

离散傅里叶变换与傅里叶级数

以之前任意构造的数列为例

```
In[*]:= l = {1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 3, 2, 2, 1};
```

```
len = Length[l];
```

[长度

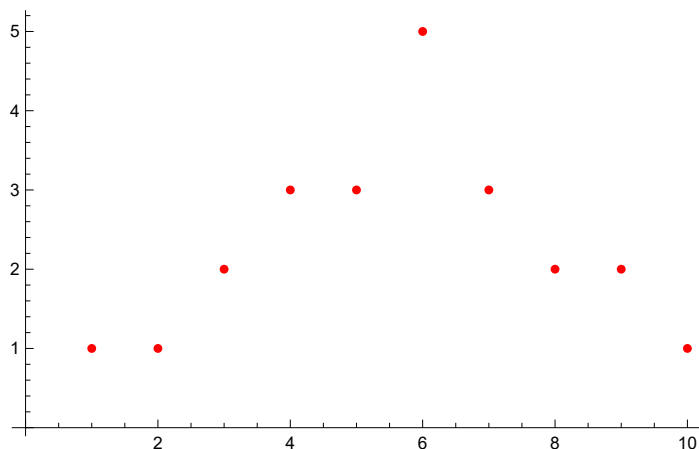
```
lp = ListPlot[l, PlotStyle -> Red]
```

[绘制点集

[绘图样式

[红色

```
Out[*]:=
```



```
In[*]:= pts = Table[{r, l[[r]]}, {r, len}];
```

[表格

```
f = Fourier[Complex@@@pts] / Sqrt[len];
```

[傅立叶

[复数

```
p = Sum[f[[Mod[n + len, len] + 1]] Exp[n I t], {n, -5, 4}];
```

[求和

[模余

[指...

[虚数单位

```
Show[ParametricPlot[ReIm@p, {t, 0, 2 Pi}], lp, PlotRange -> All]
```

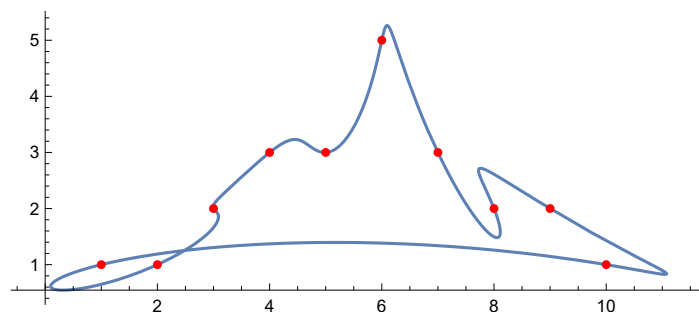
[显示 [绘制参数图

[实部虚部列表

[绘制范围

[全部

```
Out[*]:=
```



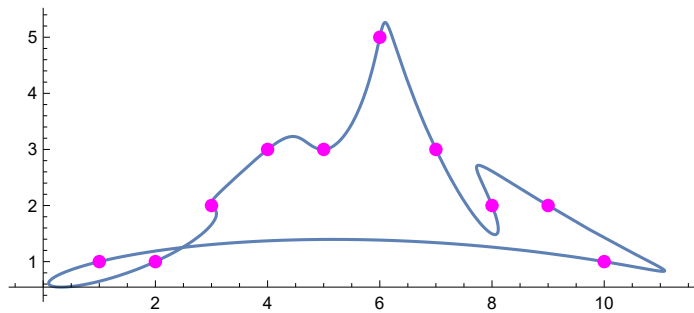
将上面思路包装成函数

```

In[*]:= fPlot[l_] := Block[{len, k, f, p}, len = Length@l;
    k = Ceiling[len / 2];
    f = Fourier[Complex@@@Table[{r, l[[r]]}, {r, len}]] /  $\sqrt{\text{len}}$ ;
    p = Sum[f[[Mod[n + len, len] + 1]] Exp[n I t], {n, k - len, k - 1}];
    Show[ParametricPlot[ReIm@p, {t, 0, 2  $\pi$ }],
    ListPlot[l, PlotStyle -> {Magenta, PointSize[Large]}], PlotRange -> All]
fPlot[l]

```

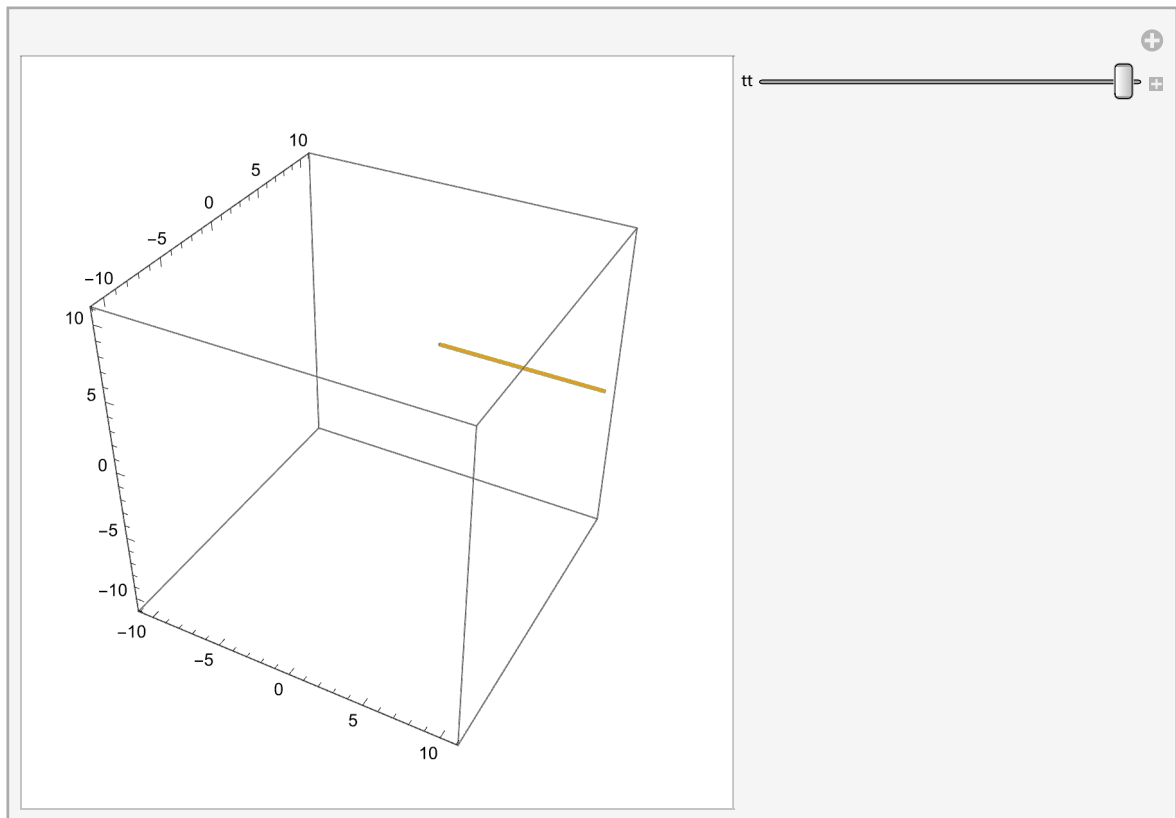
Out[*]=



In[]:=

```
fPlot3d[l_] := DynamicModule[{len, k, f, p}, len = Length@l;
    k = Ceiling[len / 2];
    f = Fourier[Complex@@@Table[{r, l[[r]]}, {r, len}]] / Sqrt[len];
    p = Sum[f[[Mod[n + len, len] + 1]] Exp[n I t], {n, k - len, k - 1}];
    Manipulate[Show[ParametricPlot3D[
        {Prepend[ReIm@p, 0], Prepend[ReIm@p, t]}, {t, 0, tt}], (*ListPlot[l,
        PlotStyle->{Magenta, PointSize[Large]}], *) PlotRange -> 10], {tt, 0.01, 4 Pi}]
fPlot3d[l]
```

Out[]:=



```

In[*]:= fPlot22[l_] := Block[{len, k, f, p}, len = Length@l;
                                [块] [长度]

    k = Floor[len / 2];
    [向下取整]

    f = Fourier[Complex@@@Table[{r, l[[r]]}, {r, len}]] /  $\sqrt{\text{len}}$ ;
    [傅立叶] [复数] [表格]

    p = Sum[f[[Mod[n + len, len] + 1]] Exp[n I t], {n, k - len + 1, k}];
    [求和] [模余] [指...] [虚数单位]

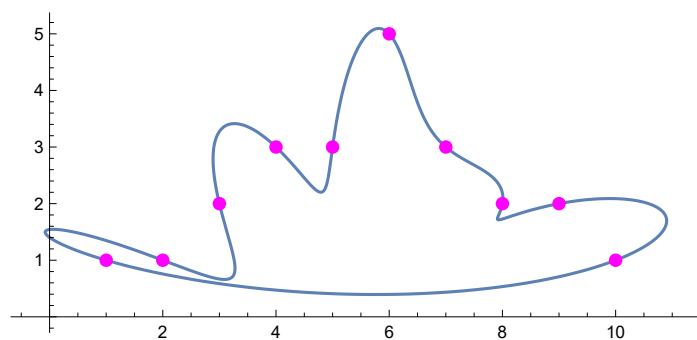
    Show[ParametricPlot[ReIm@p, {t, 0, 2  $\pi$ }],
    [显示] [绘制参数图] [实部虚部列表]

    ListPlot[l, PlotStyle -> {Magenta, PointSize[Large]}], PlotRange -> All]
    [绘制点集] [绘图样式] [品红色] [点的大小] [大] [绘制范围] [全部]
]

```

fPlot22[l]

Out[*]=



对比fPlot和fPlot22，差别在于求和范围 $\{-5,4\}$ 和 $\{-4,5\}$ ，换句话说当采样点的个数为偶数时，最中间的频率的相位是0或 π 。奇数点不存在这种差异，如下所示

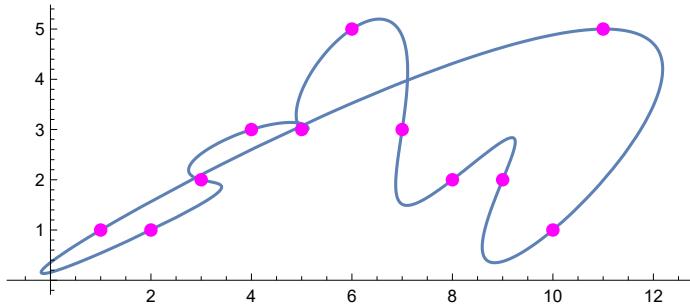
In[]:= fPlot [1 ~ Append ~ 5]

追加

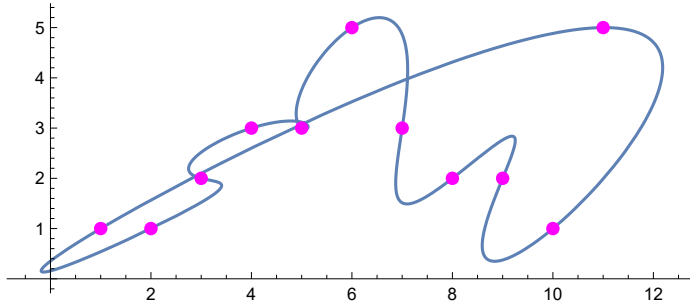
fPlot22 [1 ~ Append ~ 5]

追加

Out[]:=



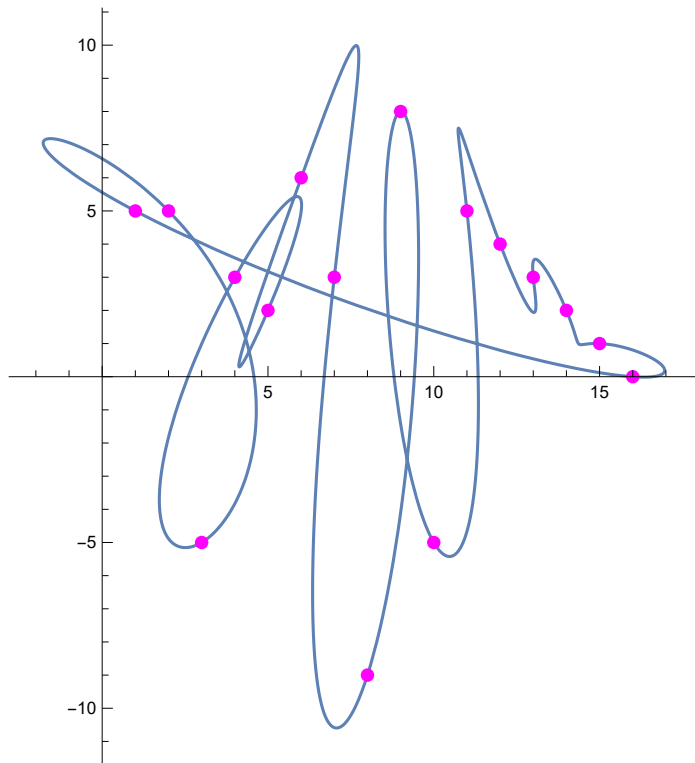
Out[]:=



下面随便玩玩，感觉可以做个签名游戏

```
In[*]:= fPlot[{5, 5, -5, 3, 2, 6, 3, -9, 8, -5, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0}]
```

Out[*]=



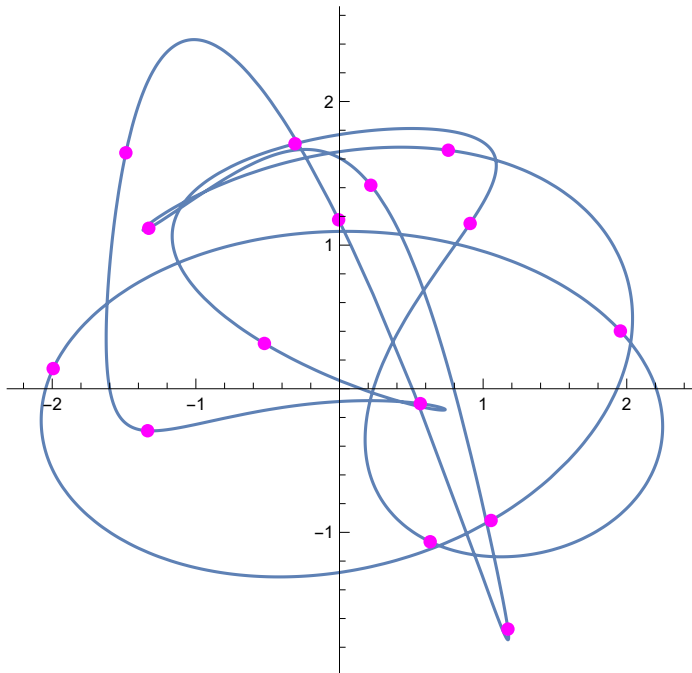
再扩展到更一般的情况，接受以复数表示的点的坐标列表，

```

In[*]:= ePlot[cs_] := Block[{len, k, f, p}, len = Length@cs;
    k = Ceiling[len / 2];
    f = Fourier[cs] / Sqrt[len];
    p = Sum[f[[Mod[n + len, len] + 1]] Exp[n I t], {n, k - len, k - 1}];
    Show[ParametricPlot[ReIm@p, {t, 0, 2 π}],
    ListPlot[ReIm@cs, PlotStyle -> {Magenta, PointSize[Large]}], PlotRange -> All]]
ePlot[RandomComplex[{-2 - 2 I, 2 + 2 I}, 15]]

```

Out[*]=



心里蹦出两个字“完美”。