

《并行程序与设计》实验报告

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实验名称: SSE 编程练习

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实验一 矩阵乘法的优化

1 问题描述

本次实验分别使用串行算法、Cache 优化算法、SSE 编程和分片策略算法实现了矩阵乘法运算。比较在不同策略算法下矩阵乘法运算的时间差异。本次实验的矩阵的元素值为生成的随机数。每次随机生成的两个矩阵都需要经过四种策略算法的计算,共生成二十次随机矩阵,并记录每次运行时间和二十次运算的平均运行时间。计时采用 QueryPerformance。

2 算法设计与分析

2.1 串行算法

串行算法即不采取任何优化的操作,而直接用矩阵乘法的定义进行运算。矩阵乘法即对矩阵 A 的每一行的元素,矩阵 B 的每一列的元素都要与之相乘,然后相加从而得到结果。所以需要先遍历矩阵 A 一行中的元素,再遍历矩阵 B 一列中的元素,再遍历矩阵 B 中的每一列,再遍历矩阵 A 中的每一行,三层遍历嵌套,时间复杂度 $O(n) = n^3$

```
1 double mul(int n, float a [][maxN], float b [][maxN], float c [][maxN]) {
      LARGE_INTEGER freq;
      LARGE INTEGER beginTime;
     LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
4
5
6
      QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
7
      QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
           for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
9
10
               c[i][j] = 0.0;
11
               for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
12
                   c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
```

```
13
               }
14
           }
15
      QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
16
17
18
      double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
      freq.QuadPart;
19
      cout << "串行算法耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
20
      return time:
21
22 }
```

2.2 Cache **优化算法**

矩阵在进行运算时,当读取的时候按行读取时,该行会进入 cache,缩短数据读取的时间 (C 语言为行主序)。而当读取的时候按列读取时,由于同一列的数据并未同时进入 cache 中,这也导致在读取同一列的数据时,需要从内存而不是从缓存中读取数据,从而需要更长的寻址时间。在矩阵乘法时,矩阵 A 是按行读取的,读取速度快。但是矩阵 B 是按列读取的,读取速度慢 (因为 cache 命中率不高)。所以我们可以优化矩阵 B 的读取,将 B 转置,使得矩阵 B 在进行乘法时按行读取,减少缓存未命中的次数,利用 cache 的高速读取特性来加快运行速度,节省寻址时间。因为算法仍然为三层嵌套,所以算法时间复杂度仍为 $O(n) = n^3$

```
1 double trans_mul(int n, float a [][maxN], float b [][maxN], float c [][maxN]) {...
      // Cache优化 O(n) = n^3
2
      LARGE INTEGER freq;
3
      LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
     LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
4
5
      QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
6
7
      QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
8
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
9
10
           for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
11
              swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
```

```
12
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
13
           for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
14
               c[i][j] = 0.0;
               for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
15
                   c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[j][k];
16
17
               }
           }
18
19
       } // transposition
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
20
21
           for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
22
               swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
23
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
24
25
26
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
      freq.QuadPart;
27
       cout << "Cache优化耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
28
       return time ;
29 }
```

2.3 SSE **编程**

SSE 编程能够多个元素同时加载进行并行运算,提高了运行的效率,使得运行时间缩短。由于四个元素同时进行并行运算,时间复杂度为 $O(n)=(n^3)/4$

```
1 double sse_mul(int n, float a [][maxN], float b [][maxN], float c [][maxN]) {
2 //SSE版本 O(n) = (n^3)/4
3
      LARGE_INTEGER freq;
     LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
4
     LARGE INTEGER endTime;
5
6
7
      QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
8
      QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
9
10
      _{m128 t1, t2, sum; //_{m128} = float}
```

```
11
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
12
            for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
13
                swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
14
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
15
                c[i][j] = 0.0;
16
17
                sum = _mm_setzero_ps(); //Initialize
18
                 for (int k = n - 4; k \ge 0; k = 4) { // sum every 4 elements
19
                     t1 = mm loadu ps(a[i] + k);
                     t2 = \underline{mm}_{loadu_{ps}(b[j] + k)};
20
21
                     t1 = \underline{mm}\underline{mul}\underline{ps}(t1, t2);
22
                     sum = mm \text{ add } ps(sum, t1);
23
                 }
24
                sum = \underline{mm}_hadd\underline{ps}(sum, sum);
25
                sum = mm \text{ hadd } ps(sum, sum);
26
                _{mm\_store\_ss(c[i] + j, sum);}
27
                 for (int k = (n \% 4) - 1; k \ge 0; --k) { // handle the last n\%4...
       elements
                     c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[j][k];
28
29
                 }
30
            }
       }
31
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
32
33
            for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
34
                swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
35
36
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
37
38
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
       freq.QuadPart;
       cout << "SSE版本耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
39
40
       return time ;
41 }
```

2.4 分片策略

分片策略利用分块的思想,将矩阵每 T 个分为一个小矩阵块,每一个小矩阵块并行执行矩阵的乘法,时间复杂度 $O(n)=(n^3)$

```
1 double sse_tile(int n, float a[][maxN], float b[][maxN], float c[][maxN], ...
      int T) {
       LARGE INTEGER freq;
3
       LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
       LARGE INTEGER endTime;
5
6
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
7
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
8
9
       m128 t1, t2, sum;
10
       float t:
11
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
12
13
                swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
       for (int r = 0; r < n / T; ++r)
14
            for (int q = 0; q < n / T; ++q) {
15
                for (int i = 0; i < T; ++i)
16
17
                    for (int j = 0; j < T; ++j)
                         c[r * T + i][q * T + j] = 0.0;
18
                for (int p = 0; p < n / T; ++p) {
19
20
                    for (int i = 0; i < T; ++i)
                         for (int j = 0; j < T; ++j) {
21
22
                             sum = _mm_setzero_ps();
23
                             for (int k = T-4; k \ge 0; k -= 4) {
24
                                  t1 = _mm_loadu_ps(a[r * T + i] + p * T + k);
25
                                  t2 = _{mm}loadu_{ps}(b[q * T + j] + p * T + k);
26
                                  t1 = \underline{mm}\underline{mul}\underline{ps}(t1, t2);
27
                                  sum = mm \text{ add } ps(sum, t1);
28
                             }
29
                             sum = \underline{mm}_hadd_ps(sum, sum);
```

```
30
                            sum = \underline{mm}_hadd_ps(sum, sum);
31
                             _{mm\_store\_ss(\&t, sum)};
32
                            c[r * T + i][q * T + j] += t;
                             for (int k = (T \% 4) - 1; k \ge 0; --k) { // handle ...}
33
                                the last n%4elements
34
                                 c[r * T + i][q * T + j] += a[r * T + i][p * T + ...
                                    k] * b[q * T + j][p * T + k];
35
                            }
36
                        }
37
38
                }
39
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
40
           for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
41
42
               swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
43
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
44
45
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
46
          freq.QuadPart;
       cout << "分片策略耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
47
48
       return time;
49 }
```

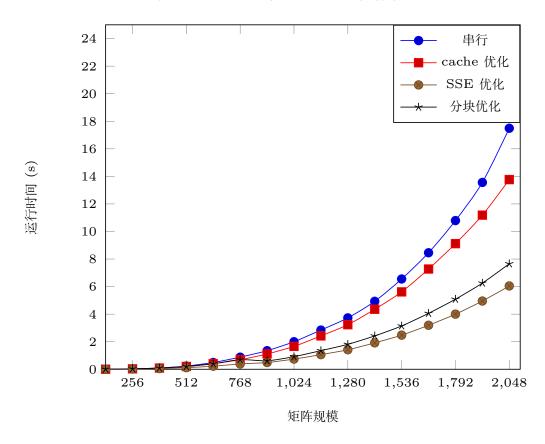
3 结果统计与分析

3.1 不同策略下矩阵运算运行时间的统计

以下为不同策略下矩阵运算运行时间的统计,每种矩阵规模下,每种策略均运行二十次 取平均值,减少误差。

矩阵规模	串行	Cache 优化	SSE 并行	矩阵分块并行
128*128	0.0042058s	0.00387835s	0.00162774s	0.00206567s
256*256	0.0342032s	0.0307152s	0.0126819s	0.0175909s
384*384	0.0963745s	0.0866515s	0.037384s	0.0489838s
512*512	0.23331s	0.20333s	0.0897747s	0.117839s
640*640	0.491899s	0.402294s	0.177279s	0.224926s
768*768	0.879674s	0.695461s	0.303479s	0.385212s
896*896	1.3495s	1.11125s	0.490818s	0.617381s
1024*1024	2.00046s	1.66126s	0.739852s	0.916984s
1152*1152	2.84547s	2.42189s	1.06165s	1.35163s
1280*1280	3.73081s	3.23532s	1.4171s	1.81112s
1408*1408	4.93209s	4.35484s	1.91689s	2.42228s
1536*1536	6.55257s	5.61627s	2.47748s	3.14573s
1664*1664	8.4577s	7.27544s	3.1937s	4.06025s
1792*1792	10.793s	9.11793s	3.9997s	5.08599s
1920*1920	13.5604s	11.186s	4.95235s	6.25561s
2048*2048	17.4928s	13.7664s	6.04739s	7.65593

表 1.1: 不同优化方法下的运行时间



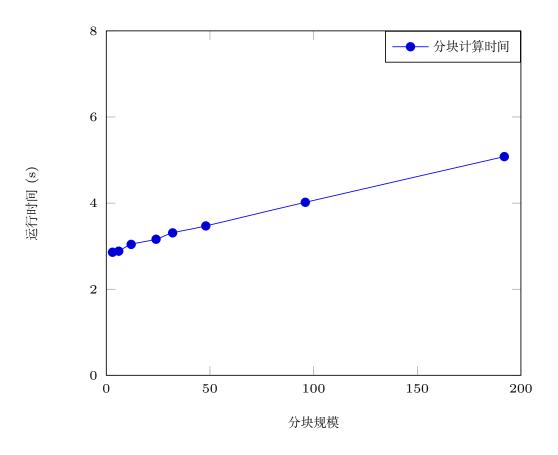
通过图表可知,串行算法所耗费的时间是最多的,因为他并没有做出什么优化。而 Cache 优化算法因为采取了 Cache 优化,因此耗费时间比串行时间略少,但提升幅度在矩阵规模较小时并不是很明显,一直到矩阵规模为 768*768 时才开始有差距。SSE 编程在 Cache 优化的

基础上采用了并行计算,极大减少了运行时间,可以从图中看到比串行和 Cache 优化的运行时间少很多,而且在矩阵规模并不大的时候就能体现。而分片策略尽管理论上能提高运行速度,但实际上由于缓存大小的影响,分片的片数,以及分片时多出的分片操作,导致分片策略运行时间甚至比 SSE 编程的还高。

因此,在四种矩阵乘法方法中,性能比较: SSE 编程 > 分片策略 > Cache 优化 > 串行算法。

3.2 分片大小的影响

矩阵大小固定时,测出矩阵乘法在不同分块下运行时间的比较。(测试的分块均能存进一级缓存中) 测得不同分块下运行时间变化曲线如下:



可以看出当分块的矩阵越大时,运行时间也会越来越大。分析:图中的分块都是可以装进 L1 缓存的,但是分块矩阵越大,cache 命中所需的时间越长,这也导致了运行时间的差异。

4 实验结论及心得体会

实验结论: 串行算法的耗费时间最多; Cache 优化对串行算法进行了优化,提高了寻址的速率,缩短了运行时间; SSE 编程使用了并行算法,极大缩短了运行时间;而分片策略因为分块多出来的时间损耗,总运行时间并不如 SSE 编程。分片规模对分片的性能提升也有影响,分片时的分片矩阵不宜过大。

心得体会:本次实验学习了四种矩阵乘法运算的方法,并初步学习了 SSE 的基本语法以及使用方法,对并行程序设计有了更深的认识。

实验二 高斯消元法 SSE/AVX 并行化

1 问题描述

首先熟悉高斯消元法解线性方程组的过程,然后实现 SSE 算法编程。过程中,请自行构造合适的线性方程组,并选取至少 2 个角度,讨论不同算法策略对性能的影响。可选角度包括但不限于以下几种选项:

- 1. 相同算法对于不同问题规模的性能提升是否有影响,影响情况如何;
- 2. 消元过程中采用向量编程的的性能提升情况如何;
- 3. 回代过程可否向量化,有的话性能提升情况如何;
- 4. 数据对齐与不对齐对计算性能有怎样的影响;
- 5.SSE 编程和 AVX 编程性能对比。

本次实验将采用并行的方法来解决高斯消元的问题,并通过三个方面来对高斯消元进行 探讨。计时采用 QueryPerformance。

2 算法设计与分析

2.1 高斯消元法介绍

消元过程:将 Ax=b 按照从上至下、从左至右的顺序化为上三角方程组,中间过程不对矩阵进行交换,主要步骤如下:

Step1: 将第2行至第n行,每行分别与第一行做运算,消掉每行第一个参数。公式如下:

$$a_{11}^{(1)} \neq 0, l_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}$$
 $(i = 2: n),$ \$\mathbf{\math}i\mathred{\tau} + (-l_{i1}) \times \mathbf{\mathred{\mathr

Step2: 从新矩阵的 a22 开始 (a22 不能为 0),以第二行为基准,将第三行至第 n 行分别与第二行做运算,消掉每行第二个参数。公式如下:

$$l_{i2} = \frac{a_{i2}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}}$$
 $(i = 3:n)$, 第 i 行加上 $(-l_{i2})$ × 第 2 行 $(i = 3:n)$

Step K: 按照上述方法, 当第 k 步运算时, 公式为:

$$a_{kk}^{(k)} \neq 0, l_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik}^{(k)}}{a_{kk}^{(k)}}$$
 $(i = k + 1 \rightarrow n),$ \$\mathbf{\pi}i\forall \text{lin}\L(-l_{ik}) \times \mathbf{\pi}k\forall \tau \text{ (i = k + 1 \rightarrow n)}

Step n-1: 经过 n-1 步, 方程组也就转化为了我们希望得到的上三角方程组, 如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ a_{22}^{(2)} & & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{nn}^{(n)} & & & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_n^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

回代过程: 从第 n 行开始,倒序回代前面的行中,即可求解 x_1 到 x_n 的值。

2.2 串行算法

串行高斯消元的方法主要分成两步,第一步就是把要当被减行的行进行放大或缩小使得该行第一个不为 0 的数为 1 (该步骤可以省去,只是后面乘的系数不一样),第二步便是遍历被减行(第 k 行)下面的所有行(k+1 行到 n 行),每一行都减去被减行与一个系数的乘积,即假设现在是 k+1 行 k+1 列,该数减去被减行对应列的值乘以一个系数的乘积,即第 k 行 k+1 列的值乘以 k+1 行 k 列的值,即为更新的值,以此类推。最后再把 k+1 行 k 列设置为 0。

如果省略第一步,那么系数则不为 k+1 行 k 列的值,而是 k+1 行 k 列的值除以 k 行 k 列的值。注意在矩阵遍历的时候,矩阵为 n^* (n+1) 的规模,因为构成的矩阵为增广矩阵。由于循环最多嵌套三层,因此时间复杂度为 $O(n)=n^3$

具体代码如下:

```
1 double LU(int n, float a[][maxN]) {
```

2 LARGE INTEGER freq;

```
3
      LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
 4
     LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
 5
      QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
 6
 7
      QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
 8
       for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) //对每一行
9
               for (int j=i+1; j \le n; j++)//对这一行的每一个数
10
11
12
                   a[i][j]=a[i][j]/a[i][i];
13
               }
              a[i][i]=1.0;
14
           for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)//每一行的下面的行
15
16
17
               float tem = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
18
               for (int k = i + 1; k \le n; k++) //这个是列, 列是n+1个 (有b)
19
                   a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * tem;
20
21
22
              a[j][i] = 0.00;
23
          }
24
      QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
25
26
27
      double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
      freq.QuadPart;
28
      cout << "普通方法耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
29
      return time;
30
31
32 }
```

2.3 串行回代求解

这里采用了最普通的求解方法,即从下到上进行回代求解。时间复杂度 $O(n) = n^2$ 具体代码如下:

```
1 double generation (int n, float a [][maxN], float x [])
 2 {
 3
      LARGE_INTEGER freq;
 4
      LARGE INTEGER beginTime;
      LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
 5
 6
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
 7
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
 8
       for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - -) {
           x[i] = a[i][n] / a[i][i];
9
10
           for (int j = i - 1; j \ge 0; j - -) {
               a[j][n] -= x[i] * a[j][i];
11
12
           }
13
       }
14
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
15
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
16
      freq.QuadPart;
       cout << "普通方法回代: " << time << "s" << endl;
17
18
       return time;
19
20 }
```

2.4 并行高斯消元 SSE 编程

在高斯消元的过程中,对 4 个计算进行并行处理,提高运行速率,时间复杂度 $O(n) = (n^3)$ 。这里采用 SSE 编程。

```
1 double LU_SSE(int n, float a[][maxN]) {
2    LARGE_INTEGER freq;
3    LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
4    LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
5    QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
6    QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
7    ___m128 t1, t2, sub, tem2;
```

```
8 for (int i = 0; i \le n - 1; i++) //对每一行
                 for (int j=i+1; j \le n; j++)// 对这一行的每一个数
10
11
                      a[i][j]=a[i][j]/a[i][i];
12
13
                 a[i][i]=1.0;
14
15
             for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)//每一行的下面的行
16
17
                 float tem = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
18
                 tem2=\underline{mm}_set1\underline{ps}(tem);
19
                 for (int k = i+1; k \le n; k+=4) //这个是列, 列是n+1个 (有b)
20
21
                 {
                       if (k+3>n) break;
22
                      t1 = \underline{\text{mm}}_{\text{loadu}} ps(a[i] + k);
23
                      t2 = \underline{\text{mm}} [\text{loadu} [\text{ps}(a[j] + k);
24
                      sub = \underline{mm}_sub_ps(t2, \underline{mm}_mul_ps(t1, tem2));
25
                      _{\text{mm\_storeu\_ps}}(a[j] + k, sub);
                 }
26
27
                 for (int k = n - (n - i)\%4 + 1; k \le n; k += 1) {
28
                      a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * tem;
29
                 a[j][i] = 0.00;
30
31
            }
32
33
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
        double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
34
            freq.QuadPart;
35
        cout << "SSE耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
36
        return time;
37 }
```

2.5 并行高斯消元 AVX 编程

在高斯消元的过程中,对 8 个计算进行并行处理,提高运行速率,时间复杂度 $O(n) = (n^3)$ 。这里采用 AVX。具体代码如下:

```
1 double LU_AVX(int n, float a[][maxN]) {
 2
        LARGE_INTEGER freq;
 3
       LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
 4
       LARGE INTEGER endTime;
 5
 6
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
 7
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
            9 for (int i = 0; i \le n - 1; i++) //对每一行
10
                 for (int j=i+1; j \le n; j++)//对这一行的每一个数
11
12
13
                     a[i][j]=a[i][j]/a[i][i];
14
                 }
                 a[i][i]=1.0;
15
16
            for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)//每一行的下面的行
17
                 float tem = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
18
19
                 tem2 = _mm256 _set1 _ps(tem);
                 for (int k = i+1; k \le n; k+=8) //这个是列, 列是n+1个 (有b)
20
21
22
                 {
                      if (k+7>n) break;
                     t1 = \underline{mm256}\underline{loadu}\underline{ps(a[i] + k)};
23
                     t2 = \underline{mm256}\underline{loadups(a[j] + k)};
24
                     sub = \underline{mm256}\underline{sub}\underline{ps}(t2, \underline{mm256}\underline{mul}\underline{ps}(t1, tem2));
25
26
                     _{mm256\_storeu\_ps(a[j] + k, sub)};
27
                 }
28
                 for (int k = n - (n - i)\%8 + 1; k \le n; k += 1) {
                     a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * tem;
29
30
                 a[j][i] = 0.00;
31
32
            }
33
       }
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
34
35
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
36
           freq.QuadPart;
```

2.6 并行回代优化 SSE 编程

这里采用并行的方法对回代进行优化,采取 SSE 编程。时间复杂度 $O(n) = n^2$ 具体代码如下:

```
1 double generation_SSE(int n, float a[][maxN], float x[]) {
 2
 3
        LARGE_INTEGER freq;
 4
        LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
 5
        LARGE INTEGER endTime;
 6
 7
        QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
 8
        \underline{\phantom{a}} m128 t1, t2, t3, sub, tem;
        //转置
10
11
12
13
        for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - -) {
14
              x[i] = a[i][n];
              for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j += 4) {
15
                   if (j + 3 \ge n) break;
16
                   t1 = \underline{mm}_{load}\underline{ps}(a[i] + j);
17
                   t2 = \underline{\text{mm}}_{\text{load}} ps(x + j);
18
                   t3 = \underline{\text{mm}}\underline{\text{mul}}\underline{\text{ps}}(t1, t2);
19
20
                   t3 = \underline{\text{mm\_hadd\_ps}}(t3, t3);
                   t3 = \underline{mm}_hadd_ps(t3, t3);
21
22
                   x[i] -= _mm_cvtss_f32(t3);
23
24
              }
25
              for (int j = n - (n - i-1) \% 4 ; j < n; j++) {
26
                   x[i] -= a[i][j] * x[j];
27
```

```
28 }
29 QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
30 double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
freq.QuadPart;
31 cout << "SSE方法优化回代:" << time << "s" << endl;
32 return time;
33 }
```

2.7 并行回代优化 AVX 编程

这里采用并行的方法对回代进行优化,采取 AVX 编程。时间复杂度 $O(n) = n^2$ 具体代码如下:

```
1 double generation_AVX(int n, float a[][maxN], float x[]) {
 3
         LARGE_INTEGER freq;
 4
        LARGE INTEGER beginTime;
         LARGE INTEGER endTime;
 6
 7
         QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
 8
         QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
 9
         \underline{\phantom{a}} m256 t1, t2, t3, tem;
10
11
         for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - -) {
12
13
              x[i] = a[i][n];
14
               for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j += 8) {
                    if (j + 7 \ge n) break;
15
                    t1 = \underline{mm256}\underline{load}\underline{ps}(a[i] + j);
16
                    t2 = \underline{mm256}\underline{load}\underline{ps(x + j)};
17
                    t3 = _mm256_mul_ps(t1, t2);
18
                    t3 = _{mm256\_hadd\_ps(t3, t3)};
19
                    t3 = mm256 \text{ hadd ps}(t3, t3);
20
21
                    x[i] -= (_mm256_cvtss_f32(t3) + _mm256_cvtss_f32(...
                         \underline{\phantom{a}} mm256\underline{\phantom{a}} permute2f128\underline{\phantom{a}} ps\left(\,t\,3\;,\;\;t\,3\;,\;\;1\right)\,)\,)\,;
22
              }
```

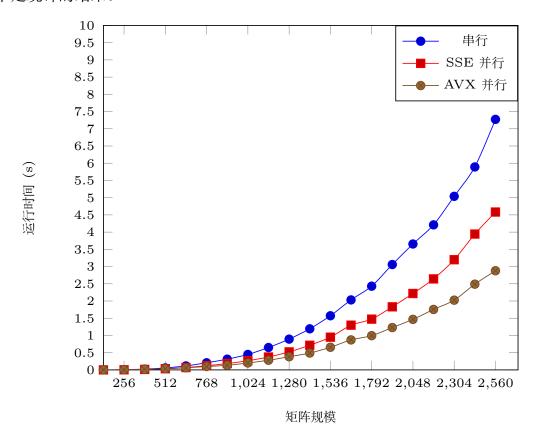
```
23
           for (int j = n - (n - i - 1) \% 8; j < n; j++) {
24
               x[i] -= a[i][j] * x[j];
25
          }
      }
26
27
      QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
28
      double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
          freq.QuadPart;
      cout << "AVX方法优化回代: " << time << "s" << endl;
29
30
      return time;
31 }
```

3 问题讨论与分析

3.1 消元过程中采用向量编程的的性能提升情况如何

这里采用了 QueryPerformance 进行计时,通过生成随机矩阵来对比采用向量编程的的性能提升情况。矩阵的规模从从 128*128 到 2560*2560。

以下是统计的结果。



矩阵规模	串行	SSE 编程	AVX 编程
128*128	0.000909165	0.000556225	0.0010975
256*256	0.0070659	0.00414377	0.0054567
384*384	0.024183	0.0143697	0.0151507
512*512	0.0574497	0.0340906	0.0328093
640*640	0.115604	0.0688632	0.0600911
768*768	0.207282	0.122675	0.098506
896*896	0.311542	0.183689	0.133205
1024*1024	0.449007	0.266695	0.201336
1152*1152	0.649681	0.374257	0.279803
1280*1280	0.893172	0.522936	0.382136
1408*1408	1.19295	0.715037	0.489673
1536*1536	1.57222	0.950008	0.657101
1664*1664	2.03174	1.29849	0.870898
1792*1792	2.43019	1.47337	0.994015
1920*1920	3.05917	1.83142	1.22919
2048*2048	3.65508	2.21836	1.46685
2176*2176	4.21054	2.64181	1.75525
2304*2304	5.03897	3.19913	2.02437
2432*2432	5.89198	3.94339	2.48919
2560*2560	7.27353	4.58284	2.87923

表 2.1: 高斯消元不同方法下的运行时间

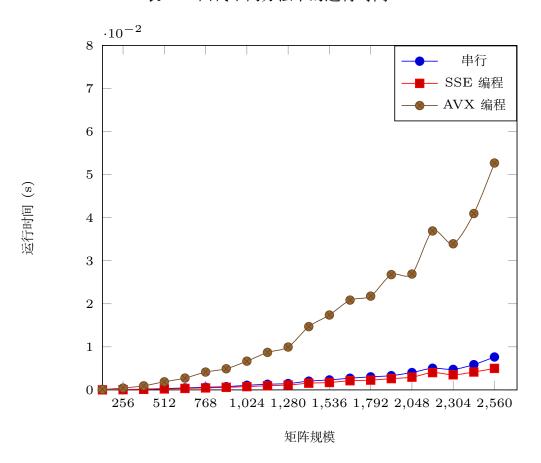
从表中可以分析得到,消元过程中采用向量编程在矩阵规模较小时性能提升并不是很明显,当矩阵规模越来越大时提升性能越来越明显。而在向量编程中,一开始矩阵规模比较小的时候,AVX 编程提升的性能是不如 SSE 编程的,推测是因为矩阵规模较小时,AVX 编程有较多元素无法并行计算,因此耗费时间比 SSE 编程长,而在矩阵规模变得很大时,AVX 编程优于 SSE。

3.2 回代过程可否向量化,有的话性能提升情况如何

回代过程中可以向量化。在回代过程中,求 x[i] 时,需要用 n+1 列对应的数减去已经求出的 x 的解与对应 i 行的值的乘积的和,而 x 的解与对应 i 行的值的乘积的和就可以向量化加快计算。这里展示了普通回代,SSE 回代,AVX 回代的数据。

矩阵规模	串行	SSE 编程	AVX 编程
128*128	2.3485e-05	1.3625e-05	0.00011446
256*256	7.786e-05	5.1745e-05	0.000431025
384*384	0.00017528	0.0001238	0.00094853
512*512	0.000304175	0.00022683	0.0018801
640*640	0.00046013	0.00034479	0.0027453
768*768	0.000619155	0.000458805	0.00414327
896*896	0.0007541	0.000592275	0.00490773
1024*1024	0.00107413	0.00076283	0.00667363
1152*1152	0.00130806	0.00096692	0.00870856
1280*1280	0.00147634	0.00112877	0.00995333
1408*1408	0.0020329	0.00155695	0.0146994
1536*1536	0.00231796	0.00171767	0.0173922
1664*1664	0.0027132	0.00213256	0.0208562
1792*1792	0.00303366	0.00226743	0.0217783
1920*1920	0.00330798	0.00262026	0.0267779
2048*2048	0.00402952	0.00295492	0.0269092
2176*2176	0.00503331	0.00402144	0.0369137
2304*2304	0.0047589	0.00350493	0.0339359
2432*2432	0.00586956	0.00415047	0.0409575
2560*2560	0.00764471	0.00499533	0.052693

表 2.2: 回代不同方法下的运行时间



从数据中可以发现, SSE 编程并行计算所耗费的时间比串行减少了一点, 但 AVX 编程进行运算的时间却比串行和 SSE 编程多非常多。经过分析, 有以下两种可能:

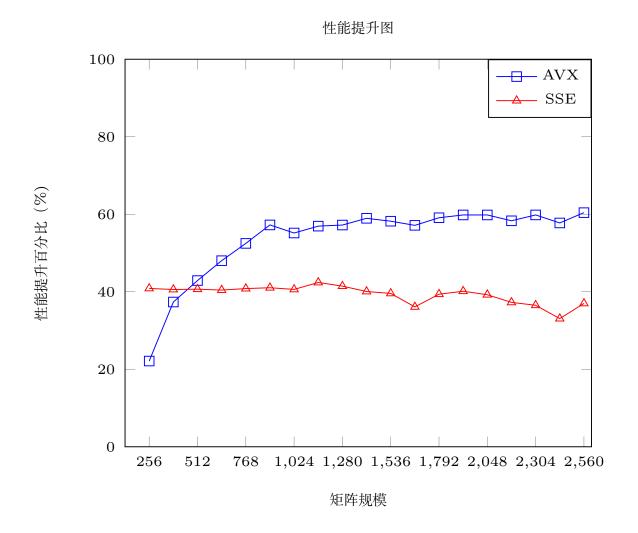
- 1. 代码错误。但是代码经过检验后正确性是比较有保证的,在测试数据的时候答案也是正确的。
- 2.AVX 编程在并行的时合并所需操作比 SSE 编程和串行多,且末尾出现冗余的概率也比 SSE 编程和串行概率大。

3.3 相同算法对于不同问题规模的性能提升是否有影响,影响情况如何

相同算法对于不同问题规模的性能提升有影响。当矩阵的规模并不大时,SSE,AVX 编程的性能提升影响并不大,甚至出现性能不如串行的情况。(当矩阵规模 128*128 时,串行比 SSE 和 AVX 都快)。而当矩阵规模越来越大时,并行与串行之间时间差越来越大,但 SSE 和 AVX 性能提升比例并不是越来越大,而是在到某一值后变开始波动。性能提升比例变化曲线见下图。

矩阵规模	SSE 编程	AVX 编程
128*128	40.85%	22.12%
256*256	40.57%	22.12%
384*384	40.66%	37.34%
512*512	40.66%	42.89%
640*640	40.43%	48.01%
768*768	40.81%	52.47%
896*896	41.03%	57.24%
1024*1024	40.60%	55.15%
1152*1152	42.39%	56.93%
1280*1280	41.45%	57.21%
1408*1408	40.06%	58.95%
1536*1536	39.57%	58.20%
1664*1664	36.08%	57.13%
1792*1792	39.37%	59.09%
1920*1920	40.13%	59.81%
2048*2048	39.23%	59.81%
2176*2176	37.25%	58.31%
2304*2304	36.51%	59.82%
2432*2432	33.07%	57.75%
2560*2560	36.99%	60.41%

表 2.3: 不同优化方法下的运行时间



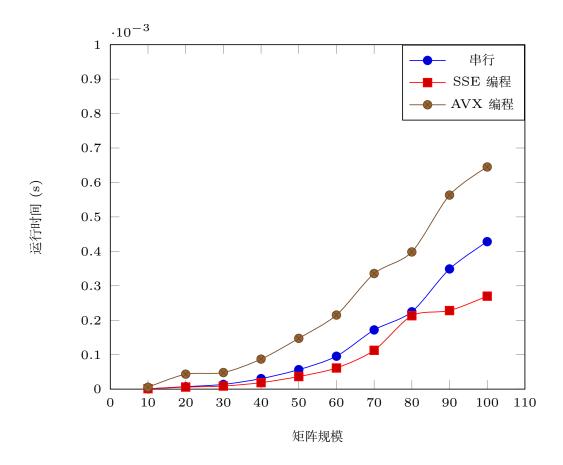
可以看出,SSE 编程性能在矩阵规模较大时能提升百分之四十左右,AVX 编程性能在矩阵规模较大时能提升百分之六十左右。

3.4 SSE 编程和 AVX 编程性能对比

为证明矩阵规模不大的时候,SSE 编程要优于 AVX 编程。统计矩阵规模 10*10 到 100*100 时三种高斯消元方法的计算时间。

矩阵规模	串行	SSE 编程	AVX 编程
10*10	9.5e-07	1.225e-06	5.53e-06
20*20	7.085e-06	5.935e-06	4.3425e-05
30*30	1.3705e-05	8.9e-06	4.8115e-05
40*40	3.052e-05	1.878e-05	8.713e-05
50*50	5.654e-05	3.6565e-05	0.000147415
60*60	9.552e-05	6.136e-05	0.00021511
70*70	0.000171895	0.00011266	0.00033562
80*80	0.00022446	0.00021314	0.000398255
90*90	0.000348925	0.000228055	0.000563335
100*100	0.000428155	0.000269875	0.00064494

表 2.4: 不同优化方法下的运行时间



在矩阵规模不大的时候, SSE 编程要优于 AVX 编程 (甚至串行都比 AVX 编程快)。而当矩阵规模越来越大时, AVX 编程的性能会逐渐超过 SSE 编程。变化曲线详见 3.1。

4 实验结论及心得体会

本次实验学习了高斯消元以及回代的基本步骤,并实现了高斯消元的向量化,对 SSE/AVX 编程有了一个更深刻的认识。

附录

1. 矩阵乘法测试源码

```
1 #include <iostream>
3 #include <stdlib.h>
4 #include <algorithm>
5 #include <windows.h>
6 using namespace std;
7 \text{ const int } \max N = 10000;
8 \text{ const int } T = 32;
9 float a [maxN] [maxN];
10 float b[maxN][maxN];
11 float c [maxN] [maxN];
12 long long head, tail, freq;
13 int n;
14 double mul(int n, float a [] [maxN], float b [] [maxN], float c [] [maxN]) {
15
      LARGE INTEGER freq;
16
      LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
17
      LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
18
19
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
20
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
21
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
22
           for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
23
               c[i][j] = 0.0;
24
               for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
25
                   c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
26
               }
           }
27
28
29
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
30
31
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
          freq.QuadPart;
32
       cout << "串行算法耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
33
       return time;
```

```
34
35 }
36 double trans_mul(int n, float a[][maxN], float b[][maxN], float c[][maxN]) {...
       // Cache优化 O(n) = n^3
      LARGE_INTEGER freq;
37
38
      LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
      LARGE\_INTEGER\ endTime;
39
40
41
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
42
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
43
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
44
           for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
45
46
               swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
47
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
           for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
48
49
               c[i][j] = 0.0;
               for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
50
                   c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[j][k];
51
52
               }
53
           }
54
       } // transposition
55
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
           for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
56
57
               swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
58
59
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
60
61
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
          freq.QuadPart;
       cout << "Cache优化耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
62
63
       return time;
64 }
65 double sse_mul(int n, float a[][maxN], float b[][maxN], float c[][maxN]) { ...
      //SSE版本 O(n) = (n^3)/4
66
      LARGE_INTEGER freq;
67
      LARGE INTEGER beginTime;
68
      LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
69
70
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
71
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
72
       _{m128 t1, t2, sum; //_{m128} = float}
73
```

```
74
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
75
             for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
76
                  swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
77
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
             for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
78
79
                  c[i][j] = 0.0;
80
                  sum = _mm_setzero_ps(); //Initialize
81
                  for (int k = n - 4; k \ge 0; k -= 4) { // sum every 4 elements
82
                       t1 = \underline{\text{mm}}_{\text{loadu}} ps(a[i] + k);
83
                       t2 = \underline{\text{mm}} [\text{loadu} [\text{ps}(b[j] + k)];
                       t1 = mm \ mul \ ps(t1, t2);
84
85
                      sum = \underline{mm}_{add} ps(sum, t1);
                  }
86
87
                  sum = \underline{mm}_hadd_ps(sum, sum);
88
                  sum = \underline{mm}_hadd\underline{ps}(sum, sum);
89
                  _{\text{mm\_store\_ss}}(c[i] + j, sum);
                  for (int k = (n \% 4) - 1; k \ge 0; --k) { // handle the last n\%4...
90
                      elements
91
                       c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[j][k];
92
                  }
93
             }
94
95
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
96
             for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
97
                  swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
98
99
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
100
        double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
101
            freq.QuadPart;
        cout << "SSE版本耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
102
103
        return time;
104 }
105 double sse_tile(int n, float a[][maxN], float b[][maxN], float c[][maxN], ...
        int T) {
106
        LARGE_INTEGER freq;
107
        LARGE INTEGER beginTime;
108
        LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
109
110
        QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
111
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
112
113
        \underline{\phantom{a}} m128 t1, t2, sum;
```

```
114
        float t;
115
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
             for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
116
117
                  swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
        for (int r = 0; r < n / T; ++r)
118
119
             for (int q = 0; q < n / T; ++q) {
120
                  for (int i = 0; i < T; ++i)
121
                       for (int j = 0; j < T; ++j)
122
                           c[r * T + i][q * T + j] = 0.0;
123
                  for (int p = 0; p < n / T; ++p) {
124
                       for (int i = 0; i < T; ++i)
125
                           for (int j = 0; j < T; ++j) {
126
                                sum = _mm_setzero_ps();
127
          for (int k = n - 4; k \ge 0; k -= 4) { // sum every 4 elements
128
                      t1 = \underline{mm} \log (a[i] + k);
129
                      t2 = \underline{\text{mm}} [\text{loadu} [\text{ps}(b[j] + k)];
130
                      t1 = \underline{mm}\underline{mul}\underline{ps}(t1, t2);
131
                      sum = \underline{mm}_{add} ps(sum, t1);
132
                  }
133
                 sum = mm \text{ hadd } ps(sum, sum);
134
                 sum = \underline{mm}_hadd_ps(sum, sum);
135
                 _{mm\_store\_ss(c[i] + j, sum);}
                  for (int k = (n \% 4) - 1; k \ge 0; --k) { // handle the last n\%4...
136
        elements
137
                      c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[j][k];
138
                  }
139
             }
140
        }
141
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
142
             for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
143
                 swap(b[i][j], b[j][i]);
144
145
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
146
147
        double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
        freq.QuadPart;
        cout << "分片策略耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
148
149
        return time;
150 }
151 int main()
152 {
153
        n = 128;
154
        int guimo = 200;
```

```
155
        int x = 0;
156
        double result [100][4];
        for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
157
158
            for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
159
                result[i][j] = 0;
160
        }
161
        while (n \le 2048)
162
163
164
            cout << "矩阵规模为" << n << "*" << n << "时" << endl;
165
            x = 0;
166
167
                while (x++ < 20)
168
                {
169
                     cout << "第" << x << "次矩阵乘法" << endl;
170
                     cout << endl;
171
                     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
172
173
                         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
174
                             a[i][j] = rand();
175
                             b[i][j] = rand();
176
                         }
177
178
                     }
179
                     result [n / 128][0] += mul(n, a, b, c);
180
                     result[n / 128][1] += trans_mul(n, a, b, c);
181
                     result[n / 128][2] += sse_mul(n, a, b, c);
182
                     result [n / 128][3] += sse\_tile(n, a, b, c, T);
183
184
                     cout << endl;
185
                }
186
            result [n / 128][0] /= 20;
187
            result [n / 128][1] /= 20;
188
            result [n / 128][2] /= 20;
            result[n / 128][3] /= 20;
189
            cout << result[n / 128][0] << " " << result[n / 128][1] << " " << ...
190
                result[n / 128][2] \ll " " \ll result[n / 128][3] \ll endl;
191
192
193
            n += 128;
194
            cout << endl;
195
196
        }
```

```
197
198
199 return 0;
200
201
202 }
```

2. 高斯消元以及回代测试源码

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <immintrin.h>
3 #include <stdlib.h>
4 #include <algorithm>
5 #include <windows.h>
6 #include <thread>
8 using namespace std;
9 \text{ const int } \max N = 5000;
10 const int N = 8192;
11 float a [maxN] [maxN];
12 float b[maxN][maxN];
13 float c[maxN][maxN];
14 float answer [maxN];
15 float answer2 [maxN];
16 float answer3 [maxN];
17 float x [maxN];
18 double LU(int n, float a[][maxN]) {
19
      LARGE INTEGER freq;
20
      LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
21
      LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
22
23
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
24
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
       for (int i = 0; i ≤ n - 1; i++) //对每一行
25
26
       {
27
           for (int j = i + 1; j \le n; j++)//对这一行的每一个数
28
29
               a[i][j] = a[i][j] / a[i][i];
30
31
           a[i][i] = 1.0;
32
           for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)//每一行的下面的行
33
           {
```

```
34
               float tem = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
35
               for (int k = i + 1; k \le n; k++) //这个是列, 列是n+1个 (有b)
36
                   a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * tem;
37
38
39
               a[j][i] = 0.00;
40
           }
41
42
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
43
44
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
          freq.QuadPart;
       cout << "普通方法耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
45
46
       return time;
47
48
49 }
50 double generation (int n, float a [] [maxN], float x [])
51 {
52
      LARGE INTEGER freq;
53
      LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
54
      LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
55
56
       QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
57
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
       for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - -) {
58
59
           x[i] = a[i][n];
60
           for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
61
               x[i] -= a[i][j] * x[j];
62
           }
           x[i] /= a[i][i];
63
64
65
       QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
66
67
       double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
          freq.QuadPart;
       cout << "普通方法回代: " << time << "s" << endl;
68
69
       return time;
70
71 }
72 double LU_SSE(int n, float a[][maxN]) {
73
      LARGE_INTEGER freq;
74
      LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
```

```
75
        LARGE INTEGER endTime;
 76
 77
        QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
 78
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
         \underline{\phantom{a}} m128 t1, t2, sub, tem2;
 79
 80
        for (int i = 0; i \le n - 1; i++) //对每一行
 81
 82
             for (int j = i + 1; j \le n; j++)//对这一行的每一个数
 83
                  a[i][j] = a[i][j] / a[i][i];
 84
 85
             a[i][i] = 1.0;
 86
 87
             for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)//每一行的下面的行
88
 89
                  float tem = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
 90
                  tem2 = \underline{mm}_{set1}\underline{ps(tem)};
 91
                  for (int k = i + 1; k \le n; k += 4) //这个是列, 列是n+1个 (有b)
 92
 93
                  {
 94
                      if (k + 3 > n) break;
 95
                      t1 = \underline{\text{mm}} [\text{loadu} [\text{ps}(a[i] + k)];
 96
                      t2 = \underline{\text{mm}}_{\text{loadu}} ps(a[j] + k);
 97
                      sub = \underline{mm}_sub_ps(t2, \underline{mm}_mul_ps(t1, tem2));
 98
                      _{mm\_storeu\_ps(a[j] + k, sub);}
 99
                  }
100
                  for (int k = n - (n - i) \% 4 + 1; k \le n; k += 1) {
101
                      a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * tem;
102
                  }
103
104
                  a[j][i] = 0.00;
105
106
107
             }
108
109
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
110
111
        double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
            freq.QuadPart;
112
        cout << "SSE高斯消元耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
113
        return time;
114
115 }
116 double LU_AVX(int n, float a[][maxN]) {
```

```
117
        LARGE INTEGER freq;
118
        LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
119
        LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
120
121
        QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
122
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
123
        \underline{\phantom{a}} m256 t1, t2, sub, tem2;
124
        for (int i = 0; i \le n - 1; i++) //对每一行
125
             for (int j = i + 1; j \le n; j++)//对这一行的每一个数
126
127
             {
128
                  a[i][j] = a[i][j] / a[i][i];
129
130
             a[i][i] = 1.0;
131
             for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)//每一行的下面的行
132
133
                  float tem = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
                  tem2 = \underline{mm256} \underline{set1} \underline{ps(tem)};
134
135
                  for (int k = i + 1; k \le n; k += 8) //这个是列, 列是n+1个 (有b)
136
137
                  {
138
                       if (k + 7 > n) break;
139
                       t1 = \underline{mm256}\underline{loadu}\underline{ps}(a[i] + k);
140
                       t2 = \underline{mm256}\underline{loadups(a[j] + k)};
141
                       sub = \underline{mm256}\_sub\_ps(t2, \underline{mm256}\_mul\_ps(t1, tem2));
142
                       _{mm256\_storeu\_ps(a[j] + k, sub)};
143
                  }
144
                  for (int k = n - (n - i) \% 8 + 1; k \le n; k += 1) {
                       a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * tem;
145
146
                  }
147
148
                  a[j][i] = 0.00;
149
150
151
             }
152
153
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
154
155
        double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
            freq.QuadPart;
        cout << "AVX高斯消元耗时: " << time << "s" << endl;
156
157
         return time;
158
```

```
159 }
160 double generation_SSE(int n, float a[][maxN], float x[]) {
162
         LARGE_INTEGER freq;
163
        LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
164
        LARGE INTEGER endTime;
165
166
         QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
167
         QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
168
         \underline{\phantom{a}} m128 t1, t2, t3, sub, tem;
169
         //转置
170
171
172
         for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - -) {
173
              x[i] = a[i][n];
174
              for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j += 4) {
175
                   if (j + 3 \ge n) break;
176
                  t1 = \underline{\text{mm}}_{\text{load}} ps(a[i] + j);
177
                  t2 = \underline{mm}_{load}\underline{ps}(x + j);
178
                  t3 = mm \text{ mul ps}(t1, t2);
179
                  t3 = \underline{\text{mm\_hadd\_ps}}(t3, t3);
180
                  t3 = \underline{\text{mm\_hadd\_ps}}(t3, t3);
181
                  x[i] -= _mm_cvtss_f32(t3);
182
183
              for (int j = n - (n - i-1) \% 4; j < n; j++) {
184
185
                  x[i] -= a[i][j] * x[j];
186
187
188
              }
189
190
191
192
193
         }
194
195
196
         QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
197
         double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
198
             freq.QuadPart;
199
         cout << "SSE方法优化回代: " << time << "s" << endl;
200
         return time;
```

```
201
202
203
204
205
206
207 \}
208 double generation_AVX(int n, float a[][maxN], float x[]) {
209
210
        LARGE_INTEGER freq;
211
        LARGE_INTEGER beginTime;
212
        LARGE_INTEGER endTime;
213
214
         QueryPerformanceFrequency(&freq);
215
         QueryPerformanceCounter(&beginTime);
216
         \underline{\phantom{a}} m256 t1, t2, t3, tem;
217
218
219
         for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - -) {
220
              x[i] = a[i][n];
221
              for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j += 8) {
222
                   if (j + 7 \ge n) break;
223
                   t1 = \underline{mm256}\underline{load}\underline{ps(a[i] + j)};
                   t2 = \underline{-mm256\_load\_ps(x + j)};
224
                   t3 = _{mm256} mul_{ps}(t1, t2);
225
226
                   t3 = \underline{mm256}\underline{hadd}\underline{ps}(t3, t3);
227
                   t3 = _{mm256\_hadd\_ps(t3, t3)};
228
                   x[i] -= (_mm256_cvtss_f32(t3) + _mm256_cvtss_f32(...
                       _{mm256\_permute2f128\_ps(t3, t3, 1))};
229
230
              for (int j = n - (n - i - 1) \% 8; j < n; j++) {
231
232
233
                   x[i] -= a[i][j] * x[j];
234
235
              }
236
237
238
239
240
         }
241
242
```

```
243
        QueryPerformanceCounter(&endTime);
244
245
        double time = (double)(endTime.QuadPart - beginTime.QuadPart) / (double)...
           freq.QuadPart;
246
        cout << "AVX方法优化回代: " << time << "s" << endl;
247
        return time;
248
249
250
251
252
253
254 }
255 int main()
256 {
257
       int n;
258
       n = 128;
259
        int x = 0;
260
261
262
        double result [100][8];
263
        for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
264
            for (int j = 0; j < 7; j++)
                result[i][j] = 0;
265
266
267
        while (n \le 2560)
268
        {
269
            cout << "矩阵规模为" << n << "*" << n << "时" << endl;
270
            x = 0;
271
272
273
274
            while (x++ < 20)
275
            {
                cout << "第" << x << "次高斯消元" << endl;
276
277
                cout << endl;
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
278
279
                {
280
                     for (int j = 0; j < n + 1; j++) {
281
                         a[i][j] = (rand() \% 100000) / 100.00;
282
                         b[i][j] = a[i][j];
283
                         c[i][j] = a[i][j];
284
                         answer[j] = 0.0;
```

```
285
                          answer2[j] = 0.0;
286
                          answer3 [j] = 0.0;
287
                      }
288
289
290
                 result [n / 128][0] += LU(n, a);
291
                 result [n / 128][1] += LU_SSE(n, b);
292
                 result [n / 128][2] += LU_AVX(n, c);
293
                 result [n / 128][3] += generation(n, a, answer);
294
                 result[n / 128][4] += generation_SSE(n, b, answer2);
                 result [n / 128][5] += generation AVX(n, c, answer3);
295
296
297
298
             }
299
             result [n / 128][0] /= 20;
300
             result [n / 128][1] /= 20;
             result[n / 128][2] /= 20;
301
302
             result[n / 128][3] /= 20;
303
             result [n / 128][4] /= 20;
304
             result [n / 128][5] /= 20;
305
306
             cout << \ result [n \ / \ 128][0] << \ " \ " << \ result [n \ / \ 128][1] << \ " \ " << ...
                 result[n / 128][2] << " " << result[n / 128][3] << " " << ...
                 result \, [n \ / \ 128][4] \ << \ " \ " \ << \ result \, [n \ / \ 128][5] \ << \ endl;
307
308
309
            n += 128;
310
             cout << endl;
311
312
        }
313
        return 0;
314
315 }
```

3. 高斯消元正确性验证代码以及结果

```
1 int main()
2 {
3     for (int i = 0; i <10; i++)
4         for (int j = 0; j < 11; j++)
5         {
6             cin >> a[i][j];
```

```
7
8
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
9
            for (int j = 0; j < 11; j++)
10
11
                cout << a [ \ i \ ] [ \ j \ ] << \ " \ ";
12
13
14
15
            cout << endl;
       }
16
17
            cout << endl;
18
       LU\_SSE(10, a);
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
19
20
21
            for (int j = 0; j < 11; j++)
22
23
                cout << a[i][j] << " ";
24
                b[i][j] = a[i][j];
25
                c[i][j] = a[i][j];
26
            }
27
            cout << endl;</pre>
28
29
       }
30
31
32
33
       generation (10, a, x);
34
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
35
            cout << x[i] << " ";
36
            x[i] = 0;
37
       }
38
       cout << endl;
39
40
       generation_AVX(10, b, x);
41
42
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
43
            cout << x[i] << "";
            x[i] = 0;
44
45
46
       cout << endl;
47
       generation_SSE(10, c, x);
48
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
49
            cout << x[i] << " ";
```

```
2 1 1 3 2 1 4 3 5 1 30

3 2 1 1 4 5 1 2 1 2 23

2 1 3 2 1 3 5 4 2 1 22

1 5 4 3 2 1 2 1 3 4 35

2 4 3 5 1 3 1 2 1 2 28

3 2 1 3 1 5 2 4 1 2 26

1 3 5 2 4 3 1 2 3 1 29

5 3 1 2 1 4 2 1 3 2 32

4 1 2 3 5 2 1 3 2 1 30

3 4 2 1 5 2 3 1 2 3 31

SSE高斯消元耗时: 3.7e-06s

1 0.5 0.5 1.5 1 0.5 2 1.5 2.5 0.5 15

0 1 -1 -7 2 7 -10 -5 -13 1 -44

0 0 1 -0.5 -0.5 1 0.5 0.5 -1.5 0 -4

0 0 0 1 -0.108108 -1.05405 1.10811 0.486486 1.91892 -0.027027 6.75676

0 0 0 0 0 1 -1.65116 2.15504 0.51938 3.68992 0.751938 12.7907

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1.92212 -0.99377 -2.582567 -0.862929 -10.0841

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1.99807 0.248864 8.43159

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1.99807 0.248864 8.43159

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1.54666

普通方法回代: 1.7e-06s

2.2729 2.3904 0.626383 0.573024 0.608086 -0.38576 -0.722437 2.20032 2.92601 1.54666

AVX方法优化回代: 6e-07s

2.27291 2.39039 0.626383 0.573024 0.608086 -0.385759 -0.722437 2.20032 2.92601 1.54666

SSE方法优化回代: 5e-07s

2.27291 2.39039 0.626383 0.573024 0.608087 -0.385759 -0.722437 2.20032 2.92601 1.54666
```

图 2.1: 计算结果

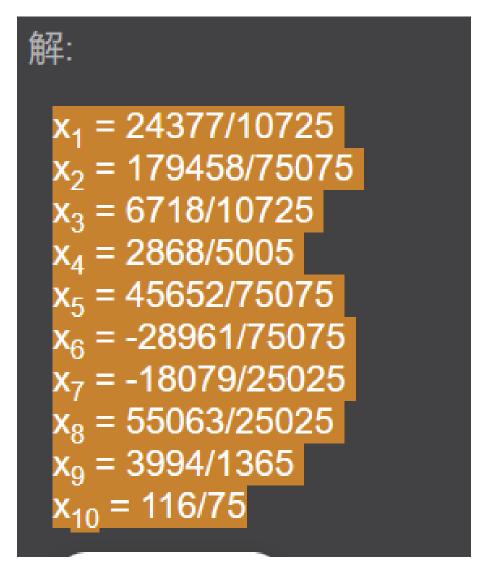


图 2.2: 正确答案