Math 673

Multigrid Methods: A Mostly Matrix-Based Approach

Chapter 05: Multigrid

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Chapter 05, Part 02 of 02
Multigrid

Convergence of the Two-Grid Method Revisited

Theorem (Convergence of the Two-Grid Method)

Suppose that $L = 1$ (two-grid) $m_1 = m \geq 1$ and $m_2 = 0$ (one-sided). Suppose that Assumptions (A0, Galerkin condition), (A3, strong approximation property), and (A5, first smoothing property) all hold. Then

$$\left\| \boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{TG}\left(\boldsymbol{f}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_1^{(0)}\right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_1} \leq C_3 C_5 m^{-1/2} \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_1^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_1},$$

where

$$\mathsf{A}_1 \boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{E}} = \boldsymbol{f}_1.$$

Written another way,

$$\left\| \boldsymbol{e}_1^{k+1} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_1} \leq C_3 C_5 m^{-1/2} \left\| \boldsymbol{e}_1^{k} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_1},$$

where $\boldsymbol{e}_1^k = \boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_1^{(0)}$.

Proof.

Recall that, in the present case,

$$\mathsf{E}_1 = \left(\mathsf{I}_1 - \tilde{\Pi}_1\right) \mathsf{K}_1^m,$$

and

$$\boldsymbol{e}_1^{k+1} = \mathsf{E}_1 \boldsymbol{e}_1^k,$$

or, equivalently

$$\boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{TG}\left(\boldsymbol{f}_1, \boldsymbol{u}_1^{(0)}\right) = \mathsf{E}_1 \left(\boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_1^{(0)}\right).$$

When we prove (A3) implies (A4) in the last slide deck, we also see that Assumption (A0) and (A3) implies

$$\left\| \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell\right) \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \le C_3 \rho_\ell^{-1/2} \left\| \mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right\|_\ell, \tag{1}$$

for any $\boldsymbol{u}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$.

Proof (Cont.)

Applying (1) (with $\ell = 1$), and using Assumption (A5), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \boldsymbol{e}_1^{k+1} \right\|_{A_1} &= \left\| \left(I_1 - \tilde{\Pi}_1 \right) K_1^m \boldsymbol{e}_1^k \right\|_{A_1} \\
&\overset{(1)}{\leq} C_3 \rho_1^{-1/2} \left\| A_1 K_1^m \boldsymbol{e}_1^k \right\|_1 \\
&\overset{(A5)}{\leq} C_3 \rho_1^{-1/2} C_5 \rho_1^{1/2} m^{-1/2} \left\| \boldsymbol{e}_1^k \right\|_{A_1} \\
&= C_3 C_5 m^{-1/2} \left\| \boldsymbol{e}_1^k \right\|_{A_1} .
\end{aligned}$$

□

Convergence of the W-Cycle Algorithm

In this section, we will prove that the W-cycle converges, provided that we perform enough smoothing iterations per cycle. Before we get to that result, we need a technical lemma.

Lemma

For Richardson's smoother we have the following stabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &\leq \left\| \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}, \qquad (2) \\ \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_\ell &\leq \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_\ell. \qquad (3) \end{aligned}$$

for all $\boldsymbol{v}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}, \ell \geq 0$

Proof.

Let $\boldsymbol{v}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$ be arbitrary. Suppose that $B_\ell := \left\{ \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(1)}, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(2)}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(n_\ell)} \right\}$ is an orthonormal basis of eigenvectors of A_ℓ with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_\ell$. Then, there exist unique constants $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_{n_\ell} \in \mathbb{R}$, such that

$$\boldsymbol{v}_\ell = \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)}.$$

Recall

$$\mathsf{K}_\ell = \mathsf{I}_\ell - \Lambda_\ell^{-1} \mathsf{A}_\ell,$$

with

$$\rho(\mathsf{A}_\ell) =: \rho_\ell \leq \Lambda_\ell \leq C_s \rho_\ell,$$

where $C_s \geq 1$ is independent of ℓ. Then

$$\mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)} = \mu_\ell^{(k)} \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)},$$

where

$$\mu_\ell^{(k)} := \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_\ell^{(k)}}{\Lambda_\ell} \right).$$

Proof (Cont.)

The $\lambda_\ell^{(k)}$ are the positive eigenvalues for the SPD matrix A_ℓ, and the $\mu_\ell^{(k)}$ are the eigenvalues for K_ℓ, $k = 1, \ldots, n_\ell$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_{A_\ell}^2 &= (K_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, A_\ell K_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_\ell \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \left(\mu_\ell^{(k)}\right)^2 \lambda_\ell^{(k)} \alpha_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

Recall for the Richardson's smoother, we have

$$\Lambda_\ell \geq \rho_\ell = \rho(A_\ell), \quad 1 \leq \ell \leq L, \tag{4}$$

and thus,

$$0 \leq \mu_\ell^{(k)} = 1 - \frac{\lambda_\ell^{(k)}}{\Lambda_\ell} \leq 1, \tag{5}$$

and we have

$$\|K_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_{A_\ell}^2 \leq \|\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_{A_\ell}^2 .$$

Hence

$$\|K_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \leq \|\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} .$$

Proof (Cont.)

For the second estimate,

$$
\begin{aligned}
(\mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_\ell &= \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)}, \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)} \right)_\ell \\
&= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)}, \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)} \right)_\ell \\
&= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k \mu_\ell^{(k)} \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)}, \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)} \right)_\ell \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k^2 \mu_\ell^{(k)} \\
&\overset{(5)}{\leq} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} \alpha_k^2 \\
&= (\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_\ell \,.
\end{aligned}
$$

□

The proof of the convergence of the W-cycle algorithm uses a technique called a perturbation argument. Basically, we will show that the error is equal to the error in the two-grid method plus a perturbation that we can control.

Theorem (Convergence of the One-Sided W-Cycle)

Suppose that $p \geq 2$, $m_1 = m \geq 1$, and $m_2 = 0$ (one-sided). Suppose, further, that Assumptions (A0, Galerkin condition) and (A3, strong approximation property) hold and the smoothing is done by Richardson's smoother. Then for any $0 < \gamma < 1$, m can be chosen large enough so that

$$\left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{MG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \leq \gamma \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

for any $\ell \geq 0$, where

$$\mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} = \boldsymbol{g}_\ell .$$

Proof.

The proof is by induction.

(Base cases): The cases $\ell = 0$, and $\ell = 1$ (which is two-grid) are clearly true.

(Induction hypothesis): Assume

$$\left\| \mathsf{E}_{\ell-1} \boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \leq \gamma \left\| \boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}}$$

is true for any $\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell-1}}$.

Proof (Cont.)

(General case): Suppose that $\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})}, \boldsymbol{r}_{\ell-1}^{(1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell-1}}$ satisfy

$$\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} = \boldsymbol{r}_{\ell-1}^{(1)}.$$

Recall, $\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})}$ is the *exact* coarse grid correction. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{MG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)}\right) &= \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(2)} \\
&= \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \left\{\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(1)} + \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)}\right\} \\
&= \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(1)} + \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})}\right) \\
&\quad + \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\left(\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)}\right) \\
&= \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{TG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)}\right) + \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\left(\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof (Cont.)

Suppose that $m \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfies

$$0 < \left(\frac{C_3 C_5}{\gamma - \gamma^p} \right)^2 \leq m. \tag{6}$$

We have proved Richardson's smoother satisfies Assumption (A5) in the last slide deck. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{MG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)}\right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &\leq \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{TG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)}\right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\quad + \left\| \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\left(\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)}\right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\overset{\substack{\text{(Two-Grid}\\ \text{Convergence)}}}{\leq} C_3 C_5 m^{-1/2} \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\quad + \left\| \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\left(\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)}\right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}.
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Proof (Cont.)

Now, observe that, for any $\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell-1}}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}^2 &= (\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1})_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= (\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \mathsf{A}_\ell\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1})_\ell \\
&= \left(\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}^\top\mathsf{A}_\ell\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}\right)_{\ell-1} \\
&= (\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \mathsf{R}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{A}_\ell\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1})_{\ell-1} \\
&\overset{\text{(A0)}}{=} (\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1})_{\ell-1} \\
&= (\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1})_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \\
&= \|\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}}^2 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Proof (Cont.)

In the proof of the Multigrid Error Relation Theorem in the last slide deck, we showed that

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)} &= \mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}^{p} \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} \\
&\overset{\substack{\text{(Multigrid Error} \\ \text{Relation)}}}{=} \mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}^{p} \Pi_{\ell-1} \left(\boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{(1)} \right) \\
&= \mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}^{p} \Pi_{\ell-1} \mathsf{K}_{\ell}^{m} \left(\boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{(0)} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Using the induction hypothesis,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1} \left(\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell}} &= \left\| \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \\
&= \left\| \mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}^{p} \Pi_{\ell-1} \mathsf{K}_{\ell}^{m} \left(\boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \\
&\overset{\text{ind. hyp.}}{\leq} \gamma^{p} \left\| \Pi_{\ell-1} \mathsf{K}_{\ell}^{m} \left(\boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_{\ell}^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof (Cont.)

Since we are assuming the Galerkin condition (Assumption (A0)) holds, it follows that

$$\left\|\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right\|_{A_{\ell-1}} = \left\|\tilde{\Pi}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right\|_{A_\ell}.$$

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\|\tilde{\Pi}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right\|_{A_\ell}^2 &= \left(\tilde{\Pi}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{A_\ell} \\
&= \left(\tilde{\Pi}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{A_\ell} \\
&\overset{(??)}{=} \left(\tilde{\Pi}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{A_\ell} \\
&\overset{\text{C.S.}}{\leq} \left\|\tilde{\Pi}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right\|_{A_\ell} \left\|\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right\|_{A_\ell}.
\end{aligned}$$

So, we have the stability

$$\left\|\tilde{\Pi}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right\|_{A_\ell} \leq \left\|\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right\|_{A_\ell}. \tag{8}$$

Proof (Cont.)

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1} \left(\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &\leq \gamma^p \left\| \Pi_{\ell-1} \mathsf{K}_\ell^m \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \\
&= \gamma^p \left\| \tilde{\Pi}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell^m \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\overset{(8)}{\leq} \gamma^p \left\| \mathsf{K}_\ell^m \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\overset{\text{Lem. 2}}{\leq} \gamma^p \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} .
\end{aligned}$$

Proof (Cont.)

Combining this with estimate (7), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{MG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)}\right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\qquad \leq \quad C_3 C_5 m^{-1/2} \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} + \left\| \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\left(\boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1,\mathrm{E})} - \boldsymbol{q}_{\ell-1}^{(1)}\right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\qquad \leq \quad C_3 C_5 m^{-1/2} \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} + \gamma^p \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\qquad \leq \quad \left(C_3 C_5 m^{-1/2} + \gamma^p \right) \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\qquad \overset{(6)}{\leq} \quad \left(C_3 C_5 \left(\left(\frac{C_3 C_5}{\gamma - \gamma^p} \right)^2 \right)^{-1/2} + \gamma^p \right) \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\qquad = \quad \gamma \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} .
\end{aligned}
$$

$\square$

Remark

Notice that we need $p > 1$ for this argument to work. Otherwise $\gamma - \gamma^p$ is zero and m would need to be infinitely large to get convergence.

Convergence of the Simple Symmetric V-Cycle

In this section, we will prove that the simple symmetric V-cycle algorithm ($p = 1$ and $m_1 = m_2 = 1$) converges. First we need a new, and useful, smoothing assumption.

Definition (Assumption (A6))

We say that the multigrid algorithm satisfies the **second smoothing property**, equivalently, **Assumption (A6)**, iff there is some $C_6 > 0$ such that

$$\|\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_\ell^2 \le \rho_\ell C_6^2 \left(\overline{\mathsf{K}}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_\ell, \tag{9}$$

for all $\boldsymbol{v}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$ and $\ell \ge 1$, where

$$\overline{\mathsf{K}}_\ell := \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell^* \mathsf{K}_\ell\right) \mathsf{A}_\ell^{-1}.$$

Lemma

Richardson's smoother satisfies Assumption (A6) with $\mathsf{S}_\ell = \Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{I}_\ell = \mathsf{S}_\ell^\top$.

Proof.

Recall

$$\rho_\ell \leq \Lambda_\ell \leq C_s \rho_\ell,$$

for some $C_s \geq 1$ that is independent of ℓ. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\mathsf{K}}_\ell &= (\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell^* \mathsf{K}_\ell)\mathsf{A}_\ell^{-1} \\
&= \left\{\mathsf{I}_\ell - \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{A}_\ell\right)\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{A}_\ell\right)\right\}\mathsf{A}_\ell^{-1} \\
&= \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \left\{\mathsf{I}_\ell - 2\Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{A}_\ell + \Lambda_\ell^{-2}\mathsf{A}_\ell^2\right\}\right)\mathsf{A}_\ell^{-1} \\
&= 2\Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{I}_\ell - \Lambda_\ell^{-2}\mathsf{A}_\ell.
\end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\mathsf{J}_\ell := \rho_\ell C_s \overline{\mathsf{K}}_\ell - \mathsf{I}_\ell.$$

If we can show that J_ℓ is SPSD with respect to $(\,\cdot\,,\,\cdot\,)_\ell$ then we get (A6) with $C_6^2 = C_s$.

Proof (Cont.)

J_ℓ is clearly symmetric with respect to $(\cdot,\cdot)_\ell$. Now let $\left\{\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(1)},\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(2)},\cdots,\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(n_\ell)}\right\}$ be the orthonormal basis of eigenvectors of A_ℓ with respect to $(\cdot,\cdot)_\ell$. Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{J}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)} &= \rho_\ell C_s\overline{\mathsf{K}}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}-\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}\\
&= \rho_\ell C_s\left(2\Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{I}_\ell-\Lambda_\ell^{-2}\mathsf{A}_\ell\right)\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}-\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}\\
&= 2\rho_\ell C_s\Lambda_\ell^{-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}-\rho C_s\Lambda_\ell^{-2}\lambda_\ell^{(k)}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}-\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}\\
&= \left(2\rho_\ell C_s\Lambda_\ell^{-1}-\rho_\ell C_s\Lambda_\ell^{-2}\lambda_\ell^{(k)}-1\right)\boldsymbol{v}_\ell^{(k)}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Set

$$\eta_\ell^{(k)} := 2\rho_\ell C_s\Lambda_\ell^{-1}-\rho_\ell C_s\Lambda_\ell^{-2}\lambda_\ell^{(k)}-1.$$

Proof (Cont.)

We want to show that $\eta_\ell^{(k)} \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n_\ell$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_\ell^{(k)} &= 2C_s \frac{\rho_\ell}{\Lambda_\ell} - C_s \frac{\rho_\ell \lambda_\ell^{(k)}}{\Lambda_\ell^2} - 1 \\
&\geq 2C_s \frac{\rho_\ell}{\Lambda_\ell} - C_s \frac{\rho_\ell}{\Lambda_\ell} - 1 \qquad (\text{since } -\lambda_\ell^{(k)} \geq -\Lambda_\ell) \\
&= C_s \frac{\rho_\ell}{\Lambda_\ell} - 1 \\
&\geq 1 - 1 = 0. \qquad (\text{since } C_s \rho_\ell \geq \Lambda_\ell)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the eigenvalues of J_ℓ, $\eta_\ell^{(k)}$, are all non-negative and J_ℓ is SPSD. This implies

$$0 \leq (\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_\ell = \rho_\ell C_s \left(\overline{\mathsf{K}}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_\ell - (\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_\ell \,,$$

and (A6) follows with $C_6^2 = C_s$. □

Next, we need two more technical lemmas.

Lemma

Let $\mathsf{J}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell \times n_\ell}$ *and* $\mathsf{J}_\ell = \mathsf{J}_\ell^*$. *Then*

$$\left(\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \le \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}, \tag{10}$$

for any $\boldsymbol{v}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$

Proof.

Since A_ℓ is SPD.

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \left\| \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \right) \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}^2 \\
&= \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \right) \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \right) \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell - \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{I}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell - \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} + \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} + \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - 2 \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} + \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} .
\end{aligned}
$$

So

$$
\left(\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \leq \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{J}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} .
$$

$\square$

Lemma

For any $\boldsymbol{v}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$

$$\left(\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} = \left(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell\right)\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}. \tag{11}$$

Proof.

Recall that we always have

$$\mathsf{R}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{A}_{\ell} = \mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1},$$

and

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{\ell} = \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}^{-1}\mathsf{R}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{A}_{\ell} = \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} &= (\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_{\ell-1} \\
&= (\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{R}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{A}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_{\ell-1} \\
&= \left(\mathsf{R}_{\ell-1}^{\top}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_\ell \\
&= (\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_\ell \\
&= \left(\tilde{\Pi}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_\ell \\
&= \left(\tilde{\Pi}_\ell\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= (\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell\right)\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}.
\end{aligned}$$

The simple symmetric V-cycle method is gotten by setting $m_1 = m_2 = 1$. It is somewhat surprising that the method converges, because only one pre-smoothing and one post-smoothing iteration is preformed.

Theorem

Suppose that Assumptions (A1, weak Galerkin condition); (A4, weak approximation property); (A6, second smoothing property) all hold. Suppose that $p = 1$, $m_1 = m_2 = m = 1$ and $\mathsf{S}_\ell = \mathsf{S}_\ell^\top$. Then

$$0 \leq (\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \leq \frac{C_4^2 C_6^2}{C_4^2 C_6^2 + 1} (\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

for all $\boldsymbol{u}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$.

Proof.

Recall, since $p = 1$, $m_1 = m_2 = m = 1$ and $\mathsf{S}_\ell = \mathsf{S}_\ell^\top$,

$$\mathsf{E}_\ell \overset{(??)}{=} \mathsf{K}_\ell \left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell\right) \mathsf{K}_\ell + \mathsf{K}_\ell \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1} \mathsf{E}_{\ell-1} \Pi_{\ell-1} \mathsf{K}_\ell.$$

In particular, notice that

$$\mathsf{K}_\ell^* = \mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{S}_\ell^\top \mathsf{A}_\ell = \mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{S}_\ell \mathsf{A}_\ell = \mathsf{K}_\ell.$$

Now, set

$$T_1 := \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell\right) \boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

and

$$T_2 := \left(\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1} \mathsf{E}_{\ell-1} \Pi_{\ell-1} \boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{w}_\ell = \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell.$$

Then

$$\left(\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} = T_1 + T_2.$$

Proof (Cont.)

Let us first consider T_1:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T_1 &= \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell\right) \boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\overset{(A4)}{\leq} C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \left\| \mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell \right\|_\ell^2 \\
&= C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \left\| \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right\|_\ell^2 \\
&\overset{(A6)}{\leq} C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} C_6^2 \rho_\ell \left(\overline{\mathsf{K}}_\ell \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_\ell \\
&= C_4^2 C_6^2 \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell^* \mathsf{K}_\ell\right) \mathsf{A}_\ell^{-1} \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_\ell \\
&= C_4^2 C_6^2 \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell^* \mathsf{K}_\ell\right) \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_\ell \\
&= C_4^2 C_6^2 \left\{ \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_\ell - \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell^* \mathsf{K}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_\ell \right\} \\
&= C_4^2 C_6^2 \left\{ \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell^* \mathsf{K}_\ell \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\} \\
&= C_4^2 C_6^2 \left\{ \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{K}_\ell^2 \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\} \\
&\overset{(10)}{\leq} C_4^2 C_6^2 \left\{ \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathsf{K}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{12}
$$

Proof (Cont.)

The proof proceeds by induction. The base case is trivial, and we skip that.

(Induction hypothesis): Assume that, for any $\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{\ell-1}}$,

$$\left(\mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}\right)_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \leq \gamma \left(\boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}, \boldsymbol{w}_{\ell-1}\right)_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}}, \quad \gamma := \frac{C_4^2 C_6^2}{C_4^2 C_6^2 + 1}.$$

Proof (Cont.)

(General case): Now, we turn to the bound for T_2. First, note that

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 &= \left(\mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \mathsf{R}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{A}_\ell\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\ell-1} \\ &= \left(\mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\ell-1} \\ &= \left(\mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} . \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 &= \left(\mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \\ &\overset{\text{ind. hyp.}}{\leq} \gamma\left(\Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \Pi_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_{\ell-1}} \\ &\overset{(11)}{=} \gamma\left\{\left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell\right)\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}\right\} \\ &= \gamma\left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \gamma T_1. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

Proof (Cont.)

To finish up,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &= T_1 + T_2 \\
&= (1-\gamma) T_1 + \gamma T_1 + T_2 \\
&\overset{(13)}{\leq} (1-\gamma) T_1 + \gamma T_1 + \gamma (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \gamma T_1 \\
&= (1-\gamma) T_1 + \gamma (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&\overset{(12)}{\leq} (1-\gamma) C_4^2 C_6^2 \left\{ (\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\} + \gamma (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \left(1 - \frac{C_4^2 C_6^2}{C_4^2 C_6^2 + 1} \right) C_4^2 C_6^2 \left\{ (\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{C_4^2 C_6^2}{C_4^2 C_6^2 + 1} (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}
\end{aligned}$$

Proof (Cont.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{C_4^2 C_6^2}{C_4^2 C_6^2 + 1} \left\{ \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{C_4^2 C_6^2}{C_4^2 C_6^2 + 1} \left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \gamma \left\{ \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\} + \gamma \left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \gamma \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} .
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Corollary (Convergence of Simple Symmetric V-Cycle)

Suppose that hypotheses of the last theorem hold and $\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}}, \boldsymbol{g}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$ *satisfy*

$$\mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} = \boldsymbol{g}_\ell .$$

Then, given any $\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(3)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &= \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{MG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\ &\leq \frac{M}{M+m} \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},\end{aligned}$$

where

$$M = C_4^2 C_6^2 \quad \textit{and} \quad m = 1.$$

Proof.

We need only to show that

$$\|\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \leq \frac{M}{M+m} \|\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

is true for any $\boldsymbol{v}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$. Since E_ℓ is SPSD w.r.t. $(\cdot,\cdot)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}$, for $\ell \geq 1$, there is a basis of eigenvectors of E_ℓ, $\left\{\boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(1)}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(n_\ell)}\right\}$, such that

$$\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(j)} = \epsilon_\ell^{(j)} \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(j)},$$

$$\left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(i)}, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(j)}\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} = \delta_{ij},$$

and

$$0 \leq \epsilon_\ell^{(1)} \leq \epsilon_\ell^{(2)} \leq \cdots \leq \epsilon_\ell^{(n_\ell)}.$$

Proof (Cont.)

Suppose

$$\boldsymbol{v}_\ell = \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} c_k \boldsymbol{w}_\ell^{(k)}.$$

Then

$$(\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} c_k^2 \epsilon_\ell^{(k)}$$

and

$$(\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} c_k^2.$$

The last theorem guarantees that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} c_k^2 \epsilon_\ell^{(k)} \leq \frac{M}{M+m} \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} c_k^2,$$

for any $c_1, \cdots, c_{n_\ell} \in \mathbb{R}$. This implies that

$$0 \leq \epsilon_\ell^{(k)} \leq \frac{M}{M+m}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n_\ell.$$

Proof (Cont.)

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\|\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}^2 &= \left(\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} c_k^2 \left(\epsilon_\ell^{(k)}\right)^2 \\
&\leq \left(\frac{M}{M+m}\right)^2 \sum_{k=1}^{n_\ell} c_k^2 \\
&= \left(\frac{M}{M+m}\right)^2 \left\|\boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}^2 .
\end{aligned}$$

□

Convergence of the General Symmetric V-Cycle

Now for the general symmetric V-cycle. Here we want to show that we can improve the convergence rate if more smoothing steps are performed. We need a technical lemma first.

Lemma

Suppose that smoothing is done with Richardson's smoother, that is,

$$\mathsf{S}_\ell = \Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{I}_\ell,$$

where

$$\rho_\ell \leq \Lambda_\ell \leq C_s\rho_\ell,$$

for some $C_s \geq 1$ that is independent of ℓ. Then,

$$\left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell\right)\mathsf{K}_\ell^{2m}\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \leq \frac{1}{2m}\left(\left(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell^{2m}\right)\boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \tag{14}$$

for any $m \geq 1$ and $\ell \geq 1$.

Proof.

Suppose $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $0 \leq j \leq i$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell) \mathsf{K}_\ell^i \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &= \left(\mathsf{A}_\ell (\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell) \mathsf{K}_\ell^i \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\
&= \Lambda_\ell^{-1} \left(\mathsf{A}_\ell^2 \mathsf{K}_\ell^i \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\
&= \Lambda_\ell^{-1} \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell^i \mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\
&\overset{(3)}{\leq} \Lambda_\ell^{-1} \left(\mathsf{K}_\ell^j \mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\
&= \left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell) \mathsf{K}_\ell^j \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} . \qquad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

Proof (Cont.)

Therefore,

$$
\begin{aligned}
2m & \left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell)\mathsf{K}_\ell^{2m} \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \underbrace{\left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell)\mathsf{K}_\ell^{2m} \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} + \cdots + \left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell)\mathsf{K}_\ell^{2m} \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}}_{2m} \\
&\overset{(15)}{\leq} \underbrace{\left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell)\mathsf{K}_\ell^{0} \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}}_{(j=0)} + \underbrace{\left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell)\mathsf{K}_\ell^{1} \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}}_{(j=1)} \\
&\qquad + \cdots + \underbrace{\left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell)\mathsf{K}_\ell^{2m-1} \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}}_{(j=2m-1)} \\
&= \left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \mathsf{K}_\ell^{2m}) \boldsymbol{v}_\ell, \boldsymbol{v}_\ell \right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} .
\end{aligned}
$$

The last equality follows since the sum telescopes. □

Theorem

Suppose that Assumptions (A1) and (A4) hold. Suppose $p = 1, m_1 = m_2 = m \geq 1$ and smoothing is done with Richardson's smoother. Then

$$0 \leq \left(\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \leq \frac{M}{M+m} \left(\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

for all $\boldsymbol{u}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$, where

$$M := \frac{C_4^2 C_s}{2}.$$

Proof.

The proof is similar to that of the last theorem. We begin with an expression for the error propagation matrix :

$$\mathsf{E}_\ell = \mathsf{K}_\ell^m(\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell)\mathsf{K}_\ell^m + \mathsf{K}_\ell \mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\Pi_{\ell-1}\mathsf{K}_\ell^m,$$

where

$$\mathsf{K}_\ell = \mathsf{I}_\ell - \Lambda_\ell^{-1}\mathsf{A}_\ell = \mathsf{K}_\ell^*,$$

and

$$\rho_\ell \le \Lambda_\ell \le C_s \rho_\ell, \quad \exists\, C_s \ge 1.$$

As before, set

$$T_1 := \left((\mathsf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell)\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

and

$$T_2 := \left(\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{E}_{\ell-1}\mathsf{P}_{\ell-1}\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell},$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{w}_\ell = \mathsf{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell.$$

Then

$$\left(\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell\right)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} = T_1 + T_2.$$

Proof (Cont.)

We first estimate T_1:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T_1 &= \left((\mathrm{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_\ell)\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell \right)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} \\
&\overset{(A4)}{\leq} C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \left\| \mathrm{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{w}_\ell \right\|_\ell^2 \\
&= C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \left\| \mathrm{A}_\ell \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right\|_\ell^2 \\
&= C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \left(\mathrm{A}_\ell \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathrm{A}_\ell \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right)_\ell \\
&= C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \left(\mathrm{A}_\ell^2 \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right)_\ell \\
&= C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \left(\mathrm{A}_\ell \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} \\
&= C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \Lambda_\ell \left((\mathrm{I}_\ell - \mathrm{K}_\ell) \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \mathrm{K}_\ell^m \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} \\
&= C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \Lambda_\ell \left((\mathrm{I}_\ell - \mathrm{K}_\ell) \mathrm{K}_\ell^{2m} \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} \\
&\overset{(14)}{\leq} \frac{C_4^2 \rho_\ell^{-1} \Lambda_\ell}{2m} \left((\mathrm{I}_\ell - \mathrm{K}_\ell^{2m}) \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell}
\end{aligned}
$$

Proof (Cont.)

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{C_4^2 C_s}{2m} \left((\mathrm{I}_\ell - \mathrm{K}_\ell^{2m}) \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell \right)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} \\ &= \frac{M}{m} \left\{ (\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} - (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} \right\} \qquad (16) \end{aligned}$$

Set

$$\gamma := \frac{M}{M+m}.$$

Exactly as in the proof of the last theorem, an induction argument yields

$$T_2 \leq \gamma \left(\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell \right)_{\mathrm{A}_\ell} - \gamma T_1. \qquad (17)$$

Proof (Cont.)

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathsf{E}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &= T_1 + T_2 \\
&= (1-\gamma) T_1 + \gamma T_1 + T_2 \\
&\overset{(17)}{\leq} (1-\gamma) T_1 + \gamma T_1 + \gamma (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - \gamma T_1 \\
&\overset{(16)}{\leq} (1-\gamma) \frac{M}{m} \left\{ (\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} - (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \right\} + \gamma (\boldsymbol{w}_\ell, \boldsymbol{w}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\
&= \gamma (\boldsymbol{u}_\ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell)_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} .
\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Corollary (Convergence of General Symmetric V-Cycle)

Suppose that hypotheses of Theorem 11 hold and $\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}}, \boldsymbol{g}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$ *satisfy*

$$\mathsf{A}_\ell \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} = \boldsymbol{g}_\ell .$$

Then, given any $\boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(3)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} &= \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \mathrm{MG}\left(\boldsymbol{g}_\ell, \ell, \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right) \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell} \\ &\leq \frac{M}{M+m} \left\| \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{\mathrm{E}} - \boldsymbol{u}_\ell^{(0)} \right\|_{\mathsf{A}_\ell}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$M = \frac{C_4^2 C_6^2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad m \geq 1.$$

Proof.

The proof is exactly that same as that for the last corollary. □