

第三章 离散傅里叶变换

3.2

3.3

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3.5

Discrete Forurier Transform



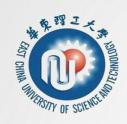
3.1 离散傅里叶级数及其性质

离散傅里叶变换的定义及性质

用DFT求解LSI系统输出

频域采样定理

模拟信号的谱分析方法



第三章 离散傅里叶变换

Discrete Forurier Transform

3.2 离散傅里叶变换的定义及性质 高散傅里叶变换的性质(2)

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3.2 离散傅里叶变换的定义及性质



离散傅里变换的性质(2)

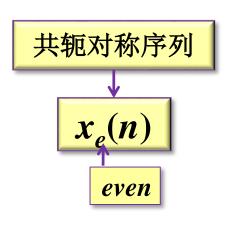
- > DFT的圆周共轭对称性质
- DFT的圆周(循环)卷积性质



五、DFT的圆周共轭对称性质



回忆: 共轭对称序列与共轭反对称序列的定义



$$x_{e}(n) = x_{e}^{*}(-n)$$

$$x_{e}(n) = x_{er}(n) + jx_{ei}(n)$$

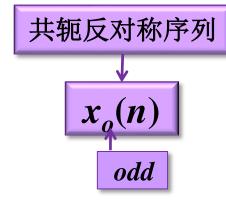
$$x_{e}^{*}(-n) = x_{er}(-n) - jx_{ei}(-n)$$

实部偶函数

$$x_{er}(n) = x_{er}(-n)$$

虚部奇函数

$$x_{er}(n) = x_{er}(-n) | x_{ei}(n) = -x_{ei}(-n)$$



$$x_o(n) = -x_o^*(-n) \begin{vmatrix} x_o(-n) \\ x^* \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_{o}(n) = -x_{o}^{*}(-n) x_{o}^{*}(n) = x_{or}(n) + jx_{oi}(n) x_{o}^{*}(-n) = x_{or}(-n) - jx_{oi}(-n)$$

实部奇函数

虚部偶函数

$$x_{or}(n) = -x_{or}(-n)$$
 $x_{oi}(n) = x_{oi}(-n)$

$$x_{oi}(n) = x_{oi}(-n)$$

\rightarrow 由x(n) 求 $x_{\rho}(n)$ 和 $x_{\rho}(n)$



$$x(n) = \underline{x_e(n) + x_o(n)}$$

$$x^*(-n) = x_e^*(-n) + x_o^*(-n) = \underline{x_e(n) - x_o(n)}$$

$$x_e(n) = \frac{1}{2} [\underline{x(n) + x^*(-n)}], \quad x_o(n) = \frac{1}{2} [\underline{x(n) - x^*(-n)}]$$

▶ DFT概念下的<u>圆周共轭对称</u>与<u>圆周共轭反对称</u>。◆ 隐含的周期性

$$x(n) = \widetilde{x}(n)R_N(n) = [\widetilde{x}_e(n) + \widetilde{x}_o(n)]R_N(n)$$

= $\widetilde{x}_e(n)R_N(n) + \widetilde{x}_o(n)R_N(n) = x_{ep}(n) + x_{op}(n)$

$$x_{ep}(n) = \frac{1}{2} [\underline{x((n))}_{N} + x^{*}((N-n))_{N}] R_{N}(n)$$

$$x_{op}(n) = \frac{1}{2} [\underline{x((n))}_{N} - x^{*}((N-n))_{N}] R_{N}(n)$$

实序列x(n)的DFT—X(k)的特性

一 探讨对应关系!



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$$x(n) = \text{Re}[x(n)] + j \text{Im}[x(n)] \quad X(k) = X_{ep}(k) + X_{op}(k)$$

$$x(n) = x_{ep}(n) + x_{op}(n) \quad X(k) = \text{Re}[X(k)] + j \text{Im}[X(k)]$$

$$Re[x(n)] = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x^{*}(n)]$$

$$DFT[Re[x(n)]] = DFT \left[\frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x^{*}(n)] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[X((k))_{N} + X^{*}((N-k))_{N}]R_{N}(k) = X_{ep}(k)$$

$$\mathbf{DFT}[x^{*}(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^{(*)}(n) W_{N}^{nk} R_{N}(k) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_{N}^{(n)}\right]^{*} R_{N}(k) \\
= X^{*}((-k))_{N} R_{N}(k) = X^{*}((N-k))_{N} R_{N}(k)$$

例:设 $x_1(n)$ 和 $x_2(n)$ 都是N点的实数序列,试用<u>一次N点DFT</u>运算计算它们<u>各自的</u>DFT。

DFT[
$$x_1(n)$$
] = $X_1(k)$, DFT[$x_2(n)$] = $X_2(k)$

解:
$$y(n) = x_1(n) + jx_2(n)$$

$$Y(k) = DFT[y(n)] = DFT[x_1(n) + jx_2(n)]$$

$$= \mathbf{DFT}[x_1(n)] + j\mathbf{DFT}[x_2(n)] = X_1(k) + jX_2(k)$$
 线性性质

$$y(n) = \underline{x_1(n)} + j\underline{x_2(n)} = \text{Re}[y(n)] + j\text{Im}[y(n)]$$

$$Y(k) = DFT[Re[y(n)] + jIm[y(n)]] = Y_{ep}(k) + Y_{op}(k)$$
 共轭对称性质

$$X_{1}(k) = Y_{ep}(k) = \frac{1}{2} [Y((k))_{N} + Y^{*}((N-k))_{N}] R_{N}(k)$$

$$X_{2}(k) = \frac{1}{j} Y_{op}(k) = \frac{1}{2j} [Y((k))_{N} - Y^{*}((N-k))_{N}] R_{N}(k)$$



设 $x_1(n)$ 和 $x_2(n)$ 均为长度为N的有限长序列,且有:

DFT[$x_1(n)$]= $X_1(k)$ 和 **DFT**[$x_2(n)$]= $X_2(k)$

如果: $Y(k) = X_1(k) \cdot X_2(k)$

则:
$$y(n) = IDFT[Y(k)]$$

$$= \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_1(m) x_2((n-m))_N \right] R_N(n) = x_1(n) N x_2(n)$$

$$= \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_2(m) x_1((n-m))_N \right] R_N(n) = x_2(n) N x_1(n)$$



$$y(n) = \tilde{y}(n)R_N(n) = \left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_1(m)x_2((n-m))_N\right]R_N(n)$$

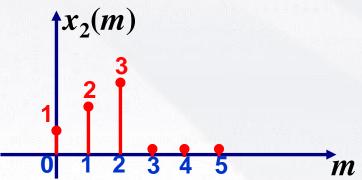
圆周(循环)卷积过程:

- (1) 补零(当两序列长度不等于N时)
- (2) 周期延拓(有限长序列变周期序列)
- (3) 反褶,取主值序列(周期序列的反褶)
- (4) 圆周(循环)移位
- (5) 相乘相加



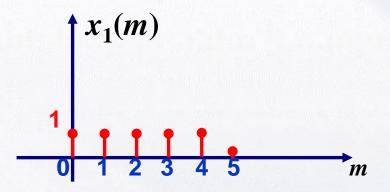
例: 求下面两序列的6点圆周(循环)卷积。

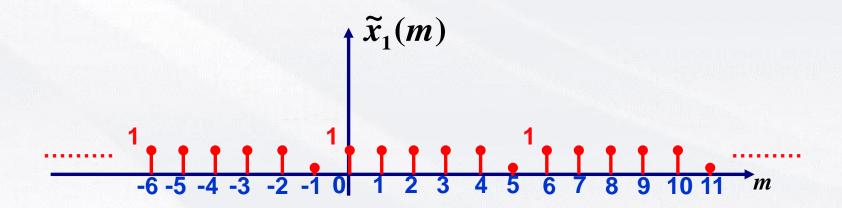
$$x_1(n) = R_5(n)$$
 $x_2(n) = n+1$ $(0 \le n \le 2)$ $x_1(m)$ $x_1(m)$ $x_2(n) = n+1$ $x_2(n) = n+1$ $x_1(m)$ $x_2(n) = n+1$ $x_1(m)$ $x_2(n) = n+1$ $x_1(m)$ $x_2(n) = n+1$ $x_1(m)$ $x_1($





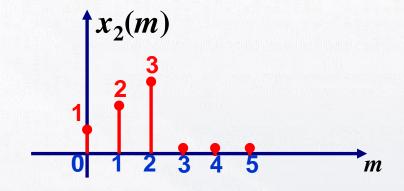


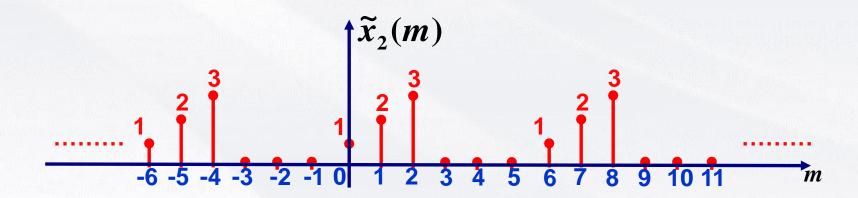






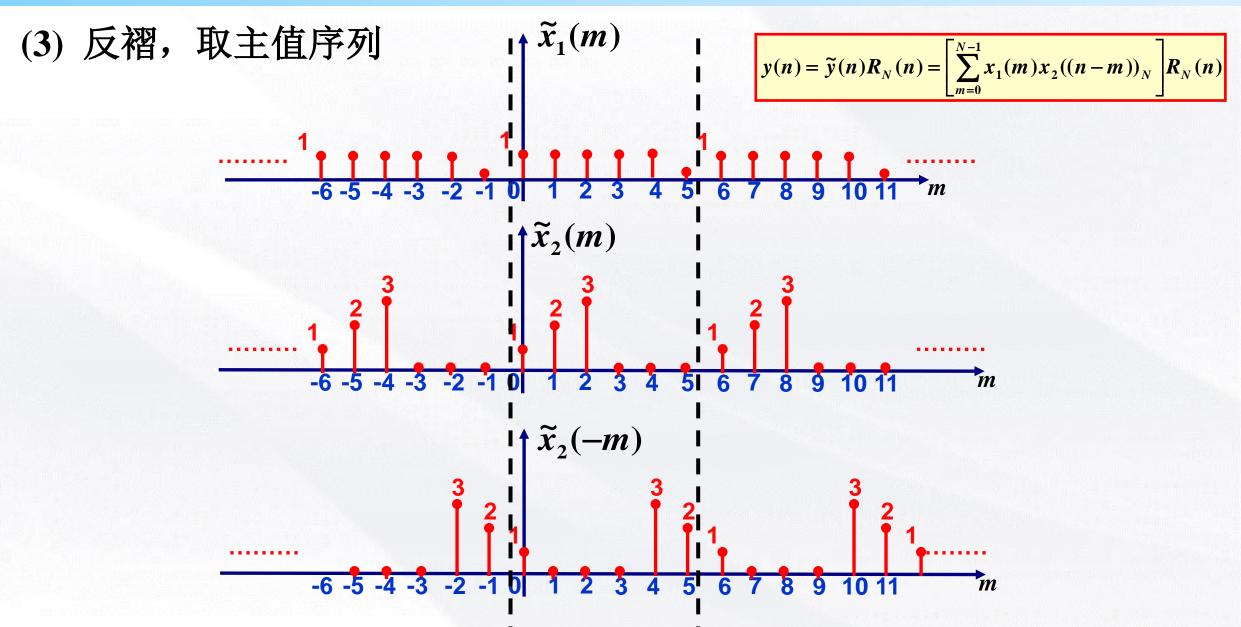
(2) 周期延拓 N=6



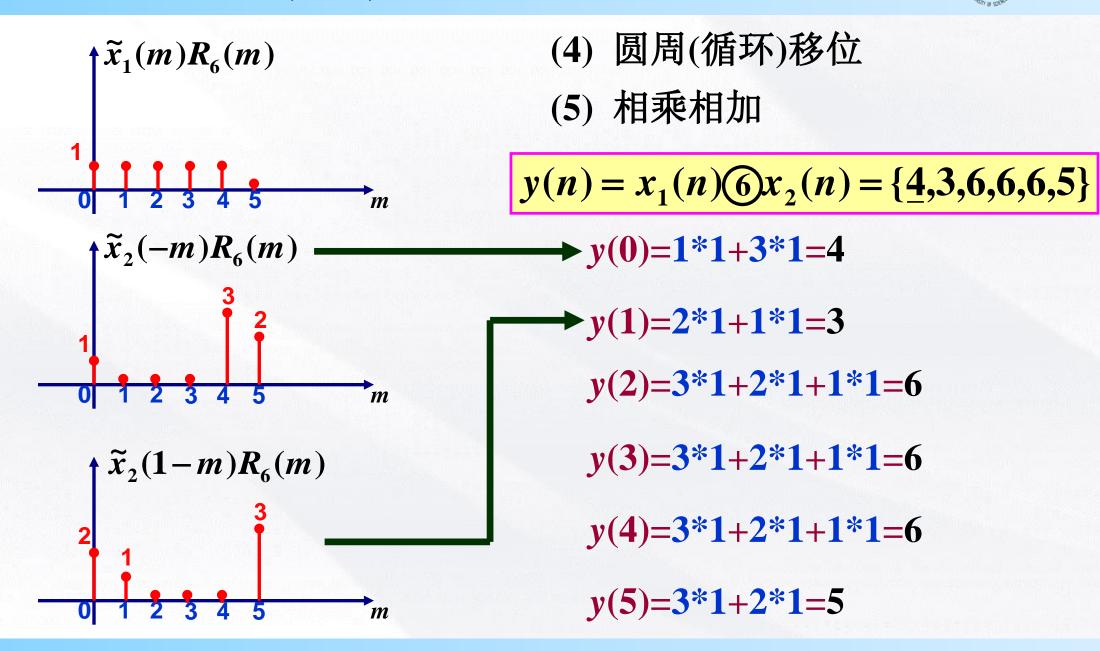


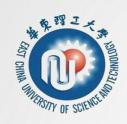












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