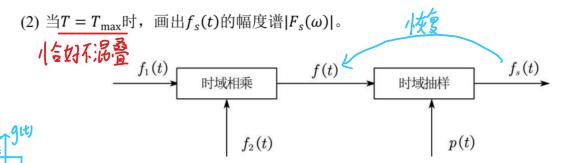
第三次作业



1. 系统如图 3-1 所示,已知信号 $f_1(t) = Sa(1000\pi t)$, $f_2(t) = Sa(2000\pi t)$, $p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$, $f(t) = f_1(t)f_2(t)$, $f_s(t) = f(t)p(t)$ 。(20 分)

(1) 为从 $f_s(t)$ 无失真恢复f(t),求最大采样间隔 T_{\max} , **叶城抽样 科料可隔的限制在协**或



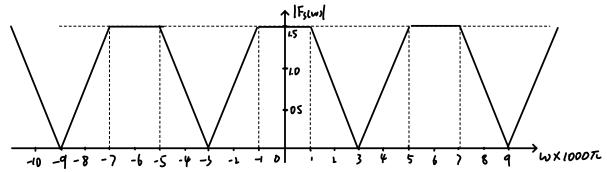
提示:根据频域卷积定理求出f(t)的频谱,在此基础上根据采样定理,求最大采样间隔与采样信号的幅度谱。

A4:记鲜矩形的(冲信gct), $G_1w_1=E7$ Sa($\frac{W7}{2}$) 由博氏变换的对偶性质有能[Salti]= $\begin{cases} 7^{C_1},|w| < 1 \end{cases}$ 由尺度变换特性得界[filt]= $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{1000}, |w| < 1000 \end{cases}$ 其它 写[filt]= $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{1000}, |w| < 2000 \end{cases}$ 其它 其它

 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1000} \frac{1}{2000} \left[r(t+1000\pi) - r(t-1000\pi) \right] \times \left[S(t+2000\pi) - S(t-2000\pi) \right]$ $= \frac{1}{4 \times 10^{6} \pi} \left[r(t+3000\pi) - r(t+1000\pi) - r(t-1000\pi) + r(t-3000\pi) \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{2000\pi}{4 \times 10^{6} \pi}$

可知于1200天中13000大中3000大范围, Wm=3000大radys, fm=1500Hz 最大祥间隔下max=1/m=30005

 $P(t) = S_{T}(t)$ 为周期单位冲激序列,其刻字里叶彩数 $P_{N} = \frac{1}{T_{N}}$ 第 $P_{N} = \frac{1}{T_{N}}$ 数 $P_{N} = \frac{1}{T_{N}}$ 数 $P_{N} = \frac{1}{T_{N}}$ 数 $P_{N} = \frac{1}{T_{N}}$ 数 $P_{N} = \frac{1}{T_{N}}$ $P_{N} = \frac{1}{T_{N$



2. 根据以下给出的序列,判断:序列是否是周期性的?如果是周期序列,试确定其周期,并按照课件上的 DFS 公式写出该离散周期序列的 DFS 数学表达式。(20 分)

$$(1) x(n) = A\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}n - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$(2) x(n) = e^{i\left(\frac{n}{8} - \pi\right)}$$

$$(2) x(n) = e^{i\left(\frac{n}{8} - \pi\right)}$$

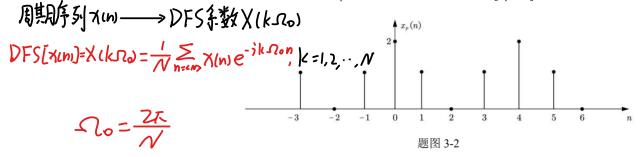
$$(3) x(n) = e^{i\left(\frac{n}{8} - \pi\right)}$$

$$(4) x(n) = e^{i\left(\frac{n}{8} - \pi\right)}$$

$$(5) x(n) = x($$

提示:对复指数序列,可以<u>自行假设一个整数周期</u>,代入周期序列需要满足的公式,去 判断是否存在合适的整数。

3. 题图 3-2 所示周期序列 $x_p(n)$,周期N = 4,求 DFS $[x_p(n)]$ 。(20 分)



提示:根据 DFS 定义求解(注意按照课件上给出的 DFS 形式), $x_p(1)=1$ 。

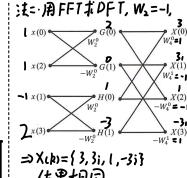
4. 若已知有限长序列 x(n) 如下式

$$DFT: X(k) = W_N^{nk} X(k)
IDFT: X(n) = W_N^{-nk} X(k)
x(n) = \begin{cases}
1 & (n = 0) \\
-1 & (n = 1) \\
1 & (n = 2) \\
2 & (n = 3)
\end{cases}$$

$$V^{\dagger} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}}$$

用 <u>DFT 的矩阵形式</u>求 DFT[x(n)] = X(k),再由所得结果求 IDFT[X(k)] = x(n),验证你的计算是正确的(**须有详细的求解过程,写出矩阵中每个元素的取值**)。(20 分) $i \overline{C} \sqrt{C} \cdot W_{2} = -j$

角4:记 7(11)为长度 N=465序列
$$W_4=e^{-\frac{2\pi}{N}}=e^{-\frac{2\pi}{N}}=e^{-\frac{2\pi}{N}}=e^{-\frac{2\pi}{N}}=isin = -isin = -i$$

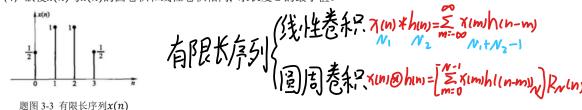


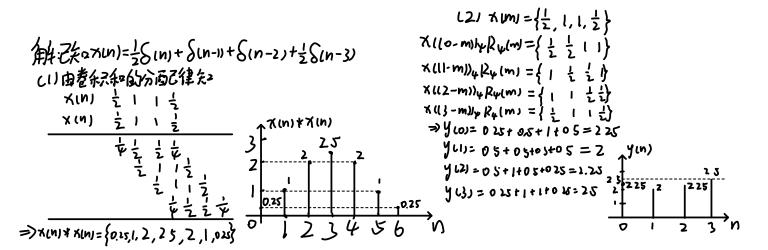
- 5. 考虑如题图 3-3 所示的N=4 有限长序列x(n),求解以下卷积和,要求写出求解过程,
- (若仅给出结果的序列图形而无相应的解释,则不计分): (20分)
- (1) x(n)与x(n)的线性卷积, 画出所得序列;
- (2) x(n)与x(n)的 4 点圆卷积, 画出所得序列;

(3) x(n)与x(n)的 10 点圆卷积, 画出所得序列;

提示:根据圆卷积的定义,N点圆卷积对应的就是定义式中累加项最大项数N的取值。求解 10 点圆卷积,需要为序列x(n)补 6 个零,替换变量后得到的x(m)补零位置在原序列样值之后(右侧),相应地, $x((n-m))_{10}R_{10}(m)$ 补零的位置在已知样值之前(左侧)。

(4) 欲使x(n)与x(n)的圆卷积和线性卷积相同, 求长度 L的最小值。





(3)
$$\chi(m) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \right\}$$

$$\chi((0-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1 \right\}$$

$$\chi((1-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{2}, \cdots \right\}$$

$$\chi((2-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \left\{ 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \cdots \right\}$$

$$\chi((1-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \cdots \right\}$$

$$\chi((1-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \cdots \right\}$$

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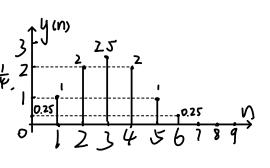
$$\chi((1-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \left\{ 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \cdots \right\}$$

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$$\chi((1-m))_{10} R_{10}(m) = \left\{ 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \cdots \right\}$$

双系得XIn的Xn的加点圆额纸线性参照相同



(4)观察(5)中Y的求解过程,要人点圆卷积与线性卷积相同,只需保证YLO)=4 =>至少添了个0, L=7, 下羟证x(m)={±,1,1,±,0,0,0}

X(10-m), $R_7(m) = \{\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\}$

x((1-m)), R, (m) = (1, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1)

1((2-m)), R, (m) = (1, 1, 1, 0, -

 $X(L_3-m)$, $X_2(m) = \{\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \dots \}$

X(14-m)), R, (m)=(0, \(\frac{1}{2}\), 1,1,.

X(15-m)), R,(m)={ 0,0, 1,1,..

X ((6-m)) 7 R 7 cm) = (0, 0, 0, 1.1.1, 1)

显然,好的表达式与い中一致,

y={0.25, 1, 2, 25, 2, 1,025}

综上, L27

在二由性质可知,当上满足LONtN-1日大 XLIN)与XLIN的上点圆卷积和线性卷积相同 解得L27