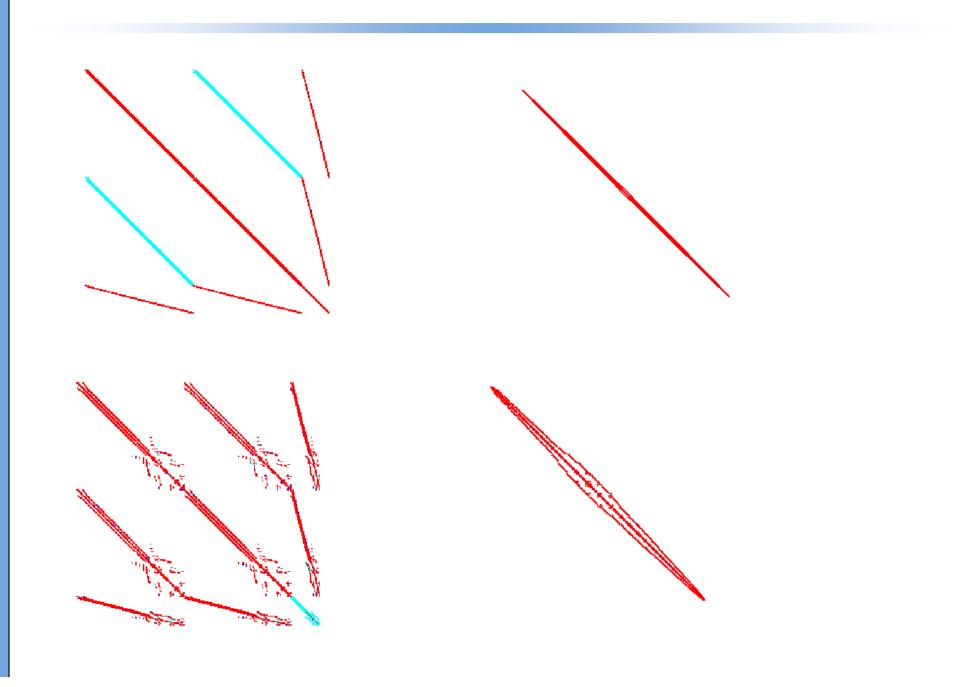


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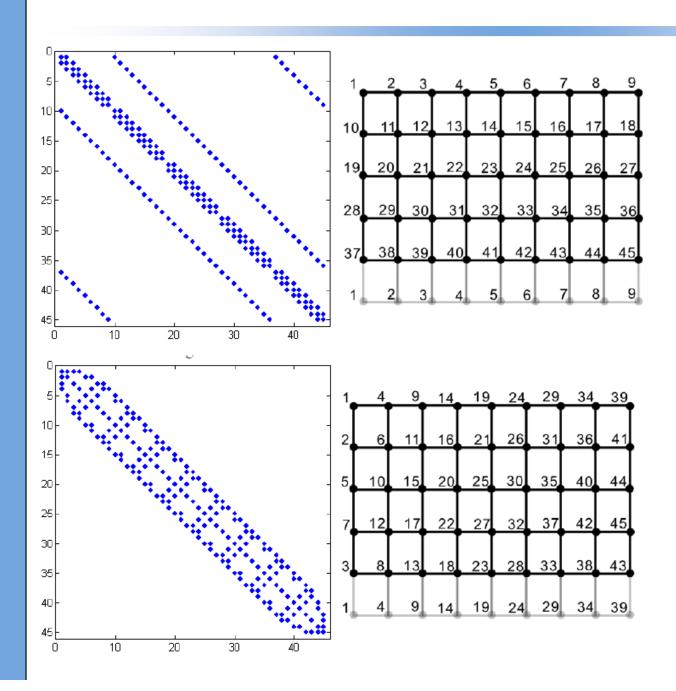
Armazenamento de Matrizes Esparsas

Lucia Catabriga

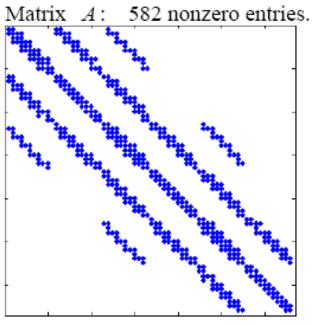
Matrizes Esparsas

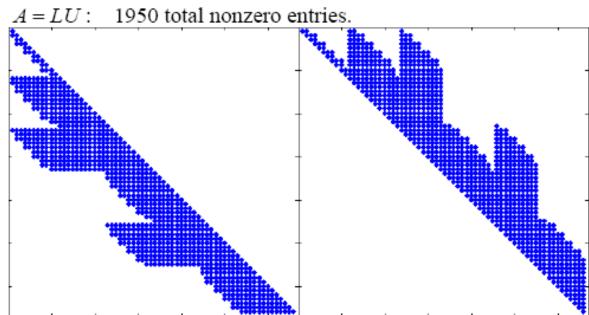


Matrizes Esparsas

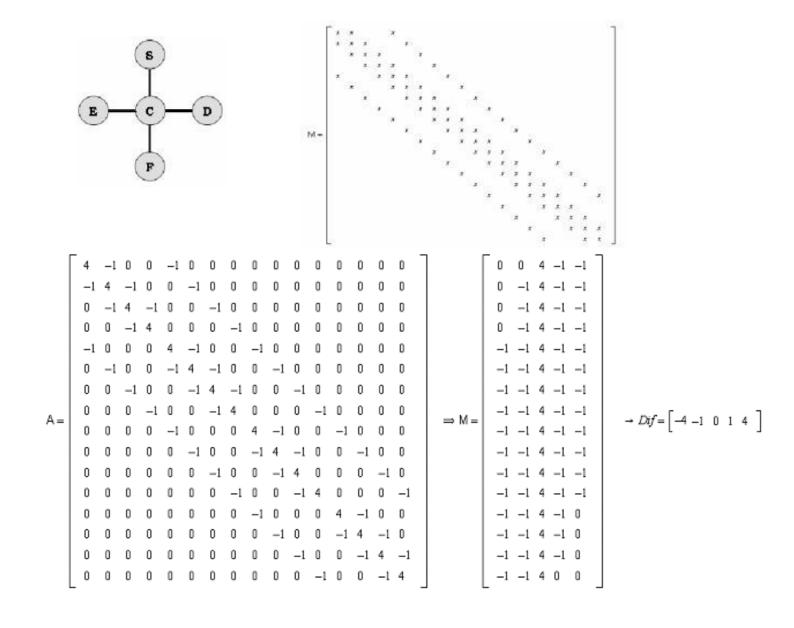


Matrizes Esparsas

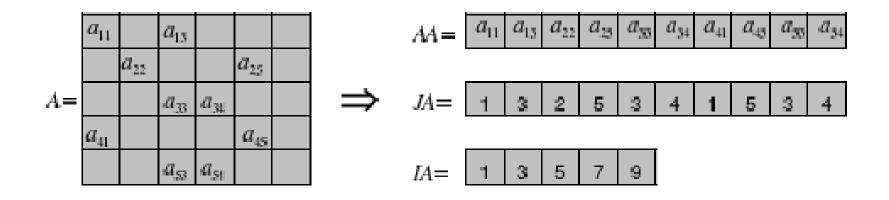




Formato Diagonal para Matrizes pentadiagonais



Formato CSR para Matrizes Esparsas (Compress Sparse Row)



Nnz = número de coeficientes não nulos

Formato CSR (Compress Sparse Row)

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 8 & 7 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 9 & 9 & 13 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array}\right)$$

va1	10	-2	3	8	3	-	8	-	$3 \cdots 8$	13	4	2	-1
col_ind	1	5	1	2	6	2	3	4	$1 \cdots 5$	6	2	5	6

- · n ordem de A
- · nnz número de coeficientes não nulos
- ·2nnz + n+1 número de alocações para armazenar A
- val(k) = a(i,j), $col_ind(k) = j$, $row_ptr(i) <= k < row_ptr(i+1)$

Formato CDS (Armazena matriz Banda) (Compressed Diagonal Storage)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 7 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 9 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

val(:,-1)	0	3	7	8	9	2
val(:, 0)	10	9	8	7	9	-1
val(:,+1)	-3	6	7	5	13	0

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 6 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 8 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 7 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

val(:,-1)	0	0	3	6	0	5
val(:, 0)	10	9	8	7	9	-1
val(:,+1)	0	-3	6	7	5	13
val(:,+2)	0	1	-2	0	4	0

- · n ordem de A
- · p número de diagonais não-nulas abaixo da diagonal
- · q número de diagonais não-nulas acima da diagonal

Formato JDS (Armazena matriz Banda) (Jagged Diagonal Storage)

$$\begin{pmatrix}
10 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 9 & 6 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\
3 & 0 & 8 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 6 & 0 & 7 & 5 & 4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -1
\end{pmatrix}
\longrightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
10 & -3 & 1 \\
9 & 6 & -2 \\
3 & 8 & 7 \\
6 & 7 & 5 & 4 \\
9 & 13 \\
5 & -1
\end{pmatrix}$$

val(:,1)	10	8	3	6	9	5
val(:, 2)	-3	6	8	7	13	-1
val (:, 3)	1	-2	7	5	0	0
val(:,4)	0	0	0	4	0	0

col_ind(:,1)	1	2	1	2	5	5
col_ind(:,2)	2	3	3	4	6	6
col_ind(:,3)	4	5	4	5	0	0
col_ind(:,4)	0	0	0	6	0	0

- · n ordem de A
- · p número de diagonais não-nulas abaixo da diagonal
- · q número de diagonais não-nulas acima da diagonal

Formato SKL (Armazena Matriz Skyline) (Armazenamento Skyline)

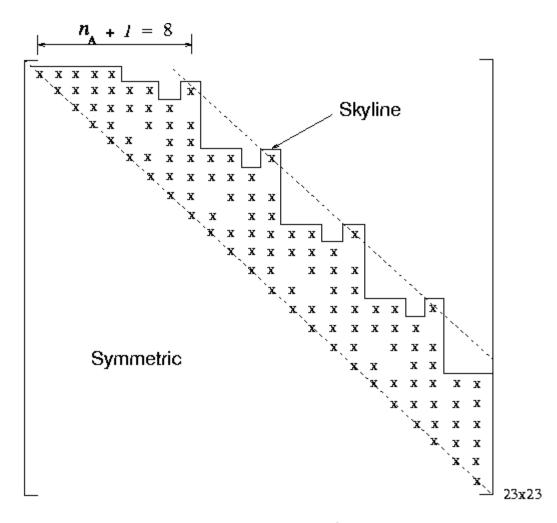
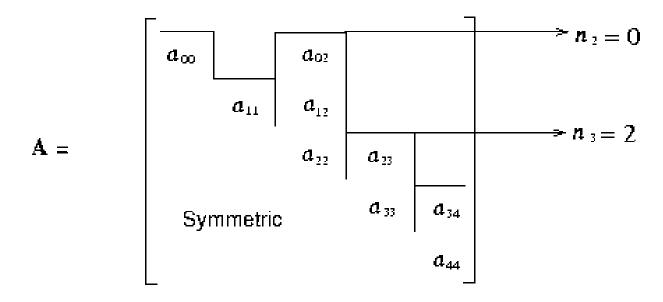


Figure 4.4: The structure of the system matrix \mathbf{A}^t of our physics-based fish model, the skyline of \mathbf{A}^t and its half-bandwidth $n_{\mathbf{A}}$. Each "x" represents a non-zero entries.

Formato SKL (Armazena Matriz Skyline) (Armazenamento Skyline)



$$\overline{\mathbf{a}}_{0} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{1} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{2} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{3} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{4} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{5} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{6} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{7} \quad \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{8}$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{\infty} & a_{11} & a_{22} & a_{12} & a_{02} & a_{33} & a_{23} & a_{44} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$MAX\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Figure 4.5: An example of the skyline storage scheme. A is the example system matrix; \bar{A} is the storage array and $MAX\bar{A}$ is the index array.