

作业21角解答:

1. 定理9.7中, $[V_n^{-1}V_n]_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{k(j-i)}/n$ 。由引理9.6, 当 $j-i > 0$ 时, $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{k(j-i)} = 0$ 。当 $j-i < 0$ 时, 这个结论是否也成立? 请给出证明。

1. 解: 当 $j-i < 0$ 时, 也有 $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{k(j-i)} = 0$ 。

$$\text{注意有 } \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{k(j-i)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\omega_n} \right)^{i-j} \right]^k$$

$$= \frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{\omega_n} \right)^{i-j} \right]^n - 1}{\left(\frac{1}{\omega_n} \right)^{i-j} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\omega_n^n} \right)^{i-j} - 1}{\left(\frac{1}{\omega_n} \right)^{i-j} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1}{\frac{1}{\omega_n^{i-j}} - 1}$$

$$= 0$$

其中: $i-j > 0$ 且 $i-j$ 不能被 n 整除, 故 $\omega_n^{i-j} \neq 1$ 。从而 $\frac{1}{\omega_n^{i-j}} - 1 \neq 0$ 。

$$\text{因此 } [V_n^{-1}V_n]_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{k(j-i)}/n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{k(j-i)}$$

$= 0$, 当 $i \neq j$ 时。

2. 用递归的FFT算法计算 $y = \text{DFT}_4((0, 1, 2, 3))$ 。

2. 解: $R = (0, 1, 2, 3)$, $\omega_n = e^{2\pi i/n}$, $n=4$

$$R^{[0]} = (R_0, R_2) = (0, 2), \quad R^{[1]} = (R_1, R_3) = (1, 3)$$

$$y^{[0]} = \text{DFT}_2((0, 2)), \quad \omega_n = e^{2\pi i/n}, \quad n=2, \quad R_x = (0, 2)$$

$$R_x^{[0]} = (R_0) = (0), \quad R_x^{[1]} = (R_2) = (2)$$

$$y_x^{[0]} = \text{DFT}_1((0)) = (0), \quad y_x^{[1]} = \text{DFT}_1((2)) = (2).$$

$$y_0^{[0]} = 0 + \omega \cdot 2 = 0 + 1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$y_1^{[0]} = 0 - \omega \cdot 2 = 0 - 1 \times 2 = -2$$

$$\text{于是 } y^{[0]} = (2, -2).$$

$$y^{[1]} = \text{DFT}_2((1, 3)), \quad \omega_n = e^{2\pi i/n}, \quad n=2, \quad R_2 = (1, 3)$$

$$R_2^{[0]} = (R_1) = (1), \quad R_2^{[1]} = (R_3) = (3).$$

$$y_0^{[1]} = 1 + \omega \cdot 3 = 1 + 1 \times 3 = 4$$

$$y_1^{[1]} = 1 - \omega \cdot 3 = 1 - 1 \times 3 = -2$$

$$\text{于是 } y^{[1]} = (4, -2)$$

$$y_0 = y_0^{[0]} + \omega y_0^{[1]} = 2 + 1 \times 4 = 6$$

$$y_2 = y_0^{[0]} - \omega y_0^{[1]} = 2 - 1 \times 4 = -2$$

$$\omega = \omega \times \omega_n = \omega_n = e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$

$$y_1 = y_1^{[0]} + \omega y_1^{[1]} = -2 + i \times (-2) = -2 - 2i$$

$$y_3 = y_1^{[0]} - \omega y_1^{[1]} = -2 - i \times (-2) = -2 + 2i$$

最后

$$y = \text{DFT}_4((0, 1, 2, 3)) = (6, -2 - 2i, -2, -2 + 2i)$$