



Sparse Matrices



sparse ... many elements are zero
dense ... few elements are zero

Example Of Sparse Matrices

diagonal
tridiagonal
lower triangular (?)

These are structured sparse matrices.

May be mapped into a 1D array so that a mapping function can be used to locate an element.

Unstructured Sparse Matrices

Airline flight matrix.

- airports are numbered 1 through n
- $\text{flight}(i,j)$ = list of nonstop flights from airport i to airport j
- $n = 1000$ (say)
- $n \times n$ array of list references \Rightarrow 4 million bytes
- total number of flights = 20,000 (say)
- need at most 20,000 list references \Rightarrow at most 80,000 bytes

Unstructured Sparse Matrices

Web page matrix.

web pages are numbered 1 through n
 $\text{web}(i,j)$ = number of links from page i to page j

Web analysis.

authority page ... page that has many links to it
hub page ... links to many authority pages

Web Page Matrix

- $n = 2$ billion (and growing by 1 million a day)
- $n \times n$ array of ints $\Rightarrow 16 * 10^{18}$ bytes ($16 * 10^9$ GB)
- each page links to 10 (say) other pages on average
- on average there are 10 nonzero entries per row
- space needed for nonzero elements is approximately 20 billion \times 4 bytes = 80 billion bytes (80 GB)

Representation Of Unstructured Sparse Matrices

Single linear list in row-major order.

scan the nonzero elements of the sparse matrix in row-major order

each nonzero element is represented by a triple
(row, column, value)

the list of triples may be an array list or a linked list (chain)

Single Linear List Example

0 0 3 0 4	list =
0 0 5 7 0	row
0 0 0 0 0	column
0 2 6 0 0	value

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Array Linear List Representation

list =	row	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
	column	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
	value	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

element	0	1	2	3	4	5
row	1	1	2	2	4	4
column	3	5	3	4	2	3
value	3	4	5	7	2	6

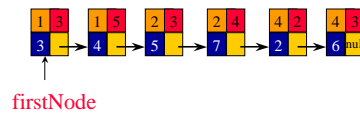
Chain Representation

Node structure.

row	col
value	next

Single Chain

list =	row	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
	column	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
	value	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$



One Linear List Per Row

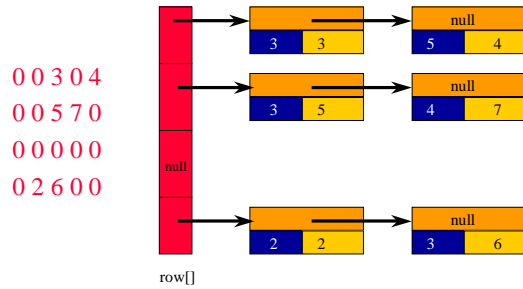
0 0 3 0 4	row1 = [(3, 3), (5,4)]
0 0 5 7 0	row2 = [(3,5), (4,7)]
0 0 0 0 0	row3 = []
0 2 6 0 0	row4 = [(2,2), (3,6)]

Array Of Row Chains

Node structure.

next
col value

Array Of Row Chains



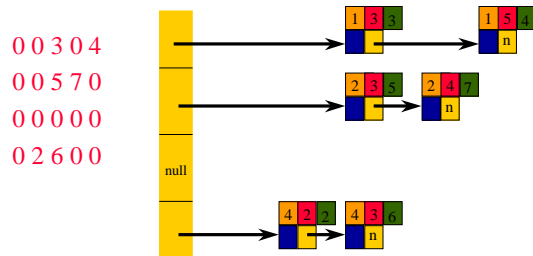
Orthogonal List Representation

Both row and column lists.

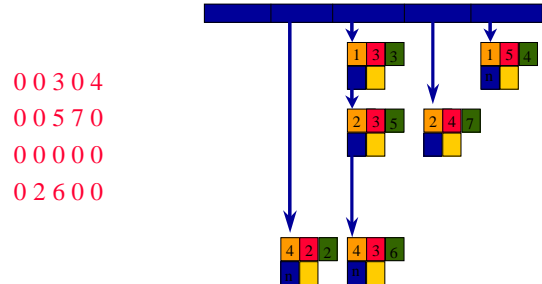
Node structure.



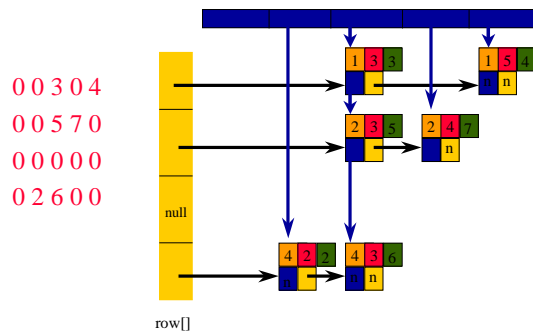
Row Lists



Column Lists



Orthogonal Lists



Variations

May use circular lists instead of chains.

Approximate Memory Requirements

500 x 500 matrix with 1994 nonzero elements

2D array $500 \times 500 \times 4 = 1\text{million}$ bytes
Single Array List $3 \times 1994 \times 4 = 23,928$ bytes
One Chain Per Row $23928 + 500 \times 4 = 25,928$

Runtime Performance



Matrix Transpose

500 x 500 matrix with 1994 nonzero elements

2D array 210 ms
Single Array List 6 ms
One Chain Per Row 12 ms

Performance



Matrix Addition.

500 x 500 matrices with 1994 and 999 nonzero elements

2D array 880 ms
Single Array List 18 ms
One Chain Per Row 29 ms