COMPGV19: Tutorial 4

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Exercise 1

Implement the linear preconditioned Conjugate Gradient method

```
clear all, close all;
```

Initialisation ment Project Exam Help

```
n = 1e2;
tol = 1e-
maxIter = https://eduassistpro.github.io/
% Initial
x0 = zeros(n, 1);
* Matrix dAiddon We Chataedu_assist_pro
b = ones(n, 1);
A1 = spdiags((1:n)', 0, n, n);
A2 = spdiags([ones(n-1, 1); 100], 0, n, n);
A3 = spdiags([-ones(n-1, 1); 0], -1, n, n) + spdiags(2*ones(n, 1), 0,
n, n) + spdiags([0; -ones(n-1, 1)], 1, n, n);
% A4 = hilb(n);
% Define xtrue
xtrue = zeros(n,1);
xtrue(floor(n/4):floor(n/3)) = 1;
xtrue(floor(n/3)+1:floor(n/2)) = -2;
xtrue(floor(n/2)+1:floor(3/4*n)) = 1/2;
% Alternative xtrue
% [V, Lambda] = eig(full(A3));
% k = 5;
 * xtrue = V(:,1:5)*randn(5,1);
```

SOLVE - Without preconditioning

```
% Identity operator
M = @(y) y;
```

```
% Linear preconditioned Conjugate gradient backtracking line search
[xMin1, nIter1, resV1, infoCG1] = conjugateGradient(A1, A1*xtrue, tol,
maxIter, M, x0, xtrue);
[xMin2, nIter2, resV2, infoCG2] = conjugateGradient(A2, A2*xtrue, tol,
 maxIter, M, x0, xtrue);
[xMin3, nIter3, resV3, infoCG3] = conjugateGradient(A3, A3*xtrue, tol,
maxIter, M, x0, xtrue);
% Plot Residuals and Errors
figure;
semilogy(resV1, 'b');
hold on;
semilogy(infoCG1.errA, '*b', 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(resV2 + eps, 'r'); % add eps for log plot
semilogy(infoCG2.errA + eps, '*r', 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(resV3, 'g');
semilogy(infoCG3.errA, '*g', 'MarkerSize', 2);
xlabel('nIter');
ylabel('Residuals and Errors');
legend('||r|| - A1', '||x_k-x^*||_{A1}', '||r|| - A2', '||x_k-x^*||
saveas(qcf, '../fiqs/01 01 ResidualsErrors', 'pnq');
```

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```
% Plot Residuals and Errors
lambdal = sort(eig(Al), 'descend');
```

```
lambda2 = sort(eig(A2), 'descend');
lambda3 = sort(eig(A3), 'descend');
bound1 = abs((lambda1 - lambda1(end))./(lambda1 +
lambda1(end))).*sqrt(xtrue'*A1*xtrue);
bound2 = abs((lambda2 - lambda2(end))./(lambda2 +
 lambda2(end))).*sqrt(xtrue'*A2*xtrue);
bound3 = abs((lambda3 - lambda3(end))./(lambda3 +
lambda3(end))).*sqrt(xtrue'*A3*xtrue);
figure;
semilogy(bound1, 'b');
hold on;
semilogy(infoCG1.errA, '*b', 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(bound2 + eps, 'r'); % add eps for log plot
semilogy(infoCG2.errA + eps, '*r', 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(bound3, 'q');
semilogy(infoCG3.errA, '*g', 'MarkerSize', 2);
xlabel('nIter');
ylabel('Bound and Errors');
legend('Theoretical bound (A1)', '||x_k-x^*||_{A1}', 'Theoretical
bound (A2)', '||x_k-x^*||_{A2}', 'Theoretical bound (A3)', '||x_k-
x^*||_{A3}');
grid on;
*Assignment Project-Exam Help
```

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SOLVE - With preconditioning

```
% A1
A = A1;
% Diagonal preconditioner is equivalent to Cholesky for diagonal
matrices
M = @(y) \operatorname{diag}(1./\operatorname{diag}(\operatorname{full}(A)))*y;
% Eigenvalue distribution of A and M^(-1)*A
figure;
semilogy(eig(full(A)), 'k.');
hold on;
semilogy(real(eig(M(full(A)))), 'ro', 'MarkerSize', 5);
legend('A', 'M^{-1}A')
title('Eigenvalues for A and M^{-1}A');
grid on;
saveas(gcf, '../figs/01_03_EigenvaluesA1', 'png');
% Solution with CG
[xMin_d, nIter_d, resV_d, infoCG_d] = conjugateGradient(A, A*xtrue,
tol, maxIter, M, x0, xtrue);
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figure;
semilogy(
hold on;
semilogy(https://eduassistpro.github.io/
semilogy(
semilogy(infoCG_d.errA,
grid on;
                          Chat edu_assist
xlabel('it Aac
legend('|r|
diagonal');
title('Residuals and Errors');
saveas(qcf, '../fiqs/01 04 ResidualsPreconditioningAl', 'png');
```

```
% A2
A = A2;
% Diagonal preconditioner is equivalent to Cholesky for diagonal
matrices
M = @(y) \operatorname{diag}(1./\operatorname{diag}(\operatorname{full}(A)))*y;
% Eigenvalue distribution of A and M^(-1)*A
figure;
semilogy(eig(full(A)), 'k.');
hold on;
semilogy(real(eig(M(full(A)))), 'ro', 'MarkerSize', 5)
legend('A', 'M^{-1}A')
title('Eigenvalues for A and M^{-1}A');
grid on;
saveas(gcf, '../figs/01_05_EigenvaluesA2', 'png');
% Solution with CG
[xMin_d, nIter_d, resV_d, infoCG_d] = conjugateGradient(A, A*xtrue,
tol, maxIter, M, x0, xtrue);
Assignment Project Exam Help
figure;
semilogy(
hold on;
semilogy(https://eduassistpro.github.io/
semilogy(
semilogy(infoCG2.errA + eps,
grid on;
                          Chat edu_assist_pro
xlabel('itAac.ms'
legend('|r|
x_k-x^* | |_A');
title('Residuals and Errors');
saveas(qcf, '../figs/01 06 ResidualsPreconditioningA2', 'png');
```

```
A = A3;
% Diagonal
M = @(y) \operatorname{diag}(1./\operatorname{diag}(\operatorname{full}(A)))*y;
% Cholesky
L c = chol(A, 'lower'); % M = L*L' -> M*x = y -> (L*L')*x = y -> x =
L'\(L\y);
M_c = @(y) L_c' \setminus (L_c \setminus y);
% Incomplete Cholesky
icholOpts.type = 'ict';
icholOpts.droptol = 4e-1;
icholOpts.michol = 'off'; % this tridiagonal matrix is to simple for
modification
L_i = ichol(A, icholOpts);
M_i = @(y) L_i' \setminus (L_i \setminus y);
% Sparsity pattern
figure;
spx(L_c) /
Assignment Project Exam Help
saveas(gcf, '../figs/01 07 SparsityCholeski', 'png');
spy(L_i); https://eduassistpro.github.io/
title('In
saveas(gcf, '../figs/01_08_Sparsity
               HWeChat edu_assist_pro
% Eigenval
figure;
semilogy(eig(full(A)), 'mx');
hold on;
semilogy(real(eig(M(full(A)))), 'r*') % eigenvalues of A and M^{(-1)*A}
semilogy(real(eig(M_c(full(A)))), 'bo') % eigenvalues of A and
M^{(-1)*A}
semilogy(real(eig(M_i(full(A)))), 'ks') % eigenvalues of A and
M^{(-1)*A}
legend('A', 'M^{-1}A - diagonal', 'M^{-1}A - Cholesky', 'M^{-1}A - I.
Cholesky');
title('Eigenvalues for A and M^{-1}A');
grid on;
saveas(gcf, '../figs/01_09_EigenvaluesA3', 'png');
% Solution with CG
[xMin_c, nIter_c, resV_c, infoCG_c] = conjugateGradient(A, A*xtrue,
tol, maxIter, M c, x0, xtrue);
[xMin_i, nIter_i, resV_i, infoCG_i] = conjugateGradient(A, A*xtrue,
tol, maxIter, M_i, x0, xtrue);
[xMin_d, nIter_d, resV_d, infoCG_d] = conjugateGradient(A, A*xtrue,
tol, maxIter, M, x0, xtrue);
figure;
```

```
grid on;
semilogy(resV3,'xm','MarkerSize', 2); hold on;
semilogy(resV_d,'*r','MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(resV_c,'ob', 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(resV_i,'sk', 'MarkerSize', 4);

semilogy(infoCG3.errA, 'm-','MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(infoCG_d.errA, 'r--','MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(infoCG_c.errA, 'b-', 'MarkerSize', 2);
semilogy(infoCG_i.errA, 'k:', 'MarkerSize', 2);
legend('||r||', '||r|| - diagonal', '||r|| - Cholesky', '||r|| - inc.
Cholesky', '||x_k-x^*||_A ', '||x_k-x^*||_A - diagonal', '||x_k-x^*||
A - Cholesky', '||x_k-x^*||_A - inc. Cholesky');
title('Residuals and Errors');
saveas(gcf, '../figs/01 10 ResidualsPreconditioningA3', 'png');
```

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conjugateGradient.m Add WeChat edu_assist_pro

```
function [xMin, nIter, resV, info] = conjugateGradient(A, b, tol,
maxIter, M, x0, xtrue)
% CONJUGATE GRADIENT Solves the implicitely symmetric preconditioned
%function [x, flag, relres, iter, resvec, xs, V] = mcg(A, b, tol,
maxit, M, x0)
% INPUTS
% A: symmetric matrix
% b: specifies the vector to solve Ax = b
% tol: tolerance for the residual
% maxIter: maximum number of iterations
% M: linear preconditioner matrix
% x0: initial iterate
% OUTPUTS
% xMin: solution of the system
% nIter: number of iterations taken
% resV: vector of residuals
% info: structure with information about the iteration
  - xs: iterate history
```

```
Notice that the left preconditioned NE (with M inner product) and
the right preconditioned NE (with M^-1 inner product) produce the
same algorithm,
  hence only one version.
% Copyright (C) 2017 Marta M. Betcke, Kiko Rul·lan
if ~strcmp(class(A), 'function handle')
 afun = @(x) A*x;
else
  afun = A;
if ~strcmp(class(M), 'function handle')
 mfun = @(x) M \x;
 mfun = M;
n = length(b);
if nargin < 6</pre>
   ssignment Project Exam Help
%Initiali
x = x0;
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z0 = mfun
p0 = z0;
                  % conjugate grad
rnorm = norm(r0):
                  %_residual norm
                    eChat edu_assist pro
bnorm = rnom;
alpha = zeros(maxIter,1);
beta = zeros(maxIter,1);
resV = zeros(maxIter+1,1);
resV(1) = rnorm;
xs = zeros(n, maxIter+1);
V = zeros(n, maxIter+1);
xs(:,1) = x;
V(:,1) = z0;
j = 1;
while j <= maxIter && rnorm/bnorm >= tol |r|/|b| > tol
   %Preconditioned Conjugate Gradient step
   Ap0 = afun(p0);
   alpha(j) = (r0'*z0) / (Ap0'*p0);
   x = x + alpha(j)*p0;
   r1 = r0 - alpha(j)*Ap0;
   z1 = mfun(r1);
   beta(j) = (r1'*z1) / (r0'*z0);
   p1 = z1 + beta(j)*p0;
   %Compute norm
   rnorm = norm(r1);
```

```
resV(j+1) = rnorm;
   xs(:,j+1) = x;
   %Compute the Lanczos vectors : v = scalar * r
   V(:,j+1) = z1;
   %Next step
   p0 = p1;
   r0 = r1;
   z0 = z1;
   j = j+1;
end
%Assign output
if rnorm/bnorm > tol,
 %If MCG iterated maxIter without convergence, return the solution
with the minimal residual
   flag = 1;
   [\sim, jmin] = min(resV);
   x = xs(:,jmin);
   rnorm = resV(jmin);
-Assignment Project Exam Help
   nIter = jmin-1;
   flag = 0;
   nIter
end
        https://eduassistpro.github.io/
resV = resV(1:(min(j,maxIter+1)));
info.xs = xs(: 1:(min(j,maxIter+1))
v = v(:,1:AiddmavveC)hat edu_assist_pro
xMin = x;
if nargin > 6
 for k = 1:min(j,maxIter+1)
   info.errA(k) = sqrt((xs(:,k)-xtrue)'*afun(xs(:,k)-xtrue));
 end
end
```

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