

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = \sin(k\pi x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$$

Multigrid Methods

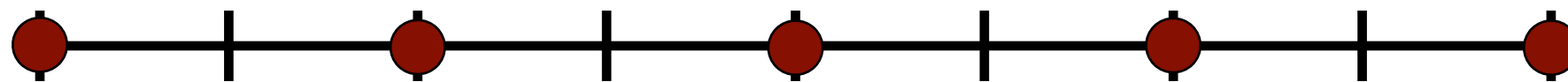
- Let $k = k_m$ with $1 \leq \frac{k_m}{2\pi} \leq \frac{M}{4}$

- need 2 points/wavelength minimum

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_{\max}}{2\pi} = \frac{M}{2}$$

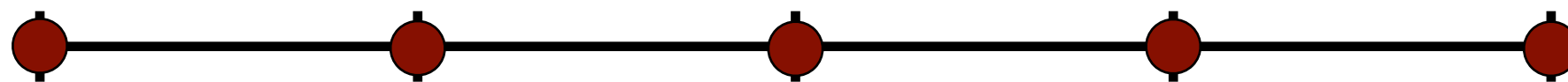
- lower half of allowed wavenumbers
 \Rightarrow **slowly varying**

- Let's evaluate $\sin(k_m x_i)$ at even index points only: $x_i = 2i \frac{L}{M} = \frac{2i}{M}$



$$\Rightarrow \sin(k_m x_i) = \sin\left(\frac{k_m 2i}{M}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{k_m i}{\frac{M}{2}}\right)$$

- same as function evaluated at **every** point of mesh with spacing $\frac{L}{\frac{M}{2}}$

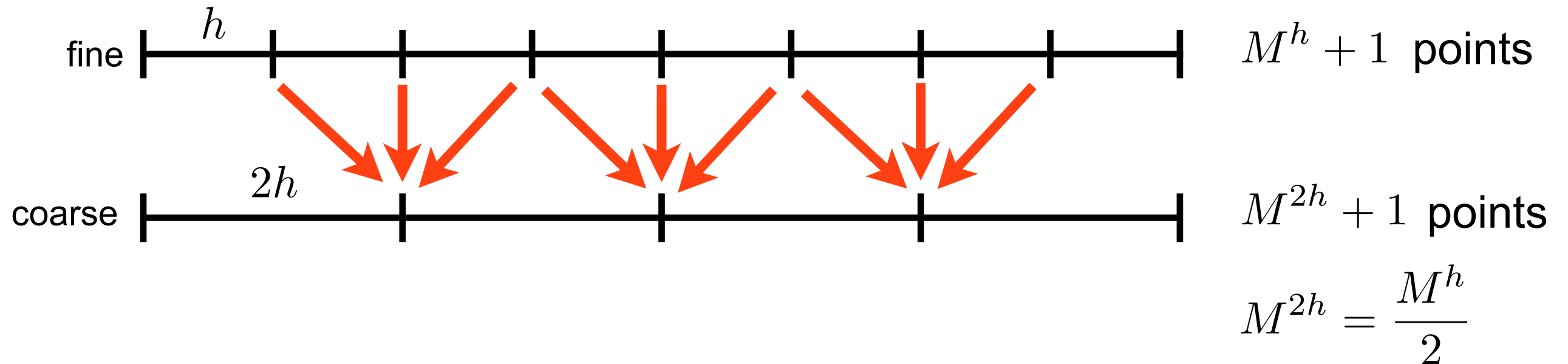


- on mesh with $M/2+1$ mesh points, function goes up to the maximum allowed wavenumber \Rightarrow **rapidly varying**
- Can turn slowly varying function into rapidly varying function by coarsening mesh ('skipping' mesh points)

Multigrid Methods

- Ideas behind Multigrid Methods
 - reduce slowly varying parts of residual on coarser grids, since they are rapidly varying there
 - transfer improved solution from coarse grid back to fine grid
- This will require transfer operations between grids
 - fine \rightarrow coarse: **restriction**
 - coarse \rightarrow fine: **prolongation**

Restriction



- Option #1:

- take every 2nd point

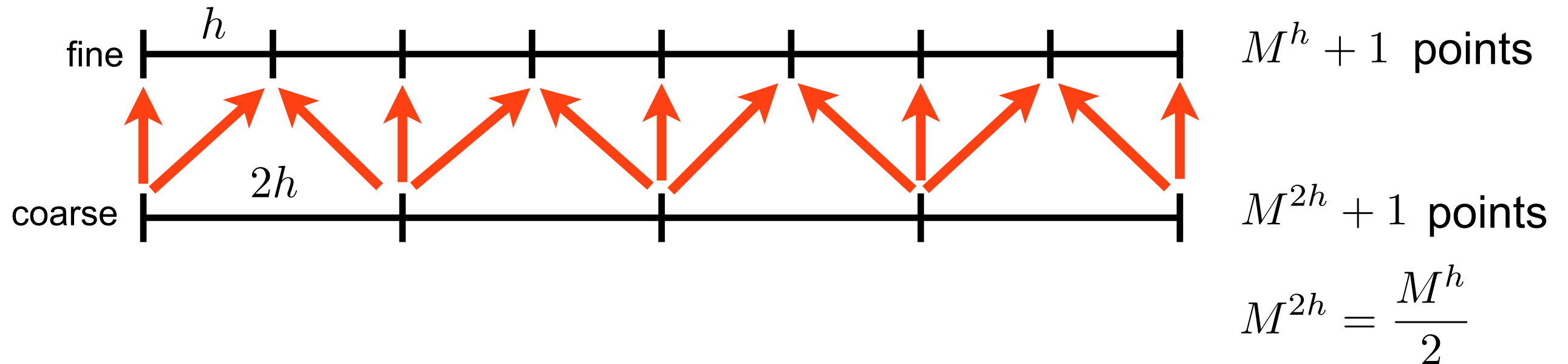
$$r_i^{h \rightarrow 2h} = r_{2i}^h \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M^{2h} - 1 \quad (\text{all interior points})$$

- Option #2:

- average (usually better)

$$r_i^{h \rightarrow 2h} = \frac{1}{4} (r_{2i-1}^h + 2r_{2i}^h + r_{2i+1}^h) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M^{2h} - 1$$

Prolongation



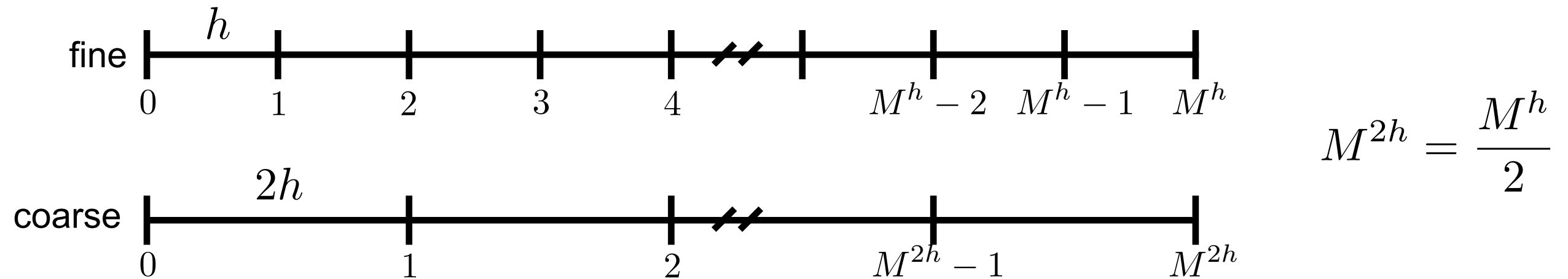
- simple copy of aligned mesh points

$$\epsilon_{2i}^{2h \rightarrow h} = \epsilon_i^{2h} \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, M^{2h}$$

- average non-aligned mesh points

$$\epsilon_{2i+1}^{2h \rightarrow h} = \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_i^{2h} + \epsilon_{i+1}^{2h}) \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, M^{2h} - 1$$

Dual Grid Multigrid

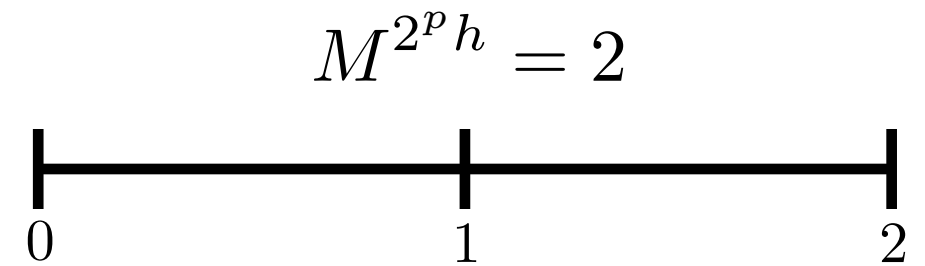


- on fine grid, perform a few iterations for $A\vec{\varphi} = \vec{f}$ with $\vec{\varphi}^{h(0)}$ as initial guess
- calculate residual: $\vec{r}^h = \vec{f} - A\vec{\varphi}^{h(k)}$
- restrict residual to coarse grid: $\vec{r}^{h \rightarrow 2h}$
- on coarse grid, perform a few iterations for $A\vec{\epsilon}^{2h} = \vec{r}^{h \rightarrow 2h}$ with $\vec{\epsilon}^{2h(0)} = 0$
- prolong error to fine grid: $\vec{\epsilon}^{2h \rightarrow h}$
- apply correction to fine grid solution: $\vec{\varphi}^{h(0)} = \vec{\varphi}^{h(k)} + \vec{\epsilon}^{2h \rightarrow h}$
- goto step a) until norm of residual drops below acceptable threshold

reminder: never code matrices, use loops with index form instead

Multigrid

- Why stop at 2 grids?
 - go all the way to coarsest possible mesh
 - possible if $M^h = 2^p$



Multigrid

- a) on fine grid, perform a few iterations for $A\vec{\varphi} = \vec{f}$ with $\vec{\varphi}^{h(0)}$ as initial guess
- b) calculate residual: $\vec{r}^h = \vec{f} - A\vec{\varphi}^{h(k)}$
- c) restrict residual to coarse grid: $\vec{r}^{h \rightarrow 2h}$
- d) on coarse grid, perform a few iterations for $A\vec{\epsilon}^{2h} = \vec{r}^{h \rightarrow 2h}$ with $\vec{\epsilon}^{2h(0)} = 0$
 - d.b) calculate residual to error equation: $\vec{r}^{2h} = \vec{r}^{h \rightarrow 2h} - A\vec{\epsilon}^{2h(k)}$
 - d.c) restrict residual to next coarser grid: $\vec{r}^{2h \rightarrow 4h}$
 - d.d) on next coarser grid, perform a few iterations for $A\vec{\epsilon}^{4h} = \vec{r}^{2h \rightarrow 4h}$ with $\vec{\epsilon}^{4h(0)} = 0$
 - d.d.b-d) continue with ...b) - ...d) on next coarser mesh $4h$ all the way to ph mesh
 - d.d.e-g) do steps ...e) - ...g) from coarsest mesh ph all the way to $4h$ mesh
 - d.e) prolong error to next finer grid: $\vec{\epsilon}^{4h \rightarrow 2h}$
 - d.f) apply correction to next finer grid solution (error): $\vec{\epsilon}^{2h(0)} = \vec{\epsilon}^{2h(k)} + \vec{\epsilon}^{4h \rightarrow 2h}$
 - d.g) on next finer grid, perform a few iterations for $A\vec{\epsilon}^{2h} = \vec{r}^{h \rightarrow 2h}$
- e) prolong error to fine grid: $\vec{\epsilon}^{2h \rightarrow h}$
- f) apply correction to coarse grid solution: $\vec{\varphi}^{h(0)} = \vec{\varphi}^{h(k)} + \vec{\epsilon}^{2h \rightarrow h}$
- g) goto step a) until norm of residual drops below acceptable threshold

Recursive algorithm (but we know the number of levels beforehand)

Multigrid

- How to code this?

- write iteration, prolongation, restriction as subroutines/functions
- could use recursive calls with dynamic memory allocations

OR

- pre-compute and store grid level support data for all grid levels in vectors $M(1:p)$, $N(1:p)$, $h(1:p)$

- do not make new arrays/variables for each grid level, instead use

$\text{rhs}(0:M(1), 0:N(1), 1:p) : \vec{f}, \vec{r}^{h \rightarrow 2h}, \vec{r}^{2h \rightarrow 4h}, \dots$

$\text{r}(0:M(1), 0:N(1), 1:p) : \vec{r}^h, \vec{r}^{2h}, \dots$

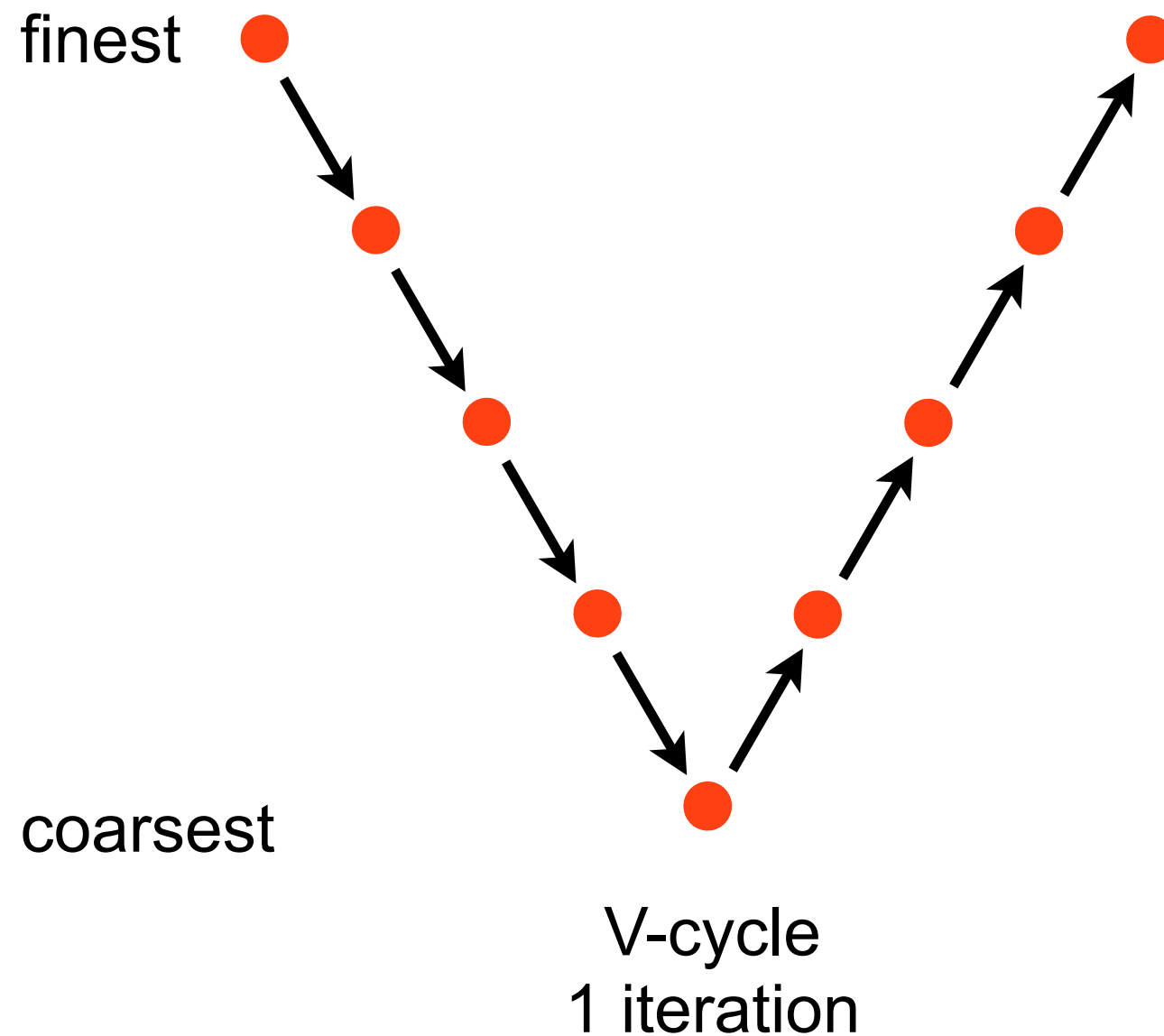
$\text{eps}(0:M(1), 0:N(1), 1:p) : \text{---}, \vec{\epsilon}^{2h}, \vec{\epsilon}^{4h}, \dots$

$\text{epsc}(0:M(1), 0:N(1), 1:p) : \vec{\epsilon}^{2h \rightarrow h}, \vec{\epsilon}^{4h \rightarrow 2h}, \dots$

- this wastes some memory but makes coding easier

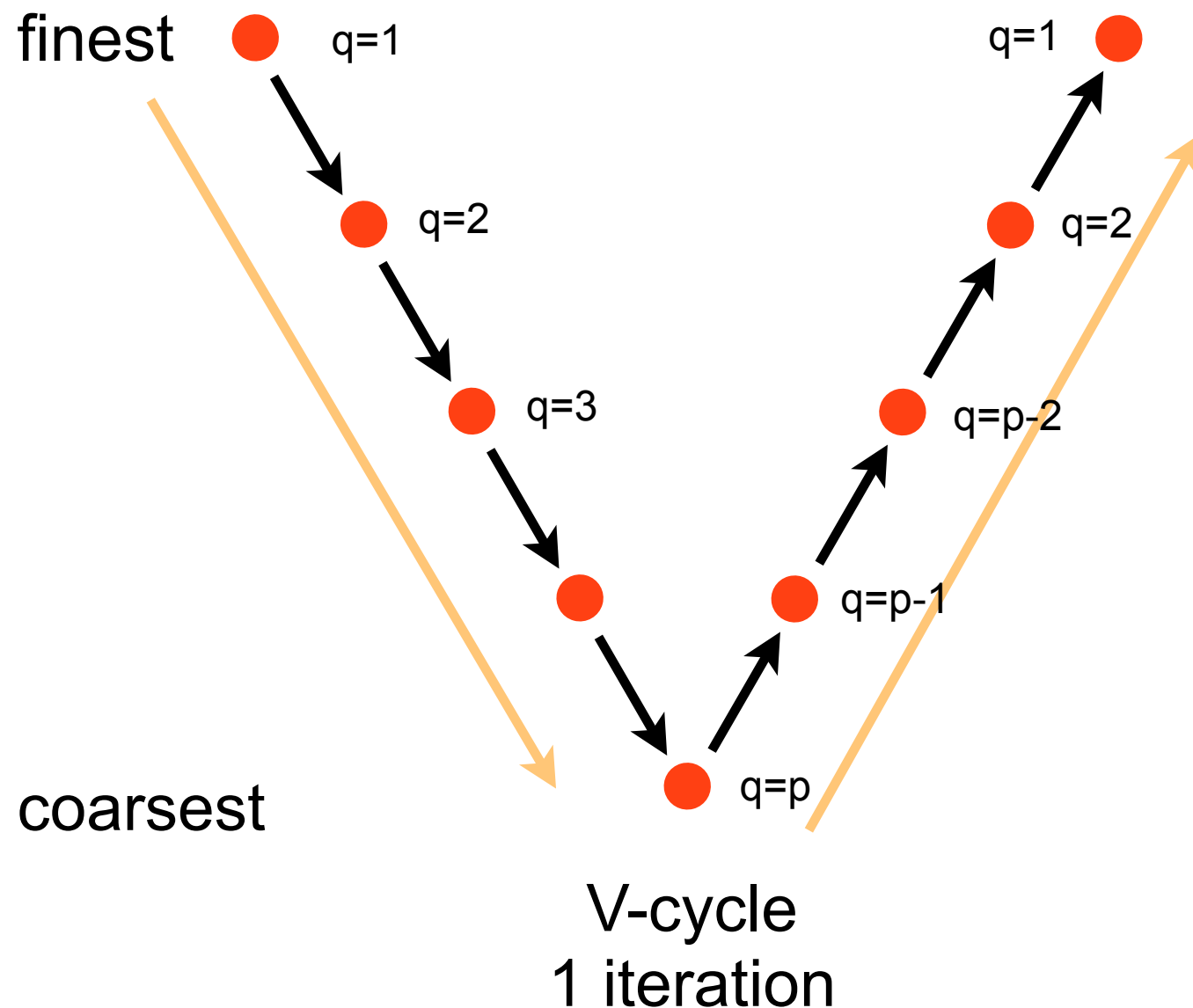
Multigrid: V-cycle

- How to traverse the different grid levels?
 - Many options!



Multigrid

- How to code single V-cycle iteration?



```
phi    = GaussSeidel (phi,rhs(:,1),h(1),M(1))
r(:,1) = calcResidual(phi,rhs(:,1),h(1),M(1))
```

```
loop q from 2 to p
  rhs(:,q) = restrict      (r(:,q-1)
  eps(:,q) = GaussSeidel (eps(:,q),rhs(:,q),
                        h(q),M(q)
  r  (:,q) = calcResidual(eps(:,q),rhs(:,q),
end loop q
```

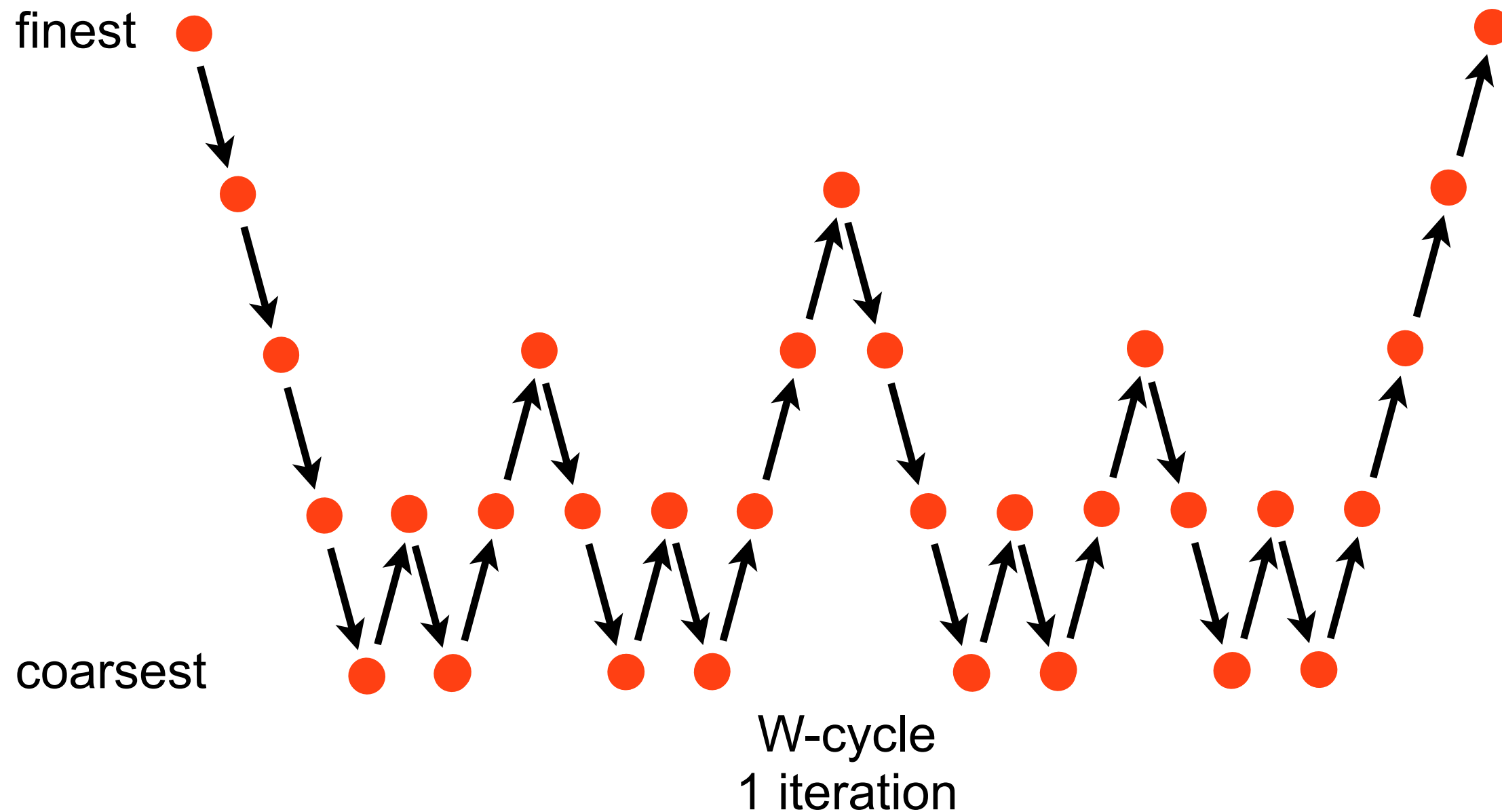
```
loop q from p-1 to 2
  epsc(:,q) = prolong(eps(:,q+1),M(q))
  eps (:,q) = correct(eps(:,q),epsc(:,q)
  eps (:,q) = GaussSeidel(eps(:,q),rhs(:,q),
                        h(q),M(q)
end loop q
```

```
epsc(:,1) = prolong(eps(:,2),M(1))
phi      = correct(phi,epsc(:,1),M(1)
```

comment: `rhs(:,1)` must contain PDE right hand side

Multigrid: W-Cycle

- How to traverse the different grid levels?

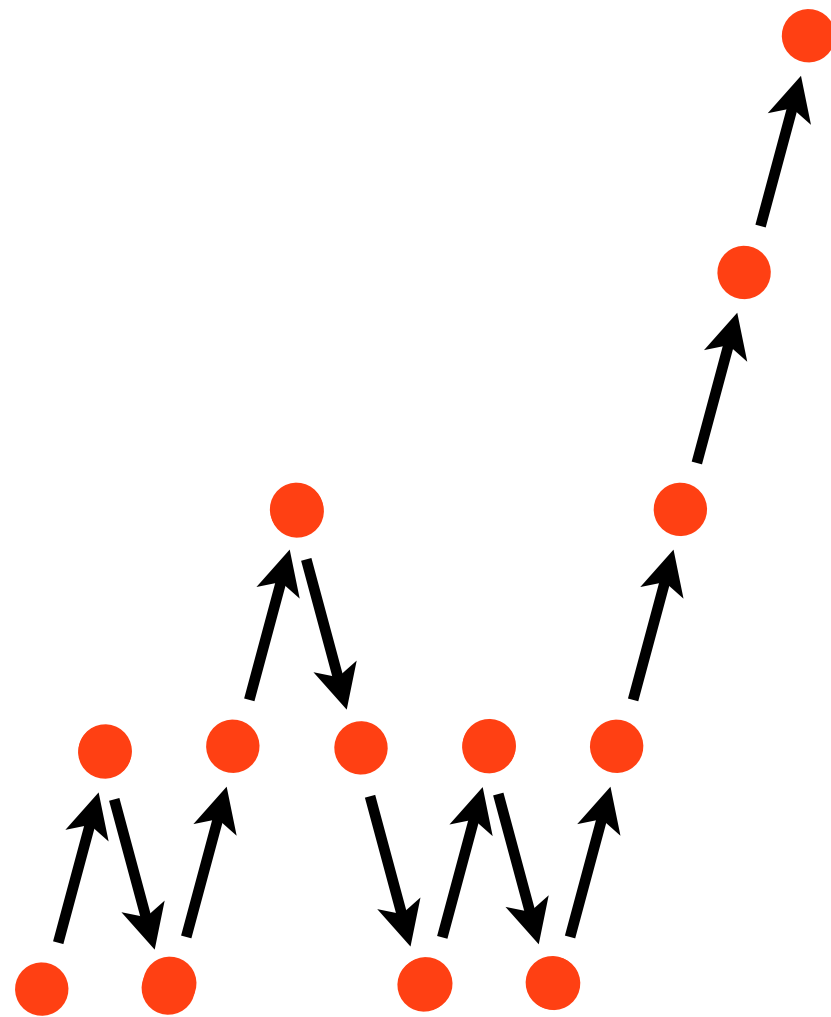


Multigrid: FMC

- Full Multi Grid cycle:
 - start at coarsest grid level

finest

coarsest



FMC-cycle
1 iteration