DYSURETNA TRANSFORMATA

FOURIERA

 $g(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$   $g(\omega) = f(t) f(t)$ 

Zdef. DFT

 $g(n \Delta \omega) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(m \Delta t) e^{-i 2\pi mn / N}$   $g_{dre} = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \frac{2\pi}{n}$ 

odurotna DFT

J(m st) = 1 = 1 = 1 = g(n sw) e i 25 mm/N

Maga: sumy sa storiarone, modrózimiens, des sumomanos logio mistoriarone.

Troiservic' oldinerious (D(N2)

SZYBKA TRANSFORMATA FOURIERA (wg. Damielsona: Lomanosa)

 $g(nsw) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{m=0} f(mst) e^{-c^2 \sqrt{3} mn / N}$ 

 $= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \int (mpt) e^{-c'2\pi mn/\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{2} \int (popany \sqrt{1} dm)$ 

+ = 0 (po mepony youn)

= 1 = 0 f(2jst) e - 1 2 = 2 jn/N +

 $+\frac{1}{2}\int_{j=0}^{\infty}\int((2j+n)n)dt$ 

golie m=2j' w pierwnej sumi .'

m=2j'+1 w drayi oj sumi.

Dalej'  $g(n > w) = \sum_{j=0}^{N} f(2j'st) e^{-i2\pi j n_j(v/2)}$ 

 $+e^{-i2\pi\eta/\nu}\frac{1}{2\pi}$   $= \int_{j=0}^{N-1} ((2j+n) + 2) e^{-i2\pi j \ln /(M_2)}$ 

= grange (now) + e -i 25 n/N
gure pangre (now)

projection of colorenious 2 x A (\fi)?)

projection of colorenious (\fi) = 2 \fi

Theremose we your (\fi) (\figstyre).

4F-8

Wtedy surieuna dyskuchia now

prejetive w surieung ciagra w,

a surowante a carthocoanie!

 $\frac{2(4)}{\int (4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}} \int g(w) e^{iwt} dw$ 

2(5)  $g(\omega) = \frac{1}{12\pi} \int f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$ 

Moderny, or  $g(\omega)$  jest transformats Fouriera f(t) i omarany jako  $F(t) = g(\omega)$ , natomiant f(t) jest odhovotny bansformats  $g(\omega)$  i ozn.

 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$   $\mathcal{F}(\omega) \supset = f(\varepsilon).$ 

Morina vorsnenge transformats Fouriera na wiscej wymiarda, np. dwa wymiary

Ftfckig1] = gckx, kg) =

= 1 ( xiy) e - i (kxx+kyy) dxdy

lut try wymiary

F [ J(x1912)] = g(kx, kg, k2) =

 $= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} \int \int \int (x_1 y_{12}) e^{-i(k_1 x + k_2 y + k_2 z)} dx dy dx$ 

\$ [ S(2)] = g(4) = (1)312 S(2) e-iking dr.