

PROJECT 4: PARALLEL CYCLIC AND HOUSEHOLDER REDUCTIONS

Programming Graphics Processing Units (GPUs)



INTRODUCTION

- Problématique du projet
- Méthodes
 - Householder
 - Parallel cyclic reduction (PCR)

HOUSEHOLDER

L'algorithme Householder réduit une matrice symétrique A de dimension $n \times n$ en forme tridiagonale par $n-2$ transformations orthogonales.

$$\mathbf{P}_1 \cdot \mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \hline a_{21} & & & & \\ a_{31} & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ a_{n1} & & & & \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \hline k & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{array} \right]$$

$(n-1)\mathbf{P}_1$ irrelevant irrelevant

$$\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{P} = \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} a_{11} & k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline k & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{array} \right]$$

irrelevant

$$\mathbf{P}_2 \equiv \left[\begin{array}{cc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & & \end{array} \right]$$

$(n-2)\mathbf{P}_2$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P}_1 \cdot \mathbf{P}_2 \cdots \mathbf{P}_{n-2}$$

PARALLEL CYCLIC REDUCTION (PCR)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{inv}(Q) = Q' \\
 & Q' * A * Q = \text{tridiag}_A \\
 & Q * \text{tridiag}_A * Q' = A \\
 & A * x = b \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{tridiag}_A * z = y \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & & 0 \\ & a_3 & b_3 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & \ddots & c_{d-1} & b_d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_d \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow x = Q * z \\
 & Q * \text{tridiag}_A * Q' * x = b \\
 & \text{tridiag}_A * Q' * x = Q' * b \\
 & Q' * x = z \\
 & Q' * b = y
 \end{aligned}$$

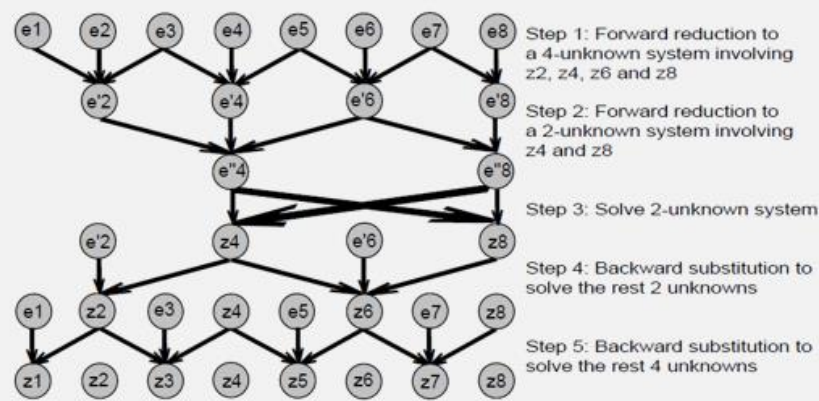


Figure 1: CR when $d = 8$.

La réduction cyclique parallèle (PCR) est une méthode alternative à l'algorithme de Thomas pour la résolution de systèmes linéaires tridiagonaux.

Il est stable pour les matrices à diagonale dominante ou les matrices symétriques et positives.

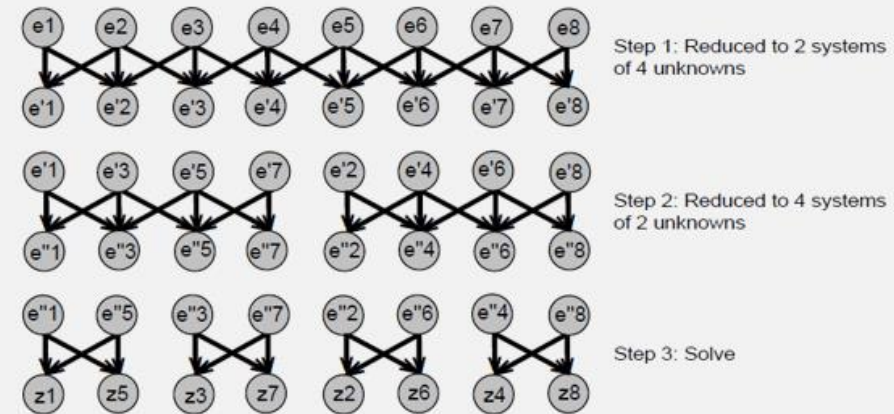


Figure 2: PCR when $d = 8$.

```
__global__ void PCR_Kernel( float* Q, float* alist, float* blist, float* clist, float* dlist, float* xlist, int iter_max, int DMax)
```

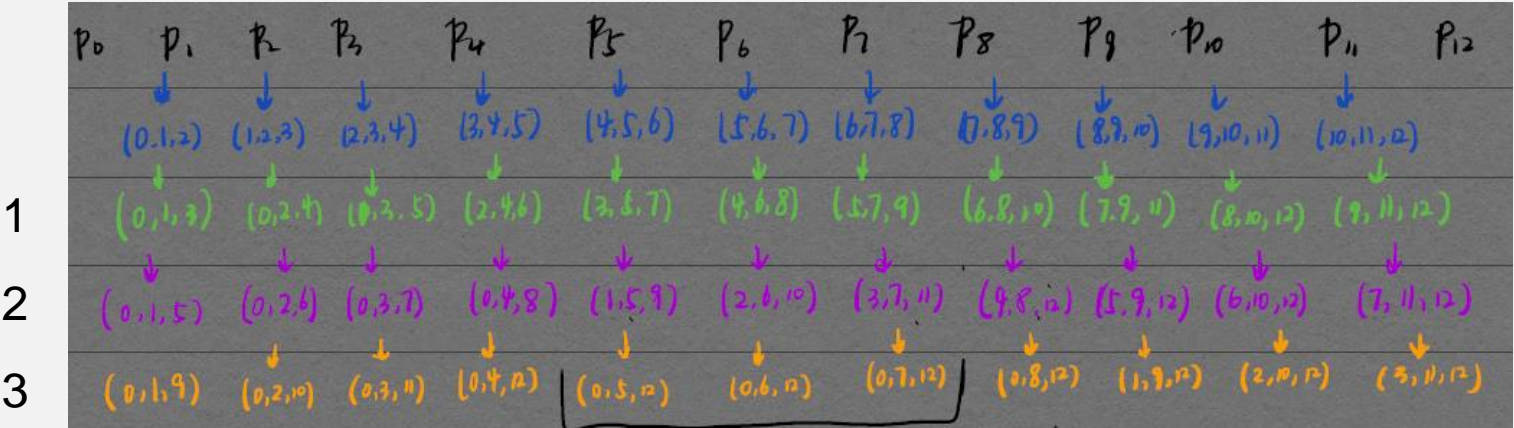
Calculer plusieurs matrices simultanément (batch)

```
tidx = threadIdx.x%d;
Qt = (threadIdx.x-tidx)/d;
gbx = Qt + blockIdx.x*(blockDim.x/d);

P = (d / 2 + (d % 2))*(tidx % 2) + (int)tidx / 2;

// Shared memory
extern __shared__ float shared_arr[];
```

dimension = 11



Calculer une seule matrice

```
tidx = threadIdx.x;
Qt = 0;
gbx = 0;
```

La condition d'arrêt

```
int pos = idx_row-2*stride;
accum = 0;
for ( int iter = 0; iter<5; iter++ ) {
    if (pos >=0 && pos < DMax)
        accum++;
    pos+=stride;
}

if (accum < 3) {
    next_or_ot = false;//Turn of for ever
}
```


RÉSULTAT

39.500000	36.500000	47.500000	14.500000	16.500000	27.500000	36.500000	24.500000	32.500000	42.500000	12.500000	25.150000
36.500000	41.500000	6.500000	9.500000	29.500000	8.500000	46.500000	19.500000	4.500000	48.500000	45.500000	59.150002
47.500000	6.500000	38.500000	16.500000	13.500000	23.500000	4.500000	11.500000	14.500000	36.500000	24.500000	44.150002
14.500000	9.500000	16.500000	44.500000	9.500000	23.500000	29.500000	7.500000	8.500000	21.500000	14.500000	64.150002
16.500000	29.500000	13.500000	9.500000	11.500000	16.500000	38.500000	15.500000	20.500000	22.500000	7.500000	90.150002
27.500000	8.500000	23.500000	23.500000	16.500000	26.500000	37.500000	35.500000	20.500000	19.500000	2.500000	31.150000
36.500000	46.500000	4.500000	29.500000	38.500000	37.500000	28.500000	28.500000	35.500000	22.500000	3.500000	99.150002
24.500000	19.500000	11.500000	7.500000	15.500000	35.500000	28.500000	33.500000	11.500000	15.500000	35.500000	21.150000
32.500000	4.500000	14.500000	8.500000	20.500000	20.500000	35.500000	11.500000	9.500000	27.500000	15.500000	93.150002
42.500000	48.500000	36.500000	21.500000	22.500000	19.500000	22.500000	15.500000	27.500000	34.500000	44.500000	12.150000
12.500000	45.500000	24.500000	14.500000	7.500000	2.500000	3.500000	35.500000	15.500000	44.500000	15.500000	91.150002

[illegible]

This is the diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix in householder:

-3.106331
29.146309
-0.560986
41.366047
-16.924112
-2.777148
5.007463
6.589115
86.690353
162.569305
15.500000

This is the off-diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix in householder:

0.000000
-4.644855
-17.246964
-15.756526
-24.935919
-14.538093
21.388615
31.862530
33.575016
116.066551
-81.194214

The maximum number of PCR iteration is: 3

The final resolution is :

-7.361708
-10.326294
-9.163260
-0.251056
-0.432338
-1.302601
-1.338186
-1.061947
21.210640
11.389147
6.094026

MERCI!