



GMRES preconditioned by a perturbed LDL^T decomposition with static pivoting

M. Arioli, I. S. Duff, S. Gratton, and S. Pralet



Outline

- Multifrontal
- Static pivoting
- GMRES and Flexible GMRES
- Flexible GMRES: a roundoff error analysis
- GMRES right preconditioned: a roundoff error analysis
- Numerical experiments



Linear system

We wish to solve large sparse systems

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} \quad \text{where } \mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$$



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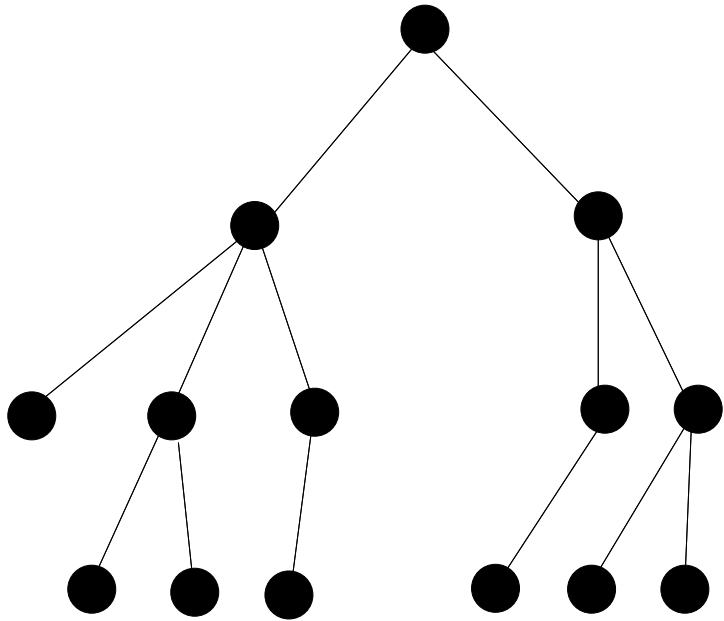
$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} \quad \text{where } \mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} H & B \\ B^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Multifrontal method

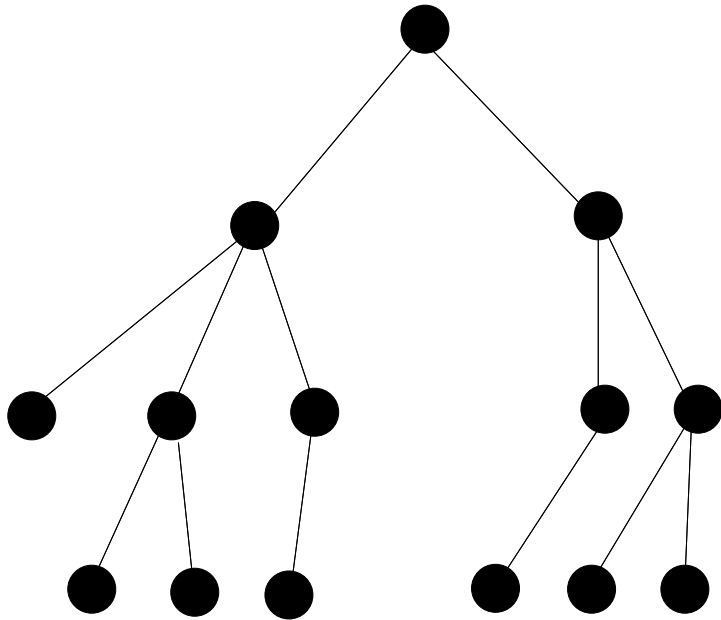
ASSEMBLY TREE





Multifrontal method

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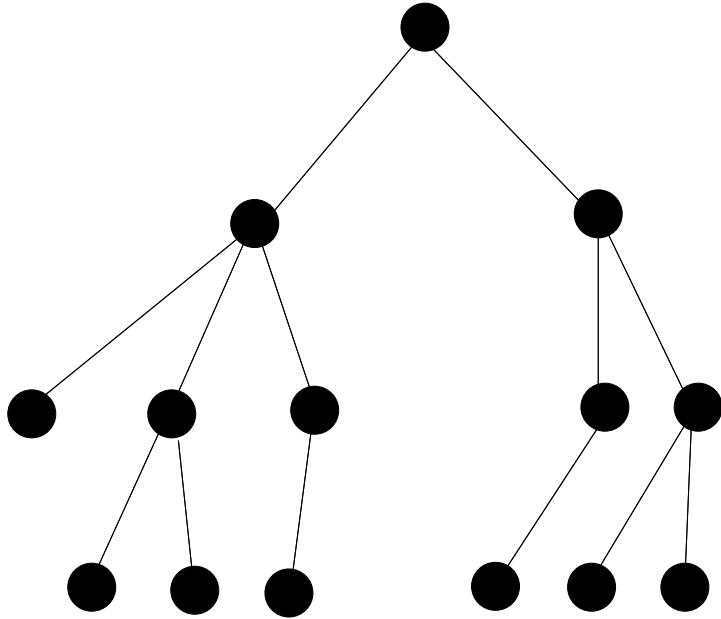
AT EACH NODE

| | |
|------------|----------|
| F_{11} | F_{12} |
| F_{12}^T | F_{22} |

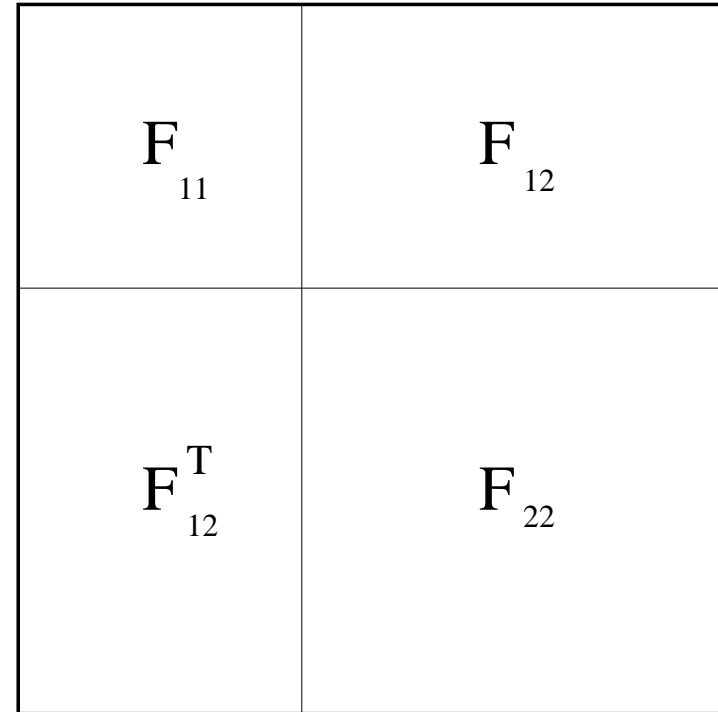


Multifrontal method

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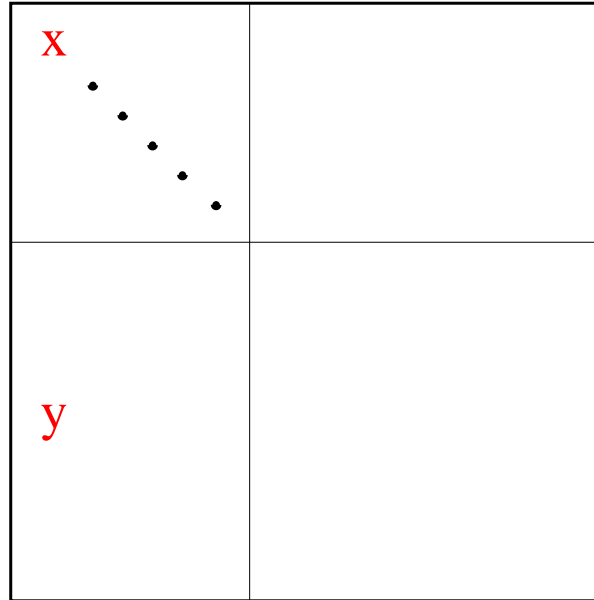
AT EACH NODE



$$F_{22} \leftarrow F_{22} - F_{12}^T F_{11}^{-1} F_{12}$$



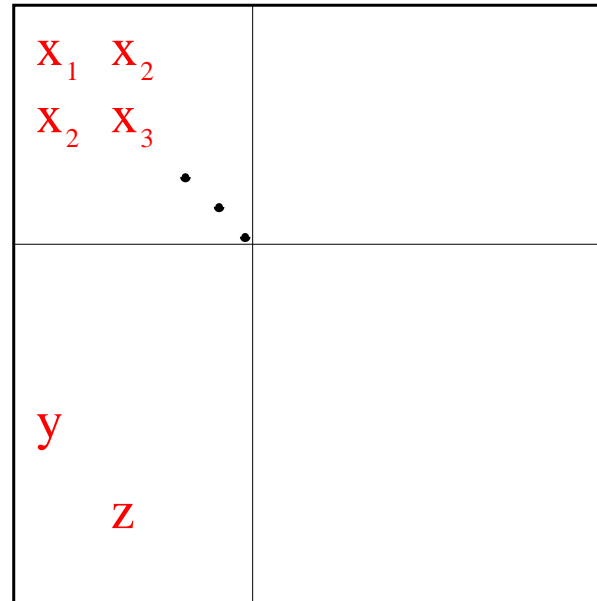
Pivoting (1×1)



Choose x as 1×1 **pivot** if $|x| > u|y|$
where $|y|$ is the largest in column.



Pivoting (2×2)



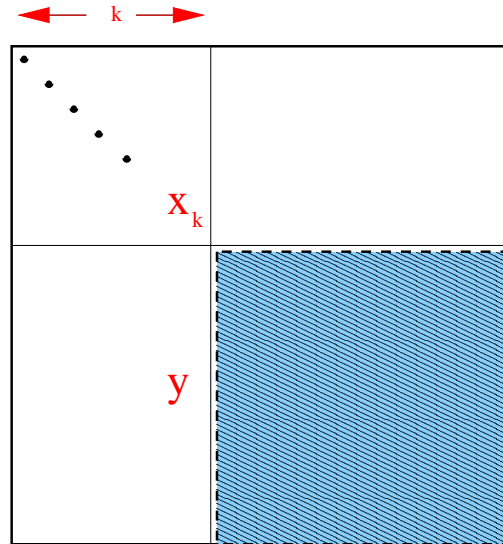
For the indefinite case, we can choose 2×2 **pivot** where we require

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right| \begin{bmatrix} |y| \\ |z| \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{u} \\ \frac{1}{u} \end{bmatrix}$$

where again $|y|$ and $|z|$ are the largest in their columns.



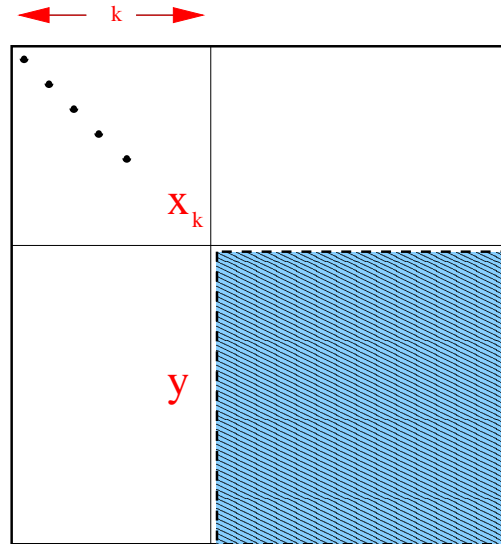
Pivoting



If we assume that $k - 1$ pivots are chosen but $|x_k| < u|y|$:



Pivoting

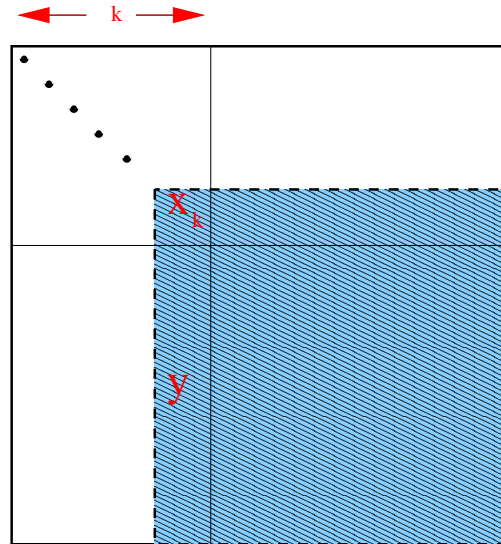


If we assume that $k - 1$ pivots are chosen but $|x_k| < u|y|$:

- we can either take the **RISK** and use it or



Pivoting

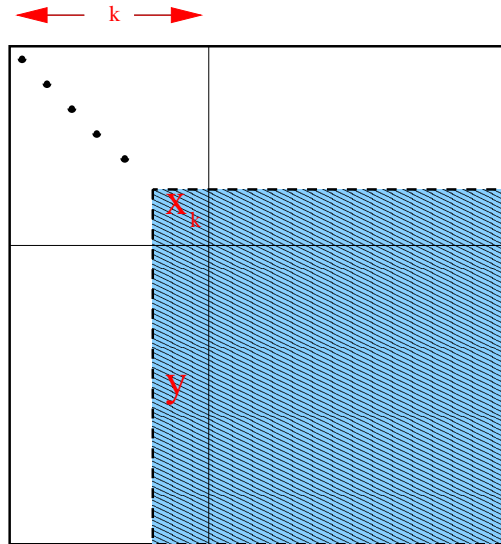


If we assume that $k - 1$ pivots are chosen but $|x_k| < u|y|$:

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- **DELAY** the pivot and then send to the parent a larger Schur complement.



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- we can either take the **RISK** and use it or
- **DELAY** the pivot and then send to the parent a larger Schur complement.

This can cause more work and storage



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An **ALTERNATIVE** is to use **Static Pivoting**, by replacing x_k by

$$x_k + \tau$$

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This is even more important in the case of parallel implementation where static data structures are often preferred



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and CONTINUE.

Several codes use (or have an option for) this device:

- SuperLU (Demmel and Li)
- PARDISO (Gärtner and Schenk)
- MA57 (Duff and Pralet)



Static Pivoting

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and CONTINUE.

We thus have factorized

$$A + E = LDL^T = M$$

where $|E| \leq \tau I$

The three codes then have an **Iterative Refinement** option.

IR will converge if $\rho(M^{-1}E) < 1$



Roundoff error 1

The computed \hat{L} and \hat{D} in floating-point arithmetic satisfy

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + \delta A + \tau E = M \\ \|\delta A\| \leq c(n)\varepsilon \|\hat{L}\| \|\hat{D}\| \|\hat{L}^T\| \\ \|E\| \leq 1. \end{array} \right.$$

The perturbation δA must have a norm smaller than τ , in order to not dominate the global error.



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$$n \varepsilon \|\hat{L}\|\hat{D}\|\hat{L}^T\| \leq \tau$$

$$\|\hat{L}\|\hat{D}\|\hat{L}^T\| \approx \frac{n}{\tau} \implies \varepsilon \leq \frac{\tau^2}{n^2}$$



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In real life $\rho(M^{-1}E) > 1$



Right preconditioned GMRES and Flexible GMRES

```

procedure [x] = right_Prec_GMRES(A,M,b)
   $x_0 = M^{-1}b$ ,  $r_0 = b - Ax_0$  and  $\beta = \|r_0\|$ 
   $v_1 = r_0/\beta$ ;  $k=0$ ;
  while  $\|r_k\| > \mu(\|b\| + \|A\| \|x_k\|)$ 
     $k = k + 1$ ;
     $z_k = M^{-1}v_k$ ;  $w = Az_k$ ;
    for  $i = 1, \dots, k$  do
       $h_{i,k} = v_i^T w$ ;
       $w = w - h_{i,k}v_i$ ;
    end for;
     $h_{k+1,k} = \|w\|$ ;
     $v_{k+1} = w/h_{k+1,k}$ ;
     $V_k = [v_1, \dots, v_k]$ ;
     $H_k = \{h_{i,j}\}_{1 \leq i \leq j+1; 1 \leq j \leq k}$ ;
     $y_k = \arg \min_y \|\beta e_1 - H_k y\|$ ;
     $x_k = x_0 + M^{-1}V_k y_k$  and  $r_k = b - Ax_k$ ;
  end while ;
end procedure.

```

```

procedure [x] =FGMRES(A,M_i,b)
   $x_0 = M_0^{-1}b$ ,  $r_0 = b - Ax_0$  and  $\beta = \|r_0\|$ 
   $v_1 = r_0/\beta$ ;  $k=0$ ;
  while  $\|r_k\| > \mu(\|b\| + \|A\| \|x_k\|)$ 
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```



Roundoff error FGMRES

Theorem 1.

$$\sigma_{\min}(\bar{H}_k) > c_7(k, 1)\varepsilon \|\bar{H}_k\| + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2) \quad \forall k,$$

$$|\bar{s}_k| < 1 - \varepsilon, \quad \forall k,$$

(where \bar{s}_k are the sines computed during the Givens algorithm)

and

$$2.12(n + 1)\varepsilon < 0.01 \text{ and } 18.53\varepsilon n^{\frac{3}{2}} \kappa(C^{(k)}) < 0.1 \quad \forall k$$

$$\exists \hat{k}, \quad \hat{k} \leq n$$

such that, $\forall k \geq \hat{k}$, we have

$$\|b - A\bar{x}_k\| \leq c_1(n, k)\varepsilon \left(\|b\| + \|A\| \|\bar{x}_0\| + \|A\| \|\bar{Z}_k\| \|\bar{y}_k\| \right) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2).$$



Roundoff error FGMRES

Moreover, if $M_i = M, \forall i$,

$$\rho = 1.3 \|\hat{W}_k\| + c_2(k, 1)\varepsilon \|M\| \|\bar{Z}_k\| < 1 \quad \forall k < \hat{k},$$

where

$$\hat{W}_k = [M\bar{z}_1 - \bar{v}_1, \dots, M\bar{z}_k - \bar{v}_k],$$

we have:

$$\|b - A\bar{x}_k\| \leq c(n, k)\gamma\varepsilon(\|b\| + \|A\| \|\bar{x}_0\| + \|A\| \|\bar{Z}_k\| \|M(\bar{x}_k - \bar{x}_0)\|) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1.3}{1 - \rho}.$$

Giraud and Langou, Björck and Paige, and generalise Paige, Rozložník, and Strakoš



Roundoff error FGMRES

Theorem 2

Under the Hypotheses of Theorem 1, and

$$\mathbf{c}(n)\varepsilon\|\hat{L}\|\hat{D}\|\hat{L}^T\| < \tau$$

$$c(n, k)\gamma\varepsilon\|A\|\|\bar{Z}_k\| < 1 \quad \forall k < \hat{k}$$

$$\max\{\|M^{-1}\|, \|\bar{Z}_k\|\} \leq \frac{\tilde{c}}{\tau}$$

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we have

$$\|b - A\bar{x}_k\| \leq 2\mu\varepsilon (\|b\| + \|A\| (\|\bar{x}_0\| + \|\bar{x}_k\|)) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2).$$

$$\mu = \frac{c(n, k)}{1 - c(n, k)\varepsilon \|A\| \|\bar{Z}_k\|}$$



Roundoff error right preconditioned GMRES

Theorem 3

We assume of applying Iterative Refinement for solving $M(\bar{x}_k - \bar{x}_0) = \bar{V}_k \bar{y}_k$ at last step.

Under the Hypotheses of Theorem 1 and $c(n)\varepsilon \kappa(M) < 1$

$$\exists \hat{k}, \quad \hat{k} \leq n$$

such that, $\forall k \geq \hat{k}$, we have

$$\|b - A\bar{x}_k\| \leq c_1(n, k)\varepsilon \left\{ \|b\| + \|A\| \|\bar{x}_0\| + \|A\| \|\bar{Z}_k\| \|M(\bar{x}_k - \bar{x}_0)\| + \right. \\ \left. \|AM^{-1}\| \|M\| \|\bar{x}_k - \bar{x}_0\| + \right. \\ \left. \|AM^{-1}\| \|\hat{L}\| \|\hat{D}\| \|\hat{L}^T\| \|M(\bar{x}_k - \bar{x}_0)\| \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2).$$



MA57 tests

| | n | nnz | nnz(L)+nnz(D) | Fact. time |
|----------|--------|--------|---------------|------------|
| CONT_201 | 80595 | 239596 | 9106766 | 9.0 sec |
| CONT_300 | 180895 | 562496 | 22535492 | 28.8 sec |

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MA57 without static pivot

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MA57 with static pivot $\tau = 10^{-8}$



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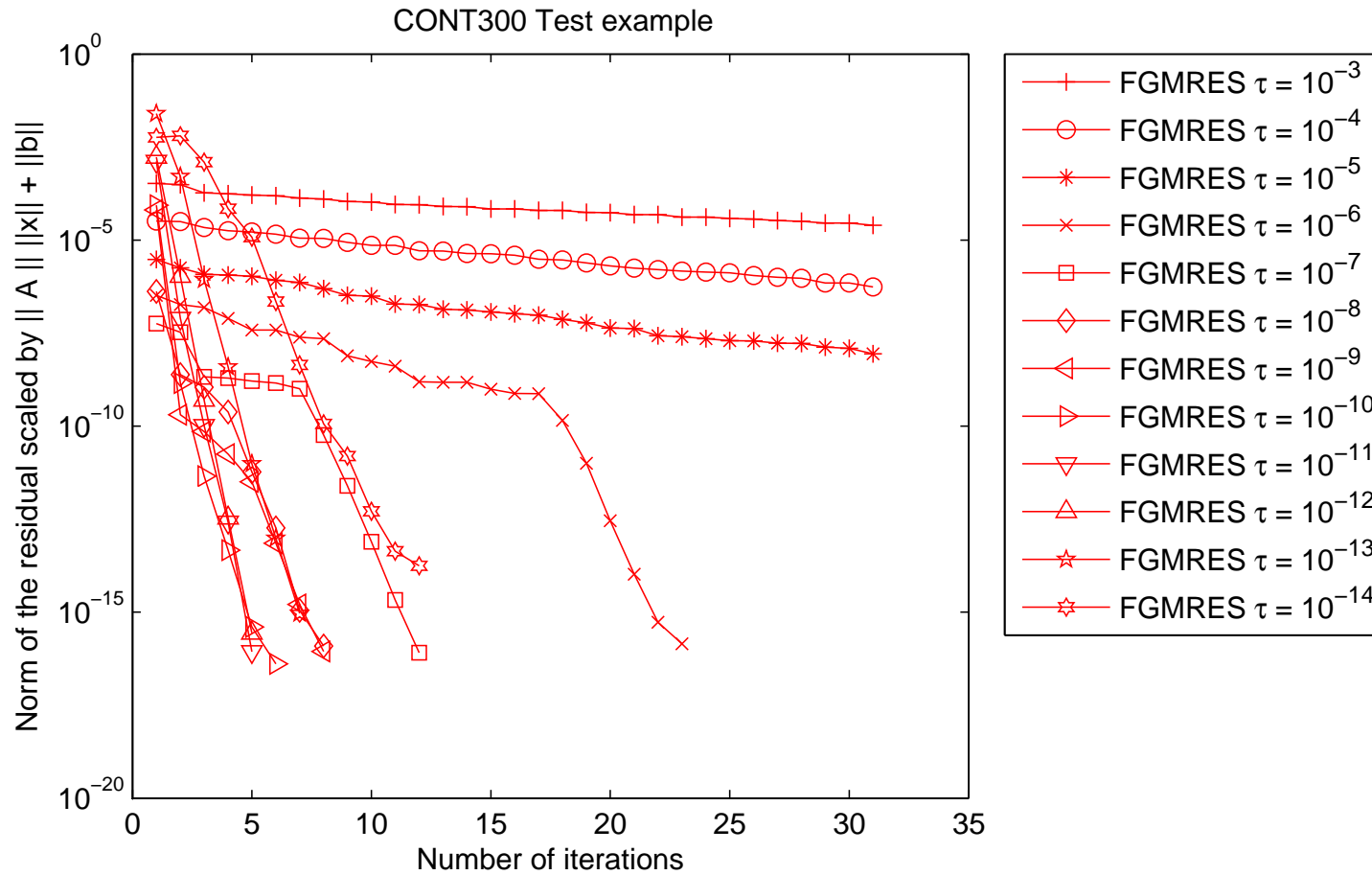
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IR does not converge!



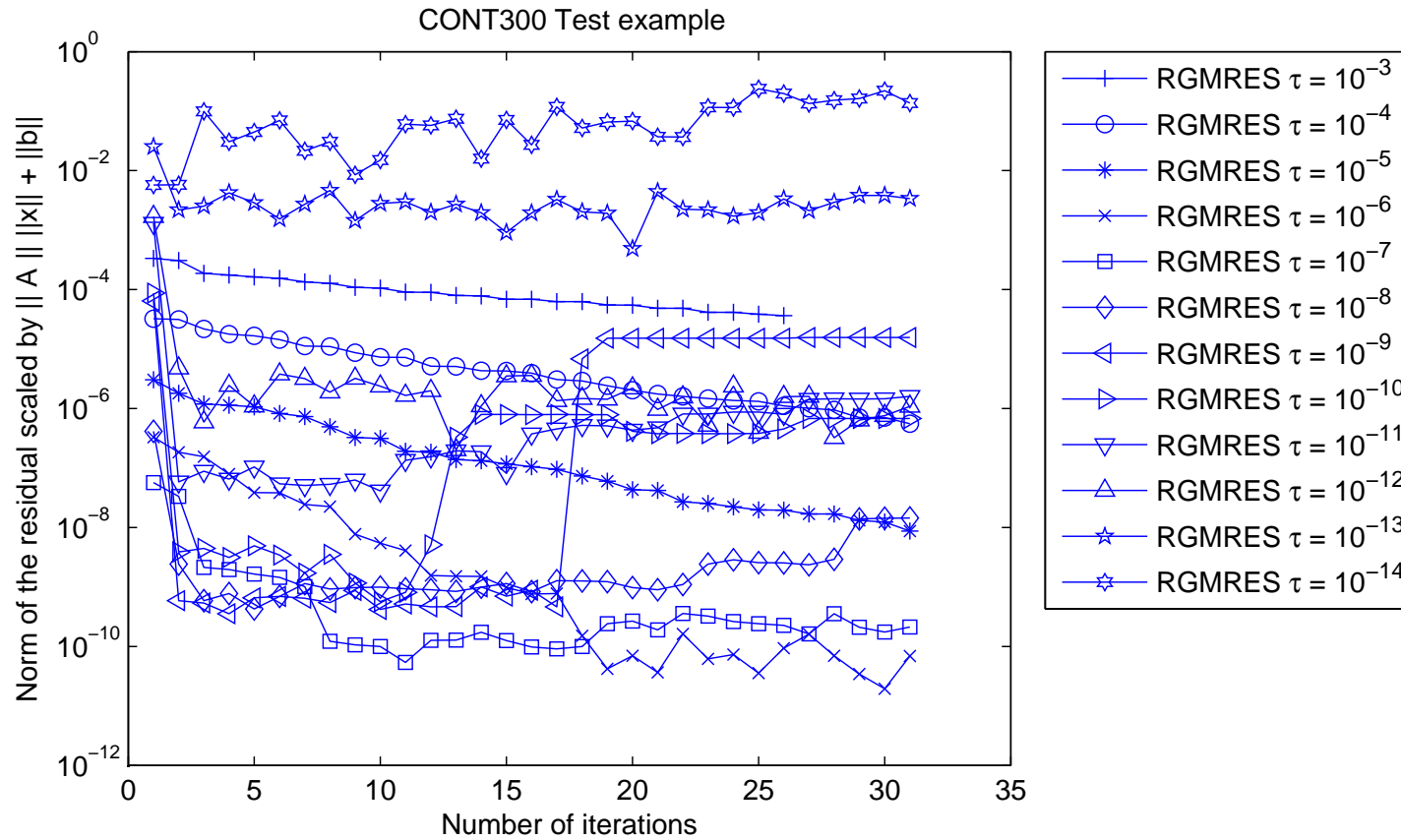
Numerical experiments



FGMRES on CONT-300 test example



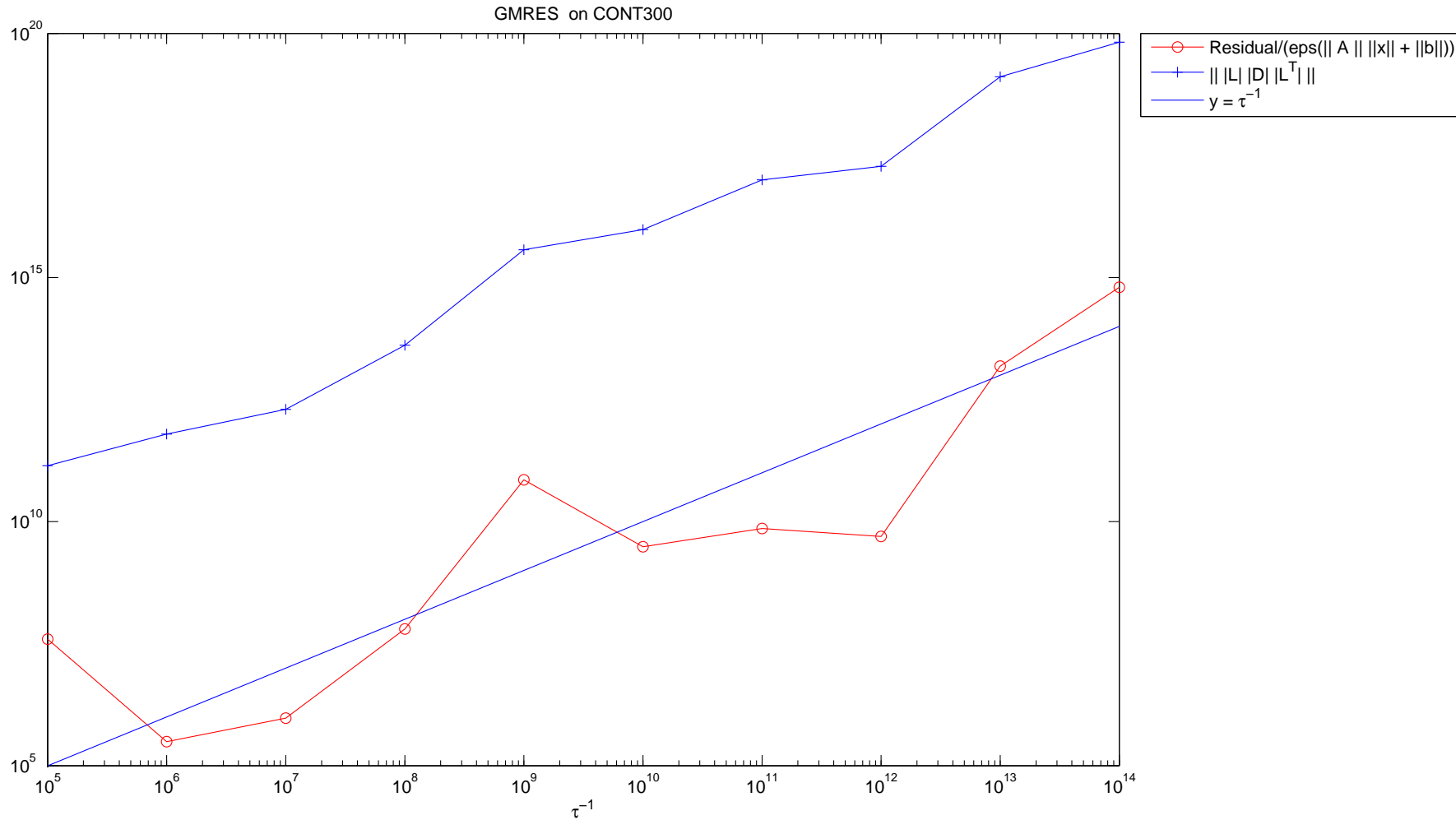
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GMRES on CONT-300 test example



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- IR with static pivoting is very sensitive to τ and not robust



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- GMRES is also sensitive and not robust
- **FGMRES is robust and less sensitive (see roundoff analysis)**



Summary

- IR with static pivoting is very sensitive to τ and not robust
- GMRES is also sensitive and not robust
- FGMRES is robust and less sensitive (see roundoff analysis)
- Gains from restarting. Makes GMRES more robust, saves storage in FGMRES (but not really needed)