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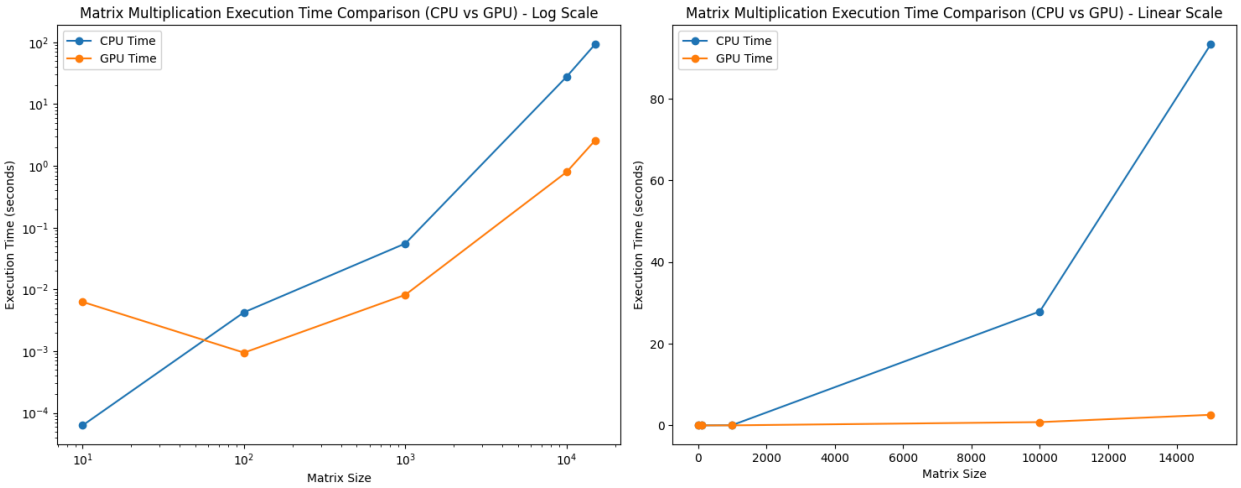
link used: parallel-lab-3.ipynb

sample runs:



code explanation:

Small Matrix Sizes (10x10 to 100x100):

The CPU outperforms the GPU in terms of execution time. This is likely due to the overhead associated with transferring data between the CPU and GPU.

Medium Matrix Size (1,000x1,000):

The GPU begins to show its strength, reducing the execution time compared to the CPU. This is because the parallel processing capability of the GPU becomes more advantageous as the matrix size increases.

Large Matrix Sizes (10,000x10,000 and 15,000x15,000):

The GPU significantly outperforms the CPU, showcasing the power of parallel processing in handling large-scale matrix multiplication.