Question 1

输入信号 x 有三个主要频率,其中最高频率波包被滤掉;最小频率波包将有延时,同时被放大四倍;中间频率波包无明显延时,将被放大 6 倍。注:根据相位响应,实际上波包内部有平移变化,然而此处无需特别考虑。因此输出信号大致为:

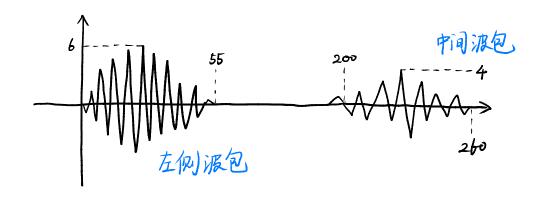


图 1: 问题一输出信号示意图

Question 2

(a)

易知:

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

因此差分方程为:

$$y[n] - \frac{5}{4}y[n-1] - \frac{3}{2}y[n-2] = x[n] - x[n-1].$$

(b)

将 y[n]、x[n] 带入上述差分方程:

$$A\cos(\omega n + \phi) - \frac{5}{4}A\cos\left(\omega n + \phi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{2}A\cos(\omega n + \phi - \pi) = \cos(\omega n) - \cos\left(\omega n - \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

进而

LHS =
$$\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{4}\cos\left(\omega n + \phi + \operatorname{atan}\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
 and RHS = $\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\omega n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

对比系数有:

$$A = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{25}, \ \phi = \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan\frac{1}{2}.$$

Question 3

(本题求导过程誊写到 TeX 上过于繁琐, 故略去)

(a)

$$\phi_a = \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{b\sin\omega}{a + b\cos\omega}\right) \implies \operatorname{grd} = \frac{ab\cos\omega + b^2}{2ab\cos\omega + a^2 + b^2}.$$

(b)

令上一问中 a=1, b=c 便能推出此问结果

$$\phi_b = -\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{c\sin\omega}{1 + c\cos\omega}\right) \implies \operatorname{grd} = -\frac{c\cos\omega + c^2}{2c\cos\omega + 1 + c^2}.$$

(c)

有上两问便可得到:

$$\phi_c = \phi_a + \phi_b \implies \text{grd} = \frac{ab\cos\omega + b^2}{2ab\cos\omega + a^2 + b^2} - \frac{c\cos\omega + c^2}{2c\cos\omega + 1 + c^2}.$$

(d)

应用 (b) 问两次:

$$\operatorname{grd} = -\frac{c\cos\omega + c^2}{2c\cos\omega + 1 + c^2} - \frac{d\cos\omega + d^2}{2d\cos\omega + 1 + d^2}.$$

Question 4

根据单位圆外的零极点分布:

$$H_{ap}(z) = \frac{(z-4)(z-1/3)}{(z-1/4)(z-3)}.$$

进而

$$H_{\min}(z) = \frac{H(z)}{H_{ap}(z)} = A \times \frac{z - 1/4}{(z - 1/2)(z - 1/3)}.$$

不考虑幅值的 H_{\min} 、 H_{ap} 是唯一的,他们各自的零极点图如下:

Question 5

建系解方程即可,设 |OP| = a, |OZ| = b且 D = (x, y):

$$\alpha^{2}[(x-b)^{2} + y^{2}] = (x-a)^{2} + y^{2}.$$

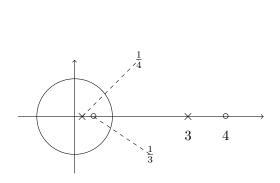


图 2: H_{ap} 零极点图

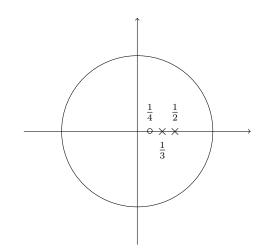


图 3: H_{min} 零极点图

 $y^2 = 1 - x^2$ 代入上式:

$$2(a - \alpha b)x + \alpha^2 + \alpha^2 b^2 - a^2 - 1 = 0.$$

对于任意的 x 成立:

$$\begin{cases} a = \alpha^2 b \\ \alpha^2 + \alpha^2 b^2 - a^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

从而:

$$a=\alpha,\ b=rac{1}{lpha}\implies ab=1.$$