

傅里叶变换

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参考资料



邓贤照,快速傅立叶变换浅谈,水利电力出版社,1964徐长发,实用小波方法,华中科技大学出版社,2004姚天任,数字信号处理,华中科技大学出版社,1999



内容提要



- >傅立叶级数
- >傅立叶级数的计算
- >傅立叶级数的直观理解
- ▶傅立叶变换
- ≻离散傅立叶变换
- > 离散傅立叶变换的计算
- ▶快速离散傅立叶变换



傅里叶 (Fourier)



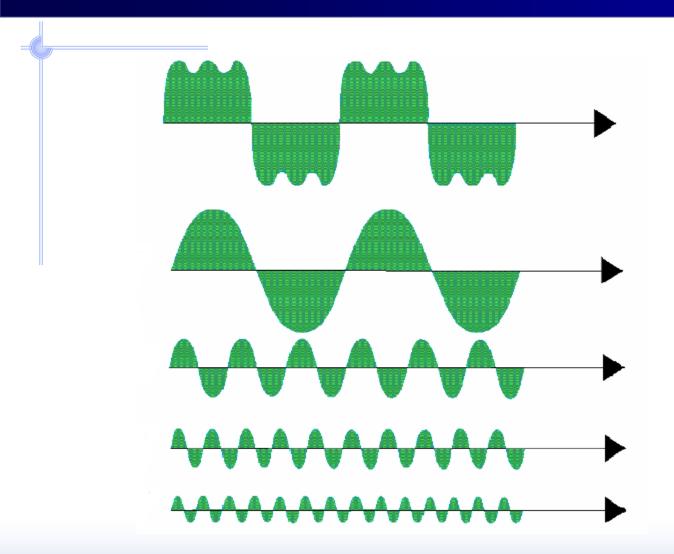
傅里叶(Fourier),法国数学家 1807年提出:

任何周期函数都可以表示为谐波关系的正弦(余弦)加权和的形式。



周期信号的分解



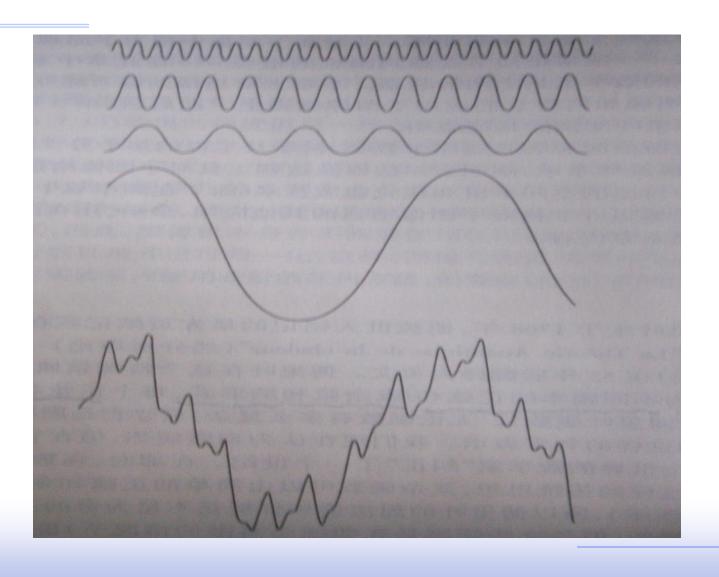




周期信号的分解



周期信号的叠加





傅立叶级数



周期信号的频域分析方法

考察信号

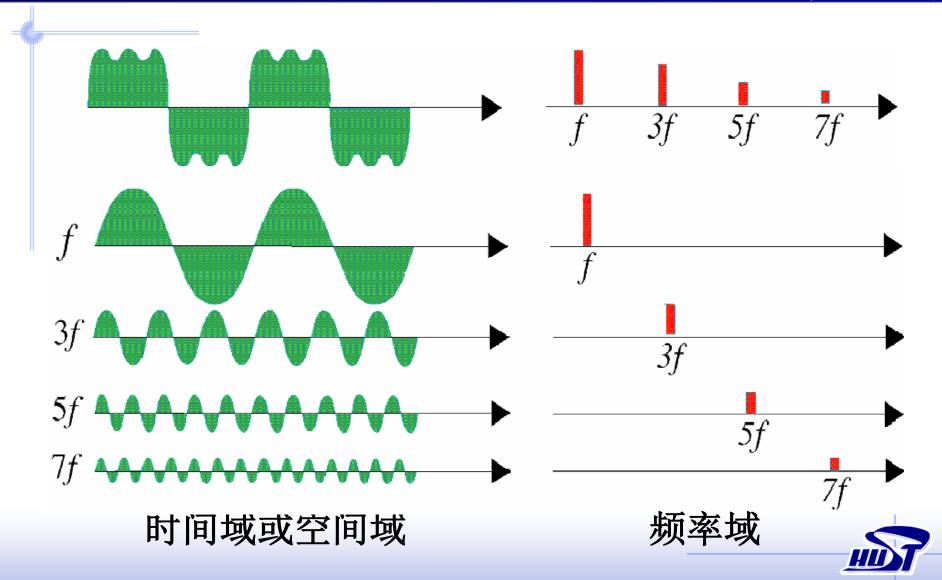
$$f(t) = \sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{7} \sin 7\omega_1 t$$

式中: $\omega_1 = 2\pi f_1$ 。 ω_1 基波频率,简称基频, ω_1 的倍数称为谐波。

对于周期信号而言,其频谱由离散的频率成分,即基波与谐波构成。









设 f(t) 是以2π为周期的函数

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin(nt + \theta_n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \theta_n \cos nt + A_n \cos \theta_n \sin nt$$

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt$$

振幅
$$A_n \sin(nt + \theta_n)$$
 初相位

第n次谐波

Q: 已知 a_n , b_n , 如何求 A_n θ_n ?





 \sharp : $a_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3, \dots$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cos nx dx = 0, \quad m, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ \pi, & m = n, \end{cases} \quad m, n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ \pi, & m = n, \end{cases} \quad m, n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$\pi, \quad m = n, \quad m, n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$



三角公式及三角函数积分回顾

 $\cos(mx + nx) = \cos mx \cos nx - \sin mx \sin nx$ $\cos(mx - nx) = \cos mx \cos nx + \sin mx \sin nx$ $\cos mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(mx + nx) + \cos(mx - nx)]$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x] dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(m+n)x}{m+n} + \frac{\sin(m-n)x}{m-n} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \quad (m \neq n)$



 $= a_0 + a_1 \cos t + b_1 \sin t + a_2 \cos 2t + b_2 \sin 2t + a_3 \cos 3t + b_3 \sin 3t + \dots$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_0 d\mathbf{t} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{t}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t)dt$$
 $T = 2\pi$

Q: a0 有何物理含义?





 $= a_0 + a_1 \cos t + b_1 \sin t + a_2 \cos 2t + b_2 \sin 2t + a_3 \cos 3t + b_3 \sin 3t + \dots$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_1 \cos(t) \cos(t) dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos(t) dt$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos(t) dt$$
$$b_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin(t) dt$$

Q: a₁,b₁有何物理含义?





$$\begin{cases} f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\Delta\omega t + b_n \sin n\Delta\omega t), \\ a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \cos n\Delta\omega t dt, & n = 0, 1, \dots, \\ b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \sin n\Delta\omega t dt, & n = 1, 2, \dots, \\ \Delta\omega = 2\pi/T. \end{cases}$$

T 为周期, T=2π为一个特例

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta \omega}$$
 $\Delta \omega = 2\pi f$

Fourier级 数的三角 形式





$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n e^{in\Delta\omega t}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-in\Delta wt} dt$$

Fourier级数的复指数形式





用复数来表是一个数对

$$(a_n, b_n) = a_n + ib_n$$

欧拉公式

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$
$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$
 $\sin \theta = \frac{i}{2} (e^{-i\theta} - e^{i\theta})$





$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\Delta\omega t + b_n \sin n\Delta\omega t)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{a_n}{2} (e^{in\Delta\omega t} + e^{-in\Delta\omega t}) + \frac{ib_n}{2} (e^{-in\Delta\omega t} - e^{in\Delta\omega t}))$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{a_n}{2} - \frac{ib_n}{2}) e^{in\Delta\omega t} + (\frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{ib_n}{2}) e^{-in\Delta\omega t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{a_n}{2} - \frac{ib_n}{2}) e^{in\Delta\omega t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{ib_n}{2}) e^{-in\Delta\omega t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{a_n}{2} - \frac{ib_n}{2}) e^{in\Delta\omega t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{a_{-n}}{2} + \frac{ib_{-n}}{2}) e^{in\Delta\omega t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - \frac{ib_n}{2}) e^{in\Delta\omega t} - c_0$$





$$c_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - ib_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) [\cos n\Delta wt - i\sin n\Delta wt) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-in\Delta wt} dt$$





- ≻时域中的f(t)仅是信号的宏观表现
- > 傅立叶级数却表现了频域中的细节
- 》傅立叶级数是一个无穷项的级数,取有限项可近似地表现原来的f(t),项数越多,逼近程度越好。
- ▶时域中的叠加、平移、放缩、卷积、相关、 微分、积分等运算可转化到频率进行。





函数的内积

$$< f(t), e^{-i n \Delta w t} >$$

 $< \alpha, \beta >$

向量的内积

$$<\alpha, \beta>$$

函数相关

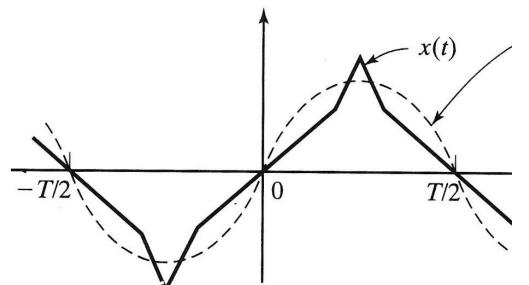
投影 基向量

$$\left\{1,e^{-i\Delta\omega t},e^{-i2\Delta\omega t},e^{-i3\Delta\omega t},\ldots\right\}$$





用正弦函数来近似周期函数 (Approximating Periodic Functions)



正弦函数

$$e(t) = x(t) - B_1 \sin \omega_0 t$$





$$e(t) = x(t) - B_1 \sin \omega_0 t$$

最小化均方误差 (mean-square error)。

$$J[e(t)] = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} e^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} [x(t) - B_1 \sin \omega_0 t]^2 dt$$

$$\frac{\partial J\left[e\left(t\right)\right]}{\partial B_{1}} = 0 = \frac{1}{T_{0}} \int_{0}^{T_{0}} 2\left[x\left(t\right) - B_{1} \sin \omega_{0} t\right] \left(-\sin \omega_{0} t\right) dt$$

$$B_1 = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \sin \omega_0 t \, dt$$





$$B_1 = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \sin \omega_0 t dt$$

$$B_0 = \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{T}} \sin \omega_0 t \right] dt$$

$$f = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{T}}\sin\omega_0 t\right] \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{T}}\sin\omega_0 t\right] dt$$

$$f = \left[\sin \omega_0 t\right] \left[\frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) \sin \omega_0 t dt\right]$$





讨论:

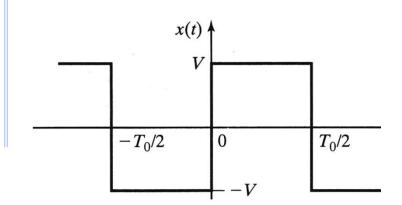
连续周期函数可以展开为傅立叶级数,一般的周期函数可以展开为傅立叶级数吗?

周期函数在什么条件下可以展开呢?

狄利克莱条件



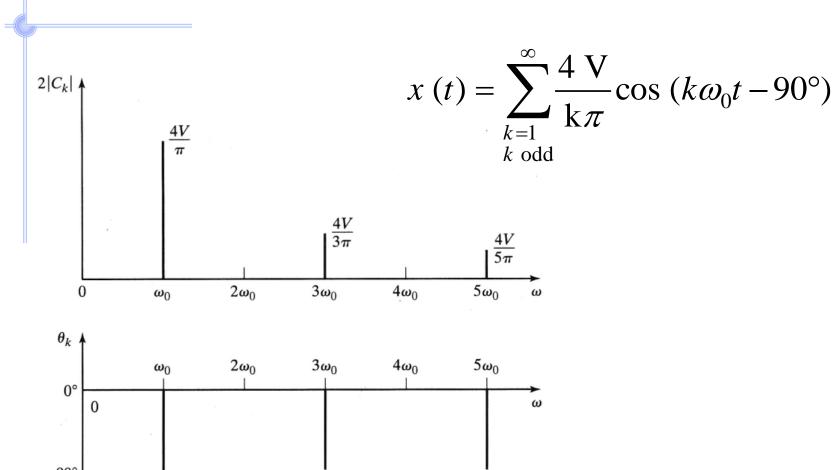
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$$x(t) = \sum_{\substack{k=1\\k \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} \frac{4V}{k\pi} \sin k\omega_0 t$$

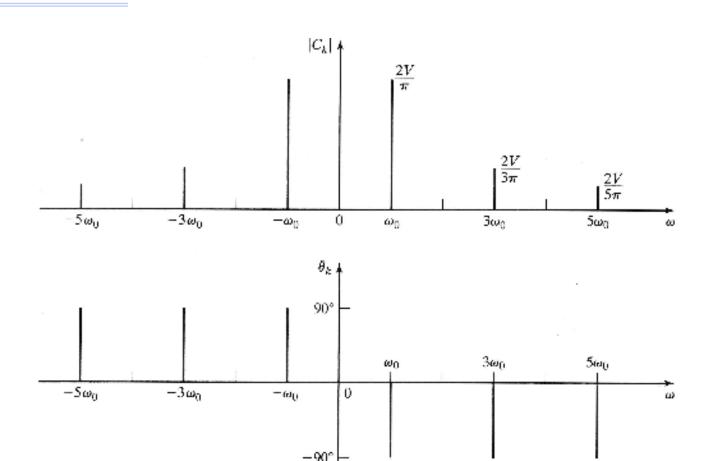














傅立叶变换



将非周期函数看成是周期为T(T->∞)时的转换结果

$$f(t) = \lim_{T \to +\infty} f_T(t)$$

$$= \lim_{T \to +\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T(\tau) e^{-in\Delta w \tau} d\tau \right] e^{in\Delta w t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{\Delta w \to 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\left(\int_{-\frac{\pi}{\Delta w}}^{\frac{\pi}{\Delta w}} f_T(\tau) e^{-in\Delta w \tau} d\tau \right) e^{in\Delta w t} \right] \Delta w$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(\tau)e^{-iw\tau}d\tau\right]e^{iwt}dw$$



傅立叶变换



$$F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-iwt}dt$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w)e^{iwt} dw$$

 $\mathbf{m} = 2\pi u$

W是角频率,u是频率

$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-j2\pi ux} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u)e^{j2\pi ux} du$$



傅立叶变换



$$F(u,v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)}dxdy$$

$$f(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u,v)e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)}dudv$$





$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-j2\pi ux} dx$$

U是基频的整数倍,角频率为2*pi*f*u

由 $2\pi ux = 2\pi * 1 * ux$ 知,基频为1,故周期为1。

将x的取值区间视为1,等间距的采样M个点。

$$F(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} f(x_i) e^{-j2\pi u x_i} \frac{1}{M}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} f(k) e^{-j2\pi u k/M}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x) e^{-j2\pi ux/M}$$





$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u)e^{j2\pi ux} du$$

在x的取值区间为1时,基频为1

$$f(x) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} F(u)e^{i2\pi ux/M}$$





$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-j2\pi ux} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u)e^{j2\pi ux} du$$

将x的取值区间视为[0, M], 即周期为T=M ,采样间距为1。

则,基频为 1/M,角频率为 $2\pi \frac{1}{M}ux$

$$2\pi \frac{1}{M} ux$$

$$F(u) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x)e^{-j2\pi ux/M}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} F(u) e^{j2\pi u x/M}$$

离散化形式的另 外一种形式







$$F(u) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x)e^{-j2\pi ux/M}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} F(u) e^{j2\pi ux/M}$$

设抽样点之间的步长为Δx,共有M个抽样点, 频率步长为Δu。则两者间的关系如下:

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{M\Delta x}$$



二维离散傅立叶变换



$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u,v) e^{j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$

空间域和频率域抽样点之间的关系

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{M\Delta x} \qquad \Delta v = \frac{1}{N\Delta y}$$



二维离散傅立叶变换



$$f(x,y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u,v) e^{j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$

$$f(x, y) = F(0,0)e^{j2\pi(0x/M+0y/N)}$$

+
$$F(1,0)e^{j2\pi(1x/M+0y/N)}$$

+
$$F(5,3)e^{j2\pi(5x/M+3y/N)}$$



离散傅立叶变换的实现



$$F(u) = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x)e^{-j2\pi ux/N}$$

$$F(u) = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x)W^{ux}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F(0) \\ F(1) \\ \dots \\ F(N-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} W^{0*0} & W^{1*0} & \dots & W^{(N-1)*0} \\ W^{0*1} & W^{1*1} & \dots & W^{(N-1)*1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ W^{0*(N-1)} & W^{1*(N-1)} & \dots & W^{(N-1)*(N-1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f(0) \\ f(1) \\ \dots \\ f(N-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

则



离散傅立叶变换的实现



$$W = e^{-j2\pi/N}$$

旋转因子 W 具有的性质:

- ≻以N为周期
- ≻对称性

$$W^{\frac{N}{2}} = W^{-j\frac{2\pi N}{N}} = -1$$

$$W^{ux+\frac{N}{2}} = W^{ux} \times W^{\frac{N}{2}} = -W^{ux}$$



离散傅立叶变换的实现



当N=4时,W阵为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} W^0 & W^0 & W^0 & W^0 \\ W^0 & W^1 & W^2 & W^3 \\ W^0 & W^2 & W^4 & W^6 \\ W^0 & W^3 & W^6 & W^9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} W^0 & W^0 & W^0 & W^0 \\ W^0 & W^1 & -W^0 & -W^1 \\ W^0 & -W^0 & W^0 & -W^0 \\ W^0 & -W^1 & -W^0 & W^1 \end{pmatrix}$$





1965年,Cooley和Tukey提出了

快速傅立叶变换算法

Fast Fourier Transform

充分利用旋转因子的周期性和对称性来实现FFT。

