

Sorteernetwerken van Optimale Grootte

Mathias Dekempeneer
Vincent Derkinderen

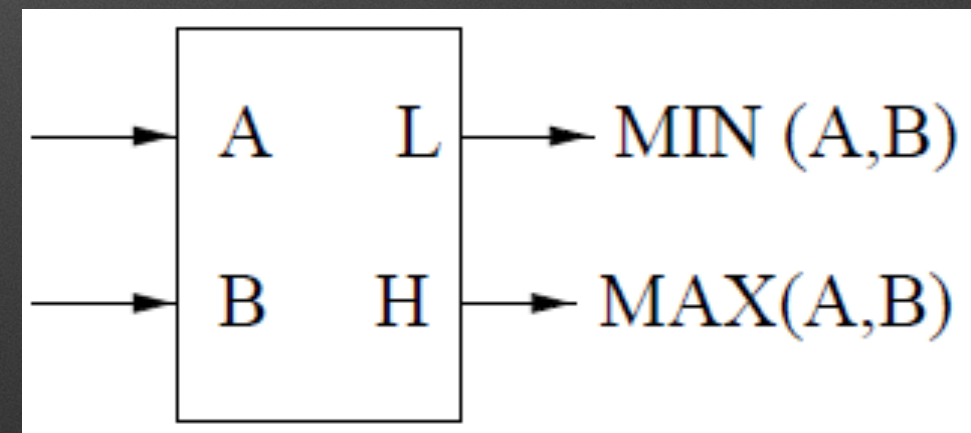
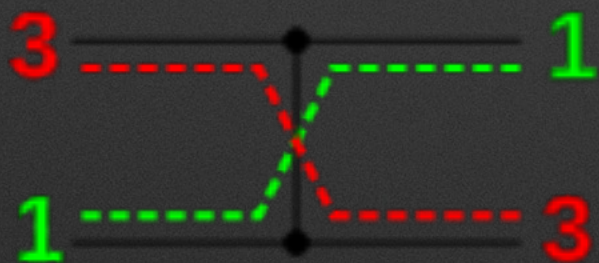
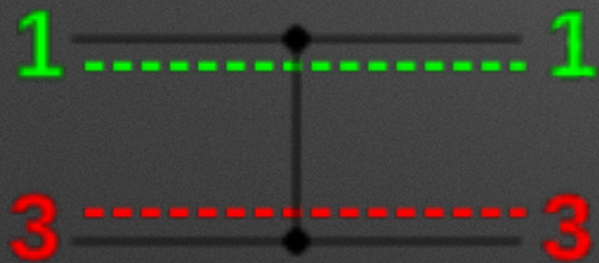
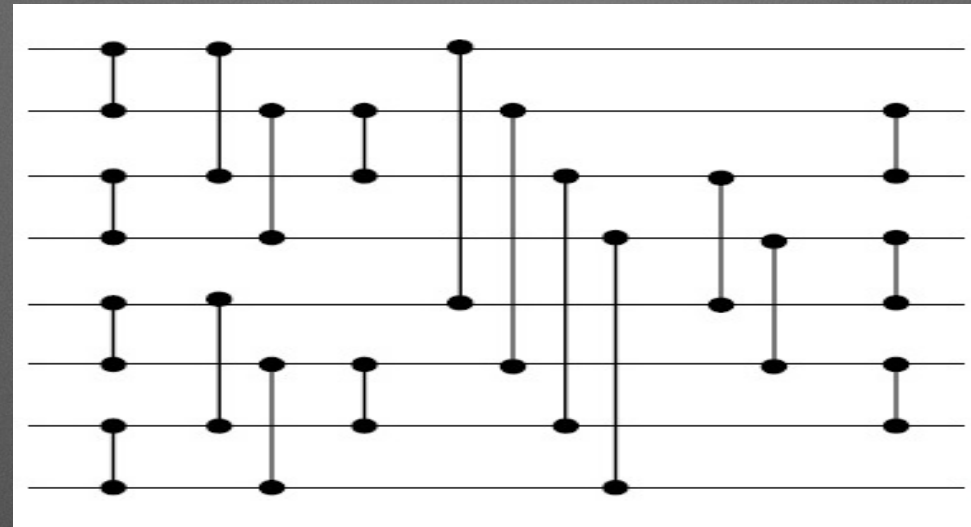
Begeleider: Tom Schrijvers

Sorteernetwerken van Optimale Grootte

Mathias Dekempeneer
Vincent Derkinderen

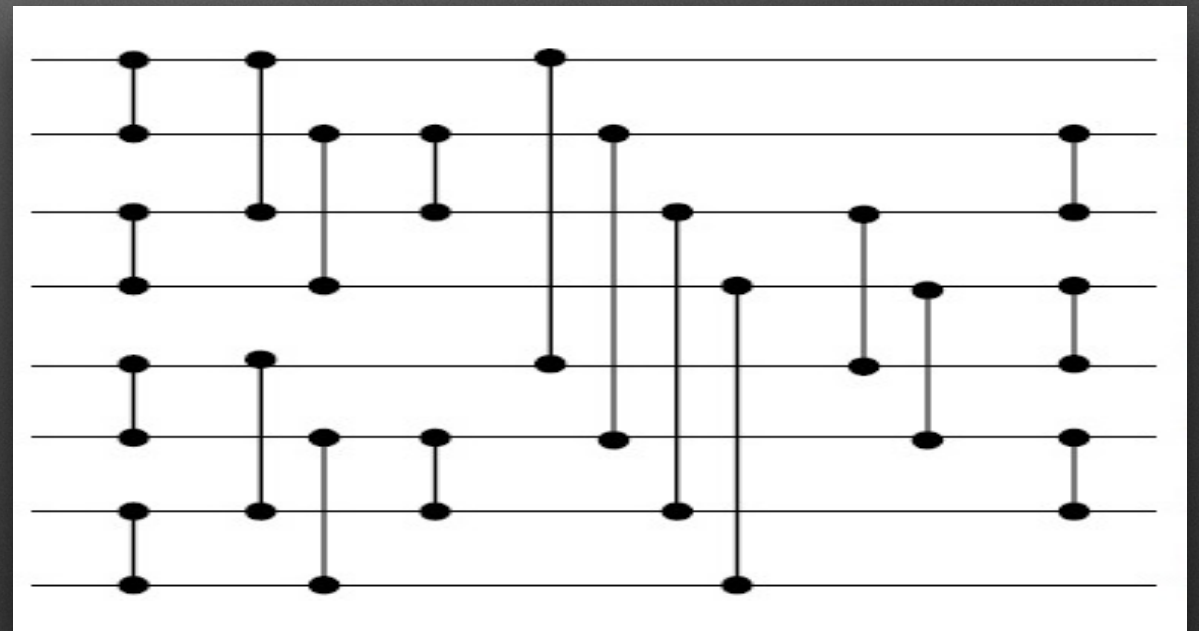
Begeleider: Tom Schrijvers

Comparator Network

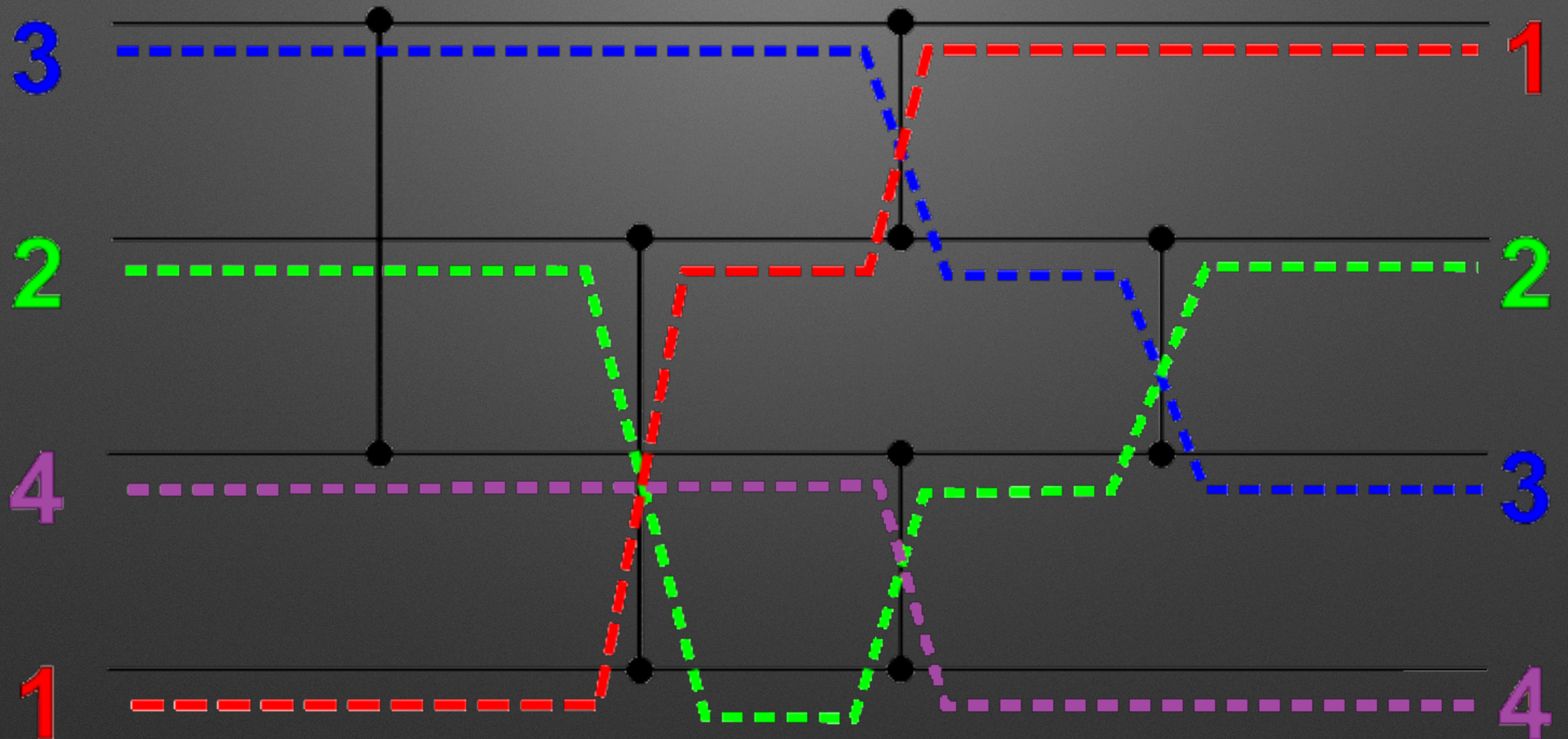


Comparator Network

- Representatie comparatoren
(1 2) (3 4) (5 6) (7 8) (1 3) (5 7)
...

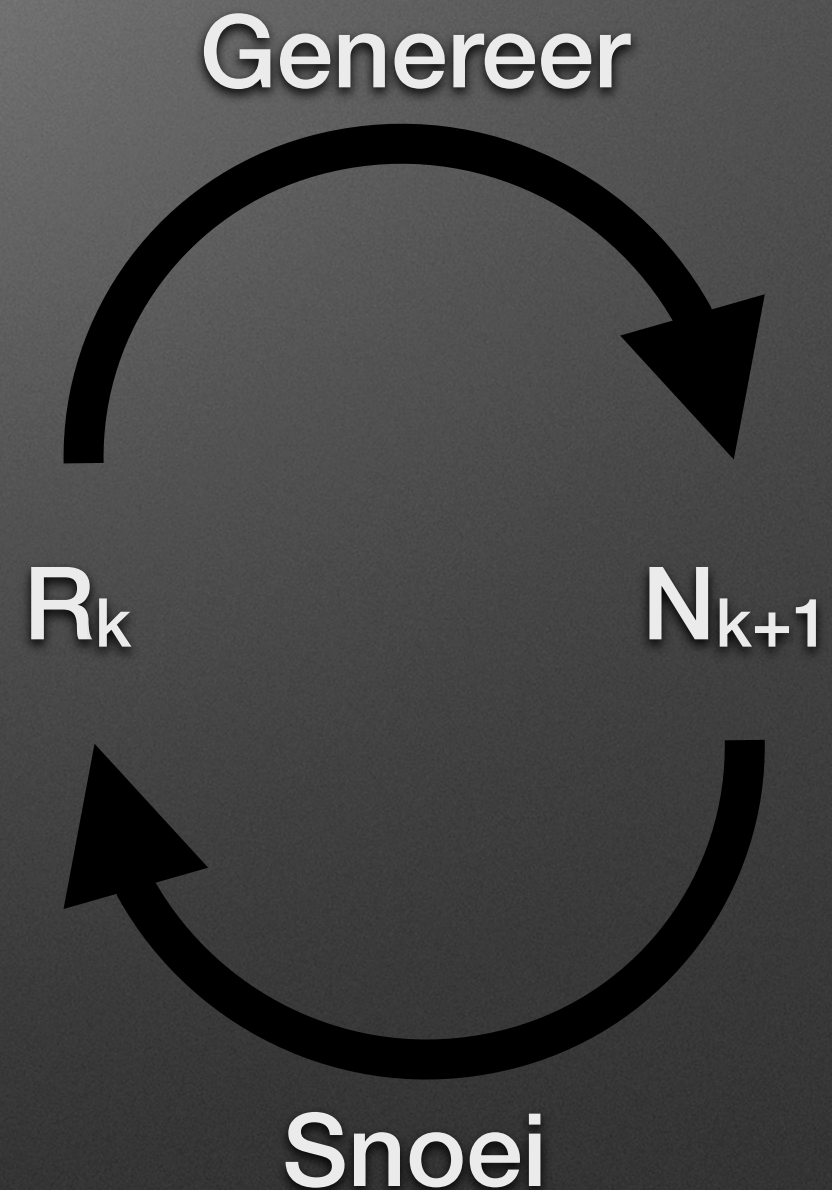


Sorteernetwerk

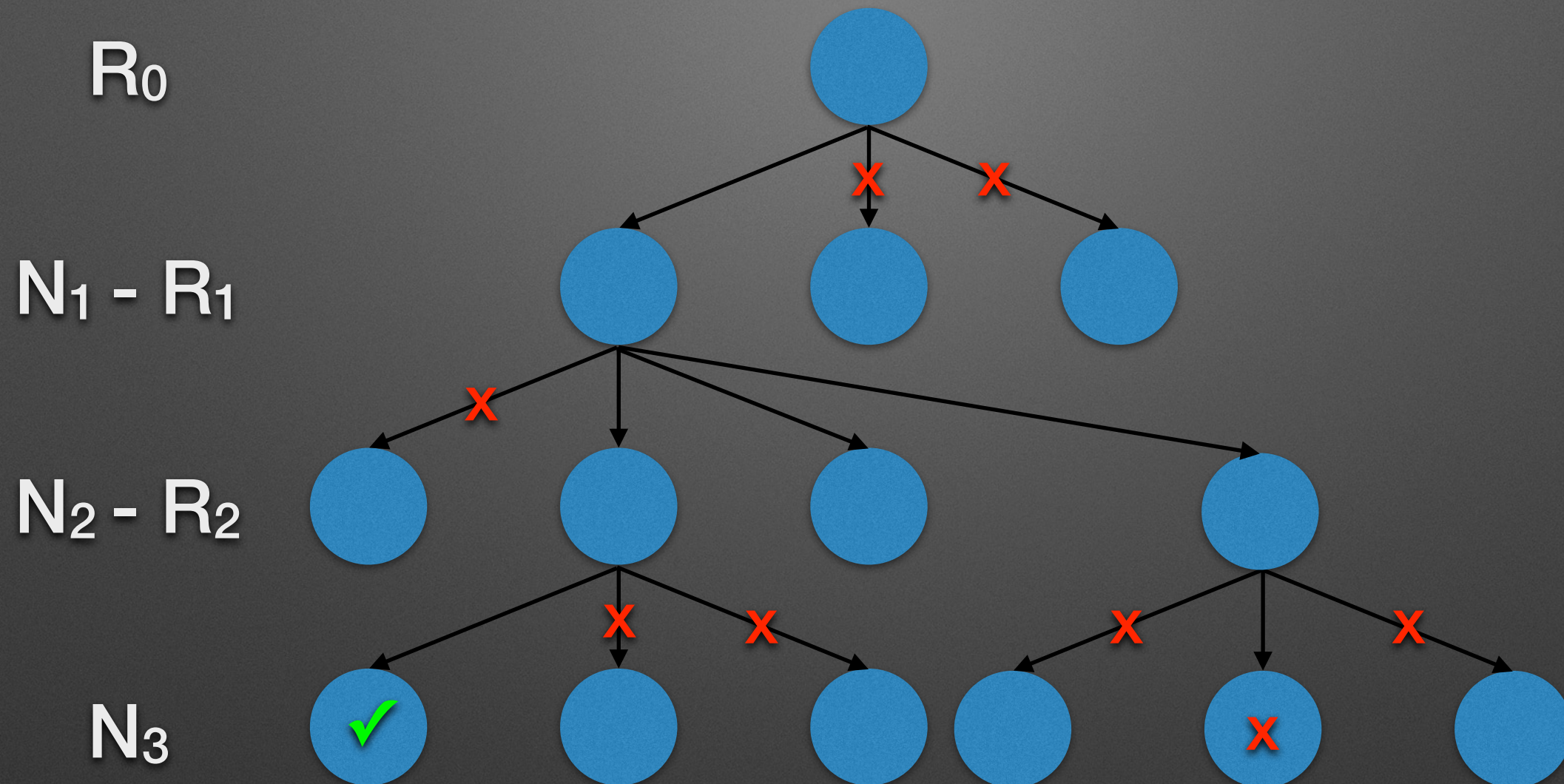


Genereer & Snoei

- Genereer:
toevoegen alle mogelijke
comparatoren
- Snoei:
subsumes principe



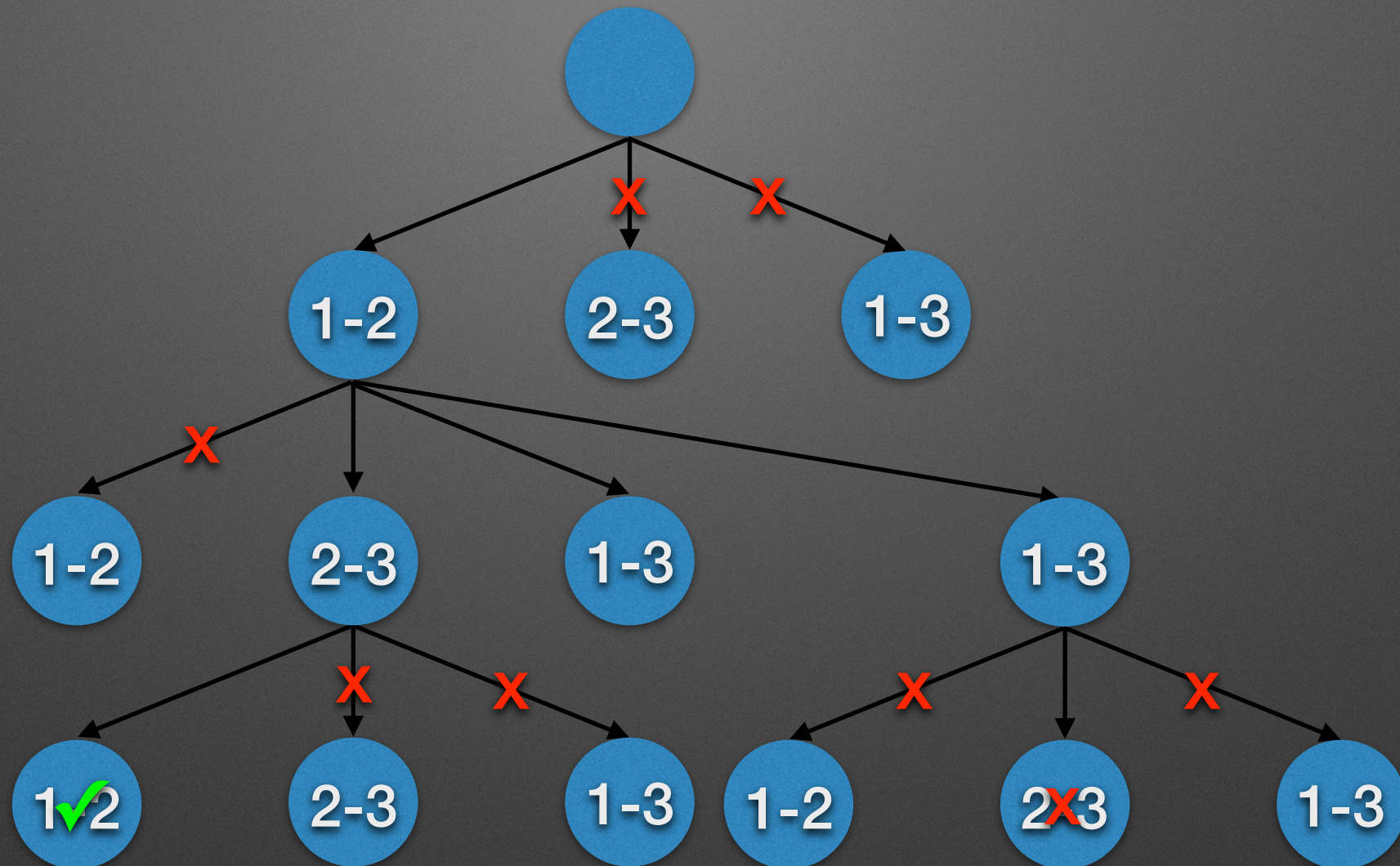
Generereer & Snoei



Subsumes

- Beschreven in “TWENTY-FIVE COMPARATORS IS OPTIMAL WHEN SORTING NINE INPUTS (AND TWENTY-NINE FOR TEN)”
(*Codish et al.*)
- C_a subsumes $C_b \Leftrightarrow C_a$ wordt gedekt door C_b
 $\Leftrightarrow \pi(\text{Outputs}(C_a)) \subseteq \text{Outputs}(C_b)$
- Verwijder de netwerken die anderen dekken

Genereer & Snoei

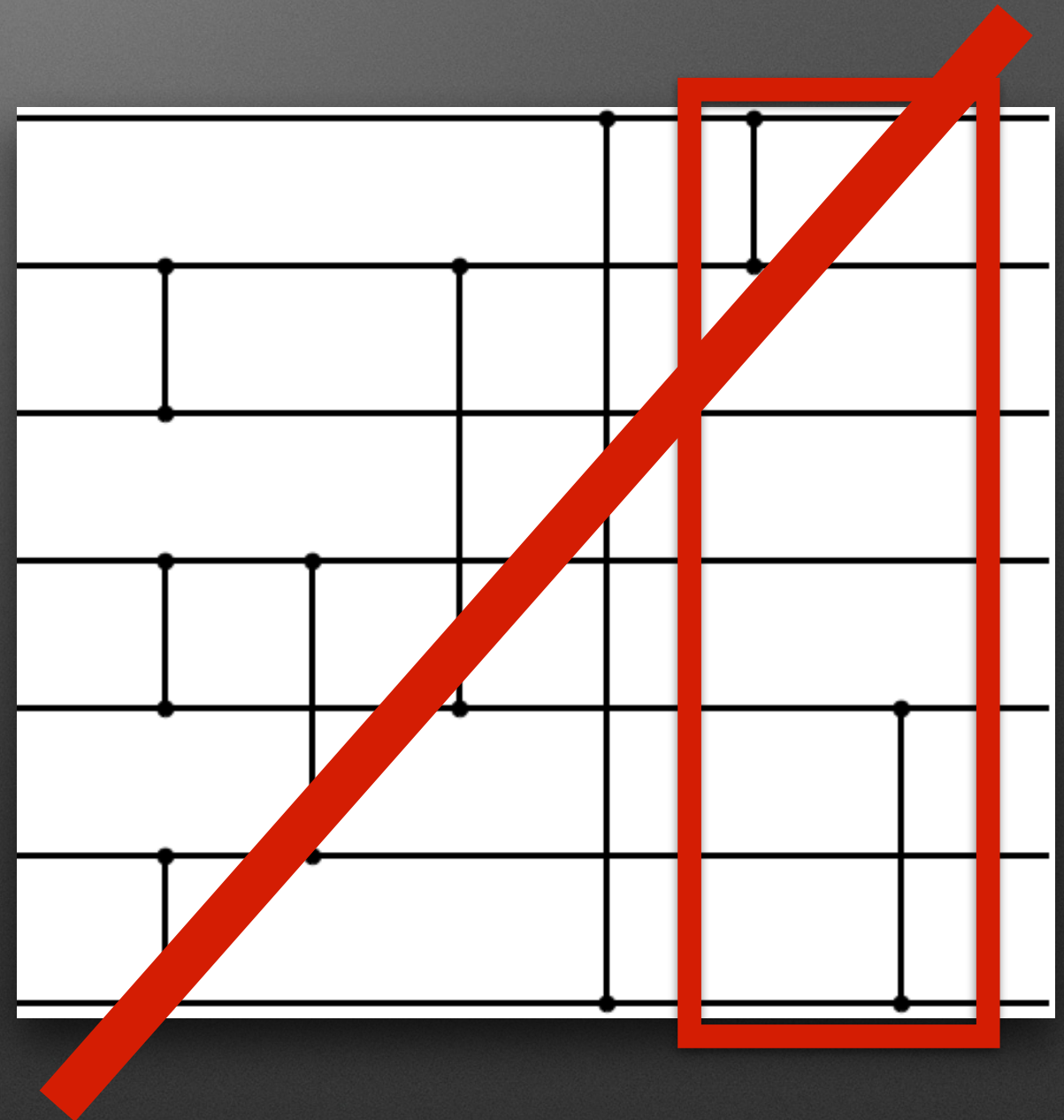
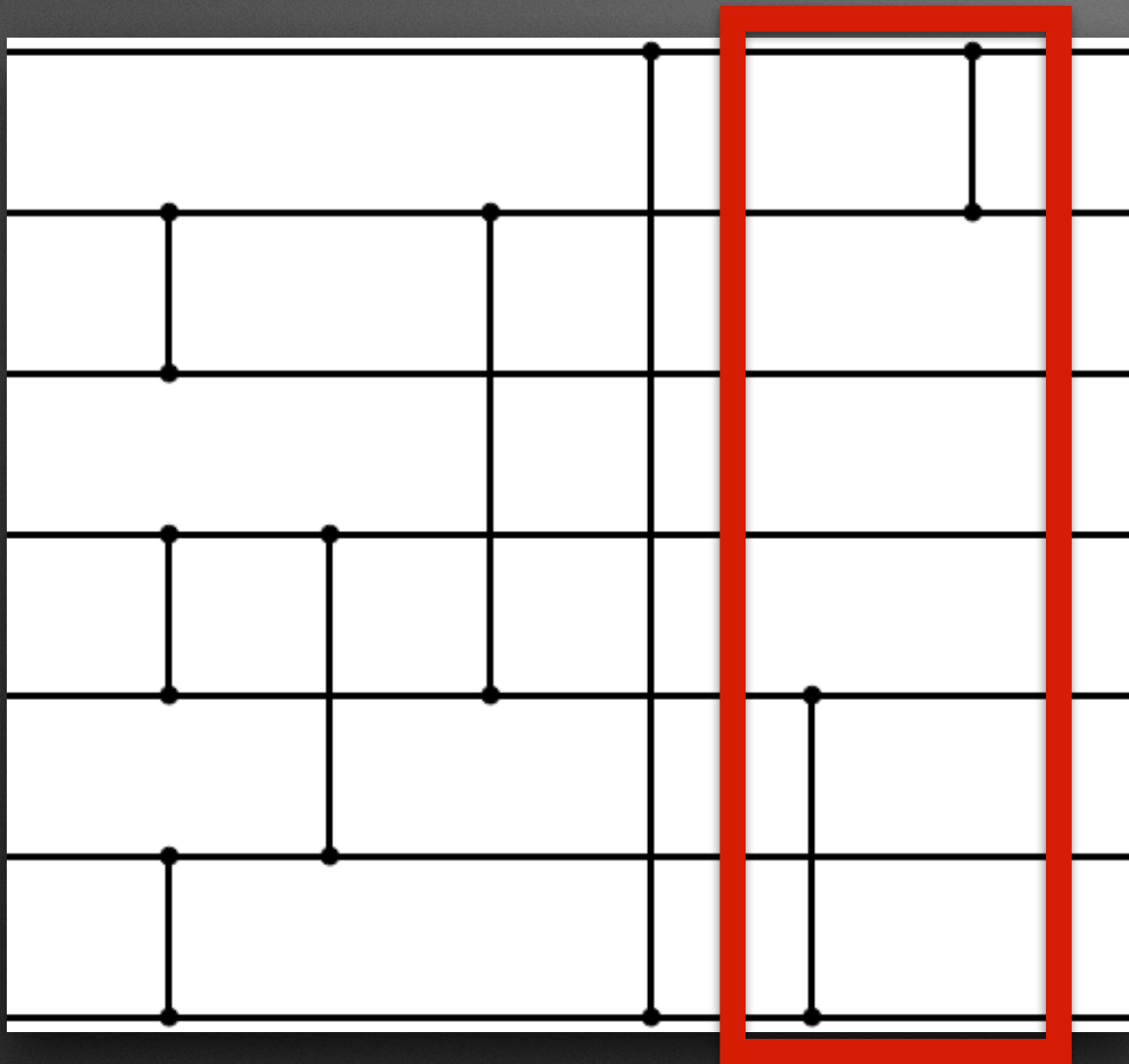


Gevonden sorteernetwerk: (1-2) (2-3) (1-2)

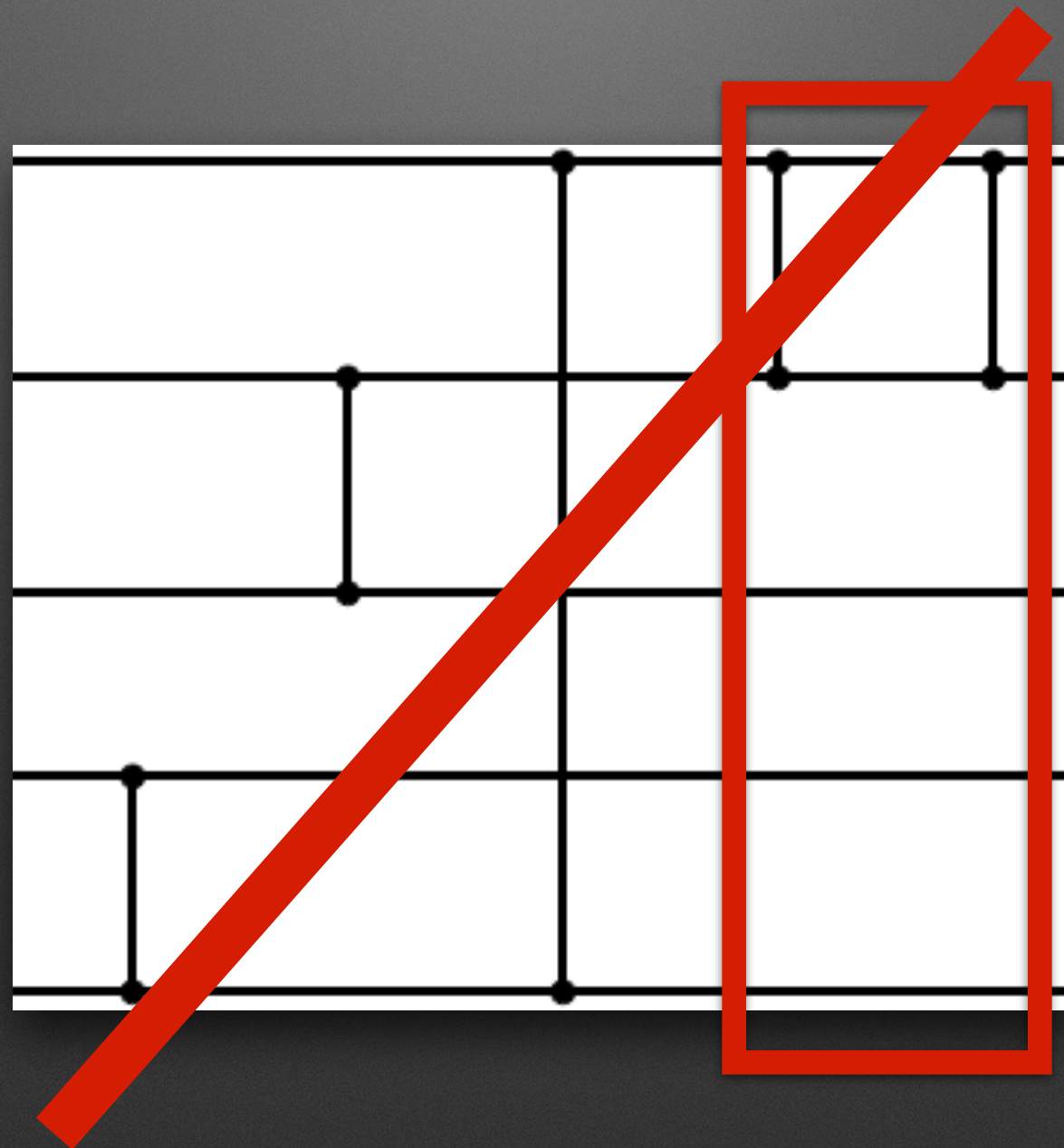
Genereer & Snoei

- Bottleneck: beslissing subsumes
⇒ methoden om sneller te beslissen
- Genereer (uniek, redundant)
- Snoei (kLengte, pLengte, lLengte ...)

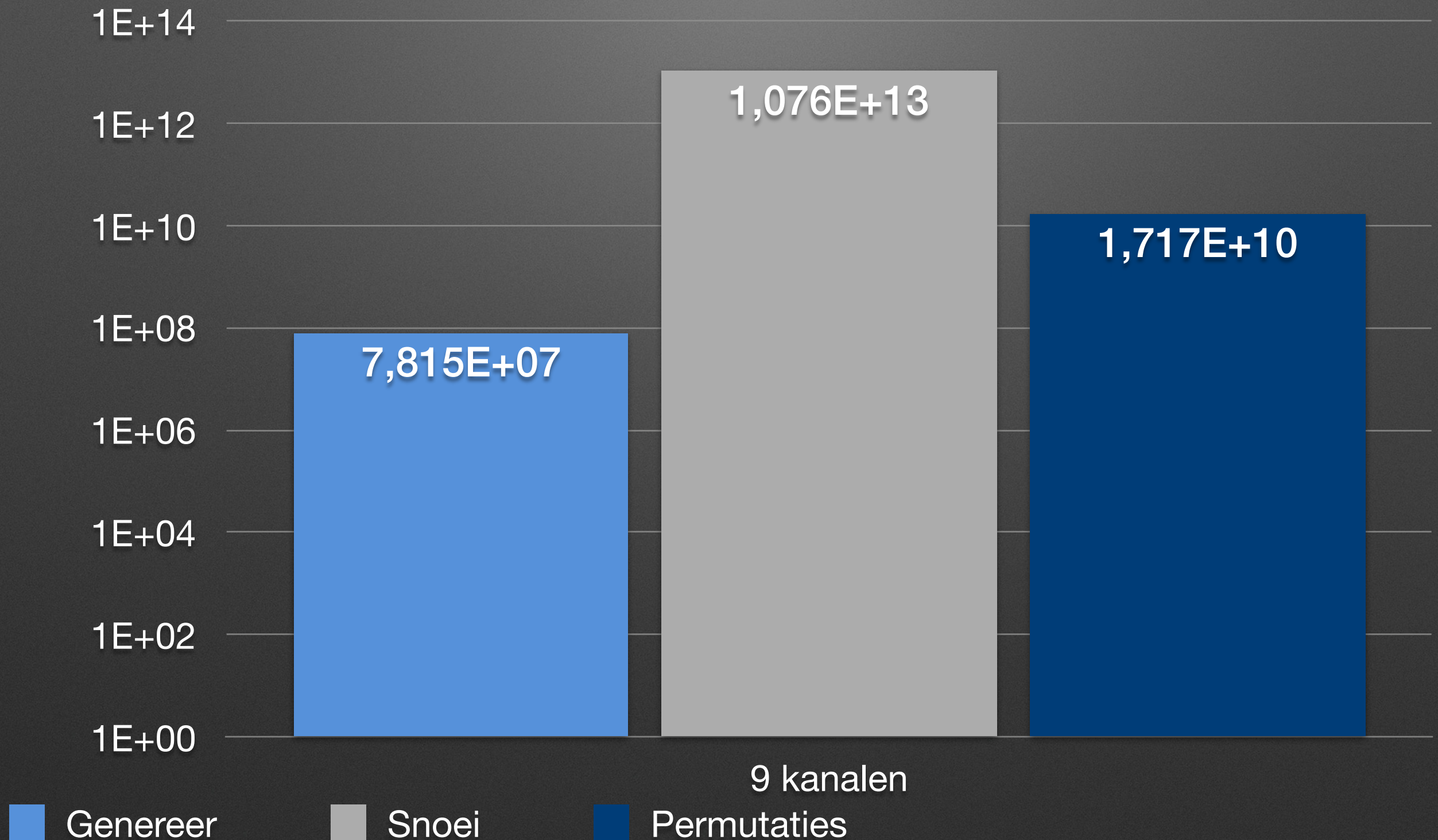
Methode uniek

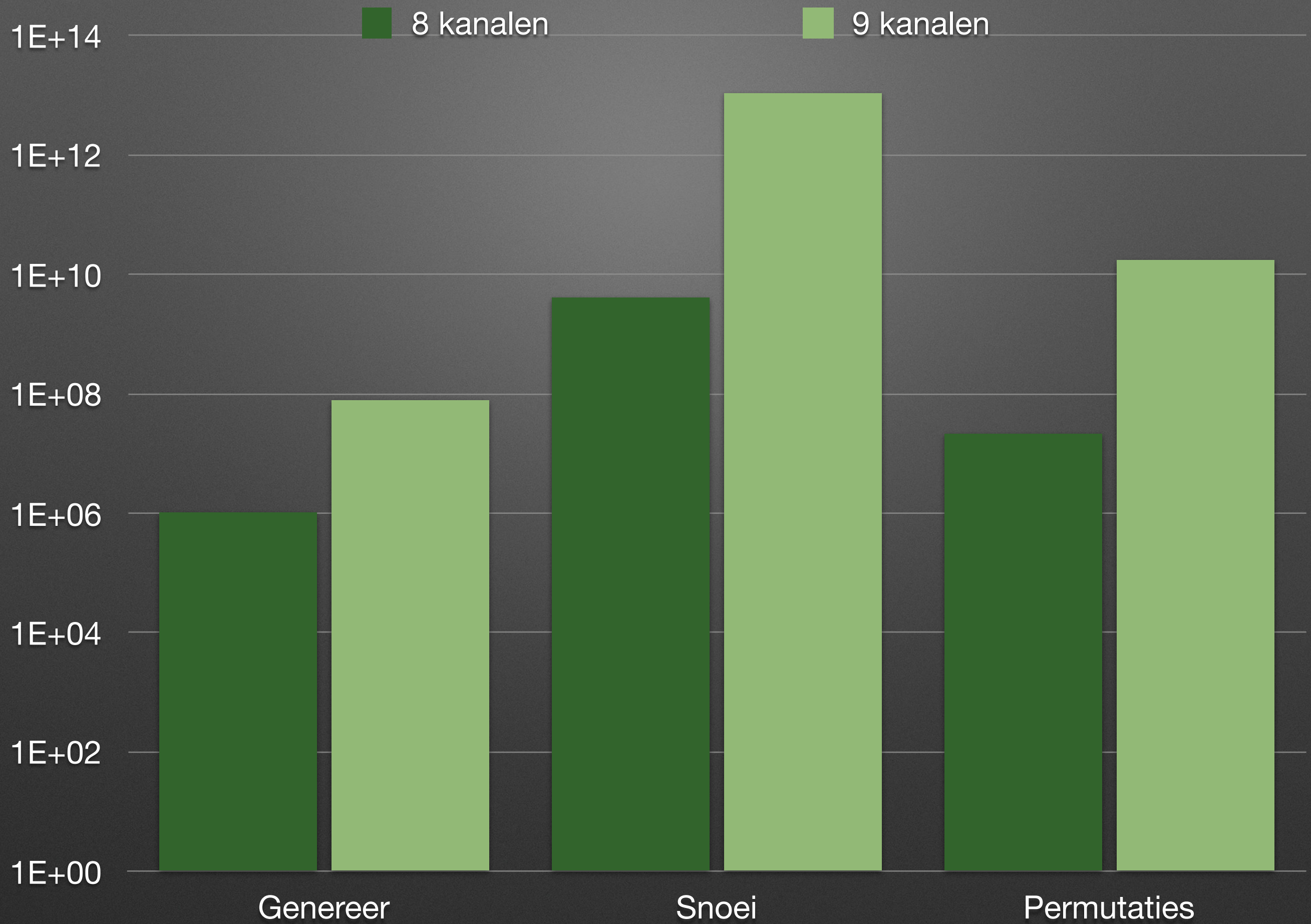


Methode redundant

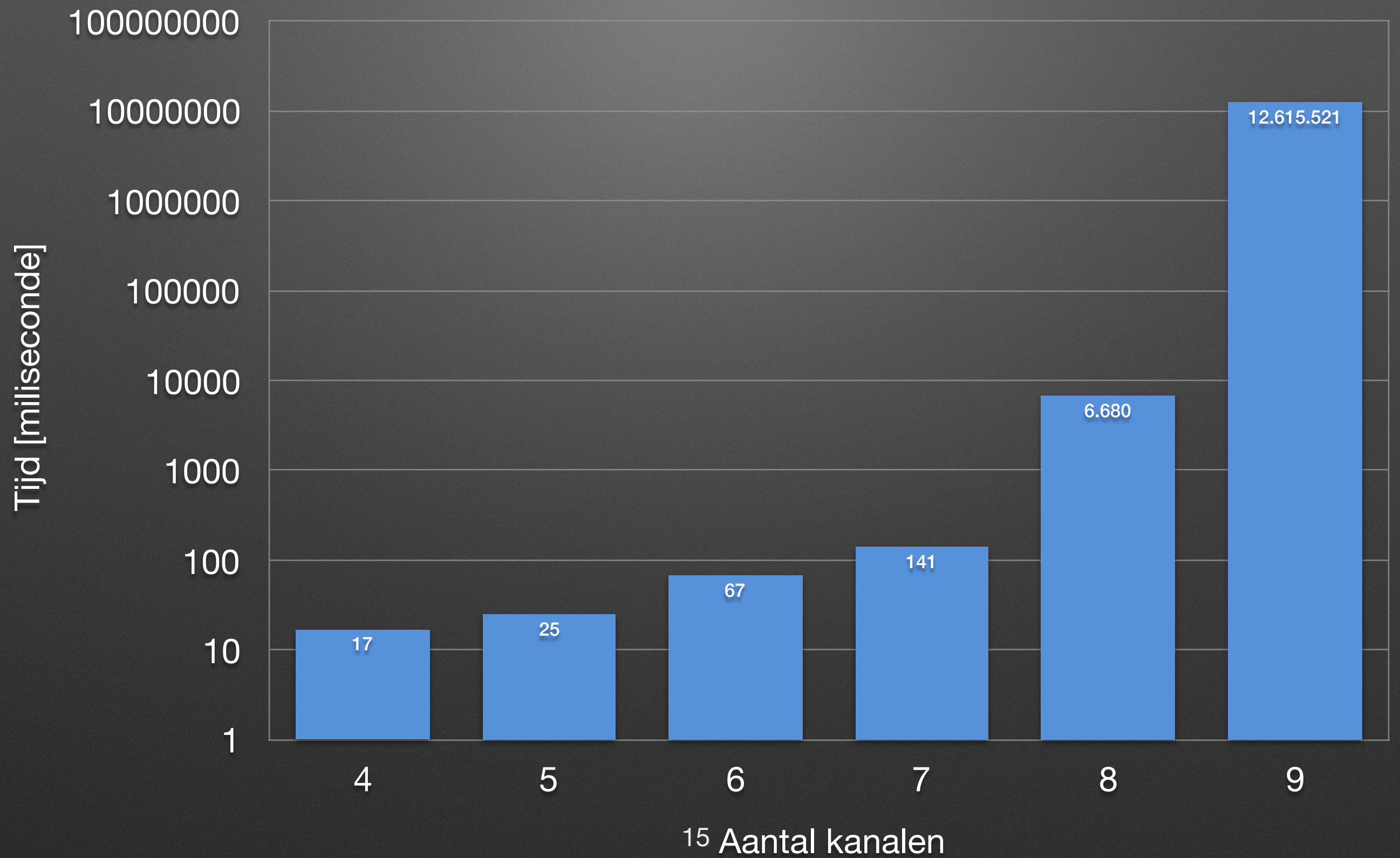


Beslissingen

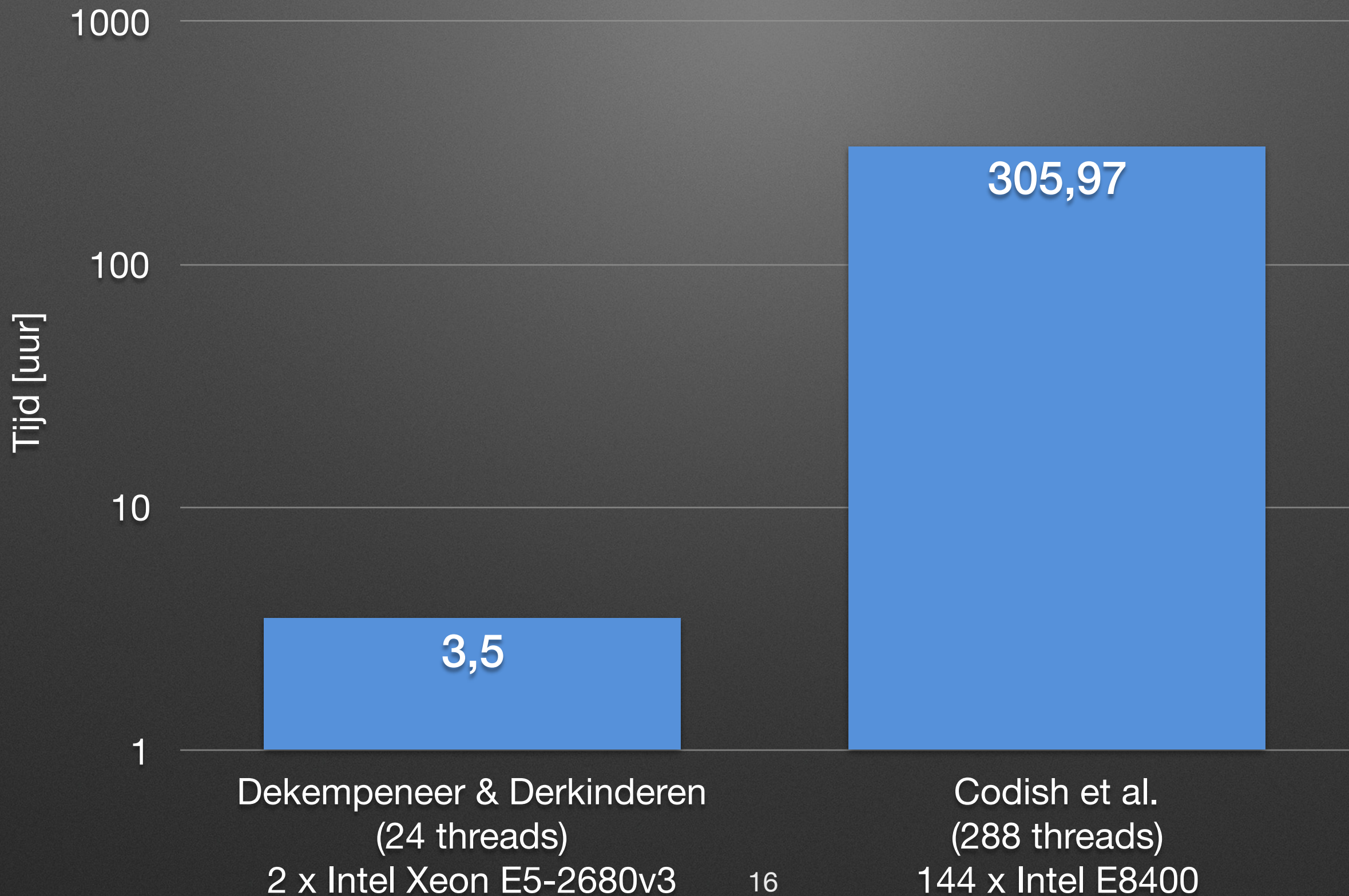




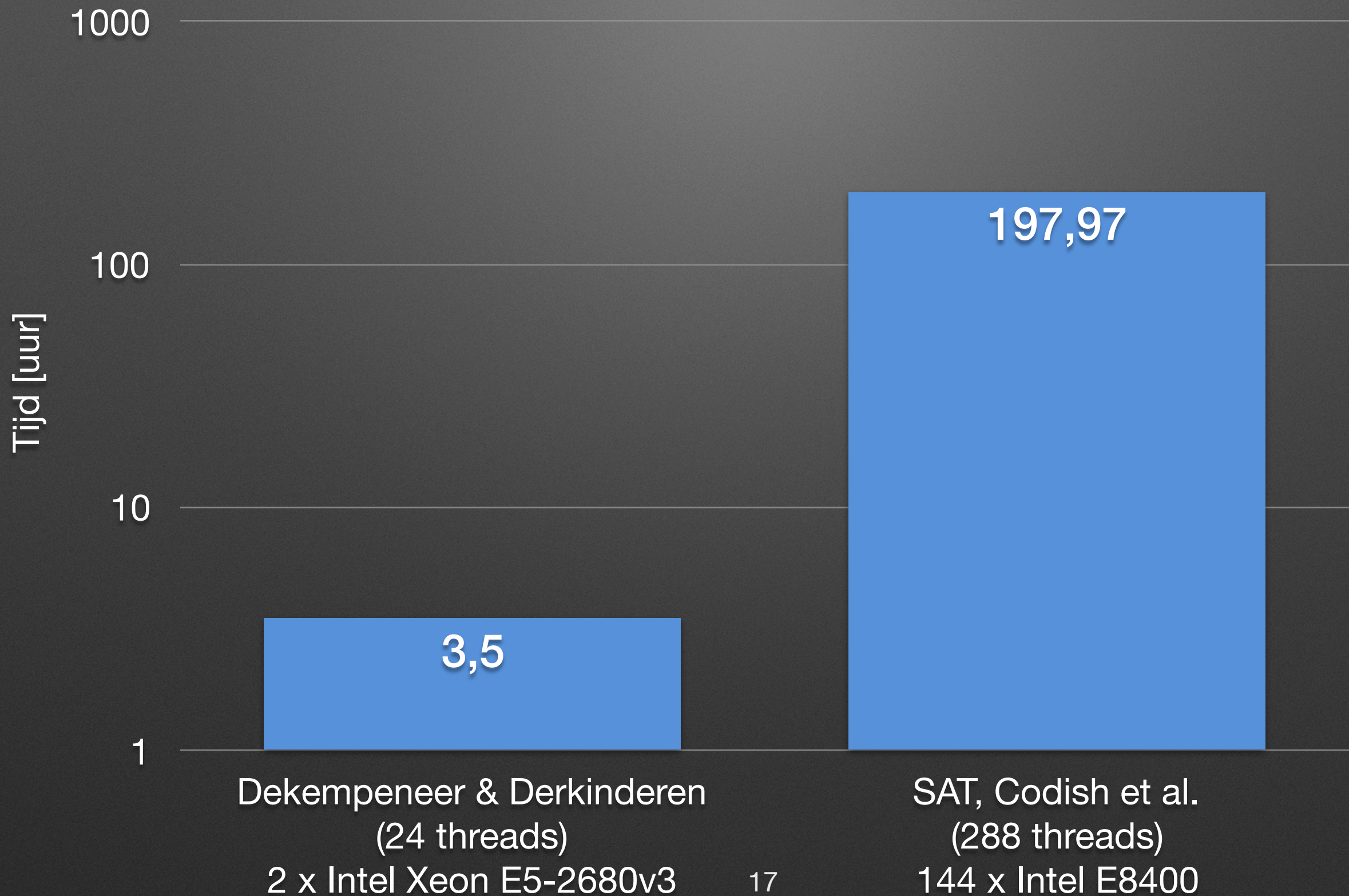
Resultaten



Resultaten



Resultaten



Conclusie

WAT?

Resultaten van de paper gereproduceerd

HOE?

Implementatie van paper

Verder bouwen op paper

Conclusie

WAAROM?

Bewijzen / vinden van efficiënt netwerk

WAT VOLGT?

Bekijken reden van verbetering

Implementatie voor meerdere nodes

Verbeteringen voor het algoritme zoeken

