



(1)

(1) 由分辨率要求确定最小记录时间长度

$$T = \frac{1}{\Delta f} = 0.1s$$

(b) 由抽样时间间隔确定允许处理的最大频率

$$T_s = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{2f_c} \quad f_c = \frac{1}{2T_s} = \frac{1}{2 \times 0.1ms} = 5000 \text{ Hz}$$

(c) 最小采样点数  $N$  应满足

$$N \geq \frac{f_s}{\Delta f} = \frac{2f_c}{\Delta f} = \frac{10000}{10} = 1000$$

故最少采样点数  $N_{min} = 2^{10} = 1024$  点

(2). (a) 证明:  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(n)|^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot x^*(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \right]^*$

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot X^*(\omega) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(n) e^{-j\omega n} d\omega \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X^*(\omega) X(\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

(b) 根据 (a) 及 DFT 的性质

$$\text{有 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega} \right|^2 d\omega = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |n \cdot x(n)|^2 = (-2 \times 2)^2 + (-1 \times 1)^2 + [1 \times (-1)]^2 + (2 \times 2)^2 + (4 \times 1)^2 + (-1 \times 5)^2 = 75$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega} \right|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \times 75 = 150\pi$$

(3). (a) DFT:  $X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) \cdot W_N^{nk}$ ,  $k=0, 1, \dots, N-1$  当  $N=4$  时

$$k=0 \text{ 有 } X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) W_N^{nk} = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) \cdot (e^{-j2\pi/N})^{nk} = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) = 9$$

$$H(0) = \sum_{n=0}^3 h(n) W_N^{nk} = \sum_{n=0}^3 h(n) = 1$$

同理  $k=1$  有  $X(1) = -2+j$   $H(1) = j$

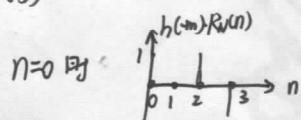
$k=2$  有  $X(2) = -1$   $H(2) = 3$

$k=3$  有  $X(3) = -2-j$   $X(4) = -j$

故  $x(n)$  的 4 点 DFT 为  $X(k) = \{9, -2+j, -1, -2-j\}$

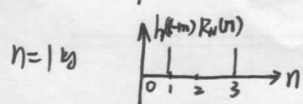
$h(n)$  的 4 点 DFT 为  $H(k) = \{1, j, 3, -j\}$

(b) 4点循环卷积  $y(n) = x(n) \otimes h(n) = \sum_{m=0}^3 x(m) h(n-m) R_N(n)$ ,  $N=4$



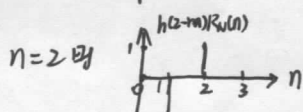
$$y(0) = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 3 - 1 \times 3 = 1$$

故  $y(n) = \{1, 4, 2, 2\}$

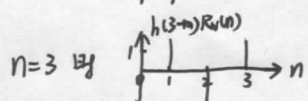


$$y(1) = -1 + 2 + 3 = 4$$

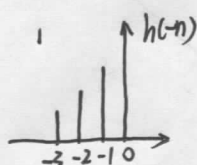
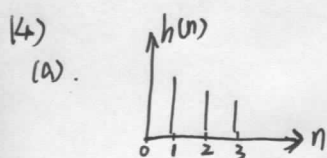
$$Y(k) = X(k) \cdot H(k) = \{9, -1-2j, -3, -1+2j\}$$



$$y(2) = 1 - 2 + 3 = 2$$



$$y(3) = 2 - 3 + 3 = 2$$



$$m+n-1=7 \quad 110 \sim 6$$

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) h(n-m)$$

$$y(0) = 1 \times 4 = 4$$

$$y(4) = 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 4 \times 3 = 20$$

$$y(1) = 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 = 11$$

$$y(5) = 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 = 11$$

$$y(2) = 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 = 20$$

$$y(6) = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$y(3) = 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 = 30$$

$$y(n) = \{4, 11, 20, 30, 20, 11, 4\}$$

(c) 对线性卷积 复数次数  $N_1 = L_1 \cdot L_2$   
直接

对快速卷积 两次N点FFT

$$N_{21} = (L_1 + L_2 - 1) \log_2 \frac{L_1 + L_2 - 1}{2}$$

$$\text{相乘 } Y(k) = X(k) H(k)$$

$$N_{22} = L_1 + L_2 - 1$$

- 一次N点IFFT

$$N_{23} = \frac{1}{2} (L_1 + L_2 - 1) \log_2 \frac{L_1 + L_2 - 1}{2}$$

$$\text{总计 } N_2 = N_{21} + N_{22} + N_{23} = \frac{3}{2} (L_1 + L_2 - 1) \log_2 \frac{L_1 + L_2 - 1}{2} + (L_1 + L_2 - 1)$$

(b).  $L_{x(n)} = 4 \quad L_{h(n)} = 4$

$$N \geq L_{x(n)} + L_{h(n)} - 1 = 7 \quad \text{取 } N = 2^k, k \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

故  $N = 8$  至少取 8 点

15).  $X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)]$ ,  $k=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$

根据 DFT 的对称性  $k = \frac{N}{2} \dots N-1$  对应负频率

$$\text{构造函数 } Z(k) = \begin{cases} X(k) & k=0 \\ 2X(k) & k=1, 2, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1 \\ 0 & k=\frac{N}{2} \dots N-1 \end{cases}$$

对  $Z(k)$  作离散傅里叶变换, 可得  $x(n)$  的解析信号  $\hat{x}(n)$

即  $Z(n) = \text{IDFT}[Z(k)] = x(n) + j \hat{x}(n)$

$x(n)$  的 Hilbert 变换  $\hat{x}(n) = \frac{1}{j} (\text{IDFT}[Z(k)] - x(n)) = \text{IDFT}[-j(Z(k) - X(k))]$

即  $\hat{x}(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(n-2m-1)}{2m+1}$

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