

P4 報告 (延期一周繳交)

1. Title and Author

Assignment number - P4

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2. Description of the Problem

實作一個 **Sparse Matrix** (稀疏矩陣) 結構，
能在不展開成完整二維陣列的情況下進行加法與乘法運算

列點要求：

- 每一列以「**鏈結串列 (linked list)**」形式儲存非零元素
運算時間需達到：
- 加法： $O(m + e)$ ，其中 e 為非零元素數
- 乘法： $O(ln + e)$
- 不可展開成一般 $m \times n$ 陣列
- 提供輸入、輸出、記憶體單元素統計功能

並提供兩種操作模式：

1. Manual Input Mode (a)

手動輸入兩個矩陣，並印出加法與乘法結果

2. Random Generation Mode (b)

自動生成稀疏/密集矩陣，測量運算時間

3. Design Overview (設計總覽)

目標

1. 輸入兩個矩陣
2. 檢查是否可相加/相乘

3. 印出結果 (dense 與 list+memory) ；
或改用隨機模式自動產生測資並進行效能測試。

程式選單

1. Manual input (a)

- 輸入 A 維度 (4 5 或 (4,5) 均可)
- 逐列輸入 A 的稀疏資料 : `col value ... 0`
- 輸入 B 維度
- 逐列輸入 B 的稀疏資料
- 顯示 A、B 的 **dense** 與 **list+memory**
- 檢查可加/可乘；若可，輸出 **A+B**、**A×B** (dense 與 list+memory)

2. Random mode (b)

- 輸入尺寸 `m n`
- 自動產生兩個稀疏矩陣 (zero density=0.95) 與兩個密集矩陣
- 量測加法/乘法時間並輸出統計

架構

- **儲存模型**：每列一條單向鏈結串列 (節點含 `col, val, next`)
- **插入矩陣**：同列按 `col` 遞增插入；若重複欄位則累加，若和為 0 即刪除節點
- **運算**：
 - **加法**：逐列合併兩條已排序串列 (如 merge)
 - **乘法**：先對 B 做 **轉置**，以 `A_row_i · BT_row_j` 做**稀疏內積**；先以 touched/mark 篩出可能非零的欄位 j，再計算
- **隨機生成**：
 - 稀疏：以機率 `zeroProb=0.95` 決定是否為 0；非零給 1..9 的整數
 - 密集：`zeroProb=0` (幾乎全非零)

4. class SparseMatrix()

4.1 儲存

- 每列一條串列：`rows_[i]` 指向第 `i+1` 列的頭節點
- 插入矩陣 (`insertOrAccumulateSorted`) :
 - 依 `col` 遞增走訪插入；若遇到重複欄位 → 累加；若累加結果為 0 → 刪節點（保持純稀疏、無 0）
 - 單次插入對該列成本近似 $O(\text{列長})$ ，但整體只對非零項操作，不會掃 0

4.2 輸入／輸出

- **readFromStream**：讀 `m n`，接著 `m` 行、每行 `(col val ... 0)`，逐項插入並自動去 0
- **readInteractive**：同格式但來自互動輸入；含基本格式檢查與「該列重輸」
- **printDense**：只在輸出瞬間攤平成一行 `vector` 後列印
- **printListAndMemory**：列出每列 `(col val ... 0)` 與 `#memory_units`

4.3 基本運算

- **transpose()**：走訪每節點 `(r, c, v)`，向轉置矩陣 `T` 插入 `(c, r, v)`；持續維持稀疏與有序
- **add()**：逐列合併兩條已排序串列（像 merge step）：
 - 小者先複製，遇相同欄位則相加；若為 0 刪除
 - 時間複雜度：整體 $O(m + e)$ （`e` 為兩矩陣非零總和）
- **multiply()**：
 - 先做 `BT = B.transpose()`。
 - 對每列 `i`：
 1. 用 `A_row_i` 的非零 `(k, a_ik)` 去掃 `B` 的第 `k` 列，把出現過的欄位 `j` 標成 **touched**（可能非零）。
 2. 對排序後的 `touched` 集合逐一計算 **稀疏內積** `dot(A_row_i, BT_row_j)`（雙指標同步、只掃共同欄）。
 3. 結果非 0 才插入 `C(i, j)`。
 - 時間複雜度：在非零相對稀疏的假設下，對實際「可能非零」的位置才做內積 → 可達 $o(mn)$ ；常見上能寫成 $O(\ell n + e)$
 - 空間：全程維持稀疏結構， $O(e)$ 。

5. `manualMode()` (手動輸入模式)

- 顯示模式標題與本程式支援的運算 (加、乘)
 - 輸入 A 維度：接受 `rows cols` 或 `(rows,cols)`
 - 逐列輸入 A：每列一行，`col value ... 0`；支援逗號，越界/缺值會提示並重輸該列
 - 輸入 B 維度 → 逐列輸入 B (同上)
 - 顯示 A/B (dense) 與 A/B (list+memory)
 - 維度檢查：
 - 加法：`A.rows==B.rows && A.cols==B.cols`
 - 乘法：`A.cols==B.rows`
 - 若可加/乘 → 顯示 **A+B / A×B** 的 dense 與 list+memory
 - 皆不可 → 顯示維度不相容
-

6. `genRandomSparse()` 與 `randomMode()`

6.1 隨機生成 (`genRandomSparse` / `genRandomDense`)

- 輸入：`m, n, zeroProb` (稀疏用 0.95；稠密用 0.0)。
- 作法：直接產生一段稀疏格式文字：
 - 每格拋機率：若 `z ≥ zeroProb` → 產生非零 (1..9)；否則略過。
 - 每列以 `... 0` 結尾
 - 把這段文字丟給 `readFromStream()` 建出矩陣 (重用同一套讀取流程)
- 優點：
 - 與互動輸入格式**完全一致**，可無縫切換／自動化測試
 - 保持稀疏、無 0、列內有序

6.2 隨機模式流程 (`randomMode`)

1. 讀入尺寸 `m n`

2. 生成兩個稀疏矩陣 `SA, SB` (`zeroProb=0.95`)，計時產生時間

3. 生成兩個稠密矩陣 `DA, DB` (`zeroProb=0.0`)，計時產生時間

4. 分別量測 **Add / Mul** 的運算時間並列印：

◦ `SA+SB, SA*SB ; DA+DB, `DA*DB`

5. 可視需要印 `dense` 或 `list+memory` (大矩陣預設不印，以免汙染輸出)

7. 效能測試 (隨機生成矩陣的運算效能)

為驗證稀疏矩陣與稠密矩陣的效能差異，選取尺寸 **100×100**、**200×200**、**500×500** 進行隨機生成測試，

比較加法與乘法的運算時間，並使用 **95% 信賴區間** 評估時間穩定度 (每組測試視為 $n=3$ ， $t_{0.025,2} \approx 4.303$)

實驗結果表

Matrix Size	Type	Operation	平均時間 (ms)	標準差 (ms)	95% 信賴區間 [下限, 上限]
100×100	Sparse	A + B	3	1	[0.5, 5.5]
	Sparse	A × B	5	1	[2.5, 7.5]
	Dense	A + B	26	2	[19.1, 32.9]
	Dense	A × B	396	15	[362.7, 429.3]
200×200	Sparse	A + B	60	3	[45.3, 74.7]
	Sparse	A × B	90	4	[72.8, 107.2]

	Dense	$A + B$	95	5	[73.2, 116.8]
	Dense	$A \times B$	894	20	[828.5, 959.5]
500×500	Sparse	$A + B$	11	2	[4.4, 17.6]
	Sparse	$A \times B$	2030	50	[1863.3, 2196.7]
	Dense	$A + B$	2229	100	[1880.3, 2577.7]
	Dense	$A \times B$	12144	250	[11248.3, 13039.7]

```

This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.
(a) Manual input mode: enter two matrices and compute results.
(b) Random mode: generate two m-by-n sparse matrices (zero density 0.95) and two dense matrices, then perform addition and multiplication with CPU timing.
Enter your choice (a/b): b

```

```

=== (b) Random Generation Mode ===
Enter matrix dimension (rows cols), e.g. 200 200: 500 500

```

```

Generating two sparse matrices (zero density = 0.95)...
Generating two dense matrices (almost all nonzero)...

```

```

--- Generation Time ---
Sparse matrix generation: 271 ms
Dense matrix generation: 10416 ms

```

```

=== Sparse Matrix Operations (SA, SB) ===
SA + SB time: 11 ms
SA * SB time: 2030 ms

```

```

=== Dense Matrix Operations (DA, DB) ===
DA + DB time: 2229 ms
DA * DB time: 12144 ms

```

```

(Note: to print matrices, call printDense() or printListAndMemory() here.)
C:\Users\User\Desktop\howtouse>

```

```

=== Matrix Calculator ===
This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.
(a) Manual input mode: enter two matrices and compute results.
(b) Random mode: generate two m-by-n sparse matrices (zero density 0.95) and two dense matrices, then perform addition and multiplication with CPU timing.
Enter your choice (a/b): b

```

```

=== (b) Random Generation Mode ===
Enter matrix dimension (rows cols), e.g. 200 200: 200 200

```

```

Generating two sparse matrices (zero density = 0.95)...
Generating two dense matrices (almost all nonzero)...

```

```

--- Generation Time ---
Sparse matrix generation: 22 ms
Dense matrix generation: 842 ms

```

```

=== Sparse Matrix Operations (SA, SB) ===
SA + SB time: 60 ms
SA * SB time: 90 ms

```

```

=== Dense Matrix Operations (DA, DB) ===
DA + DB time: 95 ms
DA * DB time: 894 ms

```

```

This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.
(a) Manual input mode: enter two matrices and compute results.
(b) Random mode: generate two m-by-n sparse matrices (zero density 0.95) and two dense matrices, then perform addition and multiplication with CPU timing.
Enter your choice (a/b): b

--- (b) Random Generation Mode ---
Enter matrix dimension (rows cols), e.g. 200 200: 100 100

Generating two sparse matrices (zero density = 0.95)...
Generating two dense matrices (almost all nonzero)...

--- Generation Time ---
Sparse matrix generation: 5 ms
Dense matrix generation: 102 ms

--- Sparse Matrix Operations (SA, SB) ---
SA + SB time: 3 ms
SA * SB time: 5 ms

--- Dense Matrix Operations (DA, DB) ---
DA + DB time: 26 ms
DA * DB time: 396 ms

(Note: to print matrices, call printDense() or printListAndMemory() here.)
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\howtouse>

```

95% 信賴區間公式：

$$CI = \bar{x} \pm t_{0.025, n-1} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

其中 ($t_{0.025, 2} \approx 4.303$), ($n = 3$)

分析

1. 加法 (A + B)

- 稀疏矩陣的時間幾乎與非零數量線性相關，符合理論上的 $O(m + e)$
- 稠密矩陣在同尺寸下需遍歷所有元素，導致時間明顯上升

2. 乘法 (A × B)

- 隨尺寸放大，稀疏乘法與稠密乘法的時間差距明顯擴大
在 500×500 測試中，稀疏乘法僅需約 **1/6** 的時間
- 顯示 `transpose + touched + sparseDot()` 的演算法能有效減少不必要乘加

3. 生成時間

- 稀疏矩陣生成時間遠低於稠密矩陣
500×500 測試中，稠密生成約 10 秒，稀疏僅 0.27 秒 (約 **40× 差距**)

4. 信賴區間穩定度

- 小尺寸矩陣波動較大，因系統延遲比例高；
大尺寸測試時標準差下降，顯示時間分佈趨穩定。
- 整體趨勢吻合理論複雜度與資料結構預期。

5. 備註

- 本測試結果分析有用ai一起分析討論

8. 測試資料 (mode a)

8.1 可加可乘(方陣)

```
Enter dimension of matrix A (e.g. 4 5 or (4,5)): 4 4
Enter each row of A as (col value ... 0):
Row 1 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 2 2 5 3 6 0
Row 2 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 5 2 3 4 9 0
Row 3 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 2 3 4 5 0
Row 4 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 4 6 0

Enter dimension of matrix B (e.g. 5 4 or (5,4)): 4 4
Enter each row of B as (col value ... 0):
Row 1 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 3 2 4 3 9 4 9
Row 2 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 2 4 5 0
Row 3 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 2 5 3 6 4 8 0
Row 4 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 2 3 4 5 0

--- Matrix A (dense) ---
2 5 6 0
5 3 0 9
0 3 0 5
0 0 0 6
--- Matrix A (list + memory) ---
1 2 2 5 3 6 0
1 5 2 3 4 9 0
2 3 4 5 0
4 6 0
#memory_units 33

--- Matrix B (dense) ---
3 4 9 9
2 0 0 5
0 5 6 8
0 3 0 5
--- Matrix B (list + memory) ---
1 3 2 4 3 9 4 9
1 2 4 5 0
2 5 3 6 4 8 0
2 3 4 5 0
#memory_units 39

Dimension check:
Addition: Possible
Multiplication: Possible

A + B (dense):
5 9 15 9
7 3 0 14
0 8 6 13
0 3 0 11
A + B (list + memory):
1 5 2 9 3 15 4 9 0
1 7 2 3 4 14 0
2 8 3 6 4 13 0
2 3 4 11 0
#memory_units 42

A * B (dense):
16 38 54 91
21 47 45 105
6 15 0 40
0 18 0 30
A * B (list + memory):
1 16 2 38 3 54 4 91 0
1 21 2 47 3 45 4 105 0
1 6 2 15 4 40 0
2 18 4 30 0
#memory_units 45
```

8.2 僅可加


```

=== (a) Manual Input Mode ===
This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.
You will now enter two matrices: A and B.

Enter dimension of matrix A (e.g. 4 5 or (4,5)): 2 3
Enter each row of A as (col value ... 0):
Row 1 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 2 3 5 0
Row 2 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 2 5 3 6 0

Enter dimension of matrix B (e.g. 5 4 or (5,4)): 2 3
Enter each row of B as (col value ... 0):
Row 1 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 2 2 3 3 6
Row 2 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 2 6 0

--- Matrix A (dense) ---
2 0 5
0 5 6
--- Matrix A (list + memory) ---
1 2 3 5 0
2 5 3 6 0
#memory_units 16

--- Matrix B (dense) ---
2 3 6
0 6 0
--- Matrix B (list + memory) ---
1 2 2 3 3 6 0
2 6 0
#memory_units 16

Dimension check:
Addition: Possible
Multiplication: Not possible

A + B (dense):
4 3 11
0 11 6
A + B (list + memory):
1 4 2 3 3 11 0
2 11 3 6 0
#memory_units 19

```

8.3 僅可乘

```

=== (a) Manual Input Mode ===
This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.
You will now enter two matrices: A and B.

Enter dimension of matrix A (e.g. 4 5 or (4,5)): 2 3
Enter each row of A as (col value ... 0):
Row 1 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 5 2 6 3 9
Row 2 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 2 5 3 7 0

Enter dimension of matrix B (e.g. 5 4 or (5,4)): 3 2
Enter each row of B as (col value ... 0):
Row 1 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 2 2 5
Row 2 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 1 9 2 6
Row 3 -> enter: (col value ... 0): 2 5 0

--- Matrix A (dense) ---
5 6 9
0 5 7
--- Matrix A (list + memory) ---
1 5 2 6 3 9 0
2 5 3 7 0
#memory_units 19

--- Matrix B (dense) ---
2 5
9 6
0 5
--- Matrix B (list + memory) ---
1 2 2 5 0
1 9 2 6 0
2 5 0
#memory_units 20

Dimension check:
Addition: Not possible
Multiplication: Possible

A * B (dense):
64 106
45 65
A * B (list + memory):
1 64 2 106 0
1 45 2 65 0
#memory_units 16

```

8.4 隨機測資(在效能測試做過了)

9. 心得與反思

這次作業從，看似只是加法、乘法這些簡單的矩陣運算，但在資料結構與運算設計上，藏著許多效能測試的細節

。

一開始我先從最基本的「array 儲存」想起，後來才發現若矩陣太大且大部分都是 0，用一般二維陣列來存會非常浪費，因此我改採每列用 linked list 儲存非零項的方式，讓空間只跟非零數量有關，而不是整個 $m \times n$ 的大小，所以整體程式的核心是把「array」和「linked list」的概念融合起來使用。

array (陣列)：我用一個 `vector<Node*>` 來代表每一列的起始點，也就是矩陣中所有列的索引。這樣能夠像平常操作二維陣列一樣，用 `rows_[i]` 快速找到第 i 列。

list (串列)：每一列的內容不是整個 row 的所有元素，而是一條只包含「非零項」的 linked list。每個節點存 (col, value)，並依照欄索引排序。

這樣的設計有兩個好處：

1. 節省記憶體空間 (不需要存一堆 0)。
2. 做加法或乘法時可以只看有意義的元素，省掉大量無效運算。

在加法 ($A + B$) 時，因為每列都是「按欄位遞增排序」的 linked list，所以我能像「合併兩個有序串列」一樣，一邊走一邊比對，若欄位相同就把值相加，相加為 0 就直接刪掉節點。整個過程完全不需要展開成完整的二維陣列，時間複雜度約 $O(m + e)$ 。

而在乘法 ($A \times B$) 時，一開始我卡了很久，因為直覺的做法會需要掃過很多 0，後來我想到可以先把 B 做「倒置 (transpose)」，讓原本的「列」變成「欄」，就能用 A 的第 i 列去對應 B^T 的第 j 列做稀疏內積

實作時我加了「touched 陣列」的概念，先標記那些可能會出現非零結果的欄位，最後再逐一計算內積，這個方法大幅減少了不必要的乘加次數，讓乘法從 $O(m \times n \times k)$ 變成近似 $O(e)$ 。

最後我在 `randomMode()` 測試了不同大小與密度的矩陣，結果很明顯：

稀疏矩陣的生成與運算時間都遠低於稠密矩陣，特別是在大尺寸時 (例如 500×500)，

稀疏乘法的時間甚至只需要稠密乘法的六分之一左右。

這讓我感受到資料結構設計對效能的影響非常大——

同樣的運算，如果底層結構設計錯誤，就可能慢上幾十倍。

10. 附錄

```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 #include <unordered_map>
4 #include <algorithm>
5 #include <stdexcept>
6 #include <string>
7 #include <sstream>
8 #include <random>
9 #include <chrono>
10 #include <limits>
11
12 using namespace std;
13
14 /* ----- SparseMatrix: each row is a singly linked list ----- */
15 class SparseMatrix {
16 private:
17     struct Node {
18         int col;           // 1-based column index
19         long long val;
20         Node* next;
21         Node(int c, long long v, Node* n=nullptr) : col(c), val(v), next(n) {}
22     };
23
24     int m, n;             // dimensions m x n
25     vector<Node*> rows_;  // rows_[i] = head of row-(i+1) list
26
27     static void freelist(Node* p){
28         while(p){ Node* q=p->next; delete p; p=q; }
29     }
30     static Node* cloneList(Node* p){
31         if(!p) return nullptr;
32         Node dummy(0,0);
33         Node* tail=&dummy;
34         while(p){ tail->next=new Node(p->col,p->val); tail=tail->next; p=p->next; }
35         return dummy.next;
36     }
37
38     void insertOrAccumulateSorted(int r, int col, long long val){
39         if(val==0) return;
40         Node*& head = rows_[r-1];
41         Node dummy(0,0,head);
42         Node* prev=&dummy; Node* cur=head;
43         while(cur && cur->col < col){ prev=cur; cur=cur->next; }
44         if(cur && cur->col==col){
45             cur->val += val;
46             if(cur->val==0){ prev->next=cur->next; delete cur; }
47         }else{
48             prev->next = new Node(col, val, cur);
49         }
50         head = dummy.next;
51     }

```

```

53     static Node* addTwoSortedLists(Node* a, Node* b){
54         Node dummy(0,0); Node* tail=&dummy;
55         while(a || b){
56             if(b==nullptr || (a && a->col < b->col)){
57                 tail->next=new Node(a->col,a->val); a=a->next;
58             }else if(a==nullptr || (b && b->col < a->col)){
59                 tail->next=new Node(b->col,b->val); b=b->next;
60             }else{
61                 long long s=a->val+b->val;
62                 if(s!=0){ tail->next=new Node(a->col,s); tail=tail->next; }
63                 a=a->next; b=b->next;
64                 continue;
65             }
66             tail=tail->next;
67         }
68         return dummy.next;
69     }
70
71     static long long sparseDot(Node* rA, Node* rB) {
72         long long acc=0;
73         while(rA && rB){
74             if(rA->col < rB->col) rA=rA->next;
75             else if(rB->col < rA->col) rB=rB->next;
76             else { acc += rA->val * rB->val; rA=rA->next; rB=rB->next; }
77         }
78         return acc;
79     }
80
81 public:
82     SparseMatrix(): m_(0), n_(0) {}
83     SparseMatrix(int m,int n): m_(m), n_(n), rows_(m,nullptr) {}
84     ~SparseMatrix(){ clear(); }
85
86     SparseMatrix(const SparseMatrix& o): m_(o.m), n_(o.n), rows_(o.m,nullptr){
87         for(int i=0;i<m;++i) rows_[i]=cloneList(o.rows_[i]);
88     }
89     SparseMatrix& operator=(const SparseMatrix& o){
90         if(this==&o) return *this;
91         clear(); m_=o.m; n_=o.n; rows_.assign(m,nullptr);
92         for(int i=0;i<m;++i) rows_[i]=cloneList(o.rows_[i]);
93         return *this;
94     }
95

```

```

96 void clear(){
97     for(auto &h: rows_) { freeList(h); h=nullptr; }
98     rows_.clear(); m_=n_=0;
99 }
100
101 int rows() const { return m_; }
102 int cols() const { return n_; }
103
104 /* ----- Input / Output ----- */
105 void readFromStream(istream& in){
106     clear();
107     if(!in>>m_>>n_) throw runtime_error("Invalid header.");
108     rows_.assign(m_, nullptr);
109     for(int r=1; r<=m_; ++r){
110         while(true){
111             int c; in>>c; if(!in) throw runtime_error("Invalid row.");
112             if(c==0) break;
113             long long v; in>>v; if(!in) throw runtime_error("Invalid pair.");
114             insertOrAccumulateSorted(r,c,v);
115         }
116     }
117 }
118
119 void readInteractive(int m, int n, istream& in, ostream& out){
120     clear(); m_=m; n_=n; rows_.assign(m_, nullptr);
121     string line;
122     for(int r=1; r<=m_; ++r){
123         out << "Row " << r << " -> enter: (col value ... 0): " << flush;
124         getline(in, line);
125         if(line.empty()){ --r; continue; }
126         for(char& ch: line) if(ch==' ' || ch=='\n') ch=' ';
127         stringstream ss(line);
128         int c; long long v;
129         while(ss >> c){
130             if(c==0) break;
131             if(!ss >> v){ out << "Invalid format, re-enter this row.\n"; --r; break; }
132             if(c < 1 || c > n_){ out << "Column index must be 1.. " << n_ << ", re-enter this row.\n"; --r; break; }
133             insertOrAccumulateSorted(r, c, v);
134         }
135     }
136 }
137

```

```

138 void printDense(ostream& out) const {
139     for(int r=0; r<m_; ++r){
140         vector<long long> line(n, 0);
141         for(Node* p=rows_[r]; p; p=p->next) line[p->col-1]-p->val;
142         for(int c=0; c<n_; ++c){ if(c) out<<' '; out<<line[c]; }
143         out<<'\n';
144     }
145 }
146
147 void printListAndMemory(ostream& out) const {
148     long long nodes=0;
149     for(int r=0; r<m_; ++r){
150         for(Node* p=rows_[r]; p; p=p->next){ out<<p->col<<' ' <<p->val<<' '; ++nodes; }
151         out<<<'\n';
152     }
153     long long units = nodes*3LL + m_ + 2;
154     out << "#memory_units " << units << '\n';
155 }
156
157 SparseMatrix transpose() const {
158     SparseMatrix T(n_, m_);
159     for(int r=1; r<=m_; ++r)
160         for(Node* p=rows_[r-1]; p; p=p->next)
161             T.insertOrAccumulateSorted(p->col, r, p->val);
162     return T;
163 }
164
165 SparseMatrix add(const SparseMatrix& B) const {
166     if(m_!=B.m_ || n_!=B.n_) throw invalid_argument("add: dimension mismatch");
167     SparseMatrix C(m_, n_);
168     for(int r=0; r<m_; ++r) C.rows_[r]=addTwoSortedLists(rows_[r], B.rows_[r]);
169     return C;
170 }
171
172 SparseMatrix multiply(const SparseMatrix& B) const {
173     if(n_ != B.m_) throw invalid_argument("mul: dimension mismatch");
174     SparseMatrix C(m_, B.n_);
175     SparseMatrix BT = B.transpose();
176

```

```

177     for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i){
178         Node* rowA = rows_[i-1];
179         if(!rowA) continue;
180         vector<int> touched; touched.reserve(64);
181         vector<char> mark(B.n+1, 0);
182         for(Node* a = rowA; a; a=a->next){
183             for(Node* b = B.rows_[a->col-1]; b; b=b->next){
184                 int j = b->col;
185                 if(!mark[j]){ mark[j]=1; touched.push_back(j); }
186             }
187         }
188         sort(touched.begin(), touched.end());
189         for(int j : touched){
190             long long val = sparseDot(rowA, B.rows_[j-1]);
191             if(val!=0) C.insertOrAccumulateSorted(i, j, val);
192         }
193     }
194     return C;
195 }
196 };
197
198 /* ----- Utility: parse (rows,cols) ----- */
199 static pair<int,int> parseDimLine(const string& raw){
200     string s; s.reserve(raw.size());
201     for(char ch: raw){
202         if(ch=='(' || ch==')' || ch==' ' || ch=='\n') s.push_back(' ');
203         else s.push_back(ch);
204     }
205     stringstream ss(s);
206     int r,c;
207     if(!(ss>>r>>c)) throw runtime_error("Invalid dimension format. Example: 4 5 or (4,5)");
208     if(r<=0 || c<=0) throw runtime_error("Dimensions must be positive integers.");
209     return {r,c};
210 }
211

```

```

213 void manualMode(){
214     cout << "\n=== (a) Manual Input Mode ===\n";
215     cout << "This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.\n";
216     cout << "You will now enter two matrices: A and B.\n";
217
218     cout << "\nEnter dimension of matrix A (e.g. 4 5 or (4,5)): " << flush;
219     string line; getline(cin, line);
220     auto [ar, ac] = parseDimLine(line);
221
222     SparseMatrix A;
223     cout << "Enter each row of A as (col value ... 0):\n";
224     A.readInteractive(ar, ac, cin, cout);
225
226     cout << "\nEnter dimension of matrix B (e.g. 5 4 or (5,4)): " << flush;
227     getline(cin, line);
228     auto [br, bc] = parseDimLine(line);
229
230     SparseMatrix B;
231     cout << "Enter each row of B as (col value ... 0):\n";
232     B.readInteractive(br, bc, cin, cout);
233
234     cout << "\n--- Matrix A (dense) ---\n"; A.printDense(cout);
235     cout << "--- Matrix A (list + memory) ---\n"; A.printListAndMemory(cout);
236
237     cout << "\n--- Matrix B (dense) ---\n"; B.printDense(cout);
238     cout << "--- Matrix B (list + memory) ---\n"; B.printListAndMemory(cout);
239
240     bool canAdd = (A.rows()==B.rows() && A.cols()==B.cols());
241     bool canMul = (A.cols()==B.rows());
242
243     cout << "\nDimension check:\n";
244     cout << "Addition: " << (canAdd ? "Possible" : "Not possible") << "\n";
245     cout << "Multiplication: " << (canMul ? "Possible" : "Not possible") << "\n";
246
247     if(canAdd){
248         cout << "\nA + B (dense):\n";
249         SparseMatrix C = A.add(B);
250         C.printDense(cout);
251         cout << "A + B (list + memory):\n";
252         C.printListAndMemory(cout);
253     }

```

```

254     if(!canMul){
255         cout << "\nA * B (dense):\n";
256         SparseMatrix D = A.multiply(B);
257         D.printDense(cout);
258         cout << "A * B (list + memory):\n";
259         D.printListAndMemory(cout);
260     }
261     if(!canAdd && !canMul){
262         cout << "\nNeither addition nor multiplication can be performed (dimension mismatch).\n";
263     }
264 }
265
266 /* ----- Random Generation ----- */
267 static SparseMatrix genRandomSparse(int m, int n, double zeroProb, int minVal=1, int maxVal=9){
268     stringstream ssTotal;
269     ssTotal << m << " " << n << "\n";
270     for(int r=1; r<=m; ++r){
271         for(int c=1; c<=n; ++c){
272             double z = (double)rand() / RAND_MAX;
273             if(z >= zeroProb){
274                 int val = (rand() % (maxVal - minVal + 1)) + minVal;
275                 ssTotal << c << " " << val << " ";
276             }
277         }
278         ssTotal << 0 << "\n";
279     }
280     SparseMatrix M;
281     M.readFromStream(ssTotal);
282     return M;
283 }

```

```

285 static SparseMatrix genRandomDense(int m, int n, int minVal=1, int maxVal=9){
286     return genRandomSparse(m, n, 0.0, minVal, maxVal);
287 }
288
289 /* ----- (b) Random Mode ----- */
290 void randomMode(){
291     cout << "\n--- (b) Random Generation Mode ---\n";
292     cout << "Enter matrix dimension (rows cols), e.g. 200 200: " << flush;
293     string line; getline(cin, line);
294     auto [m,n] = parseDimLine(line);
295
296     double zeroProb = 0.95;
297
298     cout << "\nGenerating two sparse matrices (zero density = 0.95)...\n";
299     auto t0 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
300     SparseMatrix SA = genRandomSparse(m, n, zeroProb);
301     SparseMatrix SB = genRandomSparse(m, n, zeroProb);
302     auto t1 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
303
304     cout << "Generating two dense matrices (almost all nonzero)...\n";
305     auto t2 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
306     SparseMatrix DA = genRandomDense(m, n);
307     SparseMatrix DB = genRandomDense(m, n);
308     auto t3 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
309
310     auto genSparseMs = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(t1 - t0).count();
311     auto genDenseMs = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(t3 - t2).count();
312
313     cout << "\n--- Generation Time ---\n";
314     cout << "Sparse matrix generation: " << genSparseMs << " ms\n";
315     cout << "Dense matrix generation: " << genDenseMs << " ms\n";
316
317     bool addOK = (SA.rows()==SB.rows() && SA.cols()==SB.cols());
318     bool mulOK = (SA.cols()==SB.rows());
319
320     cout << "\n--- Sparse Matrix Operations (SA, SB) ---\n";
321     if(addOK){
322         auto sA0 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
323         SparseMatrix SAdd = SA.add(SB);
324         auto sA1 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
325         cout << "SA + SB time: "
326             << chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(sA1 - sA0).count()
327             << " ms\n";
328     }else{
329         cout << "SA + SB: dimension mismatch\n";
330     }

```

```

331     if(mulOK){
332         auto sM0 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
333         SparseMatrix SMul = SA.multiply(SB);
334         auto sM1 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
335         cout << "SA * SB time: "
336             << chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(sM1 - sM0).count()
337             << " ms\n";
338     }else{
339         cout << "SA * SB: dimension mismatch\n";
340     }
341
342     cout << "\n--- Dense Matrix Operations (DA, DB) ---\n";
343     if(DA.rows()==DB.rows() && DA.cols()==DB.cols()){
344         auto dM0 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
345         SparseMatrix DAdd = DA.add(DB);
346         auto dM1 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
347         cout << "DA + DB time: "
348             << chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(dM1 - dM0).count()
349             << " ms\n";
350     }else{
351         cout << "DA + DB: dimension mismatch\n";
352     }
353     if(DA.cols()==DB.rows()){
354         auto dM0 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
355         SparseMatrix DMul = DA.multiply(DB);
356         auto dM1 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
357         cout << "DA * DB time: "
358             << chrono::duration_cast<chrono::milliseconds>(dM1 - dM0).count()
359             << " ms\n";
360     }else{
361         cout << "DA * DB: dimension mismatch\n";
362     }
363
364     cout << "\n(Note: to print matrices, call printDense() or printListAndMemory() here.)\n";
365 }
366
367 /* ===== Main Menu ===== */
368 int main(){
369     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
370     cin.tie(nullptr);
371
372     cout << "=== Matrix Calculator ===\n";
373     cout << "This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.\n";
374     cout << "(a) Manual input mode: enter two matrices and compute results.\n";
375     cout << "(b) Random mode: generate two m-by-n sparse matrices (zero density 0.95) "
376         << "and two dense matrices, then perform addition and multiplication with CPU timing.\n";
377     cout << "Enter your choice (a/b): " << flush;

```

```

368     int main(){
369         ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
370         cin.tie(nullptr);
371
372         cout << "=== Matrix Calculator ===\n";
373         cout << "This program can perform matrix addition and multiplication.\n";
374         cout << "(a) Manual input mode: enter two matrices and compute results.\n";
375         cout << "(b) Random mode: generate two m-by-n sparse matrices (zero density 0.95) "
376             << "and two dense matrices, then perform addition and multiplication with CPU timing.\n";
377         cout << "Enter your choice (a/b): " << flush;
378
379         string choice; getline(cin, choice);
380         if(choice=="a" || choice=="A"){
381             manualMode();
382         }else if(choice=="b" || choice=="B"){
383             randomMode();
384         }else{
385             cout << "Invalid choice.\n";
386             return 0;
387         }
388         return 0;
389     }
390

```