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## 线性正则正弦与余弦变换的卷积定理及其应用

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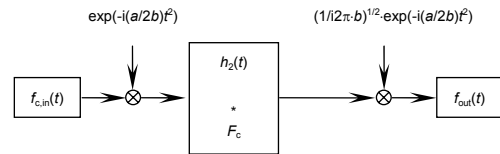
**摘要:** 针对奇、偶信号的去噪问题, 提出了一种基于线性正则正(余)弦变换卷积定理的乘性滤波器设计方法。在现有线性正则变换域卷积理论的基础上, 研究了两大类线性正则正(余)弦变换卷积定理, 利用所得卷积定理, 通过合理选择滤波函数, 设计了一类基于卷积定理的线性正则正(余)弦变换域带限信号的乘性滤波模型, 并对算法的复杂度进行分析。研究表明, 这种滤波模型特别适合处理奇、偶信号, 并能有效降低乘积滤波的计算复杂度, 提高运算效率。

**关键词:** 线性正则变换; 线性正则正(余)弦变换; 卷积定理; 滤波

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## Convolution theorems for the linear canonical sine and cosine transform and its application

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**Abstract:** For the denoising problem of odd and even signals, a multiplicative filter design method based on the convolution theorem of the linear canonical sine and cosine transform is proposed. Two kinds of convolution theorems associated with the linear canonical sine and cosine transform based on the existing linear canonical transform domain convolution theory are derived. Using this two convolution theorems, two kinds of the multiplicative filtering models of the band-limited signal are designed by choosing an appropriate filter function in linear canonical sine and cosine transform domain. And the complexity of these schemes is analyzed. The results indicate that these filtering models are particularly suitable for handling odd and even signals, and can effectively improve computational efficiency by reducing computational complexity.

**Keywords:** linear canonical transform; linear canonical sine and cosine transform; convolution theorem; filter

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### 1 引言

卷积是一个积分运算, 在应用数学、信号处理、

光学、模式识别、探测应用中有着重要的作用<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 特别在信息光学系统中, 卷积主要用于计算一个光学系统对于输入光学信号的响应输出。

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在现代光学信号处理领域,对信号进行采集和测量时,信号不可避免的会受到噪声干扰,为了获得尽可能纯净的原始信号,必须对采集到的信号进行去噪处理,而建立在卷积定理基础上的乘性滤波是信号处理有效的去噪方式。因此研究卷积运算在新颖变换下的卷积定理与乘性滤波设计一直是信息光学领域的研究热点之一<sup>[4-5]</sup>。

经典的卷积定理表明,两个信号的卷积与其傅里叶变换(Fourier transform, FT)存在严格的对偶形式,可描述为时域卷积频域相乘。Cooley 与 Tukey<sup>[6]</sup>等人在研究傅里叶卷积定理的基础上,提出的快速傅里叶(fast Fourier transform, FFT)算法极大地提高了 FT 的计算效率。但 FT 对信号的变换是基于时域或频域的一种整体性变换,无法对现代高速、高加速、非平稳、非高斯、非线性等新型信号进行高效、精细化的分析与处理。作为经典 FT 的广义形式,线性正则变换(linear canonical transform, LCT)<sup>[7-10]</sup>已经被证明是处理光学系统及信号处理领域的强有力的数学工具,由于 LCT 具有 3 个自由参数,相比较分数阶傅里叶变换(fractional Fourier transform, FRFT)的 1 个自由参数和 FT 的 0 个自由参数,LCT 具有更强的灵活性和处理能力。作为一种统一的多参数的线性积分变换,LCT 在处理非平稳信号时有潜在的独特优势。随着近年来对 LCT 研究的深入,LCT 的理论和应用逐渐引起了信号处理领域专家的重视,并取得了包括卷积定理<sup>[11-17]</sup>、采样理论<sup>[18-23]</sup>、不确定性原理<sup>[24-29]</sup>等一系列重要成果,并已经在信号滤波器设计、信号分析、通信调制等领域得到初步应用。但由于缺乏统一的离散化与快速算法而大大限制了 LCT 在信号与信息处理中的应用。

在 LCT 基础上定义的线性正则正弦变换(canonical sine transform, CST)与线性正则余弦变换(canonical cosine transform, CCT)<sup>[27]</sup>是傅里叶正弦变换(Fourier sine transform, FST)、傅里叶余弦变换(Fourier cosine transform, FCT)、分数阶正弦变换(fractional sine transform, FRST)与分数阶余弦变换(fractional cosine transform, FRCT)的广义形式,因 CST 没有偶特征函数,CCT 没有奇特征函数,我们可以用 CST 代替 LCT 来处理奇信号,用 CCT 代替 LCT 来处理偶信号。因此,基于 LCT 的滤波器设计、光学系统分析、雷达系统分析、解微分方程、局部边缘检测等应用同时也是 CST 与 CCT 的应用,并且由于 CST 与 CCT 在数值计算复杂度方面是相应的 LCT 的计算复杂度的一半,在

实际应用中具有更大的价值。我们完全可以在 CST 域或 CCT 域来研究信号的卷积运算、卷积定理及其乘性滤波的设计方法,并进行相应的计算复杂度分析。

从现有研究成果来看,目前还没有关于 CST 与 CCT 的卷积运算以及相应的卷积定理的文献发表。而卷积及其卷积定理等基本理论是经典傅里叶变换域的重要理论,也是信号分析、滤波、估计等运算的基础。为此,为了深入探索 CST 与 CCT 的特性及其在信号处理领域的进一步发展,非常有必要开展 CST 与 CCT 的卷积运算及其相关的卷积定理研究。

本文在现有研究基础上,深入开展 CST 与 CCT 的卷积理论研究,分析 CST 与 CCT 域带限信号的滤波问题,得出 CST 与 CCT 域带限信号的乘性滤波器器的设计方法,丰富 LCT 的理论体系。本文具体安排如下:第 2 部分,将简要介绍 LCT 以及 CST 与 CCT 的定义及其相互关系。第 3 部分,将给出 CST 与 CCT 的卷积运算及其性质,研究这些卷积运算与已有卷积运算的关系,并推导出相应的 CST 与 CCT 卷积定理。第 4 部分,利用卷积讨论 CST 与 CCT 的滤波设计。第 5 部分是本文的总结。

## 2 预备知识

### 2.1 线性正则变换

LCT 可以看作是一类广义形式的线性变换,是经典 FT 的推广形式。设  $A=[a,b,c,d]$  为变换参数,  $(a,b,c,d) \in R$ ,且满足  $ad-bc=1$ ,则任意信号的 LCT 定义为

$$L_f^A(u) = L^A(f(t))(u) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)K^A(t,u)dt, & b \neq 0 \\ \sqrt{|d|} \cdot e^{i\frac{cd}{2}u^2} f(du), & b = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (1)$$

其中变换核  $K^A(t,u)$  可以表示为

$$K^A(t,u) = C_A \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{du^2}{2b} - \frac{ut}{b} + \frac{at^2}{2b}\right)}, \quad C_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{i2\pi b}}$$

当  $A=[\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha, -\sin\alpha, \cos\alpha]$  时,上述 LCT 退化为 FRFT<sup>[9]</sup>:

$$F_f^\alpha(u) = F^\alpha(f(t))(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)K^\varphi(t,u)e^{-ist-csc\varphi} dt, \quad (2)$$

其中:

$$K^\varphi(t,s) = \begin{cases} A_\varphi \cdot e^{i\frac{1}{2}(t^2+s^2)\cot\varphi}, & \varphi \neq k\pi \\ \delta(t-s), & \varphi = 2k\pi \\ \delta(t+s), & \varphi = (2k-1)\pi \end{cases}, \quad (3)$$

$A_\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{1-i \cot \varphi}{2}}$  ,  $\varphi = \frac{\pi \alpha}{2}$  。当  $A = [0,1,-1,0]$  时, 上述 LCT 就退化为经典的 FT<sup>[10]</sup> :

$$F(f(t))(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-ist} dt \quad (4)$$

### 2.2 线性正则正(余)弦变换

在 LCT 的基础上, 文献[30]给出了线性正则正弦变换(CST)与线性正则余弦变换(CCT) :

$$L_s^A(f(t))(u) = -i \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi b}} \exp\left(i \frac{du^2}{2b}\right) \cdot \int_0^\infty f(t) \sin\left(\frac{u}{b}t\right) \cdot \exp\left(i \frac{at^2}{2b}\right) dt \quad (5)$$

$$L_c^A(f(t))(u) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi b}} \exp\left(i \frac{d}{2b}u^2\right) \cdot \int_0^\infty f(t) \cos\left(\frac{u}{b}t\right) \cdot \exp\left(i \frac{at^2}{2b}\right) dt \quad (6)$$

其中:  $L_s^A(f(t))(u)$  与  $L_c^A(f(t))(u)$  分别表示信号的 CST 与 CCT。其逆变换 ICST 与 ICCT 分别为

$$f(t) = i \sqrt{\frac{2}{-i\pi b}} \exp\left(-i \frac{a}{2b}t^2\right) \cdot \int_0^\infty (L_s^A f)(u) \sin\left(\frac{u}{b}t\right) \cdot \exp\left(-i \frac{du^2}{2b}\right) du \quad (7)$$

$$f(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{-i\pi b}} \exp\left(-i \frac{a}{2b}t^2\right) \cdot \int_0^\infty (L_c^A f)(u) \cos\left(\frac{u}{b}t\right) \cdot \exp\left(-i \frac{du^2}{2b}\right) du \quad (8)$$

容易验证, 当  $A = [\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha, -\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha]$  时, 上述 CST 与 CCT 就变为 FRST 与 FRCT<sup>[30]</sup> :

$$F_s^\alpha(f(t))(u) = 2 \exp(\varphi - \pi/2) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) K^\varphi(t, u) \sin(\csc \varphi \cdot ut) dt \quad (9)$$

与

$$F_c^\alpha(f(t))(u) = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) K^\varphi(t, u) \cos(\csc \varphi \cdot ut) dt \quad (10)$$

其中:  $F_s^\alpha(f(t))(u)$  与  $F_c^\alpha(f(t))(u)$  分别表示信号的 FRST 与 FRCT。当  $A = [0,1,-1,0]$  时, 上述 CST 与 CCT 就退化为经典的 FST 与 FCT<sup>[31]</sup> :

$$F_s(f(t))(u) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(t) \sin(ut) dt, u > 0 \quad (11)$$

与

$$F_c(f(t))(u) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(t) \cos(ut) dt, u > 0 \quad (12)$$

其中:  $F_s(f(t))(u)$  与  $F_c(f(t))(u)$  分别表示信号的 FST 与 FCT。当信号  $f(t)$  是偶函数时, 有

$(L_s^A f)(u) = (L^A f)(u)$  成立; 当信号  $f(t)$  是奇函数时, 有  $(L_s^A f)(u) = (L^A f)(u)$  成立。

### 2.3 正(余)弦变换与分数阶正(余)弦变换的卷积及其卷积定理的发展现状

自从 1934 年, Paley 与 Wiener<sup>[31]</sup> 提出 FST 与 FCT 以来, 与之相关的卷积运算以及相应的卷积定理的理论与应用研究成为研究热点<sup>[31-39]</sup>, 并应用卷积定理求解卷积类微分与积分方程, 借助于这些卷积方法和离散正(余)弦变换以及快速傅里叶变换(FFT), 卷积类方程解的计算复杂度得以大幅降低。FST 与 FCT 卷积运算及其卷积定理如下:

#### 1) FCT 变换<sup>[32]</sup>

卷积运算:

$$(f *_{F_c} g)(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\tau) (g(|t-\tau|) + g(t+\tau)) d\tau,$$

卷积定理:

$$F_c \left[ (f *_{F_c} g)(t) \right] (u) = (F_c f)(u) (F_c g)(u).$$

#### 2) FCT-FST 变换<sup>[33]</sup>

卷积运算:

$$(f *_{F_2} g)(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\tau) (g(t+\tau) + \operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau) g(|t-\tau|)) d\tau,$$

卷积定理:

$$F_c [(f *_{F_2} g)(t)] (u) = (F_s f)(u) (F_s g)(u).$$

#### 3) FST-FCT 变换<sup>[32,34]</sup>

卷积运算:

$$(f *_{F_1} g)(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\tau) (g(|t-\tau|) - g(t+\tau)) d\tau,$$

卷积定理:

$$F_s [(f *_{F_1} g)(t)] (u) = (F_s f)(u) (F_c g)(u).$$

#### 4) $\gamma$ -FST-FCT, $\gamma = \sin \tau$ 变换<sup>[35]</sup>

卷积运算:

$$(f *_{F_s, F_c}^\gamma g)(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\tau) (g(|t+\tau-1|) + g(|t-\tau-1|) - g(t+\tau+1) - g(|t-\tau+1|)) d\tau,$$

卷积定理:

$$F_s \left[ (f *_{F_s, F_c}^\gamma g)(t) \right] (u) = \sin u (F_c f)(u) (F_c g)(u).$$

#### 5) $\gamma$ -FCT-FST, $\gamma = \sin \tau$ 变换<sup>[36]</sup>

卷积运算:

$$(f *_{F_c, F_s}^\gamma g)(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\tau) (g(|t+\tau-1|)$$

$$+g(|t-\tau+1|)-g(t+\tau+1) \\ -g(|t-\tau-1|)d\tau,$$

卷积定理：

$$F_c \left[ (f \underset{F_c, F_s}{*}^\gamma g)(t) \right] (u) = \sin u (F_s f)(u) (F_c g)(u)。$$

6)  $\gamma$ -FCT,  $\gamma=\cos \tau$ 变换<sup>[37]</sup>

卷积运算：

$$(f \underset{F_c}{*}^\gamma g)(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\tau)(g(t+\tau+1) \\ +g(|t+\tau-1|)+g(|t-\tau+1|) \\ +g(|t-\tau-1|))d\tau,$$

卷积定理：

$$F_c \left[ (f \underset{F_c}{*}^\gamma g)(t) \right] (u) = \cos u (F_c f)(u) (F_c g)(u)。$$

7)  $\gamma$ -FST,  $\gamma=\sin \tau$ 变换<sup>[38-39]</sup>

卷积运算：

$$(f \underset{F_s}{*}^\gamma g)(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\tau)(g(t+\tau+1) \\ +\operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau+1) \cdot g(|t-\tau+1|) \\ +\operatorname{sgn}(t+\tau-1) \cdot g(|t+\tau-1|) \\ +\operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau-1) \cdot g(|t-\tau-1|))d\tau,$$

卷积定理：

$$F_s \left[ (f \underset{F_s}{*}^\gamma g)(t) \right] (u) = \sin u (F_s f)(u) (F_s g)(u)。$$

近年来，作为 FST 与 FCT 的广义形式，FRST 与 FRCT 逐渐引起了学者的关注<sup>[30,40-41]</sup>，文献[41]研究了四类 FRST 与 FRCT 的卷积运算以及相应的卷积定理，并在研究这些卷积与已有的 FST 与 FCT 卷积关系的基础上，针对奇偶输入信号的特点，分析了与之相适应的乘积滤波的设计方法。其中 FRST 与 FRCT 的卷积运算以及相应的卷积定理为

1) FRCT 变换<sup>[41]</sup>

卷积运算：

$$(f \underset{F_c^\alpha}{*} g)(t) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(\tau)(\tilde{g}(|t-\tau|)+\tilde{g}(t+\tau))d\tau,$$

卷积定理：

$$e^{C_s, \varphi} F_c \left[ (f \underset{F_c^\alpha}{*} g)(t) \right] (u) = (F_c^\alpha f)(u) (F_c^\alpha g)(u)。$$

2) FRST-FRCT 变换<sup>[41]</sup>

卷积运算：

$$(f \underset{F_c^\alpha, F_s^\alpha}{*} g)(t) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(\tau)(\tilde{g}(t+\tau) \\ +\operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau)\tilde{g}(|t-\tau|))d\tau,$$

卷积定理：

$$D_\varphi e^{C_s, \varphi} F_c \left[ (f \underset{F_c^\alpha, F_s^\alpha}{*} g)(t) \right] (u) = (F_s^\alpha f)(u) (F_s^\alpha g)(u)。$$

3)  $\gamma$ -FRCT,  $\gamma=\cos \tau$ 变换<sup>[41]</sup>

卷积运算：

$$(f \underset{F_c}{*}^\gamma g)(t) = \frac{A_\varphi}{2} e^{-C_s, \varphi} \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(\tau)(\tilde{g}(|t-\tau-\sin \varphi|) \\ +\tilde{g}(t+\tau+\sin \varphi)+\tilde{g}(t-\tau+\sin \varphi) \\ +\tilde{g}(|t+\tau-\sin \varphi|))d\tau,$$

卷积定理：

$$e^{C_s, \varphi} F_c \left[ (f \underset{F_c}{*}^\gamma g)(t) \right] (u) = \cos u (F_c f)(u) (F_c g)(u)。$$

4)  $\gamma$ -FRST,  $\gamma=\sin \tau$ 变换<sup>[41]</sup>

卷积运算：

$$(f \underset{F_c^\alpha}{*}^\gamma g)(t) = \frac{A_\varphi}{2} e^{-C_s, \varphi} \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(\tau)(-\tilde{g}(t+\tau+\sin \varphi) \\ +\operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau+\sin \varphi) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau+\sin \varphi|) \\ -\operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau-\sin \varphi) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau-\sin \varphi|) \\ +\tilde{g}(t+\tau-\sin \varphi))d\tau,$$

卷积定理：

$$D_\varphi^{-1} e^{C_s, \varphi} F_s \left[ (f \underset{F_s^\alpha}{*} g)(t) \right] (u) = \sin u (F_s^\alpha f)(u) (F_s^\alpha g)(u)。$$

其中：

$$A_\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{1-i \cot \varphi}{2\pi}}, (\cdot)_{t, \varphi} = i \frac{(\cdot)^2}{2} \cot \varphi,$$

$$\tilde{f}(t) = f(t) \exp\left(i \frac{t^2}{2} \cot \varphi\right),$$

$$\tilde{g}(t) = g(t) \exp\left(i \frac{t^2}{2} \cot \varphi\right)。$$

然而据我们所知，还没有公开文献发表关于 CST 与 CCT 的卷积运算以及相应的卷积定理。特别是保持和经典傅里叶变换域相类似性质的卷积定理还没有得到充分的研究。为此，非常有必要来开展 CST 与 CCT 的卷积运算及相应的卷积定理研究。本文将在现有研究基础上，深入探讨与 CST 以及 CCT 相关的卷积运算及其卷积定理。

### 3 线性正则正(余)弦变换的卷积运算及其卷积定理

#### 3.1 线性正则正(余)弦变换卷积运算

**定义 1** 设  $(f(t), g(t)) \in L^1(R_+)$ ，CST 的加权卷积

运算  $\underset{L_s^A}{*}^\gamma$  定义如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(\tau) (-\tilde{g}(t+\tau+b)) \\ &\quad + \operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau+b) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau+b|) \\ &\quad - \operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau-b) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau-b|) \\ &\quad + \tilde{g}(|t+\tau-b|) d\tau, \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

**定义 2** 设  $(f(t), g(t)) \in L^1(R_+)$ , CCT 的卷积运算  $\overset{\gamma}{L_s^A}$  定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{i2\pi \cdot b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(\tau) (\tilde{g}(|t-\tau|) \\ &\quad + \tilde{g}(t+\tau)) d\tau, \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$L^1(R_+) = \{f(t) | \int_0^\infty |f(t)| dt < 1, t \in (0, \infty)\},$$

$$\tilde{f}(t) = f(t) \exp\left(i\frac{a}{2b}t^2\right),$$

$$\tilde{g}(t) = g(t) \exp\left(i\frac{a}{2b}t^2\right).$$

当  $A = [\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha, -\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha]$  时, 定义 1~2 退化为分数阶正弦卷积运算与分数阶余弦卷积运算<sup>[41]</sup>.

当  $A = [0, 1, -1, 0]$  时, 定义 1~2 退化为经典的傅里叶正弦变换加权卷积运算<sup>[39]</sup>与傅里叶余弦变换卷积运算.

### 3.2 线性正则正(余)弦变换卷积定理

本节将在线性正则正(余)弦变换及其相应的卷积运算的基础上, 推导出线性正则正(余)弦变换卷积定理.

**定理 1** 设加权函数  $\gamma = \sin u$ ,  $L_s^A f$  与  $L_s^A g$  分别表示信号  $f(t)$  与  $g(t)$  的线性正则正弦变换, 若信号  $(f(t), g(t)) \in L^1(R_+)$ , 则有 CST 卷积运算  $\overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) \in L^1(R_+)$ , 并且满足如下卷积定理:

$$L_s^A \left[ \overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g) \right](u) = i e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}u^2} \sin u (L_s^A f)(u) (L_s^A g)(u), \quad (15)$$

其中  $u > 0$ .

**证明:** 首先证明  $\overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) \in L^1(R_+)$ . 一般地, 设

$b > 0$ , 由于:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) \right| &= \int_0^\infty \left| \overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) \right| dt \\ &\leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b}} \int_0^\infty |f(\tau)| \left[ \int_0^\infty |g(t+\tau+b)| dt \right. \\ &\quad + \int_0^\infty |g(|t+\tau-b|)| dt \\ &\quad + \int_0^\infty |g(|t-\tau-b|)| dt \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^\infty |g(|t-\tau-b|)| dt \right] d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty |g(t+\tau+b)| dt + \int_0^\infty |g(|t-\tau-b|)| dt \\ &= \int_{\tau+b}^\infty |g(s)| ds + \int_{-\tau-b}^\infty |g(|s|)| ds \\ &= \int_{\tau+b}^\infty |g(s)| ds + \int_0^\infty |g(s)| ds + \int_0^{\tau+b} |g(s)| ds \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty |g(s)| ds, \end{aligned}$$

同理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty |g(|t+\tau-b|)| dt + \int_0^\infty |g(|t-\tau+b|)| dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty |g(s)| ds. \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) \right|_1 &\leq 4 \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b}} \int_0^\infty |f(\tau)| d\tau \int_0^\infty |g(s)| ds \\ &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b}} \|f\|_1 \cdot \|g\|_1 < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

即有  $\overset{\gamma}{L_s^A} * (f, g)(t) \in L^1(R_+)$ .

其次证明式(15), 根据式(5)及定义 1, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin u (L_s^A f)(u) (L_s^A g)(u) &= -\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b} e^{i\frac{a}{2b}u^2} \\ &\quad \cdot \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \sin u \sin\left(\frac{u}{b}s\right) \sin\left(\frac{u}{b}w\right) \\ &\quad \cdot e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(s^2+w^2)} f(s)g(w) ds dw, \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \sin u \sin\left(\frac{u}{b}s\right) \sin\left(\frac{u}{b}w\right) &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sin u \left(1 + \frac{1}{b}(s-w)\right) \right. \\ &\quad + \sin u \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}(s-w)\right) - \sin u \left(1 + \frac{1}{b}(s+w)\right) \\ &\quad \left. - \sin u \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}(s+w)\right) \right]. \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

由式(16)与式(17)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left[ \sin u \left(1 + \frac{1}{b}(s-w)\right) - \sin u \left(1 + \frac{1}{b}(s+w)\right) \right] \\ &\quad \cdot e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(s^2+w^2)} f(s)g(w) ds dw \\ &= -\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \sin u \left(\frac{q}{b}\right) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(p^2+(q+p+b)^2)} f(p)g(q+p+b) dp dq \\ &\quad + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{p+b} \sin u \left(\frac{q}{b}\right) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(p^2+(p+b-q)^2)} f(p)g(|p+b-q|) dp dq \\ &\quad - \int_0^\infty \int_{p+b}^\infty \sin u \left(\frac{q}{b}\right) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(p^2+(q-p-b)^2)} f(p)g(|q-p-b|) dp dq \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \sin u \left(\frac{q}{b}\right) f(p) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}p^2} \left[ -g(q+p+b) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(q+p+b)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \operatorname{sgn}(q-p-b) \cdot g(|q-p-b|) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(q-p-b)^2} \right] dp dq, \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left[ \sin u \left( 1 - \frac{1}{b}(s-w) \right) - \sin u \left( 1 - \frac{1}{b}(s+w) \right) \right] \cdot e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(s^2+w^2)} f(s)g(w)dsdw$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \sin u \left( \frac{q}{b} \right) f(p) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}p^2} \left[ g(|q+p-b|) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(q+p-b)^2} + \operatorname{sgn}(q-p+b) \cdot g(|q-p+b|) e^{i\frac{a}{2b}(q-p+b)^2} \right] dpdq, \quad (19)$$

联合式(16)、式(18)、式(19)以及定义 1, 可得式(15)。因此定理得证。

**定理 2** 设信号  $(f(t), g(t)) \in L^1(R_+)$ ,  $L_c^A f$  与  $L_c^A g$  分别表示信号  $f(t)$  与  $g(t)$  的线性正则余弦变换, 则 CCT 卷积运算满足  $*(f, g)(t) \in L^1(R_+)$ , 且有如下 CCT 卷积定理:

$$L_c^A \left[ *(f, g) \right](u) = e^{-i\frac{d}{2b}u^2} (L_c^A f)(u)(L_c^A g)(u), \quad (20)$$

其中  $u > 0$ 。

证明: 定理 2 的证明类似于定理 1, 定理得证。

当  $A = [\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha, -\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha]$  时, 定理 1~2 退化为分数阶正弦卷积运算与分数阶余弦卷积运算<sup>[41]</sup>。当  $A = [0, 1, -1, 0]$  时, 上述定理 1~2 退化为经典的傅里叶正弦变换加权卷积定理<sup>[39]</sup>与傅里叶余弦变换卷积定理<sup>[32]</sup>。

### 3.3 线性正则正(余)弦变换卷积运算之间的关系

在实际应用中, 傅里叶正(余)弦变换可以由离散正余弦变换与快速傅里叶变换(FFT)实现。本节将进一步研究线性正则正(余)弦卷积运算与傅里叶正余弦卷积运算的关系。这些关系与性质将有助于研究线性正则正余弦卷积运算在滤波设计中的实现。

**性质 1** 设  $(f(t), g(t)) \in L^1(R_+)$ , CST 的加权卷积运算  $*$  与 CCT 的卷积运算  $*$  可以由 FCT-FST 卷积  $*$ <sup>[30]</sup>与 FCT 卷积  $*$ <sup>[32]</sup>表示为

$$*_{L_s^A} (f, g)(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \cdot \left[ \left( \tilde{f} *_{F_c, F_s} \tilde{g} \right) (|t-b|) - \left( \tilde{f} *_{F_c, F_s} \tilde{g} \right) (t+b) \right], \quad (21)$$

与

$$*_{L_c^A} (f, g)(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{i2\pi \cdot b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \left( \tilde{f} *_{F_c} \tilde{g} \right) (t) \quad (22)$$

证明: 利用定义 1~2 及其与 FCT-FST 卷积  $*$  以

及 FCT 卷积  $*$  可得。

**性质 2** 设  $(f(t), g(t)) \in L^1(R_+)$ , CST 加权卷积运算  $*$  与 CCT 卷积运算  $*$  满足交换律, 结合律与分配率。

1) 交换律

$$*_{L_s^A} (f, g)(t) = *_{L_s^A} (g, f)(t),$$

$$*_{L_c^A} (f, g)(t) = *_{L_c^A} (g, f)(t)。$$

2) 结合律

$$*_{L_s^A} (*_{L_s^A} (f, g), k)(t) = *_{L_s^A} (f, *_{L_s^A} (g, k))(t),$$

$$*_{L_c^A} (*_{L_c^A} (f, g), k)(t) = *_{L_c^A} (f, *_{L_c^A} (g, k))(t)。$$

3) 分配率

$$*_{L_s^A} (f+g, k)(t) = *_{L_s^A} (f, k)(t) + *_{L_s^A} (g, k)(t),$$

$$*_{L_c^A} ((f+g), k)(t) = *_{L_c^A} (f, k)(t) + *_{L_c^A} (g, k)(t)。$$

证明: 下面只证 CST 加权卷积运算  $*$  的交换律,

其余性质类似。由定理 1 可知:

$$L_s^A \left[ *_{L_s^A} (f, g) \right](u) = i e^{-i\frac{d}{2b}u^2} (L_s^A f)(u)(L_s^A g)(u)$$

$$= i e^{-i\frac{d}{2b}u^2} ((L_s^A g)(u)L_s^A f)(u)$$

$$= L_s^A \left[ *_{L_s^A} (g, f) \right](u)。$$

**性质 3** 设  $f(t) \in L^1(R_+)$ ,  $g(t) \in L^2(R_+)$ , 则有:

$$\left\| *_{L_s^A} (f, g)(t) \right\|_2 \leq \frac{32}{i\pi \cdot b} \|f(t)\|_1 \cdot \|g(t)\|_2,$$

因此可得  $*_{L_s^A} (f, g)(t) \in L^2(R_+)$ 。

证明: 不失一般性, 设  $b > 0$ , 由于

$$\left\| *_{L_s^A} (f, g)(t) \right\|_2^2 = \int_0^\infty \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \cdot \int_0^\infty \tilde{f}(\tau) [-\tilde{g}(t+\tau+b) + \operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau+b) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau+b|) - \operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau-b) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau-b|) + \tilde{g}(|t+\tau-b|)] d\tau \right|^2 dt$$

$$\leq \frac{2\|f\|_1^2}{i\pi \cdot b} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty |\tilde{f}(\tau)| \cdot |[-\tilde{g}(t+\tau+b) + \operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau+b) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau+b|) - \operatorname{sgn}(t-\tau-b) \cdot \tilde{g}(|t-\tau-b|)]| dt$$

$$+ \tilde{g}(|t + \tau - b|)]d\tau]^2 dt。$$

利用 Jensen 不等式可得：

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \overset{\gamma}{*}_{L_s^A}(f, g)(t) \right\|_2^2 &\leq \frac{8 \|f\|_1^2}{i\pi \cdot b} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty |f(\tau)| \\ &\cdot \left\{ \left[ |g(t + \tau + b)|^2 \right. \right. \\ &+ |g(|t + \tau - b|)|^2 \\ &+ |g(|t - \tau + b|)|^2 \\ &\left. \left. + |g(|t - \tau - b|)|^2 \right] d\tau \right\} d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

由于：

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty |g(t + \tau + b)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^\infty |g(|t - \tau - b|)|^2 d\tau \\ &= \int_{\tau+b}^\infty |g(s)|^2 ds + \int_0^\infty |g(s)|^2 ds + \int_0^{\tau+b} |g(s)|^2 ds \\ &= 2\|g\|_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

同理可得：

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty |g(|t + \tau - b|)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^\infty |g(|t - \tau + b|)|^2 d\tau \\ &= 2\|g\|_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

再利用 Fubini 定理有

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \overset{\gamma}{*}_{L_s^A}(f, g)(t) \right\|_2^2 &\leq \frac{32 \|f\|_1}{i\pi \cdot b} \int_0^\infty |f(\tau)| \|g\|_2^2 d\tau \\ &\leq \frac{32}{i\pi \cdot b} \|f\|_1^2 \|g\|_2^2 < \infty。 \end{aligned}$$

因此可得  $\overset{\gamma}{*}_{L_s^A}(f, g)(t) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$ 。

### 4 线性正则正(余)弦卷积在滤波设计中的应用

由于线性正则正(余)弦变换特别适合处理奇偶信号，并且在数值计算上优于相应的线性正则变换，因

此，本节将利用所提出的卷积及其卷积定理来分析线性正则正(余)弦变换域乘积滤波设计。乘积滤波模型如图 1。

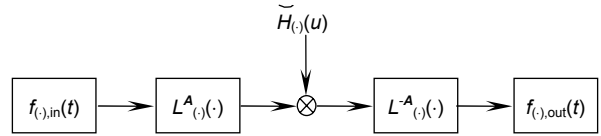


图 1 线性正则正(余)弦变换的带通乘积滤波器  
Fig. 1 The bandpass multiplicative filter in the CST or CCT domain

如果奇输入信号  $f_{o,in}(t)$  与偶输入信号  $f_{e,in}(t)$  分别混叠有噪声  $n_o(t)$  与  $n_e(t)$ ，通过线性正则正(余)弦变换后，能够实现  $L_c^A(u)$  与  $N_c^A(u)$  或者  $L_s^A(u)$  与  $N_s^A(u)$  的部分或完全解耦合，那么便能通过线性正则正(余)弦变换域的带通滤波就能够滤掉噪声，从而达到恢复信号  $f_o(t)$  或者  $f_e(t)$  目的。

也可以采用时域卷积的方式实现线性正则正(余)弦变换乘性滤波(见图 2 与图 3)。

由于线性正则正(余)弦时域卷积可以通过离散正(余)弦变换和 FFT 来实现，因此在工程实现上具有更大的价值。由定理 1~2 知，当输入信号为奇信号时，输出信号可以表达为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{out}(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{i\pi \cdot b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \\ &\cdot \left[ \left( \tilde{f}_{s,in} *_{F_c, F_s} h_1 \right)(|t - b|) - \left( \tilde{f}_{s,in} *_{F_c, F_s} h_1 \right)(t + b) \right]。 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

当输入信号为偶信号时，输出信号可以表达为

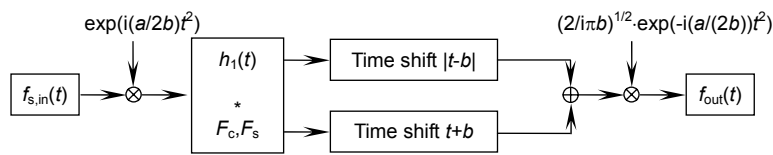


图 2 线性正则正弦变换的带通乘积滤波器的时域实现  
Fig. 2 The method to achieve the bandpass multiplicative filters in the CST domain by convolution in the time domain

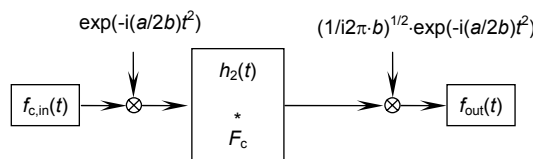


图 3 线性正则余弦变换的带通乘积滤波器的时域实现  
Fig. 3 The method to achieve the bandpass multiplicative filters in the CCT domain by convolution in the time domain

$$f_{out}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{i2\pi \cdot b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \left( \tilde{f}_{c,in} *_{F_c} h_2 \right)(t), \quad (24)$$

其中卷积函数：

$$h_1 = e^{i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} g_1(t), \quad h_2 = e^{i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} g_2(t)。$$

由线性正则正(余)弦变换的逆变换可得：

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(t) &= L_s^{A^{-1}}((L_s^A g)(u))(t) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{-i\pi b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \cdot \int_0^\infty i \sin\left(\frac{u}{b}t\right) \cdot e^{-i\frac{d}{2b}u^2} (L_s^A g)(u) du \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{-i\pi b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \cdot \int_0^\infty i b \sin(ut) \cdot e^{-i\frac{db}{2}u^2} (L_s^A g)(bu) du \\ &= 2i\sqrt{ib} \cdot e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \tilde{g}_1(t), \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

与

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(t) &= L_c^{A^{-1}}((L_c^A g)(u))(t) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{-i\pi b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \cdot \int_0^\infty \cos\left(\frac{u}{b}t\right) \cdot e^{-i\frac{d}{2b}u^2} (L_c^A g)(u) du \\ &= b\sqrt{\frac{2}{-i\pi b}} e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \cdot \int_0^\infty \cos(ut) \cdot e^{-i\frac{db}{2}u^2} (L_c^A g)(bu) du \\ &= 2\sqrt{ib} \cdot e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \tilde{g}_2(t), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中： $\tilde{g}_1(t)$ 与 $\tilde{g}_2(t)$ 分别为 $G_1(u)$ 与 $G_2(u)$ 的逆正弦变换(IFST)与逆余弦变换(IFCT)，且：

$$G_1(u) = e^{-i\frac{db}{2}u^2} (L_s^A g)(bu), \quad G_2(u) = e^{-i\frac{db}{2}u^2} (L_c^A g)(bu)。$$

因此有：

$$h_1 = 2i\sqrt{ib} \cdot \tilde{g}_1(t), \quad (27)$$

$$h_2 = 2\sqrt{ib} \cdot \tilde{g}_2(t)。 \quad (28)$$

把式(27)代入式(23)可得输出信号为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{out}(t) &= 2i\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \exp\left(-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2\right) \\ &\cdot \left[ \left( \tilde{f}_{s,in} *_{F_c, F_s} \tilde{g}_1 \right) \left( (t-b) \right) - \left( \tilde{f}_{s,in} *_{F_c, F_s} \tilde{g}_1 \right) \left( (t+b) \right) \right]。 \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

把式(28)代入式(24)可得输出信号为

$$f_{out}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-i\frac{a}{2b}t^2} \left( \tilde{f}_{c,in} *_{F_c} \tilde{g}_2 \right)(t)。 \quad (30)$$

由定理 1~2 可以证明，图 2~3 与图 1 具有同样的滤波功能，但图 2~3 所示的时域实现方法要优于图 1 所示的线性正则正(余)弦变换域实现方法，因为时域实现方法的计算主要集中在卷积函数 $h_1(t)$ 与 $h_2(t)$ 的计算和卷积上，这样可以采用离散 FST、FCT<sup>[42]</sup>算法来实现，离散 FST 与离散 FCT 的计算量主要集中在实数的乘法上，且为 $(N/4)\log_2(N/2)$ 。而频域滤波可以用 CST 或 CCT 来实现，CST 或 CCT 也可以用离散 FST 或离散 FCT 来计算，但是包含 $(N/2)\log_2(N/2)+2N$

实数乘法，因此时域卷积在数值计算上具有较低的计算复杂度。对于 $N$ 点数据滤波，图 2 的计算量主要是计算 1 次离散 FST，1 次离散 FCT 以及 1 次逆离散 FCT，所以图 2 的计算量为 $(3N/4)\log_2(N/2)+N$ 。

图 3 的计算量主要是计算 2 次离散 FCT 以及 1 次逆离散 FCT，因此图 3 的计算量也为 $(3N/4)\log_2(N/2)+N$ 。而图 1 的计算量主要是计算 1 次 CST，1 次逆 CST，或者 1 次 CCT，1 次逆 CCT，因此图 1 的计算量为 $N\log_2(N/2)+4N$ 。可以看出，图 2 与图 3 的计算复杂度为图 1 的 3/4。

## 5 结 论

本文在总结现有傅里叶正(余)弦变换、分数阶正(余)弦变换及卷积理论的基础上，首先给出了与线性正则正(余)弦变换相关的卷积运算；然后，得到了线性正则正(余)弦变换的卷积定理，所得到的结果可以看作是傅里叶正(余)弦卷积定理的广义形式；最后，利用所得到的卷积及其卷积定理，讨论了线性正则正(余)弦变换域带限信号的乘积滤波的设计方法，这种方法非常适用于奇、偶信号的恢复。相比于在线性正则变换域，在数值计算方面，恢复信号所需的计算复杂度降低了四分之一。因此这种方法更适合工程中应用。

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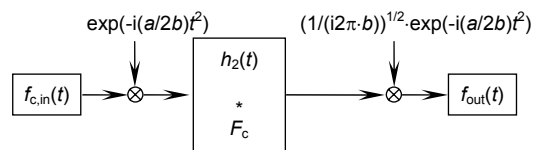


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# Convolution theorems for the linear canonical sine and cosine transform and its application

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The method to achieve the bandpass multiplicative filters in the CCT domain by convolution in the time domain

**Overview:** In the modern optical signal processing domain, the collected signals must be denoised before the signal is analyzed and processed. The multiplicative filtering is one of the effective denoising methods in signal processing field based on the convolution theorem. The classical convolution theorem shows that the convolution of the two signals in time domain is leads to simple multiplication of their Fourier transforms in the Fourier transform domain. But Fourier transform is a holistic transformation based on the time domain or frequency domain, which is not suitable for modern optical signal processing.

As generalization of the Fourier transform and the fractional Fourier transform, Linear canonical transform has become a one of the powerful tools for modern optical signal analysis and processing, and has achieved fruitful research results in recent years. In order to further reduce computation and improve computing efficiency, convolution theory and application based on linear canonical transform has become one of the hot topic research in modern optical signal processing. Therefore, this paper will mainly focus on the research of convolution theory and application based on canonical sine transform and canonical cosine transform which have very close relations with the linear canonical transform, and have important role in signal processing, optics and other fields. Because canonical sine transform has no even eigenfunction and canonical cosine transform have no odd eigenfunction, therefore, it is much more efficient to use the canonical sine transform to deal with the odd signal and use the canonical cosine transform to deal with the even signal. Moreover, the complexity of the canonical sine transform and canonical cosine transform is one half of the complexities of the linear canonical transform, then, it is more suitable for engineering applications.

Hence, for the denoising problem of odd and even signals, a multiplicative filter design method based on the convolution theorem of the canonical sine and cosine transform is proposed. Two kinds of the convolution theorems associated with the canonical sine and cosine transform based on the existing linear canonical transform domain convolution theory are derived. Using this two convolution theorems, a kind of the multiplicative filtering model of the band-limited signal is designed by choosing an appropriate filter function in canonical sine and cosine transform domain. And the complexity of this scheme is analyzed. The results indicate that this filtering model is particularly suitable for handling odd and even signals, and can effectively improve computational efficiency by reducing computational complexity.

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