

Package ‘umfpackr’

December 6, 2019

Type Package

Title Sparse Linear Algebra with UMFPACK

Version 0.5

Author Rob van Harrevelt [aut, cre]

Maintainer Rob van Harrevelt <rvanharrevelt@gmail.com>

Description Solve linear and non-linear
systems of equations using the sparse linear algebra package UMFPACK.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

LinkingTo Rcpp

Imports Rcpp

Depends methods, Matrix

RoxygenNote 7.0.1

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE, old_usage = TRUE)

Suggests testthat, nleqslv, stringr

NeedsCompilation yes

SystemRequirements

For Linux and other non-Windows platforms the libsuitesparse-dev library is required.

VignetteBuilder knitr

R topics documented:

umf_solve	2
umf_solve_nl	3

Index	6
--------------	-------------------

umf_solve

*Solves the system of linear equations using UMFPACK***Description**

This function solved the linear equations of the form $Ax = b$ using UMFPACK.

Usage

```
umf_solve(a, b, umf_control = list())
```

Arguments

a	an object of class dgCMatrix (see dgCMatrix-class)
b	the vector b
umf_control	A named list with control parameters passed to UMFPACK. Currently only a single control parameter can be specified: ordering, which specifies the ordering method. Allowed values are "AMD" (the default), "CHOLMOD", "METIS" and "BEST". See the Vignette UMFPACK interface for R for more details. For example, to use METIS ordering specify <code>umf_control = list(ORDERING = "METIS")</code> . The METIS ordering method can handle larger matrices than the standard AMD method.

Value

the solution x

References

- Dennis, J.E. Jr and Schnabel, R.B. (1997), *Numerical Methods for Unconstrained Optimization and Nonlinear Equations*, Siam.
- Davis, T.A. (2004). A column pre-ordering strategy for the unsymmetric-pattern multifrontal method. *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.*, **30(2)**, 165–195.
- Davis, T.A (2004). Algorithm 832: UMFPACK, an unsymmetric-pattern multifrontal method. *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.*, **30(2)**, 196–199.
- Davis, T.A and Duff, I.S. (1997). An unsymmetric-pattern multifrontal method for sparse LU factorization. *SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Applic.*, **18(1)**, 140–158.
- Davis, T.A and Duff, I.S (1999). A combined unifrontal/multifrontal method for unsymmetric sparse matrices. *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.*, **25(1)**, 1–19..

See Also

[umf_solve_nl](#).

umf_solve_nl	<i>Solves a system of non-linear equations using UMFPACK</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function solves a system of non-linear equations $F(x) = 0$ using Newton's method. UMFPACK is employed to solve the linear equations in each Newton iteration. Optionally a cubic line search is used when a Newton step does not yield a sufficient reduction of the function values.

Usage

```
umf_solve_nl(start, fn, jac, ..., control, global = c("no", "cline"),
             scaling = c("row", "col", "none"), umf_control = list())
```

Arguments

start	initial guess of the solution x
fn	the function F
jac	a function returning the Jacobian of the function as a dgCMatrix object
...	arguments passed to fn and jac
control	a list with control parameters. See Details.
global	The global strategy. Possible values are "no" (no global strategy, the default) and "cline" (cubic line search) (cubic line search)
scaling	Scaling method. Possible values are "row", "col" and "none". The default is "row". See Details.
umf_control	A named list with control parameters passed to UMFPACK. Currently only a single control parameter can be specified: ordering, which specifies the ordering method. Allowed values are "AMD" (the default), "CHOLMOD", "METIS" and "BEST". See the Vignette UMFPACK interface for R for more details. For example, to use METIS ordering specify <code>umf_control = list(ORDERING = "METIS")</code> . The METIS ordering method can handle larger matrices than the standard AMD method.

Details

Control options: Argument control is a named list containing one or more of the following components:

`ftol` The function value tolerance. Convergence is reached if the largest function value is smaller than `ftol`. The default value is $1e-8$.

`xtol` The relative step size tolerance. When the relative step size is smaller than `xtol`, then the iteration is stopped. The default value is $1e-8$.

`maxiter` The maximum number of iterations. The default is 20.

`trace` A logical. If TRUE then the progress of the iteration is printed. The default is FALSE.

`silent` A logical. If TRUE then all output is suppressed. The default is FALSE.

`allow_singular` A logical value (default FALSE) indicating if a small correction to the Jacobian is applied when it is singular or too ill-conditioned. The method used is similar to a Levenberg-Marquardt correction and is explained in Dennis and Schnabel (1996) on page 151.

`allow_singular` A logical value (default FALSE) indicating if a small correction to the Jacobian is applied when it is singular. The method used is similar to a Levenberg-Marquardt correction and is explained in Dennis and Schnabel (1996) on page 151.

Scaling of the Jacobian: For each iteration in the Newton method the linear system $J s = F(x)$ is solved, where the Jacobian matrix J are the derivatives of the equations with respect to the variables, and s the Newton step. Scaling can improve the condition of the Jacobian. For *row scaling*, the system is transformed to $D^{-1} J s = D^{-1} F(x)$, where D is a diagonal matrix with row scaling factors. Here the scaling factors are the L1 norms of the rows of J . For *column scaling*, the system is transformed to $J D^{-1} D s = F(x)$, where D is a diagonal matrix with column scaling factors, calculated from the L1 norms of the columns of J .

The scaling is only used to solve the non-linear equations and has no effect on the convergence of the Newton algorithm. Thus the iterations are considered to be converged when the maximum value of the unscaled function values $F(x)$ is smaller than `ftol`.

Value

a list with the following components:

<code>solved</code>	A logical equal to TRUE if convergence of the function values has been achieved.
<code>iter</code>	the number of iterations
<code>x</code>	the final values of x
<code>fval</code>	the function value
<code>message</code>	A string equal to "ok" if a solution has been found. Otherwise it describes the reason why the iteration was stopped without success

References

- Dennis, J.E. Jr and Schnabel, R.B. (1997), *Numerical Methods for Unconstrained Optimization and Nonlinear Equations*, Siam.
- Davis, T.A. (2004). A column pre-ordering strategy for the unsymmetric-pattern multifrontal method. *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.*, **30(2)**, 165–195.
- Davis, T.A (2004). Algorithm 832: UMFPACK, an unsymmetric-pattern multifrontal method. *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.*, **30(2)**, 196–199.
- Davis, T.A and Duff, I.S. (1997). An unsymmetric-pattern multifrontal method for sparse LU factorization. *SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Applic.*, **18(1)**, 140–158.
- Davis, T.A and Duff, I.S (1999). A combined unifrontal/multifrontal method for unsymmetric sparse matrices. *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.*, **25(1)**, 1–19..

See Also

[umf_solve](#).

Examples

```
library(umfpackr)

dslnex <- function(x, c) {
  y <- numeric(2)
  y[1] <- x[1]^2 + x[2]^2 - c
  y[2] <- exp(x[1]-1) + x[2]^3 - c
  y
}

jacdsln <- function(x, c) {
  n <- length(x)
  Df <- matrix(numeric(n*n),n,n)
  Df[1,1] <- 2*x[1]
  Df[1,2] <- 2*x[2]
  Df[2,1] <- exp(x[1]-1)
  Df[2,2] <- 3*x[2]^2

  return(as(Df, "dgCMatrix"))
}

xstart <- c(2,3)
print(umf_solve_nl(xstart, dslnex, jacdsln, c = 2,
  control = list(trace = TRUE)))

# now use METIS columns ordering (run this on Linux only)
if (.Platform$OS.type != "windows") {
  print(umf_solve_nl(xstart, dslnex, jacdsln, c = 2,
    control = list(trace = TRUE),
    umf_control = list(ordering = "METIS")))
}
```

Index

`umf_solve`, [2](#), [4](#)

`umf_solve_nl`, [2](#), [3](#)