

Parallelizing techniques

Requirement

Perform the multiplication of 2 polynomials. Use both the regular $O(n^2)$ algorithm and the Karatsuba algorithm, and each in both the sequential form and a parallelized form. Compare the 4 variants.

Solution

$O(n^2)$ - sequential

A simple solution is to one by one consider every term of first polynomial and multiply it with every term of second polynomial.

$O(n^2)$ - parallelized

Perform the multiplications in different threads. Use a mutex when adding the result on position $i+j$, i and j being the indices of the corresponding positions in each polynomial.

Karatsuba - sequential

Complexity: $O(n^{\log 3})$

A fast multiplication algorithm that uses a divide and conquer approach to multiply two numbers.

It reduces the multiplication of two n -digit numbers to at most $n^{\log 3}$ approx $n^{1.58}$ single-digit multiplications in general (and exactly $n^{\log 3}$ when n is a power of 2).

Karatsuba - parallelized

Instead of computing the 3 different recursive calls sequentially, compute them asynchronous.

For big numbers, they are generated in the same way, but the generator used is a function that returns only random digits, not numbers, the results of the computations being the same, the only addition being that at the end we normalize the values from right to left adding the carries corresponding to each addition.

Hardware

Processor: Intel(R) Core(™) i7-8750H CPU @ 2.20GHz 2.21 GHz
RAM: 16 GB

System type: 64-bit OS

Platform: Windows 10

Tests

Polynomials sizes	Number of threads	Method	Time taken
70 x 70	1	$O(n^2)$ sequential	0.00046 s
70 x 70	1	Karatsuba sequential	0.009595 s
70 x 70	100	$O(n^2)$ parallelized	0.0138622 s
70 x 70	100	Karatsuba parallelized	0.141239 s

Big numbers digits	Number of threads	Method	Time taken
70 x 70	1	$O(n^2)$ sequential	0.0003167 s
70 x 70	1	Karatsuba sequential	0.0085549 s
70 x 70	80	$O(n^2)$ parallelized	0.009698 s
70 x 70	80	Karatsuba parallelized	0.195488 s