

2)

$$A_{16 \times 1} = \left( I_8 \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \left( C_{12 \times 1} \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad O_{4 \times 1} \right)$$

$$A_{16 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & & & & & & \\ & & 0 & 1 & & & & \\ & & 1 & 0 & & & & \\ & & & & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & 0 & & \\ & & & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C_{00} \\ C_{01} \\ C_{02} \\ C_{03} \\ C_{10} \\ C_{11} \\ C_{12} \\ C_{13} \\ C_{20} \\ C_{21} \\ C_{22} \\ C_{23} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{01} \\ C_{00} \\ C_{03} \\ C_{02} \\ C_{11} \\ C_{10} \\ C_{13} \\ C_{12} \\ C_{21} \\ C_{20} \\ C_{23} \\ C_{22} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{01} + X_0 \\ C_{00} + X_1 \\ C_{03} + X_2 \\ C_{02} + X_3 \\ C_{11} + X_0 \\ C_{10} + X_1 \\ C_{13} + X_2 \\ C_{12} + X_3 \\ C_{21} + X_0 \\ C_{20} + X_1 \\ C_{23} + X_2 \\ C_{22} + X_3 \\ X_0 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} = M$$



3) macierz mieszczaca minorze

$$B_{8 \times 16} = I_8 \otimes 1_{1 \times 2}$$

$$B_{8 \times 16} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & 1 & 1 & & \\ & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow B_{8 \times 16} = \text{matryca}$   $\Gamma$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (c_{01} + x_0)(c_{00} + x_1) \\ (c_{02} + x_2)(c_{01} + x_3) \\ (c_{11} + x_0)(c_{10} + x_1) \\ (c_{12} + x_2)(c_{11} + x_3) \\ (c_{21} + x_0)(c_{20} + x_1) \\ (c_{22} + x_2)(c_{21} + x_3) \\ x_0 x_1 \\ x_2 x_3 \end{bmatrix}_{8 \times 1} = Q(\Gamma^*)$$





$$4) A_{4 \times 8} = I_4 \otimes 1_{1 \times 2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & 1 & 1 & & \\ & & & & & & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 8}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{4 \times 8} \cdot M^*$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (c_{01} + x_0)(c_{00} + x_1) + (c_{02} + x_2)(c_{02} + x_3) \\ (c_{11} + x_0)(c_{10} + x_1) + (c_{12} + x_2)(c_{12} + x_3) \\ (c_{21} + x_0)(c_{20} + x_1) + (c_{22} + x_2)(c_{22} + x_3) \\ x_0 x_1 + x_2 x_3 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1} = M^{**}$$

$$5) P_{6 \times 4} = I_3 \oplus 1_{3 \times 1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ \hline & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{6 \times 4} \cdot M^{**} = \begin{bmatrix} (c_{01} + x_0) \dots \\ (c_{11} + x_0) \dots \\ (c_{21} + x_0) \dots \\ x_0 x_1 + x_2 x_3 \\ x_0 x_1 + x_2 x_3 \\ x_0 x_1 + x_2 x_3 \end{bmatrix} = M^{***}$$





$$6) A_{6 \times 1} = 0_{3 \times 1} \oplus B_{3 \times 1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{6 \times 1} + M^{***} = \begin{bmatrix} (c_{01} \dots) + ( \quad ) \\ (c_{11} \dots) + ( \quad ) \\ (c_{21} \dots) + ( \quad ) \\ x_0 x_1 + x_2 x_3 + b_0 \\ x_0 x_1 + x_2 x_3 + b_1 \\ x_0 x_1 + x_2 x_3 + b_2 \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 1} = M^{4*}$$

$$7) A_{3 \times 6} = I_3 \oplus 0 \oplus (-I_3)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{3 \times 6} \cdot M^{4*}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (c_{01} + x_0)(c_{00} + x_1) + (c_{03} + x_2)(c_{02} + x_3) - b_0 - x_0 x_1 - x_{23} \\ (c_{11} + x_0)(c_{10} + x_1) + (c_{13} + x_2)(c_{12} + x_3) - b_1 - x_0 x_1 - x_{23} \\ (c_{21} + x_0)(c_{20} + x_1) + (c_{23} + x_2)(c_{22} + x_3) - b_2 - x_0 x_1 - x_{23} \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$$

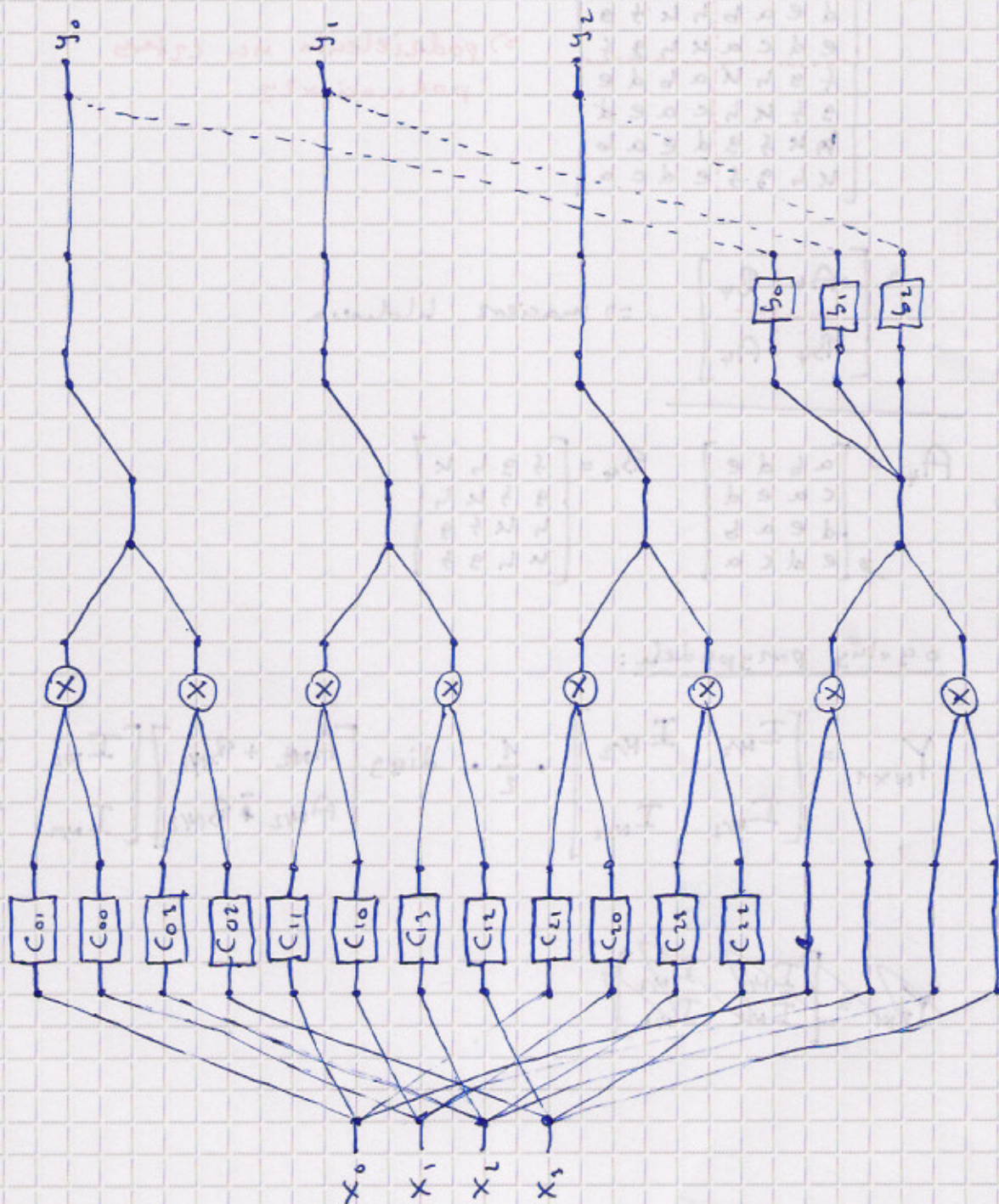




zadanie domowe : procedure i graf dla

$M=4$   $N=6$

graf strukturalny





## Strategia redukcji operacji arytmetycznych przy wyznaczaniu iloczynu macierzowo wektorowego

niech będzie podana macierz  $2go$  rzędu:

$$A_8 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & d & e & f & g & h & k \\ c & a & e & d & g & f & k & h \\ d & e & a & b & h & k & f & g \\ e & d & c & a & k & h & g & f \\ f & g & h & k & a & b & d & e \\ g & f & k & h & c & a & e & d \\ h & k & f & g & d & e & a & b \\ k & h & g & f & e & d & c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  podzielenie na cztery podmacierzy

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_4 & B_4 \\ B_4 & A_4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{macierz blokowa}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & d & e \\ c & a & e & d \\ d & e & a & b \\ e & d & c & a \end{bmatrix} \quad B_4 = \begin{bmatrix} f & g & h & k \\ g & f & k & h \\ h & k & f & g \\ k & h & g & f \end{bmatrix}$$

ogólny przypadek:

$$Y_{N \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{N/2} & I_{N/2} \\ I_{N/2} & I_{N/2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{diag} \begin{bmatrix} A_{N/2} + B_{N/2} \\ A_{N/2} - B_{N/2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{N/2} & I_{N/2} \\ I_{N/2} & I_{N/2} \end{bmatrix} X_{4 \times 1}$$

$$X_{8 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{N/2} & I_{N/2} \\ I_{N/2} & I_{N/2} \end{bmatrix}$$





rozwiązanie:

$$\Rightarrow Y_{8 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} I_4 & I_4 \\ I_4 & -I_4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{diag} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} A_4 + B_4 \\ A_4 - B_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_4 & I_4 \\ I_4 & I_4 \end{bmatrix} \right\} X_{4 \times 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{8 \times 1} = (E_2 \otimes I_4) \cdot D_8^{(1)}$$

I. krok

(1)  $(E_2 \otimes I_4) X_{4 \times 1}$

$$D_8^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2} (A_4 + B_4) \oplus \frac{1}{2} (A_4 - B_4)$$

$$A_4 + B_4 = \begin{bmatrix} a+f & b+g & d+h & e+k \\ c+g & a+f & e+k & d+h \\ d+h & e+k & a+f & b+g \\ e+k & d+h & c+g & a+f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_4 - B_4 = \begin{bmatrix} a-f & b-g & d-h & e-k \\ c-g & a-f & e-k & d-h \\ d-h & e-k & a-f & b-g \\ e-k & d-h & c+g & a+f \end{bmatrix}$$

dzielenie na  
cztery  
części

$$\Rightarrow Y_{4 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} I_2 & I_2 \\ I_2 & I_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \text{diag} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} A_2 + B_2 \\ A_2 - B_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_2 & I_2 \\ I_2 & I_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} X_{4 \times 1}$$

$$Y_{4 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} I_2 & I_2 \\ I_2 & I_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \text{diag} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} C_2 + D_2 \\ C_2 - D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_2 & I_2 \\ I_2 & I_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} X_{4 \times 1}$$

$A_4 - B_4$

(2)  $D_8^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} (C_2 + D_2) \oplus \frac{1}{2} (C_2 - D_2)$

II. krok

zadanie domowe: obliczyć  $Y_{8 \times 1}$  dla  
2. kroku