

National University of Defense Technology

混合精度优化

于恒彪

国防科技大学计算机学院

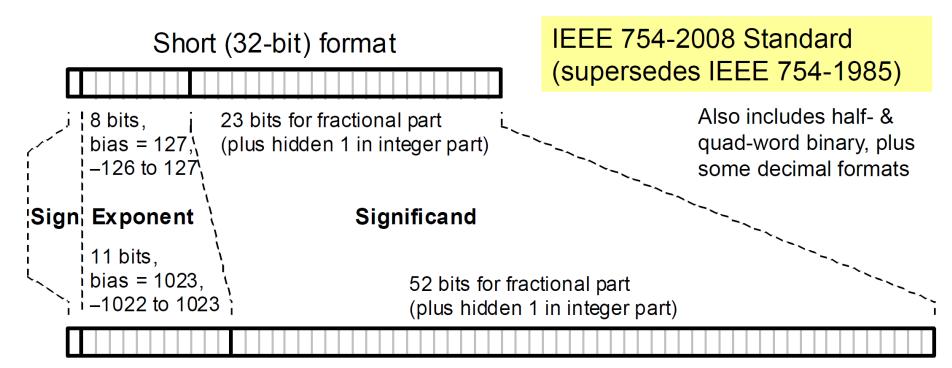
2025.07.12



一、混合精度优化概念

浮点数

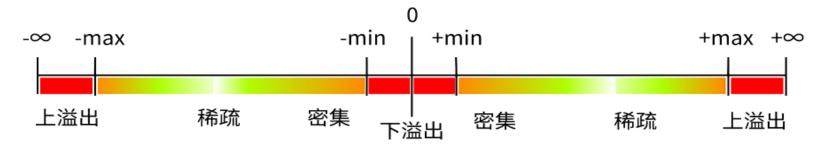
- □浮点数是实数在计算机内表示的事实标准
- □ IEEE-754定义浮点数: (-1)^S×M×2^E



Long (64-bit) format

浮点数

□浮点数有限精度编码

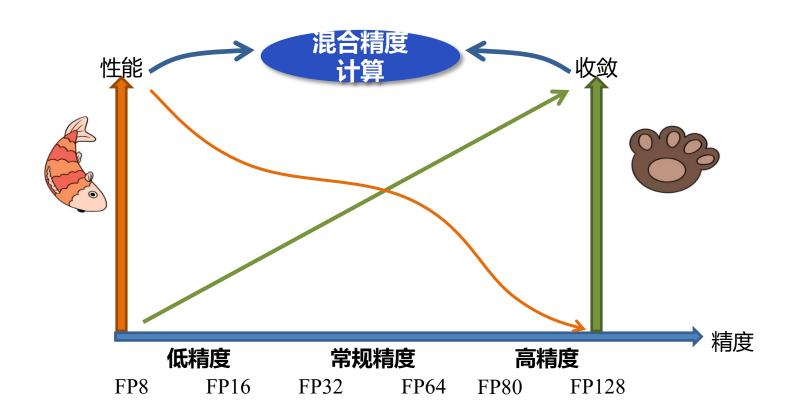


- □ 舍入误差不可避免:
 - ◆ fp32 : 1.0E10+3.14=1.0E10
- □当前计算机软硬件支持各种不同精度
 - fp16 bf16 fp32 fp64 fp80 fp128

混合精度

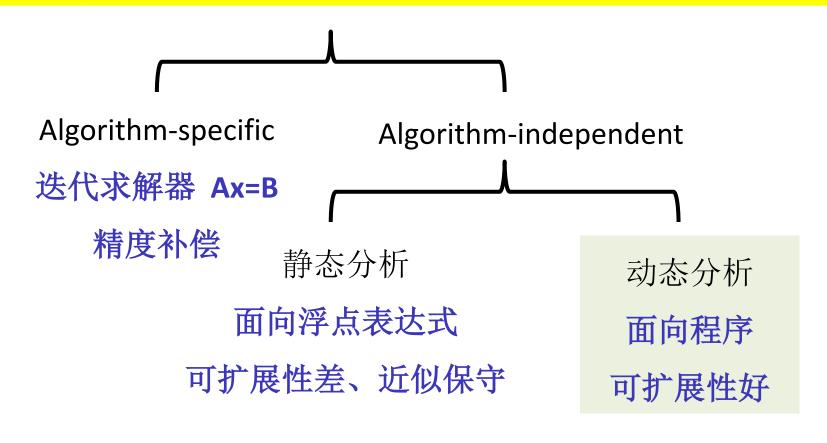
- □不同精度的计算准确性不同
 - ◆ 舍入误差上限: fp32*2-23 / fp64*2-52
- □不同精度的计算性能不同
 - ◆ 基础函数: sinf << sin
 - ◆ SIMD指令: 单精度向量通路数是双精度的两倍
 - ◆ 运算指令: fdivs << fdivd
- □不同精度的存储、通信开销不同
 - ◆ Cache缓存数、网络传输数据量

混合精度优化



混合精度优化

程序中不同计算语句对于精度需求不一样 混合精度优化:在确保结果满足给定精度需求 (RelErr<epsilon)下合理降低浮点操作精度来提升性能



Precision Tuning Example

```
1 long double fun(long double p) {
 2 long double pi = acos(-1.0);
  long double q = sin(pi * p);
       return q;
 5
 7 void simpsons() {
  long double a, b;
   long double h, s, x;
  const long double fuzz = 1e-26;
   const int n = 2000000;
12
18
  L100:
    x = x + h;
19
s = s + 4.0 * fun(x);
x = x + h;
if (x + fuzz >= b) goto L110;
23
       s = s + 2.0 * fun(x);
24
       goto L100;
25 L110:
       s = s + fun(x);
26
       //final answer:(long double)h *s/3.0
27
28
```



Original Program

Precision Tuning Example

```
long double fun(long double p)!{
                                       1 long double fun(double p) {
   long double pi = acos(-1.0);
                                            2 double pi = acos(-1.0);
3 long double q = sinf(pi * p);
   long double q = sin(pi * p);
       return q;
                                                   return q;
   void simpsons() {
                                               void simpsons() {
  long double a, b;
                                            8 float a, b;
   long double h, s, x;
                                            9 double s, x; float h;
                                           const long float fuzz = 1e-26;
   const long double fuzz = 1e-26;
                                           11 const int n = 2000000;
   const int n = 2000000;
             Tuned program runs 78.7% faster!
  X = X
20
  s = s + 4.0 * fun(x);
                                                  s = s + 4.0 * fun(x);
                                           20
x = x + h;
                                                  x = x + h;
22
  if (x + fuzz >= b) goto L110;
                                           22
                                                  if (x + fuzz >= b) goto L110;
  s = s + 2.0 * fun(x);
                                                  s = s + 2.0 * fun(x);
23
                                           23
24
    goto L100;
                                           24
                                                  goto L100;
25 L110:
                                           25 L110:
       s = s + fun(x);
26
                                           26
                                                  s = s + fun(x);
    //final answer:(long double)h *s/3.0
27
                                           27
                                                  //final answer:(long double)h *s/3.0
28
                                            28
```

二、经典动态混合精度优化

基于搜索的混合精度优化

**分析大规模浮点程序非常困难

- 涉及大量数值问题:误差累积、传播等
- 大多数程序员并非浮点理论专家



■ 结果正确,但引入高昂的计算开销



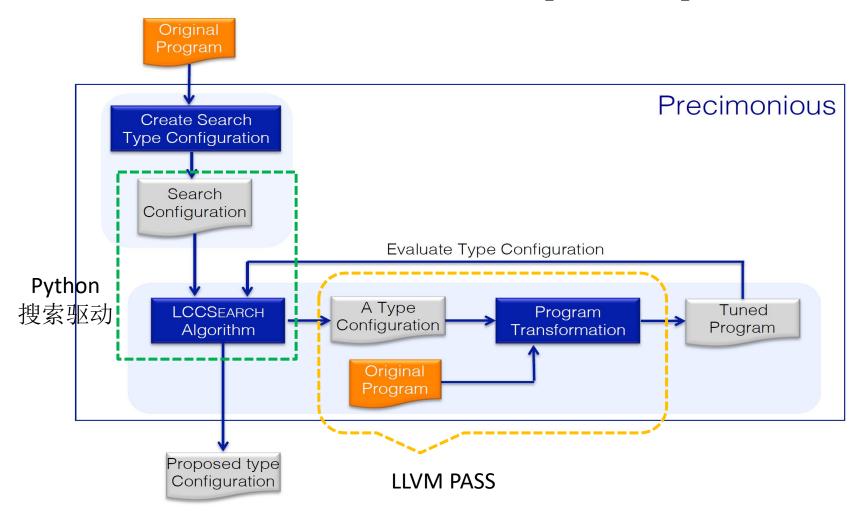
**自动动态浮点精度优化

- 搜索确定浮点变量的类型 → 变量精度类型配置
- 好的精度类型配置→结果准确性满足需求且性能提升

₩配置空间巨大

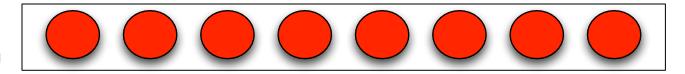
- 假设存在fp32、fp64、fp128三种类型
- 程序n个浮点变量,搜索空间3ⁿ
- 程序10个浮点变量,每次运行1s,搜完要16.4h

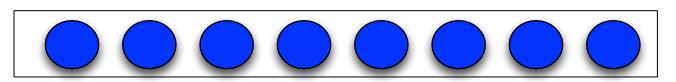
Precimonious[SC'13]



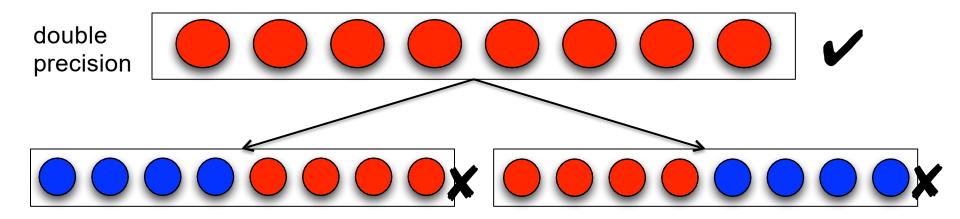
https://github.com/corvette-berkeley/precimonious

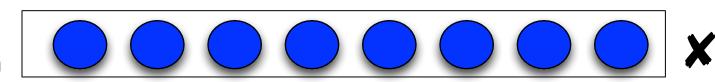
double precision

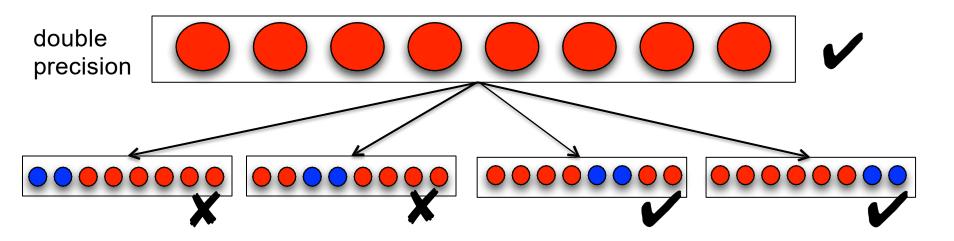


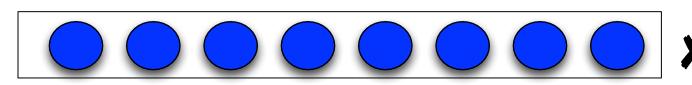


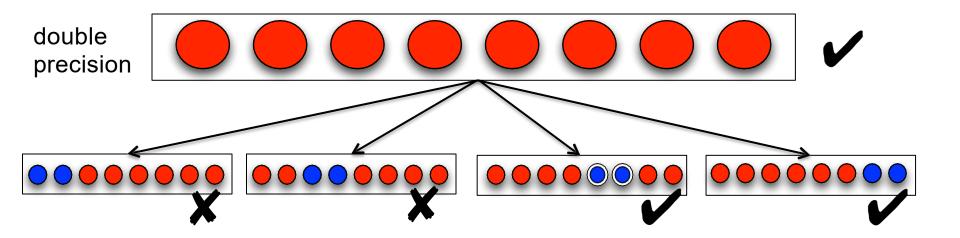


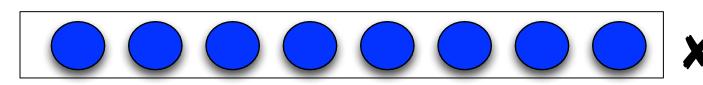


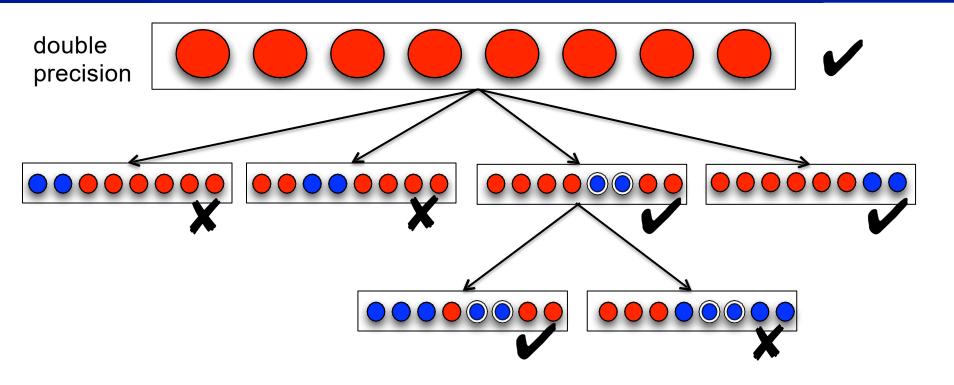


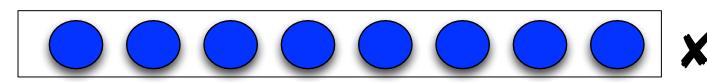


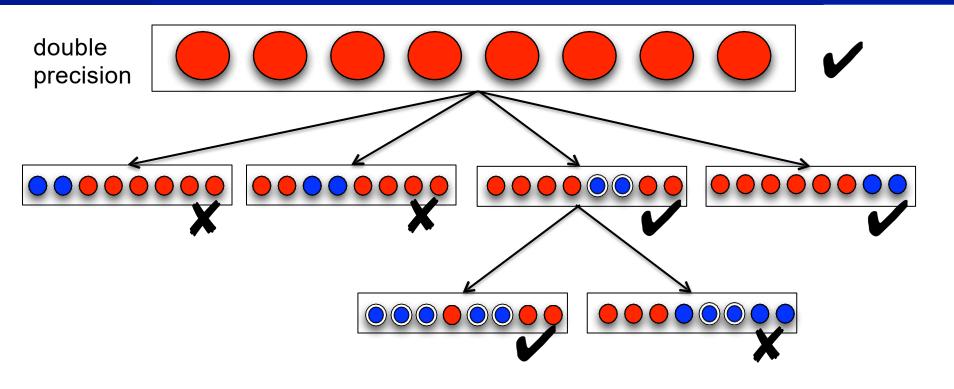


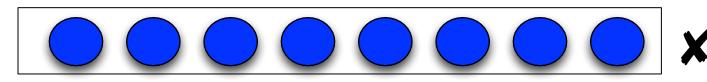


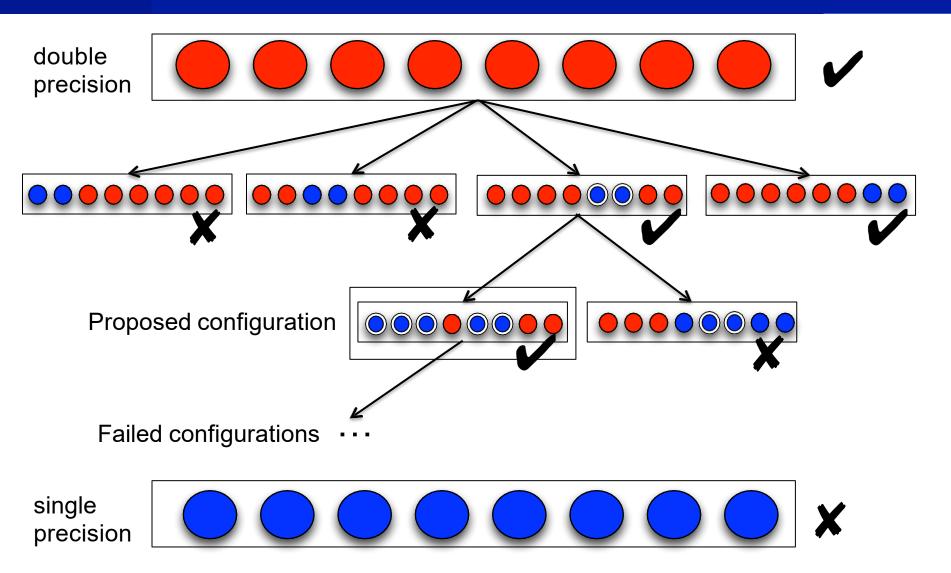












Precimonious[SC'13]

动态可扩展性?

- □ 搜索空间能否缩小?
 - ◆ 去除冗余变量: Blame Analysis[ICSE'16]
- □ 搜索算法能否改进?
 - ◆ 变量等价类划分: HiFPTuner[ISSTA'18]
 - ◆ 基于误差分析的搜索: Adapt[SC'18]
- □ 精度配置评价机制能否改进?
 - ◆ GPU程序性能模型: AMPT-GA[ISC'19]
 - ◆ 图神经网络模型: FPLEARNER[ICSE'24]

Blame[ICSE'16]:冗余变量删除

- □ BlameSet:哪些变量降低精度对结果准确性不影响
 - Concrete + Shadow Execution
- Shadow Execution
 - ▶ 对浮点操作进行各种精度配置组合运算
 - ◆ 动态检查结果是否满足给定误差

r3=r2-t1 (oracle为全部高精度计算结果)

Prec	r2	t1	r3	S?
(fl,fl)	6.8635854721	7.3635854721	-0.5000000000	No
(fl,db_8)	6.8635854721	7.3635856000	-0.5000001279	No
(fl,db)	6.8635854721	7.3635856800	-0.5000002079	No
$(db_8,f1)$	6.8635856000	7.3635854721	-0.4999998721	No
(db_8,db_8)	6.8635856000	7.3635856000	-0.5000000000	No
(db,db)	6.8635856913	7.3635856800	-0.4999999887	Yes

Blame[ICSE'16]:冗余变量删除

□ BlameSet计算:

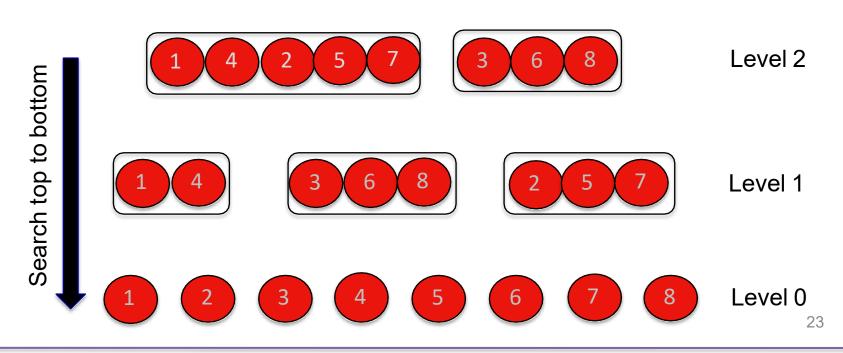
- ◆ 基于Merge的动态数据流分析
- $(fp32,fp32) \cup (fp64,fp64) = (fp64,fp64)$

□ 搜索空间优化

- ◆ 收集那些配置为fp32的变量作为BlameSet
- ◆ 在搜索空间中去除掉BlameSet

HiFPTuner[ISSTA'18]:变量等价类划分

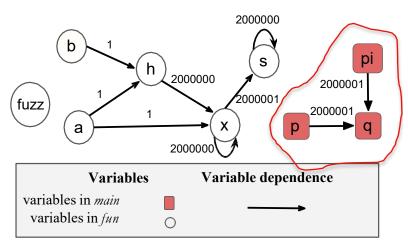
- 基于程序代码信息优化搜索: 过多的type casting
- 搜索由黑盒转向白盒
 - 操作紧密关联的变量划分成一个等价类**→** 赋予同一精度类型
 - 等价类个数少于变量个数→更快的搜索
 - 有效避免类型转换 → 更大的性能提升



HiFPTuner[ISSTA'18]:变量等价类划分

```
1 long double fun(long double p) {
    long double pi = acos(-1.0);
    long double q = sin(pi * p);
     return q;
 5 }
 7 void simpsons() {
     long double a, b;
    // subinterval length, integral approximation, x
    long double h, s, x;
10
11
    const long double fuzz = 1e-26;
    const int n = 2000000;
12
     a = 0.0;
13
    b = 1.0;
14
    h = (b - a) / n;
16
    x = a;
17
    s = fun(x);
18
    L100:
    x = x + h;
19
    s = s + 4.0 * fun(x);
20
21
    x = x + h;
     if (x + fuzz >= b) goto L110;
22
       s = s + 2.0 * fun(x);
23
       goto L100;
24
25
     L110:
26
       s = s + fun(x);
27
       printf("%1.16Le\n", (long double)h * s / 3.0);
28 }
```

基于加权依赖图来对变量 进行社区聚类



Adapt[SC'18]:误差分析引导搜索

□ 泰勒展开式

$$y = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x - a)^{2} + \dots,$$

$$\approx f(a) + f'(a)(x - a).$$

□ 误差估计

$$\Delta y = |f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)|,$$

$$\approx |f(a) + f'(a)(a + \Delta x - a) - f(a)|,$$

$$= |f'(a)(\Delta x)|.$$

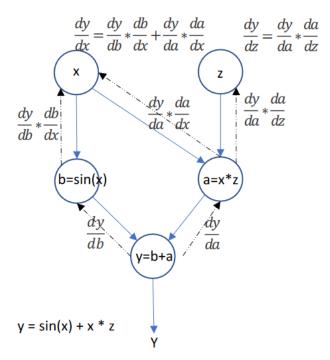
□ 精度降低带来的舍入误差评估

$$\Delta y_{x_i} = f'(x_i) \Delta x_i,$$

= $f'(x_i)(x_i - x_i^{lower}).$

Adapt[SC'18]:误差分析引导搜索

□ 链式微分



$$\Delta y_{x_i} = f'(x_i)\Delta x_i,$$

= $f'(x_i)(x_i - x_i^{lower}).$

- □ 基于误差分析的贪心搜索
 - ◆ 基于引入误差值对变量排序
 - ◆ 在误差容忍范围内: 优先降低误差引入值低的变量精度

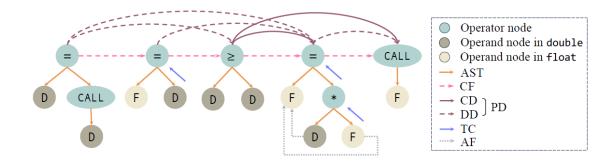
Adapt-GA[ISC'19]:性能模型

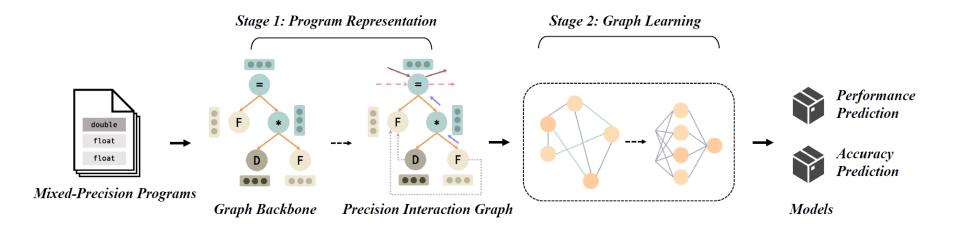
- □ 经典的自动混合精度优化
 - ◆ Search → Transform → Rerun
 - ◆ Rerun 开销巨大
- Adapt-GA
 - ◆面向GPU程序的混合精度优化
- □ 构建了性能模型
 - ◆ 基于依赖图构建
 - ◆ 建模主要浮点指令开销: casting、fadd、fmul等
 - ◆ 预测配置是否提升性能,避免过多Rerun

FPLearner[ICSE'24]:性能+精度模型

□ 图神经网络(GNN)模型: 预测配置是否满足精度/性能需求

```
1 void foo() {
2   double a = sqrt(1.1);
3   float b = 2.0;
4   if (a >= 1.3952) {
5     float c = a * b;
6     update(c);
7   }
8 }
```



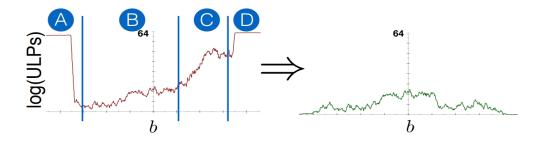


三、新的思路

结合表达式重写的精度优化

- 降低浮点表达式误差 Herbie[PLDI'15]
 - ▶ 基于采样的误差定位
 - > 表达式重写+区间组合

$$\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{c}{b}-\frac{b}{a} & \text{if } b \in \mathbb{A} \\ \frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a} & \text{if } b \in \mathbb{B} \\ \frac{2c}{-b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}} & \text{if } b \in \mathbb{C} \\ -\frac{c}{b} & \text{if } b \in \mathbb{D} \end{cases}$$



结合表达式重写的精度优化

■ 表达式重写+精度优化 Pherbie[arith'21]

$$\sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^x-1}}$$
 $=$ (1) 在[-1,1]之间不准确 (2) x接近零时,除零导致NAN (3) exp调用显著降低性能!

step1: 基于平方差重写 $\sqrt{e^x+1}$

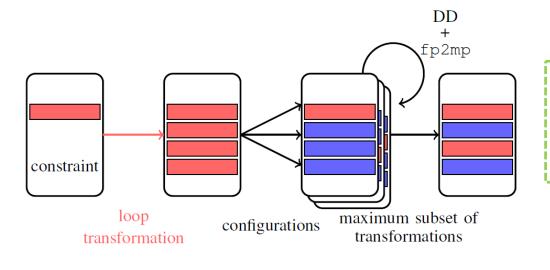
step2: 基于0附近的泰勒展开重写 $\sqrt{2+x}$

step3:区间组合+精度优化

```
if |x| \le 0.05:
    sqrt(2 + x)
else:
    与\sqrt{e^x + 1}精度相当,加速2倍
    sqrt(expf(x) + 1.0f)
```

面向循环迭代空间的精度优化

- □ s1 and x 仍然需要long double
- □ 循环前段低精度,后段高精度
- □ DD为循环迭代空间合理分配精度

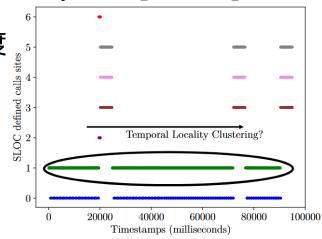


```
long double fun(long double x) {
 long double pix = pi * x;
 long double result = sin(pix);
  return result;
int main( int argc, char **argv) {
 int 1, i;
  const int n = 1000000;
 long double a = 0.0, b = 1.0, s1 = 0.0;
 long double h, x, tmp;
 h = (b - a) / (2.0 * n);
  x = a;
 s1 = fun(a);
 for (1 = 0; 1 < n; 1++)
   x = x + h;
   s1 = s1 + 4.0 * fun(x);
   x = x + h;
   s1 = s1 + 2.0 * fun(x)
 s1 = s1 + fun(b);
 tmp = h * pi / 3;
 s1 = s1 * tmp;
 printf("ans: %.15Le\n", s1);
  return 0;
```

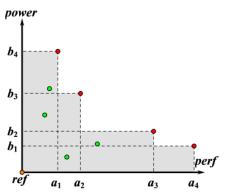
[Using loop transformation for precision tuning in iterative programs. arith'23]

OTHERS ...

- □ 结合程序运行时信息的精度优化PyFloT[SC'20]
 - > 函数不同调用时机赋予不同精度
 - > 基于运行时信息调用点聚类
 - 调用栈、时间局部性等信息



- □ 多目标搜索问题 [ISLPD'23]
 - ▶ 高性能+低功耗
 - 贝叶斯优化采样搜索



鲁棒性

- □ 混精优化后的程序是否满足给定精度需求
 - 基于给定/随机输入来运行优化后程序。
 - > 结果精度校验是否通过

存在特定输入会使得混精优化程序运行结果不满足需求

- □ 提高混精优化后程序的鲁棒性
 - 满足输入域中大部分输入的结果精度需求
 - 基于高误差触发输入来运行优化后程序
 - 基于条件数 (condition number) 来引导产生高误差触发输入

Thank you!