Advanced Numerical Analysis

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1 Linear algebra

1.1 Vectors and matrices

In this section the field $\mathbb{F}$ is $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$. m and n always denote natural numbers.

Definition 2.1. Let V be a vector space over $\mathbb{F}$. A function $\|\cdot\|: V \to \mathbb{R}$ is called a norm on V if for all $v, w \in V$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$ the following properties hold:

1. $\|v\| \geq 0$
2. $\|v\| \neq 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0$
3. $\|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \|v\|$
4. $\|v + w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\|$

Example 2.2. Let $V = \mathbb{F}^n$

- $\|\cdot\|_\infty : V \to \mathbb{R} : \|v\|_\infty = \max_{i=1}^n |v_i| \quad \forall v \in V$
- $\|\cdot\|_p : V \to \mathbb{R} : \|v\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^n |v_i|^p} \quad \forall v \in V$ and $p \in [1, \infty)$

Also $\lim_{p\to\infty} \|v\|_p = \|v\|_\infty$

Example 2.3. $V = \mathbb{F}^{m\times n}$. Then we define $\|\cdot\|_{\max}, \|\cdot\|_{\mathrm{F}} : \mathbb{F}^{m\times n} \to \mathbb{R}$ as follows:

- $\|A\|_{\max} = \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ (maximum absolute value norm / Chebyshev norm)
- $\|A\|_{\mathrm{F}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2}$ (Frobenius norm)

Proposition 2.4. *Let V, U be $\mathbb{F}$-vector spaces. $\mathcal{L}$ denotes the space of continuous (w.r.t. $\|\cdot\|_V$, $\|\cdot\|_U$) linear mappings from V to U. Then $\|\cdot\| : \mathcal{L} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by*

$$\|\varphi\| = \sup_{\substack{v \in V \\ \|v\|_V = 1}} \|\varphi(v)\|_U \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{L}$$

is a norm.

Definition 2.5. The norm given in Proposition 2.4 is called the *operator norm* on $\mathcal{L}$ induced by the norms $\|\cdot\|_V$ and $\|\cdot\|_U$.

Definition 2.6. $V = \mathbb{F}^n$, $U = \mathbb{F}^m$. $\mathcal{L}$ is identified with $W = \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ using the standard basis.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi \in \mathcal{L} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad & A = \mathrm{Mat}(\varphi) \in W \\ \varphi(v) &= Av \end{aligned}$$

Let $\|\cdot\|$ be the operator norm on $\mathcal{L}$ induced by $\|\cdot\|_V$ and $\|\cdot\|_U$. Then $\|\cdot\| \cdot \mathrm{Mat}^{-1} : \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \to \mathbb{R}$ is called the *matrix operator norm* induced by $\|\cdot\|_V$ and $\|\cdot\|_U$.

Example 2.7. For $p, q \in [1, \infty]$, $W = \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$.

$$\|\cdot\|_{p,q} : \ W \to \mathbb{R} \text{ given by } \|A\|_{p,q} = \max_{\substack{v \in \mathbb{F}^n \\ \|v\|_q = 1}} \|Av\|_p \quad \forall A \in W$$

is an (matrix) operator norm induced by $\|\cdot\|_p$ and $\|\cdot\|_q$.

Definition 2.8. For $p = q \in [1, \infty]$ we write $\|\cdot\|_{p,q} = \|\cdot\|_p$ and $\|\cdot\|_p$ is called the matrix p-norm on $\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$.

Proposition 2.9. $\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \simeq \mathbb{F}^n$. *The matrix p-norm on $\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$ coincides with the vector p-norm on $\mathbb{F}^n$.*

Proposition 2.10. *For $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ the following holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_1 \ &= \max_{j=1,\dots,n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} |a_{ij}| && \textit{(column sum norm)} \\ \|A\|_\infty &= \max_{i=1,\dots,m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}| && \textit{(row sum norm)} \\ \|A\|_2 \ &= \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^* A)} = \sigma_{\max}(A) && \textit{(spectral norm)} \\ &= \max_{\substack{u \in \mathbb{F}^m \\ v \in \mathbb{F}^n \\ \|u\|_2 = \|v\|_2 = 1}} u^* A v \end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda_{\max}$ is the largest eigenvalue and $\sigma_{\max}$ is the largest singular value of A.

Definition 2.11. $U = \mathbb{F}^{k\times m}, V = \mathbb{F}^{m\times n}, W = \mathbb{F}^{k\times n}$. Let $\|\cdot\|_U, \|\cdot\|_V, \|\cdot\|_W$ be norms on U, V, W respectively. These norms are called *consistent* (or *submultiplicative*) if

$$\|AB\|_W \leq \|A\|_U\|B\|_V \quad \forall A \in U, B \in V$$

For $U = V = W$ and $\|\cdot\|_U = \|\cdot\|_V = \|\cdot\|_W$ this reduces to

$$\|AB\|_W \leq \|A\|_W\|B\|_W \quad \forall A, B \in W.$$

Proposition 2.12.

- *p-norm on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ is consistent for $p \in \{1, 2, \infty\}$*
- *Frobenius norm on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ is consistent*
- *Chebyshev norm on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ is* not *consistent*

  e.g. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}: \ \|A \cdot A\|_{\max} = \|\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\|_{\max} = 2 \not\leq 1 = \|A\|_{\max}\|A\|_{\max}$

Proposition 2.13. *$U \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ invertible and $\|\cdot\|$ a norm on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$. Consider $\|\cdot\|_*, \|\cdot\|_{**}, \|\cdot\|_{***} : \mathbb{F}^{n\times n} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $\|A\|_* = \|UA\|,\ \|A\|_{**} = \|AU\|,\ \|A\|_{***} = \|U^{-1}AU\|$. These 3 functions are norms on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ and they are consistent if $\|\cdot\|$ is consistent.*

1.2 Eigenvalues of matrices

Definition 2.14. $A \in F^{n\times n}, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$. If $\ker(A - \lambda I) \neq \{0\}$ then λ is called an eigenvalue of A and every non-zero vector from $\ker(A - \lambda I)$ is called an eigenvector of A associated with the eigenvalue λ.

Definition 2.15. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$. $\chi_A : \mathbb{F} \to \mathbb{F}$ given by $\chi_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I)\ \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ is called *characteristic polynomial.*

Proposition 2.16. *$A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$. χ_A is an algebraic polynomial of degree n with leading coefficient $(-1)^n$. For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, λ is an eigenvalue of A if and only if $\chi_A(\lambda) = 0$.*

Definition 2.17. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ eigenvalue of A. The *algebraic multiplicity* of λ is the multiplicity of λ as a root of χ_A.

Definition 2.18. The *geometric multiplicity* of λ is the dimension of $\ker(A - \lambda I)$. λ is called *defective* if its geometric multiplicity is less than its algebraic multiplicity. If the geometric multiplicity of λ is equal to its algebraic multiplicity then λ is called *non-defective* eigenvalue of A.

Example. $A = I \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$. $\chi_A(\lambda) = \det(I - \lambda I) = (1-\lambda)^n$. So $\lambda = 1$ is the only eigenvalue of I with algebraic multiplicity n. We have that $\dim(\ker(A - I)) = \dim(\ker(0)) = n$.

If $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ is a Jordan block of size $n \geq 2$, then there is only one eigenvalue, $\lambda = 1$, with algebraic multiplicity n and geometric multiplicity $\dim(\ker(A - I)) = 1 < n$. So $\lambda = 1$ is a defective eigenvalue of A.

1.3 Schur canonical form

Definition 2.19. $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. Assume that $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ is unitary and that $T = Q^*AQ$ (which is equivalent to $A = QTQ^*$) is upper triangular. Then the factorization $A = QTQ^*$ is called a Schur decomposition of A and T is called a *Schur canonical form.*

Proposition 2.20. *In the context of the previous definition, the diagonal entries of T are the eigenvalues of A repeated according to their algebraic multiplicities.*

Theorem 2.21. *Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$, $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of A repeated according to their algebraic multiplicities. Then there exists a unitary matrix $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ such that $T = Q^*AQ$ is upper triangular with diagonal entries $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$.*

Proof. Let x_1 be a normalized eigenvector of A associated with λ_1. Consider a matrix $X = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 & X_1 \end{array}\right] \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ unitary (with $X_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times(n-1)}$). Then

$$\begin{aligned} X^*AX &= \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1^* \\ \hline X_1 \end{array}\right] A \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 & X_1 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_1^*Ax_1 & x_1^*AX_1 \\ \hline X_1^*Ax_1 & X_1^*AX_1 \end{array}\right] \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{c|c} X^*Ax_1 & \begin{array}{c} x_1^*AX_1 \\ X_1^*AX_1 \end{array} \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & x_1^*AX_1 \\ \hline 0 & X_1^*AX_1 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & t_1^* \\ \hline 0 & A_1 \end{array}\right] \end{aligned}$$

where $t_1 = X_1^*A^*x_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ and $A_1 = X_1^*AX_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-1)\times(n-1)}$. For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, we have that $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det(X^*AX - \lambda I) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda)\det(A_1 - \lambda I)$. The following are equivalent for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}, m \in \mathbb{N}$:

(i) λ is a root of χ_A of multiplicity m

(ii) λ is a root of χ_{A_1} of multiplicity $\begin{cases} m & \text{if } \lambda \neq \lambda_1 \\ m-1 & \text{if } \lambda = \lambda_1 \end{cases}$

Then by Proposition 2.16 and Definition 2.17 $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$ are the eigenvalues of A repeated according to their algebraic multiplicities. Assume that there exists a unitary matrix $Q_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-1)\times(n-1)}$ such that $T_1 = Q_1^* A_1 Q_1$ is upper triangular with diagonal entries $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$. Then $Q = X \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline & Q_1 \end{array}\right]$ and $T = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & t_1^* Q_1 \\ \hline & T_1 \end{array}\right]$ fullfill the claim for A:

$$Q^*AQ = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline & Q_1^* \end{array}\right] X^*AX \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline & Q_1 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline & Q_1^* \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & t_1^* \\ \hline & A_1 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline & Q_1 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & t_1^* Q_1 \\ \hline & T_1 \end{array}\right]$$

For $n = 1$: $Q = [1], T = A$ fullfill the claim. By induction the claim holds (for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$). $\square$

Remark. For square matrices $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ and $S \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ invertible, the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(S^{-1}AS) &= \det(S^{-1})\det(A)\det(S) = \det(A) \\ \chi_{S^{-1}AS}(\lambda) &= \det(S^{-1}AS - \lambda I) = \det(S^{-1}(A-\lambda I)S) \\ &= \det(S^{-1})\det(A-\lambda I)\det(S) = \det(A-\lambda I) = \chi_A(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

That is, the eigenvalues of A and $S^{-1}AS$ coincide.

Theorem (Spectral theorem). *Let $n \in N$. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ is diagonalizable by …*

$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$: … an unitary similarity transformation $\Leftrightarrow$ A is normal

$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$: … an orthogonal similarity transformation $\Leftrightarrow$ A is symmetric

Remark. There can be non-hermitian normal matrices, e.g. $A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$

Remark 3.1. For $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. By theorem 2.21 A has a Schur form T. It is easy to check that A is normal if and only if T is normal.

$$(A = QTQ^*, \text{ so } A^*A - AA^* = Q(T^*T - TT^*)Q^* = 0 \Leftrightarrow T^*T = TT^*)$$

It is left as an exercise to show that

$$T \text{ is normal} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ is diagonal.}$$

So the Schur form is a generalization of diagonalization by unitary similarity transformations for normal matrices to abitrary matrices.

1.4 Spectral radius of a matrix: The behavior of matrix powers

Definition 3.2. For $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ the set of eigenvalues of A is called the *spectrum* of A. We will denote the spectrum of A by $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A)$. (i.e., $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A)$ is the zero set of χ_A).

Definition 3.3. For $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$, $\rho(A) = \max_{\lambda\in\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A)} |\lambda|$ is called the *spectral radius* of A. Any $\lambda \in \boldsymbol{\lambda}(A)$ with $|\lambda| = \rho(A)$ is called a *dominant eigenvalue* of A.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\|\cdot\|$ be a consistent norm on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$. Then $\rho(A) \leq \|A\|$ for all $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$.*

Proof. (Auxiliary result: Consider $y \in \mathbb{C}^n$ non-zero. Let $\|\cdot\|_* : \mathbb{F}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be given by $\|x\|_* = \|xy^*\| \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{F}^n$. Then $\|Ax\|_* = \|(Ax)y^*\| = \|A(xy^*)\| \leq \|A\|\|xy^*\| = \|A\|\|x\|_*$. So the norms $\|\cdot\|_*, \|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|_*$ are consistent norms.)

Let $\|\cdot\|_*$ be a norm on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ with which $\|\cdot\|$ is consistent (i.e. $\|\cdot\|_*, \|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|_*$ are consistent). Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ be an eigenvalue of A and $x \in \mathbb{F}^n$ an associated eigenvector of unit length w.r.t. $\|\cdot\|_*$. Then $\|A\| = \|A\|\|x\|_* \geq \|Ax\|_* = \|\lambda x\|_* = |\lambda|\|x\|_* = |\lambda|$. $\square$

Lemma 3.5. *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then there exists a consistent norm $\|\cdot\|_{A,\varepsilon}$ on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ such that $\|A\|_{A,\varepsilon} \leq \rho(A) + \varepsilon$.*

If the dominant eigenvalues of A are non-defective, then there exists a consistent norm $\|\cdot\|_A$ on $\mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ such that $\|A\|_A = \rho(A)$.

Proof. By theorem 2.21, A has a Schur decomposition $A = QTQ^*$ with $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ unitary and $T \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ upper triangular. Let $\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}(T)$ and $U = T - \Lambda = \operatorname{offdiag}(T)$ (so $\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ in the context of theorem 2.21, U is strictly upper triangular).

For $\eta > 0$ consider $D_\eta = \operatorname{diag}(\eta^0, \eta^1, \ldots, \eta^{n-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ then, for all $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, we have

$$(D_\eta^{-1} U D_\eta)_{ij} = \eta^{1-i} U_{ij} \eta^{j-1} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \geq j \\ \eta^{j-i} U_{ij} & \text{if } i < j \end{cases}$$

So there exists $\eta_* > 0$ such that $\|D_{\eta_*}^{-1} U D_{\eta_*}\|_\infty < \varepsilon$. Let $D = D_{\eta_*}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|D^{-1} Q^* A Q D\|_\infty &= \|D^{-1}\Lambda D + D^{-1} U D\|_\infty = \|\Lambda + D^{-1} U D\|_\infty \\ &\leq \|\Lambda\|_\infty + \|D^{-1} U D\|_\infty < \rho(A) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Let us define $\|\cdot\|_{A,\varepsilon}: \mathbb{C}^{n\times n} \to \mathbb{R}$ by $\|B\|_{A,\varepsilon} = \|D^{-1}Q^*BQD\|_\infty$. By proposition 2.13 $\|\cdot\|_{A,\varepsilon}$ is a consistent norm on $\mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. On the other hand, $\|\cdot\|_A < \rho(A) + \varepsilon$.

For the second claim, let us assume that $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_k$ with $k \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ are the dominant eigenvalues of A (i.e. $|\lambda_1| = \ldots = |\lambda_k| = \rho(A) > |\lambda_{k+1}|, \ldots, |\lambda_n|$) and that they are non-defective.

If $\rho(A) = 0$, then $\lambda_1 = \ldots = \lambda_n = 0$, so 0 is a non-defective eigenvalue of A with algebraic multiplicity = geometric multiplicity = n, so $A = 0$. Then any consistent norm fullfills the claim.

If $k = n$, all eigenvalues are non-defective. Then A is diagonalizable, i.e. there is $S \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ invertible such that $A = S\Lambda S^{-1}$ with $\Lambda = S^{-1}AS$ diagonal. Let $\|\cdot\|_A : \mathbb{C}^{n\times n} \to \mathbb{R}$ be given by $\|B\|_A = \|S^{-1}BS\|_\infty$ for all $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. As discussed earlier, $\|\cdot\|_A$ is a consistent norm and $\|A\|_A = \|\Lambda\|_\infty = \rho(A)$.

For the remainder of the proof, assume that $k < n$. Let $\Lambda_1 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_k) \in \mathbb{C}^{k\times k}$ and $\Lambda_2 = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_{k+1}, \ldots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-k)\times(n-k)}$. Then $\Lambda = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda_1 & \\ \hline & \Lambda_2 \end{array}\right] \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. We consider a Schur decomposition $A = QTQ^*$ with Q unitary and T upper triangular with $\mathrm{diag}(T) = \Lambda$. Partition T as $T = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} T_1 & T_{12} \\ \hline & T_2 \end{array}\right]$ with $T_{11} \in \mathbb{C}^{k\times k}$. We have:

(i) Every dominant eigenvalue of A is not an eigenvalue of T_2 but is an eigenvalue of T_1.

(ii) For all $\lambda \in \{\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_k\}$, $T_2 - \lambda I$ is invertible, so we have $\dim(\ker(A - \lambda I)) = \dim(\ker(T - \lambda I)) = \dim(\ker(T_1 - \lambda I))$.

So T_1 is diagonalizable: $\exists S_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{k\times k}$ invertible such that $S_1^{-1}T_1S_1 = \Lambda_1$. Let us consider the matrix $S = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} S_1 & \\ \hline & I_2 \end{array}\right]$ with $I_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-k)\times(n-k)}$ the identity matrix. We have

$$S^{-1}Q^*AQS = S^{-1}TS = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda_1 & \\ \hline & \Lambda_2 \end{array}\right] + \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & T_{12} \\ \hline 0 & U_2 \end{array}\right]$$

where $U_2 = T_2 - \Lambda_2 = \mathrm{offdiag}(T_2)$ is strictly upper triangular.

Consider $\eta > 0, D = \mathrm{diag}(\eta^0, \ldots, \eta^{n-1}) = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} D_1 & \\ \hline & D_2 \end{array}\right]$ with $D_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{k\times k}$.

$$D^{-1}S^{-1}Q^*AQSD = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \Lambda_1 & \\ \hline & \Lambda_2 \end{array}\right] + \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & Z_{12} \\ \hline 0 & Z_2 \end{array}\right]$$

where $Z_{12} = D_1^{-1} T_{12} D_2$ and $Z_2 = D_2^{-1} U_2 D_2$. We will consider $\|\cdot\|_A : \mathbb{C}^{n\times n} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $\|B\|_A = \|D^{-1}S^{-1}Q^* BQSD\|_1$ for all $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. Again, $\|\cdot\|_A$ is a consistent norm.

Block Z_2: U_2 is strictly upper triangular, so Z_2 is strictly upper triangular. For all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n-k\}$ such that $i < j$ we have

$$(Z_2)_{ij} = \eta^{j-i}(U_2)_{ij} \xrightarrow{\eta\to 0} 0$$

Block Z_{12}: For all $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, n-k\}$ we have

$$(Z_{12})_{ij} = \frac{\eta^{k+j}}{\eta^i}(T_{12})_{ij} = \eta^{k-i}\eta^j (T_{12})_{ij} \xrightarrow{\eta\to 0} 0$$

So $\left\|\left[\frac{Z_{12}}{Z_2}\right]\right\|_1 \xrightarrow{\eta\to 0} 0$. So there exists $\eta_* > 0$ such that $\left\|\left[\frac{Z_{12}}{Z_2}\right]\right\|_1 < \frac{1}{2}(\|\Lambda_1\|_1 - \|\Lambda_2\|_1)$. For D defined with $\eta = \eta_*$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|A\|_A = \|D^{-1}S^{-1}Q^*AQSD\|_1 &= \left\|\left[\begin{array}{c|c}\Lambda_1 & \\ \hline & \Lambda_2\end{array}\right] + \left[\begin{array}{c|c}0 & Z_{12} \\ \hline 0 & Z_2\end{array}\right]\right\|_1 \\ &= \max\left\{\|\Lambda_1\|_1, \left\|\left[\frac{Z_{12}}{\Lambda_2 + Z_2}\right]\right\|_1\right\} = \|\Lambda_1\|_1 = \rho(A)\end{aligned}$$

where we used

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|\left[\frac{Z_{12}}{\Lambda_2 + Z_2}\right]\right\|_1 \le \|\Lambda_2\|_1 + \left\|\left[\frac{Z_{12}}{Z_2}\right]\right\|_1 &< \|\Lambda_2\|_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\|\Lambda_1\|_1 - \|\Lambda_2\|_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\|\Lambda_1\|_1 + \|\Lambda_2\|_1) < \|\Lambda_1\|_1 = \|\Lambda\|_1 = \rho(A)\end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3.6. *Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ and $\|\cdot\|$ be a norm on $\mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$, $\varepsilon > 0$, then there exists $c > 0$ (depending on n, $\|\cdot\|$, but not on A or ε) and $C > 0$ (depending on n, $\|\cdot\|$, A and ε) such that*

$$c\rho^k \le \|A^k\| \le C(\rho + \varepsilon)^k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \qquad \textit{where } \rho = \rho(A).$$

If the dominant eigenvalues of A are non-defective, the same holds with $\varepsilon = 0$.

Proof. (i) For the lowerbound, consider a dominant eigenvalue $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ of A and a corresponding eigenvector, s.t. $\|x\|_2 = 1$. Then $\|A^k x\|_2 = \|\lambda^k x\|_2 = |\lambda|^k \|x\|_2 = \rho^k$. By the equivalence of norms, there exists $c > 0$ such that $c\|B\|_2 \leq \|B\|$ for all $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. So $\|A^k\| \geq c\|A^k x\|_2 = c\rho^k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

(ii) For the upperbound: Let $\|\cdot\|_{A,\varepsilon}$ be a consistent norm on $\mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ such that $\|A\|_{A,\varepsilon} \leq \rho(A) + \varepsilon$ (Lemma 3.5). Consistency yields $\|A^k\|_{A,\varepsilon} \leq \|A\|^k_{A,\varepsilon}$, so $\|A^k\|_{A,\varepsilon} \leq (\rho + \varepsilon)^k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

By the equivalence of norms, there exists $C > 0$ (depending on n, $\|\cdot\|$, A and ε) such that $\|B\| \leq C\|B\|_{A,\varepsilon}$ for all $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. So $\|A^k\| \leq C\|A^k\|_{A,\varepsilon} \leq C(\rho + \varepsilon)^k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

(iii) If the dominant eigenvalues of A are non-defective, the same holds with $\varepsilon = 0$.

□

Remark. Taking k-th root and limit $k \to \infty$ in the previous lemma yields

$$\rho(A) \leq \lim_{k\to\infty} \|A^k\|^{1/k} \leq \rho(A) + \varepsilon$$

if the middle limit exists.

Definition 3.7. $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ is called

- row-wise (non-)strictly diagonally dominant if

$$|a_{ii}| > (\geq) \sum_{j\in\{1,\ldots,n\}\setminus\{i\}} |a_{ij}| \quad \forall i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$$

- column-wise (non-)strictly diagonally dominant if

$$|a_{jj}| > (\geq) \sum_{i\in\{1,\ldots,n\}\setminus\{j\}} |a_{ij}| \quad \forall j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$$

Theorem 3.8 (Levy-Desplanques)**.** *For any $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$, if A is row-wise or column-wise strictly diagonally dominant, then it is invertible.*

TODO: Proof

Definition 3.9 (Gerschgorin dishes)**.** Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. For each $k \in \{1,\dots,n\}$

$$\mathcal{R}_k = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C}: \ |z - a_{kk}| \leq \sum_{j\in\{1,\dots,n\}\setminus\{k\}} |a_{kj}| \subset \mathbb{C} \right\}$$
$$\mathcal{C}_k = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C}: \ |z - a_{kk}| \leq \sum_{i\in\{1,\dots,n\}\setminus\{k\}} |a_{ik}| \subset \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

are called the k-th row-wise and column-wise *Gerschgorin dishes* of A.

Theorem 3.10 (1st Gerchgorin theorem)**.** *Let* $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. *Then*

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A) \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} \mathcal{R}_k, \ \boldsymbol{\lambda}(A) \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} \mathcal{C}_k.$$

TODO: Proof

2 Iterative methods for linear systems

We consider the problem of finding a solution $x \in \mathbb{F}^n$ of the linear system $Ax = b$ with $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ the matrix of the linear system and $b \in \mathbb{F}^n$ the right-hand side. A and b is the data of the problem. We assume that A is invertible, so the system has a unique solution $x = A^{-1}b$.

Iterative methods (in contrast to direct methods) perform a sequence of computation steps (iterations) that produce an *approximation* (an approximate solution, an iterate) to the the exact solution x. The main question is:

> How close is the approximate solution to the exact solution?

$k \in \mathbb{N}$ will denote the iteration index. An iterative method produces iterates $(x_1, x_2, \dots) = (x_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ from an *initial guess* (initial approximation) $x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$. We are interested in the errors $e_k = x_k - x \in \mathbb{F}^n$. So the above question is how $\|e_k\|$ behaves w.r.t. $k \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\|\cdot\|$ is a norm on $\mathbb{F}^n$.

2.1 Linear iterative methods

$e_k = T_k \cdot e_{k-1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, where $T_k \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ is the *iteration matrix* at iteration k. For some methods we have $T_k = T$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, where $T \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ – those are *stationary methods.*

Let $A_1, A_2 \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be such that $A = A_1 + A_2$. Then the linear system $Ax = b$ can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} A_1x + A_2x = b \\ \Leftrightarrow A_1x = b - A_2x \\ \Leftrightarrow A_1x_k = b - A_2x_{k-1} = b - Ax_{k-1} + A_1x_{k-1} \\ \Leftrightarrow x_k = A_1^{-1}(b - A_2x_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let x_k be given by the above equation. Also we can see:

$$\begin{aligned} x_k &= x_{k-1} + A_1^{-1}(b - Ax_{k-1}) \\ &= (I - A_1^{-1}A)x_{k-1} + A_1^{-1}b \\ &= (I - A_1^{-1}A)(x + e_{k-1}) + A_1^{-1}b = x + (I - A_1^{-1}A)e_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_k = (I - A_1^{-1}A)e_{k-1} = -A_1^{-1}A_2e_{k-1}$$

Consider $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ invertible. Let $D, L, U \in$ be the diagonal, strictly lower triangular and upper triangular part of A respectively. I.e.

$$D_{ij} = \begin{cases} A_{ij} & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad L_{ij} = \begin{cases} A_{ij} & \text{if } i > j \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad U_{ij} = \begin{cases} A_{ij} & \text{if } i < j \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Then $A = D + L + U$.

Jacobi iteration	Gauss-Seidel iteration
$A_1 = D, A_2 = L + U$	$A_1 = D + L, A_2 = U$
A_1 is invertible $\Leftrightarrow$ the diagonal entries of A are all non-zero	
$x_k = D^{-1}(b - (L+U)x_{k-1})$ $e_k = x_k - x = Te_{k-1}$ with $T = -D^{-1}(L+U)$	$x_k = (D+L)^{-1}(b - Ux_{k-1})$ $e_k = x_k - x = Te_{k-1}$ with $T = -(D+L)^{-1}U$

So $\|e_k\| = \|T^k e_0\| \leq \|T\|^k \|e_0\|$ for a consistent norm.

Let us denote the iteration matrices as follows

$$J = -D^{-1}(L+U), \quad G = -(D+L)^{-1}U.$$

We assume that A (and therefore D and $D+L$) has no zeroes on the diagonal.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ be row-wise and column-wise strictly diagonally dominant. Then D and $D+L$ are invertible and $\rho(J) < 1$ and $\rho(G) < 1$.*

TODO: Proof

Corollary 4.2. *Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ be row-wise and column-wise strictly diagonally dominant. Then the linear system $Ax = b$ has a unique solution $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and the Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel iterations converge to x for any initial guess $x_0 \in \mathbb{C}^n$. Furthermore, for any norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $\mathbb{C}^n$ and for either method, the iterates $(x_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ satisfy with any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1-\rho)$, where $\rho = \rho(T) < 1$ and C positive constant:*

$$\|x_k - x\| \leq C(\rho + \varepsilon)^k \|x_0 - x\|$$

with $x_{k-1} - x = T^k(x_0 - x)$.

Example 4.3. TODO

Towards generalization: consider a splitting $A = P_k - N_k$ with $P_k \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ invertible and the associated iteration

$$\boxed{x_k} = P_k^{-1}(N_k x_{k-1} + b) = P_k^{-1} N_k x_{k-1} + P_k^{-1} b = \boxed{B_k x_{k-1} + P_k^{-1} b}$$

with $B_k = P_k^{-1}N_k = I - P_k^{-1}A$, the kth *iteration matrix* for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Also note

$$\boxed{x_k} = (I - P_k^{-1}A)x_{k-1} + P_k^{-1}b = P_k^{-1}(P_k x_{k-1} - Ax_{k-1} + b) = \boxed{x_{k-1} + P_k^{-1}r_{k-1}}$$

where $r_{k-1} = b - Ax_{k-1} = Ae_{k-1}$ is the *residual vector* at step k. Also

$$\boxed{e_k} = x_k - x = x_{k-1} - x + P_k^{-1}A(x_{k-1} - x) = (I - P_k^{-1}A)(x_{k-1} - x) = \boxed{B_k e_{k-1}}$$

> If $\|B_k\| \leq \rho$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and for some $\rho \in (0,1)$ and a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $\mathbb{F}^n$, then this yields the exponential convergence of the iterates $(x_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ to the exact solution x.

2.2 Stationary linear iterative schemes

P_k is the same for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ (so are N_k and B_k).

When is such a method efficient?

- $U \mapsto P^{-1}U$ should be easy to evaluate
- P should approximate A in the sense that $P^{-1}A \approx I$ (precisely, $\rho(B)$, should be as small as possible)

P is often called a preconditioner for A.

Example 5.1.

- Jacobi iteration: $U \mapsto D^{-1}U$ takes $\mathcal{O}(n)$ operations
- Gauss-Seidel iteration: $U \mapsto (D+L)^{-1}U$ takes $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ operations

After K iterations $\sim Kn$ operations for Jacobi and $\sim Kn^2$ operations for Gauss-Seidel, which is $\ll n^3$ if $K \ll n$

Example 5.2 (related stationary linear iterative schemes)**.**

- Backwards Gauss-Seidel method: $P = D + U$. The analysis and behavior are analogous to the Gauss-Seidel method.
- Jacobi over-relaxation (JOR)

  $P = \frac{1}{\omega}D$, $\omega > 0$ is a *relaxation parameter* ("learning rate")

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + \omega D^{-1}r_{k-1}$$

- Successive over-relaxation (SOR)

  $P = \frac{1}{\omega}D + L, \quad x_k = x_{k-1} + \omega(D + \omega L)^{-1} r_{k-1} \; \forall k \in N$

  (i) does not change for any $\omega \in (0, 2]$

  (ii) If A is symmetric positive definite, the SOR iteration converges for any $\omega \in (0, 2)$.

Remark 5.3 (Any b? Any x_0?). The behaviour of the $(x_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ is determined by $(P_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ and

- the initial residual or
- the initial error

For any RHS $b \in \mathbb{F}^n$ and for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&x_k = x_{k-1} + P_k^{-1} r_{k-1} \\
&r_k = b - Ax_k = b - Ax_{k-1} - AP_k^{-1} r_{k-1} = (I - AP_k^{-1}) r_{k-1} \\
&e_k = A^{-1} r_k = (I - P_k^{-1} A) e_{k-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$b \leftarrow b - Ax_0$ and $x_0 \leftarrow 0$ (does not effect initial residual and the initial error)

Theorem 5.4. $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. *A stationary linear iterative scheme associated with $P \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ invertible converges for a zero initial guess to the solution of $Ax = b$ with any $b \in \mathbb{C}^n$ if and only if $\rho(I - P^{-1}A) < 1$.*

Proof. Let $\rho = \rho(I - P^{-1}A)$. Consider a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $\mathbb{C}^n$ and the corresponding operator norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $\mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$. Then $\|B^k u\| \leq \|B\|^k \|u\|$ for all $u \in \mathbb{C}^n$. If $\rho < 1$, then the upper bound given by 3.6 with $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \rho)$ (s.t. $\rho + \varepsilon < 1$) yields that the method converges exponentially to any RHS $b \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

$\rightarrow$ if $\rho \geq 1$, consider an eigenvector $u \in \mathbb{C}^n$ of the iteration matrix B corresponding to a dominant eigenvalue λ. Then $\|B^k u\|_k = \rho^k \|u\|$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. So $B^k u \nrightarrow 0$ as $k \to \infty$. So the method does not converge when $e_0 = u$ (i.e. for $x_0 = 0$ and $b = Au$). $\square$

Remark 5.5. For stationary methods we can first precondition the problem and then consider an iterative scheme with preconditioned I.

Define $\tilde{A} = P^{-1}A$ and $\tilde{b} = P^{-1}b$. Then for all $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ we have $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow \tilde{A}x = \tilde{b}$. The residuals, for any $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ are $r = b - Ax$, $\tilde{r} = \tilde{b} - \tilde{A}x = P^{-1}r$. A linear iterative scheme for the original system with preconditioner P

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + P^{-1} r_{k-1}$$

is equivalent to a linear iterative scheme for the preconditioned system with preconditioner I:

$$\tilde{x}_k = \tilde{x}_{k-1} + \tilde{r}_{k-1}$$

that is, $\tilde{x}_k = x_k \ \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ if $\tilde{x}_0 = x_0$.

2.3 Richardson iteration

Definition 5.6. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}, b \in \mathbb{F}^n$. The stationary Richardson method for $Ax = b$ with an initial guess $x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$ is given by

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha r_{k-1} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

where $r_{k-1} = b - Ax_{k-1}$ is the residual vector and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ is a relaxation parameter.

The non-stationary Richardson method is given by

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha_k r_{k-1} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

with $\alpha_k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

The iteration matrix is given by $T_k = I - \alpha_k A$.

Theorem 5.7. *Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$. The stationary Richardson method with zero initial guess converges (for any linear system $Ax = b$) if and only if*

$$\frac{2\mathrm{Re}\lambda}{\alpha|\lambda|^2} > 1 \quad \forall \lambda \in \boldsymbol{\lambda}(A)$$

Proof. **TODO** □

Theorem 5.8. *Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ with $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0$. Then the stationary Richardson scheme for $Ax = b$ converges with any $b \in \mathbb{C}^n$ if and only if $\alpha \in (0, \frac{2}{\lambda_1})$.*

Furthermore, $\alpha_* = \frac{2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_n}$ is the unique minimizer of $\rho(B)$ with respect to $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, and it yields $\rho(B) = \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa + 1} = \frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_n}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_n}$.

($\kappa = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_n}$ is the spectral condition number of A)

Proof. **TODO** □

2.4 Iteration methods for systems with symmetric positive matrices

$\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A) = \{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ with $\lambda_1 \geq \ldots \geq \lambda_n$. Then A is positive definite if and only if

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} \frac{x^* A x}{x^* x} = \lambda_n > 0$$

$Ax = b$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the (necessary and !sufficient!) *1st order optimality condition* for minimizing $J : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$J(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x - b^T x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Note:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla J(x) &= Ax - b = -r(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \nabla^2 J(x) &= A \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

But A is positive definite $\Leftrightarrow$ J is strictly convex $\Leftrightarrow$ J has a unique minimum (sufficient condition).

For any $e \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and the exact solution x, we have

$$\begin{aligned} J(x+e) - J(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(x+e)^T A (x+e) - b^T(x+e) - \frac{1}{2} x^T A x + b^T x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^T A e + \underbrace{x^T A e - b^T e}_{= -e^T r(x)} \underbrace{=}_{r(x)=0} \frac{1}{2} e^T A e \end{aligned}$$

Since A is SPD the function $\|\cdot\|_A : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $\|u\|_A = \sqrt{u^T A u}$ is a norm on $\mathbb{R}^n$. Then

$$J(x+e) - J(x) = \frac{1}{2}\|e\|_A^2$$

Gradient-type methods for systems with SPD matrices.

Solve $Ax = b$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ SPD and $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ an initial guess. The gradient descent method is given by

$$x_k = x_{k-1} - \alpha_k \nabla J(x_{k-1}) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N},$$

where $\nabla J(x_{k-1}) = -r(x_{k-1})$.

For the steepest gradient method, choose α_k so as to minimize J along $\nabla J(x_{k-1})$:

$$\begin{aligned} J(x_{k-1} + \alpha_k r_k) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_k^2 r_{k-1}^T A r_{k-1} + \alpha_k r_{k-1}^T A x_{k-1} \\ + \frac{1}{2} x_{k-1}^T A x_{k-1} - \alpha_k b^T r_{k-1} - b^T x_{k-1} \quad \forall \alpha_k \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

The optimal value of α_k is given by

$$\alpha_k = \frac{(b - Ax_{k-1})^T r_{k-1}}{r_{k-1}^T A r_{k-1}} = \frac{r_{k-1}^T r_{k-1}}{r_{k-1}^T A r_{k-1}} = \frac{\|r_{k-1}\|_2^2}{\|r_{k-1}\|_A^2}$$

Lemma 6.1. *$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ is SPD. Then there is a unique SPD matrix $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ such that $B^2 = A$.*

Proof. A is SPD $\Rightarrow\ \exists \Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ diagonal, $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ orthogonal s.t. $A = Q^* \Lambda Q$ with positive diagonal entries. W.L.O.G. let $\Lambda = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1 I_{s_1}, \ldots, \lambda_r I_{s_r})$ with $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_r$ distinct positive and $s_1, \ldots, s_r$ in $\mathbb{N}$ such that $s_1 + \ldots + s_r = n$.

For $B = Q\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} Q^T$ where $\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} = \mathrm{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{s_1}, \ldots, \sqrt{\lambda_r} I_{s_r})$ we have $B^2 = Q\Lambda Q^T = A$.

Let $\tilde{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ be an SPD matrix such that $\tilde{B}^2 = A$. Since $\tilde{B}$ is SPD there exists a spectral decomposition $\tilde{B} = \tilde{Q} D \tilde{Q}^T$.

$\tilde{B}^2 = A \Rightarrow \tilde{Q} D^2 \tilde{Q}^T = A,\ D^2$ is similar to A and hence to Λ. D^2 and Λ are diagonal, so the diagonal entries coincide up to a permutation.

W.L.O.G assume $D^2 = \Lambda$. Then $A = Q\Lambda Q^T = \tilde{Q}\Lambda\tilde{Q}^T$.

Partition Q and $\tilde{Q}$: $Q = [Q_1, \ldots, Q_r]$ and $\tilde{Q} = [\tilde{Q}_1, \ldots, \tilde{Q}_r]$ with $Q_k,\ \tilde{Q}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times s_k} \quad \forall k \in \{1, \ldots, r\}$.

For each $k \in \{1, \ldots, r\}$, the columns of Q_k and the columns of $\tilde{Q}_k$ form an orthogonal basis for the same subspace, the eigenspace corresponding to λ_k.

$\Rightarrow \exists V_k \in \mathbb{R}^{s_k \times s_k}$ orthogonal s.t. $\tilde{Q}_k = Q_k V_k \forall k \in \{1, \ldots, r\}$. So $\tilde{Q} = Q \begin{bmatrix} V_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & V_r \end{bmatrix}$

$$\tilde{B} = \tilde{Q}\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}\tilde{Q}^T = QV\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}V^T Q^T = Q\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}Q^T = B$$

because

$$V\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}V^T = \begin{pmatrix} V_1\sqrt{\lambda_1}I_{s_1}V_1^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & V_r\sqrt{\lambda_r}I_{s_r}V_r^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1}I_{s_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_r}I_{s_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

B is called the principle square root of A or the SPD square root of A. □

Theorem 6.2. *Let $A, M \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ be commuting SPD matrices. Then the Richardson iteration for $Ax = b$ with $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} &\|e_k\|_M \leq \|I - \alpha_n A\|_2 \|e_{k-1}\|_M \text{ and} \\ &\|e_k\|_M \leq \|(I - \alpha_k A)\cdots(I - \alpha_1 A)\|_2 \|e_0\|_M \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. **TODO** □

I dont really know how to put the following things in the notes.

Gradient descent with α_n optimal for the given extreme eigenvalues.

vs

Steepest gradient descent with $\alpha_k = \frac{\|r_{k-1}\|_2^2}{\|r_{k-1}\|_A^2}$

Richardson iteration: $x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha_k r_{k-1}$,

Start $x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$

$r_k = b - Ax_k$

α_k are relaxation parameters.

Let $\mathcal{K}_k = \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = \text{span}\{A_j r_0\}_{j=0}^{k-1} = \text{span}\{r_0, Ar_0, \ldots, A^{k-1}r_0\}$. Obviously $\mathcal{K}_k \subseteq \mathcal{K}_{k+1} \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Remark 6.3. $r_{k-1} \in \mathcal{K}_k$ and $x_k - x_0 \in \mathcal{K}_k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

TODO: Proof

Remark 6.4. At step k, we, update the current iterate along the current residual, $x_{k-1} - x_0 \in \mathcal{K}_{k-1}$, $x_k - x_{k-1} \in span\{r_{k-1}\}$. So $\mathcal{K}_k = \mathcal{K}_{k-1} + \text{span}\{r_{k-1}\} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Remark 6.5. For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$e_k = (I - \alpha_k A)\ldots(I - \alpha_1 A)e_0 = q_k(A)e_0$$

where $q_k(A) \in P_k$, an algebraic polynomials of degree k given by

$$q_k = (1 - \alpha_k t) \cdots (1 - \alpha_1 t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} c_j t^j \ \forall t \in \mathbb{F}$$

We have

$$q_k(A) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} c_j A^j = (I - \alpha_k A) \cdots (I - \alpha_1 A) \ \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$$

Denote $Q_k = \{q \in P_k : \ deg(q) = k, q(0) = 1\} \subset P_k$. The iterative method implies

$$e_k = q_k(A) q(A) e_0 \text{ with } q_k \in Q_k$$

On the other hand: For $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$, if $\tilde{q}_k \in Q_k$, then 0 is not a root of $\tilde{q}_k$. So

$$\tilde{q}_k(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{k} (1 - \tilde{\alpha}_j t) \ \forall t \in \mathbb{C} \text{ with some } \tilde{\alpha}_1, \ldots, \tilde{\alpha}_k \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

and the iteration $x_k = x_{k-1} + \tilde{\alpha}_k r_{k-1}$ satisifies $e_k = \tilde{q}_k(A) e_0$.

Remark 6.6. Let $q_k \in Q_k$ be such that $e_k = q_k(A) e_0 \ \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} x_k - x_0 = e_k - e_0 &= -(I - q_k(A)) e_0 \\ &= (I - q_k(A)) A^{-1} r_0 = \pi_k(A) r_0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0 \end{aligned}$$

where $\pi_0 = 0 \in P_0$ and $\pi_k \in P_{k-1}$ (due to $q_k \in Q_k$) is given by

$$\pi_k(t) = \frac{1}{t}(1 - q_k(t)) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{F}$$

so $x_k = x_0 + \underbrace{\pi_k(A) r_0}_{\in \mathcal{K}_k}$.

For $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, consider $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ commuting with A. By Theorem 6.2 $\|e_k\|_M \leq \|q_k(A)\|_2 \|e_0\|_M$. If A is SPD, it has a spectral decomposition $A = Q \Lambda Q^T$ with Q orthogonal and Λ diagonal. Then

$$q_k(A) = Q q_k(\Lambda) Q^T \text{ and } \|q_k(A)\|_2 = \|q_k(\Lambda)\|_2 = \max_{t \in \boldsymbol{\lambda}(A)} |q_k(t)|$$

Definition 7.1. Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}, \ b \in \mathbb{F}^n$. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$,

$$\mathcal{K}_k(A, b) = \operatorname{span}\{A^j b\}_{j=0}^{k-1} \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n$$

is the kth *Krylov subspace* of A generated by b. In particular,

$$\mathcal{K}_k(A,b) = \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,b) + \operatorname{span}\{A^{k-1}b\}$$

with $\mathcal{K}_0(A,b) = \operatorname{span}\{0\}$ and $\dim \mathcal{K}_0(A,b) = 0$, so we have $\mathcal{K}_{k-1} \subseteq K_k$ and $\dim \mathcal{K}_k \leq k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Remark.
- Jacobi: $x_k - x_0 \in \mathcal{K}(D^{-1}A, D^{-1}(b - Ax_0))$
- Gauß-Seidel: $x_k - x_0 \in \mathcal{K}((D+U)^{-1}A, (D+U)^{-1}(b - Ax_0))$

Proposition 7.2. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}, b \in \mathbb{F}^n, k \in \mathbb{N}$. *Then*

$$\mathcal{K}_k(A,b) = \{\pi(A) : \pi \in P_{k-1}\}$$

Remark 7.3. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}, b \in \mathbb{F}^n, x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n, r_0 = b - Ax_0$ Consider $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

if $k = 0$, let $\pi_k = 0 \in P_0$

if $k \in \mathbb{N}$, assume $\pi_k \in P_{k-1}$ is of degree $k-1$. Consider $x_k = x_0 + \pi_k(A)r_0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_k = x_k - x &= \pi_k(A)r_0 - (x - x_0) \\ &= \pi_k(A)A(x - x_0) - (x - x_0) = -(I - \pi_k(A)A)(x - x_0) \\ &= q_k(A)e_0 \end{aligned}$$

with $q_k \in P_k$ given by

$$\boxed{q_k(t) = 1 - \pi_k(t)t} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{F} \tag{*}$$

(*) implies that $q_k(0) = 1$ and $\deg(q_k) = k$, i.e. $q_k \in Q_k$.

Choose $\pi_k \in P_{k-1} \setminus P_{k-2} \implies$ get $q_k \in Q_k$.

If $q_k \in Q_k$, then $\pi_k \in P_{k-1}$ given by $\pi_k(t) = \frac{1}{t}(1 - q_k(t))$ satisfies $\deg(\pi_k) = k-1$ and $e_k = q_k(A)e_0$ implies $x_k - x_0 = \pi_k(A)r_0$.

Conjugate-gradient method

$A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ Hermitian positive definite ($\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$: symmetric) and $b, x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$. As A is Hermitian positive definite, it induces an inner product

$$\langle u, v\rangle_A : \ \mathbb{F}^n \times \mathbb{F}^n \to \mathbb{F} \quad \text{given by}$$

$$\langle u, v\rangle_A = u^* A v \quad \forall u, v \in \mathbb{F}^n$$

($\|\cdot\|_A = \sqrt{\langle \cdot, \cdot\rangle_A}$ is the induced norm)

The conjugate gradient method for $Ax = b$ starting at x_0 generates $(x_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_k = x_k - x_0 &= \operatorname{argmin}_{y\in\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)} \|\underbrace{y-(x-x_0)}_{(x_0+y)-x}\|_A \\
&= \underbrace{\prod_{A,\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)}}_{\textbf{orth. proj.}} (x-x_0)
\end{aligned}
$$

using an A-orthogonal basis for $\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$.

Lemma 7.4. *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be Hermitian positive definite, $r_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $y_k = \operatorname{argmin}_{y\in\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)}\|y - A^{-1}r_0\|_A$ and $r_k = r_0 - Ay_k$. Then*

$$r_k \perp \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0).$$

Proof. The optimality of y_k is characterized by the $y_k \perp_A \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$, i.e.

$$
\begin{aligned}
A(y_k - A^{-1}r_0) \perp \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0), \text{ i.e.}\\
r_k \perp \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Lemma 7.5. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be Hermitian positive definite, $r_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0, r_k \in \mathcal{K}_{k+1}(A,r_0)$ be non-zero and orthogonal to $\mathcal{K}_n(A,r_0)$. Let $p_{k+1} \in \mathcal{K}_{k+1}$ be non-zero and A-orthogonal to $\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$. When $k \in \mathbb{N}$, assume additionaly that $p_k \in \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$ is a non-zero vector A-orthogonal to $\mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$.*

Let $\gamma_k = \frac{r_k^* p_{k+1}}{r_k^* r_k}$. Then $p_{k+1} = \gamma_k r_k$ if $k = 0$ and $p_{k+1} = \gamma_k(r_k + \beta_k p_k)$ with $\beta_k = -\frac{p_k^* A r_k}{p_k^* A p_k}$ if $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. Since $\dim \mathcal{K}_{k+1}(A,r_0) \le \dim \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) + 1$ and $r_k \in \mathcal{K}_{k+1}(A,r_0) \setminus \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$, we have $\mathcal{K}_{k+1}(A,r_0) = \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) + \operatorname{span}\{r_k\}$. When $k = 0$, this gives $\mathcal{K}_1(A,r_0) = \operatorname{span}\{r_0\}$, so $p_1 \in \operatorname{span}\{r_0\}$. Then the coefficient of p_1 along r_0 is γ_0, so $p_1 = \gamma_0 r_0$.

When $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $p_k \in \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) \setminus \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$, so, since $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) \le \dim \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)+1$, we have $\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) = \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)+\operatorname{span}\{p_k\}$. Then $\mathcal{K}_{k+1}(A,r_0) = \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0) + \operatorname{span}\{r_k,p_k\}$.

Due to $p_{k+1} \in \mathcal{K}_{k+1}(A,r_0)$, there exists $u_k \in \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$, $\mu_k, \nu_k \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $p_{k+1} = u_k + \mu_k r_k + \nu_k p_k$

Since $A\mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0) \subseteq \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$, we have $r_k \perp_A \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$ since $r_k \perp \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$. Further, $p_k \perp_A \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$. Finally, recall that $p_{k+1} \perp_A \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$ and hence $p_{k+1} \perp_A \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$.

This yields $u_k = p_{k+1} - \mu_k r_k - \nu_k p_k \perp_A \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$, i.e., $u_k = 0$.

Project p_{k+1} onto p_k w.r.t. the A-inner product: using the A-orthogonality of p_{k+1} to $\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$, we optain $0 = p_k^* A p_{k+1} = \mu_k p_k^* A r_k + \nu_k p_k^* A p_k$.

Project p_{k+1} onto r_k w.r.t. the standard inner product: $r_k^* p_{k+1} = \mu_k r_k^* r_k$ because $r_k \perp \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$, so $\mu_k = \gamma_k$ and $\nu_k = -\mu_k \frac{p_k^* A r_k}{p_k^* A p_k} = \gamma_k \beta_k$. □

Lemma 7.6. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be Hermitian positive definite, $r_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n, k \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$y_i = \operatorname{argmin}_{y\in\mathcal{K}_i(A,r_0)} \|y - A^{-1}r_0\|_A \text{ and } r_i = r_0 - Ay_i \text{ for } i \in \{k-1, k\}$$

Let $p_k \in \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$ be a non-zero vector A-orthogonal to $\mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$. Then $y_k = y_{k-1} + \alpha_k p_k$ with $\alpha_k = \frac{p_k^* r_{k-1}}{p_k^* A p_k}$

Proof. Since $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) \le \dim \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)+1$ and $p_k \in \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)\setminus\mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)$, so $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) = \dim \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0)+1$ and hence $\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0) = \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0) \oplus_{\perp_A} \operatorname{span}\{p_k\}$. Since y_k, y_{k-1} are A-orthogonal projections of $A^{-1}r_0$ onto $\mathcal{K}_k$ and $\mathcal{K}_{k-1}$, we have $y_k = y_{k-1} + \alpha_k p_k$ with $\alpha_k = \frac{p_k^* A(A^{-1}r_0)}{p_k^* A p_k} = \frac{p_k^* r_0}{p_k^* A p_k}$.

Since $r_k \perp \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$ (Lemma 7.4) and $r_{k-1} = r_0 - Ay_{k-1}$ and $Ay_{k-1} \in A\mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A,r_0) \subseteq \mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$, we have that $p_k^* r_0 = p_k^* r_{k-1}$. So $\alpha_k = \frac{p_k^* r_{k-1}}{p_k^* A p_k}$. □

Theorem 7.7. *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be Hermitian positive definite, $r_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and set $r_k = r_0 - Ay_k$ for any $k \in \{1,\dots,m\}$ and $r_{k-1} \neq 0$. We also assume that $p_1,\dots,p_m \in \mathbb{F}^n$ be A-orthogonal and such that $p_k^* r_{k-1} = r_{k-1}^* r_{k-1}$ ($\gamma_{k-1} = 1$) and $p_1,\dots,p_k$ is a basis for $\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)$. And $y_k = \operatorname{argmin}_{y\in\mathcal{K}_k(A,r_0)} \|y - A^{-1}r_0\|_A$. Then*

$$y_k = y_{k-1} + \alpha_k p_k \text{ and } r_k = r_{k-1} - \alpha_k A p_k \text{ with } \alpha_k = \frac{r_{k-1}^* r_{k-1}}{p_k^* A p_k} \ \forall k \in \{1,\dots,m\}$$

$$\text{and } p_{k+1} = r_k + \beta_k p_k \text{ with } \beta_k = \frac{r_k^* r_k}{r_{k-1}^* r_{k-1}} \ \forall k \in \{1,\dots,m-1\}$$

Proof. By Lemma 7.6, we have $y_k = y_{k-1} + \alpha_k p_k$ with $\alpha_k = \frac{p_k^* r_{k-1}}{p_k^* A p_k}$, so $\alpha_k = \frac{r_{k-1}^* r_{k-1}}{p_k^* A p_k}$ for any $k \in \{1,\dots,m\}$. This implies $r_k = r_{k-1} - A(x_k - x_{k-1}) = r_{k-1} - \alpha_k A p_k \ \forall k \in$

$\{1,\ldots,m\}$. Finally, for each $k \in \{1,\ldots,m-1\}$, by Lemma 7.5, we have $p_{k+1} = r_k + \beta_k p_k$ with $\beta_k = -\frac{p_k^* A r_k}{p_k^* A p_k}$. Since $r_{k-1} \neq 0$, we have $\alpha_k \neq 0$ and hence $A_{p_k} = \frac{1}{\alpha_k}(r_{k-1} - r_k)$. Then $r_k^* A p_k = \frac{1}{\alpha_k}(\underbrace{r_k^* r_{k-1}}_{=0 \text{ since } r_k \perp \mathcal{K}_k} - r_k^* r_k) = -\frac{1}{\alpha_k} r_k^* r_k$. So $\beta_k = \frac{r_k^* r_k}{p_k^* A p_k} \cdot \frac{1}{\overline{\alpha}_k} = \frac{r_k^* r_k}{p_k^* A p_k} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_k} = \frac{r_k^* r_k}{r_{k-1}^* r_{k-1}}$. □

Algorithm 7.8 (The conjugate gradient method)**.**
Given: $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ Hermitian positive definite, $b \in \mathbb{F}^n$ and $x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$ s.t. $b - Ax_0 \neq 0$.

Initialize: set $r_0 = b - Ax_0$ and $p_1 = r_0$.

Iterate for $k = 1, 2, \ldots$:

set $\alpha_k = \frac{r_{k-1}^* r_{k-1}}{p_k^* A p_k}$, set $x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha_k p_k$

set $r_k = r_{k-1} - \alpha_k A p_k$

if r_k is zero (or "small"), then terminate

set $\beta_k = \frac{r_k^* r_k}{r_{k-1}^* r_{k-1}}$, set $p_{k+1} = r_k + \beta_k p_k$.

Remark. Only need to store $x_k,\ r_k,\ p_k$ (and Ap_k maybe) and compute only one matrix-vector product Ap_k per iteration.

Remark 8.1. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ Hermitian positive definite, $b, x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$ and $r_0 = b - Ax_0$. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = k$. Then $\dim \mathcal{K}_j(A, r_0) = j$ for all $j \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$ The CG method produces x_j with $j \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$. By Proposition 7.2 these are generated by polynomials $\pi_j \in P_{j-1} \setminus P_{j-2}$ ($P_0 = \{0\}, P_{-1} = \emptyset$) with $j \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$:

$$x_j = x_0 + \pi_j(A) r_0 \quad \forall j \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$$

Let $\pi_0 = 0$, so that $x_j = x_0 + \pi_j(A) r_0$ holds also for $j = 0$. Let $\sigma_j = \pi_j - \pi_{j-1}$. Then $\sigma_j \in P_{j-1} \setminus P_{j-2}$ and $x_j - x_{j-1} = \sigma_j(A) r_0$ for all $j \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$.

The A-orthogonality of $p_1,\ldots,p_k$, due to

$$x_j - x_{j-1} = \alpha_j p_j \quad \forall j \in \{1,\ldots,k\},$$

is equivavalent to the orthogonality of of $\sigma_1,\ldots,\sigma_k$ w.r.t. to a suitable inner product.

Indeed, let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : P_{k-1} \times P_{k-1} \to \mathbb{F}$ be given by $\langle u, v \rangle = (u(x) r_0)^* A (v(x) r_0)$. This function is an inner product on P_{k-1} (A is Hermitian positive definite and ?). Then

$p_i^* A p_j = \langle \sigma_i, \sigma_j \rangle \frac{1}{\alpha_i \alpha_j}$ $\forall i, j \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ and hence $\langle \sigma_i, \sigma_j \rangle = 0$ $\forall i, j \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ such that $i \neq j$.

The inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is an L^2 inner product on P_{k-1} w.r.t. to a suitable Stieltjes measure.

Consider a spectral decomposition of A: $A = Q\Lambda Q^T$ with $Q \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ unitary and $\Lambda \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ diagonal. Let $W = Q^* r_0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle u, v \rangle &= (u(A)r_0)^* A (v(A)r_0) = (Qu(\Lambda)Q^* r_0)^* Q\Lambda Q^* (Qv(\Lambda)Q^* r_0) \\
&= (u(\Lambda)W)^* \Lambda (v(\Lambda)W) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |w_i|^2 \lambda_i u(\lambda_i) \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t)v(t) d\Theta(t) = \langle u, v \rangle_{L^2_\Theta(\mathbb{R})}
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\Theta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i |w_i|^2 \Theta_{\lambda_i}$$

Here, for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\Theta_\lambda : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is the Heaviside function jumping at λ:

$$\Theta_\lambda(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq \lambda \\ 0, & t < \lambda \end{cases} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

In terms of generalized functions: $\Theta'_\lambda = \delta_\lambda$ $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, so that

$$d\Theta(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i |w_i|^2 \delta_{\lambda_i}(t) dt$$

For a system $\{\sigma_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$ of polynomials ($\sigma_j \in P_j$ of degree j $\forall j \in \mathbb{N}_0$), orthogonality w.r.t. a Stieltjes measure is a equivalent to a thereee-term recurrence relation: $\exists$ $\{\xi_j\}_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$, $\{\eta_j\}_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$, $\{\zeta_j\}_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\sigma_{j+1}(t) = (\xi_{j+1} + \eta_{j+1} t)\sigma_j(t) + \zeta_{j+1}\sigma_{j-1}(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R},\ j \in \mathbb{N}$$

The coefficients correspond to the inner product.

Example.

- Chebyshev polynomials:

$$T_{j+1}(t) = 2tT_j(t) - T_{j-1}(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R},\ j \in \mathbb{N}$$

  $(T_j)_{j=0}^{k-1}$ are orthogonal w.r.t. $\int_{-1}^{1} u(t)v(t) \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ $\quad \forall u, v \in P_{k-1}$.

- Legendre polynomials:

$$(j+1)P_{j+1}(t) = (2j+1)tP_j(t) - jP_{j-1}(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R},\ j \in \mathbb{N}$$

$(P_j)_{j=0}^{k-1}$ are orthogonal w.r.t. $\int_{-1}^{1} u(t)v(t)dt \quad \forall u,v \in P_{k-1}$.

Lemma 8.1 (A)**.** *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be invertible, $r_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$ be non-zero.*

Let $m = \max_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) \in \mathbb{N}$. Then

(i) $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = \min\{k, m\}\ \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

(ii) $A^{-1}r_0 \in \mathcal{K}_m(A, r_0) \setminus \mathcal{K}_{m-1}(A, r_0)$.

Proof. (i) Since $r_0 \neq 0$, we have $\dim \mathcal{K}_1(A, r_0) = \dim \operatorname{span}\{r_0\} = 1$, so that $\dim \mathcal{K}_1(A, r_0) = \dim \mathcal{K}_0(A, r_0) + 1$. Let $\mathcal{M} = \{k \in \mathbb{N} :\ \dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = \dim \mathcal{K}_{k-1}(A, r_0) + 1\}$.

Note: $1 \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M}$ is bounded because $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) \leq n$.

Let $\tilde{m} = \max \mathcal{M}$. Then $\mathcal{M} = \{1, \ldots, \tilde{m}\}$! Indeed, for $k \in \{1, \ldots, \tilde{m}\}$, we had $k \notin \mathcal{M}$, we would have $\mathcal{K}_j(A, r_0) = \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0)$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $j \geq k$, hence $\tilde{m} \notin \mathcal{M}$. So $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = k\ \forall k \in \{1, \ldots, \tilde{m}\}$.

On the other hand, $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = \dim \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0)\ \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $k \geq \tilde{m}$. Then $m = \tilde{m}$ and $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = \min\{k, \tilde{m}\}\ \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

(ii) Since $\mathcal{K}_{m+1}(A, r_0) = \mathcal{K}_m(A, r_0)$, we have $A^m r_0 \in \mathcal{K}_m(A, r_0)$. Due to $r_0 \neq 0$, this means $A^m r_0 = \sum_{k=\ell}^{m} c_k A^{k-1} r_0$ for some $\ell \in \{0, \ldots, m\}$ and $c_\ell, \ldots, c_m \in \mathbb{F}$ s.t. $c_\ell \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1}r_0 &= A^{-\ell}(A^{\ell-1}r_0) = A^{-\ell}\frac{1}{c_\ell}(A^m r_0 - \sum_{k=\ell+1}^{m} c_k A^{k-1} r_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{c_\ell}A^{m-\ell}r_0 - \frac{1}{c_\ell}\sum_{k=\ell+1}^{m} c_k A^{k-\ell-1} r_0 \\ \Rightarrow A^{-1}r_0 &\in \mathcal{K}_m(A, r_0) \end{aligned}$$

proven: $A^{-1}r_0 \in \mathcal{K}_m(A, r_0)$. Further, let us consider $\tilde{m} = \min\{k \in \mathbb{N} :\ A^{-1}r_0 \in \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0)\}$ $(A^{-1}r_0 \in \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0) \setminus \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}-1}(A, r_0))$. The set is nonempty ($m$ is in the set), so $\tilde{m} \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$.

It remains to show that $\tilde{m} = m$: $\dim \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0) \leq \dim \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}-1}(A, r_0) + 1$, so $\dim \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0) = \operatorname{span}\{A^{-1}r_0\} + \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}-1}(A, r_0)$.

$$\Rightarrow A\mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0) = A\mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}-1}(A, r_0) + \operatorname{span}\{r_0\}$$
$$\subseteq \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0) + \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0) = \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0)$$

So $\mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}+1}(A, r_0) = \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0)$ and hence $\mathcal{K}_m(A, r_0) = \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{m}}(A, r_0)$ $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $k \geq \tilde{m}$. This means $\tilde{m} = m$.

□

Lemma 8.1 (B). *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be diagonalizable, $A = S\Lambda S^{-1}$ be an eigenvalue decomposition of A ($\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$). Let $r_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$, $\omega \in S^{-1}r_0$. Assume that $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$\#\{\lambda_i \mid i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}, \omega_i \neq 0\} \geq k$$

(Note: $S^{-1}e_0 = S^{-1}(x_0 - x) = -S^{-1}A^{-1}r_0 = -\Lambda^{-1}\omega$ (if A is invertible))

Proof. Note that $\mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0) = S\mathcal{K}_k(\Lambda, \omega)$ and hence $\dim \mathcal{K}_k(\Lambda, \omega) = k$ since S is invertible. So

$$\dim \mathcal{K}_k(\Lambda, \omega) = \operatorname{rank}\begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 & \lambda_1\omega_1 & \lambda_1^2\omega_1 & \cdots & \lambda_1^{k-1}\omega_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \omega_n & \lambda_n\omega_n & \lambda_n^2\omega_n & \cdots & \lambda_n^{k-1}\omega_n \end{pmatrix} = k$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\exists i_1, \ldots, i_k \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ distinct such that the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \omega_{i_1} & \lambda_{i_1}\omega_{i_1} & \lambda_{i_1}^2\omega_{i_1} & \cdots & \lambda_{i_1}^{k-1}\omega_{i_1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \omega_{i_k} & \lambda_{i_k}\omega_{i_k} & \lambda_{i_k}^2\omega_{i_k} & \cdots & \lambda_{i_k}^{k-1}\omega_{i_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

is non-singular. Then $\omega_{i_1}, \ldots, \omega_{i_k}$ are all non-zero and $\lambda_{i_1}, \ldots, \lambda_{i_k}$ are distinct. □

Remark 8.2 (in the notations of Remark 8.1). Consider $j \in \{2, \ldots, k-1\}$, then $p_{j+1} = r_j + \beta_j p_j$ and $p_j = r_{j-1} + \beta_{j-1}p_{j-1}$, where $r_j = r_{j-1} - \alpha_j Ap_j$. Expressing $r_j = p_{j+1} - \beta_j p_j$, $r_{j-1} = p_j - \beta_{j-1}p_{j-1}$ and substituting those expressions into the recurrence for residuals, we obtain:

$$p_{j+1} - \beta_j p_j = p_j - \beta_{j-1}p_{j-1} - \alpha_j Ap_j. \tag{*}$$

Since $p_i = \frac{1}{\alpha_i}\sigma_i(A)r_0$ for all $i \in \{0, \ldots, k\}$, where we set $\alpha = 0$ for convenience, (*) gives us $\frac{1}{\alpha_{j+1}}\sigma_{j+1}(A)r_j$ **TODO: There is some error, find correct remark**

Lemma 8.2 (A)**.** *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ be Hermitian positive definite. Assume that $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A) \subseteq [\lambda, \Lambda]$ for some $\lambda, \Lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ with $0 < \lambda < \Lambda$. Consider*

$$\phi : \mathbb{F} \to \mathbb{F}, \text{ given by } \phi(t) = -\frac{2t - (\Lambda + \lambda)}{\Lambda - \lambda} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{F}$$

and set $\tau = \frac{\Lambda+\lambda}{\Lambda-\lambda}$. Then for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $q_k = \frac{T_k \circ \phi}{T_k(\tau)}$, where T_k is the degree k Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind, satisfies $q_k \in Q_k$ ($q_k \in P_k$ and $q_k(0) = 1$) and $\|q_k(A)\|_2 \leq 2(\frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{\sqrt{a}+1})^k$, where $a = \frac{\Lambda}{\lambda} \geq \operatorname{cond}_2(A)$.

TODO: Proof

Theorem 8.3. *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ be Hermitian positive definite, $b, x_0 \in \mathbb{F}^n$ and $r_0 = b - Ax_0$. Then for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the k-th CG-iteration for $Ax = b$ and initial guess x_0, $x_k = x_0 + \operatorname{argmin}_{y \in \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0)} \|y - A^{-1} r_0\|_A$, satisfies*

$$\|x_k - x\|_A \leq 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{a} - 1}{\sqrt{a} + 1} \right)^k \|x_0 - x\|_A,$$

where $a = \frac{\Lambda}{\lambda}$ and $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(A) \subseteq [\lambda, \Lambda]$ for $0 < \lambda < \Lambda$.

Proof. Due to the optimality of x_k, we have

$$\|x_k - x\|_A = \|(x_k - x_0) + (x_0 - x)\|_A \leq \|y_k - A^{-1} r_0\|_A \quad \forall y_k \in \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0)$$

q_k be given as in Lemma 8.2 and $\pi_k \in P_{k-1}$ be given by

$$\pi_k(t) = \frac{1}{t}(1 - q_k(t)) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{F} \quad \text{(see Remark 7.3)}$$

Then $\pi_k(A) r_0 \in \mathcal{K}_k(A, r_0)$ by Proposition 7.2. So

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_k - x\|_A &\leq \|\pi_k(A) r_0 - A^{-1} r_0\|_A = \|A^{-1} r_0 - A^{-1} q_k(A) r_0\|_A \\ &\leq \|q_k(A)\|_2 \|x - x_0\|_A \leq 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{a} - 1}{\sqrt{a} + 1} \right)^k \|x - x_0\|_A \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. Improvement over gradient descent:

Instead of $(\frac{a-1}{a+1})^k$, we have $(\frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{\sqrt{a}+1})^k$.

Preconditioned CG-iteration

Our assumptions: $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ Hermitian positive definite, λ, Λ - spectral bounds, maybe unfavorable

Example.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ & & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \kappa = \frac{\Lambda}{\lambda} \sim n^2$$

$Ax = b$, P (invertible) as preconditioner $\rightsquigarrow P^{-1}Ax = P^{-1}b$.

Problem: $P^{-1}A$ might not be Hermitian positive definite.

Let us assume P is Hermitian positive definite (P^{-1} is so as well, so it has a Cholesky decomposition) and $C \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ is non-singular such that $P^{-1} = CC^*$.

Or: Take $(P^{-1})^{1/2}$, the HPD square root

Then $Ax = b \Rightarrow \underbrace{C^*AC(C^{-1}x) = C^*b}_{\text{symmetric two-sided preconditioning}} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{A}\tilde{x} = \tilde{b}$

If $\tilde{x}$ solves the preconditioned system, $x = C\tilde{x}$ solves the original system.

$$\|C\tilde{x}_k - x\| = \|C(\tilde{x}_k - \tilde{x})\| \leq \|C\|\|\tilde{x}_k - \tilde{x}\|$$

Easy to check: $\tilde{A}$ is Hermitian positive definite (check $x^*\tilde{A}x > 0$ and $\tilde{A}^* = \tilde{A}$), so we can apply the CG method to $\tilde{A}\tilde{x} = \tilde{b}$.

(i) accuracy: If $\tilde{x}_k$ is an approximation of $\tilde{x}$, then $x_k = C\tilde{x}_k$ satisfies

$$\|x_k - x\|_A = \sqrt{(\tilde{x}_k - \tilde{x})^*C^*AC(\tilde{x}_k - \tilde{x})} = \|\tilde{x}_k - \tilde{x}\|_{\tilde{A}}$$

So the CG method for the preconditioned system minimizes also the A-norm of the error of the initial system.

(ii) conditioning: $\operatorname{cond}_2 \tilde{A} = \operatorname{cond}_2 P^{-1}A$ by the following result

Proposition 9.1. *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be Hermitian non-singular and $C \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be non-singular. Then*

$$\operatorname{cond}_2 C^*AC \leq \operatorname{cond}_2 CC^*A$$

Proof. Let $P = (CC^*)^{-1}$, $\tilde{A} = C^*AC$ and $B = P^{-1}A$. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\tilde{A}^k = C^{-1}(CC^*A)^k C = C^{-1}B^k C \text{ and } \|\tilde{A}^{-1}\|_2^k = \|\tilde{A}^{-k}\|_2 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

Then

$$\|\tilde{A}\|_2^k = \|\tilde{A}^k\|_2 \leq \|C^{-1}\|_2 \|C\|_2 \|B\|_2^k \text{ and } \|\tilde{A}^{-1}\|_2^k = \|\tilde{A}^{-k}\|_2 \leq \|C^{-1}\|_2 \|C\|_2 \|B^{-1}\|_2^k.$$

Taking the k-th root and passing to $k \to \infty$, we get $\|\tilde{A}\|_2 \leq \|B\|_2$ and $\|\tilde{A}^{-1}\|_2 \leq \|B^{-1}\|_2$. So

$$\operatorname{cond}_2 \tilde{A} \leq \operatorname{cond}_2 B$$

□

Proposition 9.2. *Let $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be HPD, $R \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be Hermitian such that $\rho(I - RA) < 1$. Then R is positive definite and, if $R = CC^*$ for some $C \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$, then $\tilde{A} = C^*AC$ satisfies*

$$\lambda_{\max}(\tilde{A}) \leq 1 + \rho, \ \lambda_{\min}(\tilde{A}) \geq 1 - \rho \quad (\Rightarrow \operatorname{cond}_2 \tilde{A} = \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}} \leq \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho})$$

Proof. Let $U \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be non-singular such that $A = UU^*$ (e.g. the Cholesky factor of A). Then $I - U^*RU = U^*(I - RA)U^{-*}$. So $\rho(I - U^*RU) = \rho(I - RA) < 1$

U^*RU is Hermitian $\to$ $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(U^*RU) \subset \mathbb{R}$ and hence $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(U^*RU) \subset [1-\rho, 1+\rho] \subset (0,2)$, where $\rho = \rho(I - RA)$. So U^*RU is positive definitem so R is as well. Let $C \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ be such that $R - CC^*$ then $\rho(I - \tilde{A}) = \rho(I - C^*AC) = \rho(I - RA) = \rho$. Since $\tilde{A}$ is Hermitian, this implies $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(\tilde{A}) \subset [1-\rho, 1+\rho]$. □

Remark (Reformulation of CG algorithm for $\tilde{A}\tilde{x} = \tilde{b}$). We consider $P \in \mathbb{F}^{n\times n}$ Hermitian positive definite such that $P^{-1} = CC^*$. For x_0 (Initial guess), we set $r_0 = b - Ax_0$, $\tilde{x_0} = C^{-1}x_0$. Algorithm 7.8 for $\tilde{A}\tilde{x} = \tilde{b}$ starting at $\tilde{x_0}$:

$$\tilde{r}_0 = \tilde{b} - \tilde{A}\tilde{x_0}, \ \tilde{p}_1 = \tilde{r}_0$$

Note that $\tilde{r}_0 = C^*b - C^*ACC^{-1}x_0 = C^*r_0$. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the k-th iteration takes the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\alpha}_k &= \frac{\tilde{r}_{k-1}^* \tilde{r}_{k-1}}{\tilde{p}_k^* \tilde{A} \tilde{p}_k} \\
\tilde{x}_k &= \tilde{x}_{k-1} + \tilde{\alpha}_k \tilde{p}_k \\
\tilde{r}_k &= \tilde{r}_{k-1} - \tilde{\alpha}_k \tilde{A} \tilde{p}_k \quad (\tilde{r}_k = 0 \rightarrow \text{ terminate}) \\
\tilde{\beta}_k &= \frac{\tilde{r}_k^* \tilde{r}_k}{\tilde{r}_{k-1}^* \tilde{r}_{k-1}} \\
\tilde{p}_{k+1} &= \tilde{r}_k + \tilde{\beta}_k \tilde{p}_k
\end{aligned}$$

First,

$$\tilde{\alpha}_k = \frac{\tilde{r}_{k-1}^* C^{-1} \overbrace{CC^*}^{P^{-1}} C^{-*} \tilde{r}_{k-1}}{\tilde{p}_k^* C^* A C \tilde{p}_k} = \frac{(C^{-*}\tilde{r}_{k-1})^* P^{-1} (C^{-*}\tilde{r}_{k-1})}{(C\tilde{p}_k)^* A (C\tilde{p}_k)} =$$