

# Exercises part.1 - Gradient & Conjugate Gradient algorithms

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## 1. Implement the algorithms

Gradient algorithm	Conjugate Gradient algorithm
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• At first step <math>x_0 = 0, r_0 = b</math></li><li>• At each step <math>k</math>:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– compute <math>t = Ar_{k-1}</math></li><li>– compute <math>\alpha = \frac{(r_{k-1}, r_{k-1})}{(r_{k-1}, t)}</math></li><li>– update <math>x : x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha r_{k-1}</math></li><li>– update <math>r : r_k = r_{k-1} - \alpha t</math></li></ul></li><li>• Iterate until <math>\hat{r} = \sqrt{\frac{(r_k, r_k)}{(b, b)}} &lt; \hat{r}_{targ}</math></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• At first step <math>x_0 = 0, r_0 = p_0 = b</math></li><li>• At each step <math>k</math>:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– compute <math>t = Ap_{k-1}</math></li><li>– compute <math>\alpha = \frac{(r_{k-1}, r_{k-1})}{(p_{k-1}, t)}</math></li><li>– update <math>x : x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha p_{k-1}</math></li><li>– update <math>r : r_k = r_{k-1} - \alpha t</math></li><li>– compute <math>\beta = \frac{(r_k, r_k)}{(r_{k-1}, r_{k-1})}</math></li><li>– update <math>p_k = r_k + \beta p_{k-1}</math></li></ul></li><li>• Iterate until <math>\hat{r} = \sqrt{\frac{(r_k, r_k)}{(b, b)}} &lt; \hat{r}_{targ}</math></li></ul>

## 2. Solve the linear system

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and verify:

- (a) the solution obtained with the numerical algorithm with the one derived solving explicitly the system of equations
  - (b) that convergence is achieved after 2 iterations, as required by the algorithm
3. Using the provided routine that generate random symmetric definite matrices with fixed condition number, verify:
- (a) the scaling of the number of iteration required to solve the system of equation at a fixed precision  $\hat{r}_{targ}$  and matrix condition number with the size of the problem (provided the condition number is large enough  $\sim 10^3 \div 10^6$ )
  - (b) that with fixed residue and fixed (large) matrix size, the number of iterations scales linearly with the square root of the condition number
4. (optional) check that for a non-positive definite matrix the algorithm does not converge
5. (optional) verify that the functional

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^t A x - b x$$

is monotonously minimized during the iterations (while this is not true for  $\hat{r}$ )