



Experiment No.	3
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Aim: To implement strassen's multiplication.

Observation/Theory:

Strassen's Matrix Multiplication Algorithm

In this context, using Strassen's Matrix multiplication algorithm, the time consumption can be improved a little bit.

Strassen's Matrix multiplication can be performed only on **square matrices** where **n** is a **power of 2**. Order of both of the matrices are **n × n**.

Divide **X**, **Y** and **Z** into four (n/2)×(n/2) matrices as represented below –

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} I & J \\ K & L \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix}$$

Using Strassen's Algorithm compute the following –

$$M_1 := (A + C) \times (E + F)$$

$$M_2 := (B + D) \times (G + H)$$

$$M_3 := (A - D) \times (E + H)$$



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$$M_4 := A \times (F - H)$$

$$M_5 := (C + D) \times (E)$$

$$M_6 := (A + B) \times (H)$$

$$M_7 := D \times (G - E)$$

Then,

$$I := M_2 + M_3 - M_6 - M_7$$

$$J := M_4 + M_6$$



$$K := M_5 + M_7$$

$$L := M_1 - M_3 - M_4 - M_5$$

Analysis

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 7 \times T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + d \times n^2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } c \text{ and } d \text{ are constants}$$

Using this recurrence relation, we get $T(n) = O(n^{\log 7})$

Hence, the complexity of Strassen's matrix multiplication algorithm is $O(n^{\log 7})$.

Algorithm:

```
begin
    If n = threshold then compute
        C = a * b is a conventional matrix.
    Else
        Partition a into four sub matrices a11, a12, a21, a22.
        Partition b into four sub matrices b11, b12, b21, b22.
        Strassen ( n/2, a11 + a22, b11 + b22, d1)
        Strassen ( n/2, a21 + a22, b11, d2)
        Strassen ( n/2, a11, b12 - b22, d3)
        Strassen ( n/2, a22, b21 - b11, d4)
        Strassen ( n/2, a11 + a12, b22, d5)
        Strassen (n/2, a21 - a11, b11 + b22, d6)
        Strassen (n/2, a12 - a22, b21 + b22, d7)

        C = d1+d4-d5+d7      d3+d5
            d2+d4           d1+d3-d2-d6

    end if

    return (C)
end.
```

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a[2][2], b[2][2], c[2][2], i, j;
```



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```
int m1, m2, m3, m4, m5, m6, m7;

printf("\nThe first matrix is\n");
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
{
    printf("\n");
    for (j = 0; j < 2; j++)
    {
        a[i][j] = (rand() % 100) + 1;
        printf("%d\t", a[i][j]);
    }
}

printf("\nThe second matrix is\n");
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
{
    printf("\n");
    for (j = 0; j < 2; j++)
    {
        b[i][j] = (rand() % 100) + 1;
        printf("%d\t", b[i][j]);
    }
}

m1 = (a[0][0] + a[1][1]) * (b[0][0] + b[1][1]);
m2 = (a[1][0] + a[1][1]) * b[0][0];
m3 = a[0][0] * (b[0][1] - b[1][1]);
m4 = a[1][1] * (b[1][0] - b[0][0]);
m5 = (a[0][0] + a[0][1]) * b[1][1];
m6 = (a[1][0] - a[0][0]) * (b[0][0] + b[0][1]);
m7 = (a[0][1] - a[1][1]) * (b[1][0] + b[1][1]);

c[0][0] = m1 + m4 - m5 + m7;
c[0][1] = m3 + m5;
c[1][0] = m2 + m4;
c[1][1] = m1 - m2 + m3 + m6;

printf("\nAfter multiplication using Strassen's algorithm \n");
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
{
    printf("\n");
    for (j = 0; j < 2; j++)
        printf("%d\t", c[i][j]);
}

return 0;
}
```



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Output:

```
PS C:\Users\varad\OneDrive\Documents\sem 4\DAA\DAA lab code> cd "c:\Users\varad\OneDrive\Documents\sem 4\DAA\DAA 1
ab code\" ; if ($?) { gcc strassen.c -o strassen } ; if ($?) { .\strassen }
strassen.c: In function 'main':
strassen.c:29:24: warning: implicit declaration of function 'rand' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    a[i][j] = (rand() % 100) + 1;
                   ^~~~~

The first matrix is

42      68
35      1
The second matrix is

70      25
79      59
After multiplication using Strassen's algorithm

8312    5062
2529    934
PS C:\Users\varad\OneDrive\Documents\sem 4\DAA\DAA lab code> 
```

Conclusion: I implemented strassen's multiplication method and understood time complexity it takes. Also, I took random numbers as matrix and performed multiplication.