$$P(e^{jw}) = \frac{2\pi}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(w - k \frac{2\pi}{N})$$

推导: p[n]是 X[n]三|以 N为底的附城扩展而成 P152 4.4.6.

因此:

$$\times [n] = 1$$
 \xrightarrow{F} $2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(w-2k\pi)$

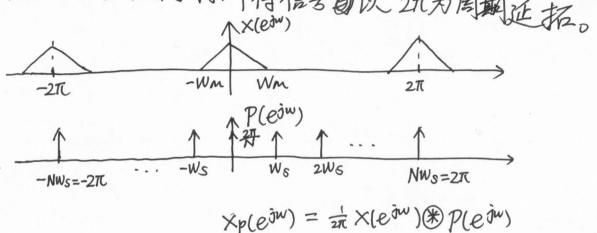
$$P(e^{jw}) = \times (e^{jwN}) = 2\pi \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \ t < \infty}}^{t < \infty} f(wN - 2k\pi)$$

$$=2\pi\sum_{k=\infty}^{\infty}\int\left(N(w-\frac{2k\pi}{N})\right)$$

波
$$Ws = \stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{H}}$$
 ,则有 $P(e^{jw}) = \stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{H}}$

$= + \times (e^{jw}) * \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(w-k\frac{2\pi}{N})$

回忆圆卷积概念:两个217为周期的信号,各取一个周期,正常积后,将超过217周期的部分量加加或减217后与卷款信号叠加,然后再将所得信号通从217为周期近报。

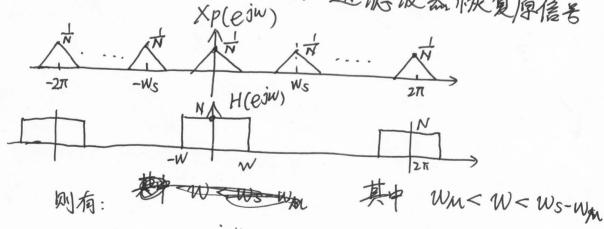


当 2WM < Ws时

$$\frac{\times p(e^{jw})}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times (e^{jw}) \otimes p(e^{jw})$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times (e^{jw}) \otimes p(e^{jw})$$

在 2WM< Ws时,可以由低通滤波器恢复原信号 XP(ejw)



$$X(e^{jw}) = X_p(e^{jw}) H(e^{jw})$$

X[n] = Xp[n] * h[n]

$$h[n] = \frac{N \sin wn}{\pi n}$$

$$\mathbb{N}[n] = \mathbb{N}[n] * \frac{N \sin wn}{\pi n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \times p[k] \frac{N \sin w(n-k)}{\pi (n-k)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \times [k] \frac{N \sin w(n-k)}{\pi (n-k)}$$

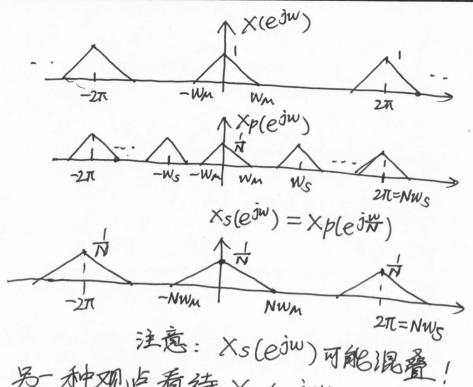
$$= \frac{1}{k} \times [k] \frac{N \sin w(n-k)}{\pi (n-k)} \qquad (5-29)$$

5.3.2、离散时间信号的抽取与内插

①信号的抽取

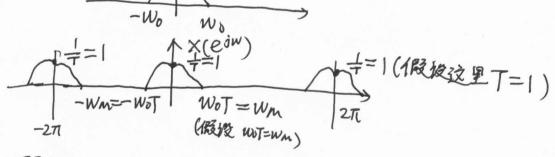
別有: Xs[n] = Xp[nN] $Xs(e^{jw}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} Xs[k]e^{-jwk}$ $= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} Xp[kN]e^{-jwk}$ $= \sum_{n=-kN}^{+\infty} Xp[n]e^{-jwk}$ $= \sum_{n=-kN}^{+\infty} Xp[n]e^{-jwn}$ $= \sum_{n=-kN}^{+\infty} Xp[n]e^{-jwn}$ $= Xp(e^{jw})$

X(eòw), Xp(eòw) 与Xs(eòw)关系可由下图表示。

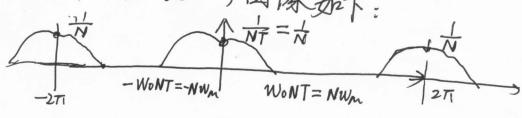


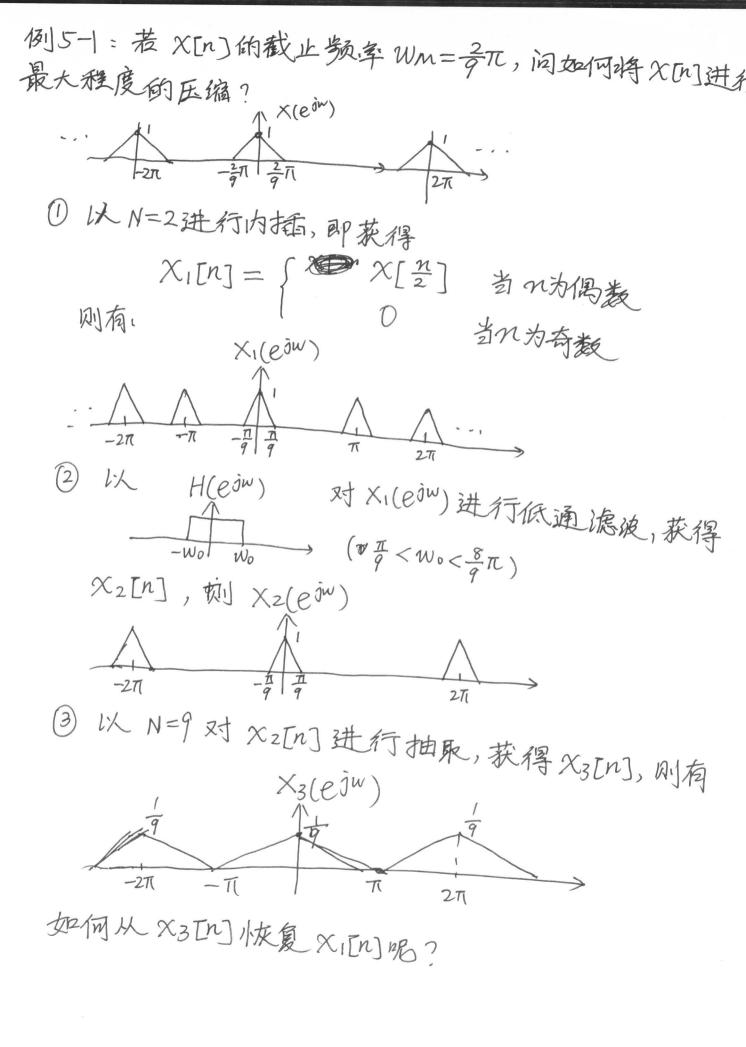
另一种观点看待 Xs(ejw)

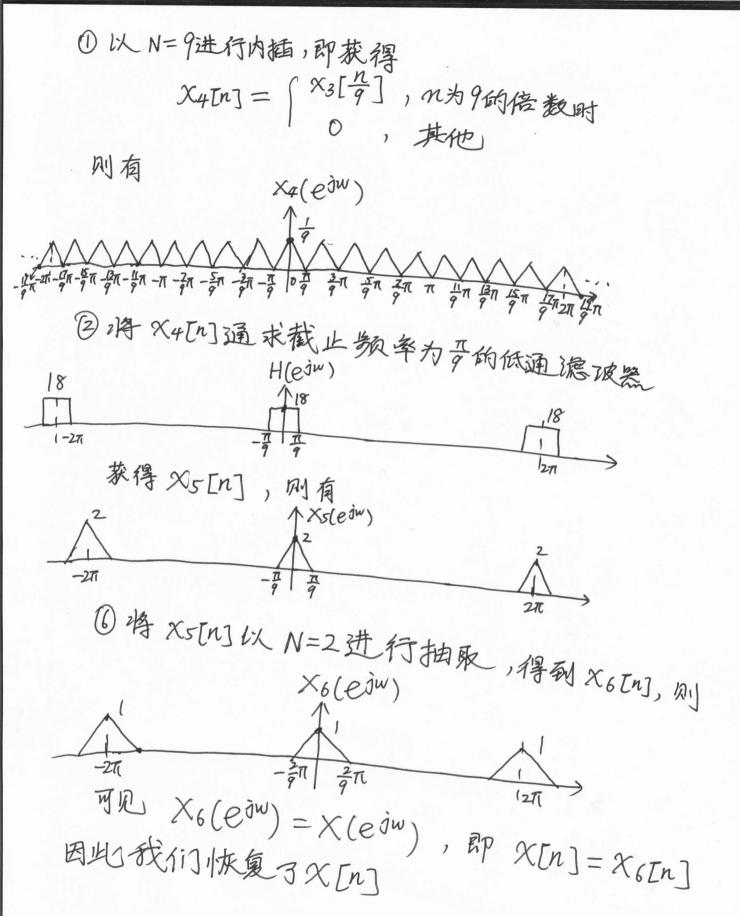
假设 X[n]是某连续信号X(t)以T为周期进行采 样获得的样值序列,即X[n] = X(nT),根据第一节, $\chi(t) = \chi(jw) = \chi(jw) = \chi(e^{jw}) \neq \chi(e^{$



Xs[n]=X[nN]可以看成是信号X(t)以 NT为周期进行采样获得的样值序列, Xs[n]=X[nw 贝







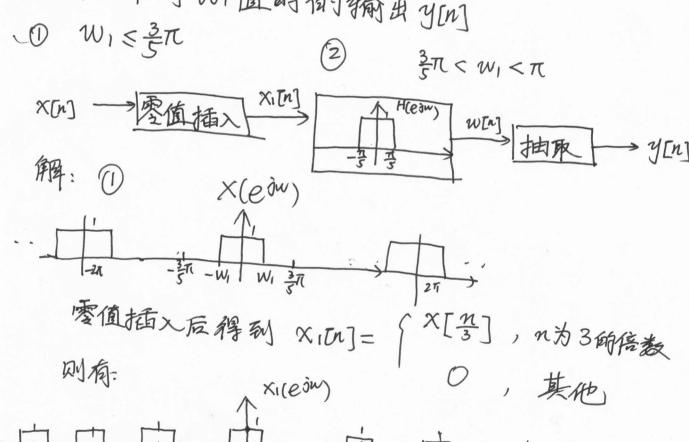
内插与抽取题目:

5-13、考虑图5-51所示系施,输入为X[n],输出为Y[n],零值 插入系统在每一序列X[n]值之间插入两个零值,抽取系

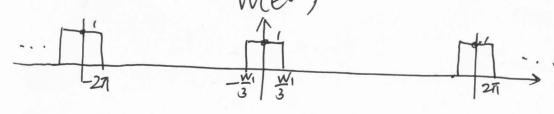
y[n] = w[5n]

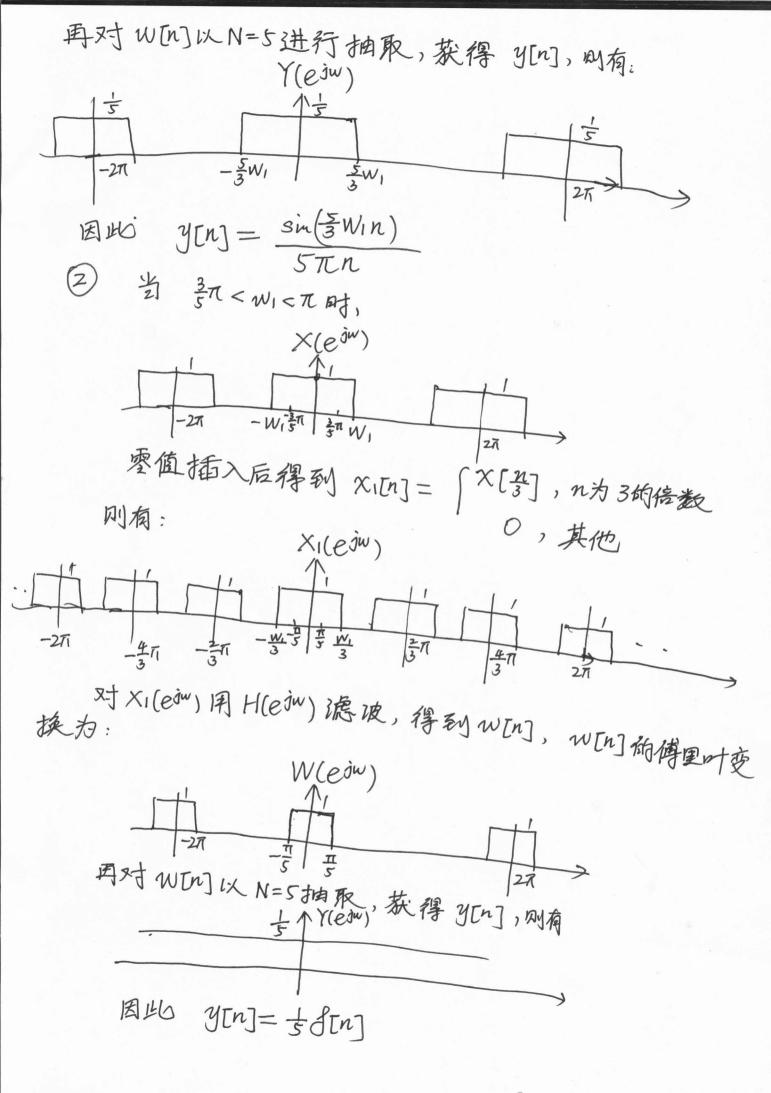
其中W[n]是抽取系统的输入序列。若断输入 $X[n] = \frac{Sin(w,n)}{T.n.}$

试确定下列WI值时的输出Y[m]



W[n] 是Xi[n]经过 H(eòw)低通滤波后的序列,则有:





实际情况是:
$$w[n] = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{5}n}{\pi n}$$
$$y[n] = w[5n] = \frac{\sin(\pi n)}{5\pi n} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{5}} n = 0$$
不循。
$$n \neq 0$$