Strassen's Matrix Multiplication Algorithm:

SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY(A, B)

$n = A.rows$
let C be a new $n \times n$ matrix
for $i = 1$ **to** n
  for $j = 1$ **to** n
    $c_{ij} = 0$
    for $k = 1$ **to** n
      $c_{ij} = c_{ij} + a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$
return C

$\underline{\underline{n^3}}$

SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A, B)

$n = A.rows$
let C be a new $n \times n$ matrix
if $n == 1$
  $c_{11} = a_{11} \cdot b_{11}$
else partition A, B, and C as in equations (4.9)
  $C_{11} =$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{11}, B_{11})
    $+$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{12}, B_{21})
  $C_{12} =$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{11}, B_{12})
    $+$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{12}, B_{22})
  $C_{21} =$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{21}, B_{11})
    $+$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{22}, B_{21})
  $C_{22} =$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{21}, B_{12})
    $+$ SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE(A_{22}, B_{22})
return C

$A \to 4\times4$
$A_{ij} \to 2\times2$

✓ $$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11} &= A_{11} \cdot B_{11} + A_{12} \cdot B_{21} \\ C_{12} &= A_{11} \cdot B_{12} + A_{12} \cdot B_{22} \\ C_{21} &= A_{21} \cdot B_{11} + A_{22} \cdot B_{21} \\ C_{22} &= A_{21} \cdot B_{12} + A_{22} \cdot B_{22} \end{aligned}$$

Matrix addition

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 8T(n/2) + \Theta(n^2) & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \Theta(n^3)$$

Strassen's Algorithm:

1. Divide the input matrices A and B and output matrix C into $n/2 \times n/2$ submatrices, as in equation (4.9). This step takes $\Theta(1)$ time by index calculation, just as in SQUARE-MATRIX-MULTIPLY-RECURSIVE.

$A \rightarrow 4 \times 4$

$A_{ij} / B_{ij} / C_{ij} \downarrow 2 \times 2$

2. Create 10 matrices $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_{10}$, each of which is $n/2 \times n/2$ and is the sum or difference of two matrices created in step 1. We can create all 10 matrices in $\Theta(n^2)$ time.

$$\left\{\begin{aligned}
S_1 &= B_{12} - B_{22} \\
S_2 &= A_{11} + A_{12} \\
S_3 &= A_{21} + A_{22} \\
S_4 &= B_{21} - B_{11} \\
S_5 &= A_{11} + A_{22} \\
S_6 &= B_{11} + B_{22} \\
S_7 &= A_{12} - A_{22} \\
S_8 &= B_{21} + B_{22} \\
S_9 &= A_{11} - A_{21} \\
S_{10} &= B_{11} + B_{12}
\end{aligned}\right.$$

$S_{ij} \rightarrow \frac{n}{2} \times \frac{n}{2}$

Matrix addition/subtraction $\downarrow$ A_{ij} & B_{ij}

3. Using the submatrices created in step 1 and the 10 matrices created in step 2, recursively compute seven matrix products $P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_7$. Each matrix P_i is $n/2 \times n/2$.

$$\left\{\begin{aligned}
P_1 &= A_{11} \cdot S_1 &&= A_{11} \cdot B_{12} - A_{11} \cdot B_{22}\,, \\
P_2 &= S_2 \cdot B_{22} &&= A_{11} \cdot B_{22} + A_{12} \cdot B_{22}\,, \\
P_3 &= S_3 \cdot B_{11} &&= A_{21} \cdot B_{11} + A_{22} \cdot B_{11}\,, \\
P_4 &= A_{22} \cdot S_4 &&= A_{22} \cdot B_{21} - A_{22} \cdot B_{11}\,, \\
P_5 &= S_5 \cdot S_6 &&= A_{11} \cdot B_{11} + A_{11} \cdot B_{22} + A_{22} \cdot B_{11} + A_{22} \cdot B_{22} \\
P_6 &= S_7 \cdot S_8 &&= A_{12} \cdot B_{21} + A_{12} \cdot B_{22} - A_{22} \cdot B_{21} - A_{22} \cdot B_{22} \\
P_7 &= S_9 \cdot S_{10} &&= A_{11} \cdot B_{11} + A_{11} \cdot B_{12} - A_{21} \cdot B_{11} - A_{21} \cdot B_{12}
\end{aligned}\right.$$

4. Compute the desired submatrices $C_{11}, C_{12}, C_{21}, C_{22}$ of the result matrix C by adding and subtracting various combinations of the P_i matrices. We can compute all four submatrices in $\Theta(n^2)$ time.

$$C_{11} = P_5 + P_4 - P_2 + P_6$$

$$C_{12} = P_1 + P_2$$

$$C_{21} = P_3 + P_4$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

{ Matrix addition & subtraction

$$C_{22} = P_5 + P_1 - P_3 - P_7$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 7T(n/2) + \Theta(n^2) & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \Theta\left(n^{\log_2 7}\right) = \Theta\left(n^{2.8074}\right)$$