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SUBJECT	DAA
EXPERIMENT NO	3
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AIM	To understand and implement Strassen's Matrix Multiplication.
THEORY	<p>Given two square matrices A and B of size $n \times n$ each, find their multiplication matrix.</p> <p>Naive Method takes the Time Complexity of $O(N^3)$.</p> <p>Divide and Conquer :</p> <p>Following is a simple Divide and Conquer method to multiply two square matrices.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Divide matrices A and B in 4 sub-matrices of size $N/2 \times N/2$ as shown in the below diagram. 2 Calculate following values recursively. $ae + bg$, $af + bh$, $ce + dg$ and $cf + dh$. <p>Simple Divide and Conquer also leads to $O(N^3)$, can there be a better way?</p> <p>In the above divide and conquer method, the main component for high time complexity is 8 recursive calls. The idea of Strassen's method is to reduce the number of recursive calls to 7. Strassen's method is similar to above simple divide and conquer method in the sense that this</p>

	<p>method also divide matrices to sub-matrices of size $N/2 \times N/2$ as shown in the above diagram, but in Strassen's method, the four sub-matrices of result are calculated using following formulae.</p> <p>Time Complexity of Strassen's Method</p> <p>Addition and Subtraction of two matrices takes $O(N^2)$ time. So time complexity can be written as</p> $T(N) = 7T(N/2) + O(N^2)$ <p>Generally Strassen's Method is not preferred for practical applications for the following reasons.</p> <p>The constants used in Strassen's method are high and for a typical application Naive method works better. For Sparse matrices, there are better methods especially designed for them.</p> <p>The submatrices in recursion take extra space.</p> <p>Because of the limited precision of computer arithmetic on non-integer values, larger errors accumulate in Strassen's algorithm than in Naive Method.</p>
ALGORITHM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Start 2 Declare two matrices A and B and take the values from the user. 3 Find S1 to S10 using provided formulae. 4 Find P1 to P7 using provided formulae. 5 Find the elements of matrix C which is the multiplication of A and B. 6 Print the result.
PROGRAM	<pre>#include<stdio.h></pre>

```

#include<time.h>
void main()
{
    int i,j;
    int a[2][2],b[2][2],c[2][2];
    int s[10],p[7];
    clock_t start,end;
    printf("\nEnter matrix A in order - a11, a12, a21, a22 :
");
    for(i=0;i<2;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<2;j++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
        }
    }
    printf("\nEnter matrix B in order - b11, b12, b21, b22 :
");
    for(i=0;i<2;i++)
    {
        for(j=0;j<2;j++)
        {
            scanf("%d",&b[i][j]);
        }
    }
    start=clock();
    s[0]=b[0][1]-b[1][1];
    s[1]=a[0][0]+a[0][1];
    s[2]=a[1][0]+a[1][1];
    s[3]=b[1][0]-b[0][0];
    s[4]=a[0][0]+a[1][1];
    s[5]=b[0][0]+b[1][1];
    s[6]=a[0][1]-a[1][1];
    s[7]=b[1][0]+b[1][1];

```

```

s[8]=a[0][0]-a[1][0];
s[9]=b[0][0]+b[0][1];
printf("\n");
for(i=0;i<10;i++)
{
    printf("\nS%d = %d", (i+1), s[i]);
}
p[0]=s[0]*a[0][0];
p[1]=s[1]*b[1][1];
p[2]=s[2]*b[0][0];
p[3]=s[3]*a[1][1];
p[4]=s[4]*s[5];
p[5]=s[6]*s[7];
p[6]=s[8]*s[9];
printf("\n");
for(i=0;i<7;i++)
{
    printf("\nP%d = %d", (i+1), p[i]);
}
c[0][0]=p[4]+p[3]-p[1]+p[5];
c[0][1]=p[0]+p[1];
c[1][0]=p[2]+p[3];
c[1][1]=p[4]+p[0]-p[2]-p[6];
printf("\n\nMatrix A =");
for(i=0;i<2;i++)
{
    printf("\n");
    for(j=0;j<2;j++)
    {
        printf("%d\t", a[i][j]);
    }
}
printf("\n\nMatrix B =");
for(i=0;i<2;i++)

```

```

{
    printf("\n");
    for(j=0;j<2;j++)
    {
        printf("%d\t",b[i][j]);
    }
}
printf("\n\nMatrix C =");
for(i=0;i<2;i++)
{
    printf("\n");
    for(j=0;j<2;j++)
    {
        printf("%d\t",c[i][j]);
    }
}
printf("\n");
end=clock();
printf("Time taken = %lf\n", (double)(end-
start)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC);
}

```

RESULT (SNAPSHOT):

```
PS D:\SPIT SEM IV\OS\exp5> cd 'd:\SPIT SEM IV\OS\exp5\output'
PS D:\SPIT SEM IV\OS\exp5\output> & .\exp3.exe
```

```
Enter matrix A in order - a11, a12, a21, a22 : 1 5 6 6
```

```
Enter matrix B in order - b11, b12, b21, b22 : 2 3 4 5
```

```
S1 = -2
S2 = 6
S3 = 12
S4 = 2
S5 = 7
S6 = 7
S7 = -1
S8 = 9
S9 = -5
S10 = 5
```

```
P3 = 24
P4 = 12
P5 = 49
P6 = -9
P7 = -25
```

```
Matrix A =
1      5
6      6
```

```
Matrix B =
2      3
4      5
```

```
Matrix C =
22     28
36     48
```

```
Time taken = 0.169000
```

CONCLUSION:

With the help of this experiment, I was able to successfully understand and implement Strassen's concept of multiplication.