Design and Analysis of Algorithms I

Introduction

Karatsuba Multiplication

Example

$x = 5678$ (a, b)

$y = 1234$ (c, d)

Step 1: compute $a \cdot c = 672$

Step 2: compute $b \cdot d = 2652$

Step 3: compute $(a+b)(c+d) = 134 \cdot 46 = 6164$

Step 4: compute ③ − ② − ① $= 2840$

Step 5:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6720000 \\
2652 \\
284000 \\
\hline
7006652
\end{array}
= (1234)(5678)
$$

A Recursive Algorithm

Write $x = 10^{n/2}a + b$ and $y = 10^{n/2}c + d$

Where a,b,c,d are n/2-digit numbers.

[example: a=56, b=78, c=12, d=34]

Then $x.y = (10^{n/2}a + b)(10^{n/2}c + d)$

$$= (10^n ac + 10^{n/2}(ad + bc) + bd \qquad (*)$$

Idea : recursively compute ac, ad, bc, bd, then compute (*) in the obvious way

Simple Base Case Omitted

Karatsuba Multiplication

$$x.y = (10^n ac + 10^{n/2}(ad + bc) + bd$$

1. Recursively compute ac
2. Recursively compute bd
3. Recursively compute (a+b)(c+d) = ac+bd+ad+bc

Gauss' Trick : (3) – (1) – (2) = ad + bc

Upshot : Only need 3 recursive multiplications (and some additions)

Q : which is the fastest algorithm ?