HW 10

4-1

(1):

$$T = 6$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n = < N >} x[n] e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})n}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{6} \left(\sum_{k = 0}^4 e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})n} \right)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{6} \left(\cos \frac{\pi k}{3} + \cos \frac{2\pi k}{3} - j(\sin \frac{\pi k}{3} + \sin \frac{2\pi k}{3}) \right)$$

$$|a_k| = \frac{1}{3} |\cos \frac{k}{2} \pi + \cos \frac{k}{6} \pi|$$

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(3):x[n] = \sum_{m = -\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ 2\delta[n - 4m] + 4\delta[n - 1 - 4m] \right\}$$

$$T = 4$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n = < N >} x[n] e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (2 + 4e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})})$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{4} (2 + 4e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})}) = \frac{1}{4} (2 + 4\cos k\frac{\pi}{2} - 4j\sin k\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$|a_k| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \cos k\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 + (\sin k\frac{\pi}{2})^2}$$

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$$|a_k| = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n = < N >} x[n] e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})n}$$

$$T = 4, a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n = < N >} x[n] e^{-jk(\frac{2\pi}{N})n}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{4} (1 + (1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} + (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 + (2 - \sqrt{2})\cos(\frac{k\pi}{2}))$$

$$|a_k| = |\frac{1}{4} (1 + (2 - \sqrt{2})\cos(\frac{k\pi}{2}))|$$

$$\theta = 0$$

(1)

(3)

当
$$n
eq -2$$
, 2 时, $a_k=1$; $n=-2$ 或 2 时, $a_k=0$ $x[n]=\sum_{k=-3}^4 a_k e^{jn(rac{2\pi}{N})k}$ $=2+2cosrac{n\pi}{2}+2cosrac{3}{2}n\pi$

(5)

$$egin{aligned} a_k &= -a_{k-4}, x[2n+1] = (-1)^n \ x[2n] &= \sum_{k = <8>} a_k e^{jkrac{\pi}{4}2n} = 0 \ x[2n] &= 0, x[2n+1] = (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

4-3

(1)

$$egin{aligned} x[n] &= -x[n+rac{N}{2}],$$
证明 $a_{2k} = 0 \ a_{2k} &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=< N>} x[n] e^{-j2k(rac{2\pi}{N})n} \ &= \mp x[n] = -x[n+rac{N}{2}] \ e^{-j2k(rac{2\pi}{N})n} &= e^{-j2k(rac{2\pi}{N})(n+rac{N}{2})} \ a_{2k} &= 0 \end{aligned}$

(2)

$$egin{align} N\%4 &= 0, x[n] = -x[n+rac{N}{4}] \ a_{4k} &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=< N>} x[n] e^{-j4k(rac{2\pi}{N})n} \ &\pm \mp x[n] = -x[n+rac{N}{4}] \ e^{-j4k(rac{2\pi}{N})n} &= e^{-j4k(rac{2\pi}{N})(n+rac{N}{4})} \ a_{4k} &= 0 \ \end{cases}$$

(1)

$$egin{aligned} a_k &= b_k + jc_k \ & \mathbb{H} a_{-k} &= a_k^* \ x[n] < -^{FS} -> a_k \ x^*[n] < -^{FS} -> a_{-k}^* \ a_{-k}^* &= a_k \ a_{-k} &= a_k^* \ b_{-k} + jc_{-k} &= b_k - jc_k \ b_k &= b_{-k}, c_{-k} &= -c_k \end{aligned}$$

(2)

N为偶数,证明 $c_{N/2}=0,a_{N/2}$ 是实数

$$egin{align} a_{rac{N}{2}} &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{n = < N >} x[n] e^{-jrac{N}{2}(rac{2\pi}{N})n} \ &= rac{1}{N} \sum x[n] e^{-j\pi n} \ &= rac{1}{N} \sum (-1)^n x[n] \ \end{array}$$

由于x[n]是实序列, $a_{N/2}$ 是实数, $c_{N/2}=0$