



## SPARSE MATRIX

↳ Having many number of non-zero elements

### Methods for storing sparse matrix

1. Coordinate List / Three column representation
2. Compressed sparse row

#### 1. Coordinate List / Three column representation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		row	column	element
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0		8	9	8
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0		1	8	3
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	3	8
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	6	10
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4	1	4
6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		6	3	2
7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0		7	4	6
8	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		8	2	9
											8	5	5

8 x 9      72 elements  
72 x 2 = 144 bytes

#### 2. Compressed sparse row

$A[3, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 9, 5] \rightarrow$  Non Zero elements

$IA[0, 1, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 8]$   
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  $\rightarrow$  ROW Numbers  $\rightarrow$  Cumulative sum of number of non zero elements in each row

$JA[8, 3, 6, 1, 3, 4, 2, 5]$

No of column in which each non zero element is located

$$8 + 9 + 8 = 25 \times 2 = 50 \text{ bytes}$$

# 1. Coordinate list / Three column representation ( ADDITION)

$$A = \begin{matrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

0	1	2	3	4	5
5	1	2	3	3	5
6	4	2	2	4	1
5	6	7	2	5	4

$$B = \begin{matrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	2	2	3	3	4	5
6	2	5	3	6	4	1
6	3	5	2	7	9	8

$$C = \begin{matrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5
6	4	2	5	2	3	4	6	4	1
	6	10	5	2	2	5	7	9	12

Q

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	0	7	0	0
2	2	0	0	5	0
3	9	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	4

4x5 m x n

	0	1	2	3	4	5
i	4	1	2	2	3	4
j	5	3	1	4	1	5
k	5	7	2	5	9	4

## CREATING SPARSE MATRIX PROGRAM

Struct Element

{

int i;

int j;

int x;

}

Struct sparse

{

int m;

int n;

int num;

Struct Element \*e;

}

void main()

{

Struct sparse s;

create(&s);

}

$s \rightarrow e = (\text{Struct Element } *) \text{ malloc}$   
 $(s \rightarrow \text{num} * \text{sizeof}(\text{Struct Element}))$

void create ( struct sparse \*s)

{

int i;

printf(" Enter dimensions");

scanf (" %d %d", &s->m, &s->n);

printf(" Enter number of non-zero elements");

scanf (" %d", &s->num);

$s \rightarrow e = \text{new Elements}[s \rightarrow \text{num}];$

printf(" Enter all elements");

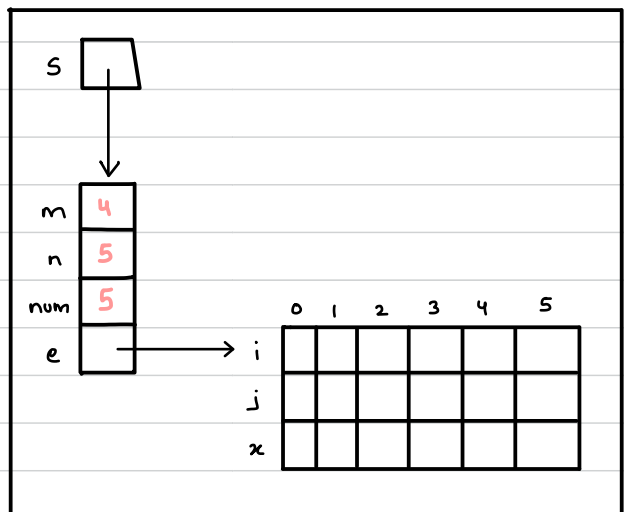
for (i=0; i < s->num; i++)

scanf (" %d %d %d", &s->e[i].i,

&s->e[i].j,

&s->e[i].x);

}



## ADDING SPARSE MATRIX PROGRAM

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	0	3	0	0
2	4	0	0	0	7
3	0	0	5	0	8
4	0	6	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	5	0	0	6
3	4	0	8	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	9

m	4
n	5
num	6
e	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
i	1	2	2	3	3	4
j	3	1	5	3	5	2
x	3	4	7	5	8	6

m	4
n	5
num	6
e	

	0	1	2	3	4	5
i	1	2	2	3	3	4
j	5	2	5	1	3	5
x	2	5	6	4	8	9

```
add ( struct sparse *s1, struct sparse s2)
{
```

```
    struct sparse *sum;
```

```
    if ( s1->m != s2->m || s1->n != s2->n)
        return 0;
```

```
    sum = new sparse;
```

```
    sum->m = s1->m;
```

```
    sum->n = s1->n;
```

```
    sum->e = new Element[s1->num + s2->num];
```

```
    while (i < s1->num && j < s2->num)
    {
```

```
        if ( s1->e[i].i < s2->e[j].i )
            sum->e[k++] = s1->e[i++];
```

```
        else if ( s1->e[i].i > s2->e[j].i )
            sum->e[k++] = s2->e[j++];
```

Rows are  
Compared

```
    else
    {
```

```
        if ( s1->e[i].j < s2->e[j].j )
            sum->e[k++] = s1->e[i++];
        else if ( s1->e[i].j > s2->e[j].j )
            sum->e[k++] = s2->e[j++];
```

Column compared

```
    else
    {
        sum->e[k] = s1->e[i++];
        sum->e[k++].x += s2->e[j++].x;
    }
}
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
i						
j						
x						

## POLYNOMIAL REPRESENTATION

1. Polynomial Representation
2. Evaluation of Polynomial
3. Addition of two Polynomials

$$p(x) = 3x^5 + 2x^4 + 5x^2 + 2x + 7$$

coeff	3	2	5	2	7	n = 5
exp	5	4	2	1	0	

```
struct Term          struct Poly
{
    int coeff;        {
    int Exp;           int n;
                      struct Term *t;
    }
```

```
struct Poly P;
printf("No of non-zero terms");
scanf("%d", &p.n);
p.t = new Term[p.n];
printf("Enter polynomial terms ");
for(i=0; i<p.n; i++)
{
    printf("Term No : %d ", i+1);
    scanf("%d %d", &p.t[i].coeff, &p.t[i].Exp);
}
```

P						
n	5					
t		coeff	0	1	2	3
		exp	4			

## EVALUATION

```
struct Poly P;
x = 5; sum = 0;

for(i=0; i<p.n; i++)
    sum += p.t[i].coeff * pow(x, p.t[i].Exp);
```

## POLYNOMIAL ADDITION

$$p_1(x) = 5x^4 + 2x^2 + 5$$

		p					
n		3					
t							
		→ coeff	0	1	2	3	4
		exp	5	2	5		
			4	2	0		
			i				

$$p_2(x) = 6x^4 + 5x^3 + 9x^2 + 2x + 3$$

		p					
n		5					
t							
		→ coeff	0	1	2	3	4
		exp	6	5	9	2	3
			4	3	2	1	0
			j				

while ( i < p1.n && j < p2.n )

{

if ( p1.t[i].Exp > p2.t[j].Exp )

p3.t[k++] = p1.t[i++];

else if ( p2.t[j].Exp > p1.t[i].Exp )

p3.t[k++] = p2.t[j++];

else

{

p3.t[k].Exp = p1.t[i].Exp;

p3.t[k].coeff = p1.t[i].coeff + p2.t[j].coeff;

}

}

		p					
n		5					
t							
		→ coeff	0	1	2	3	4
		exp	11	5	11	2	8
			4	3	2	1	0
			k				