
Subject: Re: matrix multiplication of 2 three-dimensional arrays

Posted by [Juggernaut](#) on Wed, 20 Aug 2008 16:08:06 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

On Aug 20, 10:51 am, pgri...@gmail.com wrote:

> thomas.jagdhuber wrote:

>> On 20 Aug., 16:34, pgri...@gmail.com wrote:

>>> Bennett wrote:

>>>> On Aug 20, 8:22 am, "thomas.jagdhuber" <thomas.jagdhu...@gmail.com>

>>>> wrote:

>>>> > Dear experts,

>

>>>> > I would like to matrix multiply two matrices with dimensions

>>>> > [3,3,1500]. means: 1500 times a matrix multiplication of 2 matrices

>>>> > with dimension [3,3]

>>>> > I could do this with a for loop over the dimension [1500] but i

>>>> > suppose this is not very elegant. Is there any other way to do this

>>>> > time-efficient.

>

>>>> > Best regards,

>

>>>> > thomas

>

>>>> Have you searched help on product() and its dimensional keyword?

>>>> This could be useful for you.

>

>>> It is not clear to me how "product" can be used for solving

>>> matrix multiplications.

>

>>> To the original poster:

>

>>> 1) your problem is so small that I don't see any need for

>>> optimization.

>

>>> 2) however, if you really want to optimize in case that the number of

>>> matrices N should increase in the future, use loops over the 3x3

>>> matrix

>>> arrays and columns instead and treat the matrix elements as N-element

>>> vectors. This way, more work is done per loop for large values of N.

>

>>> Ciao,

>>> Paolo

>

>> I think i will calculate each matrix element alone by the linear

>> combination and then just use the whole vector of 1500 Values for

>> calculating each linear combination. this should be reasonable as long

>> as the 3x3-dimension is valid and not growing.

>

> Yes, that is exactly what I was suggesting. The code will look ugly
> though...;-)
>
> Ciao,
> Paol

Way I read it was that you had a matrix of 3x3x1500 and wanted to multiply them together....not sure what it means to say 1500 times 2 matrices of 3x3 dimension unless you just mean $1500 \cdot [A] \cdot [B]$ on an element by element basis where $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_2 & e_2 & f_2 \\ g_2 & h_2 & i_2 \end{bmatrix}$? That's how that reads to me... I don't think I quite understand what it is that you're trying to do so therein lies the confusion.
