

빠른 3x3 행렬 곱셈 방법

행렬 곱셈의 복잡도

- 기본적인 알고리즘: $O(n^3)$
- 슈트라센 알고리즘: $O(n^{2.807...})$
- 코퍼스미스-위노그라드: $O(n^{2.323...})$

기본적인 2×2 행렬 곱셈

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ B_3 & B_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_1 = A_1B_1 + A_2B_3$$

$$C_2 = A_1B_2 + A_2B_4$$

$$C_3 = A_3B_1 + A_4B_3$$

$$C_4 = A_3B_2 + A_4B_4$$

슈트라센 알고리즘

$$M_1 = (A_1 + A_4)(B_1 + B_4)$$

$$M_2 = (A_3 + A_4)B_1$$

$$M_3 = A_1(B_2 - B_4)$$

$$M_4 = A_4(-B_1 + B_3)$$

$$M_5 = (A_1 + A_2)B_4$$

$$M_6 = (-A_1 + A_3)(B_1 + B_2)$$

$$M_7 = (A_2 + A_4)(B_3 + B_4)$$

$$C_1 = M_1 + M_4 - M_5 + M_7$$

$$C_2 = M_3 + M_5$$

$$C_3 = M_2 + M_4$$

$$C_4 = M_1 - M_2 + M_3 + M_6$$

래더만 알고리즘

$$M_1 = (A_1 + A_2 + A_3 - A_4 - A_5 - A_8 - A_9)B_5$$

$$M_2 = (A_1 - A_4)(-B_2 + B_5)$$

$$M_3 = A_5(B_1 + B_2 + B_4 - B_5 - B_6 - B_7 + B_9)$$

$$M_4 = (-A_1 + A_4 + A_5)(B_1 - B_2 + B_5)$$

$$M_5 = (A_4 + A_5)(-B_1 + B_2)$$

$$M_6 = A_1B_1$$

$$M_7 = (-A_1 + A_7 + A_8)(B_1 - B_3 + B_8)$$

$$M_8 = (-A_1 + A_7)(B_3 - B_6)$$

$$M_9 = (A_7 + A_8)(-B_1 + B_3)$$

$$M_{10} = (A_1 + A_2 + A_3 - A_5 - A_6 - A_7 - A_8)B_6$$

$$M_{11} = A_8(-B_1 + B_3 + B_4 - B_5 - B_6 - B_7 + B_8)$$

$$M_{12} = (-A_3 + A_8 + A_9)(B_5 + B_7 - B_8)$$

$$M_{13} = (A_3 - A_9)(B_5 - B_8)$$

$$M_{14} = A_3B_7$$

$$M_{15} = (A_8 + A_9)(-B_7 + B_8)$$

$$M_{16} = (-A_3 + A_5 + A_8)(B_6 + B_7 - B_9)$$

$$M_{17} = (A_3 - A_6)(B_6 - B_9)$$

$$M_{18} = (A_5 + A_6)(-B_7 + B_9)$$

$$M_{19} = A_2B_4$$

$$M_{20} = A_6B_8$$

$$M_{21} = A_4B_3$$

$$M_{22} = A_7B_2$$

$$M_{23} = A_9B_9$$

$$C_1 = M_6 + M_{14} + M_{19}$$

$$C_2 = M_1 + M_4 + M_5 + M_6 + M_{12} - M_{14} + M_{15}$$

$$C_3 = M_6 - M_7 - M_9 + M_{10} - M_{14} - M_{16} + M_{18}$$

$$C_4 = M_2 + M_3 + M_4 - M_6 + M_{14} + M_{16} - M_{17}$$

$$C_5 = M_2 + M_4 + M_5 + M_6 + M_{20}$$

$$C_6 = M_{14} + M_{16} + M_{17} + M_{18} + M_{21}$$

$$C_7 = M_6 + M_7 + M_8 - M_{11} + M_{12} + M_{13} + M_{14}$$

$$C_8 = M_{12} + M_{13} + M_{14} + M_{15} + M_{22}$$

$$C_9 = M_6 + M_7 + M_8 + M_9 - M_{23}$$

일반화된 행렬 곱셈 식

$$M_t = \left(\sum \alpha_{ij}^t A_{ij} \right) \left(\sum \beta_{kl}^t B_{kl} \right) C_{mn} = \sum_{t=1}^T \gamma_{mn}^t M_t$$

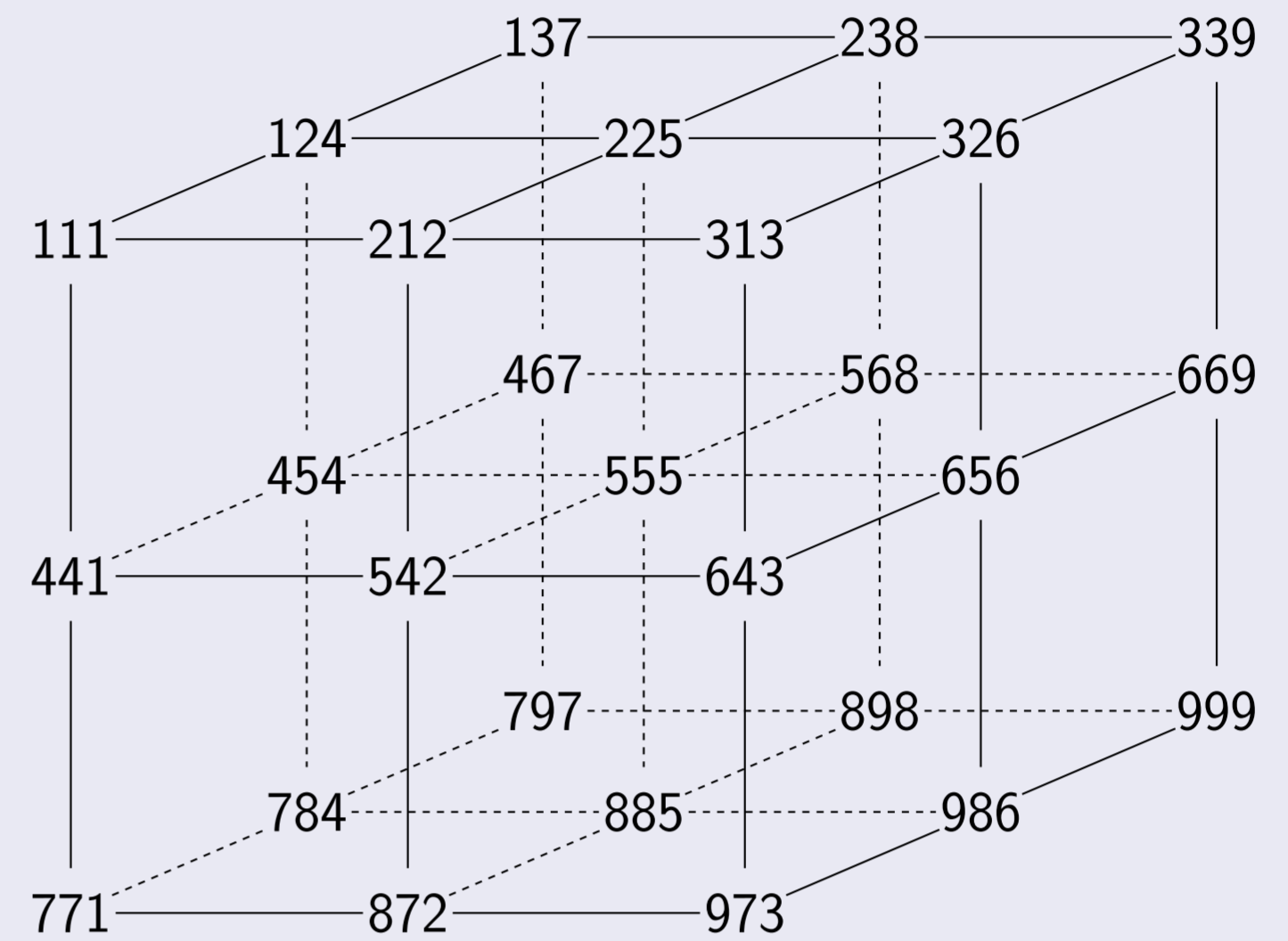
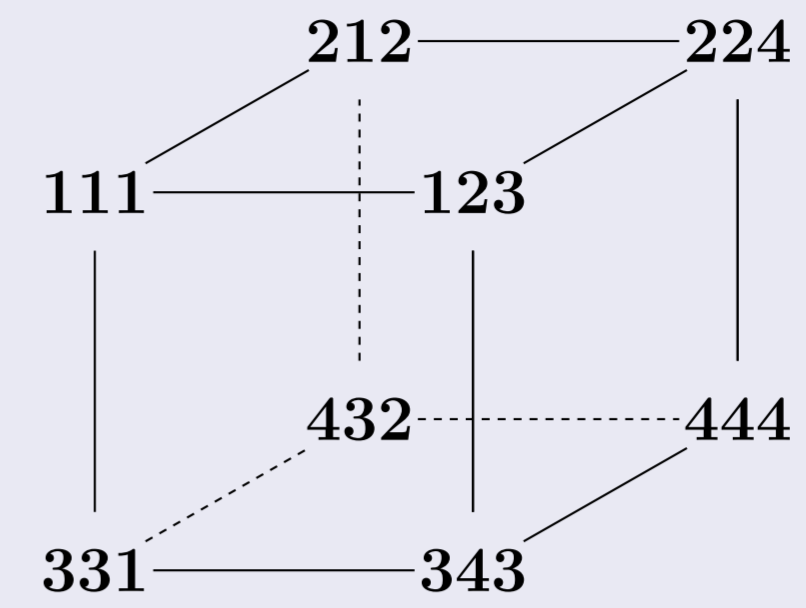
두 식을 합치면 다음과 같다:

$$C_{mn} = \sum_{t,i,j,k,l} \gamma_{mn}^t \alpha_{ij}^t A_{ij} \beta_{kl}^t B_{kl}$$

이 식에서 γ, α, β 의 첨자만 본다.

줄일 수 있는 집합

3×3 행렬 곱셈식은 2×2 행렬 곱셈 여러 개를 모아 만들 수 있고, 각각의 2×2 곱셈식이 곱셈 수를 하나씩 줄인다. (스트라센 알고리즘) 2×2 곱셈식 네 개로 이루어진 래더만 알고리즘은 곱셈 연산을 27개에서 23개로 줄이므로, 다섯 개를 조합할 수 있다면 22개로 줄일 수 있을 것이다.



진행상황

● 2×2 곱셈 집합 1: 111, 137, 212, 238, 441, 467, 542, 568

● 2×2 곱셈 집합 2: 124, 137, 326, 339, 454, 467, 656, 669

● 2×2 곱셈 집합 3: 124, 137, 225, 238, 784, 797, 885, 898

● 2×2 곱셈 집합 4: 111, 137, 313, 339, 771, 797, 973, 999

$$M_1 = (-A_1 + A_4 + A_6)(B_1 - B_2 + B_8)$$

$$M_2 = (A_{11})(B_1)$$

$$M_3 = (A_1 + A_2 + A_3 - A_4 - A_6 - A_8 - A_9)(B_8)$$

$$M_4 = (A_6)(-B_1 + B_2 - B_4 + B_6 + B_7 - B_8 - B_9)$$

$$M_5 = (A_4 + A_6)(-B_1 + B_2)$$

$$M_6 = (-A_1 + A_4)(B_2 - B_8)$$

$$M_7 = (-A_2 + A_5 + A_6)(B_4 - B_6 + B_9)$$

$$M_8 = (A_2)(B_4)$$

$$M_9 = (A_1 + A_2 + A_3 - A_5 - A_6 - A_7 - A_9)(B_9)$$

$$M_{10} = (A_5 + A_6)(-B_4 + B_6)$$

$$M_{11} = (-A_2 + A_5)(B_6 - B_9)$$

$$M_{12} = (-A_2 + A_8 + A_9)(B_4 - B_5 + B_8)$$

$$M_{13} = (A_9)(-B_1 + B_3 - B_4 + B_5 + B_7 - B_8 - B_9)$$

$$M_{14} = (A_8 + A_9)(-B_4 + B_5)$$

$$M_{15} = (-A_1 + A_8)(B_5 - B_8)$$

$$M_{16} = (-A_1 + A_7 + A_9)(B_1 - B_3 + B_9)$$

$$M_{17} = (A_7 + A_9)(-B_1 + B_3)$$

$$M_{18} = (-A_1 + A_7)(B_3 - B_9)$$

$$M_{19} = A_3B_7$$

$$M_{20} = A_5B_5$$

$$M_{21} = A_4B_3$$

$$M_{22} = A_7B_2$$

$$M_{23} = A_8B_6$$

$$C_1 = M_2 + M_8 + M_{19}$$

$$C_2 = M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + M_5 + M_8 + M_{12} + M_{14}$$

$$C_3 = M_2 + M_7 + M_8 + M_9 + M_{10} + M_{16} + M_{17}$$

$$C_4 = M_1 + M_2 + M_4 + M_6 + M_7 + M_8 - M_{11}$$

$$C_5 = M_1 + M_2 + M_5 + M_6 + M_{20}$$

$$C_6 = M_7 + M_8 + M_{10} + M_{11} + M_{21}$$

$$C_7 = M_2 + M_8 + M_{12} + M_{13} + M_{15} + M_{16} + M_{18}$$

$$C_8 = M_8 + M_{13} + M_{14} + M_{15} + M_{22}$$

$$C_9 = M_2 + M_{16} + M_{17} + M_{18} + M_{23}$$

집합 네 개를 합쳐서 래더만 알고리즘과 같이 곱셈 연산 23개를 쓰는 다른 해를 찾아냈다. 다섯 개를 합쳐서 22개를 쓰는 해를 찾는 중이다.