离散傅立叶变换

- 1、傅立叶级数、傅立叶积分
 - f(x) 周期为 2L, 展开为傅立叶级数:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_k e^{ik\pi x/L} \\ C_k = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{+L} f(x) e^{-ik\pi x/L} dx \end{cases}$$

基函数
$$\varphi_k(x) = e^{ik\pi x/L}$$
 正交归一 $\frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{+L} e^{ik\pi x/L} e^{-ik'\pi x/L} dx = \delta_{kk'}$

可记:
$$\varphi_{\omega}(x) = e^{i\omega x}$$
, $\omega = k\pi/L$, $\Delta \omega = \pi/L$

当: $L \to \infty$, $\Delta \omega \to 0$ 周期无穷大(非周期函数)

成傅立叶积分

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C(\omega)e^{i\omega x}d\omega \\ C(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x}dx \end{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega x}e^{-i\omega' x}dx = \delta(\omega - \omega')$$

傅立叶级数、傅立叶积分广泛应用于频谱分析

2、离散傅立叶变换

f(x) 周期为 2π ,在[0, 2π] 区间,已知:

$$\{x_j = 2\pi j/N, f(x_j)\}; j = 0,1,\dots,N-1$$

求近似函数 P(x)

(A)插值法

取N个线性无关的基函数: $\varphi_k(x) = e^{ikx}, k = 0,1,\dots,N-1$

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k \varphi_k(x) \quad \text{ $ \overline{\Xi}$ } P(x_j) = f(x_j) \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

得线性方程组:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & e^{i2\pi/N} & \cdots & e^{i2\pi(N-1)/N} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & e^{i2\pi(N-1)/N} & \cdots & e^{i2\pi(N-1)(N-1)/N} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_{N-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_{N-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵式: AC = F

$$A$$
 的第m行n列元素 $a_{mn} = e^{imn2\pi/N}$ $m, n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

取第n列
$$(\tilde{a}_n)^T = (1, e^{in2\pi/N}, e^{i2n2\pi/N}, \dots, e^{i(N-1)n2\pi/N})$$

作用于矩阵方程
$$(\tilde{a}_n)^T AC = (\tilde{a}_n)^T F$$

利用:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{ik2\pi m/N} e^{-ik2\pi n/N} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{ik2\pi (m-n)/N} = \begin{cases} N & m=n\\ 0 & m\neq n \end{cases}$$

可解得:
$$C_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-in\frac{2\pi}{N}j}$$

即得:
$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k e^{ikx}$$
 $C_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-ik\frac{2\pi}{N}j}$

或得:
$$P(x_j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k e^{ikx_j} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k e^{ik\frac{2\pi}{N}j}$$
 $j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-ik\frac{2\pi}{N}j} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

离散的傅立叶变换

(B) 最佳平方逼近方法

$$\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \cdots \varphi_m$$
 为线性无关的基函数

$$\mathbb{R} P(x) = a_0 \varphi_0(x) + \dots + a_m \varphi_m(x)$$

使
$$Q(a_0, a_1, \dots a_m) = \sum_{i=0}^n [P(x_i) - f(x_i)]^2$$
 最小

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial a_j} = 0 \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m$$

得方程组
$$\begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_0, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_0, \varphi_m) \\ (\varphi_1, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_1, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_1, \varphi_m) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_m, \varphi_0) & (\varphi_m, \varphi_1) & \cdots & (\varphi_m, \varphi_m) \end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, f) \\ (\varphi_1, f) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_m, f) \end{pmatrix}$$

可解得:
$$(a_0, a_1, \cdots a_m)$$

现节点为
$$\{x_j = 2\pi/N, f(x_j)\}; j = 0,1,\dots,N-1$$

取基函数: $\varphi_k(x) = e^{ikx}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

$$(\varphi_m, \varphi_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{ik2\pi(m-n)/N} = \begin{cases} N & m=n\\ 0 & m \neq n \end{cases}$$

$$(\varphi_m, f) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} f(x_k) e^{-imk2\pi/N}$$

得
$$\begin{pmatrix} N & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & N & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\varphi_0, f) \\ (\varphi_1, f) \\ \vdots \\ (\varphi_m, f) \end{pmatrix}$$
 $a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-ikj2\pi/N}$

3、FFT 快速傅立叶变换

计算离散的傅立叶变换

$$P(x_j) = f(x_j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k e^{ik\frac{2\pi}{N}j} \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-ik\frac{2\pi}{N}j}$$
 $k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

运算量N²,N通常很大,且有许多是重复计算。

FFT思想方法:减少乘法运算,避免重复计算。

具体处理方法(略)。

4、傅立叶变换应用举例

测量某物理量(光、声、电波),在时间段[0, T] 记录了N个数据: $\{f(t_j)\}; j=0,1,\cdots,N-1$

傅立叶变换

$$\begin{cases} f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \\ C(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega x} dt \end{cases}$$

- f(t) 看成各种不同频率的简谐振动的叠加。
- $C(\omega)$ 表述了各频率成分的分布、强度等。

问题:

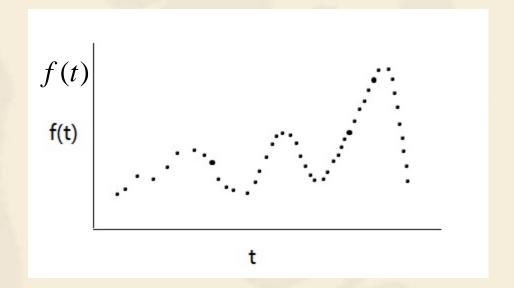
(1)如何由:

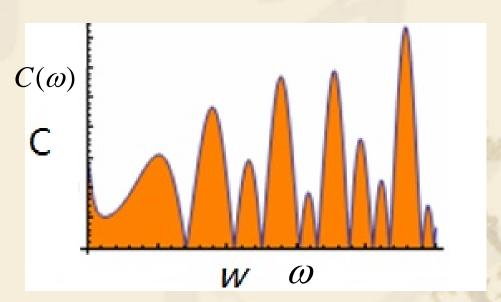
$$\{t_j, f(t_j)\} \Rightarrow \{\omega_k, C(\omega_k)\}$$

(2)测量在时间段[0, T] 如何由:

$$t_0 = 0, \ t_{max} = T, \ \Delta t = T/N$$

 $\Rightarrow \omega_0, \ \omega_{max}, \ \Delta \omega$





上面离散的傅立叶变换给出:

$$f(x)$$
 周期为 2π ,在 $[0,2\pi]$ 区间,已知:
$$\{x_j = 2\pi/N, f(x_j)\}; j = 0,1...., N-1$$

$$P(x_j) = f(x_j) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k e^{ik\frac{2\pi}{N}j} \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-ik\frac{2\pi}{N}j} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

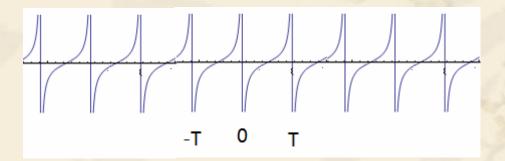
(A) 周期为T的函数: g(t) = g(t+T)

$$\Rightarrow: x = 2\pi t/T, g(x\frac{T}{2\pi}) = f(x) = f(x+2\pi)$$

化为周期为2π的函数

(B) 非周期函数 g(t) 仅在[0, T]有定义

可作周期T延拓,成周期为T的函数 g(t) = g(t+T)



现周期为T的函数: g(t) = g(t+T)

测量记录了N个数据: $\{t_k, g(t_k)\}; k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

等间隔 $\Delta t = T/N$, $t_k = k\Delta t$

令:
$$x = 2\pi t/T$$
, $g(x\frac{T}{2\pi}) = f(x) = f(x+2\pi)$ 周期2 π

$$x_k = 2\pi t_k / T = \frac{2\pi}{N} k = k\Delta x, \quad \Delta x = \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$\begin{cases} P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C(\omega_k) e^{i\omega_k x} \\ C(\omega_k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-i\omega_k x_j} \end{cases}$$

有:
$$\omega_k = k\Delta\omega$$
, $\Delta\omega = 2\pi/T$, $\omega_{\text{max}} = N\Delta\omega = 2\pi N/T$

周期
$$2L$$
, $\Delta \omega = \pi/L$ 现周期 $2L = T$, $\Delta \omega = 2\pi/T$

注:通常采样每秒记录 M 个数据,从中取N个数据作傅氏变换

有:
$$\Delta t = 1/M$$
, $\Delta \omega = 2\pi M/N$, $\omega_{\text{max}} = 2\pi M$

- 1) M 定(采样频率定)则 $\omega_{\text{max}} = 2\pi M$ 确定,与N无关。 N取大, $\Delta\omega$ 小。
- 2) 采样频率 M 越大 ω_{max} 越大,可分析的频谱范围越宽。