



Math 673

Multigrid Methods: A Mostly Matrix-Based Approach

Chapter 08: Multigrid as a Multiplicative Process

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Chapter 08

Multigrid as a Multiplicative Process

Introduction



In this chapter, we reformulate some of our multigrid algorithms using objects called T matrices. We use the same finite element setting as in Chapter 06. However, the ideas can be generalized. This reformulation will make it obvious that the standard multigrid methods are multiplicative GLIS methods.





Definition (Multilevel Prolongation Matrix)

Suppose $0 \leq j < \ell$. Define the **multilevel prolongation matrix**, $P_{j,\ell}$, via

$$P_{j,\ell} := P_{\ell-1}P_{\ell-2} \cdots P_j \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell \times n_j}.$$

In particular,

$$P_{\ell-1,\ell} = P_{\ell-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell \times n_{\ell-1}}.$$



Proposition

Suppose $v_j \in V_j$ for some $0 \leq j < \ell$, where $V_0 \subset V_1 \subset \cdots \subset V_\ell$ are the usual nested finite element spaces. Let $\mathbf{v}_j \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j}$ be the coordinate vector of v_j with respect to the basis \mathcal{B}_j . Then, the unique coordinate vector of $v_j \in V_\ell$ in the basis \mathcal{B}_ℓ is

$$P_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_j \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}.$$

Proof.

Simple exercise. □



Definition (Multilevel Restriction Matrix)

Define $R_{j,\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j \times n_\ell}$, for $0 \leq j < \ell$, via

$$R_{j,\ell} = P_{j,\ell}^\top.$$

$R_{j,\ell}$ is called the **multilevel restriction matrix**.



Proposition

With the usual construction for the conforming finite element method, we have, for any $0 \leq j < \ell$,

$$A_j = R_{j,\ell} A_\ell P_{j,\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j \times n_j}.$$



Proof.

This follows because the Galerkin condition holds:

$$\begin{aligned}A_j &= R_j A_{j+1} P_j \\&= R_j R_{j+1} A_{j+2} P_{j+1} P_j \\&\vdots \\&= R_j \cdots R_{\ell-1} A_\ell P_{\ell-1} \cdots P_j \\&= R_{j,\ell} A_\ell P_{j,\ell}.\end{aligned}$$





Definition

For any $0 \leq j < \ell$, define the matrix

$$\Pi_{j,\ell} := A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j \times n_\ell}.$$



Proposition

We have, for $0 \leq j < \ell$,

$$\Pi_{j,\ell} := \Pi_j \Pi_{j+1} \cdots \Pi_{\ell-1}.$$



Proof.

The matrix product on the right hand side is

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi_j \cdots \Pi_{\ell-1} &= A_j^{-1} R_j A_{j+1} A_{j+1}^{-1} R_{j+1} A_{j+2} \cdots A_{\ell-1}^{-1} R_{\ell-1} A_\ell \\ &= A_j^{-1} R_j R_{j+1} \cdots R_{\ell-1} A_\ell \\ &= \Pi_{j,\ell}.\end{aligned}$$





Definition (Multilevel Ritz Projection Matrix)

Define, for any $0 \leq j < \ell$, the **multilevel Ritz projection matrix** via

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} := P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell \times n_\ell}.$$

Observe that

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{\ell-1,\ell} = \tilde{\Pi}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell \times n_\ell}.$$



Theorem

Let $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ and V_ℓ be defined as usual for the conforming finite method. Let $0 \leq j < \ell$ and $u_\ell \in V_\ell$ be arbitrary. Set

$$u'_j = \mathcal{R}_j u_\ell \in V_j \overset{\mathcal{B}_j}{\leftrightarrow} \mathbf{u}'_j \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j}.$$

Then, if \mathbf{u}_ℓ is the coordinate vector of $u_\ell \in V_\ell$ with respect to the basis \mathcal{B}_ℓ , it follows that the unique representation of $\mathcal{R}_j u_\ell \in V_j$ in the basis \mathcal{B}_j is precisely

$$\mathbf{u}'_j = \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j}.$$

Further, the unique representation of $\mathcal{R}_j u_\ell \in V_\ell$ in the basis \mathcal{B}_ℓ is precisely

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}.$$



Proof.

Let $u_\ell \in V_\ell$ be given. $\mathcal{R}_j u_\ell$ is defined as the unique solution to

$$a(\mathcal{R}_j u_\ell, v_j) = a(u_\ell, v_j), \quad \forall v_j \in V_j.$$

Then,

$$a(\mathcal{R}_j u_\ell, v_j) = (\mathbf{u}'_j, \mathbf{v}_j)_{A_j}.$$

On the other hand

$$a(u_\ell, v_j) = (\mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{P}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_j)_{A_\ell},$$

where

$$\mathbf{v}_j \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{B}_j} v_j \in V_j,$$

as usual.



Proof (Cont.)

Going further, we have

$$\begin{aligned} a(u_\ell, v_j) &= (A_\ell u_\ell, P_{j,\ell} v_j)_\ell \\ &= (R_{j,\ell} A_\ell u_\ell, v_j)_j, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$a(\mathcal{R}_j u_\ell, v_j) = (A_j u'_j, v_j)_j.$$

Therefore,

$$A_j u'_j = R_{j,\ell} A_\ell u_\ell,$$

or

$$u'_j = A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell u_\ell = \Pi_{j,\ell} u_\ell.$$

The second part follows from a previous Lemma. □



Definition (Multilevel T-matrix)

Define, for any $0 \leq j < \ell$,

$$\mathbf{T}_{j,\ell}(m) := \mathbf{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - \mathbf{K}_j^m \mathbf{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j \times n_\ell},$$

where m is a non-negative integer exponent. Define

$$\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}(m) = \mathbf{P}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{T}_{j,\ell}(m) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell \times n_\ell},$$

The square matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}$ is called a **multilevel T-matrix**.



Remark

Whenever the number of smoothing steps m is understood, we write $T_{j,\ell}$ instead of $T_{j,\ell}(m)$ and $\tilde{T}_{j,\ell}$ instead of $\tilde{T}_{j,\ell}(m)$. Of course, $\tilde{T}_{j,\ell}(0) = O$.



Properties of the Multilevel Matrices



Now, let us investigate some properties of the objects that we have just created.

Proposition

Let $0 \leq j < \ell$. Then

$$\Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} = I_j, \quad (1)$$

and

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}^2 = \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}.$$



Proof.

The Galerkin condition holds in the sense that

$$A_j = R_{j,\ell} A_\ell P_{j,\ell}. \quad (2)$$

By definition

$$\Pi_{j,\ell} = A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell,$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} &= A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell P_{j,\ell} \\ &= A_j^{-1} A_j \\ &= I_j. \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}^2 = P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} = P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} = \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}.$$





Definition

Let $0 \leq j < \ell$. Define

$$\mathbf{T}'_{j,\ell} := \mathbf{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - (\mathbf{K}_j^*)^m \mathbf{\Pi}_{j,\ell}$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathbf{T}}'_{j,\ell} := \mathbf{P}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{T}'_{j,\ell},$$

where

$$\mathbf{K}_j^* = \mathbf{I}_j - \mathbf{S}_j^\top \mathbf{A}_j,$$

as usual.



Proposition

Let $0 \leq j < \ell$. Then

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}^* = \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}, \quad (3)$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}^* = \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}'.$$



Proof.

Recall

$$\left(\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} = \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}^* \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell},$$

for all $\mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{v}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} &= \left(P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\ &= \left(\Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_j \\ &= \left(A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell, R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_j \\ &= \left(R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell, A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_j \\ &= \left(A_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\ &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}^* = \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}.$$



Proof (Cont.)

Now,

$$\tilde{T}_{j,\ell} = \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - P_{j,\ell} K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\tilde{T}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} &= \left(\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(P_{j,\ell} K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} \\ &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(P_{j,\ell} K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\ &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_j \\ &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, A_j A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_j \\ &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_j} \\ &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(\Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, (K_j^m)^* \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_j} \\ &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(\Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_j}. \end{aligned}$$



Proof (Cont.)

Continuing,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\tilde{T}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{u}_\ell, \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(A_j^{-1} R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell, (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_j} \\
 &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(R_{j,\ell} A_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell, (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_j \\
 &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(A_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell, P_{j,\ell} (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_\ell \\
 &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} - \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, P_{j,\ell} (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} \\
 &= \left(\mathbf{u}_\ell, \tilde{T}'_{j,\ell} \mathbf{v}_\ell \right)_{A_\ell} .
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* = \tilde{T}'_{j,\ell}.$$





Remark

We note that, in general

$$\tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^2 \neq \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}.$$

In other words, the T matrix, $\tilde{T}_{j,\ell}$, is not a projection matrix.



Theorem

Let $0 \leq j < \ell$. Then

$$\left(I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell} \right) = I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}, \quad (4)$$

and

$$\left(I_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}^* \right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) = I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}. \quad (5)$$



Proof.

The left hand side of (4) is

$$M_\ell := I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell} + \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}.$$

By definition,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \tilde{T}_{j,\ell} &= P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} T_{j,\ell} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{=} P_{j,\ell} I_j T_{j,\ell} \\ &= \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}. \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$M_\ell := I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell} + \tilde{T}_{j,\ell} = I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}.$$



Proof (Cont.)

The left hand side of (5) is

$$M'_\ell = I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} + \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}.$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} &= P_{j,\ell} T'_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} \\ &= P_{j,\ell} (\Pi_{j,\ell} - (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell}) P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{=} P_{j,\ell} (I_{j,\ell} - (K_j^*)^m) \Pi_{j,\ell} \\ &= \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^*. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$M'_\ell = I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell},$$

as desired. □



Proposition

Let $0 \leq j < \ell$. Then,

$$I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} = \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}^* \right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell} \right). \quad (6)$$



Proof.

Since the Galerkin condition holds, $\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}$ is a bona fide projection matrix:

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}^2 = \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell},$$

and

$$\left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right)^2 = \mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell}$$

is a direct consequence. By the last result

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} &= \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) \\ &\stackrel{(4)}{=} \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}^* \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell} \right) \\ &\stackrel{(5)}{=} \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell}^* \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell} \right). \end{aligned}$$





Proposition

Let $0 \leq i < j < \ell$. Then

$$P_{j,\ell} \left(I_j - \tilde{T}_{i,j} \right) = \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{i,\ell} \right) P_{j,\ell}. \quad (7)$$



Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{j,\ell} \left(I_j - \tilde{T}_{i,j} \right) &\stackrel{(1)}{=} P_{j,\ell} \left(I_j - \tilde{T}_{i,j} \right) \Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= \left\{ P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} - P_{j,\ell} P_{i,j} T_{i,j} \Pi_{j,\ell} \right\} P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= \left\{ \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - P_{i,\ell} (\Pi_{i,j} - K_i^m \Pi_{i,j}) \Pi_{j,\ell} \right\} P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= \left\{ \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - P_{i,\ell} \Pi_{i,\ell} + P_{i,\ell} K_i^m \Pi_{i,\ell} \right\} P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= \left\{ \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - \tilde{T}_{i,\ell} \right\} P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} - \tilde{T}_{i,\ell} P_{j,\ell} \\
 &\stackrel{(1)}{=} \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{i,\ell} \right) P_{j,\ell}.
 \end{aligned}$$





Corollary

Let $0 \leq i < j < \ell$. Then

$$P_{j,\ell} \left(I_j - \tilde{\Pi}_{i,j} \right) = \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{i,\ell} \right) P_{j,\ell}. \quad (8)$$



Multigrid Error Transfer Matrices in Multiplicative Forms



Now, using the definitions and properties of the multilevel matrices, we can rewrite the error transfer matrices of some of the common multigrid algorithms.

Theorem

Let V_ℓ , \mathcal{T}_ℓ , and $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ be defined as usual. Consider the symmetric V-cycle algorithm: $m = m_1 = m_2$ and $p = 1$. The error transfer matrix can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} E_\ell = & (K_\ell^*)^m \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}^* \right) \times \cdots \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{1,\ell}^* \right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{0,\ell} \right) \\ & \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{1,\ell} \right) \times \cdots \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell} \right) (K_\ell)^m, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

for all $\ell \geq 1$.



Proof.

Define the quantity

$$M_{j,\ell} := I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} + P_{j,\ell} E_j \Pi_{j,\ell},$$

for any $0 \leq j < \ell$. Observe that, when $j = 0$,

$$M_{0,\ell} = I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{0,\ell},$$

since $E_0 = 0$. Then,

$$M_{j,\ell} = I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} + P_{j,\ell} (K_j^*)^m \left(I_j - \tilde{\Pi}_{j-1,j} + P_{j-1,j} E_{j-1} \Pi_{j-1,j} \right) K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell}. \quad (10)$$

In other words,

$$M_{j,\ell} = I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} + P_{j,\ell} (K_j^*)^m M_{j-1,j} K_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell}.$$



Proof (Cont.)

Now, observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{j,\ell} (K_j^*)^m &\stackrel{(1)}{=} P_{j,\ell} (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= (P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} - P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} + P_{j,\ell} (K_j^*)^m \Pi_{j,\ell}) P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= (P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^*) P_{j,\ell} \\
 &= P_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} P_{j,\ell} - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* P_{j,\ell} \\
 &\stackrel{(1)}{=} (I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^*) P_{j,\ell}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$



Proof (Cont.)

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{K}_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell} &= \Pi_{j,\ell} - \Pi_{j,\ell} + \mathbf{K}_j^m \Pi_{j,\ell} \\
 &= \Pi_{j,\ell} - \mathbf{T}_{j,\ell} \\
 &\stackrel{(1)}{=} \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{P}_{j,\ell} (\Pi_{j,\ell} - \mathbf{T}_{j,\ell}) \\
 &= \Pi_{j,\ell} \left(\mathbf{P}_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell} \right) \\
 &= \Pi_{j,\ell} \mathbf{P}_{j,\ell} \Pi_{j,\ell} - \Pi_{j,\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell} \\
 &\stackrel{(1)}{=} \Pi_{j,\ell} \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{j,\ell} \right). \tag{12}
 \end{aligned}$$



Proof (Cont.)

Putting (10) – (12) together, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{j,\ell} &= I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} + \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* \right) P_{j,\ell} \left\{ I_j - \tilde{\Pi}_{j-1,j} + P_{j-1,j} E_{j-1} \Pi_{j-1,j} \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \Pi_{j,\ell} \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell} \right) \\
 &\stackrel{(6)}{=} \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* \right) \left\{ I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} + P_{j,\ell} \left(I_j - \tilde{\Pi}_{j-1,j} + P_{j-1,j} E_{j-1} \Pi_{j-1,j} \right) \Pi_{j,\ell} \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell} \right) \\
 &= \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^* \right) \left\{ I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} + \tilde{\Pi}_{j,\ell} - \tilde{\Pi}_{j-1,\ell} + P_{j-1,\ell} E_{j-1} \Pi_{j-1,\ell} \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$



Proof (Cont.)

Or, equivalently,

$$M_{j,\ell} = \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}^*\right) M_{j-1,\ell} \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{j,\ell}\right).$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\ell-1,\ell} &= \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}^*\right) M_{\ell-2,\ell} \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}\right) \\ &= \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}^*\right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-2,\ell}^*\right) M_{\ell-3,\ell} \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-3,\ell}\right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}\right) \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}^*\right) \times \cdots \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{1,\ell}^*\right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{\Pi}_{0,\ell}\right) \\ &\quad \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{1,\ell}\right) \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{2,\ell}\right) \times \cdots \times \left(I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}\right) \end{aligned}$$

But recall that

$$E_\ell = (K_\ell^*)^m M_{\ell-1,\ell} K_\ell^m.$$

The result is proven. □



Remark

This theorem give another proof of the fact that the V-Cycle multigrid method is a multiplicative GLIS, as we first defined in Chapter 01, since the error transfer matrix can be written as a product of matrices of the form

$$E_\ell = \prod_k (I_\ell - B_\ell^{(k)} A_\ell),$$

where $\{B_\ell^{(k)}\}_k$ is a family of iterator matrices.



Corollary

For the one-sided V-cycle with only pre-smoothing ($p = 1, m := m_1 > 0$ and $m_2 = 0$), we have

$$\mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{pre}} = \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{0,\ell} \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{1,\ell} \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{2,\ell} \right) \times \cdots \times \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{\ell-1,\ell} \right) \mathbf{K}_\ell^m.$$

For the algorithm with only post-smoothing ($p = 1, m := m_2 > 0$ and $m_1 = 0$), we have

$$\mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{post}} = (\mathbf{K}_\ell^*)^m \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{\ell-1,\ell}^* \right) \times \cdots \times \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{1,\ell}^* \right) \left(\mathbf{I}_\ell - \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{0,\ell} \right).$$

Therefore, for the symmetric V-cycle,

$$\mathbf{E}_\ell = \mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{post}} \times \mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{pre}}.$$

Furthermore,

$$(\mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{post}})^* = \mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{pre}}.$$

Clearly,

$$\mathbf{E}_\ell^* = \mathbf{E}_\ell = (\mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{pre}})^* \mathbf{E}_\ell^{\text{pre}}$$

is SPSD.



Theorem

Both of the one-sided V-cycle methods converge, for any $m > 0$, provided Richardson's method is used for smoothing.

Proof.

We have shown previously that there is some $C_0 > 0$ such that

$$\|E_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \leq \frac{C_0}{m + C_0} \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell},$$

for all $\mathbf{u}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$. We wish to prove that

$$\|E_\ell^{\text{pre}} \mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \leq \gamma \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell},$$

for some $0 \leq \gamma < 1$.



Proof (Cont.)

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}\|E_\ell^{\text{pre}} \mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell}^2 &= (E_\ell^{\text{pre}} \mathbf{u}_\ell, E_\ell^{\text{pre}} \mathbf{u}_\ell)_{A_\ell} \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_\ell, (E_\ell^{\text{pre}})^* E_\ell^{\text{pre}} \mathbf{u}_\ell)_{A_\ell} \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_\ell, E_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell)_{A_\ell} \\ &\stackrel{\text{C.S.}}{\leq} \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \|E_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \\ &\leq \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \frac{C_0}{m + C_0} \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \\ &\leq \frac{C_0}{m + C_0} \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell}^2.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, taking square roots,

$$\|E_\ell^{\text{pre}} \mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \leq \sqrt{\frac{C_0}{m + C_0}} \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell}.$$

E_ℓ^{post} left for an exercise.





Theorem

For the W-cycle algorithm with only pre-smoothing ($m := m_1 > 0$, $m_2 = 0$, $p = 2$), the error transfer matrix may be expressed as

$$E_\ell^{W, \text{pre}} = F_\ell E_\ell^{\text{pre}},$$

where E_ℓ^{pre} is defined above, and $F_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell \times n_\ell}$ is a matrix with

$$\|F_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \leq 1.$$

Consequently the one-sided W-cycle method with pre-smoothing converges for any $m > 0$.

Proof.

Exercise. □



Corollary

For the symmetric W-cycle algorithm ($p = 2$ and $m := m_1 = m_2$) the error transfer matrix is

$$E_\ell^W = (E_\ell^{\text{pre}})^* D_\ell E_\ell^{\text{pre}},$$

where

$$E_\ell^{\text{pre}} = (I_\ell - \tilde{N}_{0,\ell}) (I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{1,\ell}) (I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{2,\ell}) \times \cdots \times (I_\ell - \tilde{T}_{\ell-1,\ell}) K_\ell^m,$$

and

$$\|D_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \leq 1, \quad \forall \ell \geq 1.$$

The algorithm converges if the symmetric V-cycle algorithm converges with the uniform contraction $0 < \gamma < 1$, that is,

$$\|E_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell} \leq \gamma \|\mathbf{u}_\ell\|_{A_\ell},$$

for all $\mathbf{u}_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^{n_\ell}$, with $E_\ell = (E_\ell^{\text{pre}})^ E_\ell^{\text{pre}}$. Here γ may (and usually does) depend upon m .*

Proof.

Exercise.

