

Cheating Paper.

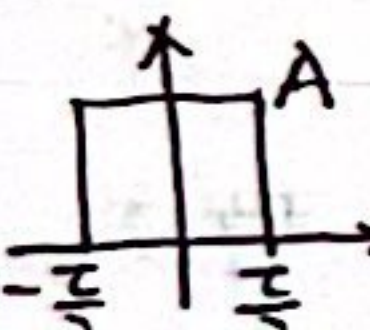
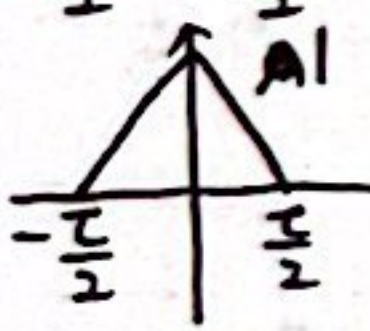
第一章 信号与系统


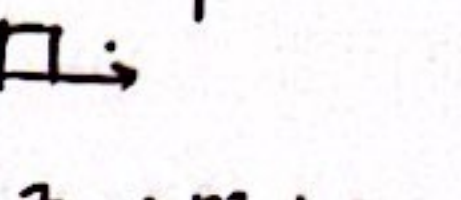
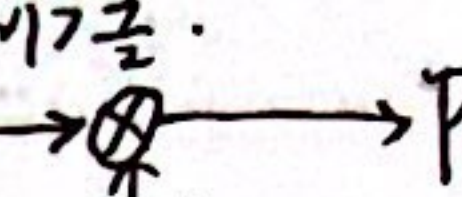
- 1. $\delta(at) = \delta(t)$; $u(n) \leftrightarrow u(-n)$, $u(t) \leftrightarrow u(-t)$.
- 2. 对系统 $y(t) = x(at)$, 有 $x(t) \rightarrow y(t) = x(at)$.
- 3. 系统 $y(n) = 2x(n)$ 不是线性系统 (不满足零输入时零输出).

第二章 线性时不变系统

- 1. 若 $x(n)$ 长度为 L , $x_2(n)$ 为 P , 则 $y(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n)$ 为 $(L+P-1)$.
- 2. $u(n) * u(n) = [\delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \dots] * u(n) = (n+1)u(n)$. $u(t) * u(t) = tu(t)$.
- 3. $0.2^n u(n) * 3^n u(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 0.2^k u(k) \cdot 3^{n-k} u[n-(n-k)]$
 $= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 0.2^k u(k) \cdot 3^{n-k} u(n-k)$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^n 0.2^k \cdot 3^{n-k} = 3^n \sum_{k=0}^n (\frac{2}{3})^k = (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3^n}) u(n)$.
- 4. 离散系统特征根为重根 r , 设 $y_{zp}(n) = (C_1 n + C_2) r^n$.
- 5. 求系统的 $h(n)$, $h(t)$ 可将 $x(t) = \delta(t)$, $x(n) = \delta(n)$ 代入方程求解.

第三章 傅里叶变换

- 1. $X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$, $x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$.
- 2. 常用信号的傅里叶变换: $(e^{at} u(-t)) \rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega - a}$.
- ① $e^{-at} u(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega + a}$, $e^{-at} u(-t) \rightarrow \frac{2a}{\omega^2 + a^2}$.
- ② $u(t) \rightarrow \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$, $\text{sgn}(t) \rightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega}$.
- ③  $\rightarrow A T \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega T}{2}) = \frac{2A}{\omega} \sin(\frac{\omega T}{2})$ ($\text{Sa}(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$, $\text{Sa}(0)=1$)
 $\rightarrow \frac{T}{2} \text{Sa}^2(\frac{\omega T}{4})$. 两个相同门函数相卷.
- ④ $\frac{\sin \omega t}{\pi t} \rightarrow \text{rect}(\frac{\omega}{2})$ (使用 $F(t) = 2\pi f(-\omega)$ 性质).
- ⑤ $t^n \rightarrow 2\pi (j)^n \delta^{(n)}(\omega)$, $\frac{1}{t} \rightarrow -j\pi \text{sgn}(\omega)$, $|t| \rightarrow -\frac{2}{\omega^2}$.
- ⑥ $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT) \rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$, $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow \omega_s \delta_{\omega_s}(\omega)$.
 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_s t} \rightarrow 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$, $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$.
- ⑦ $x_1(t) * x_2(t) \rightarrow X_1(j\omega) X_2(j\omega)$, $x_1(t) x_2(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$.
- ⑧ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$ (能量守恒).
- 3. 通过微分求导变换.
 - (1) 若 $x(t)$ 为有限长, 则 $\mathcal{F}[x'(t)] = j\omega \mathcal{F}[x(t)]$.
 - (2) 若 $x(t)$ 为无限长, 则 $\mathcal{F}[x'(t)] = j\omega \mathcal{F}[x(t)] + [x(+\infty) - x(-\infty)] \pi \delta(\omega)$.
- 4. $e^{j\omega_0 t} \rightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$.
 $x(t) \cos \omega_0 t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [X(\omega + \omega_0) + X(\omega - \omega_0)]$.
 $x(t) \sin \omega_0 t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2j} [X(\omega + \omega_0) - X(\omega - \omega_0)]$.
- 5. 对周期信号 $x(t)$ 及其一个周期 $x_0(t)$.
级数: $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_s t}$, $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$.
变换: $x(t) \rightarrow 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$, $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$.
其中: $F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt$, 或 $F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_s t} dt$.

- 6. 采样: $x_p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) \delta(t - nT)$, $X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega - n\omega_s)$.
对带限信号 $x(t)$, $\omega > \omega_m$ 时 $x(\omega) = 0$.
Nyquist 采样频率需满足 $\omega_s \geq 2\omega_m$ ($2\omega_m$).
- 7. ① $e^{j\omega_0 t} \rightarrow [H(j\omega)] \rightarrow y(t) = |H(j\omega)| e^{j(\omega_0 t + \varphi)}$, $\varphi = \arg H(j\omega)$.
② $\cos \omega_0 t \rightarrow y(t) = |H(j\omega)| \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$, $\varphi = \arg H(j\omega)$.
③ $\sin \omega_0 t \rightarrow y(t) = |H(j\omega)| \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$, $\varphi = \arg H(j\omega)$.
④ $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_s t} \rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} H(jn\omega_s) F_n e^{jn\omega_s t}$.
- 8. ① $h(t) = \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} \rightarrow$ 非理想低通. 
② $h(t) = \frac{\sin 2\pi t \cos 4\pi t}{\pi t} \rightarrow$ 带通. 
- 9. 奇偶性: $X_p(j\omega) \rightarrow x_e(t)$, $X_o(j\omega) \rightarrow x_o(t)$.
① 已知 $x(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega_s n k}$, $s(t) = \cos t$. 低通滤波器频率响应为 $H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}}, & |\omega| \leq \frac{\omega_s}{2} \\ 0, & |\omega| > \frac{\omega_s}{2} \end{cases}$. 求系统输出 $y(t)$.
 $x(t) \rightarrow$  \rightarrow 低通 $\rightarrow y(t)$.
- 10. 确定 Nyquist 采样频率:
① $(\text{Sa})^2(100t)$. ② $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$, $\omega_{m1} = 1000\pi$, $\omega_{m2} = 2000\pi$.
③ 计算卷积 $f_1(t) = u(t) - u(t-4)$, $f_2(t) = \sin \pi t \cdot u(t)$.
④ 由 $f(t) \rightarrow F(\omega)$, $F(\omega) \rightarrow \pi f(-\omega)$ 得 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [F(\omega) + \pi f(-\omega)] e^{j\omega t} d\omega$.
- 10. $x(n) = e^{j\omega_0 n}$ 时, 特征输出为 $y(n) = H(e^{j\omega_0}) e^{j\omega_0 n}$.
 $x(n) = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi_0) \Rightarrow y(n) = |H(e^{j\omega_0})| A \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi_0 + \arg H(e^{j\omega_0}))$.
- 第四章 系统的实现
- 1. x 前向传播, y 反向传播. x 的系数均不变, y 中除 $y(n)$ 外其余系数变为相反数. 直接 I 型合变为直接 II 型.
- 2. $y(n)$ 项的系数必须化为 1. "十" 化成 "-".
- 3. 梅森公式: $H = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum g_i \Delta_i$.
 $\Delta = 1 - (\text{所有不同环路增益之和}) + (\text{所有两两互不接触环路增益乘积之和}) - (\text{所有三个互不接触环路增益乘积之和}) + \dots$
 g_i 表示由输入结点到输出结点的第 i 条前向通路的增益. Δ_i 是除去第 i 条前向通路相接触的环路外剩下流图的 Δ .
 Δ 绝对值是信号在傅里叶变换的充分条件.
当 t 的阶极点, 离实轴越远, $f(t)$ 振幅增长越快.
- 4. 有限长序列 z 变换的 ROC: $x(n) \neq 0$, $n_1 \leq n \leq n_2$.
若 $n_1 < 0, n_2 \leq 0$, 则 $0 < |z| < \infty$. 若 $n_1 < 0, n_2 > 0$, 则 $0 < |z| < \infty$. 若 $n_1 \geq 0, n_2 > 0$, 则 $|z| > 0$.
⑤ $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) y(k-n)$ 的 z 变换为 $X(z) Y(-z)$.

第四章 拉氏变换

- 1. ① $\delta(t) \rightarrow 1$, 全部S. $u(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{s}$, $\text{Re}(s) > 0$. $-u(-t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{s}$, $\text{Re}(s) < 0$.
- ② $e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{s+\alpha}$, $\text{Re}(s) > -\alpha$. $-e^{-\alpha t} u(-t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{s+\alpha}$, $\text{Re}(s) < -\alpha$.
- ③ $t^n u(t) \rightarrow \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$, $\text{Re}(s) > 0$. $-t^n u(-t) \rightarrow \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$, $\text{Re}(s) < 0$.
- ④ $\sin \omega t \cdot u(t) \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$, $\text{Re}(s) > 0$.
 $\cos \omega t \cdot u(t) \rightarrow \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$, $\text{Re}(s) > 0$.

- 2. ① $\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \rightarrow sX(s)$, $-tx(t) \rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} X(s)$.
- ② $\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \rightarrow \frac{1}{s} X(s)$.
- 0 因果信号 $X(s) = \frac{s^3}{s^2 + s + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1} = \frac{1}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$
 $\xrightarrow{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t u(t) e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$. $x(t) = -\delta(t) + \delta(t) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t u(t) e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$.
- $X(s) = s - 1 + \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$.

- 0 因果信号 $X(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(s+1)^3} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1}$
 $\Rightarrow x(t) = t e^{-t} u(t) - t e^{-t} u(t) + e^{-t} u(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$.
- 3. 周期信号的拉氏变换: $X(s) = X_0(s) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}}$, $\text{Re}(s) > 0$.

- 0 因果信号 $X(s) = \frac{1}{He^{-sT}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}}$, $X_0(s) = 1 - e^{-sT}$, $T=4$.
- 4. ① 初值定理: $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x(t) = x(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sX(s)$.
- ② 终值定理: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sX(s)$ (所有极点都在左半平面).

- 0 $X(s) = \frac{s^2 + s^2 + 2s + 1}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = 1 - \frac{5s^2 + 9s + 5}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$, $x(0^+) = -5$.

- 5. 单边拉氏变换微分性质:
① $x'(t) \rightarrow sX(s) - x(0^-)$
② $x''(t) \rightarrow s^2 X(s) - sx(0^-) - x'(0^-)$
③ $x'''(t) \rightarrow s^3 X(s) - s^2 x(0^-) - sx'(0^-) - x''(0^-)$
④ $x^{(n)}(t) \rightarrow s^n X(s) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} s^{n-k-1} x^{(k)}(0^-)$.

- 0 $H(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s + \frac{1}{4}} = 1 - \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{s^2 + s + \frac{1}{4}} = 1 - \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2}$.

- 6. 电路分析: 电容 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{sC}$, 电感 $\rightarrow sL$, 电阻 $\rightarrow R$.
- 0 $u_1(t) \rightarrow U_1(s)$, $u_2(t) \rightarrow U_2(s) \Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{1 - sCR}{sCR - 1} = -\frac{s - \frac{1}{RC}}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$.

第五章 Z变换

- $X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n}$ (双边).
- 1. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n = \frac{1}{1-a}$, $|a| < 1$. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n = \frac{a}{1-a}$, $|a| < 1$. $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a^n = \frac{a^{-1}}{1-a^{-1}}$, $|a| < 1$.

- 2. ① $\delta(n) \rightarrow 1$, $\text{All } z$. $u(n) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$, $|z| > 1$. $-u(-n) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$, $|z| < 1$.
- ② $a^n u(n) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$, $|z| > |a|$. $-a^n u(-n) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$, $|z| < |a|$.
- ③ $na^n u(n) \rightarrow \frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$, $|z| > |a|$. $-na^n u(-n) \rightarrow \frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$, $|z| < |a|$.

- ④ $[\cos \omega_0 n] u(n) \rightarrow \frac{1 - [\cos \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$, $|z| > 1$.
- $[\sin \omega_0 n] u(n) \rightarrow \frac{[\sin \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$, $|z| > 1$.

- ⑤ $[r^n \cos \omega_0 n] u(n) \rightarrow \frac{1 - [r \cos \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2r \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$, $|z| > r$.
- $[r^n \sin \omega_0 n] u(n) \rightarrow \frac{[r \sin \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2r \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$, $|z| > r$.

- ⑥ $\delta(n-m) \rightarrow z^{-m}$.
- 3. ① $x(n-m) \rightarrow z^{-m} X(z)$. $e^{j\omega_0 n} x(n) \rightarrow X(e^{j\omega_0} z)$.
 $z^n x(n) \rightarrow X(\frac{z}{z_0})$. $a^n x(n) \rightarrow X(\frac{z}{a}) = X(a^{-1} z)$.
- ② $x(n) \rightarrow X(z^{-1})$. (尺度变换)
- ③ $x(n) - x(n-1) = (1-z^{-1}) X(z)$.

- ④ $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \rightarrow \frac{X(z)}{1-z^{-1}}$. ⑤ $n x(n) \rightarrow -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$.

- 0 已知 $X(z) = \frac{z^{-2}}{1+z^{-2}}$, $|z| > 1$. $X(z) = \frac{[\sin \frac{\pi}{2}] z^{-1}}{z^2 - [2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}] z + 1} = \frac{z^{-1}}{z^2 - 1}$
 $\Rightarrow x(n) = [\sin \frac{\pi}{2} (n-1)] u(n-1)$.

- 4. ① 初值定理: 因果序列 $x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z)$, 非因果序列 $x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} X(z)$.
- ② 终值定理: 因果序列 $x(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) X(z)$ 根据因果性分开求解.
- 0 已知 $X(z) = \frac{5-z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}-\frac{1}{3}z^{-2}}$. $\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-2}}$.

- 1. $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时为因果. $|z| > \frac{1}{3}$ 为因果. $\frac{1}{3} < |z| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时为双边序列.
- 5. 单边Z变换. $X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n}$.
 $\begin{cases} x(n+1) u(n) \rightarrow zX(z) - z x(0) \\ x(n-1) u(n) \rightarrow z^{-1} X(z) + x(-1) \\ x(n+2) u(n) \rightarrow z^2 X(z) - z^2 x(0) - z x(1) \\ x(n-2) u(n) \rightarrow z^{-2} X(z) + z^{-1} x(-1) + x(-2) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} x(n+m) u(n) \rightarrow z^m [X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} x(k) z^{-k}] \\ x(n-m) u(n) \rightarrow z^{-m} [X(z) + \sum_{k=-m}^{-1} x(k) z^{-k}] \end{cases}$

- 0 系统方程: $y(n+2) + y(n+1) - 6y(n) = x(n+1)$. $y(0)=0$, $y(1)=1$. $x(n) = 4^n u(n)$.
- ① 使用单边Z变换 (代入 $y(0)$, $y(1)$). ② 使用双边Z变换求 $H(z)$, 再由起始条件求 $y(z)$. $y(1)$ 求零输入响应. ③ 将方程化为 $y(n) + y(n+1) - 6y(n+2) = x(n+1)$. $x(n) = 4^n u(n)$. 用 $y(1)$, $y(2)$ 作为方程的初始条件用单边Z变换.

- 6. $x(n) = z^n$ 时, 特征输出为 $y(n) = H(z) z^n$.
- 7. 离散信号傅里叶变换 $H(e^{j\omega})$ 具有周期性, 周期为 2π . $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上 $\pm\pi$, $\pm 3\pi$, $\pm 5\pi$... 为高通. $0, \pm 2\pi, \pm 4\pi$... 为带通. 中间为带通.

- 8. DFT变换. $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n}$. $x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$.
① $x(n) = \delta(n)$, $X(e^{j\omega}) = 1$.
② $x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, |n| \leq N \\ 0, |n| > N \end{cases} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sin \omega(N+\frac{1}{2})}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}}$ (矩形序列).

- ③ $x(n) = a^n u(n)$, $|a| < 1 \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - a e^{j\omega}}$.
- ④ $x(n) = (n+1) a^n u(n)$, $|a| < 1 \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(1 - a e^{j\omega})^2}$ (可由Z变换求得).
- ⑤ $x(n) = a^n u(n)$, $|a| > 1 \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - a e^{j\omega}}$. $-a^n u(n+1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - a e^{j\omega}}$.

- ⑥ 若 $x(n)$ 为有限序列, 直接求和, 若为无限长序列, 分为 $(-\infty, -1]$, $[0, \infty)$ 两解, 分别求和再相加.
- ⑦ $x(n-m_0) = X(e^{j\omega}) e^{-j\omega m_0}$. ⑧ $x(n) = n a^n u(n)$, $|a| < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a e^{j\omega}}{(1 - a e^{j\omega})^2}$.
- ⑨ $x(n) = 1, -\infty < n < \infty \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2k\pi)$.

- $x(n) = u(n) \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2k\pi)$.
- ⑩ $x(n) = \frac{\sin \omega n}{\pi n} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, |\omega| \leq \pi \\ 0, \omega > \pi \end{cases}$ (ω 以 2π 为周期).
- ⑪ $e^{j\omega_0 n} x(n) \rightarrow X(e^{j(\omega - \omega_0)})$.

- ⑫ 微分: $n x(n) \Rightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) \Rightarrow -jn x(n) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\omega} X(e^{j\omega})$.
- ⑬ $x_1(n) \cdot x_2(n) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(e^{j\omega}) X_2(e^{j(\omega - \omega')}) d\omega'$.

- 0 $x(n) = (\frac{1}{2})^n u(n-2) \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^n u(n-2) = \delta(n-2) - \frac{1}{2} \delta(n-1)$.
 $\Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j2\omega} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega}$.
- 0 $x(n) = (n+1) (\frac{1}{2})^n$. 令 $X_0(e^{j\omega}) = \text{DFT}[(\frac{1}{2})^n]$. $X(e^{j\omega}) = (j \frac{d}{d\omega} - 1) X_0(e^{j\omega})$.

- 9. DFT反变换.
0 $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (1)^k \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2} k)$. 求 $x(n)$. \Rightarrow 在 $-\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$ 范围内:
 $X(e^{j\omega}) = \delta(\omega + \pi) + \delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \delta(\omega - \pi)$ ($k = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$).

- $x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\delta(\omega + \pi) + \delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \delta(\omega - \pi)] e^{j\omega n} d\omega$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{-j\pi n} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2} n} + 1 + e^{j\frac{\pi}{2} n} + e^{j\pi n}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (1 + (-1)^n + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} n)$.
- 0 $X(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq |\omega| \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$ (带通滤波器).

- $x(n) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} 1 e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 e^{j\omega n} d\omega$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi n} (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} n - \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} n) \Rightarrow$ 两个门函数相加.

- 0 Z反变换: $x(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}\cos \omega + z^{-2}} = \frac{1 - [\cos \omega] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cos \omega] z^{-1} + z^{-2}} + \frac{\cos \omega + 1}{\sin \omega} \frac{[\sin \omega] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cos \omega] z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$.