Report for assignment#1

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Below figure is my pseudo-code. I implemented the code same as written in handout pdf file. Red parts show where I make parallel. Blue string 'nowait' means that I use 'nowait' option for that parts

```
inputs: a(n,n)
   outputs: \pi(n), l(n,n), and u(n,n)
  •initialize π as a vector of length n nowait
   ⇒initialize u as an n x n matrix with Os below the diagonal
  initialize 1 as an n x n matrix with 1s on the diagonal and
Os above the diagonal
    for i = 1 to n
      \pi[i] = i
    for k = 1 to n
     for i = k to n
        if max < |a(i,k)|
      if max == 0
        error (singular matrix)
      swap \pi[k] and \pi[k']
     swap a(k,:) and a(k',:) nowait
    swap l(k,1:k-1) and l(k',1:k-1)
     u(k,k) = a(k,k)
     • for i = k+1 to n
        l(i,k) = a(i,k)/u(k,k)
        u(k,i) = a(k,i)
     • for i = k+1 to n
        for j = k+1 to n
          a(i,j) = a(i,j) - l(i,k)*u(k,j)
```

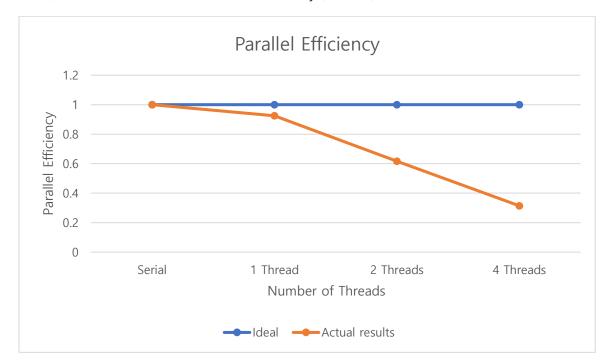
Figure 1) Pseudo-code

I made parallel the parts where for loops run many times. I merge them to reduce overheads by reusing threads. Also, I use 'nowait' option because initializing and swap itself are independent from other's computing. Thus, thread who complete its own job can progress to next job, which results in speedup. In the end, they are synchronized at the end of each red parts.

Figure 2) Measurements on my Ubuntu

	Taken Time(sec)	Parallel efficiency
Serial	136.624	1
1 Thread	147.647	0.925
2 Threads	110.868	0.616
4 Threads	108.555	0.314

Table) Time measurements and Parallel efficiency (n=8000)



Graph) Parallel efficiency

Results

We can figure out that even though more threads make speedup, the efficiency goes down. It means that we cannot anticipate huge performance improvements even if we use more threads. It's because there are some overheads in parallelizing such as initializing, merging results, and so on.