第5章: Fourier变换

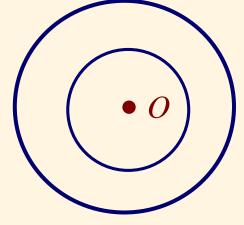
- 5.1 周期函数的Fourier 级数 与Laurent展开关系,收敛性,Gibbs 现象
- 5.2 非周期函数的Fourier积分 共轭对称性,典型函数,若干基本性质
- 5.3 分数导数与分数积分 分数导数定义,卷积形式,FT性质
- 5.4 时频分析 短时FT,不确定关系,小波变换
- 5.5 分数Fourier变换 FT积分算子基本性质,分数FT,短时分数FT

5.1 周期函数的Fourier 级数展开

- Taylor、Laurent幂级数展开: ①函数的奇性分析, 局部性质分析; ②函数逼近; ······
- 函数按正交系展开: ①信号谱分析(全局分析); ②线性微分方程的解等; ③函数逼近;
- Fourier级数与Laurent展开的关系

考虑环域 $R_1 < |z| < R_2$ 上的Laurent 级数展开

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k z^k; \quad c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z^{k+1}} dz$$



在半径为R的圆上取值, $z = Re^{i\varphi}$ 并且取积分围道 C为该圆(在环域内)代入Laurent展开得到

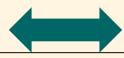
$$f(R,\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{ik\varphi}; a_k = \int_0^{2\pi} f(R,\varphi) e^{-ik\varphi} d\varphi$$

-周期为2π的Fourier级数

 $\Phi(\varphi) \equiv f(R,\varphi)$,则周期2π的函数展开为Fourier 级数

$$\Phi(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{ik\varphi}; a_k = \int_0^{2\pi} \Phi(\varphi) e^{-ik\varphi} d\varphi$$

Laurent级数展开 Fourier级数展开



——Laurent级数要求函数解析—要求太高,实际的函数由测量数据而来,不可能光滑,更不可能解析。

■周期函数的Fourier 级数

设函数 f(x) 定义于区间[-l,l]上,且以L=2l 为周期,延 拓到整个实轴上: f(x)=f(x+2l)。如果 f(x) 在一个周期内 平方可积

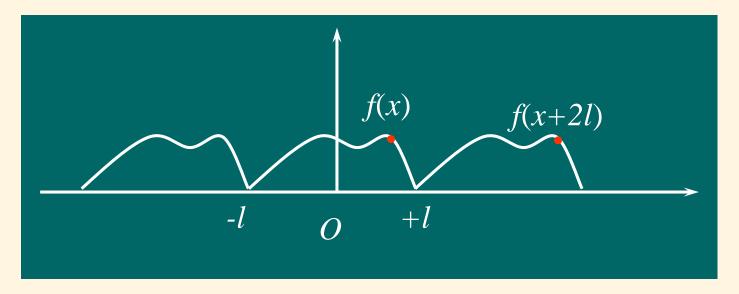
 $\int_{-l}^{l} |f(x)|^2 \, \mathrm{d}x < \infty$

则在均方收敛的意义下,f(x) 可展成Fourier 级数

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{2n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

其中 Fourier 展开系数 为

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \exp\left(-i\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi$$



证明: 展开式的均方误差为

$$\Delta_N \equiv \int_{-l}^{l} \left| f(x) - \sum_{n=-N}^{N} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}\right) \right|^2 dx$$

利用

$$\left| f(x) - \sum_{n=-N}^{N} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) \right|^2$$

$$= |f(x)|^2 - \sum_{m=-N}^{N} c_m^* f(x) \exp\left(-i\frac{m\pi x}{l}\right)$$

$$- \sum_{n=-N}^{N} c_n f^*(x) \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) + \sum_{n,m=-N}^{N} c_n c_m^* \exp\left[i\frac{(n-m)\pi x}{l}\right]$$



$$\Delta_N = (f, f) - \sum_{m=-N}^{N} f_m c_m^* - \sum_{n=-N}^{N} f_n^* c_n + 2l \sum_{n=-N}^{N} c_n c_n^*$$

其中

$$(f,f) = \int_{-l}^{l} |f(x)|^2 dx$$

$$f_{m} = \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \exp\left(-i\frac{m\pi x}{l}\right) dx; \quad \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} \exp\left[i\frac{(n-m)\pi x}{l}\right] = \delta_{nm}$$

极小条件

$$\frac{\partial \Delta_N}{\partial c_k} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial \Delta_N}{\partial c_k^*} = 0 \quad (k = -N, \dots, N)$$



$$f_k^* = 2lc_k^*; \ f_k = 2lc_k$$



$$c_k = \frac{1}{2l} f_k = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \exp\left(-i\frac{k\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi$$

■ Bessel不等式

$$\Delta_{N} = (f, f) - 2l \sum_{m=-N}^{N} c_{m} c_{m}^{*} \ge 0$$



$$(f,f) \ge 2l \sum_{m=-N}^{N} |c_m|^2$$



$$(f,f) = 2l \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{m=-N}^{N} |c_m|^2$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$= c_0 + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$= c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{-n} \exp\left(-i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$= c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[c_{-n}^* \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)\right]^* + c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$= c_0 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re}\left[c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)\right]$$

■ 共轭对称性: f(x)实函数

$$c_{-n}^* = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \exp(-i\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi) d\xi = c_n$$

■ 优点和缺点

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \exp\left(i\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right); c_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \exp\left(-i\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi$$



$$f(x) \approx \frac{1}{2l} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{i\frac{k\pi}{l}x}; \quad a_k = \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) e^{-i\frac{k\pi}{l}\xi} d\xi.$$

优点:

- 简洁的展开式,在计算机快速Fourier 变换(FFT) 中应用;
- 便于推广到非周期函数的Fourier积分(更有意义,见后面讨论)。

缺点:对有奇偶性的周期函数,比较麻烦。

■ 三角函数形式

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \exp\left[-i\frac{n\pi}{l}(\xi - x)\right] d\xi$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \cos\frac{n\pi}{l}(\xi - x) d\xi - i\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \sin\frac{n\pi}{l}(\xi - x) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) d\xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \cos\frac{n\pi}{l}(\xi - x) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\frac{n\pi x}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$a_{n} \equiv \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi; \ b_{n} \equiv \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi$$

注意关系
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{+l} f(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} (\xi - x) d\xi = 0$$

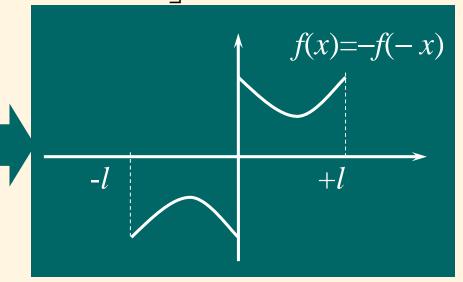
□奇函数:
$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = 0 \ (n = 0, 1, 2,)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \ (n = 1, 2,)$$

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} f(\xi) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} \xi d\xi \right] \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

注意: 奇函数展开时, 级数在边界 $x=\pm l$ 处 收敛到零; 但是函数 f(x) 不一定有这样的 性质



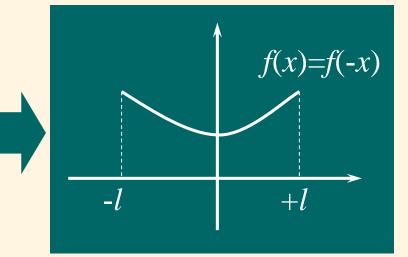
□偶函数:
$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad (n = 0, 1, 2,)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2,)$$

$$f(x) \approx \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi) d\xi + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi) \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} \xi d\xi \right] \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

注意: 偶函数展开时, 级数在边界 $x=\pm l$ 的 导数收敛零; 函数 f(x)不一定有这样的性质

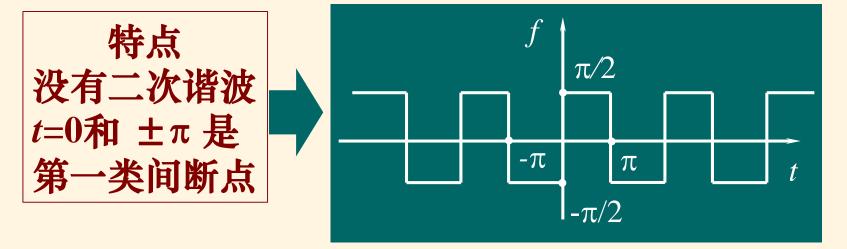


例1: 方波的Fourier展开, 在一个周期内

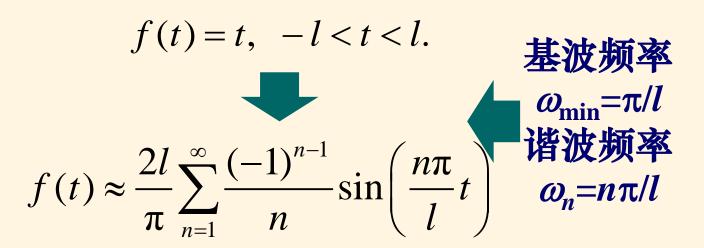
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \pi/2, & 0 < t < \pi \\ 0, & t = 0, \pm \pi \\ -\pi/2, & -\pi < t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) \approx 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[(2n-1)t]}{2n-1}$$

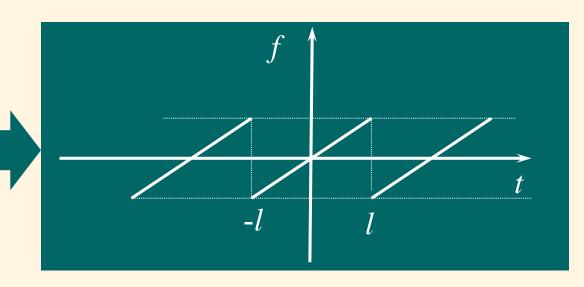
$$f(t) \approx 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[(2n-1)t]}{2n-1}$$



例2: 锯齿波的Fourier展开, 在一个周期内

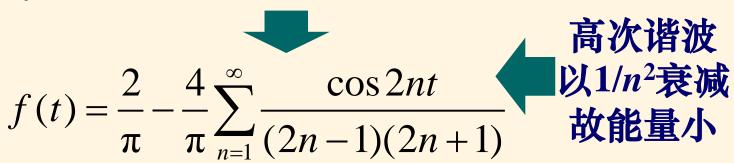


特点 特高的各次 谐波, t=±l 是第一类间 断点

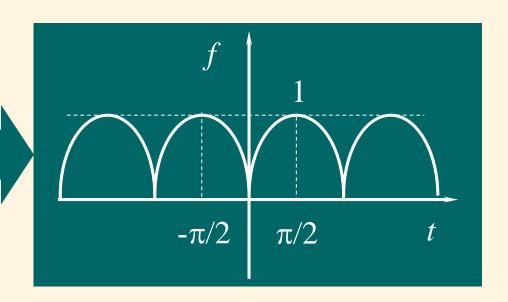


例3:整流信号的Fourier展开,在一个周期内

$$f(t) = |\sin t|, -\pi/2 < t < \pi/2$$



特点 整流后产生直 流信号,无基 须信号主要是 倍频信号



■有限区间的Fourier级数

函数定义在有限区间(0,l)内,周期延拓到整个实

 $轴(-\infty,+\infty)$

■ 偶延拓

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (0, l) \\ f(-x), & x \in (-l, 0) \end{cases}$$

端点

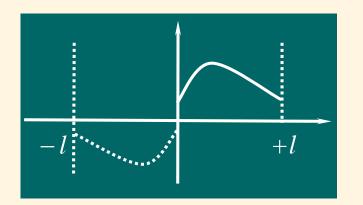
$$F'(0) = F'(l) = 0$$
 物理问题要求作偶延拓

$$f(x) \approx \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi) d\xi + \sum_{k=1}^\infty a_k \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x \quad (0 < x < l)$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi) \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} \xi d\xi$$

■ 奇延拓

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (0, l) \\ -f(-x), & x \in (-l, 0) \end{cases}$$



端点

$$F(0) = F(l) = 0$$
 物理问题要求作奇延拓

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}x\right); \ a_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi$$

如果物理问题要求端点如下,如何延拓?

$$F'(0) = F(l) = 0$$
 或者 $F(0) = F'(l) = 0$
或者 $aF(0) + bF'(0) = 0$

—广义Fourier展开—展开函数变化

■ 多重Fourier级数: 如果三维周期函数

$$f(x, y, z) = f(x+2l_x, y+2l_y, z+2l_z)$$

平方可积

$$\int_{-l_x}^{l_x} \int_{-l_y}^{l_y} \int_{-l_z}^{l_z} |f(x, y, z)|^2 dx dy dz < \infty$$

则三维Fourier级数

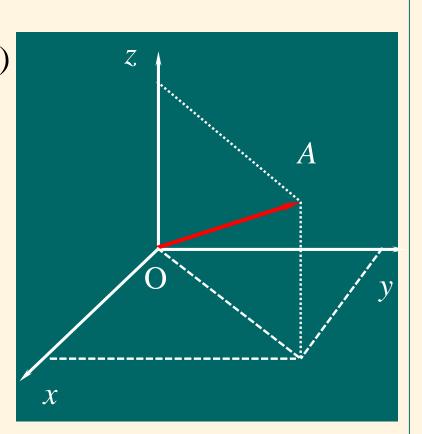
$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{8l_x l_y l_z} \sum_{k, m, n = -\infty}^{\infty} c_{kmn} \exp \left[i\pi \left(\frac{k}{l_x} x + \frac{m}{l_y} y + \frac{n}{l_z} z \right) \right]$$

$$c_{kmn} = \int_{-l_x}^{l_y} \int_{-l_z}^{l_y} \int_{-l_z}^{l_z} f(\xi, \eta, \mu) \exp \left| -i\pi \left(\frac{k}{l_x} \xi + \frac{m}{l_y} \eta + \frac{n}{l_z} \mu \right) \right| d\xi d\eta d\mu.$$

- Fourier 级数的收敛性
- 与n维矢量的比较
- 三维空间: 基矢量 (e_1, e_2, e_3) 正交归一性 $e_i \cdot e_j = \delta_{ij}$ 任意矢量 $A = xe_1 + ye_2 + ze_3$
- n 维空间:正交基矢量 (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)

正交归一性 $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$

任意矢量 $\mathbf{A} = a_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \dots + a_n \mathbf{e}_n$ $a_k = \mathbf{e}_k \cdot \mathbf{A}$



■无限维周期函数空间

①复数形式基矢量
$$\left\{ \varphi_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l}} e^{i\frac{k\pi}{l}x}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots \right\}$$

正交归一性
$$\int_{-l}^{l} \varphi_k(x) \varphi_m^*(x) dx = \delta_{km}$$
 Kronecker delta



任意矢量
$$f(x)$$

任意矢量
$$f(x)$$
 $f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g_k \varphi_k(x)$

$$g_k = \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) e^{-i\frac{k\pi}{l}\xi} d\xi \equiv (\varphi_k, f)$$

②实数形式基矢量

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_k^s(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{l}} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}x\right); \varphi_k^c(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{l}} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}x\right) \\ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

正交归一性

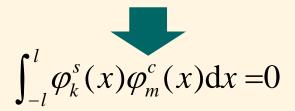
$$\int_{-l}^{l} \varphi_k^s(x) \varphi_m^s(x) dx = \delta_{km}; \quad \int_{-l}^{l} \varphi_k^c(x) \varphi_m^c(x) dx = \delta_{km}$$

任意矢量f(x)

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \varphi_k^c(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \varphi_k^s(x)$$

■ 二个正交子空间

$$\begin{cases}
\varphi_k^s(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{l}} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}x\right) \\
k = 0, 1, 2, \dots
\end{cases}; \quad
\begin{cases}
\varphi_k^c(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{l}} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}x\right) \\
k = 0, 1, 2, \dots
\end{cases}$$



二个基本问题

- ① 无穷级数的 收敛性质如 何?
- ② 是否存在其 它函数系, 起基函数作 用?

■ Fourier 级数的收敛性: 若周期函数 f(x) 在每个周期中只有有限个第一类间断点,并且在每个周期只有有限个极值点,则(注意: 充分条件)

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x + b_n \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{i\frac{k\pi}{l}x} = \begin{cases} f(x) & (连续点) \\ \frac{1}{2} [f(x_0 + 0) + f(x_0 - 0)] & (间断点) \end{cases}$$

证明

$$f_{N}(x) \approx \frac{a_{0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[\frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} (\xi - x) d\xi \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{N} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} (\xi - x) \right] d\xi$$

即

这一步用到了点鞭炮公式

鞭炮公式
$$f_N(x) \approx \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \frac{\sin\left[\left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{(\xi - x)\pi}{l}\right]}{2\sin\frac{(\xi - x)\pi}{2l}} d\xi$$

利用(第7章)

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\sin\left[\left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)x\right]}{\sin\frac{x}{2}} = \delta(x); \quad \delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x)$$

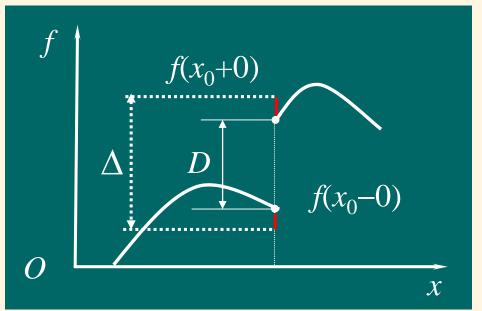
得到

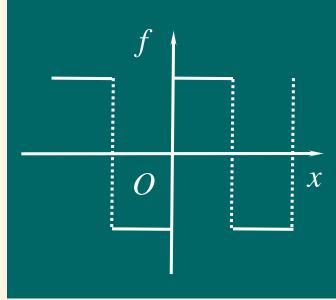
$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x + b_n \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{\frac{ik\pi}{l} x} = \lim_{N \to \infty} f_N(x)$$

$$= \int_{-l}^{+l} f(\xi) \delta(x - \xi) d\xi = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in C \\ \frac{1}{2} [f(x - 0) + f(x + 0)] & x \notin C \end{cases}$$

■ Gibbs 现象

间断点的跳跃量 $\Delta = (1+2\mu)D$; $1+2\mu = 1.17897975$





例:方波的Fourier变换

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & x \in (0, +\pi) \\ 0, & x = 0, \pm \pi \end{cases} 2l = 2\pi$$
$$-1, & x \in (-\pi, 0)$$

■ Fourier级数

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \dots \right) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[(2k-1)x]}{2k-1}$$

部分和

$$s_N(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{\sin[(2k-1)x]}{2k-1}$$

一阶导数

$$s'_{N}(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \cos[(2k-1)x] = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sin(2Nx)}{\sin x}$$

因此

$$s_N(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2Nt)}{\sin t} dt$$

利用关系

$$\int_0^x g(t)\sin(2Nt)dt = O(N^{-1}) \quad (N \to \infty)$$



$$\int_0^x g(t) \sin(2Nt) dt = -\frac{1}{2N} \int_0^x g(t) d[\cos(2Nt)]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2N} \left[\cos(2Nt)g(t) \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \cos(2Nt)g'(t) dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2N} \left[\cos(2Nx)g(x) - \int_0^x \cos(2Nt)g'(t)dt \right]$$

取

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{\sin t} - \frac{1}{t} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2Nt)}{\sin t} dt = \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2Nt)}{t} dt \quad (N \to \infty)$$

有点Tayl or的意思

$$s_N(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2Nt)}{t} dt \quad (N \to \infty)$$

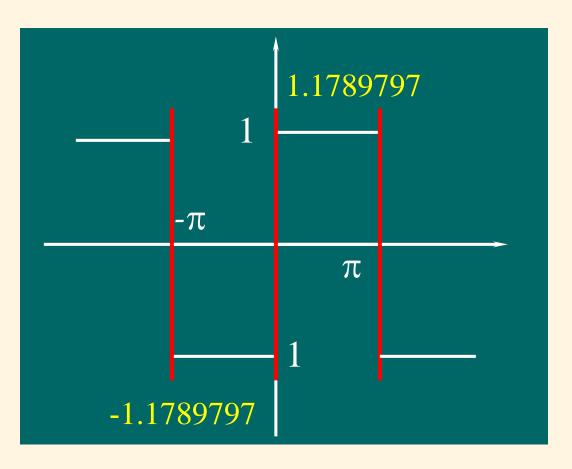
■ 左极限: 从左边趋向原点 $x^- = -\pi/(2N)$

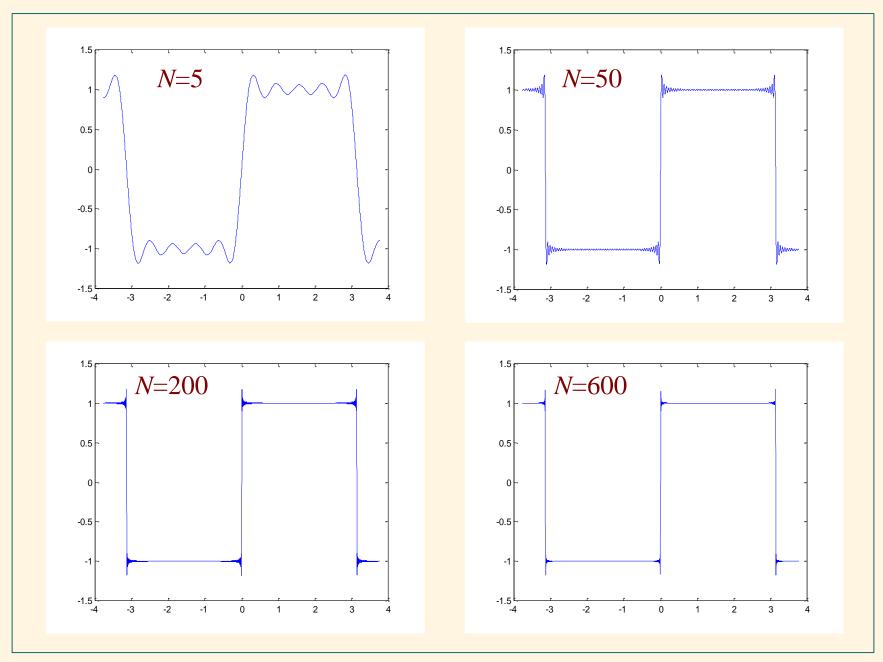
$$\lim_{N \to \infty} s_N \left(-\frac{\pi}{2N} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{-\pi/(2N)} \frac{\sin(2Nt)}{t} dt$$
$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} d\xi = -1.1789797$$

■右极限: 从右边趋向原点 $x^+ = \pi/(2N)$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} s_N \left(+ \frac{\pi}{2N} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\pi/(2N)} \frac{\sin(2Nt)}{t} dt$$
$$= + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} d\xi = 1.1789797$$

Gibbs现象:在间断点,级数收敛到1.1789797 而不是原来的1





5.2 非周期函数的Fourier积分

■ Fourier 积分:考虑 f(x) 定义在整个实轴上,非周期函数可看作周期函数的周期趋向无穷大,即

$$l\rightarrow\infty$$
, \diamondsuit

$$k_{m} = \frac{m\pi}{l} \Longrightarrow \Delta k_{m} = k_{m+1} - k_{m} = \frac{\pi}{l} \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{2l} = \frac{\Delta k_{m}}{2\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k_m = -\infty}^{\infty} g(k_m) e^{ik_m x} \Delta k_m; \quad g(k_m) = \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) e^{-ik_m \xi} d\xi$$

■ Fourier 变换对



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(k)e^{ikx}dk; \quad g(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi)e^{-ik\xi}d\xi$$

■ **对称形式 令**
$$G(k) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} g(k)$$

Fourier 变换对的对称形式为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(k) e^{ikx} dk; \quad G(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) e^{-ik\xi} d\xi.$$

-G(k)称为f(x)的Fourier积分,记为

$$G(k) = \Im[f(x)]$$

-f(x)称为F(k)的逆Fourier积分,记为

$$f(x) = \mathfrak{I}^{-1}[G(k)]$$

事实上,f(x)和G(k)互为逆Fourier积分

■ 共轭对称性 实信号

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(k) \exp(ikx) dk$$

这个证明不是很好,可以直接有f(x)=f*(x)简单得出!

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty G(-k) \exp(-ikx) dk + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty G(k) \exp(ikx) dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_0^\infty G^*(-k) \exp(ikx) dk \right]^* + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty G(k) \exp(ikx) dk$$



 $\operatorname{Im} f(x) \equiv 0 \Longrightarrow \operatorname{Im} \int_0^{\infty} [G(k) - G^*(-k)] \exp(ikx) dk \equiv 0$



$$G(k) = G^*(-k)$$

 $\operatorname{Re} G(k) = \operatorname{Re} G(-k); \operatorname{Im} G(k) = -\operatorname{Im}(-k)$

——实部:偶函数;虚部:奇函数

■ 实的时间信号

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega; \quad G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega.$$

频率(圆频率)

可测量的物理量,物理上 $\omega > 0$;但是数学上, exp(i ωt)的完备性要求我们必须知道从 $-\infty$ 到 ∞ 的频率分量。因此把 $G(\omega)(\omega > 0)$ 延拓到 $\omega < 0$ 区域:

实部: 偶函数,作偶延拓展

虚部: 奇函数, 作奇延拓展

——例如:界面上,瞬态波的反射和透射

■ 无限维平方可积分函数空间(Hilbert空间)

基矢量

$$\left\{ \varphi(k,x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ikx}, (-\infty < k < \infty) \right\}$$

正交归一性

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(k, x) \varphi^{*}(k', x) dx = \delta(k - k')$$
Dirac delta

任意矢量f(x)(平方可积函数)

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(k)\varphi(k,x)dk$$
$$g(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi)\varphi^{*}(k,x)d\xi \equiv (\varphi,f)$$

■ Fourier积分的收敛性质

定义在(-∞,∞)的分段连续、绝对可积函数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx < \infty$$

主值意义下的积分

则存在平均收敛关系

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) e^{-ik\xi} d\xi \right] e^{ikx} dk = \frac{1}{2} \left[f(x-0) + f(x+0) \right]$$

证明

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) e^{-ik\xi} d\xi \right] e^{ikx} dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) e^{-ik(\xi - x)} d\xi \right] dk$$

由于

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) e^{-ik(\xi - x)} d\xi \right| \le \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi < \infty$$

左式绝对一致收敛,故可交换顺序

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) e^{-ik\xi} d\xi \right] e^{ikx} dk = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ik(\xi - x)} dk \right] d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) \left\{ \lim_{N \to \infty} \int_{-N}^{+N} \cos[k(\xi - x)] dk \right\} d\xi$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) \left\{ \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\sin N(\xi - x)}{\pi(\xi - x)} \right\} d\xi$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) \delta(\xi - x) d\xi = \frac{1}{2} [f(x - 0) + f(x + 0)]$$

于是结论得证。

■二维Fourier积分:绝对可积的分段连续函数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x_1, x_2)| dx_1 dx_2 < \infty$$

可展成Fourier积分

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(k_1, k_2) e^{i(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2)} dk_1 dk_2$$

$$G(k_1, k_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) e^{-i(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2)} dx_1 dx_2$$

证明: 1、首先把x2看作常数

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(k_1, x_2) e^{ik_1 x_1} dk_1$$

$$g(k_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) e^{-ik_1 x_1} dx_1$$

2、再求 $g(k_1, x_2)$ 的Fourier展开

$$G(k_{1},k_{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(k_{1},x_{2}) e^{-ik_{2}x_{2}} dx_{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_{1},x_{2}) e^{-ik_{1}x_{1}} dx_{1} \right] e^{-ik_{2}x_{2}} dx_{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_{1},x_{2}) e^{-i(k_{1}x_{1}+k_{2}x_{2})} dx_{1} dx_{2}$$



$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(k_1, k_2) e^{ik_2 x_2} dk_2 \right] e^{ik_1 x_1} dk_1$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(k_1, k_2) e^{i(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2)} dk_1 dk_2$$

■三维Fourier积分

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint G(k_1, k_2, k_3) e^{i(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2 + k_3 x_3)} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3$$

$$G(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint f(x_1, x_2, x_3) e^{-i(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2 + k_3 x_3)} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

矢量形式

$$\mathbf{r} = (x_1, x_2, x_3); \ \mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$$

$$f(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint G(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d^3\mathbf{k}$$

$$G(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint f(\mathbf{r}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d^3\mathbf{r}$$

例: Hankel变换 设二维函数在极坐标下与角度 无关 $f(\rho, \varphi) = f(\rho)$

求Fourier变换的形式。

解: 考虑二维 Fourier 变换对

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(k_x, k_y) e^{i(k_x x + k_y y)} dk_x dk_y$$

$$g(k_x, k_y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) e^{-i(k_x x + k_y y)} dxdy$$

在极坐标下

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi;$$
 $y = \rho \sin \varphi$
 $k_x = k \cos \vartheta;$ $k_y = k \sin \vartheta$

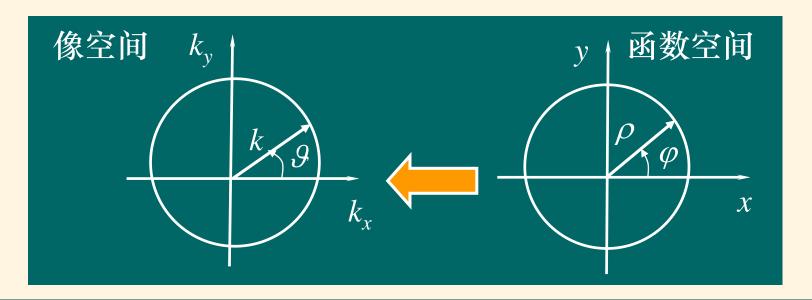
因此

$$f(\rho,\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} g(k\cos\theta, k\sin\theta) e^{ik\rho\cos(\theta-\varphi)} k dk d\theta$$

$$g(k,\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} f(\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi) e^{-ik\rho \cos(\theta - \varphi)} \rho d\rho d\varphi$$

如果

$$f(\rho, \varphi) = f(\rho)$$



应有

$$g(k,\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} f(\rho) e^{-ik\rho\cos(\varphi-\theta)} \rho d\rho d\varphi$$
$$= \int_0^\infty f(\rho) J_0(k\rho,\theta) \rho d\rho$$
$$J_0(k\rho,\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\rho\cos(\varphi-\theta)} d\varphi$$

事实上,上式积分与9无关

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\mathrm{d}J_0(k\rho,\theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (-\mathrm{i}k)\rho \sin(\varphi - \theta) e^{-\mathrm{i}k\rho\cos(\varphi - \theta)} \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\mathrm{i}k\rho\cos(\varphi - \theta)} \mathrm{d}[\mathrm{i}k\rho\cos(\varphi - \theta)] = -\frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\mathrm{i}k\rho\cos(\varphi - \theta)} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{split}$$

因此,可取 $\mathcal{S}=0$,于是 $J_0(k\rho)$ 是零阶Bessel 函数

$$J_0(k\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-ik\rho\cos\varphi} d\varphi$$

可得到变换对

$$f(\rho) = \int_0^\infty g(k) J_0(k\rho) k dk$$
$$g(k) = \int_0^\infty f(\rho) J_0(k\rho) \rho d\rho$$

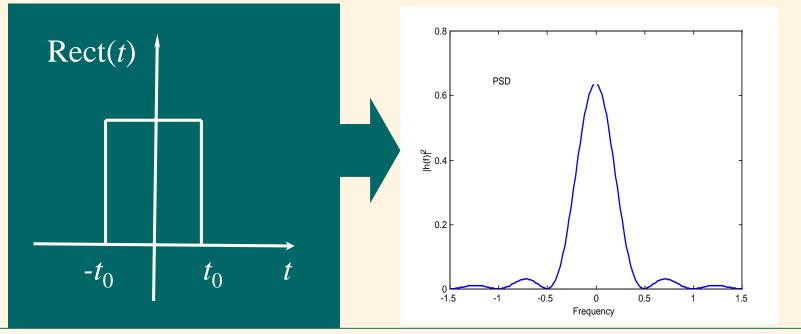
——这一变换对称为零阶 Hankel 变换。在解径 向对称问题时,经常用到。

例1 方波脉冲的 Fourier 变换(物理例子: Y干涉; 数学意义:局域函数的谱)

$$\operatorname{rect}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < t_0 \\ 0, & |t| > t_0 \end{cases}$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-t_0}^{t_0} e^{-i\omega\xi} d\xi = t_0 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin \omega t_0}{\omega t_0}$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-t_0}^{t_0} e^{-i\omega\xi} d\xi = t_0 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin \omega t_0}{\omega t_0}$$

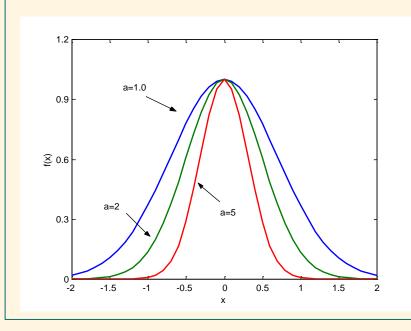


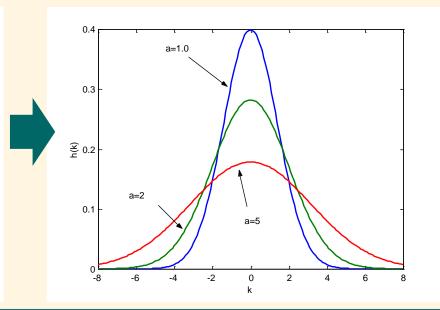
例2 Gauss 分布的 Fourier 变换(数学意义:速降函数的谱)

$$f(x) = e^{-ax^{2}}$$

$$G(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} \cdot e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-\frac{k^{2}}{4a}}$$

Gauss 分布的 Fourier 变换仍然是 Gauss 分布





■ Fourier 变换的若干性质

■线性变换(重要性质): 设

$$\Im[f_1(t)] = G_1(\omega); \quad \Im[f_2(t)] = G_2(\omega)$$

那么对任意常数 c_1 和 c_2

$$\Im[c_1 f_1(t) + c_2 f_2(t)] = c_1 G_1(\omega) + c_2 G_2(\omega)$$

事实上

$$\Im[c_1f_1(t) + c_2f_2(t)]$$

$$=c_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt + c_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= c_1 G_1(\omega) + c_2 G_2(\omega)$$

■ 微分性质: 如果 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} f(t) = 0$, 那么

$$\Im[f'(t)] = (i\omega)G(\omega) = (i\omega)\Im[f(t)]$$

证明

$$\Im[f'(t)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \frac{(-i\omega)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= i\omega \Im[f(t)]$$

——时间域求导数,相当于频率域相乘——能 使问题大大简化——把微分方程化成代数方程

变换关系 $d/dt \Leftrightarrow i\omega$

注意:如果FT对定义为

这样的定义一般在波的传播中涉及到(时间和空间分开考虑,变换规则不同),见例2!

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega; \quad G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

$$\Im[f'(t)] = -i\omega\Im[f(t)]$$
 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \Leftrightarrow -i\omega$

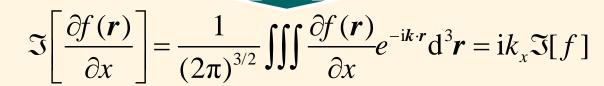
但是二阶导数不变

$$\Im\left[\frac{\partial^2 f(t)}{\partial t^2}\right] = (\pm i\omega)^2 \Im[f(t)] = -\omega^2 \Im[f(t)]$$

——用Fourier变换方法求解微分方程时,经常 使用

例1空间域函数

$$f(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint \Im[f] e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d^3\mathbf{k}; \quad \Im[f] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint f(\mathbf{r}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d^3\mathbf{r}.$$



$$\Im\left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r})}{\partial y}\right] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r})}{\partial y} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d^3\mathbf{r} = ik_y \Im[f]$$

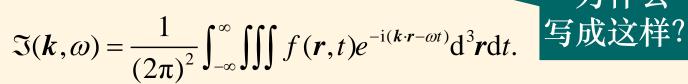
$$\Im\left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r})}{\partial z}\right] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \iiint \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r})}{\partial z} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d^3\mathbf{r} = ik_z \Im[f]$$



$$\Im[\nabla f] = i k \Im[f]; \Im[\nabla^2 f(r)] = (ik)^2 \Im[f]$$

例2时-空域函数

$$f(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iiint \Im(\mathbf{k},\omega) e^{i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}-\omega t)} d^3\mathbf{k} d\omega$$





$$\left| \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r},t)}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \Im \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r},t)}{\partial t} \right] = (-\mathrm{i}\omega)\Im(\mathbf{k},\omega)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} = \Im \left[\frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} \right] = -\omega^2 \Im(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$$



$$\nabla f(\mathbf{r},t) \Rightarrow \Im[\nabla f(\mathbf{r},t)] = (\mathrm{i}\mathbf{k})\Im(\mathbf{k},\omega)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{r}, t) \Rightarrow \Im \left[\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{r}, t) \right] = -k^2 \Im(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$$

■ 积分性质:

$$\Im[\int f(t)dt] = \frac{1}{i\omega}\Im[f]$$

证明:令

$$g(t) \equiv \int f(t) dt = \mathfrak{I}^{-1}[G] \implies g'(t) = f(t)$$

因此, 由导数定理

$$\Im[g'(t)] = \Im[f(t)] = i\omega\Im[g(t)] = i\omega G(\omega)$$



$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\omega} \Im[f(t)] = \Im[g(t)] = \Im\left[\int f(t) dt\right]$$

——时间域求积分,相当于频率域相除——能使 问题大大简化!

■ 卷积定理: 设

$$\Im[f(t)] = F(\omega); \quad \Im[g(t)] = G(\omega)$$

两函数的卷积定义为

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\eta)g(t - \eta)d\eta$$

$$F(\omega) * G(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\Omega) g(\omega - \Omega) d\Omega$$

那么

$$\Im[f(t) * g(t)] = \sqrt{2\pi}F(\omega)G(\omega)$$

$$\Im[f(t)g(t)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}F(\omega)*G(\omega)$$

时域卷积: 频域相乘; 时域相乘: 频域卷积。

输出为时域

■ 乘积定理: $\partial f(t)$ 和g(t)是实函数并且

$$\Im[f(t)] = F(\omega); \quad \Im[g(t)] = G(\omega)$$

那么

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)g(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)G^{*}(\omega)d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F^{*}(\omega)G(\omega)d\omega$$

——时域乘积的积分等于频域乘积的积分

特别: f(t)=g(t)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f(t)]^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$
Parseval

——信号能量等于每个频率分量能量的积分

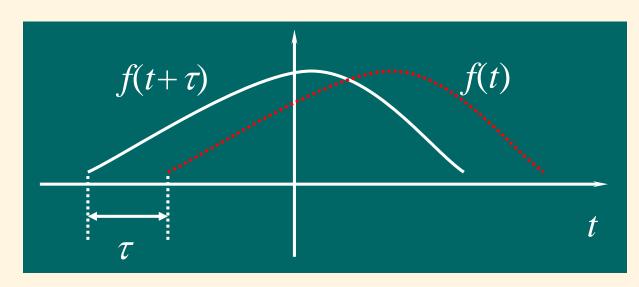
■ 相关函数: 函数 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的互相关函数定义为

$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) f_2(t+\tau) dt$$



函数f(t)的自相关函数定义为

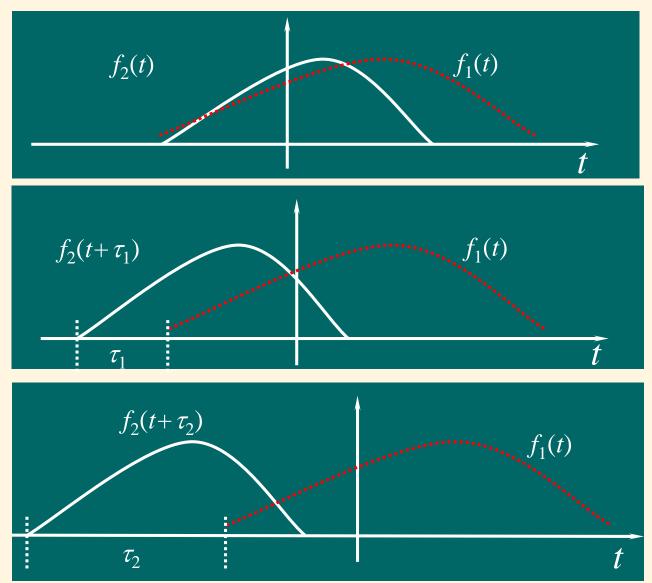
$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)f(t+\tau)dt$$



足够,数积最时代一个相为人。一个人的一个人的一个人的一个人的一个人。

τ_{max} ——称 为相关时间

函数 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的互相关



物理意义

- 1、随机物理量 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 的涨落相关性
- 2、随机物理量f(t)在不同时刻的涨落相关性
- 自相关函数的对称性

$$R(-\tau) = R(\tau)$$
 ——偶函数

事实上

$$R(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)f(t-\tau)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u+\tau)f(u)du$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u)f(u+\tau)du = R(\tau)$$

■ 自相关函数与谱的关系

$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega$$

证明

$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)f(t+\tau)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)e^{i\omega t}d\omega \right] \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega')e^{i\omega'(t+\tau)}d\omega' \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)F(\omega')e^{i\omega'\tau} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(\omega'+\omega)t}dt \right] d\omega'd\omega$$

利用

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(\omega' + \omega)t} dt = \delta(\omega' + \omega)$$
 第7章

$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)F(\omega')e^{i\omega'\tau}\delta(\omega + \omega')d\omega'd\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega)F(-\omega)e^{-i\omega\tau}d\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(-\omega)F(\omega)e^{i\omega\tau}d\omega$$

$$F(-\omega) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{i\omega t}dt\right]^* = F^*(\omega)$$
因此
$$R(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(-\omega)F(\omega)e^{i\omega\tau}d\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F^*(\omega)F(\omega)e^{i\omega\tau}d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 e^{i\omega\tau}d\omega$$

5.3 分数导数和分数积分

■ n阶导数的Fourier变换

$$\mathfrak{I}[f'(t)] = i\omega \mathfrak{I}[f(t)]$$

$$\Im\left[\frac{\mathrm{d}^n f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^n}\right] = (\mathrm{i}\omega)^n \Im[f(t)]$$

可以用FT定义函数f(t)的n阶导数

$$D^{n} f(t) \equiv \mathfrak{I}^{-1} \{ (i\omega)^{n} \mathfrak{I}[f(t)] \}$$

事实上

$$D^{n} f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (i\omega)^{n} \exp[i\omega(\tau - t)] d\omega d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \frac{\partial^{n}}{\partial t^{n}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[i\omega(\tau - t)] d\omega \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{n}}{\partial t^{n}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \delta(\tau - t) d\tau = \frac{\partial^{n} f(t)}{\partial t^{n}}$$

因此 $D^n f(t) \equiv \Im^{-1} \{ (i\omega)^n \Im [f(t)] \}$ 确实给出了n导数

■ s阶导数的定义

$$D^{s} f(t) \equiv \mathfrak{I}^{-1} \{ (i\omega)^{s} \mathfrak{I}[f(t)] \}, \quad (0 < s < 1)$$

——假定s<1是真分数,如果s>1,令s=n+s',则 $D^sf(t)=D^n[D^{s'}f(t)]$

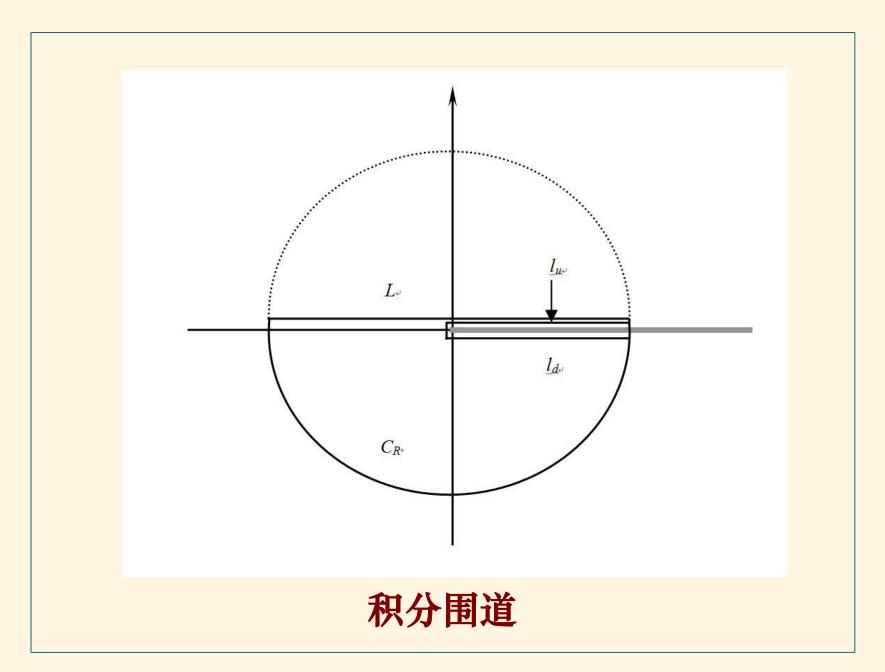
■ 分数导数的卷积积分形式

$$D^{s} f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (i\omega)^{s} \exp\left[i\omega(\tau - t)\right] d\omega d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} i^{s-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{s-1} \exp\left[i\omega(\tau - t)\right] d\omega \right] d\tau$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{s-1} \exp\left[i\omega(\tau - t)\right] d\omega, \quad (0 < s < 1)$$

- 当 τ >t时, 积分围道取实轴+上半平面半径为R的大圆, 围道内无奇点, 故积分I为零;
- 当 τ<t时, 积分围道必须取实轴+下半平面半径为R的大圆+割线上沿+割线下沿, 在割线下沿 (如图), 函数值为 ωe^{i2π}. 在割线上、下沿和的积分分别为



$$I_{u} \equiv \int_{\infty}^{0} \omega^{s-1} \exp[i\omega(\tau - t)] d\omega$$
$$I_{d} \equiv \int_{0}^{\infty} (\omega e^{i2\pi})^{s-1} \exp[i\omega(\tau - t)] d\omega$$

围道内无奇点且大圆上积分为零(原点的贡献也为0)

$$I + I_u + I_d = 0$$

$$I = -I_u - I_d = (1 - e^{i2\pi s}) \int_0^\infty \omega^{s-1} \exp\left[-i\omega(t - \tau)\right] d\omega$$



$$\int_0^\infty x^{\mu-1} \sin(ax) dx = \frac{\Gamma(\mu)}{a^{\mu}} \sin\left(\frac{\mu\pi}{2}\right) (\mu < 1)$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^{\mu-1} \cos(ax) dx = \frac{\Gamma(\mu)}{a^{\mu}} \cos\left(\frac{\mu\pi}{2}\right) (\mu < 1)$$

$$I = -I_u - I_d = (1 - e^{2\pi si}) \frac{\Gamma(s)}{(t - \tau)^s} \exp\left(-i\frac{s\pi}{2}\right)$$

■ f(t)的s阶导数为积分算子

$$D^{s} f(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}^{s} f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^{s}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(-s)} \int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{f(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{s+1}} \mathrm{d}\tau$$

$----s>1, 令s=m+\beta(整数+真分数)$

$$D^{s} f(t) = \frac{d^{s} f(t)}{dt^{s}} = \frac{d^{m}}{dt^{m}} \left[D^{\beta} f(t) \right]$$

整数阶导数: t邻域的性质

分数阶导数: 由卷积定义, 故具有"记忆"功能

■ 分数积分概念——由Fourier变换的性质引进

$$\Im[\int f(t)dt] = \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\omega}\Im[f(t)]$$

■ n次积分的Fourier变换

$$\Im[\int \cdots \int f(t) dt] \equiv \Im[I^n f(t)] = \frac{1}{(i\omega)^n} \Im[f(t)]$$

■ 定义p阶积分为算子

$$\Im[I^p f(t)] = (\mathrm{i}\omega)^{-p} \Im[f(t)]$$

$$I^{p} f(t) = \mathfrak{I}^{-1} \Big[(i\omega)^{-p} \mathfrak{I}[f(t)] \Big]$$

■ 分数积分的卷积积分

$$I^{p} f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (i\omega)^{-p} \exp[i\omega(\tau - t)] d\omega d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} i^{-p} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{-p} \exp[i\omega(\tau - t)] d\omega d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(p)} \int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{g(\tau)}{(t - \tau)^{1-p}} d\tau$$

■ 与分数导数的关系:分数阶导数与分数阶积分 互为逆运算

$$D^{s}D^{-s}g(t) = g(t)$$

$$I^{\alpha}g(t) = D^{-\alpha}g(t) = \frac{\partial^{-\alpha}g(t)}{\partial t^{-\alpha}}$$

$$D^{\alpha}D^{-\beta}g(t) = D^{\alpha-\beta}g(t), \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

5.4 时频分析

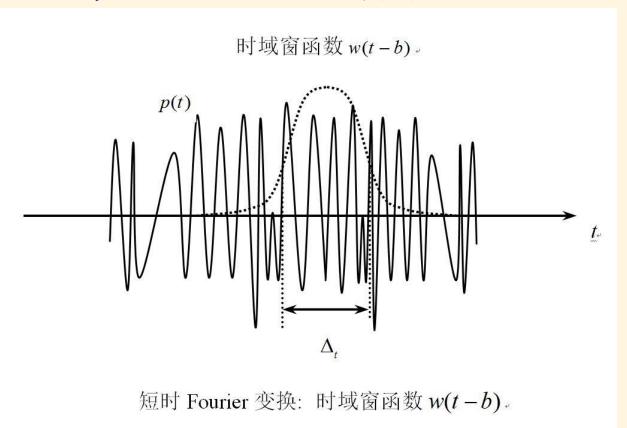
■ 短时Fourier变换

信号的最基本特征是频谱或者功率谱。但是,频谱或者功率谱并不能给出信号的时间特征。

- 一个众所周知的例子是
- ① 在一段足够长的时间内,采集音乐厅的演奏, 其中包括小提琴、号等多种乐器的演奏。
- ② 如果分析这段音乐,可以知道多种乐器的存在,但无法给出某种乐器在什么具体的时间演奏,也就是说,信号的功率谱完全损失了信号的时间特征。

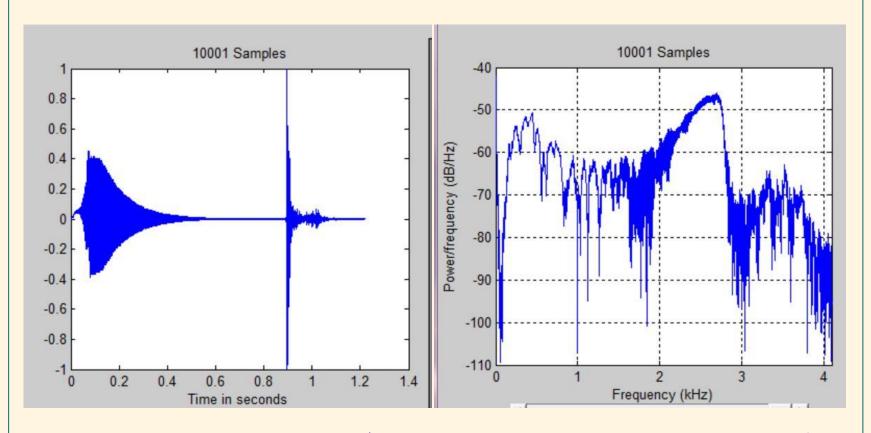
■ 短时Fourier变换

短时Fourier变换克服了Fourier变换的缺点,即在长时采集的信号上加窗函数截取一段时间内(短时)的信号进行Fourier分析



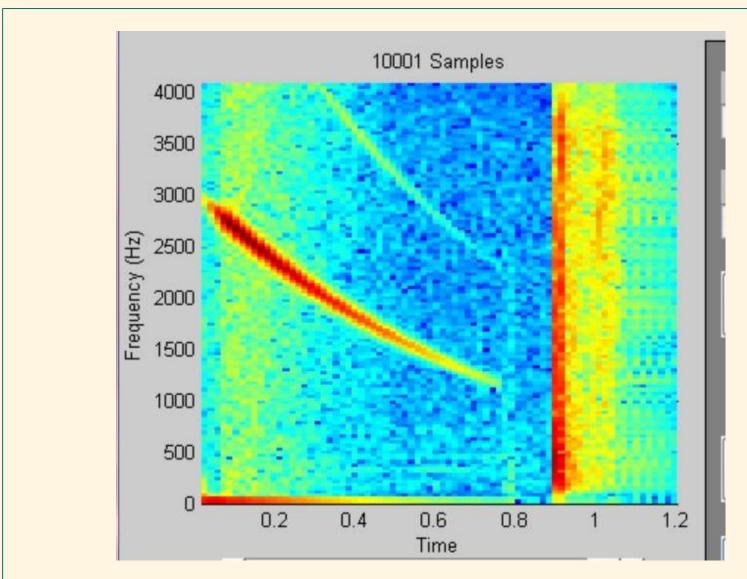
$$p(\omega,b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t)w(t-b) \exp(-i\omega t) dt$$

一当b平移时,覆盖整个采集的长时信号

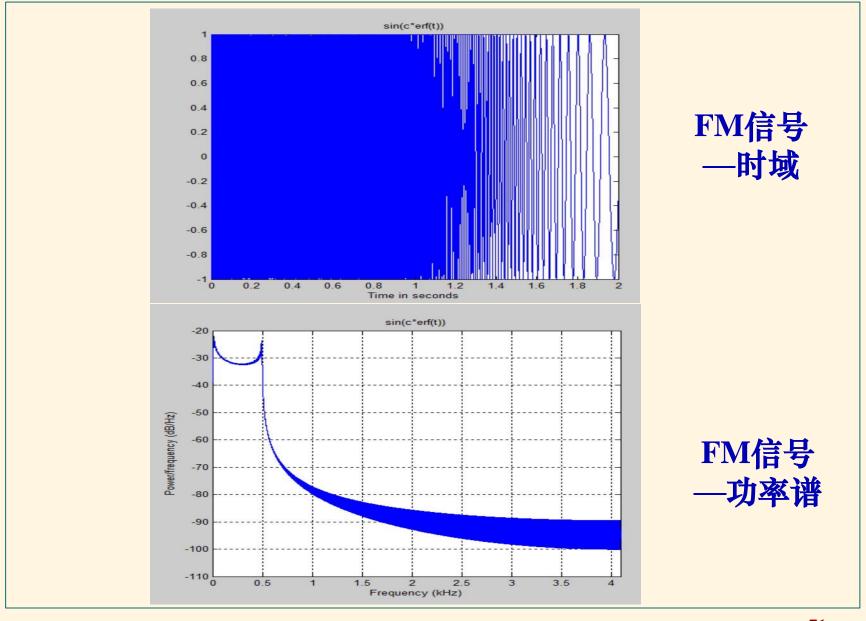


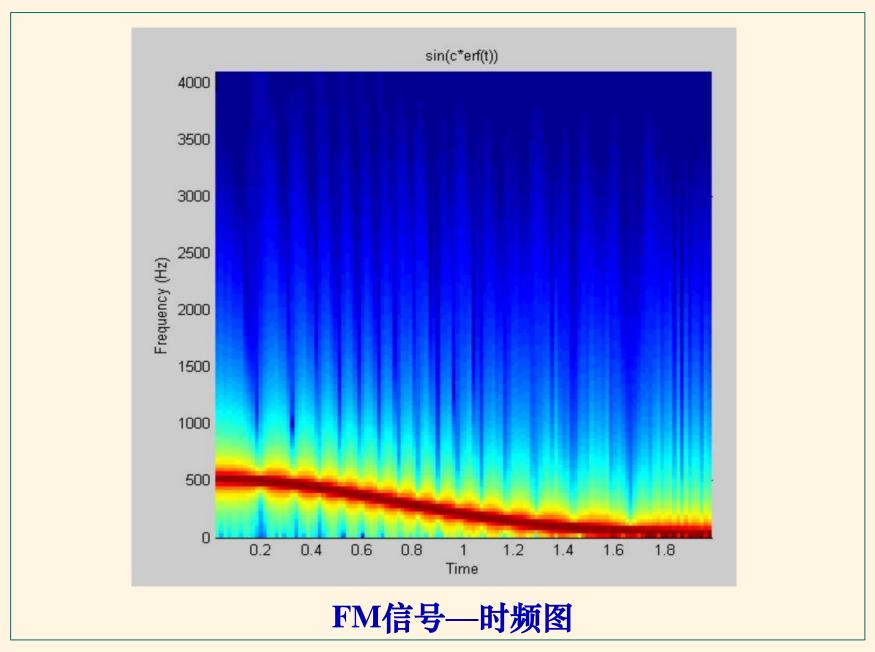
Dropping Egg—时域信号

Dropping Egg—功率谱

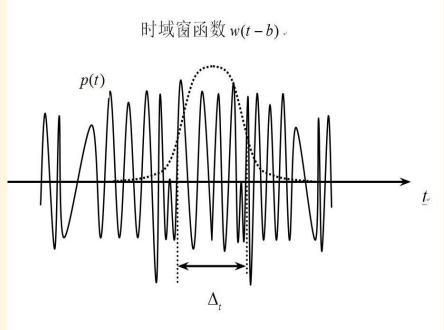


Dropping Egg—时频图

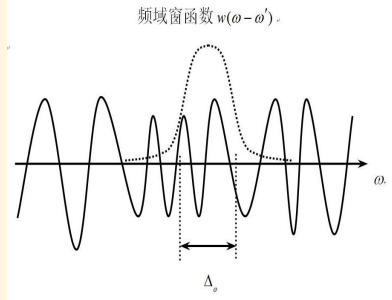




时域窗函数w(t)的选择: 时域和频率域都有局域 性质



短时 Fourier 变换: 时域窗函数 w(t-b).



短时 Fourier 变换: 频域窗函数 $w(\omega - \omega')$ 。

时域局域

频域局域

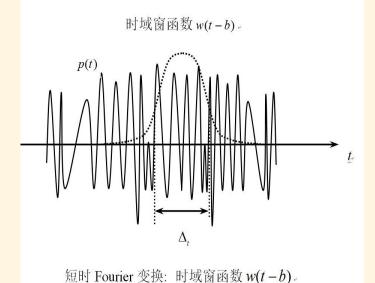
$$p(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(\omega) \exp(i\omega t) d\omega; \ w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(\omega) \exp(i\omega t) d\omega$$

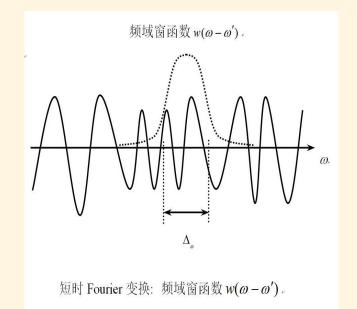


$$p(\omega,b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t)w(t-b) \exp(-i\omega t) dt$$



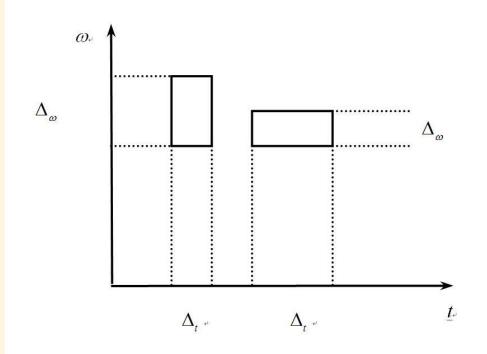
$$p(\omega,b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(\omega') w(\omega - \omega') \exp[i(\omega - \omega')b] d\omega'$$





$$(\Delta_t)^2 \equiv \frac{1}{E_1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t - \overline{t})^2 |w(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{E_1} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 |w(t)|^2 dt \right] - (\overline{t})^2$$

$$(\Delta_{\omega})^2 \equiv \frac{1}{E_2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\omega - \overline{\omega})^2 |w(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{E_2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 |w(\omega)|^2 d\omega \right] - (\overline{\omega})^2$$



$$\overline{t} = \frac{1}{E_1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t |w(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\overline{\omega} = \frac{1}{E_2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega |w(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$E_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |w(t)|^2 dt$$

$$E_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |w(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

■ 不确定关系

$$\Delta_t \Delta_\omega \ge \frac{1}{4}$$
 $w_a(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi a}} \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{4a^2}\right)$

——这样的短时Fourier变换称为Gabor变换,其中参数a可用来调节Gauss窗函数的宽度—Gauss函数是"最优"窗函数!

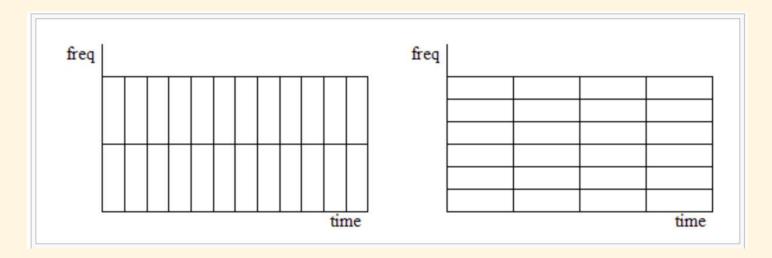
问题:

一旦选定a,则Gabor变换的窗函数不变,对信号中的高频成分和低频成分一样的窗函数!

低频——宽窗函数;高频——窄窗函数 与频率相关的窗函数——小波变换

■ 小波变换

短时Fourier变换的缺点: 固定的窗函数



$$p(\omega,b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t)K_b(\omega,t)dt$$

Fourier变换: 基函数 $K_b(\omega,t) \equiv \exp(i\omega t) = K(\omega,t)$

短时F变换: 基函数 $K_b(\omega,t) \equiv w(t-b) \exp(i\omega t)$

小波变换:基函数

$$K_{a,b}(t) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \psi^* \left(\frac{t-b}{a} \right)$$

信号p(t)变换

$$W(a,b) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{a,b}(t) p(t) dt$$

逆变换

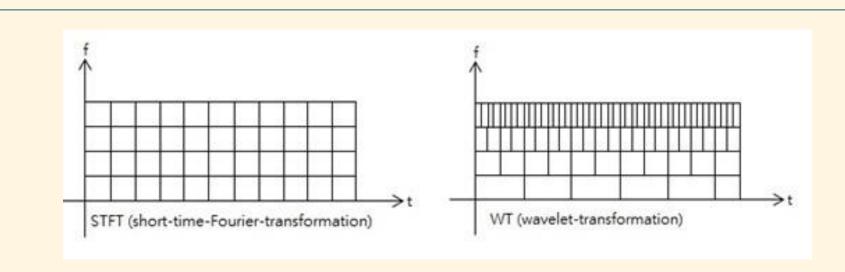
$$p(t) = \frac{1}{C_{\psi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(a,b) K_{a,b}(t) \frac{\mathrm{d}a \mathrm{d}b}{a^{2}}$$

$$V(\omega)$$

$$V(t)$$

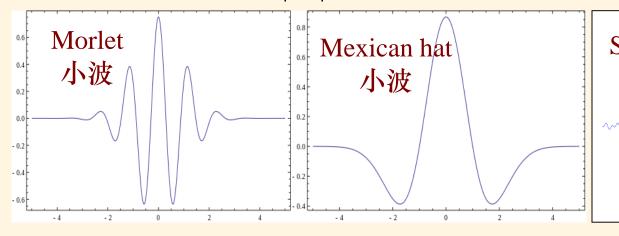
$$C_{\psi} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\Psi(\omega)|^{2}}{|\omega|} \mathrm{d}\omega$$
Y(w) Fourier Y(b)

- b的作用: 平移时间
- a的作用: 时域放大(缩小), "频率"域缩小(放大)



■ 什么样的函数能作为基函数?

$$C_{\psi} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\Psi(\omega)|^2}{|\omega|} d\omega < \infty$$
 函数衰减足够快





5.5 分数Fourier变换

问题提出
$$X(\omega) = F[x(t)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

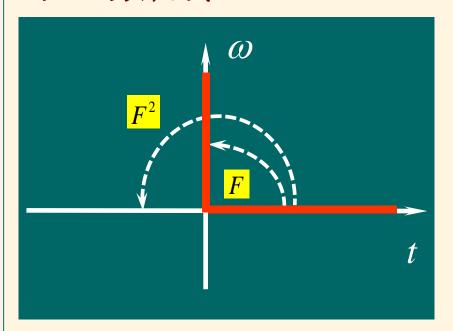
$$x(t) = F^{-1}[X(\omega)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

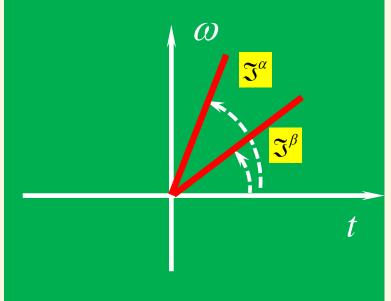
如果作多次Fourier变换

$$F^{0}[x(t)] = x(t)$$

 $F^{1}[x(t)] = X(\omega)$
 $F^{2}[x(t)] = F[F[x(t)]] = F[X(\omega)] = x(-t)$
 $F^{3}[x(t)] = F[F^{2}[x(t)]] = F[x(-t)] = X(-\omega)$
 $F^{4}[x(t)] = F[F^{3}[x(t)]] = F[X(-\omega)] = x(t)$
时域

每次Fourier变换相当于时域和频域的转换。 这种特性用时-频图表示:每次Fourier变换,相当于坐标旋转π/2





问题:能否设计一个变换,进行任意角度的旋转(具有时频滤波功能)?引入短时分数Fourier变换更容易理解。

■ Fourier算子、本征函数和本征值

Fourier积分可看作作用在 $L^2(-\infty,\infty)$ 的积分算子

$$\boldsymbol{F}(f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ixy} f(y) dy$$

 \Box 本征值问题 $F(\psi) = \lambda \psi$

矩阵的本征值问题

$$A = [N \times N] \Rightarrow AX_n = \lambda_n X_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

Hermite对称矩阵A: ①本征值是实的; ②本征函数正交

$$X_m^T X_n = \delta_{mn} \quad (n, m = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

矩阵方程的解

$$\mathbf{A}x = b \Longrightarrow x = \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n X_n$$



$$Ax = \sum_{n=0}^{N} C_n AX_n = \sum_{n=0}^{N} C_n \lambda_n X_n = b \Longrightarrow C_m = \frac{X_m^T \cdot b}{\lambda_m}$$

$$x = C_0 X_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{X_m^T \cdot b}{\lambda_m} X_n$$
 如果存在零 本征值,解 不唯一

■ Fourier算子的本征值和本征函数

$$\boldsymbol{F}[\psi_n(y)] = \lambda_n \psi_n(x)$$



$$\lambda_n = (-i)^n; \quad \psi_n(y) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!}} e^{y^2/2} \frac{d^n}{dy^n} e^{-y^2}$$

证明

$$F[\psi_n(y)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ixy + y^2/2} \frac{d^n}{dy^n} e^{-y^2} dy$$



$$F[\psi_n] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} e^{x^2/2} \int_{-\infty + ix}^{\infty + ix} e^{\eta^2/2} \frac{d^n}{d\eta^n} e^{-(\eta + ix)^2} d\eta$$
y = \ita + x

$$F(\psi_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{(-i)^n}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} e^{x^2/2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \int_{-\infty + ix}^{\infty + ix} e^{\eta^2/2} \cdot e^{-(\eta + ix)^2} d\eta$$

$$\int_{-\infty+ix}^{\infty+ix} e^{\eta^2/2} \cdot e^{-(\eta+ix)^2} d\eta = \sqrt{2\pi}e^{-x^2}$$



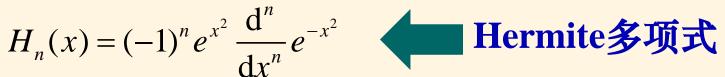
$$F(\psi_n) = \frac{(-i)^n}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} e^{x^2/2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2} = (-i)^n \psi_n(x)$$

故本征函数为 Ψ_n ,相应的本征值为 $\lambda_n = (-i)^n$

□ 完备的正交、归一系(第9章)

$$\{\psi_n(x)\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\pi} \, 2^n n!}} e^{-t^2/2} H_n(t) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\pi} \, 2^n n!}} e^{x^2/2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}t^n} e^{-x^2} \right\}$$

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}$$



构成Hilbert空间 $L^2(-\infty,\infty)$ 上完备、正交、归一系

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n(x) \psi_m(x) dx = \delta_{nm}$$

$L^2(-\infty,\infty)$ 上带权平方可积的函数f(x)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x < \infty$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \psi_n(x); \quad c_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \psi_n(x) dx$$

■逆算子

$$F(f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ixy} f(y) dy = g(x)$$

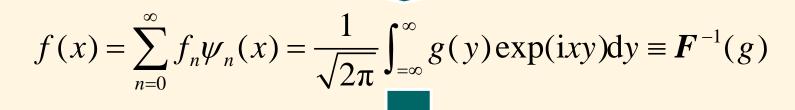
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \psi_n(x)$$

$$F(f) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-i)_{-n}^n f_n \psi_n(x) = g(x)$$

$$f_n = i^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) \psi_n(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \psi_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y) \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \psi_n(x) \psi_n(y) \right] dy$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{in\pi/2} \psi_n(x) \psi_n(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(ixy)$$
 (证明见面)



$$f(x) = \mathbf{F}^{-1}(g) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ixy} g(y) dy \equiv \mathbf{F}^{+}(g)$$

■共轭算子

$$\boldsymbol{F}^{+}(g) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ixy} g(y) dy$$

故逆算子为共轭算子

$$\boldsymbol{F}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{F}^{+}$$

方程 F(f) = g 的解为 $f = F^{-1}(g)$

$$f = \mathbf{F}^{-1}(g) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ixy} g(y) dy$$

■ 保范变换

$$\mathbf{F}(f) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\mathrm{i})^n f_n \psi_n(x)$$

$$\|\boldsymbol{F}(f)\|^{2} = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} i^{n+m} f_{n}^{*} f_{m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{n}^{*}(x) \psi_{m}(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \mathbf{i}^{n+m} f_n^* f_m \delta_{nm} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |f_n|^2 = ||f||^2$$

$$\| \boldsymbol{F}(f) \| = \| f \| \| \boldsymbol{F}(f_1 - f_2) \| = \| f_1 - f_2 \|$$

$$\| \boldsymbol{F}(f_1) - \boldsymbol{F}(f_2) \| = \| f_1 - f_2 \|$$

 $||f_1-f_2||$ 表示 f_1 与 f_2 之间的"距离",因此经F作用后,二个象 $F(f_1)$ 与 $F(f_2)$ 之间的"距离"保持不变化,这样的变换称为"保范变换"

- 如果作用在Hilbert空间H上的任意线性算子U 满足条件
 - ① 等距性 $||Uf||=||f||, \forall f \in H;$
 - ② 算子U的逆: $U^-=U^+$ 。

则称U为酉算子。因此,F是一个酉算子。

■ 分数阶Fourier算子(1980年)

Fourier 算子的特征函数为 ψ_n ,特征值为 $e^{-in\pi/2}$

$$\boldsymbol{F}[\boldsymbol{\psi}_n] = (-\mathrm{i})^n \boldsymbol{\psi}_n = e^{-\mathrm{i}n\pi/2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n$$

N(整数,作N次FT)阶Fourier变换

$$\boldsymbol{F}^{N}[\boldsymbol{\psi}_{n}] = e^{-\mathrm{i}Nn\pi/2}\boldsymbol{\psi}_{n}$$

■ 定义p(分数或者整数)阶Fourier算子满足

$$\mathfrak{I}^p[\psi_n] = e^{-\mathrm{i}pn\pi/2}\psi_n$$

——即要求分数阶Fourier算子的特征函数仍然为 ψ_n ,而特征值为 $e^{-ipn\pi/2}$ ——由此导出算子的具体形式

■ f(x)用正交基展开

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \psi_n(x); \quad c_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \psi_n(x) dx$$

■ 求p阶Fourier变换

$$\mathfrak{I}^{p}[f(x)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n} \mathfrak{I}^{p}[\psi_{n}(x)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n} \mathfrak{I}^{p}[\psi_{n}(x)]$$

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}c_{n}e^{-\mathrm{i}pn\pi/2}\psi_{n} \Leftarrow \mathfrak{I}^{p}[\psi_{n}]=e^{-\mathrm{i}pn\pi/2}\psi_{n}$$



$$c_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \psi_n(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\mathfrak{I}^{p}[f(x)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n} e^{-ipn\pi/2} \psi_{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-ipn\pi/2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \psi_{n}(x) dx \right] \psi_{n}(y)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-ipn\pi/2} \psi_{n}(y) \psi_{n}(x) \right] f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) K_{p}(y, x) dx$$
奇异值 分解的

■ p阶Fourier变换的核函数

$$K_p(y,x) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-ipn\pi/2} \psi_n(y) \psi_n(x) = K_p(x,y)$$

■核的函数形式

形式

$$\mathfrak{I}^{0}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{0}(x, y) f(x) dx = f(y)$$
 —函数本身

p=1

$$K_1(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-in\pi/2} \psi_n(x) \psi_n(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-ixy)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-ixy) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \psi_n(x)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-it'y) \psi_n(t') dt' \right] \psi_n(x)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[e^{-in\pi/2} \psi_n(y) \right] \psi_n(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-in\pi/2} \psi_n(x) \psi_n(y)$$

$$\mathfrak{I}^{1}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{1}(x, y) f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ixy} f(x) dx$$

——故p=1就是通常的Fourier变换

■ *p*=–1

$$K_{-1}(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{in\pi/2} \psi_n(x) \psi_n(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(ixy)$$

$$\mathfrak{I}^{-1}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{-1}(x, y) f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ixy} f(x) dx$$

——故p=-1就是通常的逆Fourier变换

■ *p*=任意

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^n}{2^n n!} H_n(x) H_n(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \exp\left[\frac{2\rho xy - (x^2 + y^2)\rho^2}{1-\rho^2}\right]$$

$$K_p(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cot \alpha}{2\pi}} \exp\left(i\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \cot \alpha - \frac{ixy}{\sin \alpha}\right) (\alpha = p\pi/2)$$

-标准的Chirp类分数Fourier变换核函数

■ 时间-频率形式

$$\mathfrak{I}^{p}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cot \alpha}{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(i\frac{\omega^{2} + t^{2}}{2} \cot \alpha - \frac{i\omega t}{\sin \alpha}\right) f(t) dt$$

$$(\alpha = p\pi/2)$$

物理本质: ①分数FT以线性调频信号作为基函数展开; ②整数FT以单频信号作为基函数展开

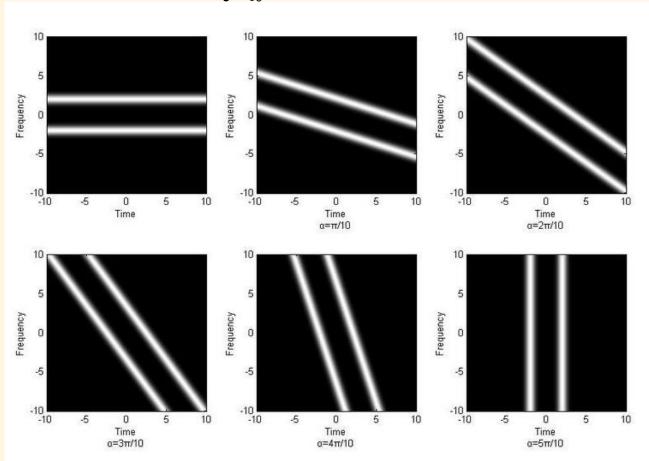
例 Dirac Delta $f(t) = \delta(t)$

$$\mathfrak{I}^{p}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cot \alpha}{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(i\frac{\omega^{2} + t^{2}}{2}\cot \alpha - \frac{i\omega t}{\sin \alpha}\right) \delta(t) dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cot \alpha}{2\pi}} \exp\left(i\frac{\omega^{2}}{2}\cot \alpha\right)$$
##位
变化

■ 短时分数阶Fourier变换

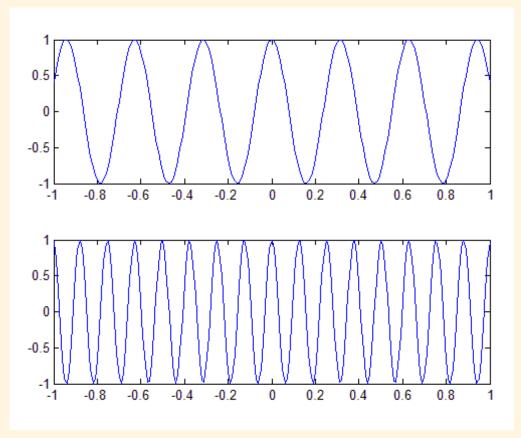
$$\mathfrak{I}^{p}(\omega,b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(t-b) K_{p}(\omega,t) f(t) dt$$



应用:量子力学、光学、声学、通信、信号处理

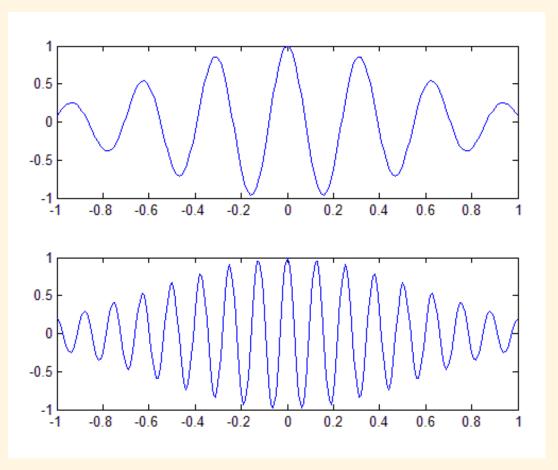
- 数学本质:函数f(t)按不同的完备基展开
- **Fourier变换:** $K(\omega,t) = e^{i\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + i\sin(\omega t)$

实部不同频率



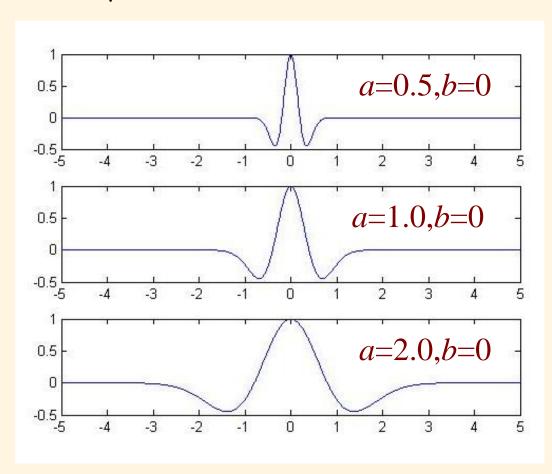
Gabor变换: $K(\omega,b,t) = e^{i\omega t} \exp \left[-\frac{(t-b)^2}{4a^2} \right]$

实部不同频率(b=0)



■Wavelet变换: 丰富的基函数 Mexican hat Wavelet

$$K(a,b,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \psi^* \left(\frac{t-b}{a} \right); \ \psi(t) = \frac{2^{5/4}}{\sqrt{3}} (1 - 2\pi t^2) e^{-\pi t^2}$$



■分数Fourier变换:

$$K_p(\omega, t) \sim \exp\left(i\frac{\omega^2}{2}\cot\alpha\right)\exp\left[-i\left(\frac{\omega}{\sin\alpha} - \frac{t}{2}\cot\alpha\right)t\right]$$

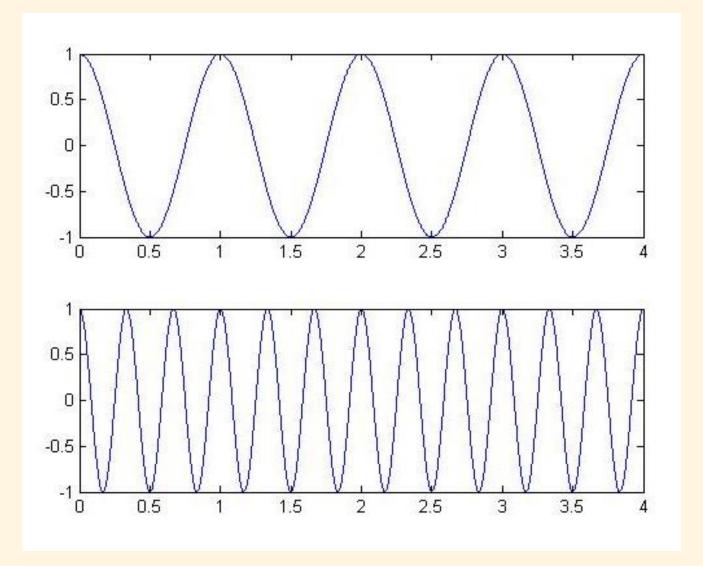
瞬态相位和时变频率

$$\mathcal{G}(t) = \left(\frac{\omega}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{t}{2} \cot \alpha\right) t$$

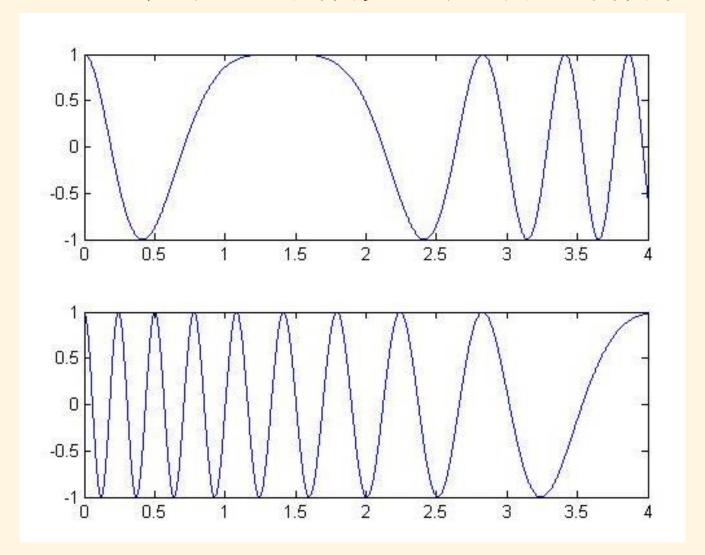
$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\mathcal{G}(t)}{dt} = \frac{\omega}{\sin \alpha} - t \cot \alpha$$

——线性调频信号作为基函数, α: 频率变 化的尺度

p=1,通常Fourier变换的基函数(实部,2个频率点)



p=0.5,基函数为线性调频信号(实部,2个频率点)



■ 小结

■ Fourier 级数

周期函数: Fourier级数(周期内平方可积) 复指数形式(系数的共轭对称性),三角形式 收敛性(充分条件); Gibbs现象 有限区域的Fourier级数 几个典型周期函数的Fourier级数及其性质 功率型信号

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |f(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{m=-N}^{N} |c_m|^2$$

■ Fourier积分

非周期函数: Fourier积分, 二个典型信号

时域信号;空间域信号;时-空信号

收敛性(充分条件) 能量型信号

Parseval等式: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f(t)]^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$

Fourier积分的性质: 微分性质, 积分性质 分数导数和分数积分

Fourier积分算子; 逆算子; 本征值问题 分数Fourier积分

■时频分析

Fourier积分的时频分析能力? 短时Fourier分析(Gabor变换) 频域-时域不确定关系(量子力学比较) 短时Fourier分析高、低频率的分辨能力? 小波变换

■函数变换的本质

不同基函数展开——Fourier分析,分数 Fourier分析,短时Fourier分析,短时分数 Fourier分析,小波变换