

Алгоритмы и модели вычислений.

Задание 11: DFT

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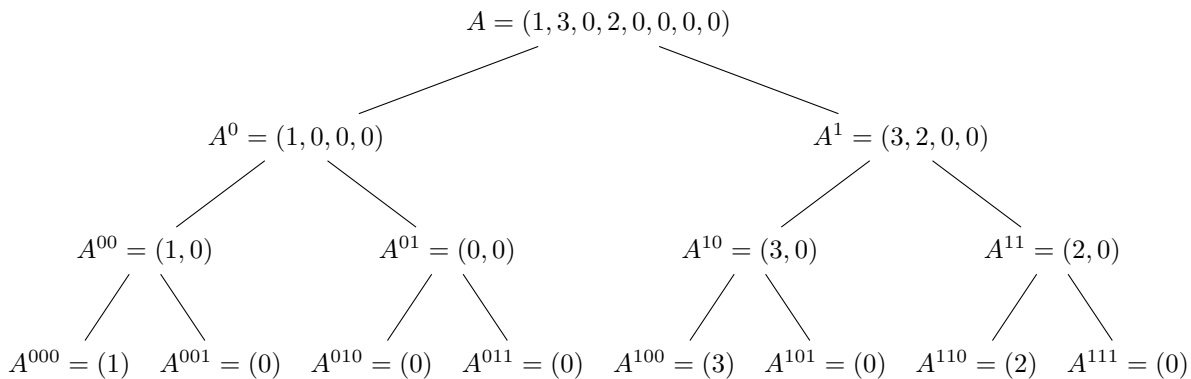
Теория

(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 $4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha[j] &= \alpha^0[j] + \omega_n^j \alpha^1[j] \\ \alpha[n/2 + j] &= \alpha^0[j] - \omega_n^j \alpha^1[j] \end{cases}$
8. Пусть $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ — многочлены степени $n-1$ (остальные коэффициенты — нули). Пусть $C \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ — их произведение. Тогда $\varphi(C) = \varphi(A) \times \varphi(B)$, где \times — покомпонентное умножение кортежей. Действительно, $\varphi(A)[i] = A(\omega_{2n}^i)$, $\varphi(B)[i] = B(\omega_{2n}^i)$, откуда $\varphi(C)[i] = C(\omega_{2n}^i) = A(\omega_{2n}^i) \cdot B(\omega_{2n}^i) = \varphi(A)[i] \cdot \varphi(B)[i]$
9. Пусть φ^{-1} — обратное преобразование. Тогда, если $\varphi^{-1}(A) = (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$, $\varphi(A) = n \cdot (\alpha_0, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_{n-2}, \dots, \alpha_1) = (\theta_0, \dots, \theta_{n-1})$, то есть, $\varphi^{-1}(A) = \frac{1}{n}(\theta_0, \theta_{n-1}, \theta_{n-2}, \dots, \theta_1)$

(каноническое) Задача 46

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) $\omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e^{\frac{2\pi}{8}i} = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

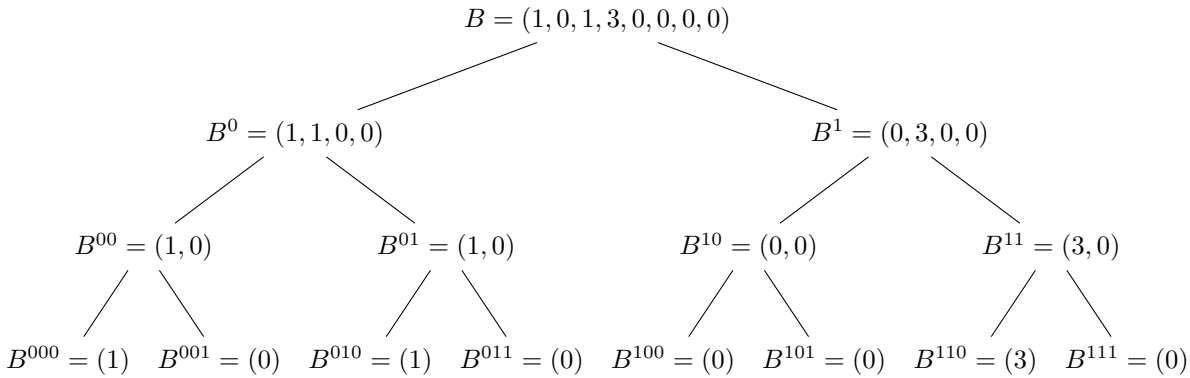
$$(v) \alpha[4+2] = \alpha^0[2] - \underbrace{\omega_8^2}_{=i} \alpha^1[2] = 1 - i = 1 - \omega^2$$

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

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

$$(y) \text{ Как многочлен от } \omega: \alpha = (6, 2\omega^3 + 3\omega + 1, 1 + \omega^2, -2\omega^5 + 3\omega^3 + 1, -4, -2\omega^3 - 3\omega + 1, 1 - \omega^2, 2\omega^5 - 3\omega^3 + 1)$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x) \text{ Как многочлен от } \omega: \beta = (5, 3\omega^3 + \omega^2 + 1, -3\omega^2, -3\omega^5 - \omega^2 + 1, -1, -3\omega^3 + \omega^2 + 1, 3\omega^2, 3\omega^5 - \omega^2 + 1)$$

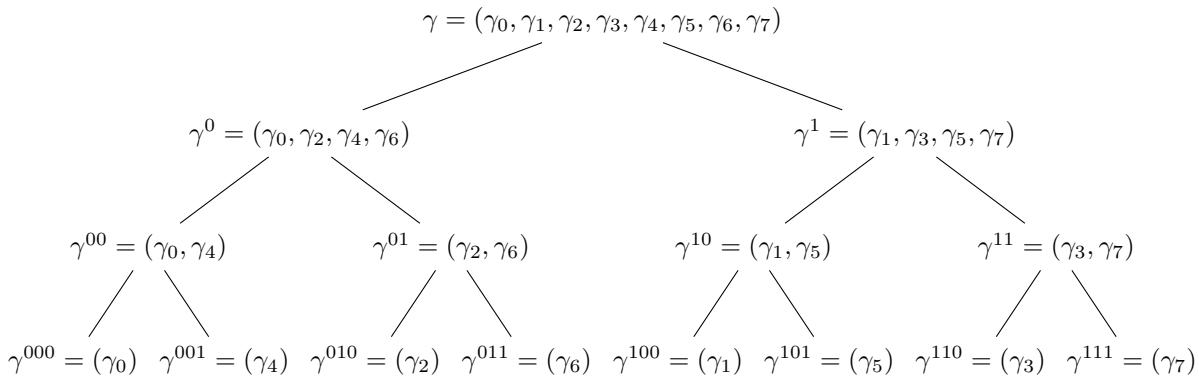
3. Получаем

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= (6, 2\omega^3 + 3\omega + 1, 1 + \omega^2, -2\omega^5 + 3\omega^3 + 1, -4, -2\omega^3 - 3\omega + 1, 1 - \omega^2, 2\omega^5 - 3\omega^3 + 1), \\ \beta &= (5, 3\omega^3 + \omega^2 + 1, -3\omega^2, -3\omega^5 - \omega^2 + 1, -1, -3\omega^3 + \omega^2 + 1, 3\omega^2, 3\omega^5 - \omega^2 + 1), \end{aligned}$$

и по 8 получаем, что $\varphi(C) \equiv \gamma = \alpha \times \beta = (30, 6\omega^6 + 2\omega^5 + 9\omega^4 + 8\omega^3 + \omega^2 + 3\omega + 1, -3\omega^4 - 3\omega^2, 6\omega^{10} - 9\omega^8 + 2\omega^7 - 8\omega^5 + 3\omega^3 - \omega^2 + 1, 4, 6\omega^6 - 2\omega^5 + 9\omega^4 - 8\omega^3 + \omega^2 - 3\omega + 1, -3\omega^4 + 3\omega^2, 6\omega^{10} - 9\omega^8 - 2\omega^7 + 8\omega^5 - 3\omega^3 - \omega^2 + 1)$. Но $\omega^8 = 1$, поэтому

$$\gamma = \left\| \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 6\omega^6 + 2\omega^5 + 9\omega^4 + 8\omega^3 + \omega^2 + 3\omega + 1 \\ -3\omega^4 - 3\omega^2 \\ 2\omega^7 - 8\omega^5 + 3\omega^3 + 5\omega^2 - 8 \\ 4 \\ 6\omega^6 - 2\omega^5 + 9\omega^4 - 8\omega^3 + \omega^2 - 3\omega + 1 \\ -3\omega^4 + 3\omega^2 \\ -2\omega^7 + 8\omega^5 - 3\omega^3 + 5\omega^2 - 8 \end{array} \right\|$$

4. Выполним БПФ для $\gamma = (\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4, \gamma_5, \gamma_6, \gamma_7)$ (за $\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_7$ обозначены коэффициенты выше) Дерево вызовов:



- (a) $\Gamma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi(\gamma)$
- (b) Для $\gamma^{000}, \gamma^{001}, \dots, \gamma^{111}$ результат преобразования $\Gamma^{ijk} = \gamma^{ijk}$ (см. 5)
- (c) $\Gamma^{00} = (\Gamma^{000}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \Gamma^{001}[0], \Gamma^{000}[0] - \omega_2^0 \Gamma^{001}[0]) = (\gamma_0 + \gamma_4, \gamma_0 - \gamma_4) = (34, 26)$
- (d) $\Gamma^{01} = (\Gamma^{010}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \Gamma^{011}[0], \Gamma^{010}[0] - \omega_2^0 \Gamma^{011}[0]) = (\gamma_2 + \gamma_6, \gamma_2 - \gamma_6) = (-6\omega^4, -6\omega^2)$
- (e) $\Gamma^{10} = (\Gamma^{100}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \Gamma^{101}[0], \Gamma^{100}[0] - \omega_2^0 \Gamma^{101}[0]) = (\gamma_1 + \gamma_5, \gamma_1 - \gamma_5) = (12\omega^6 + 18\omega^4 + 2\omega^2 + 2, 4\omega^5 + 16\omega^3 + 6\omega)$
- (f) $\Gamma^{11} = (\Gamma^{110}[0] + \omega_2^0 \cdot \Gamma^{111}[0], \Gamma^{110}[0] - \omega_2^0 \Gamma^{111}[0]) = (\gamma_3 + \gamma_7, \gamma_3 - \gamma_7) = (10\omega^2 - 16, 4\omega^7 - 16\omega^5 + 6\omega^3)$
- (g) $\Gamma^0[0] = \Gamma^{00}[0] + \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \Gamma^{01}[0] = 34 - 6\omega^4$
- (h) $\Gamma^0[1] = \Gamma^{00}[1] + \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \Gamma^{01}[1] = 26 - 6\omega^4 \quad (i = \omega^2)$
- (i) $\Gamma^0[2+0] = \Gamma^{00}[0] - \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \Gamma^{01}[0] = 34 + 6\omega^4$
- (j) $\Gamma^0[2+1] = \Gamma^{00}[1] - \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \Gamma^{01}[1] = 26 + 6\omega^4$
- (k) $\Gamma^1[0] = \Gamma^{10}[0] + \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \Gamma^{11}[0] = 12\omega^6 + 18\omega^4 + 12\omega^2 - 14$
- (l) $\Gamma^1[1] = \Gamma^{10}[1] + \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \Gamma^{11}[1] = 4\omega^9 - 16\omega^7 + 10\omega^5 + 16\omega^3 + 6\omega = |\omega^8 = 1| = -16\omega^7 + 10\omega^5 + 16\omega^3 + 10\omega$
- (m) $\Gamma^1[2+0] = \Gamma^{10}[0] - \underbrace{\omega_4^0}_{=1} \Gamma^{11}[0] = 12\omega^6 + 18\omega^4 - 8\omega^2 + 18$
- (n) $\Gamma^1[2+1] = \Gamma^{10}[1] - \underbrace{\omega_4^1}_{=i} \Gamma^{11}[1] = -4\omega^9 + 16\omega^7 - 2\omega^5 + 16\omega^3 + 6\omega = |\omega^8 = 1| = 16\omega^7 - 2\omega^5 + 16\omega^3 + 2\omega$
- (o) $\Gamma[0] = \Gamma^0[0] + \underbrace{\omega_8^0}_{=1} \Gamma^1[0] = 12\omega^6 + 12\omega^4 + 12\omega^2 + 20 = 8$
- (p) $\Gamma[1] = \Gamma^0[1] + \underbrace{\omega_8^1}_{=\omega} \Gamma^1[1] = -16\omega^8 + 10\omega^6 + 10\omega^4 + 10\omega^2 + 26 = |\omega^8 = 1| = 10\omega^6 + 10\omega^4 + 10\omega^2 + 10 = 0$
- (q) $\Gamma[2] = \Gamma^0[2] + \underbrace{\omega_8^2}_{=\omega^2} \Gamma^1[2] = 12\omega^8 + 18\omega^6 - 2\omega^4 + 18\omega^2 + 34 = |\omega^8 = 1| = 18\omega^6 - 2\omega^4 + 18\omega^2 + 46 = 48$
- (r) $\Gamma[3] = \Gamma^0[3] + \underbrace{\omega_8^3}_{=\omega^3} \Gamma^1[3] = 16\omega^{10} - 2\omega^8 + 16\omega^6 + 8\omega^4 + 26 = |\omega^8 = 1| = 16\omega^6 + 8\omega^4 + 16\omega^2 + 24 = 16$
- (s) $\Gamma[4] = \Gamma^0[0] - \underbrace{\omega_8^0}_{=1} \Gamma^1[0] = -12\omega^6 - 24\omega^4 - 12\omega^2 + 48 = 72$
- (t) $\Gamma[5] = \Gamma^0[1] - \underbrace{\omega_8^1}_{=\omega} \Gamma^1[1] = 16\omega^8 - 10\omega^6 - 22\omega^4 - 10\omega^2 + 26 = -10\omega^6 - 22\omega^4 - 10\omega^2 + 42 = 64$
- (u) $\Gamma[6] = \Gamma^0[2] - \underbrace{\omega_8^2}_{=\omega^2} \Gamma^1[2] = -12\omega^8 - 18\omega^6 + 14\omega^4 - 18\omega^2 + 34 = -18\omega^6 + 14\omega^4 - 18\omega^2 + 22 = 8$
- (v) $\Gamma[7] = \Gamma^0[3] - \underbrace{\omega_8^3}_{=\omega^3} \Gamma^1[3] = -16\omega^{10} + 2\omega^8 - 16\omega^6 + 4\omega^4 + 26 = -16\omega^6 + 4\omega^4 - 16\omega^2 + 28 = 24$
- (w) Получаем $\Gamma = (8, 0, 48, 16, 72, 64, 8, 24)$
- (x) $C = AB = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(AB)) = \varphi^{-1}(\gamma) \stackrel{9}{=} \frac{1}{8}(\Gamma_0, \Gamma_7, \dots, \Gamma_1) = (1, 3, 1, 8, 9, 2, 6, 0)$
- (y) Посчитаем произведение напрямую: $A(x)B(x) = (2x^3 + 3x + 1) \cdot (3x^3 + x^2 + 1) = 1 + 3x + x^2 + 8x^3 + 9x^4 + 2x^5 + 6x^6 \longleftrightarrow (1, 3, 1, 8, 9, 2, 6)$ ■

(каноническое) Задача 47

1. Пусть $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\{t_i\}_{i=0}^{n-1}$, $\{p_i\}_{i=0}^{m-1} \subset \mathbb{N}$ — текст и образец (закодированы положительными целыми числами).

2. Рассмотрим $A_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (p_j - t_{i+j})^2 \equiv \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} p_j^2 + t_{i+j}^2 - 2p_j t_{i+j}$

3. p входит в t с позиции $i \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall j \in \overline{0, m-1} \hookrightarrow p_j = t_{i+j}$

4. p входит в t с позиции $i \stackrel{\text{Th}}{\Leftrightarrow} A_i = 0$

\Rightarrow : Пусть p входит в t с позиции $i \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} \forall j \in \overline{0, m-1} \hookrightarrow p_j = t_{i+j} \Rightarrow A_i = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (p_j - t_{i+j})^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (0)^2 = 0$ ■

\Leftarrow : Пусть $A_i = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (p_j - t_{i+j})^2 = 0$. Но это сумма квадратов, поэтому каждое слагаемое нулевое: $\forall j \in \overline{0, m-1} \hookrightarrow p_j - t_{i+j} = 0 \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} p$ входит в t с позиции i ■

5. Покажем, как вычислить A_i за время $O(n \log n)$ в модели RAM:

(а) Считаю, что p и t — строки длины $n = 2^l$ (длина текста увеличивается не более, чем вдвое, семинар).

(б) Обозначим

$$\begin{aligned} A &= t0^n = t_0 \dots t_{n-1} \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_n \\ B &= p^R 0^n = p_{n-1} \dots p_0 \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_n \end{aligned}$$

(с) Рассмотрим AB (как произведение многочленов): $(AB)_k = \sum_{j=0}^k A_j B_{k-j}$. Графически это можно представить так (изображено одно и то же умножение, просто строка B развернута во втором случае):

