

QR with column pivoting in PLASMA

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Outline

- Motivation
- QP3 algorithm
- Challenges in PLASMA Implementation
- Current Results
- Future Directions

Motivation

- QR is backward stable, without pivoting
 - Meaning backward error is small,

$$\frac{\|A - QR\|}{\|A\|} = O(\varepsilon_{\text{machine}})$$

- But if A is rank-deficient, then R is singular

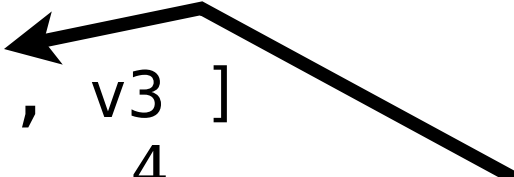
Example 1

```
>> A = [ v1, v2, (v1+v2), v3 ]
```

```
A =
```

1	5	6	4
2	4	6	2
3	3	6	8
4	2	6	6
5	1	6	10

**linearly
dependent
column**



```
>> [Q,R] = qr( A );
```

```
>> R
```

```
R =
```

-7.4162	-4.7194	-12.1356	-14.2930
0	-5.7208	-5.7208	-1.1442
0	0	-0.0000	1.9388
0	0	0	3.2621
0	0	0	0

zero on diagonal



Example 2

bad scaling

```
>> A = [ v1, eps*v2, (v1+v2), v3 ]
```

```
A =  
    1    5    6    4  
    2    4    6    2  
    3    3    6    8  
    4    2    6    6  
    5    1    6   10
```

linearly
dependent
column

```
>> [Q,R] = qr( A );
```

```
>> R
```

```
R =  
-7.4162  -0.0000  -12.1356  -14.2930  
         0  -0.0000  -5.7208  -1.1442  
         0         0  -0.0000  1.0231  
         0         0         0  3.6542  
         0         0         0         0
```

zeros on diagonal

Definition

- QR with column pivoting

$$AP = [Q_1 \quad Q_2] \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad R_{22} \approx 0$$

- Where:

A has rank k

P is permutation matrix

R_{11} is $k \times k$ and well-conditioned

Uses

- Rank-deficient least squares, solve $Ax = b$

$$z = R_{11}^{-1} Q_1^T b, \quad x = P \begin{bmatrix} z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Low-rank approximation

$$A \approx Q_{11} \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

QP3 Algorithm

compute column norms

for each panel

for each column k in panel

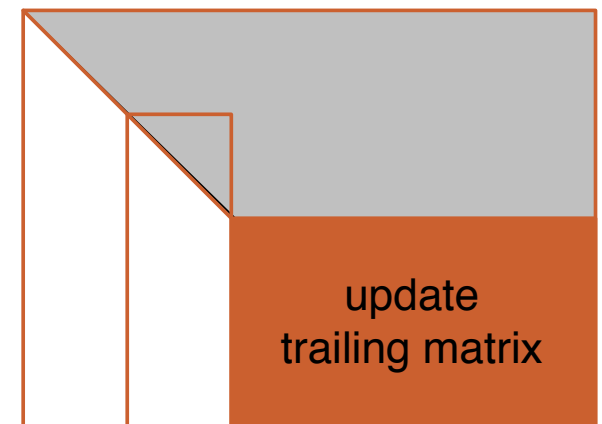
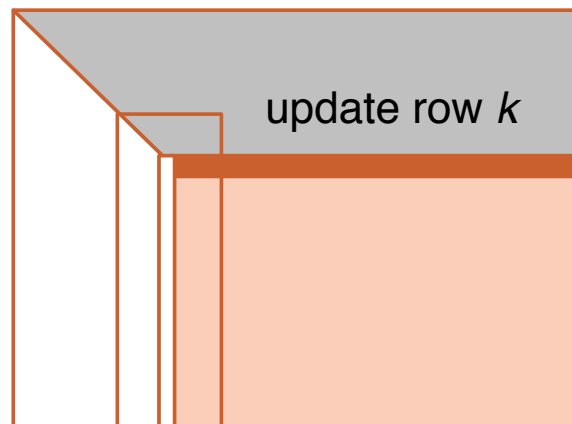
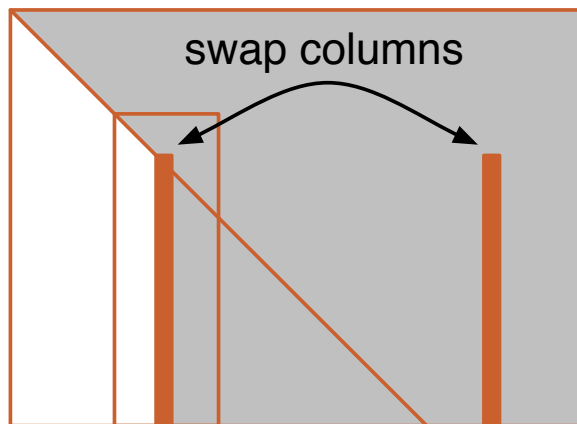
pivot with column of largest norm

factor column (Householder)

update row k of trailing matrix — requires GEMV

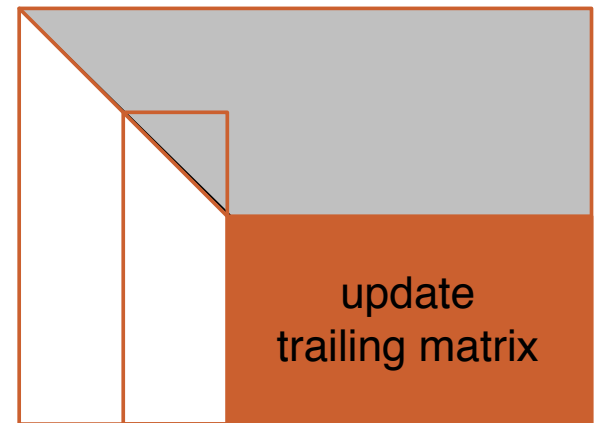
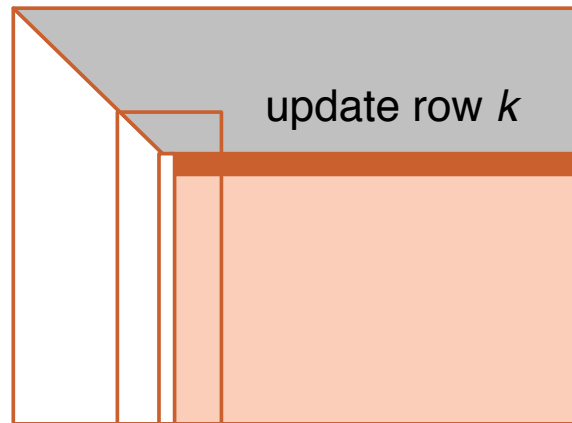
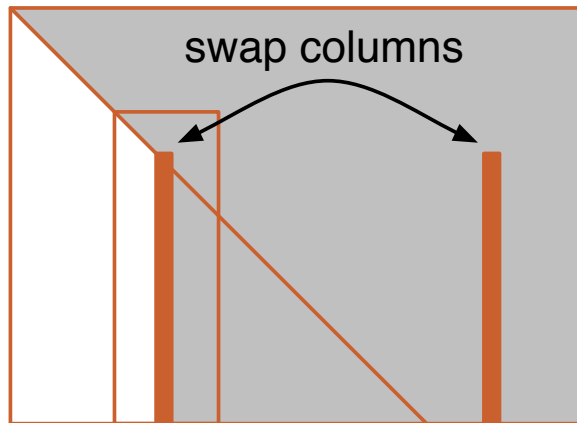
update column norms, subtracting row k (*)

update trailing matrix — GEMM with trailing matrix



Challenges in PLASMA

- Entire column is factored, instead of tiles
- Pivoting forces synchronization
- GEMV starts mid-tile — dependency issues
- GEMV has run-time value tau — pass as pointer



Challenges

- Updating column norms can incur cancellation
- Example:

```
v = [ 1  
      1.23e-8  
      1.23e-8 ]
```

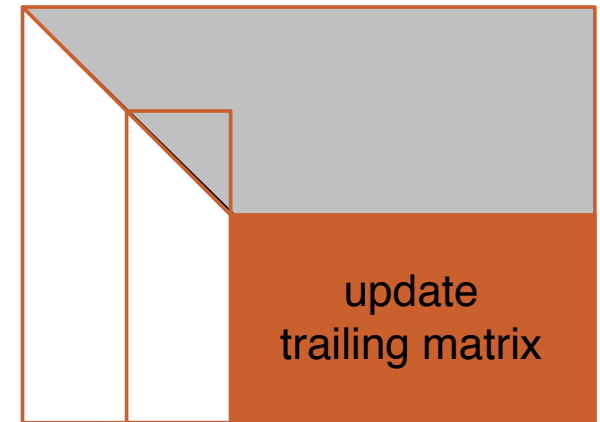
```
x = norm(v)
```

```
x = sqrt( x^2 - v(1)^2 )  
      = 2.1073e-08
```

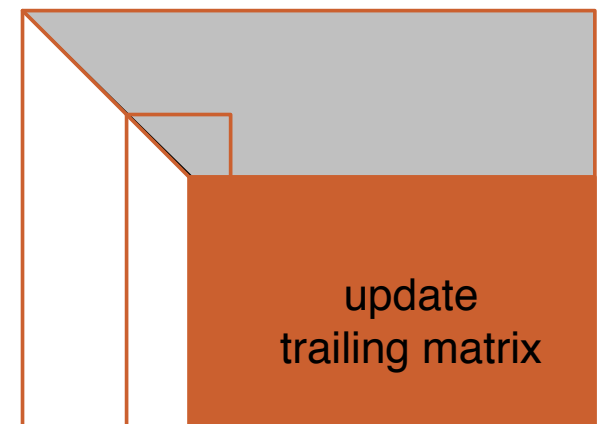
```
norm( v(2:3) )  
      = 1.7395e-08
```

Challenges

- Solution:
 - Stop panel
 - Update trailing matrix
 - Restart panel from column k
- Requires synchronized task execution
- Runtime decision:
DAG cannot be known ahead



becomes

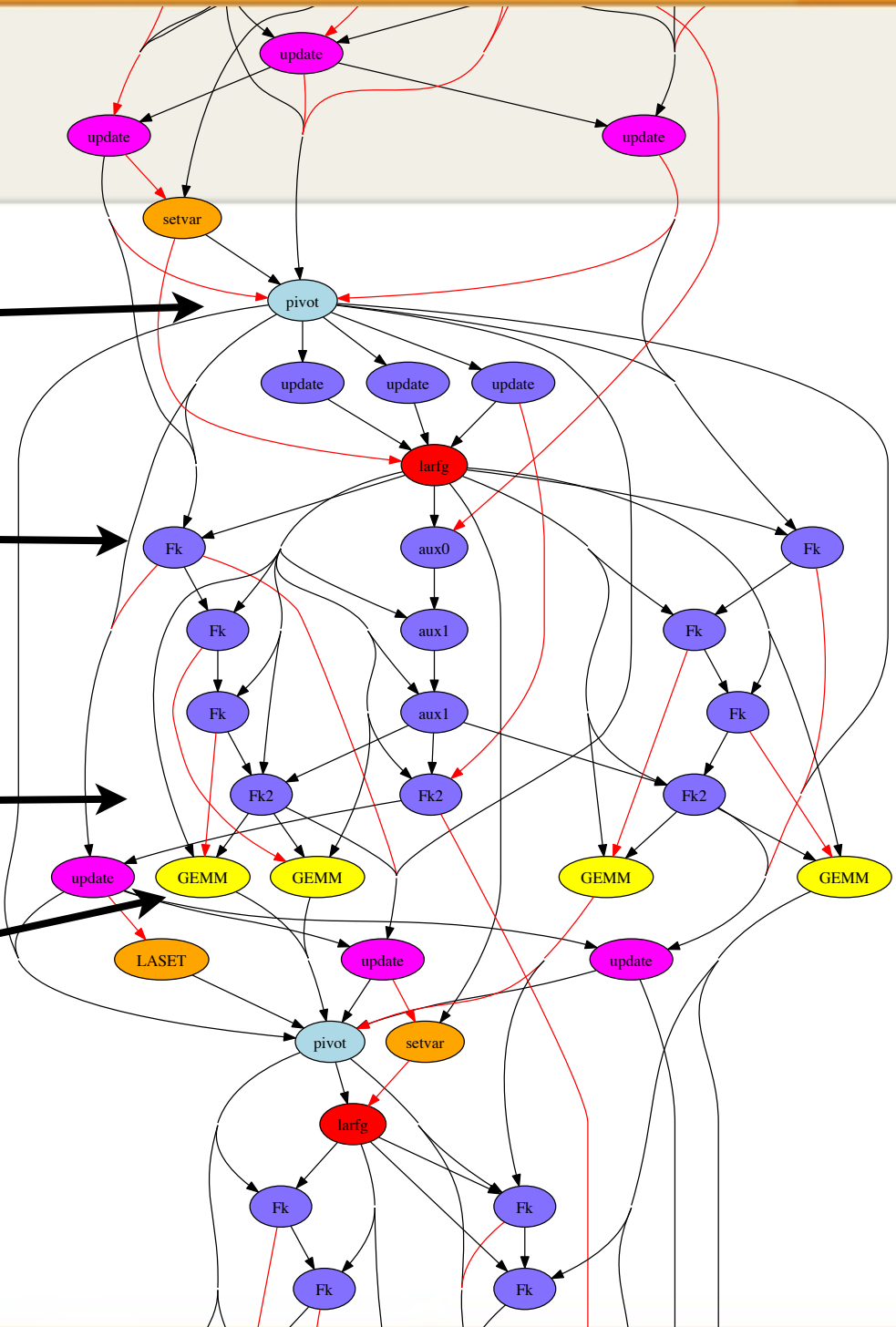


DAG

**pivot
(synchronize)**

**GEMVs
(update row k)**

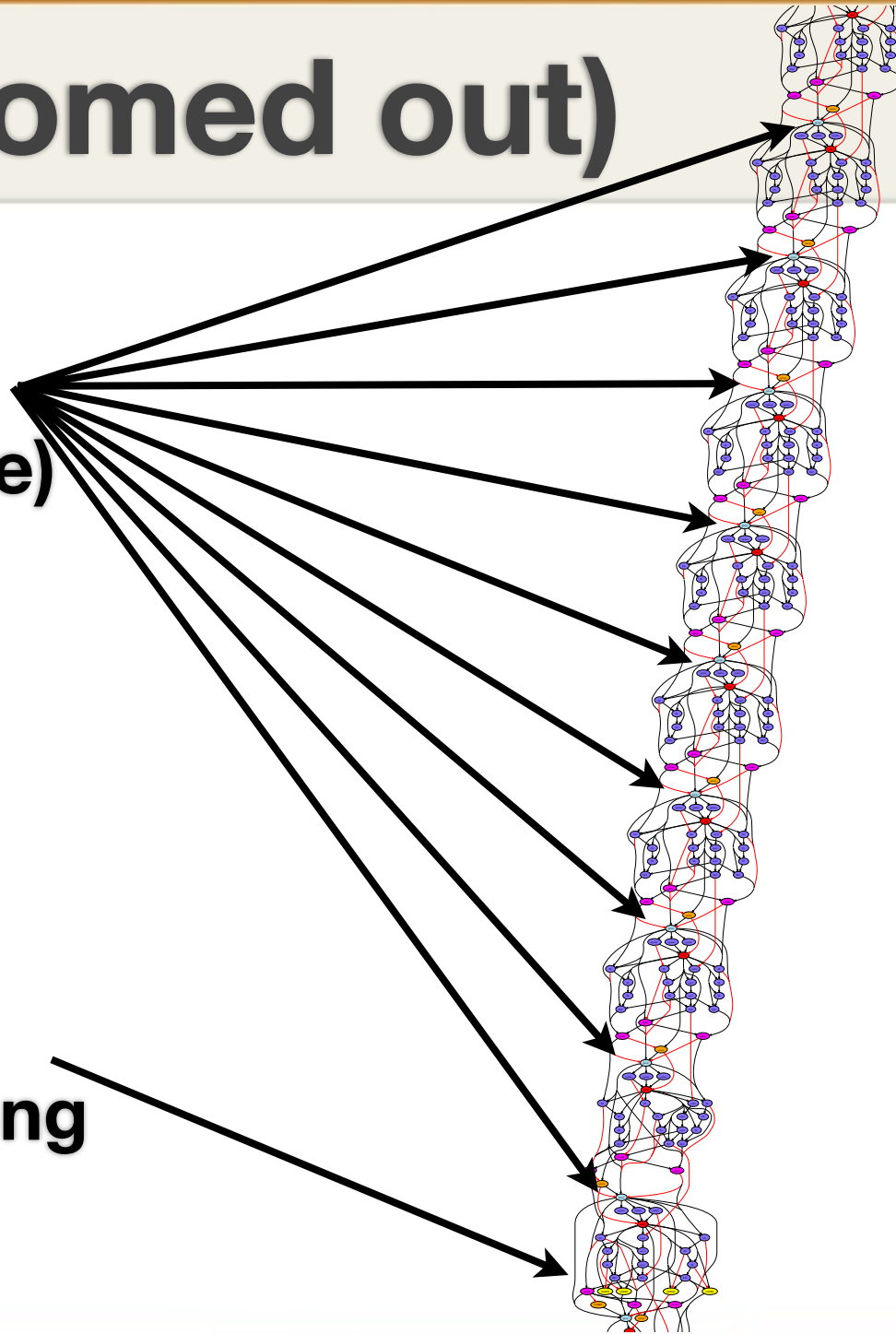
**GEMM
(update trailing
matrix)**



DAG (zoomed out)

**pivot
(synchronize)**

**GEMM
(update trailing
matrix)**



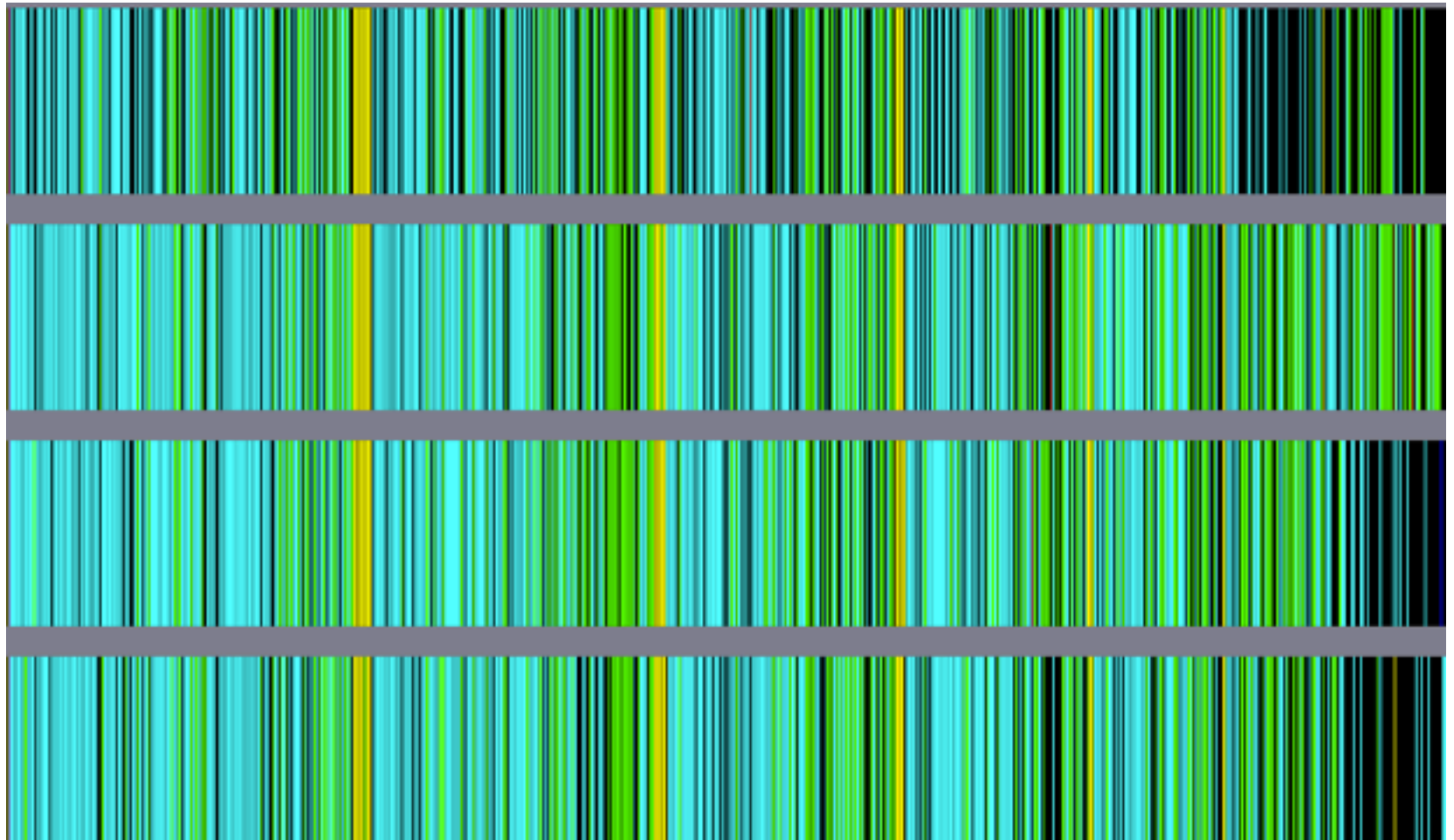
Execution trace

core 0

core 1

core 2

core 3



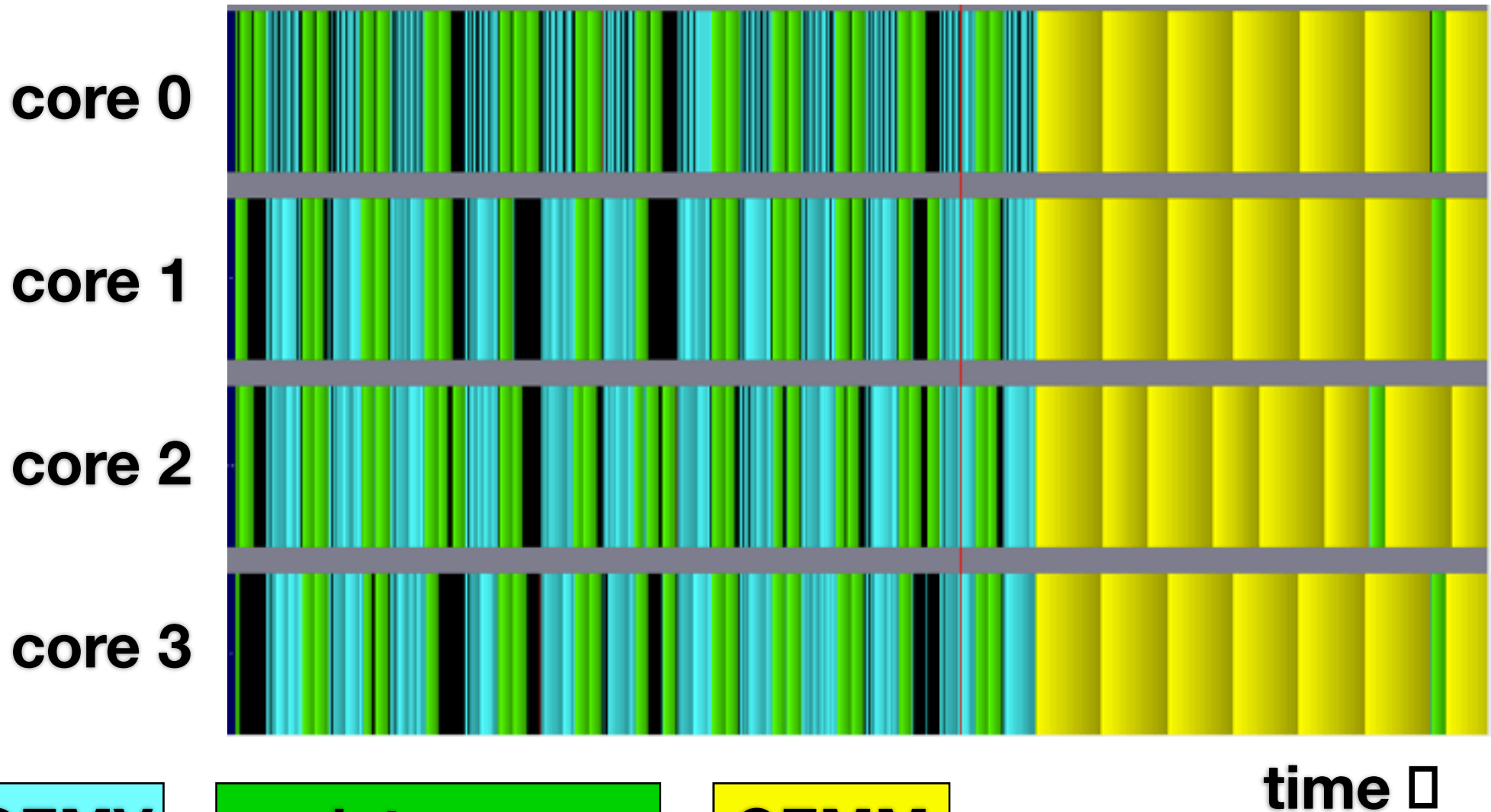
GEMV

update norms

GEMM

time $\rightarrow$

Execution trace



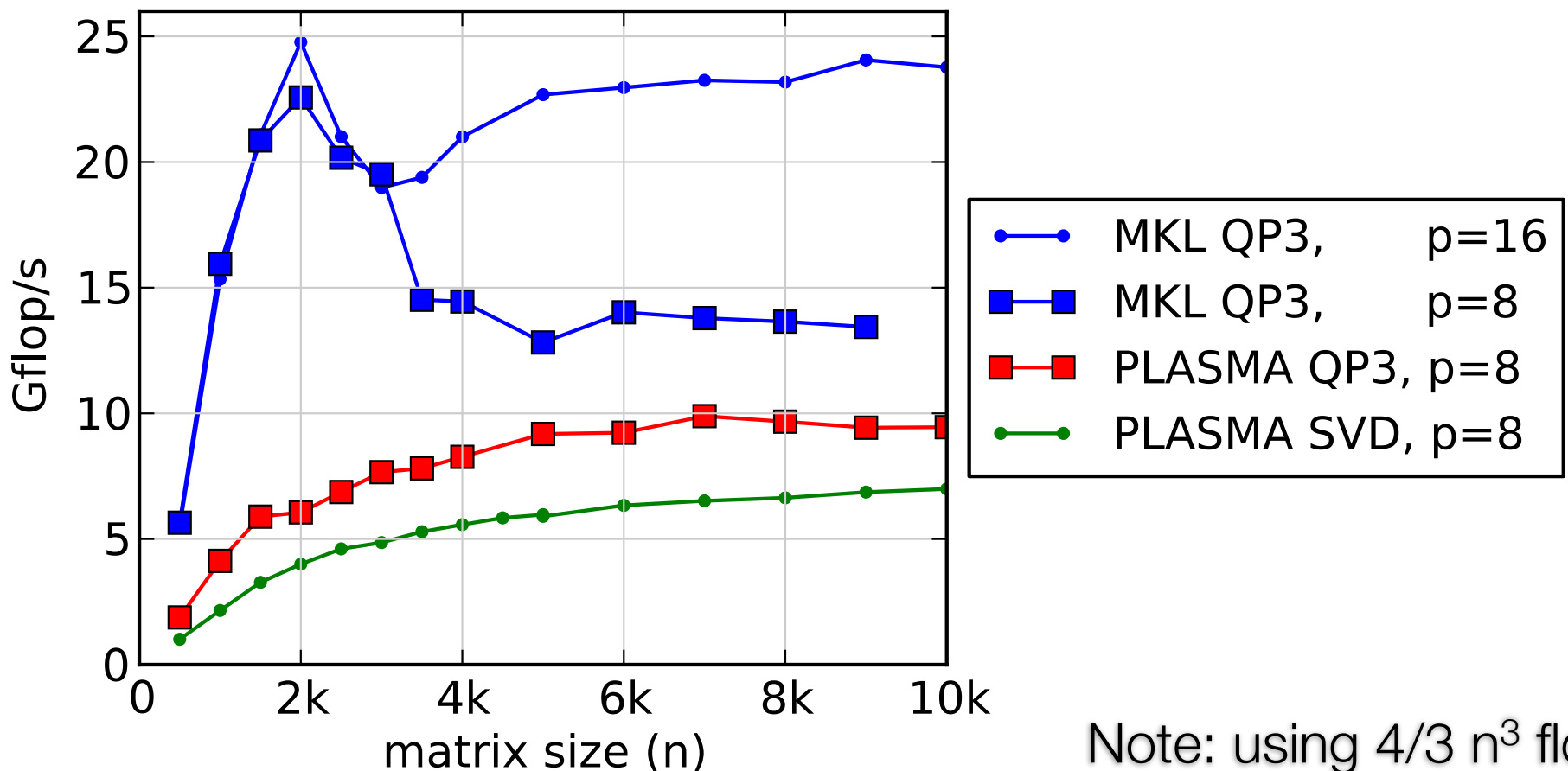
GEMV

update norms

GEMM

Current Results

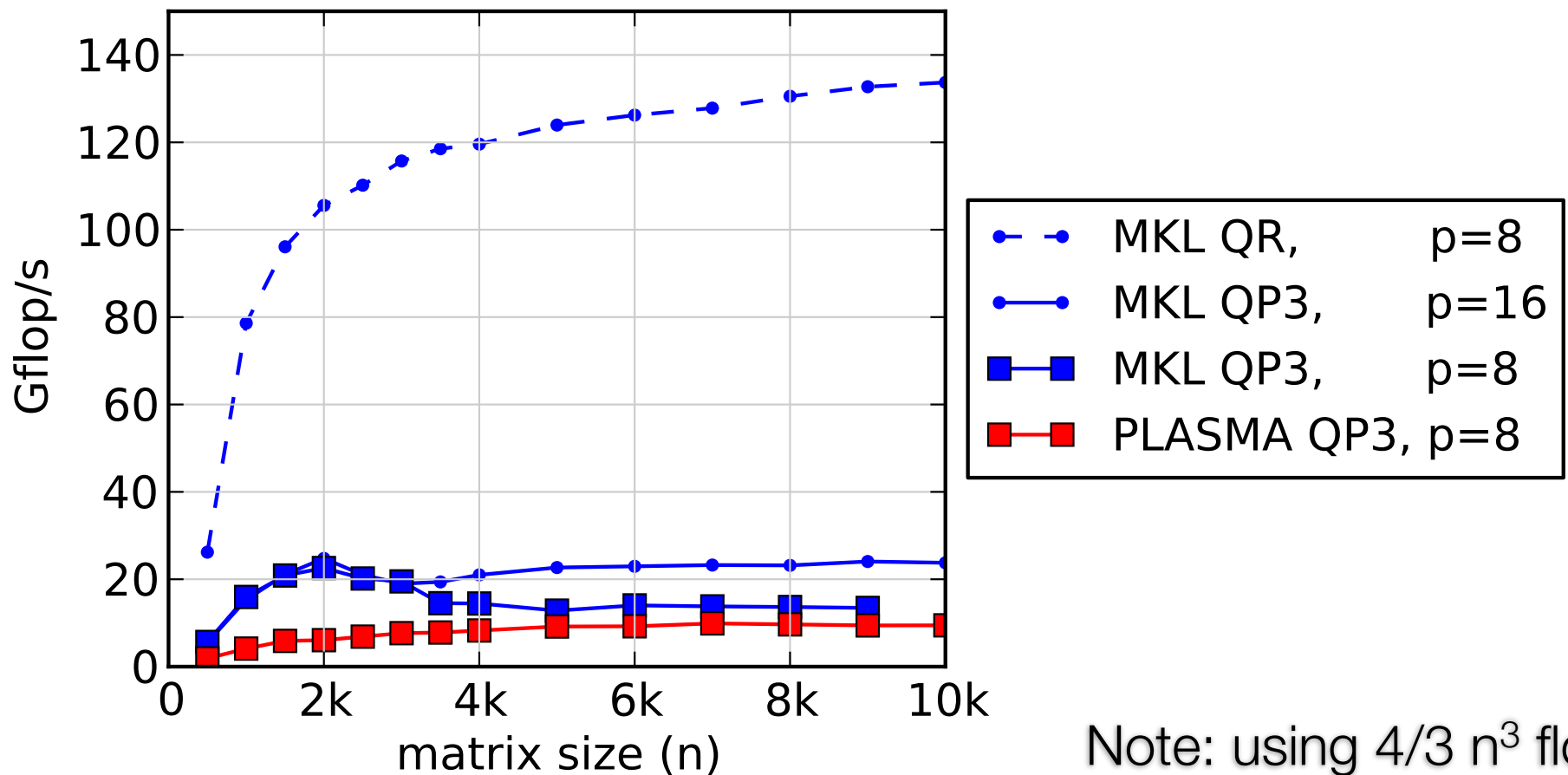
- On bunsen (2x8 core Sandy Bridge, 2.6 GHz)



Note: using $\frac{4}{3} n^3$ flops
for QP3 and SVD

Current Results

- On bunsen (2x8 core Sandy Bridge, 2.6 GHz)



Note: using $\frac{4}{3} n^3$ flops
for QP3 and SVD

Future Work

- Optimize PLASMA implementation
 - Eliminate redundant dependencies
 - Merge small tasks together
 - Static scheduling
- Examine RRQR (Rank Revealing QR) algorithm
 - Windowed pivoting, instead of whole trailing matrix
 - Post-process $\mathbf{R}$ using condition estimates