

$$1.1 (1) y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)h(n-m)$$

(1) 当 $n < n_0$ 且 $y(n) = 0$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } n_0 \leq n \leq n_0 + N \text{ 且 } \text{若 } \alpha \neq p, \text{ 则 } y(n) = \sum_{m=n_0}^{n_0+N} \alpha^{n-m} = \frac{\alpha^{n-n_0} - \alpha^{n+n_0}}{\alpha - p}$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha = p, \text{ 则 } y(n) = \alpha^{n-n_0}$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } n \geq n_0 + N+1.$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha \neq p, \text{ 则 } y(n) = p^{n-n_0-N} \cdot \frac{\alpha^{N-p^N}}{\alpha - p}$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha = p, \text{ 则 } y(n) = N \alpha^{n-n_0}$$

$$1.5 (1) y_{1,0} = 0.$$

$$a) \text{ 设 } x_1(n) = \delta(n), \quad y_1(n) = \alpha y_{1,(n-1)} + x_1(n).$$

① 向 $n > 0$ 处递推. 其 $y_1(n) = \alpha y_{1,(n-1)} + x_1(n) = 0$ 得 $y_1(n) = 0, \quad n \geq 0$.

② 向 $n < 0$ 处递推. 其 $y_1(n) = \frac{1}{\alpha} [y_{1,(n+1)} - x_1(n+1)]$. 因而 $y_1(n) = -\alpha^n$.

$$\text{综上 } y_1(n) = -\alpha^n u(-n-1)$$

$$b) \text{ 设 } x_2(n) = \delta(n-1), \quad y_2(n) = \alpha y_{2,(n-1)} + x_2(n).$$

$$\text{① 向 } n > 0 \text{ 处. } \quad y_2(n) = \alpha^{n-1}$$

$$\text{② 向 } n < 0 \text{ 处. } \quad y_2(n) = \frac{1}{\alpha} [y_{2,(n+1)} - x_2(n+1)] = 0$$

$$\text{故 } y_2(n) = \alpha^{n-1} u(n-1),$$

故在 $y=0$ 条件下, 系统是移不变的.

$$c) \text{ 设 } x_3(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1), \quad y_3(n) = \alpha y_{3,(n-1)} + x_3(n).$$

$$\text{① 向 } n > 0 \text{ 处. } \quad y_3(n) = \alpha^{n-1}$$

$$\text{向 } n < 0 \text{ 处. } \quad y_3(n) = \frac{1}{\alpha} [y_{3,(n+1)} - x_3(n+1)] = -\alpha^n \quad n \leq -1.$$

$$\text{综上 ① ② 得 } y_3(n) = \alpha^{n-1} u(n-1) - \alpha^n u(-n-1) = y_1(n) + y_2(n).$$

所以 在 $y=0$ 下是线性系统.

$$(2) y_{1,1} = 0.$$

$$a) \text{ 向 } x_1(n) = \delta(n) \quad y_1(n) = \alpha y_{1,(n-1)} + x_1(n).$$

$$\text{其 } y_1(n) = \alpha y_{1,(n-1)} + x_1(n) = \alpha^n$$

$$\text{同理 } y_{1,1}(n) = \alpha^n u(n)$$

$$b) \text{ 令 } x_2(n) = \delta(n-1) \quad y_2(n) = \alpha y_{2,(n-1)} + x_2(n)$$

$$\text{其 } y_2(n) = \alpha y_{2,(n-1)} + x_2(n) = \alpha^{n-1}$$

$$\text{所以 } y_{1,1}(n) = \alpha^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

故为移不变系统.



$$C2 \quad x_3(n) = x_1(n) + x_2(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) \quad y_{3(n)} = \alpha y_3(n-1) + x_3(n)$$

1) 当 $n < 0$ 时 $y_3(n)|_{n \leq -1} = 0$.

$$\text{2) } n \geq 0 \text{ 时 } y_3(n) = \alpha y_3(n-1) + x_3(n) = \alpha^n + \alpha^{n-1}$$

$$\text{3) } n \geq 1 \text{ 时 } y_3(n) = \alpha^n x_3(n) + \alpha^{n-1} x_3(n-1) = y_3(n) + y_2(n)$$

故为线性齐次

1.8 (1) 当 $n < 0$, $h(n) = 0$. 故为因果.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \dots \Rightarrow \infty$$

故不稳定

(2) 当 $n < 0$ 时 $h(n) = 0$. 故为因果.

$$\text{因为 } h(n) = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots = 3.$$

故为稳定.

(3) 当 $n < 0$ 时 $h(n) = 0$. 故为因果.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = 3^0 + 3^1 + \dots \Rightarrow \infty. \text{ 故不稳定}$$

(4) 当 $n < 0$, $h(n) \neq 0$. 故非因果.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = 3^0 + 3^1 + 3^2 + \dots = \frac{3}{2}. \text{ 故稳定.}$$

5) 当 $n < 0$ 时, $h(n) = 0$. 故因果.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = 0.3^0 + 0.3^1 + \dots = \frac{10}{7}. \text{ 稳定.}$$

6) 当 $n < 0$, $h(n) \neq 0$. 故因果.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = 0.3^{-1} + 0.3^{-2} + \dots \Rightarrow \infty. \text{ 故不稳定.}$$

(7) 当 $n < 0$, $h(n) \neq 0$. 非因果.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = 1. \text{ 故稳定.}$$

(8) 当 $n < 0$, $h(n) \neq 0$. 非因果.

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(4-n) = b \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{不稳定.}$$

1.11. 由 LSI.

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) h(n-m) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} b^m \alpha^{n-m} = \alpha^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{\alpha-b}\right)^m = \begin{cases} (n+1)\alpha^n, & a=b \\ \left(\frac{a}{a-b}\alpha^n + \frac{b}{a-b} b^n\right) u(n), & a \neq b \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

可得,

$$4y(n) = y(n-1) = 4x(n) + 4x(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = \frac{1}{4} y(n-1) + x(n) + x(n-1)$$

(2)



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$$y(n) = \frac{1}{4}y(n-1) + x(n) + x(n-1) = [\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{3}(\frac{1}{4})^n] u(n)$$

$$1.14.(1) x(n) = \delta(n)$$

因为 $y(n) = h(n) = 0, n < 0.$

$$\text{则 } h(0) = 1, h(n) = (\frac{1}{4})^{n-1}, n = 1, 2.$$

$$\text{即 } h(n) = (\frac{1}{4})^{n-1} u(n-1) + \delta(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) y(n) &= x(n) * h(n) = [(\frac{1}{4})^{n-1} u(n-1) + \delta(n)] * e^{j\omega n} u(n) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{4})^{m-1} e^{j\omega(m-n)} u(n-1) + e^{j\omega n} u(n) = \frac{e^{j\omega(n-1)} - (\frac{1}{4})^n e^{-j\omega n}}{1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega n}} u(n-1) + e^{j\omega n} u(n) \\ &= \frac{e^{j\omega n} - (\frac{1}{4})^n}{e^{j\omega n} - \frac{1}{4}} u(n-1) + e^{j\omega n} u(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$1.17.(1) r_{xy}(m) = x(m) * y(-m) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) y(-m-n) \text{ 因对应相乘}$$

$$\text{由 } x(n) = \{2, 4, 6\} \quad y(-m) = \{6, 4, 2\}.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \ 4 \quad 3 \ 2 \ 1 \\ \hline 6 \ 4 \ 2 \\ \hline 10 \ 8 \ 6 \ 4 \ 2 \\ 20 \ 16 \ 12 \ 8 \ 4 \\ \hline 30 \ 24 \ 18 \ 12 \ 6 \\ \hline 30 \ 44 \ 44 \ 32 \ 20 \ 8 \ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{故 } r_{xy}(m) = \{30, 44, 44, 32, 20, 8, 2\}$$

$$(2) \text{因对应相乘} \quad r_{xx}(m) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) x(n-m) = x(m) * x(-m)$$

$$\text{又有 } x(m) = \{3, 4, 3, 2, 1\} \quad x(-m) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 3\}$$

$$\text{故 } r_{xx}(m) = \{5, 14, 26, 40, 55, 40, 26, 14, 5\}.$$

$$1.19. (1) x(t) \text{ 为正弦信号且 } f_n = 125 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_s = 4f_n = 500 \text{ Hz} \quad T = 1/f_s = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{由 } x(n) = x(t)|_{t=nT} = x(nT) = A \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n)$$

$$(2) x(t) \text{ 为正弦信号且 } f_n = 100/2\pi = 30/\pi.$$

$$\text{可取采样频率为 } T = 1/f_s = \pi/200.$$

$$\text{由 } x(n) = x(t)|_{t=nT} = x(nT) = A \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n)$$

$$(3). f_1 = 30 \text{ Hz}, f_2 = 60 \text{ Hz}, f_3 = 180 \text{ Hz}.$$

$$\text{取 } f_s = 4f_3 = 720 \text{ Hz}, T = 1/f_s = \frac{1}{720}$$

$$x(n) = x(t)|_{t=nT} = x(nT) = \cos(\frac{\pi n}{36}) + \cos(\frac{\pi n}{9}) + \cos(\frac{\pi n}{2}).$$

$$\text{则 } N = 72.$$



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4. 因 $f_0 = 200 \text{ Hz}$, 则 $x(t) |_{t=\frac{T_0}{400}} = 0$.
 取抽样频率 $f_s = 3f_0 = 600 \text{ Hz}$, 则 $x(n) = x(t) |_{t=nT} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi n}{3})}{\pi n} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi n}{3})}{2\pi/3}$.

1.2.1.12 由 $|w_2 - w_1| = 2\pi k$, 得 $|f_2 - f_1| = kf$.

$$x(n)|_{n=1} = x(1) = 0.951 = \sin\left(\frac{\pi f_1}{f_s}\right)$$

$$\text{于是有 } \frac{f_1}{f_s} = \frac{\arcsin(0.951)}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$f_1 = f_0 + f_s = 600 \text{ Hz}$$

将 f_0, f_1 带入 $\frac{x_1(n)}{x_2(n)}$ 中得 $x_1(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n f_0}{f_s}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{5}\right) = x(n)$
 $x_2(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n f_1}{f_s}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{12\pi n}{5}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{5}\right) = x(n)$

$$\text{或 } f_{s2} = \frac{f_0 f_{s1}}{f_{s1} + f_0} = \frac{f_0 f_{s1}}{6 f_0} = \frac{f_{s1}}{6} = \frac{300}{6} \text{ Hz}$$

$$x_1(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n f_0}{f_{s2}}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{3}\right) = x(n)$$

$$x_2(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n f_0}{f_{s2}}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{12\pi n}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{3}\right) = x(n)$$

$$2. 1. 1. 11. \text{ 由 } X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n} = \frac{(a^2-1)z}{az-a}(z-a)$$

收敛域 $|az| < 1$, 且 $|\frac{a}{z}| < 1$, 即 $|a| < |z| < \frac{1}{|a|}$

极点为 $z=a$, $z=\bar{a}$. 零点为 $z=0$, $z=\infty$

$$(2). \text{ 由 } X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} z^{-n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}$$

收敛域为 $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$, 极点为 $z=\frac{1}{2}$, 零点为 $z=0$

$$(3) X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1) z^{-n} = \frac{-2z}{1-2z} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}$$

收敛域 $|z| < 1$, $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$, 极点为 $z=\frac{1}{2}$, 零点为 $z=0$

$$(4) X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^{-n}, \text{ 由 } X(z) = \ln z \cdot \ln^{(1-z)} = \ln\left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)$$

则 $X(z)$ 收敛域和 $\frac{dX(z)}{dz}$ 相同, 故 $X(z)$ 为 $|z| > 1$.

极点为 $z=0$, $z=1$. 零点为 $z=\infty$

(5) 设 $y(n) = \sin(w_0 n) \cdot u(n)$.

$$Y(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} y(n) z^{-n} = \frac{z^{-1} \sin w_0}{1 - 2z \cos w_0 + z^{-2}} \quad (|z| > 1)$$

而 $x(n) = n \cdot y(n)$.

$$\text{所以 } X(z) = -z \frac{d}{dz} Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(1-z^{-2}) \sin w_0}{(1-2z \cos w_0 + z^{-2})^2} \quad (|z| > 1)$$

因此, 收敛域 $|z| > 1$.

极点为 $z=e^{jw_0}$, $z=e^{-jw_0}$

零点为 $z=1$, $z=-1$, $z=0$, $z=\infty$

(4)



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$$\dots v_i \dots \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^{-j\omega_0} = \sum_n x(n) = b.$$

$$(6) \text{ 设 } y(n) = \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi) - x(n) = \cos \varphi \cdot \cos \omega_0 n - \sin \varphi \sin \omega_0 n$$

$$\text{则 } Y(z) = \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{1-z^{-1} \cos \omega_0}{1-2z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + z^{-2}} - \sin \varphi \frac{z^{-1} \sin \omega_0}{1-2z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + z^{-2}} = \frac{\cos \varphi - z^{-1} \cos(\varphi - \omega_0)}{1-2z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + z^{-2}} \quad |z| > 1.$$

所以 $|Y(z)| < 1$ 故收敛域为 $|z| > 1$.

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = A \cdot r^n \cdot y(n)$$

(7) 设 $y(n) = x(n)$

$$\text{则 } Y(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n} = \frac{z}{z-1} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = (n^2 + n - 1) y(n) = n^2 y(n) + n y(n) + y(n)$$

$$\text{所以 } X(z) = z^2 \frac{d^2}{dz^2} Y(z) + z \frac{d}{dz} Y(z) - z \frac{d}{dz} Y(z) + Y(z) = \frac{z(z^2 + 1)}{z-1}, \quad |z| > 1$$

故收敛域为 $|z| > 1$. 极点为 $z = 1$, 空心圆为 $z = -1$, $z = 0$.

$$(8). \text{ 由 } X(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^{-n}.$$

上而两边界对称且可得

$$X'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} z^{-n-1} = -z^2 X(z)$$

$$\text{即. } z^2 X'(z) + X(z) = 0. \quad |z| \geq 1.$$

$$\text{解: } X(z) = e^{t^2} \quad |z| \geq 1.$$

故收敛域为 $|z| \geq 1$. 极点为 $z = 0$. 空心圆.

$$(9) x(n) = a^n = a^n u(n) + a^n u(-n-1)$$

$$\text{令 } x_1(n) = a^n u(n), \quad x_2(n) = a^n u(-n-1). \quad \text{则 } X(z) = X_1(z) + X_2(z)$$

$$X_2(z) = \frac{z}{a-z} \quad |z| < a$$

$$2.3. (1) X(z) = \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

$$\text{则 } X(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$\text{所以 } x(n) = (\frac{1}{2})^n \cdot u(n)$$

$$(2). \text{ 由 } X(z) = 8 + 28z + 112z^2 + \dots = 8 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 7 \cdot 4^n \cdot a z^n = 8 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 7 \cdot 4^n \cdot z^n$$

$$\text{所以 } x(n) = 8 \cdot \delta(n) + 7 \cdot (\frac{1}{4})^n \cdot u(n-1)$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } X(z) = -a + (-a)z + a + a^2 z^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{所以 } x(n) = -a \delta(n) + (1-a^2) a^{n-1} u(n-1)$$



$$(4) \text{ 由 } X(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{8}{5}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{5}z^{-2}} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{8}{5}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{5}z^{-2}}$$

$$\text{得 } X_1(z) = -\frac{5}{8}(3z + 9z^2 + 27z^3 + \dots) = -\frac{5}{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^n \cdot z^n = -\frac{5}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^n \cdot z^{n+1}$$

$$\text{所以 } \cancel{X_1(z)} = -\frac{5}{8} \cdot 3^{-n} n(n-1)$$

$$\text{由 } X_2(z) = \frac{3}{8}(1 + \frac{1}{5}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{5}z^{-2} + \frac{1}{5}z^{-3} + \dots) = \frac{3}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 5^n \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$\text{则 } X_2(n) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 5^n n(n-1)$$

$$X(n) = X_1(n) + X_2(n) = \frac{1}{8} [3 \cdot 5^{-n} n(n-1) - 5 \cdot 3^{-n} n(n-1)]$$

$$2.5.(1) \text{ 由 } X_1(n) = \chi''(n)$$

$$\text{由周期延拓性 } X(z) = X''(z) = \frac{1}{1 - r e^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}} \quad (|z| > |r|)$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \cos \omega_0 n = \frac{1}{2}[e^{j\omega_0 n} + e^{-j\omega_0 n}], \quad X(n) = \frac{1}{2}[r^n \cdot e^{j\omega_0 n} u(n) + r^n e^{-j\omega_0 n} u(n)]$$

由线性性质有.

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - r e^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - r e^{-j\omega_0} z^{-1}} \right] = \frac{1 - r z^{-1} \cos \omega_0}{1 - 2 r z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + r^2 z^{-2}}$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } \sin \omega_0 n = \frac{1}{2j}[e^{j\omega_0 n} - e^{-j\omega_0 n}], \quad X(n) = \frac{1}{2j} [r^n e^{j\omega_0 n} u(n) - r^n e^{-j\omega_0 n} u(n)]$$

$$\text{有 } X(z) = 1 - \frac{r z^{-1} \sin \omega_0}{1 - 2 r z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + r^2 z^{-2}} \quad (|z| > |r|)$$

$$2.7.(1) \text{ 由初值定理 } x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{(1 - 3z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1})} = 1$$

$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{1 - 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{z(1 - 3z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1})} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z-3} + \frac{C}{z-2}$$

$$A = \frac{X(z)}{z} \cdot z \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{6}, \quad B = \frac{X(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=3} = \frac{z^2 - 2z - 1}{z(z-3)} \Big|_{z=3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{X(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{z^2 - 2z - 1}{z(z-3)} \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } X(z) = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z-3} \cdot z + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} \cdot z$$

$$x(n) = -\frac{1}{6} \delta(n) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^n u(n) + \frac{1}{2} 2^n u(n)$$

$$(2) \text{ 由初值定理. } x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 2z^{-1}}{1 - 1.5z^{-1} + 0.36z^{-2}} = 0$$

$$1 - 1.5z^{-1} + 0.36z^{-2} = 0$$

$$\text{解之得 } z = 0.7, \quad z = 0.8$$

$$x_1(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [(z-1) \cdot X(z)] = 0$$



$$2.11. (1) X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) = 6.$$

$$(2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) d\omega = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = 2\pi x(n) = 4\pi$$

$$(3) \text{由幅值公式 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(n)|^2 = 28\pi.$$

$$2.14. \text{由 } X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n}.$$

$$\frac{\partial X(e^{j\omega})}{\partial \omega} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -j\omega x(n) e^{-j\omega n}.$$

$$(1) \text{若 } DTFT[\delta(\omega) x(n)] = \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} \right|^2 d\omega = 316\pi.$$

$$2.13. h_{c(n)} = IDTFTfRe[H(e^{j\omega})] = \frac{\sin \omega n}{n\pi} + \frac{\sin[\omega(n-1)]}{2\pi(n-1)} + \frac{\sin[\omega(n+1)]}{2\pi(n+1)}$$

$$\text{若 } h_{c(0)}=1 \quad h_{c(1)}=\frac{1}{2} \quad h_{c(-1)}=\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{又因为 } h(n) = \begin{cases} 2h_{c(n)}, & n > 0 \\ h_{c(n)}, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由图可知, } H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n) e^{-j\omega n} = 1 + e^{-j\omega}$$

2.14 设 $h_{o(n)}$ 为 $h(n)$ 对 ω 的 \Im 部分.

$$h_{o(n)} = IDTFTfj[Im[H(e^{j\omega})]] = IDTFT[-j\sin \omega] = \frac{\sin[\omega(n-1)]}{2\pi(n-1)}$$

$$\text{若 } h_{o(2)}=\frac{1}{2}. \quad h_{o(-2)}=-\frac{1}{2}. \quad h_{o(n)}=0, \quad (n \neq \pm 2)$$

$$\text{又因为 } h(n) = \begin{cases} 2h_{o(n)}, & n > 0 \\ h_{o(n)}, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n < 0. \end{cases} \quad h(n)=\{1, 0, 1\}$$

$$\text{且 } h_{o(0)}=1. \quad h_{o(2)}=2 \times \frac{1}{2}=1$$

$$\text{由此 } H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n) e^{-j\omega n} = 1 + e^{-j\omega}$$

$$2.16.(1) Y(z) = 0.6z^{-1}Y(z) + 0.3z^{-2}Y(z) + F(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1-0.6z^{-1}-0.3z^{-2}}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{13}{13}\right) \cdot \frac{z}{z - (0.3 - \sqrt{0.39})} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{13}{13}\right) \cdot \frac{z}{z - (0.3 + \sqrt{0.39})}$$

$$y(n) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{13}{13}\right) (0.3 - \sqrt{0.39})^n + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{13}{13}\right) (0.3 + \sqrt{0.39})^n \right] u(n)$$

$$(2). \text{对 } h(z) \text{ 取 } z \text{ 变换. } Y(z) = \frac{0.6}{1-0.3z^{-1}} (1-z^{-1})$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{-0.9z}{1-0.3z^{-1}} + \frac{7}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$\text{反卷积. } y(n) = \frac{6}{7} (1-0.3^n) u(n)$$

(7)



扫描全能王 创建

$$2.17 (1) \text{ 根据 } \hat{x}_a(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(n) \delta(t-nT) = 3 \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n) \delta(t-2x/0.4n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{x}(n) = x_a(n) |_{t=nT} = 3 \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n).$$

$$(2) \hat{x}_{a(s)} = \hat{x}(\hat{x}_{a(t)}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 3 \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n) \cdot \delta(t-nT) e^{-st} dt = 3 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n) \cdot e^{-snT}$$

对 $\hat{x}(n)$ 取 Z 变换 $X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3 \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n) z^{-n} = \frac{3}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{e^{j\frac{\pi}{5}} z} + \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{5}} z})$

由上则离散傅里叶变换关系.

$$DTFT[x(n)] = X(z), |z=e^{jw}| = \frac{3 - 3 \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}) e^{-jw}}{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}) e^{jw} + e^{-jw}}$$

$$2.19.(1) W(z) = 2\pi j \oint_C k(v) X(\frac{z}{v}) v^n dv = 2\pi j \oint_C \frac{(1-a^2)z}{v-a(1-av)(z-v)} dv.$$

$$\text{其中 } |av| < |v| < |a| \quad |z| > 1. \text{ 即 } |v| < |z|$$

所以, v 对 $\frac{1}{z}$ 是公差收敛的 $\{ |av|, \min(|a|, |z|) \}$.

CA 只有 $v=a$ 一个极点.

$$\text{因此 } W(z) = \text{Res} \left[\frac{1-a^2 z}{v-a(1-av)(z-v)} \right]_{v=a} = \frac{1-a^2 z}{(1-az)(z-a)} \Big|_{v=a} = \frac{1-a^2 z}{(1-a^2)(z-a)}, \quad |z| > |a|$$

开右极点. 即 $w(n) = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{z}{z-a} \right] = a^n u(n)$

$$(2) \hat{y}(n) = u(n),$$

$$y(n) = 2\pi j \oint_C \frac{(1-a^2)z^n}{z-a(1-az)} dz. \text{ 由于 } k(z), \text{ 收敛域 } |a| < |z| < |z'| \text{ 为环形区域.}$$

因 $k(z)$ 为双侧信号.

当 $n \geq 0$ 时, 在 CA 只有 $z=a$ 一个极点.

$$y(n) = \text{Res} \left[\frac{(1-a^2)z^n}{z-a(1-az)} \right]_{z=a} = a^n$$

$$\text{即 } y(n) = a^n u(n), \quad n \geq 0.$$

当 $n < 0$ 时. 在 CA 内有 $z=0$ 这一个极点. 但在 CA 外只有 $z=a^{-1}$. 一个极点.

$$y(n) = -\text{Res} \left[\frac{(1-a^2)z^n}{z-a(1-az)} \right]_{z=a^{-1}} = -\text{Res} \left[\frac{(1-a^2)z^n}{-a(z-a)(z-a^{-1})} \right]_{z=a^{-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{(1-a^2)z^n}{-a(z-a)} \Big|_{z=a^{-1}} = a^{-n}.$$

$$\text{即 } y(n) = a^{-n} u(-n-1), \quad n < 0$$

$$\text{所以 } y(n) = a^n u(n) - a^{-n} u(-n-1).$$

$$w(n) = x(n), y(n) = u(n). [a^n u(n) - a^{-n} u(-n-1)] = a^n u(n).$$

(8)



扫描全能王 创建

此题 2.21 (1) 当 $T = 0.1 \text{ ms}$. 时 $f_s = \frac{1}{T} = 1000 \text{ Hz} > 2f$.

f 由抽样后信号表示为 $x(n) = x(nT)/t=n = \sin(0.1\pi n)$

(2). 当 $T = 1 \text{ ms}$. $f_s = 1000 \text{ Hz} = 2f$.

$x(n) = x(nT)/t=n = \sin(\alpha n) = 0$. 所以 $x(n)$ 为零信号. 其频谱不存在.

(3) (3) 当 $T = 0.01 \text{ s}$. $f_s = 100 \text{ Hz} < 2f$.

抽样后信号表示为 $x(n) = x(nT)/t=n = \sin(10\pi n) = 0$. $x(n)$ 为零信号. 频谱不存在.

2.27. (1) 由 $H(z) = A \cdot \frac{(z-\ell_0)(z-\ell_1)}{(z-z_0)(z-z_1)}$.

其中 ℓ_0 为零点, ℓ_1 为极点, A 为待定系数

$$\ell_0 = \ell_1 = 0 \quad z_0 = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} \quad z_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{所以 } H(z) = \frac{Az^2}{z - \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}(z - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}})} = \frac{Az^2}{z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{又因为 } H(z)|_{z=1} = 4. \text{ 即 } \frac{A}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{4}} = 4.$$

$$\text{故 } A = 3.$$

$$\text{因此 } H(z) = \frac{3z^2}{z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

$$h(n) = H(z) \cdot u(n) = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \cos \left(\frac{\pi n}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) u(n).$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } X(z) = u(n) \quad X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \quad (|z| > 1)$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z) = \frac{3z}{z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{3z}{(z - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$y(n) = \text{Res}[Y(z) \cdot z^n]_{z=1} + \text{Res}[Y(z) \cdot z^n]_{z=\frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}} + \text{Res}[Y(z) \cdot z^n]_{z=\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

$$\text{故 } y(n) = \left\{ 40 - 20 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{3}(n+1) \right] \right\} u(n),$$

$$(3) X(z) = \frac{10z}{z-1} + \frac{5z^2}{z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z) = Y_1(z) + Y_2(z)$$

$$\text{故 } y(n) = y_1(n) + y_2(n) = \left\{ 40 - 20 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{3}(n+1) \right] \right\} + \frac{10}{13} \left[3 \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{39} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \left[3 \cos \frac{\pi n}{3} - 7 \sin \frac{\pi n}{3} \right] u(n)$$

$$2.31 (1) \mathcal{F}[x_1(n)] = \mathcal{F}[x(n)] - \mathcal{F}[x(n-1)] = X(z) - z^{-1}X(z) = (1-z^{-1})X(z)$$

$$(2) \mathcal{F}[x_2(n)] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n X\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) z^{-m}$$

$$\text{令 } m = \frac{n}{2} \quad \mathcal{F}[x_2(n)] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} X(m) z^{-2m} = X(z^2)$$

(9)



扫描全能王 创建

$$\text{P(3)} \quad \text{令 } m=2n, \text{ 则 } Y(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(2n)z^{-m} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-2n}$$

$$\text{因此 } X(m) = \frac{1}{2}[1 + (-1)^m] x(m),$$

$$\text{则 } Y(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}[1 + (-1)^m] x(m) \cdot z^{-\frac{m}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}[X(z^{\frac{1}{2}}) + X(-z^{\frac{1}{2}})]$$

$$2.32.(1) \quad \text{设 } X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-jn\omega} \quad H_g(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{G_1(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})},$$

其中 $G_1(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g_1(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [1 + (-1)^n] x(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \frac{1}{2} X(e^{j\omega}) + \frac{1}{2} X(-e^{j\omega})$

此即 $X(n)$ 经由群延迟 τ 变为 $g_1(n)$ 的关系。

$$(2) \quad H_g(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{G_2(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})}$$

$$\text{其中 } G_2(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g_2(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(2n) e^{-jn\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [1 + (-1)^k] x(k) e^{-jk\omega}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-jn\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) (e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}})^n = \frac{1}{2} X(e^{j\omega}) + \frac{1}{2} X(-e^{j\omega}),$$

此即 $X(n)$ 经由群延迟 τ 变为 $g_2(n)$ 的关系。

$$(3) \quad H_a(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h_a(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n e^{-jn\omega} = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$$

$$X_a(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} X(e^{j\omega}) + \frac{1}{2} X(-e^{j\omega})$$

$$Y_a(e^{j\omega}) = X_a(e^{j\omega}) \cdot H_a(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} X_a(e^{j\omega}),$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} Y_a(e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2} Y_a(e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}})$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} [X_a(e^{j\omega}) H_a(e^{j\omega})] + \frac{1}{2} [X_a(-e^{j\omega}) H_a(e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} [X(e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}}) + X(-e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}})]$$

$$h_b(n) = \text{IDFT} [H_b(e^{j\omega})] = 2 \text{DTFT} \left[\frac{1}{e^{jn\omega} + e^{-jn\omega}} \right] = a^n u(n),$$

$$2.36.(1) \quad H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z) \Big| z=e^{j\omega} = 1 - 0.9 e^{j\omega} + 0.81 e^{-j\omega}$$

(2). 由差分方程和 Z 变换求解。

$$y(n) - 0.9 y(n-1) + 0.81 y(n-2) = x(n-1) + x(n-2)$$

$$\text{则 } y(n) = x(n-1) + x(n-2) + 0.9 y(n-1) - 0.81 y(n-2)$$

$$(3) \quad H_a(z) = z^{-1} \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1 - 0.9z^{-1} + 0.81z^{-2}} \quad \text{则 } H_a(z) = \frac{0.5 - 0.932j}{1 - (0.4j + 0.7794j)} + \frac{0.5 + 0.932j}{1 - (0.4j - 0.7794j)} z^{-1}$$

$$\text{则 } h(n) = h_a(n-1) = [(0.5 - 0.932j)(0.4j + 0.7794j)^{-1} + (0.5 + 0.932j)(0.4j - 0.7794j)^{-1}] u(n-1)$$



2.38. (1) 由因果系统. $Y(z) = H(z)X(z)$,

$$\textcircled{1} \quad Y(z) = \frac{z+1}{z-0.6} X(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-0.6z^{-1}} X(z),$$

$$\text{差分方程为 } y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1) + 0.6 y(n-1) = 2\cos\frac{\pi n}{5} + 2\cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 0.6 y(n-1),$$

零点为 $z=1$. 极点为 $z=0.6$

(2). $Z_1 = -0.25 \pm 0.25j, |Z| < 1$. 稳定因果系统

$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1) + x(n-2), -0.5 y(n-1) + 0.25 y(n-2) = 2[\cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n - \frac{\pi}{3}) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{5}n - \frac{\pi}{2})]$$

$$-0.5 y(n-1) + 0.25 y(n-2)$$

零点为 $z = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j$ 极点 $\Rightarrow z = -0.25 \pm 0.25j$

$$(3) \text{系统函数为 } H(z) = \frac{z^2-1}{z^2-6z+9} = \frac{1-z^{-2}}{1-6z^{-1}+9z^{-2}}$$

$$y(n) = x(n) - x(n-1) + 6y(n-1) - 9y(n-2), \text{ 零点为 } z=1, \text{ 极点为 } z=3$$

$$3.1. \tilde{X}(k) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{x}(n) W_s^{nk} = 14 + 12e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k} + 10e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k} + 8e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k} + 6e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k} + 10e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k}$$

$$\tilde{x}(0) = 60, \quad \tilde{x}(1) = 9 - j3\sqrt{3}, \quad \tilde{x}(2) = 3 + j\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\tilde{x}(3) = 0, \quad \tilde{x}(4) = 3 - j\sqrt{3}, \quad \tilde{x}(5) = 9 + j3\sqrt{3}.$$

$$3.6 (1) X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) e^{j\omega n} = 2 + e^{j\omega} + 4e^{j2\omega} + 2e^{j3\omega} + 3e^{j4\omega}$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) W_s^{nk} = 2 + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k} + 4e^{-j\frac{4\pi}{5}k} + 2e^{-j\frac{6\pi}{5}k}$$

$$\text{可得该西点为 } X(k) = X(e^{j\omega}) / w = \frac{2\pi}{5}k.$$

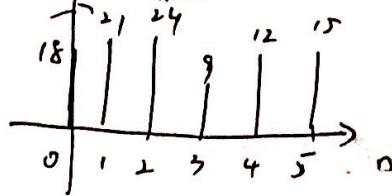
$$(2). X_0(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^4 x_0(n) e^{-jn\omega} = X(e^{j\omega}) = 2 + e^{-j\omega} + 4e^{-j2\omega} + 2e^{-j3\omega} + 3e^{-j4\omega}.$$

$$X_0(k) = \sum_{n=0}^4 x_0(n) W_s^{nk} = 2 + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k} + 4e^{-j\frac{4\pi}{5}k} + 2e^{-j\frac{6\pi}{5}k} + 3e^{-j\frac{8\pi}{5}k}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3.7. \tilde{X}_1(k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{x}(n) W_{2N}^{nk} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}(n) W_{2N}^{nk} + \sum_{n=N}^{2N-1} \tilde{x}(n) W_{2N}^{nk} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}(n) W_N^{\frac{n-k}{2}} + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}(n-N) W_{2N}^{(n+N)k} \\ &= \tilde{X}\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) + W_{2N}^{-Nk} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}(n) W_N^{\frac{n-k}{2}} \\ &= \tilde{X}\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) + \cos(\pi k) \tilde{X}\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 2\tilde{X}\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) & k \neq 0 \\ 0 & k = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



$$3.9. y(n) = \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_1(m) x_2(n-m) \right] R_s(n)$$



$$3.11. (1) T_1 = 2\pi / \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 12.$$

$$\text{对 } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right), T_2 = 2\pi / \frac{\pi}{3} = 6. \quad \text{对 } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}n\right), T_3 = 2\pi / \frac{\pi}{7} = 14.$$

因此分析周期为公倍数 $T = 84$.

(2) 由 $f = w f_s / 2\pi$. 知 $x(n)$ 一个正弦信号为 51.4 Hz , 60 Hz , 120 Hz

当 $k=4$, 则 $f_4 = 4f_s / T_2 = 40 \text{ Hz}$ 处有值.

当 $k=5$, 则 $f_5 = 5f_s / T_2 = 50 \text{ Hz}$ 处有值, 而 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{7}n\right)$ 频率为 51.4 Hz

当 $k=6$, 则 $f_6 = 6f_s / T_2 = 60 \text{ Hz}$ 有值, 且为 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}n\right)$ 分量

当 $k=12$, 则 $f_{12} = 12f_s / T_2 = 120 \text{ Hz}$ 有值 且为 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right)$ 分量

综上, T_2 为 DFT 2 的分量频谱图.

$$3.15.(1) X(10) = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} x(n) W_6^{n \cdot 0} = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} x(n) = 1+2+3+4+5 = 15$$

$$(2) X(3) = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} x(n) W_6^{3n} = 1 \cdot W_6^0 + 2 \cdot W_6^3 + 4 \cdot W_6^6 + 3 \cdot W_6^9 + 5 \cdot W_6^{12} = -5$$

(3) 由 $x(n)$ 为实信号. $X(k) = X^{*(N-k)}$

$$\text{所以 } X(5) = X^{*(1)}, X(4) = X^{*(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(1) + X(5) &= X(1) + X^{*(1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} x(n) W_6^n + \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} x(n) W_6^{-n} \\ &= 2[X(0)] + X(1) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + X(2) \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + X(3) \cos \omega_4 X(4) \cos \omega_5 + X(5) \cos \end{aligned}$$

$$= -1$$

$$X(2) + X(4) = X(2) + X^{*(2)} = -3.$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{k=0}^{k-1} X(k) = X(0) + X(1) + X(2) + X(3) + X(4) + X(5) = 15 - 1 - 3 - 5 = 6$$

(4) 由 DFT 式下, PF 为 {0}. 有 $\sum_{k=0}^{k-1} |X(k)|^2 = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} |x(n)|^2 = 6 \times 55 = 330$



3.20 (1) 原时域信号可以表示为

$$x_{act} = \cos(\omega_1 600t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega_2 500t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega_3 700t)$$

因此信号中含有3个频率分量，分别是。

$$f_1 = 600\text{Hz}, \quad f_2 = 500\text{Hz}, \quad f_3 = 700\text{Hz}$$

$$f_s = 3f_3 = 2100\text{Hz}.$$

$$(2) T = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{2100}\text{s}$$

(3) 在 $f_s = 2100\text{Hz}$ 时，抽样后信号为 $x(n)$

$$x(n) = x_{act}|_{t=nT} = \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1}{T}n\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\omega_2}{T}n\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\omega_3}{T}n\right).$$

这里有3个频率分量，且 $\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_s} = \omega_1 \times \frac{T}{4\pi} = \frac{7}{2}$

$$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_s} = \omega_2 \times \frac{T}{4\pi} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_3}{\omega_s} = \omega_3 \times \frac{T}{4\pi} = 3.$$

可知其公倍数为 $N=21$ 。故 $x(n)$ 为 $N=21$ 。

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{f_s} = 10^{-2}\text{s} \quad \text{即 } N=21$$

$$3.24 (1) X_1(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=0}^4 x_1(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \frac{1 - e^{-j5\omega}}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} = e^{-j2\omega} \frac{\sin(\frac{5}{2}\omega)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\omega)}$$

(2). 由DFT与DTFT关系

$$X_1(k) = X_1(e^{jw})|_{w=\frac{\pi k}{10}} = e^{-j\frac{\pi k}{5}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{5}{2}\omega)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\omega)} = 5 \delta(k)$$

$$\text{即 } X_1(k) = \{5, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

$$(3). X_2(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=0}^9 [x_1(n), R_{10}(n)] e^{-jn\omega} = e^{-j\omega} \frac{\sin(\frac{5}{2}\omega)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\omega)}$$

$$\text{即 } X_2(k) = X_2(e^{jw})|_{w=\frac{\pi k}{10}} = e^{-j\frac{\pi k}{5}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{5}{2}\omega)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\omega)} = \{ \dots \}$$

$$\text{即 } X_2(k) = \{5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

$$(4). X_3(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=0}^9 (-1)^n x_1(n), R_{10}(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \frac{1 - e^{-j10\omega}}{1 + e^{-j10\omega}} = e^{-j2\omega} \cdot \frac{j \sin(\frac{5}{2}\omega)}{\cos(\frac{1}{2}\omega)}$$

$$\text{即 } X_3(k) = X_3(e^{jw})|_{w=\frac{\pi k}{10}} = \begin{cases} 5 & k=3 \\ 0 & k \neq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$X_3(k) = \{5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

$$(5). X_{avg}(k) = \frac{1}{2} [X_1(k) + X_2(10-k)].$$

$$\text{因此 } X_4(n) = \text{IDFT}[X_{avg}(k)] = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^9 X_{avg}(k) W_p^{nk} \quad X_4(n) = \{0.5, \dots, 0.5\}$$

(13)



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(15) 由 $I_m[X_2(k)] = 0$

$$\text{所以 } X_2(n) = \text{IDFT}[I_m[X_2(k)]] = 0.$$

$$(17) X_0(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} [X_2(N-1-k)] R_N(k) W_N^{-nk} = \frac{1}{10} 5 \cdot W_{10}^{-9n} = 0.5 e^{-jn\pi/2}.$$

$$(8) X_1(n) = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^9 [W_{10}^{-k} X_2(k)]^2 \cdot W_{10}^{-nk}.$$

$$\text{由于 } X_2(k) = \begin{cases} 5 & k=0 \\ 0 & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因此 } X_1(n) = \frac{1}{10} [W_{10}^{-n} X_2(0)]^2 W_{10}^{-nk} = 2.5$$

$$\text{所以 } X_1(n) = \{2.5, 2.5, 2.5, \dots, -2.5\}.$$

$$3.31. N_1 = 50, N_2 = 15. \quad y_1(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n) \text{ 为 } 65 \times 15 = 975 \text{ 点的卷积}$$

$$M = N_1 + N_2 - 1 = 64.$$

$$\text{对序列 } x_1(n) \text{ 和 } x_2(n) \quad 0 \leq n \leq 49 \quad 5 \leq n \leq 14.$$

所以成性卷积和 $y_1(n)$ 有值区域为 $5 \leq n \leq 68$.

$$L = 50. \quad \text{显然有 } L < M$$

因此 $y_1(n)$ 中只有部分能代表成性卷积 $y_1(n)$.

对圆周卷积 $y_1(n)$ 其有值区域为 $0 \leq n \leq 49$

所以在 $y_1(n)$ 中对应于 $y_1(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n)$ 的 n 值范围是 $19 \leq n \leq 49$.

$$3.35. (16) x_1(n) = \{1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}.$$

$$x_2(n) = \begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi n}{4} & 0 \leq n \leq 7 \\ 0 & 8 \leq n \leq 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而 } x_2(n) = \{1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -1, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, 0\}.$$

$$y_1(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n) = \sum_{m=0}^7 x_1(m) x_2(n-m), R_8(n).$$

$$\text{从而 } y_1 = \{-0.7071, 1.7071, \dots, -1.7071\}.$$

$$\text{而 } \begin{cases} y_1(0) = y_1(0) + y_1(8) \\ y_1(n) = y_1(n) \quad 1 \leq n \leq 7. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} y_1(0) = 0 \\ y_1(n) = y_1(n) \quad 1 \leq n \leq 7. \end{cases}$$



$$3.45. X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n}$$

$$X(k) = X(z) |_{z=e^{j\frac{2\pi}{8}nk}} = \sum_{n=0}^7 x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}nk}$$

$$X(z)|_{z=0.5} e^{j[2\pi k/8 + \frac{\pi}{8}]} = \sum_{n=0}^7 x(n) [0.5 e^{j[2\pi k/8 + \frac{\pi}{8}]}]^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^7 [x(n) 2^n \cdot e^{-j\pi nk/8}] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}nk} = \sum_{n=0}^7 x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}nk}$$

$$DFT[x_i(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^7 x_i(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}kn} = \sum_{n=0}^7 x_i(n) z^{-n} |_{z=e^{j\pi k/8}}$$

$$4.1. T_1 = 40 \times 10^{-9} \times N^2 = 0.01049 s$$

$$T_2 = 5 \times 10^{-9} \times N \times (N-1) = 0.00131 s$$

$$\text{所以 } T = T_1 + T_2 = 0.01180 s$$

(2). 用 FFT 计算.

$$T_1 = 40 \times 10^{-9} \times \frac{N}{2} \log_2 N = 0.00008216 s$$

$$T_2 = 5 \times 10^{-9} \times N \log_2 N = 5 \times 10^{-9} \times 512 \log_2^{3/2} = 0.00002304 s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 0.0001152 s$$

$$4.2. \frac{N}{2} \log_2^N = \frac{16}{2} \log_2^{16} = 32$$

由于 $W_{1,0}^0 = 1$, $W_{1,0}^8 = -1$, $W_{1,0}^{14} = \pm j$. 不需要乘以

故, $W_{1,0}^0$ 个数为 $1+2+4+8=15$

有 $W_{1,0}^4$ 个数为 $1+2+4=7$.

总乘法数为 ~~15~~ $32 - 15 - 7 = 10$ (个).

复数加法 $\rightarrow N \log_2^N = 16 \log_2^{16} = 64$ (个)

4.6 (1). 两个流在同窗计算的蝶形运算数为 $\frac{N}{2} \cdot \log_2^N$

所以它只要重方法次数为 $2 \cdot \frac{N}{2} \log_2^N = N \cdot \log_2^N$

$$(2) W_{\frac{N}{2},r} = W_N^{r \cdot 2^{m-1}}$$

所以第 $m-1$ 列是到第 m 列的 W_N 是 $r \cdot 2^{m-1}$ $r=0, 1, \dots, (\frac{N}{2}-1)$

$$(3) \frac{N}{2^m}$$

$$(4) \frac{N}{2^{m-1}}$$

(15)



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$$4.9.11) \text{ 由 } H(z_k) = \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} h(n) z_k^{-n}$$

$$\text{其中 } z_k = A \cdot w^{-k} = A \cdot w_0^{-k} \cdot e^{j(\theta_0 + k\varphi_0)}$$

$$\text{设 } A_0 = 1, \quad w_0 = a^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \theta_0 = 0, \quad \varphi_0 = 0.$$

$$\text{则 } H(z_k) = a^{-\frac{k}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} g(n) p(k-n)$$

$$\text{式中, } g(n) = h(n) a^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$p(n) = \begin{cases} a^{\frac{n}{2}} \\ a^{(m+n-m)/2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } f_1 \text{ 和 } L = 2^J \geq N+M-1.$$

$$\text{则 } H(z_k) = a^{-\frac{k}{2}} \cdot p(k), \quad 0 \leq k \leq N-1$$

$$4.12. \text{ 由题意, } X(e^{j\omega}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-0.02t - j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.02 + j\omega}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-0.02 - j\omega}}$$

$$\text{当 } T = 0.5 \text{ ms}, \quad X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-0.01 - j\omega}}$$

$$T = 0.03 \text{ ms} \quad X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-0.005 - j\omega}}$$

$$4.15. \quad w_1 = 2\pi f_1 / f_s = 2\pi \times 300 / 2000 = 0.3\pi$$

$$w_2 = 2\pi f_2 / f_s = 0.45\pi$$

$$w_3 = 2\pi f_3 / f_s = 1.2\pi$$

$$w_4 = 2\pi f_4 / f_s = 2.5\pi$$

$$\text{设 } w_5 = 2\pi f_5 / f_s = 2\pi \times 800 / 2000 = 0.8\pi$$

$$w_6 = w_3 - \pi = -0.8\pi$$

$$w_7' = w_4 - \pi = 0.5\pi$$

$$f_1 = \frac{w_1 f_s}{2\pi} = 300 \text{ Hz} \quad f_2 = \frac{w_2 f_s}{2\pi} = 450 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_3 = \frac{w_3 f_s}{2\pi} = 1200 \text{ Hz} \quad f_4 = \frac{w_4 f_s}{2\pi} = 2500 \text{ Hz}$$

从以上信号 $y_a(t)$ 包含的分量有 300Hz, 450Hz, 1200Hz, 2500Hz



$$4.17. (1) y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = [1, 4, 7, 9, 7, 4, 1]$$

$$(2) x(n) = [1, 2, 1, 2, 1] \text{ 长度 } N_1 = 5, h(n) = [1, 2, 2, 1] \text{ 长度 } N_2 = 4$$

$$x_N(n) = [1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$h_N(n) = [1, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$\text{且 } N = 8, \text{ 旋转因子 } W_8^0 = 1, W_8^1 = -1, W_8^2 = -j$$

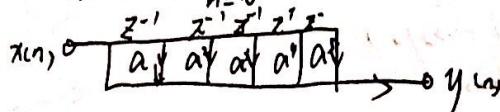
$$\text{于是可写成, } H(k) = [b, (1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})-(2+\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})j, -(4+j), (1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})+(2-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})j, 0, (1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})-(2-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})j, \\ -(1-j), (1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})+(2+\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})j]$$

$$X(k) = [7, -(4+\sqrt{2})j, 1, -(2\sqrt{2}-1)j, -1, (2\sqrt{2}+1)j, 1, (2\sqrt{2}+1)j]$$

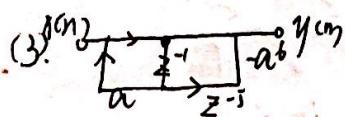
$$\text{利用公式 } y(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) H(k).$$

$$\text{且 } Ny(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) H(k) \quad \text{有 } y(n) = \{1, 4, 7, 9, 7, 4, 1\}$$

$$5. (1) H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^5 a_n z^{-n} = 1 + az^{-1} + a^2 z^{-2} + a^3 z^{-3} + a^4 z^{-4} + a^5 z^{-5} \quad 0 < a < 1$$



$$(2) \text{ 将 } H(z) \text{ 改写成 } H(z) = \frac{1 - a^6 z^{-6}}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} (1 - a^6 z^{-6}) \quad 0 < a < 1$$



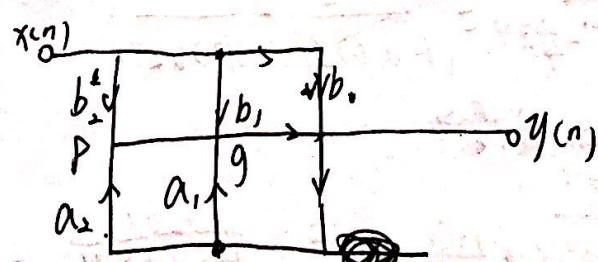
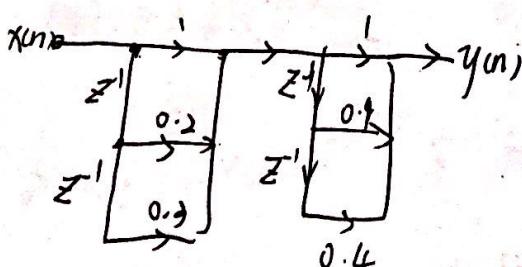
$$(3) \text{ 根据 } H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^5 h(n) z^{-n}. \text{ 得}$$

$$H(z) = 1 + 0.3z^{-1} + 0.72z^{-2} + 0.11z^{-3} + 0.12z^{-4} \\ = (1 + 0.2z^{-1} + 0.3z^{-2})(1 + 0.1z^{-1} + 0.4z^{-2})$$

$$\text{而 FIR 滤波器公式为 } H(z) = \prod_{k=1}^M (\rho_{0k} + \rho_{1k} z^{-1} + \rho_{2k} z^{-2})$$

$$\text{对照上式得 } \rho_{01} = 1, \rho_{11} = 0.2, \rho_{21} = 0.3.$$

$$\rho_{12} = 1, \rho_{12} = 0.1, \rho_{22} = 0.4$$



$$\begin{cases} p(n) = b_2 x(n) + a_2 y(n), \\ g(n) = b_1 x(n) + p(n-1) + a_1 y(n). \\ y(n) = b_0 x(n) + g(n-1) \end{cases}$$

写成差分方程形式.

$$\begin{cases} p(z) = b_2 X(z) + a_2 Y(z), \\ g(z) = b_1 X(z) + z^{-1} p(z) + a_1 Y(z), \\ y(z) = b_0 X(z) + z^{-1} g(z) \end{cases}$$

解此方程组得 $H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}{1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2}}$

(a). $H(z) = \frac{1 + 1.8z^{-1} - 0.8z^{-2}}{1 - 1.4z^{-1} + 0.64z^{-2}}$ 写成极点形式. 则有

$$H(z) = \frac{(z + 0.9 + j\sqrt{0.61})(z + 0.9 - j\sqrt{0.61})}{(z - 0.7 - j\sqrt{0.15})(z - 0.7 + j\sqrt{0.15})}$$

零点为 $z = -0.9 \pm j\sqrt{0.61}$ 极点为 $z = 0.7 \pm j\sqrt{0.15}$.

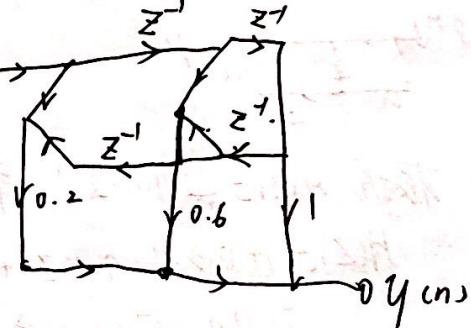
(b). 特征因子流函数为 $H(z) = \frac{1 + 1.7z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 2.4z^{-1} + 1.44z^{-2}}$

写成零极点形式. 则有 $H(z) = \frac{(z + 0.85 + j\sqrt{1.2275})(z + 0.85 - j\sqrt{1.2275})}{(z - 1.2)^2}$

零点为 $z = -0.85 \pm j\sqrt{1.2275}$ 极点为 $z = 1.2$ ($= \bar{p}_1$).

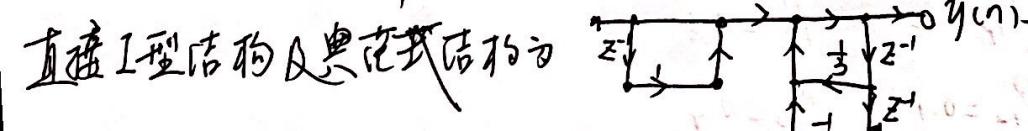
5.5. $h(n) = \frac{1}{5}\delta(n) + \frac{3}{5}\delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \frac{3}{5}\delta(n-3) + \frac{1}{5}\delta(n-4)$. $X(n)$
由 $h(0) = h(4) = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$. $h(1) = h(3) = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$

$h(2) = 1$.
由 $h(n)$ 为偶对称, 对称中的在 $n = \frac{N-1}{2} = 2$ 处 IV 级数



5.6.(1) 根据 $y(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k y(n-k) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x(n-k)$ 可得

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad b_0 = 1, \quad b_1 = 1.$$



-阶 $H(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}-\frac{1}{4}z^{-2}} = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{(1-0.69z^{-1})(1+0.36z^{-1})}$

-阶并联型 $H(z)$ 为?

$$H(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1+7}{6}z^{-1}(1+\frac{1+7}{6}z^{-1})z^{-1}} = \frac{1.67}{1+0.69z^{-1}} - \frac{2.61}{1+0.36z^{-1}}$$



$$5(2) \text{ 由题意 } H(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1-3z^2-4z^3}$$

$$\text{对} z=e^{j\omega}, H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1+e^{j\omega}}{1-3e^{j\omega}-4e^{2j\omega}} = \frac{1+\cos\omega+j\sin\omega}{1-\frac{3}{2}\cos\omega-\frac{7}{4}\cos 2\omega + j[\frac{1}{2}\sin\omega + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\omega]}$$

$$\text{幅度为 } |H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos^2\omega+\sin^2\omega}}{\sqrt{(1-\frac{3}{2}\cos\omega-\frac{7}{4}\cos 2\omega)^2 + (\frac{1}{2}\sin\omega + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\omega)^2}}$$

$$\text{相位} \Rightarrow \arg[H(e^{j\omega})] = -\arctan(\frac{\sin\omega}{\cos\omega}) - \arctan\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}\sin\omega + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\omega}{1-\frac{3}{2}\cos\omega-\frac{7}{4}\cos 2\omega}\right)$$

$$(3) \text{ 输入正弦波为 } x(t) = 5\sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\text{由 } \Omega T_1 = 2\pi \times 10^3 T_1 = 2\pi \cdot 9 \text{ 得 } \Omega = 10^3 = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$$

在 $x(t)$ 一个周期里

$$x(n) = 5 \sin(\omega_0 n T_1) = 5 \sin(10^3 \pi \times 4 \times 10^{-4}) = 5 \sin \frac{1}{4} \pi$$

$$\text{由此有 } \omega_0 = 0.2\pi.$$

$$y(n) = 5 |H(e^{j\omega_0})| \sin[n\omega_0 + \arg(H(e^{j\omega_0}))] = 12.13 \sin(0.2\pi n - 0.90)$$

$$5.8 (1) h(n) \text{ 为实序列. 且 } H(k) = H^*(N-k)$$

已给出 $H(k)$, $k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ 分别为

$$H(0) = 1.5 - j\sqrt{2} - 1.5$$

$$H(1) = H^*(8-0) = H^*(7) = 0$$

$$H(7) = H^*(8-7) = H^*(1) = 1.5 - j(\sqrt{2} + 1.5)$$

(2) 根据频率抽样公式

$$H(z) = \frac{1-z^{-8}}{8} \sum_{k=0}^7 \frac{H(k)}{1-W_8 z^{-k}} z^{-k} = \frac{1}{8}(1-z^{-8}) \left[\frac{19}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+z^{-1}} + \frac{30 - (3\sqrt{2} + 2)z^{-1}}{1 - \sqrt{2}z^{-1} + z^{-2}} + \frac{3 + 3\sqrt{2} + 2z^{-1}}{1 + \sqrt{2}z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right]$$

$$(3) \text{ 由单位冲激响应式可知. } h(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H(k) e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} kn} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^7 H(k) e^{j \frac{\pi}{4} nk}$$

$$\text{则 } h(0) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^7 H(k) = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$h(1) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^7 H(k) e^{j \frac{\pi}{4} k} = \frac{1}{8} [19 + 1.5 e^{j \frac{3\pi}{4}} + (0.5 + j) e^{j \frac{5\pi}{4}} + 1.5 e^{j \frac{7\pi}{4}} + (2 - 1.5) e^{j \frac{9\pi}{4}} - j]$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}$$

$$h(2) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^7 H(k) e^{j \frac{\pi}{2} k} = \frac{1}{8} [H(0) + jH(1) - jH(3) + H(4) + jH(5) - jH(7)]$$

$$= \frac{9}{4}$$

$$h(3) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^7 H(k) e^{j \frac{3\pi}{4} k} = \frac{1}{8} [H(0) + H(1) e^{j \frac{3\pi}{4}} + H(3) e^{j \frac{3\pi}{4}} + H(4) e^{j \frac{3\pi}{2}} + H(5) e^{j \frac{9\pi}{4}} + H(7) e^{j \frac{3\pi}{4}}]$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}$$



$$h(5) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^5 H(k) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}k} = \frac{1}{8} [H(0) - H(1) + H(3) + H(4) - H(5) - H(7)] = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$h(6) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^6 H(k) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}k} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$h(7) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=0}^7 H(k) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}k} = \frac{9}{8}$$

所以 $\lambda_{[0,1]} = \{ \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{15}{8}, \frac{9}{4} \}$

$$5.13 \quad k_1 = 0.4, \quad k_2 = 0.3, \quad k_3 = 0.2,$$

$$\text{由 } b_3^{(1)} = k_3 = 0.2, \quad b_1^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1-k_3}[b_1^{(2)} - k_2 b_2^{(2)}] = k_1.$$

$$\text{所以 } b_1^{(2)} = k_1(1+k_2) = 0.4 \times (1+0.3) = 0.52,$$

$$b_1^{(3)} = b_1^{(2)} + k_3 b_2^{(2)} = b_1^{(2)} + k_2 k_3 = 0.52 + 0.3 \times 0.2 = 0.58.$$

$$b_2^{(3)} = b_2^{(2)} + k_3 b_1^{(2)} = k_2 + k_3 b_1^{(2)} = 0.3 + 0.2 \times 0.52 = 0.404$$

$$H_1(z) = \frac{f_1(z)}{x_1(z)} = \frac{F_1(z)}{X_1(z)} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i^{(i)} z^{-i} = 1 + 0.58z^1 + 0.404z^{-2} + 0.2z^{-3}$$

$$H_2(z) = \frac{f_2(z)}{x_2(z)} = \frac{Q_2(z)}{X_2(z)} = z^{-3} (1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i^{(i)} z^i) = z^{-3} + 0.58z^{-2} + 0.404z^{-1} + 0.2$$

$$5.14 \quad \begin{cases} X_4(z) = X_3(z) + 0.2z^1 X_5(z) \\ X_5(z) = X_4(z) - 0.5z^{-1} X_6(z) \end{cases}$$

$$X_3(z) = X_2(z) - 0.7z^{-1} X_4(z)$$

$$X_4(z) = -0.22 X_1(z) + z^1 X_6(z)$$

$$X_5(z) = 0.5 X_4(z) + z^1 X_6(z)$$

$$X_6(z) = 0.7 X_5(z) + z^1 X_4(z)$$

$$\text{由 } X_3(z) = \frac{1}{1 + 0.95z^{-1} + 0.29z^{-2} - 0.2z^{-3}} X(z),$$

$$X_4(z) = \frac{-0.2 + 0.29z^{-1} + 0.95z^{-2} + z^{-3}}{1 + 0.95z^{-1} + 0.29z^{-2} - 0.2z^{-3}} X(z)$$

$$X_5(z) = \frac{0.5 + 1.05z^1 + z^{-2}}{1 + 0.95z^{-1} + 0.29z^{-2} - 0.2z^{-3}} X(z)$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = [0.6 X_4(z) + 0.4 X_5(z) + 0.3 X_6(z) + 0.8 X_3(z)] / X(z)$$

$$= \frac{1.09 + 0.874z^{-1} + 0.97z^{-2} + 0.68z^{-3}}{1 + 0.95z^{-1} + 0.29z^{-2} - 0.2z^{-3}}$$

(20).



扫描全能王 创建

$$5.15. \quad k_1 = -0.7251, \quad k_2 = 0.8142, \quad k_3 = -0.6382.$$

顶层零极点格型微结构与直弦无关。

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_3^{(3)} = k_3 = -0.6382.$$

$$\alpha_1^{(1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{k_3} [\alpha_1^{(1)} - k_2 \alpha_1^{(2)}] = k_1,$$

$$\alpha_1^{(2)} = k_1 (1 + k_3) = -1.3155.$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^{(3)} = \alpha_1^{(1)} + k_3 \alpha_1^{(2)} = -1.8514.$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_2^{(3)} + \alpha_2^{(1)} + k_3 \alpha_2^{(2)} = k_2 + k_3 \alpha_2^{(1)} = 1.60801$$

$$THD. \quad b_3 = b_3^{(3)} = c_3 = -0.692$$

$$b_2 = b_2^{(1)} = c_2 + c_3 \alpha_2^{(1)} = -0.8688.$$

$$b_1 = 0.9373.$$

$$b_0 = 0.4875$$

$$5.17. \text{ 画图} \quad k_1 = -0.56, \quad k_2 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad k_3 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\alpha_3^{(3)} = k_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

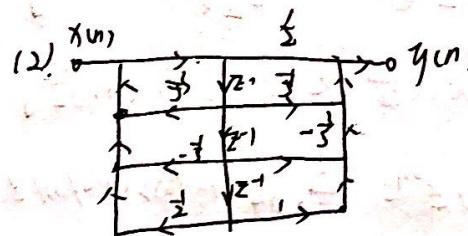
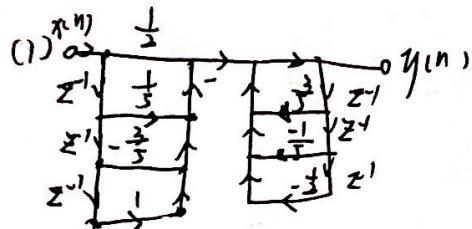
$$\alpha_1^{(1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{k_3} [\alpha_1^{(1)} - k_2 \alpha_1^{(2)}] = k_1, \quad -\frac{14}{15}$$

$$\alpha_1^{(2)} = k_1 (1 + k_2) = (-0.56) \times (1 + \frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{14}{15}$$

$$\alpha_1^{(3)} = \alpha_1^{(1)} + k_3 \alpha_1^{(2)} = \alpha_1^{(1)} + k_2 k_3 = -\frac{3}{5}$$

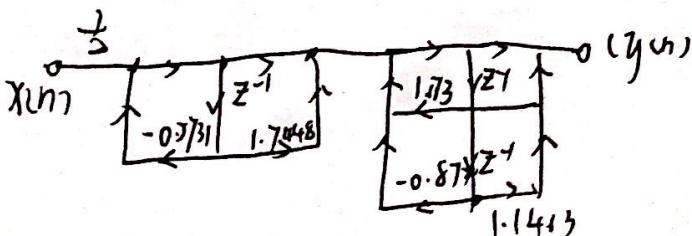
$$\alpha_2^{(3)} = \alpha_2^{(1)} + k_3 \alpha_1^{(1)} = k_2 + k_3 \alpha_1^{(2)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}z^{-1} - \frac{3}{5}z^{-2} + z^{-3}}{1 - \frac{3}{5}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{5}z^{-2} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-3}}$$



$$(3) H(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + 1.7448z^{-1} + 1.1463z^{-2}}{1 + 0.5731z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1 - 1.3448z^{-1} + 1.1463z^{-2}}{1 - 1.1732z^{-1} + 0.8724z^{-2}}$$

$$(4) H(z) = 2 + \frac{-1.2232}{1 + 0.5731z^{-1}} + \frac{-0.2748 + 0.1203z^{-1}}{1 - 1.1731z^{-1} + 0.8724z^{-2}}$$



(21)



扫描全能王 创建

$$5.22 \text{ 將 } H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8z^{-1} + 0.75z^{-2} - 0.3z^{-3}} = \frac{1}{1 + a_1^{(1)}z^{-1} + a_2^{(1)}z^{-2} + a_3^{(1)}z^{-3}}$$

$$\text{已知有 } a_1^{(1)} = -0.8, \quad a_2^{(1)} = 0.75, \quad a_3^{(1)} = -0.3.$$

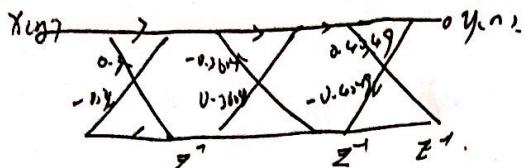
$$\text{故 } k_3 = a_3^{(1)} = -0.3.$$

$$a_1^{(2)} = \frac{1}{1 - k_3} (a_1^{(1)} - k_3 a_2^{(1)}) = \frac{1}{0.91} [-0.8 + 0.3 \times 0.75] = \frac{-0.375}{0.91} = -0.4119.$$

$$a_2^{(2)} = \frac{1}{1 - k_3} [a_2^{(1)} - k_3 a_1^{(1)}] = \frac{1}{0.91} [0.75 - 0.3 \times 0.8] = \frac{0.151}{0.91} = 0.1664$$

$$\text{故 } k_2 = b_2^{(2)} = 0.1664$$

$$a_1^{(3)} = \frac{1}{1 - k_2} [a_1^{(2)} - k_2 a_2^{(2)}] = \frac{1}{0.8336} [-0.6 \cdot 0.91 - 0.1664] = \frac{-0.3778}{0.8336} = -0.4049.$$



$$5.23 \text{ 算: } h(n) = \text{IDFT}[H(e^{j\omega})|_{\omega=2\pi/32}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \sum_{k=0}^{63} H(k) e^{jk\omega n k / 64} = \frac{1}{64} \sum_{k=0}^{63} |H(k)| e^{jk\omega n k / 32}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \sum_{k=0}^{63} |H(k)| e^{jn(\omega - \pi k) / 32}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} [1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{jn(-\pi k) / 32} + \frac{1}{2} e^{jn(-3\pi k) / 32}]$$

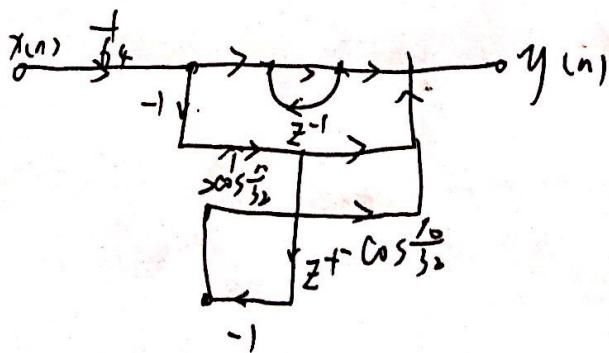
$$= \frac{1}{64} [1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{jn(-\pi k) / 32} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-jn(-3\pi k) / 32}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} [1 + \cos(\frac{n\pi}{32} - \pi)] = \frac{1}{64} [1 - \cos(\frac{n\pi}{32})]$$

$$\text{由 } H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{63} h(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{63} \frac{1}{64} (1 - \cos(n\pi/32)) z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \sum_{n=0}^{63} (1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{jn\pi/32} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-jn\pi/32}) z^{-n} - \frac{1}{64} \left[\frac{1 - z^{-64}}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} (1 - z^{-64}) \left[\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1 - z^{+64} \cos(\frac{\pi}{32})}{1 - 2z^{+64} \cos(\frac{\pi}{32}) + z^{+64}} \right]$$



(22)



扫描全能王 创建

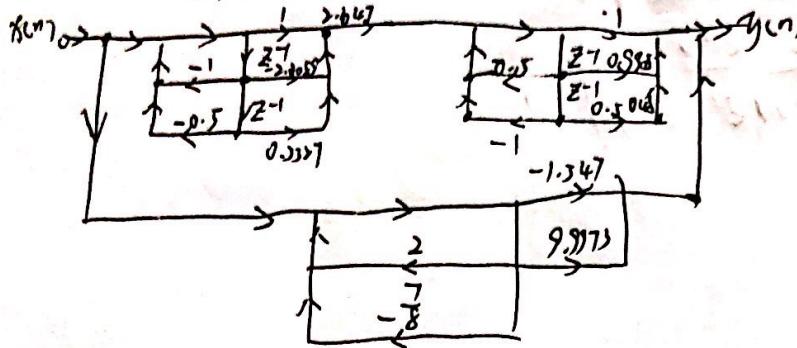
5.24.(1) 由给定的子流函数计算

$$H(z) = \frac{0.3(1+z^{-1})^6}{(1-2z^{-1}+\frac{7}{8}z^{-2})(1-0.3z^{-4}+z^{-3})(1+z^{-1}+0.3z^{-2})}$$

$$= 14.9 + \frac{-1.547 + 9.9971z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}+\frac{7}{8}z^{-2}} + \frac{0.9232z^{-6} - 3.6034z^{-9}}{1-0.3z^{-4}+z^{-2}} + \frac{-0.210 - 0.0135z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}+0.3z^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{-1.547 + 9.9971z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}+\frac{7}{8}z^{-2}} + 2.047 \cdot \frac{1-2.0389z^{-1} + 0.5327z^{-2}}{1+z^{-1}+0.3z^{-2}} \cdot \frac{1+0.9983z^{-4} + 0.30848z^{-8}}{1-0.5z^{-4}+z^{-2}}$$

由以上子流函数表示式得



6.2. 由于要取高岸 $f_h = 50 \times 4 = 200 \text{ Hz}$.

取抽样频率为 $f_s = 500 \text{ Hz} > 2f_h = 400 \text{ Hz}$

各离散频率转换成数字频率.

$$\omega_1 = 2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{1}{500} = 0.2\pi$$

$$\omega_2 = 2\pi \times 50 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{500} = 0.4\pi$$

$$\omega_3 = 2\pi \times 50 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{500} = 0.6\pi$$

$$\omega_4 = 2\pi \times 50 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{500} = 0.8\pi$$

根据数字移位波器特性，其归一化已变为

$$H(z) = \frac{1+r^N}{2} \cdot \frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-r^N z^{-N}} \quad 0 \leq r < 1$$

子流率为 $z_{oi} = e^{j\pi i / N} \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

$$H(z) = \frac{1+0.98z^{-1}}{2} \cdot \frac{(1-0.98z^{-1})(1+z^{-1}+z^{-2}+z^{-3}+z^{-4}+z^{-5}+z^{-6}+z^{-7}+z^{-8}+z^{-9})}{(1-0.98^{10}z^{-10})}$$

(3)

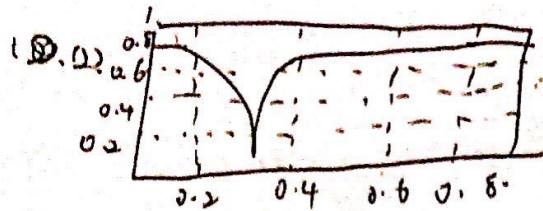


扫描全能王 创建

6.3. (1) 由于滤波器可以看成，滤波器为

$$Z_p = e^{j\pi/3}$$

子滤波器为 $Z_p = 0.9e^{j\pi/3}$



(3) 由 $|H(e^{j\omega})| = 1$ 来求解系数 b_0 , 或入子滤波器可得.

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = b_0 \left| \frac{(1-e^{j\pi/3}e^{-j\omega})(1-e^{-j\pi/3}e^{-j\omega})}{(1-0.9e^{j\pi/3}e^{-j\omega})(1-0.9e^{-j\pi/3}e^{-j\omega})} \right| = 1$$

由此得出, $b_0 = 0.9$.

(4) $\Delta w_B = 2\omega_1 - \omega_2$

代入 $\omega_1 = 0.9\pi$ 为 $\Delta w_B = 2(1-0.9) = 0.2$

6.4 解: $H(z) = H_0(z) + 1$

(1) 当 $H_0(e^{j\omega})$ 是截止频率为 ω_c 的理想低通滤波器时

$$H_0(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_c \\ 0 & \omega > \omega_c \end{cases}$$

且有 $h_0(n) = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \sin c(\omega_c n)$

因此可布得 $H(e^{j\omega})$ 为 $H(e^{j\omega}) = H_0(e^{j\omega}) + 1 = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_c \\ 1 & \omega > \omega_c \end{cases}$

其单边冲激响应为 $h(n) = h_0(n) + \delta(n) + \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \sin(\omega_c n)$

(2). $H_0(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_c \\ 1 & \omega > \omega_c \end{cases}$

$$h(n) = -\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \sin c(\omega_c n)$$

因此可布得 $H(e^{j\omega})$ 为 $H(e^{j\omega}) = H_0(e^{j\omega}) + 1 = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_c \\ 2 & \omega > \omega_c \end{cases}$

(24)



扫描全能王 创建

$$6.6. \text{ 由题得 } H(z) = \frac{-1-bz^{-1}}{1-az^{-1}}$$

如果 $b=0$, 则 $H(z) = \frac{-1}{1-az^{-1}}$. 要成全通子流: 必有 $a=0$. 但 $b \neq 0$.
由子流通数可知, 子流半径为 $Z_0 = -b$.

极点为 $Z_p = a$

根据全通子流零-极之差关于单位圆成对称而定

$$Z_0 = -b = \bar{Z}_p = \bar{a}$$

$$\text{所以 } b = -\bar{a}$$

$$6.7. \text{ 解: } H_1(z) = \frac{(z^1-a)(z^1-b)}{(1-0.425e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}z^{-1}, (1-0.425e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}z^{-1})}$$

$$H_2(z) = \frac{(1-az^{-1}, (1-bz^{-1})}{(1-0.425e^{\frac{j\pi}{4}}z^{-1}, (1-0.425e^{-\frac{j\pi}{4}}z^{-1})}$$

$$H_3(z) = \frac{(1-az^{-1})(z^1-b)}{(1-0.425e^{\frac{j\pi}{4}}z^{-1})(1-0.425e^{-\frac{j\pi}{4}}z^{-1})}$$

由子流通数知, 三个子流有相同极之分布, 极之为

$$Z_p = 0.425e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{ 位于子流周内}$$

$$子流 H_1(z) \text{ 的零之为 } Z_{10} = \bar{a} \quad Z_{11} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\text{由于 } a = -0.5 \quad b = 0.7.$$

$$\text{所以 } |Z_{10}| = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2 > 1.$$

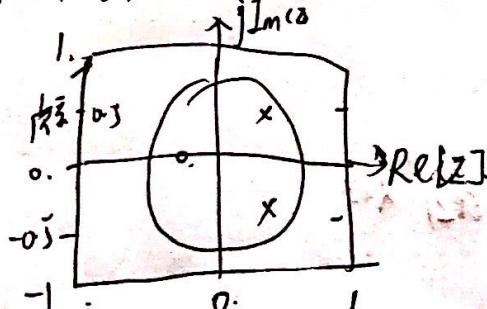
$$|Z_{11}| = \frac{1}{0.7} = 1.4286 > 1$$

$$子流 H_2(z) \text{ 的零之为 } Z_{20} = a, \quad Z_{21} = \bar{b}$$

$$|Z_{20}| = 0.5 < 1 \quad |Z_{21}| = 0.7 < 1.$$

$$子流 H_3(z) \text{ 的零之为 } Z_{30} = a, \quad Z_{31} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\text{因此 } |Z_{30}| = 0.5 < 1 \quad |Z_{31}| = \frac{1}{0.7} = 1.4286 > 1.$$



(25.)



扫描全能王 创建

$$6.11. H_{min}(z) = K \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} (1 - a_n z^{-1}),$$

其中 $a_n (n=1, 2, \dots, N-1)$ 为 $H_{min}(z)$ 的 $N-1$ 个极点。

$$|a_n| < 1.$$

则 $|z|$ 取最大值时对应的 $H_{min}(z)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} H_{max}(z) &= H_{min}(z) \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} \frac{z^{-1} - a_n^*}{1 - a_n z^{-1}} = K \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} (z^{-1} - a_n^*) \\ &= K \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} [z^{-1} (1 - a_n^* z)] = z^{-(N-1)} K \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} (1 - a_n^* z). \end{aligned}$$

$$z^{(N-1)} H_{min}(z^{-1}) = K z^{-(N-1)} \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} (1 - a_n z)$$

$$\text{且有 } a_n^* = a_n.$$

$$\text{因此有 } H_{max}(z) = z^{-(N-1)} H_{min}(z^{-1}).$$

$$\text{由上式可得 } \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h_{min}(n) z^{-n} = z^{-(N-1)} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h_{min}(n) z^n = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h_{min}(N-1-m) z^m.$$

$$\text{即 } h_{min}(n) = h_{min}(N-1-n), \quad n=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$7.1. \text{ 由 } H(s) = \frac{s+a}{s+a_1^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s+a+b} + \frac{1}{s+a-b} \right]$$

$$\text{推导 } h_a(t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{(a+jb)t} + e^{-(a-jb)t}] u(t)$$

由冲激响应不变法得

$$h(n) = T_h(nT) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-(a+jb)nT} + e^{-(a-jb)nT}] u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n) z^{-n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} e^{-jbT} z} + \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} e^{jbT} z} \right] \\ &= T \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-aT} z^T \cos(bT)}{1 - 2e^{-aT} z^T \cos(bT) + \cos^2(bT) z^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 先用拉氏变换求解。

$$7.18. H(s) = \frac{A}{(s-s_0)^n}, \Rightarrow h_a(t) = \frac{A e^{s_0 t} t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} u(t)$$

$$h(k) = T_h(kT) = T \cdot \frac{A e^{s_0 kT} (kT)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} u(kT)$$

$$\text{若 } A^k u(kT) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-Az^{-1}}$$

$$\text{且 } R(x(k)) \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\partial X(z)}{\partial z}$$

$$k^m x(k) \Leftrightarrow (-z \frac{\partial}{\partial z})^m X(z)$$

(20)



扫描全能王 创建

$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(k) z^{-k} = TA \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k! (z^{-1} e^{AT})^k$$

$$= \frac{AT}{(1-z^{-1})!} (-z \frac{d}{dz})^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{AT}z^{-1}} \right)$$

而以 n 級近似表示

$$H(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{AT}{1-e^{AT}z^{-1}} & n=1 \\ \frac{ATe^{AT}z^{-1}}{(1-e^{AT}z^{-1})^n} & n=2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

7.2 已知 $S_p = 2\pi \times 20 \text{ rad/s}$ $\Omega_{ss} = 2\pi \times 40 \text{ rad/s}$ $R_p = 20 \text{ dB}$ $A_s = 20 \text{ dB}$

(1) 計算定點數

$$N \geq \lg \left(\frac{10^{0.1} A_s - 1}{10^{20} R_p - 1} \right) / \lg \left[\frac{\Omega_{ss}}{S_p} \right] = \lg \left(\frac{10^{0.1}}{10^{20} R_p - 1} \right) / [2 \lg 2] = 3.7016$$

其

$$(2) \Omega_c = \Omega_p / \sqrt{10^{20} R_p - 1} = 4\pi / \sqrt{10^{0.1} - 1} = \frac{4\pi}{0.3162} = 134.4 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$(3) N = 4 \text{ 次, } 1/2 - \text{ 段式}$$

$$H_n(s) = \overline{s^4 + 2.61315s^3 + 3.4142s^2 + 2.6131s + 1}$$

于 (4) 1/2 - 段式 和 18 rad/s 為 $H_n(s)$ 为

$$H_n(s) = H_n \left(\frac{s}{\Omega_c} \right) = \overline{s^4 + 2.6131 \Omega_c s^3 + 3.4142 \Omega_c^2 s^2 + 2.6131 \Omega_c^3 s + \Omega_c^4}$$

$$= \frac{3.2628 \times 10^8}{s^4 + 351.25s^3 + 6.1672 \times 10^4 s^2 + 6.3439 \times 10^6 s + 3.2628 \times 10^8}$$

8 7.3 (1) 用 1/2 - 段式 逼近 Ω_p 所以 N 为

$$N \geq \lg \left(\frac{10^{0.1} A_s - 1}{10^{20} R_p - 1} \right) / \left[\lg \frac{\Omega_{ss}}{S_p} \right] = \lg \left(\frac{10^{0.1}}{10^{20} R_p - 1} \right) / 2 \lg 2 = 6.9539$$

取 $N = 7$.

$$H_n(s) = \overline{s^7 + 4.4940s^6 + 10.0987s^5 + 14.5918s^4 + 14.5918s^3 + 10.0978s^2 + 0.4940s + 1}$$

可布 1/2 段式 級數 \bar{N}_c 为

$$\bar{N}_c = \bar{N}_p / \sqrt{10^{20} R_p - 1} = 1 / \sqrt[4]{10^{0.1} - 1} = 1.9013$$



去分母得

$$H(s) = \tan(\frac{s}{\tau_s}) = \frac{\sqrt{\tau_s}}{s^2 + 4.4940\tau_s s^4 + 10.0978\tau_s^2 s^2 + \tau_s^2}$$

②. 求出 ω_n 及 ζ

$$\zeta = \frac{\operatorname{arccosh}[\sqrt{10^{0.1} A_1 - 1} / \sqrt{10^{0.1} A_2 - 1}]}{\operatorname{arccosh}(\sqrt{\tau_s} / \sqrt{\tau_p})} = \frac{\operatorname{arccosh}(34.8919)}{\operatorname{arccosh}(\frac{1}{3})} = 3.8641$$

$$7.4. H(s) = \frac{s \cdot 361 \times 10^{-3} s^5}{s^6 + A_1 s^{12} + A_2 s^{14} + \dots + A_{16}}$$

其中 $[1, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{16}] = A$

$$7.5.(1) \text{ 由题意得 } |H(s)H(-s)| = |H(s)|^2 = \frac{s^2 + \frac{1}{4}}{s^4 + 1 + s^2 + 2s^6} \Big|_{s=s_1j} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - s^2}{s^2 - 1 + s^2 + 2s^6} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - s^2}{(s+4e^{\frac{j\pi}{8}})(s+4e^{-\frac{j\pi}{8}})(s-4e^{\frac{j\pi}{8}})}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{(s+4e^{\frac{j\pi}{8}})(s+4e^{-\frac{j\pi}{8}})} = \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{s^2 + 4\sqrt{2}s + 16}$$

$$(2) H(s) = \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{(s+4e^{\frac{j\pi}{8}})(s+4e^{-\frac{j\pi}{8}})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - j(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8})}{s+4e^{\frac{j\pi}{8}}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} + j(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8})}{s+4e^{-\frac{j\pi}{8}}}$$

因此 $A_1 = \frac{1}{2} - j(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8})$, $A_2 = \frac{1}{2} + j(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8})$

$$s_1 = -4e^{\frac{j\pi}{8}}, s_2 = 4e^{\frac{j\pi}{8}}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{p=1}^N \frac{A_p T}{1 - z^{-1} e^{s_0 T} z^{-1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - j(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8})}{1 - z^{-1} e^{-4T} e^{j\pi/8}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} + j(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8})}{1 - z^{-1} e^{-4T} e^{-j\pi/8}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - z^{-1} [\cos(2T) + \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2T)] e^{-j2T}}{1 - 2z^{-1} \cos(2T) \cdot e^{-2T} + z^{-2} e^{-4T}}$$

$$7.6 H(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - 0.7429z^{-1} + 0.1809z^{-2}} = \frac{1 + 2.0044z^{-1} + 1.0045z^{-2}}{1 - 0.8383z^{-1} + 0.2986z^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 1.9956z^{-1} + 0.8976z^{-2}}{1 - 1.0779z^{-1} + 0.6698z^{-2}}$$

(28)



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8.1 由题目有 $w_p = 0.2\pi$ $w_{st} = 0.4\pi$. $A_s = 45dB$.

$$H_d(e^{jw}) = \begin{cases} e^{-jw\tau} & 0.2\pi \leq w \leq w_c \\ 0 & w_c < |w| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$h_d(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[(w_c n - \tau)]}{\pi(n - \tau)} & n \neq \tau \\ \frac{w_c}{\pi} & n = \tau (\tau = \text{整数}) \end{cases}$$

其中. $\tau = (N-1)/2$ $w_c = 0.5(w_p + w_{st}) = 0.3\pi$

$$\text{由此得} \Delta w = w_{st} - w_p = 0.4\pi - 0.2\pi = 0.2\pi. \quad \Delta w = 6.6\pi/N.$$

$$\text{故有 } N = 6.6\pi/\Delta w = 6.6\pi/0.2\pi = 33.$$

$$\text{且} \quad \tau = \frac{N-1}{2} = 16.$$

$$\text{于是 } w(n) = [0.54 - 0.46 \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N-1})] R_n(n) = [0.54 - 0.46 \cos(\frac{\pi n}{16})] R_{33}(n)$$

由此可得线性相位 FIR 低通滤波器 $h(n)$ 为

$$h(n) = h_d(n) w(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[0.3\pi(n-16)]}{\pi(n-16)} [0.54 - 0.46 \cos(\frac{\pi n}{16})] R_{33}(n) \\ 0.3 \end{cases}$$

8.2 $w_p = 0.7\pi$, $w_{st} = 0.5\pi$ $A_s = 55dB$

$$H_d(e^{jw}) = \begin{cases} e^{-jw\tau} & 0.2\pi \leq w \leq w_c \\ 0 & w_c < |w| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$h_d(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{-\sin[(n-\tau)w_c]}{\pi(n-\tau)} & n \neq \tau \\ 1 - w_c/\pi & n = \tau (\tau = \text{整数}) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\tau = (N-1)/2$ $w_c = 0.5(w_p + w_{st}) = 0.6\pi$.

$$A_s = 55dB. \quad \Delta w = w_p - w_c = 0.2\pi. \quad \Delta w = 11\pi/N.$$

$$N = 11\pi/\Delta w = 11\pi/0.2\pi = 55$$

$$\text{且} \quad \tau = \frac{N-1}{2} = 27.$$

$$\bar{h}(n) = [0.42 - 0.5 \cos(\frac{n\pi}{27}) + 0.08 \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{27})] R_{55}(n)$$



由此可得成性相位 FIR 高通滤波器 $h(n)$

$$h(n) = h_0 e^{jn\omega_0} w(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(0.6n\pi)}{\pi(n-2)}, & n=4 \\ 0.4 - 0.5 \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2}) + 0.08 \cos(\frac{5\pi}{2}), & n \neq 4 \end{cases} R_{SS}(n) \quad n \geq 7$$

8. J(1) 由题意 $A_S = 23 \text{dB}$. $\Delta\omega = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2 \times 10^3}{18 \times 10^3} = \frac{2}{9}\pi$.

由阻带 $A_S = 23 \text{dB}$ 算出 $N = 6.1\pi / \Delta\omega = 6.1 \times \frac{9}{2} = 27.45$.

若为低通，可选 $N = 28$. 若为带阻高通，则 $N = \frac{1}{2} \times 28$ 即 $N = 29$

(1) $A_S = 30 \text{dB}$ $\Delta\omega = 2\pi \cdot \frac{4 \times 10^3}{16 \times 10^3} = 0.5\pi$.

可选滤波器 $N = 11\pi / \Delta\omega = 11 \times 2 = 22$.

对低通带通型，可选 $N = 22$. 对带阻高通可选 $N = 23$

(2) $A_S = 20 \text{dB}$ $\Delta\omega = \frac{2\pi \times 10^3}{10 \times 10^3} = 0.2\pi$

$A_S = 20 \text{dB}$ $N = 1.8\pi / \Delta\omega = 1.8 \times 5 = 9$

(4) $A_S = 60 \text{dB}$ $\Delta\omega = \frac{2\pi \cdot 4000}{20000} = 0.4\pi$.

则 $N = 11\pi / \Delta\omega = 11 / 0.4 = 0.4\pi$.

8.12 (1) 由题意 $h_{18}(n)_8 = h_1((n-4))_8$.

$$H_2(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h_1((n-4))_8 W_8^{nk} R_8(n) \xrightarrow{n=n-4} \sum_{i=-4}^{7} \tilde{h}_1(i) W_8^{ni} W_8^{nk} = H_1(k) W_8^{4k}$$

由上式 $|H_2(k)| = |H_1(k)|$ $\theta_2(k) = \theta_1(k) - \frac{2\pi}{8} \cdot 4\pi = \theta_1(k) - k\pi$

(2) $T = \frac{N-1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$

(3) 由于 $h_2(n) = h_1((n-4))_8 R_8(n)$ 故 $H_2(k) = e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{8} \cdot 4} H_1(k) = e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{8}} H_1(k) e^{j4k} H_1(k)$
 $|H_2(k)| = |H_1(k)|$, $\theta_2(k) = \theta_1(k) - k\pi$

进而为 $T = N-1/2$.

$$H(w) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) \cos\left[\frac{N-1}{2} - n\right] w = 2 [h(0) \cos\frac{w}{2} + h(1) \cos\frac{3w}{2} + h(2) \cos\frac{5w}{2} + h(3) \cos\frac{7w}{2}]$$

故 $H_1(w) = 2 [4 \cos(\frac{w}{2}) + 3 \cos(\frac{3w}{2}) + 2 \cos(\frac{5w}{2}) + \cos(\frac{7w}{2})]$

$$h_2(w) = 2 [\cos(\frac{w}{2}) + 2 \cos(\frac{3w}{2}) + 3 \cos(\frac{5w}{2}) + 4 \cos(\frac{7w}{2})].$$



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