

A Fast Minimal Storage Factorization of Symmetric and Hermitian Matrices

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Present Standards of DLA

- **LAPACK with Level 1, 2, and 3 BLAS (ATLAS)**
 - Usually for single processors
 - Shared memory versions
 - Open MP
 - Partly for distributed memory versions
- **ScaLAPACK with PBLAS, BLACS and MPI**
 - Distributed memory computers
 - Network computing
- **Harwell, NAG, IMSL, NetLib and others**
- **Computer vendor Libraries, i.e. ESSL and SunPerf**

LAPACK Standard for Symmetric Matrices

As we know, LAPACK has two Data Formats for symmetric matrices, the full and packed. The full format works fast but requires the full matrix memory, n^2 . The packed format requires only $n(n + 1)/2$ memory but works slow, many times slower than the full format (n is a size of the matrix A).

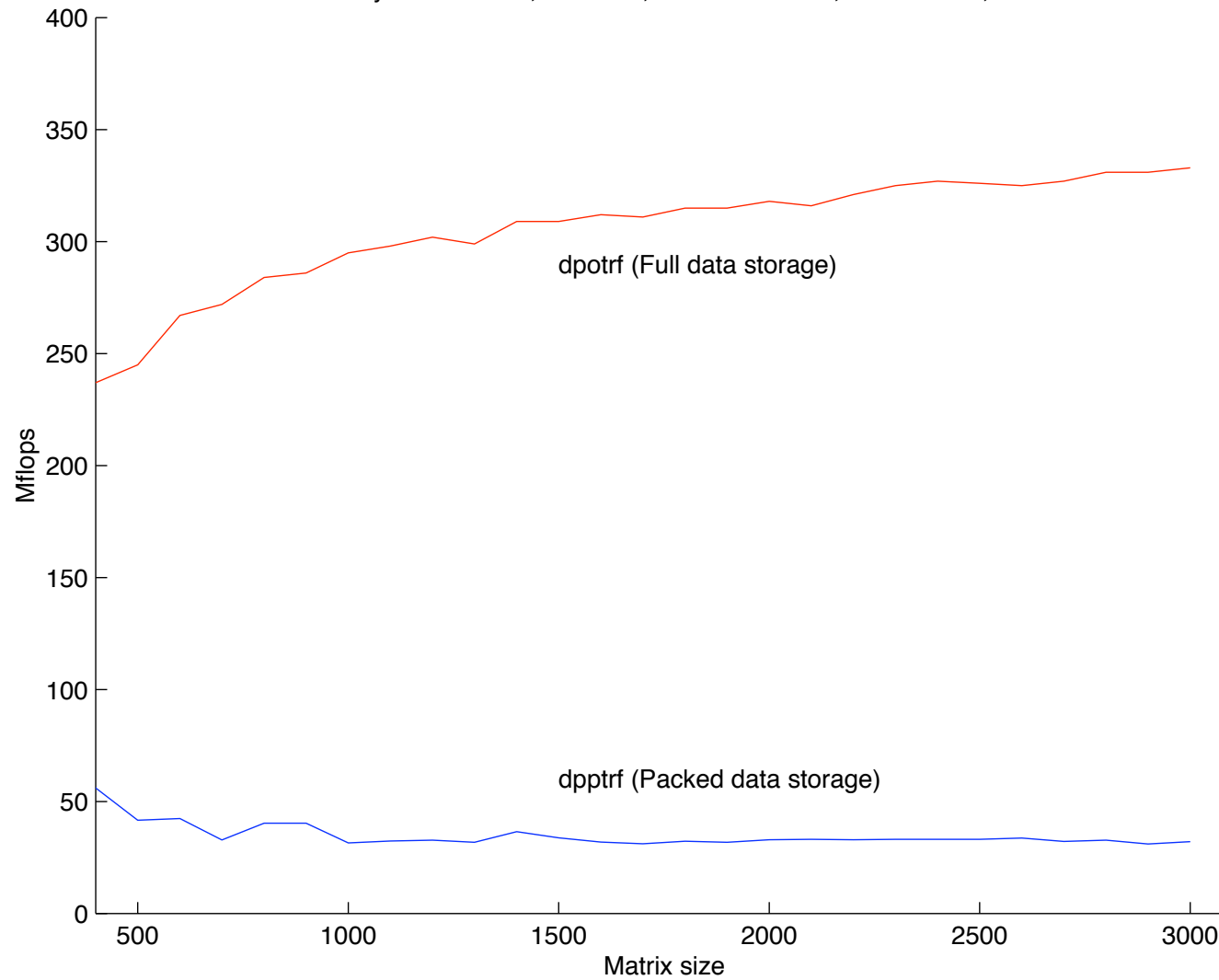
The full format uses level 3 BLAS while the packed level 2. There are no level 3 BLAS for the packed format.

LAPACK has two kinds of factorization algorithms for symmetric matrices.

- 1. Cholesky algorithm for the symmetric positive definite and**
- 2. LDL^T with Bunch-Kaufman pivoting for the symmetric indefinite; diagonal pivoting method.**

Cholesky, a packed and full data storage

Cholesky factorization, UPLO=L, Intel Pentium III, @ 500 MHz, Atlas



The New Packed can be even faster than the Full

Our experience already shows that the packed version for the symmetric matrices can be ran by level 3 BLAS.

The LAPACK Working Note Number 199 (paper already accepted for publication in TOMS of ACM) describes RFPF data format which can replace both the full and packed formats of symmetric positive definite matrices.

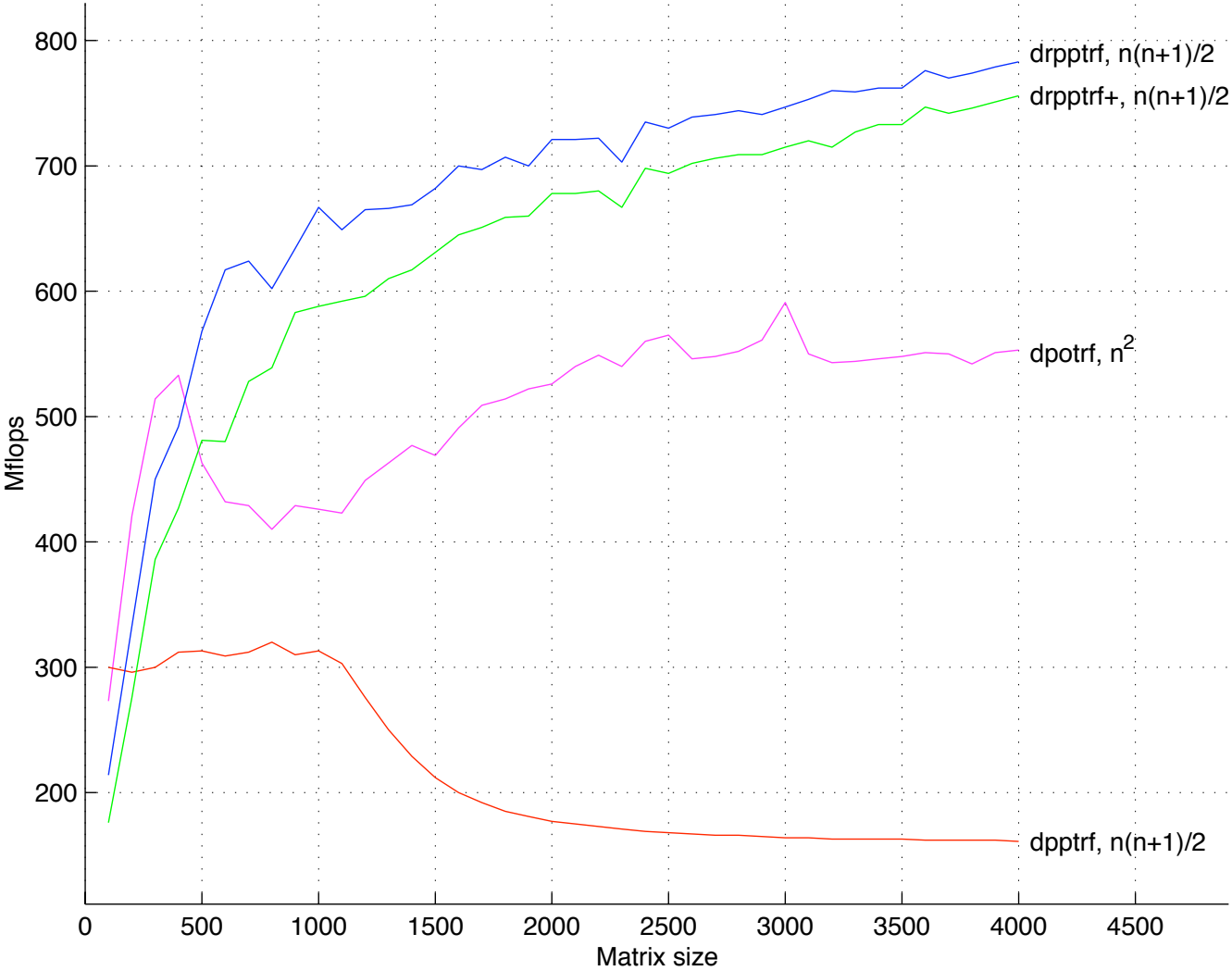
The RFPF format of symmetric positive definite matrices has already been included in LAPACK version 3.2.

Recursion

- **F.G. Gustavson. “Recursion Leads to Automatic Variable Blocking for Dense Linear-Algebra Algorithms”. IBM Journal of Research and Development, 41(6), November 1997.**
- **Bjarne S. Andersen, Fred G. Gustavson, and Jerzy Waśniewski. “A recursive formulation of Cholesky factorization of a matrix in packed storage”. ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, 27(2):214–244, June 2001**

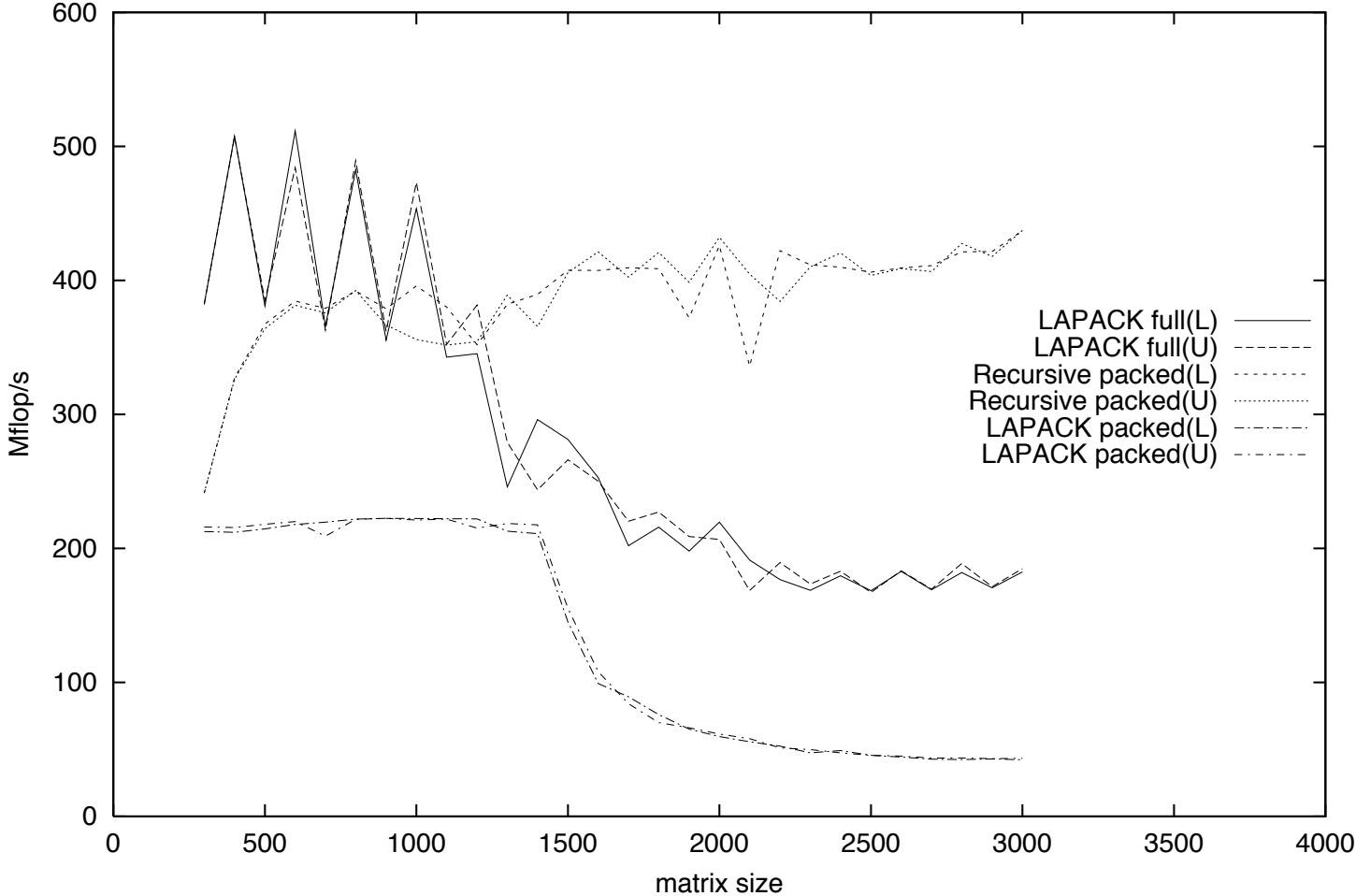
Cholesky Factorization

Cholesky Algorithm, Factorizations, UPLO = L, COMPAQ Alpha EV6 @ 1000 MHz, Cxml



Cholesky, Recursive Packed Storage

Solution performance on SUN UltraSparc II 400 MHz, NRHS=N/10



Hybrid Format Cholesky Algorithm

B.S. Andersen, J.A. Gunnels, F. Gustavson, J.K. Reid, and J. Waśniewski. “A Fully Portable High Performance Minimal Storage Hybrid Format Cholesky Algorithm”. ACM Trans. of Math. Software, 31 (2005), 201-227.

Mflops, Cholesky factorizations, lower case, $nb = 100$, IBM Power4.

n	40	64	100	160	250	400	640	1000	1600	2500	4000
p. lapack	747	951	1043	1024	1059	1101	1037	709	638	621	635
v. p. lapack	1750	2359	2658	2346	3107	3560	3773	3870	3969	3815	3836
f. lapack	440	722	1390	2119	2562	3242	3495	3797	3901	3787	4010
v. f. lapack	1492	2165	2486	3194	3454	3677	3832	3921	4162	4037	4327
p. recursive+	170	379	593	1024	1586	2077	2621	3030	3434	3555	3943
p. recursive	181	406	618	1060	1652	2133	2700	3111	3523	3604	3980
p. hybrid+	878	1488	2085	2721	3211	3754	3974	4112	4188	4200	4275
p. hybrid	1006	1717	2334	2977	3441	3938	4149	4279	4266	4269	4309

Mflops, Cholesky Factorizations, lo. case, $nb = 200$, SUN UltraSPARC III.

n	40	64	100	160	250	400	640	1000	1600	2500	4000
p. lapack	183	247	296	312	321	325	328	331	315	200	169
f. lapack	299	436	637	842	933	1086	864	1173	1203	1169	1236
p. recursive+	95	202	275	426	550	727	913	1010	1093	1118	1215
p. recursive	102	219	290	454	581	760	945	1043	1146	1162	1249
p. hybrid+	390	557	708	782	867	965	1080	1180	1201	1206	1254
p. hybrid	529	778	959	973	1003	1077	1164	1267	1277	1257	1304

Mflops, Cholesky Factorizations, lower case, $nb = 200$, HP Itanium 2.

n	40	64	100	160	250	400	640	1000	1600	2500	4000
p. lapack	218	328	463	644	825	952	1039	660	609	595	590
f. lapack	376	581	838	1307	1728	2189	2546	2777	2904	3028	3141
p. recursive+	110	232	378	698	1079	1608	2170	2531	2758	2861	3013
p. recursive	121	256	411	742	1147	1675	2305	2666	2874	2942	3056
p. hybrid+	657	1017	1689	1731	1279	1384	1552	1829	2089	2216	2402
p. hybrid	763	1139	1849	1815	1390	1504	1661	1910	2167	2274	2438

Rectangular Full Packed Cholesky

Fred G. Gustavson, Jerzy Waśniewski, Julien Langou and Jack J. Dongarra: LAPACK Working Note Nr 199 “Rectangular Full Packed Format for Cholesky’s Algorithm: Factorization, Solution and Inversion”, UT-CS-08-614, April 28, 2008. (accepted for TOMS of ACM). Already included in LAPACK version 3.2.

Cholesky: $A = LL^T$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} L_{11} & \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Do

• **if $n > 1$ then**

- $L_{11} :=$ **Cholesky of A_{11}**
- $L_{21}L_{11}^T = A_{21} \rightarrow$ **TRSM**
- $\hat{A}_{22} := A_{22} - L_{21}L_{21}^T \rightarrow$ **SYRK**
- $L_{22} :=$ **Cholesky of \hat{A}_{22}**

• **otherwise**

- $L := \sqrt{A_{11}}$

End

Rectangular Full Packed Data Format, n is odd

$n = 7,$ **memory needed** = $n \times n = 49$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} a_{1,11} & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond \\ a_{2,12} & a_{2,29} & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond \\ a_{3,13} & a_{3,210} & a_{3,317} & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond \\ a_{4,14} & a_{4,211} & a_{4,318} & a_{4,425} & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond \\ \hline a_{5,15} & a_{5,212} & a_{5,319} & a_{5,426} & a_{5,533} & \diamond & \diamond \\ a_{6,16} & a_{6,213} & a_{6,320} & a_{6,427} & a_{6,534} & a_{6,641} & \diamond \\ a_{7,17} & a_{7,214} & a_{7,321} & a_{7,428} & a_{7,535} & a_{7,642} & a_{7,749} \end{array} \right)$$

LAPACK full data format

$n = 7,$ **memory needed** = $n \times (n+1)/2 = 28$

$$A^{rfp} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{1,11} & a_{5,58} & a_{6,515} & a_{7,522} \\ a_{2,12} & a_{2,29} & a_{6,616} & a_{7,623} \\ a_{3,13} & a_{3,210} & a_{3,317} & a_{7,724} \\ \hline a_{4,14} & a_{4,211} & a_{4,318} & a_{4,425} \\ a_{5,15} & a_{5,212} & a_{5,319} & a_{5,426} \\ a_{6,16} & a_{6,213} & a_{6,320} & a_{6,427} \\ a_{7,17} & a_{7,214} & a_{7,321} & a_{7,428} \end{array} \right)$$

Rectangular full packed data format

Rectangular Full Packed Data Format, n is even

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathbf{n} = 6, \quad \text{memory needed} = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{n} = 36 \\
 A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 a_{1,11} & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond \\
 a_{2,12} & a_{2,28} & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond \\
 a_{3,13} & a_{3,29} & a_{3,315} & \diamond & \diamond & \diamond \\
 \hline
 a_{4,14} & a_{4,210} & a_{4,316} & a_{4,422} & \diamond & \diamond \\
 a_{5,15} & a_{5,211} & a_{5,317} & a_{5,423} & a_{5,529} & \diamond \\
 a_{6,16} & a_{6,212} & a_{6,318} & a_{6,424} & a_{6,530} & a_{6,636}
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

LAPACK full data format

$$\mathbf{n} = 6, \quad \text{memory needed} = (\mathbf{n}+1) \times \mathbf{n}/2 = 21$$

$$A^{rfp} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc}
 \overline{a_{4,41}} & \overline{a_{5,48}} & \overline{a_{6,415}} \\
 a_{1,12} & \overline{a_{5,59}} & \overline{a_{6,516}} \\
 a_{2,13} & a_{2,210} & \overline{a_{6,617}} \\
 \hline
 a_{3,14} & a_{3,211} & a_{3,318} \\
 \hline
 a_{4,15} & a_{4,212} & a_{4,319} \\
 a_{5,16} & a_{5,213} & a_{5,320} \\
 a_{6,17} & a_{6,214} & a_{6,321}
 \end{array} \right)$$

Rectangular full packed data format

Symmetric/Hermitian matrices

$n = 7,$ **memory needed** = $n \times (n+1)/2 = 28$

$$A^{rfp} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,11} & \underline{a_{5,58}} & \underline{a_{6,515}} & \underline{a_{7,522}} \\ a_{2,12} & a_{2,29} & \underline{a_{6,616}} & \underline{a_{7,623}} \\ a_{3,13} & a_{3,210} & \underline{a_{3,317}} & \underline{a_{7,724}} \\ a_{4,14} & a_{4,211} & a_{4,318} & a_{4,425} \\ \hline a_{5,15} & a_{5,212} & a_{5,319} & a_{5,426} \\ a_{6,16} & a_{6,213} & a_{6,320} & a_{6,427} \\ a_{7,17} & a_{7,214} & a_{7,321} & a_{7,428} \end{pmatrix}$$

Rectangular full packed data format

$$A^{rfp} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{22}^T \\ & A_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L^{rfp} = \begin{pmatrix} L_{11} & L_{22}^T \\ & L_{21} \end{pmatrix} ?$$

- $L_{11} :=$ POTRF of (A_{11})
- $L_{21} :=$ TRSM of $(L_{21}L_{11}^T = A_{21})$
- $\hat{L}_{22} :=$ SYRK of $(A_{22} - L_{21}L_{21}^T)$
- $L_{22} :=$ POTRF of (\hat{L}_{22})

SUN UltraSPARC IV dual-core CPUs (1350 MHz/ 8 MB/core L2-cache)
Sun BLAS Lib., Real long prec., Cholesky Factorization, Mflops

n	rfp		New		hpp		po		lapack		pp	
	u	l	u	l	u	l	u	l	u	l	u	l
50	819	909	1317	1321	910	800	431	617				
100	1419	1533	1954	1953	1268	1389	591	806				
200	1757	1807	1996	1997	1712	1925	708	377				
400	2177	2200	2289	2316	2219	2314	793	257				
500	2170	2206	2377	2415	2354	2350	812	251				
800	2446	2409	2574	2635	2549	2416	800	242				
1000	2512	2459	2644	2711	2617	2498	702	228				
1600	2584	2531	2759	2849	2753	1950	627	217				
2000	2692	2624	2804	2899	2795	2638	629	216				
4000	2337	2753	2842	2944	2834	2700	509	97				

SUN UltraSPARC IV dual-core CPUs (1350 MHz/ 8 MB/core L2-cache)
Sun BLAS Lib., Real long prec., Cholesky Factorization, Mflops

n	u	r_{fp}	l	u	h_{pp}	l	u	r_{pp}	l	u	pp	l
50	830	921	1319	1321	256	285	432	619				
100	1416	1531	1950	1952	535	601	591	806				
200	1760	1815	2005	2006	968	1060	708	376				
400	2182	2213	2294	2321	1527	1632	793	257				
500	2168	2205	2386	2422	1827	1845	812	251				
800	2451	2408	2579	2640	2076	2142	784	237				
1000	2513	2472	2644	2717	2361	2313	702	227				
1600	2589	2538	2765	2853	2489	2497	627	216				
2000	2654	2633	2810	2903	2454	2417	617	216				
4000	2448	2762	2845	2942	2847	2814	492	94				

**SUN UltraSPARC IV dual-core CPUs (1350 MHz/ 8 MB/core L2-cache)
Sun BLAS Lib., Complex long prec., Cholesky Factorization, Mflops**

n	no trans		rfp		trans		po		lapack		pp	
	u	l	u	l	u	l	u	l	u	l	u	l
50	1450	1550	1642	1436	1313	1310	893	1347				
100	2046	2001	2072	1858	1564	1944	1292	1368				
200	2343	2285	2346	2220	2123	2389	1657	543				
400	2688	2607	2524	2602	2570	2653	2006	482				
500	2794	2708	2636	2729	2707	2750	2068	478				
800	2912	2794	2750	2862	2895	2246	1430	443				
1000	2951	2834	2824	2880	2925	2852	1319	435				
1600	2994	2900	2495	2902	3070	1499	1256	430				
2000	3039	2969	2965	3033	3091	2989	1206	423				
4000	3036	2942	2980	3068	3092	2144	596	146				

IBM Power4 1300 MHz, caches: L1 128KB, L2 1.5MB, L3 32MB

n	n pr oc	Mflops	Times							
			rtptrf		in rtptrf				lapack	
					potrf	trsm	syrk	potrf	potrf	pptrf
1000	1	2695	0.12	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.94	
	5	7570	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.32	
	10	10699	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.16	
	15	9114	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.16	
2000	1	2618	1.02	0.13	0.38	0.38	0.13	0.97	8.74	
	5	10127	0.26	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.24	3.42	
	10	17579	0.15	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.12	1.65	
	15	23798	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.13	1.11	
3000	1	2577	3.49	0.45	1.33	1.28	0.44	3.40	30.42	
	5	11369	0.79	0.11	0.28	0.30	0.11	0.71	11.76	
	10	19706	0.46	0.06	0.19	0.16	0.05	0.38	6.16	
	15	29280	0.31	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.26	4.28	
4000	1	2664	8.01	1.01	2.90	3.09	1.01	7.55	75.72	
	5	11221	1.90	0.26	0.68	0.72	0.24	1.65	25.73	
	10	21275	1.00	0.13	0.39	0.36	0.12	0.86	13.95	
	15	31024	0.69	0.09	0.28	0.24	0.08	0.59	10.46	
5000	1	2551	16.34	2.04	6.16	6.10	2.04	15.79	154.74	
	5	11372	3.66	0.45	1.37	1.44	0.40	3.27	47.76	
	10	22326	1.87	0.25	0.78	0.62	0.22	1.73	28.13	
	15	32265	1.29	0.17	0.53	0.45	0.14	1.16	20.95	

SUN UltraSPARC-IV, 1300 MHz, caches: L1 64KB, L2 8MB

n	n pr oc	Mflops	Times							
			rtptrf		in rtptrf				lapack	
					potrf	trsm	syrk	potrf	potrf	pptrf
1000	1	1587	0.21	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.19	1.06	
	5	4762	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	1.13	
	10	5557	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	1.12	
	15	5557	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	1.11	
2000	1	1668	1.58	0.22	0.63	0.52	0.22	1.45	11.20	
	5	6667	0.40	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.38	11.95	
	10	8602	0.31	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.25	11.24	
	15	9524	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.23	11.66	
3000	1	1819	4.95	0.62	1.98	1.72	0.63	4.86	45.48	
	5	6872	1.31	0.20	0.42	0.48	0.20	1.38	55.77	
	10	12162	0.74	0.14	0.22	0.21	0.16	0.76	46.99	
	15	12676	0.71	0.14	0.16	0.30	0.16	0.61	45.71	
4000	1	1823	11.70	1.52	4.62	4.01	1.55	11.86	112.52	
	5	7960	2.68	0.40	0.94	0.92	0.42	2.74	112.77	
	10	14035	1.52	0.26	0.47	0.49	0.30	1.61	112.53	
	15	17067	1.25	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.29	1.29	111.67	
5000	1	1843	22.61	2.92	8.76	8.00	2.93	23.60	218.94	
	5	8139	5.12	0.77	1.81	1.80	0.74	5.45	221.58	
	10	14318	2.91	0.50	0.97	0.93	0.51	3.11	214.54	
	15	17960	2.32	0.45	0.72	0.68	0.47	2.40	225.08	

Symmetric/Hermitian Indefinite Matrices

Fred Gustavson gave a talk at PARA 2000 conference in Bergen (Norway) on “A Fast Minimal Storage Symmetric Indefinite Solver”.

The method started to be developed at UNI•C (Danish IT Centre for Research and Education) with collaboration of the IBM T.J. Watson Research Center.

However the research hasn't been finished because UNI•C has stopped doing any numerical analysis research development.

Reference

F. Gustavson, A. Karaivanov, M. Marinova, J. Waśniewski, and P. Yalamov. “A Fast Minimal Storage Symmetric Indefinite Solver”. In Para’2000 Conference Proceedings, Bergen, Norway, 2000.

We decided to continue the research on “A Fast Minimal Storage Factorization of a Symmetric Indefinite Matrix” after the success with the symmetric positive definite matrices.

We’ll show here that the factorization of the linear symmetric indefinite matrix in packed version can be obtained by using level 3 BLAS. Comparison numbers between the new Data Format and LAPACK proper subroutines on the modern computers will be presented.

Bunch-Kaufman Pivoting Strategy

$$\alpha = (1 + \sqrt{17})/8; \lambda = |a_{r1}| = \max\{|a_{21}|, \dots, |a_{n1}|\}$$

if $\lambda > 0$

if $|a_{11}| \geq \alpha\lambda$ **then** $s = 1$; $P_1 = I$

else

$$\sigma = |a_{pr}| = \max\{|a_{1r}, \dots, |a_{r-1,r}, |a_{r+1,r}, \dots, |a_{nr}|\}$$

if $\sigma|a_{11}| \geq \alpha\lambda^2$ **then** $s = 1$, $P_1 = I$

else if $|a_{rr}| \geq \alpha\sigma$

$s = 1$ **and choose** P_1 **so** $(P_1^T A P_1)_{11} = a_{rr}$

else

$s = 2$ **and choose** P_1 **so** $(P_1^T A P_1)_{21} = a_{r1}$

end

end

end

Perturbation Approach

- **Perturbation approach with iterative refinement.**
- **Perturbation approach with the Sherman-Morrison-Woodbury formula.**

$$(A + UV^T)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(I + V^T A^{-1}U)^{-1}V^T A^{-1},$$

where A is n -by- n , U and V are n -by- k matrices
(k must be small).

- **Mixed approach.**

Perturbation Approach

Recursive Perturbation-Based Algorithm

We add a small number $\delta > 0$ to each divisor $|a| < \delta$:

$$a = a + \text{Sgn}(a)\delta$$

where

$$\text{Sgn}(a) = \begin{cases} \text{sign}(a) & \mathbf{if } a \neq 0 \\ 1 & \mathbf{if } a = 0 \end{cases}$$

Reference

- **F. Gustavson, A. Karaivanov, J. Waśniewski, and P. Yalamov. “A Recursive Formulation of Algorithms for Symmetric Indefinite Linear Systems”. UNI•C report, 15 pages, Number UNIC-99-03, 1999.**

Symmetric/Hermitian Indefinite Matrices

Block Packed Algorithm

Symmetric Indefinite Matrix

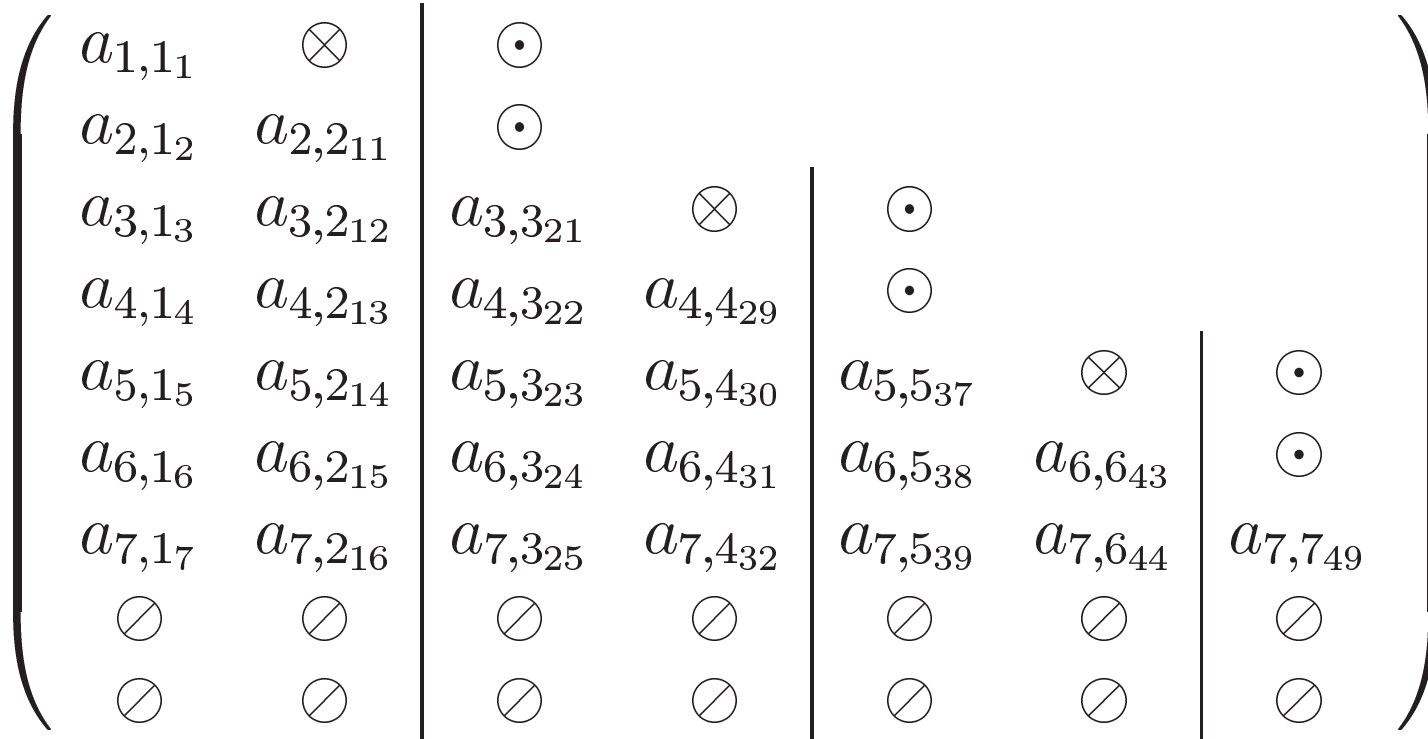
$$\mathbf{n} = 7, \quad \text{memory needed} = \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{n} + 1) / 2 = 28$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} a_{1,11} & & & & & & \\ a_{2,12} & a_{2,28} & & & & & \\ a_{3,13} & a_{3,29} & a_{3,314} & & & & \\ a_{4,14} & a_{4,210} & a_{4,315} & a_{4,419} & & & \\ a_{5,15} & a_{5,211} & a_{5,316} & a_{5,420} & a_{5,523} & & \\ a_{6,16} & a_{6,212} & a_{6,317} & a_{6,421} & a_{6,524} & a_{6,626} & \\ a_{7,17} & a_{7,213} & a_{7,318} & a_{7,422} & a_{7,525} & a_{7,627} & a_{7,728} \end{array} \right)$$

The mapping of 7×7 real symmetric, complex symmetric or complex Hermitian matrix for the LAPACK algorithm using the packed storage. Lower triangular case.

Symmetric Indefinite Matrix

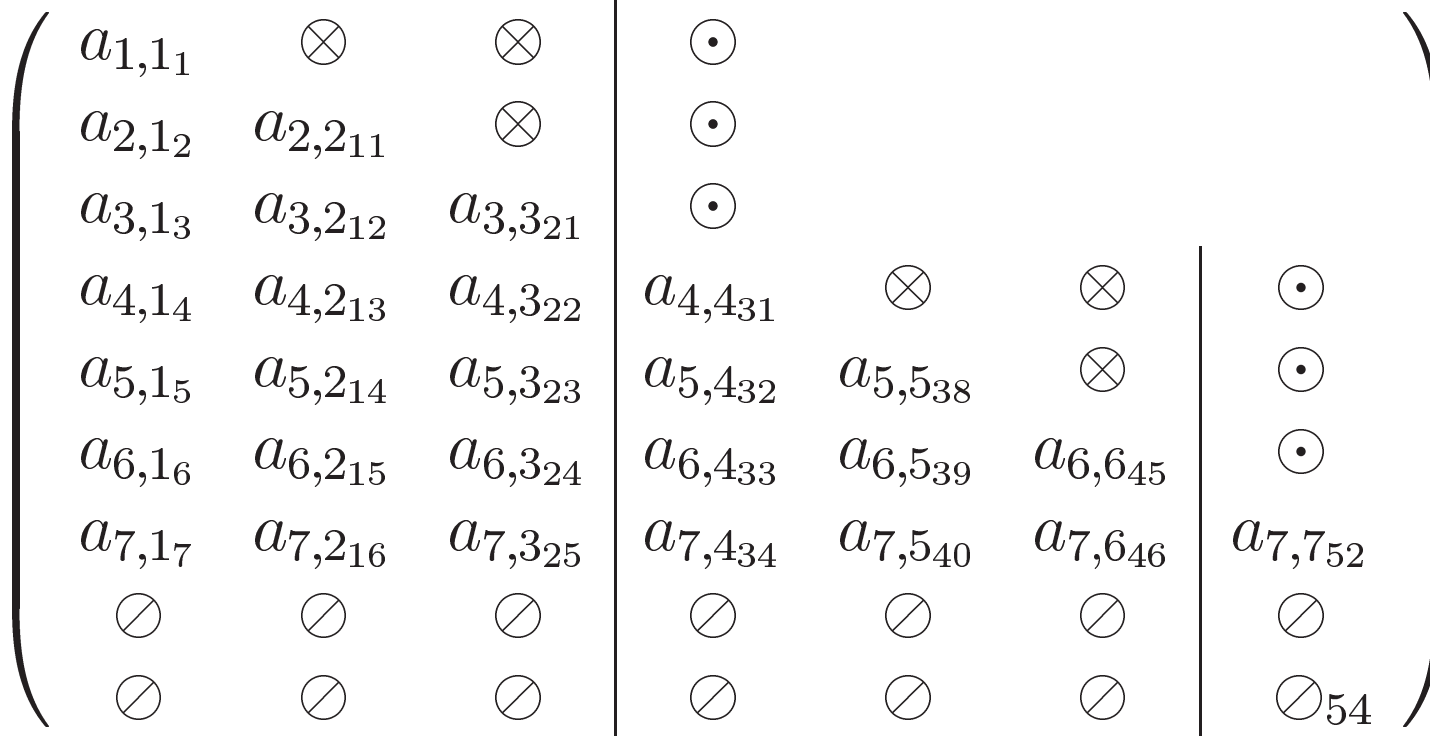
n = 7, lda = 9, nb = 2, memory needed = 51



The mapping of 7×7 real symmetric, complex symmetric or complex Hermitian matrix for the algorithm using the block packed overlapped storage. Lower triangular case.

Symmetric Indefinite Matrix

n = 7, lda = 9, nb = 3, memory needed = 54



The mapping of 7×7 real symmetric, complex symmetric or complex Hermitian matrix for the algorithm using the block packed overlapped storage. Lower triangular case.

Symmetric Indefinite Matrix

```
SUBROUTINE SSPTRF( UPLO, N, AP, &  
                  IPIV, INFO)
```

```
!
```

```
CHARACTER UPLO
```

```
INTEGER INFO, N
```

```
!
```

```
INTEGER IPIV( * )
```

```
REAL AP( * )
```

Symmetric Indefinite Matrix

uplo = 'l', n = 7, lda = 9, nb = 2, length of AP = 28

$$\mathbf{AP} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c}
 a_{1,11} & \otimes & & & \odot \\
 a_{2,12} & a_{2,211} & & & \odot \\
 a_{3,13} & a_{3,212} & a_{3,321} & & \\
 a_{4,14} & a_{4,213} & a_{4,322} & & \\
 a_{5,15} & a_{5,214} & a_{5,323} & & \\
 a_{6,16} & a_{6,215} & a_{6,324} & & \\
 a_{7,17} & a_{7,216} & a_{7,325} & & \\
 \hline
 \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & & \\
 \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & &
 \end{array} \right)$$

length of BUFF = 31

$$\mathbf{BUFF} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c}
 a_{3,31} & \otimes & & & \odot \\
 a_{4,32} & a_{4,49} & & & \odot \\
 a_{5,33} & a_{5,410} & a_{5,517} & \otimes & \odot \\
 a_{6,34} & a_{6,411} & a_{6,518} & a_{6,623} & \odot \\
 a_{7,35} & a_{7,412} & a_{7,519} & a_{7,624} & a_{7,729} \\
 \hline
 \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes \\
 \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes
 \end{array} \right)$$

Block packed overlapped storage. Lower triangular case.

Symmetric Indefinite Matrix

n = 7, lda = 9, nb = 3, length of BUFF = 36

$$\mathbf{BUFF} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{1,11} & \otimes & \otimes & \odot \\ a_{2,12} & a_{2,211} & \otimes & \odot \\ a_{3,13} & a_{3,212} & a_{3,321} & \odot \\ a_{4,14} & a_{4,213} & a_{4,322} & a_{4,431} \\ a_{5,15} & a_{5,214} & a_{5,323} & a_{5,432} \\ a_{6,16} & a_{6,215} & a_{6,324} & a_{6,433} \\ a_{7,17} & a_{7,216} & a_{7,325} & a_{7,434} \\ \hline \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes \\ \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes \end{array} \right)$$

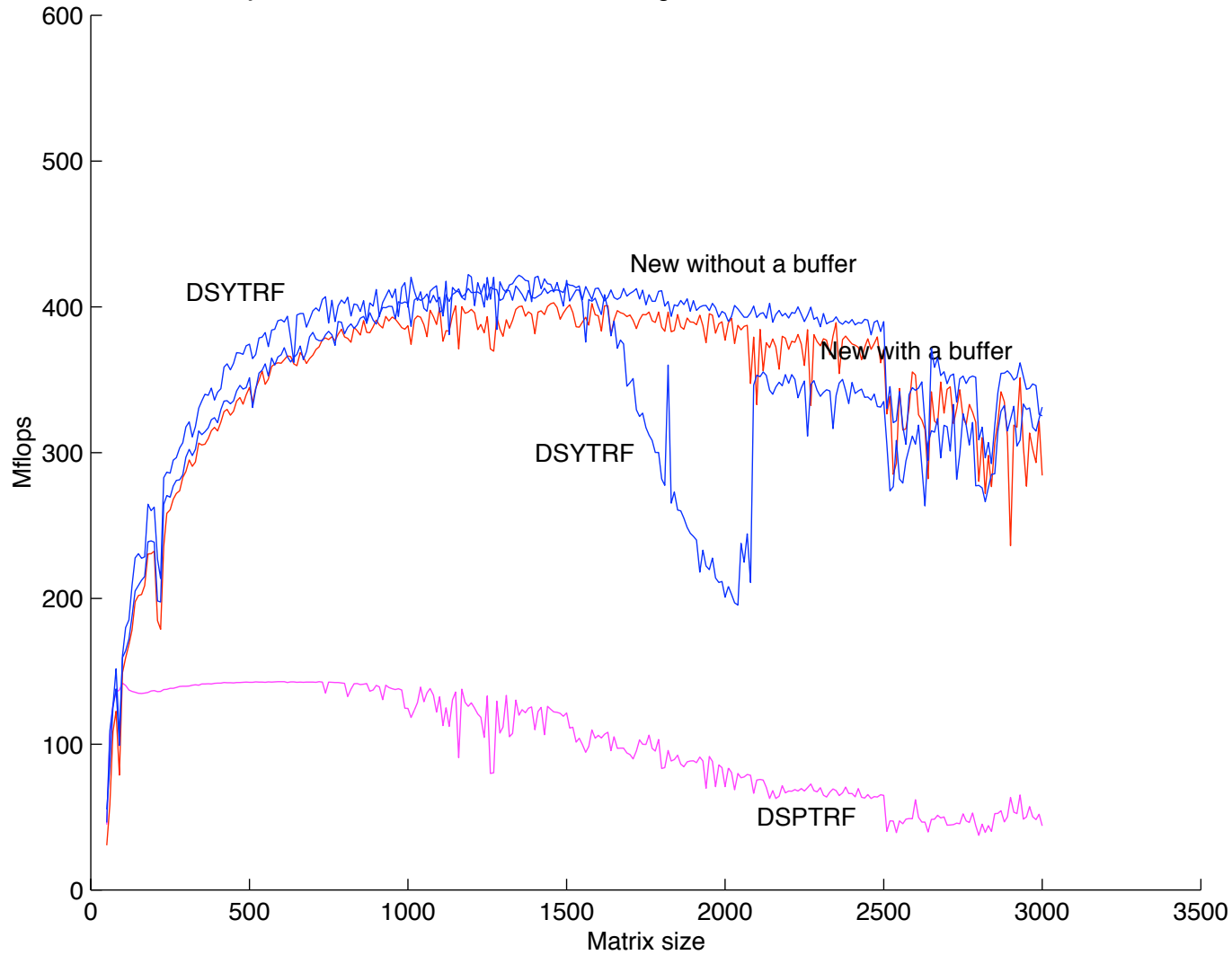
length of AP = 28

$$\mathbf{AP} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} a_{4,41} & \otimes & \otimes & \odot & \diamond \\ a_{5,42} & a_{5,58} & \otimes & \odot & \diamond \\ a_{6,43} & a_{6,59} & a_{6,615} & \odot & \diamond \\ a_{7,44} & a_{7,510} & a_{7,616} & a_{7,722} & \diamond \\ \hline \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \\ \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes & \end{array} \right)$$

Block packed overlapped storage. Lower triangular case.

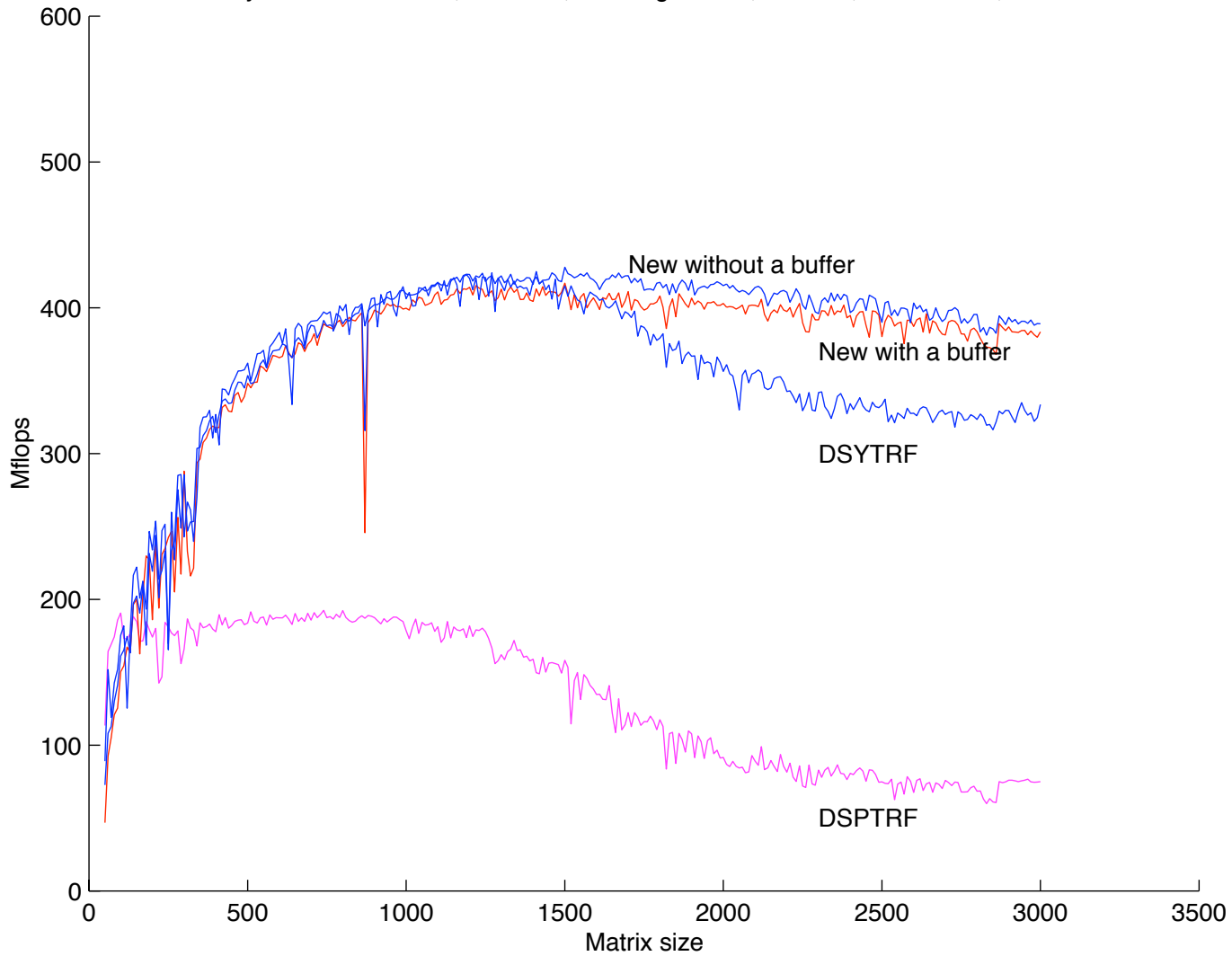
LDL^T , Four Factorization Algorithms, SGI BLAS

Symmetric Indefinite, UPLO=L, SGI Origin 2000, R12000, @ 300 MHz, Math

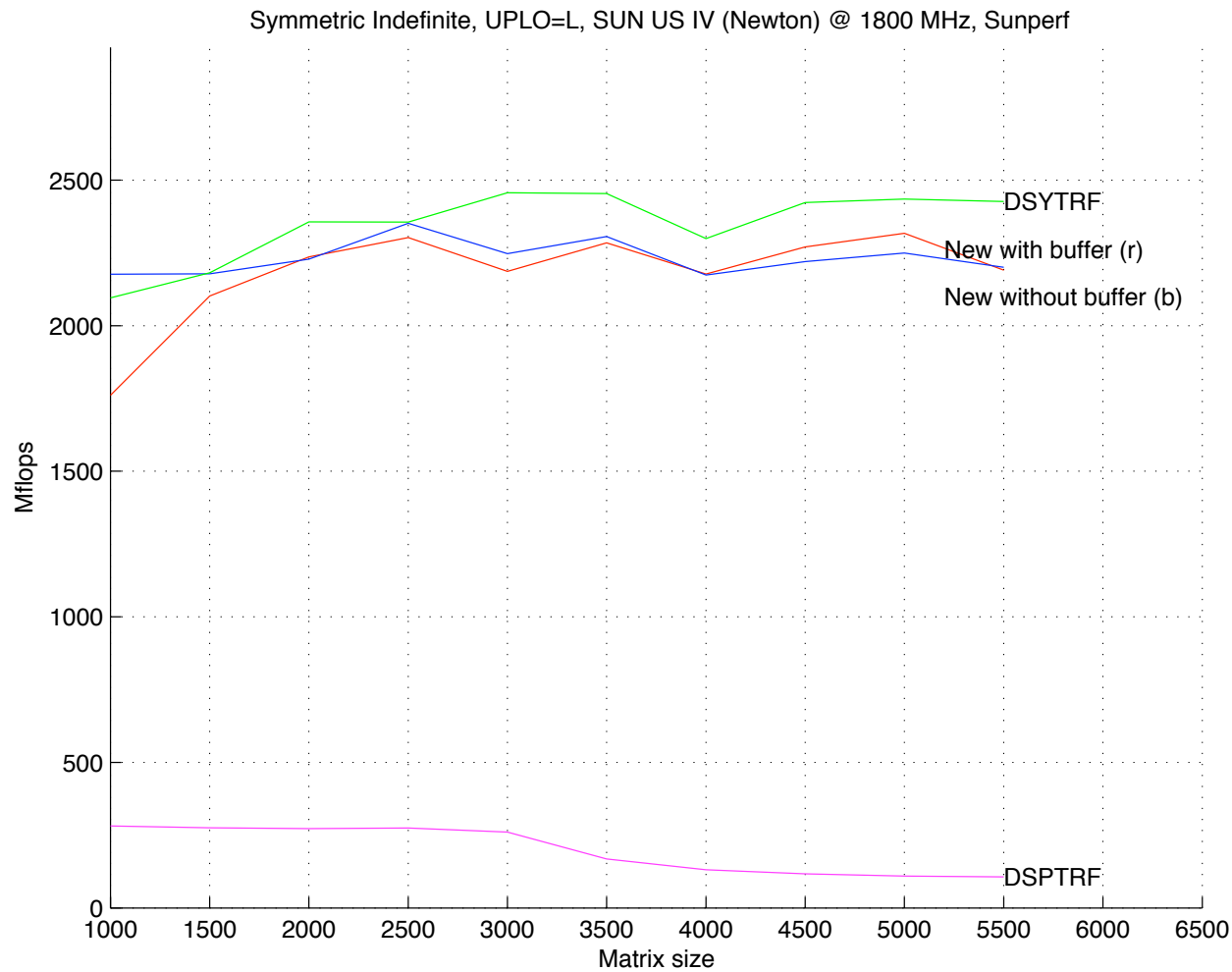


LDL^T , Four Factorization Algorithms, Atlas BLAS

Symmetric Indefinite, UPLO=L, SGI Origin 2000, R12000, @ 300 MHz, Atlas



LDL^T , Four Factorization Algorithms, Sunperf BLAS



A Fast Minimal Storage Factorization of Symmetric and Hermitian Matrices

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