

# Algorytmy macierzowe

## Raport 4

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# 1. Pseudokod algorytmu permutacji macierzy

## 1. Minimum degree permutation

*Input: matrix - macierz sąsiedztwa grafu nieskierowanego*

1. *Utwórz pustą permutację o długości n: permutation = [None, None, ..., None]*
2. *Utwórz pustą listę sąsiedztwa dla każdego wierzchołka: adjacent = {0: set(), 1: set(), ..., n-1: set()}*
3. *Dla każdej pary wierzchołków (i, j), jeśli matrix[i][j] != 0, dodaj j do sąsiedztwa i i dodaj i do sąsiedztwa j.*
4. *Dla i od 0 do n-1:*
  - a. *Znajdź wierzchołek v o najmniejszym stopniu w grafie.*
  - b. *Ustaw permutation[i] na v.*
  - c. *Usuń v z sąsiedztwa wszystkich innych wierzchołków.*
  - d. *Zaktualizuj sąsiedztwo wszystkich sąsiadów v, usuwając v i dodając sąsiedztwo v - {v}.*
  - e. *Usuń v z listy sąsiedztwa.*
5. *Zwróć permutację.*

## 2. Cuthil – McKee permutation

Input: matrix - macierz sąsiedztwa grafu nieskierowanego

1. Utwórz pustą permutację o długości  $n$ : `permutation = []`
2. Utwórz pustą listę sąsiedztwa dla każdego wierzchołka: `adjacent = {0: set(), 1: set(), ..., n-1: set()}`
3. Utwórz pustą listę odwiedzonych wierzchołków: `visited = [False, False, ..., False]`
4. Dla każdej pary wierzchołków  $(i, j)$ , jeśli `matrix[i][j] != 0`, dodaj  $j$  do sąsiedztwa  $i$  i dodaj  $i$  do sąsiedztwa  $j$ .
5. Dla każdego wierzchołka  $v$  w posortowanej liście według stopnia:
  - a. Jeśli  $v$  nie został odwiedzony:
    - i. Wywołaj `BFS(v)`
6. Zwróć permutację.

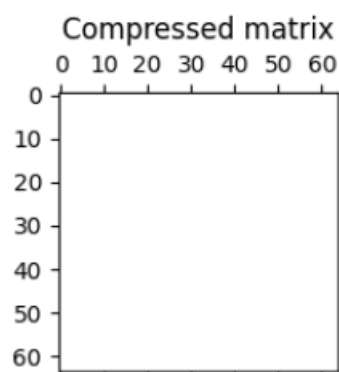
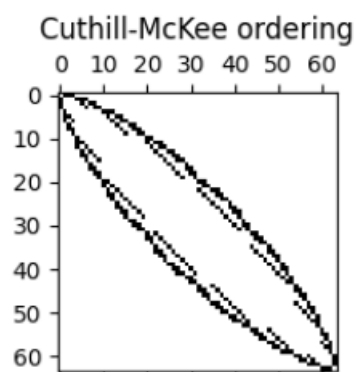
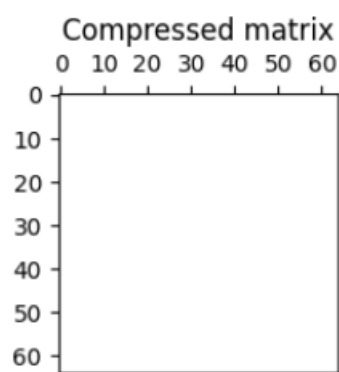
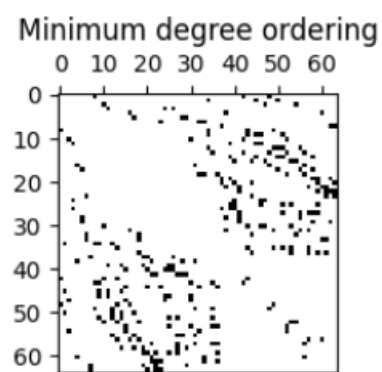
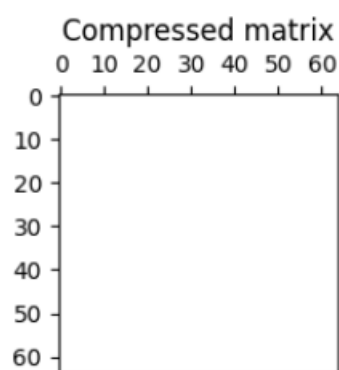
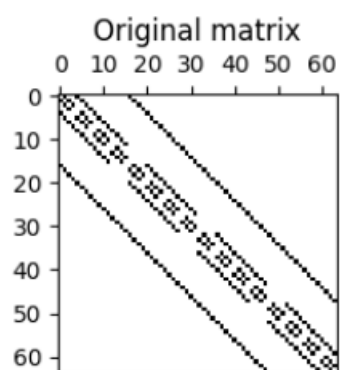
Funkcja `BFS(vertex)`:

1. Utwórz pustą kolejkę: `queue = [vertex]`
2. Oznacz wierzchołek `vertex` jako odwiedzony: `visited[vertex] = True`
3. Dopóki kolejka nie jest pusta:
  - a. Pobierz aktualny wierzchołek z kolejki: `current_vertex = queue.pop(0)`
  - b. Dodaj `current_vertex` do permutacji:  
`permutation.append(current_vertex)`
  - c. Dla każdego sąsiada  $v$  wierzchołka `current_vertex`, posortowanego według stopnia:  
Jeśli  $v$  nie został odwiedzony:
    - Dodaj  $v$  do kolejki
    - Oznacz  $v$  jako odwiedzony: `visited[v] = True`

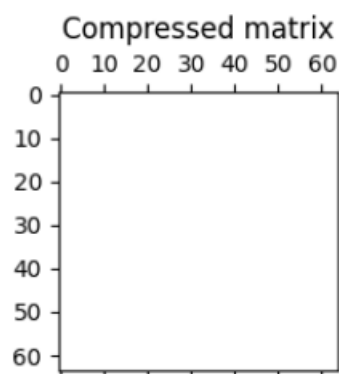
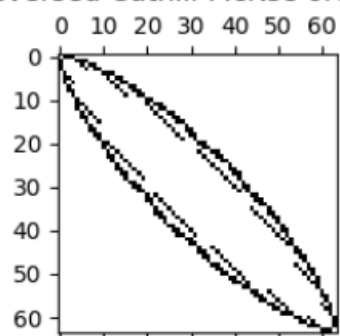
## 2. Porównanie wyników

$k=2$

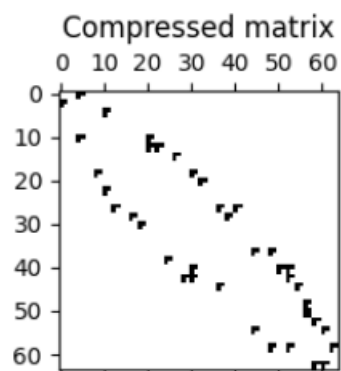
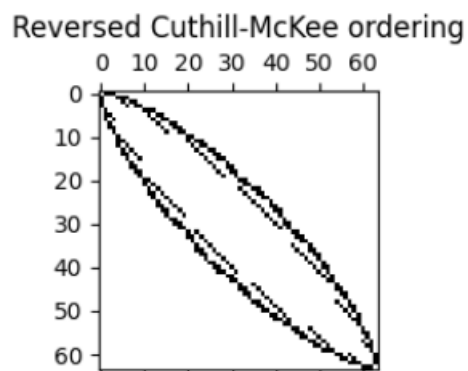
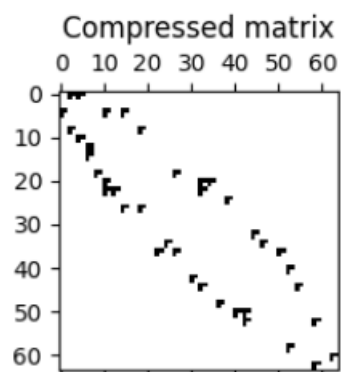
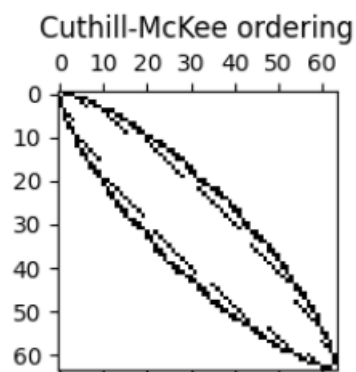
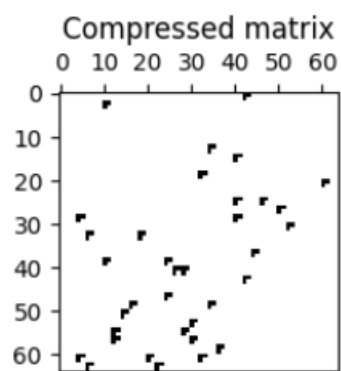
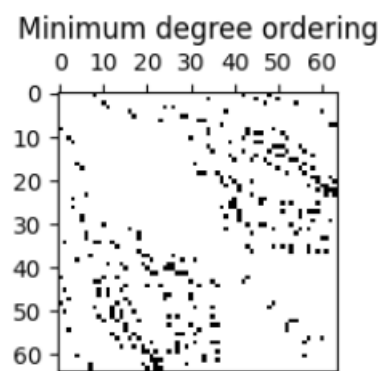
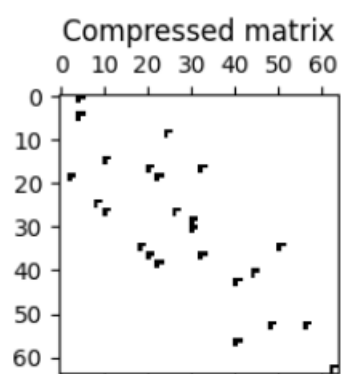
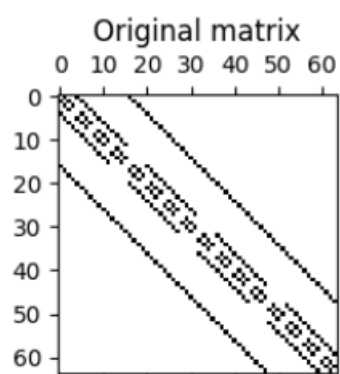
$\sigma=2.9077338438881695$



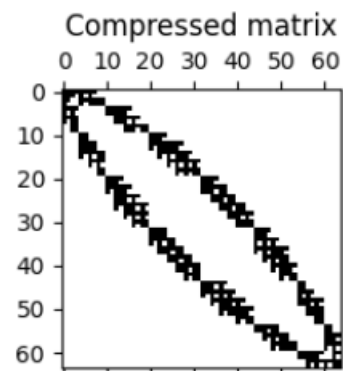
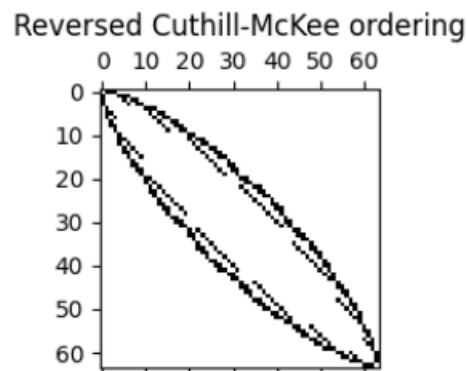
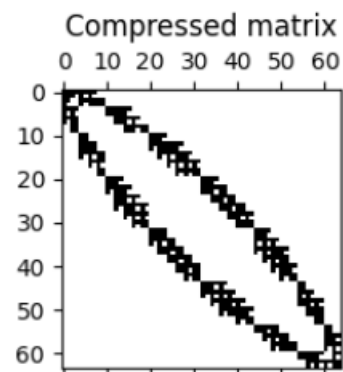
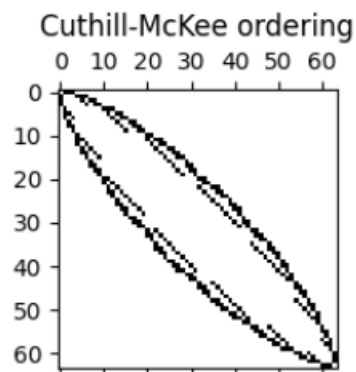
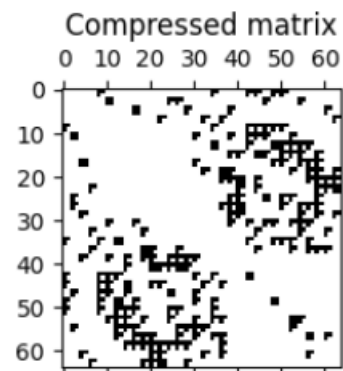
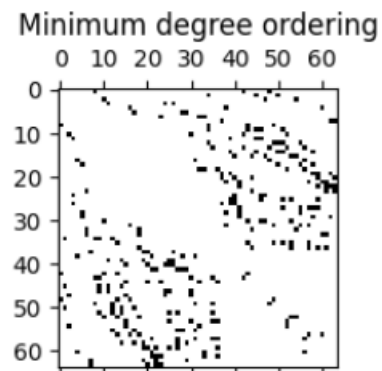
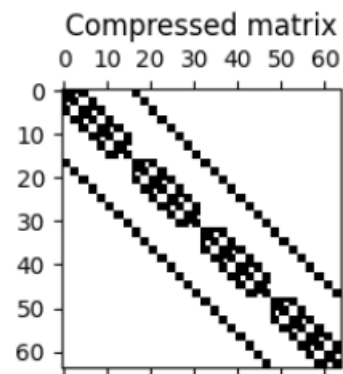
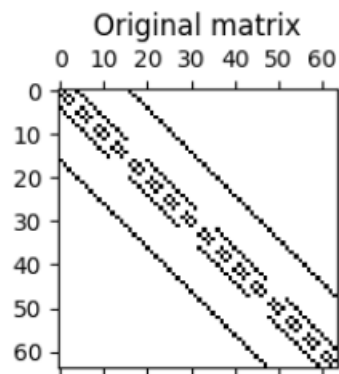
Reversed Cuthill-McKee ordering



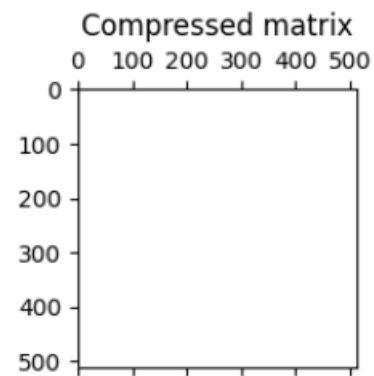
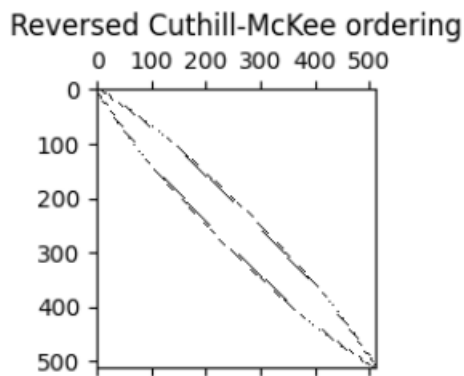
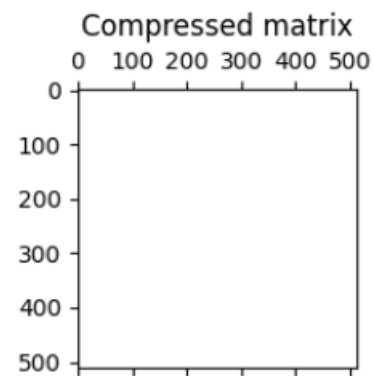
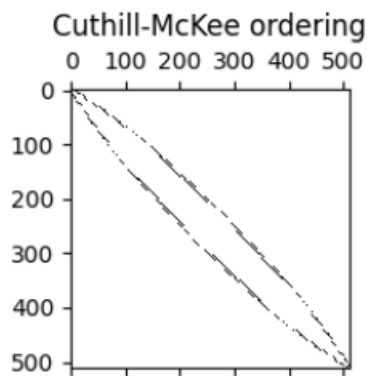
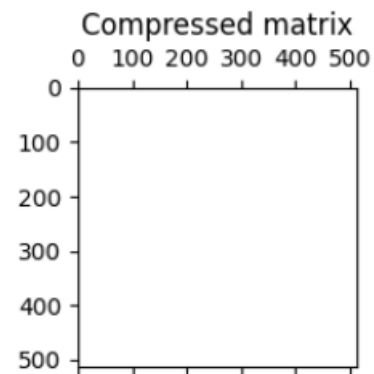
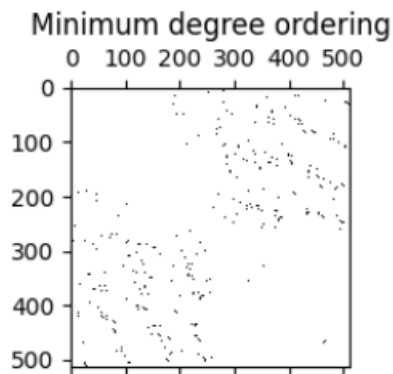
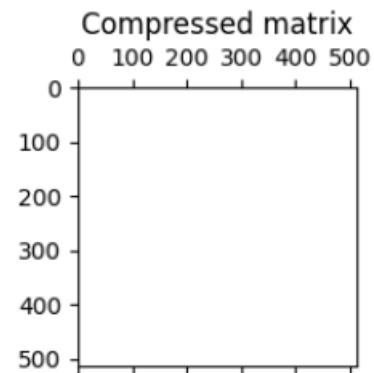
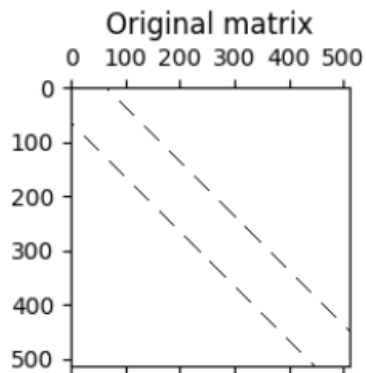
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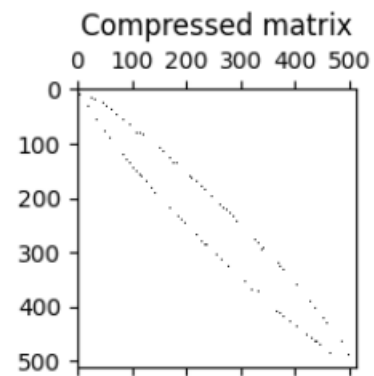
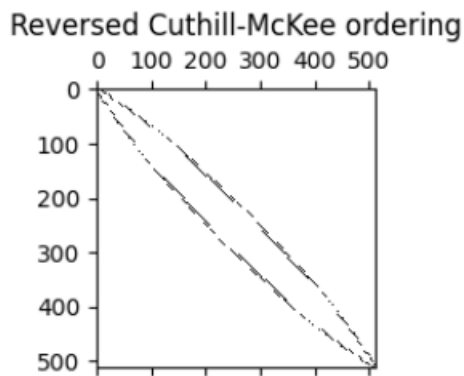
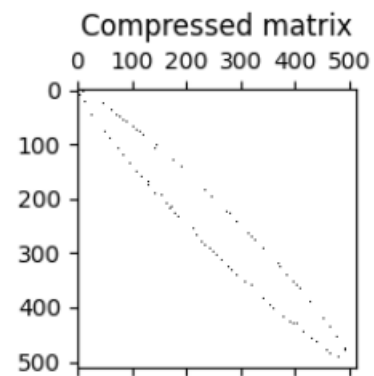
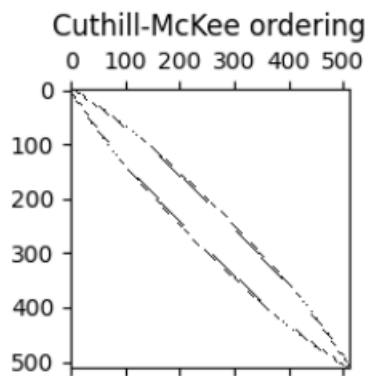
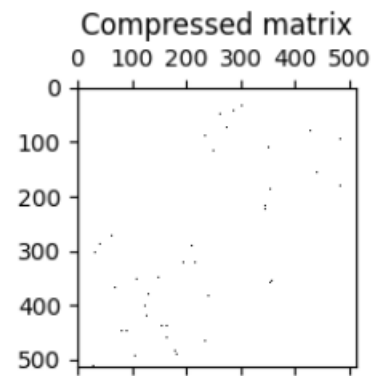
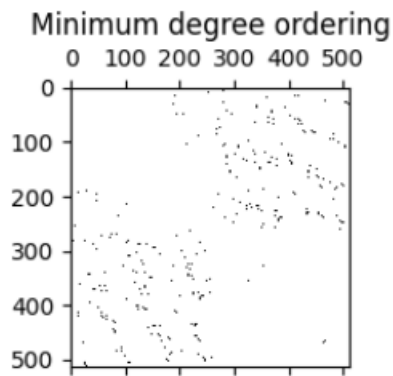
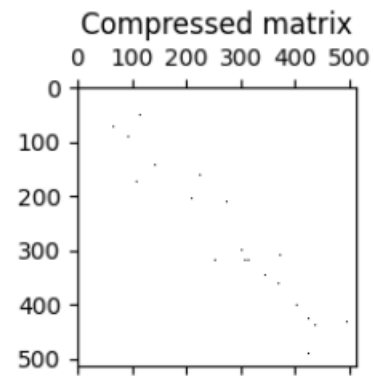
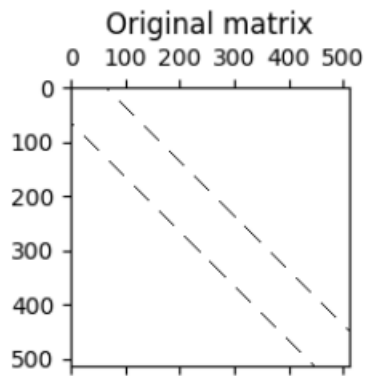
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sigma=0.0012153849049451135



k=3  
sigma=3.1042773022422088

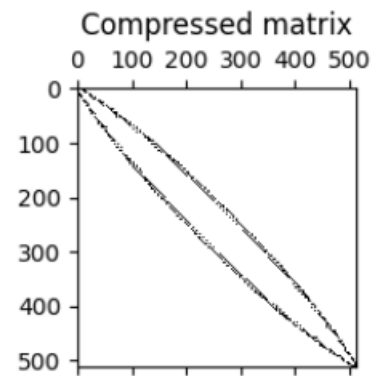
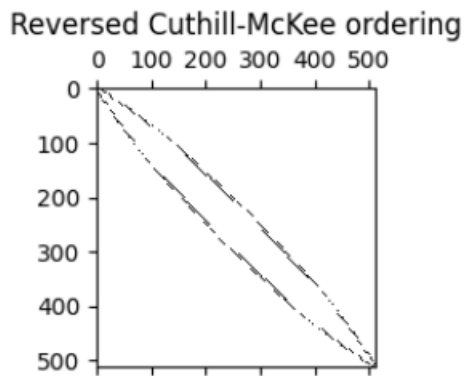
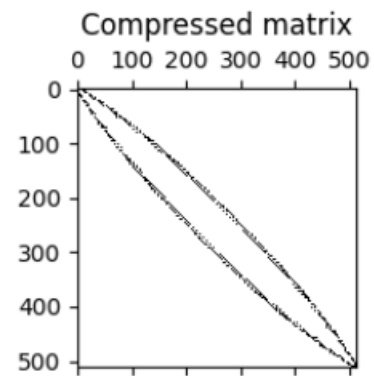
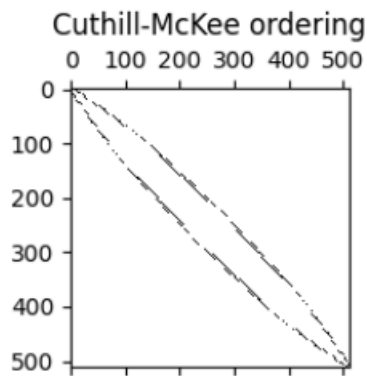
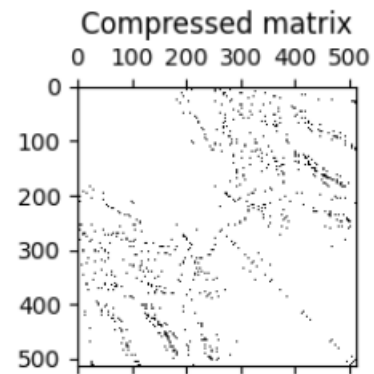
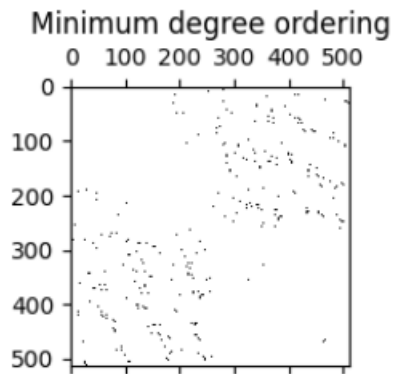
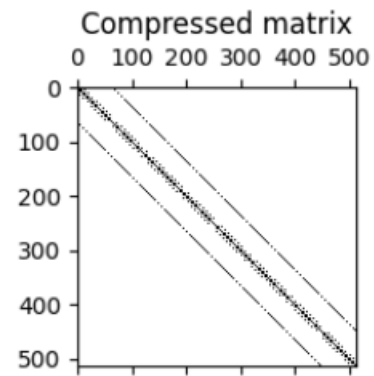
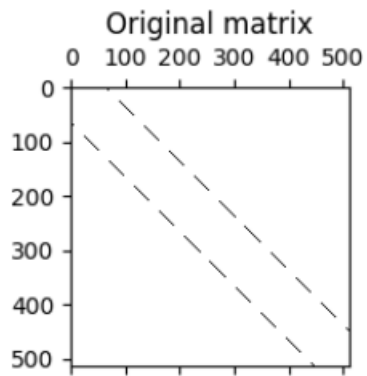


k=3  
sigma=0.9704135425417307

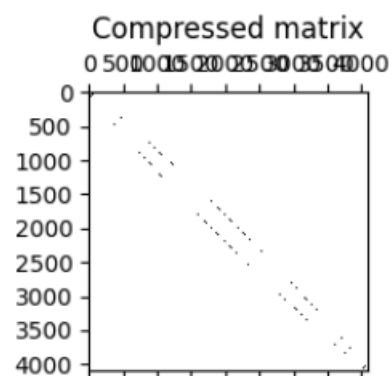
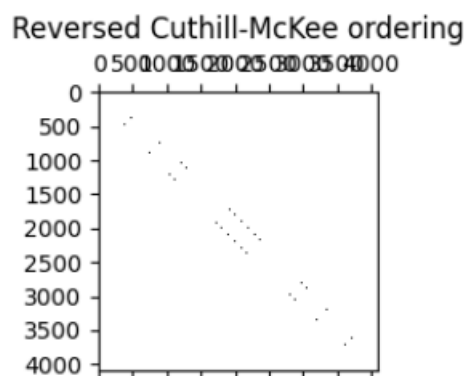
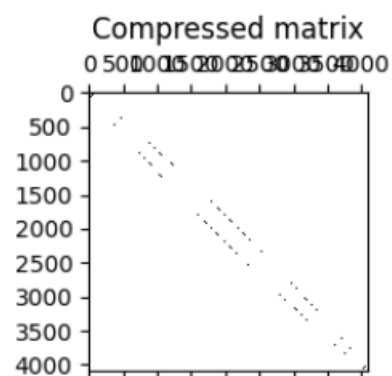
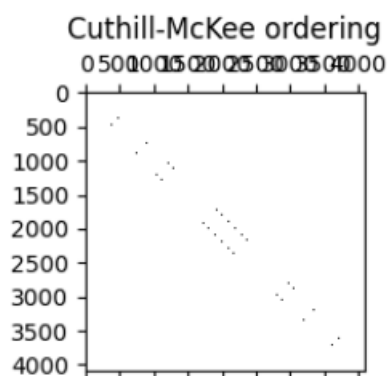
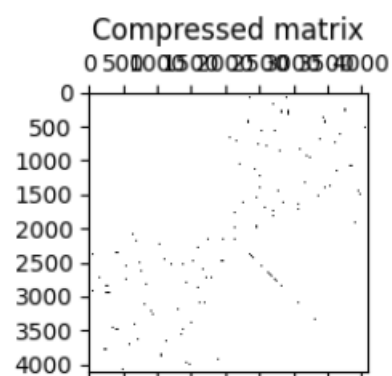
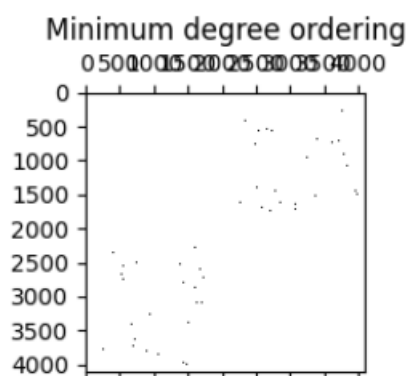
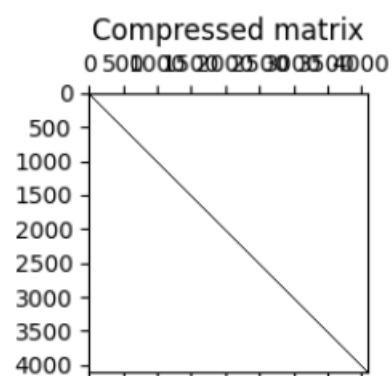
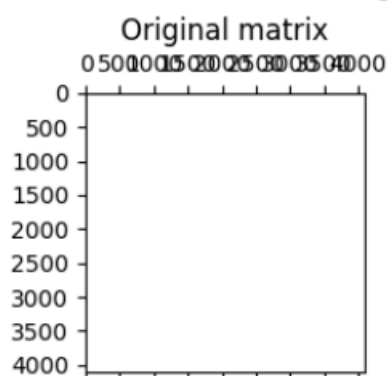




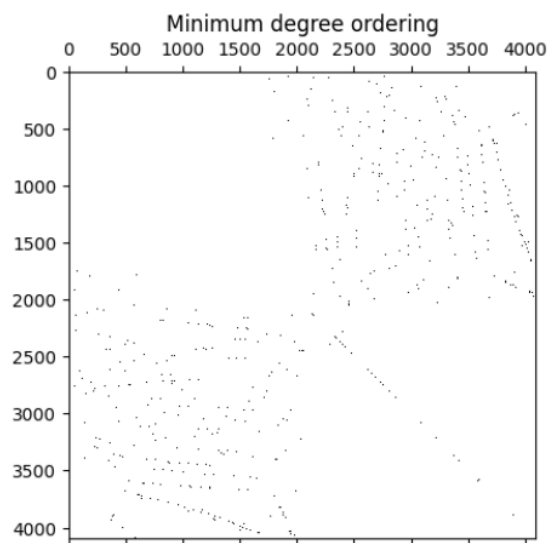
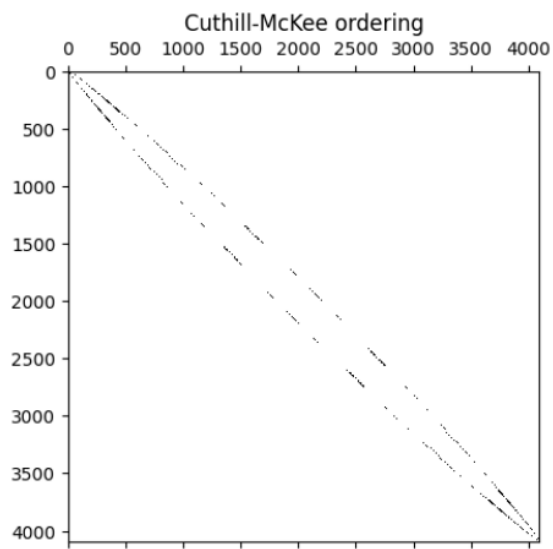
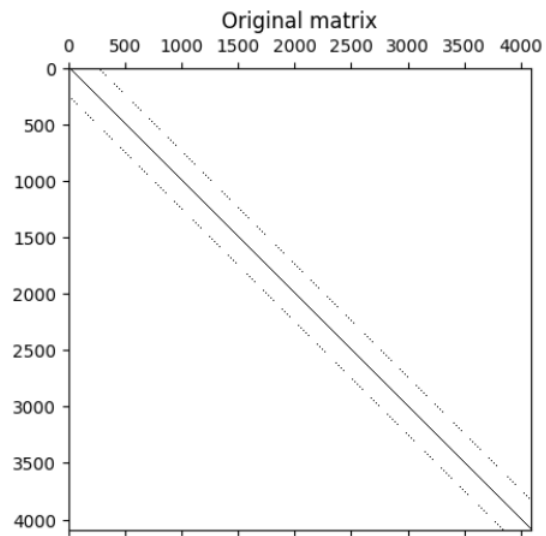
k=3  
sigma=0.00026418645928695923



k=4  
sigma=3.551042224113958e-06



W celu poprawienia czytelności wykresów dla dużej macierzy, zostały dodatkowo wygenerowane figury dla  $k = 4$



### 3. Kluczowe fragmenty kodu

#### 1. Generowanie macierzy

```
def generate_3d_grid_matrix(k):
    size = 2**(3*k)
    grid_size = 2**k

    # Inicjalizacja rzadkiej macierzy
    matrix = sp.lil_matrix((size, size), dtype=float)

    # Iteracja przez elementy sześciennych siatek
    for i in range(grid_size):
        for j in range(grid_size):
            for l in range(grid_size):
                # Indeks aktualnego wierzchołka
                current_vertex = i * grid_size**2 + j * grid_size + l

                # Iteracja przez sąsiadów
                for di, dj, dl in [(-1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (0, -1, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, -1), (0, 0, 1)]:
                    ni, nj, nl = i + di, j + dj, l + dl

                    # Sprawdzenie, czy sąsiad mieści się w siatce
                    if 0 <= ni < grid_size and 0 <= nj < grid_size and 0 <= nl < grid_size:
                        neighbor_vertex = ni * grid_size**2 + nj * grid_size + nl

                        # Przypisanie losowej wartości sąsiadowi
                        matrix[current_vertex, neighbor_vertex] = np.random.rand()

    return matrix
```

#### 2. Permutacja

```
def permute_matrix(matrix, permutation):
    size = len(matrix)
    new_matrix = np.zeros((size, size))
    for i in range(size):
        new_matrix[i] = matrix[permutation[i]]

    new_matrix_cols = np.zeros((size, size))
    for i in range(size):
        new_matrix_cols[:, i] = new_matrix[:, permutation[i]]

    return new_matrix_cols
```

### 3. Algorytmy permutacji

```
def minimum_degree_ordering(matrix):
    n = len(matrix)
    permutation = [None for _ in range(n)]
    adjacent = {i:set() for i in range(n)}

    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            if matrix[i][j] != 0:
                adjacent[i].add(j)

    for i in range(n):
        min_deg = n + 1
        min_idx = None
        for idx, deg in adjacent.items():
            if len(deg) < min_deg:
                min_idx = idx
                min_deg = len(deg)

        permutation[i] = min_idx

        for j in adjacent:
            adjacent[j].discard(min_idx)
        for v in adjacent[min_idx]:
            adjacent[v].update(adjacent[min_idx] - {v})
        adjacent.pop(min_idx)

    return permutation
```

```
def cuthill_mckee_ordering(matrix):
    n = len(matrix)
    permutation = []
    adjacent = {i: set() for i in range(n)}
    visited = [False for _ in range(n)]

    def bfs(vertex):
        nonlocal visited, permutation, adjacent
        queue = [vertex]
        visited[vertex] = True

        while queue:
            current_vertex = queue.pop(0)
            permutation.append(current_vertex)

            for v in sorted(adjacent[current_vertex], key=lambda x: len(adjacent[x])):
                if not visited[v]:
                    queue.append(v)
                    visited[v] = True

    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            if matrix[i][j] != 0:
                adjacent[i].add(j)

    sorted_vertices = sorted(range(n), key=lambda x: len(adjacent[x]))

    for vertex in sorted_vertices:
        if not visited[vertex]:
            bfs(vertex)

    return permutation
```

Kompresja macierzy i rysowacz zostały napisane w poprzednim laboratorium.