

On direct multilevel solvers induced by AMG

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Conor McCoid

Set-up



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$$L\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$

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$$L \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times N} \quad \& \quad \mathbf{f} \in \mathbb{C}^N$$

Multigrid background



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Algorithm 1 Two-level AMG $\mathbf{v} \mapsto M^{-1}\mathbf{v}$

1:

2:

3:

4:

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pre – smoothing
 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, S^{-1}$

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 P, R, M_0^{-1}

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Existing direct method



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LDU factorization of L^{-1}

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$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -A^{-1}B \\ & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & K^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & \\ -CA^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$K = D - CA^{-1}B$$

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$$m = 1 \quad \alpha_1 = 1$$

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T. A. Manteuffel, S. Münzenmaier,
J. Ruge, and B. Southworth.

Nonsymmetric reduction-based
algebraic multigrid.

Journal on Scientific Computing,
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Why direct methods?



New question



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symmetric/palindromic structure of the cycle

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direct?

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Error propagation:

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Error propagation

$$E^{(s)}(\alpha_i) = I - \alpha_i S^{-1}L$$

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Error propagation

$$E(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \left(\prod_{i=m}^1 E^{(s)}(\alpha_i) \right) E^{(c)} \left(\prod_{i=1}^m E^{(s)}(\alpha_i) \right)$$

Spectral analysis



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$$T := A^{-1}BD^{-1}C$$

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$$\tilde{V} := \begin{bmatrix} W\sqrt{\Lambda} & W\sqrt{\Lambda} \\ D^{-1}CW & -D^{-1}CW \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W & \\ & D^{-1}CW \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\Lambda} & \sqrt{\Lambda} \\ I & -I \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$E^{(s)}\tilde{V} =$$

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$$E^{(s)}\tilde{V} = \begin{bmatrix} (1-\alpha)I & -\alpha A^{-1}B \\ -\alpha D^{-1}C & (1-\alpha)I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W\sqrt{\Lambda} & W\sqrt{\Lambda} \\ D^{-1}CW & -D^{-1}CW \end{bmatrix}$$

Spectral analysis

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$$E^{(s)} \sim \begin{bmatrix} (1 - \alpha - \alpha\sqrt{\Lambda})I & \\ & (1 - \alpha + \alpha\sqrt{\Lambda})I \end{bmatrix}$$

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Spectral analysis

$$E(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \left(\prod_{i=m}^1 E^{(s)}(\alpha_i) \right) E^{(c)} \left(\prod_{i=1}^m E^{(s)}(\alpha_i) \right)$$

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eigenproperties of $E(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ given by matrices in $\mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$

Spectral analysis

$$T := A^{-1}BD^{-1}C$$

Assumptions

T is diagonalizable

Spectral analysis

Proposition. *If $(\lambda, \mathbf{w})$ is an eigenpair of T with $\lambda \neq 0$, then*

Spectral analysis

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$$\left(0, \begin{bmatrix} \left(\rho_+(1 - \sqrt{\lambda}) - \rho_-(1 + \sqrt{\lambda}) \right) \sqrt{\lambda} \mathbf{w} \\ \left(\rho_+(1 - \sqrt{\lambda}) + \rho_-(1 + \sqrt{\lambda}) \right) D^{-1} C \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} \right), \quad \left(\rho_\lambda, \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} (\rho_- + \rho_+) \sqrt{\lambda} \mathbf{w} \\ (\rho_- - \rho_+) D^{-1} C \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

are eigenpairs of $E(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ with

$$\rho_\lambda := \frac{1}{2} \left((1 + \sqrt{\lambda}) \rho_-^2 + (1 - \sqrt{\lambda}) \rho_+^2 \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_\pm := \prod_{i=1}^m (1 - \alpha_i \pm \alpha_i \sqrt{\lambda}).$$

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$$\left(0, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ D^{-1}C\mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix}\right), \quad \left(\prod_{i=1}^m (1 - \alpha_i)^2, \begin{bmatrix} \prod_{i=1}^m (1 - \alpha_i)\mathbf{z} \\ \sum_{i=1}^m (-\alpha_i) \prod_{j \neq i} (1 - \alpha_j) D^{-1}C\mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix}\right),$$

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$$m = 1: \quad \rho_\lambda(\alpha) = (1 - \alpha)^2 + \alpha(3\alpha - 2)\lambda$$

Direct ?

Proposition. *Let $m \geq 1$ and for $i = 1, \dots, m$ set*

$$c_i = -\cos\left(\frac{2\pi i}{2m+1}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\alpha}_i := \frac{1}{1+c_i}.$$

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Hence, the spectrum of $E(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ is clustered in two points,

$$\sigma(E(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)) = \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{(2m+1)^2} \right\}.$$

The direct method



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$$(M^{-1}L - I) \left(M^{-1}L - \frac{(2m+1)^2 - 1}{(2m+1)^2} I \right) = 0$$

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two applications $\longrightarrow$ direct

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two applications $\longrightarrow$ direct

two iterations of CG/GMRES $\longrightarrow$ direct

The multivelel direct method



The multivelel direct method

Algorithm 1 Two-level AMG $\mathbf{v} \mapsto M^{-1}\mathbf{v}$

```
1:  $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$ 
2: for  $i = 1, \dots, m$  do
3:    $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{x} + \alpha_i S^{-1}(\mathbf{v} - L\mathbf{x})$ 
4: end for
5:  $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{x} + PM_0^{-1}R(\mathbf{v} - L\mathbf{x})$ 
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W – cycle

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```

W – cycle

K – cycle

Conclusion



**Thank you for
your attention**

Numerical example



Numerical example



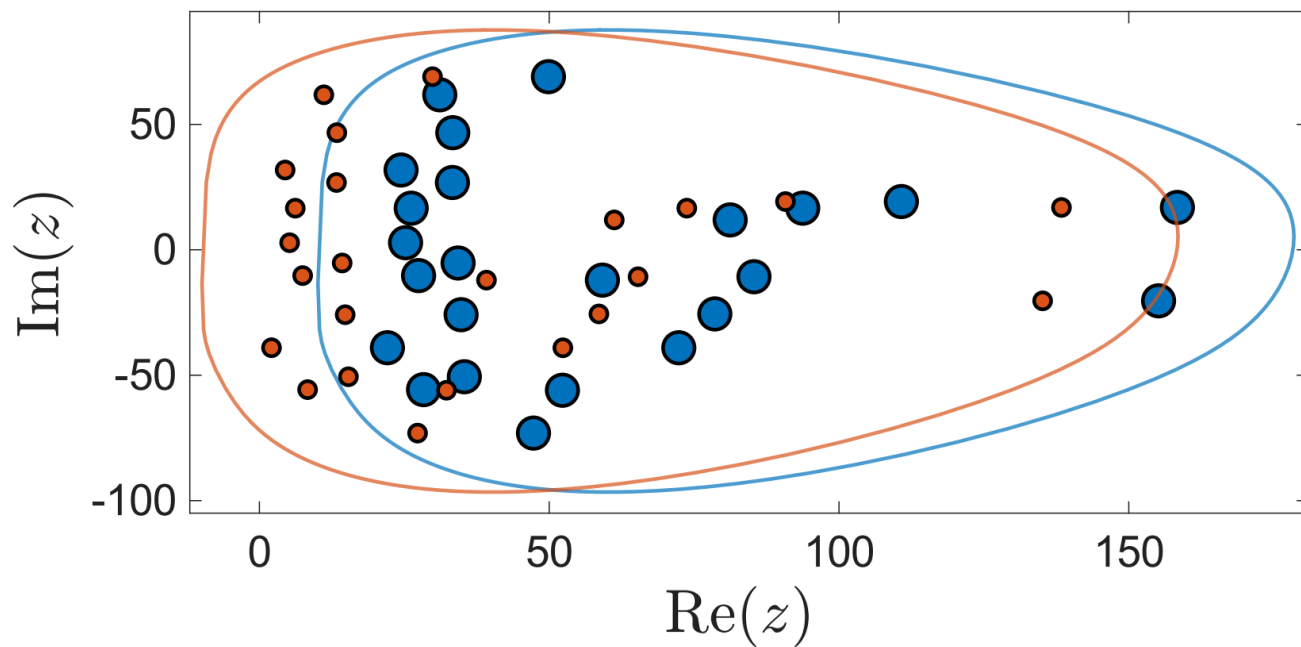
<https://pablo.world/CCIMM26/#/5>

Numerical example

$$L = H + \gamma K$$

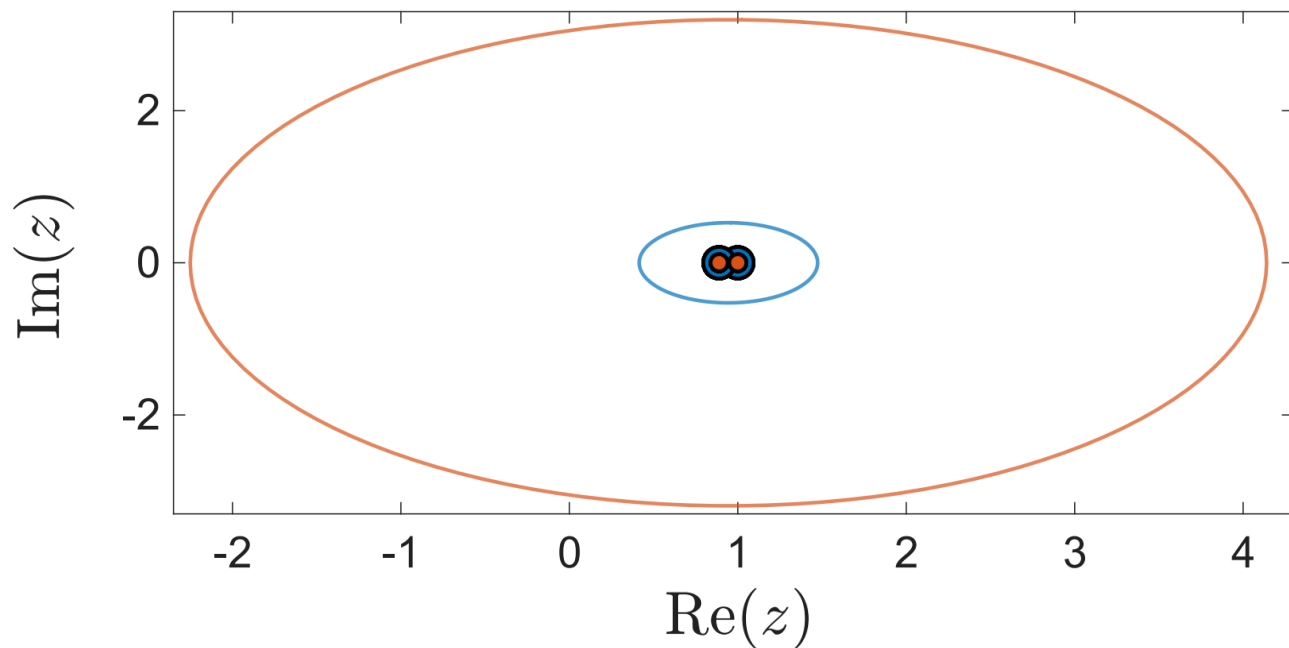
Numerical example

$L, N = 24 \quad \kappa \approx 9.9 \quad \& \quad 52$



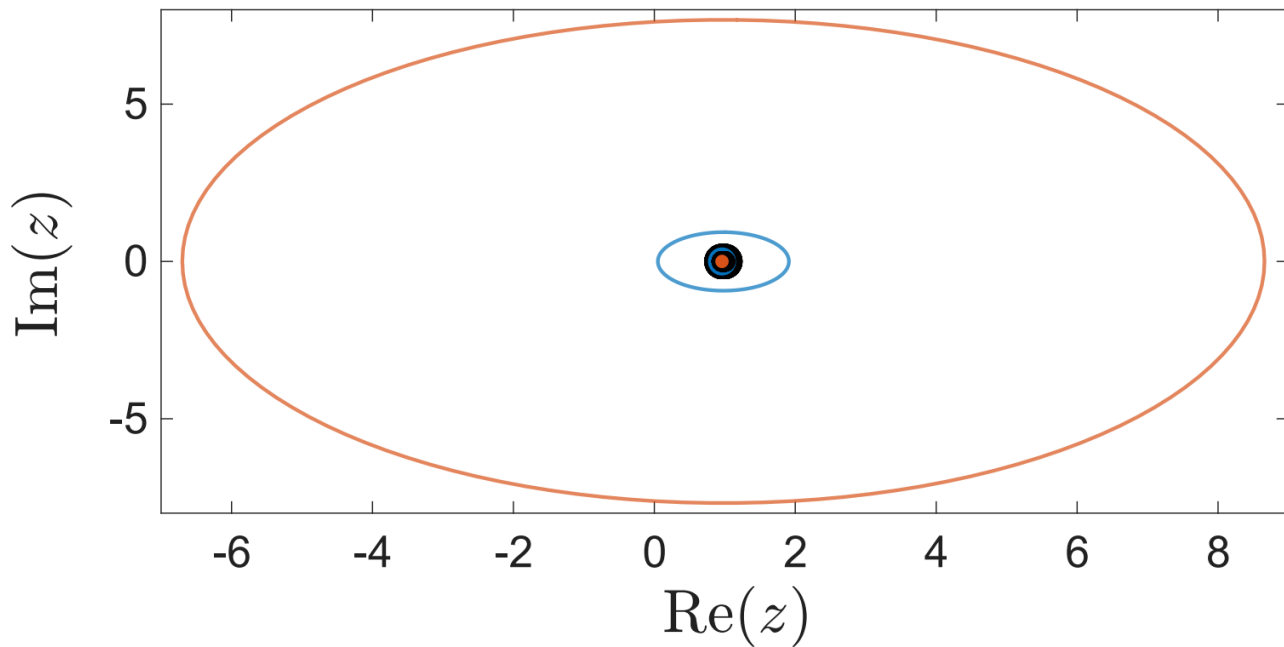
Numerical example

$$M^{-1}L, m = 1 \quad \kappa \approx 2.9 \quad \& \quad 48$$



Numerical example

$$M^{-1}L, m = 2 \quad \kappa \approx 5.4 \quad \& \quad 2.5\text{e}+02$$



Numerical example

