

What is...machine learning in mathematics - part 2?

Or: AI and matrix multiplication

Standard matrix multiplication is not optimal!

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} E & F \\ G & H \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AE+BG & AF+BH \\ CE+DG & CF+DH \end{pmatrix}$$

Trick:

$$P_1 = A \cdot (F-H)$$

$$P_5 = (A+D) \cdot (E+H)$$

$$AE+BG = P_5 + P_4 - P_2 + P_6$$

$$P_2 = (A+B) \cdot H$$

$$P_6 = (B-D) \cdot (G+H)$$

$$AF+BH = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P_3 = (C+D) \cdot E$$

$$P_7 = (A-C) \cdot (E+F)$$

$$CE+DG = P_3 + P_4$$

$$P_4 = D \cdot (G-E)$$

$$CF+DH = P_5 + P_1 - P_3 - P_7$$

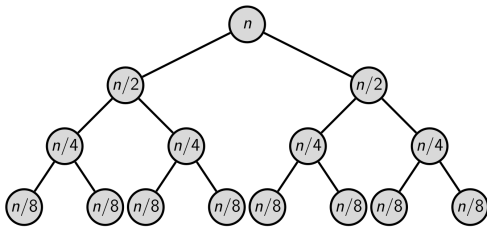
- ▶ Standard 2-by-2 matrix multiplication needs **eight** multiplications
- ▶ **Strassen** We only need **seven**
- ▶ **Observation** The seven multiplications are not trivial to find

Divide and conquer

- ▶ Break the matrices in blocks of size $n/2 \times n/2$ **Divide!**

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S1 + S4 - S5 + S7 & S3 + S5 \\ S2 + S4 & S1 - S2 + S3 + S6 \end{pmatrix}$$

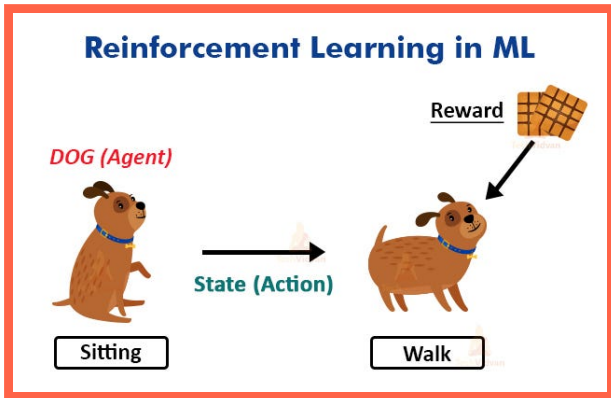
- ▶ Needs 7 calls on $n/2 \times n/2$ matrices
- ▶ Repeat recursively **Conquer!**



Strassen then needs $\approx n^{\log_2(7)}$ operations

- ▶ **Recursion** Safe one operation each step while multiplying 2^n -by- 2^n matrices
- ▶ **Standard multiplication** Needs n^3 operations ($3 = \log_2 8$)
- ▶ **Strassen multiplication** Needs $n^{2.81}$ operations ($2.81 \approx \log_2 7$)

Why not k-by-k matrices?



- ▶ **Idea** Why don't we use large matrices for the recursion (difficult – remember how weird Strassen's formulas look!)
- ▶ **Example** If for 3-by-3 matrices we save 7 operations, then we are down to $2.73 \approx \log_3 20$
- ▶ **Idea** Use reinforcement learning, let AI play a game and reward saving operations

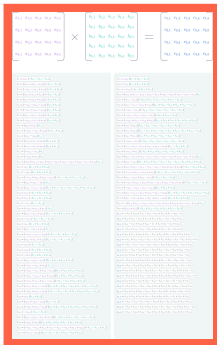
Enter, the theorem

Deepmind's AlphaTensor found a 5-by-5 algorithm with 76 operations

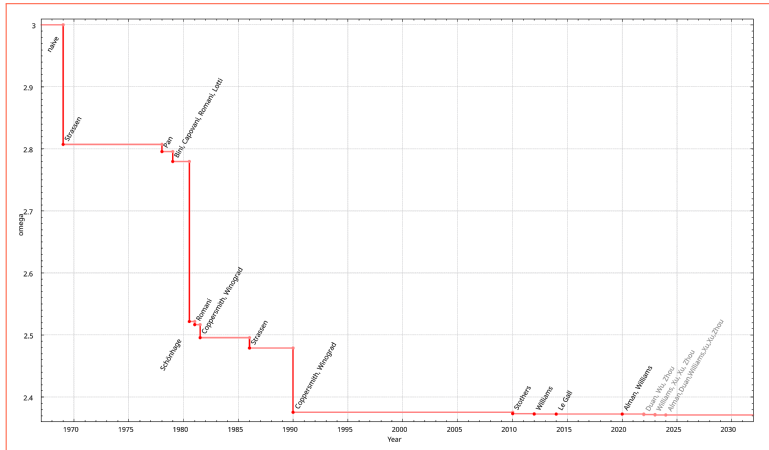
$$\log_5 76 \approx 2.69$$

The neural network used is not a traditional one but used reinforcement learning

- ▶ They actually discovered several other algorithms as well
- ▶ Here is the list Don't look 😊



Actually...



- ▶ There are actually **faster** algorithms
- ▶ Most of the newer ones use **different** methods
- ▶ **Problem** Most of them are not of practical importance

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.