

Counting FLOPs (floating-point operations)

- Floating-point numbers, "floats" : (inexact) machine rep. of \mathbb{R}
- Floating-point operations : $(+, -, \times, \div)$ with floats
- Much slower than integer operations (consists of several integer operations)
- A way of estimating efficiency of algorithm : count FLOPs
- Note : FLOPs vs FLOPS (floating-point op. per second)
 \hookrightarrow measure of computer performance

• Ex 1)

$$y = ab + c \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ multi.} \\ 1 \text{ add.} \end{array} \quad \underline{2 \text{ FLOPs}}$$

• Ex 2)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n \\ y_i = a y_{i-1} + i \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (n \text{ repetitions}) \\ (2 \text{ FLOPs}) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{2n \text{ FLOPs}}$$

• Ex 3)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n \\ y_i = \frac{a}{b} y_{i-1} + i \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1 \text{ rep.}) \\ (3 \text{ FLOPs}) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{3n \text{ FLOPs}} \quad \underline{\text{Silly!}}$$

Better :

$$c = \frac{a}{b} \quad (1 \text{ FLOP})$$

$$\text{for } i = 1, \dots, n \quad (n \text{ rep.})$$

$$y_i = c y_{i-1} + i$$

$$(2 \text{ FLOPs}) \Rightarrow \underline{2n + 1 \text{ FLOPs}} \approx \underline{2n \text{ FLOPs}} \quad \underline{\text{Faster!}}$$