

**ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНИЙ АЛГОРИТМ  
РОЗВ'ЯЗУВАННЯ ЛІНІЙНИХ СИСТЕМ  
З РОЗРІДЖЕНИМИ МАТРИЦЯМИ  
ПОПЕРЕМІННО ТРИКУТНИМ  
МЕТОДОМ**

***Оптимизация  
вычислений***

... ( ) ...  
... , ...  
... , ...  
... , ...  
... , ...  
... , ...  
... , ...  
... , ...  
... , ...  
... (CPU),  
... (GPU))  
... Intel Xeon Phi.  
...  
[1]:  
... , ...  
... - ...  
... , ...  
... Intel Xeon Phi  
... :  
... ( ) .  
...  
...  
... [2, 3].

1.

$$Ax = b \tag{1}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & A_{1p} \\ 0 & A_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & A_{2p} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{33} & \cdots & 0 & A_{3p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_{p-1,p-1} & A_{p-1,p} \\ A_{p1} & A_{p2} & A_{p3} & \cdots & A_{p,p-1} & A_{pp} \end{pmatrix},$$

$A_{ii}, A_{ip}, A_{pi}$

(1)

[1].

$$B \frac{x_{k+1} - x_k}{\tau_k} + Ax_k = b. \tag{2}$$

[1].

$\tilde{A}$

$$\tilde{A} = R + R^T.$$

( ),

$$B = (E + R)(E + R), \tag{3}$$

,  $R$  -

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R_{33} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & R_{p-1,p-1} & 0 \\ R_{p1} & R_{p2} & R_{p3} & \cdots & R_{p,p-1} & R_{pp} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4}$$

$\tilde{A}$ .

$$\|x\|_A^2 \geq \delta \|x\|^2 \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sup_{\|s\| \leq \gamma} |G| \right\}, \|R^T x\|^2 \leq \Delta \|x\|_R^2 / 4.$$

$$\omega = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\delta \Delta}}.$$

[1, c. 260]

$$B_{k+1} \frac{x_{k+1} - x_k}{\tau_k} + Ax_k = b. \quad (5)$$

[1, c. 264]

$B_{k+1}$

$$B_{k+1} = (E + \omega_{k+1}R)(E + \omega_{k+1}R^T).$$

$\omega_{k+1}$

:

$$\omega_{k+1} = \|w_k\| / \|R^T w_k\|, \quad \omega_0 = 0.$$

:

$$r_k = Ax_k - b. \quad (6)$$

$$(E + \omega_k R) \bar{w}_k = r_k. \quad (7)$$

$$(E + \omega_k R^T) w_k = \bar{w}_k. \quad (8)$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \tau_{k+1} w_k. \quad (9)$$

$\tau_{k+1}$

$$\tau_{k+1} = \frac{(w_k, r_k)}{(Aw_k, w_k)}. \quad (10)$$

,

$E$

$b, x_k,$

$x_{k+1}, w_k, \bar{w}_k, r_k$

$R_{ii}$

:

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...

- $b_i, x_{k_i}, x_{k+i}, w_{k_i}, \overline{w_{k_i}}, r_{k_i},$  ,  $i$
- ;
- $b_p, x_{k_p}, x_{k+i_p}, w_{k_p}, \overline{w_{k_p}}, r_{k_p},$  ,
- ,

CPU. , , PU -

- $y$  , PU  $i, 1 \leq i < p$   $R_{ii}, R_{ip},$
- $r_{k_i}, x_{k_i}, x_{k+1}, x_{k_p}, b_i, \overline{w_{k_i}}, w_{k_i}, w_{k_p}, y_i, z_i;$
- $y$  , PU  $R_{pp},$
- $r_{k_p}, x_{k_p}, x_{k+1_p}, b_p, \overline{w_{k_p}}, w_{k_p}, y_p, z_p.$

(6) :

$$r_{k_i} = R_{ii}x_{k_i} + R_{ii}^T x_{k_i} + R_{pi}^T x_{k_p} - b_i, \quad (11)$$

CPU  $1 \leq i < p,$

$$r_{k_p} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} R_{pi}x_{k_i} + R_{pp}x_{k_p} + R_{pp}^T x_{k_p} - b_p, \quad (12)$$

CPU (7) :

$$\overline{w}_k = (E_{ii} + \omega_k R_{ii})^{-1} r_{k_i}, \quad (13)$$

CPU  $1 \leq i < p,$

$$\overline{w}_p = (E_{pp} + \omega_k R_{pp})^{-1} \left( r_{k_p} - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \omega_k R_{pi} \overline{w}_k \right), \quad (14)$$

CPU (8) :

$$w_{k_p} = (E_{pp} + \omega_k R_{pp}^T)^{-1} \overline{w}_p, \quad (15)$$

CPU ,

$$w_{k_i} = (E_{ii} + \omega_k R_{ii}^T)^{-1} (\overline{w}_k - \omega_k R_{pi}^T w_{k_p}), \quad 1 \leq i < p, \quad (16)$$

CPU  $1 \leq i < p.$

(10).

$z, y:$

$$y = (w_k, r_k),$$

$$z = (Aw_k, w_k).$$

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- $y_i = (w_{ki}, r_{ki}), i = \overline{1, 2, \dots, p};$  (17)

- CPU  $1 \leq i < p,$   
 $z_i = \left( (R_{ii} w_{ki} + R_{ii}^T w_{ki} + R_{pi}^T w_{kp}), w_{ki} \right)$  (18)  
 $R_{pi} w_{ki};$

- CPU  $z_p = \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} R_{pi} w_{ki} + R_{pp} w_{kp} + R_{pp}^T w_{kp} \right), w_{kp} \right).$  (19)

$$\tau_{k+1} = \sum_{i=1}^p y_i / \sum_{i=1}^p z_i. \tag{20}$$

$$x_{k+1i} = x_{ki} - \tau_{k+1} w_{ki}, \quad 1 \leq i < p. \tag{21}$$

CPU,

$$N_p \approx \max_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \alpha_i,$$

$$a_i = 12nz(\tilde{D}_i) + 12nz(C_{pi}) + 3n_i, \quad n -$$

$$S_p \approx (p-1) \left( \left( \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \left( \max_{1 \leq i < p-1} \alpha_i t_c + 2(-1)(n_p t_{opp} + t_{cpp}) \right) \right)^{-1},$$

$$a_i = 12nz(\tilde{D}_i) + 12nz(C_{pi}) + 3n_i, \quad \beta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \alpha_i}{(p-1)},$$

...

$t_{pp}$  – PU,  $t_{pp}$  – ,  
 $t_{pp}$  – ,

$_{xp}$  [4],

- : Intel Xeon Phi 7210 (64 ) 1.3 ;
- MCDRAM: 16 ;
- : 192 ;
- SSD : 240 .

Intel MPI [5], OpenMP 4.0 [6],  
 Intel Math Kernel Library [7], BLAS

MCDRAM

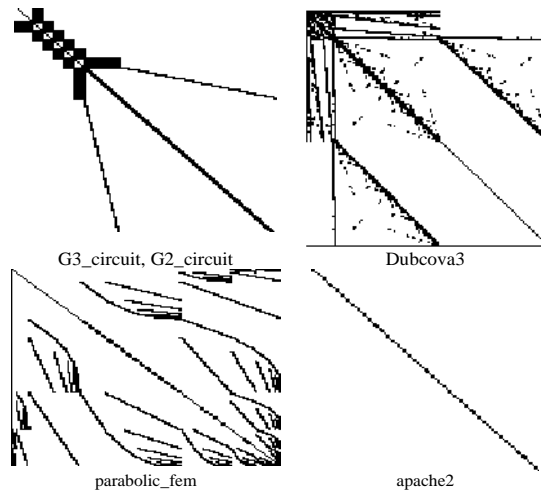
MemKind [8].

G3_circuit	circuit simulation problem	1 585 478	7 660 826
G2_circuit	circuit simulation problem	150 102	726 624
parabolic_fem	computational fluid dynamics problem	525 825	3 674 625
apache2	structural problem	715 176	4 817 870
Dubcova3	2D/3D Problem	146 689	3 636 643

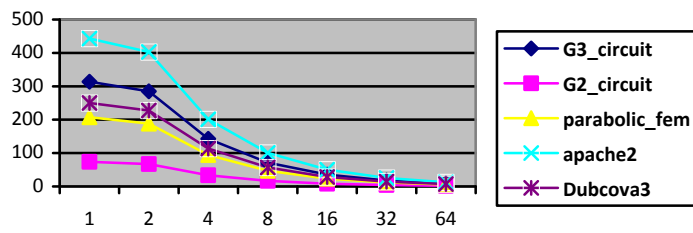
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. 2 3. . 3

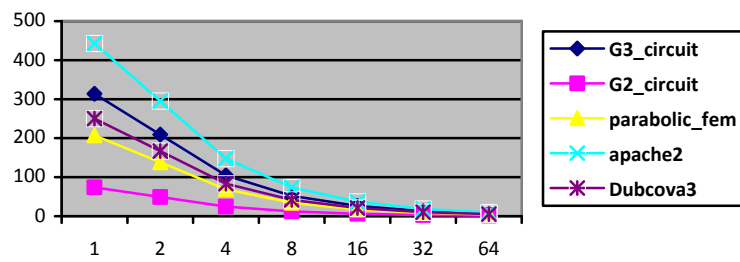
MCDRAM.



. 1.



. 2.



. 3.

MCDRAM

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Intel Xeon Phi

( )

-xp.

*V.A. Sydoruk*

**PARALLEL ALGORITHM FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEMS WITH SPARSE MATRIX  
BY ALTERNATELY-TRIANGULAR METHOD**

A new parallel algorithm for solving systems of linear algebraic equations with sparse symmetric positively-defined matrices on computers with Intel Xeon Phi processor of the second generation is considered. The results of testing the algorithm on the Inparcom-xp computer are presented.

1. , 1978. 592 .
2. , 1984. 334 .
3. , 1988.
4. MIMD- , 2007. 222 .
5. <https://software.intel.com/en-us/intel-mpi-library>
6. <https://www.openmp.org/>
7. <https://software.intel.com/en-us/mkl>
8. <https://github.com/memkind/memkind>

07.06.2018

***Про автора:***