

FIR 幅频特性相频特性

1、 $h(n)$ 偶对称, N 为奇数

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

$$\theta(\omega) = -\frac{N-1}{2}\omega$$

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{(N-1)/2} a(n) \cos(\omega n)$$

$$a(0) = h\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right)$$

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

例: $h(0)=2, h(1)=h(2)=h(3)=1, h(4)=2; N=5$

方法一: 按线性相位求解

幅频特性:

$$a(0) = h\left(\frac{5-1}{2}\right) = h(2) = 1$$

$$a(1) = 2h\left(\frac{5-1}{2} - 1\right) = 2h(1) = 2$$

$$a(2) = 2h\left(\frac{5-1}{2} - 2\right) = 2h(0) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H(\omega) &= \sum_{n=0}^{(N-1)/2} a(n) \cos(\omega n) = a(0) + a(1) \cos \omega + a(2) \cos 2\omega \\ &= 1 + 2 \cos \omega + 4 \cos 2\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{相频特性: } \theta(\omega) = -\frac{N-1}{2}\omega = -\frac{5-1}{2}\omega = -2\omega$$

方法二: 按 DTFT 求解

$$\begin{aligned} H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j\omega n} = 2 + e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega} + e^{-j3\omega} + 2e^{-j4\omega} \\ &= e^{-j2\omega} (2e^{j2\omega} + e^{j\omega} + 1 + e^{-j\omega} + 2e^{-j2\omega}) \\ &= e^{-j2\omega} [1 + (e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}) + (2e^{j2\omega} + 2e^{-j2\omega})] \\ &= e^{-j2\omega} (1 + 2 \cos \omega + 4 \cos 2\omega) = H(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(\omega) = 1 + 2 \cos \omega + 4 \cos 2\omega; \theta(\omega) = -2\omega$$

2、 $h(n)$ 偶对称, N 为偶数

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

$$\theta(\omega) = -\frac{N-1}{2}\omega$$

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{N/2} b(n) \cos\left(\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\omega\right)$$

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

例: $h(0)=2, h(1)=h(2)=1, h(3)=2; N=4$

方法一: 按线性相位求解

幅频特性:

$$b(1) = 2h\left(\frac{4}{2} - 1\right) = 2h(1) = 2$$

$$b(2) = 2h\left(\frac{4}{2} - 2\right) = 2h(0) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H(\omega) &= \sum_{n=1}^{N/2} b(n) \cos\left(\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\omega\right) = b(1) \cos\frac{1}{2}\omega + b(2) \cos\frac{3}{2}\omega \\ &= 2 \cos\frac{1}{2}\omega + 4 \cos\frac{3}{2}\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{相频特性: } \theta(\omega) = -\frac{N-1}{2}\omega = -\frac{4-1}{2}\omega = -\frac{3}{2}\omega$$

方法二: 按 DTFT 求解

$$\begin{aligned} H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j\omega n} = 2 + e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega} + 2e^{-j3\omega} \\ &= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} (2e^{j\frac{3}{2}\omega} + e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega} + e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega} + 2e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega}) \\ &= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} \left[\left(e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega} + e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega} \right) + \left(2e^{j\frac{3}{2}\omega} + 2e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} \right) \right] \\ &= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} \left(2 \cos\frac{\omega}{2} + 4 \cos\frac{3\omega}{2} \right) = H(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(\omega) = 2 \cos\frac{\omega}{2} + 4 \cos\frac{3\omega}{2}; \quad \theta(\omega) = -\frac{3}{2}\omega$$

3、h(n) 奇对称, N 为奇数

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

$$\theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega$$

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{(N-1)/2} c(n) \sin(\omega n)$$

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

例: $h(0)=2, h(1)=1, h(2)=0, h(3)=-1, h(4)=-2; N=5$

方法一: 按线性相位求解

幅频特性:

$$c(1) = 2h\left(\frac{5-1}{2} - 1\right) = 2h(1) = 2$$

$$c(2) = 2h\left(\frac{5-1}{2} - 2\right) = 2h(0) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H(\omega) &= \sum_{n=1}^{(N-1)/2} c(n) \sin(\omega n) = c(1) \sin \omega + c(2) \sin 2\omega \\ &= 2 \sin \omega + 4 \sin 2\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{相频特性: } \theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5-1}{2}\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\omega$$

方法二: 按 DTFT 求解

$$\begin{aligned} H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j\omega n} = 2 + e^{-j\omega} + 0 - e^{-j3\omega} - 2e^{-j4\omega} \\ &= e^{-j2\omega} (2e^{j2\omega} + e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega} - 2e^{-j2\omega}) \\ &= e^{-j2\omega} \left[(e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}) + (2e^{j2\omega} - 2e^{-j2\omega}) \right] \\ &= e^{-j2\omega} (2j \sin \omega + 4j \sin 2\omega) = e^{-j2\omega} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin \omega + 4 \sin 2\omega) \\ &= H(\omega) e^{j\theta(\omega)} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(\omega) = 2 \sin \omega + 4 \sin 2\omega; \quad \theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\omega$$

4、h(n)奇对称, N为偶数

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

$$\theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega$$

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{N/2} d(n) \sin\left(\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\omega\right)$$

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

例: $h(0)=2, h(1)=1, h(2)=-1, h(3)=-2; N=4$

方法一: 按线性相位求解

幅频特性:

$$d(1) = 2h\left(\frac{4}{2} - 1\right) = 2h(1) = 2$$

$$d(2) = 2h\left(\frac{4}{2} - 2\right) = 2h(0) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H(\omega) &= \sum_{n=1}^{N/2} d(n) \sin\left(\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\omega\right) = d(1) \sin\frac{1}{2}\omega + d(2) \sin\frac{3}{2}\omega \\ &= 2 \sin\frac{\omega}{2} + 4 \sin\frac{3\omega}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{相频特性: } \theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4-1}{2}\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\omega$$

方法二: 按 DTFT 求解

$$\begin{aligned} H(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-jn\omega} = 2 + e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j2\omega} - 2e^{-j3\omega} \\ &= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} (2e^{j\frac{3}{2}\omega} + e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega} - 2e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega}) \\ &= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} \left[\left(e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega} \right) + \left(2e^{j\frac{3}{2}\omega} - 2e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} \right) \right] \\ &= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} \left(2j \sin\frac{\omega}{2} + 4j \sin\frac{3\omega}{2} \right) = e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2 \sin\frac{\omega}{2} + 4 \sin\frac{3\omega}{2} \right) \\ &= H(\omega) e^{j\theta(\omega)} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(\omega) = 2 \sin\frac{\omega}{2} + 4 \sin\frac{3\omega}{2}; \quad \theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\omega$$