

# Exercises for lab 4 of CS2101a

Instructor: Marc Moreno Maza, TA: Xiaohui Chen

Thursday 3rd of October 2013

## 1 Exercise 1

Ask any questions you have about Assignment 1. Moreover, you are welcome to work on Assignment 1 during the lab.

## 2 Exercise 2

Ask any questions you have about Lab 3 or Julia.

## 3 Exercise 3

We propose to improve the performances of the previous matrix multiplication program written in Julia during Lab 2 by integrating a divide-and-conquer strategy.

Assume that the input matrices are square matrices  $A$  and  $B$  of order  $n$  where  $n$  is a multiple of 2. Then we decompose each of  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  into 4 blocks of equal format:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

where each of  $A_{ij}$ ,  $B_{ij}$ ,  $C_{ij}$  is a square matrix of order  $n/2$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11} &= A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} \\ C_{12} &= A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ C_{21} &= A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} \\ C_{22} &= A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{aligned}$$

Observe that

- one can first compute the four products  $A_{11}B_{11}$ ,  $A_{11}B_{12}$ ,  $A_{21}B_{11}$ ,  $A_{21}B_{12}$  and store them respectively in  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$ ,  $C_{21}$ ,  $C_{22}$ .
- one can secondly compute the four products  $A_{12}B_{21}$ ,  $A_{12}B_{22}$ ,  $A_{22}B_{21}$ ,  $A_{22}B_{22}$  and add them respectively to  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$ ,  $C_{21}$ ,  $C_{22}$ .

Modify the program of Exercise 2 of Lab 3 so as to add a function implementing the above observation, that we will refer to *divide-and-conquer matrix multiplication*. Note that the computations of the products  $A_{11}B_{11}$ ,  $A_{11}B_{12}$ ,  $A_{21}B_{11}$ ,  $A_{21}B_{12}$ ,  $A_{12}B_{21}$ ,  $A_{12}B_{22}$ ,  $A_{22}B_{21}$ ,  $A_{22}B_{22}$  can be done recursively until  $n$  is small enough say  $B = 2$ , (or  $B = 4$  or  $B = 16$ ). For matrices of order  $n$  less or equal to this value  $B$ , one can simply use the function of Exercise 2 of Lab 3.