09-1

一、填空题

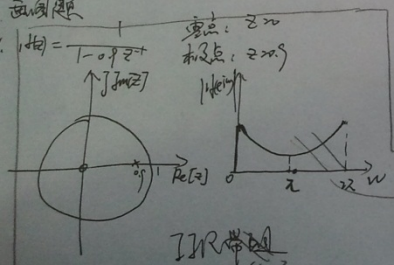
1. $h(n)=-2\delta(n)+5\delta(n-1)-\delta(n-4)$
2. $H(e^{jw})=e^{-jwn}$
3. 14
4. 16、48
5. 极点全在单位圆内.
6. 200
7. ① S平面的虚轴映射到Z平面的单位圆
   ② S平面的左半平面映射到Z平面单位圆内.
8. 系数量化效应

二、选择题

1. b 2. 看不清 3. c 4. b 5. a

三、画图题

1. $H(z)=\frac{1}{1-0.9z^{-1}}$ 零点: $z=0$ 极点: $z=0.9$



IIR带阻低通

2. (1) $X(k)=\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}x(n)W_N^{nk}$

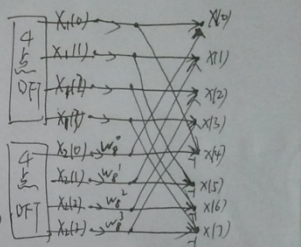
$=\sum_{r=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1}x(2r)W_{\frac{N}{2}}^{rk}+W_N^k\sum_{r=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1}x(2r+1)W_{\frac{N}{2}}^{rk}$

$=X_1(k)+W_8^kX_2(k),\ (k=0,1,2,3)$

其中 $x_1(n)=\begin{cases}x(2r)=x(n)\\ x(2r+1)=x(r)\end{cases}$, $r=0,1,2,3$

$r=0,1,2,3.$

$\therefore X(k+4)=X_1(k)-W_8^kX_2(k),\ (k=0,1,2,3)$



(2) 直接: $8\times8=64$次

FFT: $4\times4\times2+4+4=40$次 → (乘以±1, 打扮成一次乘法?)

节约 $64-40=24$次

3. 输入阶跃序列 $x(n)=u(n)$

则 $X(z)=\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

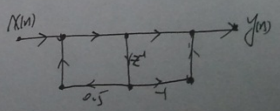
输出 $y(n)=0.5^nu(n)$

则 $Y(z)=\frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$

$\therefore H(z)=\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}=\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$

只要画到Z即可.

判断为低通



09-2

四、证明题

1. 由于 $h(n)$ 偶对称, 即 $h(n)=h(N-1-n)$

则 $X(e^{jw})=\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}h(n)e^{-jwn}$

$=\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}}h(n)e^{-jwn}+h(\frac{N-1}{2})e^{-jw(\frac{N-1}{2})}+\sum_{n=\frac{N+1}{2}}^{N-1}h(n)e^{-jwn}$

$=\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}}h(n)[e^{-jwn}+e^{-jw(N-1-n)}]+h(\frac{N-1}{2})e^{-jw(\frac{N-1}{2})}$

$=e^{-jw(\frac{N-1}{2})}\left\{\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}}2h(n)\cos[w(n-\frac{N-1}{2})]+h(\frac{N-1}{2})\right\}$

$\therefore \varphi(w)=-w(\frac{N-1}{2})$ 线性.

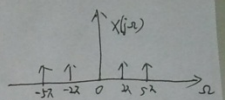
∴ 设FIR滤波器是线性相位的

利用输入输出互相关定理

$\therefore E[x(n)y(n)]=R_{xy}(m)=R_{x(m)}*h(m)=\delta x^2\delta(m)*h(m)=\delta x^2h(m)$

$\therefore E[x(n)y(n)]=R_{xy}(m)|_{m=0}=\delta x^2h(m)|_{m=0}=\delta x^2h(0)$

五、1. 原输入信号的频谱如图所示:

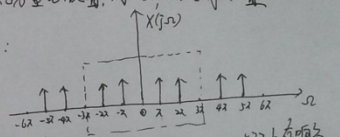


其中 $\Omega_1=2\pi$, $\Omega_2=5\pi$, $\Omega_3=6\pi$

∴ 有 $\Omega_3\geq2\Omega_1$, $\Omega_3\leq2\Omega_2$

∴ 采样对 $\cos2\pi t$ 分量无混叠, 对 $\cos5\pi t$ 分量有混叠

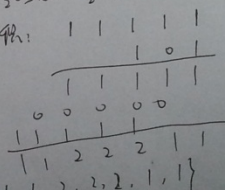
采样后频谱:



(合适 $H(j\Omega)$ 低通滤波后) 只剩下 $\Omega=\pm2\pi$, $\Omega=\pm2\pi$ 上有响应

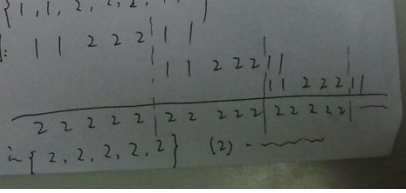
$\therefore y(t)=\frac{1}{2}\cos2\pi t+\frac{1}{2}\cos2\pi t$.

2. (1) 线性卷积:



$\therefore \{1,1,2,2,2,1,1\}$

周期:



$\therefore \{2,2,2,2,2\}$ (2)

4.(1) $X(z)=\frac{1}{1-0.7z^{-1}}$

$Y(z)=\frac{1}{1-0.7z^{-1}}+\frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$

$\therefore H(z)=\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}=\frac{2-1.2z^{-1}}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$

$=\frac{2}{1-0.5z^{-1}}-1.2\times\frac{z^{-1}}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$

$\therefore h(n)=2\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)-1.2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}u(n-1)$

(2) 此时 $Y_1(z)=\frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$

$\therefore X_1(z)=\frac{Y_1(z)}{H(z)}=\frac{1}{2-1.2z^{-1}}=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{1-0.6z^{-1}}$

$\therefore x_1(n)=\frac{1}{2}\cdot(0.6)^n u(n)$

5. $DFT[X_N^*(N-n)R_N(n)]=\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}x_N^*(N-n)R_N(n)W_N^{nk}$

令 $N-n=m \Rightarrow n=N-m$

时域表达式 $=\sum_{m=0}^{N-1}x_N^*(m)R_N(m)W_N^{(N-m)k}$

$=\left[\sum_{m=0}^{N-1}x_N(m)R_N(m)W_N^{mk}\right]^*=X(k)^*$

$\therefore DFT[x_e(n)]=\frac{1}{2}\{DFT[x(n)]+DFT[x_N^*(N-n)R_N(n)]\}$

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

同理：$DFT[x_{od}]=\frac{1}{2}[X(k)-X^*(k)]=jIm[X(k)]$

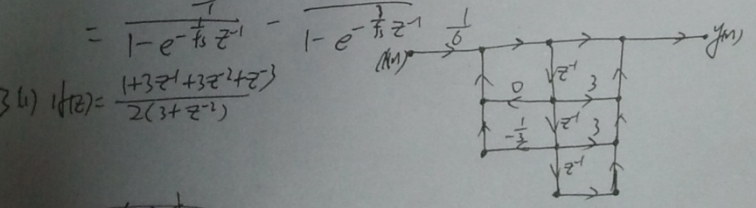
六、设计题

1. - - - 略

2. $H(z)=\frac{T}{1-e^{-T}z^{-1}}-\frac{T}{1-e^{-3T}z^{-1}}$

$=\frac{T}{1-e^{-\frac{1}{f_s}}z^{-1}}-\frac{T}{1-e^{-\frac{3}{f_s}}z^{-1}}$

3.(1) $H(z)=\frac{1+3z^{-1}+3z^{-2}+z^{-3}}{2(3+z^{-1})}$



实验名称：　　同组人：　　日期：

2009年 DSP 六 4.

$$H(z)=[H_1(z)]^l=\frac{1}{2^l}(1+z^{-1})^l$$

令 $z=e^{jw}$

$$H(e^{jw})=\frac{1}{2^l}(1+e^{-jw})^l=\frac{1}{2^l}\left[e^{-j\frac{w}{2}}\left(e^{j\frac{w}{2}}+e^{-j\frac{w}{2}}\right)\right]^l$$

$$=\frac{1}{2^l}\cdot e^{-j\frac{w}{2}l}\cdot\left(2\cos\frac{w}{2}\right)^l=\cos^l\frac{w}{2}\,e^{-j\frac{w}{2}l}=H(w)e^{j\varphi}$$

$$H(w_c)=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}H(0)$$

$$\cos^l\frac{w_c}{2}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\Rightarrow l=-\frac{\ln 2}{2\ln\cos\frac{w_c}{2}}$$