

1.

1.

$$\mu[n] = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \delta(n-l)$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} R_3[n] &= [1, 1, 1] \\ R_3[n-2] &= [1, 1, 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$R_3[n] = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) = \sum_{l=0}^2 \delta(n-l)$$

$$R_3[n-2] = \sum_{l=2}^4 \delta(n-l)$$

$$5R_5[n-2] = 5 \sum_{l=2}^6 \delta(n-l)$$

$$R_3[n] + 3R_5[n-2] = 6 \sum_{l=2}^4 \delta(n-l) + 5 \sum_{l=5}^6 \delta(n-l) = [6, 6, 6, 5, 5]$$

$$n = 2 : 6$$

3.

$$x[n] = [1, 2, 1, 4] = \delta(n+1) + 2\delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + 4\delta(n-2)$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(n) &= \mu(n) - \mu(n-1) \\ \delta(n-3) &= \mu(n-3) - \mu(n-4) \\ \delta(n+1) &= \mu(n+1) - \mu(n) \\ \delta(n-3) + 2\delta(n+1) &= \mu(n-3) - \mu(n-4) + 2\mu(n+1) - 2\mu(n) \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} R_3[n] &= \mu(n) - \mu(n-3) \\ R_5[n] &= \mu(n) - \mu(n-5) \\ R_5[n-2] &= \mu(n-2) - \mu(n-7) \\ R_3[n] + 5R_5[n-2] &= \mu(n) - \mu(n-3) + 5\mu(n-2) - 5\mu(n-7) \end{aligned}$$

6.

$$[1, 2, 1, 4] = \delta(n+1) + 2\delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + 4\delta(n-2)$$

a. 分别将 $\delta(n) = \mu(n) - \mu(n-1)$ 平移带入, 可得, 利用 $\delta(n)$

b.

$$\begin{aligned} [1, 2, 1, 4] &= [1, 1, 1, 1] + [1] + [0, 0, 4] \\ &= \mu(n+1) - \mu(n-3) + \mu(n) - \mu(n-1) + 4\mu(n-2) - 4\mu(n-3) \\ &= \mu(n+1) + \mu(n) - \mu(n-1) - 4\mu(n-2) - 5\mu(n-3) \end{aligned}$$

7.

a.

$$\begin{aligned}R_3[n] - R_2[n] &= [0, 0, 1] = \delta(n-2) \\ \delta(n) &= R_3[n+2] - R_2[n+2]\end{aligned}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned}R_2[n] &= [1, 1] \rightarrow R_2[n-1] = [0, 1, 1] \\ R_3[n] - R_2[n-1] &= [1] = \delta(n)\end{aligned}$$

8.

由 7 可知

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(n) &= R_3[n] - R_2[n-1] \\ \mu(n) &= \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \delta(n-l) \\ \mu(n) &= \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} (R_3[n-l] - R_2[n-l-1])\end{aligned}$$

2.

1.

$$\begin{aligned}\mu N &= 2\pi r \\ \frac{2}{9}\pi N &= 2\pi r \\ N &= 9r \\ r = 1 \text{ 时}, N &= 9\end{aligned}$$

2.

0 是低频, π 是高频, 故 $\frac{2}{9}\pi \rightarrow$ 低频

3.

$$\cos\left(\frac{16}{9}\pi n + 0.3\pi\right)$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \omega n &= \frac{e^{j\omega n} + e^{-j\omega n}}{2} \\ \cos\left(\frac{2}{9}\pi n + 0.3\pi\right) &= \frac{1}{2}(e^{j(\frac{2}{9}\pi n + 0.3\pi)} + e^{-j(\frac{2}{9}\pi n + 0.3\pi)})\end{aligned}$$

3.

见课件

4.

计算 $x_1[n] = \cos \frac{2}{9}\pi N$ 与 $x_2[n] = \sin \frac{11}{13}\pi N$ 的频率, 并讨论各自的高低频。

$$x_1: \frac{2}{9}\pi N = 2\pi r, N = 9r \rightarrow N = 9$$

$$x_2: \frac{11}{13}\pi N = 2\pi r, N = \frac{26}{11}r \rightarrow N = 26$$

$$x_2 \text{ 周期} > x_1 \text{ 周期}, x_2 \text{ 频率} < x_1 \text{ 频率}$$

$$\text{但 } x_2: \omega_1 = \frac{11}{13}\pi \text{ 比 } \omega_2 = \frac{2}{9}\pi \text{ 更接近 } \pi, \text{ 其振荡频率更高}$$

即 dsp 中 x_2 是高频信号

5.

1.

$$\begin{aligned} x(n) &= \cos\left(\frac{175}{70}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{245}{70}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{315}{70}\pi n\right) \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{7}{2}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{9}{2}\pi n\right) \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi n\right) \\ &= 3\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi n\right) \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\forall n, \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi n\right) = 0, x(n) = 0, \text{ 无输出}$$

a. 混叠

b. 输出消失

3.

f_3

$$f > \left(\frac{315\pi}{2\pi}\right) \times 2, f > 315$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } f_t = 350\text{Hz}, & \cos\left(\frac{175}{350}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{245}{350}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{315}{350}\pi n\right) \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{7}{10}\pi n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{9}{10}\pi n\right) \end{aligned}$$

4.

采样越高, 单位时间采点越多, 则存储计算压力越大。

6.

1.

线性, 非时变

2.

线性, 非时变

3.

$$\begin{aligned}h[n] &= \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-1) + 3\delta(n-2) \\h_2[n] &= \alpha\delta(n) + \alpha^2\delta(n-1) + \dots \\&= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \alpha^l \delta(n-l+1) \text{ or } \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \alpha^{l+1} \delta(n-l)\end{aligned}$$

4.

是 FIR, 是 IIR

7.

1.

见课件

$$\begin{aligned}x(n) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k)\delta(n-k) \\&\xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} \delta(n-k) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} h(n-k) \\&\xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} x(n) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y(n) \\&\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k)\delta(n-k) \rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k)h(n-k) = x(n) * h(n)\end{aligned}$$

2.

一个 LTI 有且只有一个 $h(n)$

一个 $h(n)$ 对应且只对应复数个 LTI, 如果对对应多个且多个效果相同。

8.

$$\begin{aligned}h(n) &= \delta(n-1) + \delta(n) - \delta(n+1) \\&= [1, 1, -1] \\&= [1, 0, -1] + [0, 1, 0]\end{aligned}$$

[0,1,0] 不变, [1,0,-1] 求特定边缘, 求后相加。

有 $\delta(n+1)$ 非因果

9.

暂略

10.

1.

$$\begin{aligned}h &= h_1 * h_2 \\&= (\delta(n) - \delta(n-1)) * (\mu(n) - \delta(n)) \\&= \mu(n) - \delta(n) - \mu(n-1) + \delta(n-1) \\&= \delta(n) - \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) \\&= \delta(n-1)\end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}h &= h_1 + h_2 \\&= \delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + \mu(n) - \delta(n) \\&= \mu(n) - \delta(n-1)\end{aligned}$$