# 数处重点公式总结

序列的卷积: 
$$x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) h(n-m)$$

#### 线性卷积的性质

交换律: x(n)\*h(n)=h(n)\*x(n)

结合律: x(n)\*[h<sub>1</sub>(n)\*h<sub>2</sub>(n)]=[x(n)\*h<sub>1</sub>(n)]\*h<sub>2</sub>(n)

分配律:  $x(n)*[h_1(n)+h_2(n)]=x(n)*h_1(n)+x(n)*h_2(n)$ 

模拟频率与数字频率间的关系:  $\omega = \Omega T$ 

叠加定理:  $T[a_1x_1(n)] + T[a_2x_2(n)] = a_1y_1(n) + a_2y_2(n)$ 

时不变特性:  $T[x(n-n_0)] = y(n-n_0)$ 

Z 变换:  $X(z) = ZT[x(n)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$ 

逆 Z 变换:  $x(n) = IZT[X(z)] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} X(z) z^{n-1} dz$ 

### Z变换的性质

线性: ZT[ax(n) + by(n)] = aX(z) + bY(z)

移位:  $ZT[x(n-m)] = z^{-m}X(z)$ 

尺度变换:  $ZT[a^nx(n)] = X\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)$ 

微分:  $ZT[nx(n)] = -z \cdot \frac{d}{dz}X(z)$ 

共轭:  $ZT[x^*(n)] = X^*(z^*)$ 

翻褶:  $ZT[x(-n)] = X\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$ 

离散时间傅里叶变换(DTFT):  $X\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=DTFT[x(n)]=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}x(n)e^{-j\omega n}$ 

离散时间逆傅里叶变换(IDTFT):  $x(n) = \mathrm{IDTFT}\big[X\big(e^{j\omega}\big)\big] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}X\big(e^{j\omega}\big)\cdot e^{j\omega n}d\omega$ 

## 离散时间傅里叶变换的性质

线性:  $ax(n) \pm by(n) \Leftrightarrow aX(e^{j\omega}) \pm bY(e^{j\omega})$ 

时移:  $x(n-m) \Leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega m}X(e^{j\omega})$ 

频移:  $e^{j\omega_0 n}x(n) \Leftrightarrow X(e^{j(\omega-\omega_0)})$ 

时域卷积:  $x(n) * h(n) \Leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})H(e^{j\omega})$ 

频域卷积:  $x(n) \cdot h(n) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) * H(e^{j\omega})$ 

帕塞瓦尔定理:  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(n)|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$ 

周期序列离散傅里叶级数(DFS):  $\tilde{X}(k) = DFS[\tilde{x}(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}(n)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$ 

IDFS: 
$$\tilde{x}(n) = IDFS[\tilde{X}(k)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{X}(k) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$$

离散傅里叶变换(DFT):  $X(k) = DFT[x(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{nk}$ 

离散傅里叶逆变换(IDFT):  $x(n) = IDFT[X(k)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) W_N^{-nk}$ 

#### 离散傅里叶变换的性质

线性:  $DFT[ax_1(n) + bx_2(m)] = aX_1(k) + bX_2(k)$ 

时域圆周移位:  $X_m(k) = DFT[x((n+m))_N R_N(n)] = W_N^{-mk} X(k)$ 

频域圆周移位:  $IDFT[X((k+l))_N R_N(k)] = W_N^{nl} x(n) = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}nl} x(n)$ 

DFT 形式的帕帕塞瓦尔定理:  $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x(n)|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |X(k)|^2$ 

FFT 中复数乘法运算次数:  $C_M = \frac{N}{2} \bullet M = \frac{N}{2} \log_2 N$ 

FFT 中复数加法次数为:  $C_A$ =N  $\bullet$  M=N  $\log_2 N$  (N= $2^M$ , 共有 M 级蝶形)

FIR 系统频率采样结构:  $H(z) = (1 - z^{-N}) \frac{l}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-l} \frac{H(k)}{1 - W_N^{-k} z^{-1}}$ 

脉冲响应不变法:  $H_a(s) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{s - s_k}$  ,  $H(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{TA_k}{1 - e^{s_k T} Z^{-1}}$ 

脉冲响应不变法边界频率转换关系

$$\Omega_p = \frac{\omega_p}{T}$$
 ,  $\Omega_s = \frac{\omega_s}{T}$ 

双线性变换法边界频率转换关系

$$\Omega_p = \frac{2}{T} tan\left(\frac{\omega_p}{2}\right)$$
 ,  $\Omega_s = \frac{2}{T} tan\left(\frac{\omega_s}{2}\right)$ 

模拟低通—数字低通双线性变换:  $s=\frac{2}{T}\cdot\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$  ,  $\Omega=\frac{2}{T}\tan\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$ 

模拟低通—数字高通双线性变换: 
$$S = \frac{T}{2} \cdot \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}$$
 ,  $\Omega = \frac{2}{T} cot(\frac{\omega}{2})$ 

模拟低通—数字带通双线性变换: 
$$s=\frac{1-2\cos _0z^{-1}+z^{-2}}{1-z^{-2}}$$
 ,  $\Omega=\frac{\cos \omega_0-\cos \omega}{\sin \omega}$ 

$$\cos\omega_0 = \frac{\sin(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{\sin\omega_1 + \sin\omega_2}$$
,  $\Omega_c = \frac{\cos_{0} - \cos\omega_2}{\sin\omega_2}$ 

模拟低通—数字带阻双线性变换: 
$$s=\frac{1-z^{-2}}{1-2\cos\omega_0z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$$
 ,  $\Omega=\frac{\cos\omega_0-\cos\omega\sin\omega}{\cos\omega-\cos\omega_0}$ 

$$\cos \omega_0 = \frac{\sin(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{\sin \omega_1 + \sin \omega_2} \ , \ \Omega_c = \frac{\sin \omega_1}{\cos \omega_1 - \cos \omega_0}$$

理想低通滤波器的单位脉冲响应:

$$h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_d(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[\omega_n(n-\alpha)]}{\pi(n-\alpha)} & n \neq \alpha \\ \frac{\omega_n}{\pi} & n = \alpha \end{cases}$$

频率采样法的频率采样值:

$$H_{\rm d}(k) = H(k)e^{j\theta(k)} = H(k)e^{-j(\frac{N-1}{2})(\frac{2\pi}{N})k}, \ \theta(k) = -\frac{N-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{N}k = -\frac{N-1}{N}\pi k$$