

華中科技大學

## 加窗傅立叶变换

刘海霞

数学与统计学院

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## 一些定义

### 定义 (希尔伯特空间)

我们将带有内积的向量空间称为希尔伯特空间。例如,

$\mathbb{R}^n = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) : x_j \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{C}^n = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) : x_j \in \mathbb{C}$ .

令  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ , 则  $x$  和  $y$  内积为

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \overline{y_j}.$$



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### 定义 ( $L^2$ 空间)

$$L^2[a, b] = \left\{ f(t) : \int_a^b |f(t)|^2 dt < +\infty \right\},$$

其中内积定义为  $\langle f(t), g(t) \rangle = \int_a^b f(t) \overline{g(t)} dt$ , 称  $\int_a^b |f(t)|^2 dt$  为  $f(t)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的能量。



# 傅立叶分析

## 引理

令  $f(t)$  是周期为  $T$  的函数, 那么  $g(t) = f(Tt)$  为周期为 1 的函数。



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令  $f(t)$  为周期为 1 的函数, 且  $\int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt < +\infty$ , 那么

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

其中

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \int_0^1 f(t) \cos(2\pi nt) dt & n = 0, 1, \dots \\ b_n = \int_0^1 f(t) \sin(2\pi nt) dt & n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}.$$



# 傅立叶分析

注意到

$$\begin{cases} \cos(2\pi nt) = \frac{e^{2\pi int} + e^{-2\pi int}}{2} \\ \sin(2\pi nt) = \frac{e^{2\pi int} - e^{-2\pi int}}{2i} \end{cases},$$



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### 定理 (傅立叶分析)

令  $f(t)$  是周期为 1 的函数且  $\int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt < +\infty$ , 那么

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n e^{2\pi int},$$

其中  $c_n = \int_0^1 f(t) e^{-2\pi int} dt \triangleq \hat{f}(n)$ .





## 定理 (isometry)

$$\int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\hat{f}(n)|^2.$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt &= \int_0^1 f(t) \overline{f(t)} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) e^{2\pi i n t} \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{\hat{f}(m)} e^{-2\pi i m t} \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) \overline{\hat{f}(m)} e^{2\pi i n t} e^{-2\pi i m t} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) \overline{\hat{f}(m)} \int_0^1 e^{2\pi i n t} e^{-2\pi i m t} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) \overline{\hat{f}(n)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\hat{f}(n)|^2. \end{aligned}$$



## 例 (Gibbs Oscillation)

考虑周期为 1 的函数  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ -1, & t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1) \end{cases}$  ,



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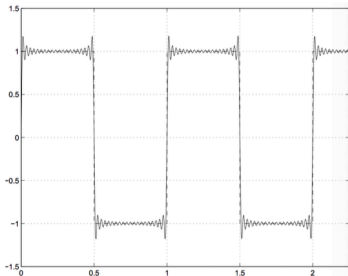
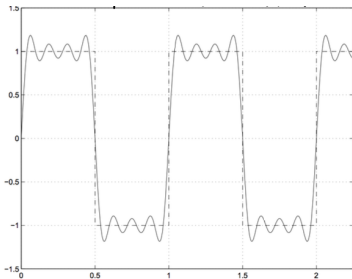


图:  $f_9 = \sum_{k=0}^9 \frac{4}{\pi(2k+1)} \sin(2\pi(2k+1)t), \quad f_{39} = \sum_{k=0}^{39} \frac{4}{\pi(2k+1)} \sin(2\pi(2k+1)t)$



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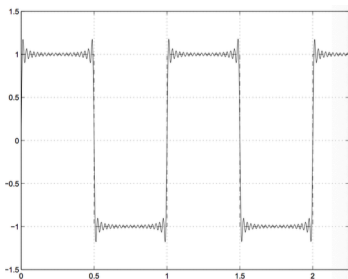
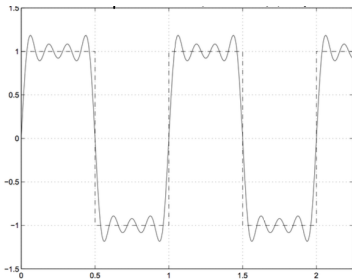


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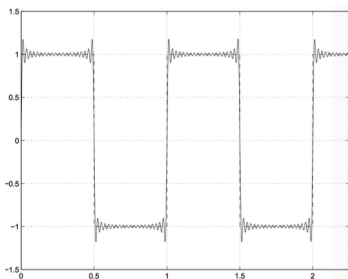
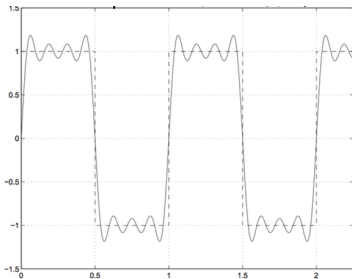


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- $f_9$  和  $f_{39}$  在矩形波的转角处不能给出好的逼近,
- 因为连续函数的有限和是连续的, 而矩形波有跳跃点。



## 例

考虑周期为 1 的下列函数  $f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + t, & t \in [-\frac{1}{2}, 0] \\ \frac{1}{2} - t, & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \end{cases}$  ,



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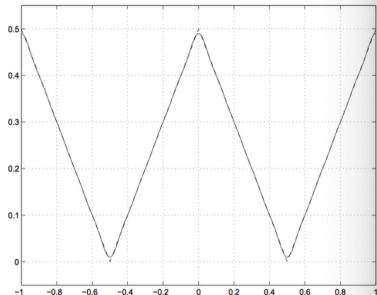
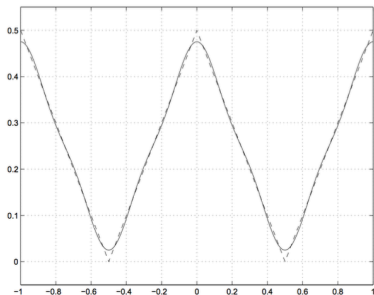




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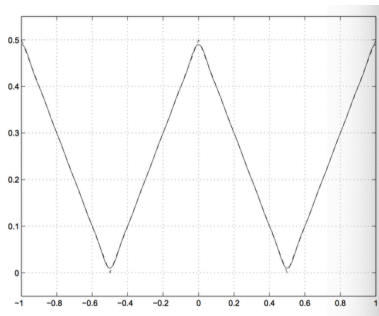
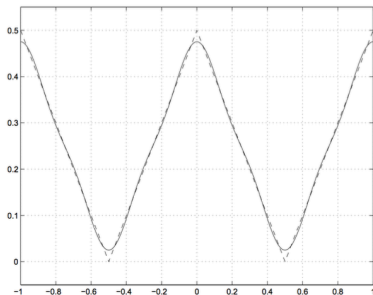




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- 对非光滑函数的逼近效果不好。
- 寻求好的方法，比如，加窗的傅立叶变换或者小波。



## 傅立叶变换

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### 定理 (傅立叶反演定理 (Fourier inversion theorem))

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}(f(t))) = f(t), \quad \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(g(s))) = g(s).$$



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$$\mathcal{F}(f_1(t) + f_2(t)) = \mathcal{F}(f_1(t)) + \mathcal{F}(f_2(t)), \quad \mathcal{F}(af(t)) = a\mathcal{F}(f(t)).$$



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- Isometry

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\hat{f}(s)|^2 ds.$$





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- 设  $f(t)$  为实对称函数, 即,  $f(-t) = f(t)$ , 那么  $\mathcal{F}(f(t))$  为实函数。



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证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(f(t+b)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t+b) e^{-2\pi i s t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) e^{-2\pi i s (u-b)} du \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) e^{-2\pi i s u} e^{2\pi i s b} du = e^{2\pi i s b} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) e^{-2\pi i s u} du \\ &= e^{2\pi i s b} \hat{f}(s).\end{aligned}$$



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### 定义

设  $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  且  $\|g\| = 1$ . 定义函数  $g$  在时间和频率上的平移函数

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- 设  $g$  在相位 (时间-频率) 空间的中心为  $(t_0, w_0)$ , 即

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t |g(t)|^2 dt = t_0, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} w |\hat{g}(w)|^2 dw = w_0,$$



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$$g^{[x_1, x_2]}(t) = e^{2\pi i t x_2} g(t + x_1).$$

- $|g(t)|^2$  为关于  $t$  的概率密度函数. 设  $\hat{g}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) e^{-2\pi i w t} dt$ , 则  $|\hat{g}(w)|^2$  是关于  $w$  的概率密度函数。
- 设  $g$  在相位 (时间-频率) 空间的中心为  $(t_0, w_0)$ , 即

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## 窗函数

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对任意给定的函数  $f(t) \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , 定义

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$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{1}{\|g\|^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x_1, x_2) g(t + x_1) e^{2\pi i t x_2} dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\|g\|^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x_1, x_2) g^{[x_1, x_2]}(t) dx_1 dx_2. \end{aligned}$$



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$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t - t_0)^2 |g(t)|^2 dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (w - w_0)^2 |\hat{g}(w)|^2 dw \geq \frac{1}{16\pi^2}.$$



## dense and overcomplete

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随着  $[x_1, x_2]$  取遍  $\mathbb{R}^2$  中所有的值, 函数  $g^{[x_1, x_2]}$  在  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  上是稠密的。



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- Sample  $F$  at the lattice points  $(x_1, x_2) = (ma, nb), a, b > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .



# Lattice Hilbert space

The lattice Hilbert space  $V'$  of complex-valued functions  $\varphi(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  satisfy

- periodicity condition

$$\varphi(a_1 + x_1, a_2 + x_2) = e^{-2\pi i a_1 x_2} \varphi(x_1, x_2),$$

for  $a_1, a_2 = 0, \pm 1, \dots$

- square integrable over the unit square

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 |\varphi(x_1, x_2)|^2 dx_1 dx_2 < \infty.$$

- The inner product is

$$\langle \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \rangle = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) \overline{\varphi_2(x_1, x_2)} dx_1 dx_2.$$



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$\varphi \in V'$  is determined by values in the square  $\{(x_1, x_2) : 0 \leq x_1, x_2 \leq 1\}$ .



# periodizing operator (Weil–Brezin–Zak transform)

## 定义 (Weil–Brezin–Zak transform)

$$Pf(x_1, x_2) = P(f; (x_1, x_2)) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2\pi i n x_2} f(n + x_1).$$

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$$\begin{aligned} Pf(a_1 + x_1, a_2 + x_2) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2\pi i n (a_2 + x_2)} f(n + a_1 + x_1) \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2\pi i n x_2} f(n + a_1 + x_1) = e^{-2\pi i a_1 x_2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2\pi i m x_2} f(m + x_1) \\ &= e^{-2\pi i a_1 x_2} Pf(x_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$



## Isometry

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle Pf(\cdot, \cdot), Pf'(\cdot, \cdot) \rangle \\
 &= \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \sum_{m, n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2\pi i(n-m)x_2} f(n+x_1) \overline{f'(m+x_1)} \\
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- $P$  can be extended to an inner product preserving mapping of  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  into  $V$ .





## Inverse mapping

### 定义

Define the mapping  $P^* : V' \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$  as

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- By the Parseval formula

$$\int_0^1 |\varphi|^2 dy = \sum_{a=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\hat{\varphi}_{-a}(t)|^2 = \sum_{a=-\infty}^{+\infty} |P^* \varphi(t + a)|^2.$$



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# 华中科技大学

■ Let  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . Then

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satisfies  $f_P(k_1 + x_1, k_2 + x_2) = e^{-2\pi i k_1 x_2} f_P(x_1, x_2)$  for integers  $k_1, k_2$ .



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## ON (OrthoNormal)

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### 定义

Let  $f(t)$  be a function defined on the real line and let  $\Xi$  be the characteristic function of the set on which  $f$  vanishes:

$$\Xi(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } f(t) = 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } f(t) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

we say  $f$  is nonzero almost everywhere (a.e.). If the  $L^2$  norm of  $\Xi$  is 0, i.e.,  $\|\Xi\| = 0$ .



# Theorem

## 定理

For  $(a, b) = (1, 1)$ ,  $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . The transforms  $\{g^{[m,n]} : m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$  span  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  iff  $Pg(x_1, x_2) = g_P(x_1, x_2) \neq 0$  a.e..



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**Proof:** Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the closed linear subspace of  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  spanned by  $\{g^{[m,n]}\}$ .



# Theorem

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For  $(a, b) = (1, 1)$ ,  $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . The transforms  $\{g^{[m,n]} : m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$  span  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  iff  $Pg(x_1, x_2) = g_P(x_1, x_2) \neq 0$  a.e..

**Proof:** Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the closed linear subspace of  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  spanned by  $\{g^{[m,n]}\}$ . Clearly  $\mathcal{M} = L^2(\mathbb{R})$  iff the only solution of  $\langle f, g^{[m,n]} \rangle = 0$  for all integers  $m$  and  $n$  is  $f = 0$  a.e..





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Since  $E_{n,m}$  form an ON basis for the lattice Hilbert space,

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If  $g_P \neq 0$  a.e., then  $f_P = 0$  a.e.  $\Rightarrow f \equiv 0$  a.e.  $\Rightarrow \mathcal{M} = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ .

If  $g_P = 0$  on a set  $S$  of positive measure on unit square, set  $Pf = f_P = \kappa_S$ ,

then  $f_P g_P = 0$  a.e.,  $\Rightarrow \langle f, g^{[m,n]} \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{M} \neq L^2(\mathbb{R})$ .  $\square$



## ON basis

### 推论

*For  $(a, b) = (1, 1)$  and  $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , the transforms  $\{g^{[m,n]} : m, n = 0 \pm 1, \dots\}$  form an ON basis for  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  iff  $|g_P(x_1, x_2)| = 1$ , a.e..*

**Proof:** By definition of ON basis, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{m,m'}\delta_{n,n'} &= \langle g^{[m,n]}, g^{[m',n']} \rangle = \langle E_{n,m}g_P, E_{n',m'}g_P \rangle \\ &= \langle |g_P|^2, E_{n'-n, m'-m} \rangle\end{aligned}$$

iff  $|g_P|^2 = 1$  a.e..



# Uniqueness

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*For  $(a, b) = (1, 1)$  and  $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , suppose there are constants  $A, B$  such that*

$$0 < A \leq |g_P(x_1, x_2)|^2 \leq B < \infty$$

*a.e. in the square  $0 \leq x_1, x_2 < 1$ .*



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*a.e. in the square  $0 \leq x_1, x_2 < 1$ . Then  $\{g^{[m,n]}\}$  is a basis for  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , i.e.,  $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  can be expanded uniquely in the form  $f = \sum_{m,n} a_{mn} g^{[m,n]}$ .*

*Indeed,*

$$a_{mn} = \left\langle f_P, \frac{g_P^{[m,n]}}{|g_P|^2} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{f_P}{g_P}, E_{n,m} \right\rangle.$$



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Since  $|g_P|^{-1}$  is a bounded nonvanishing function a.e. on  $0 \leq x_1, x_2 < 1$ .





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From the periodicity properties in the lattice Hilbert space,

$$\frac{f_P}{g_P}(x_1 + n, x_2 + m) = \frac{f_P}{g_P}(x_1, x_2).$$



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- If  $g_P$  is bounded, then  $f_P \bar{g}_P(x_1, x_2), |g_P|^2 \in V'$  are periodic functions in  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  with period 1.



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$$\frac{f_P \bar{g}_P}{|g_P|^2} = \sum a_{mn} E_{n,m} \Leftrightarrow \sum a_{mn} E_{n,m} = \sum b_{mn} E_{n,m} \sum c'_{mn} E_{n,m}.$$



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- $|g_P|^2 = 0$  at some point.

$$\sum a_{mn} E_{n,m} = \sum b_{mn} E_{n,m} \sum c'_{mn} E_{n,m} \Leftrightarrow b = a * c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{mn} = \sum a_{kl} c_{k'l'}.$$



## 作业

1. (This example is known as the *Gabor window*) Consider the case  $g = \pi^{-1/4} e^{-t^2/2}$ . Please verify the following:
  - Here  $g$  is essentially its own Fourier transform, centered about  $(t_0, w_0) = (0, 0)$  in phase space.
  - $g^{[x_1, x_2]}(t) = \pi^{-1/4} e^{2\pi i t x_2} e^{-(t+x_1)^2/2}$  is centered about  $(-x_1, x_2)$ .
2. Show directly that  $PP^* = I$  on  $V'$ .
3. Verify  $P^*$  is the adjoint of  $P$ .