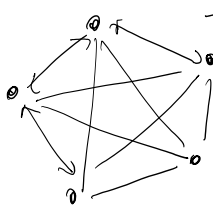


5 Planets
10 interactions



$$N_{\text{inter}} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2} \quad (\text{with } \mathcal{O}(N^2) \text{ above } N(N-1) \text{ and } F_{ij} = -F_{ji})$$

$$N = 2 \times 10^{12} \text{ Particles}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(N^2) = 2 \times 10^{24} \text{ Interactions}$$

20 Flops / Interaction
 $\Rightarrow 4 \times 10^{25} \text{ Flops}$

Petaflop Computing $\rightarrow 10^{15} / s$
 Force Time $\rightarrow 4 \times 10^{10} s$
 $\sim 10^3 \text{ Years}$

$\mathcal{O}(N)$ $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

Spectral Method.

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \rho(r)$$

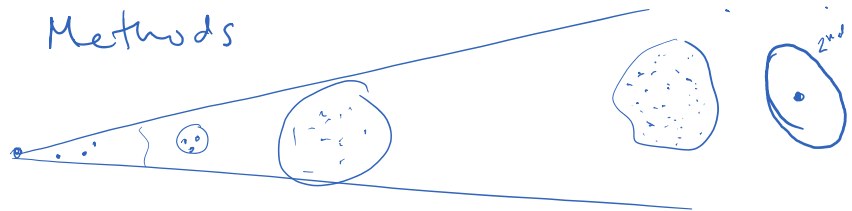
FFT ($\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$)

$$-k^2 \phi_k = \rho_k$$

Particle-Mesh

IFFT

Multipole Methods



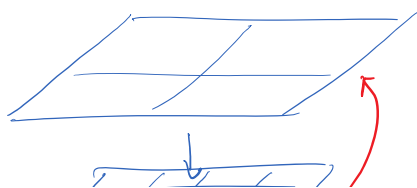
Trees

"Treecode" $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

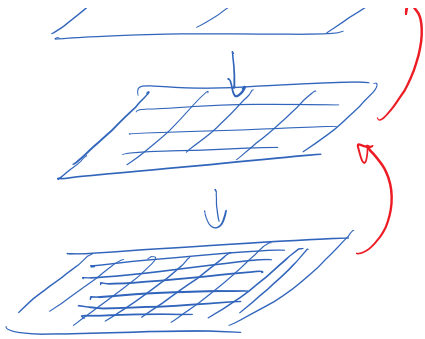
Fast Multipole Method $\mathcal{O}(N)$

Multigrid

\rightarrow S.O.R.

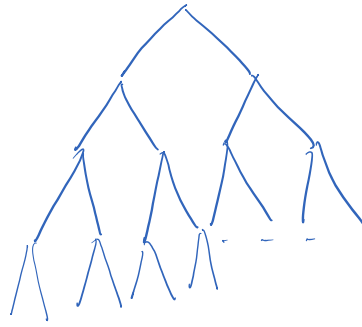


$\mathcal{O}(N)$ Method.

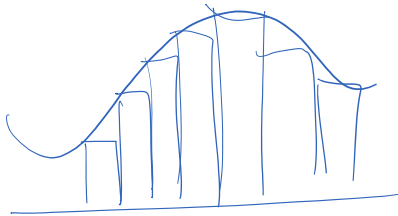


$O(N)$ Method.

Flop > 10
 Byte \sim low



$O(N \log N)$
 "Sort"
 quicksort

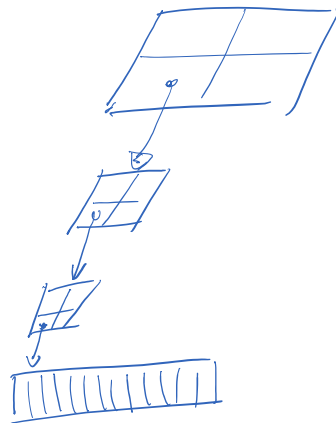


Radix Sort.

Sorting of keys

Sort is $O(N)$ if the keys are drawn from a distribution which is Riemann Integrable.

2-D ?

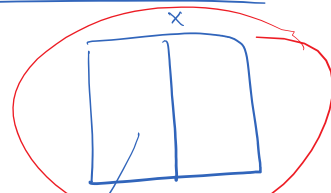


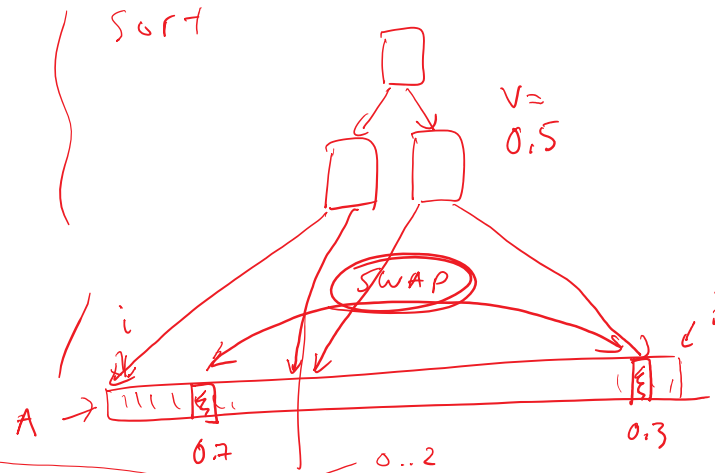
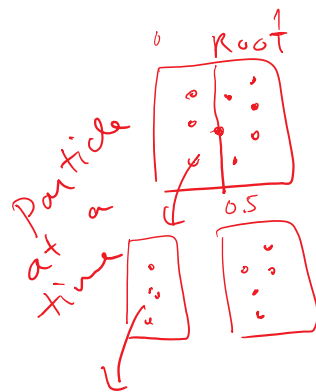
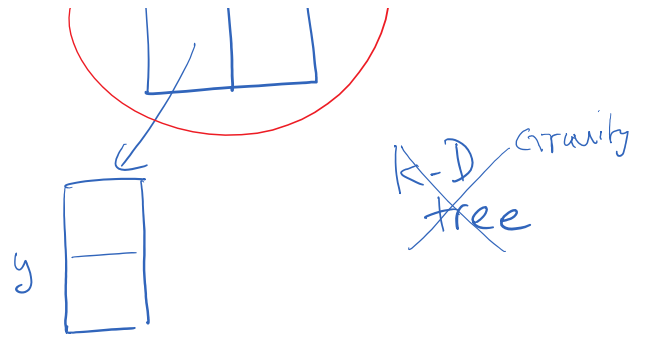
Quad tree

3-D

Oct-tree

Binary





$$S = \text{partition}(A, i, j, V, d)$$

Index of the first element between i and j (inclusive) for which $A[d] \geq V$.

★ 1. Most Compact Code

2. Fastest Code $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Count SWAPs} \\ \rightarrow \text{Count} \leq \end{cases}$