Fast Matrix Exponentiation

With Applications

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Matrix exponentiation
3. Applications

Matrix Multiplication

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$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1m} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & c_{nm} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2k} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nk} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1m} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{k1} & b_{k2} & \dots & b_{km} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Thus, C is an $n * m$ dimensional matrix.

Which is calculated as: $c_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^{k} a_{ir} * b_{rj}$

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  Thus, we can obtain C in $O(n * m * k)$, given A and B.
- If $n = m = k$ (i.e. both A and B have n rows and n columns), then C has n rows and n columns, and can be computed in $O(n^3)$.

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  Where I_n is a matrix with n rows and n columns of such form:

$$I_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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We can do so via:

```
function matpow_naive(A, p):
  result = I_n
  for i = 1..p:
    result = result * A
  return result
```

Which will run in $O(n^3 * p)$

Fast Matrix exponentiation

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Yes, we can apply the *BinPower* algorithm here:

```
function matBinPow(A, p):
  result = I_n
  while p > 0:
    if p % 2 == 1:
      result = result * A
    A = A * A
    p = p / 2
  return result
```

Which will run in $O(n^3 * \log p)$

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Finding Nth Fibonacci number

Fibonacci numbers, F_n are defined as:

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We want to calculate $F_n \ mod \ M$, where $n < 10^{18}$ and $M = 10^9 + 7$.

Finding Nth Fibonacci number

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Let's call this matrix M:
$(F_{i-2}, F_{i-1}) * M = (F_{i-1}, F_i)$

Two questions we should answer arise immediately:

1. What are the dimensions of M?
2. What are the exact values in M?

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  By definition, if we multiply a matrix with N rows and K columns by a matrix with K rows and L columns, we get a matrix with N rows and L columns.

  Therefore, matrix M has $K = 2$ rows and $L = 2$ columns.

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Let's see what we get if we multiply (F_{i-2}, F_{i-1}) by M by definition:

$$(F_{i-2}, F_{i-1}) * \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

Thank you!