

2013 级研究生《信号分析》试题

一、令 $\tilde{\delta}_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$, $\tilde{\delta}_\tau(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-n\tau)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|dt < \infty$,

$T/\tau = N$, N 为大于 1 的整数, 且 $\tilde{\delta}_T(t)$ 、 $\tilde{\delta}_\tau(t)$ 和 $f(t)$ 的傅立叶变换, 分别用 $\tilde{\Delta}_T(\omega)$ 、 $\tilde{\Delta}_\tau(\omega)$ 和 $F(\omega)$ 表示, 试证明

$$\text{证明: } (F(\omega)\tilde{\Delta}_T(\omega)) * \tilde{\Delta}_\tau(\omega) = (F_f(\omega) * \tilde{\Delta}_\tau(\omega))\tilde{\Delta}_T(\omega)$$

式中, $*$ 表示卷积。

二、设 $f(t) \in \Sigma$, Σ 为模拟带限信号空间, 假定 $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, $T \in \mathbf{R}_+$, \mathbf{Z} 为整数集, \mathbf{R}_+ 为正实数集。请问:

(1) 在什么条件下, $\{f(t-nT)\}$ 可以作为 Σ 的基集?

(2) 在什么条件下, $f(t-nT)$ 可以作为 Σ 的规范正交基集? 并给出之。

三、设 $\{\phi_i\}_{i \in \Gamma}$ 是内积信号 S 的线性子空间 V 的正交规范化基集, 对 S 中的任意信号 f , 求其在 V 中的最佳估计 \hat{f} , 并证明 $\hat{f} \perp f - \hat{f}$ 。

四、已知 $\mathbf{A} = \{a_{ij}\}_{m \times n}$ 是列线性无关的 $m \times n$ ($m > n$) 阶实矩阵, \mathbf{x} 和 \mathbf{b} 分别 n 维列向量和 m 维列向量, 试用框架算子理论解释线性方程组 $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ 的最小二乘解。

五、若 $C = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{-1} |\hat{\psi}(\omega)|^2 d\omega < \infty$, 记 $W_f(b, a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi^* \left(\frac{t-b}{a} \right) dt$,

$$W_g(b, a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi^* \left(\frac{t-b}{a} \right) dt. \text{ 上注标*表示复共轭}$$

试证明, $\forall f, g \in L^2(\mathbf{R})$

$$\frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W_f(b, a) W_g^*(b, a) \frac{da}{a^2} db = \langle f, g \rangle$$

式中 $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) g^*(t) dt$ 表示 $L^2(\mathbf{R})$ 空间的内积。

四川大学研究生试卷

院(所)

电子信息学院

学号 2013222050188

姓名 张世彬

记分

课程名称

信号分析

教师签名

考试 2014年 1月 15日

一、由题知: $(F(w) \cdot \tilde{\Delta}_T(w)) \otimes \tilde{\Delta}_T(w) = F(w) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}n)$

$$= [F(w) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}k)] \otimes [\frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}l)]$$

$$= [\frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}k) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}k)] \otimes [\frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}l)]$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)^2}{T^2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}k) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}k - \frac{2\pi}{T}l)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}k) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}k)$$

由原式可转化为 $[f(w) \otimes \tilde{\Delta}_T(w)] \cdot \tilde{\Delta}_T(w) = [f(w) \cdot \tilde{\Delta}_T(w)] \otimes \tilde{\Delta}_T(w)$

证明: 等式右边为 $f(w) \otimes \tilde{\Delta}_T(w) \xrightarrow{F} F(w) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}m) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}m) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}m)$

所以 $(f(w) \otimes \tilde{\Delta}_T(w)) \cdot \tilde{\Delta}_T(w) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}m) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}m) \otimes \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}r) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}m) \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}m - \frac{2\pi}{T}r) \quad \text{①} \quad \text{又 } \frac{1}{2} = N$$

所以 ①式 = $\frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}m) \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}m - \frac{2\pi}{T}Nr)$

令 $m = \beta + Nq$, $\beta = 0 \sim N-1$, q 为整数, 则

①式 = $\frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{\beta=0}^{N-1} \sum_{q=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\frac{2\pi}{T}\beta + \frac{2\pi}{T}Nq) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}\beta - \frac{2\pi}{T}Nq)$

= $\frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{\beta=0}^{N-1} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(\frac{2\pi}{T}\beta) \hat{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}\beta) \quad \text{②}$

等式左边 = $f(w) \cdot \tilde{\Delta}_T(w) \xrightarrow{F} \frac{1}{2\pi} F(w) \otimes \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}r)$

= $\frac{1}{2\pi} F(w) \otimes \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(w) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(w)$

∴ $(f(w) \otimes \tilde{\Delta}_T(w)) \otimes \tilde{\Delta}_T(w) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(\frac{2\pi}{T}m) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \delta_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(w)$

= $\frac{2\pi}{T^2} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(w) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}m) = \frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(\frac{2\pi}{T}m) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}m) \quad \text{③}$

令 $m = k + Nq$, $k = 0 \sim N-1$, q 为整数, 则 ③ = $\frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{q=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(\frac{2\pi}{T}k + \frac{2\pi}{T}Nq) \delta(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}k - \frac{2\pi}{T}Nq)$

= $\frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(\frac{2\pi}{T}k) \hat{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}k) \quad \text{④}$

= $\frac{2\pi}{T^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \hat{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(\frac{2\pi}{T}k) \hat{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}(w - \frac{2\pi}{T}k)$

由②=④可知 $[f(t), \delta_T(t)] \cdot \tilde{S}_T(t) = [f(t), \tilde{S}_T(t)] \cdot \delta_T(t)$
 转化为频域可得 $(F(\omega), \hat{S}_T(\omega)) \cdot \tilde{S}_T(\omega) = (F(\omega), \tilde{S}_T(\omega)) \cdot \delta_T(\omega)$
 令 $\hat{S}_T(\omega) = \tilde{S}_T(\omega)$ $\hat{S}_T(\omega) = \tilde{S}_T(\omega)$, 则可证 $(F(\omega), \hat{S}_T(\omega)) \cdot \tilde{S}_T(\omega) = (F(\omega), \tilde{S}_T(\omega)) \cdot \delta_T(\omega)$

二、(1) 假设 $f(t-nT)$ 可作为 Σ 的一组基, 那么 $f(t-nT)$ 线性无关, 记 $f(t-nT)$ 为 $f_n(t-nT)$
 那么 $f = \sum A_n f_n(t-nT)$, 则已知 $f, f_n(t-nT)$ 时, 可以确定系数 A_n .
 当基元系为有限数目时, 可以采用内积计算之.

$$\textcircled{1} \langle f, f_m(t-mT) \rangle = \sum A_n \langle f_n(t-nT), f_m(t-mT) \rangle \quad (2)$$

$$\text{即 } \langle f, f_1(t-T) \rangle = \sum A_n \langle f_n(t-nT), f_1(t-T) \rangle$$

$$\langle f, f_2(t-2T) \rangle = \sum A_n \langle f_n(t-nT), f_2(t-2T) \rangle$$

而

$$\textcircled{2} \langle f, f \rangle = \langle \sum A_n f_n(t-nT), \sum A_m f_m(t-mT) \rangle = \sum_n \sum_m A_n A_m^* \langle f_n(t-nT), f_m(t-mT) \rangle$$

$$= (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)^* \begin{bmatrix} \langle f_1, f_1 \rangle & \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle f_1, f_n \rangle \\ \langle f_2, f_1 \rangle & \langle f_2, f_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle f_2, f_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle f_n, f_1 \rangle & \langle f_n, f_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle f_n, f_n \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{bmatrix}$$

将 $\begin{bmatrix} \langle f_1, f_1 \rangle & \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle f_1, f_n \rangle \\ \langle f_2, f_1 \rangle & \langle f_2, f_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle f_2, f_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle f_n, f_1 \rangle & \langle f_n, f_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle f_n, f_n \rangle \end{bmatrix}$ 记为 Y_f

因为 $\langle f, f \rangle \geq 0$, 而 $A_n A_n^* > 0$, 只要 $\langle f, f \rangle \neq 0$, 那么必有 $Y_f > 0$, 即 Y_f 为正定矩阵.

把(2)式写为矩阵形式, 有 $\begin{bmatrix} \langle f, f_1 \rangle \\ \langle f, f_2 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle f, f_m \rangle \end{bmatrix} = Y_f \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{bmatrix}$ 因为 $\langle f, f_m(t-mT) \rangle \geq 0$, 只要 $\langle f, f_m(t-mT) \rangle \neq 0$, 那么当 Y_f 为正定矩阵时, 即可求出 A_n .

$$A_n = Y_f^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \langle f, f_1 \rangle \\ \langle f, f_2 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle f, f_m \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

且 Y_f 为线性无关矩阵. 由此可知 $f = \sum A_n f_n(t-nT)$ 这个表

达式是唯一的. $f \rightarrow A_n$ 可看做一对变换对, 这时 $f(t-nT)$ 是线性无关基组.

若表达式不唯一, 即 f 由 $f(t-nT)$ 表示出来, 但有不同系数 A_n , 即 $f_1 = \sum A_n f_n(t-nT)$

$$f_2 = \sum A_m f_m(t-nT) \Rightarrow f_1 - f_2 = \sum f_n(t-nT) (A_n - A_m) \quad \text{必有 } A_n = A_m$$

否则 A_n 与 f 之间无一对应关系. 若 $\langle f, f \rangle = 0$, 由(1)式知 $\langle f, f \rangle = \sum A_n A_n^* Y_f$

若 $Y_f = \langle f_n(t-nT), f_m(t-mT) \rangle$ 线性无关时, 必有 $A_n = 0$.

(2) 假定 $\{f_n(t)\}$ 为 Σ 空间的规范正交基, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. 那么 $f(t) \in \Sigma$ 可表示为, 对 $t = \tau + i\omega$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \phi_n(t), \text{ 其中 } F_n = \langle f(t), \phi_n(t) \rangle \xrightarrow{F} F(j\omega)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{j\omega n} \phi(j\omega) = \phi(j\omega) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{j\omega n}, \text{ 令 } \hat{F}(j\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{j\omega n}$$

于是有 $F(j\omega) = \hat{F}(j\omega) \phi(j\omega)$

$$\|f(t)\|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) f^*(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \phi_n(t) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k^* \phi_k^*(t) dt$$

$$(1) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n F_k^* \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t-n) \phi^*(t-k) dt \quad \because \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t-n) \phi^*(t-k) dt = \begin{cases} 1 & n=k \\ 0 & n \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (1) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |F_n|^2$$

$$\& \|f(t)\|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{F}(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{F}(j\omega)|^2 |\phi(j\omega)|^2 d\omega \quad (2)$$

$$\& W = V + 2\pi L \quad V = -2, 2 \quad L = -\infty, \infty$$

$$(2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-2}^2 |\hat{F}(j\omega + j2\pi n)|^2 |\phi(j\omega + j2\pi n)|^2 d\omega \quad (3)$$

$$\because \hat{F}(j\omega + j2\pi n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} F_m e^{j(\omega + 2\pi n)m} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} F_m e^{j\omega m}$$

$$\therefore |\hat{F}(j\omega + j2\pi n)|^2 = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_m F_k^* e^{j\omega(m-k)}$$

$$\& \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2}^2 e^{j\omega(m-k)} d\omega = \begin{cases} 1 & k=m \\ 0 & k \neq m \end{cases} \therefore \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2}^2 |\hat{F}(j\omega + j2\pi n)|^2 d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2}^2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_m F_k^* e^{j\omega(m-k)} d\omega = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} |F_m|^2$$

$$\therefore (3) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |F_n|^2 \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} |\phi(j\omega + j2\pi l)|^2$$

由(1)(3)可得 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\phi(j\omega + j2\pi l)|^2 = 1$, 即在此条件下 $f(t-nT)$ 作为 Σ 的规范正交基集。

三、由题知 $\|f - \sum_{i=1}^M G_i \phi_i\|^2 = \langle f - \sum_{i=1}^M G_i \phi_i, f - \sum_{j=1}^M G_j \phi_j \rangle$

$$= \langle f, f \rangle - \sum_{i=1}^M G_i^* \langle f, \phi_i \rangle - \sum_{j=1}^M G_j \langle f, \phi_j \rangle^* + \sum_{i,j=1}^M |G_i|^2 \langle \phi_i, \phi_j \rangle$$

$$= \langle f, f \rangle + \sum_{i,j=1}^M \{ |G_i|^2 - \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \langle f, \phi_j \rangle^* \}$$

可得当 $G_i = \langle f, \phi_i \rangle$ 时, $\|f - \sum_{i=1}^M G_i \phi_i\|^2$ 最小, 为 $\|f - \sum_{i=1}^M \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \phi_i\|^2$

$$= \|f\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^M |\langle f, \phi_i \rangle|^2$$

$$\text{令 } f^A = \sum_{i=1}^M \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \phi_i \quad f^A \text{ 为最佳估计}$$

$$\& e = f - f^A, \text{ 则 } e = f - f^A = f - \sum_{i=1}^M \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \phi_i$$

$$\text{从而 } \langle e, f^A \rangle = \langle f - f^A, f^A \rangle = \langle f - \sum_{i=1}^M \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \phi_i, \sum_{j=1}^M \langle f, \phi_j \rangle \phi_j \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^M \langle f, \phi_j \rangle^* \langle f, \phi_j \rangle - \sum_{i=1}^M \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \sum_{j=1}^M \langle f, \phi_j \rangle^* \langle \phi_i, \phi_j \rangle$$

当且仅当 $i=j$ 时, $\sum_{i=1}^M \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \sum_{j=1}^M \langle f, \phi_j \rangle^* \langle \phi_i, \phi_j \rangle$ 不为 0, 所以有

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \langle f, \phi_i \rangle^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m \langle f, \phi_i \rangle^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \langle e, f \rangle = 0 \text{ 即 } f \perp f - \hat{f}$$

四、由题知 $A_{m \times n}$ $\chi_{n \times 1}$ $b_{m \times 1}$

$$\text{则设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad a_i = (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ a_{i3} \ \dots \ a_{in})^T \quad b_j = \langle \chi, a_j \rangle \quad j=1, \dots, m$$

$$\text{则 } b^H = \chi^H A^H \Rightarrow \chi^H A^H A \chi = b^H b = \sum_{j=1}^m |\langle \chi, a_j \rangle|^2$$

$$\text{令 } \chi^H A^H A \chi = \chi^H U^H \Sigma U \chi = W^H \Sigma W \quad (\text{令 } W = U \chi)$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda_{\max} \cdot W^H W \geq b^H b \quad \lambda_{\min} W^H W \leq b^H b$$

λ_{\max} λ_{\min} 为对角阵 Σ 的特征值.

$$\text{即 } \lambda_{\min} W^H W \leq b^H b = \sum_{j=1}^m |\langle \chi, a_j \rangle|^2 \leq \lambda_{\max} W^H W$$

$$\text{又 } W^H W = \chi^H U^H U \chi = \chi^H \chi = \|\chi\|^2 \quad U^T = U^H$$

$$\lambda_{\min} \|\chi\|^2 \leq \sum_{j=1}^m |\langle \chi, a_j \rangle|^2 \leq \lambda_{\max} \|\chi\|^2$$

即 $\{a_i\}$ 为空间的一个框架, 且 $A\chi = b$

对框架和, 存在拟逆 $U^{-1} = (U^* U)^{-1} U^*$, 若此拟逆, 可有

$$\chi = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H b \quad \text{此为线性方程组的最小二乘解.}$$

$$\text{五、证明: } W_f(b, a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(b) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \hat{\psi}^*\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right) dt = f(b) * \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \hat{\psi}^*\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F} \sqrt{a} \hat{f}(w) \hat{\psi}^*(-aw) = \sqrt{a} \hat{f}(w) \hat{\psi}^*(aw)$$

$$\text{同理 } W_g(b, a) \xrightarrow{F} \sqrt{a} \hat{g}(w) \hat{\psi}^*(aw)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W_f(b, a) W_g^*(b, a) \frac{da}{a^2} db = \frac{1}{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(w) \sqrt{a} \hat{\psi}(aw) e^{iwb} \frac{da}{a^2} db$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(w) e^{iwb} dw \cdot \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{g}(w) e^{-iwb} dw \right] db \cdot \frac{1}{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{\psi}(aw) \hat{\psi}^*(aw) da}{a}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(b) g^*(b) db \cdot \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\hat{\psi}(aw)|^2}{a} da}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\hat{\psi}(w)|^2}{w} dw} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(b) g^*(b) db \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{又 } \langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(b) g^*(b) db \quad \text{②}$$

综合 ① ② 知

$$\frac{1}{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W_f(b, a) W_g^*(b, a) \frac{da}{a^2} db = \langle f, g \rangle \quad \forall f, g$$

$$\text{令 } \omega = \lambda, \text{ 上式} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{f}(\lambda)}{\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$\text{故 } \textcircled{1} \text{式} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \cdot \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{f}(\lambda)}{\lambda} d\lambda}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{f}(\omega)}{\omega} d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega = f(t)$$

1. $\because \{\phi_i\}$ 和 $\{\theta_i\}$ 为信号空间 X 的对偶基, 则对 $\forall f, g \in X$ 有:

$$f = \sum_i \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \theta_i = \sum_i \langle f, \theta_i \rangle \phi_i$$

$$g = \sum_i \langle g, \phi_i \rangle \theta_i = \sum_i \langle g, \theta_i \rangle \phi_i$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \langle \sum_i \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \theta_i, g \rangle = \sum_i \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \langle \theta_i, g \rangle = \sum_i \langle f, \phi_i \rangle \langle g, \theta_i \rangle^*$$

2. 4). $\because \{\phi(n-m)\}$ 为离散时间信号空间 X 的正交规范基.

$$\text{则 } \forall f(n) \in X \text{ 有: } f(n) = \sum_i F_i \phi(n-i)$$

$$\text{式中 } F_i = \langle f(n), \phi(n-i) \rangle$$

假设 $\phi(n) \xrightarrow{F} \phi(e^{i\omega})$, 则 $\phi(n-i) \xrightarrow{F} e^{-ji\omega} \phi(e^{i\omega})$, 从而有 $f(n)$ 的傅里叶变换为:

$$F(e^{i\omega}) = \sum_i F_i e^{-ji\omega} \phi(e^{i\omega})$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |F(e^{i\omega})|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\phi(e^{i\omega})|^2 \sum_i \sum_l F_i F_l^* e^{-j(i-l)\omega} d\omega = \sum_i |F_i|^2 |\phi(e^{i\omega})|^2$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_i |F_i|^2 = \langle \sum_i f(n) \phi(n-i), \sum_i f(n) \phi^*(n-i) \rangle = \sum_i \sum_m f(n) f^*(m) \langle \phi(n-i), \phi^*(n-m) \rangle = \sum_n |f(n)|^2$$

$$\text{据帕塞瓦尔定理有: } \sum_n |f(n)|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |F(e^{i\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |F(e^{i\omega})|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |F(e^{i\omega})|^2 d\omega |\phi(e^{i\omega})|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |\phi(e^{i\omega})|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \phi(e^{i\omega}) = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(e^{i\omega})|^2 d\omega = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(e^{i\omega})|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow f(e^{i\omega}) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F\left(\frac{2\pi}{NT}(q+Nv)\right) \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{NT}(q+Nv) - \frac{2\pi}{T}k\right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} F\left(\frac{2\pi}{NT}q + \frac{2\pi}{T}r\right) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{NT}q - \frac{2\pi}{T}r - \frac{2\pi}{T}k\right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} F\left(\frac{2\pi}{NT}q + \frac{2\pi}{T}r\right) \tilde{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{NT}q - \frac{2\pi}{T}r\right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} F\left(\frac{2\pi}{NT}q + \frac{2\pi}{T}r\right) \tilde{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{NT}q\right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \tilde{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{综上, } [f(t) * \tilde{\delta}_T(t)] \tilde{\delta}_T(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \tilde{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \quad (2)$$

对②式右端进行傅里叶反变换有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \tilde{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{\delta}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \tilde{\delta}_T(t) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}qt} \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \tilde{\delta}_T(t) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}qt} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \left[\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - mT) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}qt} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - mT) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}qt} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \tilde{F}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}q\right) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - mT) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}qm} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$