

nag_fft_multiple_real (c06fpc)

1. Purpose

nag_fft_multiple_real (c06fpc) computes the discrete Fourier transforms of m sequences, each containing n real data values.

2. Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagc06.h>

void nag_fft_multiple_real(Integer m, Integer n, double x[],
    double trig[], NagError *fail)
```

3. Description

Given m sequences of n real data values x_j^p , for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$; $p = 1, 2, \dots, m$, this function simultaneously calculates the Fourier transforms of all the sequences defined by

$$\hat{z}_k^p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} x_j^p \exp(-2\pi i j k / n), \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1; p = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

(Note the scale factor $1/\sqrt{n}$ in this definition.)

The transformed values $\hat{z}_k^p$ are complex, but for each value of p the $\hat{z}_k^p$ form a Hermitian sequence (i.e., $\hat{z}_{n-k}^p$ is the complex conjugate of $\hat{z}_k^p$), so they are completely determined by mn real numbers. The first call of **nag_fft_multiple_real** must be preceded by a call to **nag_fft_init_trig (c06gzc)** to initialise the array **trig** with trigonometric coefficients according to the value of **n**.

The discrete Fourier transform is sometimes defined using a positive sign in the exponential term

$$\hat{z}_k^p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} x_j^p \exp(+2\pi i j k / n).$$

To compute this form, this function should be followed by a call to **nag_multiple_conjugate_hermitian (c06ggc)** to form the complex conjugates of the $\hat{z}_k^p$.

The function uses a variant of the fast Fourier transform algorithm (Brigham 1974) known as the Stockham self-sorting algorithm, which is described in Temperton (1983). Special coding is provided for the factors 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

4. Parameters

m

Input: the number of sequences to be transformed, m .
Constraint: **m** $\geq$ 1.

n

Input: the number of real values in each sequence, n .
Constraint: **n** $\geq$ 1.

x[m*n]

Input: the m data sequences must be stored in **x** consecutively. If the data values of the p th sequence to be transformed are denoted by x_j^p , for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, then the mn elements of the array **x** must contain the values

$$x_0^1, x_1^1, \dots, x_{n-1}^1, x_0^2, x_1^2, \dots, x_{n-1}^2, \dots, x_0^m, x_1^m, \dots, x_{n-1}^m.$$

Output: the m discrete Fourier transforms in Hermitian form, stored consecutively, overwriting the corresponding original sequences. If the n components of the discrete Fourier transform $\hat{z}_k^p$ are written as $a_k^p + ib_k^p$, then for $0 \leq k \leq n/2$, a_k^p is in array element **x**[($p-1$)* $n+k$] and for $1 \leq k \leq (n-1)/2$, b_k^p is in array element **x**[($p-1$)* $n+n-k$].

trig[2*n]

Input: trigonometric coefficients as returned by a call of nag_fft_init_trig (c06gzc). nag_fft_multiple_real makes a simple check to ensure that **trig** has been initialised and that the initialisation is compatible with the value of **n**.

fail

The NAG error parameter, see the Essential Introduction to the NAG C Library.

5. Error Indications and Warnings

NE_INT_ARG_LT

On entry, **m** must not be less than 1: **m** = *<value>*.

On entry, **n** must not be less than 1: **n** = *<value>*.

NE_C06_NOT_TRIG

Value of **n** and **trig** array are incompatible or **trig** array not initialised.

NE_ALLOC_FAIL

Memory allocation failed.

6. Further Comments

The time taken by the function is approximately proportional to $nm \log n$, but also depends on the factors of n . The function is fastest if the only prime factors of n are 2, 3 and 5, and is particularly slow if n is a large prime, or has large prime factors.

6.1. Accuracy

Some indication of accuracy can be obtained by performing a subsequent inverse transform and comparing the results with the original sequence (in exact arithmetic they would be identical).

6.2. References

Brigham E O (1974) *The Fast Fourier Transform* Prentice-Hall.

Temperton C (1983) Fast Mixed-radix Real Fourier Transforms *J. Comput. Phys.* **52** 340–350.

7. See Also

nag_multiple_conjugate_hermitian (c06ggc)

nag_fft_init_trig (c06gzc)

8. Example

This program reads in sequences of real data values and prints their discrete Fourier transforms (as computed by nag_fft_multiple_real). The Fourier transforms are expanded into full complex form using nag_multiple_hermitian_to_complex (c06gsc) and printed. Inverse transforms are then calculated by calling nag_multiple_conjugate_hermitian (c06ggc) followed by nag_fft_multiple_hermitian (c06fqc) showing that the original sequences are restored.

8.1. Program Text

```
/* nag_fft_multiple_real(c06fpc) Example Program
 *
 * Copyright 1990 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 1, 1990.
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagc06.h>

#define MMAX 5
#define NMAX 20
```

```

main()
{
    double trig[2*NMAX];
    Integer i, j, m, n;
    double u[MMAX*NMAX], v[MMAX*NMAX];
    double x[MMAX*NMAX];

    Vprintf("c06fpc Example Program Results\n");
    /* Skip heading in data file */
    Vscanf("%*[\n]");
    while (scanf("%ld%ld", &m, &n)!=EOF)
        if (m<=MMAX && n<=NMAX)
        {
            Vprintf("\n\nm = %2ld n = %2ld\n", m, n);
            /* Read in data and print out. */
            for (j = 0; j<m; ++j)
                for (i = 0; i<n; ++i)
                    Vscanf("%lf", &x[j*n + i]);
            Vprintf("\nOriginal data values\n\n");
            for (j = 0; j<m; ++j)
            {
                Vprintf(" ");
                for (i = 0; i<n; ++i)
                    Vprintf("%10.4f%s", x[j*n + i],
                        (i%6==5 && i!=n-1 ? "\n      " : ""));
                Vprintf("\n");
            }
            c06gzc(n, trig, NAGERR_DEFAULT); /* Initialise trig array */
            /* Calculate transforms */
            c06fpc(m, n, x, trig, NAGERR_DEFAULT);
            Vprintf("\nDiscrete Fourier transforms in Hermitian format\n\n");
            for (j = 0; j<m; ++j)
            {
                Vprintf(" ");
                for (i = 0; i<n; ++i)
                    Vprintf("%10.4f%s", x[j*n + i],
                        (i%6==5 && i!=n-1 ? "\n      " : ""));
                Vprintf("\n");
            }
            /* Calculate full complex form of Hermitian result */
            c06gsc(m, n, x, u, v, NAGERR_DEFAULT);
            Vprintf("\nFourier transforms in full complex form\n\n");
            for (j = 0; j<m; ++j)
            {
                Vprintf("Real");
                for (i = 0; i<n; ++i)
                    Vprintf("%10.4f%s", u[j*n + i],
                        (i%6==5 && i!=n-1 ? "\n      " : ""));
                Vprintf("\nImag");
                for (i = 0; i<n; ++i)
                    Vprintf("%10.4f%s", v[j*n + i],
                        (i%6==5 && i!=n-1 ? "\n      " : ""));
                Vprintf("\n\n");
            }
            /* Calculate inverse transforms */
            /* Conjugate Hermitian sequences of transforms */
            c06gqc(m, n, x, NAGERR_DEFAULT);
            /* Transform to give inverse transforms */
            c06fqc(m, n, x, trig, NAGERR_DEFAULT);
            Vprintf("\nOriginal data as restored by inverse transform\n\n");
            for (j = 0; j<m; ++j)
            {
                Vprintf(" ");
                for (i = 0; i<n; ++i)
                    Vprintf("%10.4f%s", x[j*n + i],
                        (i%6==5 && i!=n-1 ? "\n      " : ""));
                Vprintf("\n");
            }
        }
    else

```

```

        Vfprintf(stderr, "\nInvalid value of m or n.\n");
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

8.2. Program Data

c06fpc Example Program Data

3	6				
0.3854	0.6772	0.1138	0.6751	0.6362	0.1424
0.5417	0.2983	0.1181	0.7255	0.8638	0.8723
0.9172	0.0644	0.6037	0.6430	0.0428	0.4815

8.3. Program Results

c06fpc Example Program Results

m = 3 n = 6

Original data values

0.3854	0.6772	0.1138	0.6751	0.6362	0.1424
0.5417	0.2983	0.1181	0.7255	0.8638	0.8723
0.9172	0.0644	0.6037	0.6430	0.0428	0.4815

Discrete Fourier transforms in Hermitian format

1.0737	-0.1041	0.1126	-0.1467	-0.3738	-0.0044
1.3961	-0.0365	0.0780	-0.1521	-0.0607	0.4666
1.1237	0.0914	0.3936	0.1530	0.3458	-0.0508

Fourier transforms in full complex form

Real	1.0737	-0.1041	0.1126	-0.1467	0.1126	-0.1041
Imag	0.0000	-0.0044	-0.3738	0.0000	0.3738	0.0044
Real	1.3961	-0.0365	0.0780	-0.1521	0.0780	-0.0365
Imag	0.0000	0.4666	-0.0607	0.0000	0.0607	-0.4666
Real	1.1237	0.0914	0.3936	0.1530	0.3936	0.0914
Imag	0.0000	-0.0508	0.3458	0.0000	-0.3458	0.0508

Original data as restored by inverse transform

0.3854	0.6772	0.1138	0.6751	0.6362	0.1424
0.5417	0.2983	0.1181	0.7255	0.8638	0.8723
0.9172	0.0644	0.6037	0.6430	0.0428	0.4815