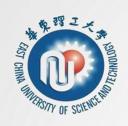


第八章 多采样率数字信号处理

Multirate Digital Signal Processing



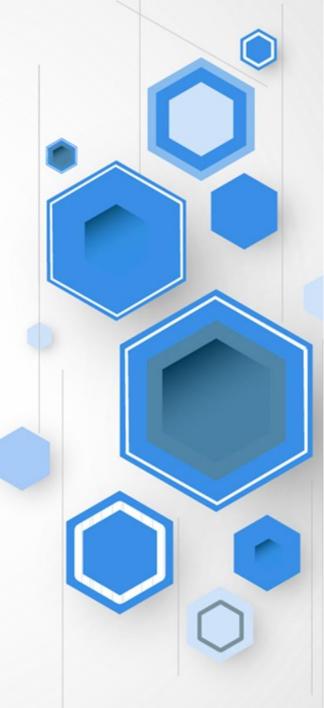


第八章 多采样率数字信号处理

Multirate Digital Signal Processing

8.2 信号的整数倍内插

华东理工大学信息科学与工程学院 万永菁



8.2 信号的整数倍内插



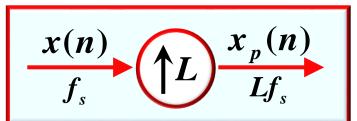
一、信号的整数倍内插过程
$$x(n)$$
 f_s f_s f_s f_s f_s

$$x_{p}(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)\delta(n - KL) = \begin{cases} x(n/L) & n = 0, \pm L, \pm 2L.....\\ 0 & 其他n \end{cases}$$

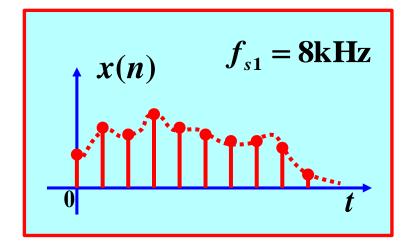
$$\frac{X_p(e^{j\omega})}{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_p(n)e^{-j\omega n}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_p(k)\delta(n-kL) \right] e^{-j\omega n}$$

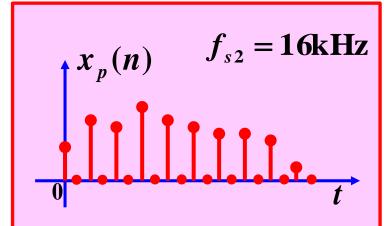
$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_p(k) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n-kL)e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_p(k)e^{-j\omega kL} = X(e^{j\omega L})$$

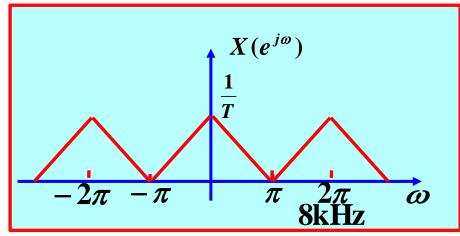
 \rightarrow 内插过程的理解(L=2):

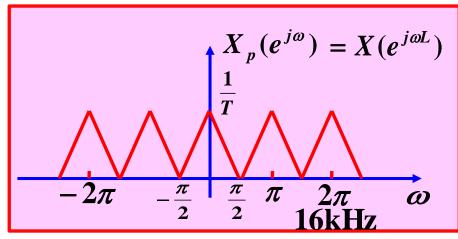


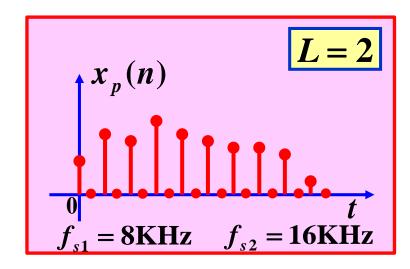
 $X(e^{j\omega})$ 沿频率轴压缩L倍后得到 $X_p(e^{j\omega})$,即周期 2π 缩为 $2\pi/L$,出现了额外的L-1个"影像频谱"

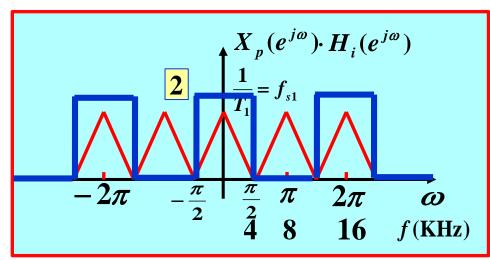






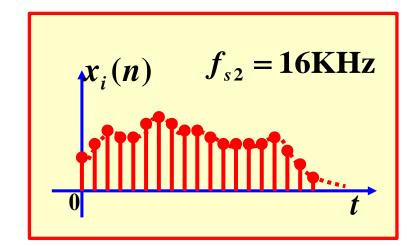


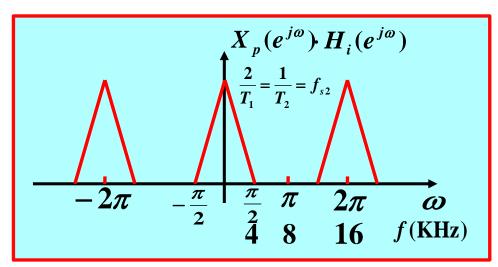




$$h_{\hat{\Pi} \hat{\mathbb{R}} \hat{\mathbb{R}}}(n) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin(0.5\pi n)}{\pi n}$$

$$egin{aligned} H_{ ext{fill}}(e^{j\omega}) = egin{cases} 2, & |\omega| \leq 0.5\pi \ 0, & 0.5\pi < |\omega| \leq \pi \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

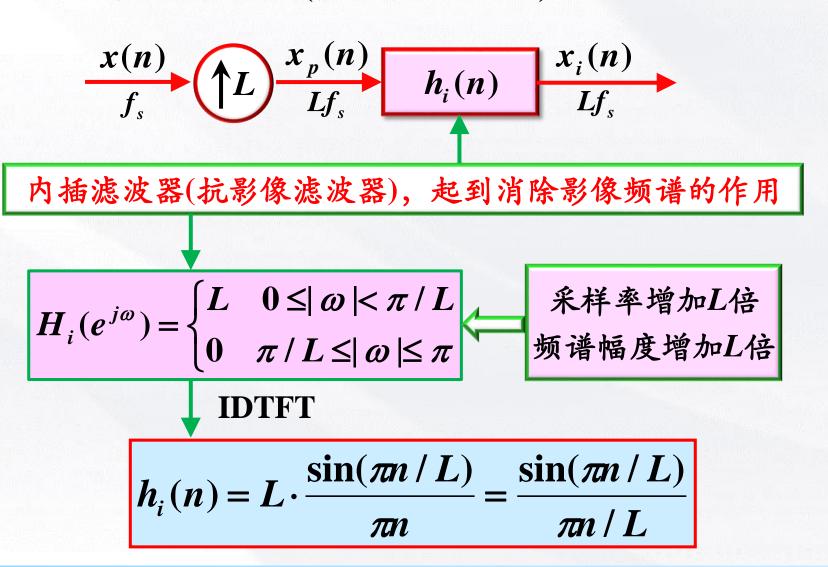




8.2 信号的整数倍内插



二、内插器与内插滤波器(抗影像滤波器)级联



$$x(n)$$
 f_s
 $h_i(n)$
 Lf_s

$$x_{i}(n) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} x_{p}(l)h_{i}(n-l)$$

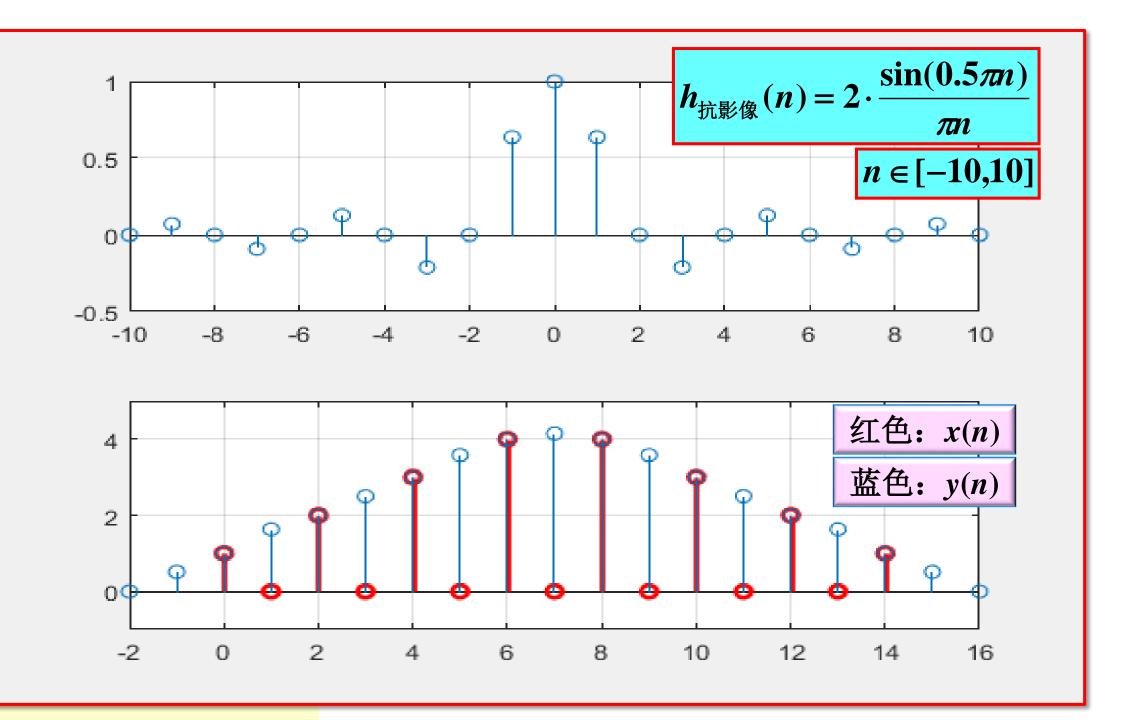
$$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)\delta(l-kL)\right]h_{i}(n-l)$$

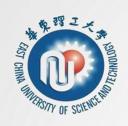
$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(l-kL) h_i(n-l)$$
 由 $x(n) \stackrel{}{\not{=}} x_i(n)$ 的内插公式

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h_i(n-kL) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \frac{\sin[\pi(n-kL)/L]}{\pi(n-kL)/L}$$

$$h_i(n) = \frac{\sin(\pi n / L)}{\pi n / L}$$

```
x=[1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 3 0 2 0 1];
nx=0:length(x)-1;
                             x(n) = \{1,0,2,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,2,0,1\}
                   h_{抗影像}(n)=2\cdot rac{\sin(0.5\pi n)}{}
                                                         \sin(\pi t)
nh=-10:10;
                                                  \operatorname{sinc}(t) = \frac{1}{2}
                                          MATLAB
h = sinc(0.5*n);
subplot(211); stem(nh,h); grid on; mathred mh_{抗影像}(n)
subplot (212)
axis([-2 16 -1 5]); hold on;
y=conv(x,h);
ny=[nx(1)+nh(1):nx(end)+nh(end)]; 求 y(n)=x(n)*h_{抗影像}(n)
axis([-2 16 -1 5]); grid on;
```





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