

Preconditioner On GMRes

January 20, 2016

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In [23]: # Libraries
import numpy as np
import time
import scipy.sparse.linalg as spy
import warnings
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

def pos_def(n,x=5):
    A = np.random.rand(n,n)
    return (A+A.T) + x*np.eye(n)

alpha = 0.05

def graphics(n, at=1e-6, Nf=128):
    it_1 = []
    it_2 = []
    it_3 = []
    er1 = []
    er2 = []
    er3 = []
    t1 = []
    t2 = []
    t3 = []
    x1 = []
    x2 = []
    x3 = []
    x = range(10, n+10,10)
    for i in range(10,n+10,10):
        A = np.array(np.fromfile("matrices/m{0}".format(i))).reshape((i,i))
        x_sol = np.floor(np.random.random(i) * 100)
        b = np.dot(A, x_sol)

        start = time.time()
        r1 = gmres(A,b)
        t1.append(time.time() - start)

        start = time.time()
        r2 = prec_gmres(A,b,alpha)
        t2.append(time.time() - start)
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start = time.time()
r3 = gmres(A, b, prec=True, alpha=alpha, aux_tol=at, N=Nf)
t3.append(time.time() - start)

it_1.append(r1[1])
it_2.append(r2[1])
it_3.append(r3[1])

er1.append(np.linalg.norm(np.dot(A, r1[0]) - b)/np.linalg.norm(b))
er2.append(np.linalg.norm(np.dot(A, r2[0]) - b)/np.linalg.norm(b))
er3.append(np.linalg.norm(np.dot(A, r3[0]) - b)/np.linalg.norm(b))

x1.append(np.linalg.norm(r1[0] - x_sol)/np.linalg.norm(x_sol))
x2.append(np.linalg.norm(r2[0] - x_sol)/np.linalg.norm(x_sol))
x3.append(np.linalg.norm(r3[0] - x_sol)/np.linalg.norm(x_sol))

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
l1, l2, l3 = ax.plot(x, it_1, 'r:^', x, it_2, 'g:^', x, it_3, 'b:^')
ax.set_xlim(0, n)
ax.set_ylim(0, np.max(it_1)+3)
fig.legend((l1, l2, l3), ('GMRes', 'Prec GMRes', 'Cauchy GMRes'), 'upper right')
plt.xlabel('Matrix dimension')
plt.ylabel('Iterations')
plt.title('Iterations comparison')
plt.show()

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
l1, l2, l3 = ax.plot(x, er1, 'r:^', x, er2, 'g:^', x, er3, 'b:^')
ax.set_yscale("log")
ax.set_xlim(0, n)
ax.set_ylim(0, (np.max(er1)+np.min(er1))/2+ np.max(er1))
fig.legend((l1, l2, l3), ('GMRes', 'Prec GMRes', 'Cauchy GMRes'), 'upper right')
plt.xlabel('Matrix dimension')
plt.ylabel('Errors')
plt.title('Errors comparison')
plt.show()

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
l1, l2, l3 = ax.plot(x, t1, 'r:^', x, t2, 'g:^', x, t3, 'b:^')
ax.set_yscale("log")
ax.set_xlim(0, n)
ax.set_ylim(0, np.max(t3))
fig.legend((l1, l2, l3), ('GMRes', 'Prec GMRes', 'Cauchy GMRes'), 'upper right')
plt.xlabel('Matrix dimension')
plt.ylabel('Time')
plt.title('Time comparison')
plt.show()

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fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
l1, l2, l3 = ax.plot(x,x1, 'r:^', x,x2, 'g:^', x, x3,'b:^')
ax.set_yscale("log")
ax.set_xlim(0, n)
ax.set_ylim(0, np.max(x1)+3)
fig.legend((l1, l2, l3), ('GMRes', 'Prec GMRes', 'Cauchy GMRes'), 'upper right')
plt.xlabel('Matrix dimension')
plt.ylabel('Forward Error')
plt.title('Forward Errors comparison')
plt.show()

return

#Lambda Relationship
def plot_lambdas(A):
    lambdas, v = np.linalg.eig(A)
    func = np.vectorize(lambda x: (1. - (alpha/(2*x))*(50+1))/(x - alpha/2.))

    x = lambdas
    y1 = lambdas*1./(lambdas + alpha)
    y2 = func(lambdas + alpha)*lambdas

    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
    l1, l2 = ax.plot(x, y1, 'r^', x,y2, 'g^')
    ax.set_xlim(-10, np.max(lambdas)+2)
    ax.set_ylim(-10, np.max([np.max(y1), np.max(y2)])+2)
    fig.legend((l1, l2), ('Prec GMRes', 'Cauchy GMRes'), 'upper right')
    plt.xlabel('Lambdas')
    plt.ylabel('f(lambda + alpha)')
    plt.title('Preconditioner quality')
    plt.show()

#Accuracy vs Time Graphic
def accuracyTime(n):
    t1 = []
    t2 = []
    t3 = []

    tol = 10**(-1.0*np.array(range(n)))

    A = np.array(np.fromfile("matrices/m50").reshape((50,50)))
    x_sol = np.floor(np.random.random(50)* 100)
    b = np.dot(A, x_sol)

    for i in range(n):
        start = time.time()
        gmres(A, b,prec=True,alpha=alpha,aux_tol=10**(-i),N=4)
        t3.append(time.time() - start)

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fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
l3 = ax.plot(tol, t3, 'b:~')
ax.set_xlim(-0.5, np.max(tol))

ax.set_ylim(0, np.max(t3)+np.max(t3)/2)
#ax.set_xscale('log')
fig.legend((l3), ('Cauchy GMRes'), 'upper right')
plt.xlabel('Tolerance')
plt.ylabel('Time')
plt.title('Tolerance v/s Time comparison')
plt.show()

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In [24]: *# A better implementation of preconditioned GMRes without Cauchy integral (left)*

```

def prec_gmres(A_0,b_0,alpha,tol=1e-6,left = True):
    it = b_0.shape[0]
    Q = np.zeros((b_0.shape[0], it+1))
    H = np.zeros((it+1,it))
    x0 = np.zeros((b_0.shape[0]))

    # copy
    A = np.copy(A_0)
    b = np.copy(b_0)
    M = A + alpha*np.identity(b.shape[0])

    # Left preconditioner -> A and b changes
    if left:
        b = gmres(M,b,tol=tol)[0]

    r = b - np.dot(A,x0)
    beta0 = np.linalg.norm(b)
    beta1 = np.linalg.norm(r)
    Q[:,0] = r/beta1

    for i in range(it):
        e = np.zeros((i+2))
        e[0] = 1

        if left:
            w = gmres(M, np.dot(A,Q[:,i]),tol=tol)[0]
        else:
            w = np.dot(A, gmres(M, Q[:,i],tol=tol)[0])

        for j in range(i+1):
            h = np.dot(Q[:,j],w)
            w -= h*Q[:,j]
            H[j,i] = h

        H[i+1,i] = np.linalg.norm(w)

        if H[i+1,i] != 0:
            Q[:,i+1] = w/H[i+1,i]

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y,_,_,_ = np.linalg.lstsq(H[:i+2,:i+1], beta1*e)
residual = np.linalg.norm(np.dot(H[:i+2,:i+1],y) - beta1*e)

if H[i+1,i] == 0 or residual/beta0 < tol:
    break

x_tild = np.dot(Q[:, :i+1], y)
if left:
    return x_tild, i+1
else:
    return gmres(M, x_tild, tol=tol)[0], i+1

In [25]: def trapezoid2(myfun, N, a, b):
x = np.linspace(0, b, N/2) # We want N bins, so N+1 points
h = x[1]-x[0]
xmmiddle = x[1:-1]
int_val = 0
for i in xmmiddle:
    int_val += 2*myfun(i).real
int_val = 2*myfun(a).real + 2*int_val + 2*myfun(b).real # + myfun(b)
return 0.5*h*int_val

def z(t, c, r):
    return c + r*np.complex(np.cos(t), np.sin(t))

def dz(t, r):
    return r*np.complex(np.cos(t), np.sin(t))

def g(t,l,L,alpha,A, v,f, tol=1e-6):
    centro = (l + L)/2.
    radio = (L - l)/2.
    fz = f(z(t, centro, radio))
    dzz = dz(t, radio)
    p = fz*dzz
    # Separamos las matrices
    M = (centro + dzz - alpha)*np.identity(v.shape[0]) - A
    a = M.real
    b = M.imag
    al = v.real
    bet = v.imag

    # Construimos el nuevo sistema Hx = r
    H = np.zeros((a.shape[0]*2, a.shape[1]*2))
    H[:a.shape[0],:a.shape[1]] = a
    H[a.shape[0]:,a.shape[1]:] = a
    H[:a.shape[0],a.shape[1]:] = -b
    H[a.shape[0]:,a.shape[1]] = b
    r = np.zeros((al.shape[0]*2))
    r[:al.shape[0]] = al
    r[al.shape[0]:] = bet

    sol = gmres(H,r,tol=tol)[0]
    gmr = sol[:sol.shape[0]/2] + 1j*sol[sol.shape[0]/2:]
    return p*gmr

```

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def cauchy_integral(l, L, alpha, A, v, Nf = 50, N=32, tol=1e-6):
    f = lambda x: (1. - (alpha/(2*x))**(Nf+1))/(x - alpha/2.)
    g1 = lambda t: g(t, l, L, alpha, A, v, f, tol=tol)
    val = trapezoid2(g1, N, -np.pi, np.pi) / (2.*np.pi)
    return val

In [26]: # GMRes using contour integral to compute the preconditioner
def gmres(A_0, b_0, tol=1e-6, prec=False, left=True, alpha=0.0, aux_tol=1e-6, N = 128):
    it = b_0.shape[0]
    Q = np.zeros((b_0.shape[0], it+1))
    H = np.zeros((it+1, it))
    x0 = np.zeros((b_0.shape[0]))

    A = np.copy(A_0)
    b = np.copy(b_0)

    if prec:
        l = alpha
        L = np.amax(np.sum(np.abs(A), axis=1))
        if left:
            b = cauchy_integral(l, L, alpha, A, b, tol=aux_tol, N=N)

    r = b
    beta0 = np.linalg.norm(b)
    beta1 = np.linalg.norm(r)
    Q[:,0] = r/beta1

    for i in range(it):
        e = np.zeros((i+2))
        e[0] = 1

        if prec:
            if left:
                w = cauchy_integral(l, L, alpha, A, np.dot(A, Q[:,i]), tol=aux_tol, N=N)
            else:
                w = np.dot(A, cauchy_integral(l, L, alpha, A, Q[:,i], tol=aux_tol, N=N))
        else:
            w = np.dot(A, Q[:,i])

        for j in range(i+1):
            h = np.dot(Q[:,j], w)
            w -= h*Q[:,j]
            H[j,i] = h

        H[i+1,i] = np.linalg.norm(w)

        if H[i+1,i] != 0:
            Q[:,i+1] = w/H[i+1,i]

    y, _, _, _ = np.linalg.lstsq(H[:i+2, :i+1], beta1*e)
    residual = np.linalg.norm(np.dot(H[:i+2, :i+1], y) - beta1*e)

```

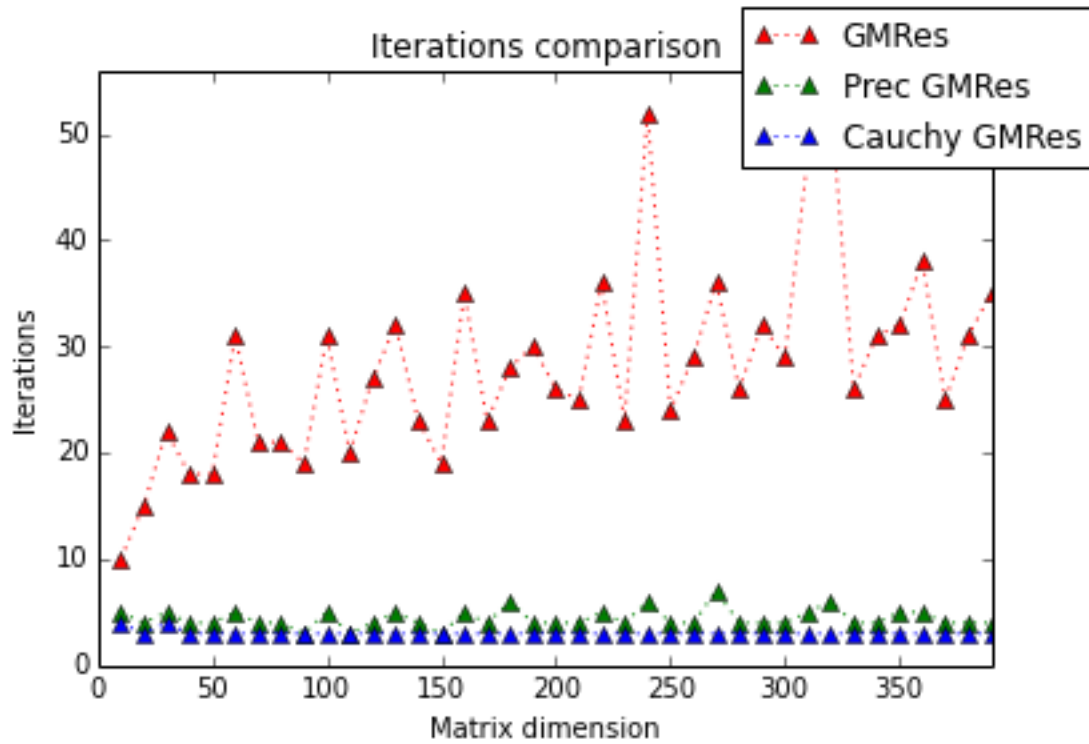
```

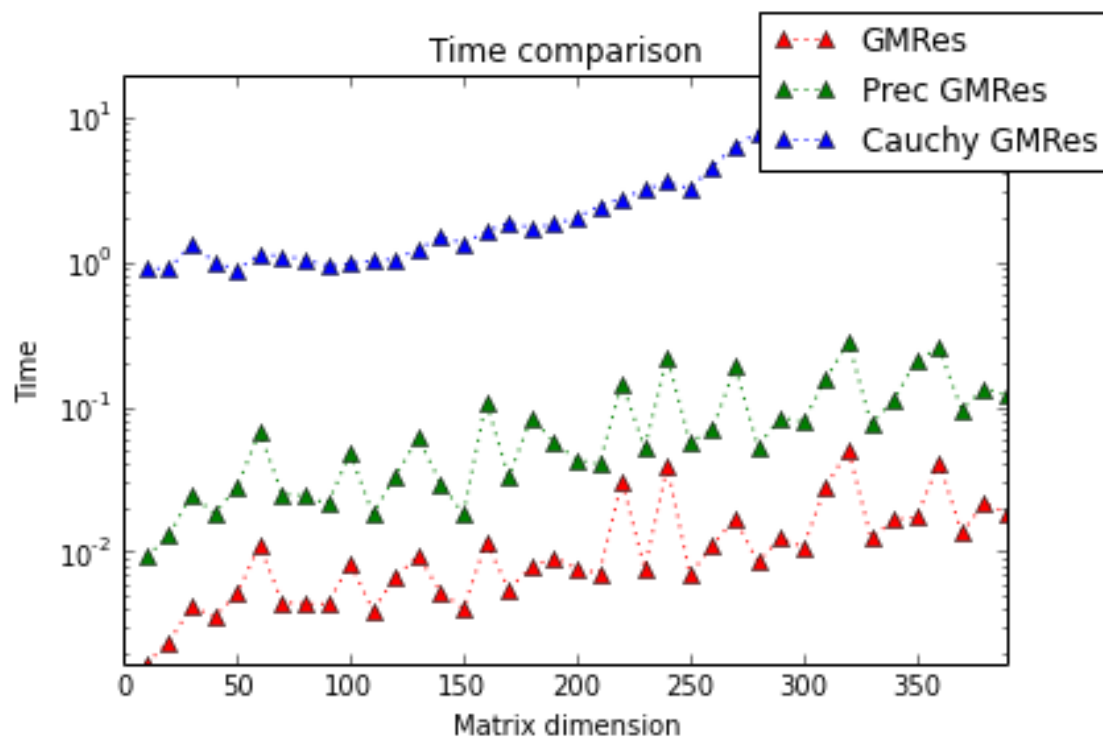
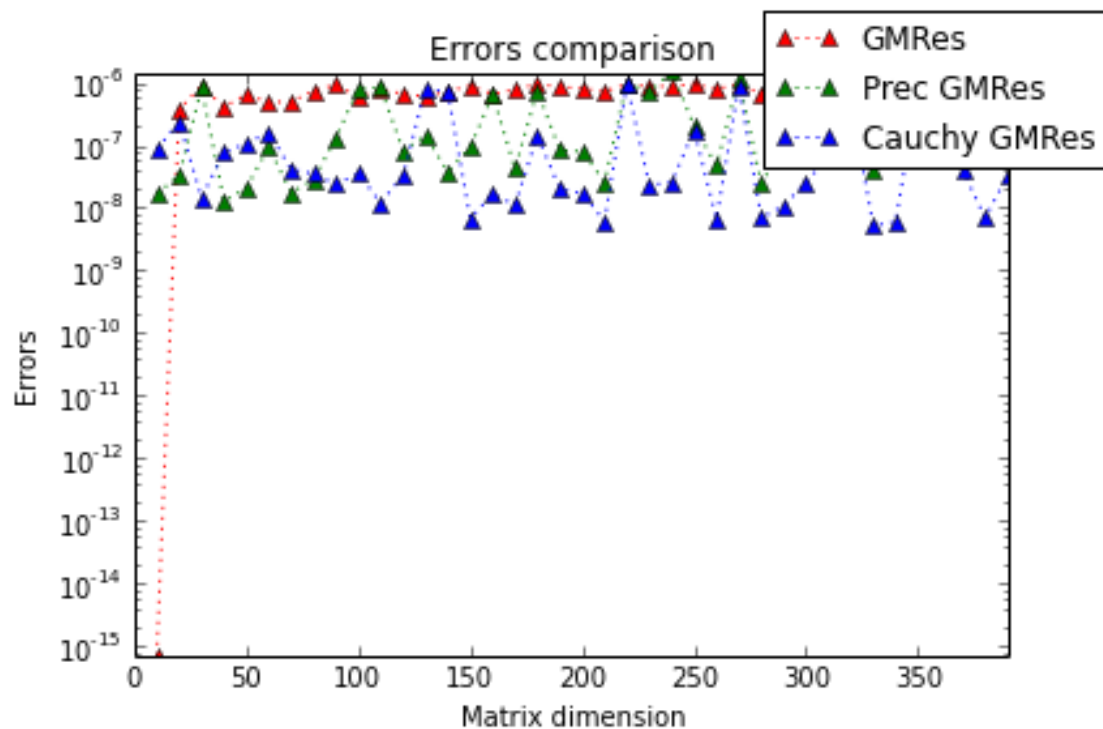
    if H[i+1,i] == 0 or residual/beta0 < tol:
        break

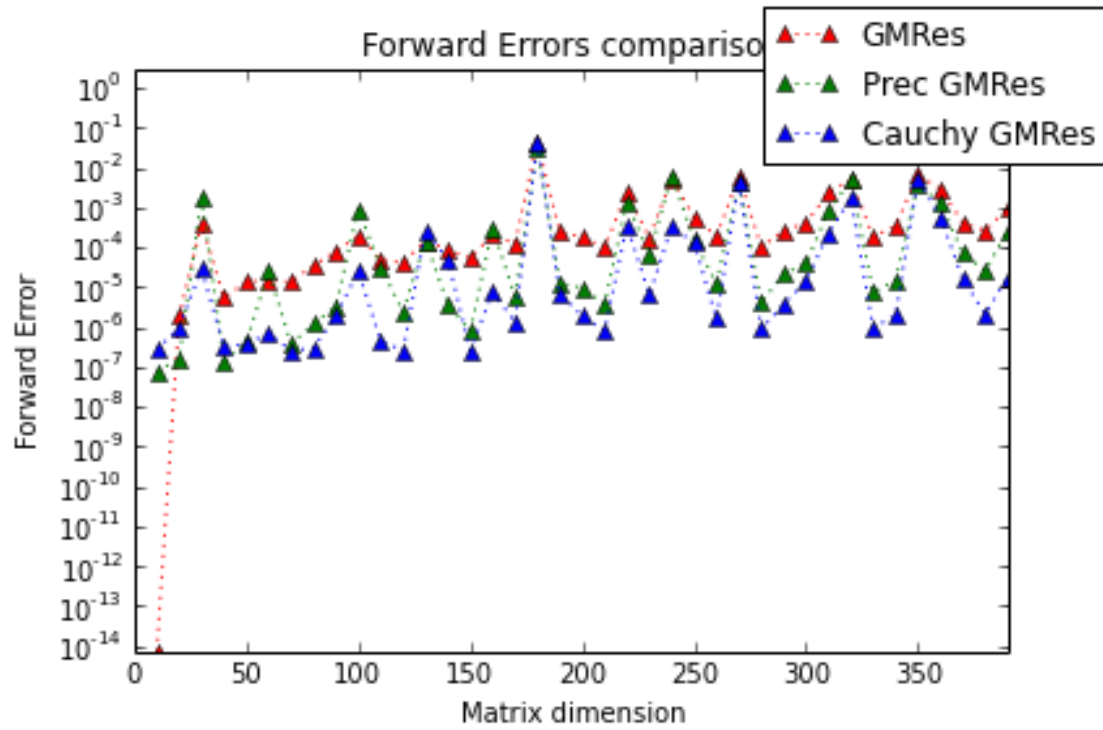
    x_tild = np.dot(Q[:, :i+1], y)
    if left or not prec:
        return x_tild, i+1
    else:
        return cauchy_integral(l, L, alpha, A, x_tild, tol=aux_tol, N=N), i+1

```

In [22]: # Grafico original, $N = 128$, se integra en todos los puntos, $tol = tol_{aux} = 1e-6$
 graphics(390)



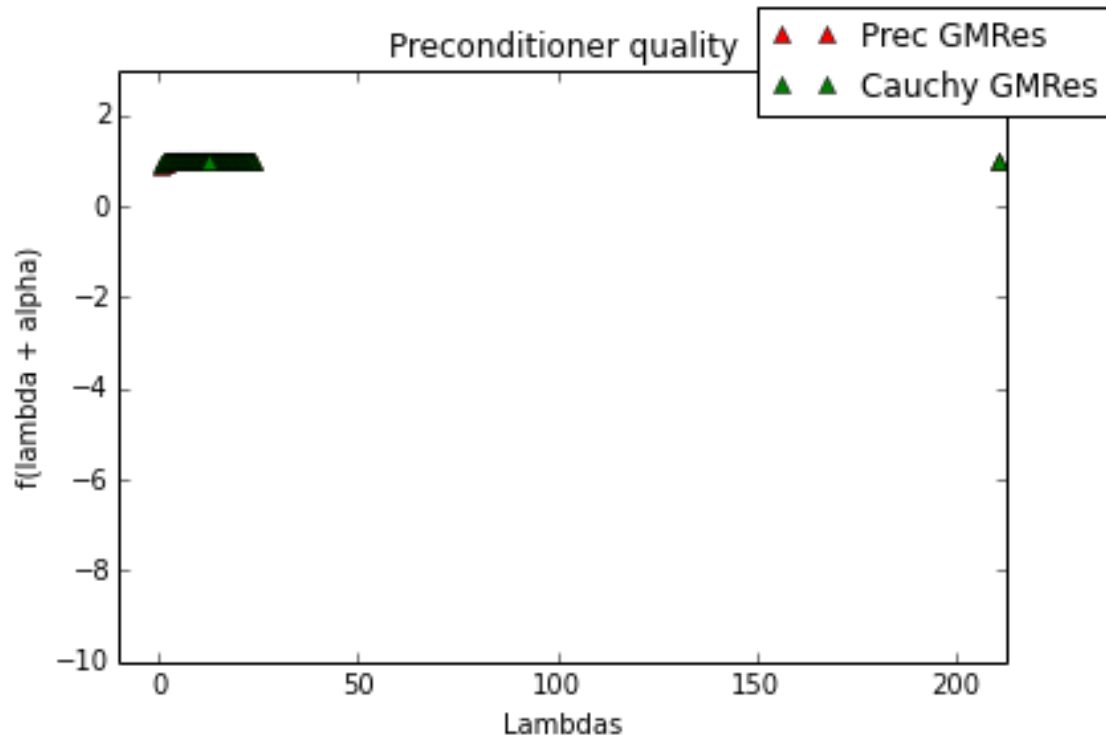




In [15]: # $N = 128$, se integra en pocos puntos cerca de la cota inferior, $tol = tol_{aux} = 1e-6$

```
for i in range(10,400,10):
    A = np.array(np.fromfile("matrices/m{0}".format(i))).reshape((i,i))

    if i % 200 == 0:
        plot_lambdas(A)
```



```
In [11]: print "N = 32 , a_tol= 1e-10"
          graphics(390, at = 1e-12, Nf=32)

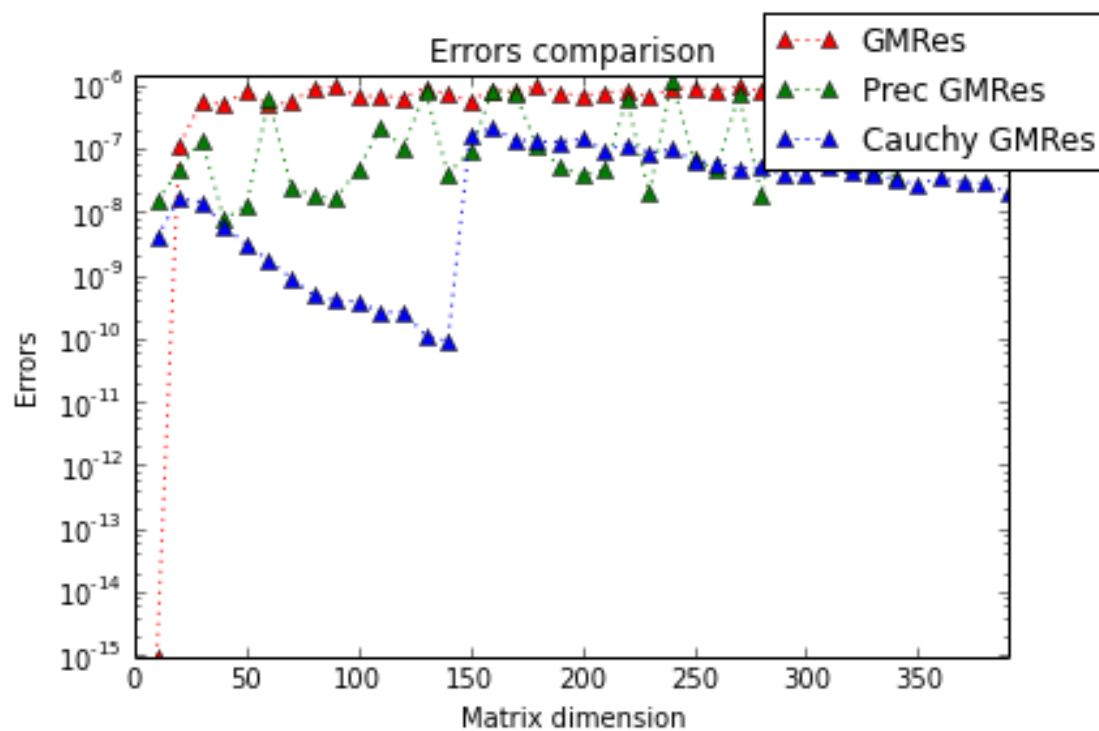
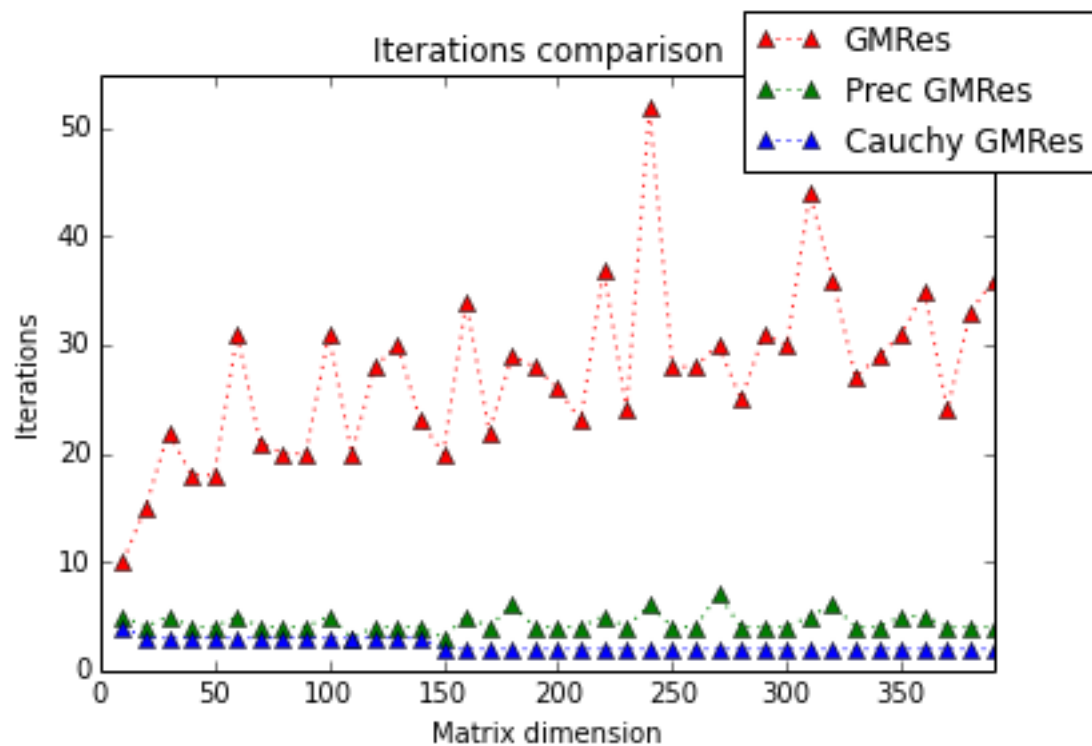
          print "N = 16 , a_tol= 1e-12"
          graphics(390, at=1e-12, Nf=16)

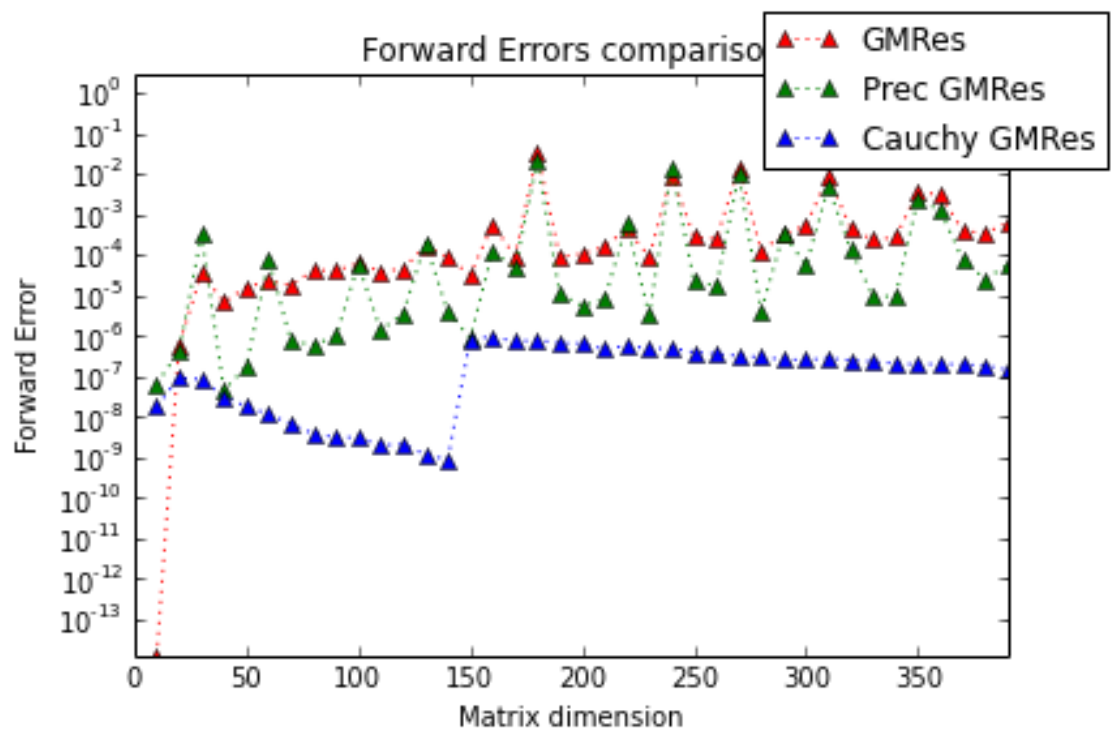
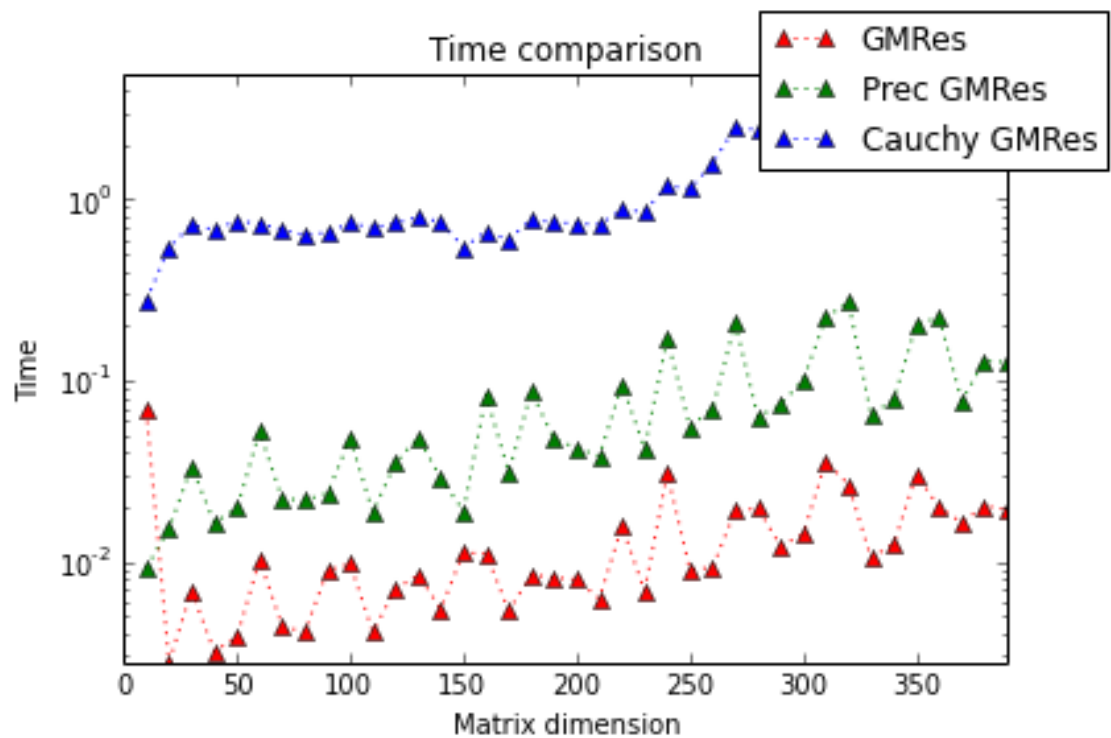
          print "N = 8 , a_tol= 1e-10"
          graphics(390, at=1e-12, Nf=8)

          print "N = 4 , a_tol= 1e-12"
          graphics(390, at=1e-12, Nf=4)

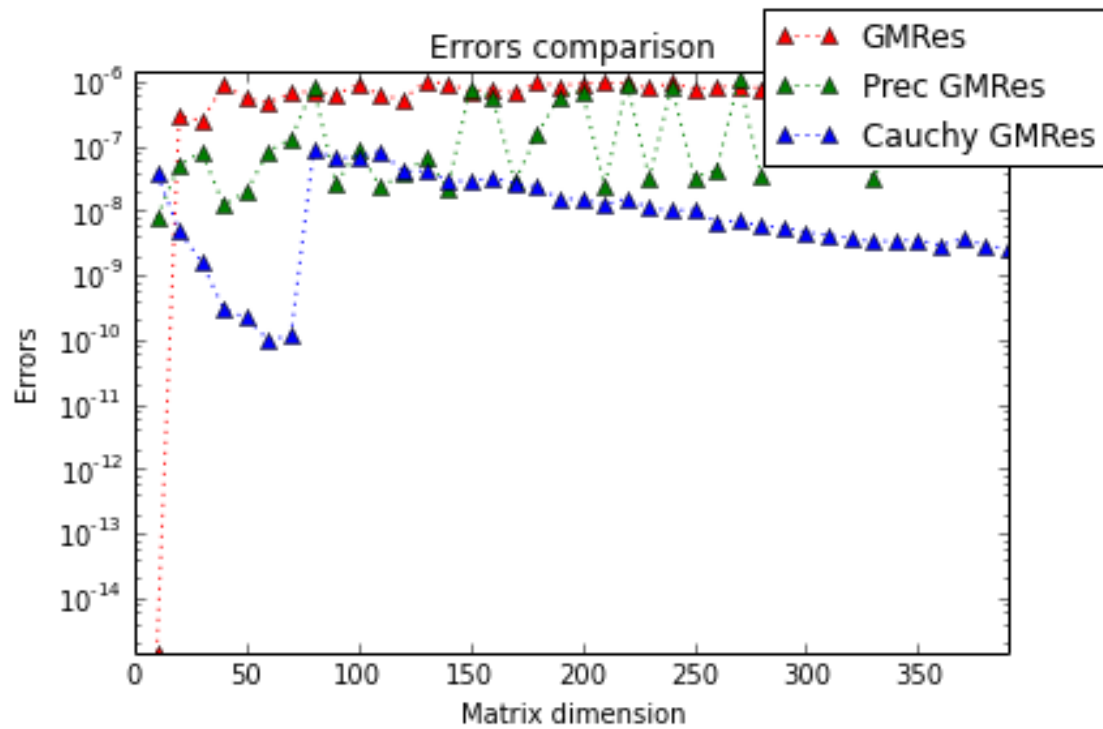
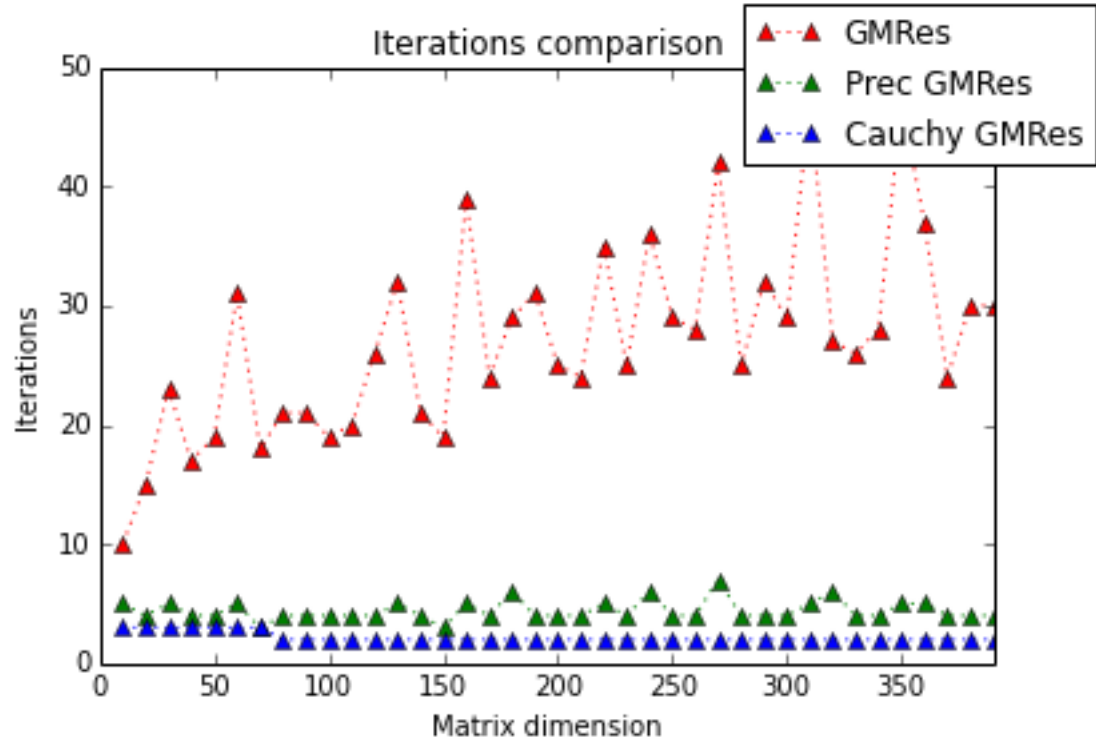
          print "N = 16 , a_tol= 1e-6"
          graphics(390, at=1e-6, Nf=16)
```

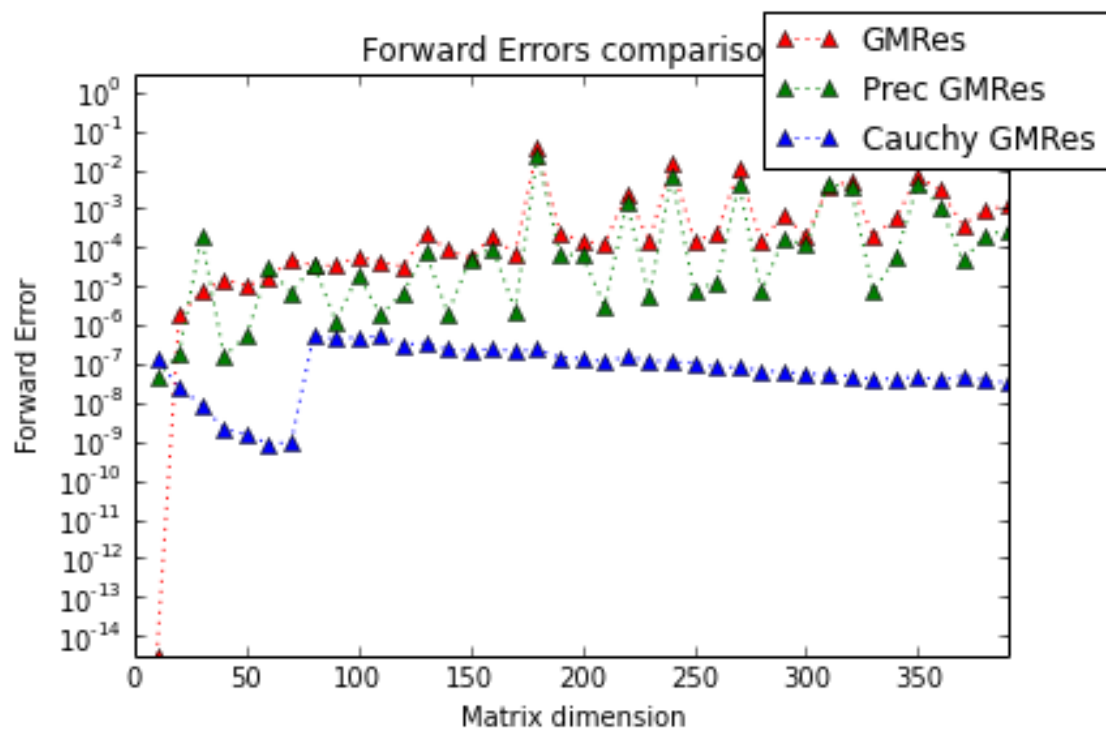
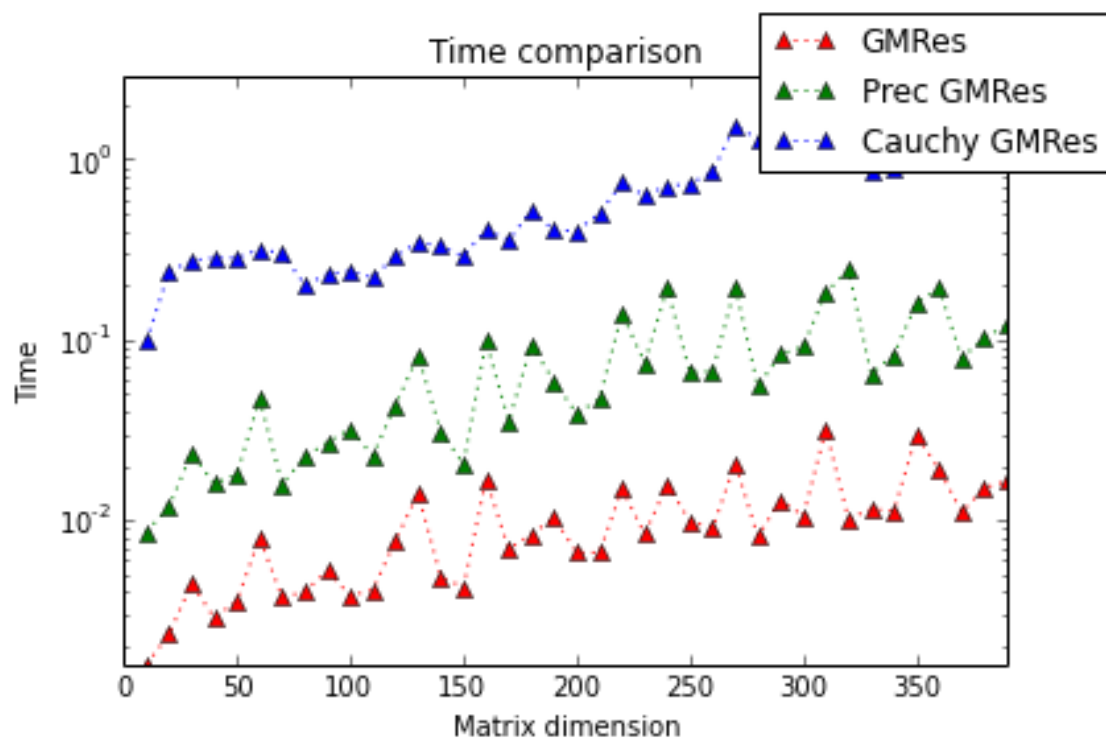
```
N = 32 , a_tol= 1e-10
```



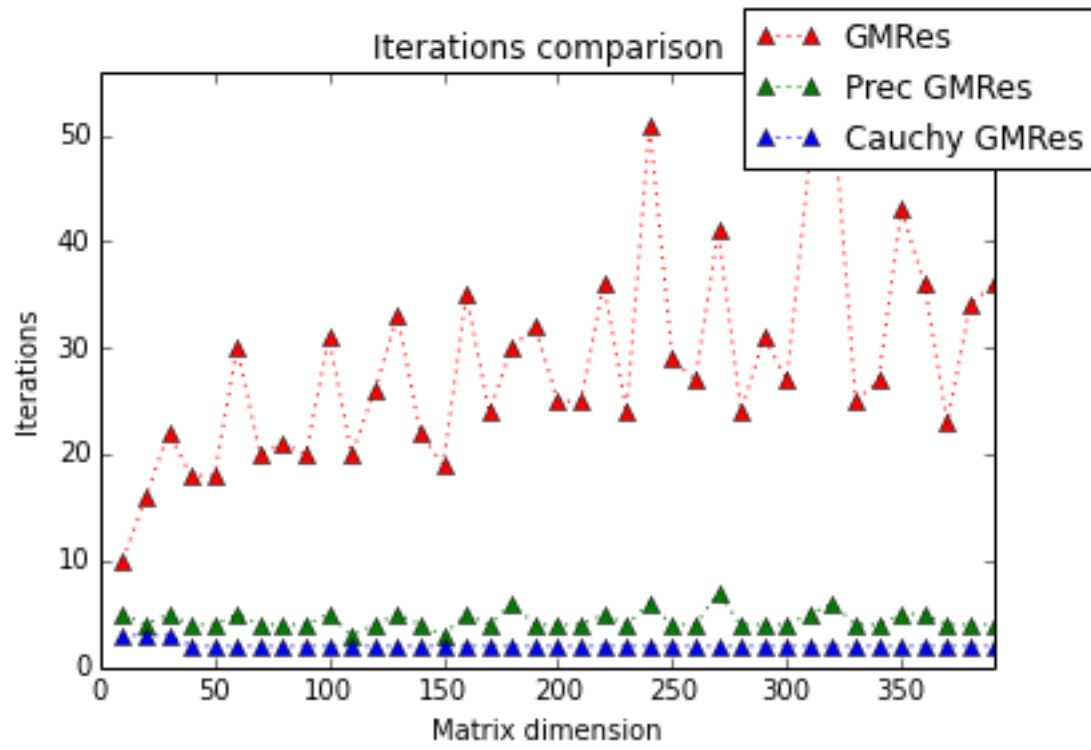


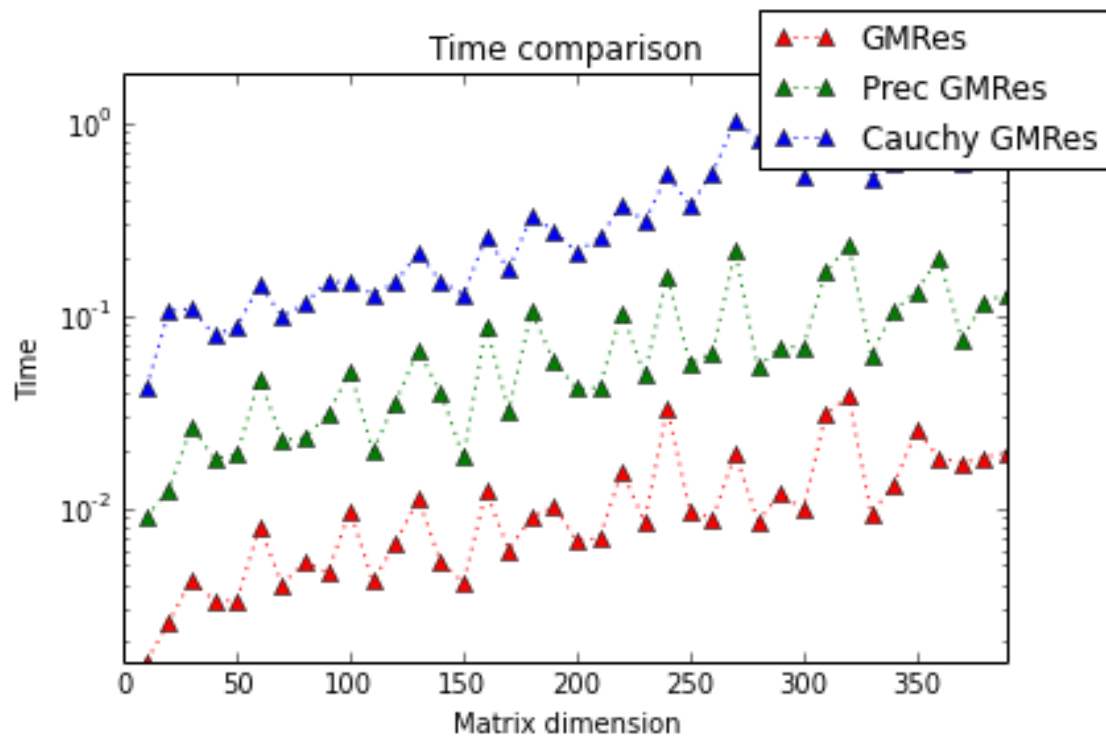
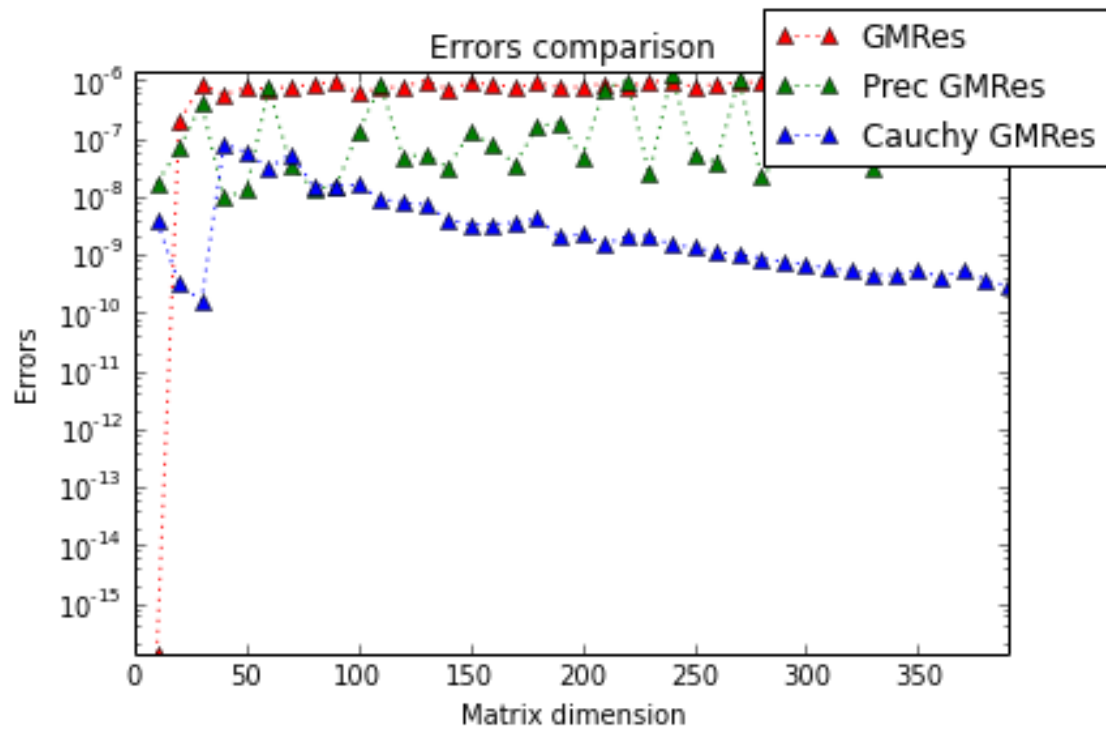
$N = 16$, $a_{tol} = 1e-12$

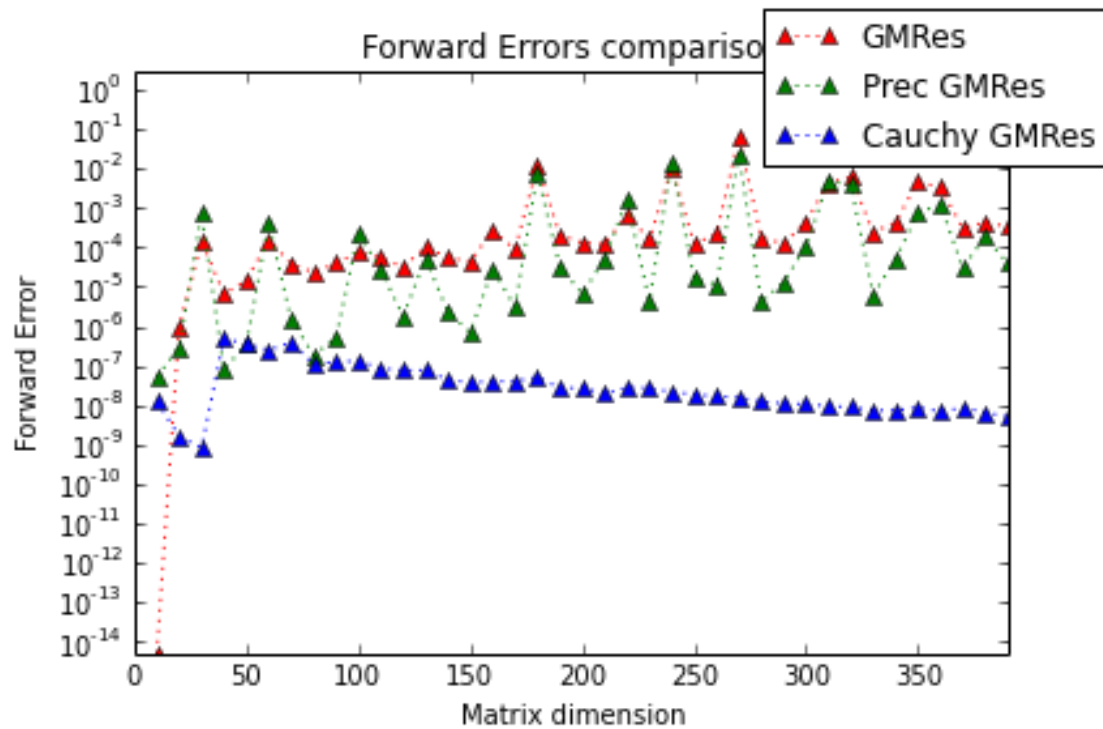




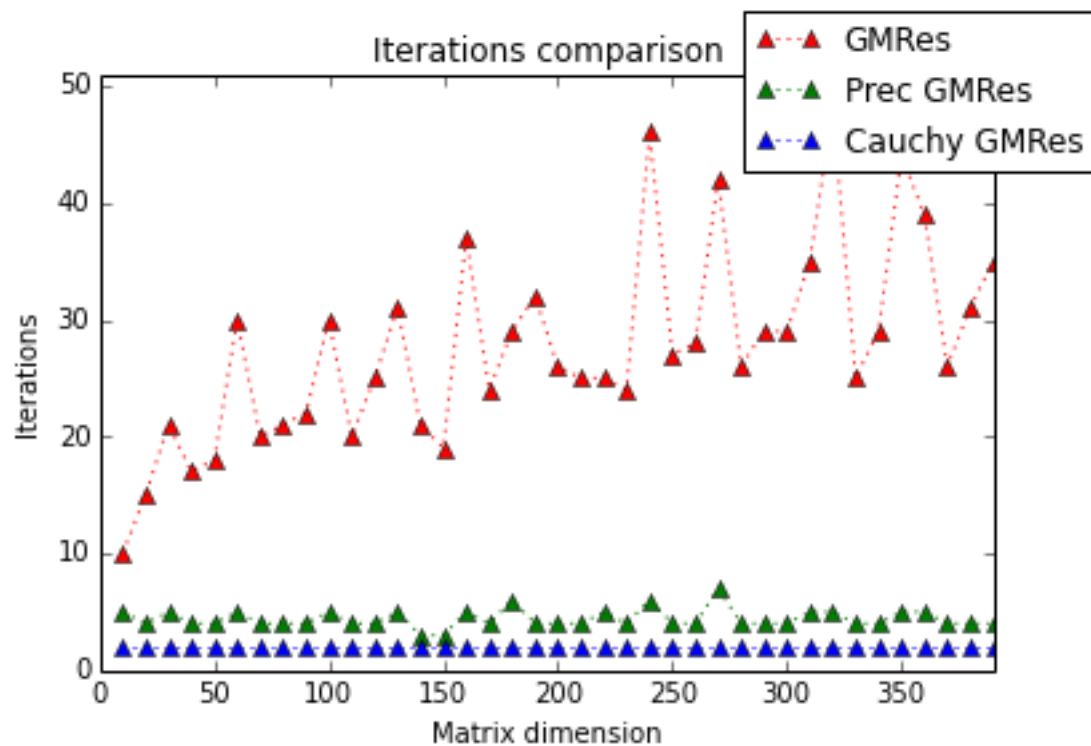
$N = 8$, $a_{tol} = 1e-10$

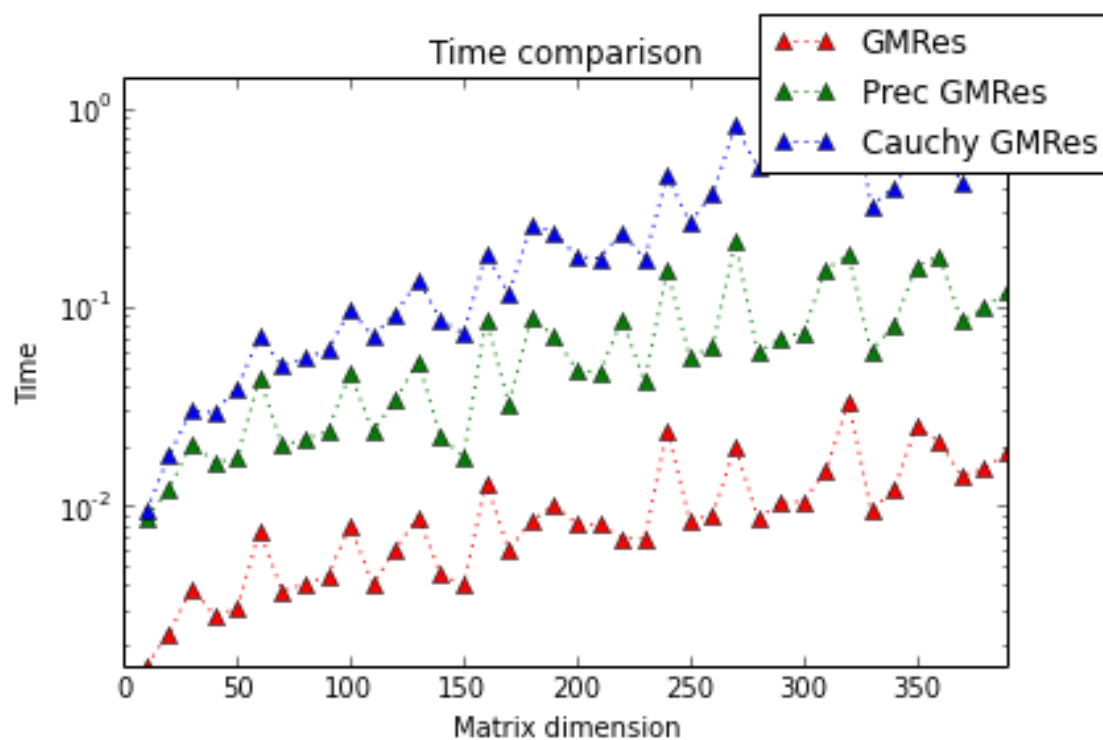
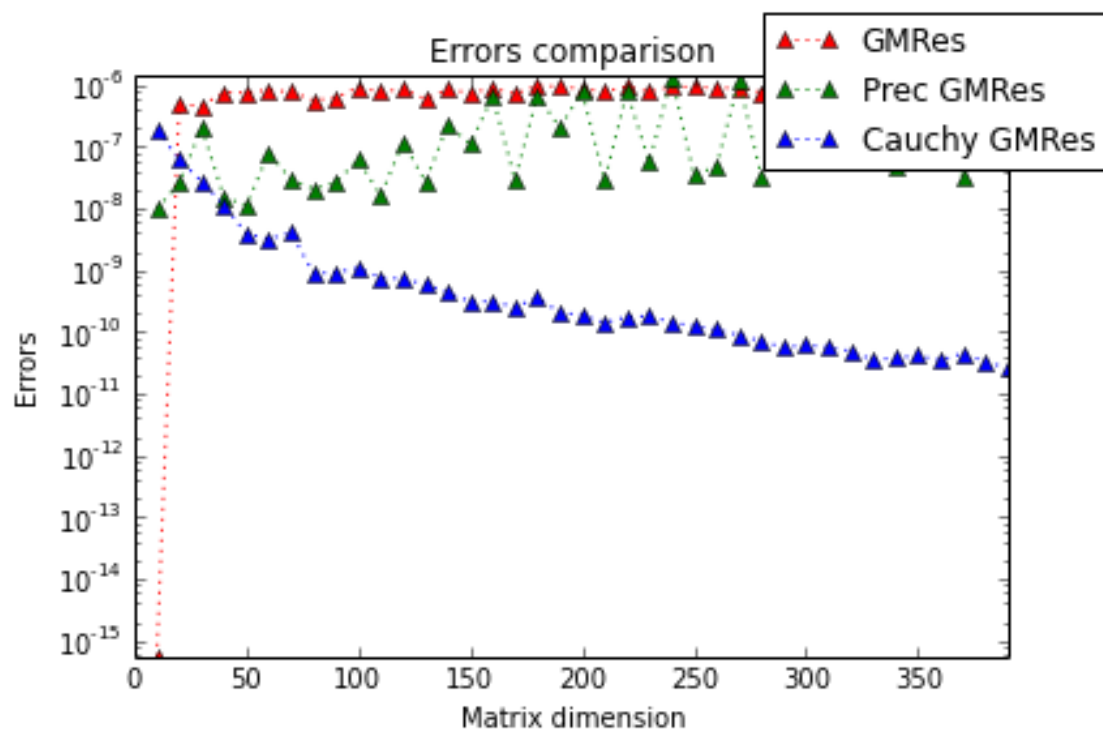


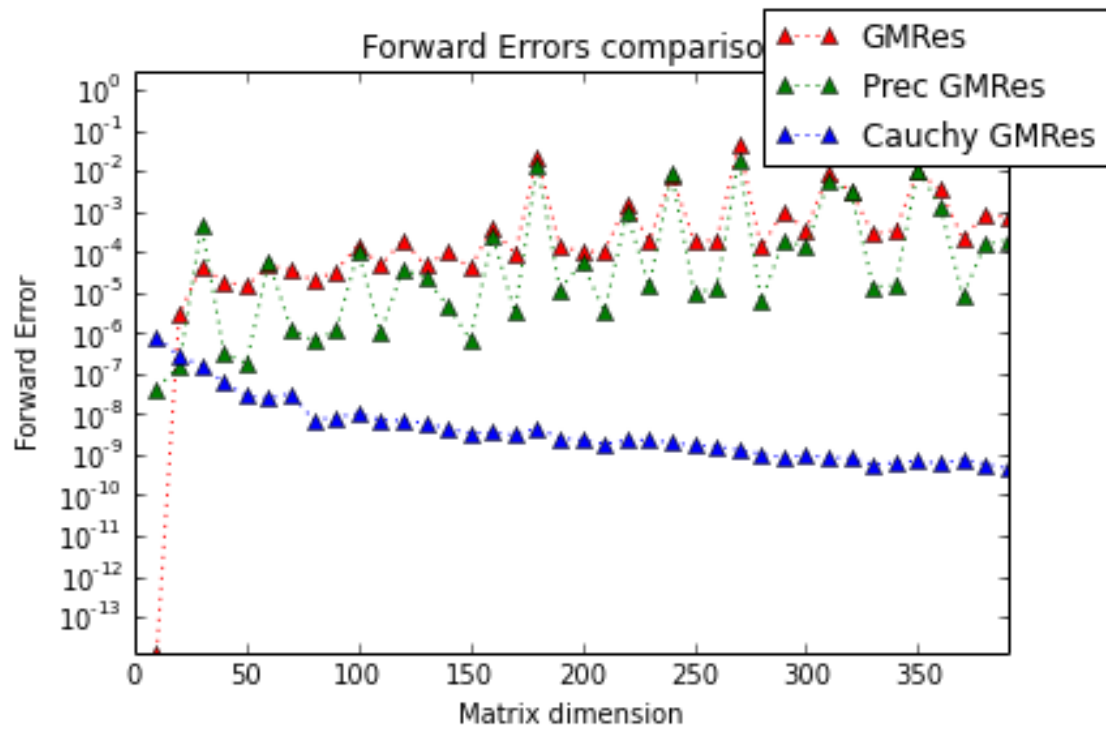




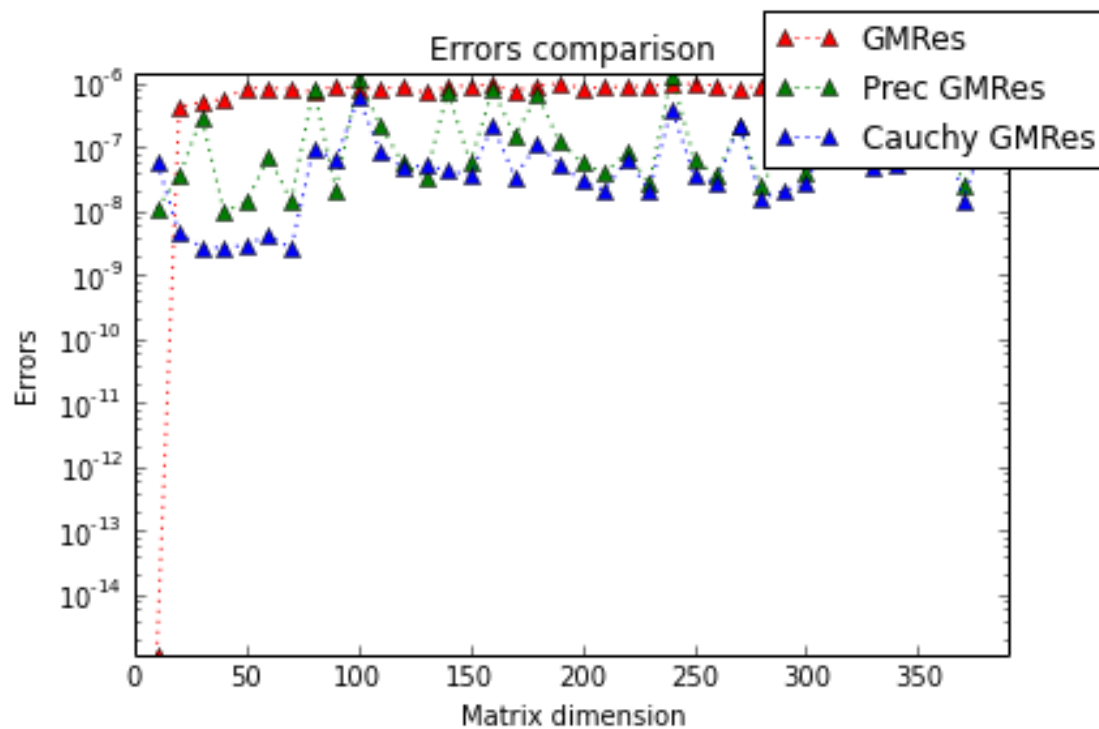
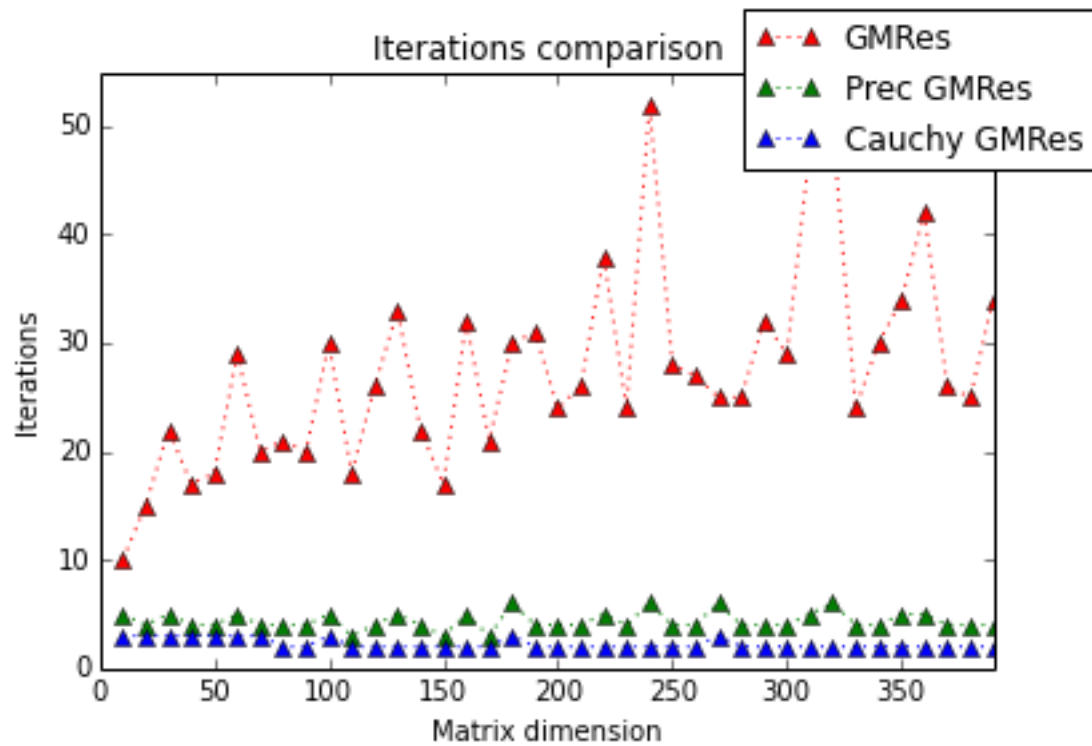
$N = 4$, $a_{tol} = 1e-12$

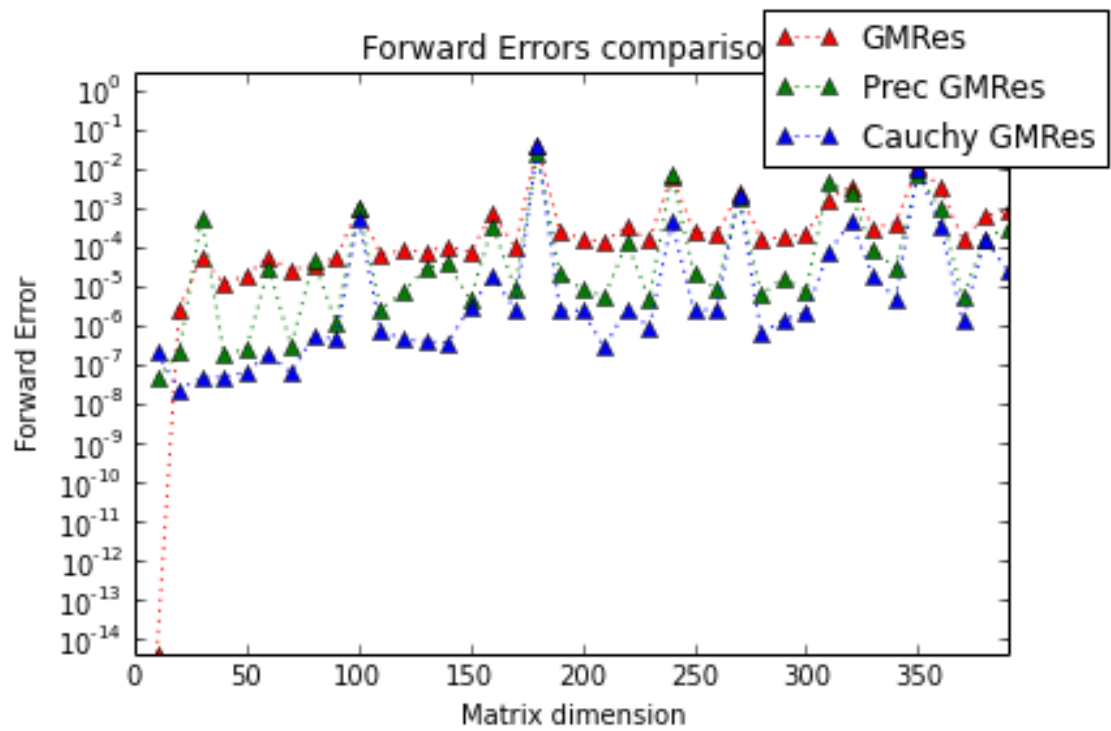
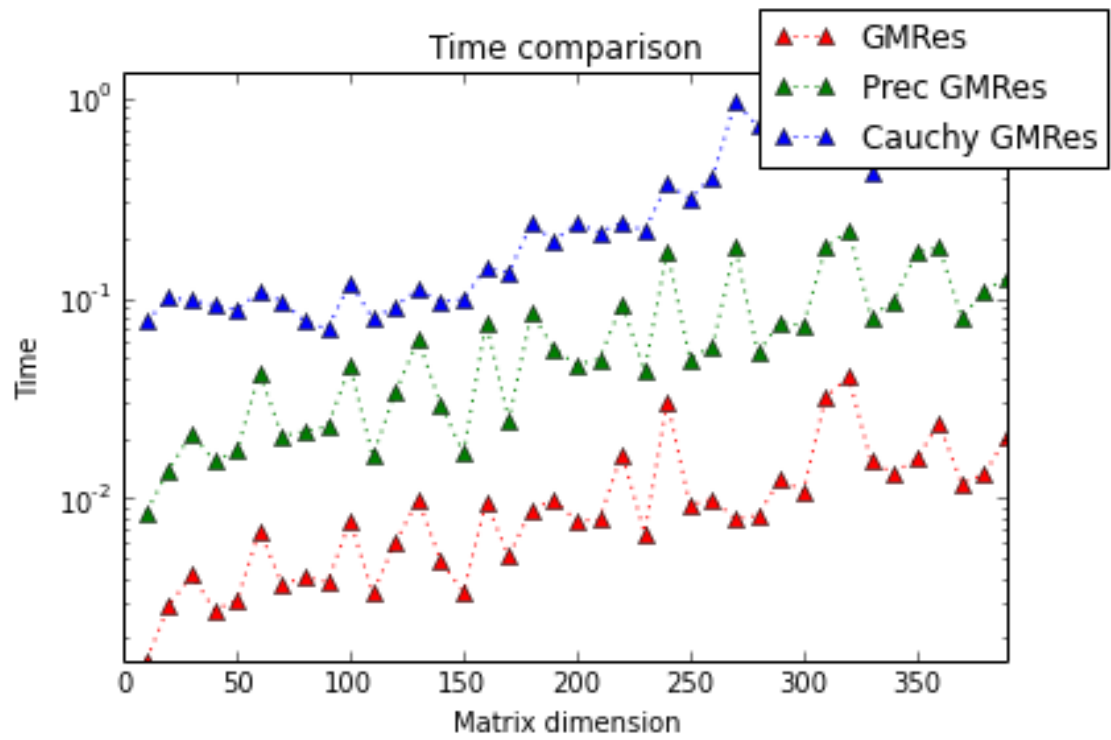




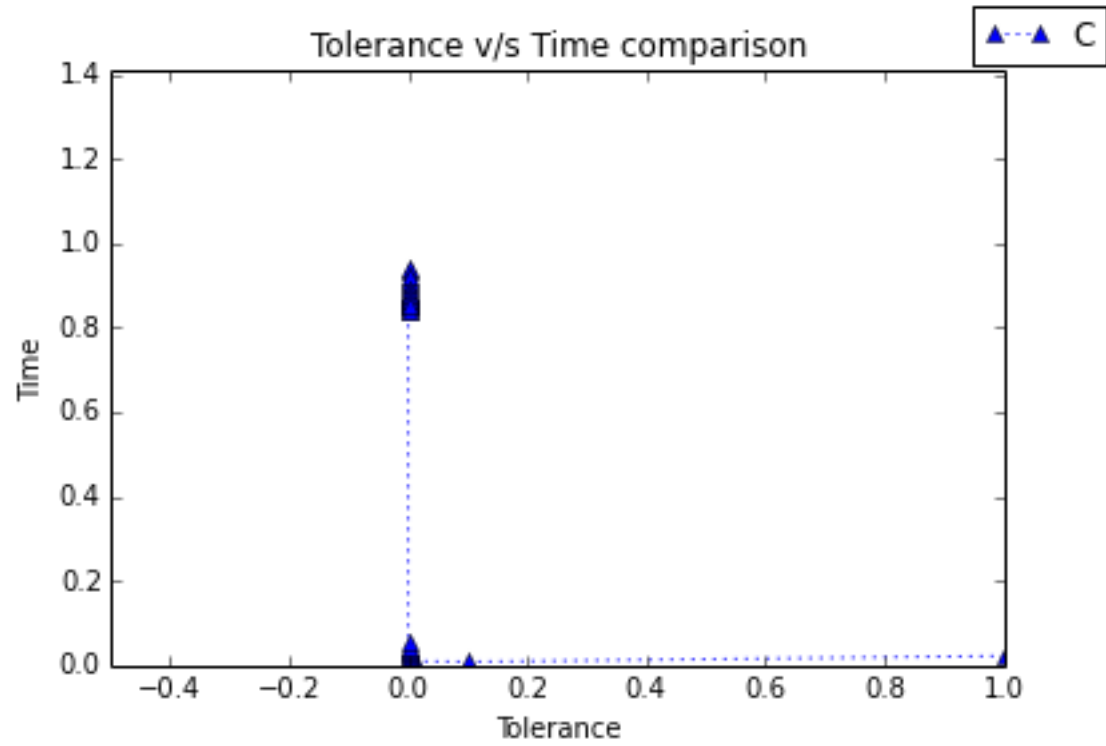


N = 16 , a.tol= 1e-6





In [52]: accuracyTime(50)



In []: