

1. Design.

1. Use pointer with size N*N (N is high and width of array)

```
A = (float*)malloc(sizeof(float) * N * N);  
B = (float*)malloc(sizeof(float) * N * N);
```

2. Use clock_t to time

```
clock_t time = matrix_normalization(A, B, N);
```

3. In function matrix_normal_CUDA

```
__global__ void matrix_normal_CUDA(float *A, float *B, float* means,  
                                   float* sigma, int lineOfRow, int n )
```

float *A → input array with pointer.

float *B → result array pointer.

float *means → 1 dimension array(pointer) store each column's means.

float *sigma → 1 dimension array(pointer) store each column's calculation of $\sigma^2 = \text{powf}(A[\text{row}][\text{col}] - \text{means}, 2.0);$.

Int lineOfRow → Use in locate the position in pointer, in this case which is N (size of each row).

And last put result of

$B[\text{row}][\text{col}] = (A[\text{row}][\text{col}] - \text{mean}) / \text{standard_deviation}$
In *B.

In calculation, A[row][column] will translate to pointer with row = location / lineOfRow and column = location % lineOfRow.

2. Testing and Result

(ms)	Original	CUDA on Javis	CUDA on local NB Geforce GTX 950M
test1	7717.86	360	1146
test2	7833.79	390	1091
test3	7992.24	390	1134
test4	7676.42	350	1126
test5	7594.64	360	575
Average	7762.99	370	1014.4
		Speed Up	Speed Up
test1		21.4385	6.73460733
test2		20.08664103	7.180375802
test3		20.49292308	7.047830688
test4		21.93262857	6.817424512
test5		21.09622222	13.20806957
Average		20.98105405	7.652789826