

Lecture 6: Stationary iterative methods



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1. Splitting and stationary iterative method

Definition 1

A *splitting* of $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ is a decomposition $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{K}$, with \mathbf{M} nonsingular.

Remark 2

A *splitting* yields an iterative method as follows. The equation

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{M} - \mathbf{K})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

implies

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{b} := \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{c}.$$

Given a starting vector $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$, we obtain an iterative method

$$\mathbf{x}^{(m)} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}^{(m-1)} + \mathbf{c}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

2. Convergence criterion

Definition 3

The spectral radius of a matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ is $\rho(\mathbf{A}) = \max_{\lambda \in \Lambda(\mathbf{A})} |\lambda|$.

Proposition 4

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ and $\|\cdot\|$ denote a matrix norm induced by a vector norm on \mathbb{C}^n . We have $\rho(\mathbf{A}) \leq \|\mathbf{A}\|$.

Lemma 5

For any given $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an induced matrix norm $\|\cdot\|_\star$ such that

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_\star \leq \rho(\mathbf{A}) + \varepsilon.$$

The norm $\|\cdot\|_\star$ depends on both \mathbf{A} and ε .

Proof.

Let $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{SJS}^{-1}$ be a Jordan form of \mathbf{A} . Let

$$\mathbf{D}_\varepsilon = \text{diag}\{1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2, \dots, \varepsilon^{n-1}\}.$$

Now use the vector norm

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_\star = \|(\mathbf{SD}_\varepsilon)^{-1}\mathbf{x}\|_\infty$$

to generate the induced matrix norm

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathbf{A}\|_\star &= \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n, \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\|\mathbf{Ax}\|_\star}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_\star} = \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n, \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\|(\mathbf{SD}_\varepsilon)^{-1}\mathbf{Ax}\|_\infty}{\|(\mathbf{SD}_\varepsilon)^{-1}\mathbf{x}\|_\infty} \\ &= \sup_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n, \mathbf{y} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\|(\mathbf{SD}_\varepsilon)^{-1}\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{SD}_\varepsilon)\mathbf{y}\|_\infty}{\|\mathbf{y}\|_\infty} \\ &= \|\mathbf{D}_\varepsilon^{-1}\mathbf{JD}_\varepsilon\|_\infty.\end{aligned}$$

The statement follows from $\|\mathbf{D}_\varepsilon^{-1}\mathbf{JD}_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq \rho(\mathbf{A}) + \varepsilon$. □

Theorem 6

The iteration $\mathbf{x}^{(m)} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}^{(m-1)} + \mathbf{c}$ converges to the solution of $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ for all starting vectors $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$ if and only if $\rho(\mathbf{R}) < 1$.

Proof.

For all $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$, we have $\mathbf{x}^{(m)} - \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}^{(m-1)} - \mathbf{x}) = \dots = \mathbf{R}^m(\mathbf{x}^{(0)} - \mathbf{x})$. If $\rho(\mathbf{R}) \geq 1$, choose $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} - \mathbf{x}$ to be an eigenvector of \mathbf{R} with eigenvalue λ where $|\lambda| = \rho(\mathbf{R})$. Then $\mathbf{x}^{(m)} - \mathbf{x} = \lambda^m(\mathbf{x}^{(0)} - \mathbf{x})$ will not approach $\mathbf{0}$. If $\rho(\mathbf{R}) < 1$, by Lemma 5 there exists an induced matrix norm $\|\cdot\|_$ such that $\|\mathbf{R}\|_* < 1$, then we have $\|\mathbf{x}^{(m)} - \mathbf{x}\|_* \leq \|\mathbf{R}\|_*^m \|\mathbf{x}^{(0)} - \mathbf{x}\|_* \rightarrow 0$ for all $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$. \square*

Remark 7

The goal is to choose a splitting $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{K}$ so that both

- (1) $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$ are easy to evaluate, and*
- (2) $\rho(\mathbf{R})$ is small (< 1).*

3. Classical stationary iterative methods

- Notation:

- (1). \mathbf{D} is the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries $d_{ii} = a_{ii}$,
- (2). $-\mathbf{L}$ is the strictly lower triangular part of \mathbf{A} ,
- (3). $-\mathbf{U}$ is the strictly upper triangular part of \mathbf{A} ,

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{U}.$$

- Assume that \mathbf{A} has no zero diagonal entries. We can derive

- (1). Jacobi's method
- (2). Gauss–Seidel method
- (3). Successive overrelaxation: $\text{SOR}(\omega)$
- (4). Symmetric successive overrelaxation: $\text{SSOR}(\omega)$

3.1. Jacobi's method

- The splitting is

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D} - (\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U})$$

and the corresponding

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}),$$

and

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{b}.$$

Algorithm 1: Jacobi's method

for $j = 1$ **to** n

$$x_j^{(m+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{k \neq j} a_{jk} x_k^{(m)} \right)$$

end

3.2. Gauss–Seidel method

- The splitting is

$$\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L}) - \mathbf{U}$$

and the corresponding

$$\mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U},$$

and

$$\mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{b}.$$

Algorithm 2: Gauss–Seidel method

for $j = 1$ **to** n

$$x_j^{(m+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} a_{jk} x_k^{(m+1)} - \sum_{k=j+1}^n a_{jk} x_k^{(m)} \right)$$

end

3.3. Successive overrelaxation: $\text{SOR}(\omega)$, $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$

- The splitting is $\omega\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{D} - \omega\mathbf{L}) - ((1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} + \omega\mathbf{U})$ and the corresponding

$$\mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{D} - \omega\mathbf{L})^{-1}((1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} + \omega\mathbf{U}),$$

and

$$\mathbf{c} = \omega(\mathbf{D} - \omega\mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{b}.$$

- $\omega = 1$: Gauss–Seidel method
- $0 < \omega < 2$: Necessary in some sense (see Theorem 12)

Algorithm 3: $\text{SOR}(\omega)$, here ω is the relaxation parameter

for $j = 1$ **to** n

$$x_j^{(m+1)} = (1 - \omega)x_j^{(m)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} a_{jk}x_k^{(m+1)} - \sum_{k=j+1}^n a_{jk}x_k^{(m)} \right)$$

end

3.4. Symmetric successive overrelaxation: SSOR(ω), $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$

- This method uses two splittings:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega \mathbf{A} &= (\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{L}) - ((1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{U}) \\ &= (\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{U}) - ((1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{L})\end{aligned}$$

and the corresponding

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R} &= (\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{U})^{-1}((1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{L})(\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{L})^{-1}((1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{U}), \\ \mathbf{c} &= \omega(2 - \omega)(\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{U})^{-1}\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{b}.\end{aligned}$$

Algorithm 4: SSOR(ω)

for $j = 1$ to n

$$x_j^{(m+1/2)} = (1 - \omega)x_j^{(m)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} a_{jk}x_k^{(m+1/2)} - \sum_{k=j+1}^n a_{jk}x_k^{(m)} \right)$$

end

for $j = n$ to 1

$$x_j^{(m+1)} = (1 - \omega)x_j^{(m+1/2)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} a_{jk}x_k^{(m+1/2)} - \sum_{k=j+1}^n a_{jk}x_k^{(m+1)} \right)$$

end

3.5. Convergence (see Demmel's book ANLA, section 6.5.5)

Definition 8

A matrix \mathbf{A} is an irreducible matrix if there is no permutation matrix such that

$$\mathbf{PAP}^\top = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Definition 9

A matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ is **weakly** row diagonally dominant if for all i ,

$$|a_{ii}| \geq \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$$

with strict inequality at least once. A matrix \mathbf{A} is **strictly** row diagonally dominant if for all i :

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|.$$

Theorem 10

If \mathbf{A} is strictly row diagonally dominant, then both Jacobi's and Gauss–Seidel methods converge, and $\|\mathbf{R}_{\text{GS}}\|_{\infty} \leq \|\mathbf{R}_{\text{J}}\|_{\infty} < 1$.

Theorem 11

If \mathbf{A} is irreducible and weakly row diagonally dominant, then both Jacobi's and Gauss–Seidel methods converge, and $\rho(\mathbf{R}_{\text{GS}}) < \rho(\mathbf{R}_{\text{J}}) < 1$.

Theorem 12

For any matrix \mathbf{A} , it holds $\rho(\mathbf{R}_{\text{SOR}(\omega)}) \geq |\omega - 1|$. Therefore $0 < \omega < 2$ is required for the convergence of $\text{SOR}(\omega)$ for all starting vectors.

Theorem 13

If \mathbf{A} is Hermitian positive definite, then $\rho(\mathbf{R}_{\text{SOR}(\omega)}) < 1$ for all $0 < \omega < 2$, i.e., $\text{SOR}(\omega)$ converges for all $0 < \omega < 2$. Gauss–Seidel ($\text{SOR}(1)$) converges for Hermitian positive definite \mathbf{A} .