第4章习题

4.1 设 $x(n) = R_4(n)$, 若下列周期序列为

$$\widetilde{x}_1(n) = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n+6r)$$

$$\widetilde{x}_2(n) = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n+8r)$$

分别画出x(n), $x_1(n)$, $x_2(n)$ 的示意图。

4.2 计算以下有限长序列的 N 点 DFT, 设序列的非零区间为: $0 \le n \le N-1$

(1)
$$x(n) = 1$$

(2)
$$x(n) = \delta(n-2)$$

(3)
$$x(n) = R_m(n)$$
 $0 < m < N-1$

(4)
$$x(n) = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{N}mn)$$
, $0 < m < N/2$

4.3 已知下列结果是 N 点有限长序列 x(n)的 N 点 DFT X(k), 求 x(n) = IDFT[X(k)];

(1)
$$X(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2}e^{j\theta}, k = m\\ \frac{N}{2}e^{-j\theta}, k = N - m;\\ 0, 其它k \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$X(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{N}{2} j e^{j\theta}, k = m \\ \frac{N}{2} j e^{-j\theta}, k = N - m \\ 0, 其它k \end{cases}$$

其中, m为正整数0 < m < N/2

4.4 证明 DFT 的对称定理,即假设 N 点有限长序列 x(n)的 N 点 DFT 为 X(k),证明: DFT [X(n)] = Nx(N-k)。

- 4.5 已知 N 点有限长序列 x(n) 的 N 点 DFT 为 X(k),若求解 x(n) 的 2N 点 DFT,记为 $X_1(k)$ (0 $\leq k \leq 2N-1$),写出 $X_1(k)$ 和 X(k)的关系式。
- 4.6. 证明 N 点有限长序列 x(n) 和它的 N 点 DFT X(k) 存在下列关系式:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x(n)|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |X(k)|^2$$

- 4.7 已知一个有限长序列 $x(n) = e^{j0.25\pi n}$,**设序列长度 N=8,n=0,1,2,...7,** 求序列的 8 点 DFT X(k),并画出X(k)的示意图。
- 4.8 已知序列 f(n) = x(n) + jy(n), x(n) 和 y(n) 均为 N 点有限长实序列,设 F(k) = DFT[f(n)], $0 \le k \le N-1$, 分别求下列情况下的序列 x(n), y(n) 以及 它们的 N 点 DFT X(k) 和 Y(k):

(1)
$$F(k) = \frac{1 - a^N}{1 - aW_N^k} + j\frac{1 - b^N}{1 - bW_N^k}$$
 a, b 均为实数

- (2) F(k) = 1 + jN
- 4.9 已知两个有限长序列 x(n) 和 y(n) 的非零值区间为:

$$x(n): 0 \le n \le 7$$
; $y(n): 0 \le n \le 15$

分别对两个序列进行 16 点的 DFT, 可得 X(k) 和 Y(k), $0 \le k \le 15$

设,
$$F(k) = X(k)Y(k)$$
, $f(n) = IDFT[F(k)]$

分析并说明在哪些点上, f(n) 和 x(n)*y(n) 的结果相等?

4.10 已知一个序列 $x(n) = a^n u(n), 0 < a < 1$,它的 z 变换记为 X(z),现对其在 z 平面的单位圆上进行 N 点等间隔采样,结果记为 X(k),即

$$X(k) = X(z)|_{z=W_{x}^{-k}}$$
 $0 \le k \le N-1$

求有限长序列 $x_1(n) = IDFT[X(k)]$ 的表达式。

4.11 采用 DFT 对模拟信号进行频域分析,已知信号的最高频率等于 1kHz,要求

频谱分辨率 F 不超过 50Hz,确定下列参数:

- (1) 最大的采样间隔 $T_{\rm max}$
- (2) 最少的采样点数 N_{\min}
- (3) 最短的记录时间 $T_{p \min}$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_{n} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn} = \frac{1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}kN}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}k}} = \begin{cases} N & k=0 \\ 0 & k=1,2,...N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} S(n2)W_N^{kn} = W_N^{2k} \quad k=0,1,\dots N-1$$

$$\chi(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} R_m(n) \cdot W_N^{kn} = \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} W_N^{kn} = \frac{1 - W_N^{lm}}{1 - W_N^{lm}} = \frac{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}km}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}k}} = \frac{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}km}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}k}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j \frac{\pi}{N} k m} (e^{j \frac{\pi}{N} k m} - e^{-j \frac{\pi}{N} k m})}{e^{j \frac{\pi}{N} k} (e^{j \frac{\pi}{N} k m} - e^{-j \frac{\pi}{N} k})} = e^{-j \frac{\pi}{N} m - i j k} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{N} k m)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{N} k)} \cdot k_N(k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}(m-k)N}}{1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}(m-k)N}} + \frac{1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}(m+k)N}}{1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}(m+k)N}} \right] = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq M, k \neq N-M \\ \frac{2\pi}{N} & k \neq N-M \end{cases}$$

4.3 (1)
$$\chi(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \chi(n) W_{N}^{2n} = \frac{1}{N} \left[\frac{N}{2} e^{j\theta} e^{j\frac{N}{2}} mn + \frac{N}{2} e^{j\theta} e^{j\frac{N}{2}} (N-m)n \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{j(\theta + \frac{N}{2})} mn + e^{j(\theta + \frac{N}{2})} mn \right] = \cos(\theta + \frac{N}{2}) mn$$

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4.8 由DFT的共轭对称性可知 突的 Y(n) ←> [-ep ck) 共轭对抗 法新 jy (n) ←> Fop (x) 共轭处对新 (1) Tepch) = $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1-ck}{1-av_{ck}} + \frac{1-av_{ck}}{1-av_{ck}} \right] = \frac{1-av_{ck}}{1-av_{ck}} = \chi(ck)$ -j For (k) = = [[F(b) - F(N-k)] = 1-1" = Y(k) $\chi(n) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{N-1}{k-0} \chi(R) W_N^{-kn} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{N-1}{k-0} \frac{1-\alpha^n}{1-\alpha W_N^{-k}} \cdot W_N^{-kn} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \alpha^m W_N^{-kn}) W_N^{-kn}$ = X-1 am 1 x-1 W km-1) ox n < N -1 $\frac{1}{N}W_N^{(cm-n)} = \begin{cases} 1 & m=n \\ 0 & m\neq n \end{cases} \quad 0 < m, n, < N-1$ ENP &(U)=0, of DEN-1 同理 yon>=b° o(n <//-1 10)=1 5 +ck) Win &cv) (2) X(b)= [-ep(b)=1 YCk) = -j For CE) = N YCN7 = NSCN) 49 X(1) XY(n) X俊为8+16-1=23 Y混叠:数23-16=7个即0,1~~6 fcn>长度为16 只有在周期延招序列无混叠点上,二有键 っくりくち

4、10 由 $\chi_{N}(n) = 1DFT[\chi(k)]_{N} = \stackrel{\stackrel{\sim}{=}}{=} \chi(n+lN) R_{N}(n)$ 場本題 $\chi_{1}(n) = \stackrel{\stackrel{\sim}{=}}{=} \alpha^{n+lN} \chi_{1}(n+lN) \cdot R_{N}(n)$ $\chi_{1}(n) = \stackrel{\stackrel{\sim}{=}}{=} \alpha^{n+lN} \chi_{1}(n) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha^{N}} \chi_{1}(n)$ $\chi_{1}(n) = \stackrel{\stackrel{\sim}{=}}{=} \alpha^{n} \cdot \alpha^{(N)} R_{N}(n) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha^{N}} \chi_{1}(n)$

4.11 (1)
$$f_{c=1kHz}$$
 $f_{smin}^{-2} = 2f_{c=2kHz}$

$$T_{max} = \frac{1}{f_{smin}} = \frac{1}{2\chi_{10}^{2}} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$$
(3) $T_{pmin} = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{50} = 0.02 \text{ s}$
(2) $N_{min} = \frac{T_{pmin}}{T_{max}} = \frac{0.02}{0.5\chi_{10}^{2}} = 40$