

数字信号处理

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第五章 数字滤波器

FIR数字滤波器

概 述

IIR滤波器幅度特性好，但无法实现线性相位，需附加调相网络；

IIR滤波器需要注意稳定性问题；

由于单位抽样响应特点不同，IIR滤波器设计方法不能移植于FIR滤波器的设计；

在图像处理，数据传输和现代通信系统中多要求系统具有线性相位特性，方便起见，很多时候均使用FIR滤波；

FIR滤波可利用快速傅立叶变换；

鉴于FIR滤波器可以做到线性相位，可专门讨论线性相位FIR滤波器的设计，因为若对相位不感兴趣，可用阶数低很多的IIR滤波实现。

一、系统具有线性相位响应的条件

线性相位条件: $h(n) = \pm h(N-n-1)$

FIR频响:

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

极坐标形式

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \pm |H(e^{j\omega})| e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$

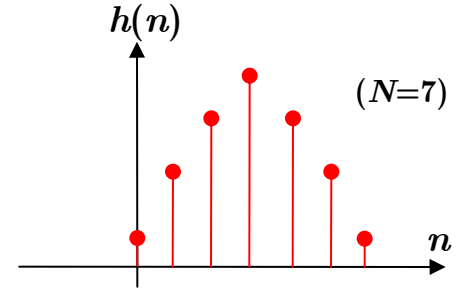
$$h(n) \text{ 是实序列时, } |H(e^{j\omega})| = |H(e^{-j\omega})|, \quad \theta(\omega) = -\theta(-\omega)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$

二、线性相位FIR系统的时、频域特点

Case 1: $h(n)$ 中心偶对称, N 为奇数

$$\begin{aligned} H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) e^{-j\omega n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} h(n) e^{-j\omega n} + e^{-j\omega(N-n-1)} + h\left|\frac{N-1}{2}\right| e^{-j\omega\left|\frac{N-1}{2}\right|} \\ &= e^{-j\omega\frac{N-1}{2}} \left[h\left|\frac{N-1}{2}\right| + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} h(n) e^{j\omega\frac{N-1}{2}} e^{-j\omega n} + e^{j\omega\frac{N-1}{2}} e^{-j\omega(N-n-1)} \right] \\ &= e^{-j\omega\frac{N-1}{2}} \left[h\left|\frac{N-1}{2}\right| + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} h(n) e^{j\omega\frac{N-1}{2}-n} + e^{-j\omega\frac{N-1}{2}-n} \right] \\ &= e^{-j\omega\left|\frac{N-1}{2}\right|} \left[h\frac{N-1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} 2h(n) \cos \omega \frac{N-1}{2} - n \right] \end{aligned}$$



定义一个 $(N + 1)/2$ 点序列 $a(n)$:

$$a(0) = h \frac{N-1}{2}, a(n) = 2h \frac{N-1}{2} - n, n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N-1}{2}$$

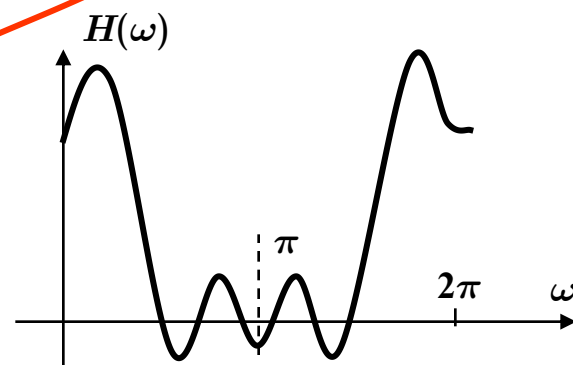
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega \left| \frac{N-1}{2} \right|} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} a(n) \cos \omega n$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} a(n) \cos \omega n \\ \phi(\omega) = -\left| \frac{N-1}{2} \right| \omega \end{cases}$$

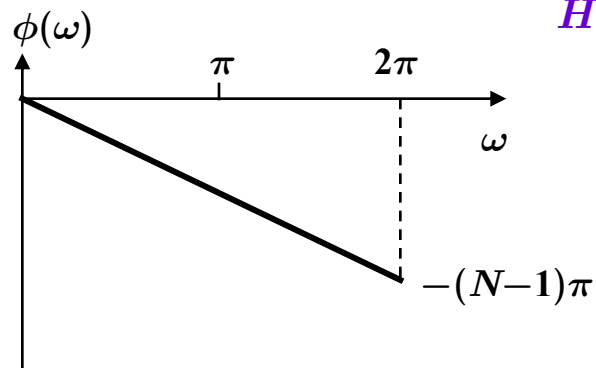
利用上式可由 $h(n)$ 得到滤波器
频率响应

这里 $H(\omega)$ 并不是
幅频响应，其值
可正可负

note

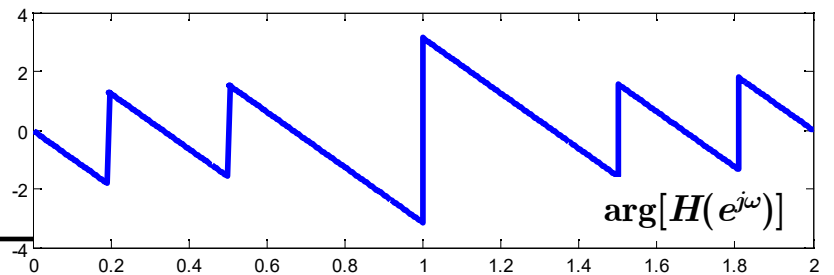
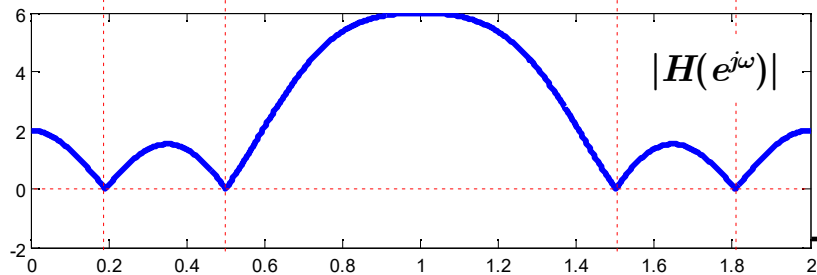
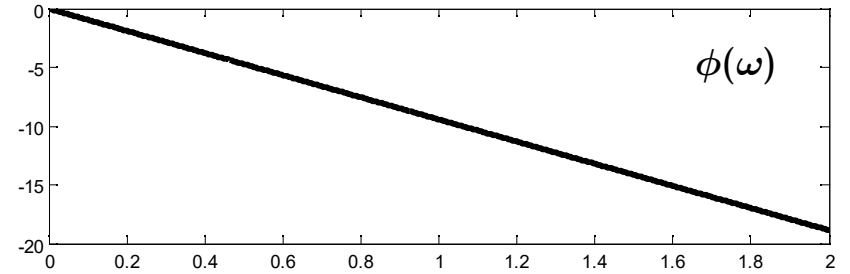
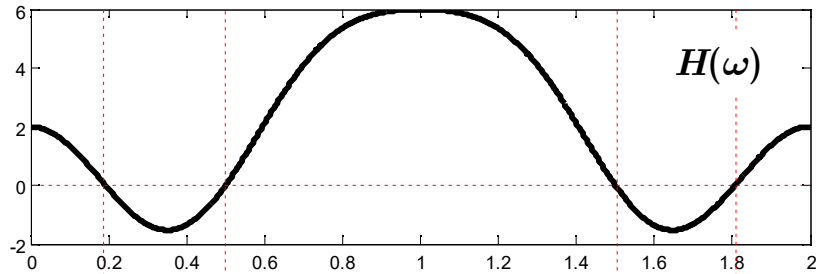
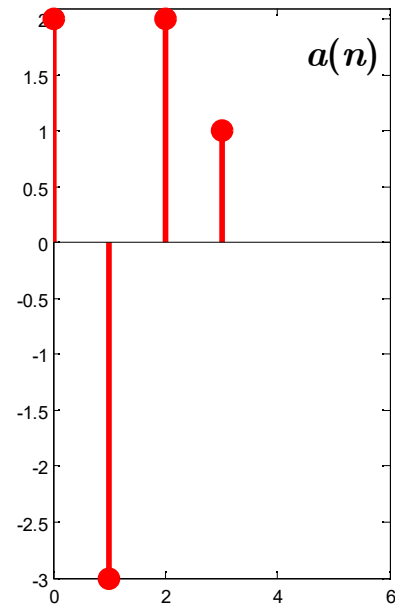
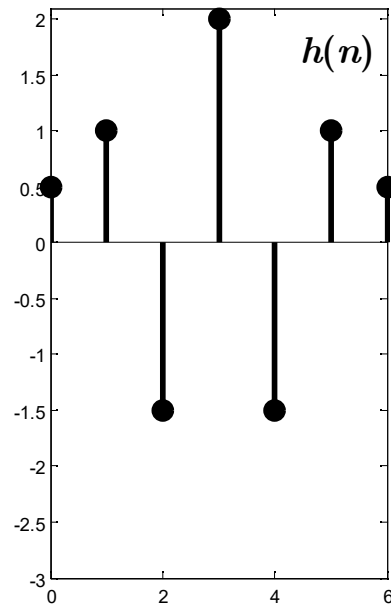


$$H(\omega) = H(2\pi - \omega)$$



线性相位FIR滤波器

AN EXAMPLE



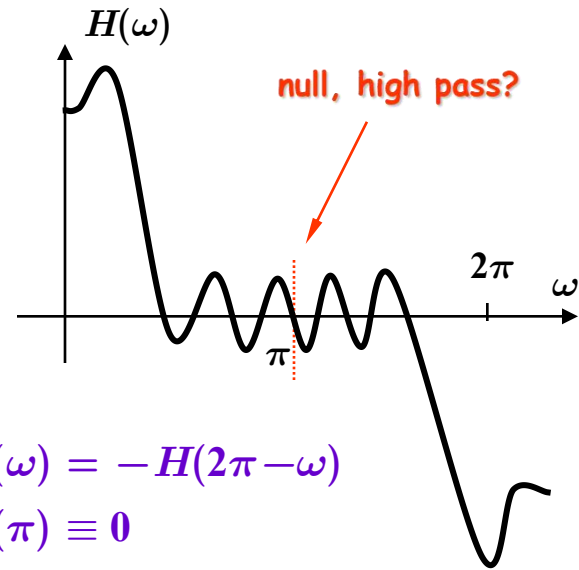
Case 2: $h(n)$ 中心偶对称, N 为偶数

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) e^{-j\omega n} + e^{-j\omega(N-1-n)} \\
 &= e^{-j\omega \frac{N-1}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) e^{j\omega \frac{N-1}{2} - n} + e^{-j\omega \frac{N-1}{2} - n} \\
 &= e^{-j\omega \left| \frac{N-1}{2} \right|} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2h(n) \cos \omega \left| \frac{N}{2} - n - \frac{1}{2} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

定义一个 $(N/2 + 1)$ 点序列 $b(n)$:

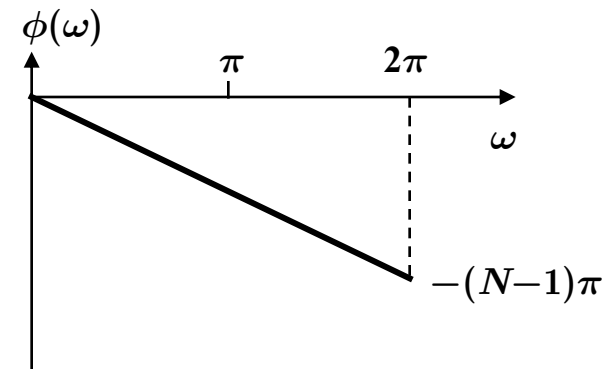
$$b(0) = 0, b(n) = 2h \left| \frac{N}{2} - n \right|, n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{\underbrace{-j\omega \left| \frac{N-1}{2} \right|}_{\phi(\omega)}} \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} b(n) \cos \omega \left| n - \frac{1}{2} \right|}_{H(\omega)}$$

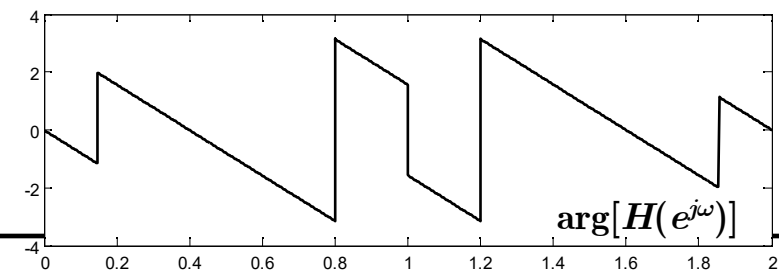
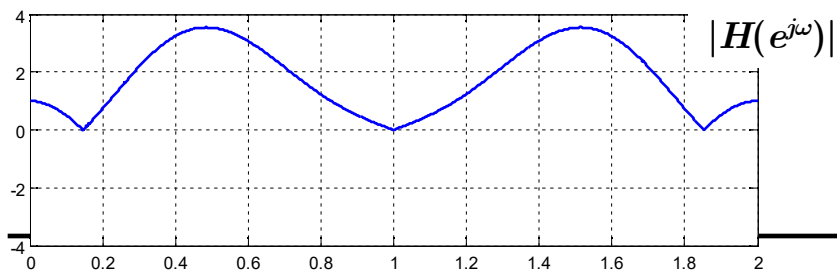
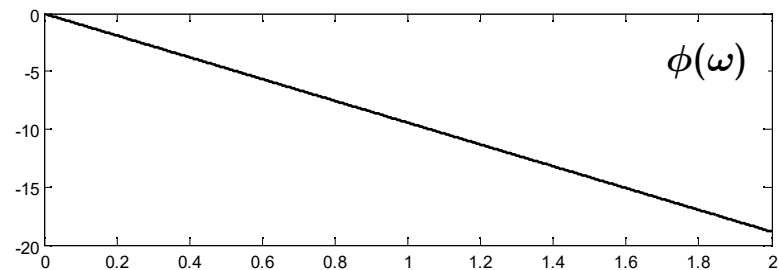
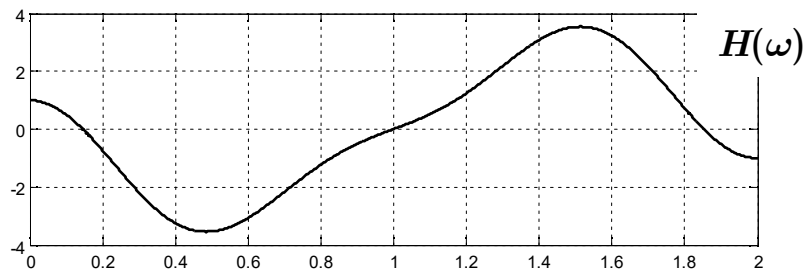
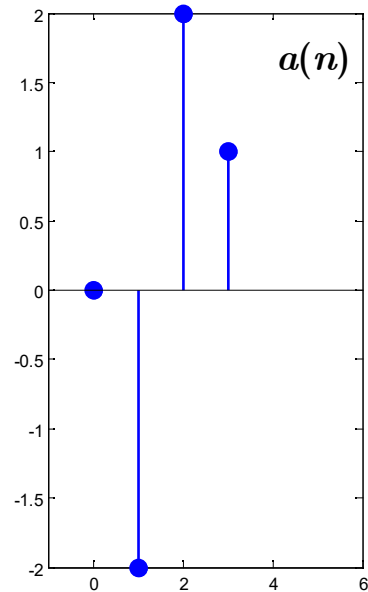
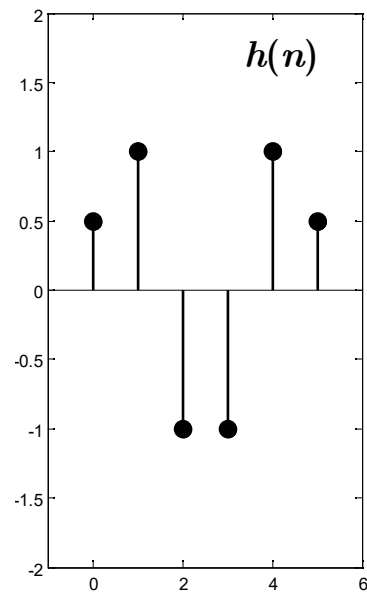


$$H(\omega) = -H(2\pi - \omega)$$

$$H(\pi) \equiv 0$$



AN EXAMPLE



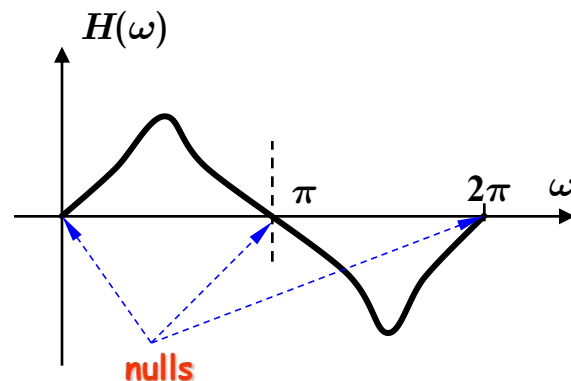
Case 3: $h(n)$ 中心奇对称, N 为奇数 (中间项恒为零)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-3} h(n) e^{-j\omega n} - e^{-j\omega(N-1-n)} \\
 &= e^{j\left|\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega\right|} \sum_{n=0}^{N-3} 2h(n) \sin \omega \left| \frac{N-1}{2} - n \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

定义一个 $(N+1)/2$ 点序列 $c(n)$:

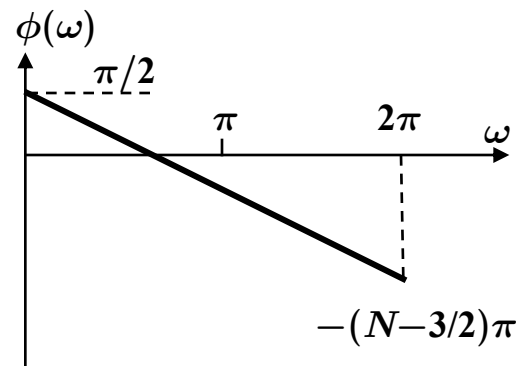
$$c(0) = 0, c(n) = 2h\left|\frac{N-1}{2} - n\right|, n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N-1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= e^{j\left|\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega\right|} \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} c(n) \sin \omega n}_{H(\omega)}
 \end{aligned}$$

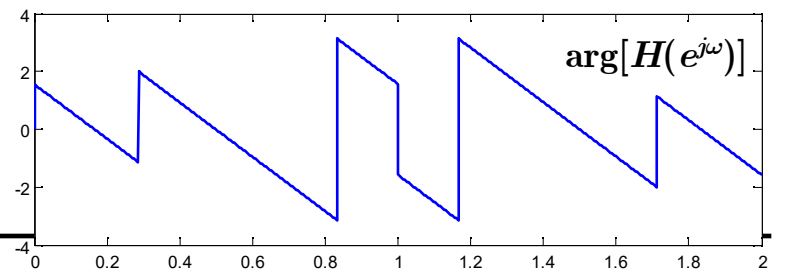
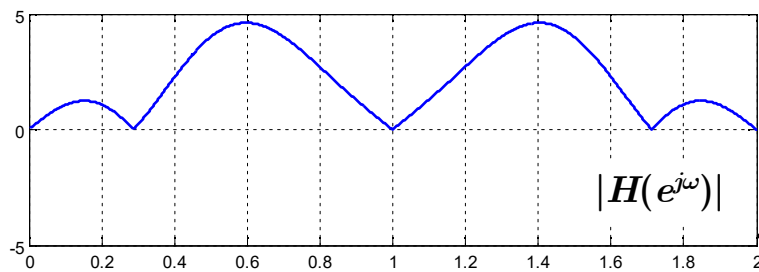
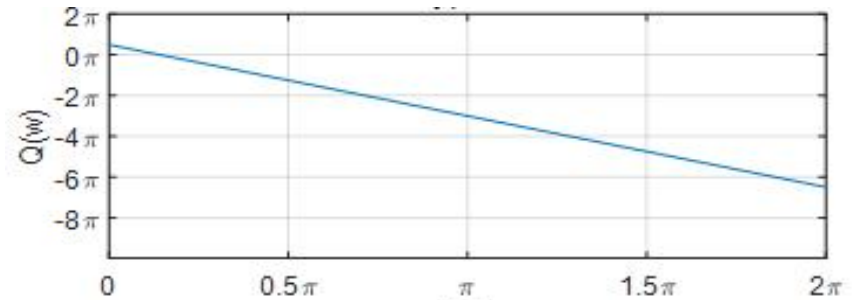
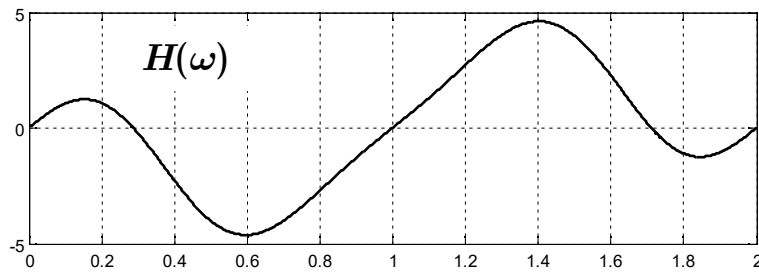
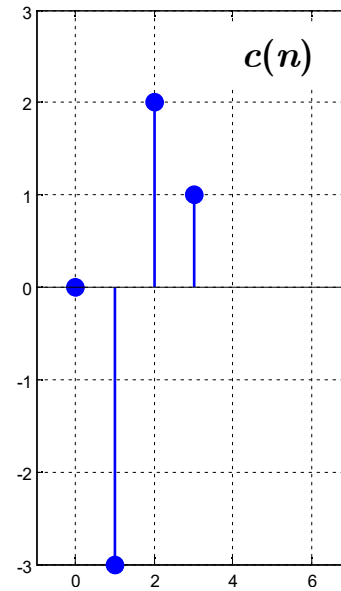
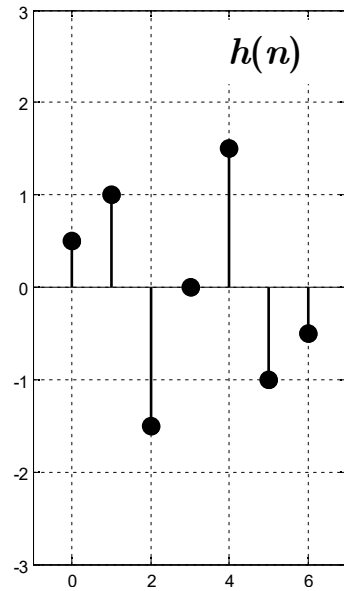


$$H(\omega) = -H(2\pi - \omega)$$

$$H(0) = H(\pi) = H(2\pi) \equiv 0$$



AN EXAMPLE



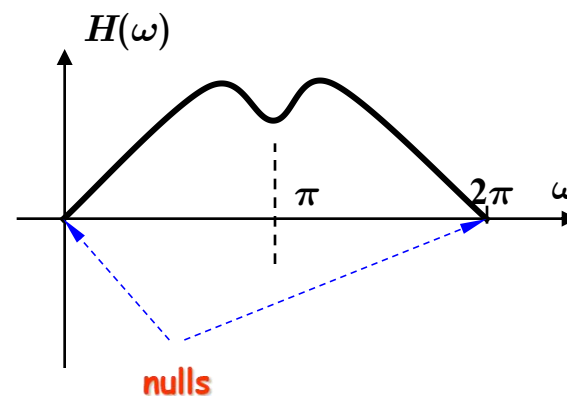
Case 4: $h(n)$ 中心奇对称, N 为偶数

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} h(n) e^{-j\omega n} - e^{-j\omega(N-1-n)} = e^{-j\left|\frac{N-1}{2}\right|\omega} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} h(n) 2j \sin \left| \frac{N}{2} - n - \frac{1}{2} \right| \omega$$

定义一个 $N/2 + 1$ 点序列 $d(n)$:

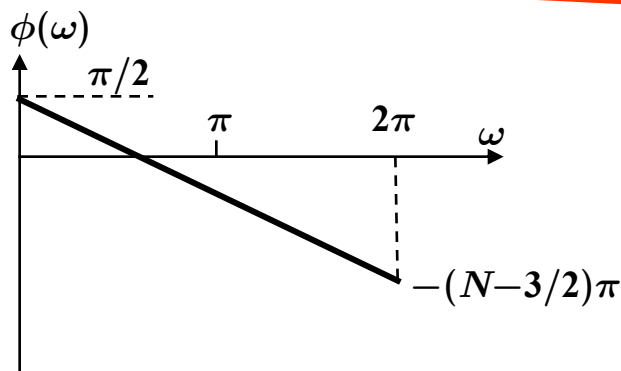
$$d(0) = 0, d(n) = 2h \left| \frac{N}{2} - n \right|, n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{j \underbrace{\left| \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2} \right| \omega}_{\phi(\omega)}} \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} d(n) \sin \omega \left| n - \frac{1}{2} \right|}_{H(\omega)}$$

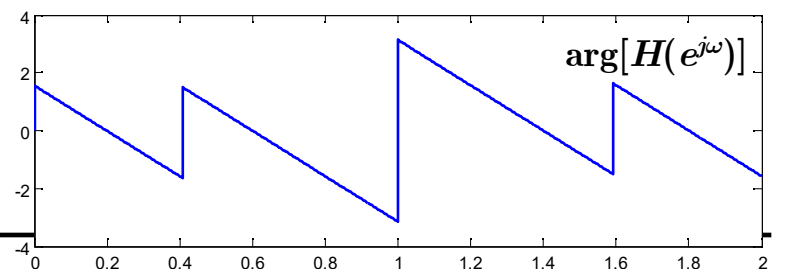
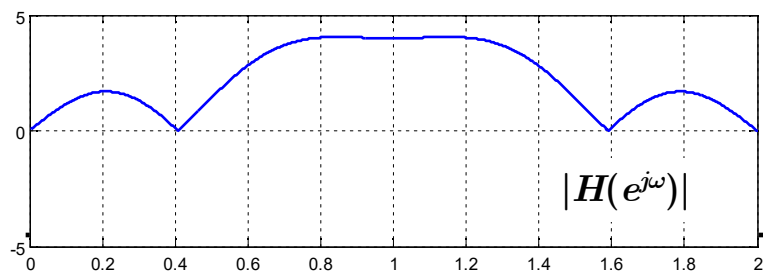
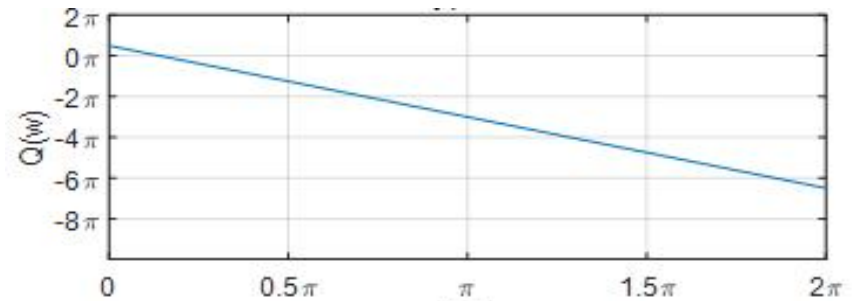
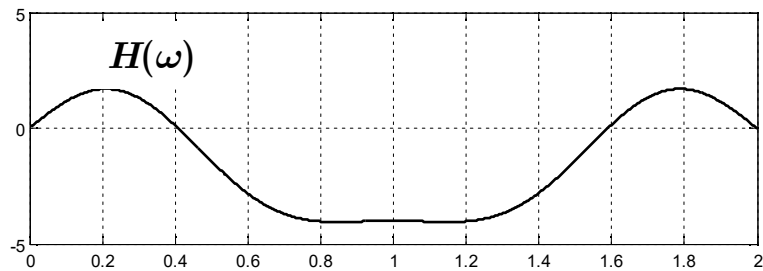
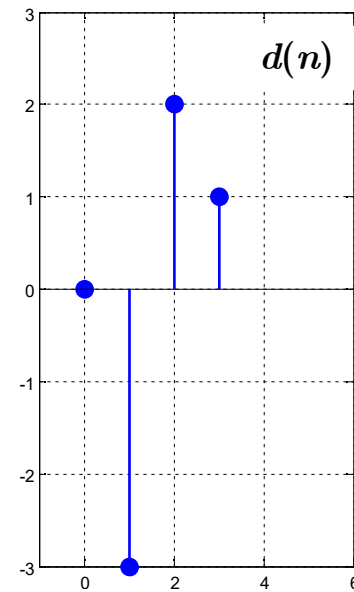
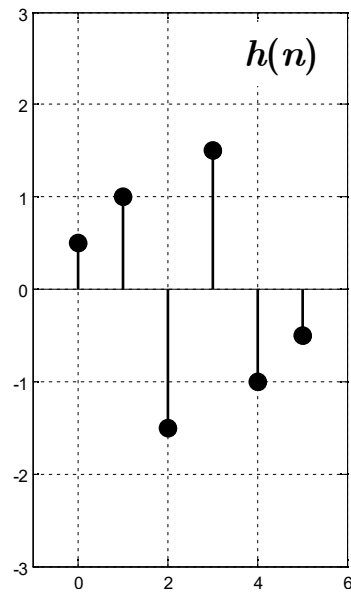


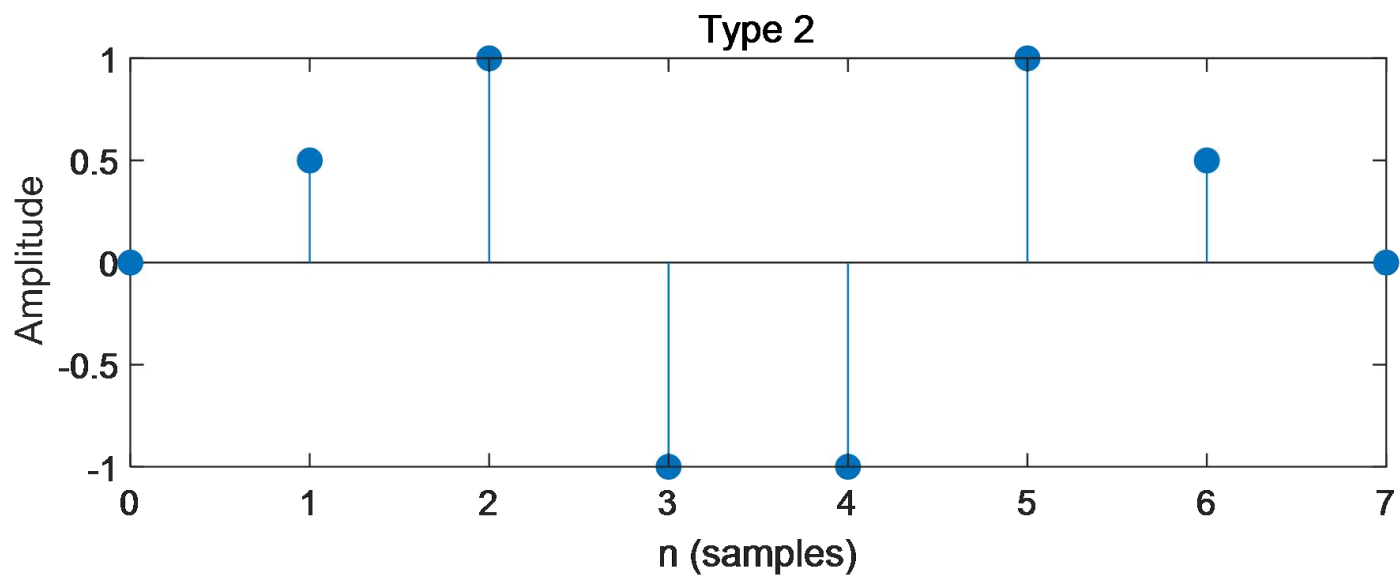
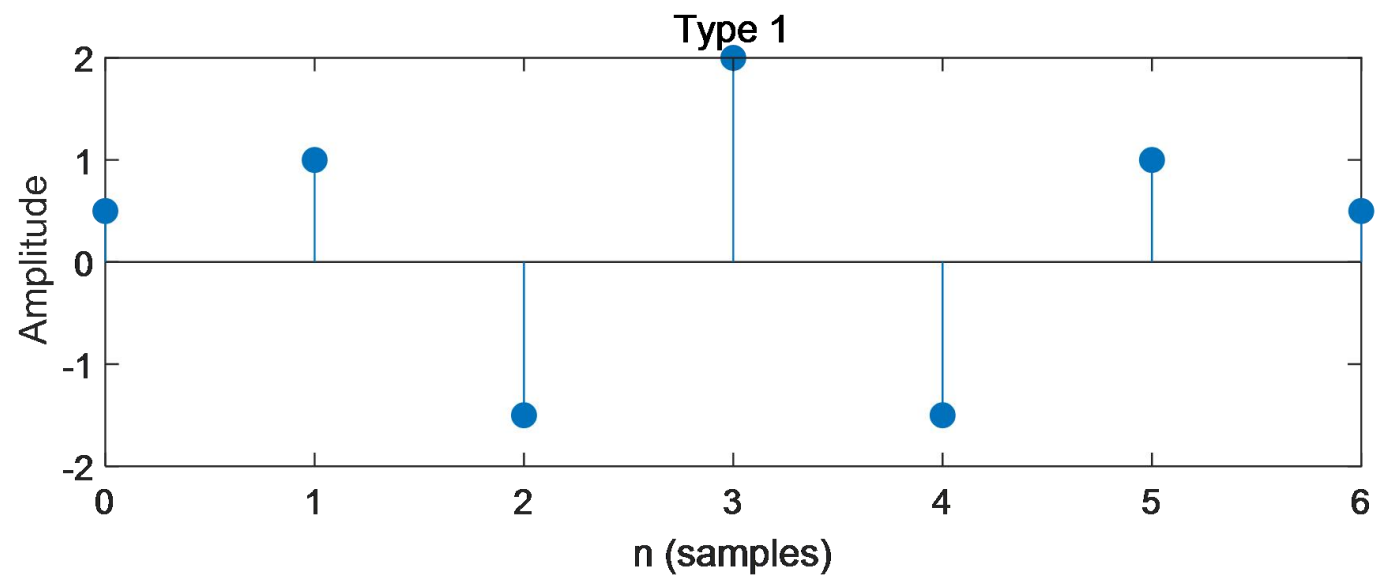
$$H(\omega) = H(2\pi - \omega)$$

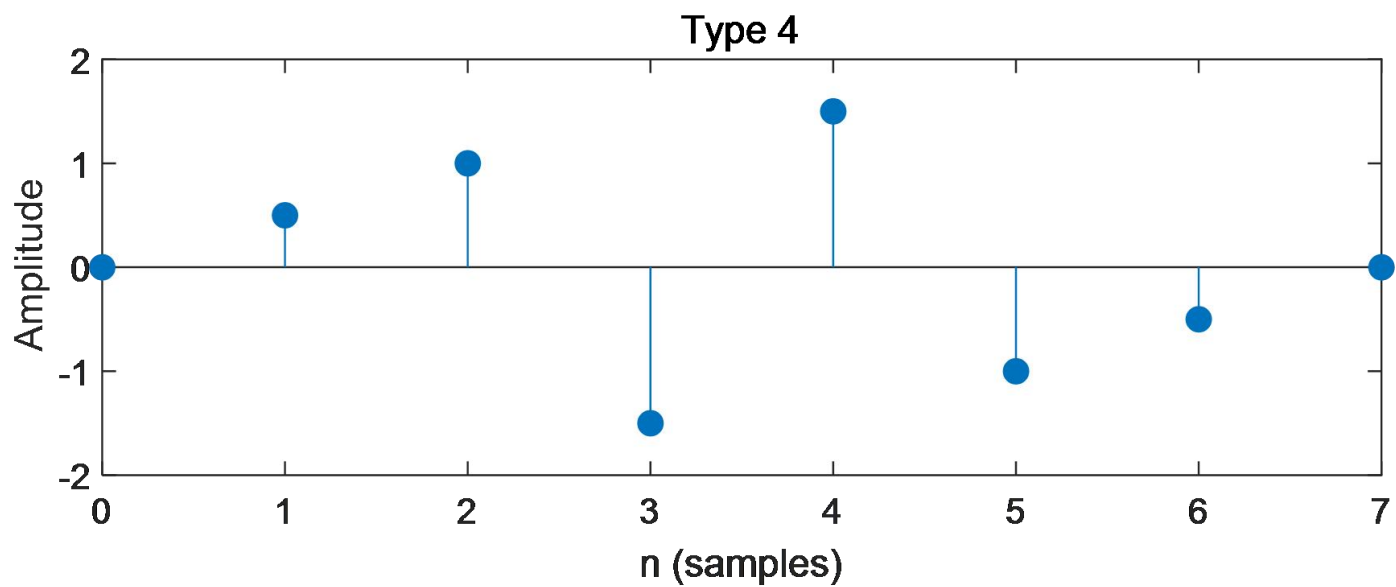
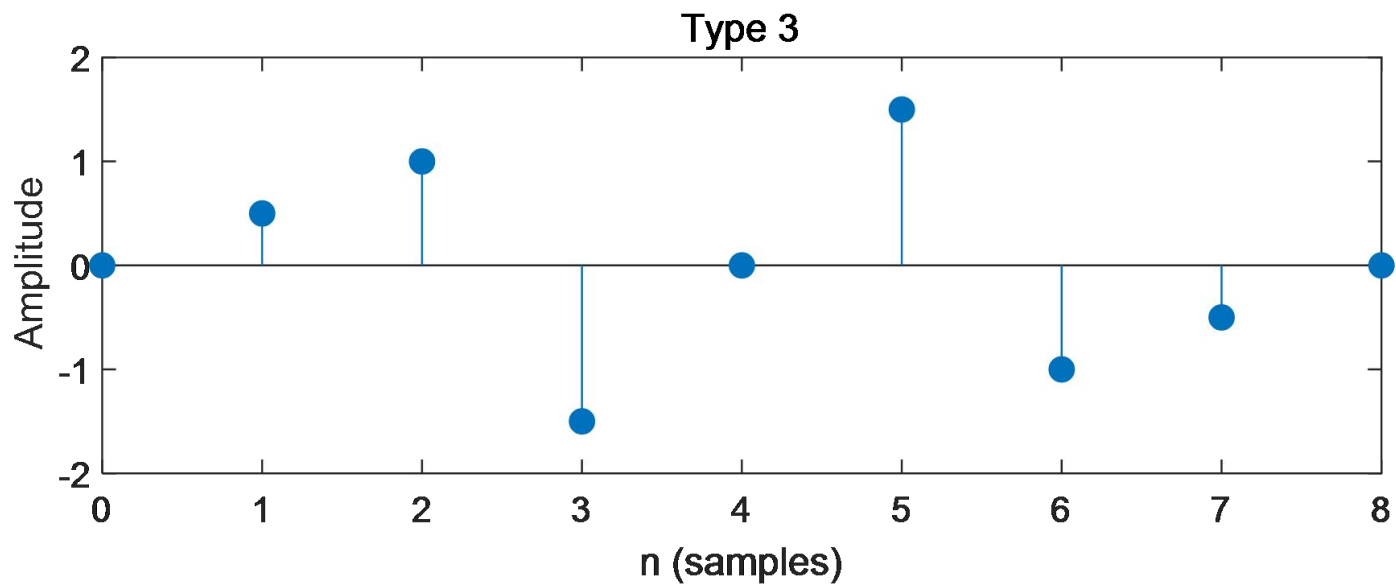
$$H(0) = H(2\pi) \equiv 0$$

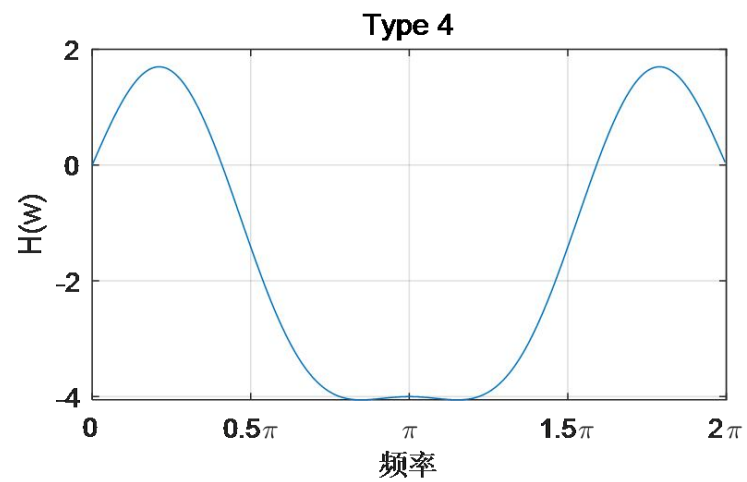
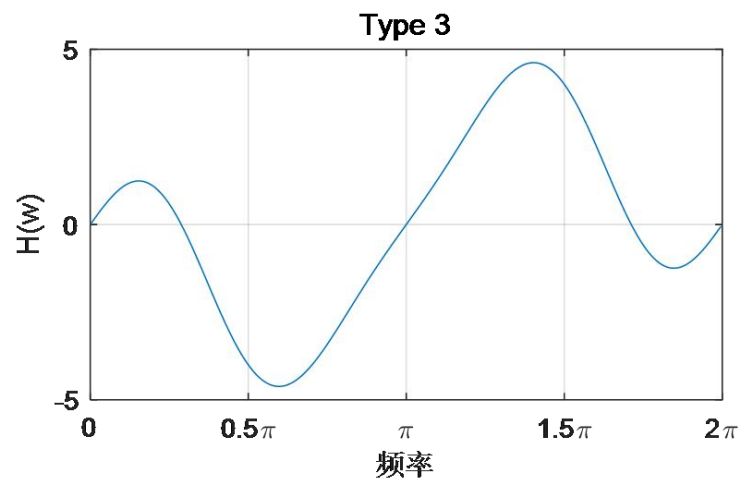
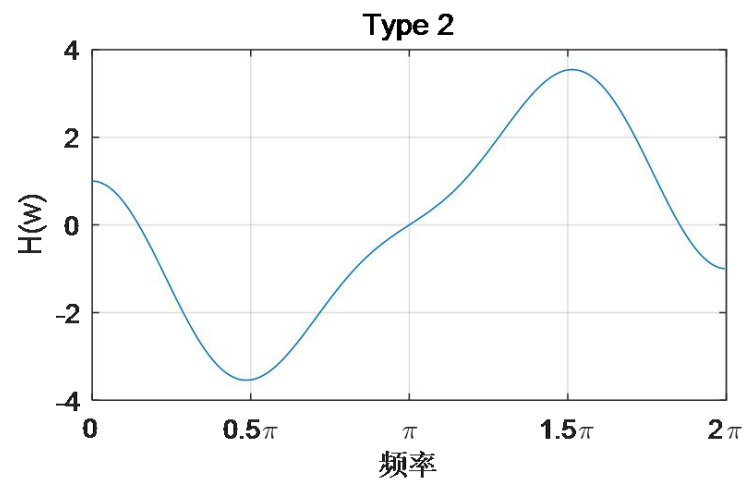
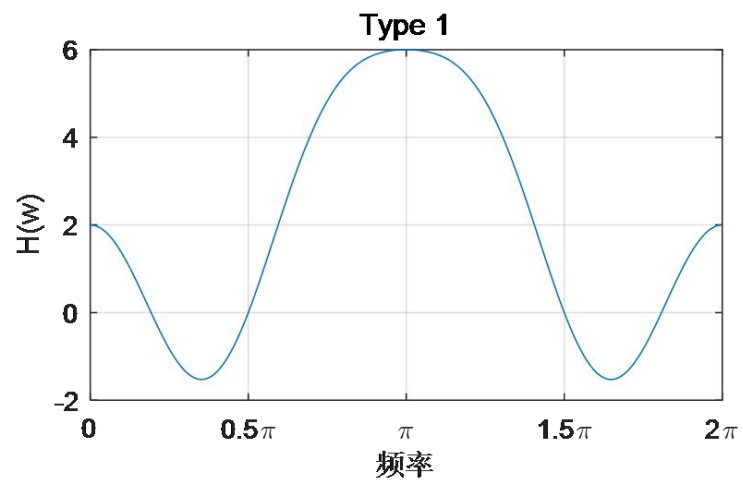


AN EXAMPLE

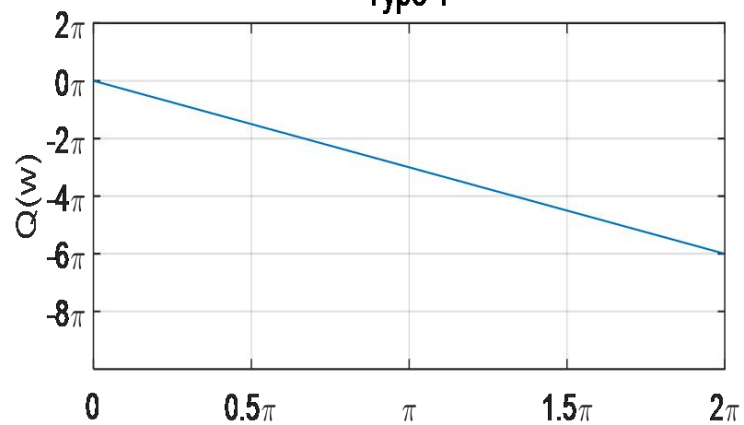




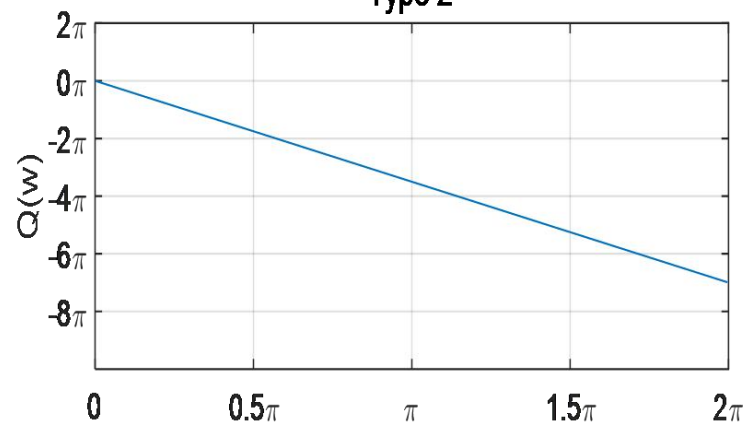




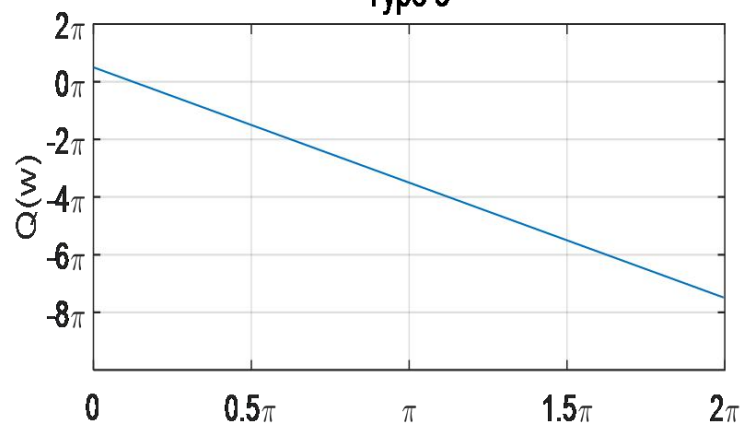
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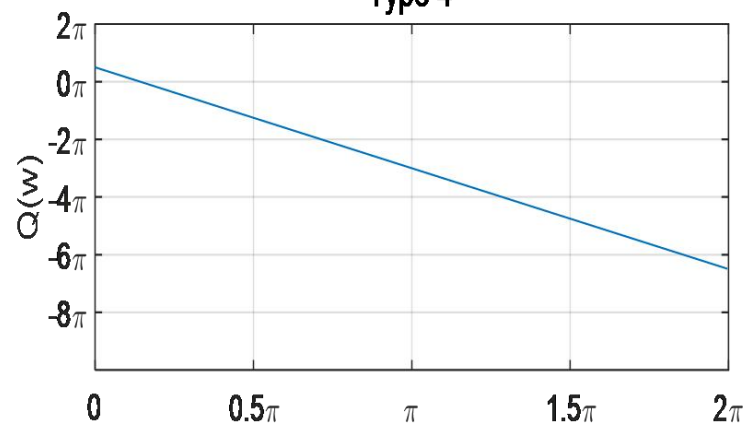
Type 2



Type 3

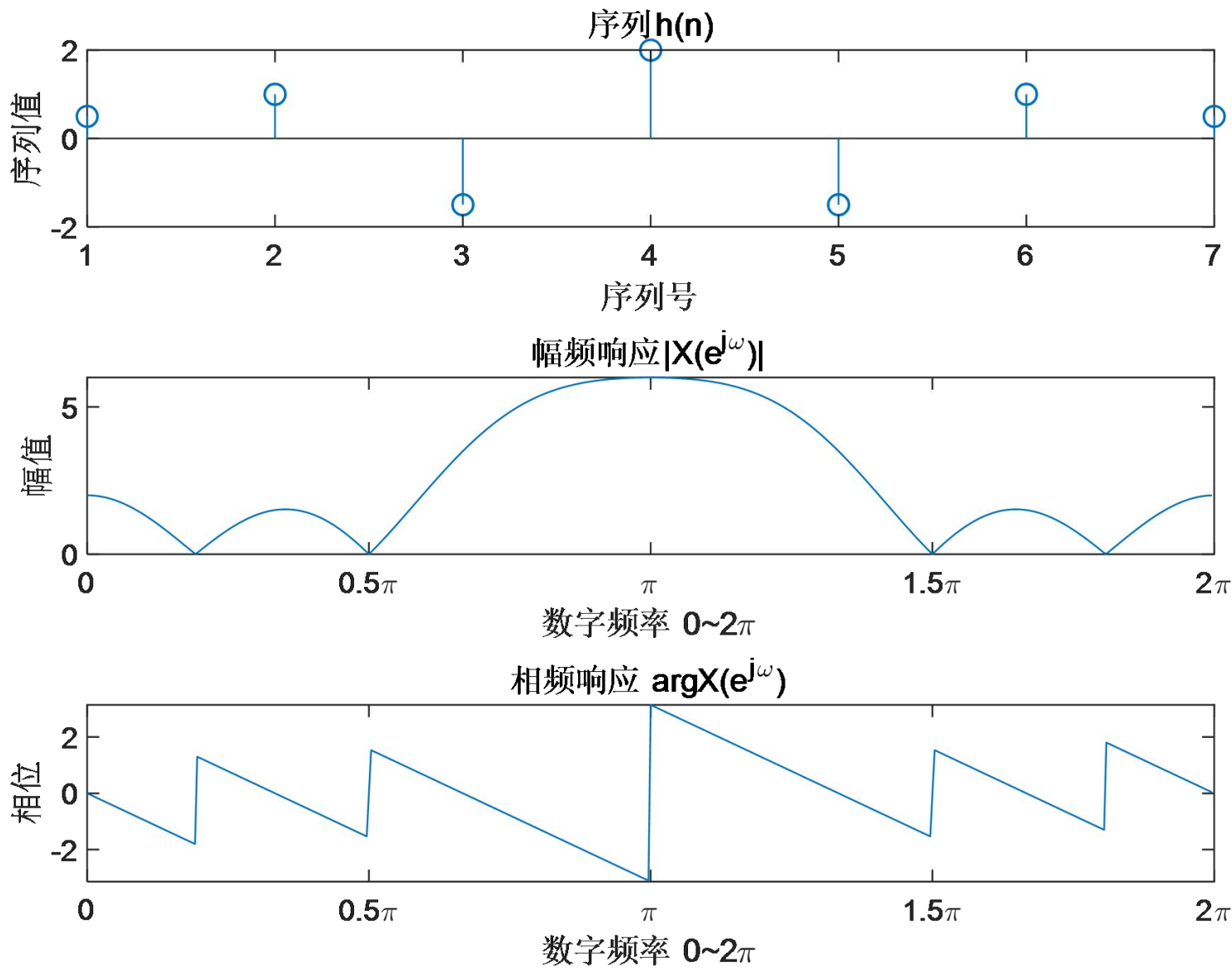


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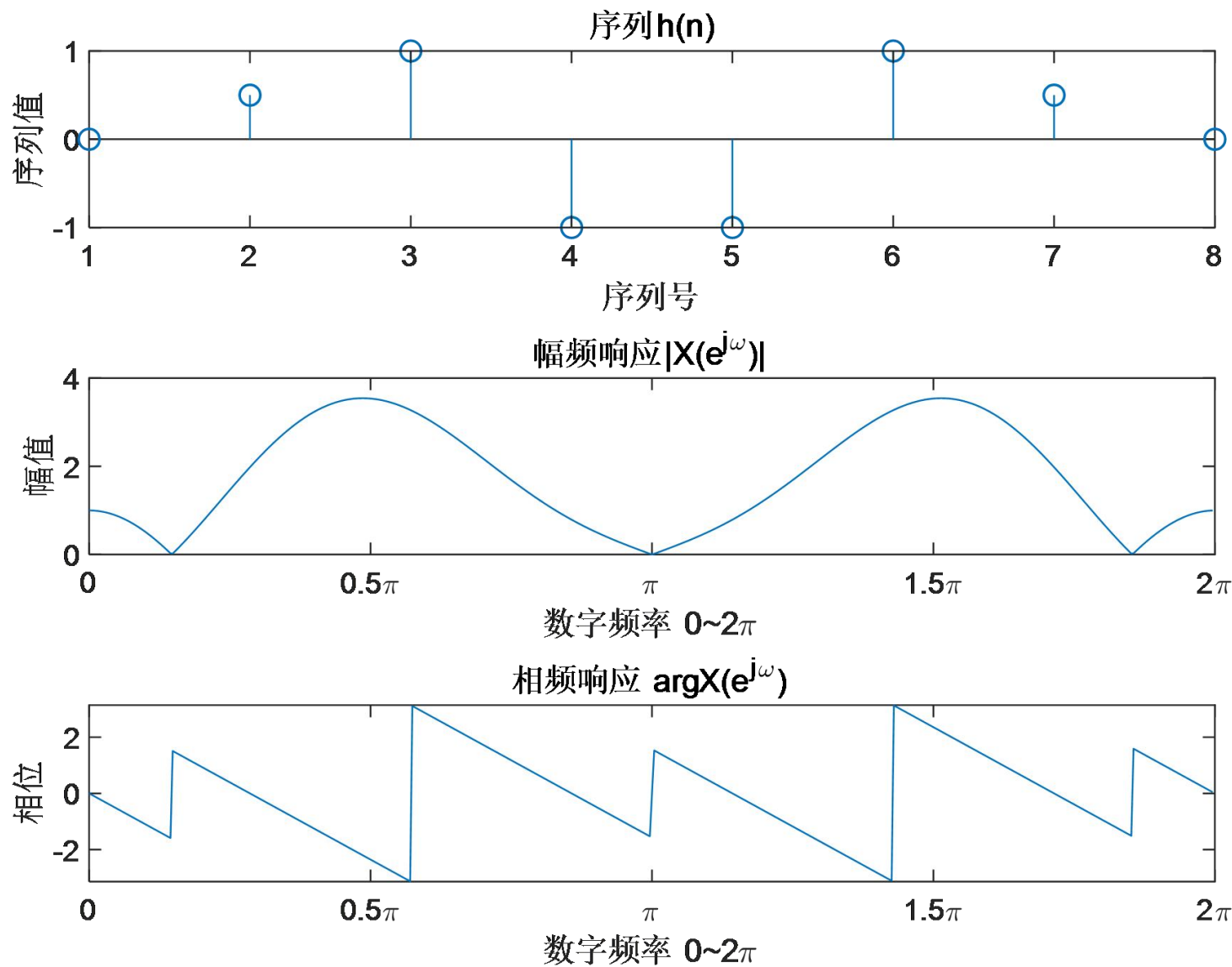
幅频、相频响应

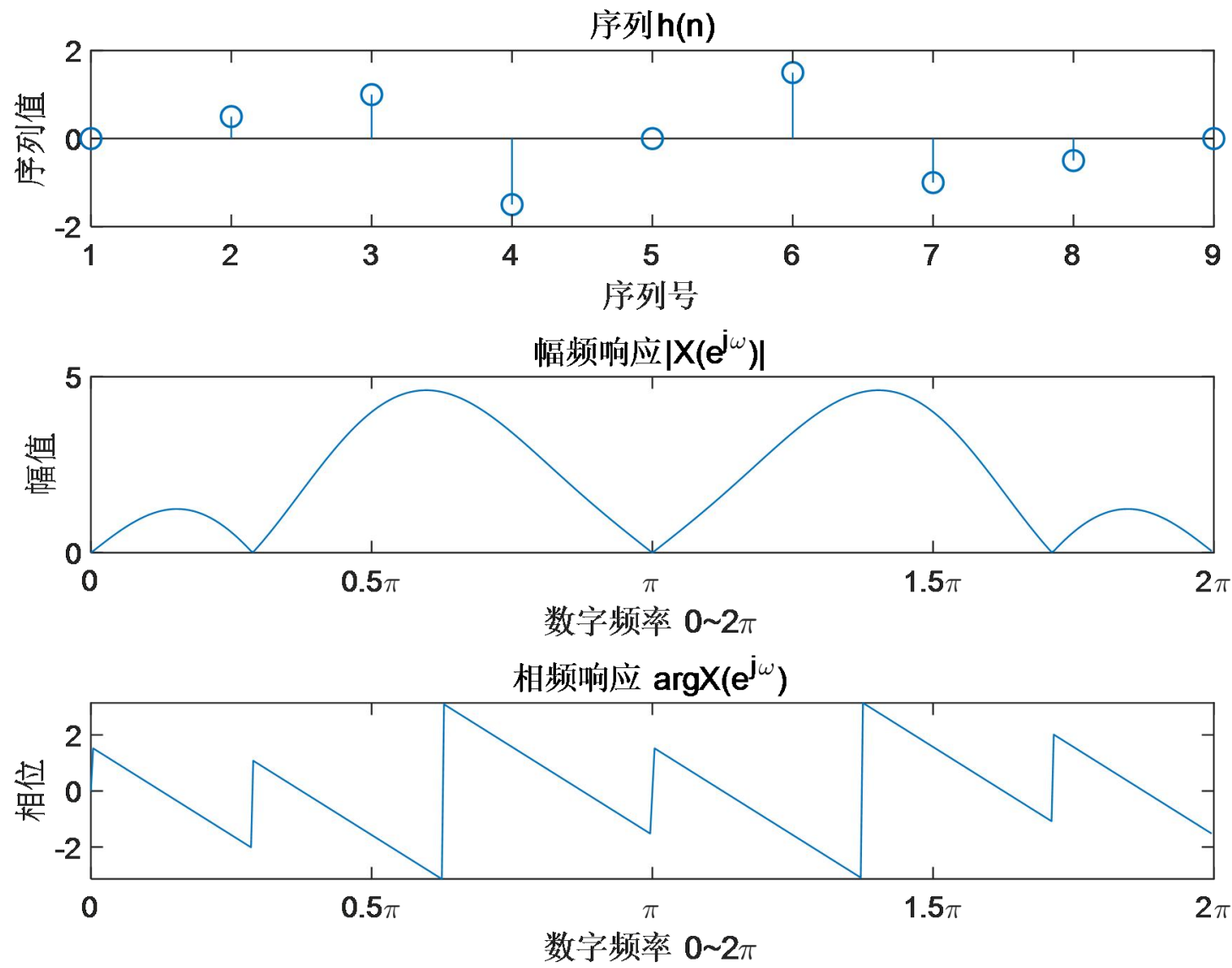
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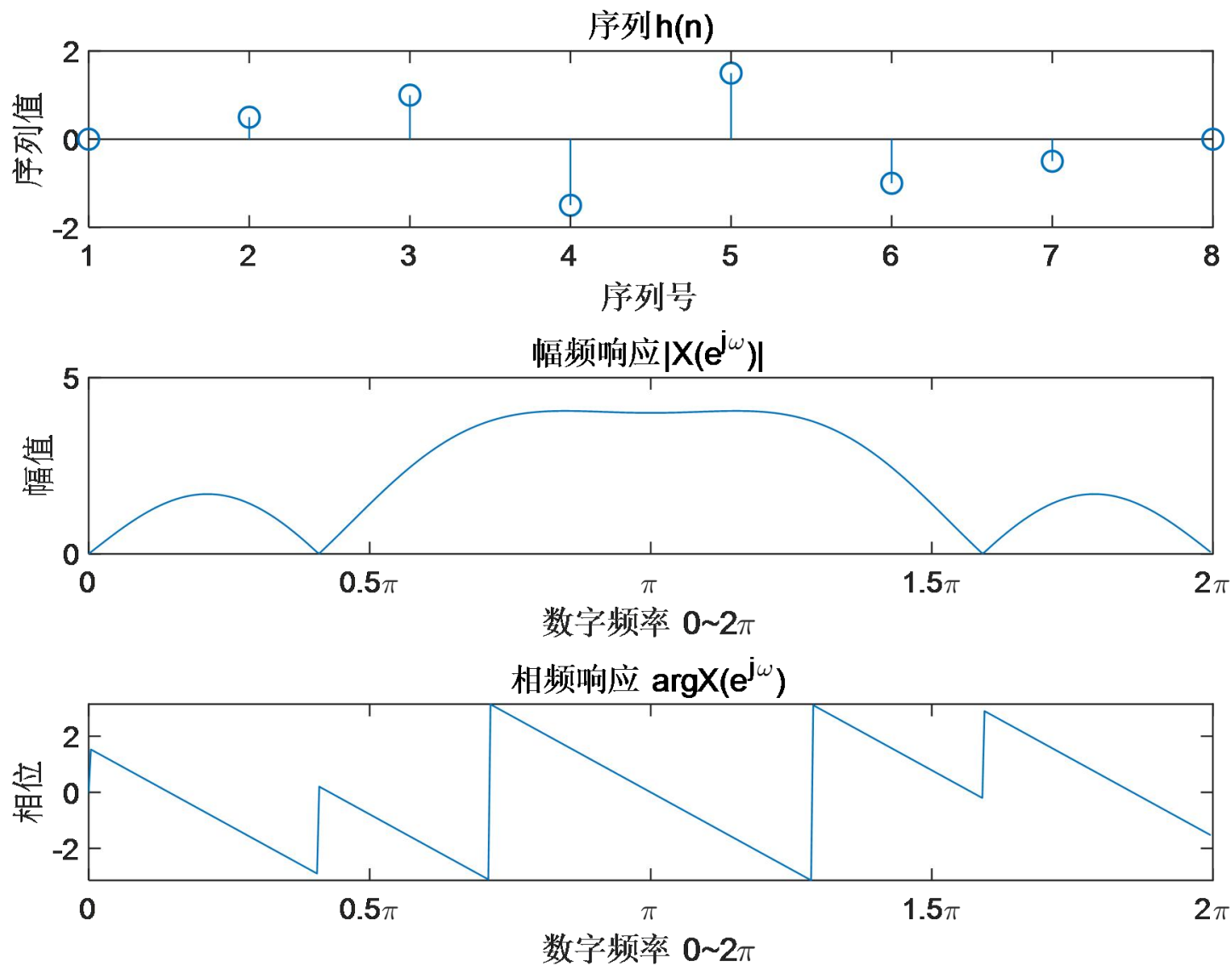


幅频、相频响应

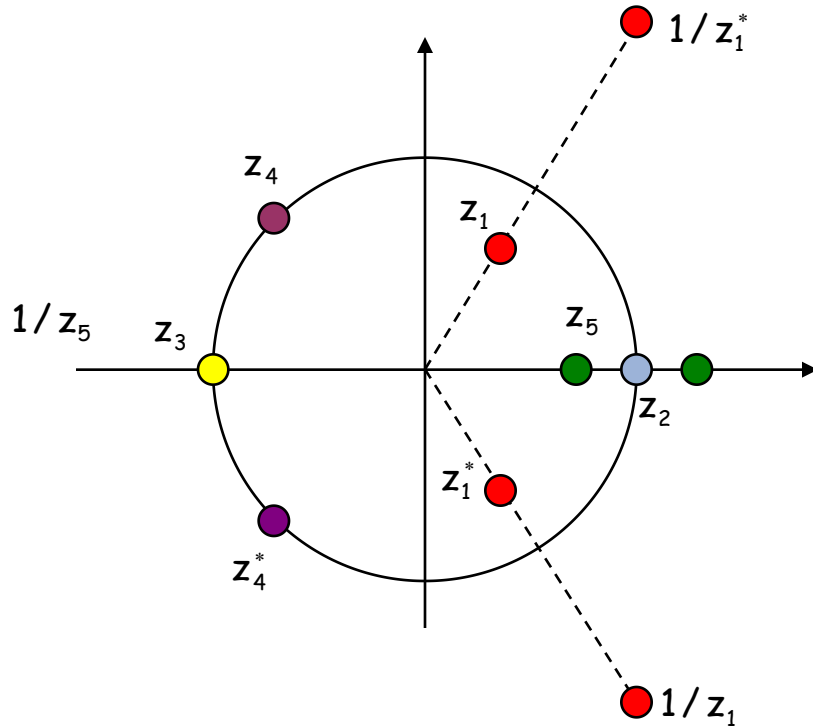
h2







线性相位系统零点特点



$$\begin{aligned}
 H(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) z^{-n} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \pm h(N-1-n) z^{-n} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \pm h(m) z^{-(N-1-m)} \\
 &= \pm z^{-(N-1)} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h(m) z^m \\
 &= \pm z^{-(N-1)} H(z^{-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

A summary:

① 时域:

$$h(n) = \pm h(N - n - 1)$$

② 频域:

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(\omega) e^{j\left[\frac{L}{2}\pi - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega\right]}$$

$$H(z) = (-1)^L z^{-(N-1)} H(z^{-1})$$

— $H(\omega)$ 为实函数

— $h(n)$ 偶对称: $L = 0$

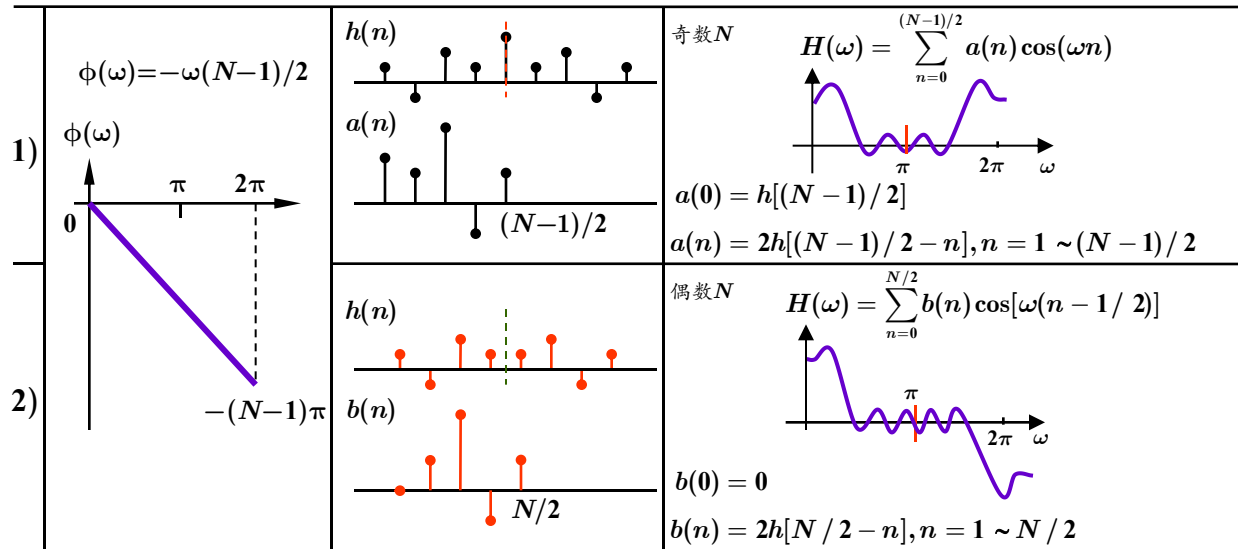
— $h(n)$ 奇对称: $L = 1$

③ 零点:

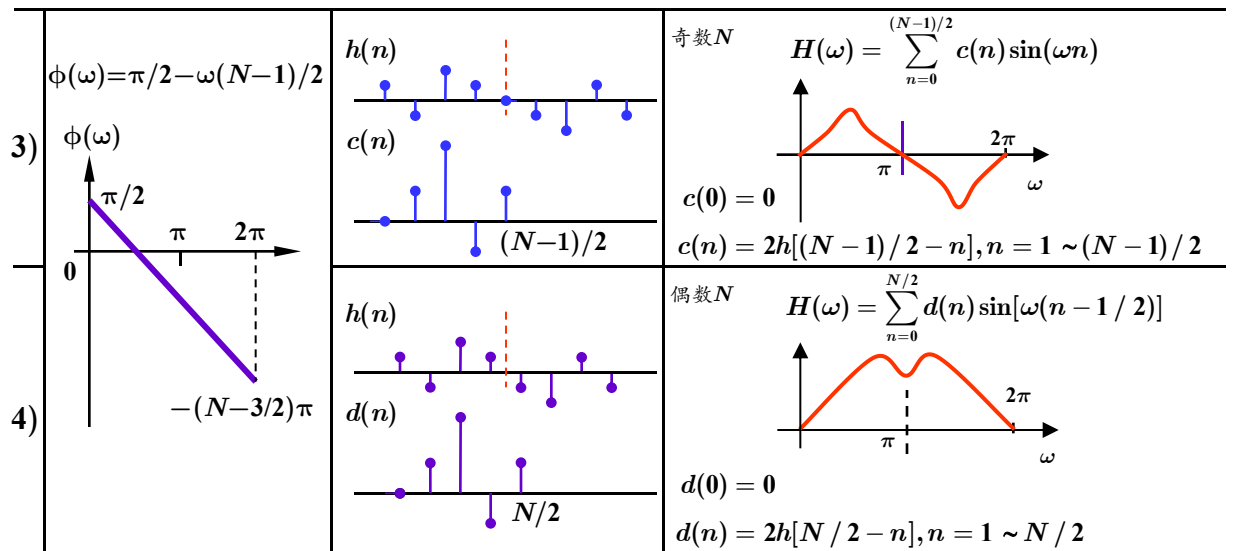
成对易对出现

线性相位FIR滤波器的四种情况

$$h(n) = h(N - n - 1)$$



$$h(n) = -h(N - n - 1)$$



How to derive $H(e^{j\omega})$ from $h(n)$?