
Written Assignments (25 points)

1. $M \times \frac{N}{P}$. With an array of size N, a chunk size of N/P corresponds with a block distribution. This leaves us with N/P chunks of data that we iterate over M times, or $M \times \frac{N}{P}$ total remote reads using a block distribution.

2. $M \times N$. A chunk size of 1 corresponds with a cyclic distribution. So, by dividing N/1, we get N chunks, that we iterate over M times we would get $M \times N$ total remote reads using a cyclic distribution.

3. Cyclic distributions lead to greater concurrency, and in this example, a greater number of remote reads than a block distribution would allow.