Parallel Computing

Chapter 7 Supplement

Fundamental Techniques of Designing Parallel Algorithms

Spring, 2016

基本设计技术

- 7.1 Partitioning Principle
- 7.2 Divide-and-Conquer Strategy
- 7.3 Balanced Trees Method
- 7.4 Doubling Techniques
- 7.5 Pipelining Techniques

7.1 划分设计技术

■设计思想

- 将原问题划分成p个独立的几乎相等的子问题;
- p台处理器并行地求解各子问题。

Remark:

- 划分重点在于:子问题易解,组合成原问题的解方便;
- 有别于分治法

■常见划分方法

• 均匀划分

• 方根划分

• 对数划分

• 功能划分(补)

- ■方法: n个元素A[1..n]分成等长的p组,每组满足某种特性。
- ■示例: (m, n)选择问题(求出n个元素中前m个最小者)
 - 功能划分: 要求每组元素个数必须大于m;
 - 算法是基于Batcher排序网络,下面先介绍一些预备知识
 - 1.Batcher比较器
 - 2.奇偶归并及排序网络:网络构造、奇偶归并网络、奇偶排序网络
 - 3.双调归并及排序网络: 定义与定理、网络构造、双调归并网络、双调排序网络

1. Batcher比较器

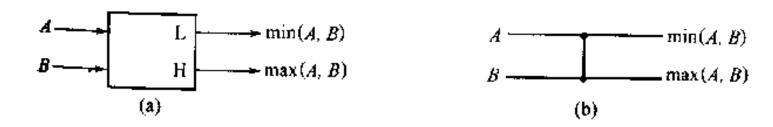


图 3.1 Batcher 比较器

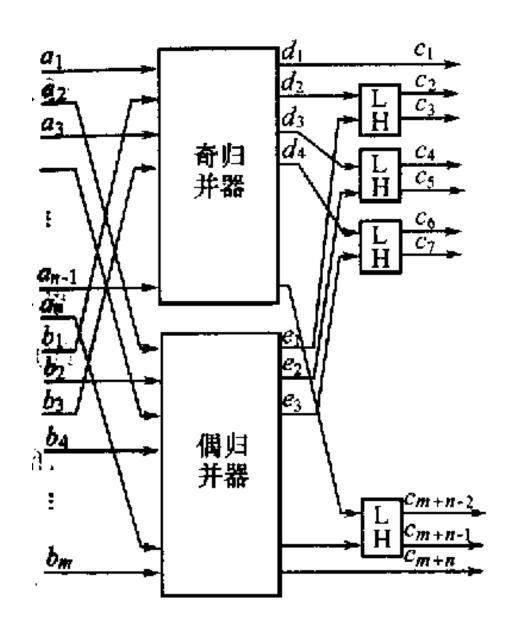
- 比较和条件交换操作: CCI
- 比较器网络:用Batcher比较器连成完成某一功能的网络
- 假定: 每次每个元素只能与另一个元素比较
- 比较器网络的参数: 比较器数目、延迟级数

2.1奇偶归并网络构造

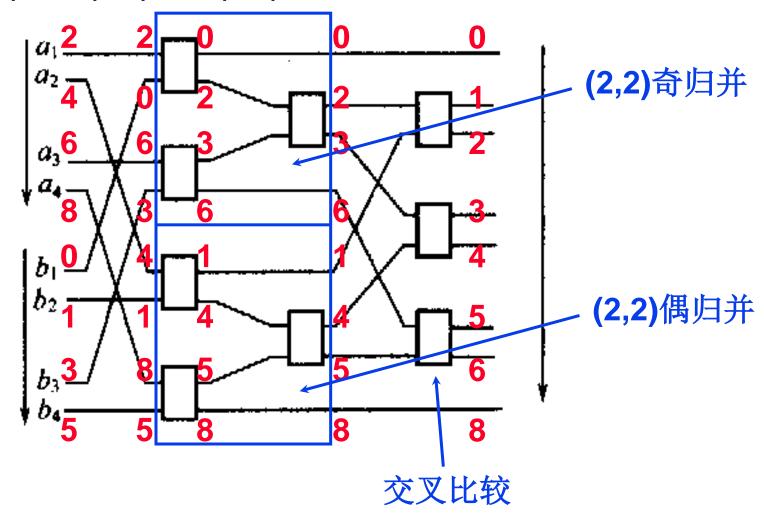
- 有序序列A:a₁,a₂,···,a_n
 - B: b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m
- 归并思想:
 - A, B中奇数号元素进入奇 归并器;
 - A, B中偶数号元素进入偶 归并器;
 - 再将奇归并器与偶归并器的输出交叉比较

注: (m,n)规模划分为:

$$\begin{cases} (\lceil m/2 \rceil, \lceil n/2 \rceil) 奇 \\ (\lceil m/2 \rceil, \lceil n/2 \rceil) 偶 \end{cases}$$



2.2 奇偶归并示例: m=n=4 A=(2,4,6,8) B=(0,1,3,5) (4,4)→2×(2,2)→4×(1,1)



2016/4/6

2.3 奇偶排序网络

- ■基于奇偶归并网络
- 示例: B(8)

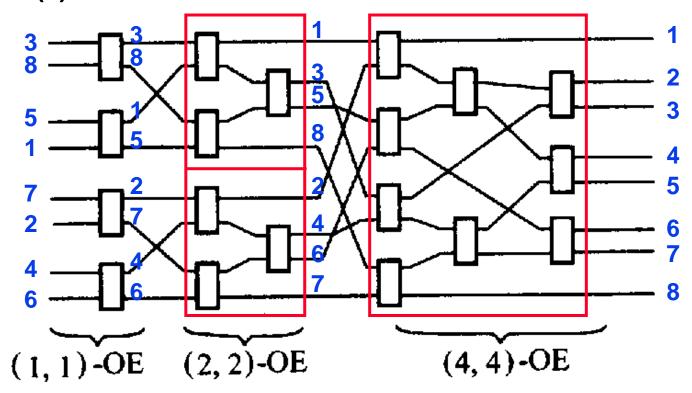


图 3.6 8 输入的奇偶排序网络

3.1 定义及定理

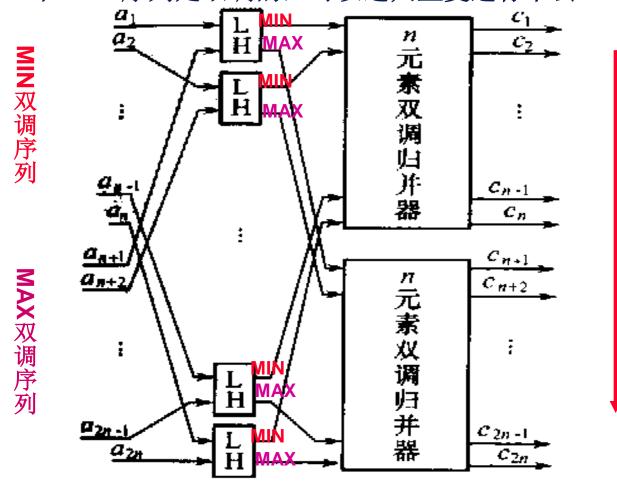
- 定义: 一个序列a₁,a₂,···,a_n是双调序列(Bitonic Sequence),如果:
 (1)存在一个a_k(1≤k≤n),使得a₁≥···≥a_k≤···≤a_n成立;或者
 (2)序列能够循环移位满足条件(1)
- 示例:

■ 定理(Batcher定理):

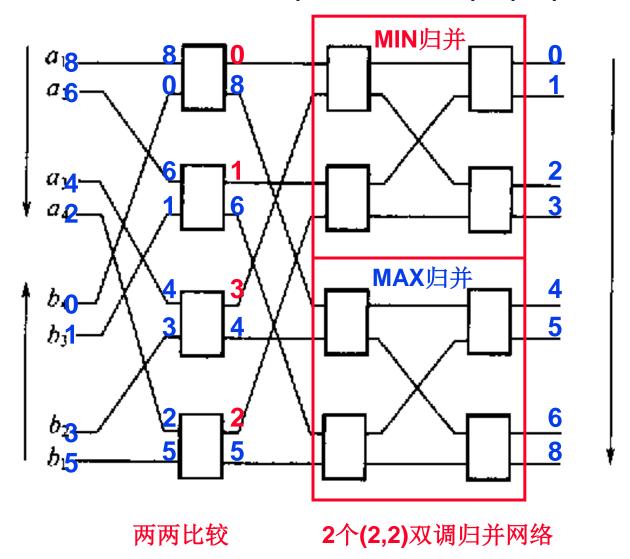
设序列
$$a_1, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_{2n}$$
是一个双调序列,记 $b_i = min\{a_i, a_{i+n}\} ==> MIN=\{b_1, \dots, b_n\},$ $c_i = max\{a_i, a_{i+n}\} ==> MAX=\{c_1, \dots, c_n\},$ 则 (1) $b_i \leq c_i$ (1 $\leq i$, $j \leq n$) (2) MIN和MAX序列仍是双调的

3.2 双调归并网络构造(依据Batcher定理)

- 2n个输入的双调序列两两比较形成2个大小为n的MIN和MAX序列
- MIN和MAX序列是双调的,可以递归重复进行下去



3.3 双调归并示例:双调序列(8,6,4,2,0,1,3,5)的(4,4)双调归并网络



3.4 双调排序网络

■基于双调归并网络

■ 示例: B(8)

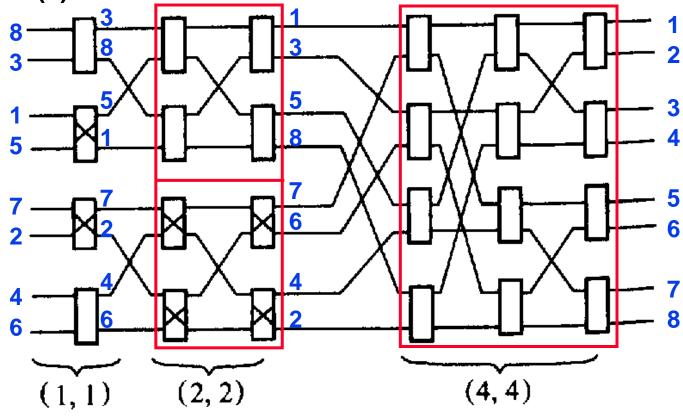


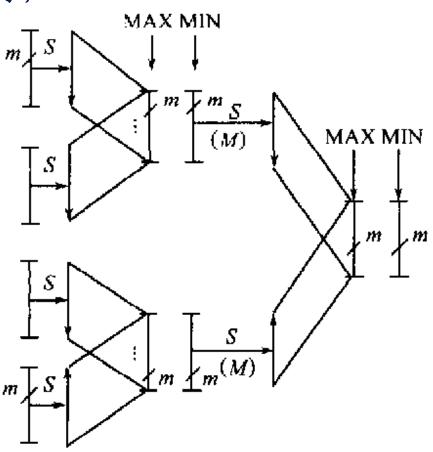
图 3.7 8 输入的双调排序网络

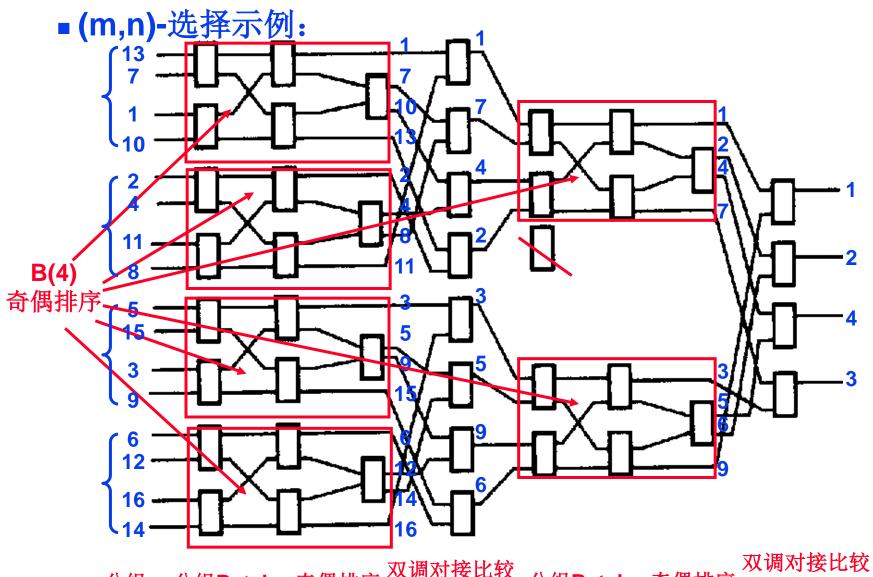
- ■基于划分原理的(m,n)-选择过程
 - ①将n个输入数据划分成若干个大小相等的子序列(≥m);
- ②使用Batcher排序网络对各子序列排序;
- ③将有序子序列形成双调序列,进行 两两对接;

使用Batcher定理形成MAX,MIN序列,弃去MAX序列;

再使用Batcher排序网络将MIN序列排成有序序列;

④重复③直至MIN序列恰好包含所需的m个最小元素为止。



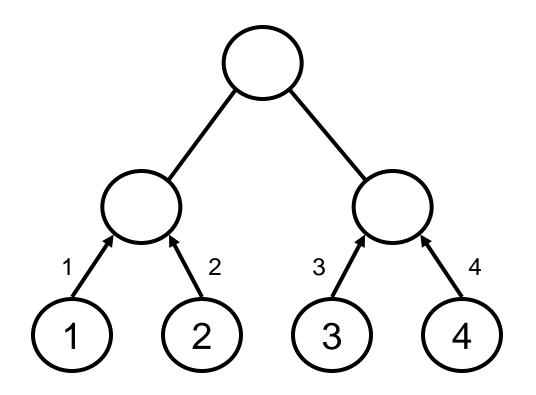


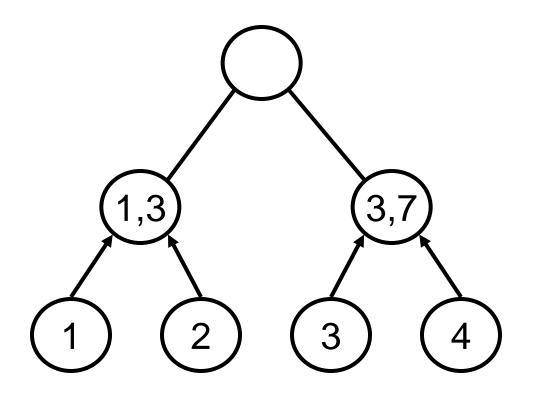
分组 分组Batcher奇偶排序

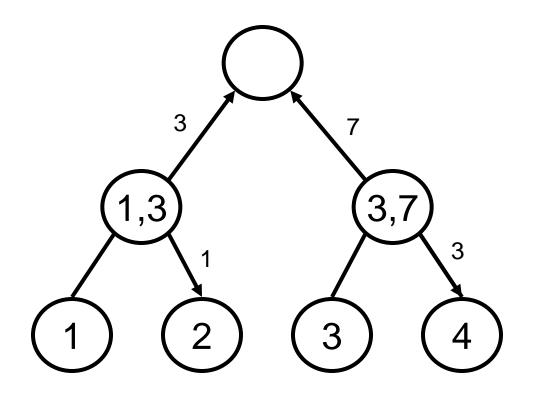
双调对接比较 取MIN

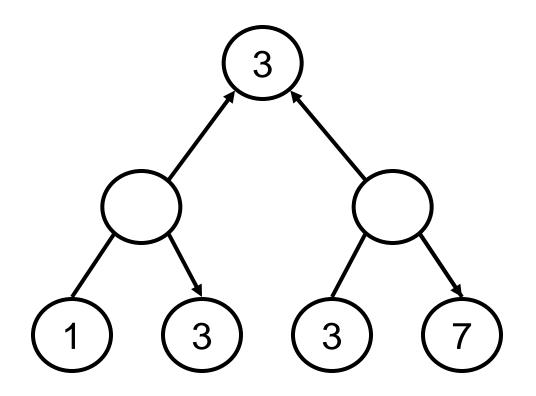
分组Batcher奇偶排序

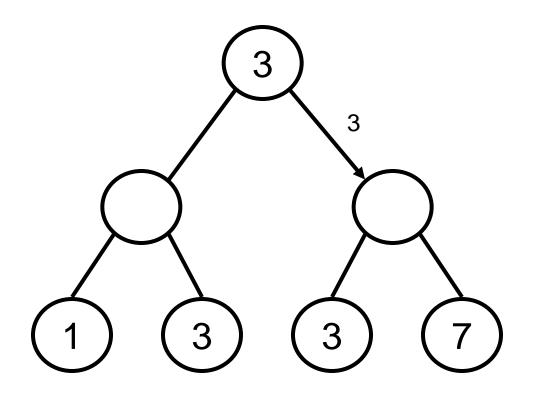
取MIN

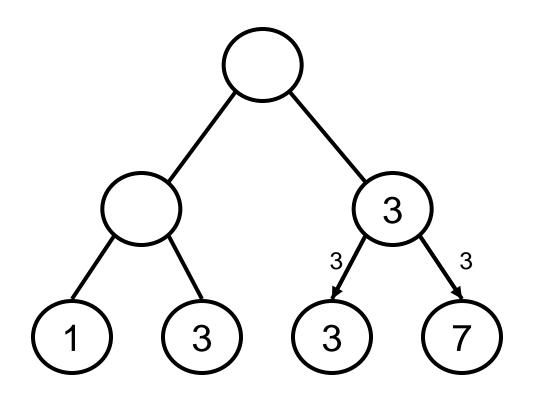


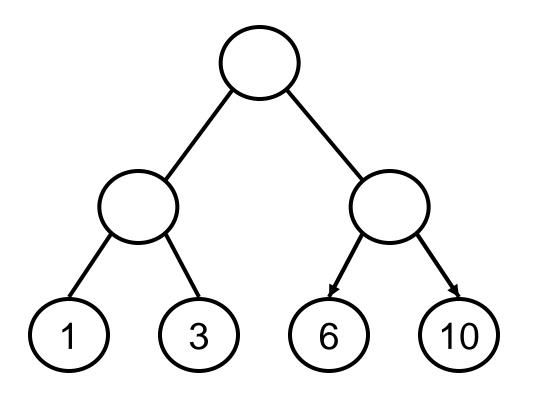












Prefix Sums on a Tree: More

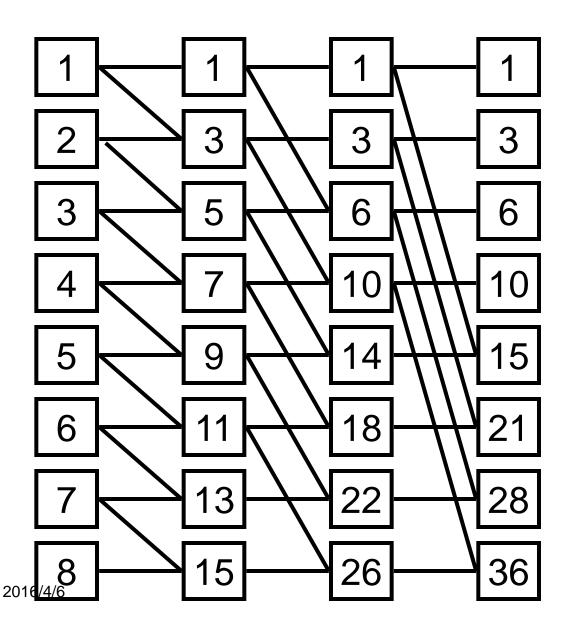
Properties:

• time: 2 log *n*

• processors: 2n-1

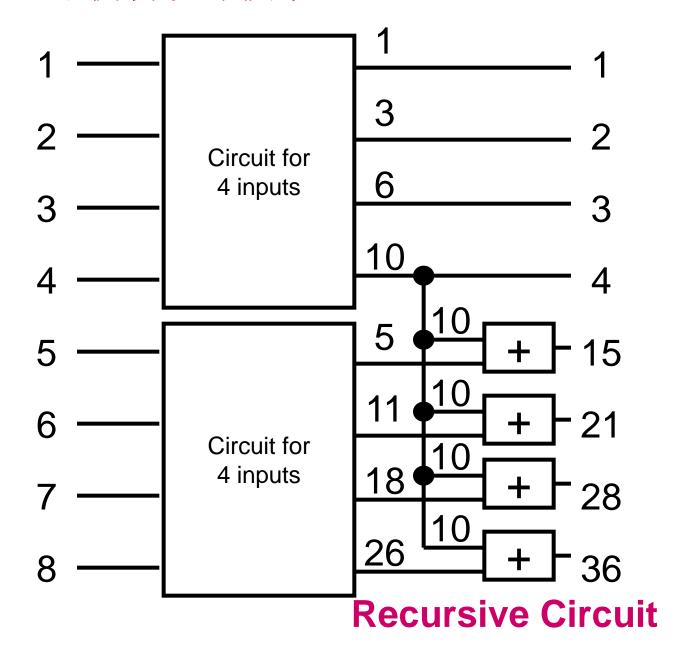
• cost $O(n \log n)$

- Comparison with PRAM algorithm
 - asymptotically equivalent
 - in practice, less efficient
 - weaker model

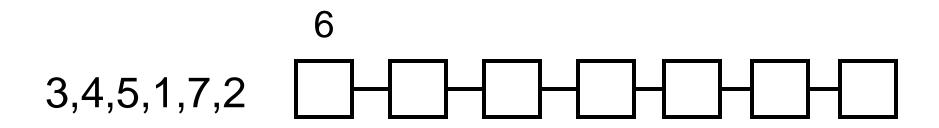


depth (time) = 3 complexity (cost) = 3×8 = 24

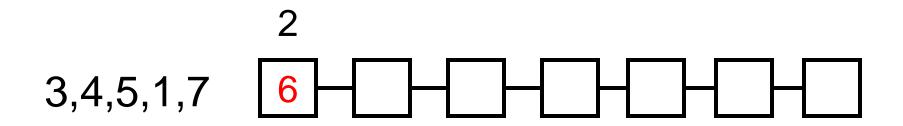
Specialized Circuit



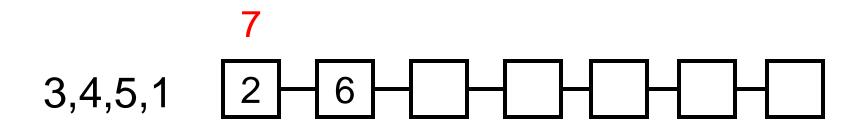
Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



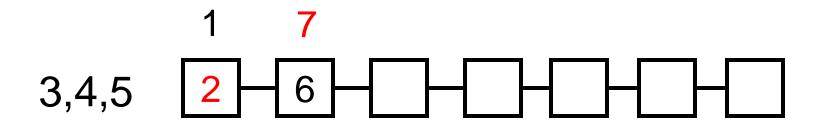
Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



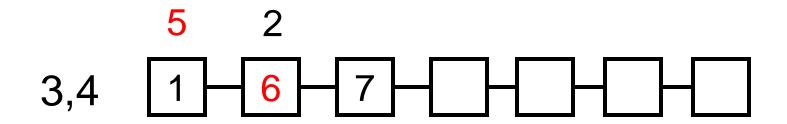
Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



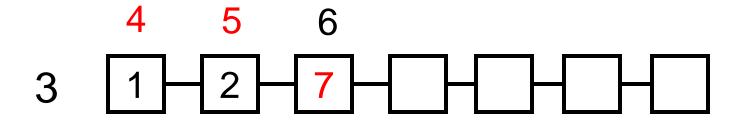
Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



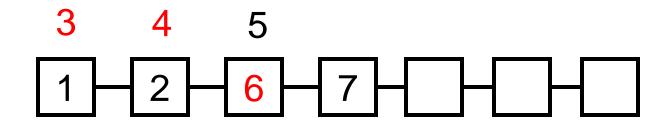
Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



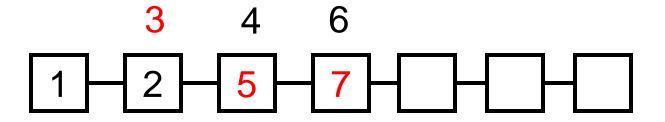
Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



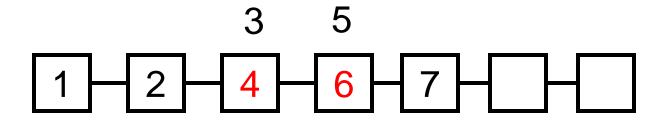
Step 7



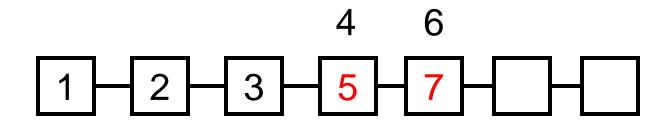
Step 8



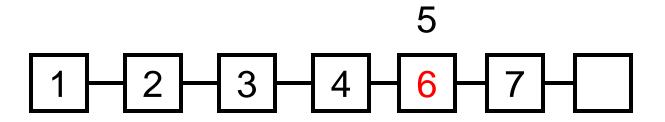
Step 9



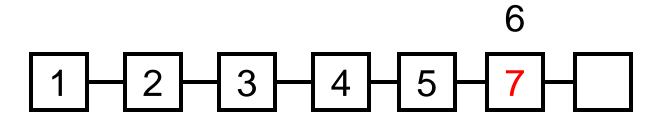
Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



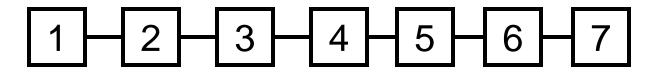
Step 11



Step 12



Systolic排序算法示例: Sorting 3, 4, 5, 1, 7, 2, 6



Activity 2

1.以下是上三角方程组回代解法的串行算法的形式化描述。(算法10.1)

输入:
$$A_{n*_n}$$
 $b = (b_1, ..., b_n)^T$ 输出: $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)^T$

Begin

(1)for i=n downto 1 do

$$(1.1)x_i=b_i/a_{ii}$$

(1.2)for j=1 to i-1 do

$$\mathbf{b_j} = \mathbf{b_j} - \mathbf{a_{ji}} \mathbf{x_i}$$

$$a_{ji}=0$$

endfor

endfor

End

- ①请指出串行算法哪些部分可以并行化。②写出并行算法的形式化描述(需要注明计算模型类型),分析你的算法的时间复杂度。
- 2. 习题7-10 (P207)