



Decomposição de Cholesky OpenMP

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles, suggesting different levels of connectivity or importance. The lines are thin and gray, creating a mesh-like structure.

1. Contexto

Definição

Decomposição de Cholesky ou Fatoração de Cholesky é um método de álgebra linear para resoluções de sistemas lineares.

Para utilizar este método é necessário que a matriz do sistema linear seja **quadrada** ($n \times n$), **simétrica** e **definida positiva**.

Para utilizar a decomposição de Cholesky é utilizado a equação (1) onde **A** é a matriz inicial e **L** é uma matriz triangular inferior com elementos da diagonal principal estritamente positivos.

$$A = LL^T$$

Especificações da máquina

Intel® Core™ i5-7200	
Core	2
Threads	4
Cache	3 MB Intel® Smart Cache
Memória	16 GB



2. **Algoritmo**



Algoritmo

anterior

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) //linha  
        for (int j = 0; j < (i + 1); j++) { //coluna  
            double s = 0;  
            for (int k = 0; k < j; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[j][k];  
            A[i][j] = (i == j) ? sqrt(A[i][i] - s) : (1.0 / A[j][j] * (A[i][j] - s));  
        }  
}
```

novo

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna ←  
        s = 0;  
        {  
            if (diagonal == 0) {  
                diagonal = 1;  
                for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
                A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
            }  
        }  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha ←  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i] * (A[j][i] - s));  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Algoritmo

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11}^2 & l_{11}l_{21} & l_{11}l_{31} \\ l_{11}l_{21} & l_{21}^2 + l_{22}^2 & l_{21}l_{31} + l_{22}l_{32} \\ l_{11}l_{31} & l_{21}l_{31} + l_{22}l_{32} & l_{31}^2 + l_{32}^2 + l_{33}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonal Principal

$$l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}}$$

$$l_{22} = \sqrt{a_{22} - l_{21}^2}$$

$$l_{33} = \sqrt{a_{33} - l_{31}^2 - l_{32}^2}$$

$$l_{ii} = \sqrt{a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik}^2}$$

Algoritmo

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11}^2 & l_{11}l_{21} & l_{11}l_{31} \\ l_{11}l_{21} & l_{21}^2 + l_{22}^2 & l_{21}l_{31} + l_{22}l_{32} \\ l_{11}l_{31} & l_{21}l_{31} + l_{22}l_{32} & l_{31}^2 + l_{32}^2 + l_{33}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Abaixo da Diagonal

$$l_{21} = \frac{1}{l_{11}} a_{21}$$

$$l_{31} = \frac{1}{l_{11}} a_{31}$$

$$l_{32} = \frac{1}{l_{22}} (a_{32} - l_{31}l_{21})$$

$$l_{ji} = \frac{1}{l_{ii}} a_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk} l_{ik}$$

Algoritmo

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i] * (A[j][i] - s));  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Diagonal Principal

$$l_{ii} = \sqrt{a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik}^2}$$

Algoritmo

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i] * (A[j][i] - s));  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Abaixo da Diagonal

$$l_{ji} = \frac{1}{l_{ii}} a_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk} l_{ik}$$

Algoritmo paralelizado

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(A, i, n) private(j, k, s)  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i] * (A[j][i] - s));  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

$$l_{ji} = \frac{1}{l_{ii}} a_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk} l_{ik}$$

Exemplo com 2 Threads

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$i=0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{diagonal} = 0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}} = 5$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(A, i) private(j, k, s)  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i]) * (A[j][i] - s);  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Exemplo com 2 Threads

$i = 0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonal = 1

Parallel for – 2 Threads

$j = i + 1$

Thread 0

$i = 0 \quad j = 1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{21} = \frac{1}{l_{11}} a_{21} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$$

Thread 1

$i = 0 \quad j = 2$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{31} = \frac{1}{l_{11}} a_{31} = \frac{-5}{5} = -1$$

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(A, i) private(j, k, s)  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i] * (A[j][i] - s));  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Exemplo com 2 Threads

i=1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 18 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonal = 0

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 18 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{22} = \sqrt{a_{22} - l_{21}^2} = \sqrt{18 - 3^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(A, i) private(j, k, s)  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i]) * (A[j][i] - s);  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Exemplo com 2 Threads

i = 1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonal = 1

Parallel for – 2 Threads
j = i + 1

Thread 1
não necessária

Thread 0

i = 1 j = 2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{32} = \frac{1}{l_{22}} (a_{31} - l_{31}l_{21}) = \frac{1}{3} (0 - (-1 * 3)) = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(A, i) private(j, k, s)  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i] * (A[j][i] - s));  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Exemplo com 2 Threads

i=2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonal = 0

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{33} = \sqrt{a_{33} - l_{31}^2 - l_{32}^2} = \sqrt{11 - (-1)^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
void cholesky(double** A, int n) {  
    double s = 0;  
    int diagonal = 0;  
    int i, j, k;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { //coluna  
        s = 0;  
        if (diagonal == 0) {  
            diagonal = 1;  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - s);  
        }  
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(A, i) private(j, k, s)  
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
            for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
            A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i]) * (A[j][i] - s);  
            A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
        }  
        diagonal = 0;  
    }  
}
```


A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles, suggesting different levels or types of nodes. The lines are thin and gray, connecting the nodes in a non-linear fashion.

3. Resultados

3 entradas analisadas e definidas pelo trabalho 1:

- © *cholesky_5000.in*
- © *cholesky_7000.in*
- © *cholesky_10000.in*

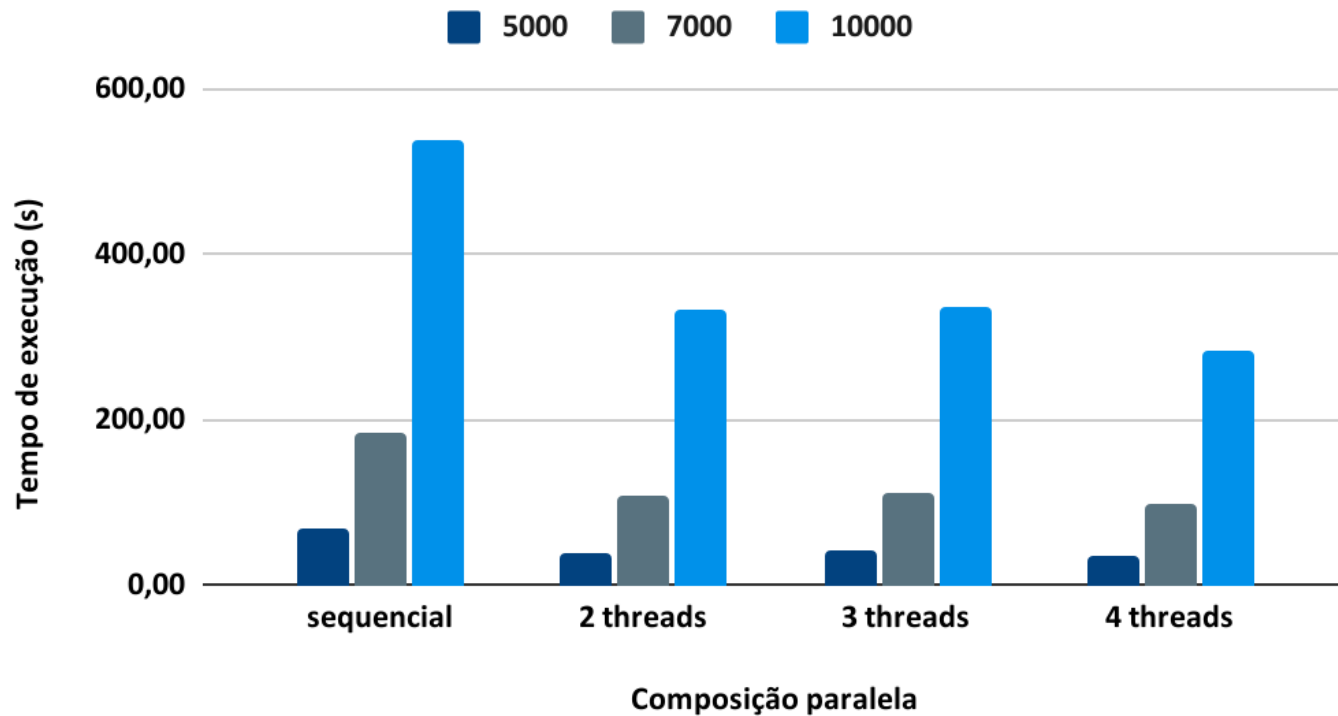
Verificação: Próprio programa da Decomposição de Cholesky (caso algo esteja errado e a matriz não esteja correta, o arquivo .out possui algumas linhas com **#INDO**)

Resultados – Tempo médio

Tamanho	Sequencial Antigo (min)	Sequencial Novo (min)	2 Threads (s)	3 Threads (s)	4 Threads (s)
5000	71,4	68,12	39,98	44,42	35,83
7000	189	185,41	109,52	113,67	97,91
10000	547,8	539,32	332,08	337,29	282,64

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers

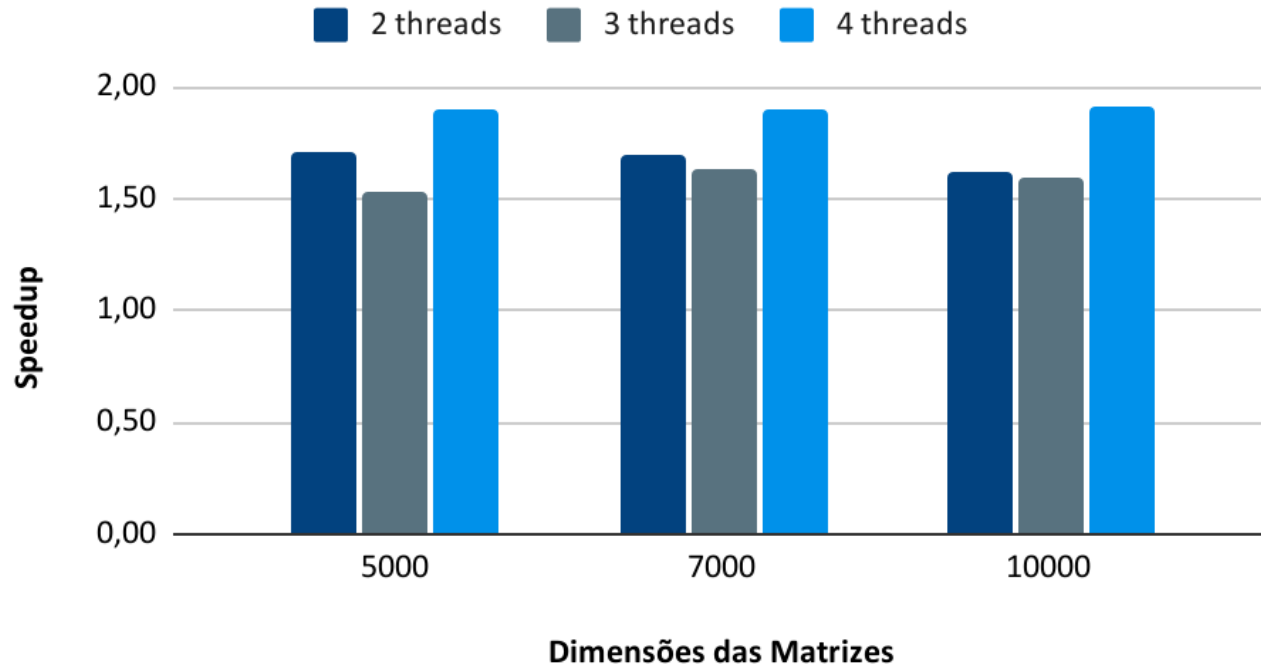
Execução média



Speedup - Médio com omp

Tamanho	2 Threads	3 Threads	4 Threads
5000	1,70	1,53	1,90
7000	1,69	1,63	1,89
10000	1,62	1,60	1,91

Speedup médio



Obrigada!



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[https://github.com/LarissaTrin/CholeskyDecompositio
n](https://github.com/LarissaTrin/CholeskyDecomposition)