

ilu(0) Algorithm

georg.may

April 2023

Algorithm 1 ILU(0) in MSR format. No zero elements on diagonal.

Input: V, JM (Matrix in MSR Format. Size of both arrays: nz)

Output: PV,PJM (Preconditioner in MSR format. Size of both arrays: nz)

JD (Size: n. Pointer to first non-zero element in upper triangle for each row)

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1: JR(1:n) = 0           ▷ Initialize reverse pointers. (Column index to index in PJM,PV)
2: JD(1:n) = 0           ▷ Initialize pointers to upper triangle
3: PJM(1:nz) = JM(1:nz)   ▷ Copy column pointers. These don't change
4: PV(1:nz) = V(1:nz)     ▷ Copy data pointer. Will be modified in-place below
5: for i=1,n do           ▷ Loop over Rows
6:   JR(i) = i             ▷ Reverse pointer is identity for diagonal
7:   for j=JM(i),JM(i+1)-1 do   ▷ Loop over non-zero off-diagonal elements in row i
8:     jc := JM(j)           ▷ Column index: PV(j) = a(i,jc)
9:     JR(jc) := j           ▷ Reverse pointer (column index to index in PJM,PV)
10:    if jc > i and JD(i) = 0 then
11:      JD(i) = j             ▷ Pointer to upper triangle ( $i^{th}$  row)
12:    end if
13:  end for
14:  if JD(i) = 0 then
15:    JD(i) = j               ▷ If no elements in upper triangle
16:  end if
17:  for j=JM(i),JD(i)-1 do   ▷ non-zero elem. in lower triangle of row i
18:    jc:=JM(j)               ▷ column index, P(j)=a(i,jc). Note: jc<i
19:    PV(j) ← PV(j)/PV(jc)    ▷ P(jc)=a(jc,jc). Overwrite with L-factor
20:    for jj=JD(jc),JM(jc+1)-1 do   ▷ all non-zero a(jc,k) (jc < k=JM(jj))
21:      jk := JR(JM(jj))       ▷ Points back to a(i,k) (k=JM(jj))
22:      if jk ≠ 0 then         ▷ Could be zero, as a(i,k)=0 is possible
23:        PV(jk) ← PV(jk) - PV(j)*PV(jj)   ▷ PV(jj)=a(jc,k) (k=JM(jj))
24:      end if
25:    end for
26:  end for
27:  JR(i) = 0                 ▷ Reset reverse pointers
28:  for j=JM(i),JM(i+1)-1 do
29:    JR(JM(j)) = 0
30:  end for
31: end for
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