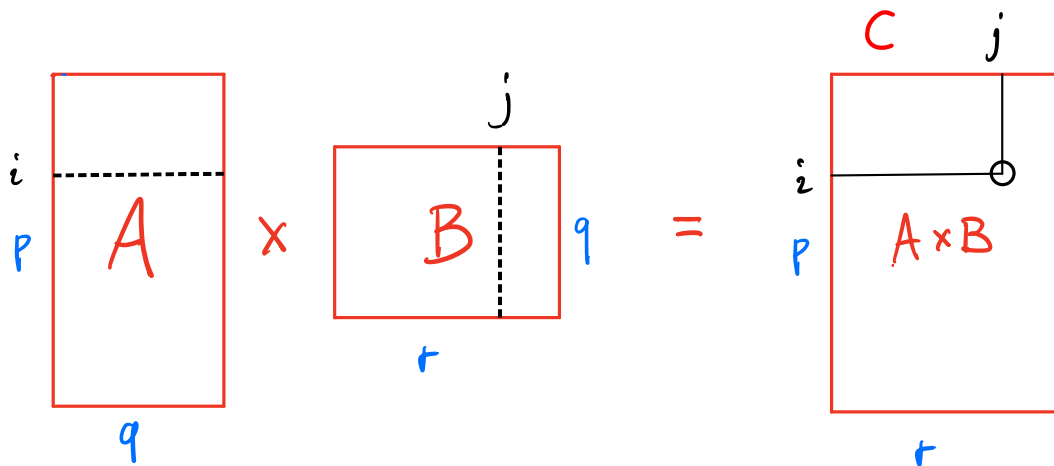


IL PROBLEMA DELLA MOLTIPLICAZIONE DI SEQUENZE DI MATRICI

- A - MATRICE $p \times q$

- B - MATRICE $q \times r$

(E QUINDI A E B SONO COMPATIBILI)



$$C_{ij} = A_{i1} \cdot B_{1j} + A_{i2} \cdot B_{2j} + \dots + A_{iq} \cdot B_{qj}$$

PRODOTTO DI MATRICI "RIGHE-PER-COLONNE"

MATRIX-MULTIPLY (A,B)

$p := \text{rows}[A]$

$q := \text{columns}[A]$

$r := \text{columns}[B]$

for $i := 1$ to p do

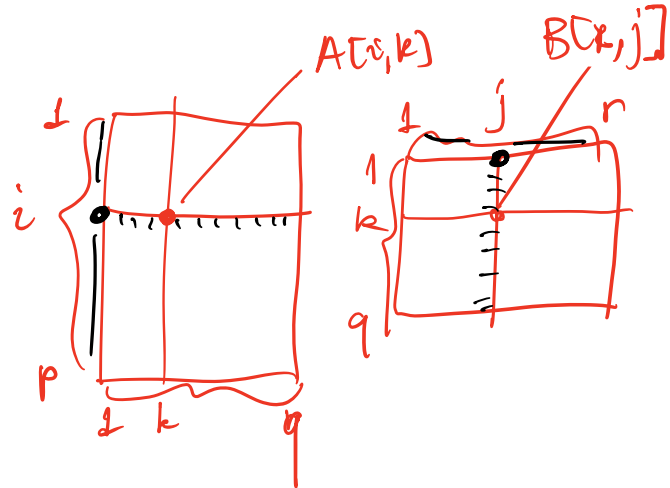
for $j := 1$ to r do

$C[i,j] := 0$

for $k := 1$ to q do

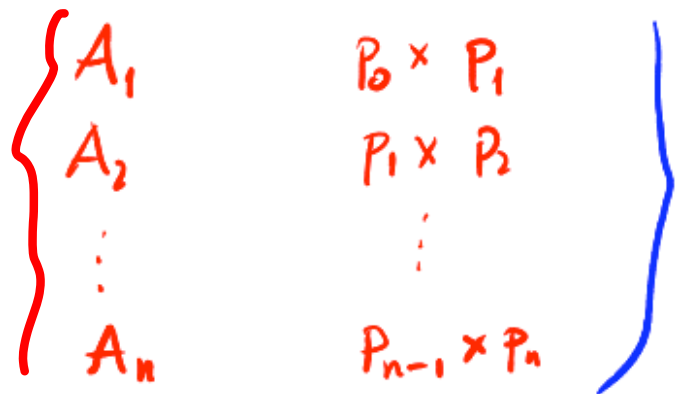
$C[i,j] := C[i,j] + A[i,k] \cdot B[k,j]$

return C



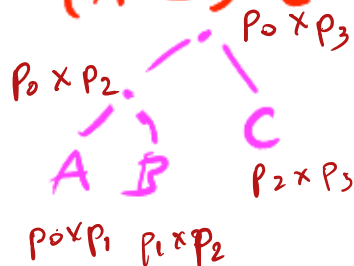
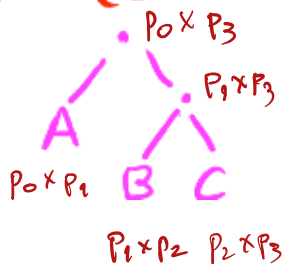
COMPLESSITA' $O(p \cdot q \cdot r)$

MOLTIPLICAZIONE DI SEQUENZE DI MATRICI



SEQUENZA DI
MATRICI
COMPATIBILI

- A NOI INTERESSA CALCOLARE $A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot \dots \cdot A_n$
- IL PRODOTTO DI MATRICI E' ASSOCIATIVO,
CIOE' $A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$



ESEMPIO

$$A_1 : 10 \times 100$$

$$A_2 : 100 \times 5$$

$$A_3 : 5 \times 50$$

$$\# \overset{10 \times 5}{(A_1 \cdot A_2)} \overset{5 \times 50}{\cdot A_3} = 10 \cdot 100 \cdot 5 + 10 \cdot 5 \cdot 50 = 5000 + 2500 = 7500$$

$$\# \overset{10 \times 100}{A_1} \cdot \overset{100 \times 50}{(A_2 \cdot A_3)} = 100 \cdot 5 \cdot 50 + 10 \cdot 100 \cdot 50 \\ = 25000 + 50000 = 75.000$$

ESEMPIO (DIVERSE PARENTESIZZAZIONI)

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 \times A_4$$

$$((A_1 \times A_2) \times (A_3 \times A_4))$$

$$(A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3) \times A_4)$$

$$(A_1 \times (A_2 \times (A_3 \times A_4)))$$

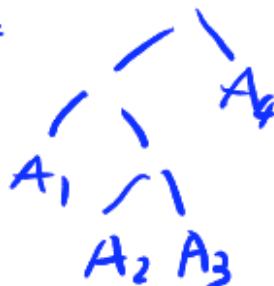
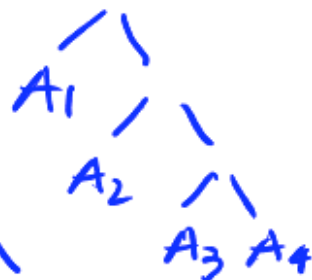
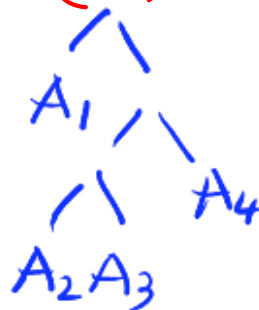
$$(((A_1 \times A_2) \times A_3) \times A_4)$$

$$((A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)) \times A_4)$$

$$A_2 \times (A_3 \times A_4)$$



$$(A_2, A_3, A_4)$$



DEF. PARENTESIZZAZIONI COMPLETE DI UNA SEQUENZA DI MATRICI

SI DICE CHE UN'ESPRESSIONE E E' COMPLETAMENTE PARENTESIZZATA SE VALE UNA DELLE SEGUENTI CONDIZIONI:

- E E' UNA SINGOLA MATRICE
- E HA LA FORMA $(E_1 \cdot E_2)$, DOVE E_1 ED E_2 SONO ESPRESSIONI COMPLETAMENTE PARENTESIZZATE.

METODO ESAUSTIVO

LA COMPLESSITA' DEL METODO ESAUSTIVO E' DOMINATA DAL NUMERO DI DIVERSE PARENTESIZZAZIONI

$P(n)$ = # DIVERSE PARENTESIZZAZIONI DI UNA SEQUENZA DI n MATRICI

$$\begin{cases} P(1) = 1 \\ P(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} P(i) \cdot P(n-i) \end{cases}$$

$$P(1) = 1$$

$$P(2) = 1$$

$$P(3) = P(1)P(2) + P(2) \cdot P(1) = 2$$

$$P(4) = P(1)P(3) + P(2) \cdot P(2) + P(3) \cdot P(1) = 2 + 1 + 2 = 5$$

$n \geq 3,$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot P(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} P(i) \cdot P(n-i) = \\ &= 2P(1) \cdot P(n-1) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} P(i) \cdot P(n-i) \geq 2P(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(n) &\geq 2P(n-1) \geq 2 \cdot 2P(n-2) = 2^2 P(n-2) \\ &\geq 2^{n-2} P(2) = 2^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(n) = \Omega(2^n)$$

NUMERI DI CATALAN

$$P(m+1) = \frac{1}{m+1} \binom{2m}{n} = \frac{(2m)!}{(m+1)! m!}$$

$$P(n) = \Omega(4^n / \sqrt{n^3})$$

CARATTERIZZAZIONE DI UNA SOLUZIONE OTTIMA
SIA E UNA PARENTESIZZAZIONE OTTIMA
PER LA SEQUENZA DI MATRICI (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) DI
DIMENSIONI $(p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$.

SUPPONIAMO CHE $n \geq 2$.

$$E = (E_1 \cdot E_2),$$

CON E_1 PARENTESIZZAZIONE DI (A_1, \dots, A_k)

E_2 PARENTESIZZAZIONE DI (A_{k+1}, \dots, A_m)

$$1 \leq k \leq m-1$$

POICHE'

$$\#(E) = \#(E_1) + \#(E_2) + p_0 p_k p_n$$

NE SEQUE CHE

- E_1 PARENTESIZZAZIONE OTTIMA DI (A_1, \dots, A_k)
- E_2 PARENTESIZZAZIONE OTTIMA DI (A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n)

PERTANTO LA CLASSE DEI SOTTOPROBLEMI
DA RISOLVERE E' DATA DA:

$$\{(A_i, \dots, A_j) : 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n\}$$

$m[i, j]$ = COSTO DI UNA SOLUZIONE OTTIMA
DI (A_i, \dots, A_j)

DEFINIZIONE RICORSIVA DEL COSTO DI UNA
PARENTESIZZAZIONE OTTIMA

$$m[i,j] = \begin{cases} 0 & i=j \\ \min_{i \leq k < j} (m[i,k] + m[k+1,j]) + p_i p_k p_j & i < j \end{cases}$$

PASSO 3: CALCOLO DEL VALORE DI UNA SOLUZ. OTTIMA

MATRIX_CHAIN_ORDER(p)

```
for i := 1 to n do  
  m[i,i] := 0
```

for $\Delta := 1$ to $n-1$ do

for $i := 1$ to $n - \Delta$ do

$$j := \Delta + i$$
$$m[i,j] := +\infty$$

for k := i to j-1 do

$$q := m[i, k] + m[k+1, j] + p_{i-1} p_k p_j$$

if $q < m(i, j)$ then return

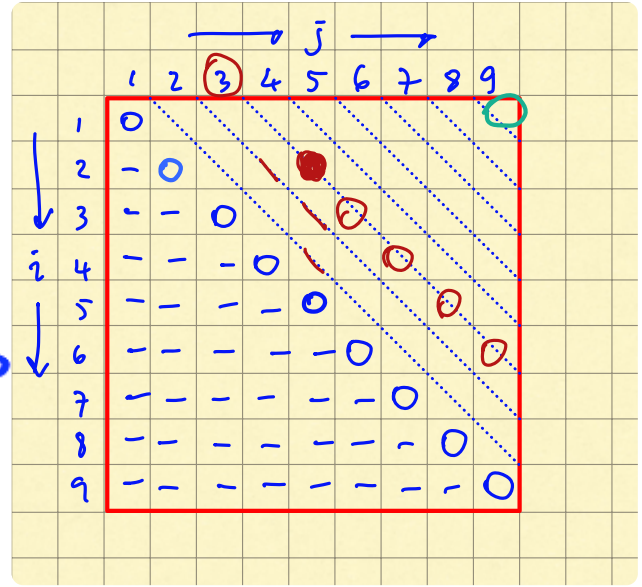
$$m(i,j) = 9$$

$$s(i,j) = \frac{1}{2}$$

return m, S

FIN QUI

9/11/2021



PASSO 4 : COSTRUZIONE DI UNA SOLUZIONE OTTIMA

MATRIX-CHAIN-MULTIPLY(A, s, i, j)

if $i = j$ then

return A_i

else

$X := \text{MATRIX-CHAIN-MULTIPLY}(A, s, i, s[i, j])$

$Y := \text{MATRIX-CHAIN-MULTIPLY}(A, s, s[i, j] + 1, j)$

return MATRIX-MULTIPLY(X, Y)

ESEMPIO

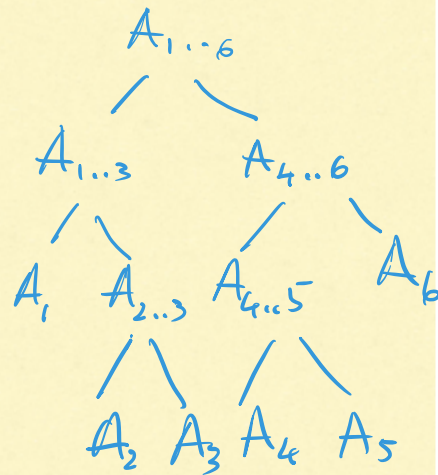
$$A = (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6)$$

$$p = (30, 35, 15, 5, 10, 25)$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	15750 ¹²	7875 ¹⁴	9375 ³	11875 ³	15125 ³
2	-	0	2625 ¹²	4375 ³	7125 ³	10500 ³
3	-	-	0	750 ¹³	2500 ³	5975 ³
4	-	-	-	0	1000 ¹⁴	3500 ⁵
5	-	-	-	-	0	5000 ⁵
6	-	-	-	-	-	0

$$(A_1 \cdot (A_2 \cdot A_3)) \cdot ((A_4 \cdot A_5) \cdot A_6)$$

$$(A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)) \times ((A_4 \times A_5) \times A_6)$$



ESEMPLO

$$A = (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6)$$

$$p = (30, 35, 15, 5, 10, 20, 25)$$

$m[i, j]$

$s[i, j]$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	15750 ¹	7875 ¹	9375 ³	11875 ³	15125 ³
2	—	0	2625 ²	4375 ³	7125 ³	10500 ³
3	—	—	0	750 ³	2500 ³	5375 ³
4	—	—	—	0	1000 ⁴	3500 ⁵
5	—	—	—	—	0	5000 ⁵
6	—	—	—	—	—	0

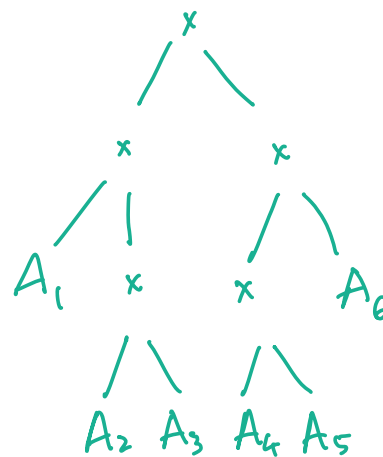
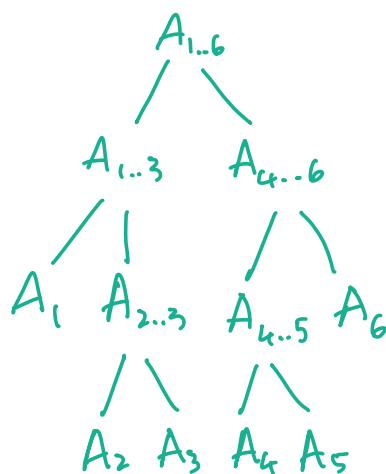
$$p = (30, 35, 15, 5, 10, 20, 25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30 \times 35 \times 15 &= 15,750 \\ 35 \times 15 \times 5 &= 15,750 \div 30 \times 5 = 2,625 \\ 15 \times 5 \times 10 &= 2,625 \div 35 \times 10 = 750 \\ 5 \times 10 \times 20 &= 750 \div 15 \times 20 = 1,000 \\ 10 \times 20 \times 25 &= 1,000 \div 5 \times 25 = 5,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6)$$

$$p = (30, 35, 15, 5, 10, 20, 25)$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	15750 ¹	7875 ¹	9375 ³	11875 ³	15125 ³
2	—	0	2625 ²	4375 ³	7125 ³	10500 ³
3	—	—	0	750 ³	2500 ³	5375 ³
4	—	—	—	0	1000 ⁴	3500 ⁵
5	—	—	—	—	0	5000 ⁵
6	—	—	—	—	—	0



$$(A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)) \times ((A_4 \times A_5) \times A_6)$$

$$\text{Es. } m[1,5] = \min_{1 \leq k < 5} (m[1,k] + m[k+1,5] + P_0 P_k P_5)$$

$$= \min \{ m[1,1] + m[2,5] + P_0 P_1 P_5,$$

$$m[1,2] + m[3,5] + P_0 P_2 P_5,$$

$$m[1,3] + m[4,5] + P_0 P_3 P_5,$$

$$m[1,4] + m[5,5] + P_0 P_4 P_5 \}$$

$$= \min \{ 0 + 7125 + 30 \cdot 35 \cdot 20,$$

$$15750 + 2500 + 30 \cdot 15 \cdot 20,$$

$$7975 + 1000 + 30 \cdot 5 \cdot 20,$$

$$9375 + 0 + 30 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 \}$$

$$= \min \{ 0 + 7125 + 21000,$$

$$15750 + 2500 + 9000,$$

$$7975 + 1000 + 3000,$$

$$9375 + 0 + 6000 \}$$

$$= \min \{ \overset{k=1}{28125}, \overset{k=2}{27250}, \overset{k=3}{\boxed{11875}}, \overset{k=4}{15375} \}$$

$$= 11875$$

$$s[1,5] = 3$$