# 数字信号处理

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2023.10

### 第四章 快速傅里叶变换

#### §4-5 N为复合数的FFT算法——统一的FFT算法

 $N = 2^{\nu} \rightarrow 基 - 2$  *FFT*  $N \neq 2^{\nu}$ , 如何快速计算 *DFT*?

"无害的"?

如何理解P140

处理方法:

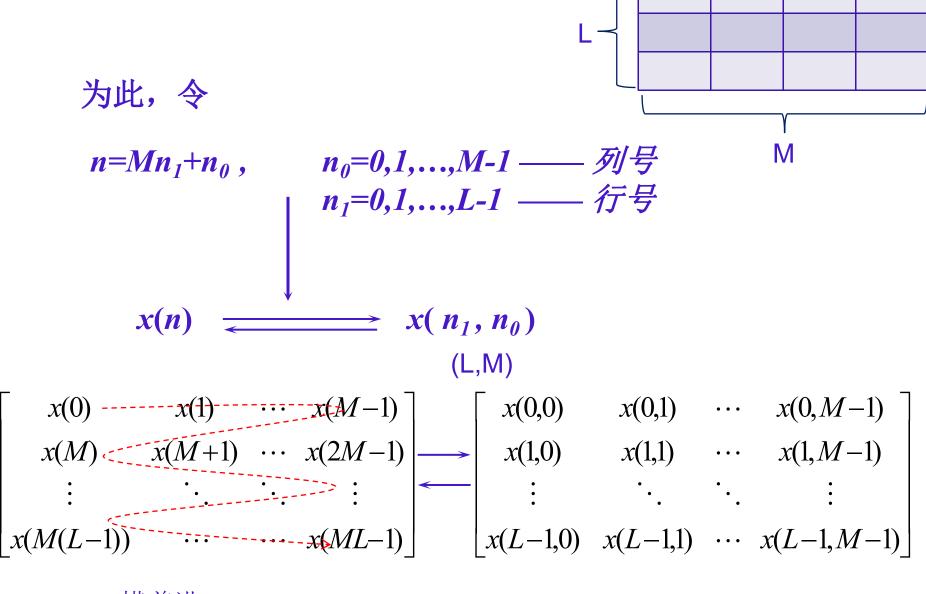
- (1)通过补零,使序列长度= $2^{V}$ → 基-2 FFT
- (2)N=ML(复合数) → 统一的FFT算法
- (3)N≠ML(素数) → Chirp-Z 变换(CZT)

#### 一、算法原理

 $\forall x(n)$ ,  $0 \le n \le N-1$ , N = ML (复合数)

 $...N-DFT\sim N^2$ 

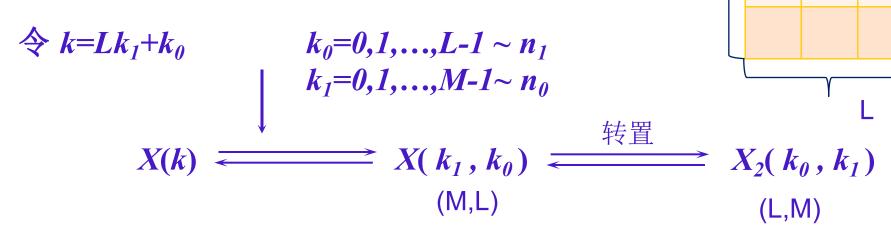
∴如果N-DFT< $M^{L}$ -DFT $\sim M \times L^{2}$  $\longrightarrow$  减少了运算 $L^{M}$ - $L^{M}$ -L



横着进

L行M列,LxM





$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) & X(L) & \cdots & X((M-1)L) \\ X(1) & X(L+1) & \cdots & X((M-1)L+1) \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X(L-1) & X(2L-1) & \cdots & X(ML-1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X(0,0) & X(1,0) & \cdots & X(M-1,0) \\ X(0,1) & X(1,1) & \cdots & X(M-1,1) \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X(0,L-1) & X(1,L-1) & \cdots & X(M-1,L-1) \end{bmatrix}$$
 竖着出 
$$X_2(k_0, k_1)$$

L行M列,LxM

M

$$X(k) = X(Lk_1 + k_0) = X(k_1, k_0)$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{N-1} x(n)W_N^{k_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_1}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_1} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_1} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_L^{k_0n_1} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_M^{k_1n_0} W_M^{k_0n_0} W_M^{k_0n_0} W_M^{k_0n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_L^{k_0n_1} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_M^{k_1n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_M^{k_1n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_1n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_1n_0}$$

$$= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_N^{k_0n$$

$$X(k) = X(Lk_1 + k_0) = X(k_1, k_0)$$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)W_N^{kn}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{(Mn_1+n_0)(Lk_1+k_0)}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{(Mn_1+n_0)(Lk_1+k_0)}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_N^{Mn_1k_0}W_N^{k_1n_0}W_N^{k_0n_0}W_N^{k_1n_0}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_L^{k_0n_1}W_N^{k_0n_0}W_M^{k_1n_0}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)W_L^{k_0n_1}W_N^{k_0n_0}W_M^{k_1n_0}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \left[ \underbrace{X_1(k_0, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_0}}_{N} \right]W_M^{k_1n_0}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \left[ \underbrace{X_1(k_0, n_0)W_N^{k_0n_0}}_{N} \right]W_M^{k_1n_0}$ 
 $= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \underbrace{X_1(k_0, n_0)W_N^{k_1n_0}}_{N} \right]W_M^{k_1n_0}$ 

#### 理解:

- 1. x(n), X(k)都是一维数据; 且输 入为正序:
- 2. x(n)"横着进" 使正序输入变为 L行M列二维结构 $(x(n_1,n_0))$ ,经过 复合数算法对二维数据处理;
- ①若X(k)"竖着出"输出可以使二 维数据 $X_2(k_0,k_1)$ (仍然为L行M列)还 原为一维正序X(k)输出;
- ②若X(k)经过将二维数据X<sub>2</sub>(k<sub>0</sub>,k<sub>1</sub>) 译序, X(k)=X(Lk<sub>1</sub>+k<sub>0</sub>)输出("横着 出"),这时一维X(k)输出不是正序
- ; 但经过X<sub>2</sub>(k<sub>0</sub>,k<sub>1</sub>)转置成X(k<sub>1</sub>,k<sub>0</sub>)
- ,再将二维数据**X(k<sub>1</sub>,k<sub>0</sub>)**译序,
- X(k)=X(Lk<sub>1</sub>+k<sub>0</sub>)输出("横着出")

 $0 \le k \le N-1$ 

,这时一维X(k)输出是正序。

 $0 \le k_0 \le L - 1, \ 0 \le k_1 \le M - 1$ 

L行M列, M行L列,

#### 中

$$X_{2}(k_{0}, n_{1}) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sum_{n_{0}=0}^{L-1} X_{1}'(k_{0}, n_{0}) W_{M}^{k_{1}n_{0}}$$

$$\stackrel{\Delta}{=} DFT_{n_{0}}[X_{1}'(k_{0}, n_{0})],$$

$$0 \le k_1 \le M-1, 0 \le k_0 \le L-1, \forall n_0$$

求DFT

#### 二、运算步骤

(1) 
$$x(n) \to x(n_1, n_0)$$
  
↑  $n_1 = 0, 1, ..., L - 1$  行号  $n_0 = 0, 1, ..., M - 1$  列号

(2) 
$$\forall n_0$$
,  $0 \le n_0 \le M - 1$  (针对每一列)

$$X_1(k_0, n_0) = DFT_{n_1}[x(n_1, n_0)] = \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0) W_L^{k_0 n_1}, \qquad k_0 = 0, 1, ..., L-1$$

$$(3)X_1'(k_0, n_0) = X_1(k_0, n_0)W_N^{k_0 n_0} \qquad 0 \le k_0 \le L - 1$$
$$0 \le n_0 \le M - 1$$

(4) 
$$\forall k_0, 0 \le k_0 \le L-1$$
 (针对每一行)

$$X_{2}(k_{0}, k_{1}) = DFT_{n_{0}}[X_{1}'(k_{0}, n_{0})] = \sum_{n_{0}=0}^{M-1} X_{1}'(k_{0}, n_{0})W_{M}^{k_{1}n_{0}}, \quad k_{0} = 0, 1, ..., M-1$$

(5) 译序
$$X_2(k_0, k_1) \to X(k_1, k_0) \to X(k) \qquad 0 \le k \le N - 1$$

$$\uparrow \qquad 0 \le k_0 \le L - 1$$

$$k = Lk_1 + k_0,$$
  $0 \le k_1 \le M - 1$ 

#### 例: N=12=4×3, L=3, M=4 算法流图: 图4-20,P.144

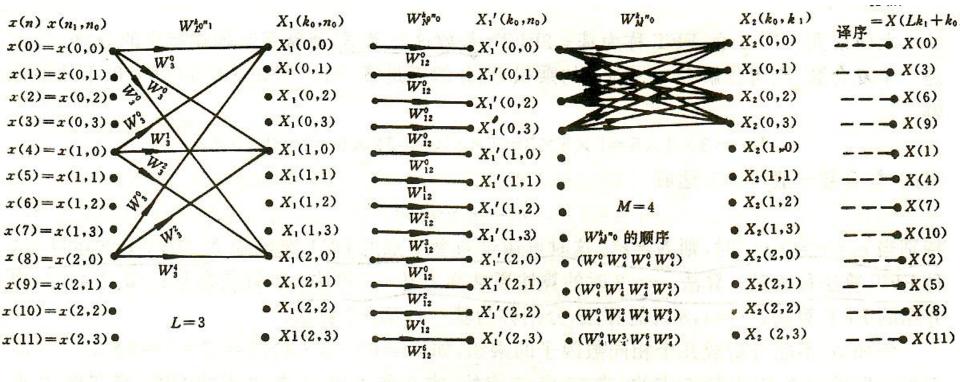
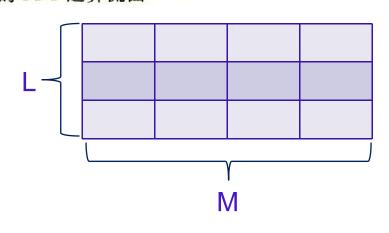


图 4-20  $N=M\times L=4\times 3=12$  时的 FFT 运算流图

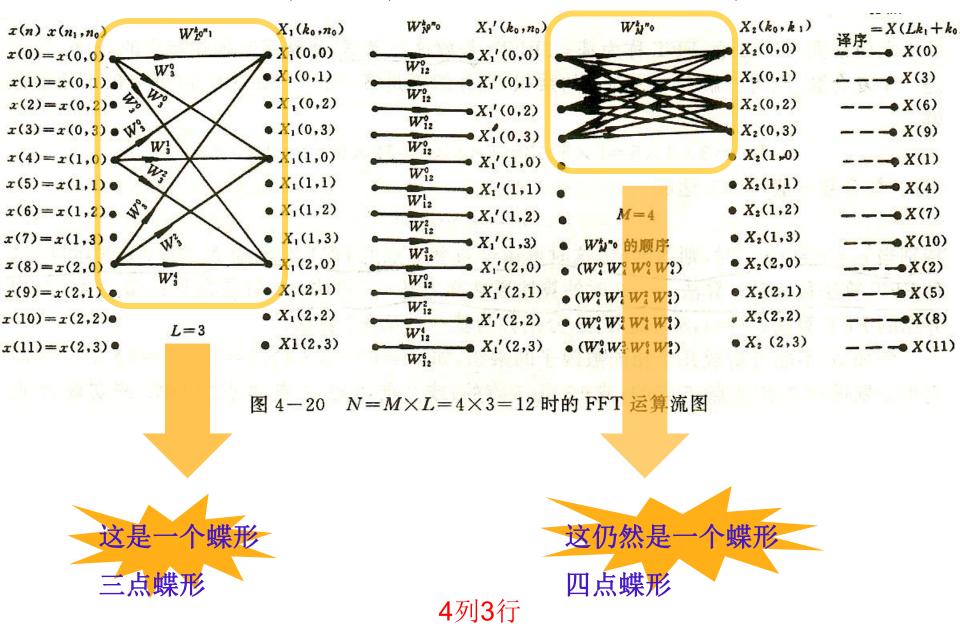
同理:  $\forall n_1, 0 \leq n \leq L-1$ 

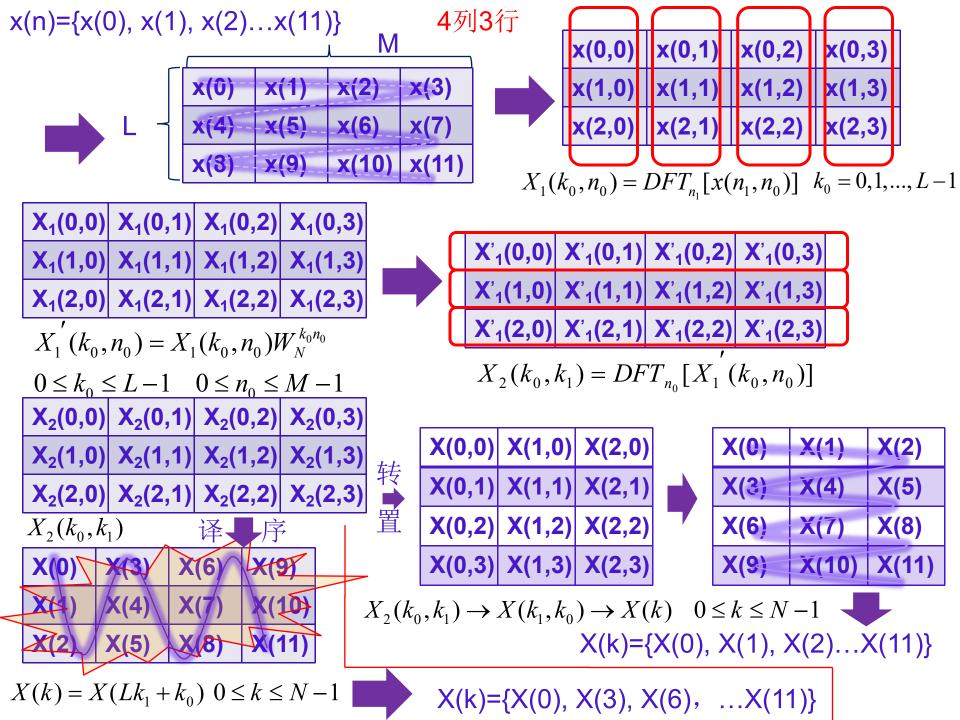
详见(4-38) P.142

N=N1 \* N2 N1=3 N2=4 4列3行 先3-DFT,再4-DFT



#### 例: N=12=4×3, M=4, L=3 算法流图: 图4-20,P.144





#### N=12 组合数 N=MxL=4x3 FFT流图

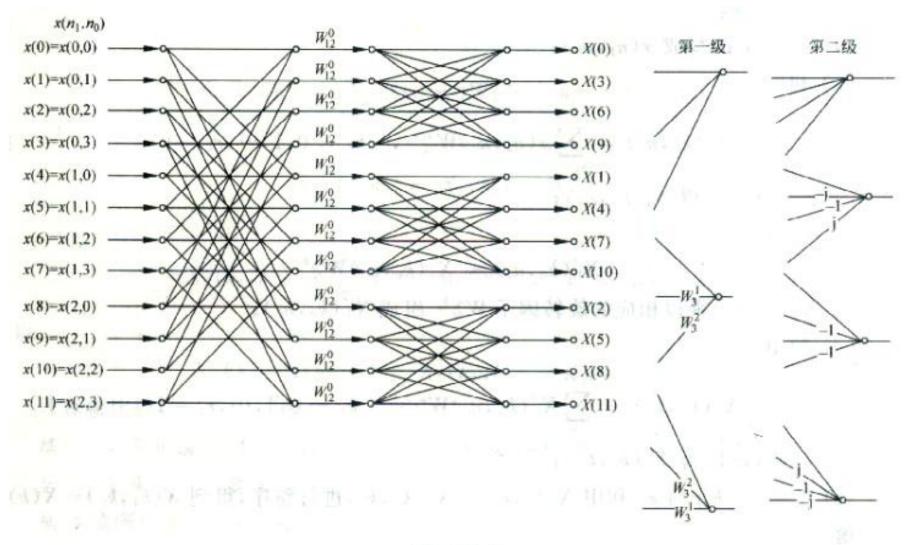
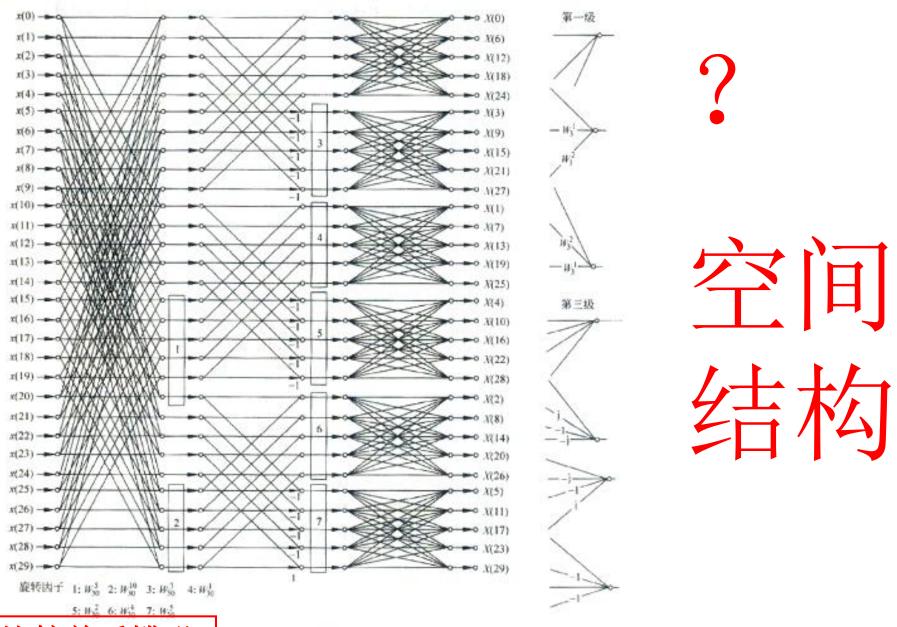


图 P4-5

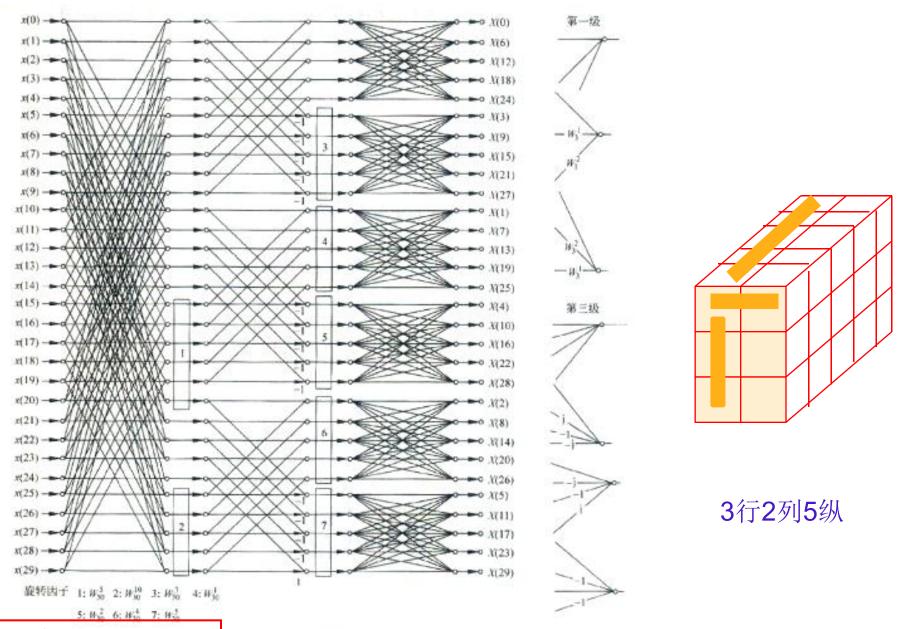
#### N=30=5x2x3 组合数 FFT流图



比较前后蝶形

图 P4-6

#### N=30=5x2x3 组合数 FFT流图



比较前后蝶形

图 P4-6

#### 三、基数(指特定的分解)

- 1. N=2<sup>V</sup>→基2 FFT算法
- 2. N≠2<sup>∨</sup>
  - (1)N=r<sub>1</sub>,r<sub>2</sub>,...,r<sub>M</sub> M级r<sub>1</sub>,r<sub>2</sub>,..., r<sub>M</sub>点DFT →混合基算法
  - $(2)r_1=r_2=...=r_M → N=r^M$ M级r-DFT → 基-r FFT算法
    - 比如: a) N=2<sup>M</sup> →基-2 FFT
      - b) N=4<sup>M</sup> →基-4 FFT

#### 四、运算量估算

N=ML

(1) M
$$\uparrow$$
L-DFT:  $\times$ — M $\times$ L<sup>2</sup>=N $\times$ L  
+— M $\times$ L(L-1)=N(L-1)

- (2) 乘N个 $W_N^{k_0n_0}$ 因子: ×— N
- (3) L $\uparrow$ M-DFT:  $\times$ —L $\times$ M<sup>2</sup>=N $\times$ M +— L $\times$ M(M-1)=N(M-1)

### N为复合数

按时间 Or 按频率

抽取 FFT算法流图?

#### 五、统一的FFT方法与DIT、DIF

$$N=2^{\vee}$$

(1) 
$$N = M \times L = 2^{v-1} \times 2$$
 2行, $v-1$ 列

(2) 
$$N = M \times L = 2 \times 2^{v-1}$$
 v-1行, 2列

$$x(n) \longrightarrow x(n_1, n_0)$$

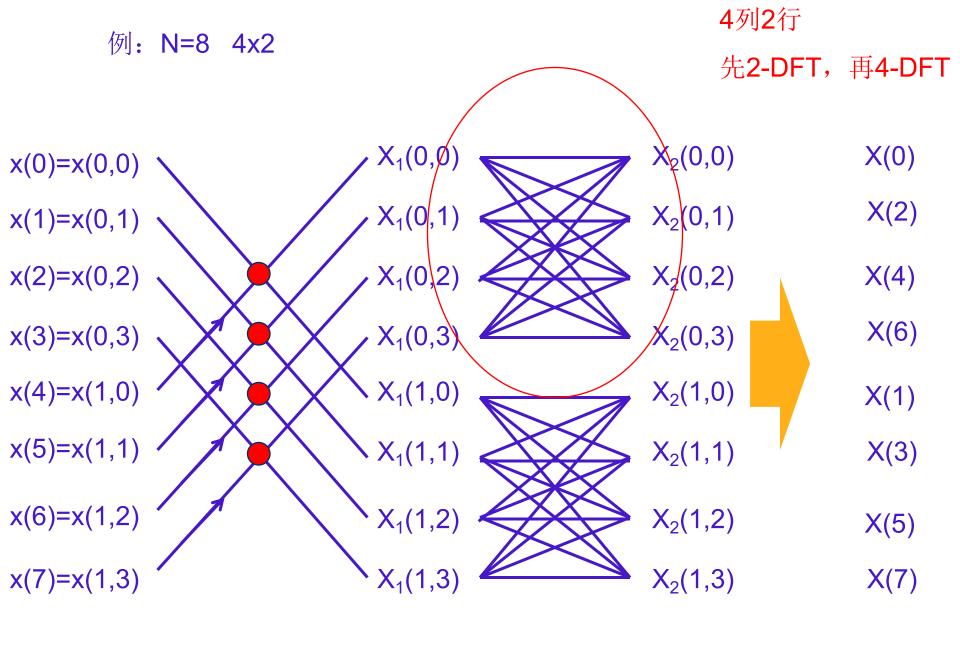
#### (1) N=M x L= 2<sup>v-1</sup> x 2 为此,令

$$n=Mn_1+n_0$$
,  $n_0=0,1,...,M-1$  — 列号  $n_1=0,1,...,L-1$  — 行号  $x(n)$   $\longrightarrow$   $x(n_1,n_0)$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(0) & x(1) & \cdots & x(2^{\nu-1}-1) \\ x(2^{\nu-1}) & x(2^{\nu-1}+1) & \cdots & x(2^{\nu}-1) \end{bmatrix} \longleftarrow \begin{bmatrix} x(0,0) & x(0,1) & \cdots & x(0,2^{\nu-1}-1) \\ x(1,0) & x(1,1) & \cdots & x(1,2^{\nu-1}-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 同理,对DFT的输出X(k)做类似的处理:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) & X(2) & \cdots & X(2^{\nu} - 2) \\ X(1) & X(3) & \cdots & X(2^{\nu} - 1) \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X(0,0) & X(1,0) & \cdots & X(2^{\nu-1},0) \\ X(0,1) & X(1,1) & \cdots & X(2^{\nu-1},1) \end{bmatrix}$$



#### **DIF-FFT**

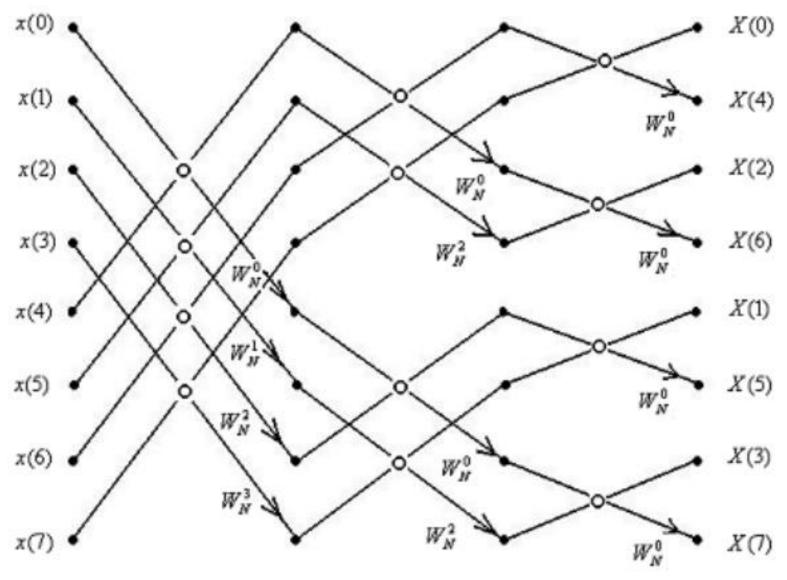


图4-18 N=8,DIF-FFT算法流图

## 五、统一的FFT方法与DIT、DIF N=2<sup>v</sup>

(2) 
$$N = M \times L = 2 \times 2^{V-1}$$

 P134 图4-11

 N=8,DIT-FFT算法流图

 输入正序,输出逆序