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04/10/2022 – Assignment 04

Q1.

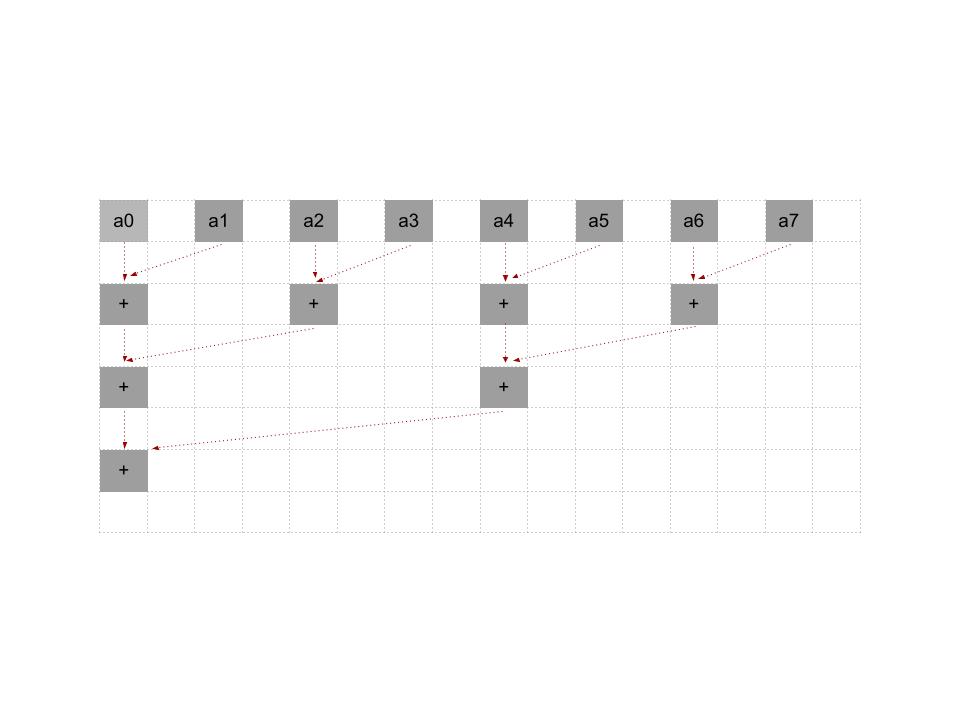
P[n] = a[n]

P[n-1] = a[n-1]

For (i=n-a; i=1; i–) {

P[i] = a[i] + P[p+1]

}



Q2.

Row-wise partitioning efficiency:

On a hypercube communication network, the row-wise algorithm has an overall communication time of , where is the communication startup time and is the per word communication time. The efficiency is E = , where is the communication overhead, n is the dimension length of the matrix, p is the number of processors, and is unit computation time. The isoefficiency is obtained by . For checkerboard partitioning, parallel time is approximated by , so isoefficiency is as it is the dominant term as p gets larger. Given the two isoefficiency, we conclude the checkerboard algorithm is more stable as its time complexity grows at a much lower rate as you increase the processor count. Nonetheless, it is important to note that this only applies to a well-balanced hypercube parallel computing system. For a hypercube communication topology, the overall isoefficiency is heavily dependent on the ratio of per-word communication time and compute time as defined by . The lower E ratio (generally less than .5) results in higher isoefficiency rates, given enough communication bandwidth by hardware.

Q3. Time for sequential process is given by and a parallel time of .

1. Fixed-workload speedup analysis is based on Ahmdal’s law,

speedup =

Thus, we can factor out W (fixed workload) and efficiency becomes purely dependant on communication time . For very large processor count, speed up approaches 1/where is between 0 and 1.

1. Fixed-time speedup is based on Gustafson's law which assumes a fixed execution time for all processes. Now, we have,

speedup =

Which becomes which indicates that the speedup increases as workload increases for an increased number of processors with a fixed computation time.

Q4. E=.25, B is more scalable than A. b,c>0 and , and

1. ,
2. ,

For E=¼:

For A,

And for B,

Now if we consider b=4c, we will have,

Thus, , under the given condition, system B is more scalable and to maintain the same isoefficiency the workload has to increase by a factor of 2.82.

Yes, B becomes slower if E increases to .5 and beyond.

Q5.

1. 1.71
2. 4
3. 10
4. 1.93
5. 400
6. 1000