1.1模拟信号与抽样后数字信号关系

●抽样频率的确定: f_s ≥ 2f_{max}

例如:
$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{t}) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{5t})$$
 $f_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{kHZ} \rightarrow 10 \text{KHZ}$ $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{t}) \otimes \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{5t}) f_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{kHZ} \rightarrow 2 \text{KHZ}$

- ●模拟与数字角频率间关系: $ω = ΩT_S$
- ●在频域,信号表达关系:

$$f(e^{jw}) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} f(j(\Omega - r\Omega_s)) | \Omega = \frac{\omega}{T_s}$$

例如:模拟理想低通滤波器的频率响应截止频率为 $f_s = 1 \text{kHZ}$ 采样频率为 $f_s = 4 \text{kHZ}$,求对应数字理想低通滤波器的频率响应函数。

2.1 DTFT \uparrow $h(n) \rightarrow H(e^{jw}), h^*(n), h(-n), h^*(-n)$

例如: 己知 $h(n) \to H(e^{jw}), \ x(n) \to X(e^{jw}), x(n) \otimes h(n) = y(n), g(n) = y(-n),$ 求: $G(e^{jw})$?

5.5功率谱
$$x(n) = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi) + v(n)$$

$$R_{xx}(n,n+m) = E[x(n)x(n+m)] =$$

$$E[(A\cos(\omega_{0}n+\varphi)+v(n))(A\cos(\omega_{0}(n+m)+\varphi)+v(n+m))] =$$

$$A^{2}E[\cos(\omega_{0}n+\varphi)\cos[\omega_{0}(n+m)+\varphi]] +$$

$$E[A\cos(\omega_{0}n+\varphi)v(n+m)] + E[A\cos(\omega_{0}(n+m)+\varphi)v(n)] +$$

$$+E[v(n)v(n+m))] = \frac{1}{2}A^{2}E[\cos(\omega_{0}m)+\cos(2\omega_{0}n+\omega_{0}m+2\varphi)] +$$

$$+\sigma_{v}^{2}\delta(m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}A^{2}\cos(\omega_{0}m)+\sigma_{v}^{2}\delta(m)$$

$$S_{xx}(e^{j\omega}) = \sigma_v^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi A^2 \left[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \right]$$

5.6 输出随机过程的方差: $\sigma_y^2 = E[y^2(n)] - m_x = R_{yy}(0) - m_x$

输出随机过程的均方值为: $E[y^2(n)] = R_{yy}(0)$

如果输入随机过程均值 $m_x = ()$,方差为1,则

$$\sigma_y^2 = R_{yy}(0) = h(m) * h(-m)|_{m=0} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(k)h(l+k)|_{m=0} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(k)$$

$$R_{hh}(l) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(k)h(l+k) = h(l) * h(-l)$$

例如:

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$