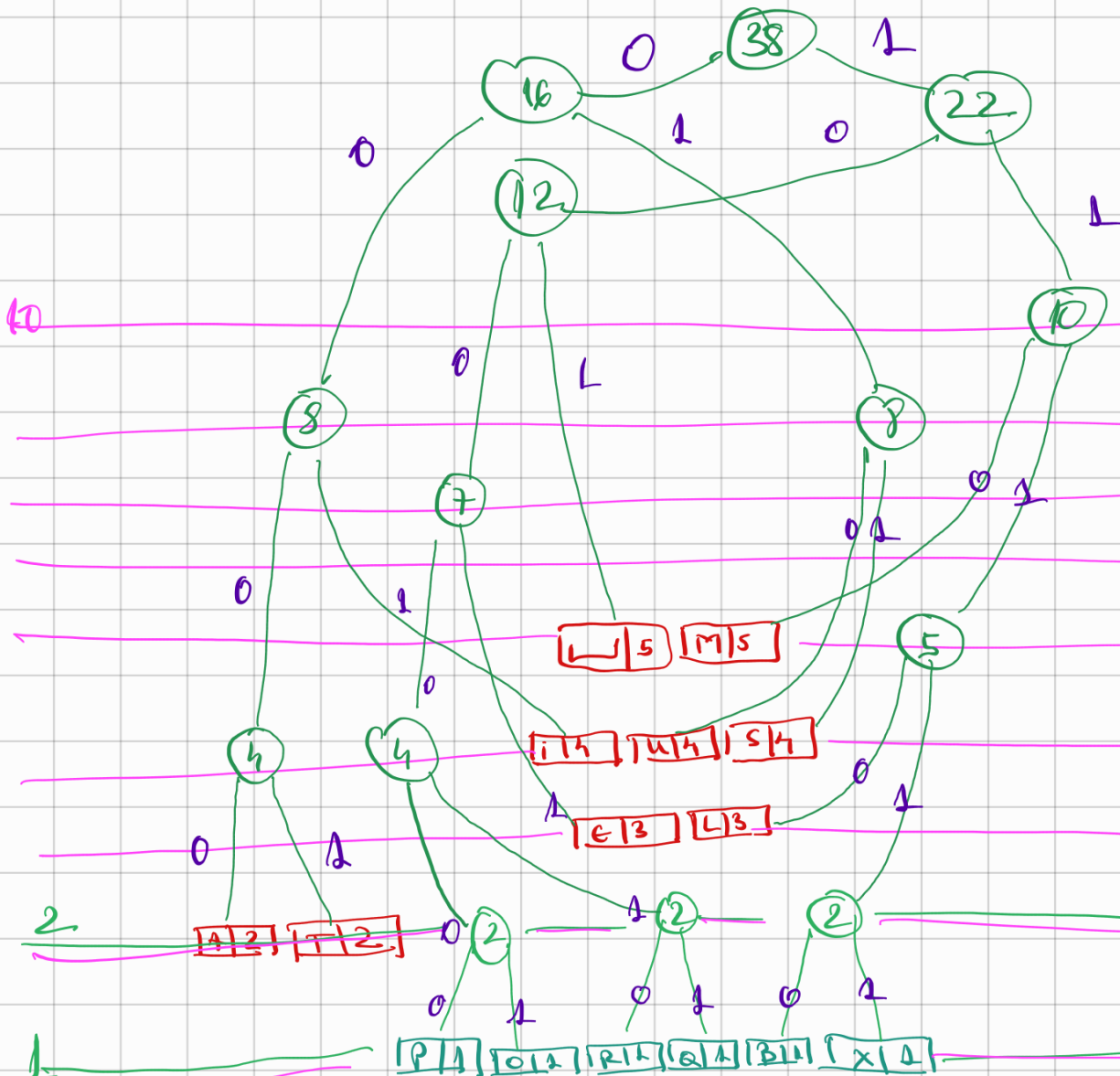


3 6 3 4 11 6  
 PAX MELIOR EST QUAM IUSTISSIMUM BELLUM

$A=2$   $G=0$   $M=5$   $S=4$   $X=1$   $J=5$   
 $b=1$   $H=0$   $N=0$   $T=2$   $Y=0$   
 $C=0$   $i=4$   $O=1$   $U=4$   $Z=0$   
 $D=0$   $J=0$   $P=1$   $V=0$   
 $E=3$   $K=0$   $Q=1$   $W=0$   
 $F=0$   $L=3$   $R=1$

= 38

Alph	L	M	i	U	S	E	L	A	T	P	O	R	Q	B	X
res	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1



L	M	i	u	S	€	L	A
101	011	100	010	110	1001	0111	0000

T	P	O	R	Q
1000	000001	100001	010001	110001

B	X
01111	11111

! trebuiam invers  
columnelor.

RATA Căpărenia.

$$\gamma = 1 - C/10 [\%] \approx 58\%$$

$$C = 5 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 +$$

$$4 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2 + 6 \times 1 + 6 \times 1 + 6 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 +$$

$$5 \times 1 + 5 \times 1 = 128$$

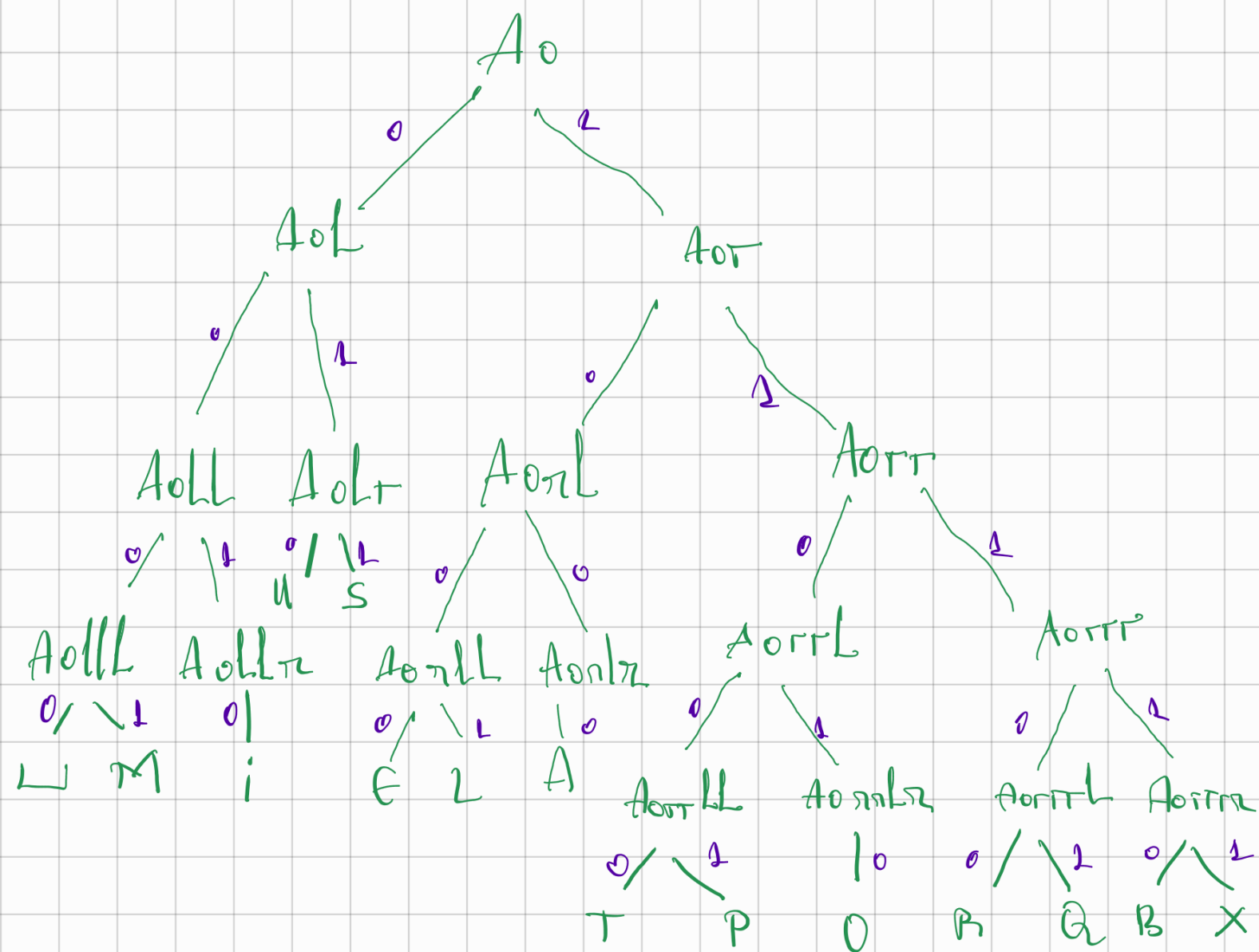
$$C = 304$$

$$38 - 22 = 16$$

Diagram illustrating the recursive decomposition of a 22x22 matrix multiplication into smaller subproblems:

- Row 1:** A 22x22 matrix (AdL) is split into a 16x16 matrix (AorL) and an 8x8 matrix (Aorrr).
- Row 2:** An 8x8 matrix (Aohl) is split into a 6x6 matrix (Aohr) and a 2x2 matrix (Aohrr).
- Row 3:** A 2x2 matrix (AolLh) is split into a 1x1 matrix (AolLr) and a 1x1 matrix (Aolrr).

The diagram uses dashed lines to indicate the recursive splitting of the matrices.



A	C	L	M	i	U	S	E	L	A	T	P	O	R	Q	B	X
2	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

0000 0001 0010 010 011

E	L	A	T	P	O	R	Q	B	X
3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

1000 1001 1000

T	P	O	R	Q	B	X
2	1	1	1	1	1	1

11000 11001 11010 11100 11101 11102 1111

$$f = 1 - 0.5 = 50\%$$

$$O = 304$$

$$C = 152$$

