

High-performance Matrix Computations

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- Let $A \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times k}$, $B \in \mathcal{R}^{k \times n}$, $C \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times n}$.
- Consider $C := C + AB$.
- Mathematically, $\forall i \forall j c_{ij} := c_{ij} + \sum_h a_{ih} b_{hj}$
- Implementation?
For this course, it does not matter how different algorithms are generated.
Morale of the story: the higher the level of BLAS, the better.

Triple loops, no BLAS

i, j, h

```
for i = 1 : m,  
  for j = 1 : n,  
    for h = 1 : k,  
       $c_{i,j} := c_{i,j} + a_{i,h}b_{h,j}$ 
```

j, i, h

```
for j = 1 : n,  
  for i = 1 : m,  
    for h = 1 : k,  
       $c_{i,j} := c_{i,j} + a_{i,h}b_{h,j}$ 
```

i, h, j

```
for i = 1 : m,  
  for h = 1 : k,  
    for j = 1 : n,  
       $c_{i,j} := c_{i,j} + a_{i,h}b_{h,j}$ 
```

h, i, j

```
for h = 1 : k,  
  for i = 1 : m,  
    for j = 1 : n,  
       $c_{i,j} := c_{i,j} + a_{i,h}b_{h,j}$ 
```

j, h, i

```
for j = 1 : n,  
  for h = 1 : k,  
    for i = 1 : m,  
       $c_{i,j} := c_{i,j} + a_{i,h}b_{h,j}$ 
```

h, j, i

```
for h = 1 : k,  
  for j = 1 : n,  
    for i = 1 : m,  
       $c_{i,j} := c_{i,j} + a_{i,h}b_{h,j}$ 
```

DOT: BLAS 1

Notation:

$a^i = i$ -th row of A ,

$a_j = j$ -th column of A

GEMM as a sequence of inner products (DOTs).

$$\forall_i \forall_j c_{ij} := c_{ij} + a^i b_j$$

$$C := C + AB = C + \begin{bmatrix} a^1 \\ \vdots \\ a^m \end{bmatrix} [b_1 | \dots | b_n] = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} + a^1 b_1 & \dots & c_{1n} + a^1 b_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{m1} + a^m b_1 & & c_{mn} + a^m b_n \end{bmatrix} .$$

```
for i = 1 : m,  
  for j = 1 : n,  
     $c_{i,j} := \text{dot}(c_{i,j}, a^i, b_j)$ 
```

```
for j = 1 : n,  
  for i = 1 : m,  
     $c_{i,j} := \text{dot}(c_{i,j}, a^i, b_j)$ 
```

GEMM as a sum of outer products (GERs)

$$C := C + \sum_h a_h b^h$$

$$C := C + AB = C + [a_1 | \dots | a_k] \begin{bmatrix} b^1 \\ \vdots \\ b^k \end{bmatrix} = C + a_1 b^1 + a_2 b^2 + \dots + a_k b^k.$$

```
for h = 1 : k,  
    C := ger(C, a_h, b^h)
```

GEMM as a sequence of GEMVs.

$$\forall_i c^i := c^i + a^i B$$

$$C := C + AB = \begin{bmatrix} c^1 \\ \vdots \\ c^m \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a^1 \\ \vdots \\ a^m \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} c^1 + a^1 B \\ \vdots \\ c^m + a^m B \end{bmatrix} .$$

```
for i = 1 : m,  
    ci := gemb(ci, ai, B)
```

GEMM as a sequence of GEMVs.

$$\forall_j c_j := c_j + Ab_j$$

$$C := C + AB = [c_1 | c_2 | \dots | c_n] + A[b_1 | b_2 | \dots | b_n] = [c_1 + Ab_1 | c_2 + Ab_2 | \dots | c_n + Ab_n].$$

```
for j = 1 : n,  
    c_j := gemb(c_j, A, b_j)
```

$C := \text{gemm}(C, A, B)$