

NAG Toolbox

nag_sum_fft_real_sine (c06ha)

1 Purpose

`nag_sum_fft_real_sine` (c06ha) computes the discrete Fourier sine transforms of m sequences of real data values. This function is designed to be particularly efficient on vector processors.

Note: This function is scheduled to be withdrawn, please see c06ha in Advice on Replacement Calls for Withdrawn/Superseded Routines..

2 Syntax

```
[x, trig, ifail] = nag_sum_fft_real_sine(m, n, x, init, trig)
[x, trig, ifail] = c06ha(m, n, x, init, trig)
```

3 Description

Given m sequences of $n-1$ real data values x_j^p , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ and $p = 1, 2, \dots, m$, `nag_sum_fft_real_sine` (c06ha) simultaneously calculates the Fourier sine transforms of all the sequences defined by

$$\hat{x}_k^p = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} x_j^p \times \sin\left(jk\frac{\pi}{n}\right), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \text{ and } p = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

(Note the scale factor $\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}$ in this definition.)

The Fourier sine transform defined above is its own inverse, and two consecutive calls of this function with the same data will restore the original data.

The transform calculated by this function can be used to solve Poisson's equation when the solution is specified at both left and right boundaries (see Swarztrauber (1977)). (See the C06 Chapter Introduction.)

The function uses a variant of the fast Fourier transform (FFT) algorithm (see Brigham (1974)) known as the Stockham self-sorting algorithm, described in Temperton (1983), together with pre- and post-processing stages described in Swarztrauber (1982). Special coding is provided for the factors 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. This function is designed to be particularly efficient on vector processors, and it becomes especially fast as m , the number of transforms to be computed in parallel, increases.

4 References

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

Swarztrauber P N (1977) The methods of cyclic reduction, Fourier analysis and the FACR algorithm for the discrete solution of Poisson's equation on a rectangle *SIAM Rev.* **19**(3) 490–501

Swarztrauber P N (1982) Vectorizing the FFT's *Parallel Computation* (ed G Rodrigue) 51–83 Academic Press

Temperton C (1983) Fast mixed-radix real Fourier transforms *J. Comput. Phys.* **52** 340–350

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **m** – INTEGER

m , the number of sequences to be transformed.

Constraint: $m \geq 1$.

2: **n** – INTEGER

One more than the number of real values in each sequence, i.e., the number of values in each sequence is $n - 1$.

Constraint: $n \geq 1$.

3: **x**($m \times n$) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The data must be stored in **x** as if in a two-dimensional array of dimension $(1 : m, 1 : n)$; each of the m sequences is stored in a **row** of the array. In other words, if the $n - 1$ data values of the p th sequence to be transformed are denoted by x_j^p , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$ and $p = 1, 2, \dots, m$, then the first $m(n - 1)$ elements of the array **x** must contain the values

$$x_1^1, x_1^2, \dots, x_1^m, x_2^1, x_2^2, \dots, x_2^m, \dots, x_{n-1}^1, x_{n-1}^2, \dots, x_{n-1}^m.$$

The n th element of each row x_n^p , for $p = 1, 2, \dots, m$, is required as workspace. These m elements may contain arbitrary values on entry, and are set to zero by the function.

4: **init** – CHARACTER(1)

Indicates whether trigonometric coefficients are to be calculated.

init = 'I'

Calculate the required trigonometric coefficients for the given value of n , and store in the array **trig**.

init = 'S' or 'R'

The required trigonometric coefficients are assumed to have been calculated and stored in the array **trig** in a prior call to one of nag_sum_fft_real_sine (c06ha), nag_sum_fft_real_cosine (c06hb), nag_sum_fft_real_qtrsine (c06hc) or nag_sum_fft_real_qtrcosine (c06hd). The function performs a simple check that the current value of n is consistent with the values stored in **trig**.

Constraint: **init** = 'I', 'S' or 'R'.

5: **trig**($2 \times n$) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

If **init** = 'S' or 'R', **trig** must contain the required trigonometric coefficients calculated in a previous call of the function. Otherwise **trig** need not be set.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

None.

5.3 Output Parameters

1: **x**($m \times n$) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The m Fourier transforms stored as if in a two-dimensional array of dimension $(1 : m, 1 : n)$. Each of the m transforms is stored in a **row** of the array, overwriting the corresponding original sequence. If the $n - 1$ components of the p th Fourier sine transform are denoted by \hat{x}_k^p , for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$ and $p = 1, 2, \dots, m$, then the mn elements of the array **x** contain the values

$$\hat{x}_1^1, \hat{x}_1^2, \dots, \hat{x}_1^m, \hat{x}_2^1, \hat{x}_2^2, \dots, \hat{x}_2^m, \dots, \hat{x}_{n-1}^1, \hat{x}_{n-1}^2, \dots, \hat{x}_{n-1}^m, 0, 0, \dots, 0 \text{ (} m \text{ times)}.$$

If $n = 1$, the m elements of \mathbf{x} are set to zero.

- 2: **trig**($2 \times \mathbf{n}$) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array
Contains the required coefficients (computed by the function if **init** = 'I').
- 3: **ifail** – INTEGER
ifail = 0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 5).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

ifail = 1

On entry, $\mathbf{m} < 1$.

ifail = 2

On entry, $\mathbf{n} < 1$.

ifail = 3

On entry, **init** \neq 'I', 'S' or 'R'.

ifail = 4

Not used at this Mark.

ifail = 5

On entry, **init** = 'S' or 'R', but the array **trig** and the current value of \mathbf{n} are inconsistent.

ifail = 6

An unexpected error has occurred in an internal call. Check all function calls and array dimensions. Seek expert help.

ifail = -99

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.

ifail = -399

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

ifail = -999

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

7 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).

8 Further Comments

The time taken by `nag_sum_fft_real_sine` (c06ha) is approximately proportional to $n \log(n)$, but also depends on the factors of n . `nag_sum_fft_real_sine` (c06ha) 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.

9 Example

This example reads in sequences of real data values and prints their Fourier sine transforms (as computed by `nag_sum_fft_real_sine` (c06ha)). It then calls `nag_sum_fft_real_sine` (c06ha) again and prints the results which may be compared with the original sequence.

9.1 Program Text

```
function c06ha_example

fprintf('c06ha example results\n\n');

% 3 sequences of real data
m = nag_int(3);
n = nag_int(6);
x = [ 0.6772  0.1138  0.6751  0.6362  0.1424  0;
      0.2983  0.1181  0.7255  0.8638  0.8723  0;
      0.0644  0.6037  0.6430  0.0428  0.4815  0];

disp('Original data values:');
disp(x(:,1:n-1));

% Discrete Fourier Sine transform
init = 'Initial';
trig = zeros(2*n,1);
[xt, trig, ifail] = c06ha(m, n, x, init, trig);

disp('Discrete Fourier sine transforms:');
disp(xt(:,1:n-1));

% Restore data by another Sine transform
init = 'Subsequent';
[xr, trig, ifail] = c06ha(m, n, xt, init, trig);

disp('Original data as restored by inverse transform:');
disp(xr(:,1:n-1));
```

9.2 Program Results

```
c06ha example results

Original data values:
    0.6772    0.1138    0.6751    0.6362    0.1424
    0.2983    0.1181    0.7255    0.8638    0.8723
    0.0644    0.6037    0.6430    0.0428    0.4815

Discrete Fourier sine transforms:
    1.0014    0.0062    0.0834    0.5286    0.2514
    1.2477   -0.6599    0.2570    0.0858    0.2658
    0.8521    0.0719   -0.0561   -0.4890    0.2056

Original data as restored by inverse transform:
    0.6772    0.1138    0.6751    0.6362    0.1424
    0.2983    0.1181    0.7255    0.8638    0.8723
    0.0644    0.6037    0.6430    0.0428    0.4815
```
