## FFT Ocean Simulation

This file is a document to explain how to simulate and render the ocean in real time.

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FFT(Fast Fourier Transform,快速傅里叶变换)

未完待续!

置换贴图(Displacement Map)/高度场(HeightField)

未完待续!

## 海洋(Ocean)

FFT(Fast Fourier Transform,快速傅里叶变换)

Julius O. Smith III. "Mathematics of the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT): with Audio Applications - Second Edition." 2007. https://www.dsprelated.com/freebooks/mdft/ AMD Developer Central / WhitePaper / OpenCL Optimization Case Study Fast Fourier Transform

https://developer.amd.com/resources/articles-whitepapers/opencl-optimization-case-study-fast-fourier-transform-part-1/https://developer.amd.com/resources/articles-whitepapers/opencl-optimization-case-study-fast-fourier-transform-part-ii/

Dan Petre, Adam Lake, Allen Hux. "OpenCL™ FFT Optimizations for Intel® Processor Graphics." IWOCL 2016. https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2909451

Microsoft DirectXMath XDSP

https://github.com/Microsoft/DirectXMath/wiki/XDSP

AMD GPUOpen clFFT

https://gpuopen.com/compute-product/clfft/

**NVIDIA CUDA cuFFT** 

https://developer.nvidia.com/cufft

### 傅里叶级数(Fourier Series)

**傅里叶级数(Fourier Series)**: 周期性连续(Periodic-Continuous)的傅里叶变换

//《高等数学第六版下册》(ISBN 978-7-04-021277-8) 第十二章无穷级数 第七节傅里叶级数 2007

### 三角函数系的正交性

基函数 cos(kx)和 sin(kx)在[0, 2 $\pi$ ]上正交 //k=1,2,3...

即:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx = 0 //k = 1,2,3... //$$
 等式 1

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(kx) dx = 0 //k = 1,2,3... //$$
 等式 2

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(k_1 x) \sin(k_2 x) dx = 0 //k_1 = 1,2,3... //k_2 = 1,2,3... //$$
 等式 3

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(k_1 x) \cos(k_2 x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & k1 \neq k2 \\ \pi & k1 = k2 \end{cases} / k_1 = 1,2,3... / k_2 = 1,2,3... /$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} sin(k_1 x) sin(k_2 x) dx \ = \begin{cases} 0 \ k_1 \neq k_2 \\ \pi \ k_1 = k_2 \end{cases} //k_1 = 1,2,3... //k_2 = 1,2,3... //等式 5$$

证明:

等式 1:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx = \left[ \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

等式 2:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{sins}(kx) dx = \left[ \frac{\cos(kx)}{-k} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

等式 3:

当 k<sub>1</sub>≠k<sub>2</sub> 时

$$\frac{\cos((k_1 - k_2)x)}{-(k_1 - k_2)}\Big]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

当 k<sub>1</sub>=k<sub>2</sub> 时

设 k<sub>1</sub>=k<sub>2</sub>=k

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) \sin(kx) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin(2kx) dx /*$$
 二倍角公式\*/=  $\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos(2kx)}{-2k}\right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$ 

等式 4:

当 k<sub>1</sub>≠k<sub>2</sub> 时

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(k_1 x) \cos(k_2 x) dx \ = \ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos((k_1 + k_2) x) + \cos((k_1 - k_2) x)) dx \ / * \ \Re \ \& \ \exists \ \& \ \exists \ ' = \ \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sin((k_1 + k_2) x)}{k_1 + k_2} + \frac{\sin((k_1 + k_2) x)}{k_1$$

$$\frac{\sin((k_1 - k_2)x)}{k_1 - k_2})\Big]_0^{2\pi} \ = 0$$

当 k<sub>1</sub>=k<sub>2</sub> 时

设 k<sub>1</sub>=k<sub>2</sub>=k

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(k_1 x) \cos(k_2 x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(k x)^2 dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2kx) + 1) dx /*$$
 一倍角公式\*/ =  $\left[\frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sin(2kx)}{2k} + x)\right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi$ 

等式 5:

当 k<sub>1</sub>≠k<sub>2</sub> 时

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(k_1 x) \sin(k_2 x) dx \ = \ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos((k_1 + k_2) x) - \cos((k_1 - k_2) x)) dx \ / * 积 化 和 差 公 式 * / = \ \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sin((k_1 + k_2) x)}{k_1 + k_2} - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sin((k_1 + k_2) x)}{k$$

$$\frac{\sin((k_1 - k_2)x)}{k_1 - k_2})\Big]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

当 k<sub>1</sub>=k<sub>2</sub> 时

设 k<sub>1</sub>=k<sub>2</sub>=k

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(k_1 x) \sin(k_2 x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(k x)^2 dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2kx)) dx /* 二倍角公式*/ = \left[ \frac{1}{2} (x - \frac{\sin(2kx)}{2k}) \right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi$$

#### 函数展开成傅里叶级数

n 为时域

x(n)为时域曲线 //小写 x

k 为频域

Xk 为频域序列 //大写 X

设时域曲线 x(n)能在[0, N]上展开成傅里叶级数,即:

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} (a_k \cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + b_k (-\sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)))$$

//将  $n'=\frac{2\pi}{N}$ n 代入,以上展开即可变换到[0,  $2\pi$ ]上,与上文中讨论的区间一致

等式两边同时乘以  $\cos(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n)$ ,并在[0,N]上求定积分:

$$\int_0^N x(n) cos(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx = \sum_{k=0}^N (a_k \int_0^N cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n) cos(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx + b_k \int_0^N (-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) cos(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx) = a_i \int_0^N cos(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) cos(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx /*根据三角函数系的正交性, 其余项都为  $0*/=a_i\frac{N}{2}$$$

等式两边同时除以 $\frac{N}{2}$ ,得到:

$$a_i = \, \textstyle \frac{2}{N} \int_0^N x(n) cos(i \, \frac{2\pi}{N} n) dx \; \; \text{III} \; a_k = \, \textstyle \frac{2}{N} \int_0^N x(n) cos(k \, \frac{2\pi}{N} n) dx$$

等式两边同时乘以  $\sin(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n)/*i\in 0,1,2...N*/,$  并在[0,N]上求定积分:

$$\int_0^N x(n) \sin(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx = \sum_{k=0}^N (a_k \int_0^N \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n) \sin(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx + b_k \int_0^N (-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \sin(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx) =$$
 
$$b_i \int_0^N (-\sin(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \cos(i\frac{2\pi}{N}n) dx /* 根据三角函数系的正交性,其余项都为 0*/= b_i (-\frac{N}{2})$$

等式两边同时除以 $-\frac{N}{2}$ ,得到:

频域序列  $X_k$  即为 $\frac{N}{2}a_k$ 和 $\frac{N}{2}b_k$ 组成的二维向量:

$$X_k = \left| \frac{N}{2} a_k - \frac{N}{2} b_k \right| = \left| \int_0^N x(n) \cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) dx - \int_0^N x(n) (-\sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)) dx \right|$$

将  $a_k$  和  $b_k$  用  $X_k$  代入后,得到:

$$x(n)=rac{2}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N}(X_k[0]cos(krac{2\pi}{N}n)+X_k[1](-sin(krac{2\pi}{N}n)))$$
 //该等式即为**傅里叶级数逆变换**

### DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform, 离散傅里叶变换)

**DFT(Discrete Fourier Transform,离散傅里叶变换)**: 周期性离散(Periodic-Discrete)的傅里叶变换

n 为时域

xn 为时域序列 //小写 x

k 为频域

 $X_k$  为频域序列 //大写 X

DFT 即:

定义频域序列 X<sub>k</sub>为: //k∈0,1,2...N-1

$$\textbf{X}_{\textbf{k}} = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \textbf{x}_{n} cos(\textbf{k} \frac{2\pi}{N} \textbf{n}) & \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \textbf{x}_{n} (-sin(\textbf{k} \frac{2\pi}{N} \textbf{n})) \end{array} \right|$$

当  $k \le \frac{N}{2}$ 时,DFT 中的  $X_k$  可以看作是用<u>矩形法</u>近似计算相应的傅里叶级数中的  $X_k$  的定积分,即://《高等数学第六版上册》(ISBN 978-7-04-020549-7) 第五章定积分 第一节定积分的概念与性质 三、定积分的近似计算 2007

$$X_{k}[0] = \frac{N}{2} a_{k} \ = \ \int_{0}^{N} x(n) cos(i \frac{2\pi}{N} n) dx \ \approx \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_{n} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$X_{k}[1] = \frac{N}{2}b_{k} \, = \, \int_{0}^{N}x(n)(-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n))dx \, \approx \, \sum_{n=0}^{N-1}x_{n}(-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n))$$

当  $k>\frac{N}{2}$ 时,根据奈奎斯特(Nyquist)定理,采样频率过低导致被积函数失真,矩形法无法正确计算出近似值,此时有  $X_k[0]=X_{N-k}[0]$ 和  $X_k[1]=-X_{N-k}[1]$ 成立:

$$X_k[0] \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos((N-(N-k)) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(2\pi n - (N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$\textstyle \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos(-(N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) \; = \; \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) \; = X_{N-k}[0]$$

$$\begin{split} &X_k[1] \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) (-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) (-\sin((N-(N-k))\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \ = \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) (-\sin(2\pi n - (N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ &= \ \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) (-\sin(-(N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \ = \ -\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) (-\sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \ = \ -X_{N-k}[1] \end{split}$$

### IDFT(Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform, 逆离散傅里叶变换)即:

定义时域序列 x<sub>n</sub>为: //n∈0,1,2...N-1

$$x_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N} (X_k[0] cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + X_k[1] (-sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)))$$

IDFT 可以认为是计算傅里叶级数逆变换中 0 到 $\frac{N}{2}$ 的低频部分,而忽略 $\frac{N}{2}$ 到 N 的高频部分,即:

$$x(n)$$
/\*傅里叶级数逆变换\*/ $=\frac{2}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N}(X_{k}[0]\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)+X_{k}[1](-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)))$ 

$$= \ \, \frac{2}{N} \ \, (\ \, \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} (X_k[0] cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_k[1] (-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \ \, /* \ \, \text{$\dot{T}$} \ \, \text{$f$} \ \,$$

$$X_k[1](-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)))/*$$
忽略高频部分\*/)

$$\approx \frac{_{2}}{_{N}}\sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}}(X_{k}[0]cos(k\frac{2\pi}{_{N}}n) + X_{k}[1](-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{_{N}}n)))$$

$$x_n/*IDFT*/= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N} (X_k[0] cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + X_k[1] (-sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)))$$

$$=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}}(X_{k}[0]\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)+X_{k}[1](-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)))+\frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N}(X_{k}[0]\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)+X_{k}[1](-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)))/*低于奈奎斯特频率而失真*/$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} (X_{k}[0] \cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + X_{k}[1] (-\sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n))) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] \cos((N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + (-X_{N-k}[1]) (-(-\sin((N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n))))$$

$$= \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} (X_k[0] cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_k[1] (-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n))) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[1] (-sin((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ \quad + \quad \frac{_1}{^N} \sum_{k=\frac{N}{2}}^{N} (X_{N-k}[0] cos((N-k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n) + X_{N-k}[$$

$$k)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)))/*$$
变换到  $0\sim\frac{N}{2}*/$ 

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} (X_k[0] cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + X_k[1] (-sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n))) \ + \ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} (X_k[0] cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + X_k[1] (-sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n))) \\ &= \frac{2}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{N}{2}} (X_k[0] cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + X_k[1] (-sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n))) \end{split}$$

以上两式相等, 证明结束

### FFT(Fast Fourier Transform,快速傅里叶变换)

三个 DFT 操作 //以及对应的定理

1.拉伸(Stretch)定理

设  $0 \sim N-1$  上的时域序列  $x_n$  对应的 DFT 频域序列为  $X_k$ ; 拉伸得到  $0 \sim 2N-1$  上时域序列 $x'_n = \begin{cases} x_{n/2} & n\%2 = 0 \\ 0 & n\%2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$ 

我们有: 
$$x'_n$$
 对应的 DFT 频域序列 $X'_k = \begin{cases} X_k & k \leq N-1 \\ X_{k-N} & k \geq N \end{cases}$ 

证明:

根据 DFT 定义:

$$X_k = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n) & \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n (-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \end{array} \right|$$

$$X'_{k} = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} x'_{n} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{2N} n) & \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} x'_{n} (-sin(k \frac{2\pi}{2N} n)) \end{array} \right|$$

$$X'_{k}[0] = \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} x'_{n} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{2N} n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0 \text{ } \pm \text{ } n\%2=0}^{2N-2} x'_n cos(k\frac{2\pi}{2N}n)/*偶数*/+ \sum_{n=1 \text{ } \pm \text{ } n\%2\neq 0}^{2N-1} x'_n cos(k\frac{2\pi}{2N}n)/*奇数*/$$

$$= \ \textstyle \sum_{n=0}^{2N-2} {_{1}}_{1} {_{1}}_{1} {_{1}}_{2} = 0 \ x_{n/2} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{2N} n) \ + \ \textstyle \sum_{n=1}^{2N-1} {_{1}}_{1} {_{1}}_{n \% 2 \neq 0} 0 cos(k \frac{2\pi}{2N} n)$$

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) + 0$$

当 k≤N-1 时:

上式 
$$=X_k[0]$$

当 k>N 时:

上式 = 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n cos(((k-N)+N)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \cos((k-N) \frac{2\pi}{N} n + 2\pi n)$$

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \cos((k-N)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)$$

$$=X_{k-N}[0]$$

$$\begin{split} &X'_{k}[1] = \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} x'_{n}(-\text{sin}(k\frac{2\pi}{2N}n)) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{2N-2} x'_{n}(-\text{sin}(k\frac{2\pi}{2N}n)) / *(\beta 2N) / *(\beta N) / *(\beta N)$$

当 k≤N-1 时:

上式 
$$=X_k[1]$$

当 k≥N 时:

$$\begin{split} & \perp \vec{\pi}_{} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_{n} (-\sin(((k-N)+N)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ & = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_{n} (-\sin((k-N)\frac{2\pi}{N}n+2\pi n)) \\ & = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_{n} (-\sin((k-N)\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \end{split}$$

 $= X_{k-N}[1]$ 

2.移位(Shift)定理

设  $0\sim N-1$  上的时域序列  $x_n$  对应的 DFT 频域序列为  $X_k$ ; 移位得到  $0\sim N-1$  上时域序列 $x'_n=\begin{cases} x_{N-1} \ n=0 \\ x_{n-1} \ n\geq 1 \end{cases}$ 

我们有: 
$$x'_n$$
 对应的 DFT 频域序列 $X'_k = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{vmatrix} X_k$ 

证明:

根据 DFT 定义:

$$\textbf{X}_{\textbf{k}} = \; \left| \; \textstyle \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \textbf{x}_{n} cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n) \quad \textstyle \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \textbf{x}_{n} (-sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \; \right| \label{eq:Xk}$$

$$\label{eq:Xk} X'_k = \; \left| \; \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x'_n cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x'_n (-sin(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)) \; \right|$$

$$X'_{k}[0] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x'_{n} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$= \ \textstyle \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} x_{n-1} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \ + \ x_{N-1} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_{n-1} cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_{n-1} \cos(k \frac{2\pi}{N} ((n-1)+1))$$

$$= \ \textstyle \sum_{n=1}^N x_{n-1}(\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) - \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1))$$

$$\begin{split} &= \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)\sum_{n=1}^{N}x_{n-1}(\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1)) + \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)\sum_{n=1}^{N}x_{n-1}(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))) \\ &= \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}x_n(\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) + \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}x_n(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ &= \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)X_k[0] + \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)X_k[1] \\ &= \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)X_k[0] + \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N-1}x_{n-1}(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N-1}x_{n-1}(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N}x_{n-1}(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N}x_{n-1}(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1)+1))) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N}x_{n-1}(-(\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) + \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1))) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N}x_{n-1}(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) - \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)) \\ &= \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)\sum_{n=1}^{N}x_{n-1}(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1))) + (-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1))\sum_{n=1}^{N}\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}(n-1)) \\ &= \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}x_n(-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n)) + (-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1))\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}n) \\ &= \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)X_k[1] + (-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1))X_k[1] \\ &= \frac{\log(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)}{\log(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)} \int_{1}^{1} + (-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1))X_k[1] \\ &= \frac{\log(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)}{\log(k\frac{N}{N}1)} \int_{1}^{1} + \frac{\log(k\frac{N}{N}1)}{\log(k\frac{N}{N}1)} \\ &= \frac{\log(k\frac{N}{N}1)}{\log(k\frac{N}{N}1)} \int_{1}^{1} + \frac{\log(k\frac{N}{N}$$

$$\begin{split} & X_{k}' = \begin{vmatrix} X_{k} | 0 \\ X_{k}' | 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)X_{k}[0] + \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)X_{k}[1] \\ \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1)X_{k}[1] + (-\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1))X_{k}[0] \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} X_{k}[0] \\ X_{k}[1] \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{vmatrix} X_{k} \end{split}$$

3.加法定理 //实际上 DFT 满足线性(Linearity)运算

设  $0\sim N-1$  上的时域序列  $x1_n$  对应的 DFT 频域序列为  $X1_k$ ;  $0\sim N-1$  上的时域序列  $x2_n$  对应的 DFT 频域序列为  $X2_k$ ; 加法得到  $0\sim N-1$  上时域序列  $x'_n=x1_n+x2_n$ 

我们有:  $X'_n$ 对应的 DFT 频域序列  $X'_k = X1_k + X2_k$ 

证明从略

#### DIT (Decimation In Time, 时域抽取)的FFT

//除了 DIT, (Cooley-Tukey)FFT 还有另外一个变体: DIF(Decimation In Frequency, 频域抽取)

设 0~N-1 上的时域序列 x<sub>n</sub> /\*N 为偶数\*/;

0~((N-1)/2)上的时域序列 xeven<sub>n</sub>=x<sub>2n</sub>的 DFT 频域序列为 Xeven<sub>k</sub>;

0~((N-1)/2)上的时域序列 xodd<sub>n</sub>=x<sub>2n+1</sub> 的 DFT 频域序列为 Xodd<sub>k</sub>

//即: x<sub>n</sub>的偶数项构成 xeven<sub>n</sub>, 奇数项构成 xodd<sub>n</sub>

//其中 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{vmatrix}$$
 又被称为调节因子(Twiddle Factor)

证明:

根据拉伸定理

设 0~N-1 上时域序列 xeven'
$$_{n}=$$
 
$$\begin{cases} xeven_{n/2} \ n\%2 = 0 \\ 0 \ n\%2 \neq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{n} \ n\%2 = 0 \\ 0 \ n\%2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
 xeven' $_{n}$ 的 DFT 频率序列 Xeven' $_{k}=$  
$$\begin{cases} Xeven_{k} & k \leq (N-1)/2 \\ Xeven_{k-(N+1)/2} & k \geq (N+1)/2 \end{cases}$$
 设 0~N-1 上时域序列 xodd' $_{n}=$  
$$\begin{cases} xodd_{n/2} \ n\%2 = 0 \\ 0 \ n\%2 \neq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{n+1} \ n\%2 = 0 \\ 0 \ n\%2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
 xodd' $_{n}$ 的 DFT 频率序列 Xodd' $_{k}=$  
$$\begin{cases} Xodd_{k} & k \leq (N-1)/2 \\ Xodd_{k-(N+1)/2} & k \geq (N+1)/2 \end{cases}$$

根据移位定理

设 0~N-1 上时域序列 
$$xodd''_n = \begin{cases} xodd'_{N-1} & n=0 \\ xodd'_{n-1} & n \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0/* (N-1)\%2 \neq 0 */ & n=0 \\ x_n & n \geq 1 且 n\%2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & n \geq 1 且 n\%2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
  $xodd''_n$  的 DFT 频率序列  $xodd''_n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & \cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{bmatrix}$   $xodd''_n$ 

由于  $x_n = xeven'_n + xodd''_n$ 根据加法定理

$$x_n$$
 的频率序列  $X_k = Xeven'_k + Xodd''_k = Xeven'_k +$  
$$\begin{vmatrix} cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{vmatrix} Xodd'_k$$

$$= \begin{cases} Xeven_k \ + \ \begin{vmatrix} cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{vmatrix} Xodd_k & k \leq (N-1)/2 \\ Xeven_{k-(N+1)/2} \ + \ \begin{vmatrix} cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \\ -sin(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) & cos(k\frac{2\pi}{N}1) \end{vmatrix} Xodd_k & k \leq (N+1)/2 \end{cases}$$

#### 倒位序(Bit-Reversal Permutation)

在计算 FFT 时,需要不断将**原序列**分割成 2 个分别由偶数项和奇数项构成的子序列;同时,需要利用**倒位序**使在逻 **辑上**不连续/\*分别由偶数项和奇数项构成\*/的 2 个子序列在**物理上**在原序列中连续,从而使每次分割时不需要移动 原序列中的项

下图以长度为 16 的原始序列为例,演示了不断将原序列分割成 2 个子序列的过程:

显然,将原始序列的倒位序作为 FFT 的输入,即可保证每次分割生成的 2 个在逻辑上不连续的子序列在物理上在原 序列中连续

大多数 GPGPU 编程语言中都内置了计算倒位序的函数

**HLSL:** reversebits GLSL: bitfieldReverse CUDA C: \_brev

对于没有内置计算倒位序的函数的编程语言,可以用查表法实现自己的 BitFieldReverse 函数

https://graphics.stanford.edu/~seander/bithacks.html#BitReverseTable

```
C/C++:
uint32_t BitFieldReverse(uint32_t value)
```

constexpr static uint32\_t const \_LookUpTable16[] = { 0U, 8U, 4U, 12U, 2U, 10U, 6U, 14U, 1U, 9U, 5U, 13U, 3U, 11U, 7U, 15U \;

```
return _LookUpTable16[(value & 0XF0000000U) >> 28U]
   | ((_LookUpTable16[(value & 0X0F000000U) >> 24U]) << 4U)
   | ((_LookUpTable16[(value & 0X00F00000U) >> 20U]) << 8U)
   | ((_LookUpTable16[(value & 0X000F0000U) >> 16U]) << 12U)
```

```
| ((_LookUpTable16[(value & 0X0000F000U) >> 12U]) << 16U)
       | ((_LookUpTable16[(value & 0X00000F00U) >> 8U]) << 20U)
       | ((_LookUpTable16[(value & 0X000000F0U) >> 4U]) << 24U)
       | (_LookUpTable16[(value & 0X0000000FU)] << 28U);
}
长度为 N 的原始序列的第 k 项的倒位序为:
BitFieldReverse(k) >> (32U/*Bit Length Of uint32_t*/-log_2N)
串行实现:
//时间复杂度与快速排序相似,为 O(Nlog<sub>2</sub>N)/*+O(N)倒位序*/
下图以长度为16的原始序列为例,演示了该算法的运行过程:
| 0 || 1 || 2 || 3 || 4 || 5 || 6 || 7 || 8 || 9 ||10||11||12||13||14||15|
                                                       倒位序 且 N = 1
0 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 15
                                                       N = 2
0 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 15
                                                       N = 4
0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 15
                                                       N = 8
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15
                                                       N = 16
void FFT_DIT(
   uin32_t N/* Input: 频域/时域序列长度*/,
   float2 x[N]/*Input: 0~N-1 上的时域序列*/,
   float2 X[N] /* Output: 0~N-1 上的频域序列*/
   )
{
   for(uint32_t k=0U; k<N; ++k)
   {
       uin32_t n = BitFieldReverse(k) >> (32U/*Bit Length Of uint32_t*/-log2N) //倒位序
       X[k] = x[n] //根据 DFT 定义, 计算 <math>0\sim0 上/*长度为 1*/的时域序列的 DFT 频域序列
   }
   for(uint32_t N_Level=2U; N_Level<= N; N_Level*=2U) //O(Nlog<sub>2</sub>N)中的 log<sub>2</sub>N
   {
       for(uint32_t k_begin=0U; k_begin<=(N-N_Level); k_begin+= N_Level) //O(Nlog2N)中的 N
       {
            Butterfly_DIT(N_Level, X+k_begin) //即等式_.___
   }
```

### 并行实现

未完待续!

## 置换贴图(Displacement Map)/高度场(HeightField)

Jerry Tessendorf. "Simulating Ocean Water". SIGGRAPH 2004. https://people.cs.clemson.edu/~jtessen/reports.html

NVIDIA CUDA Samples/ FFT Ocean Simulation

NVIDIA SDK11 Samples / OceanCS http://developer.nvidia.com/dx11-samples

**NVIDIA WaveWorks** 

http://github.com/NVIDIAGameWorks/WaveWorks

菲利普斯频谱(Phillips spectrum)

未完待续!