

实验报告

实验名称（测量 FFT 程序执行时间）

智能 1501 耿昊 201508010528

实验目标

测量 FFT 程序运行时间，确定其时间复杂度。

实验要求

- 采用 C/C++ 编写程序
- 根据自己的机器配置选择合适的输入数据大小 n ，至少要测试多个不同的 n (参见思考题)
- 对于相同的 n ，建议重复测量 30 次取平均值作为测量结果 (参见思考题)
- 对测量结果进行分析，确定 FFT 程序的时间复杂度
- 回答思考题，答案加入到实验报告叙述中合适位置

思考题

1. 分析 FFT 程序的时间复杂度，得到执行时间相对于数据规模 n 的具体公式
2. 根据上一点中的分析，至少要测试多少不同的 n 来确定执行时间公式中的未知数？
3. 重复 30 次测量然后取平均有什么统计学的依据？

实验内容

FFT 算法代码

```
/* fft.cpp
*
* This is a KISS implementation of
* the Cooley-Tukey recursive FFT algorithm.
* This works, and is visibly clear about what is happening where.
*
* To compile this with the GNU/GCC compiler:
* g++ -o fft fft.cpp -lm
*
* To run the compiled version from a *nix command line:
* ./fft
*/
#include <complex>
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio>
```

```

#include <ctime>

#define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846 // Pi constant with double precision

using namespace std;

// separate even/odd elements to lower/upper halves of array respectively.
// Due to Butterfly combinations, this turns out to be the simplest way
// to get the job done without clobbering the wrong elements.
void separate (complex<double>* a, int n) {
    complex<double>* b = new complex<double>[n/2]; // get temp heap storage
    for(int i=0; i<n/2; i++) // copy all odd elements to heap storage
        b[i] = a[i*2+1];
    for(int i=0; i<n/2; i++) // copy all even elements to lower-half of a[]
        a[i] = a[i*2];
    for(int i=0; i<n/2; i++) // copy all odd (from heap) to upper-half of a[]
        a[i+n/2] = b[i];
    delete[] b; // delete heap storage
}

// N must be a power-of-2, or bad things will happen.
// Currently no check for this condition.
//
// N input samples in X[] are FFT'd and results left in X[].
// Because of Nyquist theorem, N samples means
// only first N/2 FFT results in X[] are the answer.
// (upper half of X[] is a reflection with no new information).
void fft2 (complex<double>* X, int N) {
    if(N < 2) {
        // bottom of recursion.
        // Do nothing here, because already X[0] = x[0]
    } else {
        separate(X,N); // all evens to lower half, all odds to upper half
        fft2(X, N/2); // recurse even items
        fft2(X+N/2, N/2); // recurse odd items
        // combine results of two half recursions
        for(int k=0; k<N/2; k++) {
            complex<double> e = X[k ]; // even
            complex<double> o = X[k+N/2]; // odd
            // w is the "twiddle-factor"
            complex<double> w = exp( complex<double>(0,-2.*M_PI*k/N) );
            X[k ] = e + w * o;
            X[k+N/2] = e - w * o;
        }
    }
}

// simple test program
int main () {
    clock_t start,finish;
    double totaltime;
    start=clock();

```

```

const int nSamples = 64;
double nSeconds = 1.0; // total time for sampling
double sampleRate = nSamples / nSeconds; // n Hz = n / second
double freqResolution = sampleRate / nSamples; // freq step in FFT result
complex<double> x[nSamples]; // storage for sample data
complex<double> X[nSamples]; // storage for FFT answer
const int nFreqs = 5;
double freq[nFreqs] = { 2, 5, 11, 17, 29 }; // known freqs for testing
// generate samples for testing
for(int i=0; i<nSamples; i++) {
x[i] = complex<double>(0.,0.);
// sum several known sinusoids into x[]
for(int j=0; j<nFreqs; j++)
x[i] += sin( 2*M_PI*freq[j]*i/nSamples );
X[i] = x[i]; // copy into X[] for FFT work & result
}
// compute fft for this data
fft2(X,nSamples);
printf(" n\tx[]\tX[]\tf\n"); // header line
// loop to print values
for(int i=0; i<nSamples; i++) {
printf("% 3d\t%.3f\t%.3f\t%.3f\n",
i, x[i].real(), abs(X[i]), i*freqResolution );
}
finish=clock();
totaltime=(double)(finish-start)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
cout<<"\n 此程序的运行时间为"<<totaltime<<"秒! " <<endl;
}

// eof

```

FFT 程序时间复杂度分析

通过分析 FFT 算法代码，可以得到该 FFT 算法的时间复杂度具体公式为：

$$a * n * \log n + \frac{b}{3} * n + \sqrt{2} * c * \log n + d$$

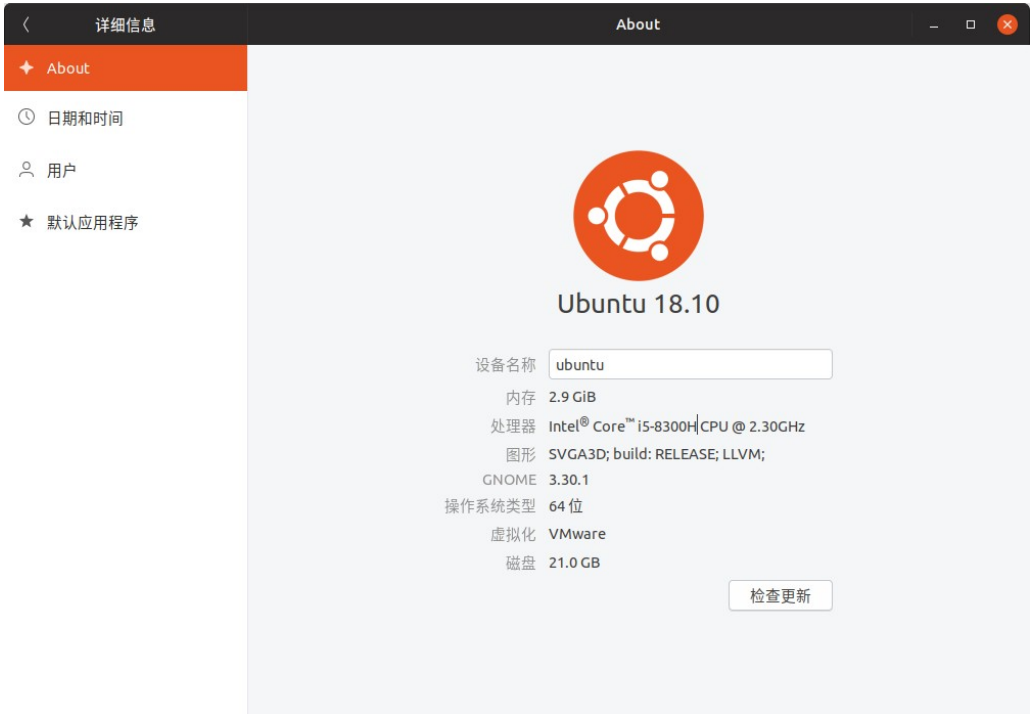
其中 n 为数据大小，未知数有：

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

测试

测试平台

在如下机器上进行了测试：



测试记录

运行结果截图：

数据 16 条：



循环 30 次:

```
70 while(count<30){
71     const int nSamples = 16;
72     double nSeconds = 1.0; // total time for sampling
73     double sampleRate = nSamples / nSeconds; // n Hz = n / second
74     double freqResolution = sampleRate / nSamples; // freq step in FFT result
75     complex<double> x[nSamples]; // storage for sample data
76     complex<double> X[nSamples]; // storage for FFT answer
77     const int nFreqs = 5;
78     double freq[nFreqs] = { 2, 5, 11, 17, 29 }; // known freqs for testing
79 }
```

问题 2 输出 调试控制台 终端 Code

```
13 -2.014 +8.000 13
14 -1.000 +8.000 14
15 -0.166 +8.000 15
```

此程序的运行时间为0.000489秒!

数据 32 条:

```
69 const int nSamples = 32;
70 double nSeconds = 1.0; // total time for sampling
71 double sampleRate = nSamples / nSeconds; // n Hz = n / second
72 double freqResolution = sampleRate / nSamples; // freq step in FFT result
73 complex<double> x[nSamples]; // storage for sample data
74 complex<double> X[nSamples]; // storage for FFT answer
75 const int nFreqs = 5;
76 double freq[nFreqs] = { 2, 5, 11, 17, 29 }; // known freqs for testing
77 }
```

问题 1 输出 调试控制台 终端 Code

```
29 +0.222 +16.000 29
30 -0.166 +16.000 30
31 -1.295 +0.000 31
```

此程序的运行时间为6.6e-05秒!

循环 30 次:

```
19 // define N = 1024 = 2^10 = 1024 // 1024 constant
20
21 using namespace std;
22
23 // separate even/odd elements to lower/upper halves of array
24 // Due to Butterfly combinations, this turns out to be the same as
```

问题 2 输出 调试控制台 终端 Code

```
29 +0.222 +16.000 29
30 -0.166 +16.000 30
31 -1.295 +0.000 31
```

此程序的运行时间为0.000976秒!

数据 64 条：

```
69  const int nSamples = 64;  
70  double nSeconds = 1.0;           // total time for sampling  
71  double sampleRate = nSamples / nSeconds; // n Hz = n / second  
72  double freqResolution = sampleRate / nSamples; // freq step in FFT  
73  complex<double> x[nSamples];      // storage for sample data  
74  complex<double> X[nSamples];      // storage for FFT answer  
75  const int nFreqs = 5;  
76  double freq[nFreqs] = { 2, 5, 11, 17, 29 }; // known freqs for testing  
77
```

问题 1 输出 调试控制台 终端 Code

```
61 -1.269 +0.000 61  
62 -1.295 +32.000 62  
63 -2.834 +0.000 63
```

此程序的运行时间为9.8e-05秒！

循环 30 次减小误差：

```
100  
101  finish=clock();  
102  totaltime=(double)(finish-start)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;  
103  cout<<"\n此程序的运行时间为"<<totaltime<<"秒！ "<<endl;  
104  }  
105  
106  // eof
```

问题 2 输出 调试控制台 终端 Code

```
61 -1.269 +0.000 61  
62 -1.295 +32.000 62  
63 -2.834 +0.000 63
```

此程序的运行时间为0.002086秒！

思考题解答

1.测试次数

在这里我们的复杂度具体公式共有四个未知数，所以我们在这里需要至少 4 个 n 才能求解

2.统计学依据

在这里我们用到了累积法测量的思想：

因为利用 FFT 提高代码效率，这就使得单次运行时间很短，容易出现误差，所以我们做 30 次取平均减小误差。

分析和结论

从测试记录来看，FFT 程序的执行时间随数据规模增大而增大，其时间复杂度为 $O(n\log n)$ 。在一开始单一运行的时候计算得时间与计算 30 次之后取平均的值有较大差异，这充分说明了我们在进行研究的时候要注意多次取平均以减小误差。