

Dependence Notation

name	symbol	alt.	summ.	example
true dependence	$S1 \delta^t S2$	δ, δ^f	$W \rightarrow R$	S1: $x=10;$ S2: $y=x+2;$
anti-dependence	$S1 \delta^a S2$	δ^{-1}	$R \rightarrow W$	S1: $y=x+2;$ S2: $x=10;$
output dependence	$S1 \delta^o S2$		$W \rightarrow W$	S1: $x=10;$ S2: $x=20;$

notation:

R: Read

\rightarrow : then

W: Write

Iteration Vector

```
for (i1 = 0; i1 < N1; i1++) {  
    for (i2 = 0; i2 < N2; i2++) {  
        ...  
        for (in = 0; in < Nn; in++) {  
            ...  
        }  
        ...  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

- ▶ iteration vector $\vec{i} := (i1, i2, \dots, in)$ indicates progression through loops
 - ▶ e.g. $\vec{i} := (2, 5, 4)$ means there are 3 nested loops:
 - ▶ the first (outermost) loop is in its 2nd iteration
 - ▶ the second (middle) loop is in its 5th iteration
 - ▶ the third (innermost) loop is in its 4th iteration

Dependence Vectors I

- ▶ *distance vector*: $d(\vec{i}, \vec{j}) = \vec{j} - \vec{i}$
- ▶ e.g. $S(\vec{i} = (i1 - 2, i2 - 5, i3 - 4)) \delta_1^t S(\vec{j} = (i1, i2, i3))$ in the code below has $d(\vec{i}, \vec{j}) = (2, 5, 4)$

```
for (i1 = 2; i1 < N1; i1++) {  
  for (i2 = 5; i2 < N2; i2++) {  
    for (i3 = 4; i3 < N3; i3++) {  
S:      A[i1][i2][i3] = f(A[i1 - 2][i2 - 5][i3 - 4]);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Dependence Vectors II

- ▶ *direction vector*: $D(\vec{i}, \vec{j})_k = \begin{cases} "<", & d(\vec{i}, \vec{j})_k > 0 \\ "=", & d(\vec{i}, \vec{j})_k = 0 \\ ">", & d(\vec{i}, \vec{j})_k < 0 \end{cases}$
 - ▶ e.g. $d(\vec{i}, \vec{j}) = (2, 0, -4) \implies D(\vec{i}, \vec{j}) = ("<", "=", ">")$
- ▶ the *level* is the index of the leftmost "<" or ">" in $D(\vec{i}, \vec{j})$
 - ▶ equivalently, the index of the leftmost nonzero in $d(\vec{i}, \vec{j})$
 - ▶ corresponds to outermost loop involved in dependency
 - ▶ e.g. $d(\vec{i}, \vec{j}) = (0, 0, 4, 0)$ has level 3
 - ▶ e.g. $D(\vec{i}, \vec{j}) = ("=", "=", \dots)$ has level ∞
 - ▶ denote with δ_{level}