# Numerical Linear Algebra A.A. 2022/2023

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## EXAM SIMULATION (IMPLEMENTATION PART)

#### Exercise 1

Let A be an  $n \times n$  matrix such that A = B + C, with

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 8 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n-1 & 2n \end{pmatrix}; \qquad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & -n+1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- 1. Let n = 1000. Define the matrix A using the Eigen::SparseMatrix<double> type.
- 2. Define an Eigen vector  $\boldsymbol{b} = A\boldsymbol{x}^*$ , where  $\boldsymbol{x}^* = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ .
- 3. Solve the linear system Ax = b using the Generalized Mininal Residual method (GMRES) implemented in the gmres.hpp template. Fix a maximum number of iterations equal to the linear system's size and assume a tolerance of  $10^{-12}$  for the final residual. Use the diagonal preconditioner provided by the Eigen::DiagonalPreconditioner<double> function.
- 4. Compare the GMRES method with restart (restart= 50) and without restart. Comment the obtained results.

#### Solution:

```
#include <cstdlib>
                                         // System includes
#include <iostream>
#include <Eigen/SparseCore>
#include <Eigen/IterativeLinearSolvers>
#include "gmres.hpp"
int main(int argc, char** argv)
  using namespace LinearAlgebra;
  using SpMat=Eigen::SparseMatrix<double>;
  using SpVec=Eigen::VectorXd;
  int n = 1000;
                                       // define matrix
  SpMat A(n,n);
  for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
      A.coeffRef(i, i) = 2.0*(i+1);
     A.coeffRef(i, n-i-1) = -(i+1);
     if(i>0) A.coeffRef(i, i-1) += i;
      if(i<n-1) A.coeffRef(i, i+1) += i+1;</pre>
```

```
std::cout << "Matrix size: " << A.rows() << "X" << A.cols() << std::endl;
std::cout << "Non zero entries: " << A.nonZeros() << std::endl;</pre>
// Create Rhs b
SpVec e = SpVec::Ones(A.rows());
SpVec b = A * e;
SpVec x(A.rows());
// Solve with GMRES method with restart
double tol = 1.e-12;
                                    // Convergence tolerance
int result, maxit = 1000;
                                     // Maximum iterations
int restart = 50;
                                           // Restart gmres
Eigen::DiagonalPreconditioner<double> D(A); // Create diagonal preconditioner
result = GMRES(A, x, b, D, restart, maxit, tol);
std::cout << "GMRES with restart "</pre>
                                     << std::endl;
std::cout << "iterations performed: " << maxit << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "tolerance achieved : " << tol << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "Error:</pre>
                                     " << (x-e).norm() << std::endl;
// Solve with GMRES method without restart
x=0*x; restart = 1000; maxit = 1000; tol = 1.e-12;
result = GMRES(A, x, b, D, restart, maxit, tol);
std::cout << "GMRES without restart " << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "iterations performed: " << maxit << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "tolerance achieved : " << tol << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "Error norm: "<<(x-e).norm() << std::endl;</pre>
return result;
```

## Exercise 2

The aim of this exercise is to solve the eigenvalue problem  $Ax = \lambda x$  using the Library of Iterative Solvers for linear systems (LIS). Report the full list of bash commands required to perform the computations here below in a .txt file. Compile the LIS script using mpi and run the LIS executables using 4 processors.

- 1. Using wget and gzip, download and unzip the matrix gr\_30\_30.mtx from the matrix market website (https://math.nist.gov/MatrixMarket/).
- 2. Compute the largest (in absolute value) eigenvalue of the matrix that has been previously downloaded up to a tolerance of order  $10^{-8}$ .
- 3. Compute the eight smallest (in absolute value) eigenvalues of the  $gr_30_30.mtx$  matrix and save the corresponding eigenvectors in a .mtx file. Explore different iterative methods and preconditioners (at least 3 alternative strategies) in order to achieve a precision smaller than  $10^{-10}$ . Compare and comment the results.

### Solution:

```
wget https://math.nist.gov/pub/MatrixMarket2/Harwell-Boeing/laplace/gr_30_30.mtx.gz
gzip -dk gr_30_30.mtx.gz
```

```
mpicc -DUSE_MPI -I${mkLisInc} -L${mkLisLib} -llis etest1.c -o eigen1

mpirun -n 4 ./eigen1 gr_30_30.mtx eigvec.txt hist.txt -e pi -emaxiter 5000 -etol 1.0e-8

mpicc -DUSE_MPI -I${mkLisInc} -L${mkLisLib} -llis etest5.c -o eigen2

mpirun -n 4 ./eigen2 gr_30_30.mtx evals.mtx eigvecs.mtx res.txt iters.txt
-ss 8 -e si -p jacobi -etol 1.0e-10 -emaxiter 2000

mpirun -n 4 ./eigen2 gr_30_30.mtx evals.mtx eigvecs.mtx res.txt iters.txt
-e si -ie ii -ss 8 -i cg -p ilu ilu_fill 3 -etol 1.0e-10

mpirun -n 4 ./eigen2 gr_30_30.mtx evals.mtx eigvecs.mtx res.txt iters.txt
-e si -ie ii -ss 8 -i bicgstab -p ssor -etol 1.0e-10
```