Name	Stephen David Vaz
UID no.	2021700070
Experiment No.	3

AIM:	Strassen's Matrix Multiplication
731171.	
PROBLEM STATEMENT:	Implement Strassen's Matrix Multiplication for a matrix of order 2
ALGORITHM/ THEORY:	In linear algebra, the Strassen algorithm, named after Volker Strassen, is an algorithm for matrix multiplication. It is faster than the standard matrix multiplication algorithm for large matrices, with a better asymptotic complexity, although the naive algorithm is often better for smaller matrices. The Strassen algorithm is slower than the fastest known algorithms for extremely large matrices, but such galactic algorithms are not useful in practice, as they are much slower for matrices of practical size. For small matrices even faster algorithms exist. Strassen's algorithm works for any ring, such as plus/multiply, but not all semirings, such as min-plus or boolean algebra, where the naive algorithm still works, and so called combinatorial matrix multiplication. 1. Divide a matrix of the order of 2*2 recursively until we get the matrix of order 2*2. 2. To carry out the multiplication of the 2*2 matrix, use the previous set of formulas. 3. Subtraction is also performed within these eight multiplications and four additions. 4. To find the final product or final matrix combine the result of two matrices, use the below formulaes D1 = (a11 + a22) * (b11 + b22) D2 = (a21 + a22)*b11 D3 = (b12 - b22)*a11 D4 = (b21 - b11)*a22 D5 = (a11 + a12)*b22
	D6 = (a21 - a11) * (b11 + b12) D7 = (a12 - a22) * (b21 + b22)

```
C00 = d1 + d4 - d5 + d7
C01 = d3 + d5
C10 = d2 + d4
C11 = d1 + d3 - d2 - d6
```

Here, C00, C01, C10, and C11 are the elements of the 2*2 matrix.

PROGRAM:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
void printarr(int a[][2])
          printf("%d ", a[i][j]);
void userInput(int a[][2])
          int input;
          scanf("%d", &input);
          a[i][j] = input;
int main()
  int mat1[2][2], mat2[2][2], matres[2][2];
  int m1, m2, m3, m4, m5, m6, m7;
  printf("Matrix 1:-\n");
```

```
userInput(mat1);
printf("Matrix 2:-\n");
userInput(mat2);
printf("\nMatrix 1:-\n");
printarr(mat1);
printf("Matrix 2:-\n");
printarr(mat2);
clock t start, end;
double cpu_time_used;
start = clock();
m1 = (mat1[0][0] + mat1[1][1]) * (mat2[0][0] + mat2[1][1]);
m2 = (mat1[1][0] + mat1[1][1]) * mat2[0][0];
m4 = mat1[1][1] * (mat2[1][0] - mat2[0][0]);
m5 = (mat1[0][0] + mat1[0][1]) * mat2[1][1];
m6 = (mat1[1][0] - mat1[0][0]) * (mat2[0][0] + mat2[0][1]);
m7 = (mat1[0][1] - mat1[1][1]) * (mat2[1][0] + mat2[1][1]);
matres[0][0] = m1 + m4 - m5 + m7;
matres[0][1] = m3 + m5;
matres[1][0] = m2 + m4;
matres[1][1] = m1 - m2 + m3 + m6;
cpu_time_used = ((double)(end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
printf("Matrix1 X Matrix2:-\n");
printf("Strassen(time): %f\n", cpu time used);
printarr(matres);
int res[2][2] = \{0\};
start = clock();
            res[i][j] += mat1[i][k] * mat2[k][j];
```

```
}
}
end = clock();
cpu_time_used = ((double)(end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
printf("Matrix1 X Matrix2:-\n");
printf("Itterative(time): %f\n", cpu_time_used);
printarr(res);
return 0;
}
```

RESULT:

```
* Executing task: /usr/bin/clang /Users/stephen03/Dev/repos/stepDAA/exp3/mat.c -o ../exc
 s/mat && ../excs/mat
 Matrix 1:-
 123 234 345 456
 Matrix 2:-
 567 678 789 891
 Matrix 1:-
 123
        234
 345
        456
 Matrix 2:-
        678
 567
 789
        891
 Matrix1 X Matrix2:-
 Strassen(time): 0.000010
 254367
           291888
 555399
           640206
 Matrix1 X Matrix2:-
 Itterative(time): 0.000002
           291888
 254367
 555399
           640206
  * Terminal will be reused by tasks, press any key to close it.
```

```
* Executing task: /usr/bin/clang /Users/stephen03/Dev/repos/stepDAA/exp3/mat.c -o ../exc
 s/mat && ../excs/mat
 Matrix 1:-
 1 2 3 4
 Matrix 2:-
 4 3 2 1
 Matrix 1:-
      2
 Matrix 2:-
      3
 2
      1
 Matrix1 X Matrix2:-
 Strassen(time): 0.000006
 20
       13
 Matrix1 X Matrix2:-
 Itterative(time): 0.000002
       13
 * Terminal will be reused by tasks, press any key to close it.
```

CONCLUSION:

Successfully understood matrix multiplication using strassen's matrix multiplication algorithm. Also, compared time required by both strassen's as well as iterative multiplication algorithm.