

多元多项式乘积的 FPT 算法

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摘要 本文详细讨论了多元多项式乘积的多项式变换(FPT)算法。首先给出了二元的情况,然后推广到了一般多元多项式,最后给出了这种算法在计算二维循环卷积中的应用,由此可见,这种算法在计算多维卷积和多维DFT时是很有效的。

关键词 卷积, 多项式变换, 多元多项式

分类号 TP319

近几年来,由于快速算法和大规模集成电路的发展,使得数字信号处理技术迅速发展,其应用日益广泛。卷积和离散富里叶变换在数字信号处理中起着重要作用,自从1965年由Tukey提出FFT后,各种有关DFT和卷积的快速算法竞相出现;1978年,H. J. Nussbaumer提出了有理数域上的多项式变换,这一理论很快得到发展并逐步完善,特别是在计算DFT和卷积中的应用更为引人注目。本文就是利用这一有力工具来计算多元多项式乘积,为计算多维DFT和多维卷积开辟了一条新途径。

1 二元多项式乘积的 FPT 算法

1.1 算法

$$\text{设 } A(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a(m, n) z_1^m \cdot z_2^n, \quad B(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} b(m, n) z_1^m \cdot z_2^n$$

其中, $\{a(m, n)\}$, $\{b(m, n)\}$ 为二维复序列, $M=2^l$, $N=2^k$, $t_2 \geq t_1$ 。

$$\text{令 } C(z_1, z_2) \equiv A(z_1, z_2) B(z_1, z_2) \pmod{(z_1^M + 1), (z_2^N + 1)}$$

下面给出 $c(z_1, z_2)$ 的算法

$$\text{设 } c(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} c(m, n) z_1^m z_2^n, \quad A_m(z_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a(m, n) z_2^n$$

$$B_m(z_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} b(m, n) z_2^n, \quad C_m(z_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} C(m, n) z_2^n$$

$$\text{则 } A(z_1, z_2) B(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{p=0}^{2M-2} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} A_{p-n}(z_2) B_n(z_2) z_1^p$$

其中, $0 \leq p-n \leq M-1$ 。

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故

$$\begin{aligned} & A(z_1, z_2)B(z_1, z_2) \bmod (z_1^M + 1) \\ & \equiv \sum_{p=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} A_{p-n}(z_2)B_n(z_2)z_1^p - \sum_{p=0}^{M-2} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} A_{p+M-n}(z_2)B_n(z_2)z_1^p \end{aligned}$$

式中, $0 \leq p-n \leq M-1$, $0 \leq p+M-n \leq M+1$.

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} C_{M-1}(z_2) & \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} A_{M-1-n}(z_2)B_n(z_2) \bmod (z_2^N + 1) \\ C_p(z_2) & \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} [A_{p-n}(z_2) - A_{p+M-n}(z_2)]B_n(z_2) \bmod (z_2^N + 1) \end{aligned}$$

式中, $0 \leq p \leq M-2$, $0 \leq p-n \leq M-1$, $0 \leq p+M-n \leq M-1$

这可由以下非循环卷积求得:

$$C'_p(z_2) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} A_{p-n}(z_2)B_n(z_2) \bmod (z_2^N + 1)$$

其中, $0 \leq p-n \leq M-1$, $0 \leq p \leq 2M-2$. 且 $0 \leq p \leq M-2$ 时

$$C_p(z_2) = C'_p(z_2) - C'_{p+M}(z_2), C_{M-1}(z_2) = C'_{M-1}(z_2)$$

而 $C'_p(z_2)$ 可化成长度为 $2M$ 的循环卷积^[3].

即令

$$\begin{aligned} A'_n(z_2) & = \begin{cases} A_n(z_2) & n = 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \\ 0 & n = M, M+1, \dots, 2M-1 \end{cases} \\ B'_n(z_2) & = \begin{cases} B_n(z_2) & n = 0, 1, \dots, M-1 \\ 0 & n = M, M+1, \dots, 2M-1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$C'_p(z_2) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{2M-1} A'_n(z_2)B'_{(p-n)_{2M}}(z_2) \bmod (z_2^N + 1) \quad (0 \leq p \leq 2M-1)$$

上式可用 $\text{FPT}(z_2^N + 1, z_2^{N/M}, 2M)$ 计算.

1.2 运算量

记 $M_u(M, N)$, $A_t(M, N)$ 分别为所需复乘和复加数, 则

$$M_u(M, N) = 2M \cdot M_u(N); A_t(M, N) = 2M \cdot A_t(N) + 4MN \log_2(2M) + (M-1)N$$

其中, $M_u(M, N)$, $A_t(N)$ 是二个一元多项式相乘所需的乘法量和加法量^[2].

2 多元多项式乘积的 FPT 算法

设

$$\begin{aligned} A(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k) & = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \dots \sum_{n_k=0}^{N_k-1} a(n_1, \dots, n_k) z_1^{n_1} \dots z_k^{n_k} \\ B(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k) & = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \dots \sum_{n_k=0}^{N_k-1} b(n_1, \dots, n_k) z_1^{n_1} \dots z_k^{n_k} \\ C(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k) & = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \dots \sum_{n_k=0}^{N_k-1} C(n_1, \dots, n_k) z_1^{n_1} \dots z_k^{n_k} \\ C(z_1, \dots, z_k) & \equiv A(z_1, \dots, z_k)B(z_1, \dots, z_k) \bmod (z_1^{N_1} + 1), \dots, (z_k^{N_k} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

下面给出完全类似二元情况的计算 $c(z_1, \dots, z_k)$ 的方法。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令} \quad A_{n_1}(z_2, \dots, z_k) &= \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} \cdots \sum_{n_k=0}^{N_k-1} a(n_1, \dots, n_k) Z_2^{n_2} \cdots Z_k^{n_k} \\ B_{n_1}(z_2, \dots, z_k) &= \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} \cdots \sum_{n_k=0}^{N_k-1} b(n_1, \dots, n_k) z_2^{n_2} \cdots z_k^{n_k} \\ C_{n_1}(z_1, \dots, z_k) &= \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} \cdots \sum_{n_k=0}^{N_k-1} c(n_1, \dots, n_k) z_2^{n_2} \cdots z_k^{n_k} \end{aligned}$$

式中,

$$n_1 = 0, 1, \dots, N_1 - 1.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} &A(z_1, \dots, z_k) B(z_1, \dots, z_k) \bmod (z_1^{N_1} + 1) \\ &\equiv \sum_{p=0}^{N_1-2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N_1-1} (A_{p-n}(z_2, \dots, z_k) - A_{p+N_1-n}(z_2, \dots, z_k)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot B_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) \right] \cdot Z_1^p + \sum_{n=0}^{N_1-1} A_{N_1-1-n}(z_2, \dots, z_k) B_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) z_1^{N_1-1} \end{aligned}$$

式中, $0 \leq p-n \leq N_1-1$, $0 \leq p+N_1-n \leq N_1-1$.

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} &C_{N_1-1}(z_2, \dots, z_k) \\ &\equiv \sum_{n=0}^{N_1-1} A_{N_1-1-n}(z_2, \dots, z_k) \cdot B_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) \bmod (z_2^{N_2} + 1), \dots, (z_k^{N_k} + 1) \\ &C_p(z_2, \dots, z_k) \\ &\equiv \sum_{n=0}^{N_1-1} [A_{p-n}(z_2, \dots, z_k) - A_{p+N_1-n}(z_2, \dots, z_k)] \times B_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) \bmod (z_2^{N_2} + 1), \dots, (z_k^{N_k} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $0 \leq p \leq N_1-2$, $0 \leq p-n \leq N_1-1$, $0 \leq p+N_1-n \leq N_1-1$.

这可转化成以下循环卷积的计算。

$$\bar{C}_p(z_2, \dots, z_k) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{2N_1-1} A_{p-n}(z_2, \dots, z_k) B_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) \bmod (z_2^{N_2} + 1), \dots, (z_k^{N_k} + 1) \quad (0 \leq p \leq 2N_1 - 1)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} A_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) &= \begin{cases} A_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) & n = 0, \dots, N_1 - 1 \\ 0 & n = N_1, \dots, 2N_1 - 1 \end{cases} \\ B_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) &= \begin{cases} B_n(z_2, \dots, z_k) & n = 0, 1, \dots, N_1 - 1 \\ 0 & n = N_1, \dots, 2N_1 - 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

而此循环卷积在 $N_i = 2^i$ 时可用 FPT 计算 ($t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_k$)。

3 二维循环卷积多项式乘积算法

3.1 算法简述

设 $\{a(n_1, n_2)\}, \{b(n_1, n_2)\}$ 为二维实序列, $n_i = 0, 1, \dots, N_i - 1$, $N_i = 2^i$, $i = 1, 2$, $t_2 \geq t_1$,

其循环卷积是

$$C(l_1, l_2) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} a(n_1, n_2) b(\langle l_1 - n_1 \rangle_{N_1}, \langle l_2 - n_2 \rangle_{N_2})$$

$$(l_1 = 0, 1, \dots, N_1 - 1; l_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N_2 - 1)$$

定义

$$A(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} a(n_1, n_2) z_1^{n_1} \cdot z_2^{n_2}$$

$$B(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} b(n_1, n_2) z_1^{n_1} \cdot z_2^{n_2}$$

$$C(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{n_1=0}^{N_1-1} \sum_{n_2=0}^{N_2-1} c(n_1, n_2) z_1^{n_1} \cdot z_2^{n_2}$$

则 $c(z_1, z_2) \equiv A(z_1, z_2)B(z_1, z_2) \pmod{(z_1^{N_1} - 1), (z_2^{N_2} - 1)}$

令 $z_1^{N_1} - 1 = \prod_{i=1}^{t_1+1} P_i(z_1) = (z_1^{t_1+1} + 1) \cdots (z_1^2 + 1)(z_1 + 1)(z_1 - 1)$

$$z_2^{N_2} - 1 = \prod_{i=1}^{t_2+1} Q_i(z_2) = (z_2^{t_2+1} + 1) \cdots (z_2^2 + 1)(z_2 + 1)(z_2 - 1)$$

$$C_{ij}(z_1, z_2) = C(z_1, z_2) \pmod{P_i(z_1), Q_j(z_2)}$$

$$(i = 1, 2, \dots, t_1 + 1; j = 1, 2, \dots, t_2 + 1)$$

先固定 i , 由孙子定理

$$C(z_1, z_2) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} C_{ij}(z_1, z_2) \left(-\frac{1}{2^j} \right) \frac{z_2^{N_2} - 1}{z_2^{N_2/2^j} + 1}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2^{t_2}} C_{i, t_2+1}(z_1, z_2) \frac{z_2^{N_2} - 1}{z_2 - 1} \pmod{(z_2^{N_2} - 1), P_i(z_1)}$$

$$\triangleq H_i(z_1, z_2) \pmod{(z_2^{N_2} - 1), P_i(z_1)}$$

再由孙子定理得

$$C(z_1, z_2) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{t_1} H_i(z_1, z_2) \left(-\frac{1}{2^i} \right) \frac{z_1^{N_1} - 1}{z_1^{N_1/2^i} + 1}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2^{t_1}} \cdot \frac{z_1^{N_1} - 1}{z_1 - 1} \cdot H_{t_1+1}(z_1, z_2) \pmod{(z_1^{N_1} - 1), (z_2^{N_2} - 1)}$$

可见只要计算出 $C_{ij}(z_1, z_2)$ 即可。

令 $A_{ij}(z_1, z_2) \equiv A(z_1, z_2) \pmod{P_i(z_1), Q_j(z_2)}$ $B_{ij}(z_1, z_2) \equiv B(z_1, z_2) \pmod{P_i(z_1), Q_j(z_2)}$

则 $C_{ij}(z_1, z_2) \equiv A_{ij}(z_1, z_2)B_{ij}(z_1, z_2) \pmod{P_i(z_1), Q_j(z_2)}$

$$(1 \leq i \leq t_1 + 1, 1 \leq j \leq t_2 + 1)$$

显然上式可由二元多项式乘积算法计算。

3.2 计算量估计

设 M_{ij} , A_{ij} 分别是计算 $C_{ij}(z_1, z_2)$ 所需的乘法量和加法量, 则

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{t_1-1} \sum_{j=1}^{t_2-1} 2^{i+1} M_{ij}(2^i) + \sum_{i=2}^{t_1-1} 2^{i+1} M_{i, t_2+1}(2^i) + 2 \sum_{j=2}^{t_2-1} M_{i, t_2+1}(2^j) - 2 \sum_{i=2}^{t_1-1} M_{i, t_2+1}(2^i) + 10$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{t_1-1} \sum_{j=1}^{t_2-1} A_{ij} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{t_1-1} A_{i, t_2+1}(2^i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{t_2-1} A_{i, t_2+1}(2^i) + 8N_1N_2 - 4(N_1 + N_2)$$

式中, $A_d(N)$ 和 $M_w(N)$ 如前面所说。

下面表格数据表明这种算法与 FPT 法相比乘法量显著减少。

表 1

维数	FPT 算法实乘数	多项式乘积算法实乘数
$2^4 \times 2^4$	3168	1390
$2^5 \times 2^5$	15552	7090
$2^6 \times 2^6$	74112	42718
$2^7 \times 2^7$	344712	296618
$2^8 \times 2^8$	1574400	918630
$2^9 \times 2^9$	7080960	3910594
$2^{10} \times 2^{10}$	31463424	21886006
$2^5 \times 2^{10}$	793728	586948
$2^8 \times 2^4$	320640	212818

由实例看出, 多元多项式乘积算法在计算多维卷积时很有效, 这为计算多维卷积和 multidimensional DFT 提供了新的有力手段, 但若想找到更一般的算法, 还有大量的工作要做。

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The FPT Algorithm of Multi-variable Polynomial Multiplication

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Abstract

In this paper, we discussed the FPT algorithm of multi-variable polynomial multiplication in detail. Firstly, we give the case of two-variable. Secondary, we generalize it to multi-variable polynomial. At last, we apply it to the computation of the two dimensional cyclic convolution. As a result, this kind of algorithm is efficient in computation of M-D DFTs and M-D convolutions.

Key words convolution, polynomial transform, multi-variable polynomial