Easy way to remember Strassen's Matrix Equation

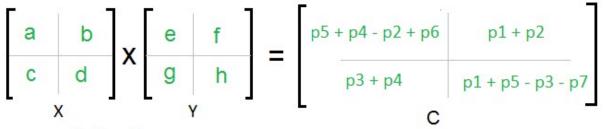
Strassen's matrix is a Divide and Conquer method that helps us to multiply two matrices(of size n X n).

You can refer to the link, for having the knowledge about Strassen's Matrix first : <u>Divide and Conquer | Set 5 (Strassen's Matrix Multiplication)</u>

But this method needs to cram few equations, so I'll tell you the simplest way to remember those :

$$p1 = a(f - h)$$
 $p2 = (a + b)h$
 $p3 = (c + d)e$ $p4 = d(g - e)$
 $p5 = (a + d)(e + h)$ $p6 = (b - d)(g + h)$
 $p7 = (a - c)(e + f)$

The A x B can be calculated using above seven multiplications. Following are values of four sub-matrices of result C



X , Y and C are square metrices of size N x N a, b, c and d are submatrices of A, of size N/2 x N/2 e, f, g and h are submatrices of B, of size N/2 x N/2 p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6 and p7 are submatrices of size N/2 x N/2

You just need to remember 4 Rules:

- AHED (Learn it as 'Ahead')
- Diagnol
- Last CR
- First CR

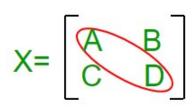
Also, consider X as (Row +) and Y as (Column -) matrix

Follow the Steps:

1 of 5

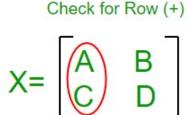
- Write P1 = A; P2 = H; P3 = E; P4 = D
- \bullet For P5 we will use Diagnol Rule i.e. (Sum the Diagnol Elements Of Matrix X) * (Sum the Diagnol Elements Of Matrix Y), we get

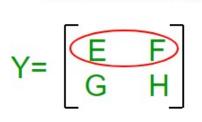
$$P_5 = (A + D)^* (E + H)$$



-AHED
-Diagonals
-Last CR
-First CR

- For P6 we will use Last CR Rule i.e. Last Column of X and Last Row of Y and remember that Row+ and Column- so i.e. (B D) * (G + H), we get
 P6 = (B D) * (G + H)
- For P7 we will use First CR Rule i.e. First Column of X and First Row of Y and remember that Row+ and Column- so i.e. (A C) * (E + F), we get
 P6 = (A C) * (E + F)





Check for Column (-)

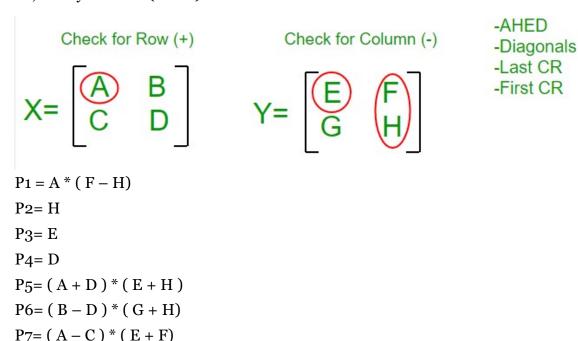
-AHED
-Diagonals
-Last CR
-First CR

P1 = A P2= H P3= E P4= D P5= (A + D)*(E + H) P6= (B - D)*(G + H)

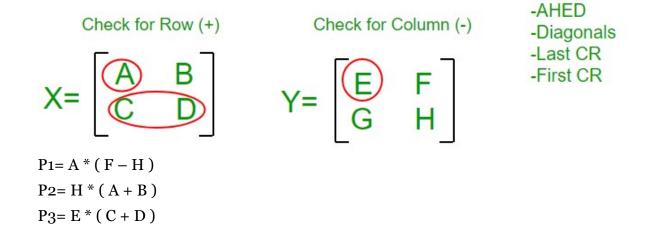
$$P7 = (A - C) * (E + F)$$

Come Back to P1: we have A there and it's adjacent element in Y Matrix is E, since Y is Column Matrix so we select a column in Y such that E won't come, we find F H Column, so multiply A with (F – H)

So, finally P1 = A * (F - H)



- Come Back to P2: we have H there and it's adjacent element in X Matrix is D, since X is Row Matrix so we select a Row in X such that D won't come, we find A B Column, so multiply H with (A + B)
 So, finally P2 = H * (A + B)
- Come Back to P3: we have E there and it's adjacent element in X Matrix is A, since X is Row Matrix so we select a Row in X such that A won't come, we find C D Column, so multiply E with (C + D)
 So, finally P3 = E * (C + D)



Come Back to P4: we have D there and it's adjacent element in Y Matrix is H, since Y is Column Matrix so we select a column in Y such that H won't come, we find G E Column, so multiply D with (G – E)

So, finally
$$P4 = D * (G - E)$$

We are done with P1 - P7 equations, so now we move to C1 - C4 equations in Final Matrix C:

- Remember Counting: Write P1 + P2 at C2
- Write P3 + P4 at its diagnol Position i.e. at C3
- Write P4 + P5 + P6 at 1st position and subtract P2 i.e. C1 = P4 + P5 + P6 P2
- Write odd values at last Position with alternating and + sign i.e. P1 P3 P5 P7
 becomes

$$C4 = P1 - P3 + P5 - P7$$

This article is contributed by **Mohit Gupta** ①. If you like GeeksforGeeks and would like to contribute, you can also write an article using <u>contribute.geeksforgeeks.org</u> or mail your article to contribute@geeksforgeeks.org. See your article appearing on the GeeksforGeeks main page and help other Geeks.

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4 of 5

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5 of 5