离散傅里叶变换和快速傅里叶变换



#### 为什么用离散傅里叶变换

• 实际的信号是离散的

- 分析有限长序列的有用工具;
- 在信号处理的理论上有重要意义;
- 在运算方法上起核心作用
  - 谱分析、卷积等



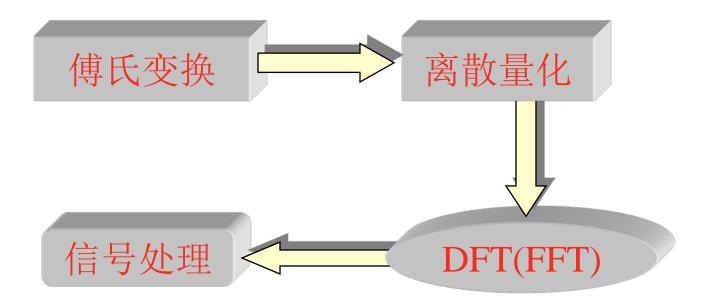
### 为什么研究连续傅里叶变换

- 连续傅里叶变换-----离散傅里叶变换
  - 采样
  - 可以有理论保证
- 离散傅里叶变换-----连续傅里叶变换
  - 预测
  - 没有保证



#### DFT, FFT

- 离散与量化: 离散傅里叶变换
- 快速运算: 快速傅里叶变换





#### 离散时间信号

• 对模拟信号f(t)进行等间隔采样,采样间隔为T;

$$x_j = f(jT), -\infty < j < \infty$$

• 周期信号:

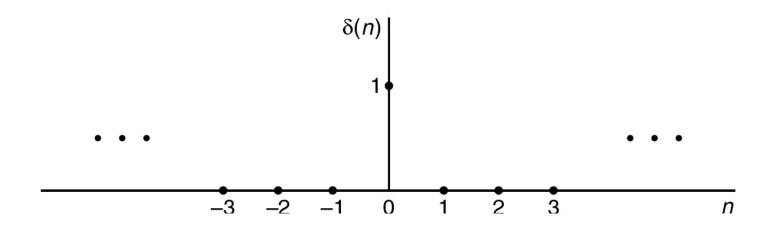
$$x_j = x_{j+n}, \exists n$$

• 公式表示、图形表示、集合符号表示





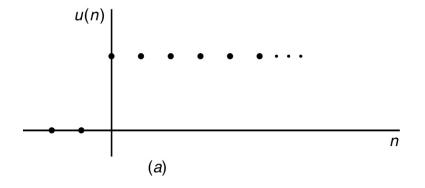
$$\mathcal{S}(j) = \begin{cases} 1, & j = 0 \\ 0, & j \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

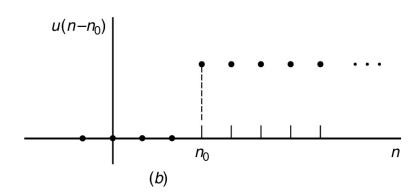


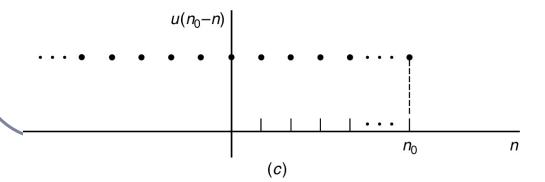




$$u(j) = \begin{cases} 1, & j \ge 0 \\ 0, & j < 0 \end{cases}$$



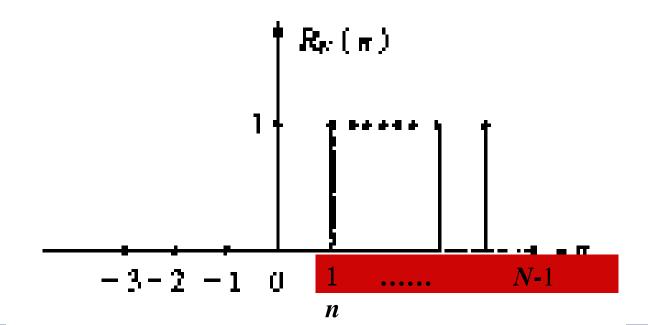






## 矩形序列

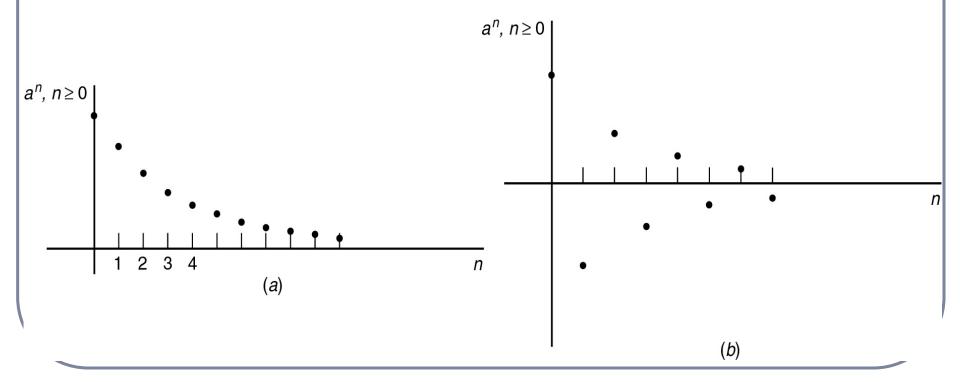
$$R_{N}(j) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le j \le N - 1 \\ 0, & j < 0, j \ge N \end{cases}$$







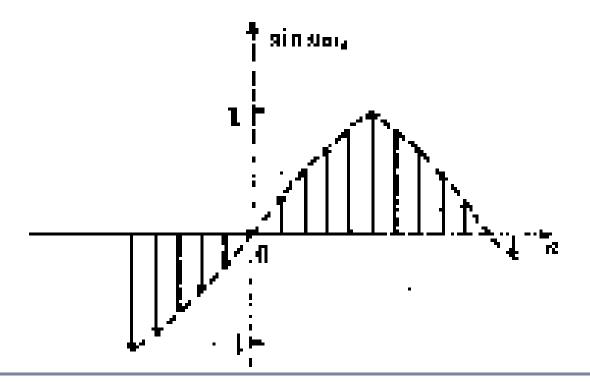
$$x(n) = a^n u(n)$$







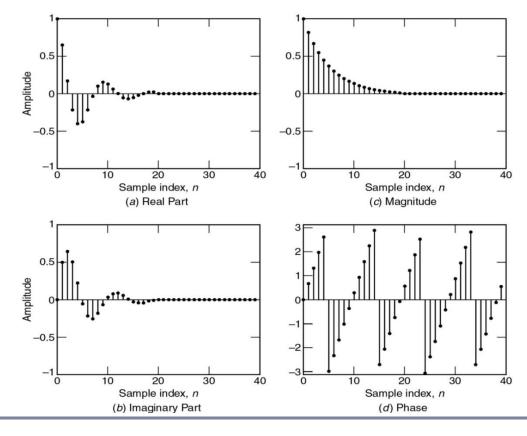
$$x(j) = \sin(j\lambda_0)$$







$$x(j) = Ae^{(\alpha + i\lambda_0)j} = Ae^{\alpha n}(\cos \lambda_0 j + i\sin \lambda_0 j)$$





### 系列的运算

- 序列的相加: z(j)=x(j)+y(j)
- 序列的相乘: f(j)=x(j)\*y(j)
- 序列的移位: y(j)=x(j-j0)
- 序列的能量:  $S = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(j)|^2$
- 能量有限:  $\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(j)|^2 < \infty$
- 序列的单位脉冲序列表示:

$$x(j) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \delta(j-k)$$



#### 周期系列的DFT

- 周期为n的系列:  $y = \{y_j\}_{-\infty}^{\infty}, y_j = y_{j+n}$
- DFT:

$$F_n(y) = \bar{y} = \{\bar{y}_j\}$$

$$\bar{y}_j = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \bar{\omega}^{jk}, \omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

• IDFT:

$$y_{j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \overline{y}_{k} \omega^{jk},$$

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#### 性质

- (1)  $\mathcal{F}_n$  是从  $\mathcal{S}_n$  到  $\mathcal{S}_n$  的线性算子.
- (2) 假设  $y = \{y_k\} \in \mathcal{S}_n$ , 其 DFT 为  $\mathcal{F}_n\{y\} = \hat{y}$ . 则  $y = \mathcal{F}_n^{-1}\{\hat{y}\}$  由下 式给出

$$y_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \hat{y}_k w^{jk}.$$

DFT 的矩阵表示

$$\mathcal{F}_n\{y\} = \hat{y} = (\bar{F}_n)(y)$$

其中 
$$y = (y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})^T$$
,  $\hat{y} = (\hat{y}_0, \dots, \hat{y}_{n-1})^T$ ,

$$F_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & w & w^2 & \cdots & w^{n-1} \\ 1 & w^2 & w^4 & \cdots & w^{2(n-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & w^{n-1} & w^{2(n-1)} & \cdots & w^{(n-1)^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

只需证明

$$\frac{1}{n}F_n\overline{F_n} = I_n,$$

即矩阵  $\frac{F_n}{\sqrt{n}}$  是酉矩阵. 进而需要证明

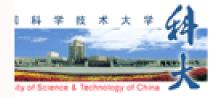
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} w^{lk} \overline{w}^{kj} = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ j = l \\ 0 & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

当  $j \neq l$ ,  $0 \leq j, k \leq n-1$  时, 有  $w^{l-j} \neq 1$ . 于是

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} w^{lk} \overline{w}^{kj} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} w^{k(l-j)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} \frac{1 - w^{(l-j)n}}{1 - w^{l-j}}$$
$$= 0.$$

当 j = l 时, 由  $w^{l-j} = 1$  可得

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} w^{lk} \overline{w}^{kj} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n = 1.$$





(3) 假设  $y = \{y_k\} \in S_n$  且  $z = \{z_k\}$  满足  $z_k = y_{-k}$ , 则

$$(\mathcal{F}_n\{z\})_j = (\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_{-j}.$$

(4) 假设  $y = \{y_k\} \in S_n$  且  $z = \{z_k\}$  满足  $z_k = \overline{y_k}$ ,则

$$(\mathcal{F}_n\{z\})_j = \overline{(\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_{-j}}.$$

#### 推论

- $y \in S_n$  是偶序列 (奇序列)  $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}_n\{y\}$  是偶序列 (奇序列).
- $y \in S_n$  是实序列  $\Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_j = \overline{(\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_{-j}}$ .
- $y \in S_n$  是实的偶序列  $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}_n\{y\}$  是实的偶序列.
- $y \in S_n$  是实的奇序列  $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}_n\{y\}$  是纯虚的奇序列.

(5) 假设 
$$y = \{y_k\} \in S_n, p \in \mathbb{Z}, 且 z = \{z_k\}$$
 满足  $z_k = y_{k+p}, 则$ 

$$(\mathcal{F}_n\{z\})_j = w^{pj}(\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_j.$$



#### (6) 假设 $y = \{y_k\} \in \mathcal{S}_n, \ p \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \exists \ z = \{z_k\} \$ 满足 $z_k = w^{-pk}y_k, \ \bigcup$

$$(\mathcal{F}_n\{z\})_j = (\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_{j+p}.$$

#### 周期离散卷积 假设 $y, z \in S_n$ , 则 y 和 z 的卷积 $y * z \in S_n$ 定义为

$$(y*z)_k = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} y_j z_{k-j} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} y_{k-j} z_j.$$

卷积定理 假设  $y, z \in \mathcal{S}_n$ , 则

$$\mathcal{F}_n\{y*z\} = \mathcal{F}_n\{y\}\mathcal{F}_n\{z\},$$

$$\mathcal{F}_n\{yz\} = \frac{1}{n}\mathcal{F}_n\{y\} * \mathcal{F}_n\{z\}.$$

(8) 假设 
$$y \in \mathcal{S}_n$$
, 则  $n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |y_k|^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |(\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_j|^2$ .



### 快速傅里叶变换(FFT)

虽然频谱分析和DFT运算很重要,但在很长一段时间里,由于DFT运算复杂,并没有得到真正的运用,而频谱分析仍大多采用模拟信号滤波的方法解决,直到1965年首次提出DFT运算的一种快速算法以后,情况才发生了根本变化,人们开始认识到DFT运算的一些内在规律,从而很快地发展和完善了一套高速有效的运算方法——快速付里变换(FFT)算法。FFT的出现,使DFT的运算大大简化,运算时间缩短一~二个数量级,使DFT的运算在实际中得到广泛应用。



#### 周期系列的DFT

- 周期为n的系列:  $y = \{y_j\}_{-\infty}^{\infty}, y_j = y_{j+n}$
- DFT:

$$F_n(y) = \bar{y} = \{\bar{y}_j\}$$

$$\bar{y}_j = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \bar{\omega}^{jk}, \omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

• IDFT:

$$y_{j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \overline{y}_{k} \omega^{jk},$$



## 直接计算量

- 4n<sup>2</sup>实数相乘和n(4n-2)次实数相加;
- 计算n=10点的DFT,需要100次复数相乘,而n=1024点时,需要1048576(一百多万)次复数乘法
- 反变换IDFT与DFT的运算结构相同,只是 多乘一个常数1/n,所以二者的计算量相 同。



## 基本思想

- 系数  $\omega_n^{jk} = e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{n}jk}$  是一个周期函数
- 长度为n点的大点数的DFT运算依次分解 为若干个小点数的DFT。因为DFT的计 算量正比于n<sup>2</sup>, n小, 计算量也就小。



n=2<sup>m</sup>, m: 正整数

首先将序列x(j)分解为两组,一组为偶数项,一组为奇数项,

$$\begin{cases} x(2r) = x_1(r) \\ x(2r+1) = x_2(r) \end{cases}$$
 r=0,1, ..., n/2-1



$$X(k) = F_{n}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} x(j)\overline{\omega}_{n}^{jk} = \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r)\overline{\omega}_{n}^{-2rk} + \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r+1)\overline{\omega}_{n}^{-(2r+1)k}$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r)\overline{\omega}_{n}^{-2rk} + \overline{\omega}_{n}^{k} \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r+1)\overline{\omega}_{n}^{-2rk}$$

$$= \overline{\omega}_{n}^{2j} = e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{n}2j} = e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{n/2}j} = \overline{\omega}_{n/2}^{j}$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r)\overline{\omega}_{\frac{n}{2}}^{rk} + \overline{\omega}_{n}^{k} \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r+1)\overline{\omega}_{\frac{n}{2}}^{rk}$$

$$= G(k) + \overline{\omega}_{n}^{k} H(k)$$



$$G(k) = \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r) \overline{\omega}_{\frac{n}{2}}^{rk}$$

$$H(k) = \sum_{r=0}^{n/2-1} x(2r+1) \overline{\omega}_{\frac{n}{2}}^{rk}$$

$$\frac{-r(n/2+k)}{\omega_{n/2}} = \frac{-rk}{\omega_{n/2}} \qquad \frac{-(k+\frac{n}{2})}{\omega_{n}} = -\frac{k}{\omega_{n}}$$

$$X(k+\frac{n}{2}) = G(k) - \overline{\omega}_n^k H(k), \qquad k = 0,1, \dots \frac{n}{2} - 1$$



可见,一个n点的DFT被分解为两个n/2点的DFT,这两个n/2点的DFT再合成为一个n点DFT.

$$X(k) = G(k) + \overline{\omega}_{n}^{k} H(k), \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{n}{2} - 1$$

$$X(k + \frac{n}{2}) = G(k) - \overline{\omega}_{n}^{k} H(k), \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{n}{2} - 1$$

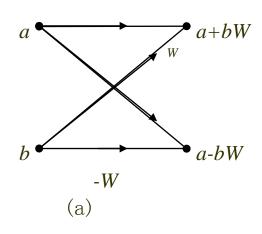
依此类推, G(k)和H(k)可以继续分下去。这种算法是在输入 序列分成越来越小的子序列上执行DFT运算, 最后再合成为*n* 点的DFT。

#### 蝶形运算



将G(k)和H(k) 合成X(k)运算可归结为:

$$\begin{cases} a - bW \\ a + bW \end{cases}$$



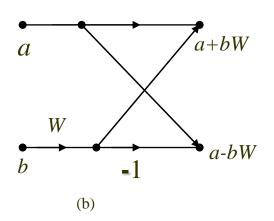
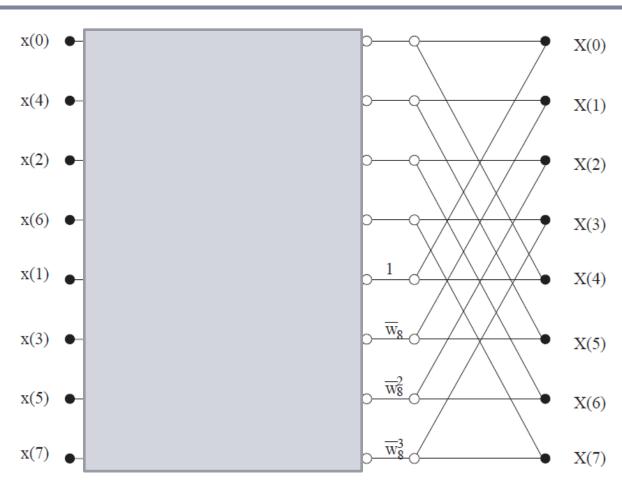


图 (a)为实现这一运算的一般方法,它需要两次乘法、两次加减法。考虑到-bW和bW两个乘法仅相差一负号,可将图 (a)简化成图 2.7(b),此时仅需一次乘法、两次加减法。



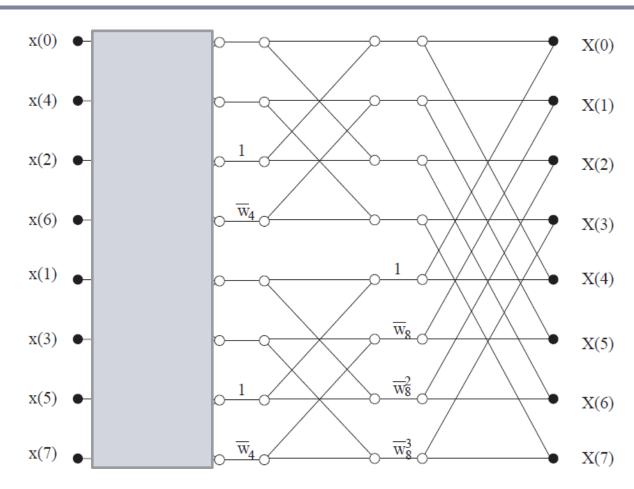




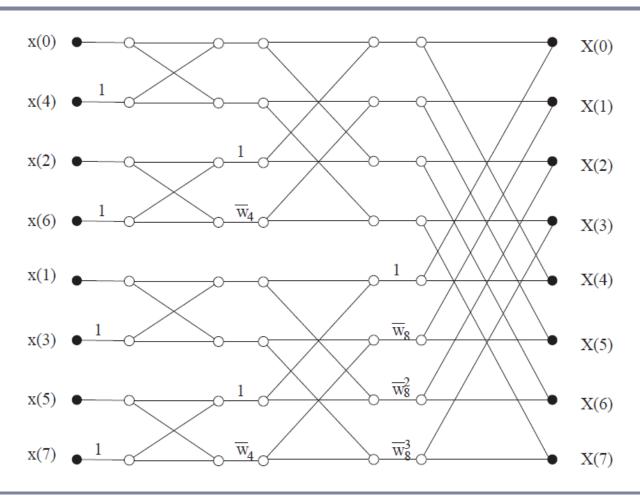
由于 $n=2^m$ ,两个n/2点的DFT可以再做进一步的分解。即对 $\{G(k)\}$ 和 $\{H(k)\}$ 的计算,又可以分别通过计算两个长度为n/4的DFT,进一步节省计算量。

比如,一个 8 点的DFT就可以分解为四个 2 点的DFT。











#### 计算量

对于n=2<sup>m</sup>,总是可以通过m次分解最后成为2点的DFT运算。这样构成从x(n)到X(k)的m级运算过程。

每一级运算都由n/2个蝶形运算构成。因此每一级运算都需要n/2次复乘和n次复加。

复乘 
$$\frac{n}{2} \cdot m = \frac{n}{2} \log_2 n$$
 复加  $n \cdot m = n \log_2 n$ 

而直接运算时则与n<sup>2</sup>成正比。

例 n=2048,  $n^2=4194304$ ,  $(n/2)log_2n=11264$ ,  $n^2$  /  $[(n/2)log_2n]=392.4$ 。FFT显然要比直接法快得多。



#### 原位计算

当数据输入到存储器中以后,每一级运算的结果仍然储存在同一组存储器中,直到最后输出,中间无需其它存储器,这叫原位计算。

每一级运算均可在原位进行,这种原位运算结构可节省存储单元,降低设备成本,还可节省寻址的时间。

$$\begin{cases} a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - bW \\ a + bW \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = bw \\ a = a + b \\ b = a - 2b \end{cases}$$



## 序数重排

对FFT的原位运算结构,当运算完毕时,正好顺序存放着 X(0), X(1), X(2), ..., X(7), 因此可直接按顺序输出,但这种原位运算的输入 x(n)却不能按这种自然顺序存入存储单元中,而是按x(0), x(4), x(2), x(6), ..., x(7)的顺序存入存储单元,这种顺序看起来相当杂乱,然而它也是有规律的。



自然顺序	二进码表示	码位倒置	码位倒置顺序
H 3/1/3/ 1	X_F J/X/J1	6.1 1√1 1√1 1 <del>-1</del>	▶ 1 1 → 1 → 1 → 1 → 1 → 1 → 1 → 1 → 1 →
0	000	000	0
1	001	100	4
2	010	010	2
3	011	110	6
4	100	001	1
5	101	101	5
6	110	010	3
7	111	111	7

在实际运算中,一般是先按自然顺序输入存储单元,然后再通过变址运算将自然顺序的存储转换成码位倒置顺序的存储,然后进行FFT的原位计算。



#### 任意长度的FFT算法

- 以上讨论的N=2m,这种情况实际上使用得最多。
- 优点:程序简单,效率高,使用方便。
- 实际应用时,有限长序列的长度N很大程度上由人为因素确定,因此多数场合可取 N=2<sup>m</sup>,从而直接使用以 2 为基数的FFT算法。
- 如N不能人为确定,N的数值也不是以2为基数的整数次方,常见的方法是补零:将x(n)补零,使N=2<sup>M.</sup>
   例如:N=30,补上x(30)=x(31)=0两点,使N=32=2<sup>5</sup>,这样可直接采用以2为基数M=5的FFT程序。有限长度序列补零后并不影响其频谱 X(e<sup>jw</sup>),只是频谱的采样点数增加了。



## 逆傅里叶变换的快速算法

#### • DFT:

$$F_n(y) = \bar{y} = \{\bar{y}_j\}$$

$$\bar{y}_j = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_k \bar{\omega}^{jk}, \omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

#### • IDFT:

$$y_{j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \overline{y}_{k} \omega^{jk},$$



#### 快速算法一

- IDFT与DFT的差别:
  - 把DFT中的每一个系数  $\omega$  改为  $\omega$ ,
  - 再乘以常数 1/n
- 可直接用于IDFT运算,当然,蝶形中的系数 $\overline{\omega}^k$  应改为 $\omega^k$

#### 快速算法二



$$y_{j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \overline{y}_{k} \omega^{jk} = \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} y_{k} \overline{\omega}^{jk} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \overline{DFT(\overline{y})_{j}}$$

IFFT计算分三步:

- ① 将y(k)取共轭
- ② 对共轭后的序列直接作FFT
- ③对FFT的结果取共轭并乘以1/n。

#### • 计算周期卷积

假设  $y, z \in S_n$ . 直接计算 y 和 z 的卷积

$$(y*z)_k = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} y_j z_{k-j} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} y_{k-j} z_j.$$

需要  $n^2$  次乘法. 由 FFT 及卷积定理

$$(\mathcal{F}_n\{y*z\})_k = (\mathcal{F}_n\{y\})_k (\mathcal{F}_n\{z\})_k, \ \ 0 \le k \le n-1,$$

可得如下算法:  $n=2^L$ ,

- 利用 FFT 计算  $\mathcal{F}_n\{y\}$  及  $\mathcal{F}_n\{z\}$ .
- 计算  $\mathcal{F}_n\{y\}\mathcal{F}_n\{z\}$ .
- 利用快速 Fourier 逆变换计算  $\mathcal{F}_n^{-1}\{\mathcal{F}_n\{y*z\}\}$ .

计算复杂度为

$$(n\log_2^n - 2n + 2) + n + (\frac{1}{2}n\log_2^n - n + 1) = \frac{3n}{2}\log_2^n - 2n + 3.$$

#### • 计算非周期卷积

假设 y, z 为非周期有限信号, 即



$$y_k = 0$$
 if  $k < 0$  or  $k \ge M$ ,

$$z_k = 0$$
 if  $k < 0$  or  $k \ge Q$ ,

其中  $Q \leq M$ . 考虑计算非周期卷积

$$(y*z)_k = \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} y_{k-q} z_q, \ k = 0, 1, \dots, M+Q-2.$$

其计算复杂度为 MQ. 令 n 是满足  $n \ge M + Q - 1$  的最小的 2 的整数次幂, 并将 y 和 z 看成是 n 周期序列. 于是非周期卷积的计算 转化为利用 FFT 计算周期卷积. 计算复杂度为 $\frac{3n}{2}\log_2^n - 2n + 3$ .



注 如果两个信号的长度不相称, 则上述 FFT 方法失效.

例 考虑计算

$$(y*z)_k = \sum_{q=0}^4 y_{k-q} z_q$$

其中 Q = 5, M = 1000. 直接计算非周期卷积需要 5000 次乘法, 而利用 FFT 方法计算 (n = 1024) 需要乘法次数约为  $10^4$ .



#### DFT的应用 细分算法的特征值结构



#### 几何造型

几何造型与三个技术领域CAD、CAE、CAM相关,它们是现代工业制造的核心基础

计算机辅助设计(CAD) 几何模型的构造 计算机辅助工程(CAE) 几何模型的物理仿真

计算机辅助制造(CAM) 几何模型的制造

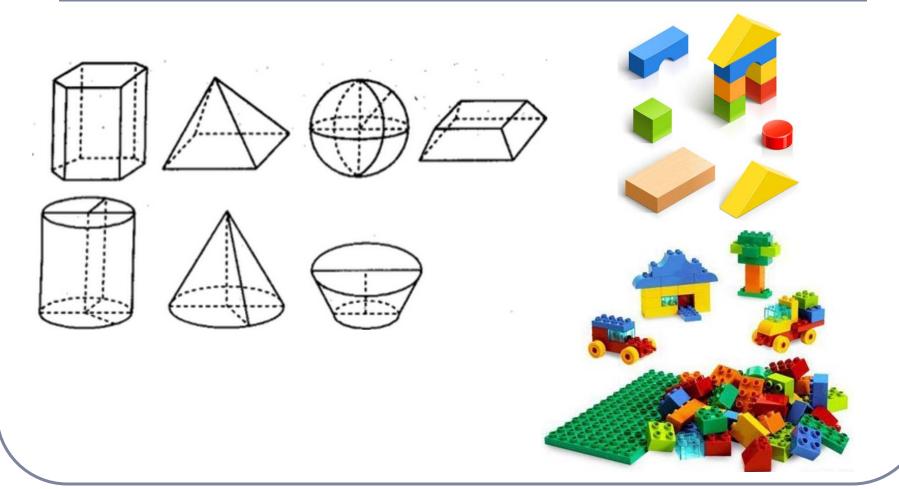












各种3D数字采集设备发展迅速.



深度相机



结构光扫描



LiDAR扫描仪



车载激光扫描 仪



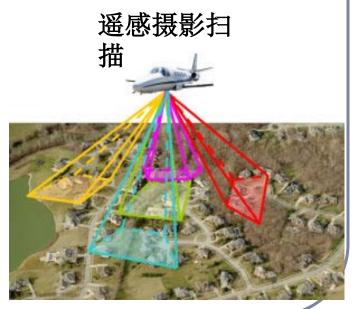
DIGITAL CAMERA

40°

Z

LASER
SCANNER

1 IRS

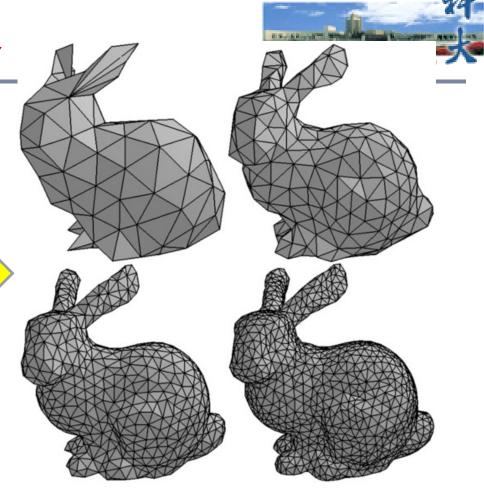


倾斜摄影扫 描

# 三维点云或网格



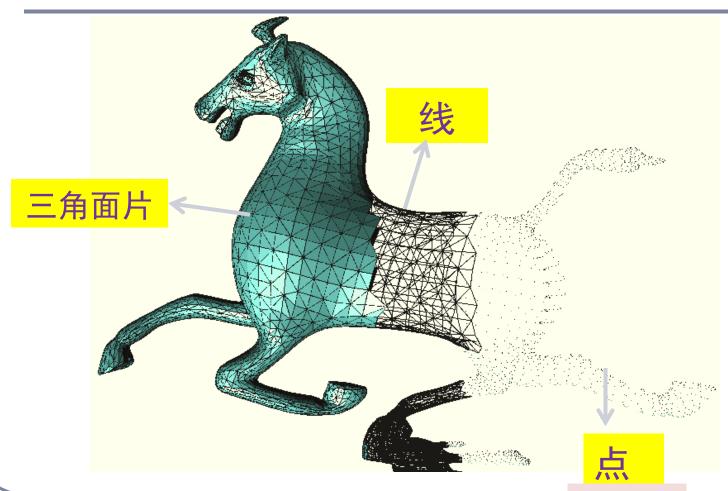
陶瓷兔子实物



采用不同密度的3D坐标点 采样来表达的兔子模型

#### 中国科学技术大学 EX-SZ-yell - Technology of China

# 3D网格数据:点、线、面

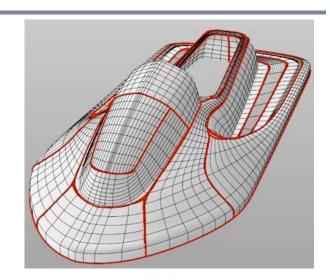


(x,y,z)

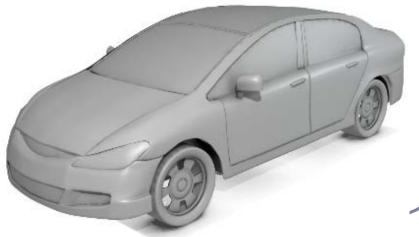


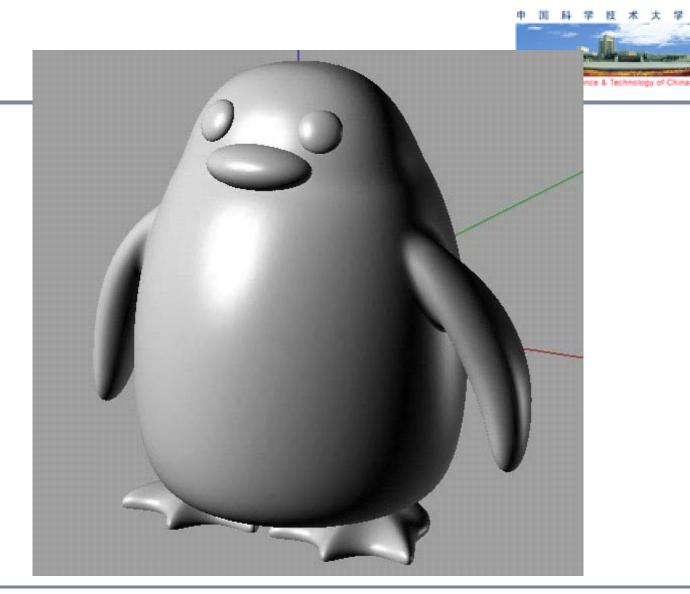
#### 3D物体形状的数学表达

- 样条曲线曲面(NURBS)
  - \*工业造型标准
  - STEP, IGES



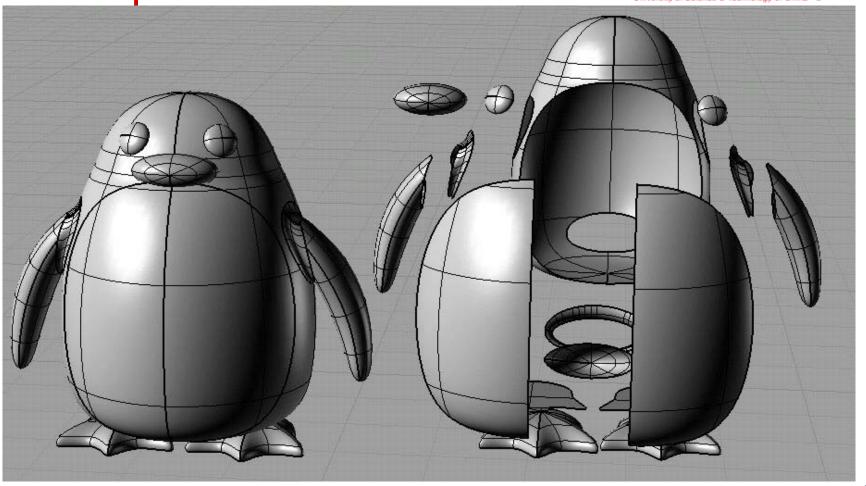






Complex model?

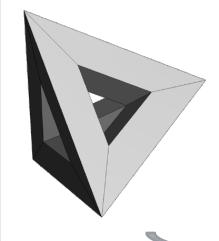


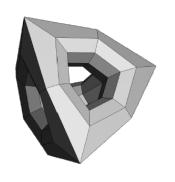


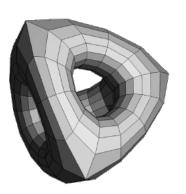


## 细分表示

从一个粗糙的控制网格中定义一个光滑的曲面













# 电影















# 游戏













# Catmull-Clark scheme '78

Face Point

$$f = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i$$

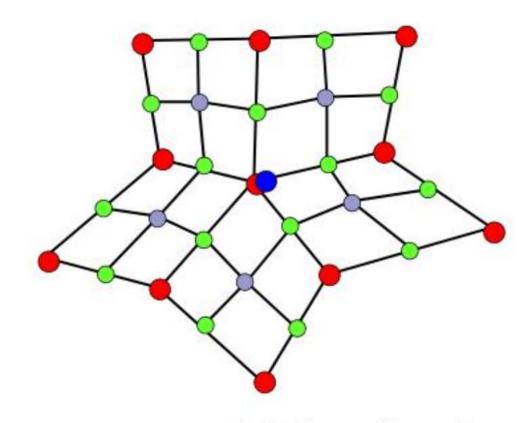
Edge Point

$$e^{\circ} = \frac{p_1 + p_2 + f_1 + f_2}{4}$$

Vertex Point

$$\stackrel{\bullet}{v} = \frac{Q}{n} + \frac{2R}{n} + \frac{p(n-3)}{n}$$

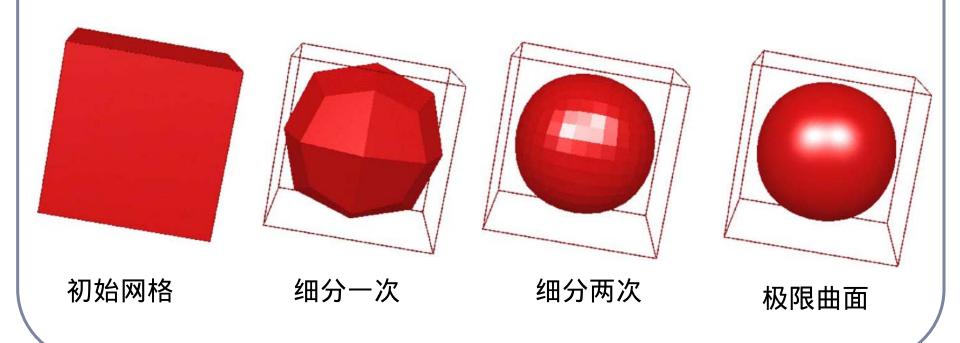
$$\overset{\bullet}{v} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overset{\bullet}{f_i} + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overset{\bullet}{e_i} + \frac{n-2}{n} \overset{\bullet}{p}$$



- Q Average of face points
- R Average of midpoints
- □ P old vertex

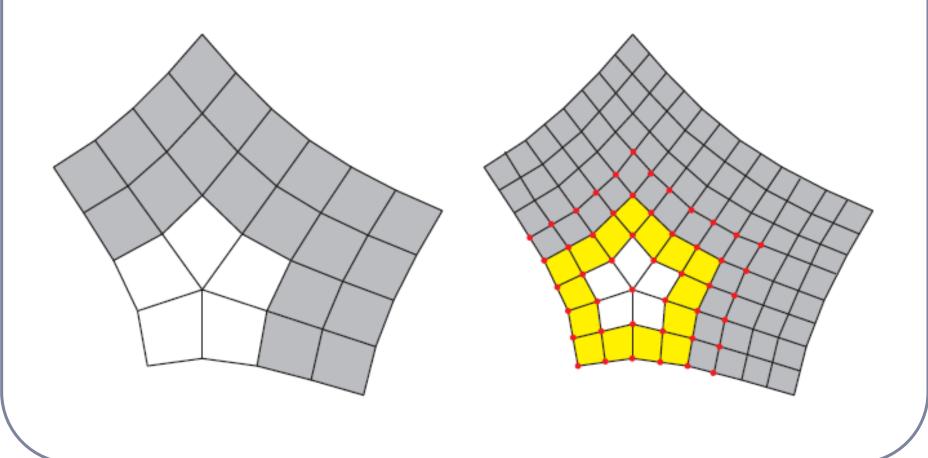


# 细分实例

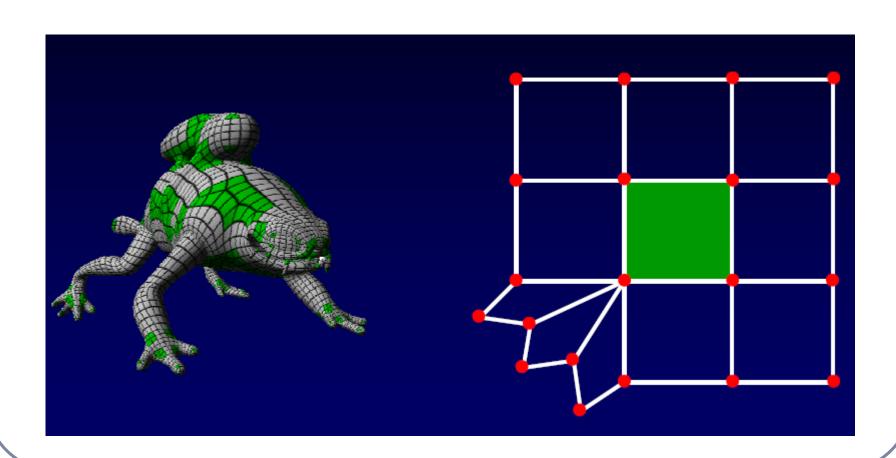




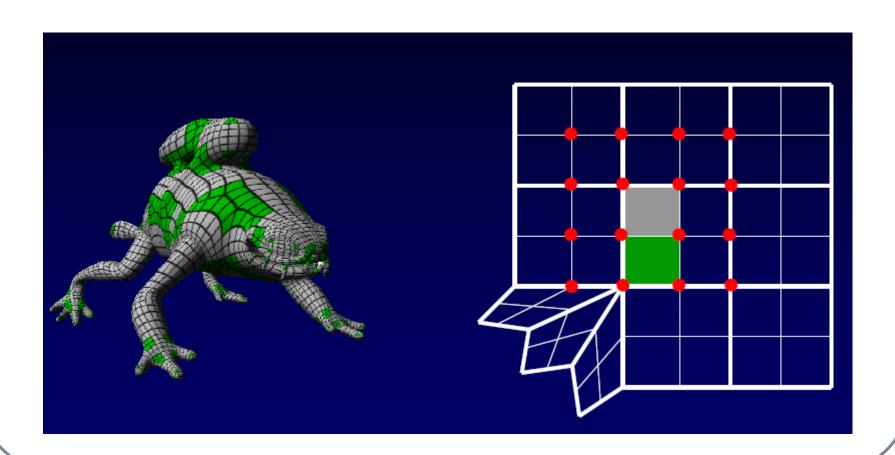




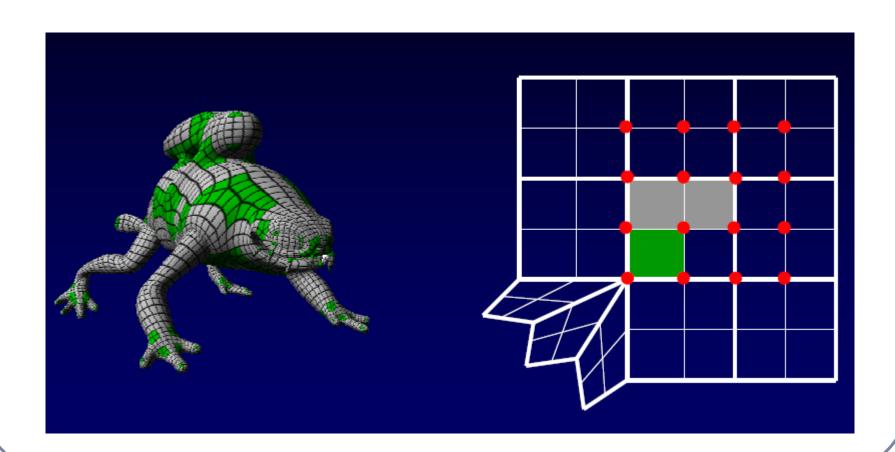




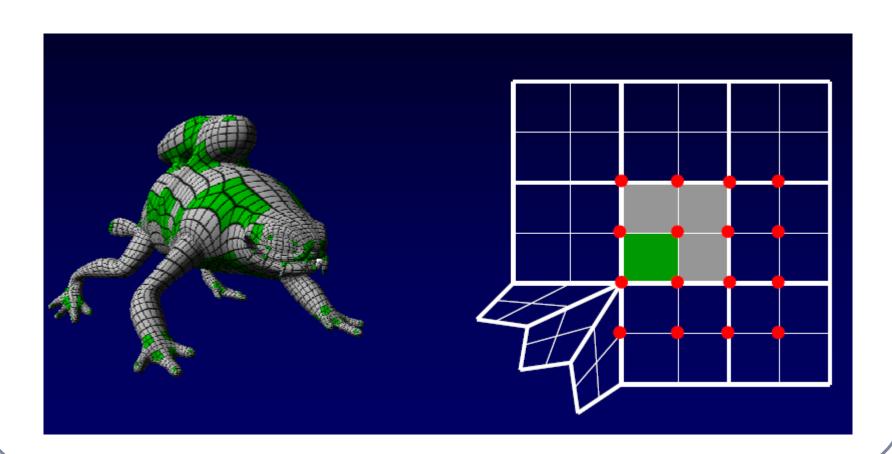




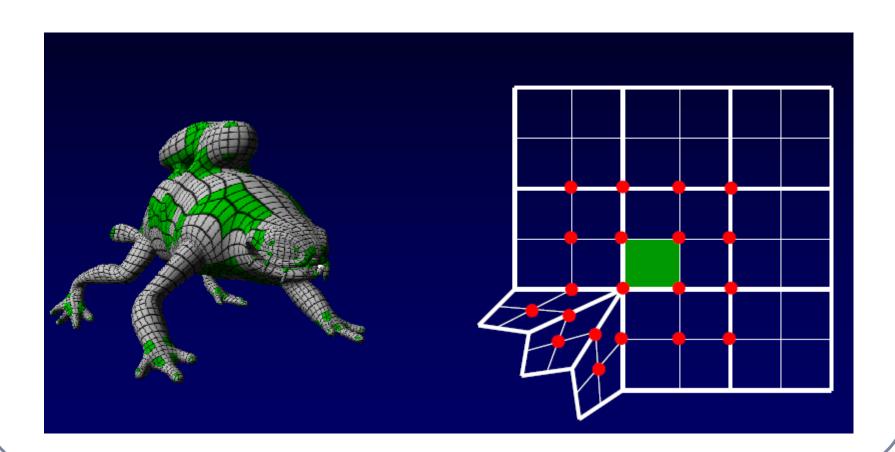




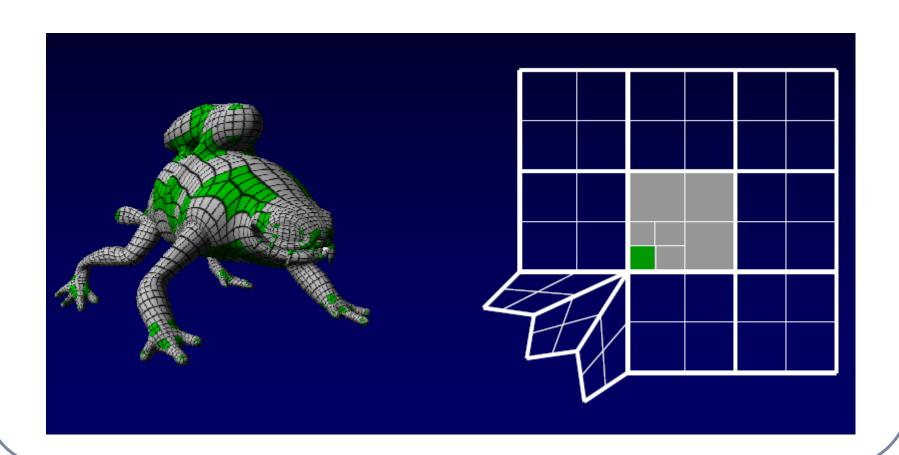




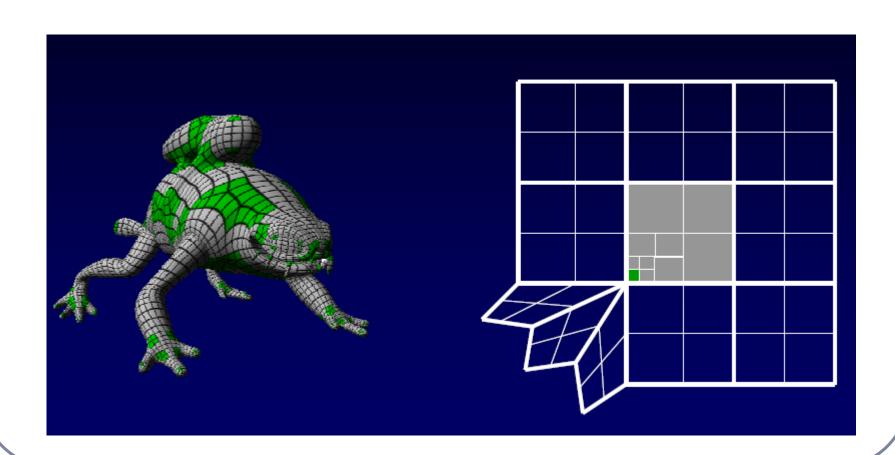






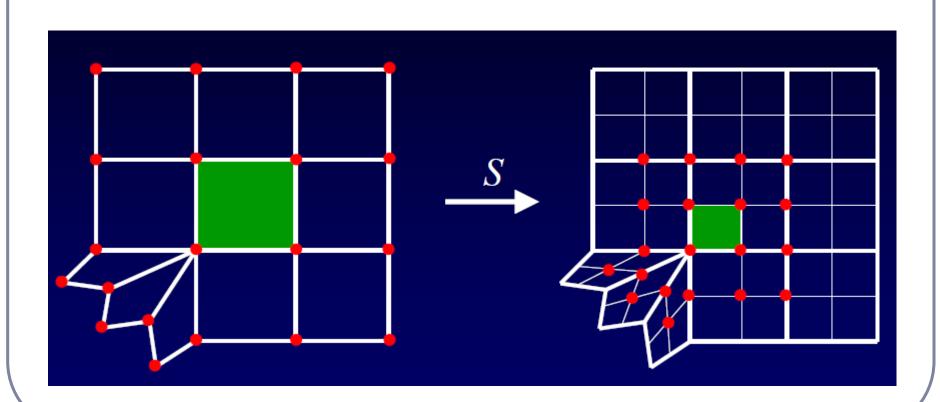






# 细分矩阵







## 关键问题: 计算Sm

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4n-7}{4n} & \frac{3}{2n^2} & \cdots & \frac{3}{2n^2} & \frac{1}{4n^2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{4n^2} \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \cdots & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} & \cdots & \frac{1}{16} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \cdots & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} & \cdots & \frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \cdots & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$



假设 $\{e_k\}$ 和 $\{f_k\}$ , $k=0,\ldots,n-1$ 分别是 $\{E_j\}$ 和 $\{F_j\}$  的离散傅里叶变换, $\{\overline{e}_k\}$ 和 $\{\overline{f}_k\}$ , $k=0,\ldots,n-1$ 分别是 $\{\overline{E}_j\}$ 和 $\{\overline{F}_j\}$ 的离散傅里叶变换,即

$$e_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} E_j \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda}, \quad \overline{e}_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{E}_j \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda}$$
 (3.28)

$$E_k = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{n-1} e_{\lambda} \omega^{k\lambda}, \quad \overline{E}_k = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{n-1} \overline{e}_{\lambda} \omega^{k\lambda}$$
 (3.29)

$$f_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} F_j \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda}, \quad \overline{f}_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{F}_j \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda}$$
 (3.30)

$$F_k = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{n-1} f_{\lambda} \omega^{k\lambda}, \quad \overline{F}_k = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{n-1} \overline{f}_{\lambda} \omega^{k\lambda}$$
 (3.31)

$$v_0 = V, \qquad v_\lambda = 0, \lambda \neq 0 \tag{3.32}$$

$$\overline{v}_0 = \overline{V}, \qquad \overline{v}_\lambda = 0, \lambda \neq 0$$
 (3.33)

其中 $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi}{n}}$  and  $\overline{\omega} = e^{-\frac{2\pi}{n}}$ .



这样,上述细分关系, 当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 

$$\begin{split} \overline{e}_{\lambda} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{E}_{j} \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{3}{8} V + \frac{3}{8} E_{j} + \frac{1}{16} (E_{j-1} + E_{j+1}) + \frac{1}{16} (F_{j-1} + F_{j}) \right) \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda} \\ &= \frac{3}{8} e_{\lambda} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \omega^{\lambda} + \omega^{-\lambda} \right) e_{\lambda} + \frac{1}{16} \left( 1 + \omega^{-k} \right) f_{\lambda} \\ &\overline{f}_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{F}_{j} \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{4} V + \frac{1}{4} (E_{j} + E_{j+1}) + \frac{1}{4} F_{j} \right) \overline{\omega}^{j\lambda} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} f_{\lambda} + \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \omega^{\lambda} \right) e_{\lambda} \end{split}$$



当 $\lambda = 0$ ,注意到:

$$\overline{V} = \frac{4n - 7}{4n}V + \frac{3}{2n^2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i + \frac{1}{4n^2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} F_i$$

$$= \frac{(n-2)V + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \overline{F}_i}{n}$$

代入即可得:

$$\overline{v}_0 = \frac{1}{4n} f_0 + \frac{3}{2n} e_0 + \frac{4n - 7}{4n} v_0$$

$$\overline{e}_0 = \frac{1}{8} f_0 + \frac{1}{2} e_0 + \frac{3}{8} v_0$$

$$\overline{f}_0 = \frac{1}{4} f_0 + \frac{1}{2} e_0 + \frac{1}{4} v_0$$

则 $\bar{p} = mp$ ,这里

$$m = \begin{pmatrix} T_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & T_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & T_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
(3.34)

其中:

$$T_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4n-7}{4n} & \frac{3}{2n} & \frac{1}{4n} \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_k = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16}(\omega^k + \omega^{-k}) & \frac{1}{16}(1 + \omega^{-k}) \\ \frac{1}{4}(1 + \omega^k) & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

可以求出 $T_0$ 的三个特征值是1, $\frac{3n-7+\sqrt{5n^2-30n+49}}{8n}$ , $\frac{3n-7-\sqrt{5n^2-30n+49}}{8n}$ 。而对于 $k \neq 0$ , $T_k$ 的两个特征值是

$$\lambda_{1,2}^{k} = \frac{\omega^{k} + 5 \pm \sqrt{(\omega^{k} + 9)(\omega^{k} + 1)}}{16}$$

# 切比雪夫插值



## 插值问题

■ 定义: f(x) 为定义在区问 [a,b] 上的函数, $x_0,x_1,...,x_n$  为[a,b] 上n+1个互不相同的点, $\Phi$  为给定的某一函数类。若  $\Phi$  上有函数  $\varphi(x)$  满足:

$$\varphi(x_i) = f(x_i), i = 0, 1, ..., n$$

则称 $\varphi(x)$ 为f(x)关于节点 $x_0, x_1, ..., x_n$ 的插值函数

- 稀 x<sub>0</sub>,x<sub>1</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub> 为插值节点
- 稔(x<sub>i</sub>,f(x<sub>i</sub>))为插值型值点
- 稀 f(x)为被插函数

# 多项式插值的Lagrange形式



**取**  $\Phi = P_n(x) = \text{span}\{1, x, x^2, \dots x^n\}$ , 有

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_0 & \cdots & x_0^n \\ 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{0 \le j < i \le n} \left( x_i - x_j \right) \ne 0$$

■ 插值问题的解专在

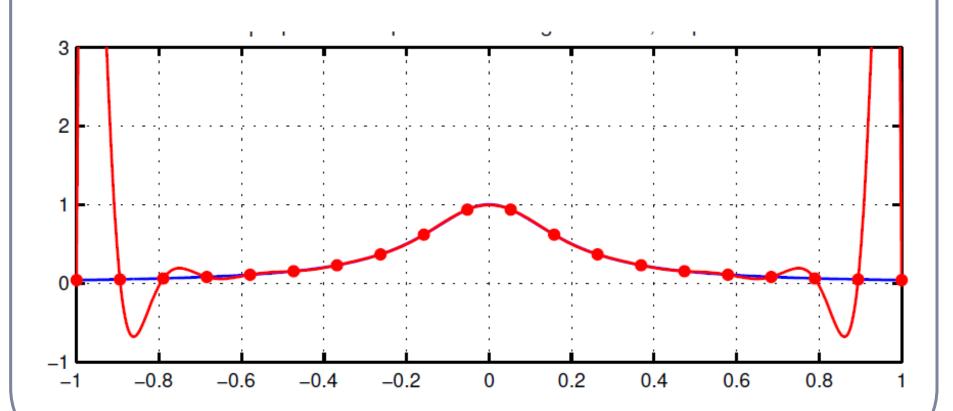
Vandermonde行列式

病态矩阵, 不适于直接求解

任意一个闭区间上的连续函数可以用一个多项式任意精度逼近





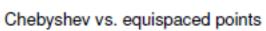


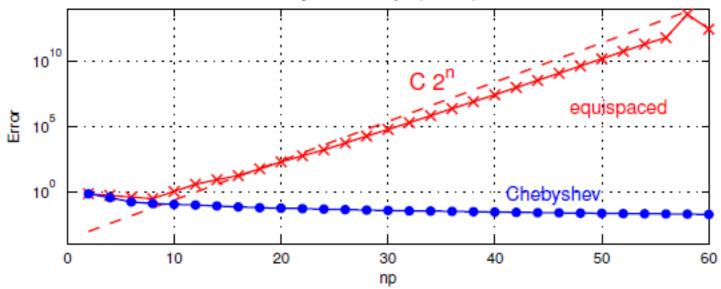


Summary of Chapter 13. Polynomial interpolation in equispaced points is exponentially ill-conditioned: the interpolant  $p_n$  may have oscillations near the edge of the interval nearly  $2^n$  times larger than the function f being interpolated, even if f is analytic. In particular, even if f is analytic and the interpolant is computed exactly without rounding errors,  $p_n$  need not converge to f as  $n \to \infty$ .



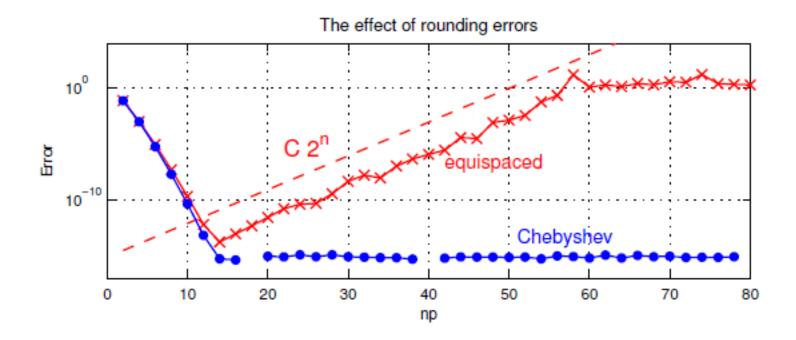
## 1 - 2 |x|







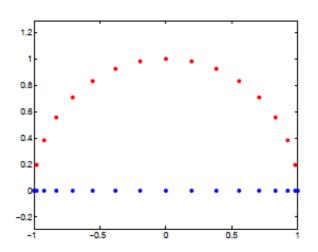
## $e^{x}$



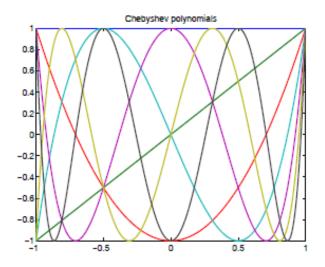


## 切比雪夫插值

Chebyshev points  $x_j = \cos(j\pi/n)$ , j = 0, ..., n can be considered as projections of the equally-spaced points on the unit circle on the real line.



Chebyshev polynomials are defined by  $T_k(x) = \cos(k \cos^{-1} x)$  whose local extrema are the Chebyshev points.





Theorem 1: If f(x) is Lipschitz continuous on [-1, 1] then there exists a unique  $\{a_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$  such that

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k T_k(x), \qquad a_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(x) T_k(x)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx.$$

Truncation: 
$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k T_k(x)$$

Interpolation: 
$$p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k T_k(x)$$

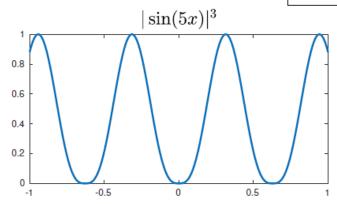


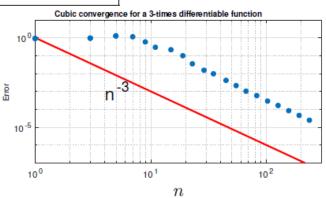
Theorem 2 (differentiable functions): For an integer  $m \ge 0$ , let f and its derivatives through  $f^{(m-1)}$  be absolutely continuous on [-1,1] and suppose the m-th derivative  $f^{(m)}$  is of bounded variation V. Then for  $k \ge m+1$ , the Chebyshev coefficients of f satisfy

$$|c_k| \leq \frac{2V}{\pi(k-m)^{m+1}}.$$

and the Chebyshev interpolants satisfy

$$||f-p_n|| \leq \frac{4V}{\pi m(n-m)^m}.$$





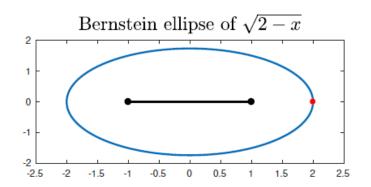


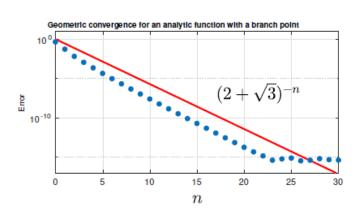
Theorem 3 (holomorphic functions): Let a function f analytic in [-1, 1] be analytically continuable to and bounded by M in an open Bernstein ellipse  $E_{\rho}$ . The Bernstein ellipse  $E_{\rho}$  is an ellipse with foci at  $\pm 1$  and the length of its semimajor axis plus the length of its semiminor axis is  $\rho$ . The Chebyshev coefficients of f satisfy  $|c_0| \leq M$  and

 $|c_k| \leq 2M\rho^{-k}, \quad k \geq 1.$ 

and its Chebyshev interpolant  $p_n$  satisfies  $||f - p_n||_{\infty} \le \frac{4M\rho^{-n}}{n-1}$ .

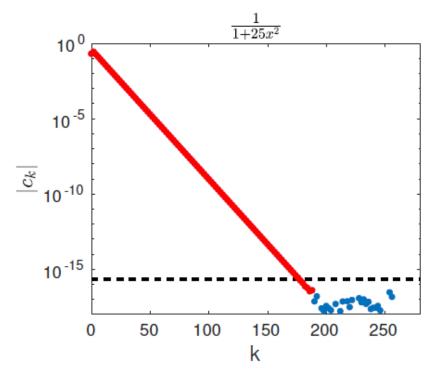
$$||f-p_n||_{\infty} \leq \frac{4M\rho^{-n}}{\rho-1}.$$







- Sampling a given function on a Chebyshev grid.
- The Chebyshev coefficients of the corresponding interpolant are computed via the FFT.
- If the coefficients have a 'tail' below machine precision, the chebfun is 'happy'.
- If not, the function is sampled again on twice as many points, and we repeat the steps above until the function is fully resolved.

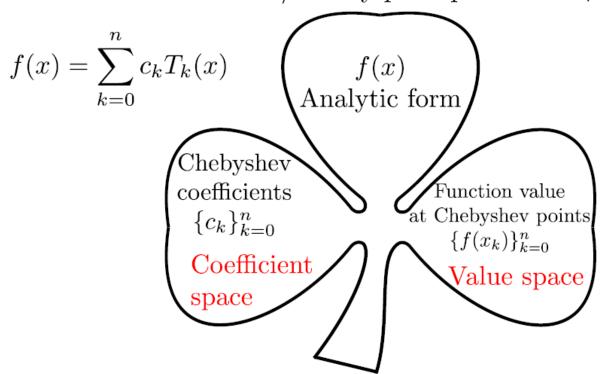


## **Approximations**





Shamrock/Trinity principle 三位一体



Chebfunc: <a href="http://www.chebfun.org/">http://www.chebfun.org/</a>

Binary operations: 
$$f(x) \simeq \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_m T_m(x), \quad g(x) \simeq \sum_{n=0}^{N} b_n T_n(x): \quad h(x) = f(x) \circ g(x) \simeq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_k T_k(x)$$
?

$$c_k = a_k \pm b_k$$

Unary operations: 
$$f(x) \simeq \sum_{m=0}^{M} \frac{a_m T_m(x)}{a_m T_m(x)}: \quad h(x) = \circ f(x) \simeq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_k T_k(x)}{c_k}$$
 Clenshaw-Curtis quadrature: 
$$I = \sum_{m=0}^{M} \frac{2a_m}{1-m^2}$$
 
$$I = \sum_{m=0}^{M} \frac{2a_m}{1-m^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} / \int \left| c_k = \frac{a_{k-1} - a_{k+1}}{2k} \right|$$

$$\int_a^b$$

$$I = \sum_{\substack{m=0\\m \text{ even}}}^{M} \frac{2a_m}{1 - m^2}$$

Also, function evaluation, extrema, zero-hunting, norm, power, quadrature, convolution, and much more! But there are still left-behinds, e.g. composition, etc.



### Chebyshev 多项式

$$T_n(\cos\theta) = \cos n\theta, \ \theta \in [0, \pi].$$

$$T_0(x) = 1,$$

$$T_1(x) = x$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1,$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x,$$

$$T_4(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1,$$



令  $\mathcal{P}_n$  表示次数小于等于 n 的实系数多项式全体. 则  $\mathcal{P}_n$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  上的线性空间, 并且  $\{T_j\}_{j=0}^n$  构成该空间的基底. 特别地, 对任意的  $P \in \mathcal{P}_n$ , 可唯一的表示为

$$P(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j T_j(x).$$

令  $x_k = \cos(k\frac{\pi}{n}), k = 0, \dots, n,$  为插值节点, 则对  $0 \le k \le n$ 

$$y_k = P(x_k) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j T_j(x_k)$$
$$= \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \cos(jk\frac{\pi}{n}).$$

#### 将上式改写

$$y_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j w^{jk} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=-n}^{0} a_{-j} w^{jk}$$
$$= \sum_{j=-n}^{n} c_j w^{jk},$$



其中  $w = e^{i\pi/n}$ ,

$$c_{j} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}a_{j}, & 0 < j \leq n, \\ a_{0}, & j = 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}a_{-j}, & -n \leq j < 0. \end{cases}$$

将  $y = (y_k)$  延拓成 2n 周期的偶序列,则有

$$y_k = \sum_{j=-n}^n c_j w^{jk}, \ 0 \le j \le 2n-1.$$

对任意的  $0 \le p \le n$ ,

$$r_p = \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} y_k \bar{w}^{pk} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} \sum_{j=-n}^n c_j w^{(j-p)k}$$
$$= \sum_{j=-n}^n c_j \left( \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} w^{(j-p)k} \right).$$



经计算可得

$$r_p = 2nc_p, \ p = 0, \dots, \ n - 1,$$
  
 $r_n = 2n(c_n + c_{-n}) = 4nc_n.$ 

因此

$$a_j = \frac{1}{n\epsilon_j} \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} y_k \bar{w}^{jk}, \ j = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

其中

$$\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_n = 2; \epsilon_1 = \cdots = \epsilon_{n-1} = 1.$$



#### 算法

- 计算  $y_{2n-k} = y_k$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ .
- 利用 FFT 计算

$$(y_0, \cdots, y_{2n-1}) \mapsto (Y_0, \cdots, Y_{2n-1}).$$

• 计算  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}Y_n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$ ;  $a_0 = \frac{1}{2n}Y_0$ ;  $a_n = \frac{1}{2n}Y_n$ .