

## 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)

$$\begin{matrix} p & \boxed{A} \\ & q \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} & \boxed{B} \\ r & \end{matrix}^q = \begin{matrix} p & \boxed{A \times B} \\ & r \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Diagram showing matrix multiplication } A \times B = C \\
 \text{Matrix } A \text{ (p rows, q columns)} \quad \text{Matrix } B \text{ (q rows, r columns)} \quad \text{Result Matrix } C \text{ (p rows, r columns)}
 \end{array}$$

$$(A \times B)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^q A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj} \quad (i, j)$$

# 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

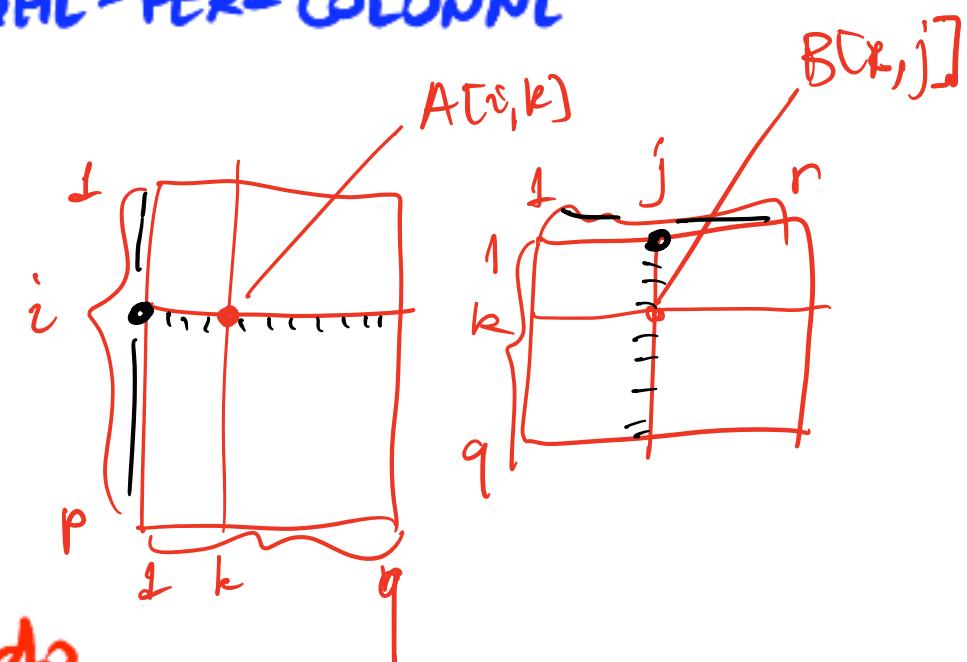
for  $j := 1$  to  $r$  do

$C[i, j] := 0$

for  $k := 1$  to  $q$  do

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

return  $C$



COMPLESSITÀ  $O(p \cdot q \cdot r)$

# MOLTIPLICAZIONE DI SEQUENZE DI MATRICI

$A_1$   
 $A_2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $A_n$

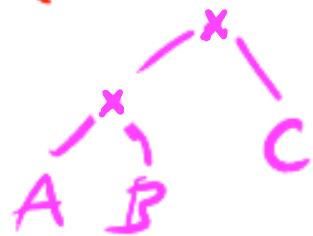
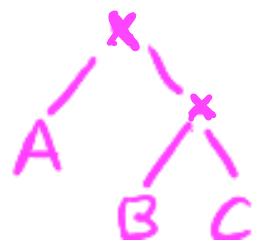
$P_0 \times P_1$   
 $P_1 \times P_2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $P_{n-1} \times P_n$



SEQUENZA DI  
MATRICI  
COMPATIBILI

$(P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n)$

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



- POICHE' IL PRODOTTO X DI MATRICI E' ASSOCIAITIVO,  
IL PRODOTTO  $A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n$  PUO' ESSERE  
CALCOLATO IN PIÙ MODI DIVERSI

ES. NEL CASO  $n = 4$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 \times A_4 &= (A_1 \times A_2) \times (A_3 \times A_4) \\
 &= (A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)) \times A_4 \\
 &= A_1 \times ((A_2 \times A_3) \times A_4) = \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

- BENCHE' IL RISULTATO RIMANGA INVARIATO, IL  
NUMERO DI MOLTIPLICAZIONI SCALARI DIPENDE  
DALL'ORDINE DELLE MOLTIPLICAZIONI

## ESEMPIO

$$A_1 : 10 \times 100$$

$$A_2 : 100 \times 5$$

$$A_3 : 5 \times 50$$

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

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

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

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

RISULTA QUINDI IMPORTANTE DETERMINARE  
LA PARENTESIZZAZIONE OTTIMA, CIOE'  
QUELLA CUI CORRISPONDE IL MINOR  
NUMERO DI MOLTIPLICAZIONI SCALARI

DEF. PARENTESIZZAZIONI COMPLETE DI UNA SEQUENZA DI MATRICI

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

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

ESEMPIO (DIVERSE PARENTESIZZAZIONI)

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

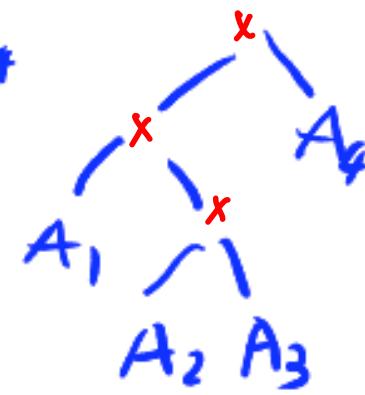
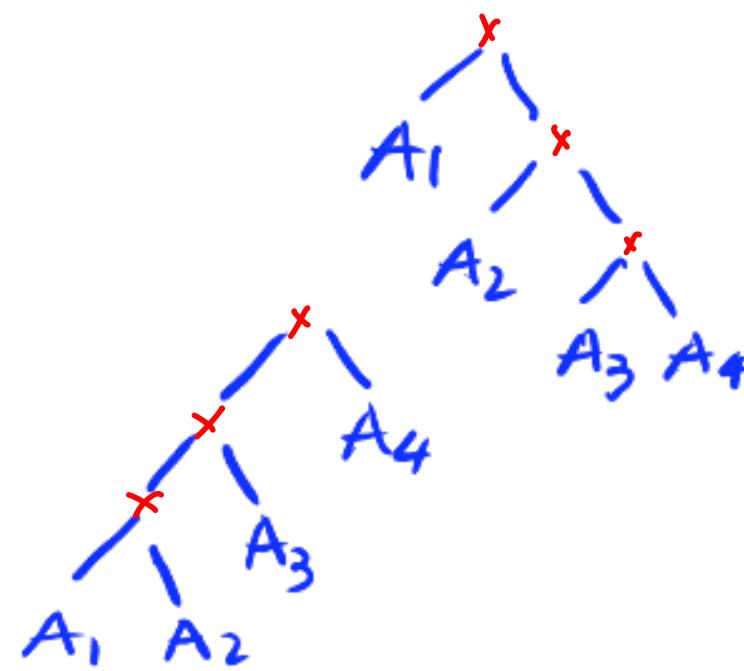
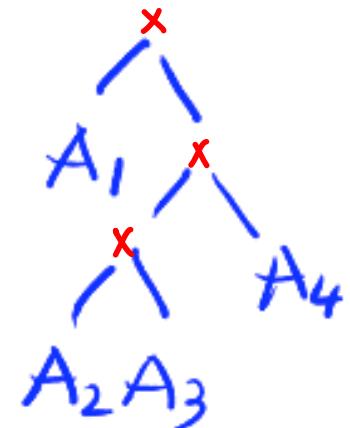
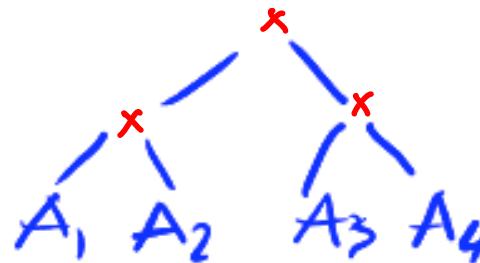
$$((A_1 \times A_2) \times (A_3 \times A_4))$$

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

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

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

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



## METODO ESAUSTIVO

LA COMPLESSITA' DEL METODOESAUSTIVO E'  
DOMINATA DAL NUMERO DI PARENTESIZZAZIONI DIVERSE

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

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

$$P(1) = 1$$

$$P(2) = 1$$

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

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

$$P(5) = P(1) \cdot P(4) + P(2) \cdot P(3) + P(3) \cdot P(2) + P(4) \cdot P(1) = 14$$

- $n \geq 3$ ,

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

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

CALCOLO DI UNA  
PARENTESIZZAZIONE  
OTTIMA MEDIANTE  
PROGRAMMAZIONE  
DINAMICA

## PASSO 1

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

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SUPPONIAMO CHE  $n \geq 3$ .

$E = (E_1 \times E_2)$ ,  
CON  $E_1$  PARENTESIZZAZIONE DI  $(A_1, \dots, A_k)$   
 $E_2$  PARENTESIZZAZIONE DI  $(A_{k+1}, \dots, A_m)$   
 $1 \leq k \leq m-1$

POTCHE'

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

NE SEGUO CHE

- $E_1$  PARENTESIZZAZIONE OTTIMA DI  $(A_1, \dots, A_L)$
- $E_2$  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  $(A_i, \dots, A_j)$   
(CIOE' NUMERO DI PRODOTTI SCALARI)

## PASSO 2

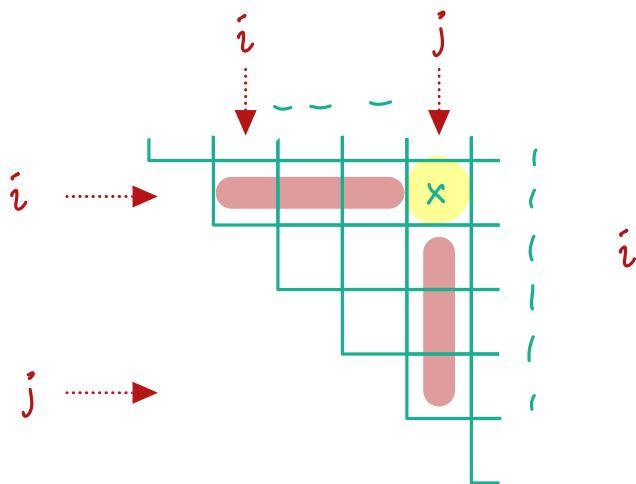
DEFINIZIONE RICORSIVA DEL COSTO DI UNA  
PARENTESIZZAZIONE OTTIMA

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

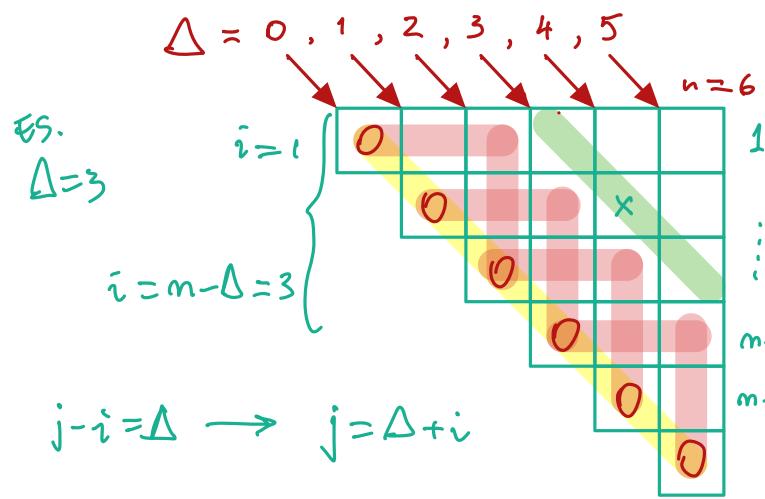
i \ j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0						
2	-	0					
3	-	-	0				
4	-	-	-	0			
5	-	-	-	-	0		
6	-	-	-	-	-	0	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

PER CALCOLARE  $m[i,j]$  SONO NECESSARI I SEGUENTI VALORI:

$m[i,i]$	, $m[i+1,j]$
$m[i,i+1]$	, $m[i+2,j]$
$m[i,i+2]$	, $m[i+3,j]$
:	:
$m[i,j-1]$	, $m[j,j]$



$$\Delta = j - i$$



$$i = 4 \quad j = 5$$

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

### PASCO 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

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

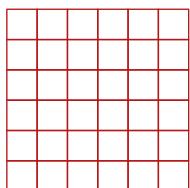
if  $q < m[i,j]$  then

$$m[i,j] := q$$

$$s[i,j] := k$$

return  $m, s$

$\Delta = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$	$m$	$n = 6$
	0	
	0	
	0	
	0	
	0	
	0	



PASSO 4: COSTRUZIONE DI UNA SOLUZIONE OTTIMA

PARENTHESIZE ( $s, i, j$ )

if  $i = j$  then

write "A $_i$ "

else

B := PARENTHESIZE ( $s, i, s[i, j]$ )

C := PARENTHESIZE ( $s, s[i, j] + 1, j$ )

write "(" + B + "x" + C + ")"

PASSO 4: CALCOLO OTTIMALE DEL PRODOTTO

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)

MATRIX-CHAIN-MULTIPLY(A, s, 1, n) CALCOLA  
IL PRODOTTO  $A_1 \times \dots \times A_n$  CON IL  
MINOR NUMERO DI PRODOTTI SCALARI

$A_1 \times \dots \times A_6$ ESEMPPIO

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

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

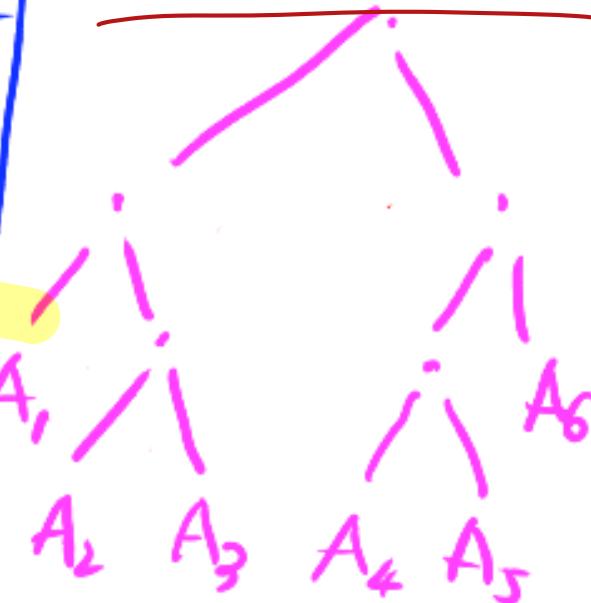
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	0	15750	7875	9375	11875	15125
2	-	0	2625	4375	7125	10500
3	-	-	0	750	2500	5975
4	-	-	-	0	1000	3500
5	-	-	-	-	0	5000
6	-	-	-	-	-	0

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

$$\frac{\overbrace{(A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3) \times (A_4 \times A_5 \times A_6)}^{\text{St}1,6} \downarrow}{\overbrace{(A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)) \times (A_4 \times A_5) \times A_6}^{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{St}1,3}} \uparrow}$$

$\text{St}4,6]$

$$\frac{\overbrace{(A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)) \times ((A_4 \times A_5) \times A_6)}^{\text{St}1,3} \downarrow}{\overbrace{(A_1 \times (A_2 \cdot A_3)) \cdot ((A_4 \cdot A_5) \cdot A_6)}^{\text{St}4,5}}$$



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0					
2	-	0				
3		-	0			
4			-	0		
5				-	0	
6					-	0

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

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

$$\vec{p} = (30, 35, 15, 5, 10, 20, 25)$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	15750 <sup>1</sup>	7875 <sup>1</sup>	9375 <sup>3</sup>	11875 <sup>3</sup>	15125 <sup>3</sup>
2	-	0	2625 <sup>2</sup>	4375 <sup>3</sup>	7125 <sup>3</sup>	10500 <sup>3</sup>
3	-	-	0	750 <sup>3</sup>	2500 <sup>3</sup>	5375 <sup>3</sup>
4	-	-	-	0	1000 <sup>4</sup>	3500 <sup>5</sup>
5	-	-	-	-	0	5000 <sup>5</sup>
6	-	-	-	-	-	0

$$\Delta=1 \quad m[1,2] = m[1,1] + m[2,2] + 30 \cdot 35 \cdot 5 = 15750$$

$$m[2,3] = m[2,2] + m[3,3] + 35 \cdot 15 \cdot 5 = 2625$$

$$m[3,4] = m[3,3] + m[4,4] + 15 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 = 750$$

$$m[4,5] = m[4,4] + m[5,5] + 5 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 = 1000$$

$$m[5,6] = m[5,5] + m[6,6] + 10 \cdot 20 \cdot 25 = 5000$$

$\Delta=2$

$$\begin{aligned}m[1,3] &= \min (m[1,1] + m[2,3] + P_0 \cdot P_1 \cdot P_3, \\&\quad m[1,2] + m[3,3] + P_0 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_3) \\&= \min (2625 + 30 \cdot 35 \cdot 5, 15750 + 30 \cdot 15 \cdot 5) \\&= \min (7875, 18000) = 7875\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m[2,4] &= \min (m[2,2] + m[3,4] + P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_4, \\&\quad m[2,3] + m[4,4] + P_1 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_4) \\&= \min (750 + 35 \cdot 15 \cdot 10, 2625 + 35 \cdot 5 \cdot 10) \\&= \min (6000, 4375) = 4375\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m[3,5] &= \min (m[3,3] + m[4,5] + P_2 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_5, \\&\quad m[3,4] + m[5,5] + P_2 \cdot P_4 \cdot P_5) \\&= \min (1000 + 15 \cdot 5 \cdot 20, 750 + 15 \cdot 10 \cdot 20) \\&= \min (2500, 3750) = 2500\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m[4,6] &= \min (m[4,4] + m[5,6] + P_3 \cdot P_4 \cdot P_6, \\
 &\quad m[4,5] + m[6,6] + P_3 \cdot P_5 \cdot P_6) \\
 &= \min (5000 + 5 \cdot 10 \cdot 25, 1000 + 5 \cdot 20 \cdot 25) \\
 &= \min (6250, 3500) = 3500
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta = 3 \quad m[1,4] &= \min (m[1,1] + m[2,4] + P_0 \cdot P_1 \cdot P_4, \\
 &\quad m[1,2] + m[3,4] + P_0 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_4, \\
 &\quad m[1,3] + m[4,4] + P_0 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_4) \\
 &= \min (4375 + 30 \cdot 35 \cdot 10, \\
 &\quad 15750 + 750 + 30 \cdot 15 \cdot 10, \\
 &\quad 7875 + 30 \cdot 5 \cdot 10) \\
 &= \min (14875, 21000, 9375) = 9375
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m[2,5] &= \min (m[2,2] + m[3,5] + P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_5, \\
 &\quad m[2,3] + m[4,5] + P_1 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_5, \\
 &\quad m[2,4] + m[5,5] + P_1 \cdot P_4 \cdot P_5) \\
 &= \min (2500 + 35 \cdot 15 \cdot 20, \\
 &\quad 2625 + 1000 + 35 \cdot 5 \cdot 20, \\
 &\quad 4375 + 35 \cdot 10 \cdot 20) \\
 &= \min (13000, 7125, 11375) = 7125
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m[3,6] &= \min (m[3,3] + m[4,6] + P_2 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_6, \\
 &\quad m[3,4] + m[5,6] + P_2 \cdot P_4 \cdot P_6, \\
 &\quad m[3,5] + m[6,6] + P_2 \cdot P_5 \cdot P_6) \\
 &= \min (3500 + 15 \cdot 5 \cdot 25, \\
 &\quad 750 + 5000 + 15 \cdot 10 \cdot 25, \\
 &\quad 2500 + 15 \cdot 20 \cdot 25) \\
 &= \min (5375, 9500, 10000) = 5375
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = 4$$

$$m[1,5] = \min (m[1,1] + m[2,5] + p_0 \cdot p_1 \cdot p_5, \\ m[1,2] + m[3,5] + p_0 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_5, \\ m[1,3] + m[4,5] + p_0 \cdot p_3 \cdot p_5, \\ m[1,4] + m[5,5] + p_0 \cdot p_4 \cdot p_5)$$

$$= \min (7125 + 30 \cdot 35 \cdot 20, \\ 15750 + 2500 + 30 \cdot 15 \cdot 20, \\ 7875 + 1000 + 30 \cdot 5 \cdot 20, \\ 1375 + 30 \cdot 10 \cdot 20)$$

$$= \min (28125, 27250, 11875, 15375)$$

$$= 11875$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m[2,6] &= \min (m[2,2] + m[3,6] + P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_6, \\
 &\quad m[2,3] + m[4,6] + P_1 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_6, \\
 &\quad m[2,4] + m[5,6] + P_1 \cdot P_4 \cdot P_6, \\
 &\quad m[2,5] + m[6,6] + P_1 \cdot P_5 \cdot P_6) \\
 &= \min (5375 + 35 \cdot 15 \cdot 25, \\
 &\quad 2625 + 3500 + 35 \cdot 5 \cdot 25, \\
 &\quad 4375 + 5000 + 35 \cdot 10 \cdot 25, \\
 &\quad 7125 + 35 \cdot 20 \cdot 25) \\
 &= \min (18500, 10500, 18125, 24625) \\
 &= 10500
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{p} = (30, 35, 15, 5, 10, 20, 25)$$

$$\Delta = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}m[1,5] &= \min (m[1,1] + m[2,6] + P_0 \cdot P_1 \cdot P_6, \\&\quad m[1,2] + m[3,6] + P_0 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_6, \\&\quad m[1,3] + m[4,6] + P_0 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_6, \\&\quad m[1,4] + m[5,6] + P_0 \cdot P_4 \cdot P_6, \\&\quad m[1,5] + m[6,6] + P_0 \cdot P_5 \cdot P_6) \\&= \min (10500 + 30 \cdot 35 \cdot 25, \\&\quad 15750 + 5375 + 30 \cdot 15 \cdot 25, \\&\quad 7875 + 3500 + 30 \cdot 5 \cdot 25, \\&\quad 9375 + 5000 + 30 \cdot 10 \cdot 25, \\&\quad 11875 + 30 \cdot 20 \cdot 25) \\&= \min (36750, 32375, 15125, 21875, 26875) \\&= 15125\end{aligned}$$

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	

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{1..6} &= (A_{1..s[1..6]} \times A_{s[1..6]+1..6}) \\
 &= (A_{1..3} \times A_{4..6}) \\
 &= ((A_{1..s[1..3]} \times A_{s[1..3]+1..3}) \times (A_{4..s[4..6]} \times A_{s[4..6]+1..6})) \\
 &= ((A_{1..1} \times A_{2..3}) \times (A_{4..5} \times A_{6..6})) \\
 &= ((A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)) \times ((A_4 \times A_5) \times A_6))
 \end{aligned}$$

