

Fourier transform

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什么是频域：



二、傅里叶变换的由来

傅里叶级数:

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt)$$

三角函数系正交性:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \sin kx \cos nxdx = 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \sin kx \sin nxdx = \begin{cases} 0, k \neq n \\ \pi, k = n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \cos kx \cos nxdx = \begin{cases} 0, k \neq n \\ \pi, k = n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

正交性的证明:

$$1): \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \sin kx \cos nxdx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} [\sin(k+n)x + \sin(k-n)x] dx \quad (\text{积化和差})$$

$$\text{当 } k \neq n \text{ 时, 上式} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\cos(k+n)x}{k+n} + \frac{\cos(k-n)x}{k-n} \right]_{-\pi}^{+\pi} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } k = n \text{ 时, 上式} = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \sin kx \cos nxdx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \sin 2kxdx = 0$$

$$2): \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \sin kx \sin nxdx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} [\cos(k-n)x - \cos(k+n)x] dx \quad (\text{积化和差})$$

$$\text{当 } k \neq n \text{ 时, 上式} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(k-n)x}{k-n} - \frac{\sin(k+n)x}{k+n} \right]_{-\pi}^{+\pi} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } k = n \neq 0 \text{ 时, 上式} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} (1 - \cos 2kx) dx = \pi$$

对傅里叶级数左右两边在 $-\pi \sim +\pi$ 上积分:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} f(t) dt = \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \cos ntdt + b_n \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \sin ntdt)$$

由三角函数系正交性得：

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

同理，在原式左右两端乘以 $\cos kt$ 再在 $-\pi \sim +\pi$ 上积分:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} f(t) \cos ktdt = \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \cos ktdt + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \cos kt \cos ntdt + b_n \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \cos kt \sin ntdt)$$

由三角函数系正交性得: $\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} f(t) \cos ktdt = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \cos kt \cos ntdt = a_k \pi$

即：
$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} f(t) \cos ktdt$$

同理：
$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} f(t) \sin ktdt$$

已知傅里叶级数 $f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt)$ $T = 2\pi$

令 $\varphi(t) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{l}t\right) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l}t + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}t\right)$ $T = 2l$

其中 $a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l}t dt, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}t dt, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

由欧拉公式 $e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$ 得

$$\cos \omega t = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega t} \quad \sin \omega t = j \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega t} \right)$$

带入 $\varphi(t)$ 得

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{a_n}{2} (e^{j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} + e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{l}t}) - \frac{jb_n}{2} (e^{j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} - e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{l}t}) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(t) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{a_n}{2} (e^{j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} + e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{l}t}) - \frac{jb_n}{2} (e^{j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} - e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{l}t}) \right] \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{a_n - jb_n}{2} \cdot e^{j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} + \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2} \cdot e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} \right]\end{aligned}$$

令 $c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}, c_n = \frac{a_n - jb_n}{2}, c_{-n} = \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2}$

则 $\varphi(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[c_n \cdot e^{j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} + c_{-n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{l}t} \right]$

由于 $c_0 = c_0 \cdot e^{j\frac{0\pi}{l}t}$

于是 $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n \cdot e^{j\frac{n\pi}{l}t}$

其中 $c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}, c_n = \frac{a_n - jb_n}{2}, c_{-n} = \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2}$

由上 $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n \cdot e^{j\frac{n\pi t}{l}}$ 其中 $c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}, c_n = \frac{a_n - jb_n}{2}, c_{-n} = \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2}$

由于 $a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} t dt, n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$ $b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} t dt, n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

故
$$\begin{cases} c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) e^{-j\frac{0\pi t}{l}} dt \\ c_n = \frac{a_n - jb_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} t dt - j \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} t dt \right] = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) e^{-j\frac{n\pi t}{l}} dt \\ c_{-n} = \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} t dt + j \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} t dt \right] = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) e^{j\frac{n\pi t}{l}} dt \end{cases}$$

综上,

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) e^{-j\frac{n\pi t}{l}} dt, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

由上 $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n \cdot e^{j\frac{n\pi t}{l}} \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(\omega) e^{-j\frac{n\pi\omega}{l}} d\omega, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

将 c_n 带入 $\varphi(t)$ 得

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(\omega) e^{-j\frac{n\pi\omega}{l}} d\omega \cdot e^{j\frac{n\pi t}{l}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(\omega) e^{j\frac{n\pi(t-\omega)}{l}} d\omega$$

对于非周期函数，可看作周期无穷大：

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(t) = \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(z) e^{j\frac{n\pi(t-z)}{l}} dz \\ &= \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-l}^l f(z) e^{j\frac{n\pi(t-z)}{l}} dz \cdot \frac{\pi}{l} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{l}, \Delta\omega = \frac{\pi}{l}$

$$f(t) = \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-l}^l f(z) e^{j\omega_n(t-z)} dz \cdot \Delta\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z) e^{j\omega(t-z)} dz \right] d\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z) e^{j\omega(t-z)} dz \right] d\omega \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z) e^{-j\omega z} dz \right] e^{j\omega t} d\omega
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

则 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

这就是傅里叶变换对

三、傅里叶变换算法（DFT、FFT）

计算机只能处理离散数据，故对连续的傅里叶变换对：

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

做 N 点等距采样得离散变换对：

$$F(u) = \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}xu} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} F(u)e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}xu}$$

以上为一元函数到情况，扩展到二元函数：

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

以上为即为DFT公式

由DFT正向变换公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(u, v) &= \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})} \\
 &= \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} e^{-j2\pi\frac{ux}{M}} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi\frac{vy}{N}} \\
 &= \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \left[\sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi\frac{vy}{N}} \right] e^{-j2\pi\frac{ux}{M}}
 \end{aligned}$$

由此可见，二元DFT可分为两个一元DFT的叠加。若用两个一元DFT代替二元DFT，算法复杂度由 $O(M^2N^2)$ 降为 $O(M^2N + MN^2)$ 。类似地，对反向变换公式同样适用。

通常，我们使用 $F(u - \frac{M}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} (-1)^{x+y} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$ 代替原式（将低频成分移动到图像中央，好看）

这是因为 $F(u - \frac{M}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi\left[\frac{(u-\frac{M}{2})x}{M} + \frac{(v-\frac{N}{2})y}{N}\right]} = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})} \cdot e^{j\pi(x+y)}$

由欧拉公式有 $e^{j\pi} = -1$ ，于是 $F(u - \frac{M}{2}, v - \frac{N}{2}) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} (-1)^{x+y} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N})}$

基2时间抽取的FFT算法: 首先, 将二维DFT等效为两个一维DFT的叠加。此时时间复杂度为 $O(M^2N + MN^2)$

对于每个一维DFT

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(u) &= \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} f(x) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}xu} \\
 &= \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}2xu} + \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x+1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(2x+1)u} \\
 &= \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}2xu} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}u} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x+1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}2xu}
 \end{aligned}$$

可证 $e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(u+\frac{N}{2})} = -e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}u}$, 于是
$$F(u) = \begin{cases} \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}2xu} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}u} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x+1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}2xu}, & u < \frac{N}{2} \\ \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}2xu} - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(u-\frac{N}{2})} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(2x+1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}2xu}, & u > \frac{N}{2} \end{cases}$$

上面两个和式是与原问题相同的子问题, 但规模减半, 并且 $u > \frac{N}{2}$ 时, 可用之前计算过的值, 无需重复计算。使用递归实现, 时间复杂度降为 $O(N(\log_2 N) + M(\log_2 M))$