

## Test of the linear systems from the convection-diffusion equations

This package provides implementations of comparing BICGSTAB, GMRES, DQGMRES, FOM, DIOM, SCG and SWI for solving the linear systems from the convection-diffusion equations:

$$Ax = b,$$

where  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is unsymmetric positive definite.

### Contents

- BICGSTAB
- DQGMRES
- DIOM( $m$ )
- SWI( $m$ )
- Test

### 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  $\text{dqgmres}$  uses the default,  $n$ .
- $[x] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, m, \text{tol})$  specifies the tolerance of the method. If  $\text{tol}$  is  $[]$  then  $\text{dqgmres}$  uses the default,  $1\text{e-}6$ .
- $[x] = \text{dqgmres}(A, b, m, \text{tol}, x0)$  specifies the initial guess. If  $x0$  is  $[]$  then  $\text{dqgmres}$  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  $\text{maxit}$  is  $[]$  then  $\text{dqgmres}$  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  $\text{tol}$  is  $[]$  then  $\text{swi}$  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  $\text{swi}$  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  $\text{maxit}$  is  $[]$  then  $\text{swi}$  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”.

## Test

1. Download the files: diom.m, dqgmres.m, swi.m, swiwp.m, test\_condiff.m, A.mat and b.mat;
2. Run the function “test\_condiff” directly, i.e.,

```
>> test_condiff
```

BICGSTAB	129	0.0048	5.3573e-08
GMRES	43	0.0080	4.1714e-07
FOM	43	0.0066	4.4702e-07
DIOM(2)	5751	0.2269	NaN
DIOM(5)	49	0.0033	8.2513e-07
DIOM(10)	60	0.0050	2.3306e-07
SCG	43	0.0039	4.4702e-07
SWI(2)	71	0.0045	8.2779e-07
SWI(5)	52	0.0027	1.5787e-07
SWI(10)	63	0.0042	3.5019e-07