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Multilevel Preconditioners for Nonselfadjoint or Indefinite Orthogonal Spline Collocation Problems

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We develop and study symmetric multilevel preconditioners for the computation of the orthogonal spline collocation (OSC) solution of a Dirichlet boundary value problem (BVP) with a nonselfadjoint or an indefinite operator. The OSC solution is sought in the space of piecewise Hermite bicubic spline functions defined on a uniform partition. We consider an additive and a multiplicative multilevel-preconditioners that are used with the preconditioned conjugate gradient (PCG) method. Results and algorithms presented in this paper are closely related to those in [1], [2], [3], and [4]. Let Ω be a unit square $(0,1) \times (0,1)$ with the boundary $\partial \Omega$, and let $x = (x_1, x_2)$. We consider a BVP

$$Lu \equiv \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} a_{ij}(x)u_{x_{i}x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} b_{i}(x)u_{x_{i}} + c(x)u = f(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$
(1)

Operator L could be non-selfadjoint or indefinite in L^2 innerproduct. We assume that the principal part of L satisfies the uniform ellipticity condition and that BVP (1) has aunique solution in $H^2(\Omega)$.Let π_0 be a uniform coarsest rectangular partition of Ω .We obtain a set of partitions $\{\pi_k\}_{k=0}^K$ by standardcoarsening, and let $V_0 \subset V_1 \subset \ldots \subset V_K \equiv V_h$ be the set of corresponding nested spaces of piecewise Hermitebicubics that vanish on $\partial \Omega$. Let \sum denote the two-dimensional composite Gauss quadrature corresponding to partition π_h with 4 nodes in each element. Let \mathcal{G}_h denote the corresponding set of Gauss points. The OSC discretization of BVP(1) is defined by

$$u_h \in V_h, \quad Lu_h(\xi) = f(\xi), \quad \xi \in \mathcal{G}_h,$$
 (2)

and it can be written as the operator equation $L_h u_h = f_h$ in the Hilbert space V_h with the inner product $(v,w)_h = \sum vw$. Let $\{\psi_{k,j}\}_{j=1}^{N_k}$ be the standard finite element basis of V_k consisting of products of one-dimensional value and slope basis functions. Using space decomposition

$$V_h = V_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{J} \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} V_{k,j}, \quad V_{k,j} = \text{span}(\psi_{k,j}),$$

we define and study multilevel additive $B_{\rm a}$ and multiplicative $B_{\rm m}$ preconditioners for solving the normal equation $L_h^*L_hu_h=L_h^*f_h$, where L_h^* is the adjoint to L_h . The implementation of B and $B_{\rm m}$ is based on relationships between basis functions for two consecutive partitions and the implementation of $B_{\rm m}$ is similar to that for V(1,1)-cycle with the Gauss-Seidel smoothing. A problem on the coarsest partition is assumed sufficiently small, and it is solved exactly. The computational cost of the preconditioning algorithms is $O(N_K)$. The following is our main result. Theorem. There are positive independent of h and K constants α_a , β_a , α_m , and β_m , such that

$$\alpha_{a} (B_{a}v, v)_{h} \leq (L_{h}^{*}L_{h}v, v)_{h} \leq \beta_{a} (B_{a}v, v)_{h}, \quad v \in V_{h},$$

$$\alpha_{m} (B_{m}v, v)_{h} \leq (L_{h}^{*}L_{h}v, v)_{h} \leq \beta_{m} (B_{m}v, v)_{h}, \quad v \in V_{h}.$$
(3)

To obtain these results, we prove the key assumptions in the general theory of Schwarz methods presented in [4], and use the inequalities

$$C^{-1} \|v\|_{H^2(\Omega)}^2 \le a_h(v, v) \le C \|\Delta v\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2, \quad v \in V_h,$$

obtained in [2]. We present numerical results that demonstrate the efficiency of our preconditioning algorithms. **References**[1] R. AITBAYEV AND B. BIALECKI,

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