
Subject: Re: fast convolving question

Posted by [rogass](#) on Fri, 30 May 2008 12:44:58 GMT

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Dear Chris,

thank you again for your reply and the amount of time you invested.

To understand, what I mean, it seems to be better to explain it for very small matrices.

So, let's say you have a dist(3) kernel and a dist(7) matrix.

At first to overcome the problem with negative indices of the strict numerical solution of convolving matrices, I padded the matrix in each direction with 2 zeros, so the resulting matrix is now 9x9 (0,matrix,0 in x- and y-direction).

Then I pre-compute indices to speed up the process (main idea):

1.For the kernel: 0 - 8 + reform to vector

2.0. For the Matrix (first vector): 20-19-18-12-11-10-2-1-0(=indsmall)
+ reform to vector and insert it into matrix -
> mat(20-19-18-12-11-10-2-1-0 + ind(0)) <- (ind(0) is 0)

2.1. For the Matrix (second vector): 29-28-27-20-19-18-12-11-10 +
reform to vector and insert it into matrix -
> mat(20-19-18-12-11-10-2-1-0 + ind(1)) <- (ind(1) is 9)

till 2.48. 80-79-78....

3. As third step I multiply kernel-vector with the mat-vectors, so:

```
conv(0) = kernel ## mat( indsmall+ind(0) )  
conv(1) = kernel ## mat( indsmall+ind(1) )  
...  
conv(48)= kernel ## mat( indsmall+ind(48) )
```

4. Reform conv to 7x7 and return it

The trick is to only multiply the kernel as vector with the reformed submatrix of the matrix. I tested all types of convolving - the above code is only a snippet - and the fastest one were always my unfortunately not right indexing no-for-loop.

Besides that strict convolving is a very simple scheme. Just multiplying the always same kernel as vector with the `i.subarray(padded with zeros at the edges) of matrix(ixj)` as vector

(beginning from down right to upper left) and repeating this ixj times. Reform the given result back again to matrix.

But unfortunately, only the loop-method for $k=0,48$ do $\text{conv}(k) = \dots$ works perfectly.

I found several methods to convolve discrete without any loops, but they are always slower than fft or my one-loop-method, except the no-loop-method which is more than 100 times faster than fft or convol.

So, please, please, please help me again and try to implement e.g. indgen as the for-to-loop

Thanks and best regards

Christian
