Fast Fourier Transform Problem: Evaluate a polynomial
Poly (2) = 5 pi 20 at n distinct points n bapower of 2 Find Poly[poly(X[0]), poly(X[1]). poly(X[n-1])]Write the n2 method for computing

Poly [i] = poly (X[i]) prollo <i < n-1

Goal: Find an nlog n algorethm O+ C: I dentify a way of splitting the

polynomial into 2 1/2 sized publims

Poly(x) =  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_i x^i$ Poly  $(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} p_i x^i$ split into odd and even polynomials

Poly  $E(x) = P_0 + p_i x^2 + p_i x^4 ... p_{n-2}$ even term poly  $\sum_{i=0}^{1/2-1} \rho_{2i} \supset c^{2i}$  odd term poly  $\sum_{i=0}^{1/2-1} \rho_{2i+1} \supset c^{2i+1}$  $Poly(x) = P_{2i}(x^{2})^{i} + x P_{2i-1}(z^{2})^{i}$ Two smaller publems of 1/2 size n/2one with just the even coeficient Poly E - 11 - odd - 11 - Bly O

2) Start unting the pseduo well

Publem decomposition code for oddferon

Split

Giren p [0...n-1]

and slot = 0 and end = n-1

wate code to "shuffle" the coeficient in

p [ ] such that

PE[0...n2-1] contains the even coeficients

PO[0...n2-1] contains the odd coeficients

Po this with newly allocated analys.

Deal with the evaluate values X[0.00 n-1] Aproblem instance 10 n coeficient n values think of a sub problem 1/2 sije currently we have 1/2 coeficients BUT NOT 1/2 valules! Need to compute sub problems with 1/2 points! Note: subproblems evaluate at 2 and or and -x are district so if oci osò≤ n/2-1 and  $x_{i+\eta_2} = -x_i$  $(\infty_i)^2 = (\infty_{c+n/2})^2$  so only need half Poly (sci) = Poly E(xi2) + xi Poly O(oci2) Poly (xi+n/2) = Poly E (xi2) - xi Poly O(x2) Compute Poly E (x;2) once - use twice

Compute Poly O(x2) once - use twice

1 Write the FFT Code

Poly [] < FFT (P[], int m, X [])

1/ return an array of end-start +1 values

11 base case

11 shuffle odd/even into PE[] and POI]

// compute oc; porn oci X2[] from X[]

11 Call recupius on 2×1/2

// Solution construction Poly[i]=

$$x_0$$
  $x_1$   $x_2$   $x_3$   $-x_0$   $-x_1$   $+x_2$   $-x_3$ 

next subproblem

$$2c_0^2$$
  $z_1^2$   $z_2^2$   $z_3^2$ 

next 
$$2\zeta_0^4$$
  $2\zeta_1^4$ 

So 
$$x_0^4 = -2c_1^4$$

Solution 
$$2c_0 = 1$$
,  $\infty$ ,  $= \omega$   
 $\omega^8 = 1$   $\omega \neq 1$ 

In general
$$\omega = e^{i\sqrt{-1}} \frac{2\pi}{n} = \cos 2\pi + \sqrt{-1} \sin 2\pi$$

$$\omega^{i} = e^{i\sqrt{-1}} \frac{2\pi}{n} = \cos 2i\pi + \sqrt{-1} \sin 2i\pi$$

write code to precompute XI]