

SF3580

HW 2

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1 Task 2

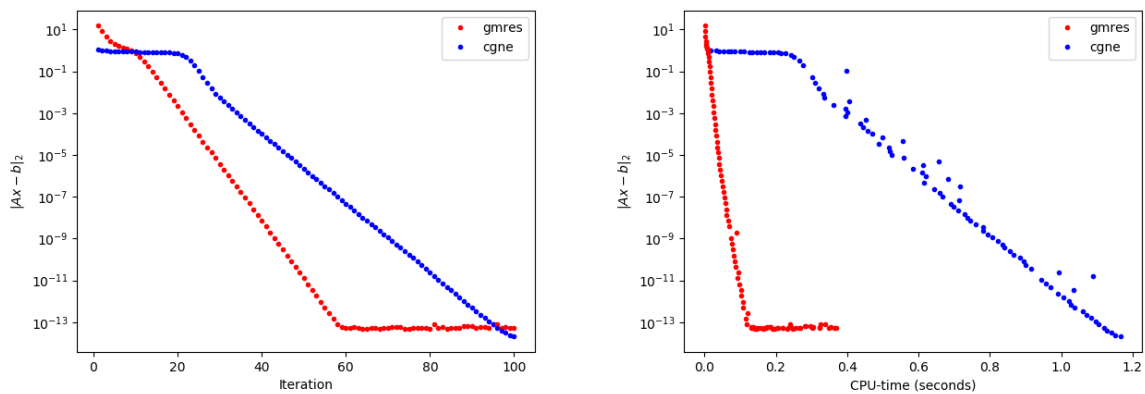
2 Task 4

3 Task 5

4 Task 6

4.1 (a)

We compare GMRES and CGN for a given matrix B and right hand side b . The result of the comparison is visualised in Figure 1. The iterates of CGN span a different Krylov subspace than gmres and it is



(a) Error versus number of iterations required for GMRES and CGN for the given system. (b) Error versus CPU-time required for GMRES and CGN for the given system.

Figure 1: Task 6: comparison GMRES and CGN

mentioned in the lecture notes on this topic that in most cases, this subspace has worse approximation properties than the usual Krylov subspace used for the gmres iterates. This correspond with what can be observed in Figure 1a.

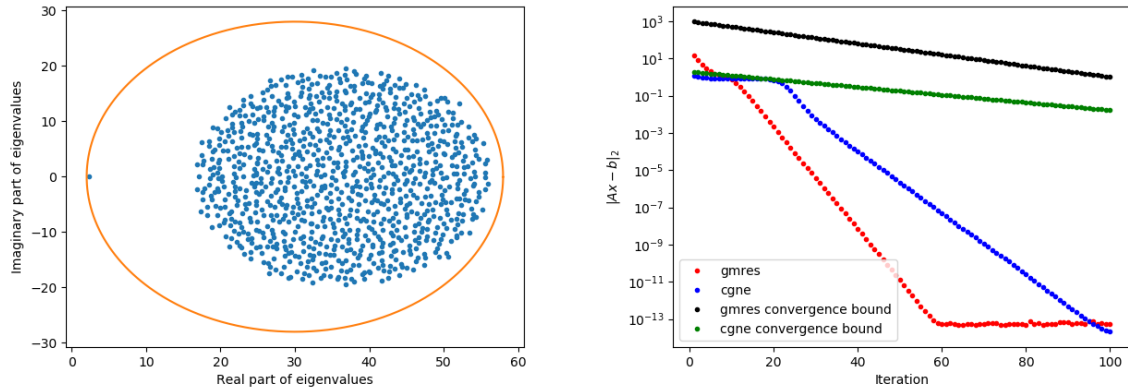
4.2 (b)

The result can be related to the convergence theory for CGN and GMRES. Investigating the eigenvalues of the matrix B , it is clear that all eigenvalues are contained in a disk, but for one isolated eigenvalue. However, trying to apply the convergence theory with two discs from the lecture notes is not possible in this case, as the obtained convergence factor is larger than 1. Therefore, one large disc is used and we apply Corollary 2.1.5, choosing $r = 28$ and $c = 30$. The resulting disc and bound is found in Figure 2.

Note that for both methods, the bound for the convergence factor is heavily overestimated. For gmres, a better approach would be to prove wiki problem 2.24 and use this estimate for an isolated eigenvalue instead.

For CGN, we use the condition number bound for the error in iteration m ,

$$\frac{\|e_m\|_2}{\|e_0\|_2} \leq 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{K(B^T B)} - 1}{\sqrt{K(B^T B)} + 1} \right)^m \quad (1)$$



(a) Eigenvalues of the matrix B visualised together with (b) Convergence for gmres and CGN along with estimate of convergence used for gmres convergence estimate.

Figure 2

5 Task 7

References