

1 信号分析与处理 - 作业3

1. $f_3(t) = f_1(t) f_2(t) = \text{Sa}(1000\pi t) \text{Sa}(2000\pi t)$, 又知 $f_3(t) = f(t) \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$, $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$
 对 $f_3(t)$ 进行傅里叶变换, 可知时域相乘变换为频域卷积, $f(t) \xrightarrow{F} F(\omega)$, $p(t) \xrightarrow{F} \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$
 $F_3(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_0)$

由于需要从 $f_3(t)$ 无失真恢复 $f(t)$, 需要 $\omega_0 \geq 2\omega_m$, ω_m 为 $F(\omega)$ 的带限范围, 题目求最大采样间隔 T_{max} , 则求 $\omega_0 = 2\omega_m$

又知 $f(t) = f_1(t) f_2(t)$, 则 $F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega)$

已知 $x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{T} & |t| \leq \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$ 其傅里叶变换为 $\text{Sa}(\frac{T}{2}\omega)$; 且对称性可知:

$$f_1(t) = \text{Sa}(1000\pi t) \xrightarrow{F} F_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1000} & |\omega| \leq 1000\pi \\ 0 & |\omega| > 1000\pi \end{cases} = \frac{1}{1000} (\mathcal{U}(\omega + 1000\pi) - \mathcal{U}(\omega - 1000\pi))$$

$$f_2(t) = \text{Sa}(2000\pi t) \xrightarrow{F} F_2(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2000} & |\omega| \leq 2000\pi \\ 0 & |\omega| > 2000\pi \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2000} (\mathcal{U}(\omega + 2000\pi) - \mathcal{U}(\omega - 2000\pi))$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{dF_1(\omega)}{d\omega} * \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F_2(\lambda) d\lambda \quad \text{令 } \omega_1 = 1000\pi, \omega_2 = 2000\pi$$

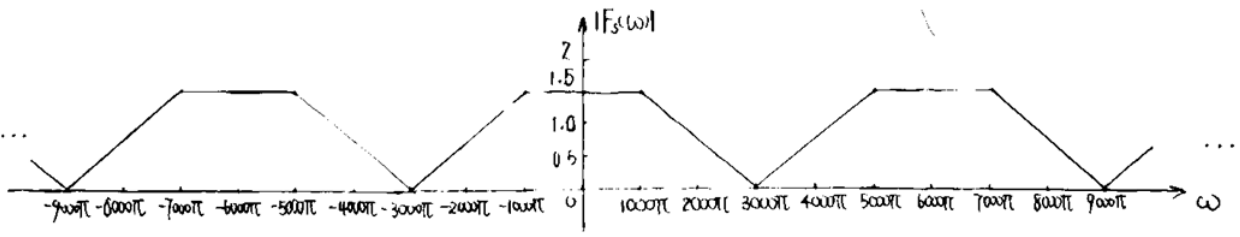
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1000} (\delta(\tau + \omega_1) - \delta(\tau - \omega_1)) \frac{1}{2000} (r(\omega + \omega_2 - \tau) - r(\omega - \omega_2 - \tau)) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \times 10^6} (r(\omega + \omega_2 + \omega_1) - r(\omega - \omega_2 + \omega_1) - r(\omega + \omega_2 - \omega_1) + r(\omega - \omega_2 - \omega_1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \times 10^6} (r(\omega + 3000\pi) - r(\omega - 1000\pi) - r(\omega + 1000\pi) + r(\omega - 3000\pi))$$

即 $F_3(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_0)$, 可知 $\omega_m = 3000\pi$, 故 $\omega_0 = 2\omega_m = 6000\pi$, 则 $T_{max} = \frac{1}{3000} \text{s}$

1.2) 由于 $F_3(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - n\omega_0)$, 可画图, 幅值可算 $\frac{1}{4\pi \times 10^6} \times 2000\pi \times 3000 = \frac{3}{2}$



2.1) $x(n) = A \cos(\frac{3\pi}{7}n - \frac{\pi}{8})$, 每隔 $\frac{3\pi}{7}$ 采样, $\frac{2\pi}{\frac{3\pi}{7}} = \frac{14K}{3}$, 其为有理数 (K为整数), 故其为周期序列

K=3时, 最小周期为14

$$z(n) x(n) = e^{j(\frac{n}{8} - \pi)} = \cos(\frac{1}{8}n - \pi) + j \sin(\frac{1}{8}n - \pi)$$

要想 $x(n)$ 为周期序列, 则其实部、虚部均为周期序列.

二者均为 $\frac{2k\pi}{\frac{1}{8}} = 16k\pi$, (k 为整数) 为无理数, 故为非周期序列.

3. $x_p(n)$ 周期 $N=4$, $\Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N} = \frac{1}{2}\pi$

$$X_p(k\Omega_0) = \text{DFS}(x_p(n)) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) \cdot e^{-jk\Omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 x_p(n) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (2 \cdot e^0 + e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} + 0 + e^{-jk\frac{3\pi}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}k) + \frac{1}{2}$$

亦为周期序列, 周期为 4

4. $X_{p1}(k)$ 表示当周期为 N 时的 DFS 系数, $X_{p2}(k)$ 表示周期为 $2N$ 时的 DFS 系数, 令 $\Omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{N}$, $\Omega_2 = \frac{\pi}{N}$

$$X_{p1}(k) = X_{p1}(k\Omega_1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-jk\Omega_1 n} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{N}n}$$

$$X_{p2}(k) = X_{p2}(k\Omega_2) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} x_p(n) e^{-jk\Omega_2 n} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} x_p(n) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{N}n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\frac{k}{2}\frac{2\pi}{N}n} + \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=N}^{2N-1} x_p(n) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{N}n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} X_{p1}(\frac{k}{2}\Omega_1) + \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=N}^{2N-1} x_p(n) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{N}n} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=N}^{2N-1} x_p(n) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{N}n} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_p(m+N) e^{-j\frac{k}{2}\frac{2\pi}{N}(m+N)} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_p(m) \cdot e^{-j\frac{k}{2}\frac{2\pi}{N}m} \cdot e^{-jk\pi}$$

$$\text{故 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 式} = \frac{1}{2} X_{p1}(\frac{k}{2}\Omega_1) + \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_p(m) \cdot e^{-j\frac{k}{2}\frac{2\pi}{N}m} \cdot e^{-jk\pi} = \frac{1}{2} X_{p1}(\frac{k}{2}\Omega_1) + \frac{1}{2} X_{p1}(\frac{k}{2}\Omega_1) \cdot e^{-jk\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} X_{p1}(\frac{k}{2}) (1 + e^{-jk\pi})$$

$$\text{或} = \begin{cases} X_{p1}(\frac{k}{2}) & k \text{ 为偶数} \\ 0 & k \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$