

①

Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)

We saw last time: given $f(x)$, sampled at $x_j = j \Delta x = j/N$

$$f(x_j) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} F_n e^{2\pi i n x_j} \quad \text{IDFT}$$

periodic:
 $\boxed{F_{n+N} = F_n}$

$$F_n = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x_j) e^{-2\pi i n x_j} \quad \text{DFT}$$

Number of operations: • each F_n has a sum of N terms
 • there are N F_n

So "computational complexity" $\sim N^2$.

Take N even. Observe that:

$$\begin{aligned} F_n &= \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(x_{2j}) e^{-2\pi i n x_{2j}} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(x_{2j+1}) e^{-2\pi i n x_{2j+1}} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(x_{2j}) e^{-2\pi i n (j/N/2)} + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} f(x_{2j+1}) e^{-2\pi i n (j/N/2) - 2\pi i n \frac{1}{N}} \\ &= \underbrace{E_n}_{\substack{\text{"even"} \\ N/2 \text{ terms}}} + e^{-2\pi i n / N} \underbrace{O_n}_{\substack{\text{"odd"} \\ N/2 \text{ terms}}} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

So far, there is no gain.

But note that E_n , being a DFT with $N/2$ points, has period $N/2$! Similarly for O_n .

$$F_{n+\frac{N}{2}} = E_{n+\frac{N}{2}} + e^{-2\pi i(n+\frac{N}{2})/N} O_{n+\frac{N}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} F_{n+\frac{N}{2}} &= E_{n+\frac{N}{2}} - e^{-2\pi i n/N} O_n \\ F_n &= E_n + e^{-2\pi i n/N} O_n \end{aligned}} \quad \underline{\underline{n = 0, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1}}$$

We've gained a little bit. But if $\frac{N}{2}$ is still even, we can do this again! And so on. This is the standard Cooley-Tukey algorithm, which works best if $N = 2^P$.

$\Rightarrow N \log N$ complexity

$$F = \text{fft}(f, N, s)$$

if $N=1$

$$F_0 = f_0$$

else

$$F_{0, \dots, N/2-1} = \text{fft}(f, N/2, 2s) \quad \text{/. } (f_0, f_{2s}, f_{4s}, \dots)$$

$$F_{N/2, \dots, N-1} = \text{fft}(f+s, N/2, 2s) \quad \text{/. } (f_s, f_{s+2s}, \dots)$$

for $k = 0$ to $N/2-1$

$$t = F_k$$

$$F_k = t + \exp(-2\pi i k/N) F_{k+N/2}$$

$$F_{k+N/2} = t - \exp(-2\pi i k/N) F_k$$

combine
2 halves