Алгоритмы и модели вычислений.
Задание 11: DFT

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Теория

(сюда будут ссылки)

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

$A = (1, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)$

$A^0 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ $\quad$ $A^1 = (3, 2, 0, 0)$

$A^{00} = (1, 0)$ $\quad$ $A^{01} = (0, 0)$ $\quad$ $A^{10} = (3, 0)$ $\quad$ $A^{11} = (2, 0)$

$A^{000} = (1)$ $\quad$ $A^{001} = (0)$ $\quad$ $A^{010} = (0)$ $\quad$ $A^{011} = (0)$ $\quad$ $A^{100} = (3)$ $\quad$ $A^{101} = (0)$ $\quad$ $A^{110} = (2)$ $\quad$ $A^{111} = (0)$

   (a) Для $A^{000}, A^{001}, ..., A^{111}$ 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) 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) $\alpha[4] = \alpha^0[0] - \underbrace{\omega_8^0}_{=1} \alpha^1[0] = -4$

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

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

(v) $\alpha[7] = \alpha^0[3] - \underbrace{\omega_8^3}_{=\frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}} \alpha^1[3] = 1 - \frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}(3-2i) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}i$

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

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