





- ※线性特性
- ※ 位移特性
- ※ 对称特性
- ※周期卷积特性



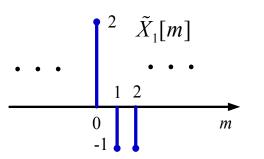
1.线性特性

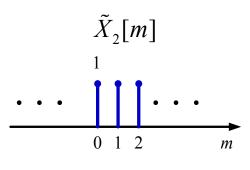
DFS{
$$a\widetilde{x}_1[k] + b\widetilde{x}_2[k]$$
} = a DFS{ $\widetilde{x}_1[k]$ } + b DFS{ $\widetilde{x}_2[k]$ }

例: 求周期为3的周期序列 $\tilde{x}[k] = \{\cdots, 2, 1, 1, \cdots\}$ 的频谱。

已知
$$\tilde{x}_1[k] = \{\cdots, 0, 1, 1, \cdots\}$$
的频谱为 $\tilde{X}_1[m]$

 $\tilde{x}_2[k] = \{\cdots, 1, 0, 0, \cdots\}$ 的频谱为 $\tilde{X}_2[m]$



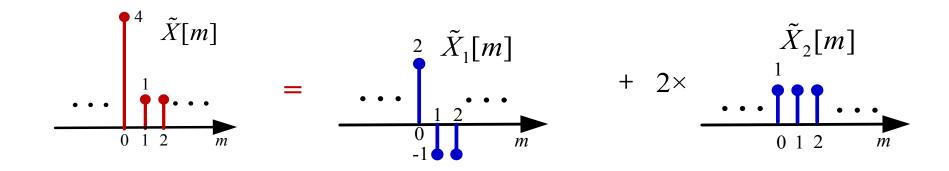




解: 将 $\tilde{x}[k]$ 表示为 $\tilde{x}_1[k]+2\cdot\tilde{x}_2[k]$

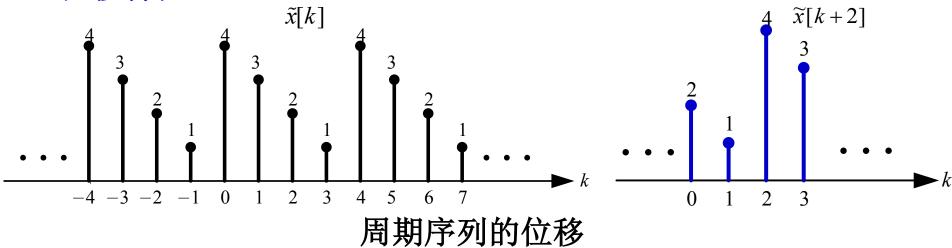
得

$$\tilde{X}[m] = \tilde{X}_1[m] + 2 \cdot \tilde{X}_2[m]$$





2.位移特性



周期序列位移后,仍为相同周期的周期序列,因此, 只需要观察位移后序列一个周期的情况。



2.位移特性

(a) 时域位移特性

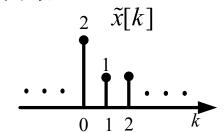
DFS
$$\{\tilde{x}[k-n]\}=\tilde{X}[m]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}mn}$$

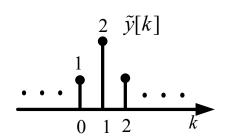
序列在时域的位移,对应其频域的相移。

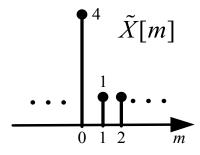


例:已知周期为3的序列 $\tilde{x}[k] = \{\cdots, 2, 1, 1, \cdots\}$,求 $\tilde{y}[k] = \tilde{x}[k-1]$ 的频谱。

解:

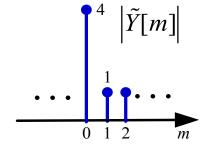


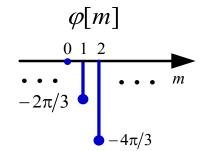




$$\tilde{Y}[m] = \tilde{X}[m]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot m}$$

$$\tilde{Y}[m] = \tilde{X}[m]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot m}$$







2.位移特性

(b) 频域位移特性

DFS
$$\left\{ \tilde{x}[k] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}lk} \right\} = \tilde{X}[m+l]$$

序列在时域的相移,对应其频域的位移。



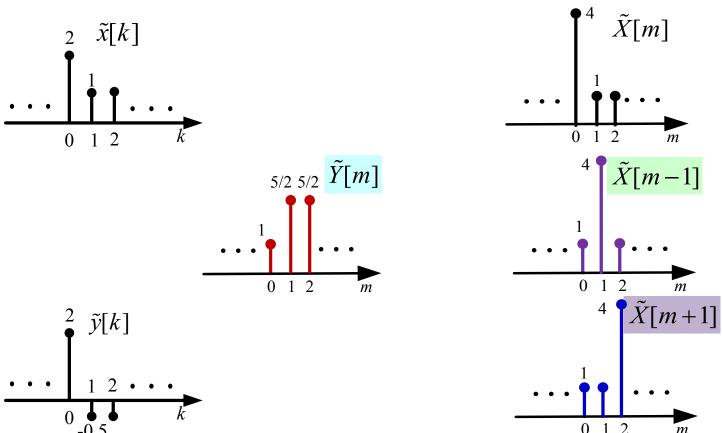
例:已知周期为3的序列 $\tilde{x}[k] = \{\cdots, \overset{\downarrow}{2}, 1, 1, \cdots\}$,求 $\tilde{y}[k] = \tilde{x}[k]\cos(2\pi k/3)$ 的频谱。

解:

$$\tilde{y}[k] = \frac{\tilde{x}[k]}{2} \cdot \left(e^{j2\pi k/3} + e^{-j2\pi k/3} \right)$$

$$\tilde{Y}[m] = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \tilde{X}[m-1] + \tilde{X}[m+1] \right\}$$

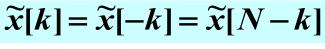


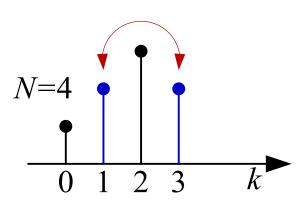


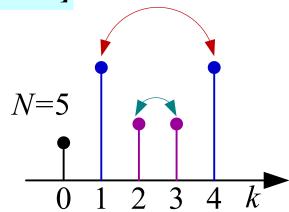


3.对称特性

周期序列的偶对称





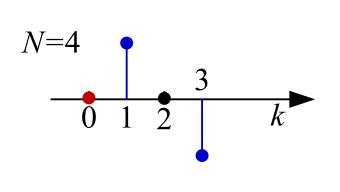


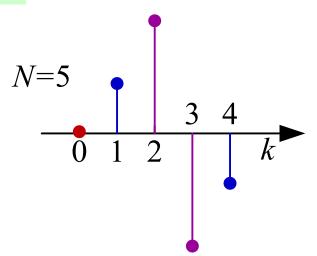


3.对称特性

周期序列的奇对称

$$\widetilde{x}[k] = -\widetilde{x}[-k] = -\widetilde{x}[N-k]$$







3.对称特性

$$DFS\{\widetilde{x}^*[k]\} = \widetilde{X}^*[-m]$$

$$DFS\{\widetilde{x}^*[-k]\} = \widetilde{X}^*[m]$$

若
$$\tilde{x}[k]$$
为实序列,则有

$$X [m] = X^{\circ}[-m]$$

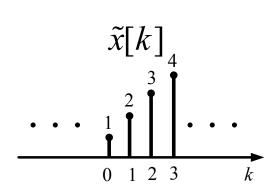
$$\left| \tilde{X}[m] \right| = \left| \tilde{X}[-m] \right|$$

$$\varphi[m] = -\varphi[-m]$$

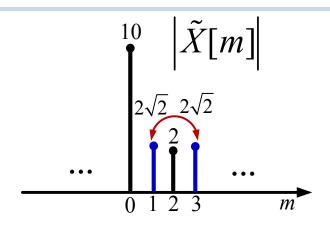
$$X_{R}^{0}[m] = X_{R}^{0}[-m]$$

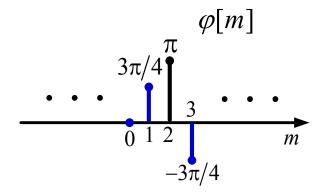
 $X_{I}^{0}[m] = -X_{I}^{0}[-m]$





流[k] 为实序列,则其幅度谱 偶对称,相位谱奇对称。







4. 周期卷积特性

※ 时域周期卷积定理:

DFS
$$\{x_{1}(k)\}$$
 (k) = DFS $\{x_{1}(k)\}$ gDFS $\{x_{2}(k)\}$

※ 频域周期卷积定理:

DFS
$$\{ x_1 [k] \bullet x_2 [k] \} = \frac{1}{N} DFS\{ x_1 [k] \} \text{DFS}\{ x_2 [k] \}$$

时域的周期卷积对应频域的乘积; 时域的乘积对应频域的周期卷积。



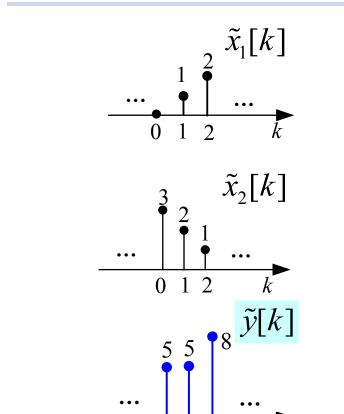
周期卷积定义:

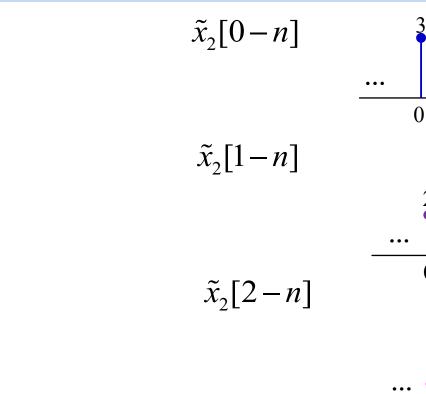
$$\tilde{x}_1[k] \tilde{*} \tilde{x}_2[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}_1[n] \tilde{x}_2[k-n]$$

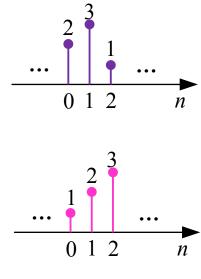
- ※ 周期卷积是两个等周期的周期序列的卷积运算。
- ※ 周期卷积的结果仍为相同周期的周期序列。



周期为3的序列 $\tilde{x}_1[k]$, $\tilde{x}_2[k]$ 如图所示,计算 $\tilde{y}[k] = \tilde{x}_1[k] * \tilde{x}_2[k]$ 。





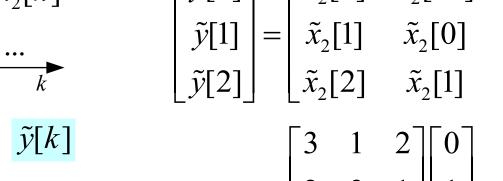




例:周期为3的序列 $\tilde{x}_1[k], \tilde{x}_2[k]$ 如图所示,计算 $\tilde{y}[k] = \tilde{x}_1[k] \cdot \tilde{x}_2[k]$ 。

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & x_1 \begin{bmatrix} k \end{bmatrix} \\ \hline & 1 & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{x}_1[k] \tilde{*} \tilde{x}_2[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}_1[n] \tilde{x}_2[k-n]$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_{2}[0] & \tilde{x}_{2}[-1] & \tilde{x}_{2}[-2] \\ \tilde{x}_{2}[1] & \tilde{x}_{2}[0] & \tilde{x}_{2}[-1] \\ \tilde{x}_{2}[2] & \tilde{x}_{2}[1] & \tilde{x}_{2}[0] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_{1}[0] \\ \tilde{x}_{1}[1] \\ \tilde{x}_{1}[2] \end{bmatrix}$$



谢谢

本课程所引用的一些素材为主讲老师多年的教学积累,来源于多种媒体及同事、同行、朋友的交流,难以一一注明出处,特此说明并表示感谢!