

数字信号处理

Digital Signal Processing

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- ※ Ⅰ型 (h[k]=h[M-k], M为偶数)
- ※Ⅱ型 (h[k]=h[M-k], M为奇数)
- ※Ⅲ型 (h[k]=-h[M-k], M为偶数)
- ※ IV型(h[k]=-h[M-k], M为奇数)



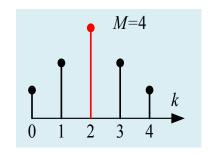
$$h[k] = \{1, 2, 3, 2, 1\}$$
 $M=4$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = 1 + 2e^{-j\Omega} + 3e^{-j2\Omega} + 2e^{-j3\Omega} + 1 \cdot e^{-j4\Omega}$$

$$= e^{-j2\varOmega} (1e^{j2\varOmega} + 1e^{-j2\varOmega}) + e^{-2j\varOmega} (2 \cdot e^{j\varOmega} + 2 \cdot e^{-j\varOmega}) + 3e^{-j2\varOmega}$$

$$= e^{-j2\Omega} (3 + 4\cos\Omega + 2\cos2\Omega)$$

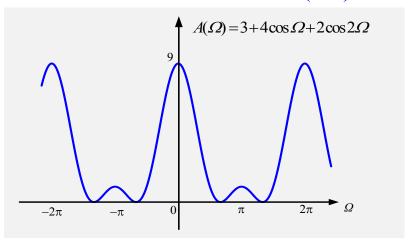
$$A(\Omega) = 3 + 4\cos\Omega + 2\cos2\Omega \qquad \qquad \varphi(\Omega)$$

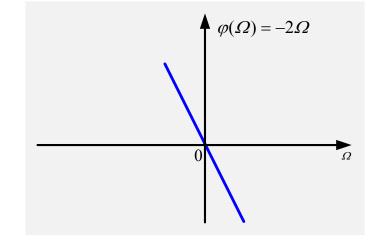


$$\varphi(\Omega) = -2\Omega = \left[-\frac{M}{2} \Omega \right]$$



$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j2\Omega} (3 + 4\cos\Omega + 2\cos2\Omega)$$





$$A(-\Omega) = A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega)$$
关于 $\Omega = 0$ 点偶对称

$$A(2\pi - \Omega) = A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega)$$
关于 $\Omega = \pi$ 点偶对称

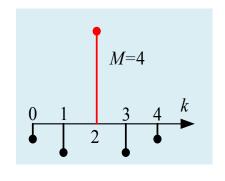


$$h[k] = \{-1, -2, 6, -2, -1\} \qquad M=4$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = -1 - 2e^{-j\Omega} + 6e^{-j2\Omega} - 2e^{-j3\Omega} - 1 \cdot e^{-j4\Omega}$$

$$= e^{-j2\Omega} (-1 \cdot e^{j2\Omega} - 1 \cdot e^{-j2\Omega}) + e^{-j2\Omega} (-2e^{j\Omega} - 2e^{-j\Omega}) + 6e^{-j2\Omega}$$

$$= e^{-j2\Omega} (6 - 4\cos\Omega - 2\cos2\Omega)$$

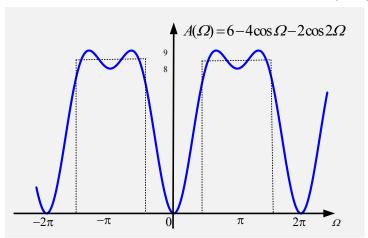


$$A(\Omega) = 6 - 4\cos\Omega - 2\cos2\Omega$$

$$\varphi(\Omega) = -2\Omega = \left[-\frac{M}{2} \Omega \right]$$



$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j2\Omega} (6 - 4\cos\Omega - 2\cos2\Omega)$$

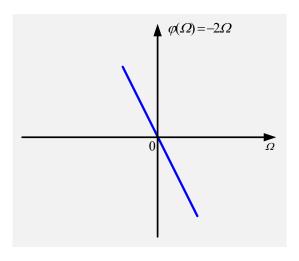


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$$A(2\pi - \Omega) = A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega)$$
关于 $\Omega = \pi$ 点偶对称





I型 (h[k]=h[M-k], M为偶数)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j0.5M\Omega}A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{M/2} a[n] \cos(n\Omega) \qquad \varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{M}{2} \Omega$$

$$A(-\Omega) = A(\Omega)$$
 $A(2\pi - \Omega) = A(\Omega)$

可设计LP、HP、BP、BS

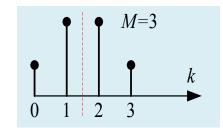


$$h[k] = \{1, 2, 2, 1\} \qquad M=3$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = 1 + 2e^{-j\Omega} + 2e^{-j2\Omega} + 1 \cdot e^{-3j\Omega}$$

$$= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} (e^{j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} + e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega}) + e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} (2e^{j\frac{\Omega}{2}} + 2e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{2}})$$

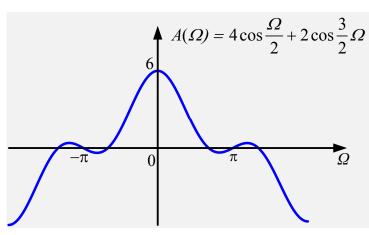
$$= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} (4\cos\frac{\Omega}{2} + 2\cos\frac{3}{2}\Omega)$$



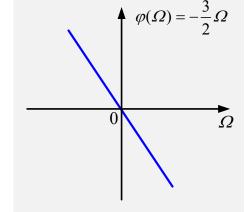
$$A(\Omega) = 4\cos\frac{\Omega}{2} + 2\cos\frac{3}{2}\Omega$$
 $\qquad \varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{3}{2}\Omega = -\frac{M}{2}\Omega$



$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} \left(4\cos\frac{\Omega}{2} + 2\cos\frac{3}{2}\Omega\right)$$



$$A(\pi) = 0$$



$$A(-\Omega) = A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega)$$
关于 $\Omega = 0$ 点偶对称

$$A(2\pi - \Omega) = -A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega)$$
关于 $\Omega = \pi$ 点奇对称



II型 (h[k]=h[M-k], M为奇数)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j0.5M\Omega} A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{(M-1)/2} b[n] \cos[n + \frac{1}{2}] \Omega \qquad \varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{M}{2} \Omega$$

$$A(-\Omega) = A(\Omega)$$
 $A(\pi) = 0$

$$A(2\pi - \Omega) = -A(\Omega)$$
 $A(\Omega)$ 关于 $\Omega = \pi$ 点奇对称

不能用于高通、带阻滤波器的设计



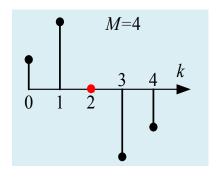
III型 (h[k] = -h[M-k], M为偶数)

$$h[k] = \{1, 2, 0, -2, -1\}, M = 4$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = 1 + 2e^{-j\Omega} - 2e^{-j3\Omega} - 1 \cdot e^{-j4\Omega}$$

$$= e^{-j2\Omega} (e^{j2\Omega} - e^{-j2\Omega}) + e^{-j2\Omega} (2e^{j\Omega} - 2e^{-j\Omega})$$

$$= e^{-j(2\Omega - \pi/2)} (2\sin 2\Omega + 4\sin \Omega)$$



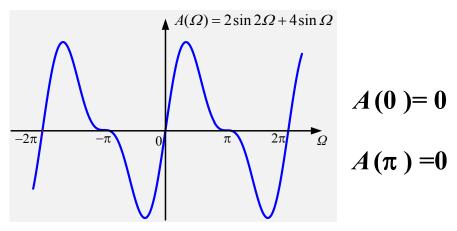
$$A(\Omega) = 2\sin 2\Omega + 4\sin \Omega$$

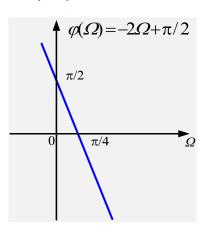
$$\varphi(\Omega) = -2\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2} = \left[-\frac{M}{2}\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$



III型 (h[k] = -h[M-k], M为偶数)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j(2\Omega - \pi/2)} (2\sin 2\Omega + 4\sin \Omega) = e^{-j(0.5M\Omega - 0.5\pi)} A(\Omega)$$





$$A(-\Omega) = -A(\Omega)$$

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 $A(\Omega)$ 关于 $\Omega = 0$ 点奇对称

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III型 (h[k] = -h[M-k], M为偶数)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j(0.5M\Omega - 0.5\pi)} A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{M/2} c[n] \sin(n\Omega) \qquad \qquad \varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{M}{2} \Omega + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A(-\Omega) = -A(\Omega) \qquad A(0) = 0$$

$$A(2\pi - \Omega) = -A(\Omega) \qquad A(\pi) = 0$$

不能用于低通、高通、带阻滤波器的设计



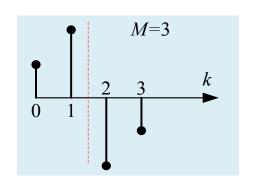
IV型 (h[k] = -h[M-k], M为奇数)

$$h[k] = \{1, 2, -2, -1\}, M = 3$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = 1 + 2e^{-j\Omega} - 2e^{-j2\Omega} - 1 \cdot e^{-j3\Omega}$$

$$= 2e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} (e^{j\frac{1}{2}\Omega} - e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\Omega}) + e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} (e^{j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} - e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega})$$

$$= e^{-j(\frac{3}{2}\Omega - \pi/2)} (4\sin\frac{1}{2}\Omega + 2\sin\frac{3}{2}\Omega)$$



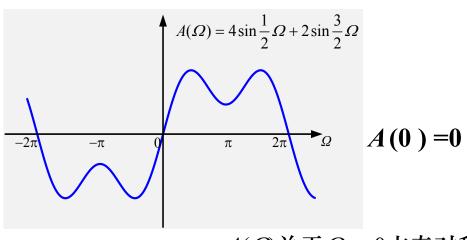
$$A(\Omega) = 4\sin\frac{1}{2}\Omega + 2\sin\frac{3}{2}\Omega$$

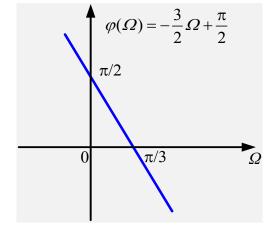
$$A(\Omega) = 4\sin\frac{1}{2}\Omega + 2\sin\frac{3}{2}\Omega \qquad \qquad \varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{3}{2}\Omega + \pi/2 = \boxed{-\frac{M}{2}\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$



IV型 (h[k] = -h[M-k], M为奇数)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j(\frac{3}{2}\Omega - \pi/2)} (4\sin\frac{1}{2}\Omega + 2\sin\frac{3}{2}\Omega)$$





$$A(-\Omega) = -A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega)$$
关于 $\Omega = 0$ 点奇对称

$$A(2\pi - \Omega) = A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega)$$
关于 $\Omega = \pi$ 点偶对称



IV型 (h[k] = -h[M-k], M为奇数)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = e^{-j(0.5M\Omega - 0.5\pi)} A(\Omega)$$

$$A(\Omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{(M-1)/2} d[n]\sin(n+1/2)\Omega \qquad \qquad \varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{M}{2}\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A(-\Omega) = -A(\Omega) \qquad A(0) = 0$$

$$A(2\pi - \Omega) = A(\Omega)$$

不能用于低通数字滤波器的设计



偶对称: h[k] = h[M-k] (I、II型)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = A(\Omega)e^{-j\frac{M}{2}\Omega}$$
 $\varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{M}{2}\Omega$

奇对称: h[k] = -h[M-k] (III、IV型)

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = A(\Omega)e^{-j(\frac{M}{2}\Omega - \frac{\pi}{2})} \qquad \varphi(\Omega) = -\frac{M}{2}\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2}$$



类型	I	II	III	IV
阶数 M	偶	奇	偶	奇
h[k]的对称性	偶对称	偶对称	奇对称	奇对称
$A(\Omega)$ 关于 Ω =0的对称性	偶对称	偶对称	奇对称	奇对称
$A(\Omega)$ 关于 Ω = π 的对称性	偶对称	奇对称	奇对称	偶对称
A(0)	任意	任意	0	0
$A(\pi)$	任意	0	0	任意
不适用的 滤波器类型	_	HP, BS	LP, HP, BS	LP



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和同行的交流,难以一一注明出处,特此说明并表示感谢!