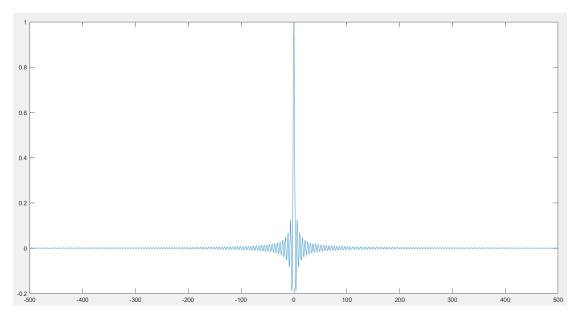
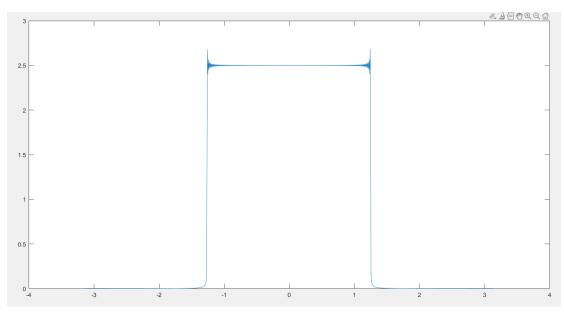
(a) Use the MATLAB function plot to plot x[n] vs n.



横軸為n,縱軸為x[n]

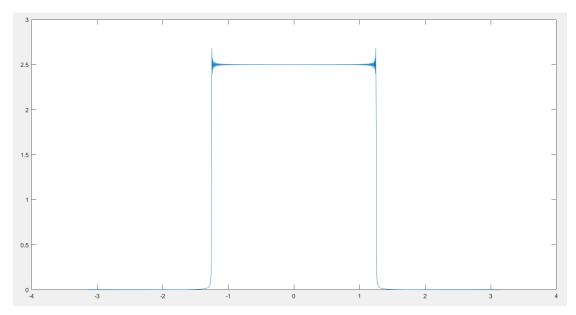
(b) Use the MATLAB function fft directly to compute DFT of x[n], and use the MATLAB function plot to plot the magnitude of the fft output vs frequency ω .



横軸為 omega, 縱軸為 ABS(X)(shift 過的)

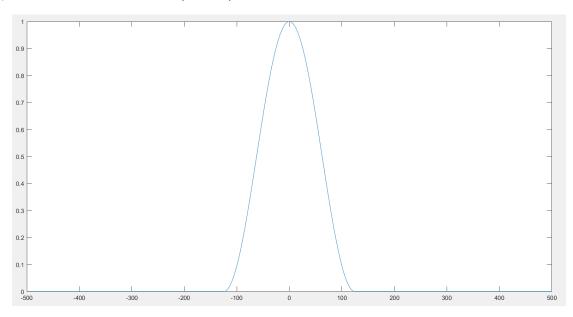
可以發現在方波的兩側有快速震盪,這是因為僅能拿有限項弦波來近似組成原波型,因此在不連續處會出現震盪,稱為 Gibb's Phenomenon。

- (c) Create a MATLAB program by yourself to compute $Xk(ej\omega)$ of equation (1) and use the MATLAB function plot to plot the magnitude of $Xk(ej\omega)$
 - $j\omega$) vsfrequency ω .



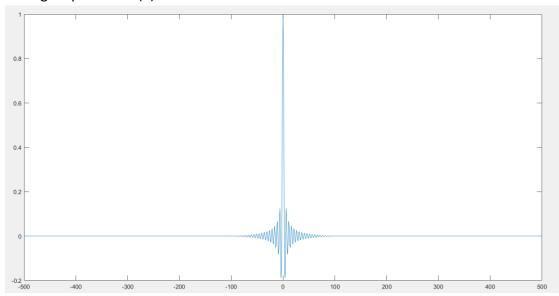
横軸為 omega, 縱軸為 ABS(X)可發現與 b 所得到的圖相同。

(d) Use the MATLAB function plot to plot w[n] vs n.



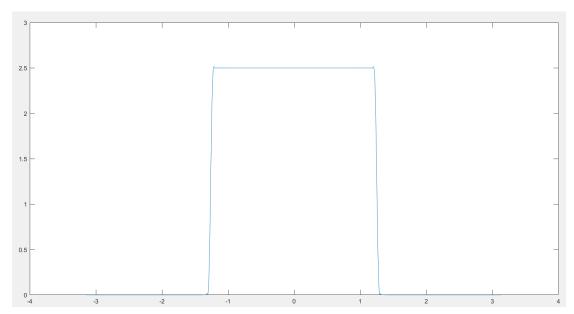
横軸為 n,縱軸為 w[n]

(e) Use the MATLAB function plot to plot y[n] vs n, where y[n] = x[n]w[n], and x[n] is the signal plotted in (a).s



橫軸為 n,縱軸為 y[n]

(f) Use the MATLAB function fft directly to compute DFT of y[n] in (e), and use the MATLAB function plot to plot the magnitude of the fft output vs frequency ω



横軸為 omega, 縱軸為 ABS(Y)

可以發現在經過 window 的修飾後,Gibb's Phenomenon 在方波兩側明顯被減弱(相較於(b))。其原因為套用 window 時可使瞬間變換平滑(smooth out),也因此方波兩側的瞬間變化被「減輕」,進而減少 Gibb's Phenomenon。