## Introduction to Languages for Scientific Computing

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High Performance and Automatic Computing





## Matrix inversion $\mathbf{L} := \mathbf{L}^{-1}$

Input:  $\hat{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , lower triangular;  $\hat{L}$  denotes the initial content of LOutput:  $L \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , lower triangular;  $L = \hat{L}^{-1}$ 

## Challenge #3

- Code up Algorithms 1 and 2 as a Matlab function, in the most elegant and descriptive way.
- The prototype (interface) must be TriInv(L, b, alg), where b is the block size, and alg = [1|2] indicates the algorithmic variant.
  - The function m(M) returns the number of rows of M.
  - To create lower triangular matrices, generate a rand matrix, add n\*eye(n) to it, and extract the lower triangular part.
  - For the recursive calls, use your routine with block size = 1: TriInv( \*, 1, \* ).
- Write the driver challenge3.m to generate two plots, titled "Accuracy" and "Execution time", respectively.
  - The plots should be self explanatory, and present results for  $10 \le n \le 2000$ .
  - You decide what "accuracy" means.
  - Present results for different values of b.

- Individual assignment
- Prepare the files triinv.m, challenge3.m, and the plots accuracy.pdf, and time.pdf
- Archive them as <your name>.zip, Or <your name>.tgz
- Submit the archive by email to pauldj@aices.rwth-aachen.de
- Email's subject: "LSC-17 Challenge3 <your last name>"
- Deadline: Friday, June 23, midnight.