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On the Reuse of Standard Preconditioners for Higher Order Time Discretizations of Parabolic PDEs

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In this abstract we will describe a preconditioner for some higher order time discretizations of parabolic problems. The preconditioner is optimal with respect to the spatial discretization parameters, that typically are the characteristic mesh size parameter h and the polynomial degree p. The preconditioner is also order optimal with respect to Δt . The only assumption is that there exists a preconditioner for the low order time discretization schemes such as Crank-Nicholson or implicit Euler. Such preconditioners are standard, c.f. e.g., [16], [17] and [18].

We study the model problem

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} & = & \Delta u, & \text{in } \Omega, t > 0 \\ u & = & 0, & \text{on } \partial \Omega, t > 0 \\ u & = & u_0, & \text{in } \Omega, t = 0. \end{array}$$

This equation is discretized in space and time to give the following linear system to be solved for each time level

$$Q_{kj}(\Delta t A)u^n = P_{kj}(\Delta t A)u^{n-1},$$

where Δt is the time stepping parameter, the two polynomials Q_{kj} and P_{kj} are the (k, j)- Padé approximation to the exponential function and A is a discrete Laplacian. The polynomials are given by (c.f. [18]):

$$P_{kj}(\Delta t A) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} {k \choose i} \frac{(k+j-i)!}{(k+j)!} (\Delta t A)^{i}$$

$$Q_{kj}(\Delta t A) = P_{jk}(-\Delta t A).$$

| $j \backslash k$ | j | j-1 | j-2 |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| 2 | 1.07 | 1.10 | 1.17 |
| 6 | 1.49 | 1.56 | 1.66 |
| 10 | 2.08 | 2.20 | 2.34 |

Table 1: Upper bound on the condition number for various values of j and k.

The proposed (exact) preconditioner is

$$R_{kj}(\Delta t A) = \left(I - \sqrt[j]{\frac{j!}{(j+k)!}} \Delta t A\right)^{j}.$$

Hence, R_{kj} is a standard preconditioner for a low order time discretization of a parabolic PDE, used j times. The coefficient before ΔtA is choosen such that the highest order term of $R_{kj}(\Delta tA)$ and $Q_{kj}(\Delta tA)$ are equal.

In Table 1 we show an upper bound on the condition number of the preconditioned system, using an exact preconditioner for R_{kj} . Further we proove the following lemma.

Lemma 1 The condition number of the preconditioned system is bounded by

$$\kappa \left(\left(R_{kj}(\Delta t A) \right)^{-1} Q_{kj}(\Delta t A) \right) < 1.8 \cdot 1.09^{j}.$$

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