Package ‘matpow’

Type Package
Title matrix powers
Version 0.1.1
Description A general framework for computing powers of matrices. A key feature is the capability for users to write callback functions, called after each iteration, thus enabling customization for specific applications. Diverse types of matrix classes/matrix multiplication are accommodated. If the multiplication type computes in parallel, then the package computation is also parallel.
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### Description

Callback examples for `matpow`.

### Usage

- `cgraph(ev, cbinit=FALSE, mindist=FALSE)`
- `eig(ev, cbinit=FALSE, x=NULL, eps=1e-08)`
- `mc(ev, cbinit=FALSE, eps=1e-08)`
- `mexp(ev, cbinit=FALSE, eps=1e-08)`

### Arguments

- **ev**: R environment as in the return value of `matpow`.
- **cbinit**: `matpow` will first call the callback with `cbinit` set to TRUE before iterations begin, then to FALSE during iterations.
- **mindist**: if TRUE, the matrix of minimum intervertex distances will be calculated.
- **x**: initial guess for the principal eigenvector.
- **eps**: convergence criterion.

### Details

- **cgraph**: Determines the connectivity of a graph, and optionally the minimum intervertex distance matrix. The matrix `m` in the call to `matpow` should be an adjacency matrix, 1s and 0s.
- **eig**: Calculates the principal eigenvector of the input matrix.
- **mc**: Calculates the long-run distribution vector for an aperiodic, discrete-time Markov chain; the input matrix is the transition matrix for the chain.
- **mexp**: Calculates the exponential of the input matrix, as in e.g. `expm` of the `Matrix` package.

In `cgraph`, it is recommended that squaring be set to TRUE in calling `matpow`, though this cannot be done if the `mindist` option is used. Use of squaring is unconditionally recommended for `eig` and `mc`. Do not use squaring with `mexp`.

Restrictions: These functions are currently set up only for ordinary R matrix multiplication or use with `gputools`. 
Value

Callback functions don’t normally return values, but they usually do maintain data in the R environment ev that is eventually returned by `matpow`, including the following components as well as the application-independent ones:

- `cgraph`: Graph connectedness is returned in a boolean component `connected`. If the `mindist` option had been chosen, the `dists` component will show the minimum intervertex distances.
- `eig`: The `x` component will be the principal eigenvector.
- `mc`: The `pivec` component will be the long-run distribution vector.
- `mexp`: The `esum` component will be the matrix exponential.

Examples

```r
## not run:
m <- rbind(c(1,0,0,1),c(1,0,1,1),c(0,1,0,0),c(0,0,1,1))
ev <- matpow(m, callback=cgraph, mindist=T)
ev$connected # prints TRUE
ev$dists # prints that min dist from 1 to 2 is 3
m <- rbind(1:2,3:4)
# allow for 1000 iterations max
ev <- matpow(m,1000, callback=eig, squaring=TRUE)
# how many iterations did we actually need?
ev$i # only 8
ev$x # prints eigenvector; check by calling R's eigen()
## end(not run)
```

dup

Deep-Copy

Description

Functions to perform deep copies of matrices.

Usage

```r
dup.vanilla(mat)
dup.bigmemory(mat)
```

Arguments

- `mat` matrix to be copied.

Details

One of the arguments to `matpow` is `dup`, a function to do deep copying of the type of matrix being used. The user may supply a custom one, or use either `dup.vanilla` or `dup.bigmemory`. 
**Value**

The matrix copy.

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**genmulcmd**

*Generate Multiplication Command*

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**Description**

Functions to form quoted multiplication commands.

**Usage**

```plaintext
genmulcmd.vanilla(a,b,c)
genmulcmd.bigmemory(a,b,c)
genmulcmd.gputools(a,b,c)
```

**Arguments**

- `a`  a quoted string.
- `b`  a quoted string.
- `c`  a quoted string.

**Details**

One of the arguments to `matpow` is `genmulcmd`, a function to generate a string containing the command the multiply matrices. The string is fed into `parse` and `eval` for execution. The user may supply a custom function, or use either `genmulcmd.vanilla` or `genmulcmd.bigmemory`.

**Value**

A quoted string for `c = a * b` for the given type of matrix/multiplication.

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**matpow**

*Matrix Powers*

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**Description**

Computes matrix powers, with optional application-specific callbacks. Accommodates (external) parallel multiplication mechanisms.

**Usage**

```plaintext
matpow(m,k=NULL,squaring=FALSE,genmulcmd=NULL,dup=NULL,callback=NULL,...)
```
### Arguments

- **m**
  - input matrix.
- **k**
  - desired power. If NULL, it is expected that the initialization portion of the user’s callback function will set k.
- **squaring**
  - if TRUE, saves time by first squaring m, then squaring the result and so on, until a power is reached of k or more.
- **genmulcmd**
  - function to generate multiplication commands, in quoted string form. For the ordinary R "matrix" class this is `function(aLbLc) paste(cL" <M "LaL" E*E "Lb)` supplied as `genmulcmd.Nvanilla` with the package.
- **dup**
  - function to make a deep copy of a matrix.
- **callback**
  - application-specific callback function.
- **...**
  - application-specific arguments

### Details

Multiplication is iterated until the desired power k is reached, with these exceptions: (a) If squaring is TRUE, k may be exceeded. (b) The callback function can set stop in ev, halting iterations; this is useful, for instance, if some convergence criterion has been reached.

One key advantage of using `matpow` rather than direct iteration is that parallel computation can be accommodated, by specifying `genmulcmd`. (The word "accommodated" here means the user must have available a mechanism for parallel computation; `matpow` itself contains no parallel code.)

For instance, if one is using GPU with `gputools`, one sets `genmulcmd` to `genmulcmd.gputools`, which calls `gpumatmult()` instead of the usual `%*%`. So, one can switch from serial to parallel by merely changing this one argument. If `genmulcmd` is not specified, the code attempts to sense the proper function by inspecting `class(m)`, in the cases of classes "matrix" and "big.matrix".

Of course, if the user’s R is configured to use a parallel BLAS, such as OpenBLAS, this is automatically handled via the ordinary R "matrix" class.

Another important advantage of `matpow` is the ability to write a callback function, which enables much flexibility. The callback, if present, is called by `matpow` after each iteration, allowing application-specific operations to be applied. For instance, `cgraph` determines the connectivity of a graph, by checking whether the current power has all of its entries nonzero.

The call form is `callbackname(evLinitL...)` where `ev` is the R environment described above, and `init` must be set to TRUE on the first call, and FALSE afterward.

Since some types of matrix multiplication do not allow the product to be in the same physical location as either multiplicand, a "red and black" approach is taken to the iteration process: Storage space for powers in ev alternates between `prod1` and `prod2`, for odd-numbered and even-numbered iterations, respectively.

### Value

An R environment `ev`, including the following components:

- **prod1**
  - matrix, the final power.
- **stop**
  - boolean value, indicating whether the iterations were stopped before the final power was to be computed.
normvec

Application-specific data, maintained by the callback function, can be stored here as well.

Examples

```r
## not run:
m <- rbind(1:2,3:4)
ev <- matpow(m,16)
ev$prod1
# prints
# [,1] [,2]
# [1,] 115007491351 1.67615e+11
# [2,] 251422553235 3.66430e+11

ev$i  # prints 15
matpow(m,16,squaring=TRUE)$i  # prints 4, same prod1
## end(not run)
```

# see further examples in the callbacks

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**normvec**

**Vector Norm**

**Description**

Ordinary L2 vector norm.

**Usage**

`normvec(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x` R vector.

**Value**

Vector norm.
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