





< Previous









Next >

5.3.1 Lots of Loops

 Bookmark this page

Week 5 due Nov 6, 2023 22:42 IST

5.3.1 Lots of Loops

Summary

- A matrix-matrix multiplication can be expressed as an algorithm with a “triple-nested loop”.
- The loops can be ordered in six different ways
- We will in the next units relate these different orderings to operations that we have encountered before.
- It may pay to review last week’s unit on “Special Matrix-Matrix Multiplication”

▶ 2:44 / 2:44

▶ 2.0x

🔊

🗑️

📺

💬

Video

📄 [Download video file](#)

Transcripts

📄 [Download SubRip \(.srt\) file](#)

📄 [Download Text \(.txt\) file](#)

Reading Assignment

0 points possible (ungraded)
Read Unit 5.3.1 of the notes. [\[LINK\]](#)

☒ Done

✓

Submit

✓ Correct

Discussion

Topic: Week 5 / 5.3.1

Hide Discussion

Add a Post

Show all posts ▼

by recent

Calculator

There are no posts in this topic yet.

×

Homework 5.3.1.1

1/1 point (graded)
Consider the MATLAB function

```
function [ C_out ] = MatMatMult( A, B, C )

[ m, n ] = size( C );
[ m_A, k ] = size( A );
[ m_B, n_B ] = size( B );

for j = 1:n
    for i = 1:m
        for p = 1:k
            C( i,j ) = A( i, p ) * B( p, j ) + C( i, j );
        end
    end
end
```

- Download the files `MatMatMult.m` and `test_MatMatMult.m` into, for example,

LAFF-2.0xM -> Programming -> Week5

(creating the directory if necessary).

- Examine the script `test_MatMatMult.m` and then execute it in the Command Window: `test_MatMatMult`.
- Now, exchange the order of the loops:

```
for j = 1:n
    for p = 1:k
        for i = 1:m
            C( i,j ) = A( i, p ) * B( p, j ) + C( i, j );
        end
    end
end
```

save the result, and execute `test_MatMatMult` again. What do you notice?

Notice that exchanging the loops does not change the answer.

- How may different ways can you order the “triple-nested loop”?

There are six different ways of ordering the triple-nested loop”:

- Consider the loop indices *i*, *j*, and *p*.
- For the outer-most loop you can choose any of the three indices.
- For the next loop you are left with two indices from which to choose.
- For the inner-most loop, you are left with only one choice.

Thus there are $3 \times 2 \times 1$ (**3** factorial) ways to order the loops.

- Try them all and observe how the result of executing `test_MatMatMult` does or does not change the result.

☒ done/skip



Submit

Calculator

[< Previous](#)

[Next >](#)

© All Rights Reserved



edX

- [About](#)
- [Affiliates](#)
- [edX for Business](#)
- [Open edX](#)
- [Careers](#)
- [News](#)

Legal

- [Terms of Service & Honor Code](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [Accessibility Policy](#)
- [Trademark Policy](#)
- [Sitemap](#)
- [Cookie Policy](#)
- [Your Privacy Choices](#)

Connect

- [Idea Hub](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Help Center](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Media Kit](#)



© 2023 edX LLC. All rights reserved.
深圳市恒宇博科技有限公司 [粤ICP备17044299号-2](#)