# DFT 学习 - 从信号采样出发

### 信号采样

### 假设有某段时间的有k个周期的sin信号的n个采样点 先来写个这样的函数

### 再结合上一步写个绘制采样信号的函数

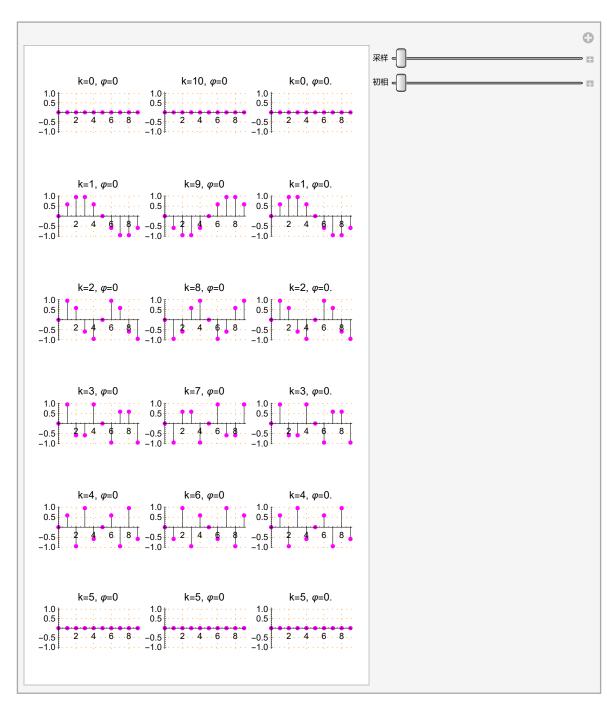
### 交互式观察不同周期和采样对应的图形

Out[ • ]=



#### 对照观察各频率采样, Floor[n/2]等价于Ceiling[(n-1)/2]

Out[ • ]=



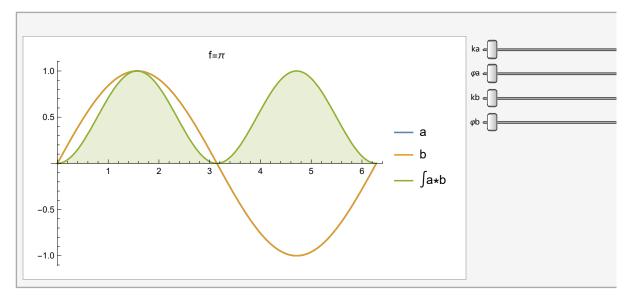
貌似具有某些对称性,比如周期为k和n-k的信号采样关于x轴对称,周期为k和周期也为k但初相为π的信号采样关于x轴对称。

其反应出一个现象,较高频率的采样和对应的较低频率移相r的采样是一样的,

也可以理解成: -sin(x)=sin(x±π)

### 信号相关性

Out[ • ]=



## 离散傅里叶变换

内置函数Fourier: 长度为 n 的一个列表  $u_r$  的离散傅里叶变换  $v_s$  在默认情况下定义为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{r=1}^n u_r\,e^{2\,\pi\,i\,(r-1)\,(s-1)/n}$ 

粗浅解释: 离散傅里叶变换就是分别用周期数为0, 1, 2, 3, ..., n-2, n-1的基信号与原信号对比, 计算方式为对应离散值相乘再相加, 得到与该频率的相关性

但也要注意,后半部分有较高周期数的基信号应当理解为带有相位π的低

### 频信号 这里我们并不关心时间,可以将周期数理解为频率

交互式计算信号采样的离散傅里叶变换

```
In[\ \ \ \ ]:= table [A_, \omega_, \varphi_, b_, n_] :=
                                         Block \{f, len, p, q, l\}, l = Table[A Sin[\omega 2\pi (r-1) / n + \varphi] + b, \{r, n\}];
                                                                                                                                                                                  表格 正弦
                                               f = Chop@Fourier@1;
                                                               近… 【傅立叶
                                              len = Length@f;
                                                                       长度
                                              p = Ceiling[len / 2];
                                                              向上取整
                                               q = Floor[len / 2];
                                                              向下取整
                                                \{1, f, (Norm/@f) / \sqrt{n}, Arg/@f, Range[0, len-1], Range[-len, -1],
                                                    Range[0, p - 1] ~ Join ~ Range[p - len, -1], Range[0, q] ~ Join ~ Range[q - len + 1, -1] }
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              范围
                                                    范围
                                                                                                                                 连接  范围
                                   Manipulate[t = table[A, \omega, \varphi, b, n];
                                   交互式操作
                                         Grid[If[showIndex, t, t[{1, 2, 3, −2, −1}]]], Frame \rightarrow All], \{\{A, 1, "振幅"\}, 0.5, 5\}, \{\{\omega, \omega, \omega\}\}
                                      上格子 如果
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            边框 全部
                                                    \{\{\varphi,0,0,0\},\{\{\phi,0,0\},\{\{b,0,0\},\{\{b,0,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b,0\},\{\{b
                                              Max[ω, 10], 20, 1}, {{showIndex, True, "索引"}, {True → "显示", False → "隐藏"}}]
Out[ • ]=
```

版幅  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$  版幅  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$  数相  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$  第3 显示 隐藏

- 1: 离散傅里叶变换的结果
- 2: 结果的模
- 3: 结果的辐角
- 4: 索引-1, 前半部分对应周期数(频率)
- 5: 反向索引,后半部分对应负的(反向旋转)周期数(频率)
- 6: 频率 (周期)
- 7: 频率 (周期)

变换后的结果显示出某种对称性

每一项可以理解为关于某个频率信号的相关性

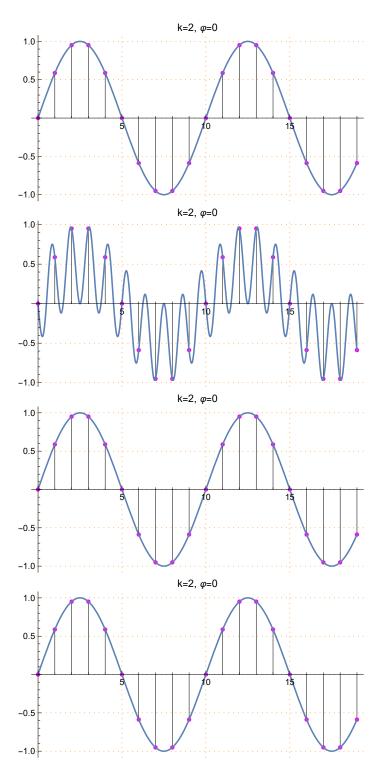
第一个频率为0,第二个频率为1,后面的频率一次加一最后一个频率为-1,最后第二个频率为-2,依次递推原因呢,就在上一节,较高频信号的采样结果会与有初相的低频信号一样可以看到,频率(周期)为k和-k处是有值的,而且共轭,其余都为0那么是不是离散傅里叶变换结果的一半就足以描述原信号了呢?

#### 关于离散傅里叶变换结果

对于变换结果中某个频率的复数值,其模长表示振幅,辐角表示初相(相对余弦)

### 使用DFT还原信号





#### 包装成函数

```
ln[\cdot]:= dftPlot[k_, n_, \varphi_:0] :=
           Block \{f = Chop@Fourier@signData[k, n, \varphi], func, p, c\}, p = Ceiling[n / 2];
             Norm[c] Cos[\frac{2\pi r}{n} \times -Arg[c]], {r, p-n, p-1}];
             Show[Plot[func, \{x, 0, n-1\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow Orange, PlotRange \rightarrow All], sg[k, n, \varphi]]
                                                                     橙色
             显示 绘图
         dftPlot[2, 20]
Out[ • ]=
           1.0
          0.5
          -0.5
          -1.0
         Manipulate\left[\mathsf{dftPlot}\left[\omega,\,\mathsf{n},\,\varphi\right],\,\left\{\left\{\omega,\,\mathsf{2},\,\text{"频率"}\right\},\,\mathsf{0},\,\mathsf{n},\,\mathsf{1}\right\},\right.
           \{\{\varphi, 0, "初相"\}, -\pi, \pi\}, \{\{n, 10, "采样"\}, Max[\omega, 10], 50, 1\}
Out[ • ]=
                                                                                                                                   0
```

好了到目前为止我们研究了对单一频率的信号采样计算DFT 后面我们再深入研究多个频率的信号复合时计算DFT

dftPlot[15, 18, 0]