

WRAP UP FFT

DFS FOR TOPOLOGICAL SORT

---

Feb 5, 2019

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Polynomial multiplication

$$(1 + 2x + x^2) \cdot (2 + x + 3x^2) \\ = 2 + (2+1) \cdot x + (3+2+2)x^2 + (1+3)x^3 + 3x^4$$

given  $A(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$

$$B(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \dots + b_nx^n$$

want to find coefficients of

$$C(x) = A(x) \cdot B(x)$$

$$C(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_{2n}x^{2n}$$

$$c_0 = a_0b_0$$

$$c_1 = a_0b_1 + a_1b_0$$

$$c_2 = a_2b_0 + a_1b_1 + a_0b_2$$

$$c_n = a_nb_0 + a_{n-1}b_1 + \dots + a_0b_n$$

$$c_{n+1} = a_nb_1 + \dots$$

$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

given  $A(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$

$$B(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \dots + b_nx^n$$

want to find coefficients of

$$C(x) = A(x) \cdot B(x)$$

$$C(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_{2n}x^{2n}$$

Inverse FFT  $C$  is a polynomial of degree  $\leq N-1$   
where  $N$  is a power of 2

given  $C(1), C(\omega), \dots, C(\omega^{N-1})$

where  $1, \omega, \dots, \omega^{N-1}$  are  $N$ -th roots of unity  
in  $O(N \log N)$  time find coefficients of  $C$

given  $A(1), A(\omega), \dots, A(\omega^{N-1})$

$$B(1), B(\omega), \dots, B(\omega^{N-1})$$

then in  $O(N)$  time can compute

$$C(1) = A(1) \cdot B(1), C(\omega) = A(\omega) \cdot B(\omega), \dots, C(\omega^{N-1}) = A(\omega^{N-1}) \cdot B(\omega^{N-1})$$

with FFT given  $A, B$

compute  $A(1) \dots A(\omega^{N-1})$   
 $B(1) \dots B(\omega^{N-1})$  in  $O(N \log N)$   
time

Input  $A(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$

$B(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \dots + b_nx^n$

---

Let  $N$  be a power of 2  $\geq 2n+1$  and  $\leq 4n$

$$A(1), A(\omega), \dots, A(\omega^{N-1}) = \text{FFT}(A, N)$$

$$B(1), B(\omega), \dots, B(\omega^{N-1}) = \text{FFT}(B, N)$$

$$C(1) = A(1) \cdot B(1)$$

$$\vdots$$

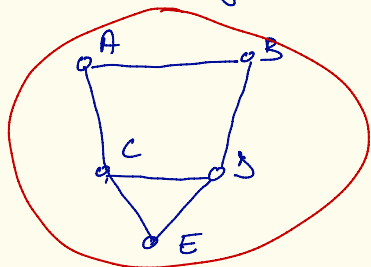
$$C(\omega^{N-1}) = A(\omega^{N-1}) B(\omega^{N-1})$$

$$C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{N-1} = \text{IFFT}(C(1), \dots, C(\omega^{N-1}))$$

$$O(N \log N) = O(n \log n)$$

# Graph

Def: undirected graph



Vertices =  $\{A, B, C, D, E\}$

Edges =  $\{(A, B), (A, C), (B, C), (B, D), (C, D), (C, E), (E, A)\}$

Path

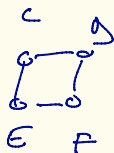
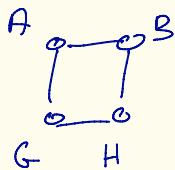
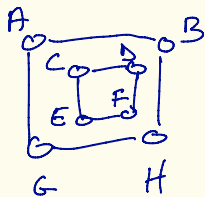
$A - B - D - E$

Reachability

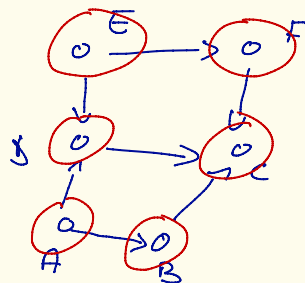
$u - v$

$v$  is reachable from  $u$

connected component



directed graph



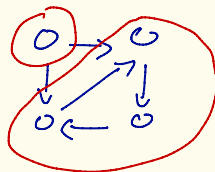
Vertices =  $\{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$

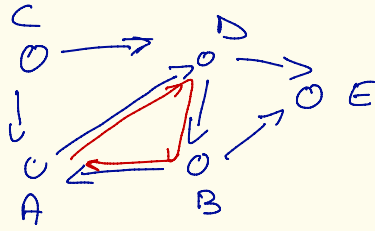
Edges =  $\{(A, B), (B, C), (C, D), (D, E), (E, F), (F, A), (A, C)\}$

$E \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$

$u \rightarrow v$

Strongly connected component





C D A B E

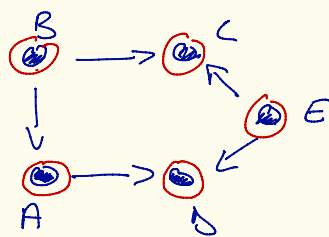
C A D B E

If a directed graph has a cycle  
Then it does not a topological sort

visited = boolean array indexed by vertices initialized to F  
L = empty list

```
def explore(v):  
    visited[v] = T  
    for each neighbor w of v  
        if not visited[w]:  
            explore(w)  
    L = [v] + L
```

```
def DFS  
    for each vertex v  
        if not visited[v]: explore(v)
```



EB C A D

① Runs in time  $O(|V| + |E|)$

Trace execution of algorithm

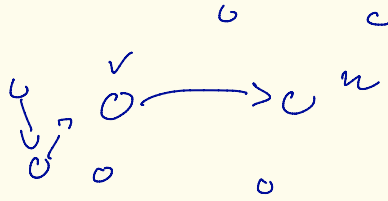
Consider nodes  $v$  in order in which  $\text{explore}(v)$  terminates

Reverse of that order is a topological sort if no cycles

Suppose  $G$  has no cycles

Algorithm outputs a valid topological sort

---



$\text{explore}(v)$   
is called when  
 $\text{visited}[w] = F$

$\text{explore}(w)$  is called  
inside  $\text{explore}(v)$

$\text{explore}(w)$  terminates  
before  $\text{explore}(v)$

$\text{explore}(w)$   
is called when  
 $\text{visited}[v] = F$

can  $\text{explore}(v)$   
be called inside  
execution of  
 $\text{explore}(w)$  ?  
NO

$\text{explore}(v)$  is called  
(and so it terminates)  
after  $\text{explore}(w)$  terminates