Matrix Multiplication

/ 札記

- 1. 假設A = $[a_{ij}]$,B= $[b_{ij}]$ 皆為nxn的矩陣,欲計算這兩個矩陣相乘的結果C= $[c_{ij}]$ = AB,若利用暴力法(brute force)計算,即直接用矩陣相乘的定義計算,其時間複雜度為 $\Theta(n^3)$ (因為 $C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj}$, $\forall i \geq 1$, $j \leq n$,假設 access 矩陣的每一項花費為 $\Theta(1)$,則計算一個 c_{ij} 需時 $\Theta(n)$,共計有 n^2 個 c_{ij} ,因此時間複雜度為 $\Theta(n^2 \cdot n)$)
- 2. 利用 Divide-and-conquer 設計演算法來改進矩陣相乘的效率,首先我們嘗試為將A與B個 切成4個大小為 $\frac{n}{2}$. $\frac{n}{2}$ 的矩陣,利用這些子矩陣相乘的結果來得到C, 如下所示:

$$C = egin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{11} \ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{11} \ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{11} \ A_{21}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{21} A_{21}B_{21} \ A_{21}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{21} \ A_{21}B_{21} \$$

3. 若能將2.中的子問題個數降低,應能提升 divide-and-conquer 的效能,著名的 $Strassen's\ method$ 便是針對此點作改進,其psuedocode 可參考演算法2-4

Strassen's method

1. Divide:

$$A = egin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
 , $B = egin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

2. Conquer:

$$egin{aligned} P &= (A_{11} + A_{22})(B_{11} + B_{22}) \ Q &= (A_{21} + A_{22})B_{11} \ R &= A_{11}(B_{12} - B_{22}) \ S &= A_{22}(B_{21} - B_{11}) \ T &= (A_{11} + A_{12})B_{22} \ U &= (A_{21} - A_{11})(B_{11} + B_{12}) \ V &= (A_{12} - A_{22})(B_{21} + B_{22}) \end{aligned}$$

3. Combine:

$$C = egin{bmatrix} P+S-T+V & R+T \ Q+S & P+R-Q+U \end{bmatrix}$$

Time complexity of Strassen's method:假設T(n)表示計算二個nxn矩陣相乘的時間,因為在計算 P, Q, R, S, T, U, V這7個子矩陣中共需遞迴計 $\frac{n}{2}\cdot\frac{n}{2}$ 大小的矩陣相乘共7次,所以會產生7個子問題,其餘若干次 $\frac{n}{2}\cdot\frac{n}{2}$ 大小矩陣相加皆需時 $\Theta(n^2)$,所以T(n)的遞迴關係式為

$$egin{cases} T(n) = 7T\left(rac{n}{2}
ight) + \Theta(n^2) \ T(1) = \Theta(1) \end{cases}$$

利用master theorem分析得 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{lg7}) pprox \Theta(n^{2.81})$