

# Modelação Numérica 2017

## Aula 6, 7/Mar

- Propriedades da DFT
- FFT
- Convolução
- Correlação

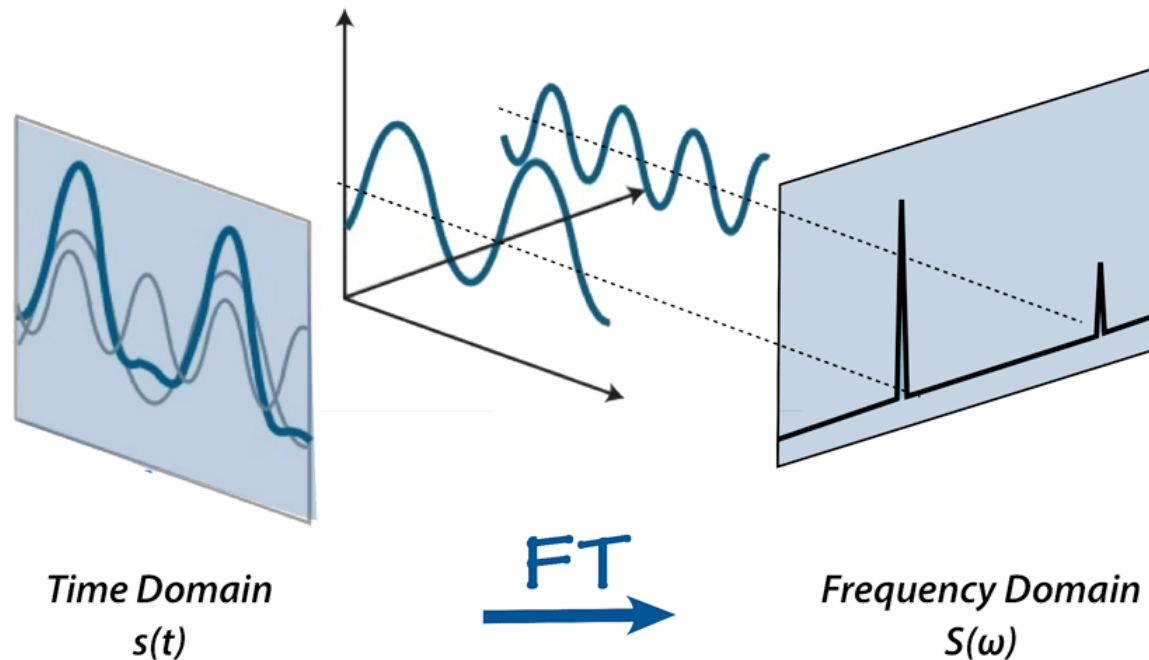
□

<http://modnum.ucs.ciencias.ulisboa.pt>

# Transformada de Fourier Discreta

- Qualquer função periódica pode ser representada como uma série de Fourier, i.e.:

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( a_k \cos \frac{2\pi kt}{T} + b_k \sin \frac{2\pi kt}{T} \right)$$



# Transformada de Fourier Discreta

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( a_k \cos \frac{2\pi kt}{T} + b_k \sin \frac{2\pi kt}{T} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \left( a_1 \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T} + b_1 \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} \right) + \left( a_2 \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T/2} + b_2 \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T/2} \right) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Primeira harmónica:

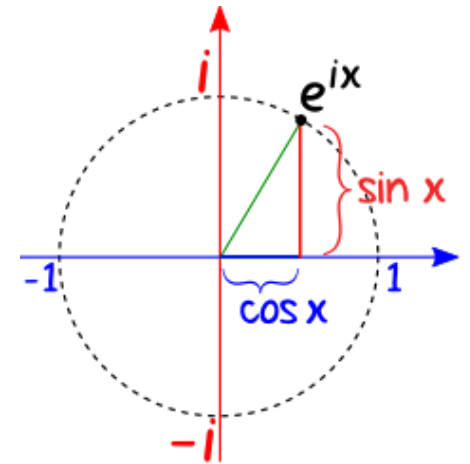
$$a_1 \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T} + b_1 \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} = A \cos \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} + \phi \right)$$

- $\Phi$ : Fase inicial
- $A$ : Amplitude
- $T$ : Período; Frequência  $f=1/T$ ; Frequência angular:  $\omega=2\pi f = 2\pi/T$

## Os coeficientes de Fourier são complexos

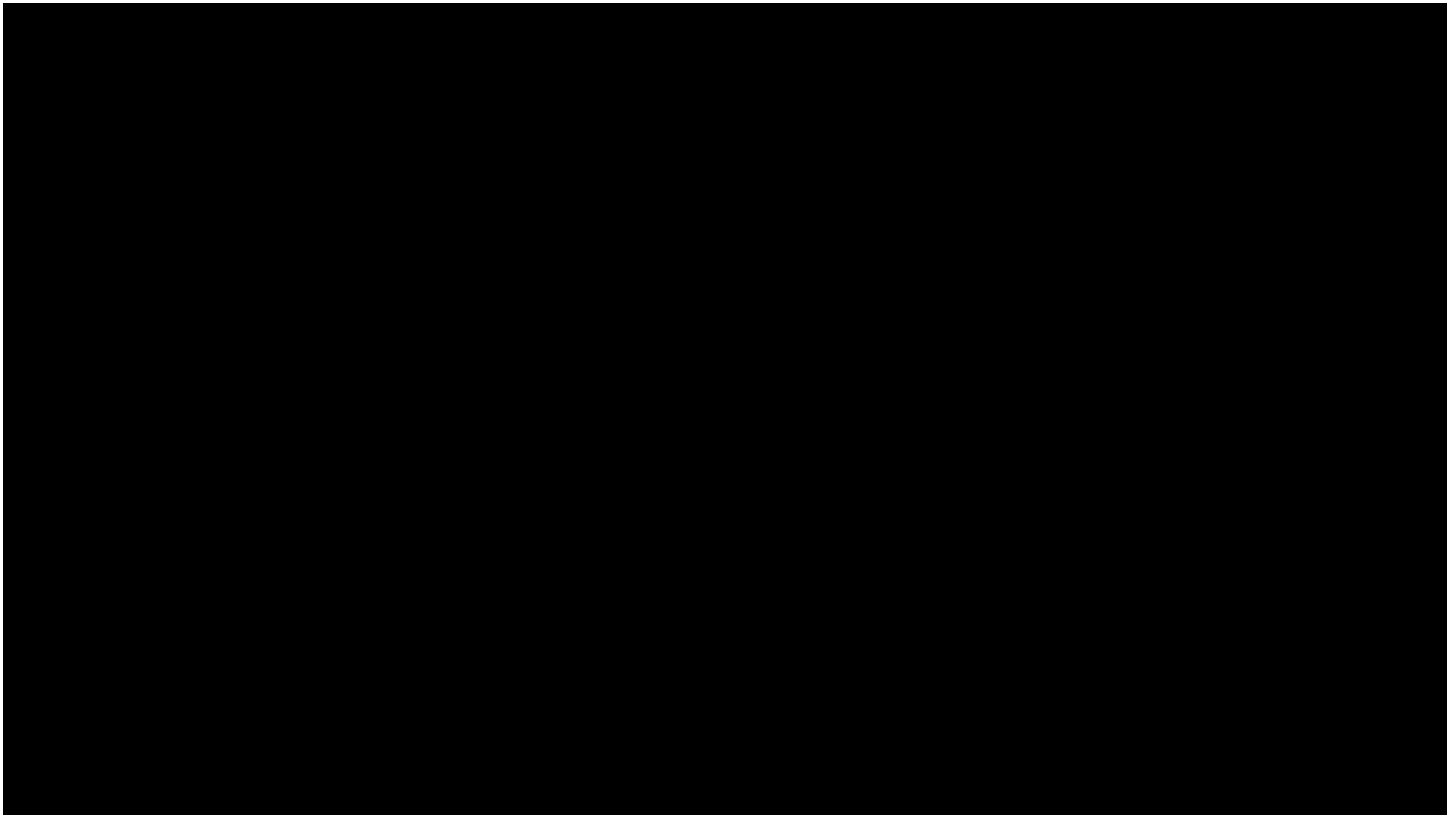
$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( a_k \cos \frac{2\pi kt}{T} + b_k \sin \frac{2\pi kt}{T} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k - ib_k}{2} e^{i2\pi kt/T} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k + ib_k}{2} e^{i2\pi kt/T} = \\
 &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{i2\pi kt/T}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Exponenciais imaginárias



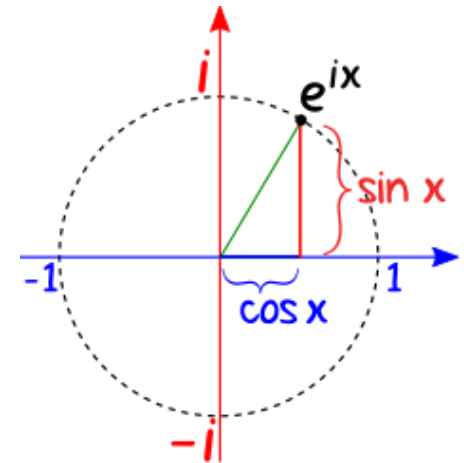
Video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K\\_C7htSXORY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K_C7htSXORY), David Dorran

# Exponenciais imaginárias



Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cUD1gMAI6W4>, GLV

# Exponenciais imaginárias



Outros vídeos:

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkGsMWi\\_j4Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkGsMWi_j4Q)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DT66OE2JEpU>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GLScx2pWF0A>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8FXF1KjzY0>

## Os coeficientes de Fourier são complexos

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 &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{i2\pi kt/T}
 \end{aligned}$$

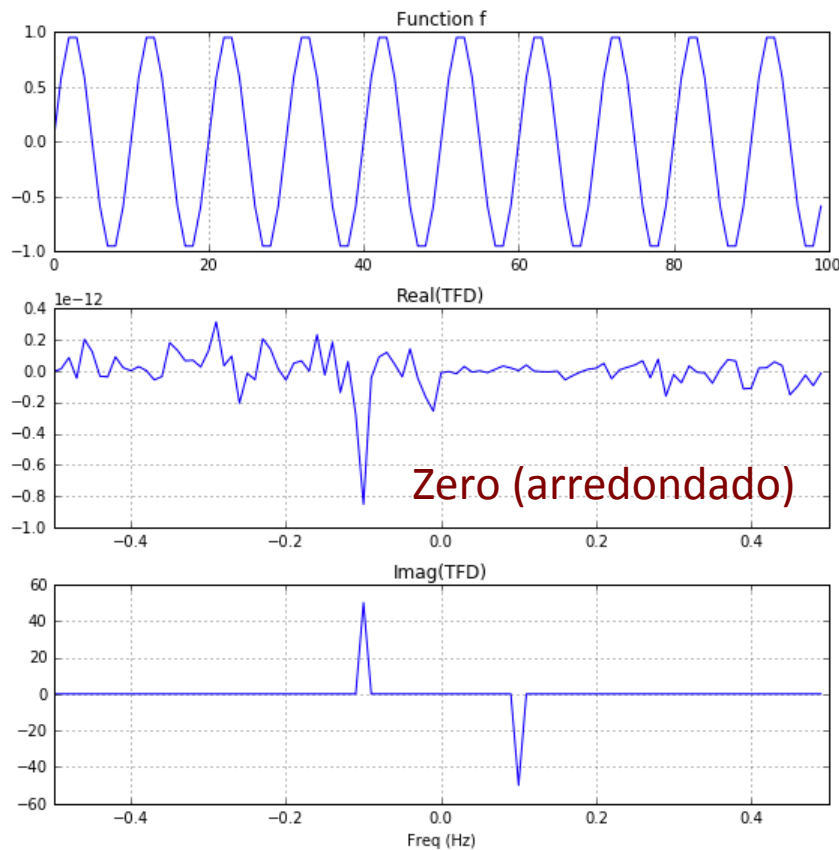
▪

$$c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}, \quad c_n = \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2}, \quad c_{-n} = \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2}$$



# Funções reais: Pares vs Ímpares

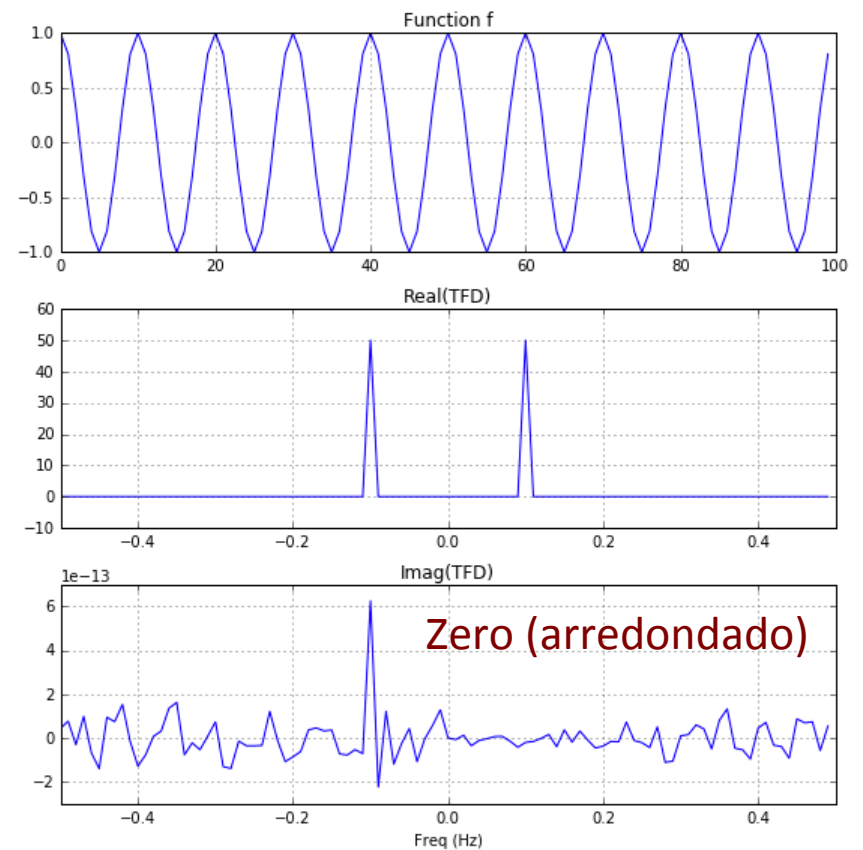
Ímpares:  $\sin(x) = -\sin(-x)$



Transformada imaginária, anti-simétrica:

$$c_k = ir_k = -ir_{-k}$$

Pares:  $\cos(x) = \cos(-x)$



Transformada real, simétrica:

$$c_k = r_k = r_{-k}$$

# Espectro de amplitude

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from numpy import pi as pi
```

$$c_k = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} f(t_n) e^{-i2\pi t_n k/N}$$

```
#####
def TFD(f):
    n=len(f);
    c=np.zeros(len(f), dtype=complex)
    for k in range(n):
        for t in range(n):
            c[k] = c[k] + f[t]*np.exp(-2j*pi*t*k/n)
    return c
```

```
N=100.; T=10.; dt=1.
t=np.arange(0.,N,dt)
f=np.cos(2*pi * t/T)
```

Reordenamento

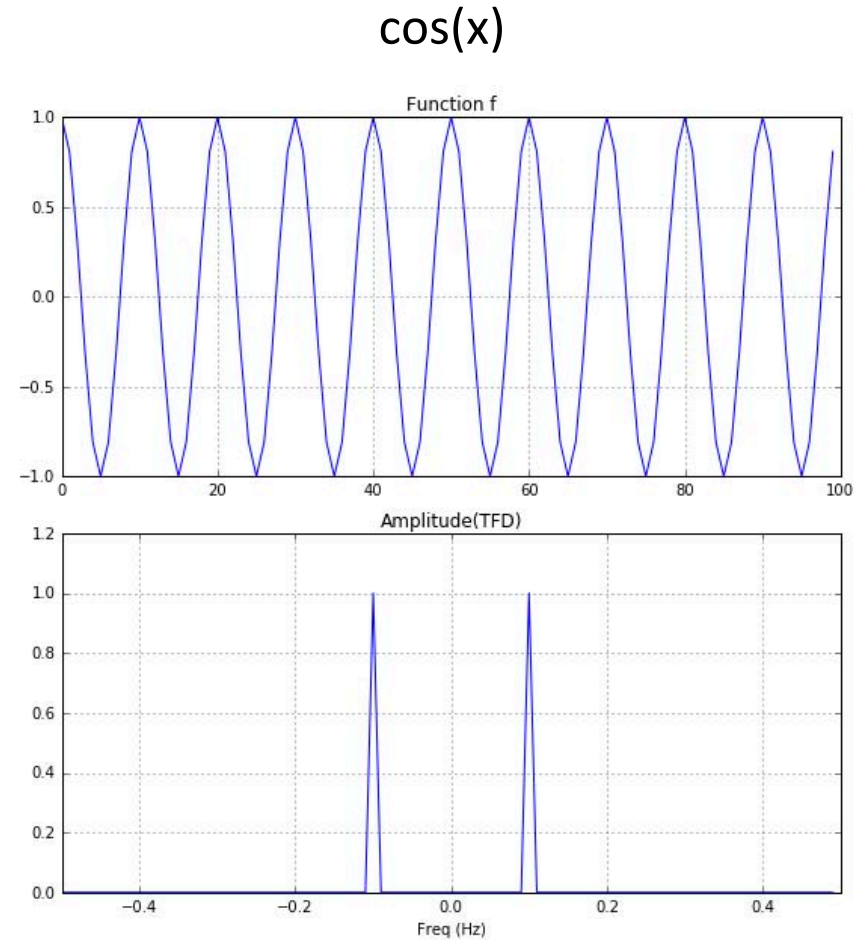
```
tf=TFD(f)
fout=np.concatenate([tf[N/2:], tf[:N/2]])
fNyq=1/(2*dt); df=1/(N*dt);
freq=np.arange(-fNyq, fNyq,df)
```

Vector de frequências

```
plt.close();
plt.subplot(2,1,1); plt.plot(t, f)
plt.title('Function f'); plt.grid();
```

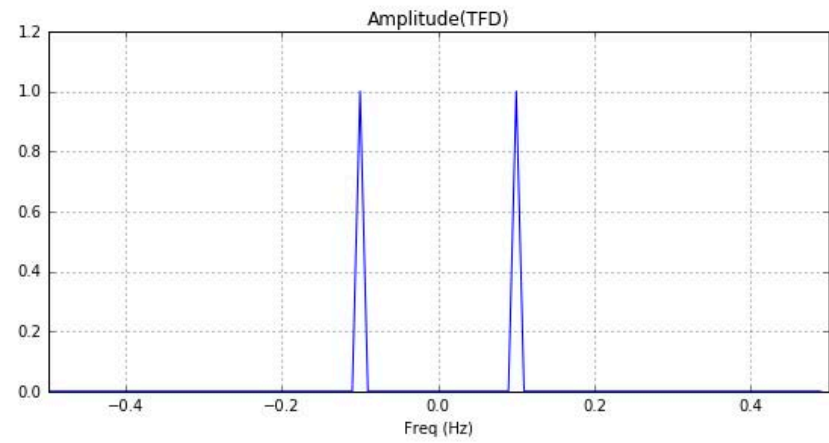
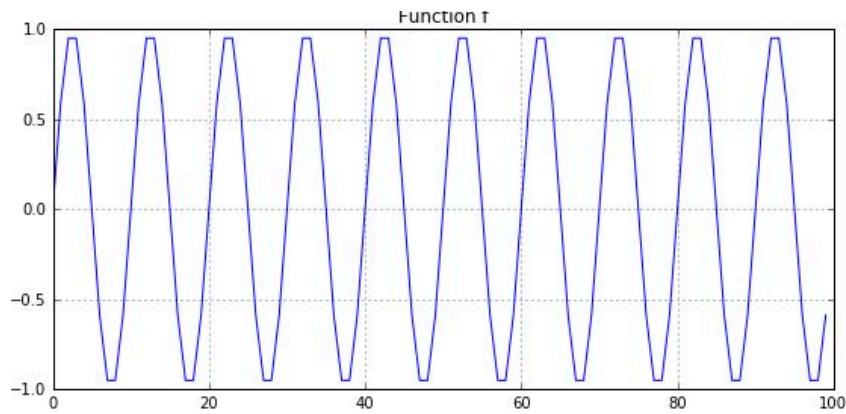
```
plt.subplot(2,1,2); plt.plot(freq,np.abs(fout)/(N/2))
plt.title('Amplitude(TFD)'); plt.grid();
plt.xlim([-fNyq, fNyq])
plt.xlabel('Freq (Hz)')
plt.tight_layout()
```

Escalamento

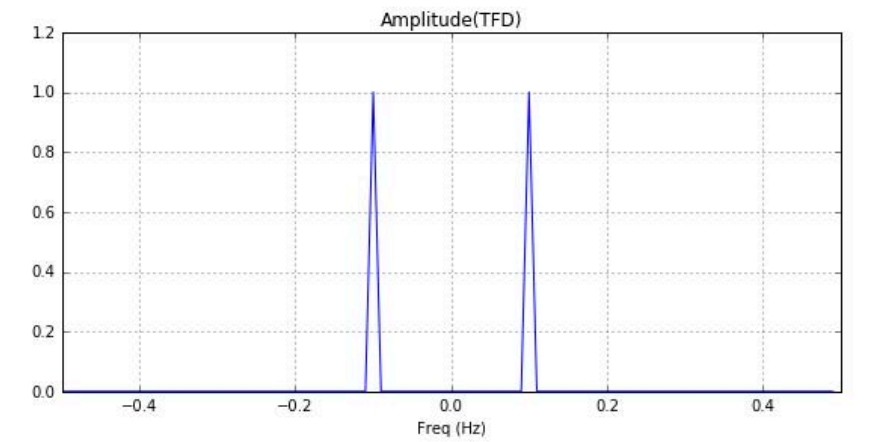
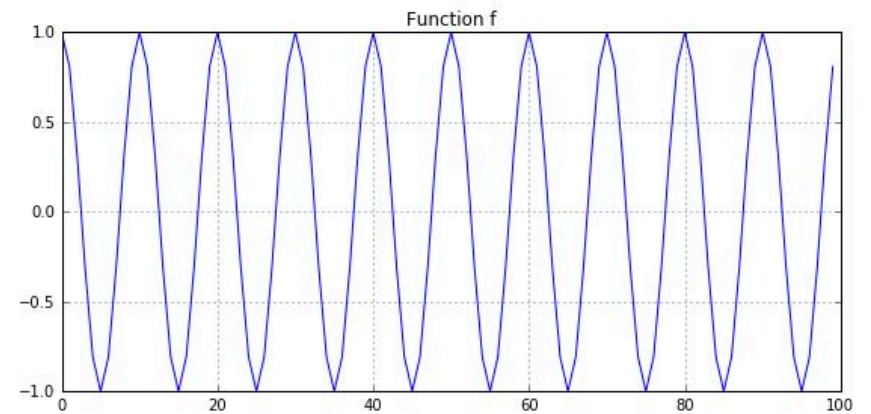


# Espectro de amplitude

$\sin(x)$

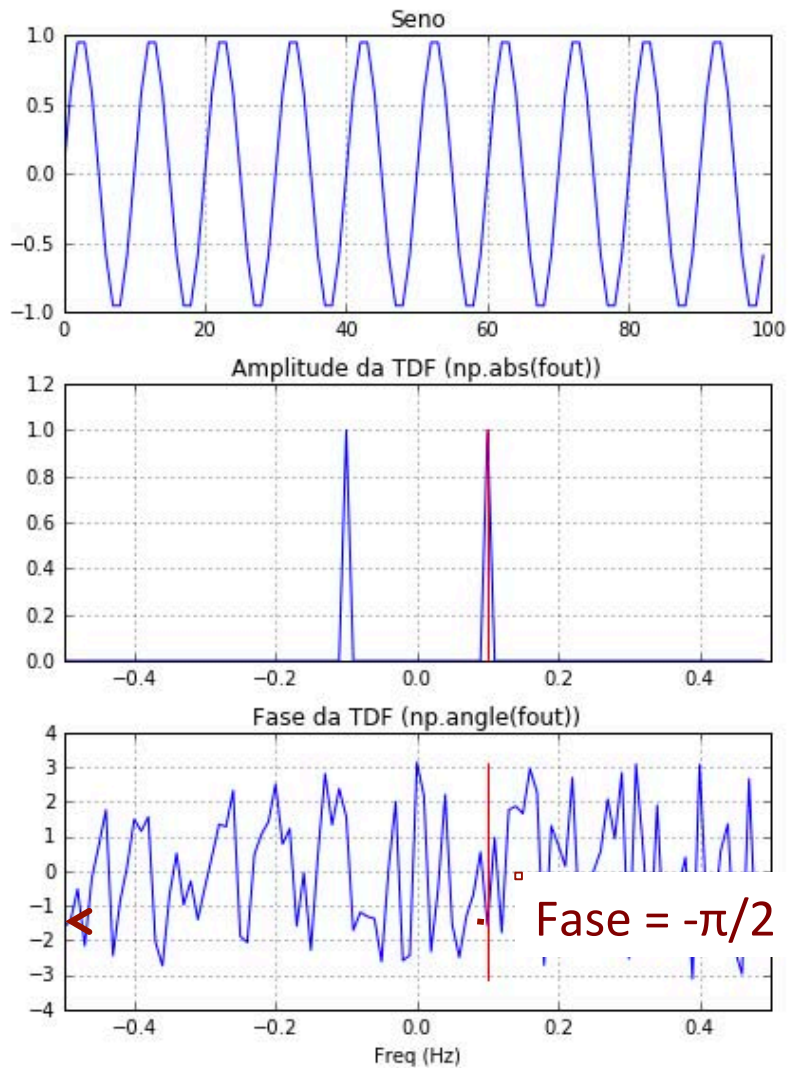


$\cos(x)$

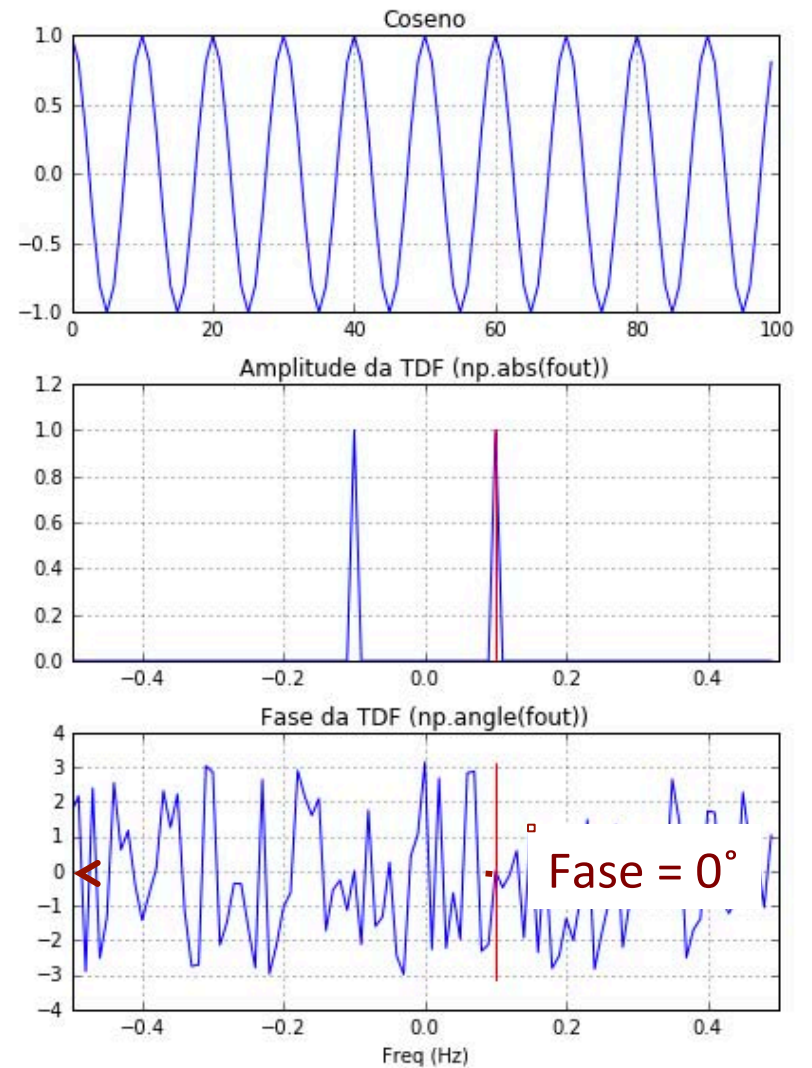


# Espectro de amplitude e de fase

$\sin(x)$



$\cos(x)$



# Propriedades da TDF

- Linearidade:

$$G = \mathcal{F}(g); H = \mathcal{F}(h)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(ag+bh) = aG + bH$$

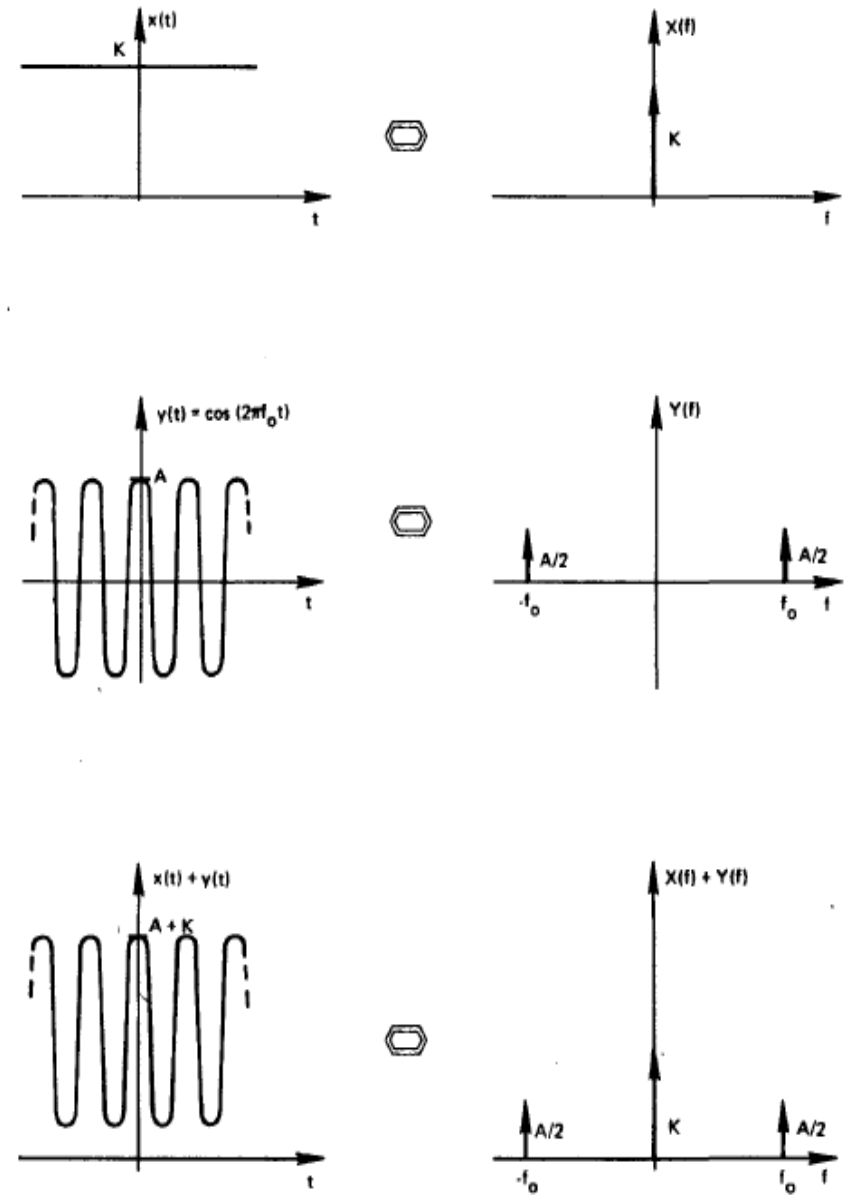


Figure 3-1. The linearity property.

# Propriedades da TDF

- Translação:

$$G(f) = \mathcal{F}(g(t))$$

·  
↓

$$\mathcal{F}(g(t-a)) = e^{-ifa}G(f)$$

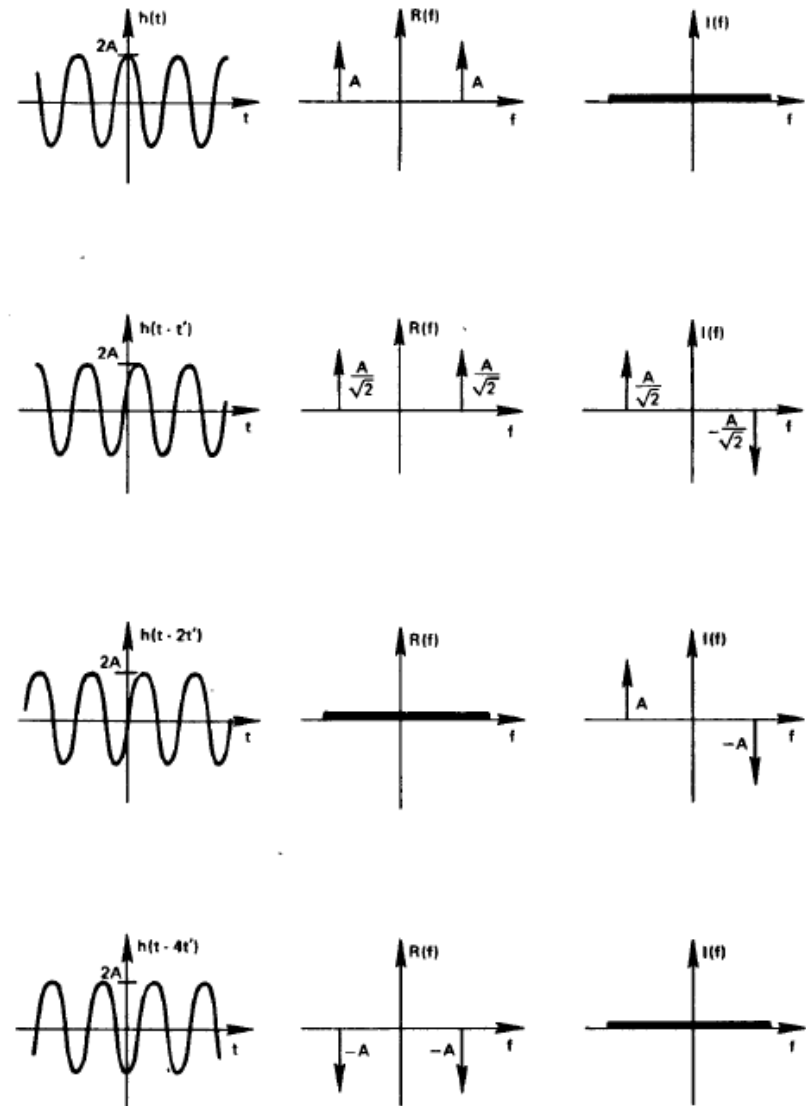


Figure 3-4. Time shifting property.

# Propriedades da TDF

- Escalamiento:

$$G(f) = \mathcal{F}(g(t))$$

·  
↓

$$\mathcal{F}(g(at)) = 1/a G(f/a)$$

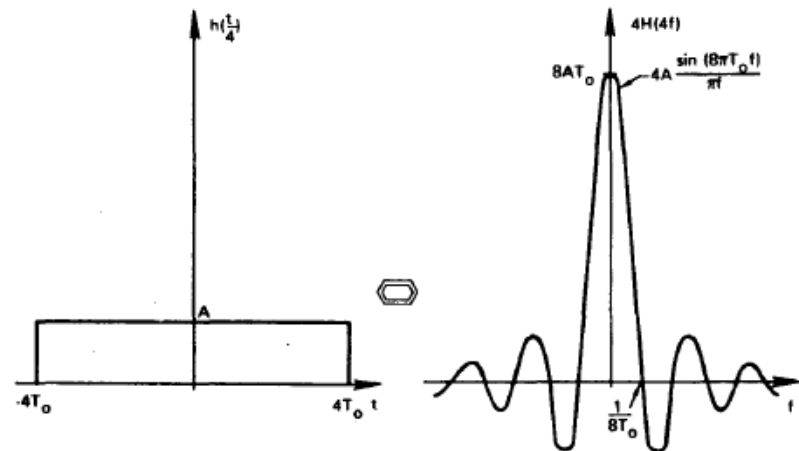
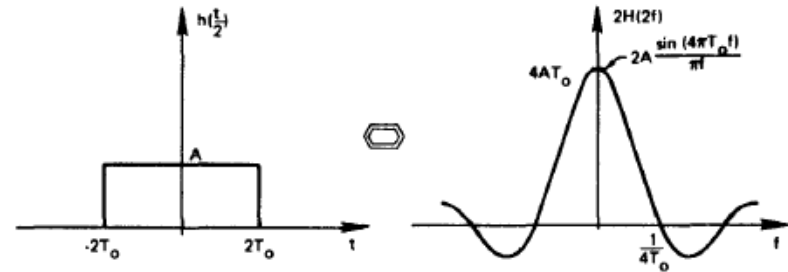
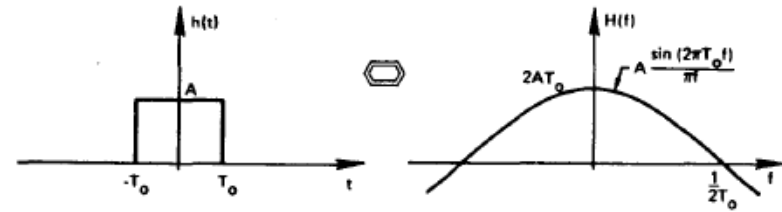


Figure 3-2. Time scaling property.

# FFT (iFFT): Fast Fourier Transform

$$c_k = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} f(t_n) e^{-i2\pi t_n k/N}$$

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from numpy import pi as pi
> import numpy.fft as fft

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 5, 6

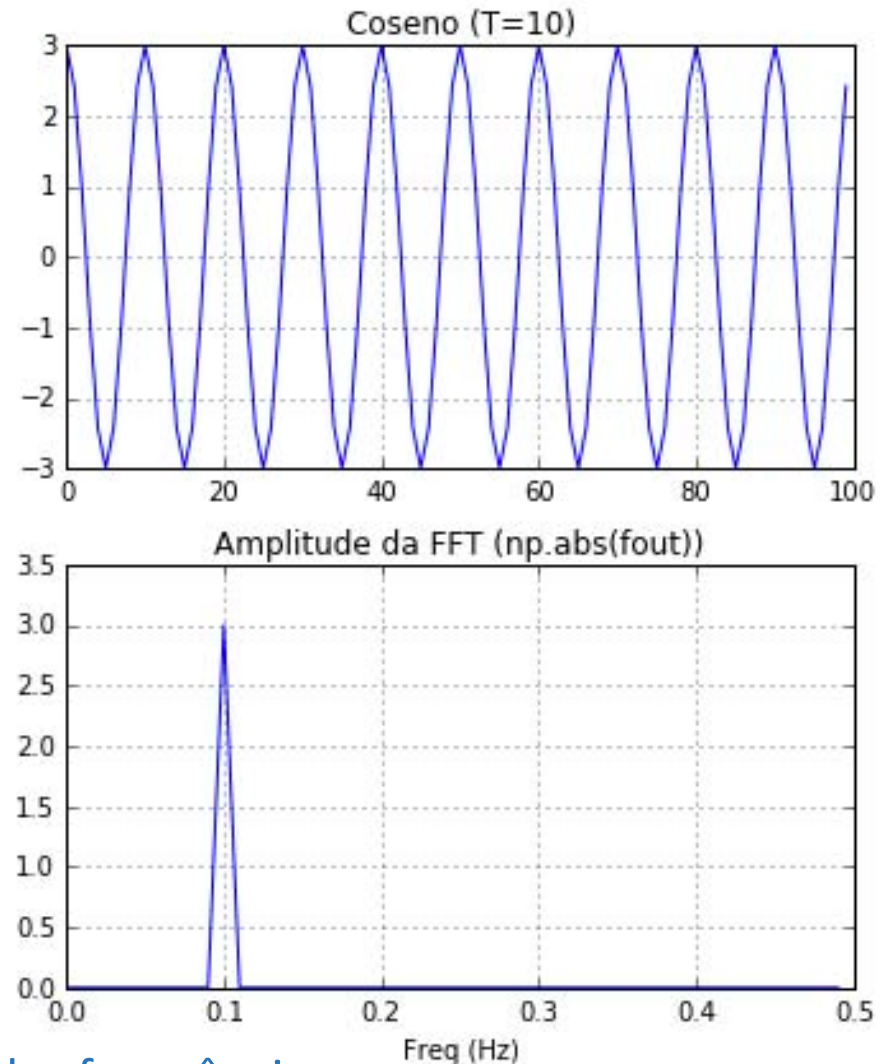
#%
N=100.; T=10.; dt=1.
t=np.arange(0.,N,dt)
f=3*np.cos(2*pi * t/T)

> tf=fft.fft(f)
> fout=tf[:N/2]
fNyq=1/(2*dt); df=1/(N*dt);
> freq=np.arange(0, fNyq,df)

plt.close();
plt.subplot(2,1,1); plt.plot(t, f)
plt.title('Coseno (T=10)'); plt.grid();

plt.subplot(2,1,2); plt.plot(freq,np.abs(fout)/(N/2))
plt.title('Amplitude da FFT (np.abs(fout))'); plt.grid();
plt.xlabel('Freq (Hz)')

plt.tight_layout()
```



Dada a simetria do espectro de amplitude,  
é suficiente representar o semi-eixo positivo das frequências.



# FFT (iFFT): Fast Fourier Transform

$$c_k = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} f(t_n) e^{-i2\pi t_n k/N}$$

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from numpy import pi as pi
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plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 5, 6

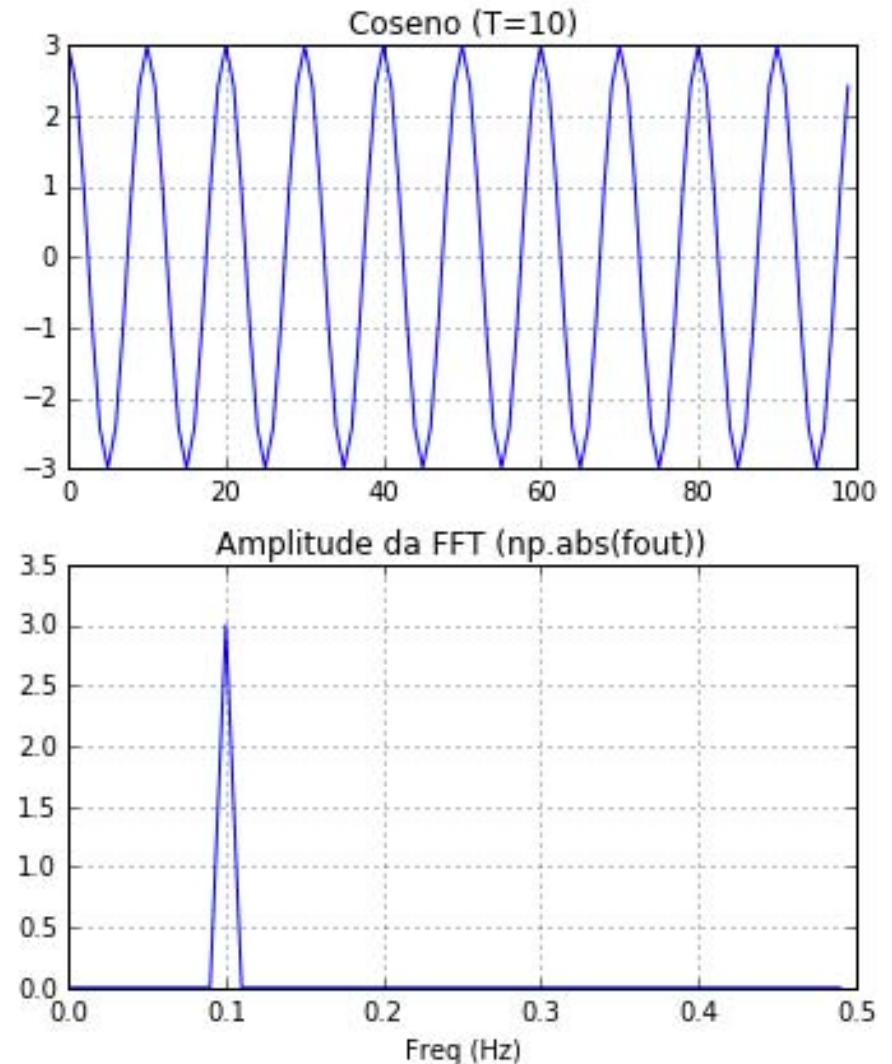
# %%
N=100.; T=10.; dt=1.
t=np.arange(0.,N,dt)
f=3*np.cos(2*pi * t/T)

> tf=fft.fft(f)
> fout=tf[:N/2]
  fNyq=1/(2*dt); df=1/(N*dt);
> freq=np.arange(0, fNyq,df)

plt.close();
plt.subplot(2,1,1); plt.plot(t, f)
plt.title('Coseno (T=10)'); plt.grid();

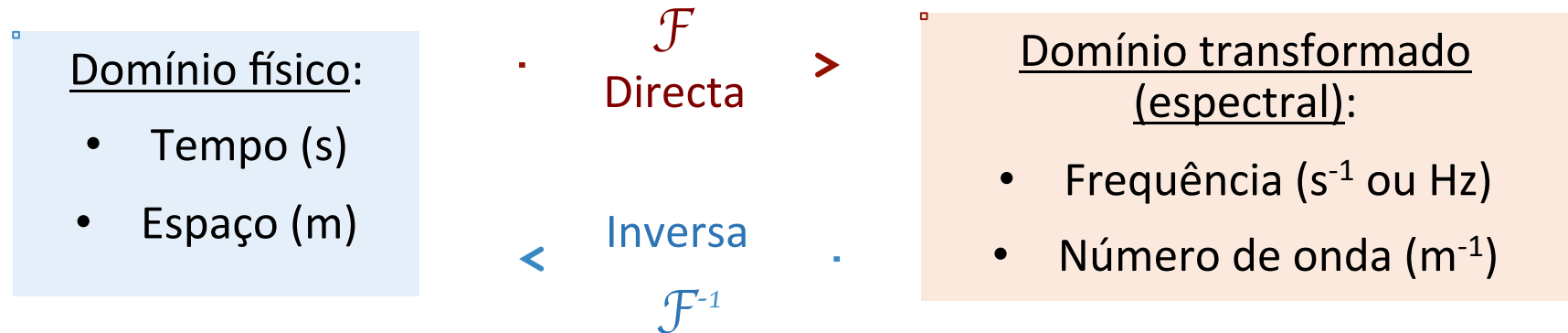
> plt.subplot(2,1,2); plt.plot(freq,np.abs(fout)/(N/2))
plt.title('Amplitude da FFT (np.abs(fout))'); plt.grid();
plt.xlabel('Freq (Hz)')

plt.tight_layout()
```



A FFT será eficiente se  $N=2^k$ .

# Transformada de Fourier



Série temporal:

- $\Delta t$  (intervalo de amostragem)
- $N \Delta t$  (dimensão/comprimento da amostra)

Espectro (amplitude, fase):

- $\Delta f = 1/(N \Delta t)$  (resolução espectral)
- $f_{\text{Nyquist}} = 1/(2 \Delta t)$  (frequência máxima)

▪ **Mesma informação!**

# Interacções entre duas séries?

- Convolução:

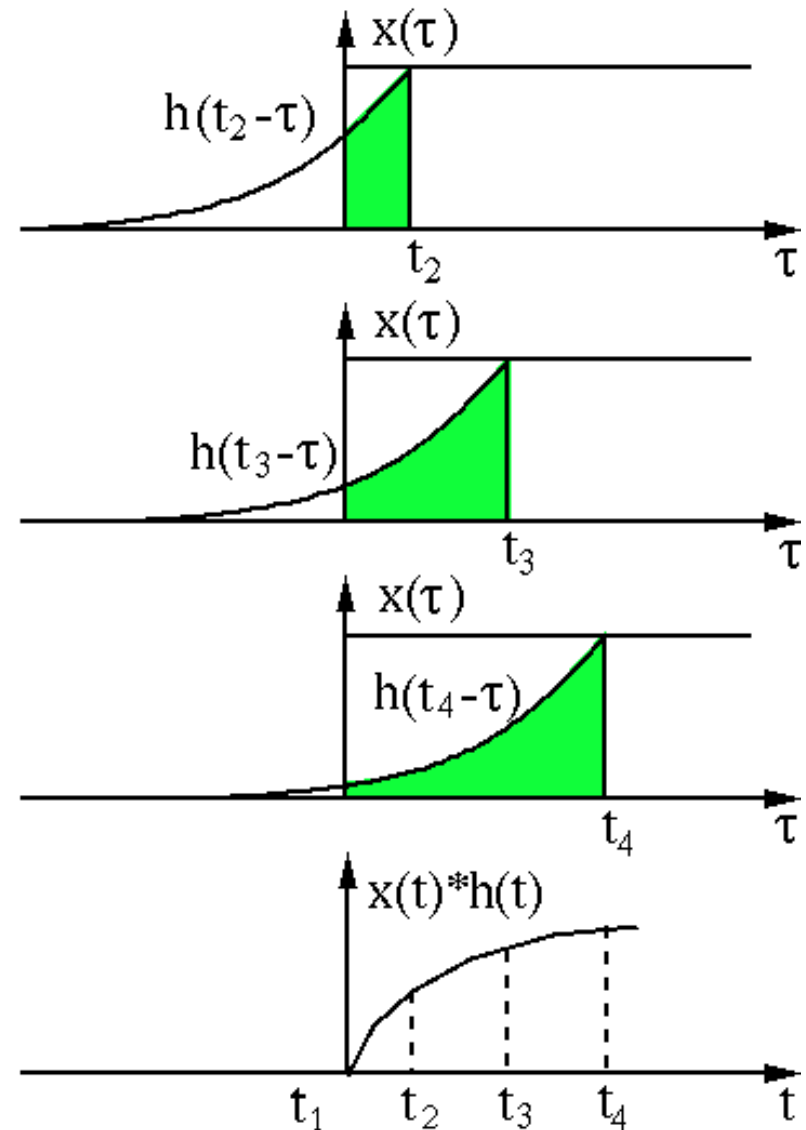
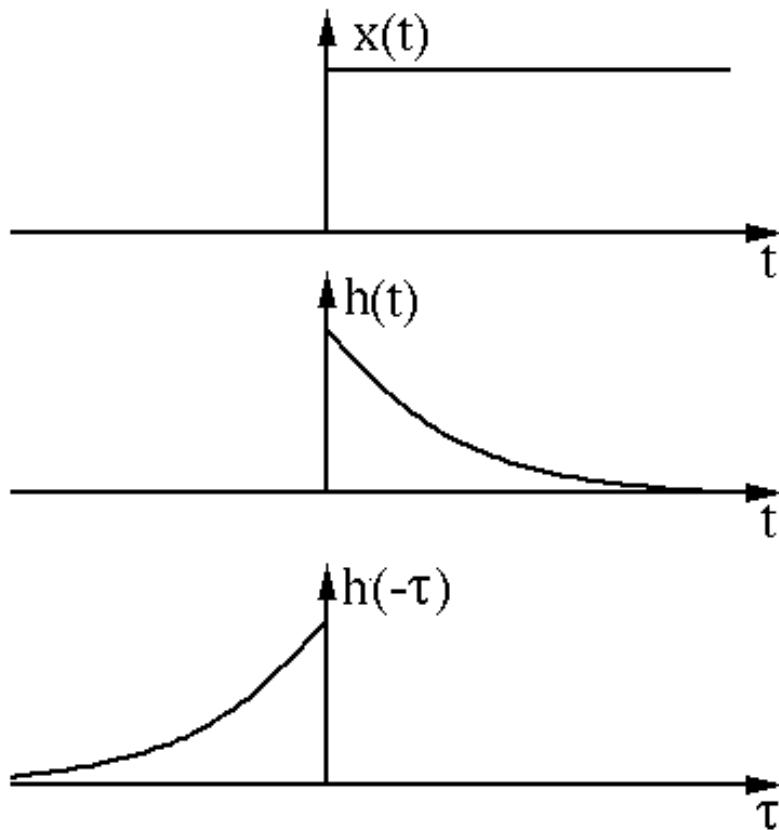
$$y(k) = x * h = \text{conv}(x, h) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)h(k - n)$$

- Correlação:

$$y(k) = \text{corr}(x, h) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)h(n + k)$$

# Convolução

$$y(k) = x * h = \text{conv}(x, h) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)h(k - n)$$



# Convolução

□

$$y(k) = x * h = \text{conv}(x, h) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)h(k - n)$$



Inductiveload

# Teorema da convolução

$$\mathcal{F}(xy) = \mathcal{F}(x) * \mathcal{F}(y)$$

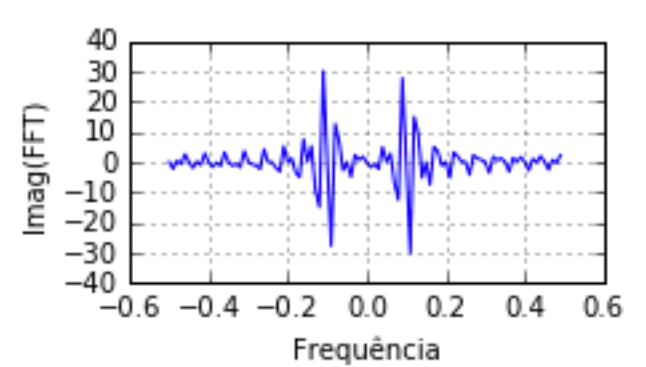
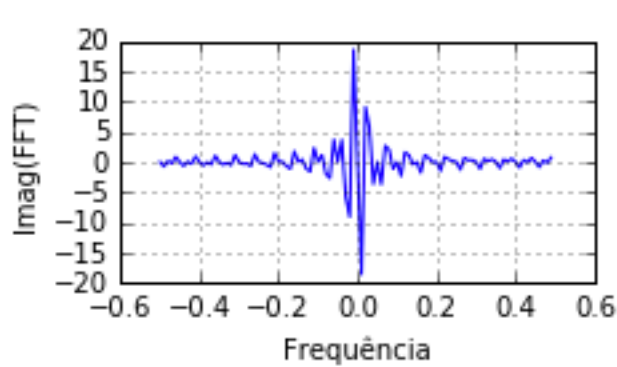
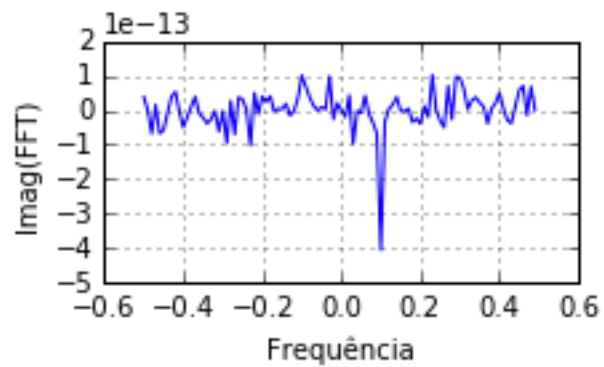
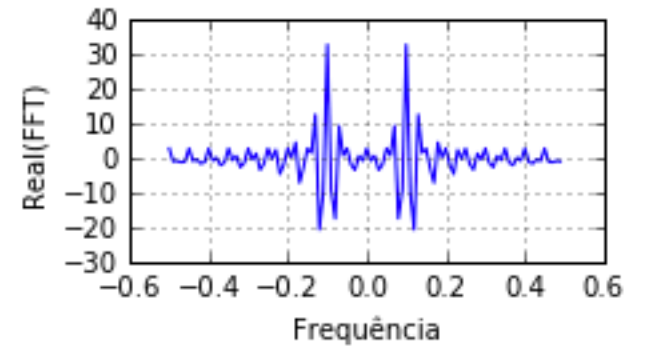
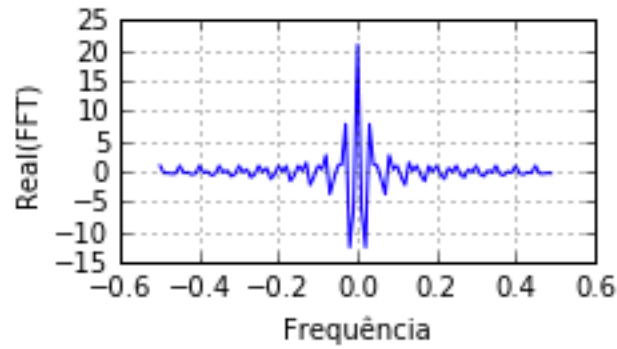
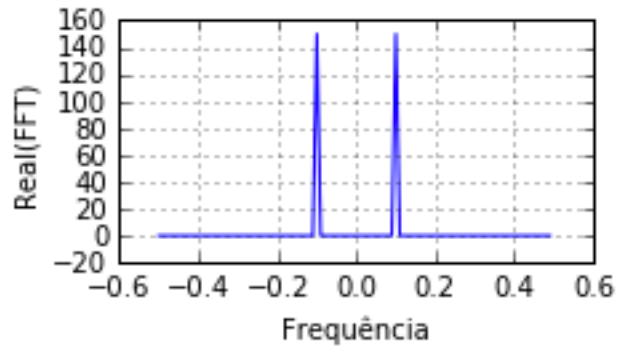
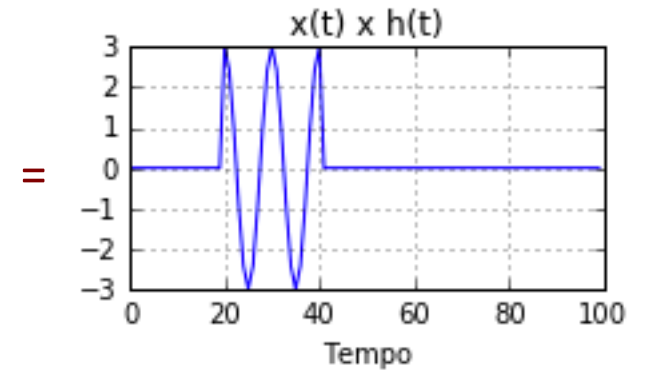
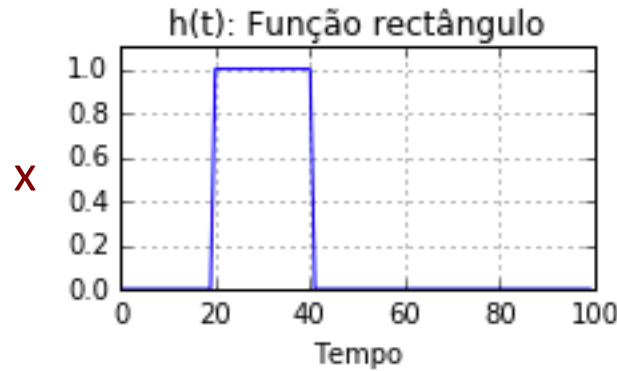
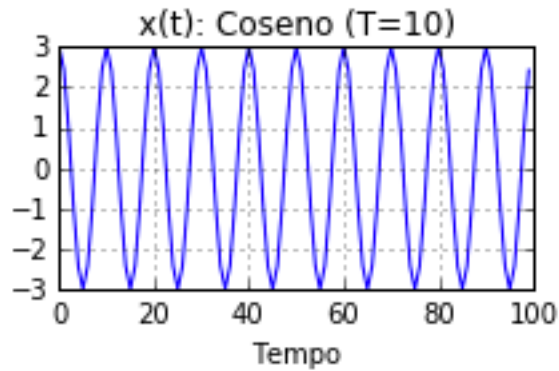
$$\mathcal{F}(x * y) = \mathcal{F}(x) \mathcal{F}(y)$$

A transformada de Fourier do produto de duas funções é a convolução das suas transformadas (e vice versa).

# Aplicações da convolução

- Os **filtros** lineares não recursivos (e.g. medias móveis pesadas) são **convoluções** no domínio do tempo. Logo, no domínio transformado, teremos o **produto** do espectro do input pelo espectro do filtro.
- **Truncar** uma série é **multiplicá-la** por uma função rectangular. Logo, no domínio transformado, teremos a **convolução** do espectro do input pelo espectro do filtro.

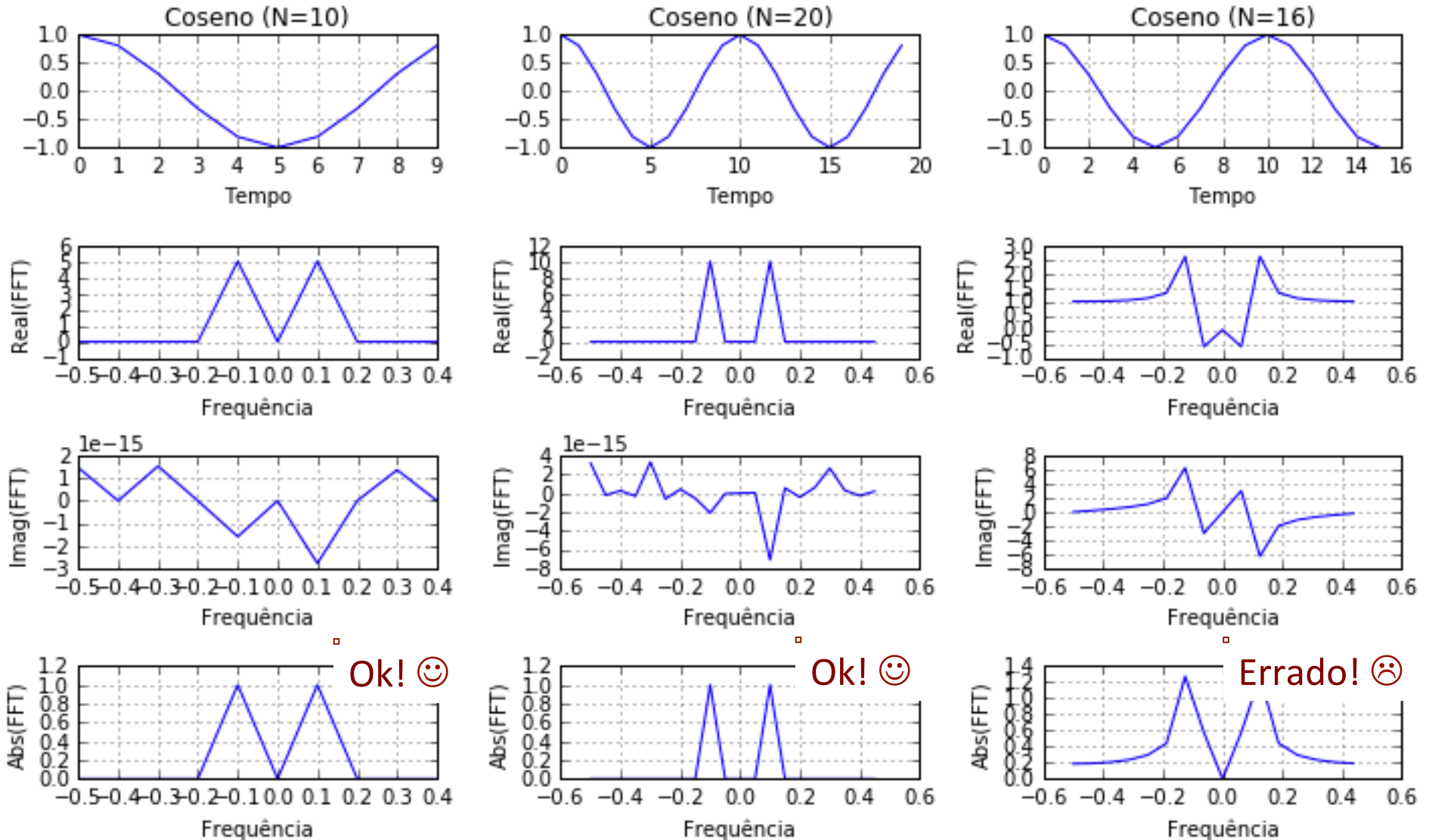
# Truncamento





# Truncar uma série com frações do período

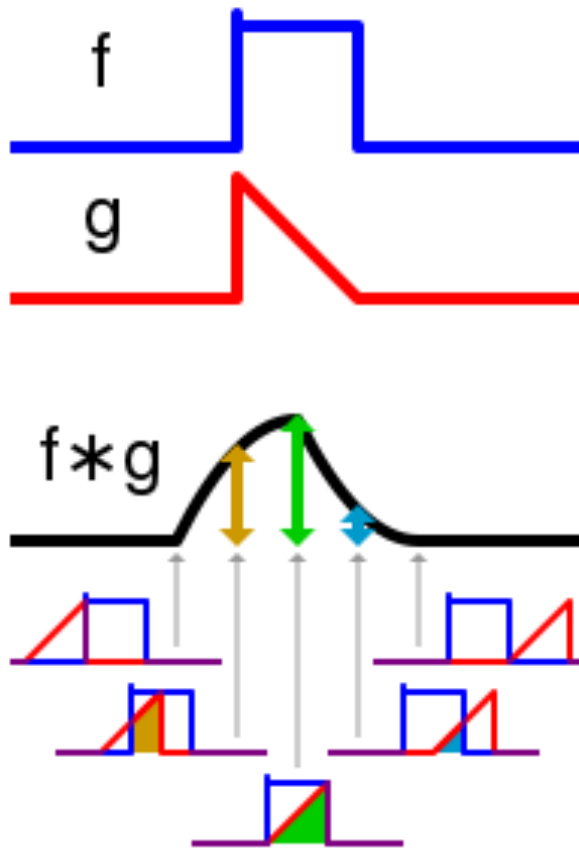
Mesmo sinal:  $T=10$ ,  $\Delta t=1$ , mas  $N$  variável



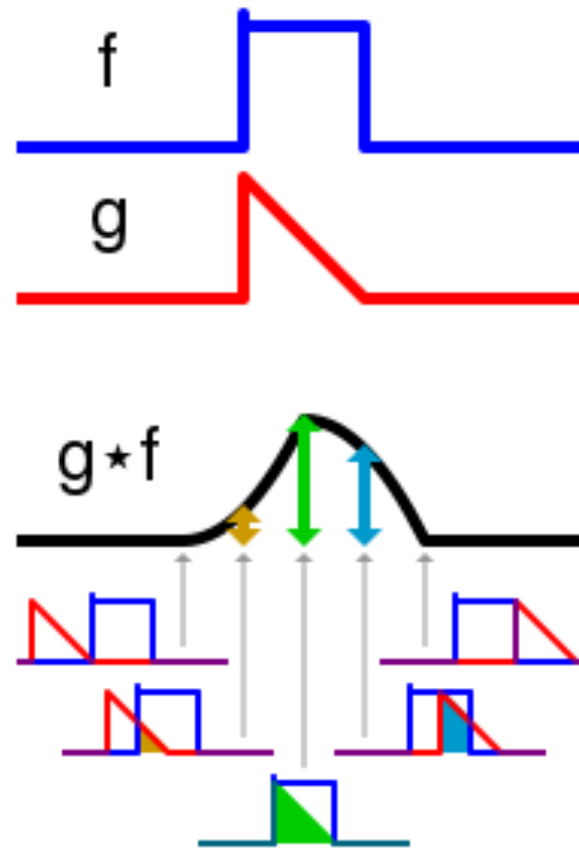
# Correlação

$$y(k) = \text{corr}(x, h) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)h(n+k)$$

Convolution



Cross-correlation



# Correlação

▫

$$y(k) = \text{corr}(x, h) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)h(n+k)$$



# Teorema da correlação

$X = \mathcal{F}(x)$ ,  $Y = \mathcal{F}(y)$ ,  $Y^*$  complexo conjugado de  $Y$

Então:

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{corr}(x,y)) = X Y^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(\text{corr}(x,x)) &= X X^* && = \text{espectro de potência} \\ &&& = (\text{espectro de amplitude})^2 \end{aligned}$$