

**РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ r -АЛГОРИТМУ
НА ГРАФІЧНИХ ПРОЦЕСОРАХ**

r - [1] ,
 (GPU).
 ,
 ralgb5, r -
 r
 : 1)
 $r(\alpha)$ -
 ; 2) $r(\alpha)$ -
 ;
 3) octave- ralgb5
 ; 4) ralgb5
 Nvidia CUDA
 ,
 , 2016

r -
 octave,
 Nvidia CUDA.
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1. $r(r)$ - $[2].$ $f(x) -$, $x -$
 n . $f(x)$ $f^* = f(x^*),$
 $x^* \in X^* .$, $f(x)$ $X^* ,$
 $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty .$

$\alpha > 1.$ $r(\alpha)$ - $f(x)$ $\alpha -$ -
 $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ $n \times n -$ -
 $\{B_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$:
 $x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B_k \xi_k, \quad B_{k+1} = B_k R_{\beta}(\eta_k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1)$

$$\xi_k = \frac{B_k^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|}, \quad h_k \geq h_k^* = \arg \min_{h \geq 0} f(x_k - h B_k \xi_k), \quad (2)$$

$$\eta_k = \frac{B_k^T r_k}{\|B_k^T r_k\|}, \quad r_k = g_f(x_{k+1}) - g_f(x_k), \quad \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} < 1. \quad (3)$$

$x_0 -$; $B_0 = I_n -$ $n \times n -$ 1 ; $h_k^* -$
 $f(x)$
 ; $R_{\beta}(\eta) = I_n + (\beta - 1)\eta\eta^T -$

η $\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} < 1;$
 $g_f(x_k) \quad g_f(x_{k+1}) -$ $f(x)$ $x_k \quad x_{k+1} .$
 $g_f(x_k) = 0, \quad x_k = x^* \quad (1) - (3) .$

$r -$
 $\varphi(y) = f(B_k y)$
 $y = A_k x, \quad A_k = B_k^{-1} .$, $x_{k+1} = x_k - h_k B_k \xi_k$
 $A_k,$

$$y_{k+1} = A_k x_{k+1} = A_k x_k - h_k \xi_k = y_k - h_k \frac{B_k^T g_f(x_k)}{\|B_k^T g_f(x_k)\|} = y_k - h_k \frac{g_{\varphi}(y_k)}{\|g_{\varphi}(y_k)\|}, \quad (4)$$

$g_{\varphi}(y_k) = B_k^T g_f(x_k)$ $\varphi(y) = f(B_k y)$
 $y_k = A_k x_k$ $y = A_k x .$,
 $f(x)$ x_k

¹ B_0 D_n

.....

$$f(x) \geq f(x_k) + (g_f(x_k))^T (x - x_k) \quad \forall x \in E^n,$$

$$x = B_k y,$$

$$\varphi(y) \geq \varphi(y_k) + (B_k^T g_f(x_k))^T (y - y_k) = \varphi(y_k) + (g_\varphi(y_k))^T (y - y_k) \quad \forall y \in E^n.$$

$$h_k = h_k^*, \quad (4)$$

$$\varphi(y) = f(B_k y)$$

$$y = A_k x,$$

$$h_k \approx h_k^*,$$

$$x_k,$$

$$h_k = h_k^* = 0,$$

$$f(x)$$

r -

(1) - (3)

B -

r -

;

$$x = By.$$

$$5n^2$$

(

).

$$3n^2$$

$$B_k \xi_k, \quad B_k^T g_f(x_k) \quad B_k^T r_k \quad ($$

),

$$2n^2$$

$$B_{k+1} = B_k R_{\beta_k}(\eta_k).$$

$$B_{k+1} = B_k R_{\beta_k}(\eta_k) = B_k (I_n + (\beta_k - 1) \eta_k \eta_k^T) = B_k + (\beta_k - 1) (B_k \eta_k) \eta_k^T,$$

$$\eta = B_k \eta_k \quad n^2$$

$$\eta \eta_k^T.$$

2. r(r)-

r(α)-

r -

$$h_k$$

$$h_0, \quad q_1, \quad n_h, \quad q_2.$$

$$h_0$$

(

1-

,

); $q_1 -$

$$(q_1 \leq 1),$$

$$q_2 -$$

$$(q_2 \geq 1);$$

$$n_h$$

$$(n_h > 1),$$

$$q_2$$

$$x_{k+1},$$

$$(x_{k+1} - x_k)^T g_f(x_{k+1}) \geq 0,$$

$$(B_k B_k^T g_f(x_k))^T g_f(x_{k+1}) \leq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (B_k^T g_f(x_k))^T B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1}) \leq 0, \\
 & (g_\varphi(y_k))^T g_\varphi(y_{k+1}) \leq 0, \quad g_\varphi(y_k) = B_k^T g_f(x_k) \\
 & g_\varphi(y_{k+1}) = B_k^T g_f(x_{k+1}) \quad \varphi(y) = f(B_k y) \\
 & y_k = A_k x_k \quad y_{k+1} = A_k x_{k+1} \quad y = A_k x, \quad A_k = B_k^{-1}. \\
 & \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

r(r) -

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varepsilon_x \quad \varepsilon_g. \\
 & x_{k+1}, \quad \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq \varepsilon_x \quad (\quad); \\
 & x_{k+1}, \quad \|g_f(x_{k+1})\| \leq \varepsilon_g \quad (\quad). \\
 & f(x) \quad h_0 \\
 & r(\alpha) -
 \end{aligned}$$

[3, . 45 – 47].

r(α) -

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha = 2 \div 4, \quad h_0 = 1.0, \quad q_1 = 1.0, \quad q_2 = 1.1 \div 1.2, \quad n_h = 2 \div 3. \\
 & x_0 \quad x^*, \\
 & h_0 \quad \|x_0 - x^*\|. \\
 & q_1 \quad (q_1 = 0.8 \div 0.95).
 \end{aligned}$$

n

$$\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_g \sim 10^{-6} \div 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{f(x_r^*) - f^*}{|f^*| + 1} \sim 10^{-6} \div 10^{-5} \quad , \quad \frac{f(x_r^*) - f^*}{|f^*| + 1} \sim 10^{-12} \div 10^{-10}$$

3. Octave-ralgb5 [4, . 383 – 386]. **ralgb5**

x_r^* – $f(x)$ n ,
 $r(\alpha)$ – α ;

x_0 ; h_0, n_h, q_1, q_2 ; $\varepsilon_g, \varepsilon_x$ **maxitn**.
 octave- **function [f,g] = calcfg(x)**,
 $f = f(x)$ $g = g_f(x)$ x .

calcfg(x)
ralgb5

```
%
% calcfg -- ' : calcfg(x) f g
% x -- x0(1:n) ( )
% alpha --
% h0,nh,q1,q2 --
% epsx,epsq,maxitn --
% :
% xr -- xr(1:n)
% fr -- f xr
% itn -
% ncalls - calcfg
% istop -- (2 = epsq, 3 = epsx, 4 = maxitn, 5 = error)
```

x_r ,
 $r(\alpha)$ – $f_r = f(x_r)$, ()

- 1) x_r $istop$ $itn = k$:
 $\|g_f(\tilde{x}_k)\| \leq \varepsilon_g$, $\tilde{x}_k \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$ ($x_r = \tilde{x}_k$
 ε_g $f(x)$ x_r);
- 2) $\|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq \varepsilon_x$ ($x_r = x_{k+1}$, $f(x_{k+1})$,
);

```

3)          itn>maxitn (
              xr          x*
              fr          );
4)          (          ,          500          )
              ,          ,          f(x)
              h0
              ,          f(x)          lim f(x) = +∞,
              ,          ||x||→∞
              (
              xr),
              (          ),          ,          500
              ,
              q2 = 1.1
              106 ,          nh = 3,          1010 ,          nh = 2.
ralgb5          octave-          ,          :

# Octave-function ralgb5 for Shor's r-algorithm
function [xr,fr,itn,ncalls,istop] = ralgb5(calcfg,x,alpha,h0,q1, # row001
              q2,nh,epsg,epsx,maxitn);
itn = 0; hs = h0; B = eye(length(x)); xr = x; # row002
ncalls = 1; [fr,g0] = calcfg(xr); # row003
printf("itn %4d f %14.6e fr %14.6e ls %2d ncalls %4d\n", # row004
        itn, fr, fr, 0, ncalls);
if(norm(g0) < epsg) istop = 2; return; endif # row005
for (itn = 1:maxitn) # row006
    dx = B * (g1 = B' * g0)/norm(g1); # row007
    d = 1; ls = 0; ddx = 0; # row008
    while (d > 0) # row009
        x -= hs * dx; ddx += hs * norm(dx); # row010
        ncalls ++; [f, g1] = calcfg(x); # row011
        if (f < fr) fr = f; xr = x; endif # row012
        if(norm(g1) < epsg) istop = 2; return; endif # row013
        ls ++; (mod(ls,nh)==0) && (hs *= q2); # row014
        if(ls > 500) istop = 5; return; endif # row015
        d = dx' * g1; # row016
    endwhile # row017
    (ls == 1) && (hs *= q1); # row018
    printf("itn %4d f %14.6e fr %14.6e ls %2d ncalls %4d\n", # row019
            itn, f, fr, ls, ncalls);
    if(ddx < epsx) istop = 3; return; endif # row020
    xi = (dg = B' * (g1 - g0) )/norm(dg); # row021
    B += (1 / alpha - 1) * B * xi * xi'; # row022
    g0 = g1; # row023
endfor # row024
istop = 4; # row025
endfunction # row026

```

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octave. `ralgb5`, [4, .384 - 385],

octave- `ralgb5` (1) - (3),
 $g_f(x_k)$, for (6 - 24), k -
 g_0 , $g_f(x_{k+1})$

7. `while` « »
(12) :
 ϵ_g (13) (14). 19

fr, itn, f, ls
ncalls.
20, 21 - 23

B
2 - 5, g_0
for `ralgb5` (6).

4. `ralgb5`
Nvidia

CUDA [5].

`ralgb5`

```

eye << <1, n >> > (B, n);
sabs<<<1,n>>>(xr, n, fr, g0, q);
printf("itn %4d f %16.8e fr, %21.13e ls %2d ncalls %4d\n", itn, fr, fr, 0,
ncalls);
norm = cublasDnrm2(n, g0, inc);
if (norm < epsg) {istop = 2;return istop;}
for (itn = 1; itn < maxitn; itn++)
{
double d = 1; int ls = 0; double ddx = 0;

```

```

cublasDgemv('T', n, n, alpha, B, n, g0, inc, beta, g1, inc);
norm = cublasDnrm2(n, g1, inc);
cublasDgemv('N', n, n, alpha, B, n, g1, inc, beta, dx, inc);
cublasDscal(n, 1 / norm, dx, inc);
while (d>0)
{
    kernel << <1, n >> >(x, dx, hs);
    norm1 = cublasDnrm2(n, dx, inc);
    ddx += hs*norm1; ncalls++;
    sabs<<<1,n>>>(x, n, f, g1, q);
    if(f<fr){fr=f; cudaMemcpy(xr,x,n*sizeof(double),cudaMemcpyDefault);}
    if (norm<epsg){ istop = 2; break; }
    ls++;
    if ((ls % (int)nh) == 0){ hs *= q2; }
    if (ls>500){istop = 5; break; }
    d = cublasDdot(n, dx, inc, g1, inc);
}
if (ls == 1){hs *= q1; }
printf("itn %4d f %16.8e fr %21.13e ls %2d ncalls %4d\n", itn, f, fr, ls,
ncalls);
if (ddx<epsx){ istop = 3; break; }
sum_m_m_po_elem << <1, n >> >(g1, g0, res, -1);
cublasDgemv('T', n, n, alpha, B, n, res, inc, beta, dg, inc);
norm = cublasDnrm2(n, dg, inc);
cublasDscal(n, 1 / norm, dg, inc);
cublasDgemv('N', n, n, gama, B, n, dg, inc, beta, xil, inc);
cublasDgemm('N', ' ', n, n, inc, alpha, xil, n, dg, n, alpha, B, n);
cudaMemcpy(g1, g0, n*sizeof(double), cudaMemcpyDefault);
}
istop = 4;

```

[6] (CUDA, BLAS GPU) CUBLAS

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n q^{(i-1)} |x_i - 1|$$

Octave

r-

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n q^{(i-1)} |x_i - 1|$$

Octave

Octave:

```

function [f,g] = sabs(x)
global q;
n=length(x);
f=0.d0; a1=1.d0;
for (i = 1:n)
    f=f+a1*abs(x(i)-1.d0);
    if (x(i)-1.0>=0.) g(i) = a1; endif
    if (x(i)-1.0<0.) g(i) = -a1; endif
    a1=a1*q;
endfor
g = g';
endfunction

```


CUDA

```

__global__ void sabs(double* in, int n, double out1, double* out2, double q2)
{
    int i = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    double a1 = 1.0; out1 = 0;
    if (i < n)
    {
        out1 = out1 + a1*abs(in[i] - 1.0);
        if (in[i] - 1 >= 0) out2[i] = a1;
        if (in[i] - 1 < 0) out2[i] = -a1;
        a1 = a1*q2;
    }
};

```

: n -

- , t_{octave} - octave-

, t_{hybrid} -

500

14

18

Athlon II x4 641 2.8 Ghz (4 cores), RAM – 8 Gb DDR3 1066, GPU – Nvidia GeForce GTS 450 1Gb (96 Cuda cores). Octave: Octave 4.0.2. CUDA: 7.5.

r - Octave

n	t _{octave} (.)	t _{hybrid} (.)	Speedup
500	4.9993	0.293333	17.04
1000	11.831	0.821053	14.41
2000	34.593	1.9	18.2
4000	112.11	6.840625	16.38
8000	391.06	22.36581	17.48

ralgb5

. O tave- ralgb5 -

octave

CUDA

(0116U004558,

0116U006078).

... , ... , ...
r-
r - a
octave, - Nvidia CUDA.

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AN IMPLEMENTATION OF *r*-ALGORITHM ON GPUs

We describe two software implementations of Shor's *r*-algorithm with constant coefficient of space dilation and step adaptive control. The first implementation is developed in octave language and the second is in C language using Nvidia CUDA technology. A comparative analysis for the problem of convex piecewise-linear function minimizing is conducted.

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