

## Solving Triangular Systems in Parallel

### Summary of Forward Substitution Algorithms

- Sequential Inner Product Version
- Sequential Vector Sum
- Fine-Grain Parallel Pseudocode

**if**  $i = j$

    recv sum reduction  $\sigma_i$

$x_i = (b_i - \sigma_i)/l_{ii}$

    broadcast  $x_i$  to tasks  $(k, i)$

$(k = i + 1, \dots, n)$

**else**

    recv  $x_j$

$t = l_{i,j}x_j$

    send  $t$  for sum reduction across tasks

$(i, k)$  ( $k = 1, \dots, (i - 1)$ ) to task  $(i, i)$

**end**

- Row Partitioning for Vector Sum Algorithm (Fan-out)

The output loop (for all the columns) is sequential. Consequently the number of sequential steps is  $O(n)$ . Processors have to wait for information above them before they start updating  $b_j$ . Processors *broadcast* the  $x_j$ 's they are responsible for, as soon as they are calculated.

```
for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
  if  $j \in \text{myrows}$  then
     $x_j = b_j / l_{jj}$ 
    broadcast  $x_j$  to other tasks
  else
    recv  $x_j$ 
  end
  for  $i \in \text{myrows}, i > j$ 
     $b_i = b_i - l_{ij}x_j$ 
  end
end
```

- Column Partitioning for Inner Product Algorithm (Fan-in)

The output loop (for all the rows) is sequential. Consequently the number of sequential steps is  $O(n)$ . For each row a partial inner product ( $t$ ) is calculated and used in a *reduce* accross other processors. Processors have to wait for informationl on their left before calculating  $x_j$ 's.

```

for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
     $t = 0$ 
    for  $j \in \text{mycols}, j < i$ 
         $t = t + l_{ij}x_j$ 
    end
    if  $i \in \text{mycols}$  then
        rcv sum reduction of  $t$ 
         $x_i = (b_i - t)/l_{ii}$ 
    else
        send  $t$  for sum reduction across tasks
    end
end

```

- Wavefront Vector Sum Algorithm

```
for  $j \in \text{mycols}$   
  for  $k = 1$  to ( $\#$  of segments)  
    recv segment  
    if  $k = 1$  then  
       $x_j = (b_j - z_j) / l_{jj}$   
      segment = segment -  $\{z_j\}$   
    end  
    for  $z_i \in \text{segment}$   
       $z_i = z_i + l_{ij}x_j$   
    end  
    if  $|\text{segment}| > 0$  then  
      send segment to task with column  $j + 1$   
    end  
  end  
end
```

- Wavefront Scalar Product Algorithm

```

for  $j \in \text{myrows}$ 
  for  $k = 1$  to ( $\#$  of segments  $- 1$ )
    recv segment
    send segment to task owing row  $i + 1$ 
    for  $x_j \in \text{segment}$ 
       $b_i = b_i - l_{ij}x_j$ 
    end
  end
  recv segment
  for  $x_j \in \text{segment}$ 
     $b_i = b_i - l_{ij}x_j$ 
  end
   $x_i = b_i/l_{ii}$ 
  segment = segment  $\cup \{x_i\}$ 
  send segment to task owing row  $i + 1$ 
end

```