b= \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{ a = \(\frac{\xi}{100} \) q \(\text{2} \) ik b(x) = & b; x | FFT 83, J.2 $\alpha(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{x-1} q_i x$ = 2T(m)+0(mK) $T(m) \leq 2mK + \Theta(mk^2) = \Theta(mk^2) \approx 300$ 150 SIZA (O(UK) = 21 . K2 = 211K = 1/6, pe ~5,60 - K (2). A Figure 2 e e sisipio zu (6 inverse FFT P.J. T + (uK) = \O(mK^2) / Mss or O(UK) = O(UK) plsa, 2h , 31/1/2 ~1/ Co) 276-16 (31/ 07) (O(ut) 2 '2R, sk 632 (pr) (6 (2000) 000 200 20 30 (6) (e first 1000, (8) 7 (3) (100) 1000 (191) 0) T(n)=7(n)+ c(n2) Ux (5,00 -13, 0 6 10 race 12 12 10 10 10 T(n)= 0(n 19,7)

```
. N. 1
1. FFT((-1,-3,2,1), i)
                                      w=e2701 = "
1.1 FFT ((-1,2),-1)
   1.01.1 → FFT((-1), 1) = -1
   1.1.27FFT(2,1)=2
  return (-1-1.2, -1+1.2)= (-3,1)
1-2 FFT ((-3,1),-1)
  1.2.17FFT(-3,-1)=-3
  1.2.27 FT(1,-1)=1
 return (-4,-2)
                                  p(i)=-3-41
p(-i)=-3+4i
ρ(1)= 1+1·(-2)=-1
ρ(-1)=1+(-1)(-2)=3
  return (-1, -3-41, 3, -3+41)
2. FIT ((-1,-3-41,3,-3+4i),-i,
  2.1 FFT ((-1,3), P)
       2.1.1-7 FFT(-1,-11)=-1
2.1.2-7 FFT(3,+1)=3
       return (-1-34, -1+3) = (-4,2)
  2.2 FFT (·(-3-41°, -3+41°),-1)
       2.2.1 FFT (-3-41, 1)=-3-41
2.2.2 FFT (-3-41, 1)=-3+41
       return (-81,-6)
return (-4, ma -4 +8·1, 2+6, -4+8) = (-4, -12, 8, 4)
```

 $A = (n! an, 2 | 2|a_2 | 3|a_1, 0! a_0)$ $B = (x_0 | x_0 |$