2. (a) 岩刻雨個 real sequence film, film)做DFTs

$$F_{2}[m] = \frac{F_{3}[m] - F_{3}^{*}[N-m]}{z_{j}} \Rightarrow DFT(f_{2}[n])$$

公只需一個DFT

(b) if XI[n], Xz[n] are real and even X3[n], X4[n] are real and odd

$$J[n] = \chi_{1}[n] + \chi_{3}[n] + j(\chi_{2}[n] + \chi_{4}[n]) \qquad \qquad \chi_{1}[n] = \frac{\chi_{1}[n] + \chi_{1}[n]}{z}$$

$$= \chi_{1}[n] + j \qquad \chi_{2}[n] = \chi_{2}[n] = \frac{\chi_{1}[n] - \chi_{2}[n]}{z}$$

$$= \chi_{1}[n] + j \qquad \chi_{2}[n] = \chi_{2}[$$

$$Y_{1}[m] = X_{1}[m] + X_{3}[m]$$

$$(:: X_{1}[m] = X_{1}[N-m]$$

$$X_{3}[m] = -X_{3}[N-m]$$

$$Y_{2}[m] = X_{2}[m] + X_{4}[m]$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{2}[m] + Y_{2}[N-m] = X_{2}[m] + X_{2}[N-m] + X_{4}[n] + X_{4}[n] + X_{4}[n] + X_{4}[n] + X_{5}[m]$$

$$= Z X_{2}[m]$$

$$= X_{2}[m] = \frac{Y_{2}[m] + Y_{2}[N-m]}{Z} = \frac{4(Y_{0}) - Y_{0}(N-m) + Y_{0}(N-m) - Y_{0}[n]}{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{2}[m] - Y_{2}[N-m] = X_{2}[m] - X_{2}[N-m] + X_{4}[m] - X_{4}[N-m]$$

$$= Z X_{4}[m]$$

$$= Z X_{4}[m]$$

$$X4[m] = \frac{1}{2}[m] - \frac{1}{2}[N-m] = \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{2}[n] - \frac{1}{2}[N-n] - \frac{1}{2}[N-n] + \frac{1}{2}[n])$$

H32 立 19 row 2 16 frow 為 H16 之每一點重複, 17th row = X1 - X2 18 th row = X3 - X4 19th row = X5-X6 70 row = Xn - X8

Zlthrow = Xa-X10

72 th row = X11-X12

23th YOW = X13 - X14

" Yow 23" = [00000000000000000]

的可以用来侦测局部的影像特微,像是Alabast face detection

4.

- (a) LTI analysis > improper
 因為在進行 logical convolution 得到的結果會有些許 該差,相較於 circular convolution
 - b) Step-like signal expansion > proper 固為 walsh transform 的变化都為一151的变化, 比更化如圖 一, 所以適合做 Step-like 的 signal.
 - (C) modulation → proper

 国為 walsh transform 相比 DFT 畢算量少很多,
 且一樣且有 orthogonal 的性質, 因此在調変與解

調時都使用 Walsh thansform

(d) /ocalized feature extraction > proper 国為 walsh transform 每個 row 會有不同的 sign change 的 权量,因此也能來做類譜分析,向能做類譜分析自無就能分析/ocalized feature Qtraction. (分析高頻區域>/ocal feature) (a) : 有/b-point 的walsh transform 需 W/b, /bx/b的matrix 而图发有/b個pow,

TUNX自由国foW,

每個的緊需了我的減法, (甘減法 equal 加法)

i total 16-point walsh transform 需 16×7=112個加清

(如果没做任何 optimal

的奥理)

(b) 因為 16-point 65 NTT

至多只需对的個加法和減法,

所以可以使用lak-up table 来事先储存 value 因此可以只花〇個加法。

6.

advantage I: OFDM 曾有正支的性質, 便於我們還原信號, 相較於 PDM。

Advantage2: OFDM 可以執行快速演算法,如同FTT可以使用的快速演算法印M 都能使用,因為OFDM 在Jiscrete case其 實就是IPFT。

- 见 報告同學使用 GAN 的架構来當作模擬的 可, 透過生成器 (PJ+Mixer), 無後會有分 業器 (聽翠), 來訓練。
 - ②同學提到在 1-D convolution without activation function 的時候, 其實是等效於一個可調的FIR filter, 而 RNN without activation function 则如同可調式的 IIR filter。

```
8. (a) Jafa t/01] to(0] [/10] => [/-11] [-11-1] [11-1]
   1st columns = [11111111111]
   5th columns = [11-1-1-1-11111-1-1-1-1]
   > [1-11] modulated by channel I
111111111111117
 =) [-11-1] modulated by channel 5
-1-11111-1-1-17
=> [11-1] modulated of channel 10
1-111-1: -111-1-1-111-1-17
+)
result = [1-11331-11-1131131-1:1-1-3-1-3-1
```

Extra problem:

delay I

[02222000:00000-2-22:-20000222]

decode [1111-1-1-1] [1111-1-1-1] [1111-1-1-1]

channel z 6-2=4 $\frac{6}{8}=0.75$ $\frac{-6-2=-8}{8}=0.5$ $\frac{7}{8}=-1$ 0.570=1

: get [1,1,-1] = [1,1,0] #