

Алгоритмы и модели вычислений.

Задание 11: DFT

Сергей Володин, 272 гр.

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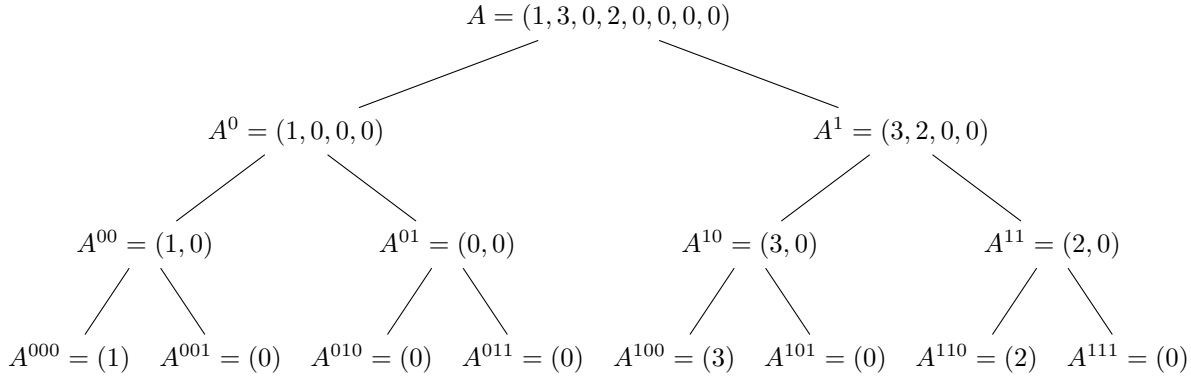
Теория

(сюда будут ссылки)

1. Многочлен $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} \longleftrightarrow (a_0, \dots, a_n) = P_n$ (порядок коэффициентов как на семинаре, а не как в задании). Считаем $\exists l \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} : n = 2^l$.
2. $\omega_n^k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e^{\frac{2\pi k}{n}i}$
3. $\varphi(P) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (P_n(\omega_n^0), \dots, P_n(\omega_n^{n-1}))$ — дискретное преобразование Фурье
4. $P_n^0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a_0, a_2, a_4, \dots), P_n^1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a_1, a_3, a_5, \dots) \Rightarrow$ свойство: $P_n(x) = P_n^0(x^2) + x \cdot P_n^1(x^2)$. Следствия :
 - (a) $P_n(\omega_n^j) = P_n^0(\omega_{n/2}^j) + \omega_n^j P_n^1(\omega_{n/2}^j), 0 \leq j < \frac{n}{2}$
 - (b) $P_n(\omega_n^{\frac{n}{2}+j}) = P_n^0(\omega_{n/2}^j) - \omega_n^j P_n^1(\omega_{n/2}^j), 0 \leq j < \frac{n}{2}$
5. $n = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi(P_n) = \varphi((a_0)) = (a_0)$
6. Обозначаем $\varphi(A) = \alpha$, элементы кортежей как $(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1})[i] = a_i$.
7. Тогда $4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha[j] &= \alpha^0[j] + \omega_n^j \alpha^1[j] \\ \alpha[n/2 + j] &= \alpha^0[j] - \omega_n^j \alpha^1[j] \end{cases}$

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1. $A = (1, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. Дерево вызовов:



- (a) Для $A^{000}, A^{001}, \dots, A^{111}$ результат преобразования $\alpha^{ijk} = A^{ijk}$ (см. 5)

- (b) $\alpha^{00} = (\alpha^{000}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \alpha^{001}[0], \alpha^{000}[0] - \omega_2^0 \alpha^{001}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (1, 1)$

- (c) $\alpha^{01} = (\alpha^{010}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \alpha^{011}[0], \alpha^{010}[0] - \omega_2^0 \alpha^{011}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (0, 0)$

- (d) $\alpha^{10} = (\alpha^{100}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \alpha^{101}[0], \alpha^{100}[0] - \omega_2^0 \alpha^{101}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (3, 3)$

- (e) $\alpha^{11} = (\alpha^{110}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \alpha^{111}[0], \alpha^{110}[0] - \omega_2^0 \alpha^{111}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (2, 2)$

- (f) $\alpha^0[0] = \alpha^{00}[0] + \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \alpha^{01}[0] = 1$

- (g) $\alpha^0[1] = \alpha^{00}[1] + \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \alpha^{01}[1] = 1$

- (h) $\alpha^0[2+0] = \alpha^{00}[0] - \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \alpha^{01}[0] = 1$

- (i) $\alpha^0[2+1] = \alpha^{00}[1] - \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \alpha^{01}[1] = 1$

$$(j) \alpha^1[0] = \alpha^{10}[0] + \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \alpha^{11}[0] = 5$$

$$(k) \alpha^1[1] = \alpha^{10}[1] + \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \alpha^{11}[1] = 3 + 2i$$

$$(l) \alpha^1[2+0] = \alpha^{10}[0] - \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \alpha^{11}[0] = 1$$

$$(m) \alpha^1[2+1] = \alpha^{10}[1] - \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \alpha^{11}[1] = 3 - 2i$$

$$(n) \text{ Получаем } \alpha^0 = (1, 1, 1, 1), \alpha^1 = (5, 3 + 2i, 1, 3 - 2i)$$

$$(o) \alpha[0] = \alpha^0[0] + \underbrace{\omega_8^0}_{=1} \alpha^1[0] = 6$$

$$(p) \alpha[1] = \alpha^0[1] + \underbrace{\omega_8^1}_{=\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \alpha^1[1] = 1 + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}(3 + 2i) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i$$

$$(q) \alpha[2] = \alpha^0[2] + \underbrace{\omega_8^2}_{=i} \alpha^1[2] = 1 + i$$

$$(r) \alpha[3] = \alpha^0[3] + \underbrace{\omega_8^3}_{=\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \alpha^1[3] = 1 + \frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}(3 - 2i) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i$$

$$(s) \alpha[4+0] = \alpha^0[0] - \underbrace{\omega_8^0}_{=1} \alpha^1[0] = -4$$

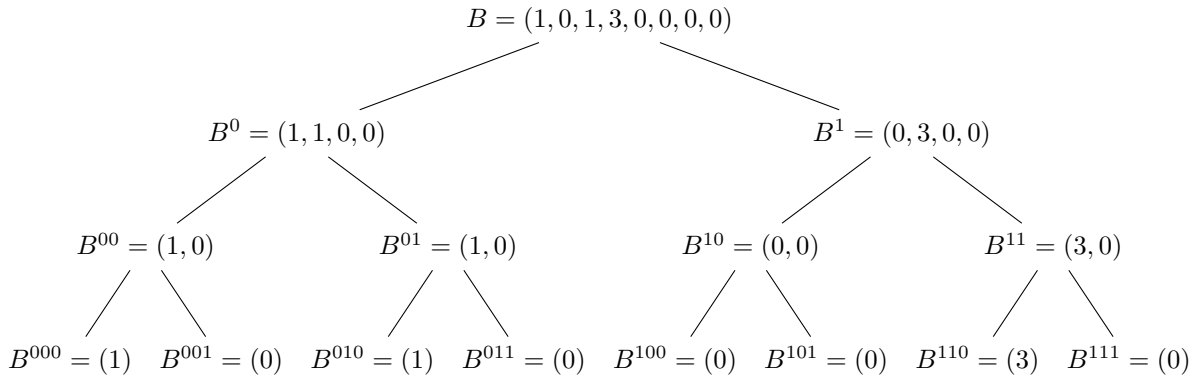
$$(t) \alpha[4+1] = \alpha^0[1] - \underbrace{\omega_8^1}_{=\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \alpha^1[1] = 1 - \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}(3 + 2i) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i$$

$$(u) \alpha[4+2] = \alpha^0[2] - \underbrace{\omega_8^2}_{=i} \alpha^1[2] = 1 - i$$

$$(v) \alpha[4+3] = \alpha^0[3] - \underbrace{\omega_8^3}_{=\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \alpha^1[3] = 1 - \frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}(3 - 2i) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i$$

$$(w) \text{ Получаем } \alpha = (6, 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i, 1 + i, 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i, -4, 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i, 1 - i, 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i)$$

2. $B = (1, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. Дерево вызовов:



(a) Для $B^{000}, B^{001}, \dots, B^{111}$ результат преобразования $\beta^{ijk} = B^{ijk}$ (см. 5)

$$(b) \beta^{00} = (\beta^{000}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \beta^{001}[0], \beta^{000}[0] - \omega_2^0 \beta^{001}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (1, 1)$$

$$(c) \beta^{01} = (\beta^{010}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \beta^{011}[0], \beta^{010}[0] - \omega_2^0 \beta^{011}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (1, 1)$$

$$(d) \beta^{10} = (\beta^{100}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \beta^{101}[0], \beta^{100}[0] - \omega_2^0 \beta^{101}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (0, 0)$$

$$(e) \beta^{11} = (\beta^{110}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \beta^{111}[0], \beta^{110}[0] - \omega_2^0 \beta^{111}[0]) = |\omega_2^0 = 1| = (3, 3)$$

$$(f) \beta^0[0] = \beta^{00}[0] + \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \beta^{01}[0] = 2$$

$$(g) \beta^0[1] = \beta^{00}[1] + \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \beta^{01}[1] = 1 + i$$

$$(h) \beta^0[2+0] = \beta^{00}[0] - \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \beta^{01}[0] = 0$$

$$(i) \beta^0[2+1] = \beta^{00}[1] - \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \beta^{01}[1] = 1 - i$$

$$(j) \quad \beta^1[0] = \beta^{10}[0] + \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \beta^{11}[0] = 3$$

$$(k) \quad \beta^1[1] = \beta^{10}[1] + \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \beta^{11}[1] = 3i$$

$$(l) \quad \beta^1[2+0] = \beta^{10}[0] - \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \beta^{11}[0] = -3$$

$$(m) \quad \beta^1[2+1] = \beta^{10}[1] - \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \beta^{11}[1] = -3i$$

$$(n) \quad \text{Получаем } \beta^0 = (2, 1+i, 0, 1-i), \beta^1 = (3, 3i, -3, -3i)$$

$$(o) \quad \beta[0] = \beta^0[0] + \underbrace{\omega_8^0}_{=1} \beta^1[0] = 5$$

$$(p) \quad \beta[1] = \beta^0[1] + \underbrace{\omega_8^1}_{=\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \beta^1[1] = 1+i+3i\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + (1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i$$

$$(q) \quad \beta[2] = \beta^0[2] + \underbrace{\omega_8^2}_{=i} \beta^1[2] = -3i$$

$$(r) \quad \beta[3] = \beta^0[3] + \underbrace{\omega_8^3}_{=\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \beta^1[3] = 1-i-3i\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - (1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i$$

$$(s) \quad \beta[4] = \beta^0[0] - \underbrace{\omega_8^0}_{=1} \beta^1[0] = -1$$

$$(t) \quad \beta[5] = \beta^0[1] - \underbrace{\omega_8^1}_{=\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \beta^1[1] = 1+i-3i\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + (1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i$$

$$(u) \quad \beta[6] = \beta^0[2] - \underbrace{\omega_8^2}_{=i} \beta^1[2] = 3i$$

$$(v) \quad \beta[7] = \beta^0[3] - \underbrace{\omega_8^3}_{=\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \beta^1[3] = 1-i+3i\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - (1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i$$

$$(w) \quad \text{Получаем } \beta = (5, 1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + (1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i, -3i, 1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - (1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i, -1, 1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + (1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i, 3i, 1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - (1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}})i)$$

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