

第一章 离散时间系统与 z 变换

1. 解: $P(t)$ 是一个周期函数, 可以用傅氏级数来表示

$$P(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m e^{jm\Omega_s t}$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} P(t) e^{-jm\Omega_s t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\tau} e^{-jm\Omega_s t} dt = \frac{1}{jm2\pi} (1 - e^{-jm\Omega_s \tau})$$

$$P(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{jm2\pi} (1 - e^{-jm\Omega_s \tau}) e^{jm\Omega_s t}$$

$$X_s(j\Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(t) P(t) e^{-j\Omega t} dt = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{jm2\pi} (1 - e^{-jm\Omega_s \tau}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(t) e^{-j(\Omega - m\Omega_s)t} dt$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{jm2\pi} (1 - e^{-jm\Omega_s \tau}) X_a(j\Omega - jm\Omega_s)$$

2. 解:

$$x_{s1}(t) = x_{a1}(t) P(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} n$$

$$x_{s2}(t) = x_{a2}(t) P(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} n$$

$$x_{s3}(t) = x_{a3}(t) P(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} n$$

频谱混淆现象是指采样频率小于带限信号的最高频率(0 到 2π 内) 的 2 倍时所产生的一种频谱混叠, 使得采样后的序列不能真正反映原信号。

3. 解:

对于 x_{a1} 来说 $\omega_M = 2\pi$, 而 $\omega_s = 8\pi > 2\omega_M = 4\pi$, $\therefore y_a(t)$ 无失真, 可以被还原;

对于 x_{a2} 来说 $\omega_M = 5\pi$, 而 $\omega_s = 8\pi < 2\omega_M = 10\pi$, $\therefore y_a(t)$ 有失真, 不可以被还原;

4. 解:

(1) $\delta(n)$ 因果稳定 ; (2) $\delta(n-n_0)$, $n_0 \geq 0$, 因果稳定; $n_0 < 0$, 稳定非因果

(3) $u(n)$, 因果非稳定 ; (4) $u(3-n)$, 非因果非稳定

(5) $2^n u(n)$, 因果非稳定; (6) $2^n u(-n)$, 稳定非因果

(7) $2^n R_N(n)$, 因果稳定 ; (8) $0.5^n u(n)$, 因果稳定

(9) $0.5^n u(-n)$, 非因果非稳定; (10) $\frac{1}{n} u(n)$, 因果稳定

(11) $\frac{1}{n^2} u(n)$, 因果稳定 ; (12) $\frac{1}{n!} u(n)$, 因果稳定

5. 解:

(1)

$$R_4(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \delta(n-3)$$

$$y(n) = R_4(n) \otimes R_4(n) = \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-1) + 3\delta(n-2) + 4\delta(n-3) + 3\delta(n-4) + 2\delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6)$$

$$R_4(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \delta(n-3)$$

$$y(n) = R_4(n) \otimes R_4(n) = \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-1) + 3\delta(n-2) + 4\delta(n-3) + 3\delta(n-4) + 2\delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6)$$

$$(2) y(n) = 2^n R_4(n) \otimes [\delta(n) - \delta(n-2)] = 2^n R_4(n) - 2^{n-2} R_4(n-2)$$

(3)

$$y(n) = 0.5^n u(n) \otimes R_5(n)$$

$$a) 0 \leq n < 4 \text{ 时, } y(n) = 2 - 2^n$$

$$b) n \geq 4 \text{ 时, } y(n) = 31 \cdot 2^n y(n) = 0.5^n u(n) \otimes R_5(n)$$

6. 解:

(1)

$$y(1) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$y(2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{3} + 0 = \frac{4}{3^2}$$

$$y(3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{3^2} + 0 = \frac{4}{3^3}$$

⋮

$$\text{递推得: } y(n) = \frac{4}{3^n} u(n-1) + \delta(n)$$

(2)

$$y(1) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + 1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$y(2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$y(3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

⋮

$$\text{递推得: } y(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3} + 1\right) u(n-1) + \delta(n) = \frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1}\right], n \geq 0$$

$$y(1) = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + 1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$y(2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$y(3) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

(3)

$$y(4) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$y(5) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3^5} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$y(n) = \frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1}\right], 0 \leq n \leq 5$$

7. 解:

$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1)$$

$$y(0) = 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0, y(1) = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 1 + \frac{3}{2}, y(2) = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times (2 + \frac{1}{2}) = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2}$$

$$\text{递推得: } y(n) = (1 + \frac{3}{2} + \cdots + \frac{3}{2^n})u(n) = 2[(\frac{3}{2})^{n+1} - 1]u(n)$$

8. 解:

$$y(n) = x(n) + 2y(n-1) \text{ 即 } y(n-1) = \frac{1}{2}y(n) - \frac{1}{2}x(n)$$

$$x(n) = \delta(n)$$

$$y(-1) = 0 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(-2) = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$y(-3) = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2^2}) = -\frac{1}{2^3}$$

⋮

$$\text{递推得: } y(n) = -2^n u(-n-1)$$

9. 解:

$$Z[x(n)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$$

$$(1) Z[\delta(n-n_0)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n-n_0)z^{-n} = z^{-n_0}$$

$$a) n_0 \geq 0$$

$$ROC: |z| \neq 0 \text{ 且 } |z| \in R$$

$$b) n_0 < 0$$

$$ROC: |z| \geq 0 \text{ 除去 } +\infty$$

零点出现在无穷远处

(2)

$$Z[0.5^n u(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 0.5^n z^{-n} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}, ROC: |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{极点: } z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{零点: } z = 0$$

$$(3) Z[-0.5^n u(-n-1)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} z^{-1} - 1}, ROC: |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{极点: } z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{零点: } z = 0$$

$$(4) Z[0.5^n (u(n) - u(n-10))] = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} z^{-1}\right)^{11}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}$$

零极点抵消, ROC 为全平面

$$(5) Z[e^{j\omega_0 n} u(n)] = \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}}, ROC: |z| > 1$$

$$\text{极点: } z = e^{j\omega_0}$$

$$\text{零点: } z = 0$$

$$(6) Z[\cos \omega_0 n \cdot u(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega_0 n} + e^{-j\omega_0 n}}{2} z^{-n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega_0} z^{-1}} \right]$$

$$ROC: |z| > 1$$

$$\text{极点: } z = e^{j\omega_0}, z = e^{-j\omega_0}$$

$$\text{零点: } z = 0, z = \cos \omega_0$$

$$(7) Z[\sin \omega_0 n u(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega_0 n} - e^{-j\omega_0 n}}{2j} z^{-n} = \frac{z \sin \omega_0}{(z - e^{j\omega_0})(z - e^{-j\omega_0})}$$

$$ROC: |z| > 1$$

$$\text{极点: } z = e^{j\omega_0}, z = e^{-j\omega_0}$$

$$\text{零点: } z = 0$$

10. 解:

$$(1) Z[a^{|n|}] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^{|n|} z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a^{-n} z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n z^{-n} = \frac{z(1-a^2)}{(1-az)(z-a)}, ROC: |a| < |z| < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{极点: } z = a, z = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{零点: } z = 0$$

$$(2) Z[e^{(a+j\omega_0)n} u(n)] = \frac{1}{1 - e^{a+j\omega_0} z^{-1}}, ROC: |z| > e^a$$

$$\text{极点: } z = e^{a+j\omega_0}$$

$$\text{零点: } z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) Z[Ar^n \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi) u(n)] &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{Ar^n e^{j(\omega_0 n + \varphi)} + Ar^n e^{-j(\omega_0 n + \varphi)}}{2} z^{-n} \\ &= \frac{Ae^{j\varphi}}{2} \frac{1}{1 - re^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}} + \frac{Ae^{-j\varphi}}{2} \frac{1}{1 - re^{-j\omega_0} z^{-1}}, \\ ROC: |z| > r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) Z[Ar^n \sin(\omega_0 n + \varphi) u(n)] &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} Ar^n \frac{e^{j(\omega_0 n + \varphi)} - e^{-j(\omega_0 n + \varphi)}}{2j} z^{-n} \\ &= \frac{Ae^{j\varphi}}{2j} \frac{1}{1 - re^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}} - \frac{Ae^{-j\varphi}}{2j} \frac{1}{1 - re^{-j\omega_0} z^{-1}} \\ ROC: |z| > r \\ z &= re^{j\omega_0}, z = re^{-j\omega_0} \\ z &= 0, z = -\frac{\sin(\omega_0 - \varphi)}{\sin \varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad Z[a^n u(n) + b^n u(-n-1)] = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n z^{-n} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} b^n z^{-n} = \frac{z(1-\frac{a}{b})}{(z-a)(1-\frac{1}{b}z)}$$

$$ROC: a > \frac{1}{b} \text{ 时, } |z| > a; a \leq \frac{1}{b} \text{ 时, } |z| > \frac{1}{b}$$

极点: $z=a, z=b$

零点: $z=0$

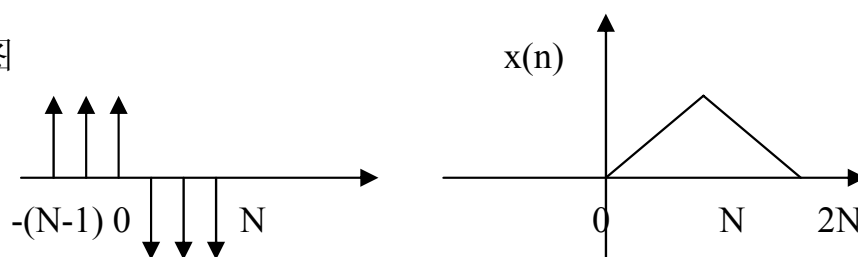
$$(6) \quad a^{|n|} \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{1-a^2}{(1-az^{-1})(1-az)}$$

$$a^{|n|} \cos \omega_0 n = \frac{1}{2} [a^{|n|} e^{j\omega_0 n} + a^{|n|} e^{-j\omega_0 n}]$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1-a^2}{(1-az^{-1}e^{j\omega_0})(1-aze^{-j\omega_0})} + \frac{1-a^2}{(1-az^{-1}e^{-j\omega_0})(1-aze^{j\omega_0})} \right]$$

$$ROC: |a| < |z| < |a|^{-1}$$

(7) 设 $y(n)$ 如图



$$y(n) = x(n) - x(n-1]$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}z^{-N}(z^N - 1)^2}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{Y(z)z^{-N}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} = \frac{(z^N - 1)^2}{z^{2N-1}(z - 1)^2}$$

$$(8) X(Z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^{-n} = e^{z^{-1}}, 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

11.解:

长除法:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 + 0.5z^{-1} + 0.5^2 z^{-2} + \dots \\ z - 0.5 \overline{) z} \\ \underline{z - 0.5} \phantom{z^{-1}} \\ 0.5 \phantom{z^{-1}} \\ \underline{0.5 - 0.5^2 z^{-1}} \phantom{z^{-2}} \\ 0.5^2 z^{-1} \phantom{z^{-2}} \\ \underline{0.5^2 z^{-1} - 0.5^3 z^{-1}} \phantom{z^{-2}} \\ 0.5^3 z^{-1} \phantom{z^{-2}} \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$\text{所以 } X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 0.5^n z^{-n}$$

$$x(n) = 0.5^n u(n)$$

$$\text{留数定律: } x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_c \frac{z^{n-1}}{1 - az^{-1}} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_c \frac{z^n}{z - 0.5} dz$$

由收敛域可知 $x(n)$ 是右边, 所以不必考虑 $n < 0$ 时的情况

$n \geq 0$ 有一个极点为 $z = 0.5$

$$\text{Res}[X(z)z^{n-1}, 0.5] = (z - 0.5) \frac{z^n}{z - 0.5} \Big|_{z=0.5^n}, \text{也即 } x(n) = 0.5^n u(n)$$

部分分式法: $X(z) = \frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}} \leftrightarrow x(n) = 0.5^n u(n)$

(2)

长除法:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -0.5 + z \overline{) \begin{array}{l} -2z - 2^2 z^2 - 2^3 z^3 - \dots \\ z - 2z^2 \\ \hline 2z^2 \\ 2z^2 - 4z^3 \\ \hline 4z^3 \\ 4z^3 - 2^3 z^4 \\ \hline 2^3 z^4 \\ \vdots \end{array} }
 \end{array}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n}$$

$$x(n) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1)$$

留数法: $x(n) = \frac{1}{j2\pi} \oint_c \frac{z^{n-1}}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$

由收敛域可知 $x(n)$ 为左边序列, 所以不必考虑 $n \geq 0$ 的情况

$n < 0, z=0$ 处为 $(-n)$ 阶极点

$$\text{Res}[X(z)z^{n-1}, 0] = \frac{1}{(-n-1)!} \frac{d^{-n-1}}{dz^{-n-1}} \left[(z-0)^{-n} \frac{z^n}{z-0.5} \right] \Big|_{z=0} = -0.5^n$$

$$x(n) = -0.5^n u(-n-1)$$

部分分式法: $X(z) = \frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}} \leftrightarrow x(n) = -0.5^n u(-n-1)$

(3)

长除法:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1-a^2}{a^2}z^{-1} - \frac{1-a^2}{a^3}z^{-2} \dots \\
 -a + z^{-1} \quad \overline{) 1 - az^{-1}} \\
 \phantom{-a + z^{-1}} \underline{1 - \frac{1}{a}z^{-1}} \\
 \phantom{-a + z^{-1}} (\frac{1}{a} - a)z^{-1} \\
 \phantom{-a + z^{-1}} \underline{\frac{1}{a} - a)z^{-1} - \frac{1-a^2}{a^2}z^{-2}} \\
 \phantom{-a + z^{-1}} \frac{1-a^2}{a^2}z^{-2} \\
 \phantom{-a + z^{-1}} \vdots
 \end{array}$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 0, n < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{a}, n = 0 \\ -\frac{1-a^2}{a^{n+1}}, n > 0 \end{cases}$$

留数定律: 由收敛域可知 $x(n)$ 为右边序列

$$n \geq 0 \text{ 时, } X(z)z^{n-1} = \frac{z^{n-1}(z-a)}{1-az}, \text{ 有极点 } z=0, z=\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{Res}[X(z)z^{n-1}, \frac{1}{a}] = (z - \frac{1}{a}) \frac{z^{n-1}(z-a)}{1-az} \Big|_{z=1/a} = -\frac{1-a^2}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{Res}[X(z)z^{n-1}, 0] = 0$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 0, n < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{a}, n = 0 \\ -\frac{1-a^2}{a^{n+1}}, n > 0 \end{cases}$$

部分分式法:

$$X(z) = \frac{1-az^{-1}}{z^{-1}-a} = -\frac{1}{a(1-\frac{1}{a}z^{-1})} + \frac{z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{a}z^{-1}}$$

$$x(n) = -\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{n+1}u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n u(n-1)$$

12.解:

$$X(z) = \frac{-32^{-1}z^2}{(1-2z)(2-z)} = \frac{1}{96} \cdot \frac{1}{2-z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{48} \cdot \frac{1}{1-2z^{-1}}$$

零点: $z=0$ (二阶)

极点: $z=2, z=1/2$

$$(1)|z|>2 \text{ 为右边序列, } x(n) = \frac{1}{192} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) - \frac{1}{48} \cdot 2^n u(n)$$

$$(2)|z|<0.5 \text{ 为左边序列, } x(n) = -\frac{1}{192} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1) + \frac{1}{48} 2^n u(-n-1)$$

$$(3)0.5<|z|<2 \text{ 为双边序列, } x(n) = \frac{1}{192} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) - \frac{1}{48} 2^n u(-n-1)$$

13.解:

$$(1) X(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1-2z^{-1})}, 1 < |z| < 2$$

$$X(z) = \frac{2}{1-2z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \leftrightarrow x(n) = 2^{-(n-1)}u(-n-1) - u(n)$$

$$(2) X(z) = \frac{z-5}{(1-0.5z^{-1})(1-0.5z)}, 0.5 < |z| < 2$$

$$X(z) = \frac{-8}{1-0.5z^{-1}} + \frac{z^{-1}}{1-0.5z^{-1}} + \frac{6}{1-2z^{-1}} - \frac{4z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}}$$

$$x(n) = -8 \cdot 0.5^n u(n) + 0.5^{n-1} u(n-1) - 6 \cdot 2^n u(-n-1) + 4 \cdot 2^{n-1} u(-n)$$

(3)

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1+z^{-1})}, |z| < 1$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+z^{-1}} \right]$$

$$x(n) = -\frac{1}{2}u(-n-1) - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n u(-n-1)$$

$$(4) X(z) = \frac{1-z^{-1}\cos\omega_0}{1-z^{-1}2\cos\omega_0+z^{-2}} + \frac{z^{-1}(1+\cos\omega_0)}{1-z^{-1}2\cos\omega_0+z^{-2}}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1-z^{-1}\cos\omega_0}{1-z^{-1}2\cos\omega_0+z^{-2}} + \frac{1+\cos\omega_0}{\sin\omega_0} \cdot \frac{z^{-1}\sin\omega_0}{1-z^{-1}2\cos\omega_0+z^{-2}}$$

$$x(n) = \cos\omega_0 n u(n) + \frac{1+\cos\omega_0}{\sin\omega_0} \sin\omega_0 u(n)$$

$$(5) X(z) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{6z^{-1}}{(1-6z^{-1})^2} \leftrightarrow x(n) = n6^{n-1}u(n)$$

$$(6) X(z) = \frac{(-1)^n + 1}{2} (-1)^{n/2} u(n),$$

(7)

$$X(z) = z^{-1} + 6z^{-4} + 5z^{-7}$$

$$x(n) = \delta(n-1) + 6\delta(n-4) + 5\delta(n-7)$$

14. 解: $X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{-n}}{n!}$

$$= \delta(n) + \frac{1}{n!}$$

15. 解:

(1)

$$a^n u(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}, |z| > a$$

$$\therefore nx(n) \longleftrightarrow -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz} \therefore na^n u(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{az^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$$

(2)

$$na^n u(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{az^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2} \therefore n^2 a^n u(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2az^{-1} - az^{-3}}{(1 - az^{-1})^4}$$

16. 证明: $Z[x(-n)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(-n)z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^n = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)(z^{-1})^{-n} = X(z^{-1})$

17. 解:

$$x(n) = \sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}(\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})^n$$

$$x^*(n) = (\sqrt{2})^{n+1} e^{-j\frac{(n+1)\pi}{4}} u(n)$$

18. 解:

$$x(n) \text{ 是因果序列, } x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z), x(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)X(z)$$

$$(1) x(0) = 1, x(\infty) = \frac{30}{13}$$

$$(2) x(0) = 0, x(\infty) = 2$$

$$(3) x(0) = 1, x(\infty) = -3$$

19. 解:

$$(1) f(n) = x(n) \otimes y(n) = a^n \frac{1 - (a^{-1}b)^{n+1}}{1 - a^{-1}b}$$

(2)

$$x(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}, y(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{a}{a-b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} - \frac{b}{a-b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{a}{a-b} a^n u(n) - \frac{b}{a-b} b^n u(n) = \frac{1 - (a^{-1}b)^{n+1}}{1 - a^{-1}b} u(n)$$

20. 解:

(1)

$$f(n) = \sum a^{n-m} u(n-m) b^m u(-m)$$

$$n \leq 0, f(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n a^{n-m} b^m = a^n \cdot \frac{(a^{-1}b)^n}{1 - a^{-1}b}, |a^{-1}b| < 1, a \neq 0$$

$$n > 0, f(n) = a^n \frac{1}{1 - a^{-1}b}, |a^{-1}b| < 1, a \neq 0$$

$$(2) f(n) = a^n u(n) * \delta(n-2) = a^{n-2}, n \geq 2$$

$$(3) f(n) = \sum a^{n-m} u(n-m) u(m-1) = \frac{a^{-1}(a^n - 1)}{1 - a^{-1}}, n \geq 1$$

21. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 直接法 } x(n)y(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{1 - ae^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega_0} z^{-1}} \right]$$

复卷积分法:

$$x(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} X(z) = \frac{1 - a^2}{(1 - az^{-1})(1 - az)}, |a| < |z| < |a|^{-1}$$

$$y(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}}, |z| > b$$

$$\omega(n) = x(n)y(n), W(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_c X(v)Y(z/v)v^{-1}dv, |z| > |ab|$$

极点: $v_1 = a, v_2 = \frac{1}{a}, v_3 = \frac{z}{b}, v_2, v_3$ 不在 c 内

$$W(z) = \frac{1}{1 - abz^{-1}}, |z| > |ab|$$

22. 解:

$$(1) X(z) = \frac{0.99}{(1 - 0.1z^{-1})(1 - 0.1z)} = \frac{0.1z^{-1}}{1 - 0.1z^{-1}} - \frac{10z^{-1}}{1 - 10z^{-1}}, 0.1 < |z| < 10$$

$$x(n) = (0.1)^n u(n-1) - 10^n u(-n)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{z^{-1} - 10} \xleftrightarrow{z} y(n) = -(0.1)^n u(n-1), |z| > 0.1$$

$$x(n)y(n) = -(0.1)^{2n} u(n-1) \xleftrightarrow{z} Z[x(n)y(n)] = \frac{-0.01z^{-1}}{1 - 0.01z^{-1}}, |z| > 0.01$$

$$(2) X(z) = \frac{0.99}{(1 - 0.1z^{-1})(1 - 0.1z)} = \frac{0.1z^{-1}}{1 - 0.1z^{-1}} - \frac{10z^{-1}}{1 - 10z^{-1}}, 0.1 < |z| < 10$$

$$x(n) = (0.1)^n u(n-1) - 10^n u(-n)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{z^{-1} - 10} \xleftrightarrow{z} y(n) = -(0.1)^n u(n-1), |z| < 0.1$$

$$y(n) = (0.1)^n u(-n)$$

$$x(n)y(n) = -u(-n)$$

$$Z[x(n)y(n)] = -\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}, |z| < 1$$

$$(3) X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}, |z| > 0.5 \xleftrightarrow{z} x(n) = 0.5^n u(n)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2z}, |z| < 0.5 \xleftrightarrow{z} y(n) = 0.5^n u(-n)$$

$$x(n)y(n) = \delta(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} 1$$

23. 解: 直接法

$$(1) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n) = \frac{1}{1 - abz^{-1}}, |ab| < 1$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n) = 1$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n) = n_0 a^{n_0}$$

帕塞伐定律

(1)

$$X(v)Y^*(1/v^*)v^{-1} = \frac{1}{(v-a)(1-bv^*)}, |a| < |v| < \frac{1}{|b|}$$

极点: $z=a$, 由留数定律得: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n) = \frac{1}{1-abz^{-1}}$

同理得:

$$(2) \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n) = 1$$

$$(3) \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n) = n_0 a^{n_0}$$

24. 证明:

$$x(n) * y(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})Y(e^{j\omega})e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)y(n-m)$$

$x(n)$ 与 $y(n)$ 为稳定的因果序列

当 $n=0$ 时, $x(n)*y(n)=x(0)y(0)$

式左边= $x(0)y(0)$

$$\because \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) d\omega = x(0), \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} Y(e^{j\omega}) d\omega = y(0)$$

式右边= $x(0)y(0)$ 左边等于右边

25. 解:

$$(1) X(z) = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}}, 0 < a < 1$$

$$(2) X(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}2a\cos\omega_0+z^{-2}a^2} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-j\omega}2a\cos\omega_0+a^2e^{-j2\omega}}, 0 < a < 1$$

$$(3) X(z) = \frac{1-z^{-6}}{1-z^{-1}} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1-e^{-j6\omega}}{1-e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$(4) X(z) = \frac{1-az^{-1}}{z^{-1}-a} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1-ae^{-j\omega}}{e^{-j\omega}-a}, a > 1$$

26. 解:

$$(1) x(n) = \delta(n) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) = 1; (2) x(n) = \delta(n-n_0) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega n_0}$$

$$(3) x(n) = e^{-an}u(n) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-a-j\omega}}$$

$$(4) X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-a+j(\omega_0-\omega)}}; (5) X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1-\cos\omega_0e^{-a-j\omega}}{1-2\cos\omega_0e^{-a-j\omega}+e^{-2a-j2\omega}}$$

$$(6) X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sin\omega_0e^{-a-j\omega}}{1-2\cos\omega_0e^{-a-j\omega}+e^{-2a-j2\omega}}; (7) X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1-e^{j\omega N}}{1-e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$(8) X(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega N} \left[\frac{1-e^{-j2\omega N}}{1-e^{-j\omega}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1-e^{-j2\omega N}}{1-e^{j(\frac{\pi}{N}-\omega)}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1-e^{-j2\omega N}}{1-e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{N}+\omega)}} \right]$$

$$27. \text{ 解: } x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_0}^{\omega_0} e^{j\omega_0 n} d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin \omega_0 n$$

$$28. \text{ 证明: } x(-n) \xleftrightarrow{F} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-n)e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)e^{-j(-\omega)n} = X(e^{-j\omega})$$

29. 证明:

$$x(n) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{j\omega}), x(-n) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(e^{-j\omega}), \text{令 } X(e^{j\omega}) = Ae^{j\phi(\omega)}$$

$$x(n) = x(-n) \Rightarrow Ae^{j\phi(\omega)} = Ae^{j\phi(-\omega)} \Rightarrow \phi(\omega) - \phi(-\omega) = 2k\pi$$

$\therefore \phi(\omega)$ 是线性的

同理 $x(n) = -x(-n) \Rightarrow \phi(\omega)$ 是线性的

30. 解: 设延迟器的输入为 $x_1(n)$

$$\begin{cases} y(n) = a_1 x_1(n-1) + a_0 x_1(n) \\ x_1(n) = x(n) + b_1 x_1(n) \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(n) = b_1 y(n-1) + a_1 x(n-1) + a_0 x(n)$$

$$\text{系统函数为: } H(z) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1}}{1 - b_1 z^{-1}}$$

$$(1) H(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}, h(n) = 0.5^{n-1} u(n-1) \text{ 无零点, 极点: } z=0.5$$

$$(2) H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}, h(n) = 0.5^n u(n), \text{ 零点: } z=0, \text{ 极点: } z=0.5$$

$$(3) H(z) = \frac{0.5 + z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}, h(n) = 0.5^{n+1} u(n) + 0.5^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

零点: $z=-2$, 极点: $z=0.5$

$$(4) H(z) = \frac{-0.5 + z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}, h(n) = -0.5^{n+1} u(n) + 0.5^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

零点: $z=2$, 极点: $z=0.5$

本题图略

31. 解:

差分方程为: $y(n) = x(n) + x(n-N)$

系统函数为: $H_0(z) = 1 + z^{-N}$, 零点: $z = e^{j\frac{\pi}{N}k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$ 取奇数

无极点

$$h_0(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n - N)$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = (1 + e^{-j\omega N})X(e^{j\omega})$$

本题图略

32. 解:

差分方程为: $y(n) = ax(n) + ax(n-1) + by(n-1) - y(n-2)$

系统函数为: $H_1(z) = \frac{1 + az^{-1}}{1 - bz^{-1} + z^{-2}}$, 零点: $z = 0, -1$, 极点: $z = \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} \pm j \sin \frac{2\pi}{N}$

$$H_1(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}} z^{-1}} \right] \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} h_1(n) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} nu(n)$$

该系统是 IIR 系统, 是递归结构, 图略

33. 解:

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

$$h(n) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} nu(n) + \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} (n - N)u(n) = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} nu(n)$$

零点: $z = e^{j\frac{\pi}{N}k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$ 取奇数, $z=0$

极点: $z = e^{\pm j\frac{2\pi}{N}}$

是 IIR 系统, 非递归结构

34. 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(z) &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} i z^{-i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}i} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}i}) z^{-i} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}} z^{-1})^i + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}} z^{-1} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}} z^{-1}} + \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}} z^{-1}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} z^{-1})(1 - z^{-N})}{1 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} z^{-1} - z^{-N} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} z^{-(N+1)}}{1 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} z^{-1} + z^{-2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$|z| > 0$

零点: $z^{-N} = 1 \Rightarrow z = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}k}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$

$$\text{极点: } \begin{cases} z = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}} \\ z = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}} \text{ 其中极点 } z = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}} \text{ 与零点 } z = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}} \text{ 抵消} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以共有零点(N-1)个

35. 解:

(1)

$$G(z) = X(z)H(z), R(z) = G(z^{-1})H(z) \Rightarrow Y(z) = H(z)H(z^{-1})X(z)$$

$$\because h(n) \text{ 是实序列 } \therefore H(z^{-1}) = H^*(z) \Rightarrow H(z)H(z^{-1}) = |H(z)|^2$$

所以具有零相位

$$h_0(n) = h(n) * h(-n)$$

(2)

$$G(z) = X(z)H(z), R(z) = X(z^{-1})H(z), Y(z) = G(z) + R(z^{-1})$$

$$\therefore Y(z) = X(z)[H(z) + H(z^{-1})]$$

$$H(z^{-1}) + H(z) = 2 \operatorname{Re} s[H(z)]$$

所以具有零相移

$$h_1(n) = h(n) + h(-n)$$

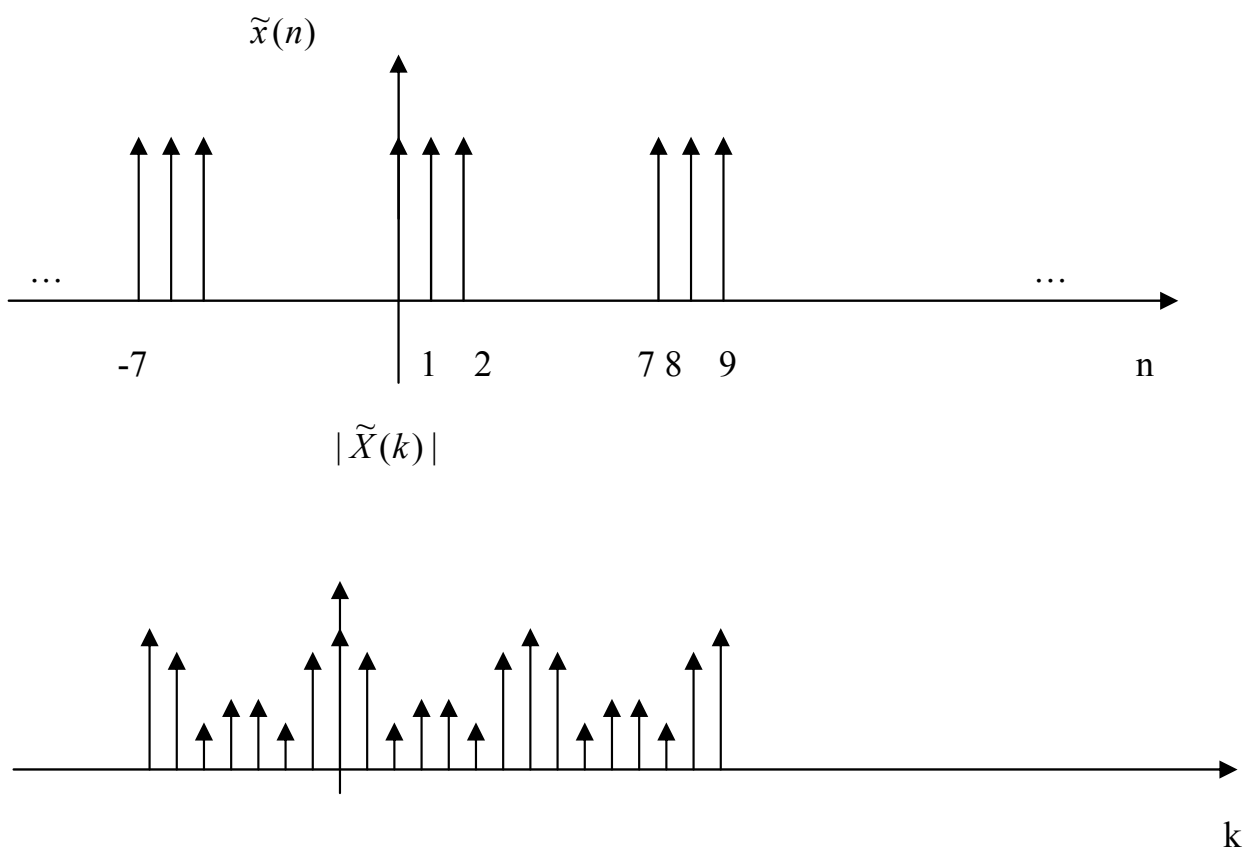
第二章 离散傅里叶变换(DFT)

1. 设 $x(n]=R_3(n)$ 求 $\tilde{X}(k)$, 并作图表示 $\tilde{x}(n)$, $\tilde{X}(k)$ 。

$$\tilde{x}(n) = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n+7r)$$

$$\text{解: } \tilde{X}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^2 e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}kn} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}k} \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{7}k)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{7}k)}$$



2. 设

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{其它 } n \end{cases} \quad y(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 4 \leq n \leq 6 \\ 0, & \text{其他 } n \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{x}(n) = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n+7r) \quad \tilde{y}(n) = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} y(n+7r)$$

求: $\tilde{x}(n)$, $\tilde{y}(n)$ 的周期卷积序列 $\tilde{f}(n)$, 以及 $\tilde{F}(k)$ 。

解:

$$\tilde{f}(n) = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} f(n+7r)$$

$$f(n) = 3\delta(n) + 2\delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + 0\delta(n-3) + \delta(n-4) + 2\delta(n-5) + 3\delta(n-6)$$

$$\tilde{X}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^3 e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}kn} = e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{7}k} \frac{\sin(\frac{4\pi}{7}k)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{7}k)}$$

$$\tilde{Y}(k) = \sum_{n=4}^6 e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}kn} = e^{-j\frac{10\pi}{7}k} \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{7}k)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{7}k)}$$

$$\tilde{F}(k) = \tilde{X}(k)\tilde{Y}(k) = e^{-j\frac{13\pi}{7}k} \frac{\sin(\frac{4\pi}{7}k)\sin(\frac{3\pi}{7}k)}{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{7}k)}$$

2. 用封闭形式表达以下有限长序列的 DFT[x(n)]。

解:

(1)

$$x(n) = e^{j\omega_0 n} R_N(n)$$

$$X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{j\omega_0 n} W_N^{kn} R_N(k) = \frac{1 - e^{j\omega_0 N} W_N^{kN}}{1 - e^{j\omega_0} W_N^k} R_N(k) \\ &= e^{j(\frac{\pi}{N}k + \frac{N-1}{2}\omega_0)} \frac{\sin(\frac{\omega_0}{2}N)}{\sin(\frac{\omega_0}{2} - \frac{\pi k}{N})} R_N(k) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$x(n) = \cos \omega_0 n R_N(n)$$

$$\because \cos \omega_0 n = \text{Re}[e^{j\omega_0 n}] \text{ 由关系: } R_e[x(n)] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}[X(k) + X^*(k)]$$

$$\text{有: } X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - e^{j\omega_0 N}}{1 - e^{j\omega_0} W_N^k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - e^{j\omega_0 N}}{1 - e^{-j\omega_0} W_N^k} \right] R_N(k)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \omega_0 N - W_N^k \cos \omega_0 + W_N^k \cos(N-1)\omega_0}{1 - 2 \cos \omega_0 W_N^k + W_N^{2k}} R_N(k)$$

(3)

$$x(n) = \sin \omega_0 n R_N(n)$$

$$\because \sin \omega_0 n = \text{Im}[e^{j\omega_0 n}] \text{ 由关系: } \text{Im}[x(n)] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2j}[X(k) - X^*(k)]$$

$$\text{有: } X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)]$$

$$X(k) = \left[\frac{1}{2j} \frac{1 - e^{j\omega_0 N}}{1 - e^{j\omega_0} W_N^k} - \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega_0 N}}{1 - e^{-j\omega_0} W_N^k} \right] R_N(k)$$

$$= \frac{W_N^k \sin \omega_0 - \sin \omega_0 N - \sin(N-1)\omega_0 W_N^k}{1 - 2 \cos \omega_0 W_N^k + W_N^{2k}} R_N(k)$$

(4)

$$x(n) = nR_N(n)$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n W_N^{kn} R_N(k) = -\left(\frac{N}{1-W_N^k}\right) R_N(k) = e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{N}k\right)} \frac{N}{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{N}k\right)} R_N(k)$$

$$x(n) = nR_N(n)$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} n W_N^{kn} R_N(k) = -\left(\frac{N}{1-W_N^k}\right) R_N(k) = e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{N}k\right)} \frac{N}{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{N}k\right)} R_N(k)$$

4. 已知以下 $X(k)$, 求 $IDFT[X(k)]$, 其中 m 为某一正整数, $0 < m < N/2$.

解: (1)

$$X(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2} e^{j\theta}, & k = m \\ \frac{N}{2} e^{-j\theta}, & k = N - m \\ 0, & \text{其他 } k \end{cases}$$

$$x(n) = IDFT[X(k)] = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(K) W_N^{-kn}\right) R_N(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\theta} W_N^{-mn} + e^{-j\theta} W_N^{-(N-m)n}) R_N(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\theta} e^{j\frac{2\pi mn}{N}} + e^{-j\theta} e^{-j\frac{2\pi mn}{N}}) R_N(n)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi mn}{N} + \theta\right) R_N(n)$$

(2)

$$X(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{N}{2}je^{j\theta}, k = m \\ \frac{N}{2}je^{-j\theta}, k = N - m \\ 0, \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(n) &= \text{IDFT}[X(k)] = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum X(k) W_N^{-kn} \right) R_N(n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\theta} e^{j\frac{2\pi mn}{N}} - e^{-j\theta} e^{-j\frac{2\pi mn}{N}}) R_N(n) \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{2\pi mn}{N} + \theta\right) R_N(n) \end{aligned}$$

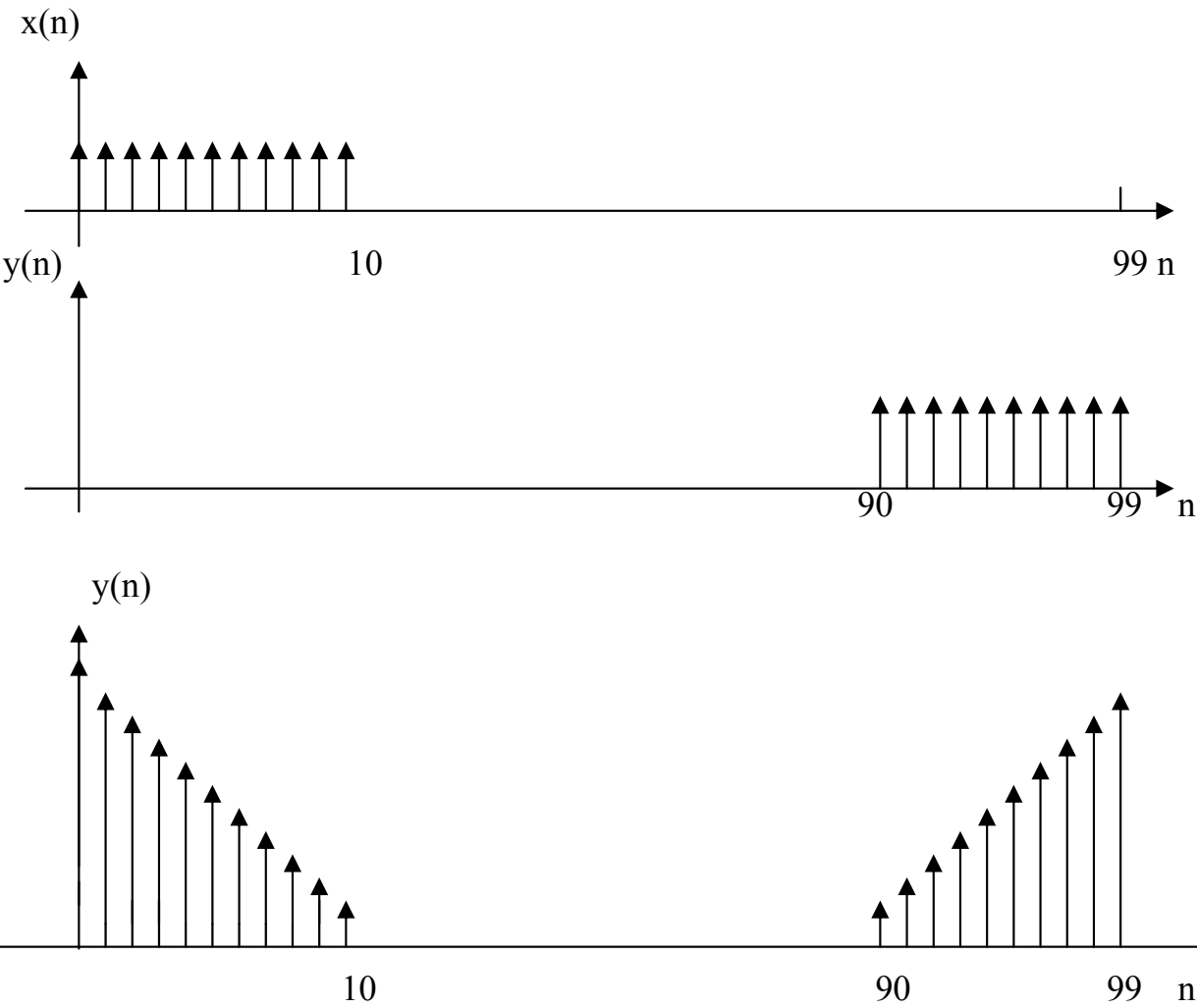
5. 有限长为 $N=100$ 的两序列

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \leq n \leq 10 \\ 0, 11 \leq n \leq 99 \end{cases}, y(n) = \begin{cases} 1, n = 0 \\ 0, 1 \leq n \leq 89 \\ 1, 90 \leq n \leq 99 \end{cases}$$

作出 $x(n), y(n)$ 示意图, 并求圆周卷积 $f(n) = x(n) \otimes y(n)$ 并作图。

解:

$$f(n) = x(n) \otimes y(n) = \begin{cases} 11 - n, 0 \leq n \leq 10 \\ n - 89, 90 \leq n \leq 99 \\ 0, \text{其他} n \end{cases}$$



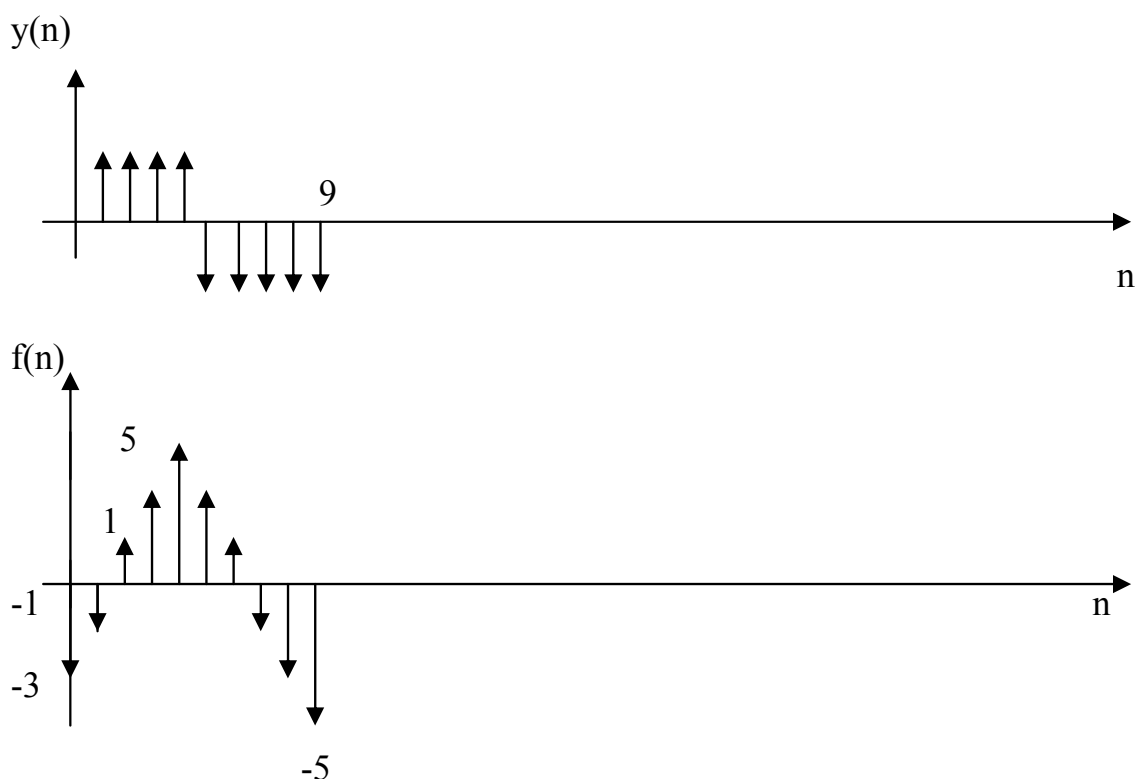
6. 有限长序列 $N=10$ 的两序列

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0, & 5 \leq n \leq 9 \end{cases}, y(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ -1, & 5 \leq n \leq 9 \end{cases}$$

用作图表示 $x(n), y(n), f(n) = x(n) \otimes y(n)$ 。

解：





7. 已知两有限长序列 $x(n) = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{N}n)R_N(n)$, $y(n) = \sin(\frac{2\pi}{N}n)R_N(n)$ 用卷积法和

DFT 变换两种方法分别求解 $f(n)$ 。

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= x(n) * \tilde{x}(n) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x(m)x((n-m))_N \right) R_N(n) \\
 &= \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{N}m \cos \frac{2\pi}{N}(n-m) \right) R_N(n) \\
 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{N}n \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{N}m + \sin \frac{2\pi}{N}n \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{N}m \sin \frac{2\pi}{N}m \right) \\
 &= \frac{N}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{N}n R_N(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X(k) = DFT[x(n)] = \begin{cases} N/2, & k=1, N-1 \\ 0, & \text{其他}k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(k) &= \begin{cases} N^2/4, k=1, N-1 \\ 0, \text{其他}k \end{cases} \\
 f(n) &= \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F(k) W_N^{-kn} \right) R_N(n) \\
 &= \left[\frac{N}{4} (W_N^{-n} + W_N^{-(N-1)n}) \right] R_N(n) \\
 &= \frac{N}{4} (e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}n} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}n}) R_N(n) \\
 &= \frac{N}{4} \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} n R_N(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= y(n) * x(n) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} y(m) x((n-m))_N \right) R_N(n) \\
 &= \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} m \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} (n-m) \right) R_N(n) \\
 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{N} n \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} m \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} m + \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} n \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{N} m \right) R_N(n) \\
 &= \frac{N}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} n R_N(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(k) &= DFT[x(n)] = \begin{cases} N/2, k=1, N-1 \\ 0, \text{其他}k \end{cases} \\
 Y(k) &= DFT[y(n)] = \begin{cases} -j\frac{N}{2}, k=1 \\ j\frac{N}{2}, k=N-1 \\ 0, \text{其他}k \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F(k) = \begin{cases} -j\frac{N^2}{4}, k=1 \\ j\frac{N^2}{4}, k=N-1 \\ 0, \text{其他}k \end{cases}$$

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F(k) W_N^{-kn}\right) R_N(n) = \left(\frac{N}{4j} W_N^{-n} - \frac{N}{4j} W_N^{-(N-1)n}\right) R_N(n)$$

$$= \frac{N}{2} \left(\frac{e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}n} - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}n}}{2j} \right) R_N(n) = \frac{N}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} n R_N(n)$$

(3)

$$f(n) = y(n) * y(n) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} y(m) y((n-m))_N \right) R_N(n)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} m \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} (n-m) \right) R_N(n)$$

$$= \left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{N} n \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{N} m \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} m - \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} n \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{N} m \right) R_N(n)$$

$$= -\frac{N}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} n R_N(n)$$

$$F(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{N^2}{4}, k=1, N-1 \\ 0, \text{其他}k \end{cases}$$

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F(k) W_N^{-kn} \right) R_N(n) = \left[-\frac{N}{4} (W_N^{-n} + W_N^{-(N-1)n}) \right] R_N(n) = -\frac{N}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{N} n R_N(n)$$

8. $x(n)$ 为长为 N 有限长序列, $x_e(n)$, $x_o(n)$ 分别为 $x(n)$ 的圆周共轭偶部及奇部, 也即:

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

$$x_o(n) = -x_o^*(N-n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) - x^*(N-n)]$$

$$\text{证明: } DFT[x_e(n)] = R_e[X(k)], DFT[x_o(n)] = j \operatorname{Im}[X(k)]$$

证明:

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

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

$$DFT[x_o(n)] = \frac{1}{2} X(k) - \frac{1}{2} X^*(k) = j \operatorname{Im}[X(k)]$$

9. 证明: 若 $x(n)$ 实偶对称, 即 $x(n)=x(N-n)$, 则 $X(k)$ 也实偶对称;

若 $x(n)$ 实奇对称, 即 $x(n)=-x(N-n)$, 则 $X(k)$ 为纯虚数并奇对称。

证:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad x(n) &= \frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x(N-n)] = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x^*(N-n)] \\ X(k) &= \frac{1}{2}[X(k) + X^*(k)] = R_e[X(k)], \text{实函数} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又: } X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{kn} R_N(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(N-n) W_N^{kn} R_N(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{m=1}^N x(m) W_N^{-km} R_N(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x(m) W_N^{-km} R_N(k) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x(m) W_N^{(N-k)m} R_N(k) = X(N-k), \text{偶对称} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

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

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{2}[X(k) - X^*(k)] = j \operatorname{Im}[X(k)], \text{纯虚数}$$

$$\because x(-n) \leftrightarrow X(-k)$$

$$x(N-n) \leftrightarrow W_N^{-kN} X(-k) = X(-k) = X(N-k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又: } X(k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{kn} R_N(k) = - \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x(N-n) W_N^{kn} \\ &= -X(N-k), \text{奇对称} \end{aligned}$$

10. 若已知: $\text{DFT}[x(n)] = X(k)$

$$\text{求: } \text{DFT}[x(n) \cos(\frac{2\pi m}{N} n)], \text{DFT}[x(n) \sin(\frac{2\pi m}{N} n)].$$

解:

$$\tilde{x}(n) = x((n))_N, x(n) = x((n))_N R_N(n)$$

$$\text{DFS}[\tilde{x}(n) \cos \frac{2\pi m}{N} n] = \frac{1}{2} \text{DFS}[\tilde{x}(n) W_N^{-mn} + \tilde{x}(n) W_N^{mn}] = \frac{1}{2} [X((k-m))_N - X((k+m))_N]$$

$$\therefore \text{DFT}[x(n) \cos \frac{2\pi m}{N} n] = \frac{1}{2} [X((k-m))_N - X((k+m))_N] R_N(n)$$

$$\text{同理: } \text{DFT}[x(n) \sin \frac{2\pi m}{N} n] = \frac{1}{2j} [X((k-m))_N - X((k+m))_N] R_N(n)$$

11. 若长为 N 的有限长序列 $x(n)$ 是序列 $x(n) = R_N(n)$ (1) 求 $Z[x(n)]$ 并画出其零极点分布;(2) 求频谱 $X(e^{j\omega})$ 并作幅度曲线;(3) 求 $\text{DFT}[x(n)]$ 用封闭形式表达式, 并对照 $X(e^{j\omega})$ 。

解: (1)

$$Z[x(n)] = \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - z^{-1}} = \frac{z^N - 1}{z^{N-1}(z - 1)}$$

图略

(2)

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega N}}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} = e^{-j\omega \frac{N-1}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega N}{2}}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}}$$

$$(3) X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} W_N^{kn} = \frac{1 - W_N^{kN}}{1 - W_N^k} = N\delta(k)$$

12. 已知 $x(n)$ 是长为 N 的有限序列, $X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)]$, 现将长度扩大 r 倍, 得长度为 rN 的有限长序列 $y(n)$

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} x(n), & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0, & N \leq n \leq rN-1 \end{cases}$$

求: $\text{DFT}[x(n)]$ 与 $X(k)$ 的关系。

解:

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

$$Y(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{rN-1} y(n) W_{rN}^{kn} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{\frac{k}{r}n} = X\left(\frac{k}{r}\right)$$

$$(2) X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega N}}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} = e^{-j\omega \frac{N-1}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega N}{2}}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}}$$

$$(3) X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} W_N^{kn} = \frac{1 - W_N^{kN}}{1 - W_N^k} = N\delta(k)$$

12. 已知 $x(n)$ 是长为 N 的有限长序列, $X(k) = DFT[x(n)]$, 现将长度扩大 r 倍, 得长度为 rN 的有限长序列 $y(n)$

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} x(n), & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0, & N \leq n \leq rN-1 \end{cases}$$

求: $DFT[y(n)]$ 与 $X(k)$ 的关系

$$\text{解: } X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{kn}$$

$$Y(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{rN-1} y(n) W_{rN}^{kn} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{\frac{k}{r}n} = X\left(\frac{k}{r}\right).$$

13. 已知 $x(n)$ 是长为 N 的有限长序列, $X(K) = DFT[x(n)]$, 现将 $x(n)$ 的每两点之间补进 $r-1$ 个零点, 得到一长为 rN 的有限长序列 $y(n)$

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} x(n/r), & n = ir, i = 0, \dots, N-1 \\ 0, & \text{其他 } n \end{cases}$$

求: $DFT[y(n)]$ 与 $X(k)$ 的关系。

解:

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

$$Y(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{rN-1} y(n) W_{rN}^{kn} = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x(i) W_N^{ki} = X(k)$$

14. 若 $DFT[x(n)] = X(k)$, 求证: $DFT[x(n)] = N x((-k))_N$

证:

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)W_N^{kn}, 0 \leq n \leq N-1$$

$$N\tilde{x}(n) = Nx((-n))_N = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)W_N^{-kn}$$

上式中, 令 $k=m$ $-n=k$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } Nx((-k))_N &= \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X(m)W_N^{km} \\ Nx((-k))_N &= DFT[X(n)] \end{aligned}$$

15. 已知复有限长序列 $f(n)$ 是由两实有限长序列 $x(n), y(n)$ 组成 $f(n)=x(n)+jy(n)$, 令已知 $DFT[f(n)]=F(k)$, 求 $X(k), Y(k)$ 以及 $x(n), y(n)$ 。

解:

$$(1) F(k) = \frac{1-\alpha^N}{1-\alpha W_N^k} + j \frac{1-b^N}{1-b W_N^k}$$

$$X(k) = DFT[x(n)] = DFT[R_e(f(n))] = \frac{1}{2}[F(k) + F^*(N-k)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1-\alpha^N}{1-\alpha W_N^k} + j \frac{1-b^N}{1-b W_N^k} + \frac{1-\alpha^N}{1-\alpha W_N^k} - j \frac{1-b^N}{1-b W_N^k} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2(1-\alpha^N)}{1-\alpha W_N^k} \right] = \frac{1-\alpha^N}{1-\alpha W_N^k} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(n) = IDFT[X(k)] = \alpha^n R_N(n)$$

$$Y(k) = DFT[\text{Im}(f(n))] = \frac{1}{2j}[F(k) - F^*(N-k)] = \frac{1-b^N}{1-b W_N^k}$$

$$y(n) = b^n R_N(n)$$

(2)

$$F(k) = 1 + jN$$

$$X(k) = DFT[R_e(f(n))] = \frac{1}{2}[F(k) + F^*(N-k)] = 1$$

$$x(n) = \delta(n)$$

$$Y(k) = DFT[\text{Im}(f(n))] = \frac{1}{2j}[F(k) - F^*(N-k)] = N$$

$$y(n) = N\delta(n)$$

16. 已知序列 $x(n) = a^n u(n)$, $0 < a < 1$, 今对其 z 变换 $X(z)$ 在单位圆上 N 等分采样, 采样值为 $X(k) = X(z)|_{z=W_N^{-k}}$, 求有限长序列 $\text{IDFT}[X(k)]$ 。

解: 方法一

$$X(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^m z^{-m}$$

$$X(k) = X(z)|_{z=W_N^{-k}} = \sum a^m W_N^{km}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) W_N^{-kn} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^m \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} W_N^{(m-n)k} = \begin{cases} 0, m \neq n + rN \\ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a^m R_N(n), m = n + rN \end{cases} = \frac{a^n}{1-a^N} R_N(n)$$

方法二

$$\therefore DFT[a^n R_N(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a^n W_N^{kn} = \frac{1-a^N}{1-aW_N^k}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^n R_N(n)}{1-a^N} = \text{IDFT}\left[\frac{1}{1-aW_N^k}\right] = \text{IDFT}[X(k)] = x(n)$$

17. 设 $\tilde{x}(n)$ 是周期为 N 的周期序列, 通过系统 $H(z)$ 以后, 求证序列 $\tilde{y}(n)$ 为

$$\tilde{y}(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H(W_N^k) \tilde{X}(k) W_N^{-kn}$$

证: 在单位圆上对 $H(z)$ N 等分采样, $H(z)|_{z=W_N^{-k}} = \tilde{H}(W_N^{-k})$, $x(n)$ 通过系统 $H(z)$ 以后,

输出频谱为

$$\tilde{Y}(k) = \tilde{X}(k)\tilde{H}(W_N^{-k})$$

$$\tilde{y}(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{Y}(k)W_N^{-kn} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \tilde{H}(W_N^{-k})\tilde{X}(k)W_N^{-kn} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H(W_N^{-k})\tilde{X}(k)W_N^{-kn}$$

18. 若系统 $H(z)$ 的输入为周期单位脉冲序列

$$\tilde{x}(n) = \tilde{\delta}(n) = \begin{cases} 1, n = mN, m \text{ 为任意整数} \\ 0, \text{其他} n \end{cases}, \text{并测得系统输出序列 } \tilde{y}(n) \text{ 及}$$

$\text{DFS}[\tilde{y}(n)] = \tilde{Y}(k)$, 问: 系统函数在单位圆上的采样值等于多少?

解:

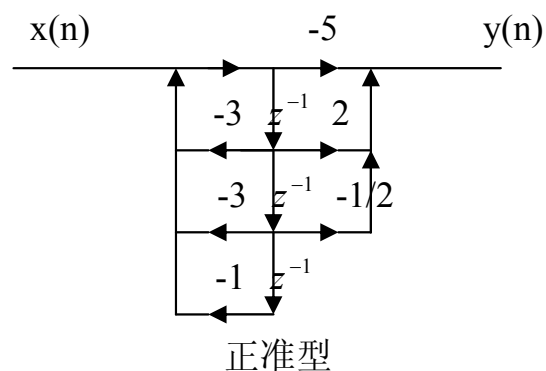
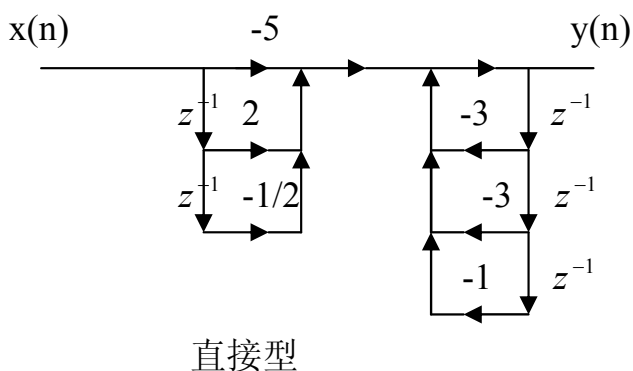
$$\tilde{X}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}(n)W_N^{kn} = W_N^{kNm} = 1$$

$$\tilde{Y}(k) = \tilde{X}(k)\tilde{H}(W_N^{-k}) = \tilde{H}(W_N^{-k})$$

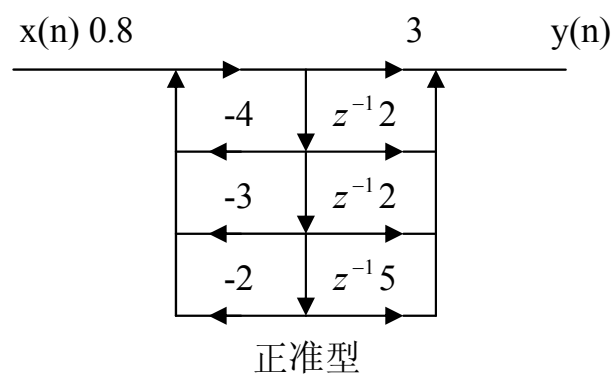
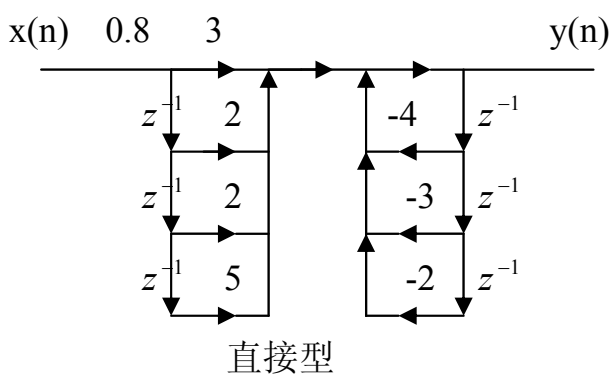
$$H(W_N^{-k}) = Y((k))_N R_N(k) = \tilde{Y}(k)R_N(k) = Y(k)$$

第三章 用直接型及正准型结构实现以下传递函数

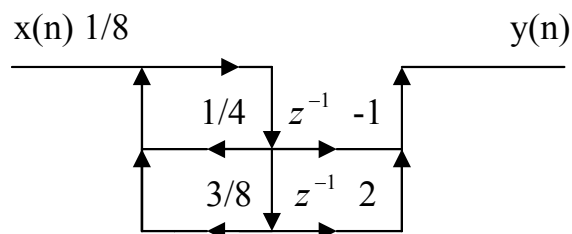
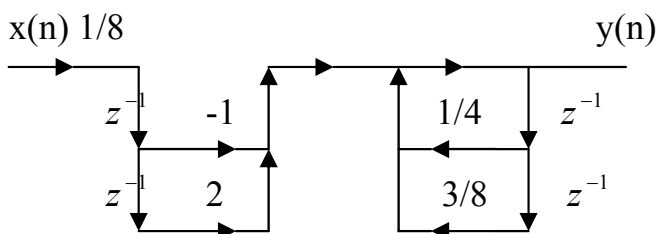
$$1. (1) H(z) = \frac{-5 + 2z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}}{1 + 3z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + z^{-3}}$$



$$(2) H(z) = \frac{0.8(3z^3 + 2z^2 + 2z + 5)}{z^3 + 4z^2 + 3z + 2} = 0.8 \frac{3 + 2z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} + 5z^{-3}}{1 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3}}$$



$$(3) H(z) = \frac{-z + 2}{8z^2 - 2z - 3} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{-z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}}{1 - 1/4z^{-1} - 3/8z^{-2}}$$

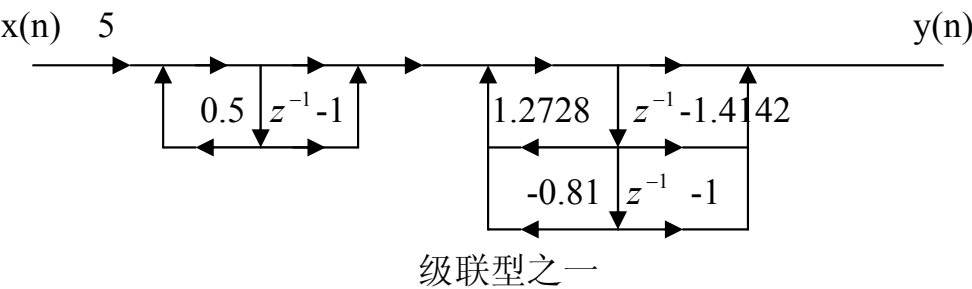


2. 用级联型结构实现以下传递函数

$$H(z) = \frac{5(1 - z^{-1})(1 - 1.4142z^{-1} + z^{-2})}{(1 - 0.5z^{-1})(1 - 1.2728z^{-1} + 0.81z^{-2})}$$

一共能有几种级联型网络?

解:



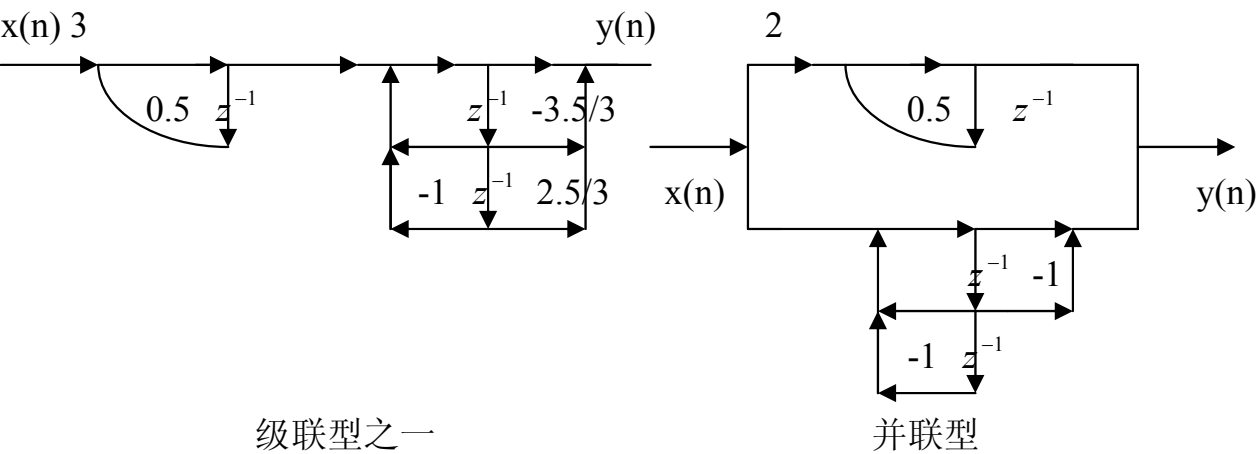
共有 $2! \times 2! = 4$ 种级联型网络。

3. 用级联型及并联型实现以下传递函数:

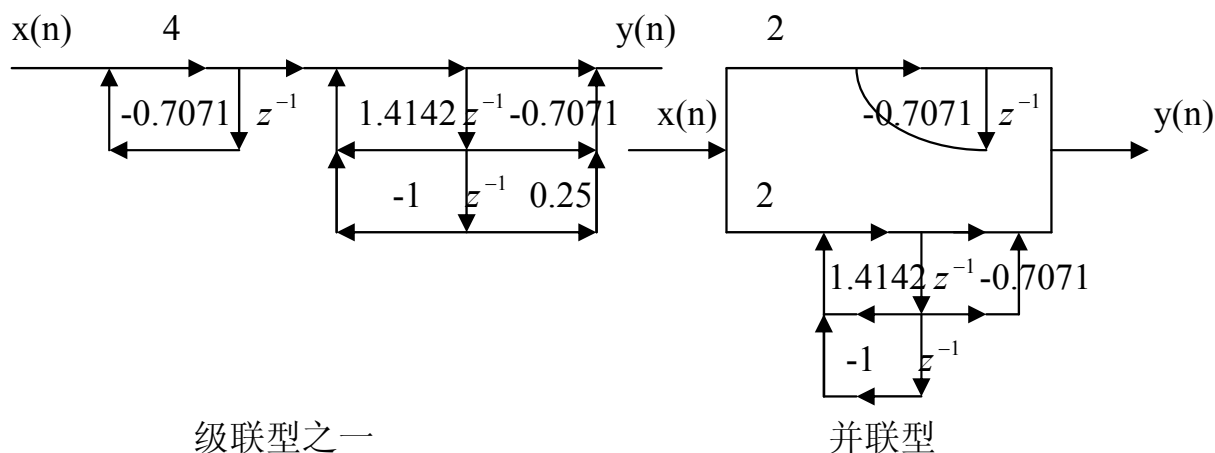
解:

(1)

$$H(z) = \frac{3z^3 - 3.5z^2 + 2.5z}{(z^2 - z + 1)(z - 0.5)} = 3 \frac{1 - 3.5/3 z^{-1} + 2.5/3 z^{-2}}{(1 - 0.5z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1} + z^{-2})} = \frac{2}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} + \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$



$$(2) H(z) = \frac{4z^3 - 2.8284z^2 + z}{(z^2 - 1.4142z + 1)(z + 0.7071)} = \frac{2}{1 + 0.7071z^{-1}} + \frac{2(1 - 0.7071z^{-1})}{1 - 1.4142z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$



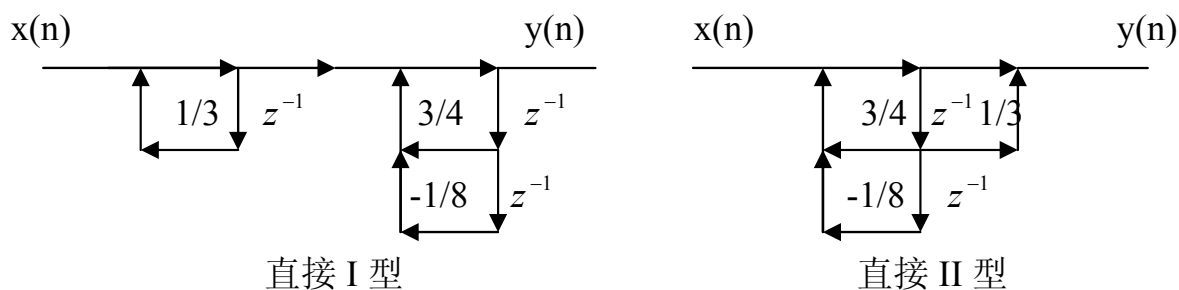
4. 设滤波器差分方程为:

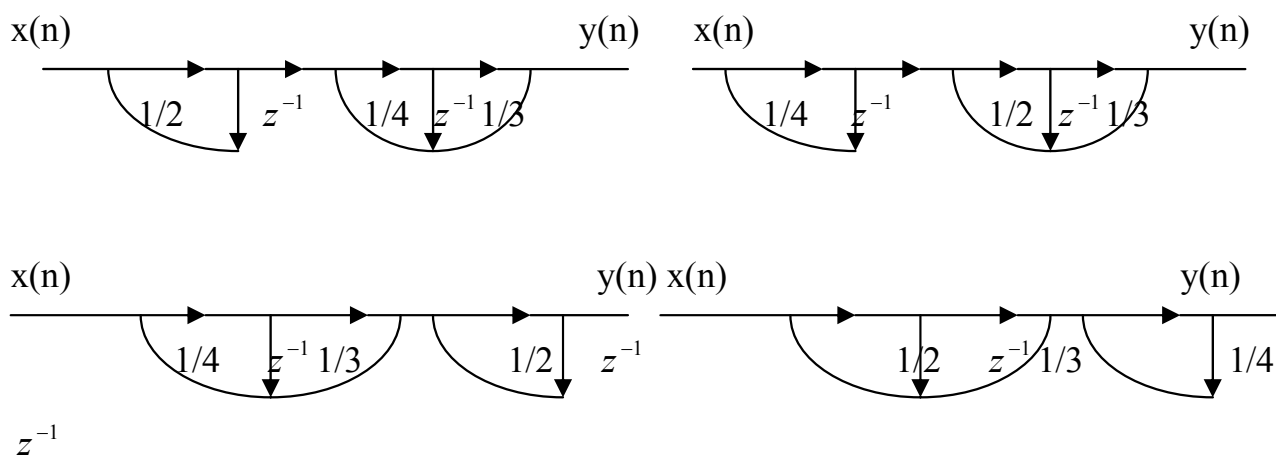
$$y(n] = x(n) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-1) + \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2)$$

用直接 I 型, II 型以及全部一阶节的级联型, 并联型结构实现它。

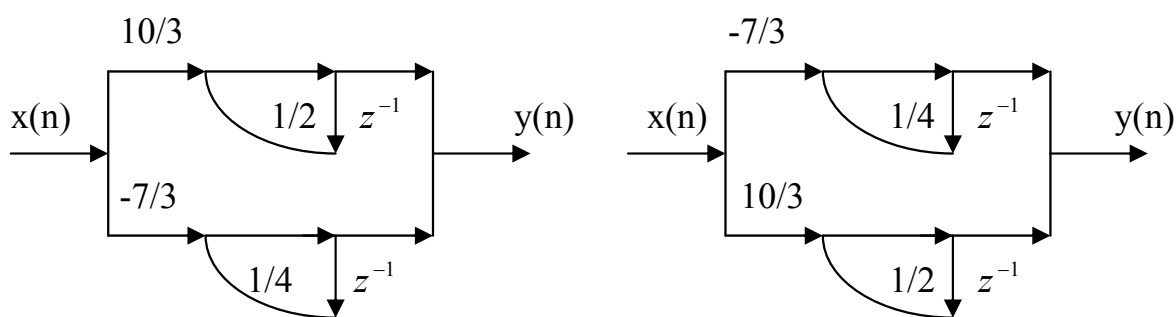
解: 传递函数为:

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} = \frac{10/3}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{-7/3}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$



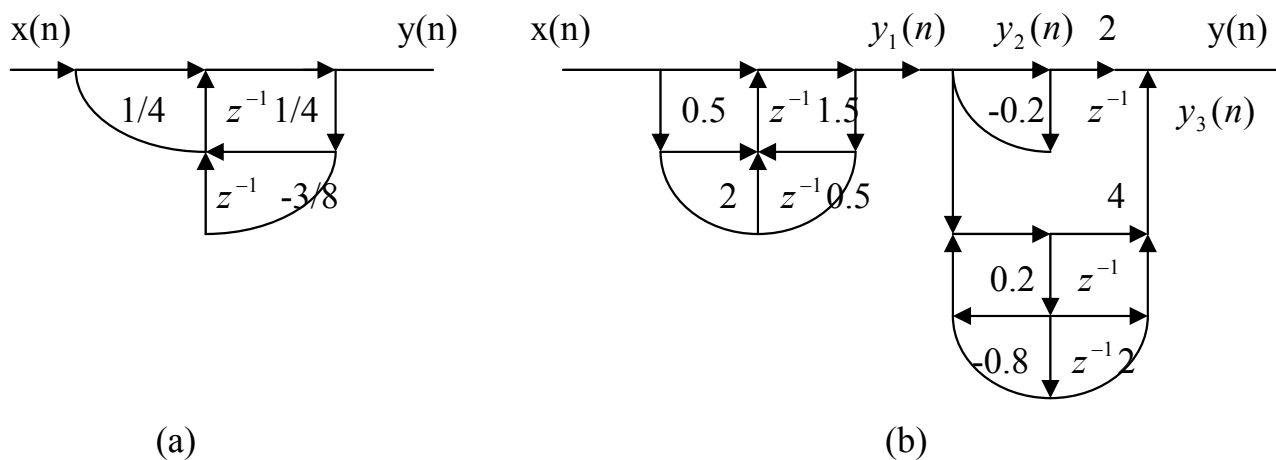


级联型



并联型

5. 求以下结构的差分方程及传递函数:



解: (a)

$$y(n) = 2x(n) + \frac{1}{4}x(n-1) + \frac{1}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{3}{8}y(n-2)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{3}{8}z^{-2}}$$

(b)

$$y_1(n) = x(n) + 0.5x(n-1) + 2x(n-2) + 1.5y_1(n-1) + 0.5y_1(n-2)$$

$$y_2(n) = y_1(n) - 0.2y_2(n-1)$$

$$y_3(n) = 4y_1(n) + y_1(n-1) + 2y_1(n-2) + 0.2y_3(n-1) - 0.8y_3(n-2)$$

$$y(n) = 2y_2(n) + y_3(n)$$

$$H_1(z) = \frac{1 + 0.5z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}}{1 - 1.5z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}} = \frac{Y_1(z)}{X(z)}, H_2(z) = \frac{Y_2(z)}{Y_1(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + 0.2z^{-1}}$$

$$H_3(z) = \frac{Y_3(z)}{Y_1(z)} = \frac{4 + z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}}{1 - 0.2z^{-1} + 0.8z^{-2}}$$

$$H_1(z)H_2(z) = \frac{Y_2(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 + 0.5z^{-1} + 2z^{-1}}{(1 - 1.5z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2})(1 + 0.2z^{-1})}$$

$$H_1(z)H_3(z) = \frac{Y_3(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{(1 + 0.5z^{-1} + 2z^{-1})(4 + z^{-1} + 2z^{-1})}{(1 - 1.5z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2})(1 - 0.2z^{-1} + 0.8z^{-2})}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{6 + 4.4z^{-1} + 16.5z^{-2} + 5.1z^{-3} + 7.8z^{-4} + 0.8z^{-5}}{1 - 1.5z^{-1} + 0.26z^{-2} - 0.98z^{-3} - 0.62z^{-4} - 0.08z^{-5}}$$

$$y(n) = 6x(n) + 4.4x(n-1) + 16.5x(n-2) + 5.1x(n-3) + 7.8x(n-4) + 0.8x(n-5) + 1.5y(n-1)$$

$$- 0.26y(n-2) + 0.98y(n-3) + 0.62y(n-4) + 0.08y(n-5)$$

6. 求以下结构的差分方程及传递函数:

解: 设变量 u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4

有:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = x + r \cos \theta u_2 - r \sin \theta u_4 \\ u_2 = u_1 z^{-1} \\ u_3 = u_2 r \sin \theta + r \cos \theta u_4 \\ u_4 = u_3 z^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{u_3}{x} = \frac{r \sin \theta z^{-1}}{1 - 2r \cos \theta z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore Y = u_3$$

$$\therefore H(z) = \frac{r \sin \theta z^{-1}}{1 - 2r \cos \theta z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$$

$$y(n) = r \sin \theta x(n-1) + 2r \cos \theta y(n-1) - r^2 y(n-2)$$

(b)

设变量: u_1, u_2, u_3

$$\text{有: } \begin{cases} u_1 = a_{11} z^{-1} u_1 + a_{12} z^{-1} u_2 + x \\ u_2 = a_{21} z^{-1} u_1 + a_{22} z^{-1} u_2 + a_{23} z^{-1} u_3, Y = u_3 \\ u_3 = a_{32} z^{-1} u_2 + a_{33} z^{-1} u_3 \end{cases}$$

用矩阵表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z^{-1} u_1 \\ z^{-1} u_2 \\ z^{-1} u_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x, Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

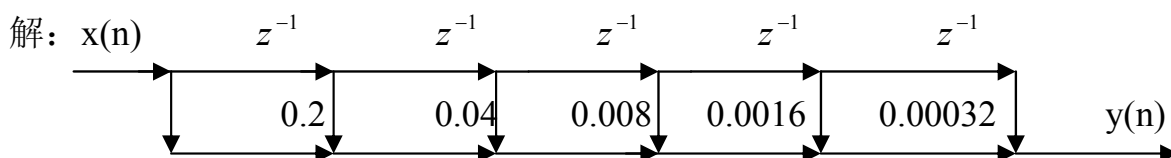
$$\text{即: } \begin{bmatrix} u_1(n) \\ u_2(n) \\ u_3(n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1(n-1) \\ u_2(n-1) \\ u_3(n-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x(n)$$

$$y(n) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1(n) \\ u_2(n) \\ u_3(n) \end{bmatrix}, H(z) = \frac{Az^{-2}}{1 - Bz^{-1} + Cz^{-2} - Dz^{-3}}$$

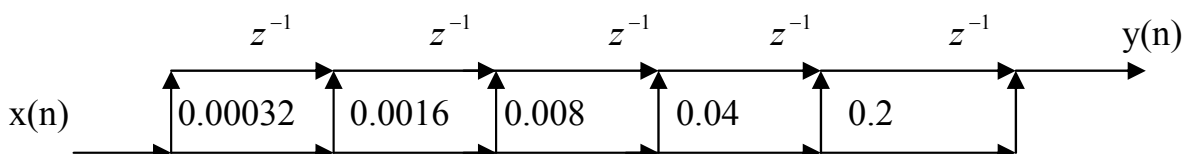
$$y(n) = Ax(n-2) + By(n-1) - Cy(n-2) + Dy(n-3)$$

$$\text{其中: } \begin{cases} A = a_{12}a_{32} \\ B = a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} \\ C = a_{11}a_{22} + a_{11}a_{33} + a_{22}a_{33} - a_{12}a_{21} - a_{32}a_{23} \\ D = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} \end{cases}$$

7. 已知滤波器单位脉冲响应为 $h(n) = \begin{cases} 0.2^n, 0 \leq n \leq 5 \\ 0, \text{其他}n \end{cases}$, 横截型结构。



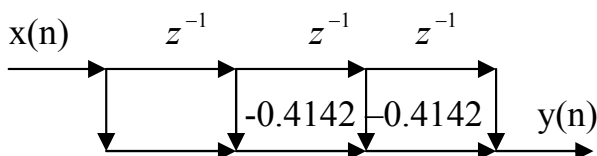
或:



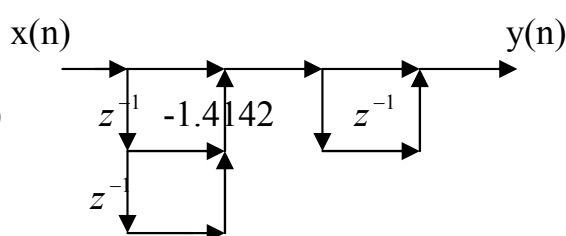
8. 用横截型和级联型结构实现传递函数。

$$H(z) = (1 - 1.4142z^{-1} + z^{-2})(1 + z^{-1})$$

$$\text{解: } H(z) = 1 - 0.4142z^{-1} - 0.4142z^{-2} + z^{-3}$$



横截型之一

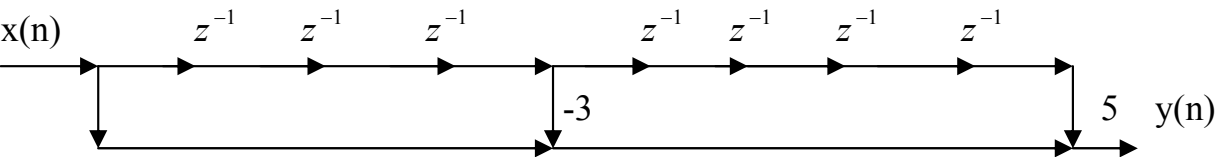


级联型之一

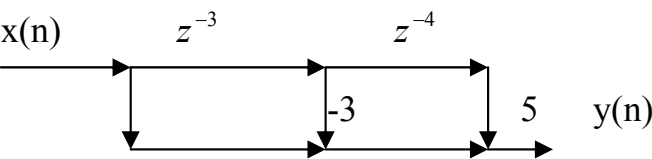
9. 试问：用什麼结构可以实现以下单位脉冲响应

$$h(n] = \delta(n) - 3\delta(n - 3) + 5\delta(n - 7)$$

解：用横截型：

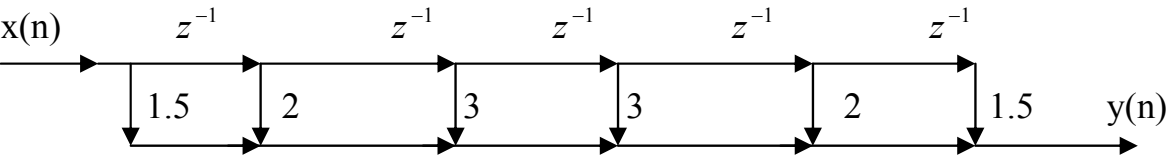


等效为：

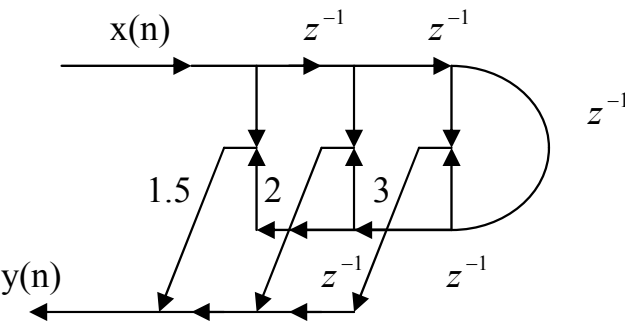


10. FIR 滤波器的 $h(n)$ 是圆周偶对称的, $N=6$, $h(0)=h(5)=1.5, h(1)=h(4)=2, h(2)=h(3)=3$,求滤波器的卷积结构。

解：

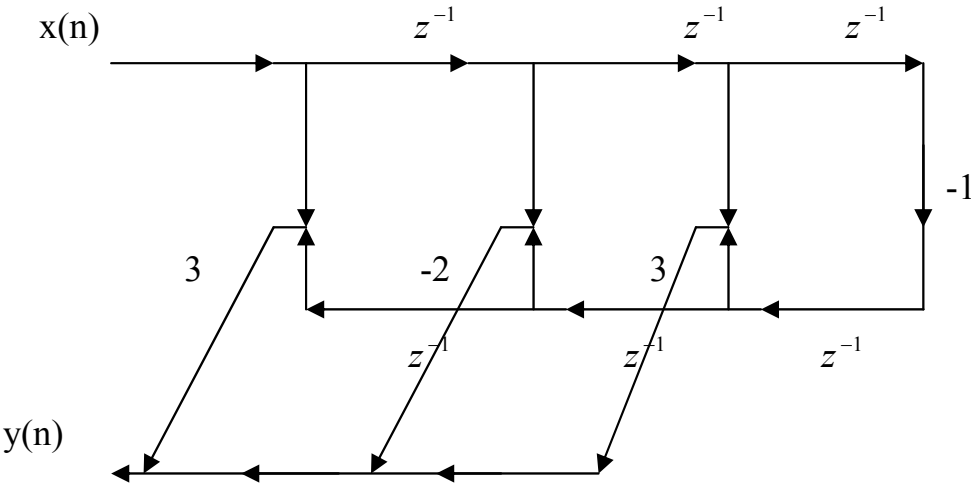
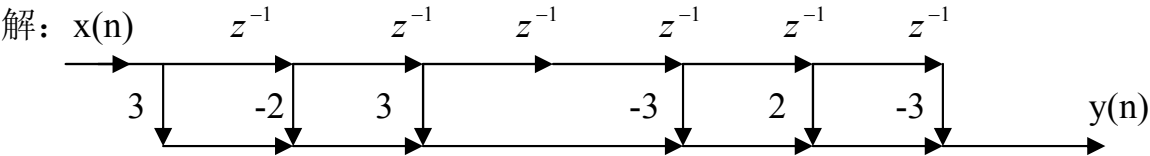


或：

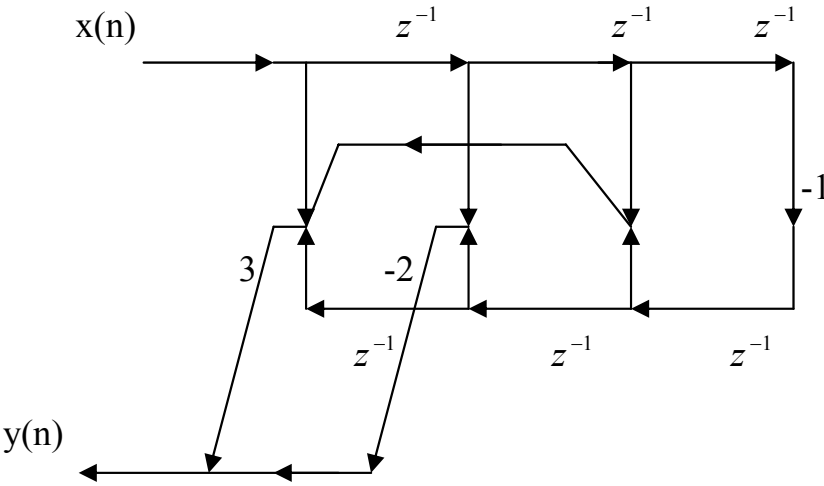


可少用三个乘法器

11. FIR 滤波器的 $h(n)$ 是圆周奇对称的, $N=7$, $h(0)=-h(6)=3, h(1)=-h(5)=-2, h(2)=-h(4)=3, h(3)=0$,求滤波器的卷积结构。



可少用两个乘法器



可少用三个乘法器

12. 已知: FIR 滤波器的十六个频率采样值为:

$H(0)=12, H(1)=-3-j\sqrt{3}, H(2)=1+j, H(3)$ 到 $H(13)$ 都为零, $H(14)=1-j, H(15)=-3+j\sqrt{3}$
求滤波器的采样结构。(设选则修正半径 $r=1$, 即不修正极点位置)

解: $N=16, r=1$

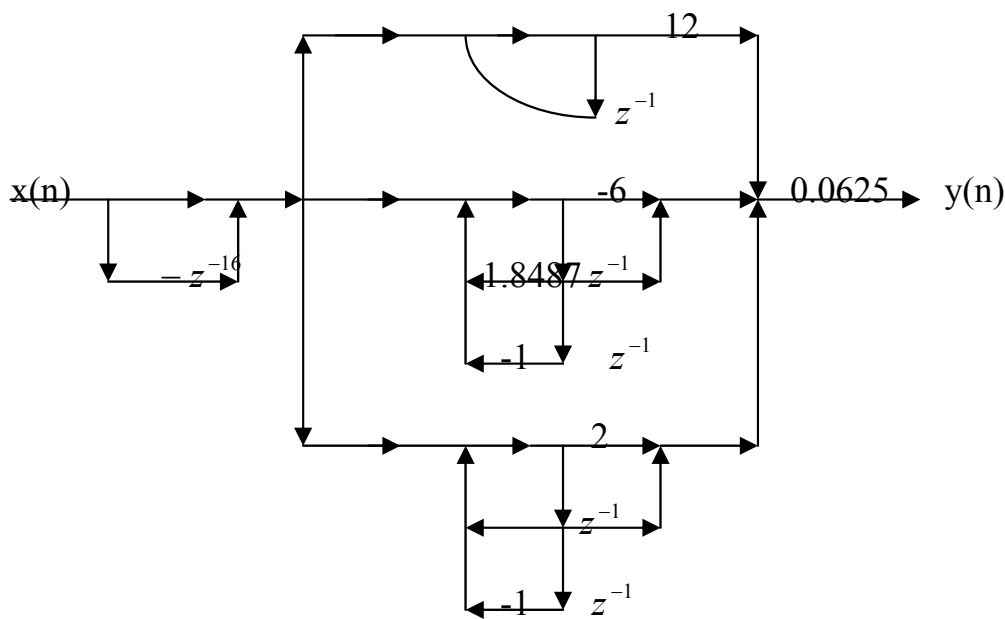
$$H(z) = (1 - z^{-16}) \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{H(0)}{1 - z^{-1}} + \frac{H(8)}{1 + z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=1}^7 \frac{\alpha_{0k} + \alpha_{1k} z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{8} k) + z^{-2}} \right]$$

$$\alpha_{01} = 2R_e[H(1)] = -6, \alpha_{11} = -2R_e[H(1)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}}] = 6.8689, 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{8}) = 1.8487$$

$$\alpha_{02} = 2R_e[H(2)] = 2, \alpha_{12} = -2R_e[H(2)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}] = -2.8284, 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1.4142$$

$$\alpha_{0j} = \alpha_{1j} = 0 (j = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), H(8) = 0$$

$$H(z) = 0.0625(1 - z^{-16}) \left[\frac{12}{1 - z^{-1}} + \frac{-6 + 6.8689z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} 1.8478 + z^{-2}} + \frac{2 - 2.8284z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} 1.4142 + z^{-2}} \right]$$



13. 用频率采样结构实现传递函数 $H(z) = \frac{5 - 2z^{-3} - 3z^{-6}}{1 - z^{-1}}$, $N=6$, 修正半径 $r=0.9$.

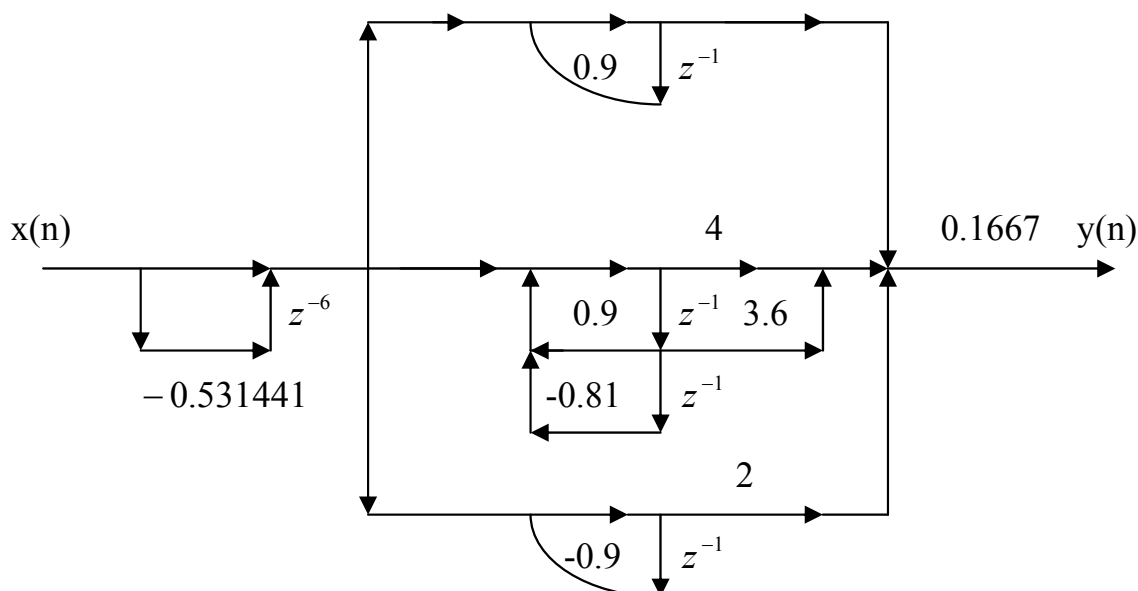
$$\text{解: } H(k) = H(z)|_{z=W_N^{-k}} = \frac{5 - 2e^{-jk\pi} - 3e^{-j2k\pi}}{1 - z^{-1}} = \begin{cases} 24, k=0 \\ 2 \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} k}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3} k}, k \neq 0 \end{cases} (0 \leq k \leq 5)$$

$$H(0) = 24, H(1) = 4e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}, H(2) = 0, H(3) = 2, \alpha_{01} = 2R_e[H(1)] = 4,$$

$$\alpha_{11} = -2rR_e[H(1)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}] = 3.6$$

$$r^6 = 0.531441,$$

$$H(z) = 0.1667(1 - 0.531441z^{-6})\left[\frac{24}{1 - 0.9z^{-1}} + \frac{2}{1 + 0.9z^{-1}} + \frac{4 + 3.6z^{-1}}{1 - 0.9z^{-1} + 0.81z^{-2}}\right]$$



14. FIR 滤波器 $N=5, h(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-4)$, 计算一个 $N=5$ 的采样结构, 修正半径 $r=0.9$ 。

解:

$$h(n) \leftrightarrow H(z) = 1 - z^{-1} + z^{-4}$$

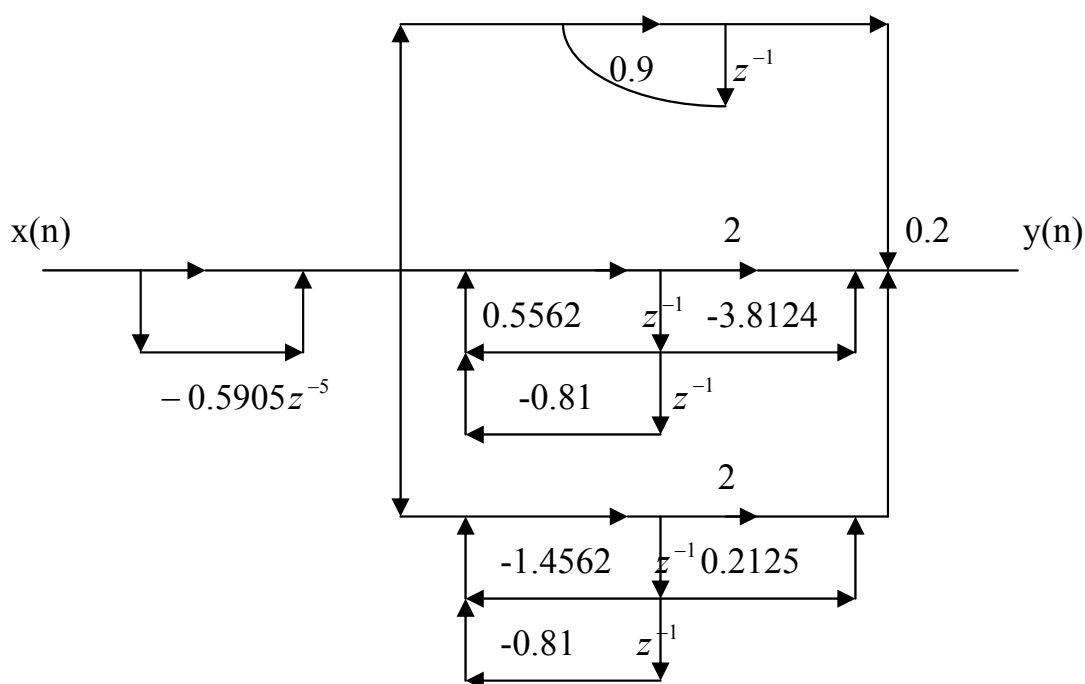
$$H(k) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{5}}} = 1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}k} + e^{-j\frac{8\pi}{5}k}$$

$$H(0) = 1, H(1) = 1 + j1.9021, H(2) = 1 + j1.1756,$$

$$\alpha_{01} = 2, \alpha_{11} = -3.8124, 2\cos\frac{2\pi}{5} = 0.6180$$

$$2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 0.6180, a_2 = 2, a_{12} = 0.2125, 2\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) = -1.6180, r^5 = 0.5905$$

$$H(z) = 0.2(1 - 0.5905z^{-5})\left[\frac{1}{1 - 0.9z^{-1}} + \frac{2 - 3.8124z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5562z^{-1} + 0.81z^{-2}} + \frac{2 + 0.2125z^{-1}}{1 + 1.4562z^{-1} + 0.81z^{-2}}\right]$$



第四章 无限长单位脉冲响应(IIR)滤波器的设计方法

1. $H_a(s) = \frac{3}{(s+1)(s+3)}$, 试用脉冲响应不变法及双线性变换将以上模拟传递函数

数 $H(z)$, 采样周期 $T=0.5$ 。

解:

(1) 用脉冲响应不变法:

$$H_a(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+1} - \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+3}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1-e^{-0.5}z^{-1}} - \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1-e^{-1.5}z^{-1}} = \frac{0.2876z^{-1}}{1-0.8297z^{-1}+0.1353z^{-2}}$$

(2) 用双线性变换

$$H(z) = H_a(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}} = \frac{3(1+2z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{4(2+z^{-1})}$$

2. $H_a(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+s+1}$, 采样周期 $T=2$, 重复第 1 题。

解:

(1) 用脉冲响应不变法:

$$H_a(s) = \frac{-\frac{1}{j\sqrt{3}}}{s + \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{j\sqrt{3}}}{s + \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{-\frac{1}{j\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2}{1 - e^{-(\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} 2z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{j\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2}{1 - e^{-(\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} 2z^{-1}} = \frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-1} \sin \sqrt{3} z^{-1}}{1 - 2e^{-1} \cos \sqrt{3} z^{-1} + e^{-2} z^{-2}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.8386z^{-1}}{1 + 0.1181z^{-1} + 0.1353z^{-2}}$$

方法:

$$h_a(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t u(t)$$

$$h(n) = T h_a(nT) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-n} \sin \sqrt{3} n u(n)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.8386z^{-1}}{1 + 0.1181z^{-1} + 0.1353z^{-2}}$$

(2) 双线性变换

$$H(z) = H_a(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}} = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{3 + z^{-2}}$$

3. $H_a(s) = \frac{3s+2}{2s^2+3s+1}$, 采样周期为 $T=0.1$, 重复第一题。

解: (1) 脉冲响应不变法

$$H_a(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1/2}{s+1/2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.1}{1 - e^{-0.1} z^{-1}} + \frac{0.05}{1 - e^{-0.05} z^{-1}} = \frac{0.15 - 0.1404z^{-1}}{1 - 1.8561z^{-1} + 0.8607z^{-2}} \quad H_a(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1/2}{s+1/2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.1}{1 - e^{-0.1} z^{-1}} + \frac{0.05}{1 - e^{-0.05} z^{-1}} = \frac{0.15 - 0.1404z^{-1}}{1 - 1.8561z^{-1} + 0.8607z^{-2}}$$

(2)双线性变换

$$H(z) = H_a(s) \Big|_{s = \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}} = \frac{5 + 4z^{-1} - z^{-2}}{2(3 - z^{-1})}$$

4. 用脉冲不变法将以下 $H_a(s)$ 转换为 $H(z)$, 采样周期 T 。

解:

$$(1) H_a(s) = \frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{方法一: } H_a(s) = \frac{1/2}{s+a+jb} + \frac{1/2}{s+a-jb}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{T/2}{1 - e^{-(a+jb)T} z^{-1}} + \frac{T/2}{1 - e^{-(a-jb)T} z^{-1}} = \frac{T(1 - e^{-aT} \cos bTz^{-1})}{1 - 2e^{-aT} \cos bTz^{-1} + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}}$$

方法二:

$$h_a(t) = e^{-at} \cos bt u(t)$$

$$h(n) = Th_a(nT) = Te^{-aTn} u(n)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{T(1 - e^{aT} \cos bTz^{-1})}{1 - 2e^{-aT} \cos bTz^{-1} + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}}$$

(2)

$$H_a(s) = \frac{A}{(s-s_0)^2}$$

$$h_a(t) = Ate^{s_0 t} u(t)$$

$$h(n) = AT^2 ne^{s_0 Tn} u(n)$$

$$H(z) = -AT^2 z \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{1 - e^{s_0 T} z^{-1}} = \frac{AT^2 e^{s_0 T} z^{-1}}{(1 - e^{s_0 T} z^{-1})^2}$$

(3)

$$H_a(s) = \frac{A}{(s-s_0)^m}, h_a(t) = \frac{A}{(m-1)!} t^{m-1} e^{s_0 t} u(t)$$

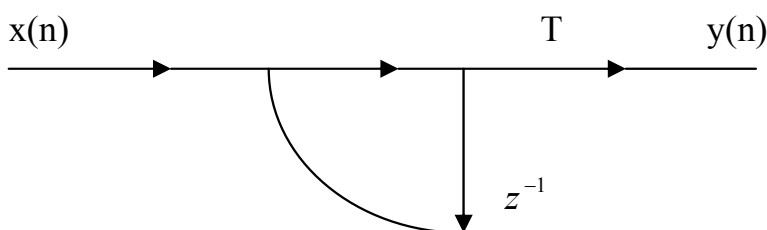
$$h(n) = \frac{AT^m}{(m-1)!} n^{m-1} e^{s_0 T n} u(n) \quad , m \text{ 为任意整数}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{AT^m}{(m-1)!} (-1)^{m-1} \left(z \frac{d}{dz} \right)^{m-1} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{s_0 T} z^{-1}} \right)$$

5. $H_a(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ 是理想积分器, 其输出信号是输入信号的积分 $y_a(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x_a(\tau) d\tau$

$y_a(t)$ 就是曲线 $x_a(\tau)$ 下的面积, 现用脉冲响应不变法将 $H_a(s)$ 转换为一数字积分器, 写出数字积分器的传递函数, 差分方程, 画出其结构图, 并证明所得数字系统的功能与原模拟系统的差别就在于以 $x_a(t)$ 采样值向后所做的矩形面积来代替 $x_a(\tau)$ 的连续面积。

解: $H(z) = \frac{T}{1-z^{-1}}, y(n) = Tx(n) + y(n-1)$



$x(n)$ 是 $x_a(t)$ 采样值。 $Tx(n)$ 就是以 $x_a(t)$ 采样值向后所做的矩形面积, 由差分方程 $y(n) = Tx(n) + y(n-1)$, 可见系统是递归型的, 当前的 $y(n)$ 等于当前 $x_a(t)$ 采样值向后

所做的矩形面积之和, 即 $y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n Tx(m)$, 这正是:

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = Tx(n) * u(n)$$

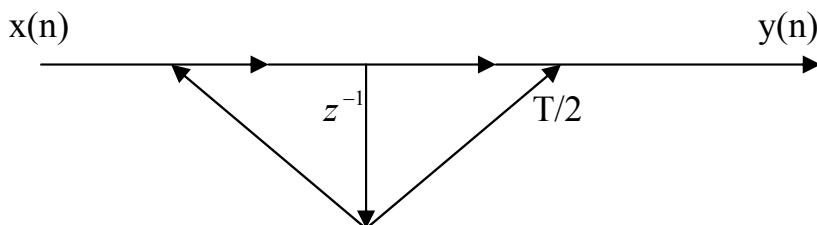
由此证明所得数字系统的功能与原模拟数字系统的差别就在于以 $x_a(t)$ 采样值后所做的矩形面积来代替 $x_a(\tau)$ 的连续面积。

6. 以双线性变换 $s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$ 代替脉冲响应不变法, 重复第五题。并证明这时数

字系统的功能就是将前后两采样点之间连线所围成的梯形面积来代替 $x_a(\tau)$ 的连续面积。

解:

$$H(z) = \frac{T}{2} \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}, y(n) = \frac{T}{2} [x(n) + x(n-1)] + y(n-1)$$



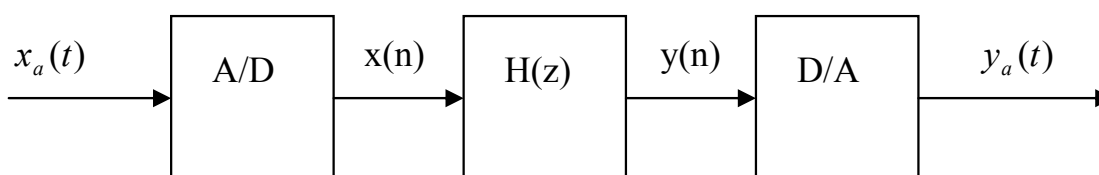
同第五题。 $(T/2)[x(n)+x(n-1)]$ 是 $x_a(t)$ 两采样点之间连线所围成的梯形面积。 $y(n)$ 等于这块梯形面积加以往各梯形面积之和, 以代替 $x_a(\tau)$ 的连续面积。用数学式子加以表示:

$$h(n) = \frac{T}{2} [u(n) + u(n-1)], y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$$

$$y(n) = \frac{T}{2} x(n) * [u(n) + u(n-1)] = \frac{T}{2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [x(m) + x(m-1)]$$

7. 一个采样数字处理低通滤波器如图, $H(z)$ 的截止频率为 $\omega_c = 0.2\pi$, 整个系统相当于一个模拟低通滤波器, 今采样频率 $f_s = 1\text{kHz}$, 问等效于模拟低通的截止频率 $f_c = ?$ 若采样频率分别为 $f_s = 5\text{kHz}, 200\text{Hz}$, 而 $H(z)$ 不变, 问这时等效于模拟低

通的截止频率又为多少?



解:

$$\omega_c = 2\pi f_c / f_s$$

$$f_s = 1\text{kHz}, f_c = \frac{\omega_c f_s}{2\pi} = 100\text{Hz}$$

$$f_s = 5\text{kHz}, f_c = \frac{\omega_c f_s}{2\pi} = 500\text{Hz}$$

8. 设采样频率为 $f_s = 6.28318\text{kHz}$, 用脉冲响应不变法设计一个三阶巴特瓦兹数字低通, 截止频率为 $f_c = 1\text{kHz}$, 并画出该低通的并联结构图。

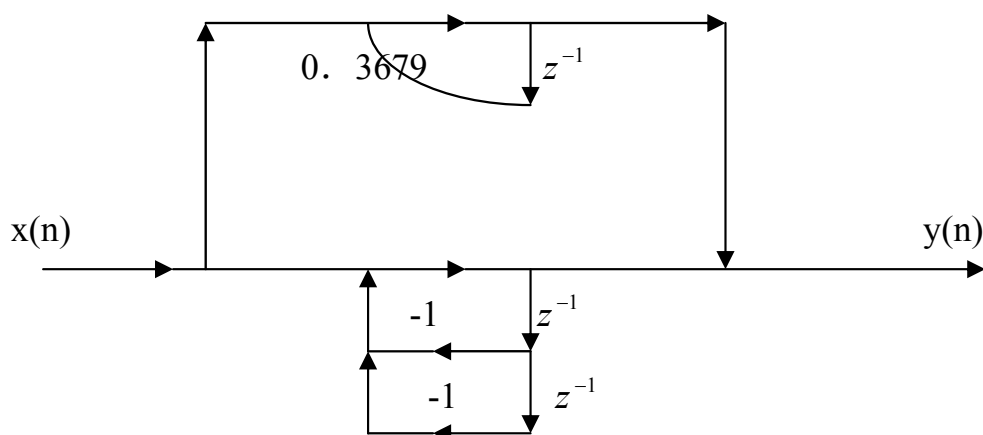
$$\text{解: } \omega_c = \Omega_c T = 2\pi f T = 2\pi \times \frac{1}{6.28318} = 1$$

设

$$H_a(s) = \frac{1}{1 + 2\left(\frac{s}{\omega_c}\right) + 2\left(\frac{s}{\omega_c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_c}\right)^3} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

$$\therefore H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1}z^{-1}} + \frac{-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}je^{j\frac{2}{3}\pi}}{1 - e^{j\frac{2}{3}\pi}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}je^{-j\frac{2}{3}\pi}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2}{3}\pi}z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.3679z^{-1}} + \frac{4}{1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

并联结构如图:



9. 用双线性变换设计一个巴特瓦兹数字低通, 采样频率为 $f_s=1.2\text{kHz}$, 截止频率为 $f_c=400\text{Hz}$ 。

解：数字域临界频率为 $\omega_c = 2\pi f_c T = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ，预畸的模拟滤波器临界频率

$$\Omega c = tg(\omega_c / 2) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$H_a(s) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{(s + \sqrt{3})(s - \sqrt{3}e^{j\frac{2}{3}\pi})(s - \sqrt{3}e^{j\frac{4}{3}\pi})} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{(s + \sqrt{3})(s^2 + \sqrt{3}s + 3)}$$

将 Ω_c 代入式(4-19)

$$H(z) = H_a(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}(1+z^{-1})^3}{(5\sqrt{3}-7)z^{-3} - (3+7\sqrt{3})z^{-2} + (3+7\sqrt{3})z^{-1} + (7+5\sqrt{3})}$$

10. 用双线性变换设计一个巴特瓦兹数字低通，采样频率为 $f_s=6\text{kHz}$ ，截止频率为 $f_c=1.5\text{kHz}$ 。

解: 数字域临界频率为 $\omega_c = 2\pi f_c T = 0.5\pi$, 预畸的模拟滤波器临界频率

$$\Omega c = tg(\omega_c / 2) = 1, H_a(s) = \frac{1}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

将 Ω_c 代入式(4-19)

由双线性变换得:

$$H(z) = H_a(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1+3z^{-1}+3z^{-2}+z^{-3}}{3+z^{-2}}$$

11. 用双线性变换设计一个巴特瓦兹数字高通, 采样频率为 $f_s=720\text{Hz}$, 上下边带截止频率为 $f_1=60\text{Hz}, f_2=300\text{Hz}$ 。

解: 数字域的上下边带截止频率

$$\omega = 2\pi f_1 T = \frac{\pi}{6}, \omega_2 = 2\pi f_2 T = \frac{5}{6}\pi \text{ 代入式(4-28),}$$

$$\text{求中心频率: } \cos \omega_0 = \frac{\sin(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{\sin \omega_1 + \sin \omega_2} = 0, \omega_0 = 0.5\pi$$

代入式(4-30), 求模拟低通的截止频率:

$$\Omega_c = \frac{\cos 0.5\pi - \cos \omega_1}{\sin \omega_1} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{模拟低通为 } H_a(s) = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{s^3 - 2\sqrt{3}s^2 + 6s - 3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$H(z) = H_a(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{z^2+1}{z^2-1}} = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}(z^2-1)}{(7-5\sqrt{3})z^6 - (3+7\sqrt{3})z^4 - (3+7\sqrt{3})z^2 + (7+5\sqrt{3})}$$

12. 若 $u_a(t)$ 是模拟网络 $H_a(s)$ 的阶跃响应, 也就是网络在单位阶跃输入的情况下的输出, 即 $x_a(t)=u(t)$ 则 $y_a(t)=u_a(t)$, $u_d(n)$ 为数字网络 $H(z)$ 的阶跃响应, 即网络在单位阶跃序列输入下的输出序列, $x(n)=u(n)$ 则 $y(n)=u_d(n)$ 。如果已知 $H_a(s)$ 及

$u_a(t)$, 令 $u_d(n) = u_a(nT)$ 这样来设计 $H(z)$ 就称为阶跃不变法, 试用阶跃不变法确定 $H(z)$ 与 $H_a(s)$ 的关系。

解:

$$u_d(n) = u(n) * h(n) \text{ 两边取 } z \text{ 变换得: } U_d(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} H(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} U_d(z), u_a(t) = u(t) * h_a(t)$$

$$U_a(s) = \frac{1}{s} H_a(s), u_d(n) = u_a(nT) = [S^{-1}[\frac{1}{s} H_a(s)]]_{t=nT}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} Z\{[S^{-1}[\frac{1}{s} H_a(s)]]_{t=nT}\}$$

其中表示反拉氏变换。

13. 证明式(4-37)满足全通特性, 即 $|g(e^{-j\omega})| = 1$ 。

证明:

$$g(z^{-1}) = \pm \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{z^{-1} - \alpha_i^*}{1 - \alpha_i z^{-1}}$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{j\omega} - \alpha_i^*}{1 - \alpha_i e^{j\omega}} \right| = \left| \frac{(e^{-j\omega} - \alpha_i)^*}{e^{j\omega} (e^{-j\omega} - \alpha_i)} \right| = 1 \quad g(z^{-1}) = \pm \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{z^{-1} - \alpha_i^*}{1 - \alpha_i z^{-1}}$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{j\omega} - \alpha_i^*}{1 - \alpha_i e^{j\omega}} \right| = \left| \frac{(e^{-j\omega} - \alpha_i)^*}{e^{j\omega} (e^{-j\omega} - \alpha_i)} \right| = 1$$

14. 证明式(4-37)满足稳定性要求, 即 z 平面的单位圆以内映射到 u 的单位圆以内, z 平面的单位圆以外映射到 u 的单位圆以外。

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|u|} &= \left| \pm \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{z^{-1} - a_i^*}{1 - a_i z^{-1}} \right| = \left| \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{R^{-1} e^{-j\omega} - r e^{-j\theta}}{1 - r e^{j\theta} R^{-1} e^{-j\omega}} \right|, z = R e^{j\omega}, a_i = r e^{j\theta} \\ &= \left| \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{e^{-j\omega} - r R e^{-j\theta}}{R - r e^{j(\theta-\omega)}} \right| \leq \left| \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1 - r R}{R - r} \right|, \theta = \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$|r| < 1$$

$$\text{当 } |R| > 1 \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{1 - rR}{R - r} \right| < 1 \therefore \frac{1}{|u|} < 1, \therefore |u| > 1$$

即 z 平面单位圆以外映射到 u 单位圆以外

$$\text{同理, 当 } \theta - \omega = \pi, \frac{1}{|u|} \geq \left| \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{e^{-j\omega} - r R e^{-j\pi} e^{-j\omega}}{R + r} \right| = \left| \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1 + rR}{R + r} \right|$$

当 $|R| < 1$ 时, $|u| < 1$ 即 z 平面单位圆以内映射到 u 单位圆以内。

15. 证明式(4-37)当 $N=1$ 时, 即一个实根单节全通函数时, 其相位函数 $\phi(\omega)$ 满足 $\phi(0) - \phi(\pi) = \pi$ 。

解:

$$g(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-1} - a_1}{1 - a_1 z^{-1}} = \frac{e^{j\omega} - A}{1 - A e^{j\omega}} = \frac{e^{j\omega} - A}{e^{j\omega} (e^{-j\omega} - A)}$$

$$\phi(0) - \phi(\pi) = \pi$$

16. 证明式(4-37)当 $N=2$, 并且 a_1, a_2 为一对共轭复根时, $\phi(0) - \phi(\pi) = 2\pi$ 。

证明:

$$z = e^{j\omega}$$

$$g(z^{-1}) = \pm \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{e^{-j\omega} - a_i^*}{1 - a_i e^{-j\omega}} = \pm \frac{e^{-j\omega} - a_1^*}{1 - a_1 e^{-j\omega}} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega} - a_2^*}{1 - a_2 e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$a_1^* = a_2, g(z^{-1}) = \pm \frac{e^{-j\omega} - a_1^*}{1 - a_1 e^{-j\omega}} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega} - a_1}{1 - a_1^* e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$\omega = 0, g(z^{-1}) = |g(z^{-1})| e^{j\phi(0)} = \pm 1, \omega = \pi, g(z^{-1}) = \pm 1 \therefore \phi(0) - \phi(\pi) = 2\pi$$

17. 证明式(4-37)的相差一般特性, $\phi(0) - \phi(\pi) = N\pi$ 。

证明:

$$\omega = 0, g(z^{-1}) = \pm \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1 - a_i^*}{1 - a_i}, \omega = \pi, g(z^{-1}) = \pm \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{-1 - a_i^*}{1 + a_i}$$

$$\frac{g(e^{-j0})}{g(e^{-j\pi})} = e^{j[\phi(0) - \phi(\pi)]}$$

当 a_i 为实数时, N 为偶数 $e^{j[\phi(0) - \phi(\pi)]} = 1$, N 为奇数 $e^{j[\phi(0) - \phi(\pi)]} = -1$

所以 $\phi(0) - \phi(\pi) = N\pi$

当 a_i 为复数时, 则两两共轭, $N=2R$ 时相当于 16 题情况 $e^{j[\phi(0) - \phi(\pi)]} = 1$

$N=2R+1$ 时则有 R 对共轭复根和一个实根, $e^{j[\phi(0) - \phi(\pi)]} = -1$

所以 $\phi(0) - \phi(\pi) = N\pi$

18. 证明 $u=-z$ 是一个低通到高通, 带通到带阻的稳定转换。

证明: $H(u)=H(-z)=H(-e^{-j\omega})=H(e^{j(\pi-\omega)})$

变化的是相位而幅度无变化。

19. 若 $g_1(z^{-1})$ 及 $g_2(z^{-1})$ 分别为两个稳定的全通变换函数, 证明 $g_1[g_2(z^{-1})]$ 仍然是稳定全通变换函数。

证明: $|g_1(z^{-1})|=|g_2(z^{-1})|=1$

$$|g_1[g_2(z^{-1})]|=1$$

第五章 有限长单位脉冲响应滤波器的设计方法

1. 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) h_d(n) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_d(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-j(\omega-\pi)\alpha} d\omega = \frac{e^{j\pi\alpha}}{2\pi} \int_{\pi-\omega_c}^{\pi} e^{j\omega(n-\alpha)} d(n-\alpha) \\
 &= \frac{e^{j\pi\alpha}}{2\pi(n-\alpha)} \int_{\pi-\omega_c}^{\pi} [\cos \omega(n-\alpha) + j \sin \omega(n-\alpha)] d(n-\alpha) \\
 &= \frac{e^{j\pi\alpha}}{2\pi(n-\alpha)} [\sin \omega(n-\alpha) \Big|_{\pi-\omega_c}^{\pi} - j \cos \omega(n-\alpha) \Big|_{\pi-\omega_c}^{\pi}] \\
 &= e^{j\pi\alpha} \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} S_a[(n-\alpha)\omega_c] = (-1)^n \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} S_a[(n-\alpha)\omega_c]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h(n) = h_d(n) \cdot \omega_R(n) = (-1)^n \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} S_a[(n-\alpha)\omega_c] \omega_R(n)$$

(b) 为了保证线性相位

$$\alpha = \frac{N-1}{2}, \text{若 } N \text{ 为奇数, } N = 2k+1, \alpha = \frac{2k+1-1}{2} = k$$

$$h(n) = (-1)^n \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} S_a[(n-k)\omega_c] \omega_R(n)$$

$h(n)$ 的类型取决于 $(-1)^n$, N 为奇数 $h(n)$ 为偶对称第一类, $h(n)$ 必须偶对称于 $n=\alpha$ 处, 否则不满足 N 为奇数的已知条件

若 N 为偶数。即 $N=2k$, 则

$$\alpha = \frac{2k-1}{2} = k - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h(n) = (-1)^n \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} S_a[(n-\alpha)\omega_c] \omega_R(n)$$

$h(n)$ 必须奇对称于 $n=\alpha$ 处, 否则不满足 N 为偶数的已知条件

$$(c) h(n) = (-1)^n \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} S_a[\omega_c(n-\alpha)(1-\cos\frac{2\pi n}{N-1})]\omega_R(n)$$

2. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} (a) h_d(n) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi-\omega_c}^{\pi} -je^{-j(\omega-\pi)\alpha} e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi}^{\pi+\omega_c} je^{-j(\omega-\pi)\alpha} e^{j\omega n} d\omega \\ &= \frac{e^{j\pi\alpha}}{2\pi} [\int_{\pi-\omega_c}^{\pi} -je^{j(n-\alpha)\omega} d\omega + \int_{\pi}^{\pi+\omega_c} je^{j(n-\alpha)\omega} d\omega] \\ &= \frac{e^{j\pi\alpha}}{2\pi} \left[-\frac{e^{j(n-\alpha)\omega}}{n-\alpha} \Big|_{\pi-\omega_c}^{\pi} + \frac{e^{j(n-\alpha)\omega}}{n-\alpha} \Big|_{\pi}^{\pi+\omega_c} \right] \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi} \frac{\alpha \cos(n-\alpha)\omega_c - \alpha}{n-\alpha} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \alpha \sin^2[(n-\alpha)\omega_c/2]}{(n-\alpha)\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$h(n) = h_d(n) * \varpi_R(n) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \alpha \sin^2[(n-\alpha)\omega_c/2]}{(n-\alpha)\pi} \varpi_R(n)$$

$$(b) \text{ 为了保证线性相位 } \alpha = \frac{N-1}{2}$$

若 N 为奇数, 设 $N=2k+1$ 则 $\alpha=k$

$$h(n) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2\sin^2[(n-k)\omega_c/2]}{(n-k)\pi} \varpi_R(n)$$

$h(n)$ 满足奇对称, 即 $h(n)=-h(N-1-n)$ 属于第III类 FIR 滤波器

若 N 为偶数, 设 $N=2k$ 则 $\alpha=k-1/2$

$$h(n) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2\sin^2[(n-k+1/2)\omega_c/2]}{(n-k+1/2)\pi}$$

$h(n)$ 满足偶对称, 即 $h(n)=h(N-1-n)$ 属于第II类 FIR 滤波器

$$(c) h(n) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin[(n-\alpha)\omega_c/2]}{(n-\alpha)\pi} [1 - \cos \frac{2\pi n}{N-1}] \varpi_R(n)$$

3. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} h_d(n) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\omega_0-\omega_c}^{\omega_0+\omega_c} e^{-j\omega\alpha} e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_0-\omega_c}^{-\omega_0+\omega_c} e^{-j\omega\alpha} e^{j\omega n} d\omega \\ &= \frac{\sin[(n-\alpha)(\omega_0+\omega_c)] - \sin[(n-\alpha)(\omega_0-\omega_c)]}{(n-\alpha)\pi} \\ &= \frac{2\cos(n-\alpha)\omega_0 \sin(n-\alpha)\omega_c}{(n-\alpha)\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$h(n) = h_d(n) \varpi_R(n)$$

$$(a) N \text{ 为奇数时, 设 } N=2k+1, \alpha = \frac{N-1}{2} = k$$

$$h(n) = \frac{2\cos(n-k)\omega_0 \sin(n-k)\omega_c}{(n-k)\pi} \varpi_R(n)$$

$h(n)$ 满足偶对称, 属于第I类 FIR 滤波器

$$(b) N \text{ 为偶数时, 设 } N=2k, \alpha=k-1/2$$

$$h(n) = \frac{2\cos(n-k+1/2)\sin(n-k+1/2)\omega_c}{(n-k+1/2)\pi} \varpi_R(n)$$

$h(n)$ 满足偶对称, 属于第II类 FIR 滤波器

(c) N 为奇数时, 用升余弦窗设计

$$h(n) = \frac{2\cos(n-k)\omega_0 \sin(n-k)\omega_c}{(n-k)\pi} [0.54 - 0.46 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{N-1}] R_N(n)$$

N 为偶数, 用升余弦窗设计

$$h(n) = \frac{2 \cos(n-k+1/2)\omega_0 \sin(n-k+1/2)\omega_c}{(n-k)\pi} [0.54 - 0.46 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{N-1}] R_N(n)$$

4. 解:

与第三题相比知 $\varphi(\omega)$ 由 $-\omega\alpha$ 变为 $-\alpha\omega - \pi/2$, 所以只需将上题 $h_d(n)$ 由偶对称变为奇对称即可

$$h(n) = \frac{2 \cos(n-\alpha)\omega_0 \sin(n-\alpha)\omega_c}{(n-\alpha)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-\alpha)$$

$$h(n) = h_d(n) \varpi_R(n)$$

(a) N 为奇数, $\alpha=k$

$$h(n) = \frac{2 \cos(n-k)\omega_0 \sin(n-k)\omega_c}{(n-k)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-k) \varpi_R(n)$$

奇对称属于第III类滤波器

(b) N 为偶数, $\alpha=k-1/2$

$$h(n) = \frac{2 \cos(n-k+1/2)\omega_0 \sin(n-k+1/2)\omega_c}{(n-k+1/2)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-k+1/2) \varpi_R(n)$$

奇对称属于第IV类滤波器

(c) 用改进升余弦窗设计

N 为奇数

$$h(n) = \frac{2 \cos(n-k)\omega_0 \sin(n-k)\omega_c}{(n-k)\pi} [0.54 - 0.46 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{N-1}] R_N(n) \operatorname{sgn}(n-k)$$

N 为偶数

$$h(n) = \frac{2 \cos(n-k+1/2)\omega_0 \sin(n-k+1/2)\omega_c}{(n-k+1/2)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-k+1/2) \\ \times [0.54 - 0.46 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{N-1}] R_N(n)$$

5. 解:

(a) 一个带阻滤波器相当于一个全通滤波器减去一个带通滤波器

$$\text{全通 } H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

$$\text{带通 } H_B(e^{j\omega}) = H_B(\omega) e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

$$\text{则带阻 } H_r(e^{j\omega}) = e^{j\varphi(\omega)} - H_B(\omega) e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = [1 - H_B(\omega)] e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

(b) 因是线性相位滤波器, 不妨设 $\varphi(\omega) = -\alpha\omega$

$$h_r(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [1 - H_B(\omega)] e^{j\varphi(\omega)} e^{j\omega n} d\omega \\ = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j(n-\alpha)\omega} d\omega - h_E(n) \\ = \frac{\sin(n-\alpha)\pi}{(n-\alpha)\pi} - h_E(n)$$

6. 解:

(a)

$$H_d(e^{j\omega}) = -je^{-j\omega a} = e^{j(-\omega a - \pi/2)}$$

$$\therefore |H_d(e^{j\omega})| = 1, \varphi(\omega) = -\omega a - \pi/2 \therefore h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{\sin n\pi}{n\pi}$$

$$\therefore h_d(n) = \frac{\sin(n-a)\pi}{(n-a)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-a)$$

$$h(n) = h_d(n) \varpi_R(n) = \frac{\sin(n-a)\pi}{(n-a)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-a) \varpi_R(n)$$

(b) N 为奇数时, $\alpha = (N-1)/2 = k$

$$\therefore h(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n = a \\ 0, & n \neq a \end{cases}$$

N 为偶数时, $\alpha = (N-1)/2 = k-1/2$

$$h(n) = \frac{\sin(n-k+1/2)\pi}{(n-k+1/2)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-k+1/2) \varpi_R(n)$$

显然 N 为偶数时性能好

$$(c) h(n) = \frac{\sin(n-a)\pi}{(n-a)\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(n-a) \frac{I_0(\beta \sqrt{1-[1-n/(N-1)]^2})}{I_0(\beta)}$$

7. 解:

(a)

$$h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} -j\omega e^{-\omega a} e^{j\omega n} d\omega = -\frac{(-1)^{n-a}}{n-a}$$

$$h(n) = \frac{-(-1)^{n-a}}{n-a} \varpi_R(n)$$

(b) N 为奇数时, $a = k$

$$h(n) = -\frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{n-k} \varpi_R(n)$$

N 为偶数时, $a = k-1/2$

$$h(n) = -\frac{(-1)^{n-k} j}{n-k+1/2} \varpi_R(n)$$

N 为奇数时性能好

$$(c) \quad h(n) = -\frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{n-k} \frac{I_0(\beta \sqrt{1-[1-2n/(N-1)]^2})}{I_0(\beta)}$$

9. 解:

(a)

$$\theta(k) = -k \frac{2\pi}{N} \left(\frac{N-1}{2} \right) = -k\pi(1-1/N), H_d(0) = 1, H_d(1) = 0.5e^{-j\pi(1-1/15)}$$

$$H_d(k) = H_d(N-k) = 0, k = 2, 3, \dots, 13$$

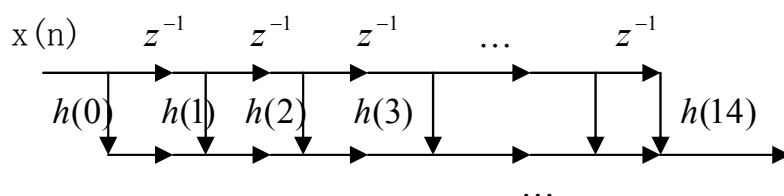
$$H_d(14) = 0.5e^{-j14(15-1)\pi/15} = H_d^*(1)$$

$$h(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} H_d(k) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$$

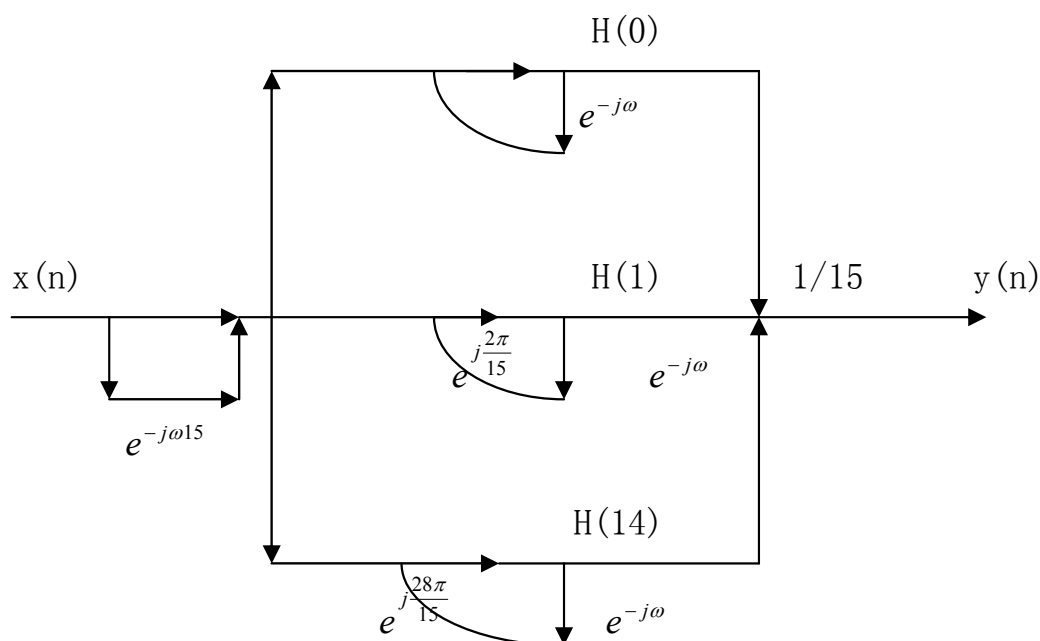
$$= \frac{1}{15} (1 + 0.5e^{-j\frac{14}{15}\pi} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{15}n} + 0.5e^{j\frac{14}{15}\pi} e^{j\frac{28}{15}\pi n})$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - e^{j\omega 15}}{15} \sum_{k=0}^{14} \frac{H(k)}{1 - e^{-j\omega} e^{j22k/15}}$$

(b) 横截型



频率采样型



(c) 横截型用的乘法器多, 频率采样型用的加法器多

10. 解:

(a)

$\because h_2(n)$ 为 $h_1(n)$ 的圆周移位

$$H_2(k) = H_1(k)W_N^{-km} = H_1(k)e^{jk\pi} \therefore |H_1(k)| = |H_2(k)|$$

$$\theta_1(k) = \theta_2(k) - k\pi$$

(b) 如图所示, 又 $\because N=8, a=(N-1)/2=3.5$ 知 $h_1(n)$, $h_2(n)$ 均关于 $n=3.5$ 偶对称,

所以属于线性相位滤波器时延为 3.5

11. 解:

$$|H_d(e^{j\omega})| = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_c \\ 0, & \text{其他 } \omega \end{cases}$$

图略

第一类线性相位 FIR 滤波器,

$$H(K) = |H(K)| e^{j\theta(K)}, \theta(K) = -\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right) \frac{2\pi}{N} k = -k\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)$$

$$|H(K)| = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \leq k \leq \text{int}\left[\frac{N\omega_c}{2\pi}\right] = \frac{N-1}{4} \\ 0, \text{int}\left[\frac{N\omega_c}{2\pi}\right] + 1 \leq k \leq \frac{N-1}{2} \end{cases}, |H(K)| = |H(N-k)|, \frac{N+1}{2} \leq k \leq N-1, \text{偶对称}$$

$$\theta(K) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2\pi}{N} k \left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right), 0 \leq k \leq \frac{N-1}{2} \\ \frac{2\pi}{N} (N-k) \left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right), \frac{N+1}{2} \leq k \leq N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$|H(K)| = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \leq k \leq 8 \\ 0, 9 \leq k \leq 16 \text{ 及 } 17 \leq k \leq 24 \\ 1, 25 \leq k \leq 32 \end{cases}, \theta(K) = \begin{cases} -\frac{32}{33}\pi k, 0 \leq k \leq 16 \\ \frac{32}{33}\pi(33-k), 17 \leq k \leq 32 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设计的过渡带宽 } \Delta\omega = \frac{2\pi}{N} = \frac{2\pi}{33}$$

如果边沿设定 $\varpi(k)$ 为一点, 即令 $\varpi(9) = \varpi(24) = 0.39$

$$|H(K)| = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \leq K \leq 8 \\ 0.39, K = 9 \\ 0, 10 \leq K \leq 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则过渡带宽为 } 2 * \frac{2\pi}{N} = \frac{4\pi}{33}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j16\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sin \frac{33}{2}\omega}{33 \sin \frac{\omega}{2}} + \sum \left[\frac{\sin[33(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{33})]}{33 \sin(\frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{k\pi}{33})} + \frac{\sin[33(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{33})]}{33 \sin(\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{33})} \right] \right\}$$

12. 解:

(a) $N=33$

$$|H(k)| = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq 11, 22 \leq k \leq 32 \\ 0.39, & k = 12, 21 \\ 1, & 13 \leq k \leq 20 \end{cases}, \theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{32}{33}k\pi, & 0 \leq k \leq 16 \\ \frac{32}{33}\pi(33-k), & 17 \leq k \leq 32 \end{cases}$$

(b) N=32

$$|H(k)| = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq 11, 23 \leq k \leq 33 \\ 0.39, & k = 12, 22 \\ 1, & 13 \leq k \leq 21 \end{cases}, \theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{33}{34}k\pi, & 0 \leq k \leq 17 \\ \frac{33}{34}\pi(34-k), & 18 \leq k \leq 33 \end{cases}$$

13. 解:

(a) N=33, 因为 N 为奇数, 所以可能是第 I, III 型滤波器

$$|H(k)| = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq 4, 13 \leq k \leq 20, 29 \leq k \leq 32 \\ 1, & 5 \leq k \leq 12, 21 \leq k \leq 28 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{第 I 型 } \theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{32}{33}k\pi, & 0 \leq k \leq 16 \\ \frac{32}{33}\pi(33-k), & 17 \leq k \leq 32 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{第 III 型 } \theta(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{32}{33}k\pi, & 0 \leq k \leq 16 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{32}{33}\pi(33-k), & 17 \leq k \leq 32 \end{cases}$$

(b) N=34, 可能是第 II, IV 型滤波

$$|H(k)| = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq k \leq 4, 13 \leq k \leq 21, 30 \leq k \leq 33 \\ 1, & 5 \leq k \leq 12, 22 \leq k \leq 29 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{第II型 } \theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{33}{34}k\pi, 0 \leq k \leq 17 \\ \frac{33}{34}\pi(34-k), 18 \leq k \leq 33 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{第IV型 } \theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{33}{34}k\pi, 0 \leq k \leq 17 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{33}{34}\pi(34-k), 18 \leq k \leq 33 \end{cases}$$

14. 解:

(a) N 为偶数, 上面正交网络可设计成第IV型滤波器

$$\theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2} \frac{2k\pi}{N}, k = 0, \dots, [\frac{N-1}{2}] \\ \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{N-1}{2} (\frac{2\pi}{N})(N-k), k = [\frac{N-1}{2}] + 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

(b) N 为奇数, 纯虚数幅度响应样本为:

$$jH_r(k) = \begin{cases} 0, k = 0 \\ -j, k = 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

由于这是一个III型线性相位滤波器, 在 $\omega=\pi$ 处振幅响应应为零, 即 $H_k = 0$ 为了减少波动, 在靠近 $\omega=\pi$ 处(即中点两旁)设过渡点, 不妨选值为 $0.4j$

$$H_k = \begin{cases} 0, k = 0, k = (N-1)/2 \\ -j, 2 \leq k \leq (n-5)/2, (N+3)/2 \leq k \leq N-2 \\ 0.4j, k = (N-3)/2, (N+1)/2, 1, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} - (\frac{N-1}{2})(\frac{2k\pi}{N}), k = 0, \dots, [\frac{N-1}{2}] \\ \frac{\pi}{2} + (\frac{N-1}{2})(\frac{2\pi}{N})(N-k), k = [\frac{N-1}{2}] + 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

15. 解:

(a) (虚数) 幅度样本为:

$$jH_r(k) = \begin{cases} -j\frac{2\pi}{N}k, k = 0, \dots, [\frac{N-1}{2}] \\ -j\frac{2\pi}{N}(N-k), k = [\frac{N-1}{2}] + 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

N 为奇数时没有突变边沿

N 为偶数时没有突变边沿

(b) N 为偶数时

$$H_k = \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{N}k, k = 0, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1 \\ \frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{2}-1), k = N/2 \\ \frac{2\pi}{N}(N-k), k = N/2+1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta(k) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} - (\frac{N-1}{2})(\frac{2k\pi}{N}), k = 0, \dots, [\frac{N-1}{2}] \\ \frac{\pi}{2} + (\frac{N-1}{2})(\frac{2\pi}{N})(N-k), k = [\frac{N-1}{2}] + 1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

第六章 快速傅里叶变换(FFT)

1. 如果一台通用计算机的速度为平均每次复乘需 $100\mu s$, 每次复加需 $20\mu s$, 今用来计算 $N=1024$ 点的 $DFT[x(n)]$,

问用直接运算需要多少时间, 用 FFT 运算需要多少时间。

解:

$$m_{DFT} = a_{DFT} = 4N^2 = 4 \times 1024^2 = 4 \times 10^6$$

$$DFT \text{ 作复乘 } 4 \times 10^6, DFT \text{ 作复乘所需时间 } 4 \times 10^6 \times 10^2 = 4 \times 10^8 \mu s,$$

$$DFT \text{ 作复加所需时间 } 4 \times 10^6 \times 20 \mu s = 8 \times 10^7 \mu s$$

$$m_{FFT} = \frac{N}{2} \log_2 N = 5120, (\because N = 2^{10} = 1024), a_{FFT} = N \log_2 N = 10240$$

$$FFT \text{ 作复乘所需时间 } 5120 \times 10^2 \mu s = 512 \times 10^3 \mu s$$

$$FFT \text{ 作复加所需时间 } 1024 \times 20 \mu s = 2048 \times 10^2 \mu s$$

2. 用图 6.8 所示流程图验证图 6.7 所示的 8 点变址运算。

证明:

由图 6.8 知取 $A=x(0), B=x(4)$

$$N=8$$

$$X(k) = X_1(k) + W_N^k X_2(k), k = 0, 1, \dots, N/2 - 1$$

$$X(N/2+k) = X_1(k) - W_N^k X_2(k), k = 0, 1, \dots, N/2 - 1$$

5. 试证实以下流图是一个 $N=8$ 的 FFT 流图. 其输入是自然顺序的, 而输出是码位倒置顺序的, 试问这个流图是属与时间抽取法还是频率抽取法? 并比较与书中哪一个流图等效。

解: 这个流图属于频率抽取法。

6. 试设计一个频率抽取的 8 点 FFT 流图, 需要输入是按码位倒置顺序而输出是按

自然顺序的。

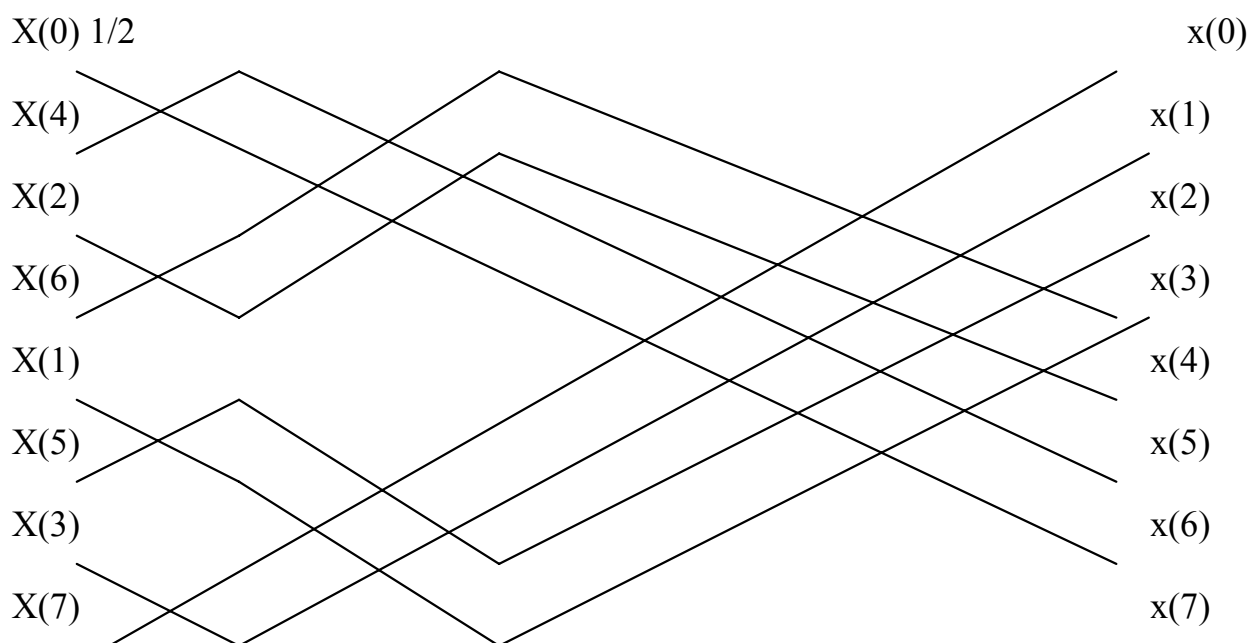
解:设计的流图为第五题的流图左右翻转 180 度。

$$X(2r) = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x_1(k) W_{N/2}^{kr}$$

$$X(2r+1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x_2(k) W_{N/2}^{kr}$$

7.试用图 6.14(a)中的蝶形运算设计一个频率抽取的 8 点 IFFT 流图。

解:



9.试作一个 $N=12$ 点的 FFT 流图,请按 $N=2,2,3$ 分解,并问可能有几种形式?

解:可能有三种

$$N = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

先分成 2 组, 每组有 6 各点, 后每组内再分成两组

时间顺序为 $x(0), x(4), x(8), x(2), x(6), x(10), x(1), x(5), x(9), x(7), x(11)$

频域顺序为 $X(0), X(1), X(2), X(3), X(4), X(5), X(6), X(7), X(8), X(9), X(10), X(11)$

流图如图 6.18

解:

由题可得

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)z^{-n} \text{ 由于 } z = z_k = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}k}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\therefore X(z)|_{z=z_k} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$$

(a) 将 M 点序列分成若干段 N 点序列, 设段数为 k 即 $kN > M \geq (k-1)N$

并令

$$y_0(n) = x(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = x(n+N)$$

\vdots

$$y_{k-1}(n) = \begin{cases} x[n + (k-1)N], & 0 \leq n \leq M - (k-1)N - 1 \\ 0, & M - (k-1)N - 1 < n \leq N - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$X(z)|_{z=z_k} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} y_i(n) \right] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$$

若用 N 点 FFT 计算 $X(z_k)$ 先由 $x(n)$ 形成 $y_i(n)$, 再计算 $\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} y_i(n)$ 的 N 点 FFT 即可

(b) 先将序列添加一点等于零的点, 使得

$$x_0(n) = \begin{cases} x(n), & 0 \leq n \leq M-1 \\ 0, & M \leq n \leq N-1 \end{cases}$$

再计算 $x_0(n)$ 的 N 点 FFT 即 $X(z)|_{z=z_k} = \sum x_0(n)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}, 0 \leq k \leq N-1$ 即可

13. 已知 $X(K), Y(K)$ 是两个 N 点实序列 $x(n), y(n)$ 的 DFT 值, 今需要从 $X(K), Y(K)$ 求 $x(n), y(n)$ 值, 为了提高运算效率试设计用一个 N 点 IFFT 运算一次完成。

解:

构成 $Z(k) = X(k) + jY(k)$, 由于 $X(k), Y(k)$ 都为实序列所以 $z(n)$ 是唯一的, $x(n) = \text{Re}[z(n)]$
 $y(n) = \text{Im}[z(n)]$

对 $Z(k)$ 作 FFT

14. 已知 $X(K), K=0, 1, \dots, 2N-1$, 是 $2N$ 点实序列 $x(n)$ 的 DFT 值, 现在需要由 $X(K)$ 求 $x(n)$ 值, 为了提高运算效率, 试设计一个 N 点 IFFT 运算一次完成。

解:

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{K=0}^{2N-1} X(K) W_{2N}^{-Kn}$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} x(2m), n = \text{偶数} \\ x(2m+1), n = \text{奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$x(2m) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{k=0}^{2N-1} X(K) W_N^{-km} = \frac{1}{2N} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(K) W_N^{-Km} + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(KN) W_N^{-m(K+N)} \right]$$

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

15. 若一个 FIR 滤波器处理机, 用 FFT 算法分段过滤信号, 每段运算 $N=1024$ 点, 运算一遍需要 0.2 秒, 处理机具有两组 1024 个单元的复数存储器可供交替使用, 一组供运算时, 另一组可以用来存贮实时输入的信号序列。

用该处理机并配以采样器及 A/D 变换器作连续信号的实时过滤, 试问

- (a) 采样频率最高是多少?
- (b) 若作两路信号同时过滤时, 采样频率最高是多少?
- (c) 在这两种情况下最高可以处理多高频率的信号?

解: 一次蝶形时间 $T_B \mu s$, 则总的运算 $T_B \cdot \frac{N}{2} \log_2 N$

$$T_{B1} \cdot \frac{512}{2} \log_2 512 = T_{B2} \cdot \frac{1024}{2} \log_2 1024$$

$$\frac{T_{B1}}{T_{B2}} = \frac{\frac{1024}{2} \log_2 1024}{\frac{512}{2} \log_2 512}, T_{B1} = 0.09s, f_s = 512 / 0.09 = 5688.9Hz$$

a) 中最高信号频率 $f_{\max} = 5120 / 2 = 2560Hz$

b) 中最高信号频率 $f_{\max} = 5688.9 / 2 = 2844.4Hz$