

CUDA Programming

Product of Matrices

Matrix multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1*5 + 2*0 & 1*6 + 2*7 \\ 3*5 + 4*0 & 3*6 + 4*7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 20 \\ 15 & 46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C[i][j] = \sum_{k=0}^n A[i][k] * B[k][j]$$

Matrix Product on the Device: `add()`

- Parallelized `product()` kernel

```
__global__ void product(int *a, int *b, int *c, int width, int n) {  
    int rowIndex, colIndex, width;  
  
    rowIndex = (blockIdx.y * blockDim.y + threadIdx.y) * width;  
    colIndex = (blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x) * width;  
  
    for (int i=rowIndex; i < rowIndex + width; i++)  
        for (int j=colIndex; j < colIndex + width; j++)  
            for (int k=0; k < n; k++)  
                c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];  
  
}
```

Matrix Addition on the Device: `main()`

```
#define N 16

int main(void) {
    int *a  *b  *c           // host copies of a, b, c
    int *d_a, *d_b, *d_c, *w; // device copies of a, b, c
    int width = 16;
    int nb = N * N * width * N * N * width;
    int size = nb * sizeof(int);

    // Alloc space for device copies of a, b, c
    cudaMalloc((void **)&d_a, size);
    cudaMalloc((void **)&d_b, size);
    cudaMalloc((void **)&d_c, size);

    // Alloc space for host copies of a, b, c and setup input values
    a = (int *)malloc(size); random_ints(a, nb);
    b = (int *)malloc(size); random_ints(b, nb);
    c = (int *)malloc(size);
```

Matrix Addition on the Device: `main()`

```
// Copy inputs to device
cudaMemcpy(d_a, a, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(d_b, b, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
dim3 grid(N, N);
dim3 block(N, N);

// Launch add() kernel on GPU with N blocks
product<<<grid,block>>>(d_a, d_b, d_c, width, N * N * width );

// Copy result back to host
cudaMemcpy(c, d_c, size, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);

// Cleanup
free(a); free(b); free(c);
cudaFree(d_a); cudaFree(d_b); cudaFree(d_c);
return 0;
}
```