

Test of problems from SuiteSparse Matrix Collection

This package provides implementations of comparing BICGSTAB, GMRES, DQGMRES, FOM, DIOM, SCG and SWI for solving the linear system

$$Ax = b,$$

where the matrix A from the SuiteSparse Matrix Collection and set b so that the solution is $x_\star = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$.

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BICGSTAB

Using Matlabs function “bicgstab” directly.

DQGMRES

DQGMRES (Direct Quasi-GMRES): Algorithms 6.6 and 6.13 in Yousef Saad’s “Iterative Methods for Sparse Linear System (2nd Edition)”

```
function [x, k, res, resvec] = dqgmres(A, b, m, tol, x0, maxit)
```

- $[x] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b)$ attempts to find a solution x to the system of linear equations $Ax = b$. The n -by- n coefficient matrix A must be positive definite but need not be symmetric. The right hand side column vector b must have length n .
- $[x] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, m)$ specifies the number of the sliding window. If m is $[]$ then `dqgmres` uses the default, n .
- $[x] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, m, \text{tol})$ specifies the tolerance of the method. If tol is $[]$ then `dqgmres` uses the default, $1\text{e-}6$.
- $[x] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, m, \text{tol}, x0)$ specifies the initial guess. If $x0$ is $[]$ then `dqgmres` uses the default, an all zero vector.
- $[x] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, m, \text{tol}, x0, \text{maxit})$ specifies the maximum number of iterations. If maxit is $[]$ then `dqgmres` uses the default, 10000.
- $[x, k] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, \dots)$ returns the iteration number at which x was computed: $1 \leq k \leq \text{maxit}$.
- $[x, k, \text{res}] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, \dots)$ also returns the last relative residual norm $\|b - Ax\|/\|b\|$.

- `[x, k, res, resvec] = dqgmres(A, b, ...)` also returns a vector of estimates of the residual norms at each iteration, including $\|b - Ax\|$.

GMRES: set $m = n$ in the function “dqgmres”.

DIOM(m)

DIOM (Direct Incomplete Orthogonalization Method): Algorithms 6.6 and 6.8 in Yousef Saad’s “Iterative Methods for Sparse Linear System (2nd Edition)”

```
function [x, k, res, resvec] = diom(A, b, mk, tol, x0, maxit)
```

- `[x] = diom(A, b)` attempts to find a solution x to the system of linear equations $Ax = b$. The n -by- n coefficient matrix A must be positive definite but need not be symmetric. The right hand side column vector b must have length n .
- `[x] = diom(A, b, m)` specifies the number of the sliding window. If m is `[]` then diom uses the default, n .
- `[x] = diom(A, b, m, tol)` specifies the tolerance of the method. If tol is `[]` then diom uses the default, $1e-6$.
- `[x] = diom(A, b, m, tol, x0)` specifies the initial guess. If $x0$ is `[]` then diom uses the default, an all zero vector.
- `[x] = diom(A, b, m, tol, x0, maxit)` specifies the maximum number of iterations. If $maxit$ is `[]` then diom uses the default, 10000.
- `[x, k] = diom(A, b, ...)` returns the iteration number at which x was computed: $1 \leq k \leq maxit$.
- `[x, k, res] = diom(A, b, ...)` also returns the last relative residual norm $\|b - Ax\|/\|b\|$.
- `[x, k, res, resvec] = diom(A, b, ...)` also returns a vector of estimates of the residual norms at each iteration, including $\|b - Ax\|$.

FOM: set $m = n$ in the function “diom”.

SWI(m)

SWI: Sliding window implementation with pre-allocated memory

SWIWP: Sliding window implementation without pre-allocated memory

```
[x, k, res, resvec] = swi(A, b, m, tol, x0, maxit)
[x, k, res, resvec] = swiwp(A, b, m, tol, x0, maxit)
```

- `[x] = swi/swiwp(A, b)` attempts to find a solution x to the system of linear equations $Ax = b$. The n -by- n coefficient matrix A must be positive definite but need not be symmetric. The right hand side column vector b must have length n .
- `[x] = swi/swiwp(A, b, m)` specifies the number of the sliding window. If m is `[]` then swi uses the default, n .

- $[x] = \text{swi/swiwp}(A, b, m, \text{tol})$ specifies the tolerance of the method. If tol is $[]$ then swi uses the default, $1e-6$.
- $[x] = \text{swi/swiwp}(A, b, m, \text{tol}, x_0)$ specifies the initial guess. If x_0 is $[]$ then swi uses the default, an all zero vector.
- $[x] = \text{swi/swiwp}(A, b, m, \text{tol}, x_0, \text{maxit})$ specifies the maximum number of iterations. If maxit is $[]$ then swi uses the default, 10000.
- $[x, k] = \text{swi/swiwp}(A, b, \dots)$ returns the iteration number at which x was computed: $1 \leq k \leq \text{maxit}$
- $[x, k, \text{res}] = \text{swi/swiwp}(A, b, \dots)$ also returns the last relative residual norm $\|b - Ax\|/\|b\|$.
- $[x, k, \text{res}, \text{resvec}] = \text{swi/swiwp}(A, b, \dots)$ also returns a vector of estimates of the residual norms at each iteration, including $\|b - Ax\|$.

SCG: set $m = n$ in the function “swiwp”.

Example

1. Download the files: diom.m, dqgmres.m, swi.m, swiwp.m, cage12.mat, test_suitesparse.m, and testproblem.txt;
2. Run the function “test_suitesparse” directly, i.e.,

```
>> test_suitesparse
```
3. The test results are saved in “TestResult” file.