

Math 298
Fundamental Concepts in
Computational and Applied Mathematics
Lecture 3

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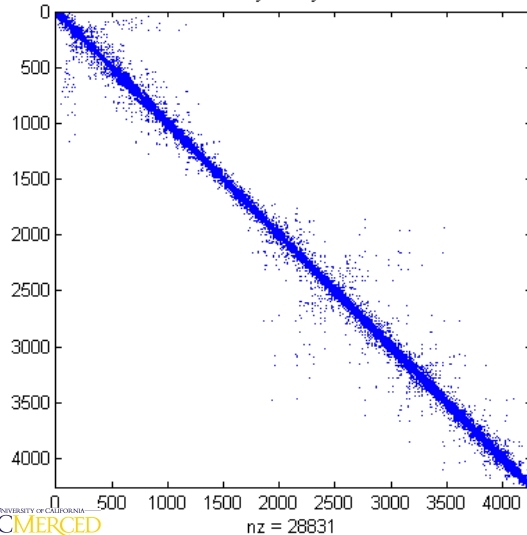
Sparse methods

- Why would we use a sparse method
- Consider the following matrix



Sparse Matrix Example

The adjacency matrix.



Stationary Iterative Methods

- Based on splitting techniques
- Widely used in engineering, but have been superseded by more modern techniques
- Still useful in certain contexts, e.g. preconditioners

Basic Method

Consider $Ax = b$

Let $A = L + D + U$ and then "split" the matrix A such that

$$(L + D)x^{k+1} = b - Ux^k, k = 0, \dots$$

or

$$Mx^{k+1} = b + Nx^k, k = 0, \dots \quad (1)$$

$$x^{k+1} = M^{-1}b + M^{-1}Nx^k, \quad (2)$$

$$x^{k+1} = Gx^k + c \quad (3)$$

where $G = M^{-1}N, c = M^{-1}b$

Useful Facts

Fact 1: If we use the SIM in equation (3) $x^k \rightarrow \hat{x} \iff \rho(G) < 1$

Fact 2: $e^{k+1} = Ge^k$

Fact 3: Many matrices resulting from problems in S&E satisfy $\rho(G) < 1$

Finite Precision

- In exact arithmetic the CG method will converge to the solution of $Ax = b$
- Sadly, in finite precision, roundoff error will contaminate the solution
- And even in the exact case, what does this mean for a system with dimension 1M or 1B

Krylov subspace methods

CG is an example of what we now call a Krylov space method

- Definition: A *Krylov* space is defined by:

$$\mathcal{K}_k(A, b) = \text{span}\{b, Ab, A^2b, A^3b, \dots, A^{k-1}b\}$$

Idea: Choose your iterate, x^k , such that it belongs to the Krylov space and it minimizes the distance between it and \hat{x}

CG Convergence Rate

Can show that

$$\|x^k - \hat{x}\|_A \leq 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa(A)} - 1}{\sqrt{\kappa(A)} + 1} \right)^k \|x^0 - \hat{x}\|_A \quad (4)$$

Table: Number of iterations to reduce error by 10^{-3} .

$\kappa(A)$	Value	iter
1	0.0	1
10^2	0.82	15
10^4	0.98	150
10^8	0.9998	15,000

Summary

- Sparse methods can be used to take advantage of special structure
- Iterative methods are the dominant form of solving systems of linear equations in modern day applications
- Most iterative methods must be preconditioned to be effective

Preconditioning Idea

Discussion

- Why precondition?
- What should the general idea be?
- How would you go about doing that?

References

- **Methods of Conjugate Gradients for Solving Linear Systems**, Magnus R. Hestenes and Eduard Stiefel, J. Res. of NBS, Vol. 49, No. 6, Dec. 1952.
- **Matrix Computations, 3rd Ed.**, Gene H. Golub and Charles F. Van Loan, Johns Hopkins, 1996.
- **Iterative Methods for Linear and Nonlinear Equations**, C.T. Kelley, SIAM, 1995.