

Vectorization in Matlab

COS429, Fall 2013

“Premature optimization is the root of all evil.”

–Donald Knuth

```
k = 0;  
for t = 0:.01:10  
    k = k + 1;  
    y(k) = sin(t);  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.003279 seconds.

```
k = 0;  
for t = 0:.01:10  
    k = k + 1;  
    y(k) = sin(t);  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.003279 seconds.

```
t = 0:.01:10;  
y = sin(t);
```

Elapsed time is 0.000089 seconds.

```
k = 0;
for t = 0:.01:10
    k = k + 1;
    y(k) = sin(t);
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.003279 seconds.

```
t = 0:.01:10;
y = sin(t);
```

Elapsed time is 0.000089 seconds.

Always a good idea

```
x = 1:10000;  
ylength = floor(length(x) / 5);  
y(1:ylength) = 0;  
for n = 5:5:length(x)  
    y(n / 5) = sum(x(1:n));  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.029354 seconds.

```
x = 1:10000;  
ylength = floor(length(x) / 5);  
y(1:ylength) = 0;  
for n = 5:5:length(x)  
    y(n / 5) = sum(x(1:n));  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.029354 seconds.

```
x = 1:10000;  
xsums = cumsum(x);  
y = xsums(5:5:length(x));
```

Elapsed time is 0.000157 seconds.

```
x = 1:10000;  
ylength = floor(length(x) / 5);  
y(1:ylength) = 0;  
for n = 5:5:length(x)  
    y(n / 5) = sum(x(1:n));  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.029354 seconds.

```
x = 1:10000;  
xsums = cumsum(x);  
y = xsums(5:5:length(x));
```

Elapsed time is 0.000157 seconds.

“More” computation is sometimes less


```
number_to_zero_out = randi(100);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
for k = 1:10000000  
    if (x(k) == number_to_zero_out)  
        x(k) = 0;  
    end  
end
```


Elapsed time is 0.041627 seconds.

```
number_to_zero_out = randi(100);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
for k = 1:10000000  
    if (x(k) == number_to_zero_out)  
        x(k) = 0;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.041627 seconds.

```
number_to_zero_out = randi(100);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
x(x == number_to_zero_out) = 0;
```

Not faster
More readable




Elapsed time is 0.049056 seconds.

```
number_to_zero_out = randi(100);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
for k = 1:10000000  
    if (x(k) == number_to_zero_out)  
        x(k) = 0;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.041627 seconds.

```
number_to_zero_out = randi(100);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
x(x == number_to_zero_out) = 0;
```

Not faster
More readable



Elapsed time is 0.049056 seconds.

Use the various **Indexing Methods**

```
numbers_to_zero_out = randi(100, 1, 50);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000);  
for k = 1:10000  
    if (ismember(x(k), numbers_to_zero_out))  
        x(k) = 0;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.835425 seconds.

```
numbers_to_zero_out = randi(100, 1, 50);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000);  
for k = 1:10000  
    if (ismember(x(k), numbers_to_zero_out))  
        x(k) = 0;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.835425 seconds.

```
numbers_to_zero_out = randi(100, 1, 50);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000);  
x(ismember(x, numbers_to_zero_out)) = 0;
```

Elapsed time is 0.001615 seconds.

```
numbers_to_zero_out = randi(100, 1, 50);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000);  
for k = 1:10000  
    if (ismember(x(k), numbers_to_zero_out))  
        x(k) = 0;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.835425 seconds.

```
numbers_to_zero_out = randi(100, 1, 50);  
x = randi(100, 1, 10000);  
x(ismember(x, numbers_to_zero_out)) = 0;
```

Elapsed time is 0.001615 seconds.

Functions will usually take **matrix input**

```
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
count = 0;  
for k = 1:10000000  
    if (x(k) == 42)  
        count = count + 1;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.246667 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
count = 0;  
for k = 1:10000000  
    if (x(k) == 42)  
        count = count + 1;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.246667 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
count = sum(x == 42)
```

Elapsed time is 0.218196 seconds.


```
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
count = 0;  
for k = 1:10000000  
    if (x(k) == 42)  
        count = count + 1;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.246667 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
count = sum(x == 42)
```

Elapsed time is 0.218196 seconds.

Comparisons and boolean operations can take matrix form

```
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
count = 0;  
for k = 1:10000000  
    if (x(k) == 42)  
        count = count + 1;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.246667 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1, 10000000);  
count = sum(x == 42)
```

Elapsed time is 0.218196 seconds.

Comparisons and boolean operations can take matrix form Useful functions: all(), any()

```
x = -2:0.2:2;  
y = -1.5:0.2:1.5;  
for y_ind = 1:length(y)  
    for x_ind = 1:length(x)  
        F(y_ind, x_ind) = x(x_ind) * exp(x(x_ind) ^ 2 ...  
                                - y(y_ind) ^ 2);  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.000156 seconds.

```
x = -2:0.2:2;
y = -1.5:0.2:1.5;
for y_ind = 1:length(y)
    for x_ind = 1:length(x)
        F(y_ind, x_ind) = x(x_ind) * exp(x(x_ind) ^ 2 ...
            - y(y_ind) ^ 2);
    end
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.000156 seconds.

```
x = -2:0.2:2;
y = -1.5:0.2:1.5;
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x, y);
F = X .* exp(-X .^ 2 - Y .^ 2);
```

Elapsed time is 0.000136 seconds.

```
x = -2:0.2:2;
y = -1.5:0.2:1.5;
for y_ind = 1:length(y)
    for x_ind = 1:length(x)
        F(y_ind, x_ind) = x(x_ind) * exp(x(x_ind) ^ 2 ...
            - y(y_ind) ^ 2);
    end
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.000156 seconds.

```
x = -2:0.2:2;
y = -1.5:0.2:1.5;
[X,Y] = meshgrid(x, y);
F = X .* exp(-X .^ 2 - Y .^ 2);
```

Elapsed time is 0.000136 seconds.

Useful function: `meshgrid()`

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
y = randi(100, 10, 10);
for x_row = 1:1000
    for x_col = 1:1000
        y_row = mod(x_row, 10);
        if (y_row == 0) y_row = 10; end
        y_col = mod(x_col, 10);
        if (y_col == 0) y_col = 10; end
        x(x_row, x_col) = x(x_row, x_col) + y(y_row, y_col);
    end
end
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.199806 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
y = randi(100, 10, 10);
for x_row = 1:1000
    for x_col = 1:1000
        y_row = mod(x_row, 10);
        if (y_row == 0) y_row = 10; end
        y_col = mod(x_col, 10);
        if (y_col == 0) y_col = 10; end
        x(x_row, x_col) = x(x_row, x_col) + y(y_row, y_col);
    end
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.199806 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
y = randi(100, 10, 10);
y = repmat(y, 100, 100);
x = x + y;
```

Elapsed time is 0.028495 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
y = randi(100, 10, 10);
for x_row = 1:1000
    for x_col = 1:1000
        y_row = mod(x_row, 10);
        if (y_row == 0) y_row = 10; end
        y_col = mod(x_col, 10);
        if (y_col == 0) y_col = 10; end
        x(x_row, x_col) = x(x_row, x_col) + y(y_row, y_col);
    end
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.199806 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
y = randi(100, 10, 10);
y = repmat(y, 100, 100);
x = x + y;
```

Elapsed time is 0.028495 seconds.

Useful function: `repmat()`


```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);  
sum_5s = zeros(200000, 1);  
current = 1;  
for row = 1:1000  
    for col = 1:5:1000  
        sum_5s(current) = sum(x(row, col:(col + 4)));  
        current = current + 1;  
    end  
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.502486 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
sum_5s = zeros(200000, 1);
current = 1;
for row = 1:1000
    for col = 1:5:1000
        sum_5s(current) = sum(x(row, col:(col + 4)));
        current = current + 1;
    end
end
```

Elapsed time is 0.502486 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
sum_5s = sum(reshape(x, 200000, 5), 2);
```

Elapsed time is 0.021735 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
sum_5s = zeros(200000, 1);
current = 1;
for row = 1:1000
    for col = 1:5:1000
        sum_5s(current) = sum(x(row, col:(col + 4)));
        current = current + 1;
    end
end
```

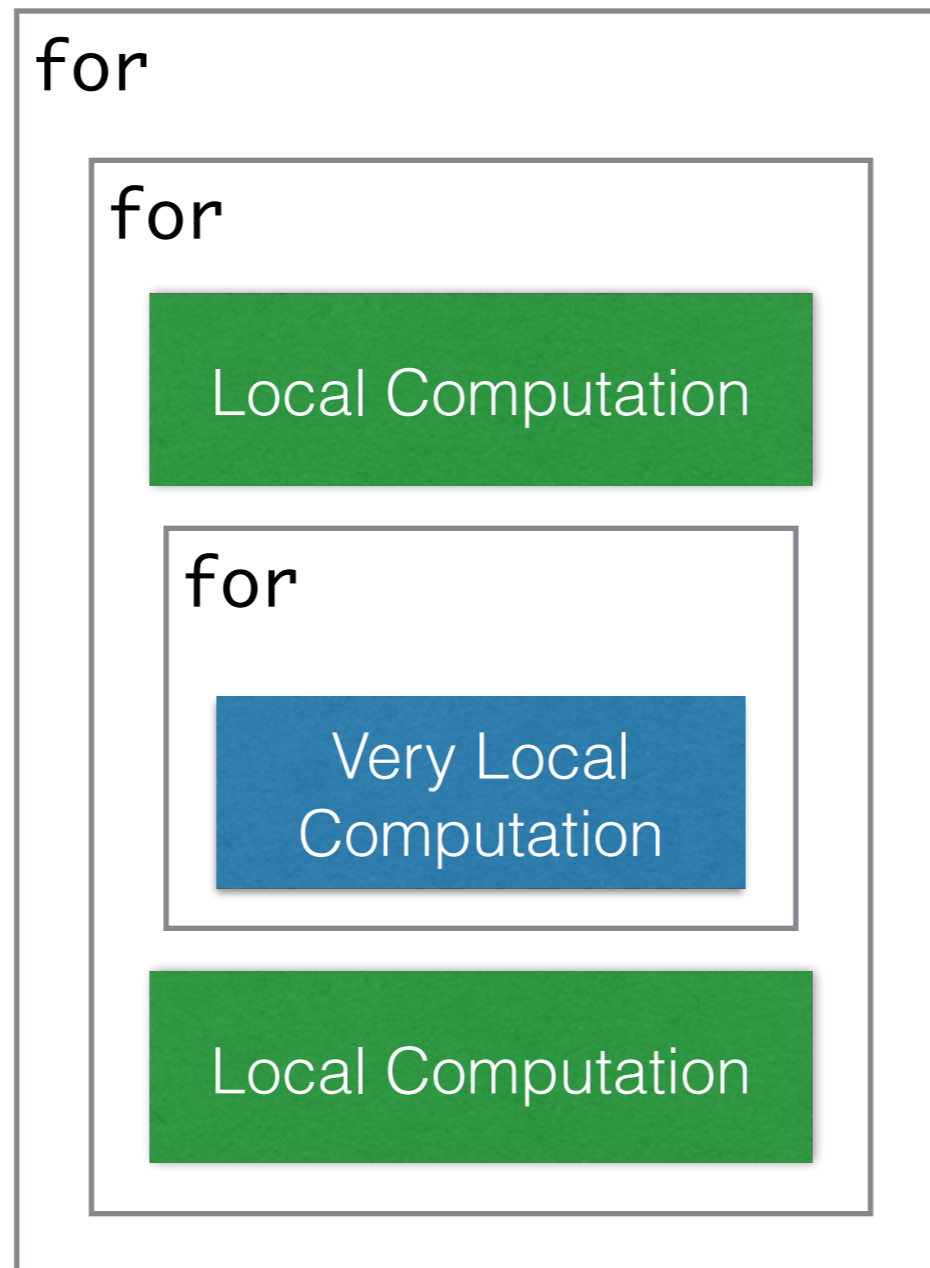
Elapsed time is 0.502486 seconds.

```
x = randi(100, 1000, 1000);
sum_5s = sum(reshape(x, 200000, 5), 2);
```

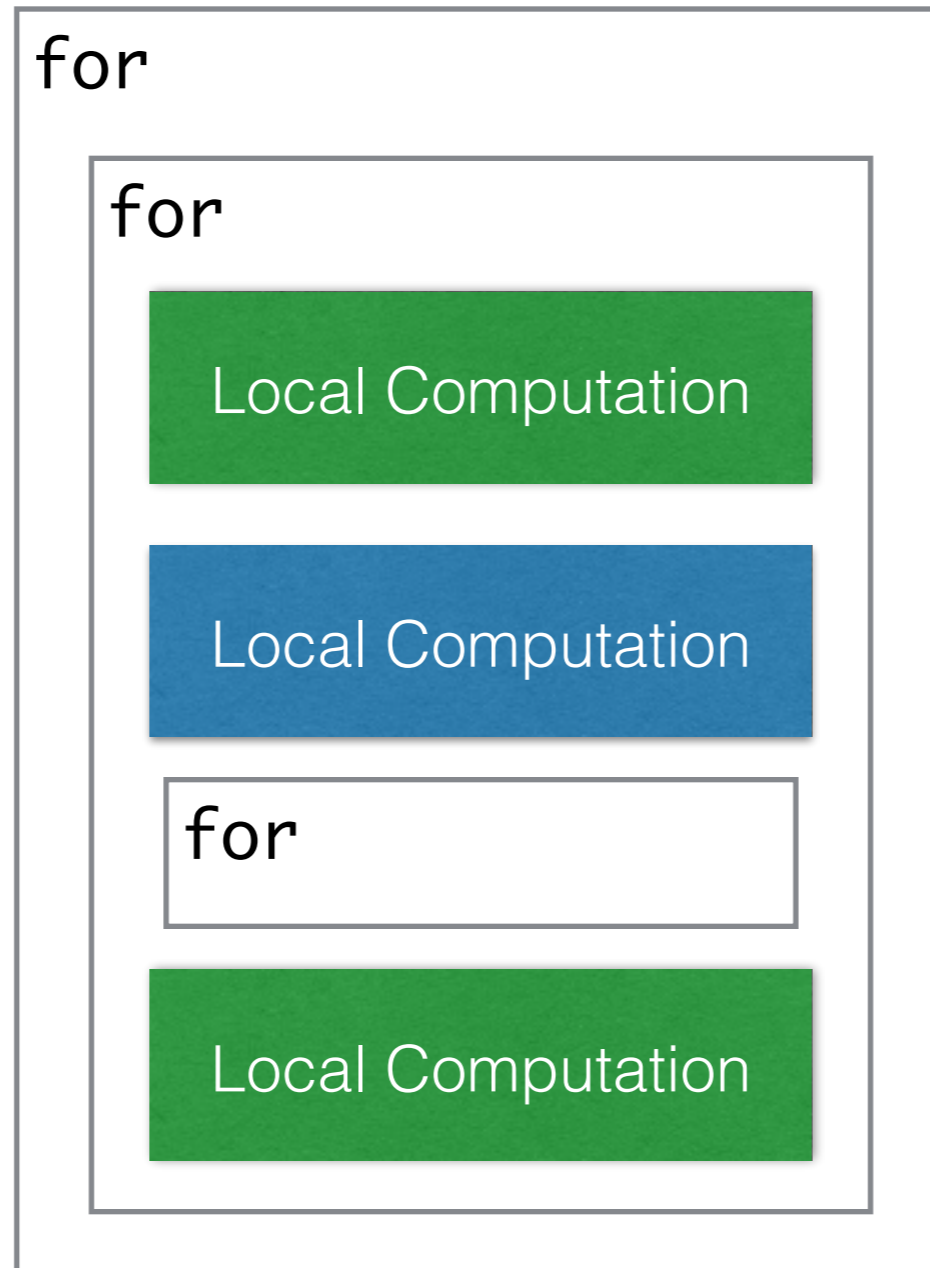
Elapsed time is 0.021735 seconds.

Useful function: `reshape()`

General Strategy



General Strategy



General Strategy



General Strategy

for

Computation

Computation

Computation

for

General Strategy

for

Computation

Computation

Computation

General Strategy

Global Computation

Global Computation

Global Computation

for

General Strategy

Global Computation

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