

# 数学作业纸

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第 页

1. 解:  $X(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

4点 DFT:  $X(0) = 1+2+3+4 = 10$

$$X(1) = 1-2i-3+4i = 2i-2$$

$$X(2) = 1-2+3-4 = -4$$

$$X(3) = 1+2i-3-4i = -2i-2$$

8点 DFT:

$$X(0) = 10$$

$$X(1) = 1 + (\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i) - 3i + (1-2\sqrt{2}i-2\sqrt{2}) \\ = (1-\sqrt{2}) - (3+3\sqrt{2})i$$

$$X(2) = 2i-2$$

$$X(3) = 1 + (-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i) + 3i + (2\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{2}i) \\ = (1+\sqrt{2}) + (3-3\sqrt{2})i$$

$$X(4) = -4$$

$$X(5) = 1 + (\sqrt{2}i-\sqrt{2}) - 3i + (2\sqrt{2}i+2\sqrt{2}) \\ = (1+\sqrt{2}) + (-3+3\sqrt{2})i$$

$$X(6) = -2i-2$$

$$X(7) = 1-\sqrt{2} + (3+3\sqrt{2})i$$

2. 解:  $X(n) = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{N}mn)$

① 若  $m \neq k$  且  $m+k \neq N$ :  $X(k) = 0$

② 若  $m = k$  且  $m+k \neq N$ :  $X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=k \rightarrow 0}^N \frac{1-e^{j2\pi(m-k)k}}{1-e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}(m-k)}} = \frac{N}{2}$

③ 若  $m \neq k$  且  $m+k = N$ :  $X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=k \rightarrow N}^N \frac{1-e^{j2\pi(m+k)k}}{1-e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}(m+k)}} = \frac{N}{2}$

④ 若  $N$  为偶,  $m=k=\frac{N}{2}$ ,  $X(k) = N$ .  
~~若  $N$  为偶,  $m=k=\frac{N}{2}$ ,  $X(k) = \frac{N}{2}$ .~~

附: 通式: 
$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \cos(\frac{2\pi}{N}mn) e^{-\frac{2j\pi}{N}kn} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{\frac{2j\pi(m-k)n}{N}} + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-\frac{2j\pi(m+k)n}{N}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1-e^{\frac{2j\pi(m-k)N}{N}}}{1-e^{\frac{2j\pi(m-k)}{N}}} + \frac{1-e^{-\frac{2j\pi(m+k)N}{N}}}{1-e^{-\frac{2j\pi(m+k)}{N}}} \right)$$



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班级:

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编号:

科目:

第 页

3. 证明: 即证  $\text{DFT}[\tilde{X}(n)] = \text{DFT}[X(n)]$

$$X = AX \quad \tilde{X} = B\tilde{X}$$

$$A_{k, mN+n} = W_N^{k(mN+n)}$$

$$\text{其中 } W_N^{k m N} = 1, \text{ 故 } A_{k, mN+n} = A_{kn}$$

$$\text{故 } A = [B, B, \dots, B]$$

$$X = AX = [B, B, \dots, B]X = B[I_N, I_N, \dots, I_N]X$$

$$= B\tilde{X}$$

$$= \tilde{X}$$

得证.

4. 证明:

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

$$G(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} X(2m) W_{\frac{N}{2}}^{mk}$$

$$H(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} X(2m+1) W_{\frac{N}{2}}^{mk}$$

$$G(k) - W_N^k H(k)$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} [-X(2m+1) W_N^{(2m+1)k} + X(2m) W_N^{2mk}]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} [X(2m) W_N^{2mk} + X(2m+1) W_N^{(2m+1)k + \frac{N}{2}}]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} [X(2m) W_N^{2mk + mN} + X(2m+1) W_N^{(2m+1)k + mN + \frac{N}{2}}]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} [X(n) W_N^{n(k + \frac{N}{2})}]$$

$$= X(\frac{N}{2} + k)$$

$$\therefore X(\frac{N}{2} + k) = G(k) - W_N^k H(k) \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{N}{2} - 1$$