

# HW2

PB20000215 丁程

## Ex6.3

给定序列 (33, 21, 13, 54, 82, 33, 40, 72) 和8个处理器，试按照算法6.2构造一棵为在PRAM-CRCW模型上执行快排所用的二叉树

最终结果：

$root : 33$

$processor1 : f_1 = 1, LC_1 = 2, RC_1 = 4$

$processor2 : f_2 = 1, LC_2 = 3, RC_2 = 2$

$processor3 : f_3 = 2, LC_3 = 3, RC_3 = 3$

$processor4 : f_4 = 1, LC_4 = 6, RC_4 = 5$

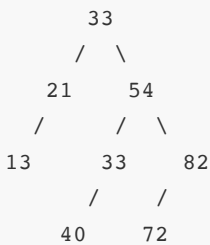
$processor5 : f_5 = 4, LC_5 = 8, RC_5 = 5$

$processor6 : f_6 = 4, LC_6 = 7, RC_6 = 6$

$processor7 : f_7 = 6, LC_7 = 7, RC_7 = 7$

$processor8 : f_8 = 5, LC_8 = 8, RC_8 = 8$

二叉树如下：



2.如何实现算法6.3所构造二叉排序树并行地转化为有序数组，写出实现的并行算法，其时间复杂度和并行计算模型各是什么？

使用并行中序遍历算法

用CRCW模型，

```
Begin
  let P[0...n-1] be a new array of size n
  let S[0...p-1] be a new array of size p
  for each processor i do
    P[i] = f_i
    S[i] = 1
  barrier

  for j = 1 to log n do
    if i < 2^(j-1) then
      if P[S[i]] < S[i] then
        S[i] = LC[S[i]]
      else
        S[i] = RC[S[i]]
      end if
    end if
  barrier

  if i >= 2^(j-1) and P[S[i]] >= 0 then
    if P[S[i]] < S[P[S[i]]] then
      S[i] = RC[P[S[i]]]
    else
```

```

        S[i] = LC[P[S[i]]]
    end if
end if
barrier

for k = 1 to p do
    if k != i and P[S[k]] < S[i] then
        S[i] = P[S[k]]
    end if
end for
barrier
end for

A[0] = S[0]
for j = 1 to n-1 do
    A[j] = P[S[i]]
    P[S[i]] = -1
    barrier
end for
end for

```

数组P来存储每个节点的父节点下标，每次处理完后将其置为-1，数组S来存储当前处理器正在处理的节点的下标。

所用模型：PRAM-CRCW. 需要共享存储，以及并发读和并发写。

时间复杂度： $O(\log n)$

## HW3

1、在PRAM-CREW模型上，用n个处理器在 $O(1)$ 时间内求出数组 $A[1\dots n]=\{0,\dots,0,1,\dots,1\}$ 中第一个1的下标，写出并行伪代码判断某个数是否左侧为0右侧为1即可（因为是CR，可以并发读）

伪代码如下：

```

algorithm Find_First_One(A[1...n], P[1...n])
输入: A[1...n] = {0,...,0,1,...,1}, n processors
输出: The index of the first 1 in A
Begin
    for each processor i do
        if A[i] == 1 then
            if A[i-1] == 0 && A[i+1] == 1 then
                return i
            end if
        end if
    end for
end

```

### Ex7.3

(1)试分析算法7.3的复杂度

算法7.3为PRAM上对数划分算法

其中使用了二分查找，其时间复杂度为 $O(\log n)$

(2)令 $A = (0, 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34)$ ， $B = (3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 26, 29, 31)$ 。试按照算法7.3，将其进行对数划分，并最终将他们归并

$$m = 16$$

$$k(m) = m/\log n = 16/4 = 4$$

$$\text{rank}(6 : A) = 3$$

$$\text{rank}(13 : A) = 6$$

$$\text{rank}(21 : A) = 10$$

因此有四组成对划分:

$$A_0 = (0, 1, 2), B_0 = (3, 4, 5, 6)$$

$$A_1 = (7, 9, 11), B_1 = (8, 10, 12, 13)$$

$$A_2 = (16, 17, 18, 19), B_2 = (14, 15, 20, 21)$$

$$A_3 = (23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34), B_3 = (22, 26, 29, 31)$$

成对归并:

$$C_0 = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$$

$$C_1 = (7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)$$

$$C_2 = (14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21)$$

$$C_3 = (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34)$$

最终归并:

$$C = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34)$$

## Ex7.6

### (1)试分析算法7.9的总运算量 $W(n)$

假设赋值也算入运算操作

Step1:  $n$ 次

Step2:  $1 + 2 + \dots + n/2 = n - 1$ 次

Step3:  $1 + 2 + \dots + n/2 + n = 2n - 1$ 次

所以 $W(n) = n + n - 1 + 2n - 1 = 4n - 2$

### (2)假定序列为(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), 试用算法7.9求其前缀和

用SIMD\_TC上非递归求前缀和算法

Step1:

初始化  $B(0, j) = A(j)$ :

$$B(0,1) = 1$$

$$B(0,2) = 2$$

$$B(0,3) = 3$$

$$B(0,4) = 4$$

$$B(0,5) = 5$$

$$B(0,6) = 6$$

$$B(0,7) = 7$$

$$B(0,8) = 8$$

Step2:

正向遍历, 计算局部前缀和:

$h = 1$ :

$$B(1,1) = B(0,1) + B(0,2) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$B(1,2) = B(0,3) + B(0,4) = 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$B(1,3) = B(0,5) + B(0,6) = 5 + 6 = 11$$

$$B(1,4) = B(0,7) + B(0,8) = 7 + 8 = 15$$

$h = 2$ :

$$B(2,1) = B(1,1) + B(1,2) = 3 + 7 = 10$$

$$B(2,2) = B(1,3) + B(1,4) = 11 + 15 = 26$$

Step3:

反向遍历, 计算全局前缀和:

$h = 2$ :

$$C(2,1) = B(2,1) = 10$$

$$C(2,2) = B(2,2) = 26$$

$$h = 1:$$

$$C(1,1) = B(1,1) = 3$$

$$C(1,2) = C(2,1) = 10$$

$$C(1,3) = B(1,3) = 11$$

$$C(1,4) = C(2,2) = 26$$

$$h = 0:$$

$$C(0,1) = B(0,1) = 1$$

$$C(0,2) = C(1,1) = 3$$

$$C(0,3) = B(0,3) = 6$$

$$C(0,4) = C(1,2) = 10$$

$$C(0,5) = B(0,5) = 15$$

$$C(0,6) = C(1,3) = 21$$

$$C(0,7) = B(0,7) = 28$$

$$C(0,8) = C(1,4) = 36$$

因此序列 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) 的前缀和为 (1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36)