

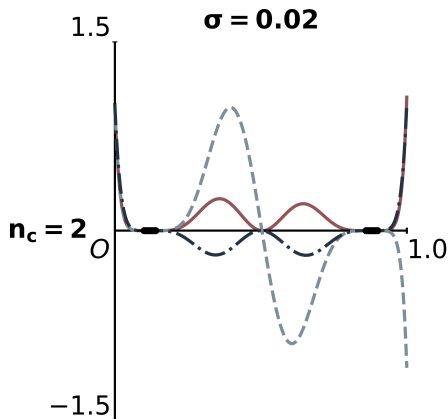
# Sharpened CG Iteration Bound for High-contrast Heterogeneous Scalar Elliptic PDEs

Going Beyond Condition Number

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EEMCS-DIAM Numerical Analysis MSc.  
Thesis Presentation, September, 2025

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- Main R.Q.: "How can we improve existing estimates on the total number of necessary CG iterations?"

# Structure

- Introducing CG
- How Does CG Converge? The Role of Eigenvalues
- Preconditioning: Taming High-Contrast Problems
- High-contrast coefficients: split eigenspectrum
- Towards Sharper Iteration Bounds
- Multi-Cluster Spectra
- How Sharp Are the New Bounds?
- New Bounds in Practice: Using Ritz Values
- Conclusion: Key Takeaways & Future Directions

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- However  $m_1$  can be too pessimistic for high-contrast problems. That is,  $m \ll m_1$
- Restate R.Q.: "How do we improve/sharpen the classical bound  $m_1$  for model problem?"

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# Towards Sharper Iteration Bounds

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- Note: The transition from classical bounds to multi-cluster bounds could be made more explicit—perhaps with a summary slide or visual.

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- Idea: simple, we split at the largest (relative) gap between subsequent eigenvalues, check if the two resulting clusters would give a sharper bound than just one uniform cluster, that is  $m_2(\kappa, \kappa_l, \kappa_r) < m_1(\kappa)$ . If so, we split the clusters and repeat the process for each created cluster. If not, we stop partitioning. In the process we keep track of all the extremal eigenvalues. After partitioning, we calculate  $m_{N_{\text{cluster}}}$ .

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- Idea: simple, we split at the largest (relative) gap between subsequent eigenvalues, check if the two resulting clusters would give a sharper bound than just one uniform cluster, that is  $m_2(\kappa, \kappa_l, \kappa_r) < m_1(\kappa)$ . If so, we split the clusters and repeat the process for each created cluster. If not, we stop partitioning. In the process we keep track of all the extremal eigenvalues. After partitioning, we calculate  $m_{N_{\text{cluster}}}$ .
- Animation: cluster\_partitioning, visualize above partitioning and subsequent calculation  $m_{N_{\text{cluster}}}$ .

# Multi-Cluster Spectra

- Depending on coefficient function and preconditioned systems we can have any number of clusters.
- Extend Axelsson idea:  $r(\lambda) = \hat{C}_{p_1}^{(1)} \hat{C}_{p_2}^{(2)} \dots \hat{C}_{p_k}^{(k)} = \prod_{i=1}^k \hat{C}_{p_i}^{(i)}$
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- Animation: cluster\_partitioning, visualize above partitioning and subsequent calculation  $m_{N_{\text{cluster}}}$ .
- Restate R.Q.: "How much sharper is  $m_{N_{\text{cluster}}}$  compared to  $m_1(\kappa)$  for our model problem?"

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- Restate R.Q.: "How can we compute  $m_{N_{\text{cluster}}}$  for our model problem in practice?"

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- Second experiment, we use the Ritz values from the PCG iterations to compute  $m_{N_{\text{cluster}}}$  and  $m_1(\kappa)$  for our model problem and observe how good of an upper bound for  $m$  we can obtain within the first 300 iterations.

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- Animation: ritz\_value\_migration

