

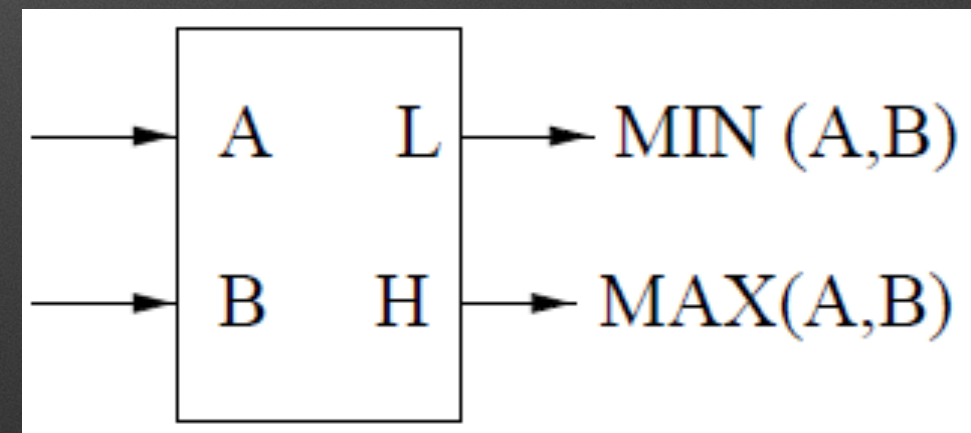
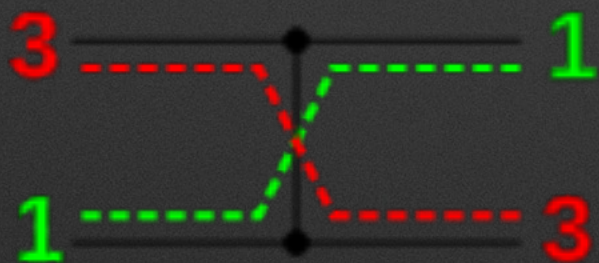
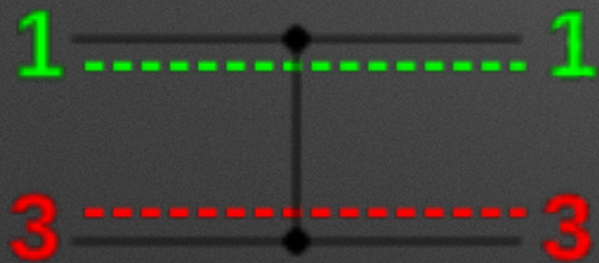
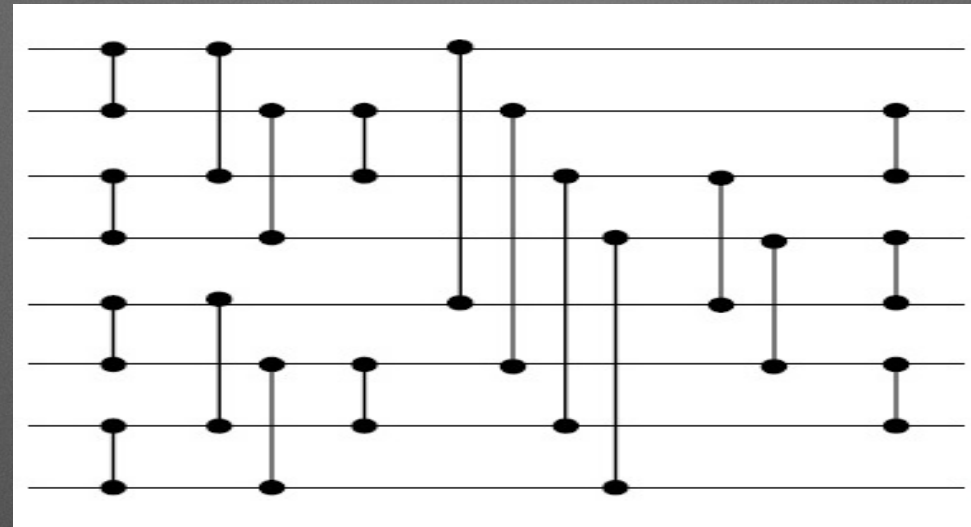
# Sorteernetwerken van Optimale Grootte

Mathias Dekempeneer  
Vincent Derkinderen

Begeleider: Tom Schrijvers



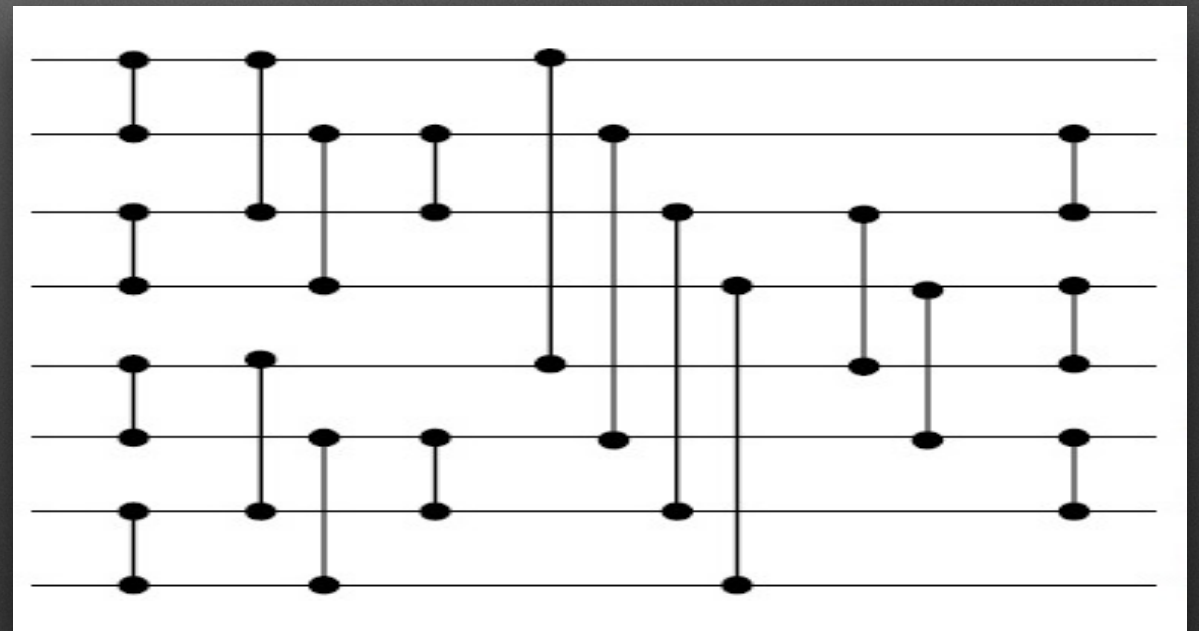
# Comparator Network





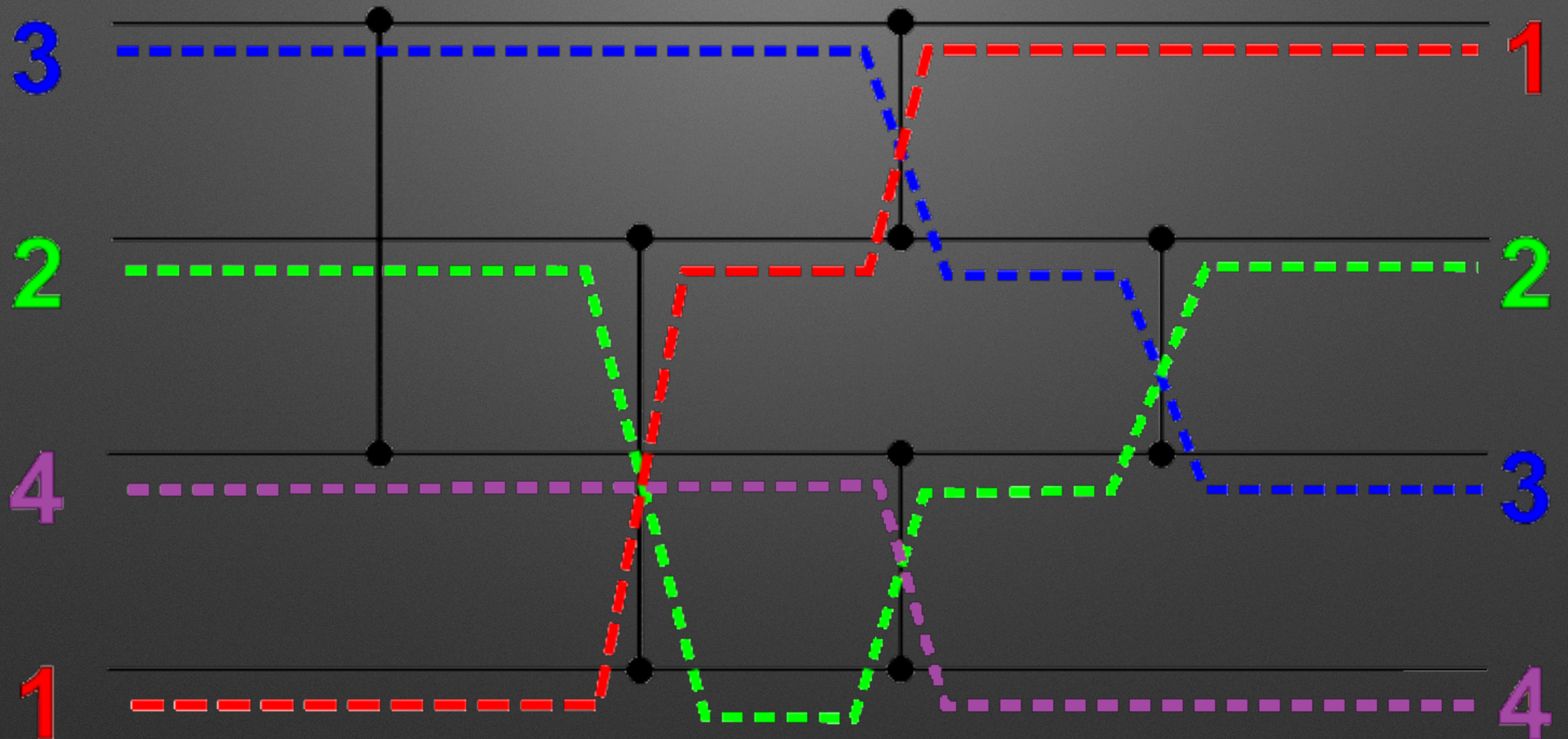
# Comparator Network

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





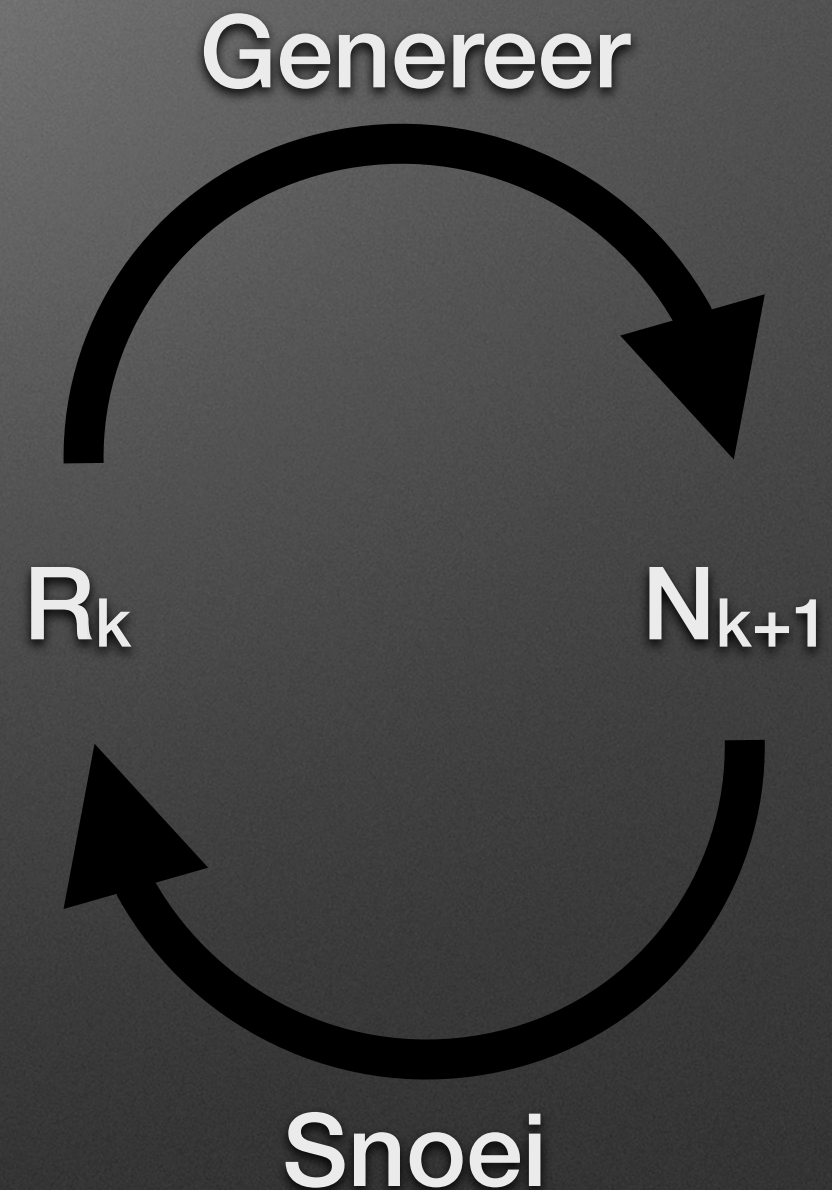
# Sorteernetwerk





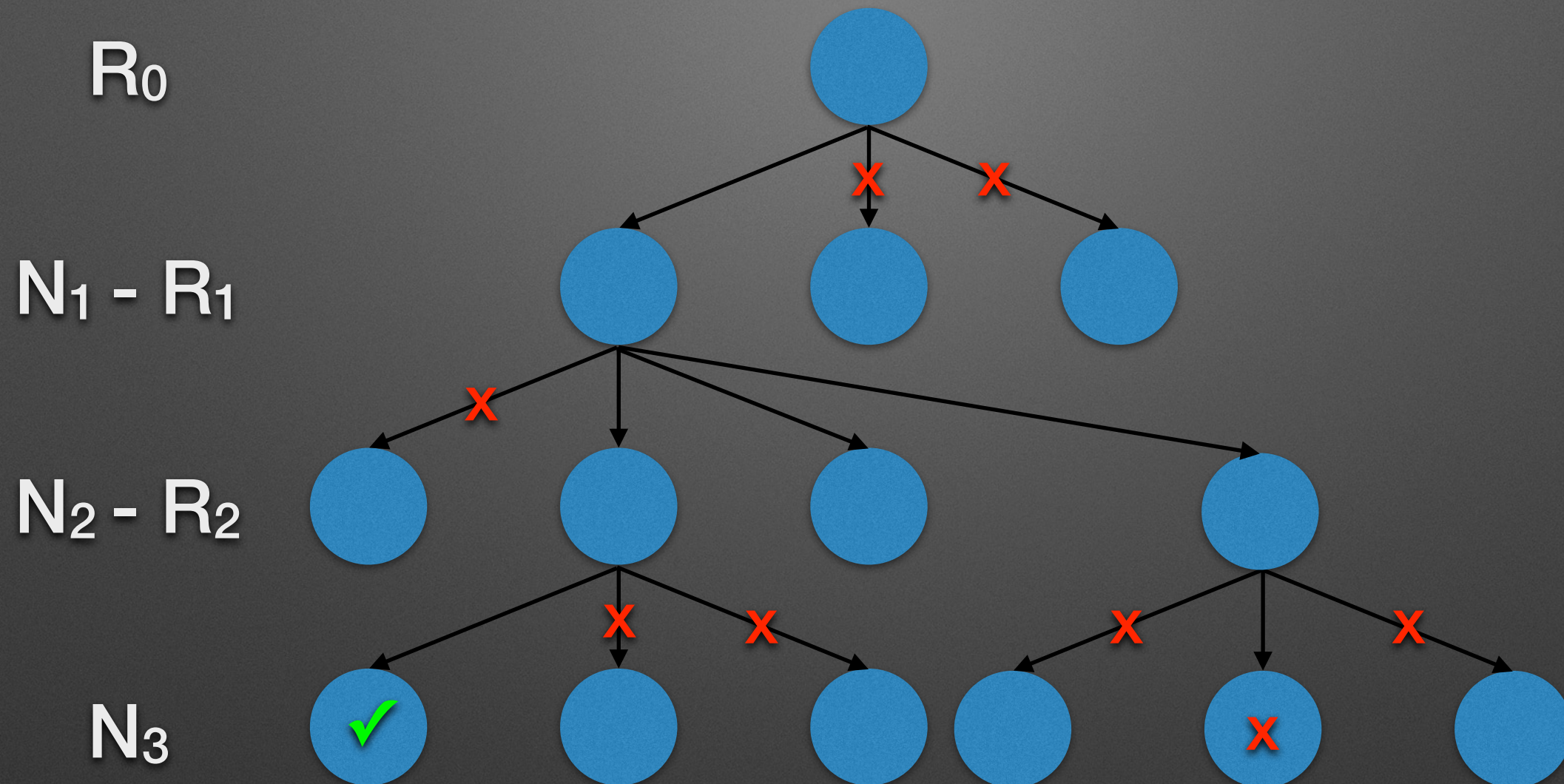
# Genereer & Snoei

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





# Generereer & Snoei



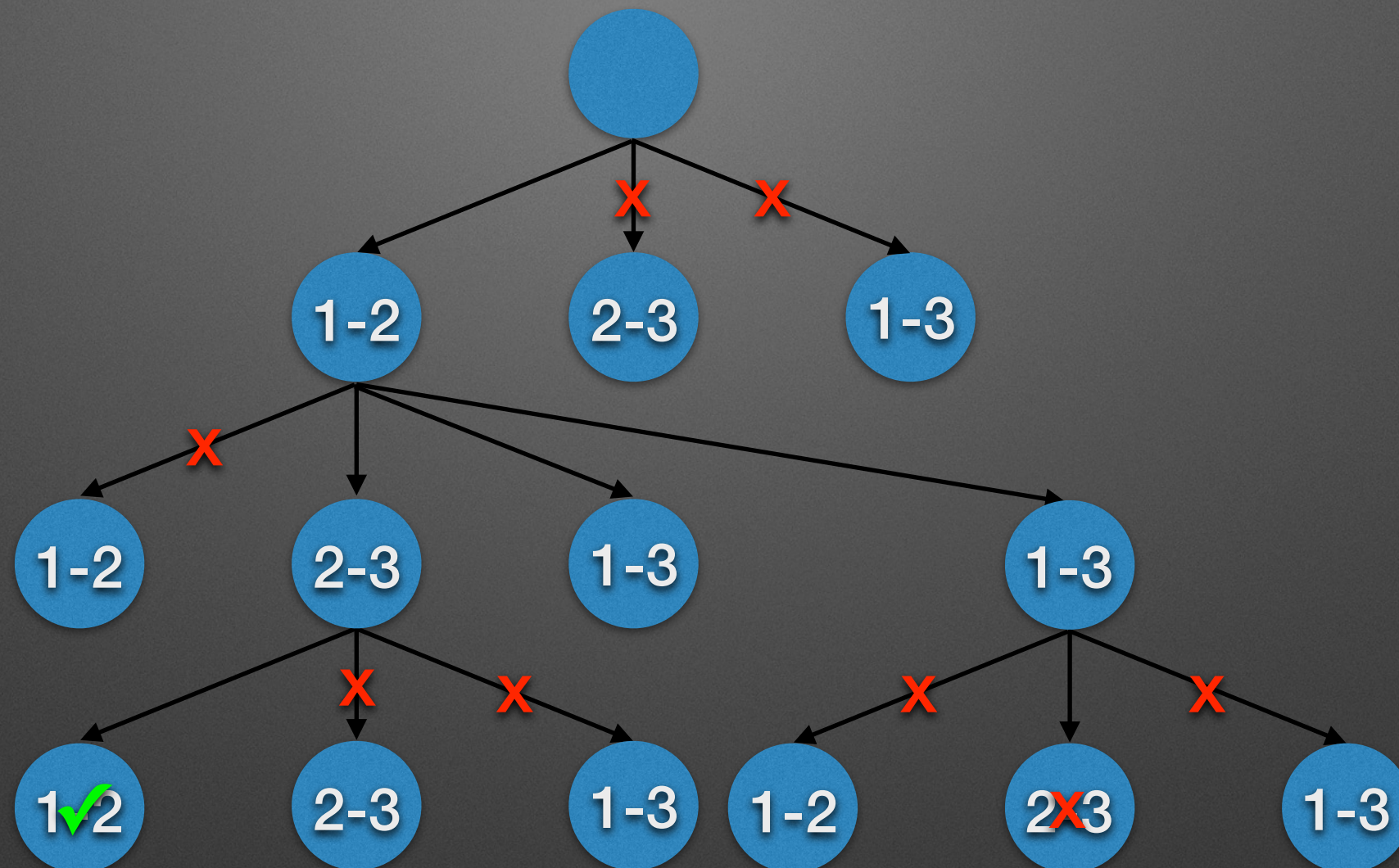


# Subsumes

- 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)**

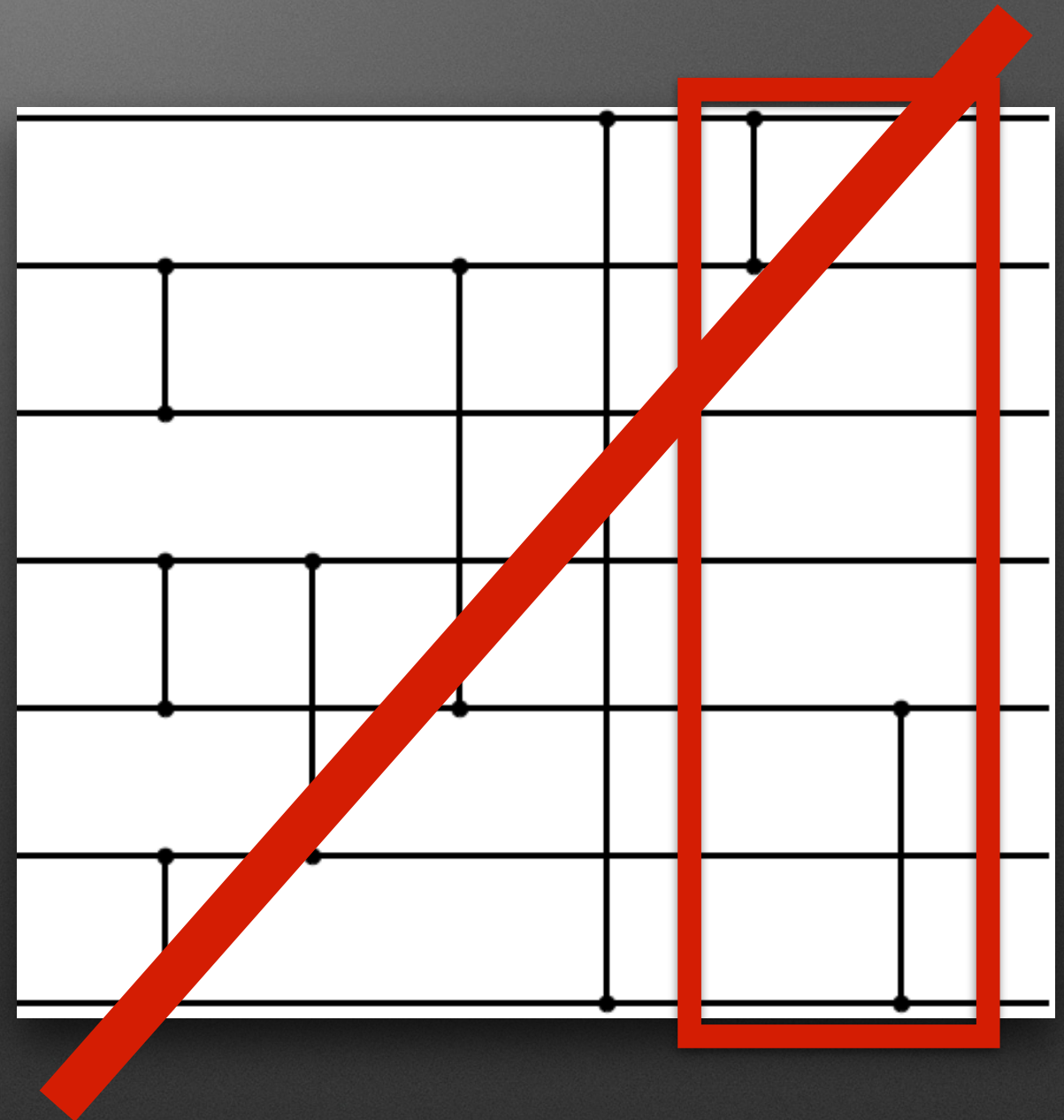
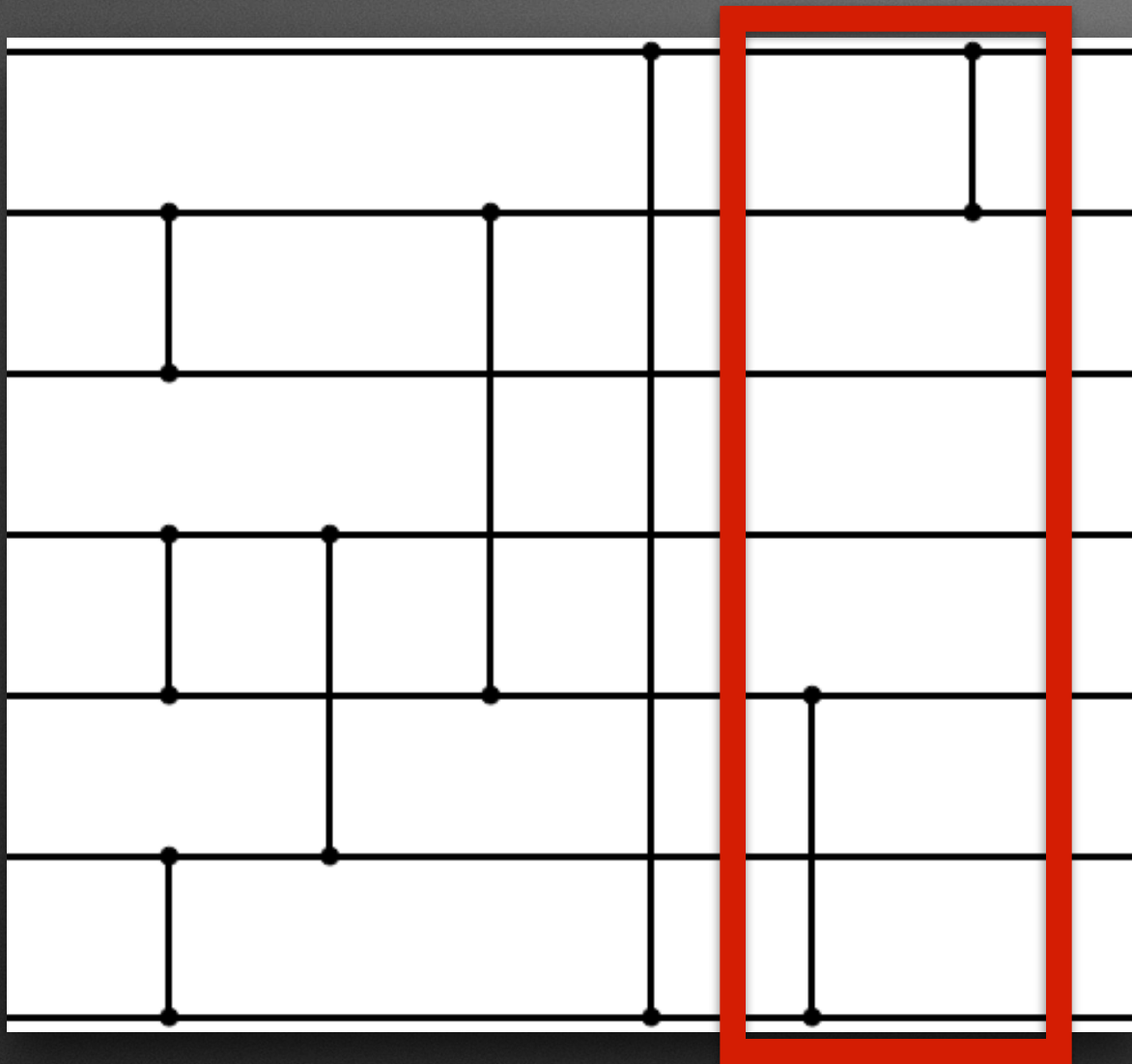


# Genereer & Snoei

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

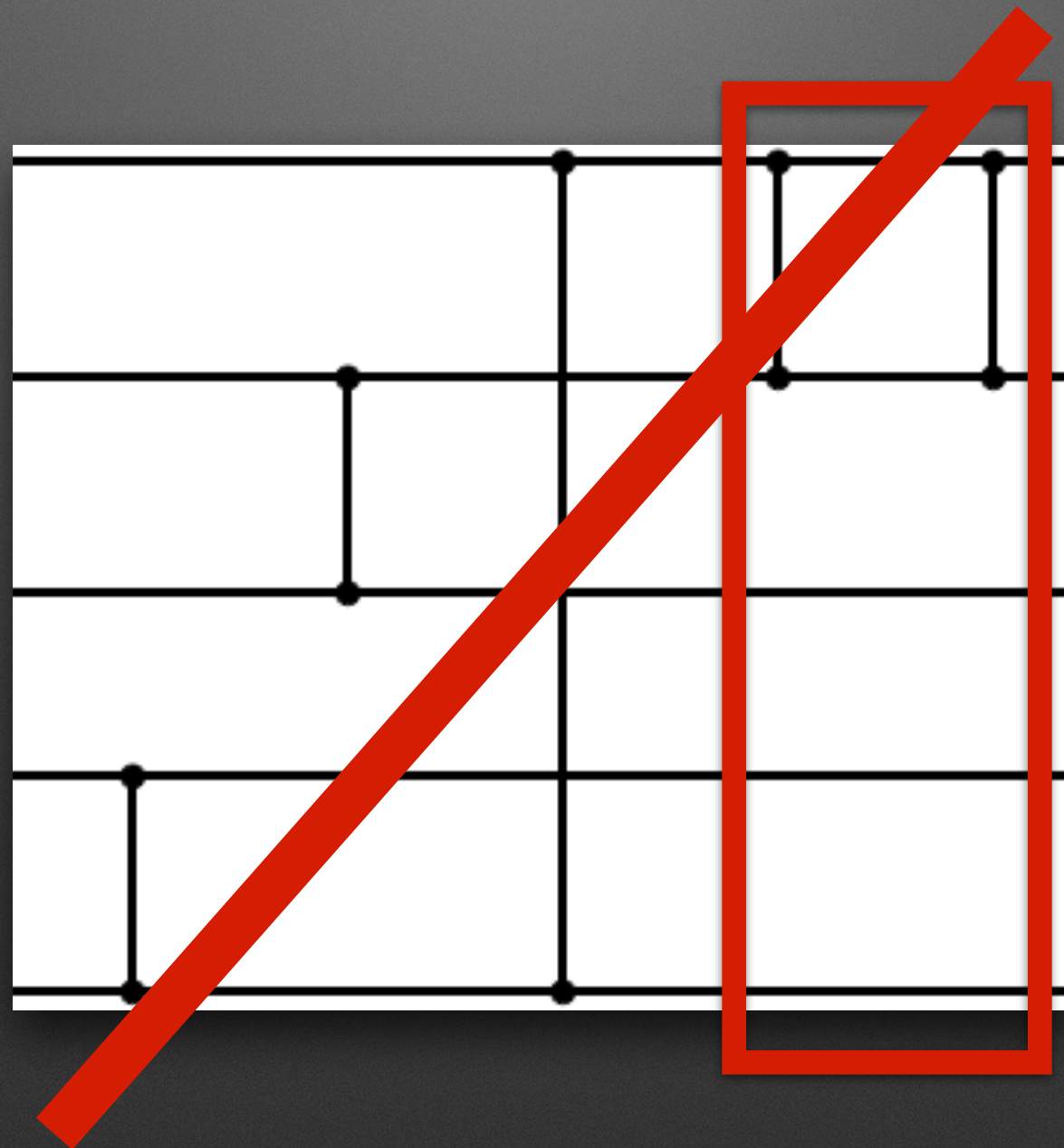


# Methode uniek



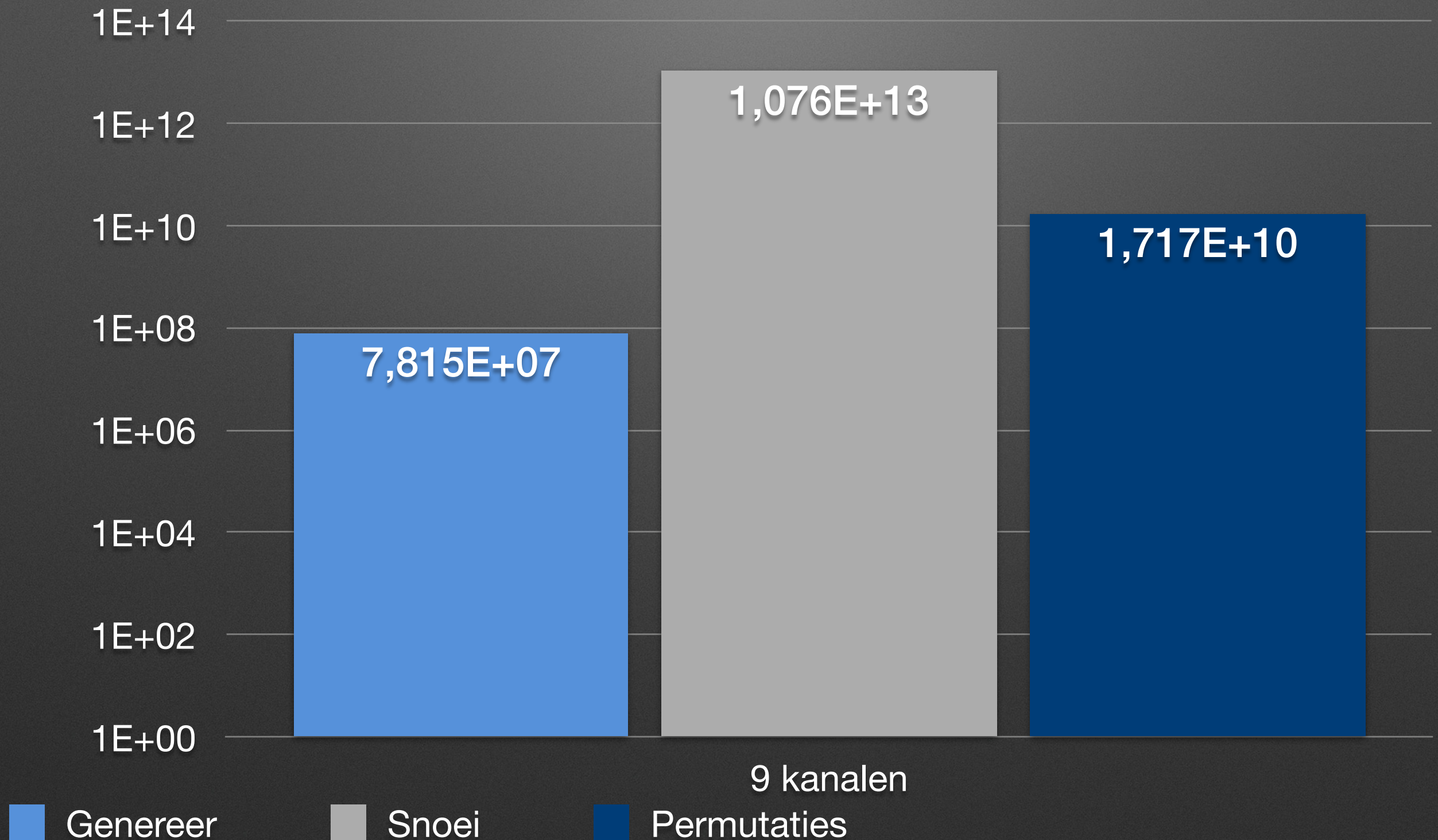


# Methode redundant

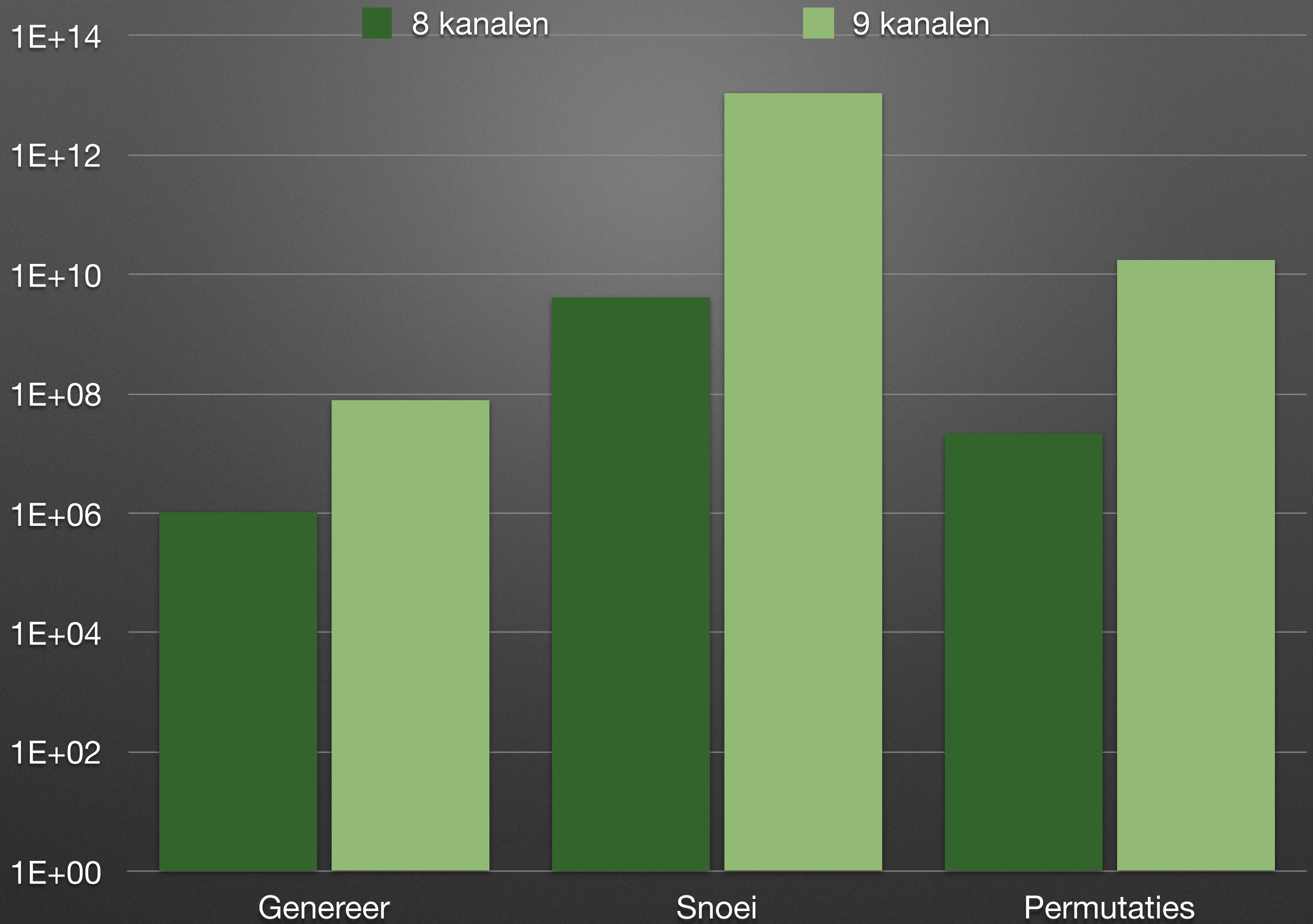




# Beslissingen

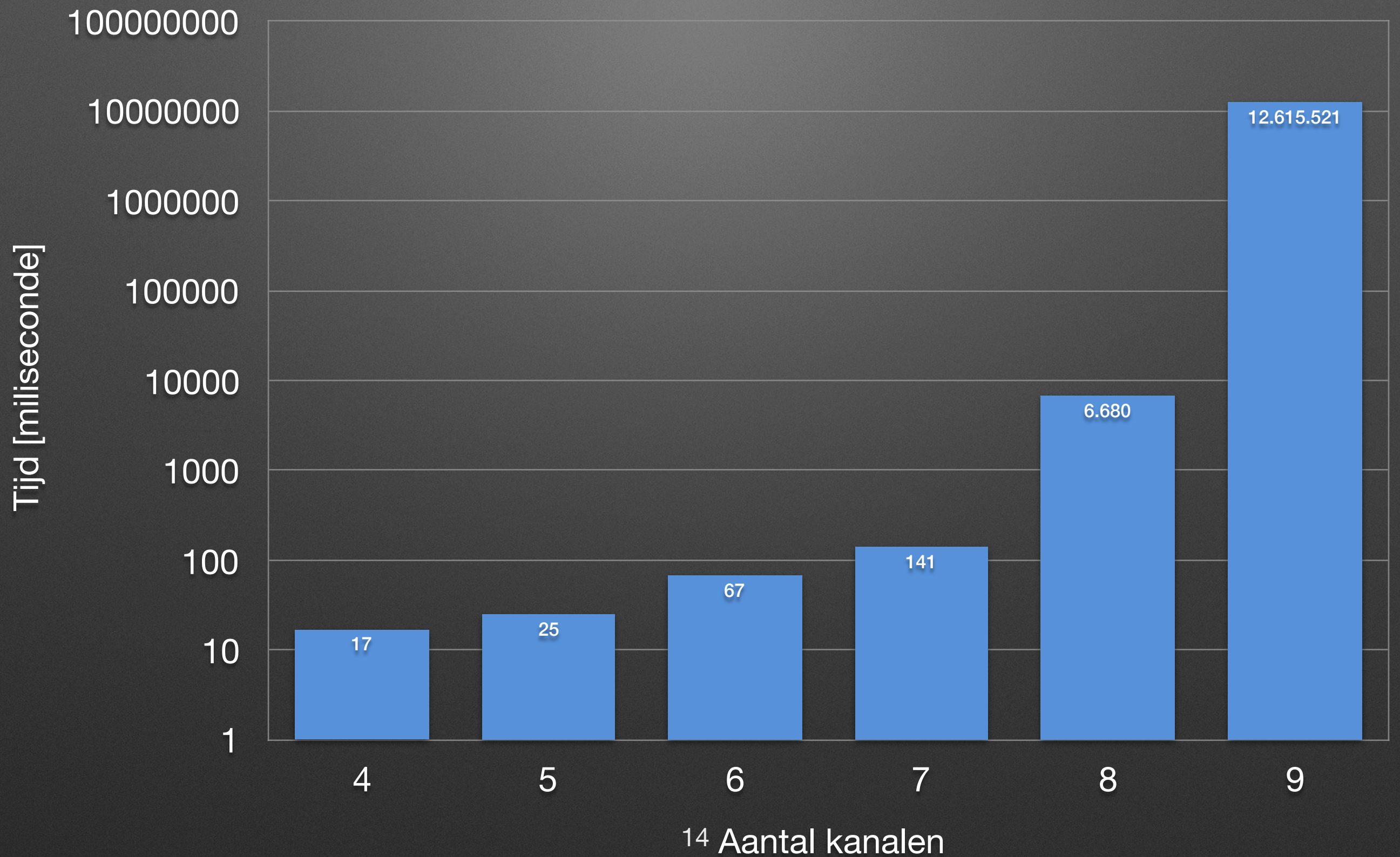






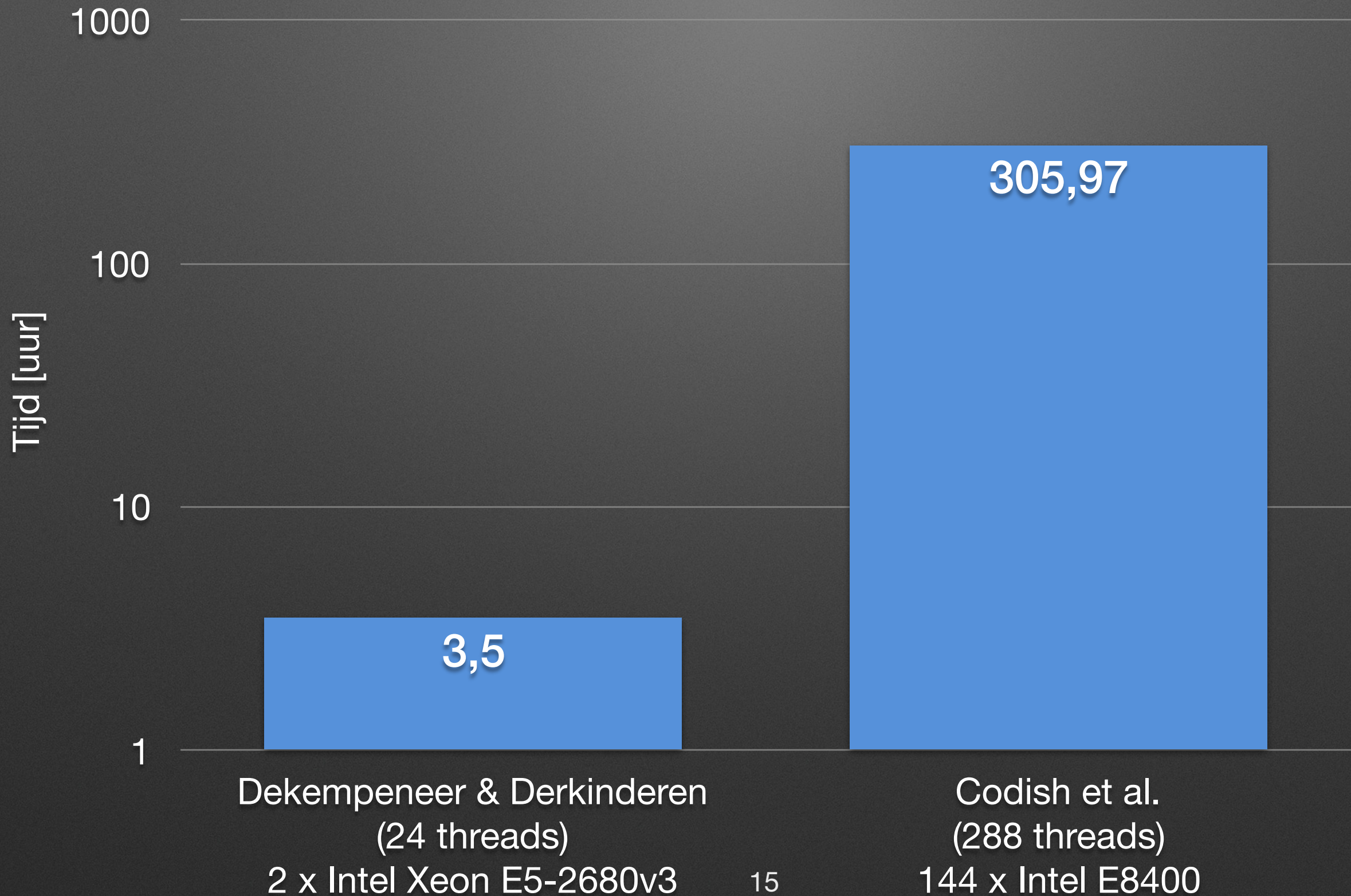


# Resultaten



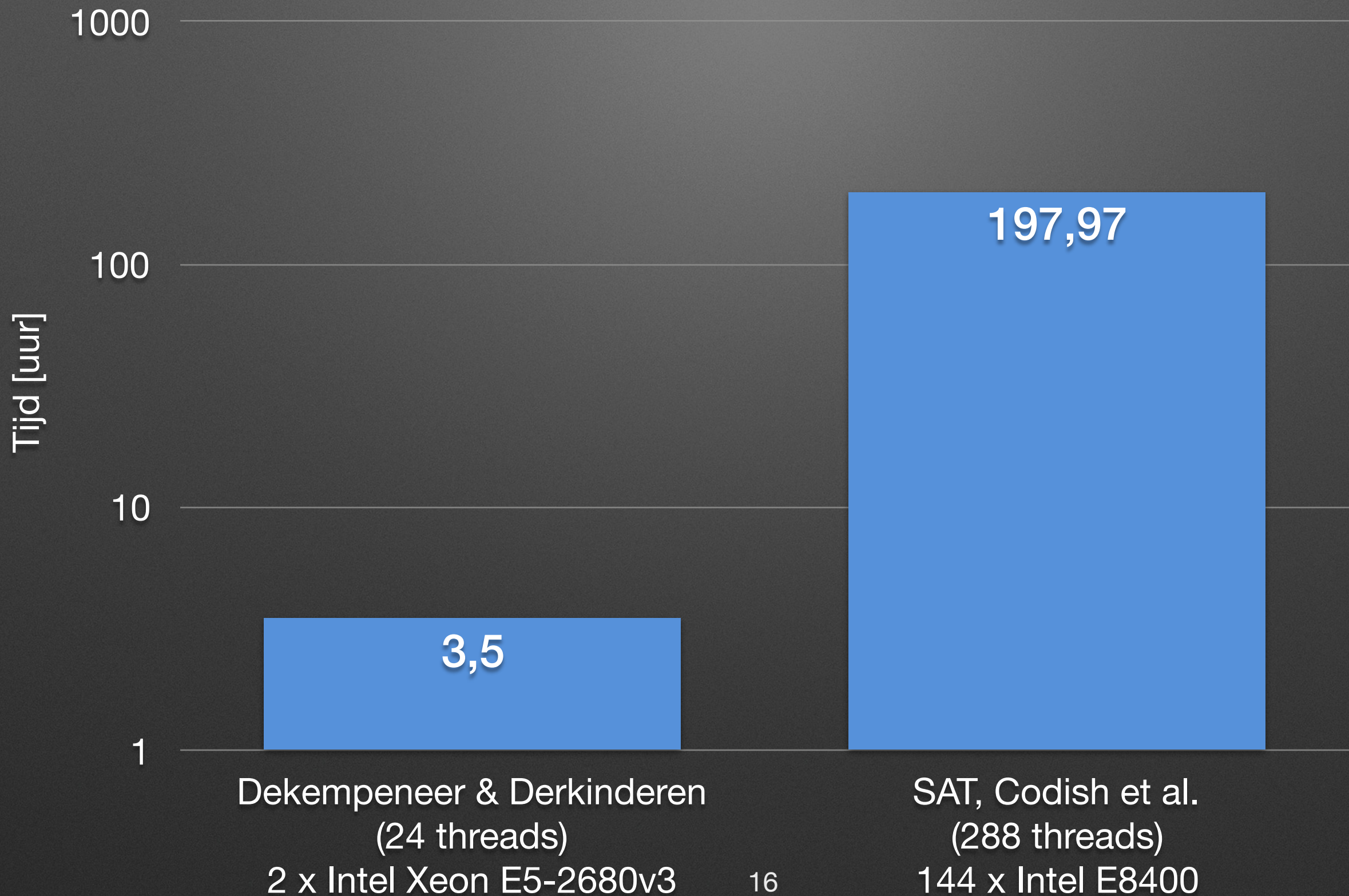


# Resultaten





# 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



