

# Optimisation: Barycentre

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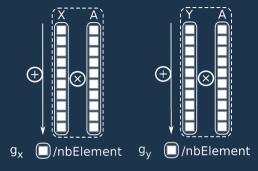






## The Barycentre 2d

$$(g_x, g_y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i, y_i) \cdot a_i$$

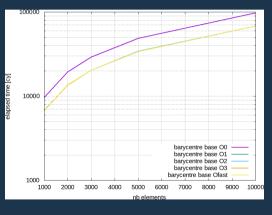


```
void barycentre(float & gx, float & gy, const float * tabX, const float* tabY, const float* tabA, long unsigned int nbElement){
    gx = 0.0f;
    gy = 0.0f;
    for(long unsigned int i(0lu); i < nbElement; ++i){
        gx += tabX[i]*tabA[i];
        gy += tabY[i]*tabA[i];
    }
    gx /= (float)nbElement;
    gy /= (float)nbElement;
}</pre>
```

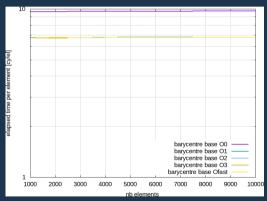


## The barycentre : performances

### Total Elapsed Time (cy)



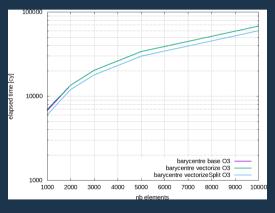
#### Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



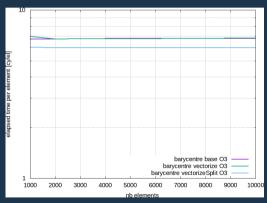


## The barycentre : vectorize

### Total Elapsed Time (cy)



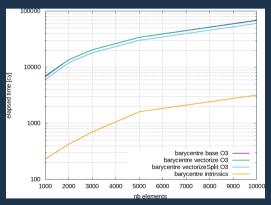
#### Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



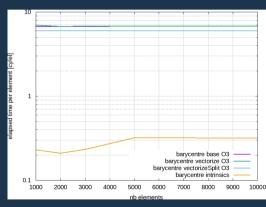


## The barycentre: intrinsics

Total Elapsed Time (cy)



Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



2000 elements, Intrinsics is 28 times faster than -Ofast vectorized

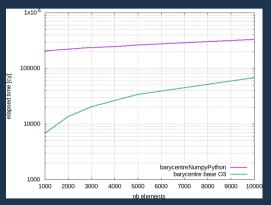




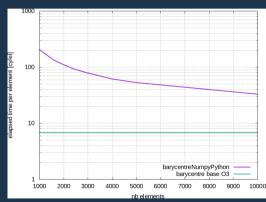


## The barycentre : Python

Total Elapsed Time (cy)



Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)

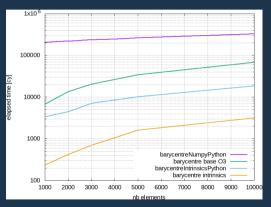


1000 elements, C++ O3 version is **5.7** times faster than **numpy** version

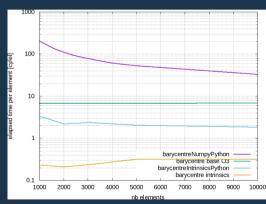


## The barycentre: Python summary

Total Elapsed Time (cv)



Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



1000 elements, our python version is **53** times faster than **numpy** version

