A decorative background pattern consisting of a network graph. It features numerous nodes, represented by small circles in various shades of gray and blue, connected by thin, light gray lines. Some nodes are highlighted with a blue outline. The pattern is more dense on the left and right sides of the slide, framing the central text.

Decomposição de Cholesky OpenMP - Análises

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 a hierarchical or central structure. The lines are thin and gray, connecting the nodes in a non-linear fashion.

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

Algoritmo

Diagonal Principal

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

Abaixo da Diagonal

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

novο

```
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 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;  
    }  
}
```

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



Objetivo

- ⦿ Análise dos tempos separados (diagonal principal e abaixo da diagonal)
- ⦿ Verificar se paralelizando a diagonal principal melhora o tempo
- ⦿ Analisar a aplicação de schedule para paralelizar o for

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.

2. **Análise**

3 entradas analisadas e definidas pelo trabalho 1:

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

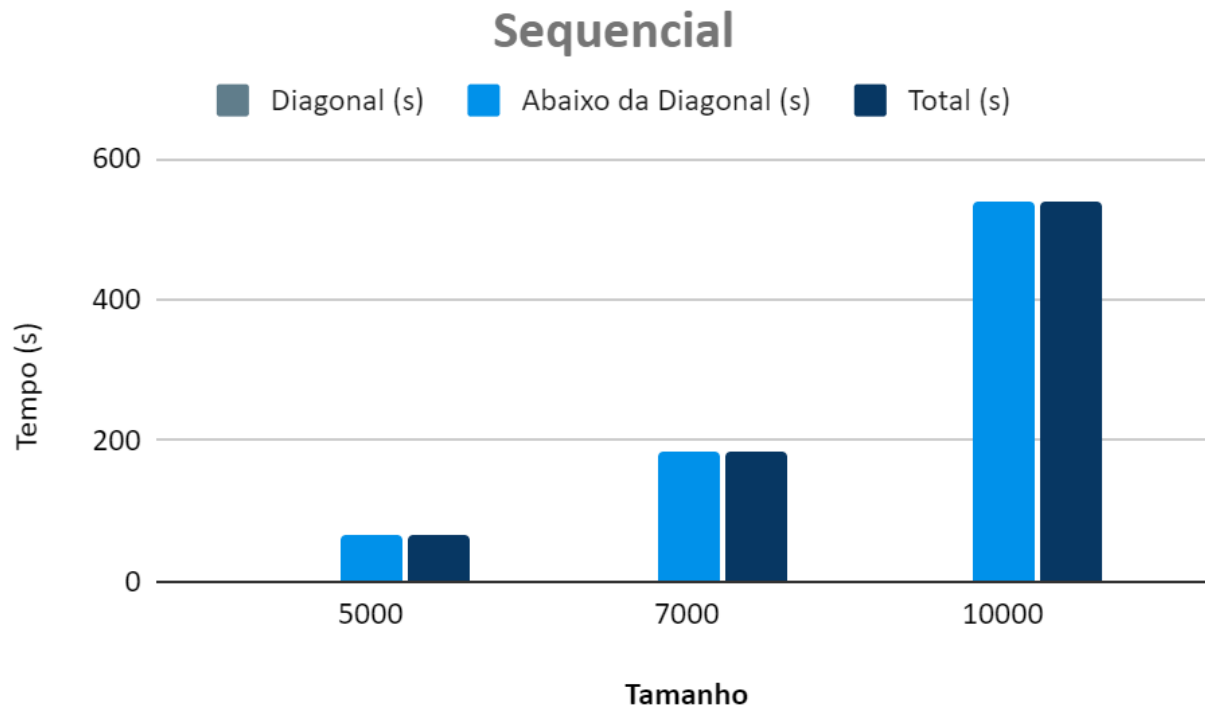
Verificação: Próprio programa da Decomposição de Cholesky (caso algo esteja errado e a matriz não esteja correta, o arquivo .out possui algumas linhas com **#INDO**)

Sequencial

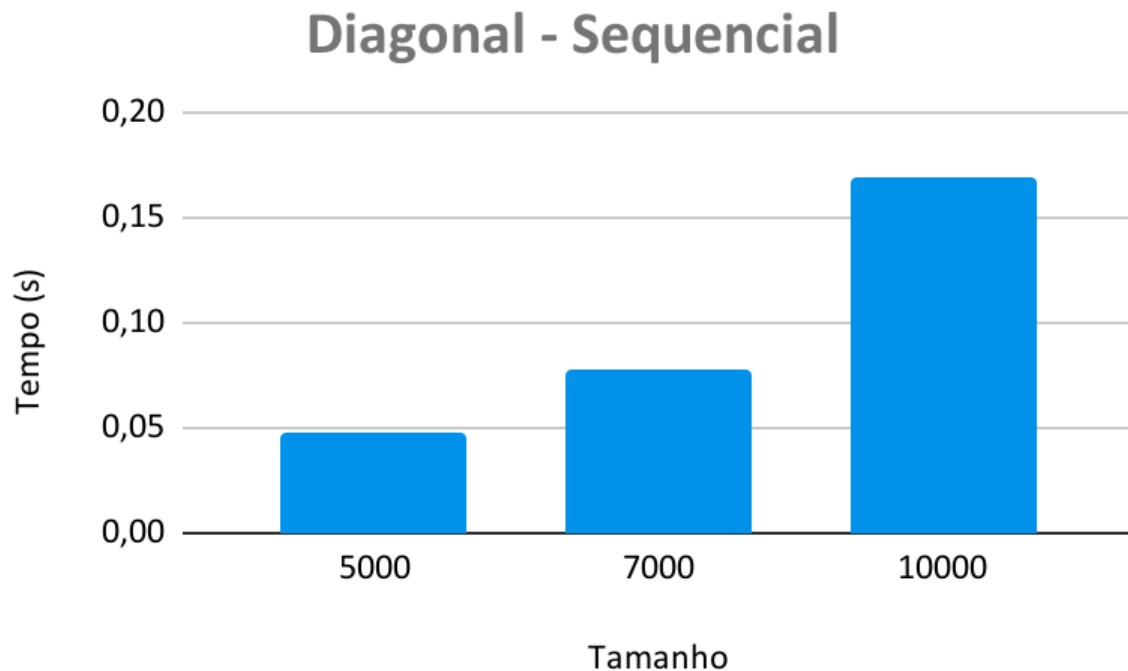
Tamanho	Diagonal (s)	Abaixo da Diagonal (s)	Total (s)
5000	0,048	68,09	68,14
7000	0,078	185,12	185,93
10000	0,169	540,03	540,20

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers

Análise- tempos separados



Análise- tempos separados



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 solid and some hollow, connected by thin lines. The overall structure is a dense, branching network.

3. Utilizando Reduction

Usando Reduction

```
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;  
    }  
}
```

Reduction

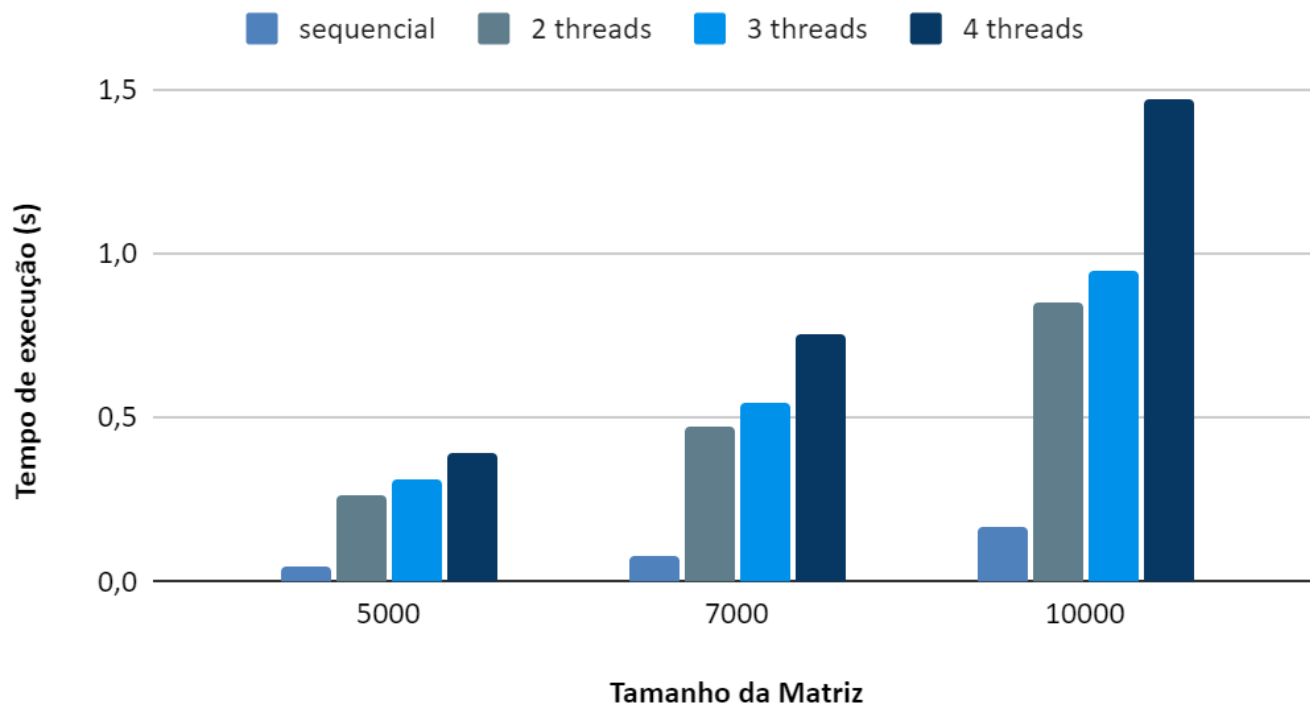
```
int csum = 0;  
gettimeofday(&tstart, NULL);  
#pragma omp parallel private(k) reduction  
    (+:csum)  
    for (k = 0; k < i; k++){  
        csum += A[i][k] * A[i][k];  
    }  
gettimeofday(&tend, NULL);  
A[i][i] = sqrt(A[i][i] - csum);
```

Tempo médio (aplicando Reduction) - Diagonal

Tamanho	Sequencial (s)	2 Threads (s)	3 Threads (s)	4 Threads (s)
5000	0,048	0,26	0,31	0,39
7000	0,08	0,47	0,52	0,75
10000	0,17	0,85	0,95	1,47

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers

Reduction - Diagonal

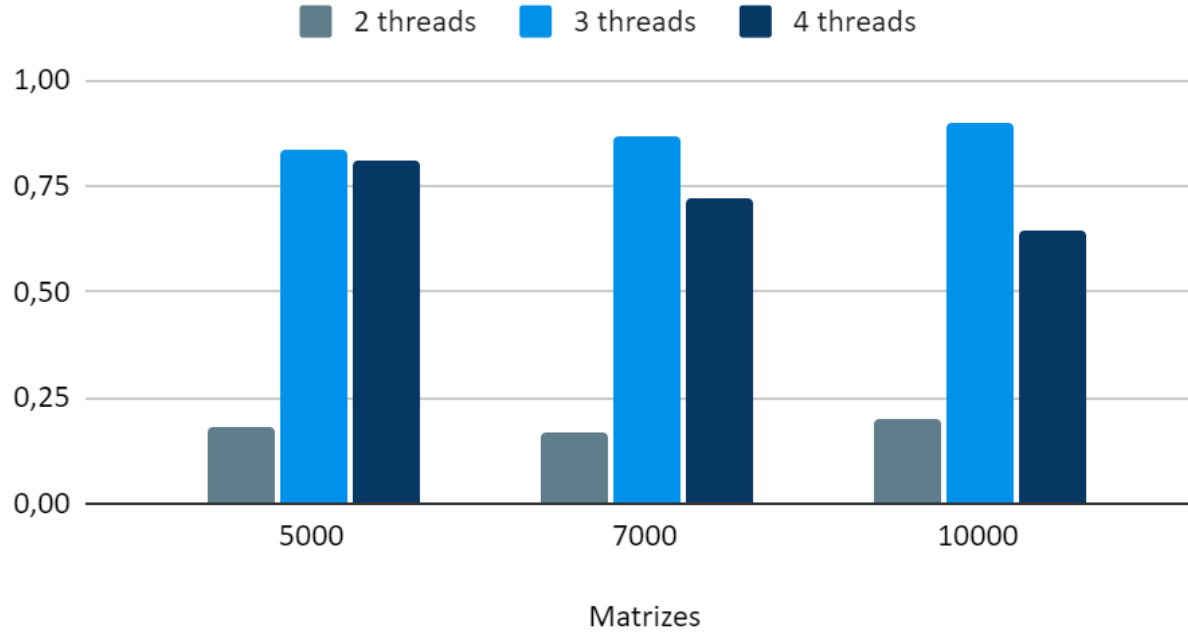


Speedup – Reduction (Diagonal)

Tamanho	2 Threads (s)	3 Threads (s)	4 Threads (s)
5000	0,18	0,84	0,81
7000	0,17	0,86	0,72
10000	0,20	0,96	0,65

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers

Speedup - Reduction



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3. Utilizando Schedule

Usando Schedule

```
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;  
    }  
}
```

Schedule

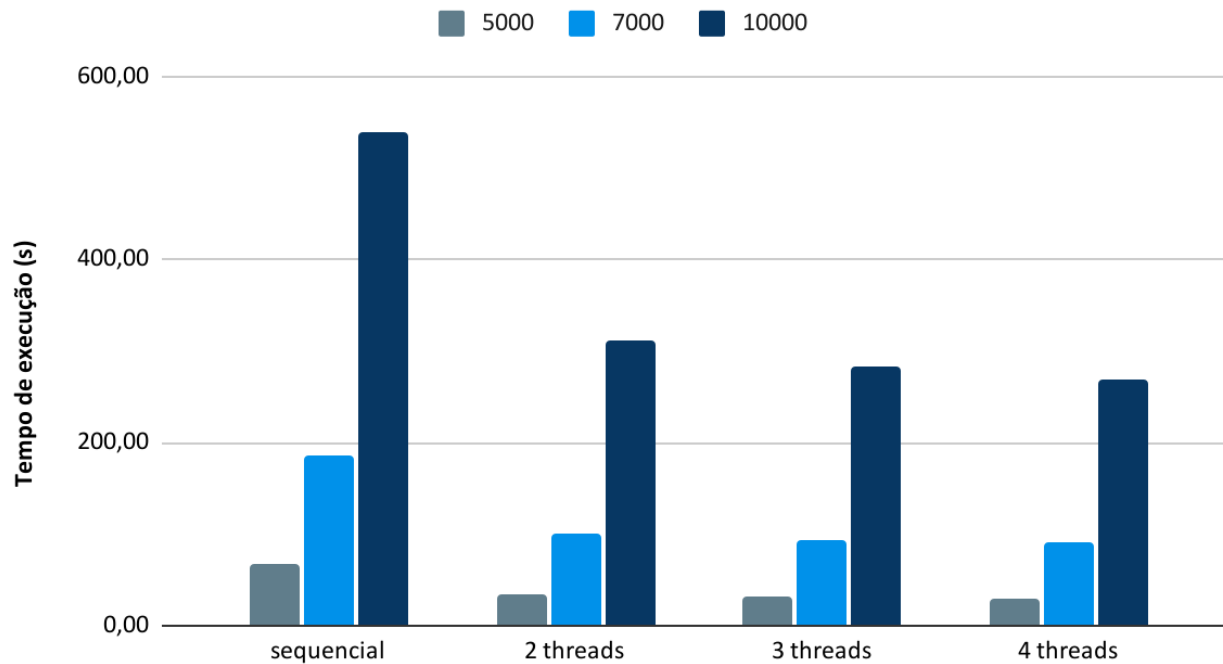
```
gettimeofday(&tstart, NULL);  
#pragma omp parallel for shared(A, i, n)  
private(j,k,s) schedule(dynamic)  
    for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) { //linha  
        for (k = 0; k < i; k++) s += A[j][k] * A[i][k];  
        A[j][i] = (1.0 / A[i][i] * (A[j][i] - s));  
        A[i][j] = A[j][i];  
    }  
gettimeofday(&tend, NULL);
```

Tempo médio (aplicando Schedule) – Abaixo da Diagonal

Tamanho	Sequencial (s)	2 Threads (s)	3 Threads (s)	4 Threads (s)
5000	68,09	35,25	32,47	30,50
7000	185,84	99,81	94,00	92,30
10000	540,02	312,17	284,11	269,12

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers

Schedule - Abaixo da diagonal





Speedup – Comparação (abaixo da diagonal)

Antigo

Tamanho	2 Threads	3 Threads	4 Threads
5000	1,74	1,59	1,91
7000	1,72	1,53	1,86
10000	1,64	1,56	1,84

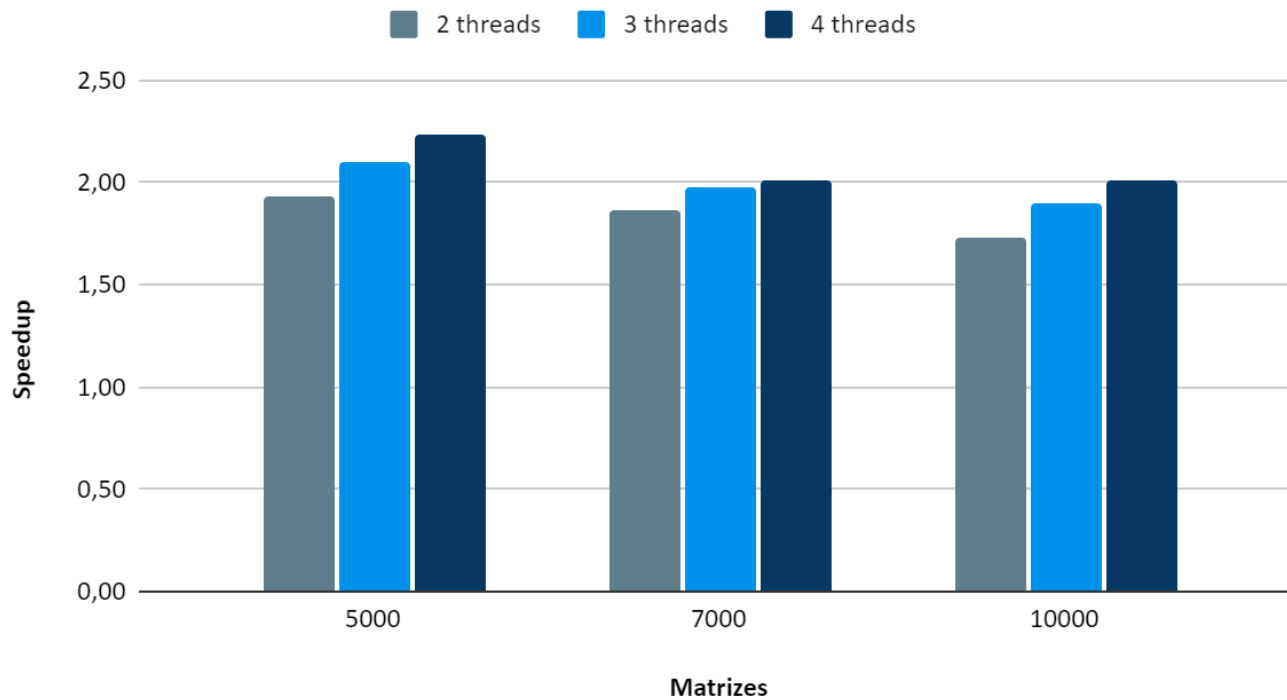
Com Schedule

Tamanho	2 Threads	3 Threads	4 Threads
5000	1,93	2,10	2,23
7000	1,86	1,96	2,01
10000	1,73	1,90	2,01

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers



Speedup - Schedule (abaixo da diagonal)



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4. Resultado Final

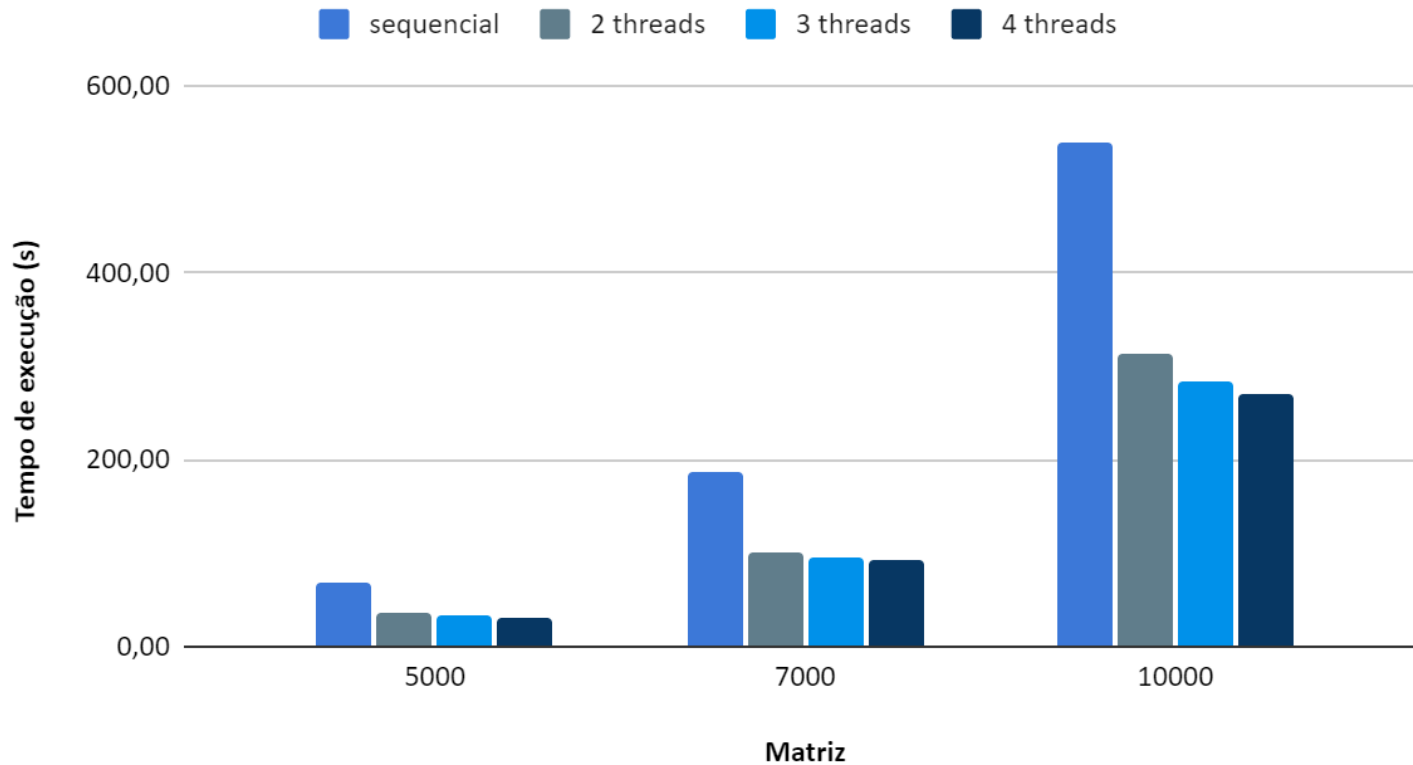
- ⦿ Não será utilizado o Reduction
- ⦿ Será utilizado o Schedule

Tempo Médio Total (novo)

Tamanho	Sequencial (s)	2 Threads (s)	3 Threads (s)	4 Threads (s)
5000	60,14	35,29	32,54	30,29
7000	185,92	99,90	94,12	92,43
10000	540,20	312,39	284,29	269,37

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers

Tempo médio total



Speedup – Comparação (Total)

Antigo

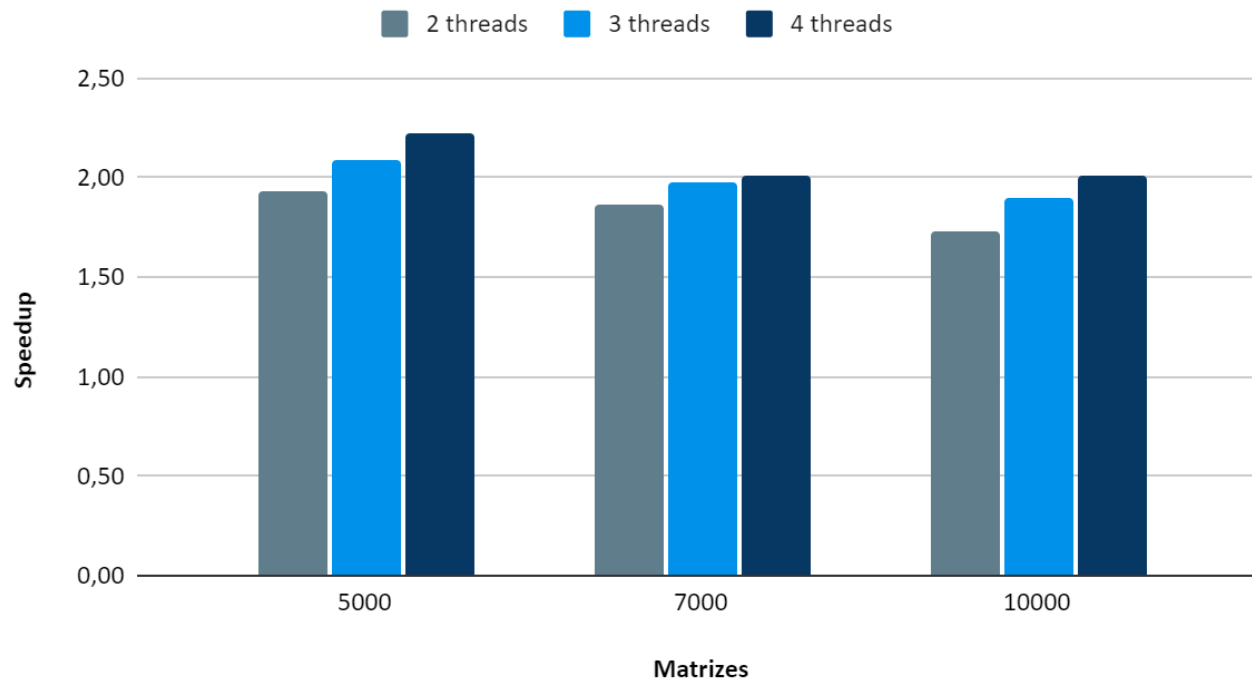
Tamanho	2 Threads	3 Threads	4 Threads
5000	1,70	1,53	1,90
7000	1,69	1,63	1,89
10000	1,62	1,60	1,91

Novo

Tamanho	2 Threads	3 Threads	4 Threads
5000	1,93	2,09	2,23
7000	1,86	1,98	2,01
10000	1,73	1,90	2,01

Média realizada com a remoção dos outliers

Speedup Total



Obrigada!



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<https://github.com/LarissaTrin/CholeskyDecomposition>