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Q1.

- a. 

```
for(i=0; i<512; i++)
    for (k=0; k<i; k++)
        for (j=0; j<512; j++)
            C[i][j] += A[i][k]*B[k][j];
```
- b. 

```
for(k=0; k<512; k++)
    for (i=k; i<512; i++)
        for (j=0; j<512; j++)
            C[i][j] += A[i][k]*B[k][j];
```

Q2.

- a. 

```
for (i=0; i<512; i++)
    for (j=0; j<512; j++)
        for(kr=0; kr < j mod 3;kr++)
            C[i][] += A[i][kr]*B[kr][];
        for (k=3; k<j-3; k+=3){
            C[i][j] += A[i][k]*B[k][j];
            C[i][j] += A[i][k+1]*B[k+1][j];
            C[i][j] += A[i][k+2]*B[k+2][j];}
```
- b. 

```
for (i=0; i<512; i++)
    for(jr=0; jr < 512 mod 3;jr++)
        for (k=0; k<jr; k++)
            C [i] [jr] += A [i] [k] *B [k] [jr];
    for (j=3; j<512; j+=3)
        for(kr=0; kr < j mod 3;kr++)
            C[i][] += A[i][kr]*B[kr][];
        for (k=3; k<j-3; k+=3){
            C[i][j] += A[i][k]*B[k][j];
            C[i][j] += A[i][k+1]*B[k+1][j];
            C[i][j] += A[i][k+2]*B[k+2][j];
            C[i][j+1] += A[i][k]*B[k][j+1];
            C[i][j+1] += A[i][k+1]*B[k+1][j+1];
            C[i][j+1] += A[i][k+2]*B[k+2][j+1];
            C[i][j+2] += A[i][k]*B[k][j+2];
            C[i][j+2] += A[i][k+1]*B[k+1][j+1+2];
            C[i][j+2] += A[i][k+2]*B[k+2][j+2];}
```

Q3.

- a. j and k loops can be unrolled but no others as there would make the dependency graph lexicographically negative.
- b. The valid permutations of tijk are: tijk, tikj and tkij as otherwise one of the dependency graphs will be lexicographically negative.
- c. Full tiling is not valid but partial tiling is possible with the j and k loops.
- d. The j and k loops can be parallelized. The others cannot because that would lead to a data dependency error as they carry the dependency.

Q4.

- a. Suppose there are two ways to write to the same element.  $(i_1, j_1)$  and  $(i_2, j_2)$ . By the code we know that the loop will access are  $A[i_1+1][j_1-1]$  and  $A[i_2+1][j_2-1]$ . Thus to access the same element  $i_1+1 = i_2+1$  and  $j_1-1=j_2-1$ . Simplified  $i_1=i_2$  and  $j_1=j_2$  thus a contradiction so we have no output dependencies.
- b. Consider the first possible vector let the write in each iteration be  $(w_i, w_j)$  and the read to be  $(r_i, r_j)$ . For the same element to be accessed  $i_w+1=r_i$  and  $w_j-1=r_j$ . For a flow dependency the vector is  $(r_i-w_i, r_j-w_j) = (i_w+1-i_w, w_j-1, r_j) = (1, -1)$ . For the other possible vector let the write in each iteration be  $(w_i, w_j)$  and the read to be  $(r_i, r_j)$ . For the same element to be accessed  $i_w+1=r_i+1$  and  $w_j-1=r_j-2$ . For a flow dependency the vector is  $(r_i-w_i, r_j-w_j) = (w_i-w_i, w_j+1-w_j) = (0, 1)$ . So there are two flow dependencies of  $(1, -1)$  and  $(0, 1)$ .
- c. Consider the first possible vector let the write in each iteration be  $(w_i, w_j)$  and the read to be  $(r_i, r_j)$ . For the same element to be accessed  $i_w+1=r_i$  and  $w_j-1=r_j$ . For an anti-dependency the vector is  $(w_i-r_i, w_j-r_j) = (i_w-i_w-1, w_j-w_j+1) = (-1, 1)$ . For the other possible vector let the write in each iteration be  $(w_i, w_j)$  and the read to be  $(r_i, r_j)$ . For the same element to be accessed  $i_w+1=r_i+1$  and  $w_j-1=r_j-2$ . For an anti-dependency the vector is  $(w_i-r_i, w_j-r_j) = (w_i-w_i, w_j-w_j-1) = (0, -1)$ . So there are no anti-dependencies both possible vectors are negative.