



太极图形课

01讲 答疑



并行与串行

- 搬砖



并行与串行

- 搬砖

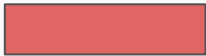
- 目标: 1000,000块砖需要搬
- 方法:
 - 串行: 只有 1个大力士 (CPU), 每次可以搬100块砖
 - 并行: 有100只猴子 (GPU), 每只猴子可以搬10块砖
- 问题: 谁搬的更快?
 - 答案:
 - 大力士: $100,000 / 100 = 10,000$ 次
 - 猴子们: $100,000 / 100 / 10 = 1,000$ 次



ti.kernel, ti.func

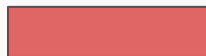


```
def banzhuan():  
    for i in range(len(zhuan)):  
        move(zhuan[i])
```



..

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```
@ti.kernel  
def banzhuan():  
    for i in zhuan:  
        move(zhuan[i])
```



...



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Python Scope vs Taichi Scope

Python Scope



Python Interpreter

Taichi Scope



Taichi Compiler

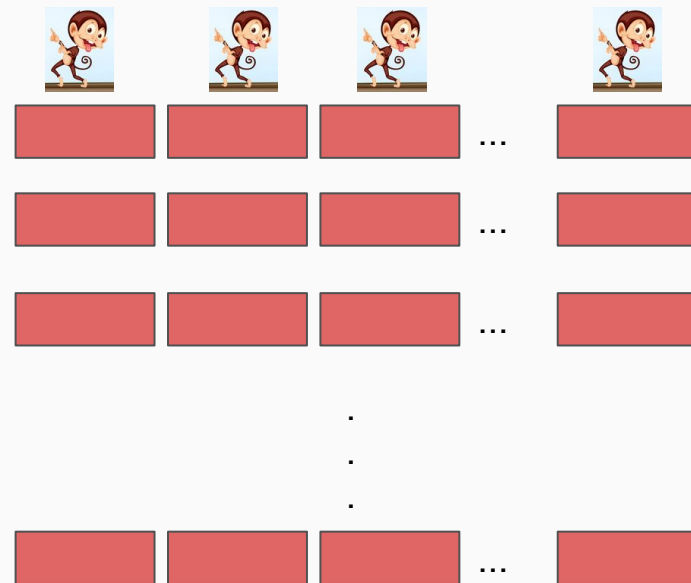
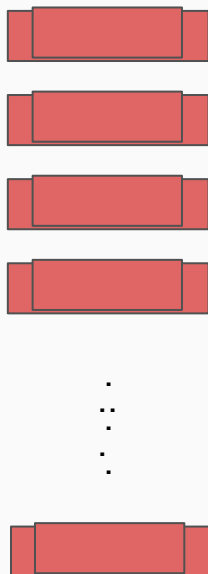
回顾 ti.kernel, ti.func



```
def banzhuan():  
    for i in range(len(zhuan)):  
        move(zhuan[i])
```



```
@ti.kernel  
def banzhuan():  
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回顾 ti.kernel, ti.func



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def banzhuan():  
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...



...



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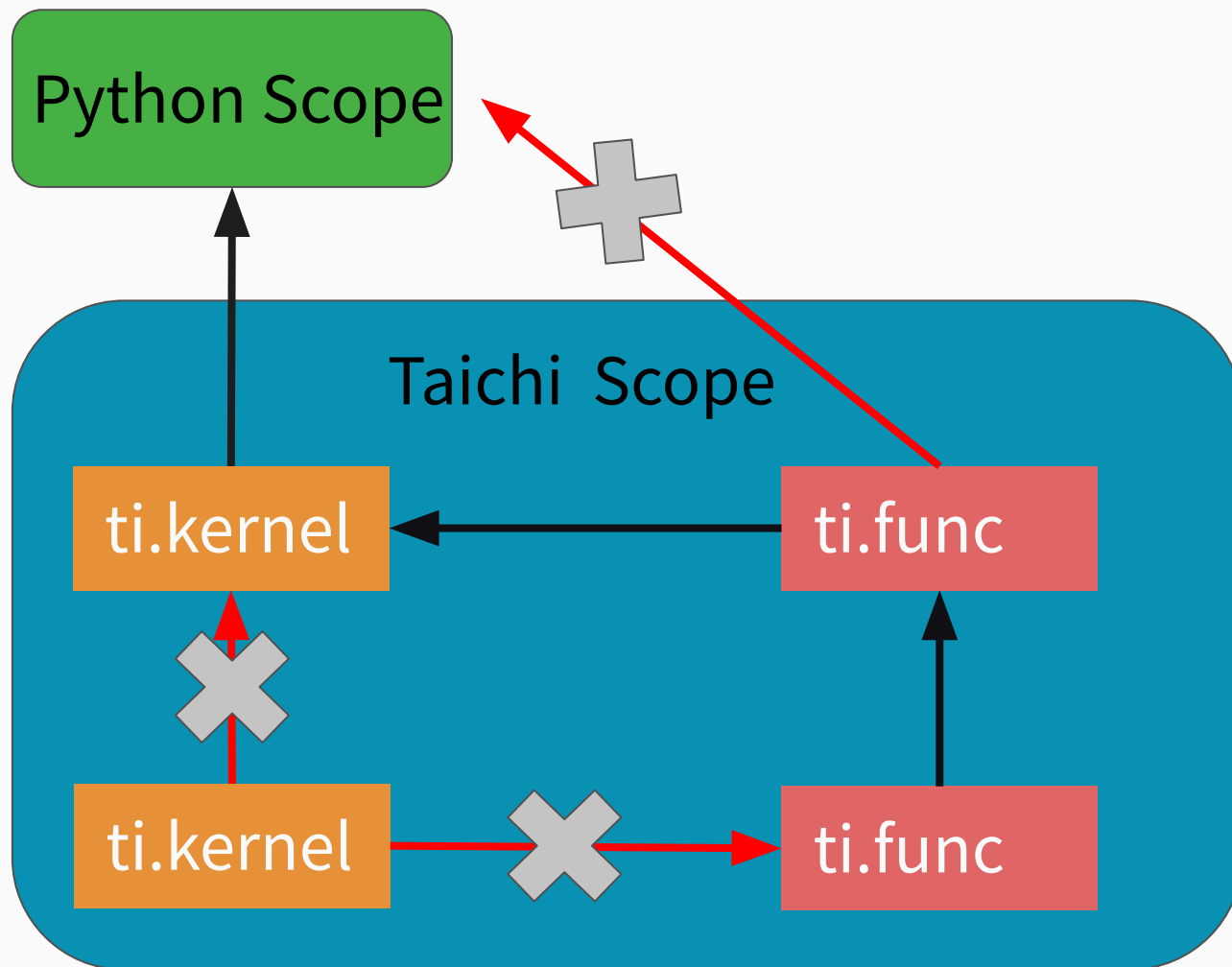
...



...



函数调用



ti.field, ti.kernel, ti.func



Data

ti.field
ti.Vector.field
ti.Matrix.field
ti.Struct.field

...



Computation

ti.kernel
ti.func

N-body

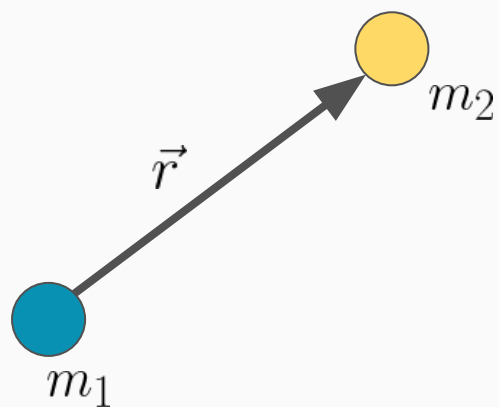
- 初始化

- 随机数生成: $\text{ti.random} \in [0, 1]$
- 位置和速度的设置: 圆的参数表示

$$y = r \cdot (\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta))$$

- 计算

- 万有引力公式



$$f = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{\|\vec{r}\|} = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

N-body

- 计算

- For 循环: load balance and memory footprint

```
for i in range(5):
    p = pos[i]
    for j in range(i):
        diff = p-pos[j]          # 1: read
        r = diff.norm(1e-5)      #0.5: compute
        f = -G * m * m * (1.0/r)**3 * diff #0.5: compute
        force[i] += f           # 5: atomic add: read and write
        force[j] += -f          # 5: atomic add: read and write
```

Thread 1 Thread 2 Thread 3 Thread 4 Thread 5

	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)	(4, 0)
		(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)
			(3, 2)	(4, 2)
				(4, 3)

0 12 24 36 48

```
for i in range(5):
    p = pos[i]
    for j in range(5):
        if i != j:
            diff = p-pos[j]      # 1: read
            r = diff.norm(1e-5)  #0.5: compute
            f = -G * m * m * (1.0/r)**3 * diff #0.5: compute
            force[i] += f        # 5: atomic add: read and write
```

Thread 1 Thread 2 Thread 3 Thread 4 Thread 5

(0, 1)	(1, 0)	(2, 0)	(3, 0)	(4, 0)
(0, 2)	(1, 2)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)
(0, 3)	(1, 3)	(2, 3)	(3, 2)	(4, 2)
(0, 4)	(1, 4)	(2, 4)	(3, 4)	(4, 3)

28 28 28 28 28