

Approximation of Derivatives by FFT

- Let $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a differentiable function with period 2. Approximate f on the interval $[-1, 1]$ as $f \approx A$ where

$$A(x) = \sum_{j=-N/2+1}^{N/2} y_j e^{i\pi j x} \quad \text{and} \quad y_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\ell=-N/2+1}^{N/2} f\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right) e^{-2\pi i \ell j / N}.$$

Differentiate A to obtain approximations for f' , f'' and f''' .

- Modify the approximation in part 1 by setting $y_{N/2} = 0$ to obtain \tilde{A} . Explain why \tilde{A} is guaranteed to be real for all values of x .
- Let $f(x) = \exp(\sin \pi x)$. Compute f' , f'' and f''' exactly.
- Define

$$\begin{aligned} A'_\ell &= A'\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right), & A''_\ell &= A''\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right), & A'''_\ell &= A'''\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right), \\ \tilde{A}'_\ell &= \tilde{A}'\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right), & \tilde{A}''_\ell &= \tilde{A}''\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right), & \tilde{A}'''_\ell &= \tilde{A}'''\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Write a program that uses the the FFT and inverse FFT to compute these approximations for $N = 4, 8, 16$. Display your results in a table form. Are the imaginary parts of A'_ℓ , A''_ℓ and A'''_ℓ zero? How about the imaginary parts of \tilde{A}'_ℓ , \tilde{A}''_ℓ and \tilde{A}'''_ℓ ? Which are better approximations? What role does rounding error play?

- Compute the errors

$$E_k = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\ell=-N/2+1}^{N/2} \left| A_\ell^{(k)} - f^{(k)}\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right) \right|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

and

$$\tilde{E}_k = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\ell=-N/2+1}^{N/2} \left| \tilde{A}_\ell^{(k)} - f^{(k)}\left(\frac{2\ell}{N}\right) \right|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

for $k = 1, 2, 3$ and $N = 4, 8, \dots, 65536$. Comment on the quality of the approximations.

- [Extra Credit] Repeat parts 3 through 5 above for the function $f(x) = \exp(x^2)$. Compare the size of the errors and rate of convergence as $N \rightarrow \infty$ in this case to the previous one. Explain any differences or similarities.