

Given theorem

$$F_{rs} = (F_r \otimes I_s) T_s^{rs} (I_r \otimes F_s) L_r^{rs} \quad (1)$$

Multipled both sides by  $(L_r^{rs})^{-1} = L_r^{rs}$

$$F_{rs} L_r^{rs} \quad (2)$$

$L_r^{rs}$  is permutation of size rs of size r.  $F_{rs}$  looks something like

$$F_{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 & \omega^3 & \dots & \omega^{-1} \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 & \dots & \omega^{-2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \omega^r & \omega^{2r} & \omega^{3r} & \dots & \omega^{-2r} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \omega^{2r} & \omega^{4r} & \omega^{6r} & \dots & \omega^{-4r} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \omega^{-1} & \omega^{-2} & \omega^{-3} & \dots & \omega^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Now,

$$F_{rs} L_r^{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^r & \omega^{2r} & \omega^{3r} & \dots & \omega^{-1} \\ 1 & \omega^{2r} & \omega^{4r} & \omega^{6r} & \dots & \omega^{-2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \omega^{r^2} & \omega^{2r^2} & \omega^{3r^2} & \dots & \omega^{-2r} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \omega^{2r^2} & \omega^{4r^2} & \omega^{6r^2} & \dots & \omega^{-4r} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \omega^{-r} & \omega^{-2r} & \omega^{-3r} & \dots & \omega^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$F_{rs} L_r^{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega^{irj} & \omega^{i(rj+1)} & \omega^{i(rj+2)} & \dots & \omega^{i(rj+r-1)} \\ \omega^{(i+s)rj} & \omega^{(i+s)(rj+1)} & \omega^{(i+s)(rj+2)} & \dots & \omega^{(i+s)(rj+r-1)} \\ \omega^{(i+2s)rj} & \omega^{(i+2s)(rj+1)} & \omega^{(i+2s)(rj+2)} & \dots & \omega^{(i+2s)(rj+r-1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \omega^{(i+(r-1)s)rj} & \omega^{(i+(r-1)s)(rj+1)} & \omega^{(i+(r-1)s)(rj+2)} & \dots & \omega^{(i+(r-1)s)(rj+r-1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \omega^{irj} & \omega^{irj} \omega^i & \omega^{irj} \omega^{2i} & \dots & \omega^{irj} \omega^{i(r-1)} \\ \omega^{irj} \omega^{rsj} & \omega^{irj} \omega^i \omega^{rsj} \omega^s & \omega^{irj} \omega^{2i} \omega^{rsj} \omega^{2s} & \dots & \omega^{irj} \omega^{si} \omega^{-i} \omega^{rsj} \omega^{sr} \omega^{-s} \\ \omega^{irj} \omega^{2rsj} & \omega^{irj} \omega^i \omega^{2rsj} \omega^{2s} & \omega^{irj} \omega^{2i} \omega^{2rsj} \omega^{4s} & \dots & \omega^{irj} \omega^{si} \omega^{-i} \omega^{2rsj} \omega^{2sr} \omega^{-2s} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Now as  $\omega^{rs} = 1$ ,

$$F_{rs} L_r^{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega^{irj} & \omega^{irj} \omega^i & \omega^{irj} \omega^{2i} & \dots & \omega^{irj} \omega^{i(s-1)} \\ \omega^{irj} & \omega^{irj} \omega^i \omega^s & \omega^{irj} \omega^{2i} \omega^{2s} & \dots & \omega^{irj} \omega^{si} \omega^{-i} \omega^{-s} \\ \omega^{irj} & \omega^{irj} \omega^i \omega^{2s} & \omega^{irj} \omega^{2i} \omega^{4s} & \dots & \omega^{irj} \omega^{si} \omega^{-i} \omega^{-2s} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\omega_{rs}^{irj} = \omega_s^{ij} = F_r \quad (8)$$

$$\omega_{rs}^i = W_r \quad (9)$$

Huh, isn't this the top part of  $W_{rs}$ ?

$$\omega_{rs}^s = \omega_s \quad (10)$$

$$F_{rs}L_r^{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} F_r & F_r W_r & F_r W_r^2 & \dots & F_r W_r^{(s-1)} \\ F_r & F_r W_r \omega_s & F_r W_r^2 \omega_s^2 & \dots & F_r W_r^{s-1} \omega_s^{-1} \\ F_r & F_r W_r \omega_s^2 & F_r W_r^2 \omega_s^4 & \dots & F_r W_r^{s-1} \omega_s^{-2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ F_r & F_r W_r \omega_s^{-1} & F_r W_r^2 \omega_s^{-2} & \dots & F_r W_r^{s-1} \omega_s \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

There seems to be structure here. Like if we look at the  $\omega_s$  it's almost like in the middle we have  $F_r W_r$  with a tensor product of  $F_s$  but with  $W_r$  to some powers.

Now,

$$I_s \otimes F_r = \begin{pmatrix} F_r & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & F_r & 0 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & F_r \end{pmatrix} \quad (12)$$

$$T_s^{rs} = \begin{pmatrix} W_s^0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & W_s^1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & W_s^2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W_s^{r-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

When these are multiplied together we have

$$T_s^{rs}(I_s \otimes F_r) = \begin{pmatrix} F_r & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & F_r W_s & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & F_r W_s^2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & F_r W_s^{r-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (14)$$

Now,

$$F_s \otimes I_r = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & I_r & \dots & I_r \\ I_r & \omega_s I_r & \dots & \omega_s^{-1} I_r \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ I_r & \omega_s^{-1} I_r & \dots & \omega_s I_r \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

Now, when we combine this all together we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_r & F_r W_r & F_r W_r^2 & \dots & F_r W_r^{(s-1)} \\ F_r & F_r W_r \omega_s & F_r W_r^2 \omega_s^2 & \dots & F_r W_r^{s-1} \omega_s^{-1} \\ F_r & F_r W_r \omega_s^2 & F_r W_r^2 \omega_s^4 & \dots & F_r W_r^{s-1} \omega_s^{-2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ F_r & F_r W_r \omega_s^{-1} & F_r W_r^2 \omega_s^{-2} & \dots & F_r W_r^{s-1} \omega_s \end{pmatrix} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{C[x]}{X^{rs} - 1} \quad (17)$$

with fft  $F_r \otimes I_s$

$$\prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \frac{C[x]}{X^s - \omega_r^i} \quad (18)$$

example

$$x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \quad (19)$$

mod  $x^3 - \alpha$

$$\alpha x^2 + \alpha x + \alpha + x^2 + x_1 \quad (20)$$

We are grouping together chunks of size 3.

When we do dft, we evaluate the rs size vector at each  $\omega^i$  for each ith power.

Then we make  $x \rightarrow \omega_R^i X$

$r = 3, s = 2$ .

$$x^6 - 1 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - \omega)(x^2 - \omega^2) \quad (21)$$

These polynomials are

$$f_0 + f_x \dots + f_5 x^5 \quad (22)$$

this mod  $x^2 - \omega^i$  then we get

$$f_0 + f_2 + f_4 + (f_1 + f_3 + f_5)x \quad (23)$$

if we have the coefficients as vectors

$$f_0, f_2, f_4, f_1, f_3, f_5 \quad (24)$$

Then we group together as

$$f_0 + f_2 + f_4, f_1 + f_3 + f_5 \quad (25)$$

This is  $1, 1, 1 \otimes I_2$ . This works as when multiplied with  $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_5)$  we get the vector of size 2 which is the If  $\omega$  we get

$$f_0 + f_2\omega + f_4\omega^2 + (f_1 + f_3\omega + f_5\omega^2)x \quad (26)$$

This is the same as

$$F_r \otimes I_s \quad (27)$$

$$(x^2 - \omega^i) \quad (28)$$

is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega^i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

since after reduction we just have  $f_0 + f_1\omega^i x$ .

to get rid of  $\omega$

$$\prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \frac{C[x]}{X^s - \omega_r^i} \quad (30)$$

we take it out using the matrix in dfft. Then we can make a matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & \\ \dots & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & 0 & \omega \end{pmatrix} \quad (31)$$

Which is triangle matrix! Once we project this out we get

$$\prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \frac{C[x]}{X^s - 1} \quad (32)$$

which is

$$I_r \otimes F_s \quad (33)$$