

数字信号处理

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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

$$N = 2^n \rightarrow \text{基}-2 FFT$$

$N \neq 2^n$, 如何快速计算 DFT?

处理方法:

(1)通过补零, 使序列长度= $2^v \rightarrow$ 基-2 FFT

(2) $N=ML$ (复合数) \rightarrow 统一的FFT算法

(3) $N \neq ML$ (素数) \rightarrow Chirp-Z 变换(CZT)

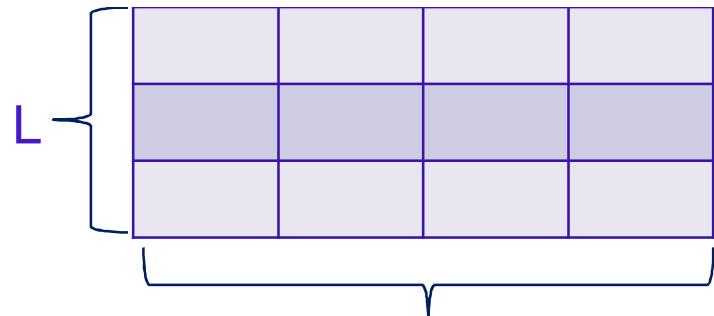
如何理解P140
“无害的”?

一、算法原理

$$\forall x(n), \quad 0 \leq n \leq N-1, \quad N = ML \text{ (复合数)}$$

$$\because N\text{-DFT} \sim N^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \text{如果 } N\text{-DFT} \\ & \quad \swarrow M \text{ 个 } L\text{-DFT} \sim M \times L^2 \\ & \quad \searrow L \text{ 个 } M\text{-DFT} \sim L \times M^2 \end{aligned} \longrightarrow \text{减少了运算}$$



为此，令

$$n = Mn_1 + n_0, \quad \begin{array}{l} n_0 = 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \\ n_1 = 0, 1, \dots, L-1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{列号} \\ \text{行号} \end{array}$$

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

(L, M)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} x(0) & x(1) & \cdots & x(M-1) \\ x(M) & x(M+1) & \cdots & x(2M-1) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x(M(L-1)) & x(L) & \cdots & x(ML-1) \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc} x(0,0) & x(0,1) & \cdots & x(0,M-1) \\ x(1,0) & x(1,1) & \cdots & x(1,M-1) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x(L-1,0) & x(L-1,1) & \cdots & x(L-1,M-1) \end{array} \right]$$

M **O** **O** **M**

横着进

L行**M**列， **L** × **M**

同理，对DFT的输出 $X(k)$ 做类似的处理：

$$\text{令 } k=Lk_1+k_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_0 &= 0, 1, \dots, L-1 \sim n_1 \\ k_1 &= 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \sim n_0 \end{aligned}$$

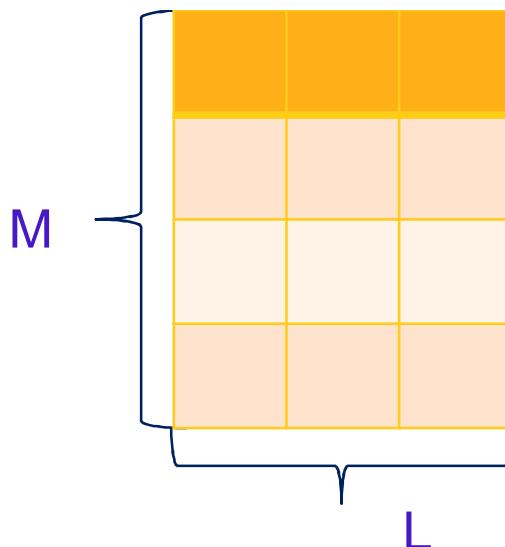
$$X(k) \xleftrightarrow{\quad} X(k_1, k_0) \xleftrightarrow[\text{(M,L)}]{} X_2(k_0, k_1) \xleftrightarrow{\text{转置}} X_2(k_0, k_1) \text{ (L,M)}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} X(0) & X(L) & L & X((M-1)L) \\ X(1) & X(L+1) & L & X((M-1)L+1) \\ M & O & O & M \\ X(L-1) & X(2L-1) & L & X(ML-1) \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\quad} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} X(0,0) & X(1,0) & L & X(M-1,0) \\ X(0,1) & X(1,1) & L & X(M-1,1) \\ M & O & O & M \\ X(0,L-1) & X(1,L-1) & L & X(M-1,L-1) \end{array} \right]$$

竖着出

$X_2(k_0, k_1)$

L行M列， $L \times M$



$$\begin{aligned}
X(k) &= X(Lk_1 + k_0) = X(k_1, k_0) \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{kn} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0) W_N^{(Mn_1+n_0)(Lk_1+k_0)} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0) W_N^{MLk_1n_1} W_N^{Mn_1k_0} W_N^{Lk_1n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} \\
&= \underbrace{\sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)}_{\text{L行M列, L} \times \text{M}} W_L^{k_0n_1} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_M^{k_1n_0} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} [X_1(k_0, n_0) W_N^{k_0n_0}] W_M^{k_1n_0} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} X_1'(k_0, n_0) W_M^{k_1n_0} = \boxed{X_2(k_0, k_1)} = \boxed{X(k_1, k_0)} = \boxed{X(Lk_1 + k_0)} = X(k)
\end{aligned}$$

转置
L行M列, M行L列,

式中

$X_1(k_0, n_0) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0) W_L^{k_0n_1}$

一列一列求DFT $= DFT_{n_1}[x(n_1, n_0)]$

$0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1, \forall n_0$

$X_1'(k_0, n_0) = X_1(k_0, n_0) W_N^{k_0n_0}$

$0 \leq n_0 \leq M-1, \forall k$

$X_2(k_0, k_1) = \sum_{n_0=0}^{L-1} X_1'(k_0, n_0) W_M^{k_1n_0}$

一行一行求DFT $= DFT_{n_0}[X_1'(k_0, n_0)]$

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

$0 \leq k \leq N-1$

L × M

M × L

$$\begin{aligned}
X(k) &= X(Lk_1 + k_0) = X(k_1, k_0) \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{kn} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0) W_N^{(Mn_1+n_0)(Lk_1+k_0)} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0) W_N^{MLk_1n_1} W_N^{Mn_1k_0} W_N^{Lk_1n_0} W_N^{k_0n_0} \\
&= \underbrace{\sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0)}_{\text{L行M列, L} \times \text{M}} W_L^{k_0n_1} W_N^{k_0n_0} W_M^{k_1n_0} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} [X_1(k_0, n_0) W_N^{k_0n_0}] W_M^{k_1n_0} \\
&= \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} X_1(k_0, n_0) W_M^{k_1n_0} = \boxed{X_2(k_0, k_1)} = \boxed{X(k_1, k_0)} = X(Lk_1 + k_0) = X(k)
\end{aligned}$$

转置
 $0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1, 0 \leq k_1 \leq M-1$
 L行M列, M行L列,

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 $X_2(k_0, k_1)$ 译序， $X(k)=X(Lk_1+k_0)$ 输出(“横着出”)，这时一维 $X(k)$ 输出不是正序；但经过 $X_2(k_0, k_1)$ 转置成 $X(k_1, k_0)$ ，再将二维数据 $X(k_1, k_0)$ 译序， $X(k)=X(Lk_1+k_0)$ 输出(“横着出”)，这时一维 $X(k)$ 输出是正序。

$\text{L} \times \text{M}$

$\text{M} \times \text{L}$

式中

$$X_1(k_0, n_0) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sum_{n_1=0}^{L-1} x(n_1, n_0) W_L^{k_0 n_1}$$
$$= DFT_{n_1}[x(n_1, n_0)], \quad 0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1, \forall n_0$$

一列一列
求DFT

$$X_1'(k_0, n_0) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} X_1(k_0, n_0) \underline{\underline{W_N^{k_0 n_0}}}, \quad 0 \leq n_0 \leq M-1, \forall k$$

旋转
因子

$$X_2(k_0, n_1) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sum_{n_0=0}^{L-1} X_1'(k_0, n_0) W_M^{k_1 n_0}$$
$$= DFT_{n_0}[X_1'(k_0, n_0)], \quad 0 \leq k_1 \leq M-1, 0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1, \forall n_0$$

一行一行
求DFT

二、运算步骤

$$(1) \quad x(n) \rightarrow x(n_1, n_0)$$

$n_1 = 0, 1, \dots, L-1$ 行号
 $n_0 = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$ 列号
 $n = mn_1 + n_0$

$$(2) \quad \forall n_0, \quad 0 \leq n_0 \leq M-1 \quad (\text{针对每一列})$$

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

$$(3) X_1'(k_0, n_0) = X_1(k_0, n_0) W_N^{k_0 n_0} \quad 0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1$$

$$0 \leq n_0 \leq M-1$$

$$(4) \quad \forall k_0, \quad 0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1 \quad (\text{针对每一行})$$

$$X_2(k_0, k_1) = DFT_{n_0}[X_1'(k_0, n_0)] = \sum_{n_0=0}^{M-1} X_1'(k_0, n_0) W_M^{k_1 n_0}, \quad k_0 = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

(5) 译序

$$X_2(k_0, k_1) \rightarrow X(k_1, k_0) \rightarrow X(k)$$

$0 \leq k \leq N-1$
 $0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1$
 $k = Lk_1 + k_0, \quad 0 \leq k_1 \leq M-1$

例: $N=12=4\times 3$, $L=3$, $M=4$ 算法流图: 图4-20,P.144

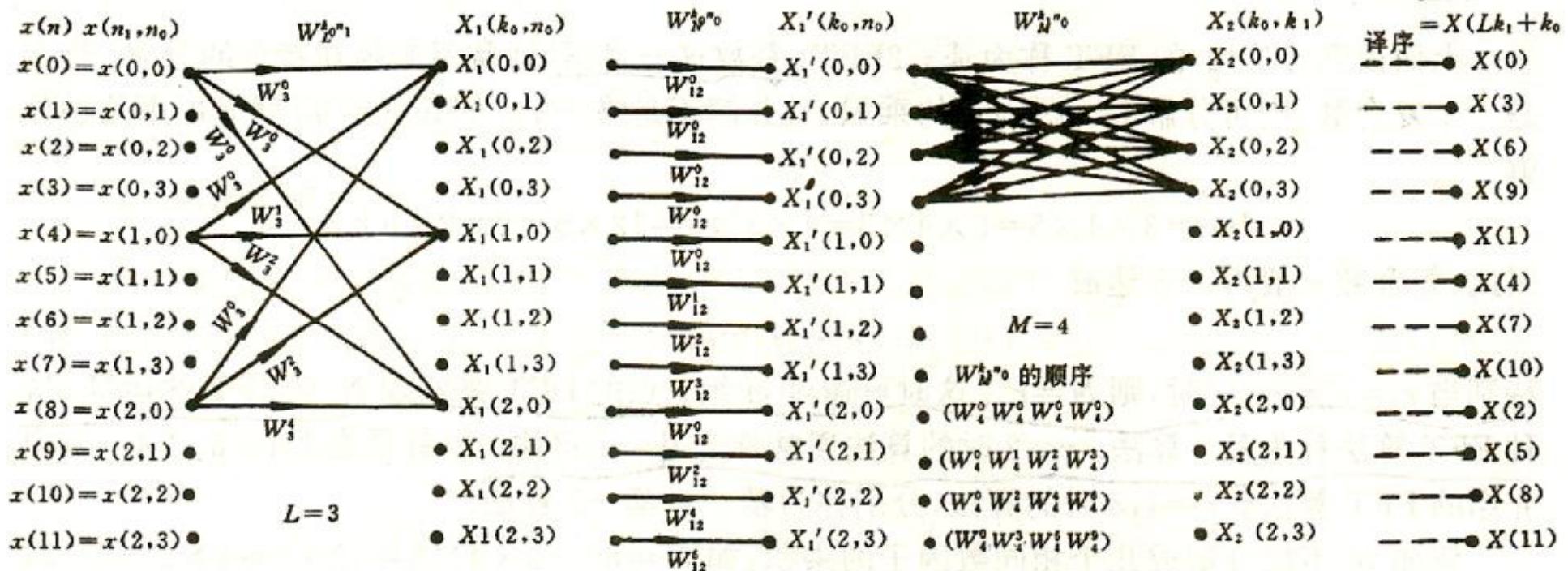
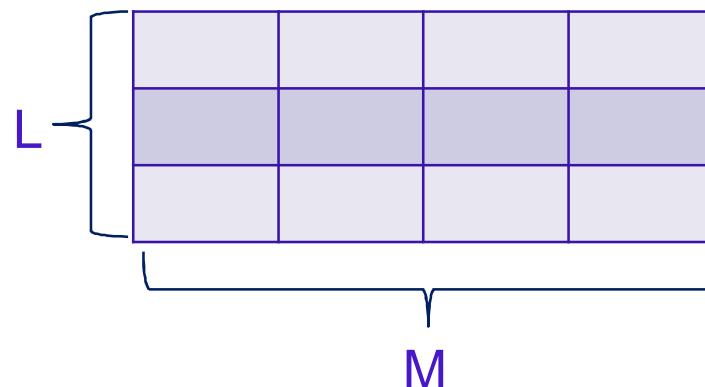


图 4-20 $N=M\times L=4\times 3=12$ 时的 FFT 运算流图

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

详见(4-38) P.142



例: $N=12=4\times 3$, $M=4$, $L=3$ 算法流图: 图4-20,P.144

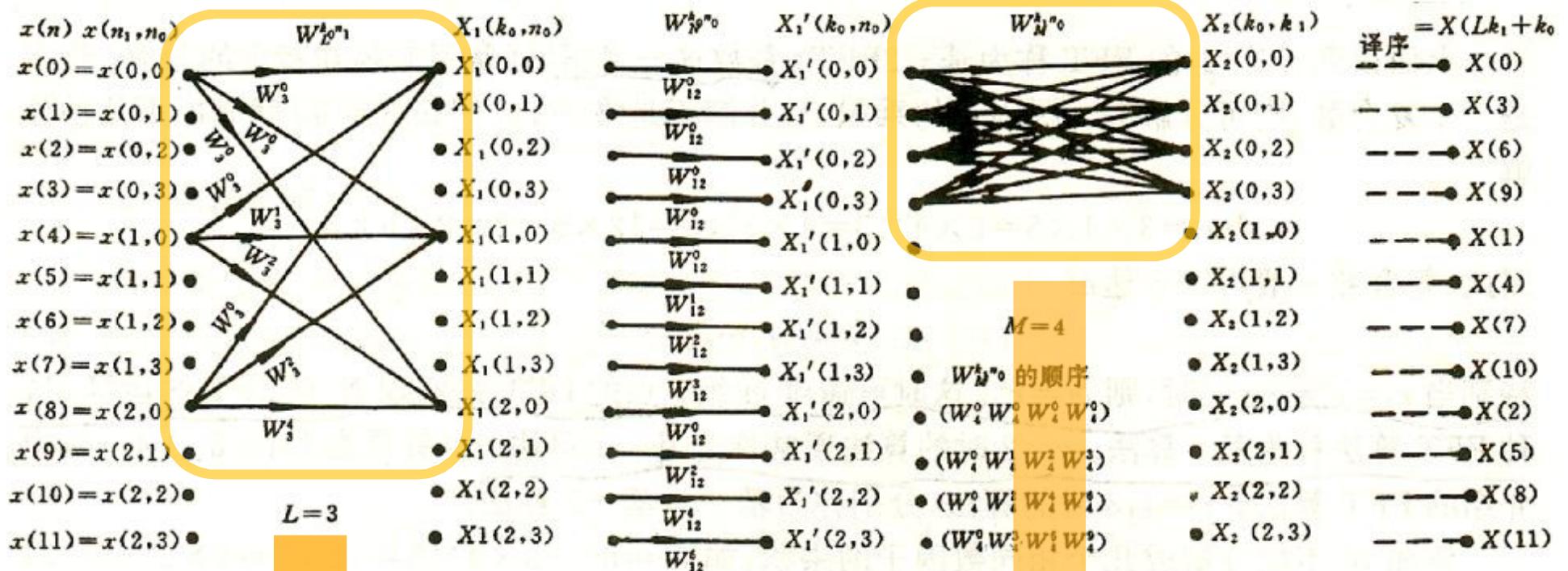
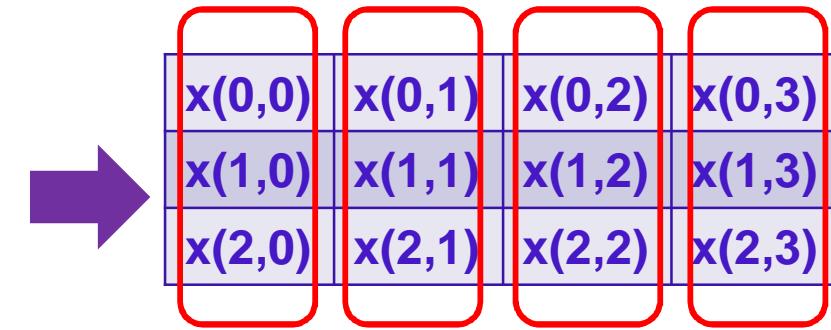
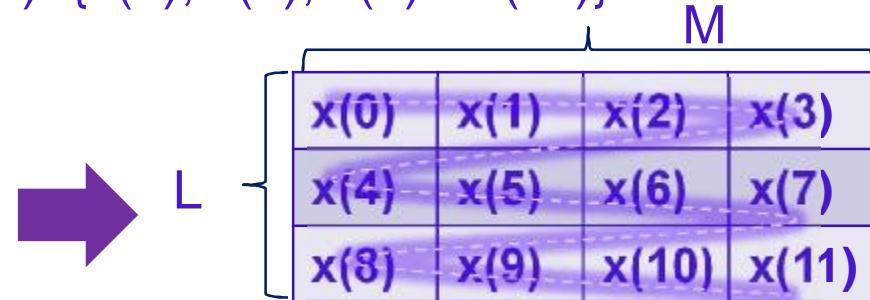


图 4-20 $N=M\times L=4\times 3=12$ 时的 FFT 运算流图

这是一个蝶形
三点蝶形

这仍然是一个蝶形
四点蝶形

$$x(n) = \{x(0), x(1), x(2), \dots, x(11)\}$$



$$X_1(k_0, n_0) = DFT_{n_1}[x(n_1, n_0)] \quad k_0 = 0, 1, \dots, L-1$$

X ₁ (0,0)	X ₁ (0,1)	X ₁ (0,2)	X ₁ (0,3)
X ₁ (1,0)	X ₁ (1,1)	X ₁ (1,2)	X ₁ (1,3)
X ₁ (2,0)	X ₁ (2,1)	X ₁ (2,2)	X ₁ (2,3)

$$X'_1(k_0, n_0) = X_1(k_0, n_0) W_N^{k_0 n_0}$$

$$0 \leq k_0 \leq L-1 \quad 0 \leq n_0 \leq M-1$$

X ₂ (0,0)	X ₂ (0,1)	X ₂ (0,2)	X ₂ (0,3)
X ₂ (1,0)	X ₂ (1,1)	X ₂ (1,2)	X ₂ (1,3)
X ₂ (2,0)	X ₂ (2,1)	X ₂ (2,2)	X ₂ (2,3)

$$X_2(k_0, k_1)$$

译序

X(0)	X(3)	X(6)	X(9)
X(1)	X(4)	X(7)	X(10)
X(2)	X(5)	X(8)	X(11)

$$X(k) = X(Lk_1 + k_0) \quad 0 \leq k \leq N-1$$

X'_1(0,0)	X'_1(0,1)	X'_1(0,2)	X'_1(0,3)
X'_1(1,0)	X'_1(1,1)	X'_1(1,2)	X'_1(1,3)
X'_1(2,0)	X'_1(2,1)	X'_1(2,2)	X'_1(2,3)
X'_1(3,0)	X'_1(3,1)	X'_1(3,2)	X'_1(3,3)

$$X_2(k_0, k_1) = DFT_{n_0}[X_1(k_0, n_0)]$$

X(0,0)	X(1,0)	X(2,0)
X(0,1)	X(1,1)	X(2,1)
X(0,2)	X(1,2)	X(2,2)
X(0,3)	X(1,3)	X(2,3)



X(0)	X(1)	X(2)
X(3)	X(4)	X(5)
X(6)	X(7)	X(8)
X(9)	X(10)	X(11)

$$X_2(k_0, k_1) \rightarrow X(k_1, k_0) \rightarrow X(k) \quad 0 \leq k \leq N-1$$

$$X(k) = \{X(0), X(3), X(6), \dots, X(11)\}$$



$$X(k) = \{X(0), X(3), X(6), \dots, X(11)\}$$

N=12 组合数 N=MxL=4x3 FFT流图

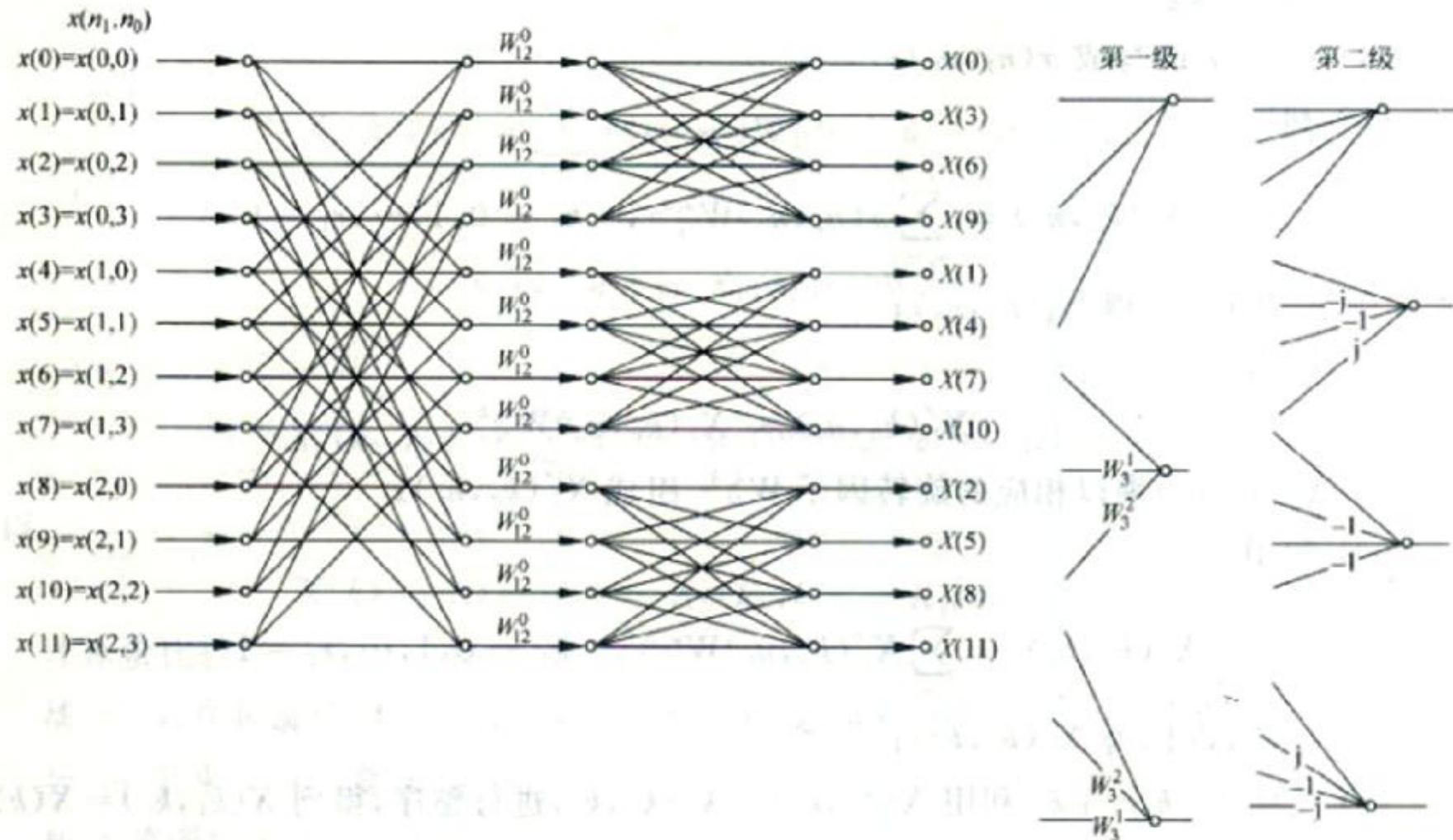
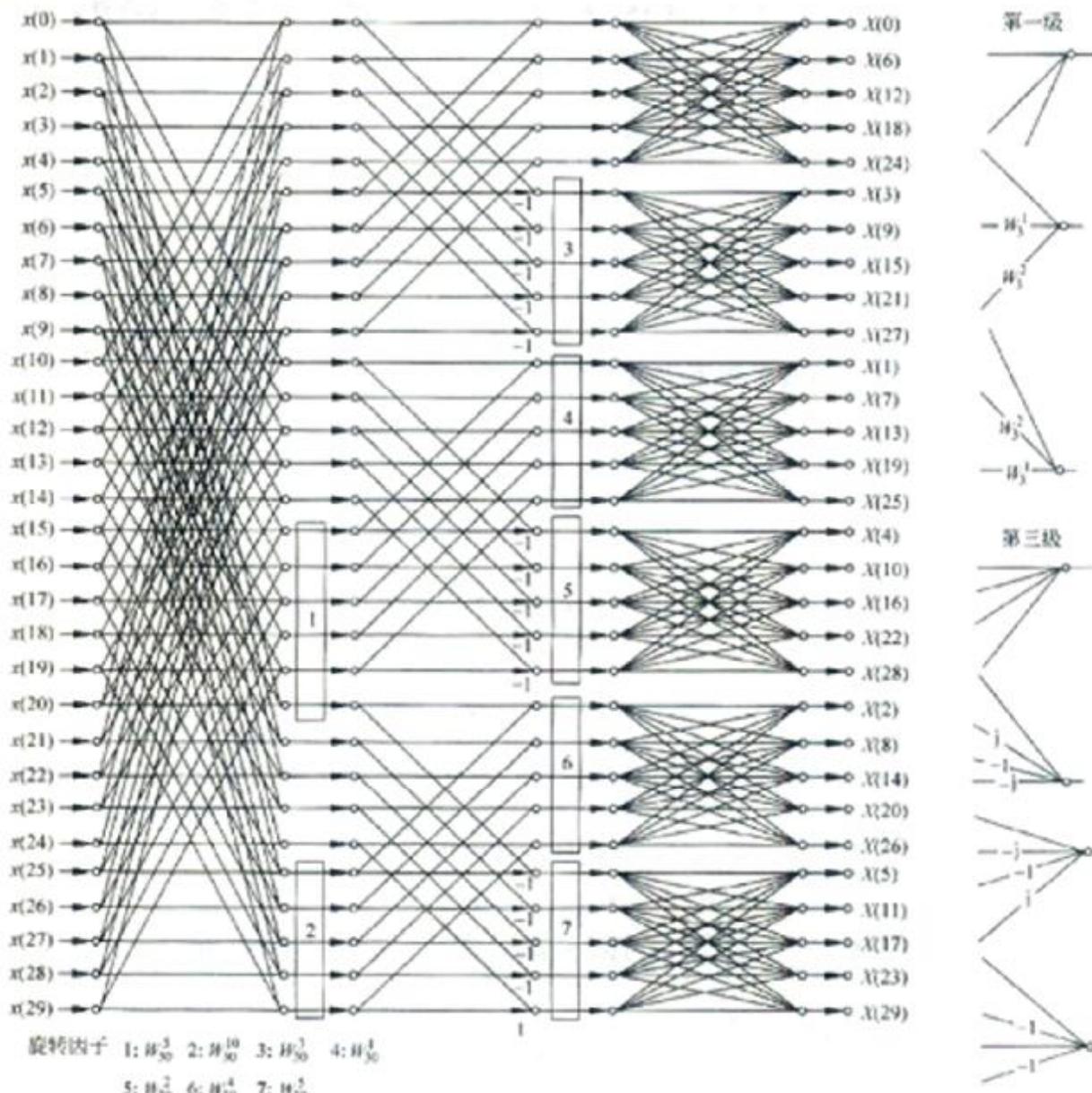


图 P4-5

比较前后蝶形

N=30=5x2x3 组合数 FFT流图



比较前后蝶形

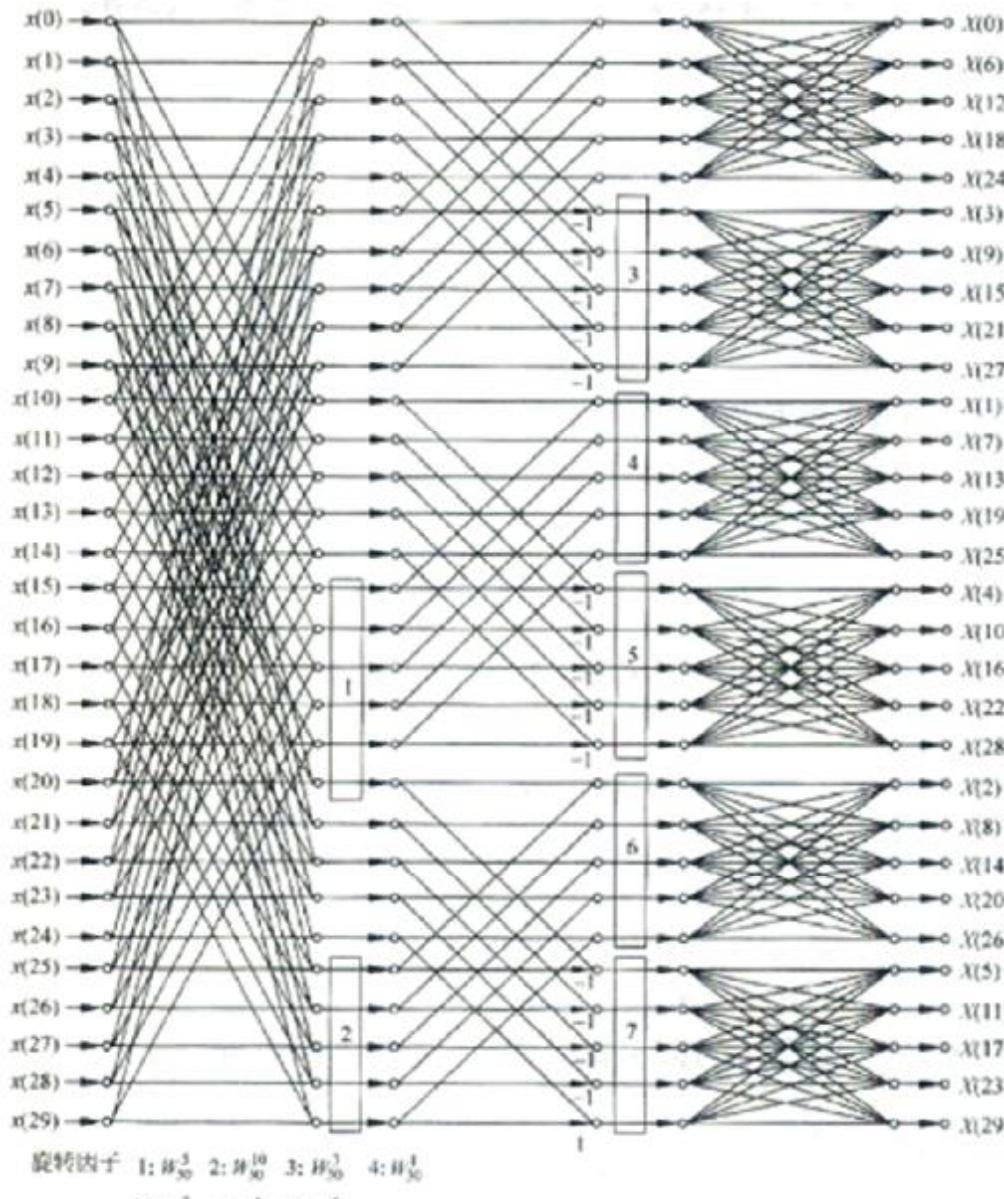
图 P4-6



?

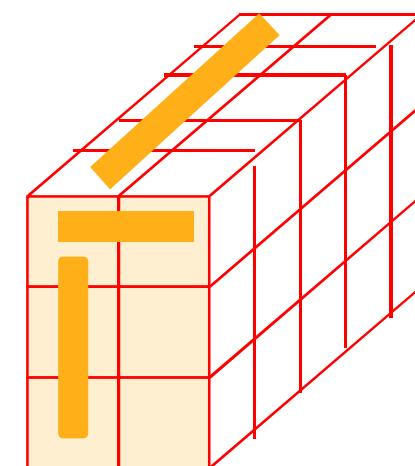
空间
结构

N=30=5x2x3 组合数 FFT流图



比较前后蝶形

图 P4-6



3行2列5纵

三、基数（指特定的分解）

1. $N=2^v \rightarrow$ 基2 FFT算法

2. $N \neq 2^v$

(1) $N=r_1, r_2, \dots, r_M$

M 级 r_1, r_2, \dots, r_M 点 DFT \rightarrow 混合基算法

(2) $r_1=r_2=\dots=r_M \rightarrow N=r^M$

M 级 r -DFT \rightarrow 基- r FFT算法

比如： a) $N=2^M \rightarrow$ 基-2 FFT

b) $N=4^M \rightarrow$ 基-4 FFT

四、运算量估算

$$N = ML$$

(1) M 个 L -DFT: $\times - M \times L^2 = N \times L$
 $+ - M \times L(L-1) = N(L-1)$

(2) 乘 N 个 $W_N^{k_0 n_0}$ 因子: $\times - N$

(3) L 个 M -DFT: $\times - L \times M^2 = N \times M$
 $+ - L \times M(M-1) = N(M-1)$

总运算量: $\times - NL + N + NM = N(L+M+1) < N^2$
 $+ - N(L-1) + N(M-1) = N(L+M-2) < N(N-1)$

按时间

Or

按频率

N为复合数

抽取 FFT 算法流图？

五、统一的FFT方法与DIT、DIF

$$N=2^v$$

(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

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

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

为此，令

$$\begin{array}{c} n = Mn_1 + n_0, \\ \downarrow \\ x(n) \iff x(n_1, n_0) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} n_0 = 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \text{ —— 列号} \\ n_1 = 0, 1, \dots, L-1 \text{ —— 行号} \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{----->}} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) & x(1) & \dots & L & x(2^{v-1}-1) \\ x(2^{v-1}) & x(2^{v-1}+1) & \dots & L & x(2^v-1) \end{bmatrix} \iff \begin{bmatrix} x(0,0) & x(0,1) & \dots & L & x(0,2^{v-1}-1) \\ x(1,0) & x(1,1) & \dots & L & x(1,2^{v-1}-1) \end{bmatrix} \xleftarrow{\text{-----<}}$$

2行 2^{v-1} 列

同理，对DFT的输出 $X(k)$ 做类似的处理：

$$\text{令 } k=Lk_1+k_0$$



$$k_0=0,1,\dots,L-1 \sim n_1$$

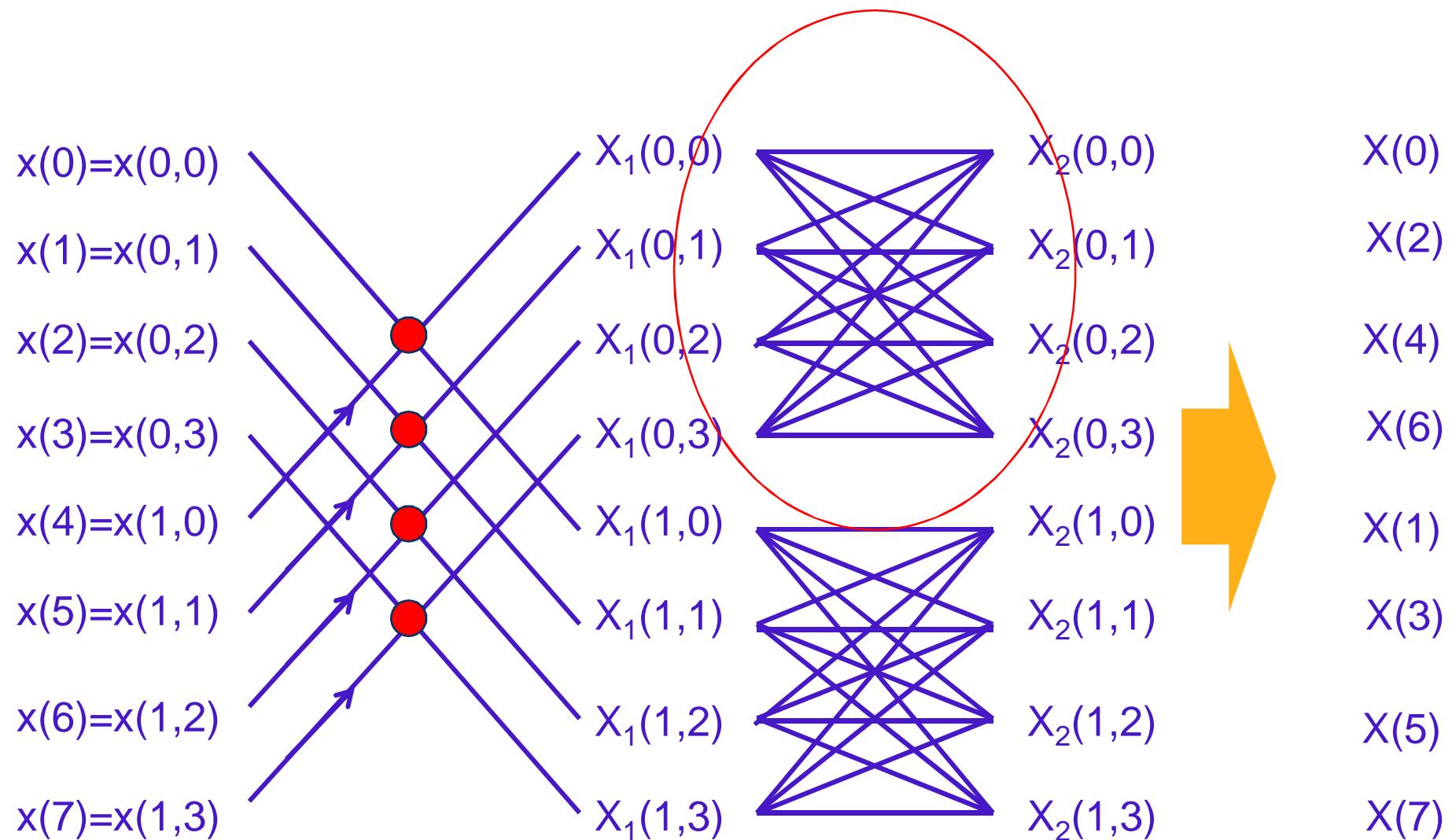
$$k_1=0,1,\dots,M-1 \sim n_0$$

$$X(k) \iff X(k_1, k_0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) & X(2) & \mathbf{L} & X(2^v-2) \\ X(1) & X(3) & \mathbf{L} & X(2^v-1) \end{bmatrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad \begin{bmatrix} X(0,0) & X(1,0) & \mathbf{L} & X(2^{v-1},0) \\ X(0,1) & X(1,1) & \mathbf{L} & X(2^{v-1},1) \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

例: $N=8$ 4×2



DIF-FFT

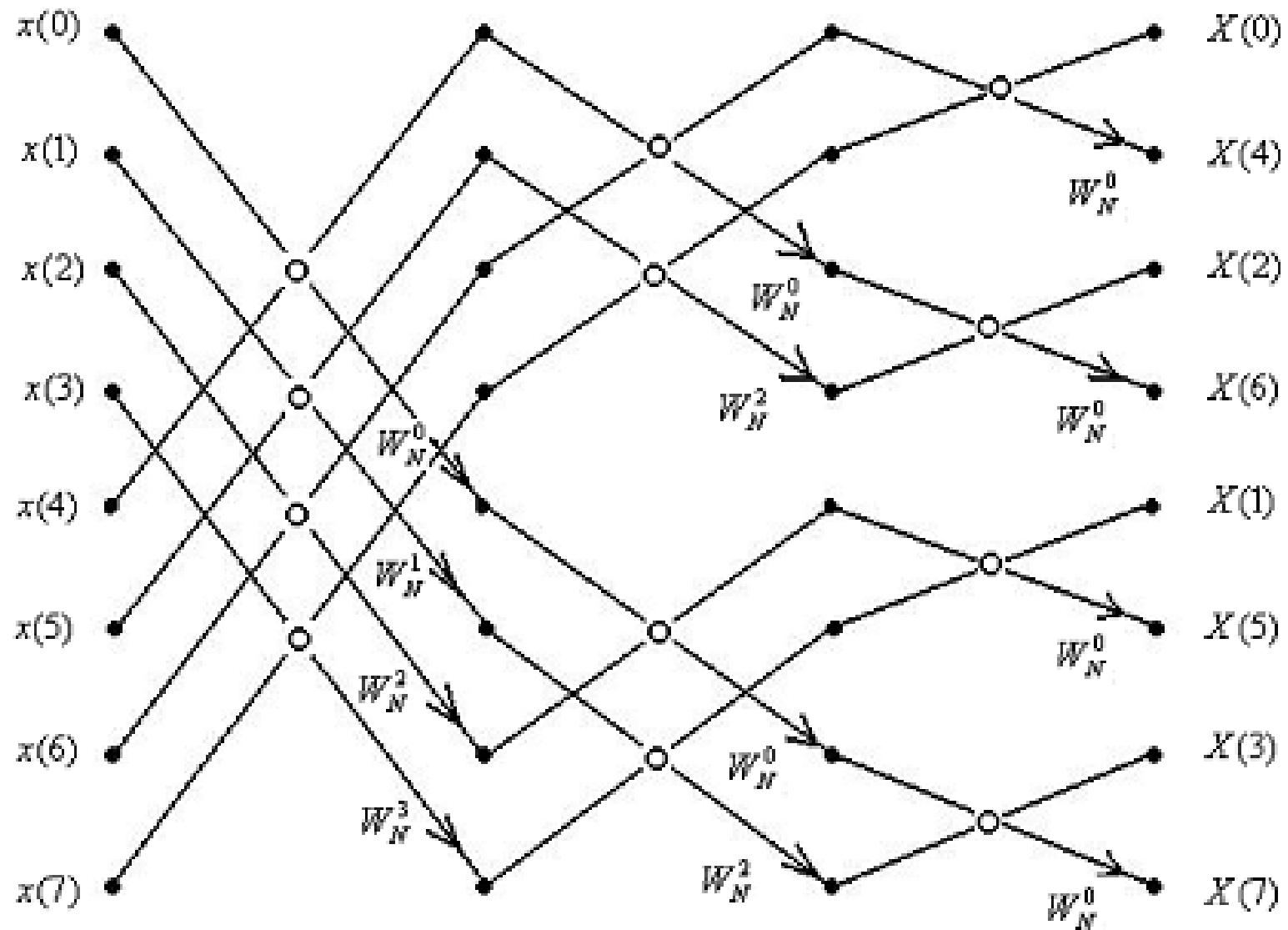


图4-18 $N=8$,DIF-FFT算法流图

五、统一的FFT方法与DIT、DIF

$$N=2^v$$

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

P134 图4-11

$N=8$, DIT-FFT 算法流图

输入正序，输出逆序