Problem 9

Frida (Dated: September 8, 2022)

I. PROBLEM 9

A. Specialize the algorithm

We want to specialize the algorithm from Problem 6 for the special case where A is specified by the signature (-1,2,-1). This menas that \vec{a} and \vec{c} are vectors of length n-1, consisting only of the value -1, and \vec{b} is an n-length vector filled with the value 2.

Substituting every a_i, c_i with -1 and b_i with 2, we obtain the following equations for

$$\tilde{b}_1 = b_1 = 2
\tilde{b}_i = b_i - \frac{a_i}{\tilde{b}_{i-1}} c_{i-1} = 2 - \frac{1}{\tilde{b}_{i-1}}$$
(1)

$$\tilde{g}_1 = g_1$$

$$\tilde{g}_i = g_i - \frac{a_i}{\tilde{b}_{i-1}} \tilde{g}_{i-1} = g_i + \frac{\tilde{g}_{i-1}}{\tilde{b}_{i-1}}$$
(2)

Similarly, for the backward substitution we get the following equations:

$$v_n = \frac{\tilde{g}_n}{\tilde{b}_n}$$

$$v_i = \frac{\tilde{g}_i - c_i v_{i+1}}{\tilde{b}_i} = \frac{\tilde{g}_i + v_{i+1}}{\tilde{b}_i}$$
(3)

B. Count the number of FLOPs in specialized algorithm

We count the number of FLOPs required for the special algorithm.

When calculating every element of \tilde{b} , we see from (1) that we perform 2 FLOPs (consisting of addition and division) for every $i \in [1, N-1]$. The initial element b_1 requires no FLOPs. Exactly the same holds for calculating \tilde{g} in (2).

However, for the backward substitution in (3), we see that in addition to the 2(n-1) FLOPs, we need one more for the last term v_n .

In total, we require

$$3 \cdot [2(n-1)] + 1 = 6n - 5 \text{ FLOPs}$$
 (4)

C. Implement algorithm in code

Lastly, we write code that implements the algorithm. The code lies in Problem9.cpp.