数字信号处理

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2023.10

第四章 快速傅里叶变换

§ 4-6 分裂基FFT算法

一、背景

对更快速算法的需求

基
$$-2FFT \sim \frac{N}{2}\log_2^N$$

1984年,杜梅尔(P.Douhamel) 霍尔曼(H.Hollman)

基-2 FFT
$$\rightarrow$$
 分裂基 $FFT \sim \frac{N}{3} \log_2^N$ 基-4 FFT

§ 4-6 分裂基FFT算法

基4-DIF FFT算法

$$\forall x(n), 0 \le n \le N-1, N = 2^{\nu}$$
 $DFT[x(n)] \to$ 更快的FFT算法
 设 $N=Pq, P=N/4, q=4$
 令 $n=Pn_1+n_0=N/4, n_1+n_0$; $0 \le n_1 \le 3,$ $0 \le n_0 \le (N/4)-1$ $k=4k_1+k_0$; $0 \le k_1 \le (N/4)-1$, $0 \le k_0 \le 3$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{kn}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{N/4-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{3} x(\frac{N}{4}n_1 + n_0) W_N^{k(\frac{N}{4}n_1 + n_0)}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n_0) W_4^0 + x(n_0 + \frac{N}{4}) W_4^k + x(n_0 + \frac{N}{2}) W_4^{2k} + x(n_0 + \frac{3N}{4}) W_4^{3k} \right] W_N^{kn_0}$$

$$X(k) = X(4k_1 + k_0) \qquad k_0 = 0,1,2,3 \qquad (k_1 \to k, n_0 \to n)$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n_0) + x(n_0 + \frac{N}{4}) W_4^{(4k_1 + k_0)} + x(n_0 + \frac{N}{2}) W_4^{2(4k_1 + k_0)} + x(n_0 + \frac{3N}{4}) W_4^{3(4k_1 + k_0)} \right] W_N^{(4k_1 + k_0)n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n_0) + x(n_0 + \frac{N}{4}) W_4^{k_0} + x(n_0 + \frac{N}{2}) W_4^{2k_0} + x(n_0 + \frac{3N}{4}) W_4^{3k_0} \right] W_N^{(4k_1 + k_0)n_0}$$

$$Ek_0 = 0,1,2,3 \text{ Bt}, \quad \mathbb{R} \text{ k. Tr} k_1, \quad n \text{ k. Tr} n_0$$

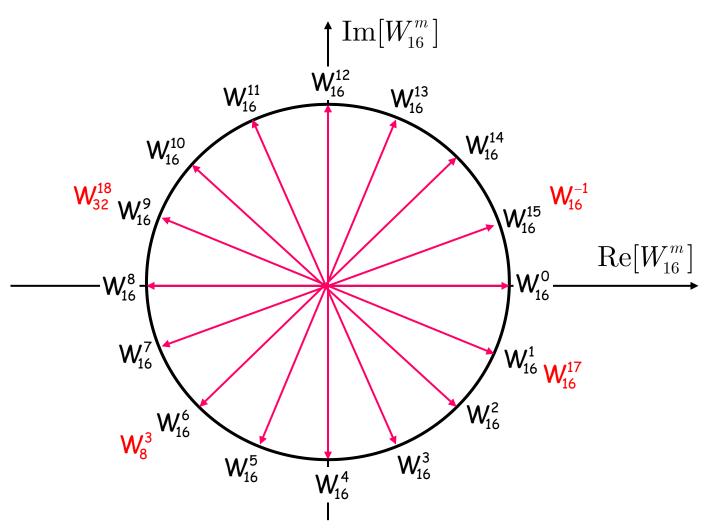
$$X(4k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) + x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^{4kn}$$

$$X(4k+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) - jx(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) + jx(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^{4kn+n}$$

$$X(4k+2) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^{4kn+2n}$$

$$X(4k+3) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) + jx(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) - jx(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^{4kn+3n}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$



基4-DIF FFT算法

$$X(4k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) + x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^0 W_{N/4}^{kn}$$

$$X(4k+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) - jx(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) + jx(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^n W_{N/4}^{kn}$$

$$X(4k+2) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^{2n} W_{N/4}^{kn}$$

$$X(4k+3) = \sum_{n=0}^{N/4-1} \left[x(n) + jx(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) - jx(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^{3n} W_{N/4}^{kn}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{W_N^0}{W_N^{2n}} x_0(n)$$

$$x(n + \frac{N}{4}) = \frac{W_N^{2n}}{W_N^{2n}} x_2(n)$$

$$x(n + \frac{N}{2}) = \frac{W_N^{2n}}{W_N^{2n}} x_1(n)$$

$$x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) = \frac{W_N^{3n}}{W_N^{3n}} x_2(n)$$

$$x_{0}(n) = \left[x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) + x(n + \frac{3N}{4})\right] W_{N}^{0}$$

$$x_{1}(n) = \left[x(n) - jx(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) + jx(n + \frac{3N}{4})\right] W_{N}^{n}$$

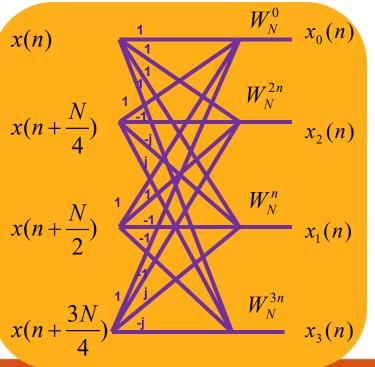
$$x_{2}(n) = \left[x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4})\right] W_{N}^{2n}$$

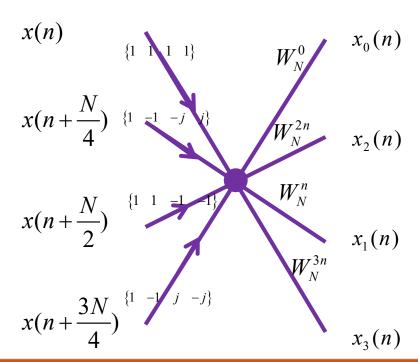
$$x_{3}(n) = \left[x(n) + jx(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) - jx(n + \frac{3N}{4})\right] W_{N}^{3n}$$

蝶形运算: ×— 3次

基4-DIF FFT算法

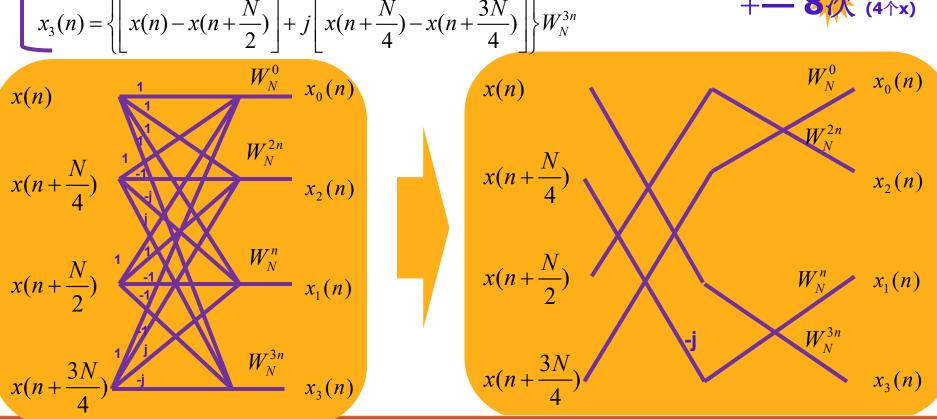
$$\begin{aligned} x_0(n) &= \left[x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) + x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^0 \\ x_1(n) &= \left\{ \left[x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right] + j \left[x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{N}{4}) \right] \right\} W_N^n \\ x_2(n) &= \left[x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] W_N^{2n} \\ x_3(n) &= \left\{ \left[x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right] + j \left[x(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] \right\} W_N^{3n} \end{aligned}$$





基4-DIF FFT算法

$$\begin{cases} x_{0}(n) = \left\{ \left[x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right] + \left[x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] \right\} W_{N}^{0} \\ x_{1}(n) = \left\{ \left[x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right] - j \left[x(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] \right\} W_{N}^{n} \end{cases} \qquad \frac{N}{2} \log_{2}^{N} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \frac{N}{2} \log_{2}^{N} \\ x_{2}(n) = \left\{ \left[x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right] - \left[x(n + \frac{N}{4}) + x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right] \right\} W_{N}^{2n} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \frac{N}{2} \log_{2}^{N} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \frac{N}{2} \otimes \frac{N}{2} \otimes \frac{N}{2} \otimes \frac{N}{2} \otimes \frac{N}{2} \otimes \frac{N}{2} \otimes \frac$$



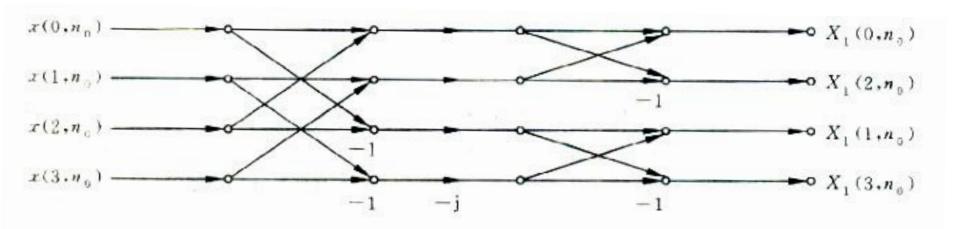


图 4-21 一个基-4 FFT 基本运算的信号流图

基-4

按时间 Or 按频率

抽取 FFT算法流图?

N=16 基-4 按频率抽取FFT流图

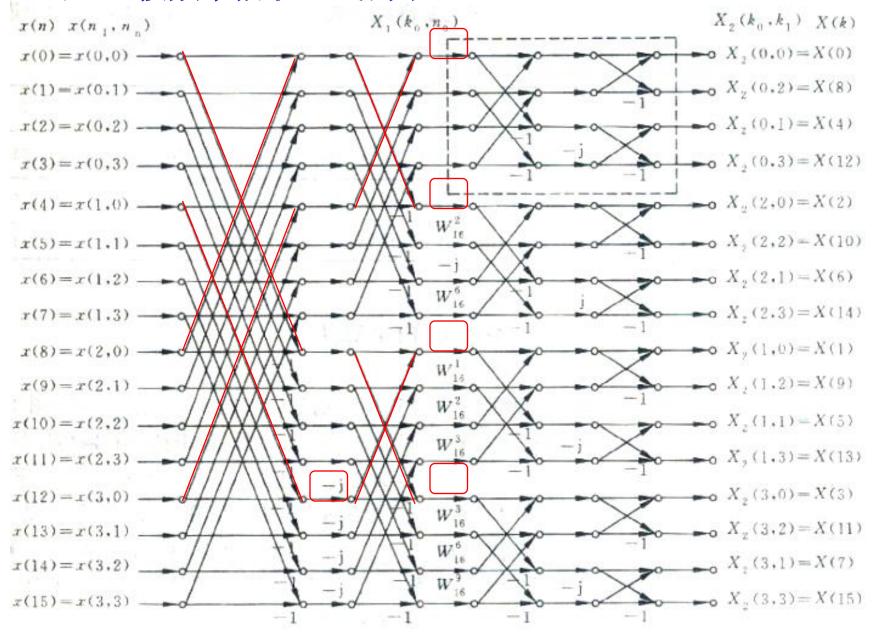
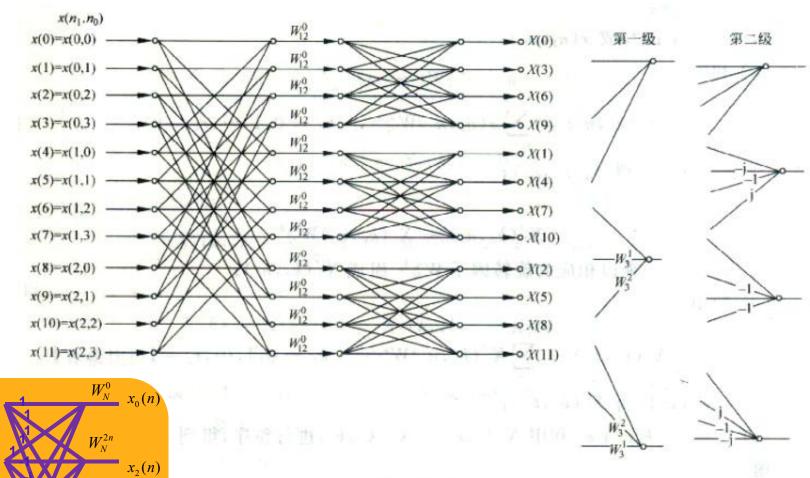


图 4-22 按时间抽选基-4 FFT 流图

回忆:

N=12 组合数 基-3x4 FFT流图



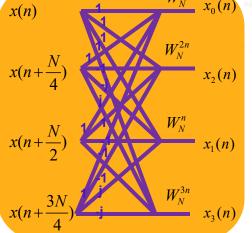
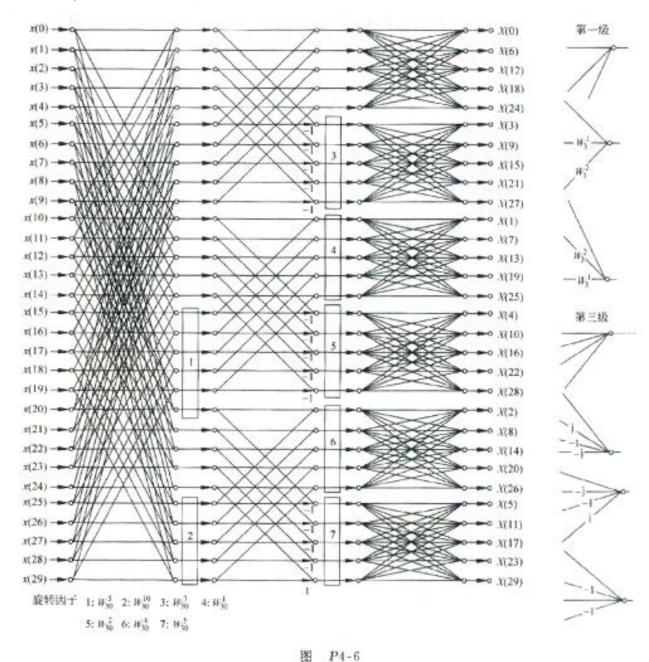
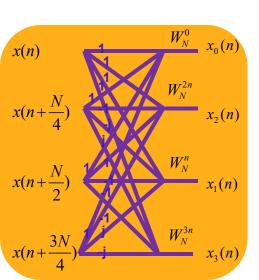


图 P4-5

N=30 基-3x2x5 组合数 FFT流图





分裂基FFT算法原理:

合并X(4k)与X(4k+2):

$$X(2k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} \left[x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{2})\right] W_N^{2kn}, \quad 0 \le k \le \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

$$X(4k+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} \left\{ \left[\left(x(n) - x(n+\frac{N}{2}) \right) - j \left(x(n+\frac{N}{4}) - x(n+\frac{3N}{4}) \right) \right] W_N^n \right\} W_N^{4kn}$$

$$X(4k+3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} \left\{ \left[\left(x(n) - x(n+\frac{N}{2}) \right) + j \left(x(n+\frac{N}{4}) - x(n+\frac{3N}{4}) \right) \right] W_N^{3n} \right\} W_N^{4kn}$$

$$0 \le k \le \frac{N}{4} - 1 \tag{4-44}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{2}(n) = x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}), \quad 0 \le n \le \frac{N}{2} - 1$$

$$x_{4}^{1}(n) = \left[\left(x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right) - j \left(x(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right) \right] W_{N}^{n}$$

$$x_{4}^{2}(n) = \left[\left(x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right) + j \left(x(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right) \right] W_{N}^{3n}$$

$$0 \le n \le \frac{N}{4} - 1$$

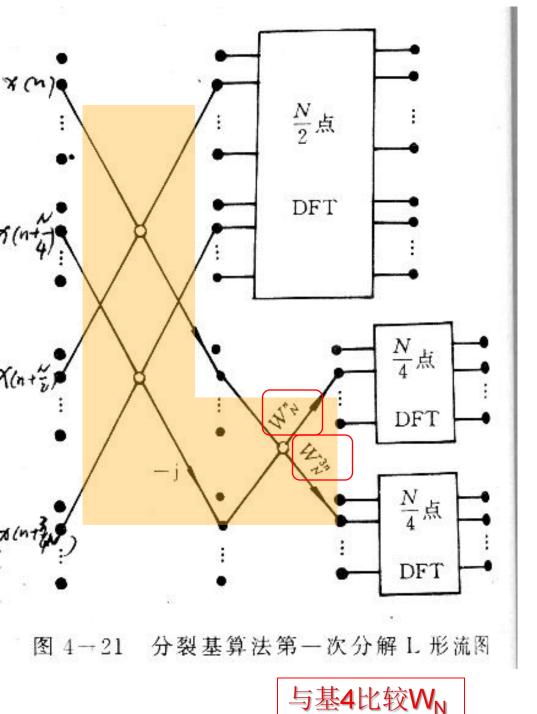
L形蝶形运算: ×— 2次 +— 6次

则(4-44)式变为:

$$-X(2k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x_2(n) W_N^{2kn} = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x_2(n) W_{\frac{N}{2}}^{kn} = DFT[x_2(n)]$$

$$X(4k+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_4^{-1}(n)W_N^{4kn} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_4^{-1}(n)W_N^{kn} = DFT[x_4^{-1}(n)]$$

$$X(4k+3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} x_4^2(n) W_N^{4kn} = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} x_4^2(n) W_{\frac{N}{4}}^{kn} = DFT[x_4^2(n)]$$



 $X(2k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x_2(n) W_N^{2kn}$ $= DFT[x_2(n)]$

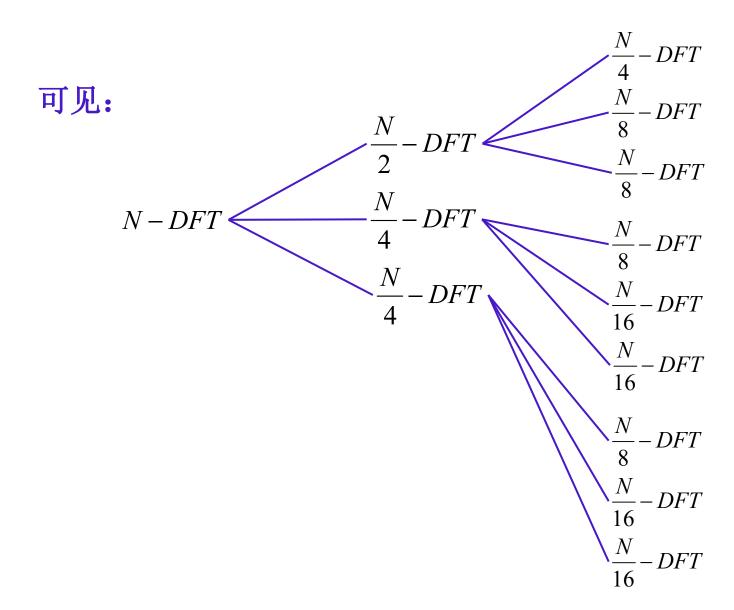
$$X(4k+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} x_4^{1}(n) W_N^{4kn}$$
$$= DFT[x_4^{1}(n)]$$

$$X(4k+3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} x_4^2(n) W_N^{4kn}$$
$$= DFT[x_4^2(n)]$$

L形蝶形(流图) 图4-21/P.146

$$x(n)$$
 $x(n + \frac{N}{4})$
 $x(n + \frac{N}{2})$
 $x(n + \frac{3N}{4})$
 $x(n + \frac{3N}{4})$
 $x(n + \frac{3N}{4})$
 $x(n + \frac{3N}{4})$

$$\begin{cases} x_{2}(n) = x(n) + x(n + \frac{N}{2}), & 0 \le n \le \frac{N}{2} - 1 \\ x_{4}^{1}(n) = \left[\left(x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right) - j \left(x(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right) \right] W_{N}^{n}, 0 \le n \le \frac{N}{4} - 1 \\ x_{4}^{2}(n) = \left[\left(x(n) - x(n + \frac{N}{2}) \right) + j \left(x(n + \frac{N}{4}) - x(n + \frac{3N}{4}) \right) \right] W_{N}^{3n}, 0 \le n \le \frac{N}{4} - 1 \end{cases}$$



例: N=16 分裂基第一次分解L形流图: 图4-22 P.147

分解1:
$$x_1(n) \to x_2(n)$$

$$0 \le n \le 7 \qquad (\frac{N}{2} - 1)$$

$$x_4^1(n)$$

$$0 \le n \le 3 \qquad (\frac{N}{4} - 1)$$

$$x_4^2(n)$$

$$0 \le n \le 3 \qquad (\frac{N}{4} - 1)$$

分解2: $x_2(n) \to y_2(n)$

$$0 \le n \le 3$$
 $\left(\frac{N}{4} - 1\right) = \frac{\frac{N}{2}}{2} - 1$

$$y_4^1(n)$$

$$0 \le n \le 1$$
 $\left(\frac{N}{8} - 1\right) = \frac{\frac{N}{2}}{4} - 1$

$$y_4^2(n)$$

$$0 \le n \le 1$$
 $\left(\frac{N}{8} - 1\right) = \frac{N/2}{4} - 1$

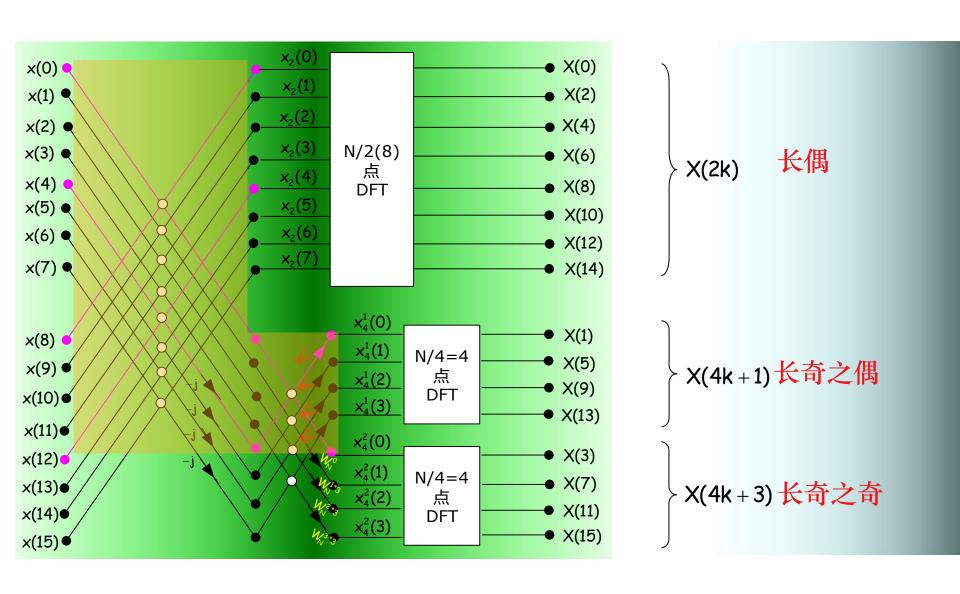
分解3:

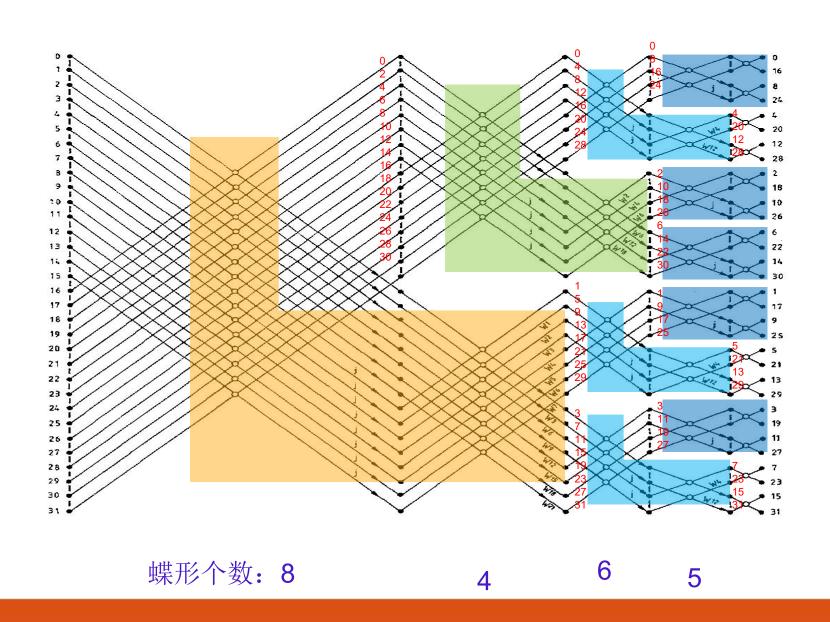
$$y_2(n) \to z_2(n)$$
 0 ≤ n ≤ 1 4点分裂基 $z_4^1(n)$ n = 0 L形运算流图 $z_4^2(n)$ n = 0 图4-24/P.148

$$x_4^1(n) \to \cdots$$

 $x_4^2(n) \to \cdots$

图4-24 → 图4-23 → 图4-22 ⇒ 图4-25 P.148 16点分裂基DIF-FFT算法流图





分裂基

按时间 Or 按频率

抽取 FFT算法流图?

N=16 分裂基 按时间抽取 FFT算法流图

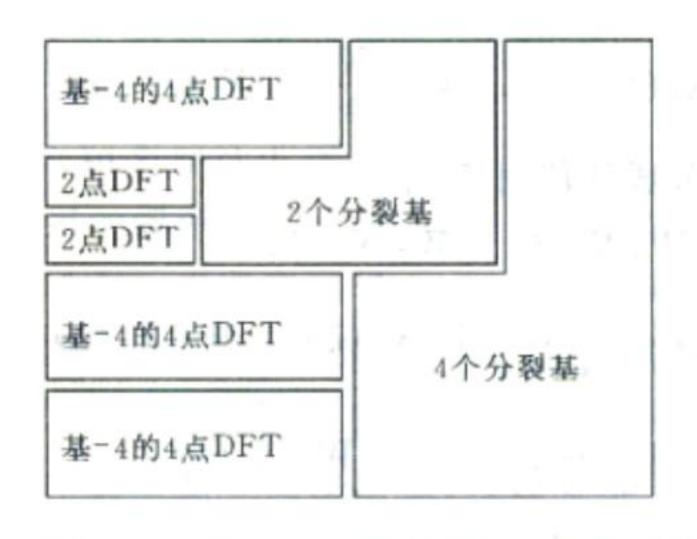


图 4-25 N=24=16 点的分裂基 FFT 的示意图

N=16 分裂基 按时间抽取 FFT算法流图

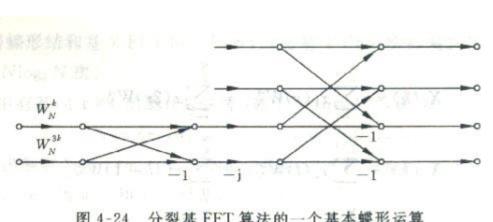


图 4-24 分裂基 FFT 算法的一个基本蝶形运算

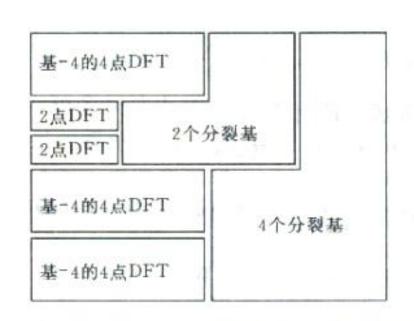
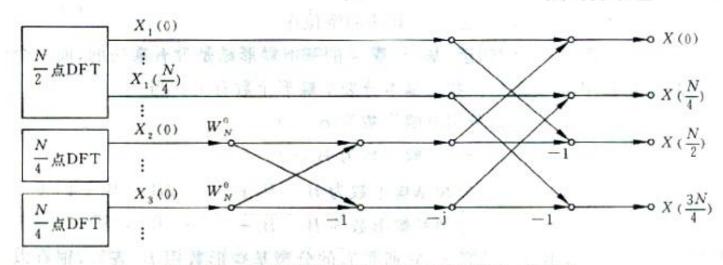


图 4-25 N=24=16 点的分裂基 FFT 的示意图



分裂基 FFT 算法(时间抽选)的第一级流图

N=16 分裂基 按时间抽取 FFT算法流图

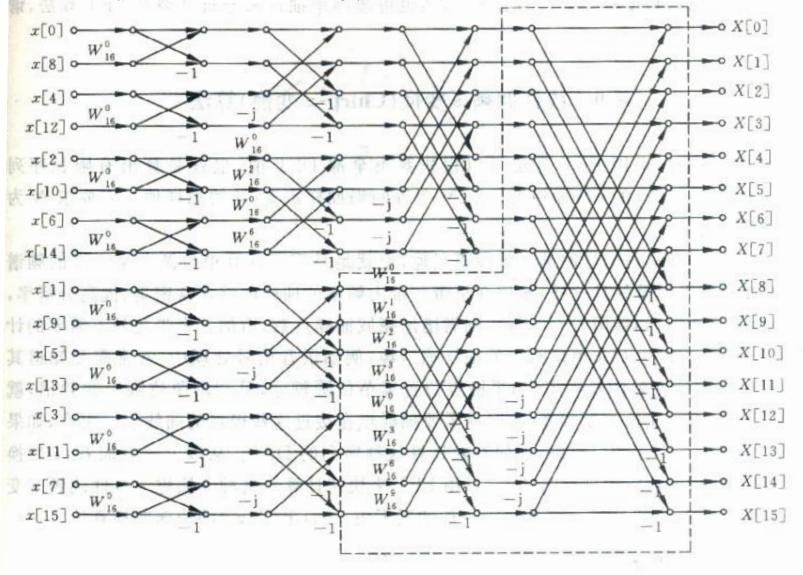
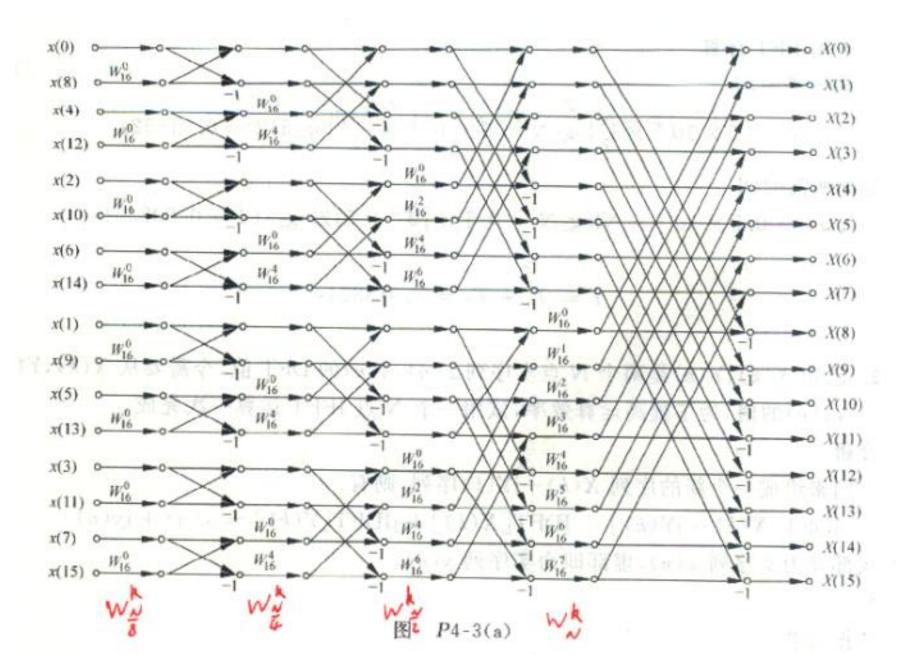
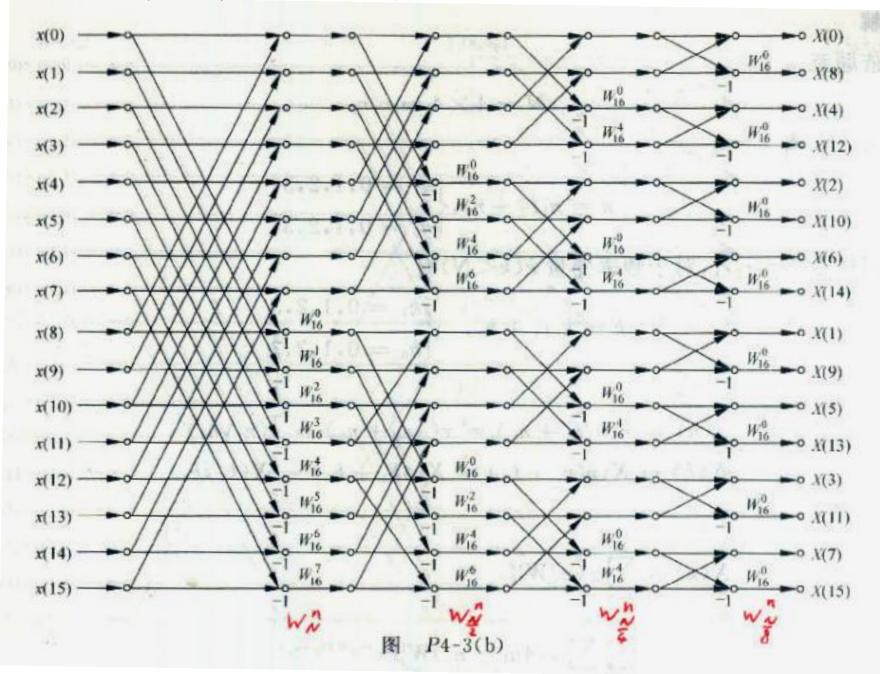


图 4-26 N=2*=16 分裂基 FFT 算法(按时间抽选)的流图 (输入二进制倒位序,输出正常顺序) 注:上图只用虚线框表示了一级的倒 L 结构

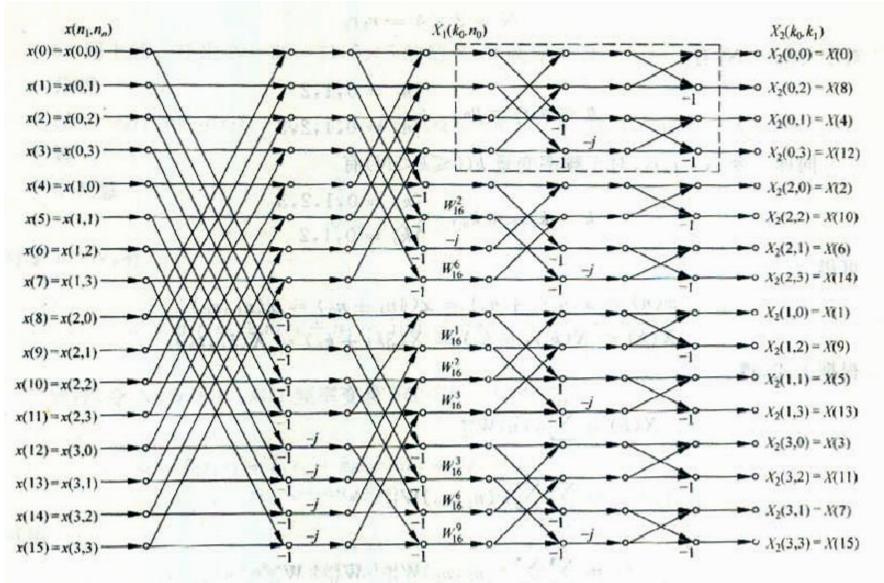
N=16 基-2 按时间抽取FFT流图



N=16 基-2 按频率抽取FFT流图



N=16 基-4 按频率抽取FFT流图



三、运算量分析

蝶形数 (有问题)

分裂基: 64点/114 32点/23 16点/9

基4: 64点/144 16点/24

基2: 64点/192 32点/64 16点/32

L形分解: 共M-1级

 $N=2^{M}$

每级L形碟形个数:

$$l_1 = \frac{N}{4}$$

$$l_{j} = \frac{N}{4} - \frac{l_{j-1}}{2},$$

$$j = 2,3,...,M-1$$

每个L形碟形: ×— 2次

总的复数乘法次数:

$$C_M = 2 \times \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} l_j = \frac{1}{3} N \log_2^N - \frac{2}{9} N + (-1)^M \frac{2}{9}$$
 (4-48)

相比
$$\frac{N}{2}\log_2^N$$
,下降33% = $(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3})/\frac{1}{2} \times 100\%$

$$+-N\log_2^N$$
 相同 (: 个数相同) 理解

§ 4-7 实序列的FFT算法

一、问题的提出

$$\forall x(n) - DFT[x(n)] \rightarrow FFT$$

实数: $\forall x(n) = x^*(n), \quad 0 \le n \le N-1$

$$DFT[x(n)] \longrightarrow FFT$$
?

可能的办法:

- $(1) x(n) \rightarrow x(n) + j0 \rightarrow y(n) \rightarrow FFT$
- ② $x(n) \rightarrow DFT[x(n)] \rightarrow$ 专用算法/硬件
- ③ 能否有更好的方法吗?

二、算法一:用一个N-FFT同时计算两个N点实序列

 $X_1(k), X_2(k)$ 都是复数序列(Matlab)

DFT的性质: [P.91]

$$x(n) = x_r(n) + jx_i(n)$$

$$\updownarrow \qquad \updownarrow \qquad \updownarrow$$

$$X(K) = X_{ep}(k) + X_{op}(k)$$

$$x_r(n) = \frac{1}{2} [x(n) + x^*(n)]$$

$$jx_l(n) = \frac{1}{2} [x(n) - x^*(n)]$$

周期共轭对称分量 周期共轭反对称分量

即:

$$X_{ep}(k) = DFT[x_r(n)] = \frac{1}{2}[X(k) + X^*(N-k)]$$

$$X_{op}(k) = DFT[jx_i(n)] = \frac{1}{2}[X(k) - X^*(N-k)]$$

$$\therefore X_1(k) = X_{ep}(k) = \frac{1}{2} [X(k) + X^*(N - k)]$$
 (4-51)

$$X_2(k) = -jX_{op}(k) = -\frac{j}{2}[X(k) - X^*(N-k)]$$
 (4-52)

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1(n) \\ x_2(n) \end{array} \longrightarrow x(n) \xrightarrow{FFT} \begin{array}{c} X(k) \\ X^*(N-k) \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} X_1(k) \\ X_2(k) \end{array} \quad k = 0,1,...,N$$

三、算法二:用一个N-FFT计算一个2N点实序列

$$\forall x(n) = x^*(n), \qquad 0 \le n \le 2N - 1$$

$$x_1(n) = x(2n)$$

 $x_2(n) = x(2n+1)$ $n = 0,1,..., N-1$

$$y(n) = x_1(n) + jx_2(n)$$

$$Y(k) = X_1(k) + jX_2(k)$$

 $0 \le k \le N-1$

见P127 图4-2

$$x(n) \to \frac{x_1(n)}{x_2(n)} \to y(n) \xrightarrow{FFT} Y(k) \xrightarrow{1/2} X_1(k) \xrightarrow{X_1(k)} X(k) \xrightarrow{X_1(k)} X(N+k)$$