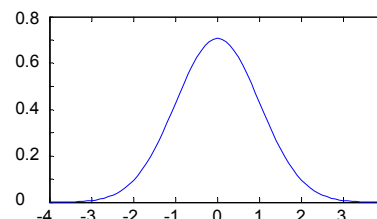




DOI: 10.12086/oe.2018.170743

线性正则域的 Hartley 变换及其不确定性原理

李永刚^{1*}, 张川²¹ 郑州航空工业管理学院理学院, 河南 郑州 450046;² 中国电子科技集团公司第十一研究所, 北京 100015

摘要: Hartley 变换是傅里叶变换的推广, 它的一个非常好的性质就是把实信号变换成实信号, 从而减少计算量。近些年, 随着分数阶傅里叶变换在信号处理中被广泛的应用, 线性正则变换也逐渐被应用到信号处理, 所以把 Hartley 变换推广到正则域是一个有研究价值的问题。本文首先通过变化傅里叶变换域 Hartley 变换的核函数, 得到了一个具有共轭性的核函数, 之后, 通过把该核函数替换成线性正则变换的核函数, 从而得到了正则域的 Hartley 变换, 在这个定义的基础上, 得到了正则域 Hartley 变换满足实数性质和奇偶不变性, 之后再利用线性正则变换的 Heisenberg 不确定性原理, 得到了正则域 Hartley 变换的 Heisenberg 不确定性原理。

关键词: Hartley 变换; 线性正则变换; 不确定性原理; 信息熵

中图分类号: TN911.7

文献标志码: A

引用格式: 李永刚, 张川. 线性正则域的 Hartley 变换及其不确定性原理[J]. 光电工程, 2018, 45(6): 170743

Hartley transform for linear canonical transformation and uncertainty principle

Li Yonggang^{1*}, Zhang Chuan²¹School of Science, Zhengzhou University of Aeronautics, Zhengzhou, Henan 450046, China;²The 11th Research Institute of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation, Beijing 100015, China

Abstract: Hartley transform is a generalization of Fourier transform and it transforms the real signal into real signal thereby reducing the amount of computation. In recent years, with the wide applications of fractional Fourier transform in signal processing, linear canonical transform has gradually been applied to signal processing. Hence, it is a valuable problem to generalize Hartley transform in linear canonical transform domain. In this paper, a kernel function with conjugate property is obtained by changing kernel function of Hartley transform in Fourier transform domain. After that, we obtain Hartley transform in linear canonical transform domain by using kernel function of linear canonical transform. Then, Hartley transform in linear canonical transform domain has the properties of real number and odd-even invariance. Finally, by using Heisenberg uncertainty principle in linear canonical transform domain, we obtain Heisenberg uncertainty principle of Hartley transform in linear canonical transform domain.

Keywords: Hartley transform; linear canonical transform; uncertainty principle; information entropy

Citation: Li Y G, Zhang C. Hartley transform for linear canonical transformation and uncertainty principle[J]. *Opto-Electronic Engineering*, 2018, 45(6): 170743

收稿日期: 2017-12-30; 收到修改稿日期: 2018-03-19

作者简介: 李永刚(1982-), 男, 博士, 讲师, 主要从事信号处理及信息几何的研究。E-mail: liyonggang914@126.com

张川(1984-), 男, 博士, 工程师, 主要从事光学元件数控加工工艺研究。E-mail: Aries_Zh@163.com

1 引言

Hartley 变换^[1](Hartley transform, HT)是与傅里叶变换^[2](Fourier transform, FT)密切相关的一个积分变换,是把实值函数转换为实值函数的积分变换。Hartley 变换是 1942 年由 Hartley 提出的,是一个类似于正余弦变换的积分变换。对比傅里叶变换, Hartley 变换具有将实函数转换为实函数的优点。二维 Hartley 变换可以用类似光学傅里叶变换^[3]的模拟光学过程来计算,它的优点是只需要确定振幅和符号,而不是复杂的相位。

傅里叶变换是信息论中最基本的变换,在此变换基础上发展而来的分数阶傅里叶变换^[4]和线性正则变换^[5]这些年有了突飞猛进的发展,例如正则域的采样定理^[6],正则域的卷积定理^[7],正则域的框架定理^[8]。基于线性正则变换的时频分析工具也有所发展,例如正则域的 Wigner-Ville 分布^[9]等。在基本理论方面,不确定性原理在正则域也有很多形式,例如正则域的熵不确定性和对数熵不确定性^[10]等。

不确定性原理^[11]最初是由德国物理学家 Heisenberg 于 1927 年提出,它是量子力学的一个基本原理,它表明一个微观粒子的位置和动量不可能同时特别小。1948 年, Shannon 在《通讯的数学原理》^[12]中给出了信息熵的定义,并且 Leinik 在 1959 年解决了傅里叶变换的熵不确定性原理^[13],伴随着线性正则变换的发展,上述不确定性原理很自然地推广到了正则域^[14]。

由于最近几年线性正则变换的发展,与傅里叶相关的变换,例如正弦变换和 Wigner-Ville 分布等,都被不同程度地推广到了正则域,但是 Hartley 变换却没有。本文在线性正则变换基础上,把经典的 Hartley 变换推广到了正则域,并且在这个定义基础上,得到了正则域的 Hartley 变换的一些基本性质和不确定性原理。

2 正则域的 Hartley 变换

2.1 傅里叶域的 Hartley 变换

假设 $f(x) \in S(\mathbb{R})$ ($S(\mathbb{R})$ 表示的是速降函数空间或施瓦茨空间,即所有满足傅里叶变换是到自身的一个同构),则 $f(x)$ 的 Hartley 变换定义为

$$H(f)(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \text{cas}(ut) dt, \quad (1)$$

其中 $\text{cas} u = \cos u + \sin u$ 。从上述定义可知, Hartley 变

换和傅里叶变换有如下关系:

$$H(f)(u) = \frac{F(f)(u) + F(f)(-u)}{2} - i \frac{F(f)(u) - F(f)(-u)}{2}, \quad (2)$$

其中: $F(f)(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \exp(-ut) dt$

表示的是函数 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶变换,因为

$$F(f)(-u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \exp(ut) dt,$$

令

$$K(u, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-ut),$$

所以 Hartley 变换也可以表示为

$$H(f)(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \left[\frac{K(u, t) + \overline{K(u, t)}}{2} - i \frac{K(u, t) - \overline{K(u, t)}}{2} \right] dt. \quad (3)$$

2.2 正则变换域的 Hartley 变换

线性正则变换是由 Moshinsky^[15]和 Collins^[16]分别独立提出的,其定义为

假设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in S_p(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$S_p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 表示的是二维辛群,即满足 $ad - bc = 1$,

如果 $f(x) \in S(\mathbb{R})$ 则其线性正则变换定义为

$$L_A(f)(u) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{i2\pi \cdot b}} e^{i\left[\frac{a}{2b}t^2 - \frac{1}{b}ut + \frac{d}{2b}u^2\right]} dt, & b \neq 0 \\ \sqrt{d} \cdot e^{i\frac{cd u^2}{2}} \cdot f(du), & b = 0 \end{cases}. \quad (4)$$

从上述定义可知当 $a=0, b=1/(2\pi)$ 时,线性正则变换就成为了傅里叶变换。

当 $b \neq 0$ 时,令:

$$\tilde{K}(u, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{i2\pi \cdot b}} \exp\left[i\left(\frac{a}{2b}t^2 - \frac{1}{b}ut + \frac{d}{2b}u^2\right)\right],$$

结合线性正则变换,定义正则域的 Hartley 变换:

$$H(f)(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \left[\frac{\tilde{K}(u, t) + \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)}}{2} - i \frac{\tilde{K}(u, t) - \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)}}{2} \right] dt. \quad (5)$$

简单的计算可知,当 $a=0, b=1/(2\pi)$ 时,

$$\tilde{K}(u, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{i}} \exp(-i2\pi \cdot ut),$$

即 $\tilde{K}(u, t)$ 就是傅里叶变换核, 从而 $H_A(f)(u)$ 就是傅里叶域的 Hartley 变换 $H(f)(u)$ 。

3 正则域的 Hartley 变换的一些性质

本节要计算在 $b \neq 0$ 时正则域的 Hartley 变换的一些性质。

3.1 实数性质

由于经典的 Hartley 变换是把实值函数变换成实值函数, 从而简化信号分析过程的数学计算, 提高运算速度和效率。首先需要研究正则域的 Hartley 变换的实数性质。

性质 1 假设 $f(x) \in S(\mathbb{R})$ 并且是一个实值函数, 则 $H_A(f)(u)$ 也是实值函数。

证明: 因为 $\frac{\tilde{K}(u, t) + \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)}}{2}$ 表示的是 $\tilde{K}(u, t)$ 的实部, 与此同时, $\frac{\tilde{K}(u, t) - \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)}}{2}$ 表示的是 $\tilde{K}(u, t)$ 的虚部, 从而 $i \frac{\tilde{K}(u, t) - \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)}}{2}$ 是一个实数, 所以当 $f(x)$ 是一个实值函数时, $H_A(f)(u)$ 也是一个实值函数。

3.2 奇偶不变

奇偶分析是处理函数计算中常用的手段, 经典的 Hartley 变换是保持函数奇偶性, 这样就使得一些计算可以更高效, 下面研究正则域的 Hartley 变换的奇偶分析。

性质 2 假设 $f(x) \in S(\mathbb{R})$ 并且是一个偶函数, 则 $H_A(f)(u)$ 也是偶函数。

证明: 因为当 $b \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{i2\pi \cdot b}} \exp \left[i \left(\frac{a}{2b} t^2 - \frac{u}{b} t + \frac{d}{2b} u^2 \right) \right] dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{-i2\pi \cdot b}} \exp \left[i \left(\frac{at^2}{-2b} - \frac{ut}{-b} + \frac{du^2}{-2b} \right) \right] dt \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ -c & d \end{bmatrix},$$

即有 $\tilde{A} \in S_p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 。

由于线性正则变换是保持奇偶性的, 从而可知当 $f(x) = f(-x)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} L_A(f)(u) &= L_A(f)(-u); \\ L_{\tilde{A}}(f)(u) &= L_{\tilde{A}}(f)(-u), \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $H_A(f)(u) = H_A(f)(-u)$ 。

4 正则域的 Hartley 变换的不确定性原理

不确定性原理是信息论中的一个基本原理, 它表明一个信号的时域分辨率和频域分辨率不能同时特别小。由于正则域的 Hartley 变换把实值函数变换成实值函数, 所以本节首先考虑 $f(x) \in S(\mathbb{R})$ 是一个实值函数, 从而推导正则域的 Hartley 变换的不确定性原理。

定理 1 假设 $f(x) \in S(\mathbb{R})$ 是一个实值函数, 并且满足 $\|f(x)\|_{L^2} = 1$, 记

$$\delta_t^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t - t_0)^2 |f(t)|^2 dt$$

和

$$\delta_u^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (u - u_0)^2 |H_A(f)(u)|^2 du,$$

则如下不等式成立:

$$\delta_t^2 \cdot \delta_u^2 \geq \frac{b^2}{4}. \quad (8)$$

证明: 事实上, 我们只需考虑 $t_0 = u_0 = 0$ 的情况。

首先有:

$$\begin{aligned} H_A(f)(u) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \left[\frac{\tilde{K}(u, t) + \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)}}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + i \frac{\tilde{K}(u, t) - \overline{\tilde{K}(u, t)}}{2} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1+i}{2} L_A(f)(u) + \frac{1-i}{2} L_{\tilde{A}}(f)(u), \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

从而可得:

$$L_A(f)(u) = \frac{(1+i)H_A(f) - (1-i)H_{\tilde{A}}(f)}{2i}. \quad (10)$$

上述式子表明:

$$\begin{aligned} |L_A(f)(u)|^2 &= \left| \frac{(1+i)H_A(f) - (1-i)H_{\tilde{A}}(f)}{2i} \right|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{|(1+i)H_A(f) + (1-i)H_{\tilde{A}}(f)|^2}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{2|H_A(f)|^2 + 2|H_{\tilde{A}}(f)|^2}{2} \\ &= |H_A(f)|^2 + |H_{\tilde{A}}(f)|^2. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $f(x) \in S(\mathbb{R})$ 是一个实值函数, 由性质 1 可知 $\overline{H_{\tilde{A}}(f)(u)} = H_A(f)(u)$, 这样能得到如下式子:

$$|H_A(f)(u)|^2 = |H_{\tilde{A}}(f)(u)|^2, \quad (12)$$

从而可得:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 |H_A(f)(u)|^2 du = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 |H_{\tilde{A}}(f)(u)|^2 du. \quad (13)$$

利用这个结果, 有如下等式,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_t^2 \cdot \delta_u^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_0)^2 |f(t)|^2 dt \\ &\cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (u-u_0)^2 |H_A(f)(u)|^2 du \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (u-u_0)^2 |H_{\bar{A}}(f)(u)|^2 du \right] \\ &\geq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t-t_0)^2 |f(t)|^2 dt \\ &\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (u-u_0)^2 |L_A(f)(u)|^2 du \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

利用正则域的不确定性原理，可知：

$$\delta_t^2 \cdot \delta_u^2 \geq \frac{b^2}{4} \quad (15)$$

当 $f(x)$ 是一个高斯函数时，等号成立的条件。

上述的式子就是正则域的 Hartley 变换的不确定性原理，该定理表明对于正则域的 Hartley 变换，信号的时域分辨率和频域分辨率不能同时特别小，本质上正则域的 Hartley 变换的不确定性原理和线性正则变换的不确定性原理没什么本质区别，特别的当 $a=0$ ， $b=1/(2\pi)$ 时，上述不等式就是傅里叶域的 Hartley 变换的不确定性原理。类似上述的讨论，其实也可以得到正则域的 Hartley 变换的对数不确定性原理和熵不确定性原理。

5 总结

傅里叶变换无论是在调和分析还是在信息处理中都有着很重要的用处，随着人们认识对象的深入和对理论知识的更进一步研究，从傅里叶变换衍生而来的一些变换，例如 Hartley 变换，分数阶傅里叶变换和线性正则变换等，在处理某些特殊信号时能得到非常好的效果，本文就是从线性正则变换出发，结合经典的 Hartley 变换，定义了正则域的 Hartley 变换，该变换一个很好的性质就是可以把实信号再变换成实信号，简化了计算。在理论上，推导了实信号正则域 Hartley 变换的不确定性原理。

参考文献

[1] Hartley R V L. A more symmetrical Fourier analysis applied to

transmission problems[J]. *Proceedings of the IRE*, 1942, **30**(3): 144–150.

[2] Bailey D H, Swartrauber P N. A fast method for the numerical evaluation of continuous Fourier and Laplace transforms[J]. *SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing*, 1994, **15**(5): 1105–1110.

[3] Duffieux P M. *The Fourier Transform and Its Applications to Optics*[M]. 2nd ed. New York, USA: John Wiley & Sons, 1983.

[4] Ozaktas H M, Kutay M A, Zalevsky Z. *The Fractional Fourier Transform with Applications in Optics and Signal Processing*[M]. New York: Wiley, 2000.

[5] Wolf K B. *Integral Transforms in Science and Engineering*[M]. New York: Plenum Press, 1979.

[6] Liu Y L, Kou K I, Ho I T, et al. New sampling formulae for non-bandlimited signals associated with linear canonical transform and nonlinear Fourier atoms[J]. *Signal Processing*, 2010, **90**(3): 933–945.

[7] 许天周, 李炳照. 线性正则变换及其应用[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2013.

[8] 李炳照, 陶然, 王越. 线性正则变换域的框架理论研究[J]. *电子学报*, 2007, **35**(7): 1387–1390.

[9] Bai R F, Li B Z, Cheng Q Y. Wigner-Ville distribution associated with the linear canonical transform[J]. *Journal of Applied Mathematics*, 2012, **2012**: 740161

[10] Xu G L, Wang X T, Xu X G. Three uncertainty relations for real signals associated with linear canonical transform[J]. *IET Signal Processing*, 2009, **3**(1): 85–92.

[11] Folland G B, Sitaram A. The uncertainty principle: a mathematical survey[J]. *Journal of Fourier Analysis and Applications*, 1997, **3**(3): 207–238.

[12] Shannon C E. Communication theory of secrecy systems[J]. *The Bell System Technical Journal*, 1949, **28**(4): 656–715.

[13] Leipnik R. Entropy and the uncertainty principle[J]. *Information and Control*, 1959, **2**(1): 64–79.

[14] Xu G L, Wang X T, Xu X G. Uncertainty inequalities for linear canonical transform[J]. *IET Signal Processing*, 2009, **3**(5): 392–402.

[15] Moshinsky M, Quesne C. Linear canonical transformations and their unitary representations[J]. *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, 1971, **12**(8): 1772–1780.

[16] Collins S A. Lens-system diffraction integral written in terms of matrix optics[J]. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1970, **60**(9): 1168–1177.

[17] Zhang Z C. New convolution and product theorem for the linear canonical transform and its applications[J]. *Optik-International Journal for Light and Electron Optics*, 2016, **127**(11): 4894–4902.

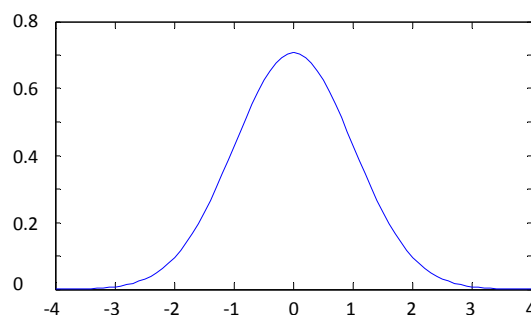
[18] Azoug S E, Bouguezel S. A non-linear preprocessing for opto-digital image encryption using multiple-parameter discrete fractional Fourier transform[J]. *Optics Communications*, 2016, **359**: 85–94.

Hartley transform for linear canonical transformation and uncertainty principle

Li Yonggang^{1*}, Zhang Chuan²

¹School of Science, Zhengzhou University of Aeronautics, Zhengzhou, Henan 450046, China;

²The 11th Research Institute of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation, Beijing 100015, China



Hartley transform in LCT domain of $(1/2\pi)\exp(-x^2/2)$ with b is $1/2\pi$

Overview: Fourier transform is a basic tool in the field of signal processing, and with the in-depth research and the rapid development of the computer technology, researchers have managed more and more better results on signal processing. While more and more mathematical tools have been introduced into signal processing. Linear canonical transform is a generalization of Fourier transform and fractional Fourier transform. When researchers deal with the sharp signal, they can obtain a very good effect by using the linear canonical transform. Based on the above reasons, more and more researchers begin to pay attention to linear canonical transform.

In this context, many transformations related to Fourier transform have been extended to fractional Fourier transform domains and linear canonical transform domains, such as the classical Wigner-ville distributions and cosine transformations. In Fourier transform domain, Hartley transform, which is the generalization of cosine transform, has a very significant advantage in the ability of transforming one real signal to another real signal, and it can delete the calculation of complex number hence it can cut down the calculation time. Because linear canonical transform kernel is complex to Fourier transform kernel, it is worthy to obtain Hartley transformation in linear canonical transform domain which transforms one real function to another real function. Based on the above issue, combined with linear canonical transform kernel, we define a Hartley transformation kernel, and then we obtain Hartley transformation in linear canonical transform domain. By simple calculations, Hartley transformation in linear canonical transform domain has two properties, which are transformed real function into real function and maintained parity invariant.

We know that the time resolution and the frequency resolution in the Fourier transform cannot be too small at the same time, which is the so-called Heisenberg uncertainty principle in Fourier transform domain. Based on the Heisenberg uncertainty principle in Fourier domain, one can also get the Heisenberg uncertainty principle for Hartley transform by some simple calculations. Since we have obtained the Hartley transformation in linear canonical transform domain, Hence, we guess that the Hartley transformation in linear canonical transform domain should also have the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. In this manuscripts, the Heisenberg uncertainty principle in linear canonical transform domain has been obtained for the real value function, while we simply discusses the entropy uncertainty principle of the Hartley transformation in linear canonical transform domain.

Citation: Li Y G, Zhang C. Hartley transform for linear canonical transformation and uncertainty principle[J]. *Opto-Electronic Engineering*, 2018, 45(6): 170743

* E-mail: liyonggang914@126.com