

Automation in Computational Biology

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9th International Conference on
Parallel Processing and Applied Mathematics
September 11-14, 2011
Torun, Poland



- 1 The problem
- 2 Objective
- 3 Automation: CL1CK
- 4 The problem, again
- 5 Algorithms and results
- 6 Conclusions & future work

Mixed models: $b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$

Genome-wide association analysis

- y : phenotype
(outcome; vector of observations)
E.g.: height, blood pressure for a set of people
- X : genome measurements and covariates
(design matrix; predictors)
E.g.: sex and age over height
- M : dependencies between observations
E.g.: tall parents have tall children
- b : relation between a variation in the outcome (y)
and a variation in the genome sequence (X)

$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Linear regression with non-independent outcomes

Inputs

- $M \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$, $SPD(M)$, $n \in [10^3, \dots, 10^4]$
- $X \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times p}$, $p \in [1, \dots, 20]$
- $y \in \mathcal{R}^n$

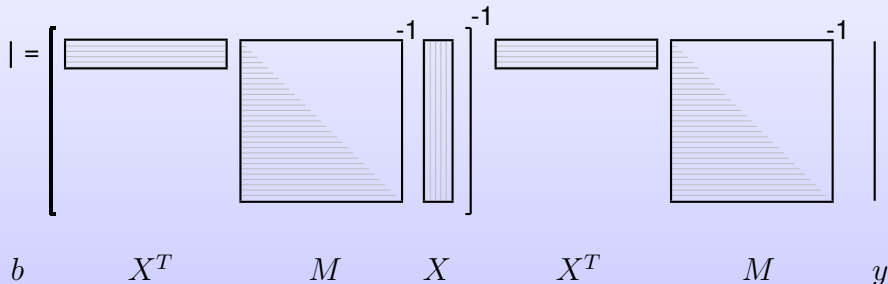
Output

- $b \in \mathcal{R}^p$

★To be repeated thousands of times★

Mixed Models

Shape visualization



The diagram illustrates the shape of matrices and vectors in the mixed model equations. It consists of two parts. The left part shows the equation $b = [\text{matrix}]^{-1} X$. The matrix is a block matrix with a rectangular block X^T on the top left and a square block M on the bottom right. The M block is shaded with diagonal lines. A vertical vector X is to the right of the matrix. The right part shows the equation $X^T M^{-1} y$. The matrix is a square block M with diagonal shading, and a vertical vector y is to its right. The labels b , X^T , M , X , X^T , M , and y are placed below their respective components.

$$b = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} X^T & \\ \hline & M \end{array} \right]^{-1} X$$
$$X^T M^{-1} y$$

What this is talk is **NOT** about

$$\{LU = A,$$

$$A, L, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n},$$

$$\text{LowerTriUni}(L),$$

$$\text{UpperTri}(U)\}$$

 \Rightarrow

Partition $A \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_{TL} & A_{TR} \\ \hline A_{BL} & A_{BR} \end{array} \right)$

where A_{TL} is 0×0

While $\text{size}(A_{TL}) < \text{size}(A)$ **do**

Repartition

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_{TL} & A_{TR} \\ \hline A_{BL} & A_{BR} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} A_{00} & A_{01} & A_{02} \\ \hline A_{10} & A_{11} & A_{12} \\ \hline A_{20} & A_{21} & A_{22} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A_{01} := L_{00}^{-1} A_{01}$$

$$A_{10} := A_{10} U_{00}^{-1}$$

$$A_{11} := \text{LU}(A_{11} - A_{10} A_{01})$$

Continue

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_{TL} & A_{TR} \\ \hline A_{BL} & A_{BR} \end{array} \right) \leftarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} A_{00} & A_{01} & A_{02} \\ \hline A_{10} & A_{11} & A_{12} \\ \hline A_{20} & A_{21} & A_{22} \end{array} \right)$$

endwhile

What this talk is **NOT** about

$$\{LU = A, \\ A, L, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \\ \text{LowerTriUni}(L), \\ \text{UpperTri}(U)\} \Rightarrow$$

Partition $A \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_{TL} & A_{TR} \\ \hline A_{BL} & A_{BR} \end{array} \right)$
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 $\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_{TL} & A_{TR} \\ \hline A_{BL} & A_{BR} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} A_{00} & A_{01} & A_{02} \\ \hline A_{10} & A_{11} & A_{12} \\ \hline A_{20} & A_{21} & A_{22} \end{array} \right)$

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Continue
 $\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_{TL} & A_{TR} \\ \hline A_{BL} & A_{BR} \end{array} \right) \leftarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} A_{00} & A_{01} & A_{02} \\ \hline A_{10} & A_{11} & A_{12} \\ \hline A_{20} & A_{21} & A_{22} \end{array} \right)$
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$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Matlab: `inv(X' * inv(M) * X) * X' * inv(M) * y`

How to compute b ?

- High-performance
- Multithreading

$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Matlab: `inv(X' * inv(M) * X) * X' * inv(M) * y`

How to compute b ?

- High-performance
- Multithreading
- Available: BLAS, LAPACK
 - Definitely not BLAS
 - No direct call to LAPACK, but closely related routines are available
E.g., DGELS computes $(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$
- Objective:
Expressing b in terms of BLAS and LAPACK calls

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 1

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = (X^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 1

1 $M \leftarrow M^{-1}$

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M} X)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M} y$$

Algorithm 1

- 1 $M \leftarrow M^{-1}$
- 2 $aux_1 \leftarrow X^T M$

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = (\mathbf{aux}_1 \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{aux}_1 y$$

Algorithm 1

- 1 $M \leftarrow M^{-1}$
- 2 $\mathbf{aux}_1 \leftarrow X^T M$
- 3 $\mathbf{aux}_2 \leftarrow \mathbf{aux}_1 X$

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = (\mathbf{aux}_2)^{-1} \mathbf{aux}_1 y$$

Algorithm 1

- 1 $M \leftarrow M^{-1}$
- 2 $\mathbf{aux}_1 \leftarrow X^T M$
- 3 $\mathbf{aux}_2 \leftarrow \mathbf{aux}_1 X$
- 4 $\mathbf{aux}_2 \leftarrow \mathbf{aux}_2^{-1}$

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = aux_2 \mathbf{aux}_1 y$$

Algorithm 1

- 1 $M \leftarrow M^{-1}$
- 2 $aux_1 \leftarrow X^T M$
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- 5 $b \leftarrow aux_1 y$

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = \mathbf{aux}_2 \mathbf{y}$$

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- 2 $\mathbf{aux}_1 \leftarrow X^T M$
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- 6 $b \leftarrow \mathbf{aux}_2 b$

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Algorithm 2

- 1 $LL^T = M$

Example: a couple of algorithms

$$b = (X^T (\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T)^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T (\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T)^{-1} y$$

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- 2 $X \leftarrow L^{-1} X$

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Algorithm 2

- 1 $LL^T = M$
- 2 $X \leftarrow L^{-1}X$
- 3 $y \leftarrow L^{-1}y$
- 4 $b = \text{DGELS}(X, y)$

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CL1CK (ver. 1.0)

- Symbolic system for linear algebra equations
- Written in Mathematica (D. Fabregat)

CLICK (ver. 1.0)

- Symbolic system for linear algebra equations
- Written in Mathematica (D. Fabregat)
- **Pattern matching** & rewrite rules
- Constructive: no exhaustive search
- Knowledge: 1) encoded + 2) derived

CLICK (ver. 1.0)

- Symbolic system for linear algebra equations
- Written in Mathematica (D. Fabregat)
- **Pattern matching** & rewrite rules
- Constructive: no exhaustive search
- Knowledge: 1) encoded + 2) derived
- Input: equation and operands' description
- Output: algorithms and code
- (Not a theorem prover)

CLK: input

```
precond = {  
  {X, {"Input", "Matrix", "FullRank"} }  
  {y, {"Input", "Vector"} }  
  {M, {"Input", "Matrix", "SPD", "Lower"} }  
  {b, {"Output", "Vector"} }  
};  
sizeAssump = { row[X] > col[X] };
```

```
postcond = {  
  equal[b,  
    times[  
      inv[ times[ trans[X], inv[M], X ] ],  
      trans[X],  
      inv[M],  
      y ]  
  ]  
};
```

CL1CK: output algorithms (selected)

$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 1

```
L1 L1T == m
tmp3 == xT L1-T
tmp8 == L1-1 y
tmp14 == inv[tmp3 tmp3T] tmp3 tmp8
b == tmp14
```

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$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 1

```
L1 L1T == m
tmp3 == xT L1-T
tmp8 == L1-1 y
tmp14 == inv[tmp3 tmp3T] tmp3 tmp8
b == tmp14
```

- 1 $LL^T = M$
- 2 $X^T \leftarrow X^T L^{-T}$
- 3 $y \leftarrow L^{-1}y$
- 4 $b = \text{DGELS}(X, y)$

CL1CK: output algorithms (selected)

$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 2

```
L1 L1T == m
tmp3 == xT L1-T
Q8 R8 == tmp3T
tmp10 == L1-1 y
tmp11 == Q8T tmp10
tmp16 == R8-1 tmp11
b == tmp16
```


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$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 2

```
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tmp3 == xT L1-T
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```

① $LL^T = M$

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$$b = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{L}^{-T} L^{-1} X)^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{L}^{-T} L^{-1} y$$

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- 1 $LL^T = M$
- 2 $X^T \leftarrow X^T L^{-T}$

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- 1 $LL^T = M$
- 2 $X^T \leftarrow X^T L^{-T}$
- 3 $QR = X$

CL1CK: output algorithms (selected)

$$b = (R^T Q^T Q R)^{-1} R^T Q^T L^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 2

```
L1 L1T == m
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- 1 $LL^T = M$
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CL1CK: output algorithms (selected)

$$b = R^{-1} R^{-T} R^T Q^T L^{-1} y$$

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- 1 $LL^T = M$
- 2 $X^T \leftarrow X^T L^{-T}$
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$$b = R^{-1} Q^T y$$

Algorithm 2

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$$b = \mathbf{R}^{-1} y$$

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- 5 $b \leftarrow Q^T y$
- 6 $b \leftarrow R^{-1}b$

CL1CK: output algorithms (selected)

$$b = (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T M^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 8

```
Z1 W1 Z1T == m
tmp4 == xT Z1
tmp9 == tmp4 W1-1
tmp13 == tmp9 tmp4T
Q20 R20 == tmp13
tmp24 == Z1T y
tmp30 == tmp9 tmp24
tmp36 == Q20-1 tmp30
tmp38 == R20-1 tmp36
b == tmp38
```

① $ZWZ^T = M$

CL1CK: output algorithms (selected)

$$b = (X^T (ZWZ^T)^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T (ZWZ^T)^{-1} y$$

Algorithm 8

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Z1 W1 Z1T == m
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① $ZWZ^T = M$

CL1CK: output algorithms (selected)

$$b = (X^T Z W^{-1} Z^T X)^{-1} X^T Z W^{-1} Z^T y$$

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- 1 $ZWZ^T = M$
- 2 ...
- 3 ...
- 4 ...

1) Knowledge encoded



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- Operand types: scalars, vectors, matrices

Size: $(1|m) \times (1|n)$

Properties: full rank, orthogonal, symmetric, triangular, SPD, diagonal, identity, ...

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Linear Algebra properties: precedence, associativity, commutativity, distributivity of transposition and inversion. . .

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- BLAS' and LAPACK's interface

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- BLAS' and LAPACK's interface

- Guidelines:

- inversion \rightarrow factorization to triangular/diagonal matrices
- avoid redundant computations
common expression substitution
- expression decomposed into basic tasks (BLAS/LAPACK)

2) Knowledge derived



2) Knowledge derived

- Inputs/outputs

X, M are inputs, b is output

$\Rightarrow (X^T M^{-1} X)^{-1}$ is known, Xb is unknown

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- Operand type and size

$X \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times p}$, $M \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n} \Rightarrow X^T M^{-1} X \in \mathcal{R}^{p \times p}$

2) Knowledge derived

- Inputs/outputs

X, M are inputs, b is output

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- Operand type and size

$X \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times p}, M \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n} \Rightarrow X^T M^{-1} X \in \mathcal{R}^{p \times p}$

- Properties

- L is lower tri., D is diagonal, U is upper tri.

$\Rightarrow LD^{-1}U^{-T}$ is lower triangular

- X is full rank, $SPD(M)$

$\Rightarrow SPD(X^T M^{-1} X)$

2) Knowledge derived

- Inputs/outputs

X, M are inputs, b is output

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- X is full rank, $SPD(M)$

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- Arithmetic

$(R^T Q^T Q R)^{-1} R^T Q^T \Rightarrow R^{-1} Q^T$

Experiments

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The problem: the real setup

Compute $B \in \mathcal{R}^{p \times m \times t}$

$$b_{ij} = (X_i^T M_j^{-1} X_i)^{-1} X_i^T M_j^{-1} y_j$$

$M \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$, with $n \in [10^3, \dots, 10^4]$

$X \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times p}$, with $p \in [1, \dots, 20]$

and

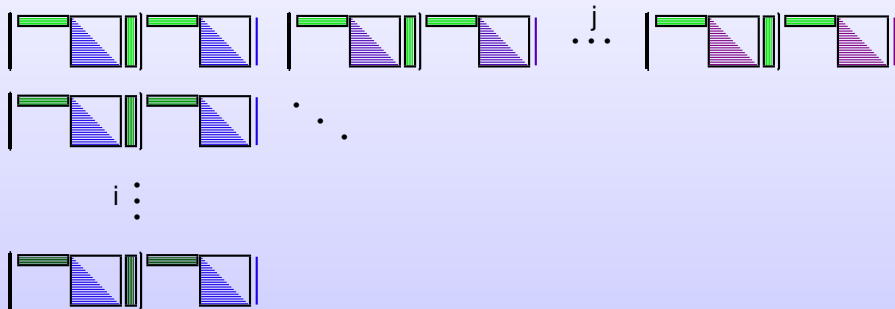
$i = 1 \dots m$, with $m \approx 10^6 - 10^7$

$j = 1 \dots t$, where t is either 1 or $\approx 10^5$

\Rightarrow Terabytes of data!

Also, $M_j = h_j \phi + (1 - h_j) I$

2D sequence of problems



Naive approach: for i, for j, ...

$$b_{ij} = (X_i^T M_j^{-1} X_i)^{-1} X_i^T M_j^{-1} y_j$$

for $i = 1 : m$

 for $j = 1 : t$

$$LL^T = M_j$$

$$X^T \leftarrow X_i^T L^{-T}$$

$$QR = X$$

$$y \leftarrow L^{-1} y_j$$

$$b \leftarrow Q^T y$$

$$b_{ij} \leftarrow R^{-1} b$$

Tracking the dependencies

$$LL^T = M_j \quad \Rightarrow \quad L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

$$X^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_{ij}^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T}$$

for $i = 1 : m$

for $j = 1 : t$

$$L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

$$X_{ij}^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T}$$

$$Q_{ij} R_{ij} = X_{ij}$$

$$y_j \leftarrow L_j^{-1} y_j$$

$$b_{ij} \leftarrow Q_{ij}^T y_j$$

$$b_{ij} \leftarrow R_{ij}^{-1} b_{ij}$$

Loop Transposition

$$LL^T = M_j \quad \Rightarrow \quad L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

$$X^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_{ij}^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T}$$

for $i = 1 : m$

for $j = 1 : t$

$$L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

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$$y_j \leftarrow L_j^{-1} y_j$$

$$b_{ij} \leftarrow Q_{ij}^T y_j$$

$$b_{ij} \leftarrow R_{ij}^{-1} b_{ij}$$

for $j = 1 : t$

for $i = 1 : m$

$$L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

$$X_{ij}^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T}$$

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Reordering

$$LL^T = M_j \quad \Rightarrow \quad L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

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$$b_{ij} \leftarrow R_{ij}^{-1} b_{ij}$$

for $j = 1 : t$

for $i = 1 : m$

$$L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

$$X_{ij}^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T}$$

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for $j = 1 : t$

$$L_j L_j^T = M_j$$

$$y_j \leftarrow L_j^{-1} y_j$$

for $i = 1 : m$

$$X_{ij}^T \leftarrow X_i^T L_j^{-T}$$

$$Q_{ij} R_{ij} = X_{ij}$$

$$b_{ij} \leftarrow Q_{ij}^T y_j$$

$$b_{ij} \leftarrow R_{ij}^{-1} b_{ij}$$

Input

```
precond = {  
  {X, {"Input", "Matrix", "FullRank"}, {i} }  
  {y, {"Input", "Vector" }, {j} }  
  {Phi, {"Input", "Matrix", "Symmetric", "Lower"}, {} }  
  {h, {"Input", "Scalar" }, {i} }  
  {b, {"Output", "Vector" }, {i,j} }  
};  
addProperties = {  
  plus[times[h,Phi], times[plus[1,minus[h]], Id],  
  { "SPD" } };
```

- Dependencies tracking
- Loop transposition
- Reordering

- 1 The problem
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- 3 Automation: CL1CK
- 4 The problem, again
- 5 Algorithms and results**
- 6 Conclusions & future work

Algorithm 2

```
L1 L1T == m
tmp3 == xT L1-T
Q8 R8 == tmp3T
tmp10 == L1-1 y
tmp11 == Q8T tmp10
tmp16 == R8-1 tmp11
b == tmp16
```

```
function [b] = FGLS_2_1(x, y, m, sn, sp, nms, nxs)
    b = zeros(sp, nxs * nms);
    for i = 1:nxs
        x_i = x(:, sp*(i-1)+1 : sp*i);
        for j = 1:nms
            y_j = y(:, j);
            m_j = m(:, sn*(j-1)+1 : sn*j);
            L1 = chol(m_j, 'lower');
            T_1 = x_i' / L1';
            T_2 = L1 \ y_j;
            [Q16, R16] = qr(T_1');
            T_3 = Q16' * T_2;
            T_4 = R16 \ T_3;
            b(:, i + (j-1)*nxs) = T_4;
        end
    end
end
```

Algorithm 2

```
L1 L1T == m
tmp3 == xT L1-T
Q8 R8 == tmp3T
tmp10 == L1-1 y
tmp11 == Q8T tmp10
tmp16 == R8-1 tmp11
b == tmp16
```

```
function [b] = FGLS_2_2(x, y, m, sn, sp, nms, nxs)
    b = zeros(sp, nxs * nms);
    for j = 1:nms
        Y_j = y(:, j);
        m_j = m(:, sn*(j-1)+1 : sn*j);
        L1 = chol( m_j, 'lower' );
        T_2 = L1 \ y_j;
        for i = 1:nxs
            x_i = x(:, sp*(i-1)+1 : sp*i);
            T_1 = x_i' / L1';
            [Q16, R16] = qr( T_1' );
            T_3 = Q16' * T_2;
            T_4 = R16 \ T_3;
            b(:, i + (j-1)*nxs) = T_4;
        end
    end
end
```

Algorithm 18

```
Z1 W1 Z1T == phi
Z1 Z1T == id
tmp2 == - (h id) + 1 id + h W1
tmp7 == xT Z1
D3 D3T == tmp2
tmp22 == tmp7 D3-T
tmp31 == tmp22 tmp22T
L6 L6T == tmp31
tmp70 == Z1T y
tmp98 == D3-1 tmp70
tmp122 == tmp22 tmp98
tmp148 == L6-1 tmp122
tmp165 == L6-T tmp148
b == tmp165
```

Algorithm 18

```
Z1 W1 Z1T == phi
Z1 Z1T == id
tmp2 == - (h id) + 1 id + h W1
tmp7 == xT Z1
D3 D3T == tmp2
tmp22 == tmp7 D3-T
tmp31 == tmp22 tmp22T
L6 L6T == tmp31
tmp70 == Z1T y
tmp98 == D3-1 tmp70
tmp122 == tmp22 tmp98
tmp148 == L6-1 tmp122
tmp165 == L6-T tmp148
b == tmp165
```

$$M = h_j \Phi + (1 - h_j)I$$

$$ZWZ^T = \Phi, \quad ZZ^T = I$$

\Rightarrow

$$M^{-1} = (h_j ZWZ^T + (1 - h_j)ZZ^T)^{-1} =$$
$$Z (h_j W + (1 - h_j)I)^{-1} Z^T$$

Algorithms and code

Algorithm 18

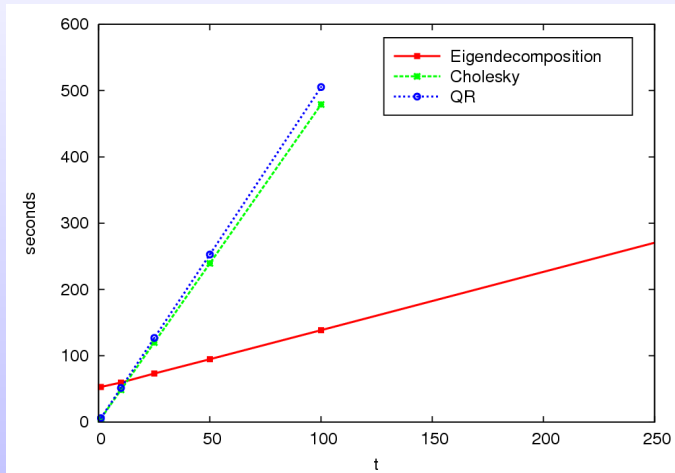
```
Z1 W1 Z1T == phi
Z1 Z1T == id
tmp2 == -(h id) + 1 id + h W1
tmp7 == xT Z1
D3 D3T == tmp2
tmp22 == tmp7 D3-T
tmp31 == tmp22 tmp22T
L6 L6T == tmp31
tmp70 == Z1T y
tmp98 == D3-1 tmp70
tmp122 == tmp22 tmp98
tmp148 == L6-1 tmp122
tmp165 == L6-T tmp148
b == tmp165
```

```
function [b] = FGLS_18_2(x, y, phi, h, sn, sp, nxs, nys)
    b = zeros(sp, nxs * nys);
    [Z1, W1] = eig(phi);
    for j = 1:nys
        y_j = Y(:, j);
        h_j = h(j);
        T_1 = -(h_j * eye(sn)) + 1 * eye(sn) + h_j * W1;
        D3 = diag(sqrt(diag(T_1)));
        T_5 = Z1' * y_j;
        T_6 = D3 \ T_5;
        for i = 1:nxs
            x_i = x(:, sp*(i-1)+1 : sp*i);
            T_2 = x_i' * Z1;
            T_3 = T_2 / D3';
            T_4 = T_3 * T_3';
            L6 = chol(T_4, 'lower');
            T_7 = T_3 * T_6;
            T_8 = L6 \ T_7;
            T_9 = L6' \ T_8;
            b(:, i + (j-1)*nxs) = T_9;
        end
    end
end
```

Performance

C + LAPACK/BLAS

$$n = 5000 \quad p = 4 \quad m = 3000$$



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CL1CK

- Automated system: algorithm & code generator
- Knowledge: encoded and inferred
- n-fold speedups

CL1CK

- Automated system: algorithm & code generator
- Knowledge: encoded and inferred
- n-fold speedups

TODO list

- **Cost Analysis** stability analysis
- Mixed models: out-of-core; sparsity
- CL1CK: extension to tensors, derivatives

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Financial support from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Association) through grant GSC 111 is gratefully acknowledged.