

The multiplicative Schwarz method for matrices with a special block structure

Petr Tichý

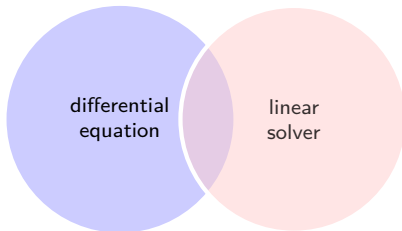
joint work with

Carlos Echeverría, Jörg Liesen, Daniel Szyld



PANM20, June 24 - 29, 2020, Hejnice

Motivation



$$-\varepsilon u'' + \alpha u' + \beta u = f$$



Shishkin mesh



$$\mathcal{A}x = b$$

Related papers

- **C. Echeverría, J. Liesen, P. Tichý, D. Szyld**, Convergence of the multiplicative Schwarz method for singularly perturbed convection-diffusion problems discretized on a Shishkin mesh, *Electron. Trans. Numer. Anal.*, 2018.
- **C. Echeverría, J. Liesen, and P. Tichý**, Analysis of the multiplicative Schwarz method for matrices with a special block structure, [arXiv.org/abs/1912.09107](https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.09107)



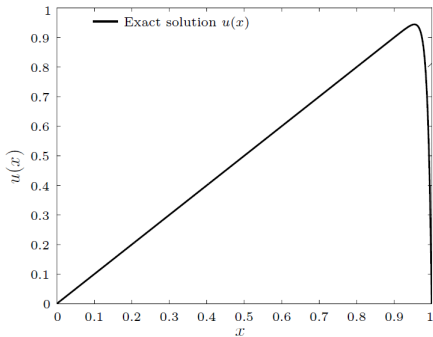
One-dimensional case

$$-\varepsilon u'' + \alpha u' + \beta u = f$$

$$0 < \varepsilon \ll \alpha$$

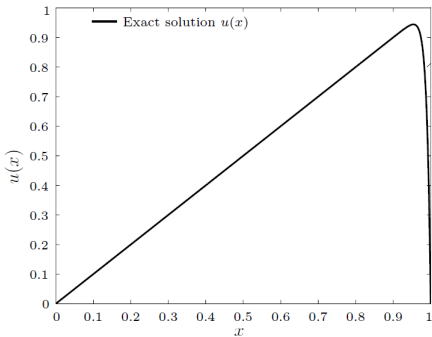
Convection-diffusion boundary value problem

$$-\varepsilon u'' + \alpha u' + \beta u = f$$

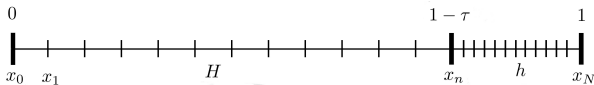


Convection-diffusion boundary value problem

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Shishkin mesh \rightarrow uniform convergence



The standard upwind difference scheme

$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_H & & \\ & b_H & \\ c & a & b \\ & c_h & \\ & & A_h \end{bmatrix}$$

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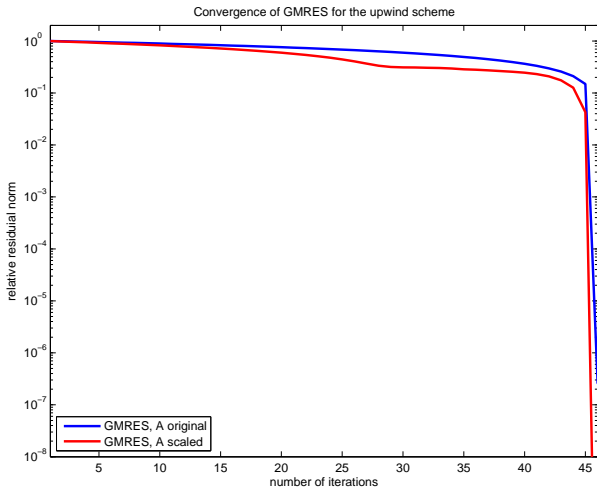
$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_H & & \\ & b_H & \\ c & a & b \\ & c_h & \\ & & A_h \end{bmatrix}$$

nonsymmetric M-matrix

$$\mathcal{A} = Y \Lambda Y^{-1}$$

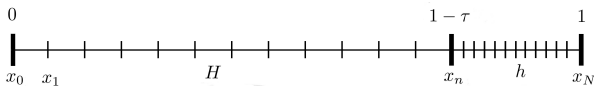
$\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$	original	scaled
$\kappa(\mathcal{A})$	10^{10}	10^3
$\kappa(Y)$	10^{17}	10^{19}

Solving linear system using GMRES



Linear solver

and geometry of the problem



$$\mathcal{A} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} A_H & & \\ \hline & b_H & \\ \hline c & a & b \\ \hline & c_h & \\ & & A_h \end{array} \right]$$

- Systems with submatrices easily solvable (Toeplitz).
- Restriction operators $R_1 = \begin{bmatrix} I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $R_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \end{bmatrix}$.

Multiplicative Schwarz method

- Given $x^{(k)}$, then $x = x^{(k)} + y$ and y satisfies

$$Ay = b - Ax^{(k)} \equiv r^{(k)}.$$

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$$(R_1 A R_1^T) y_1 = R_1 r^{(k)}$$

and use **prolongation** of y_1 ,

$$x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})} = x^{(k)} + R_1^T y_1.$$

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- Use $x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})}$ and restrict to the **second domain**

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})} + R_2^T y_2.$$

Multiplicative Schwarz method

results [Echeverría, Liesen, Tichý, Szyld, 2018]

- Consistent stationary method

$$x^{(k)} = \overbrace{(I - P_2)(I - P_1)}^T x^{(k-1)} + v$$

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- Bounds

$$\|x - x^{(k)}\| \leq \|T^k\| \|x - x^{(0)}\| \leq \|T\|^k \|x - x^{(0)}\|$$

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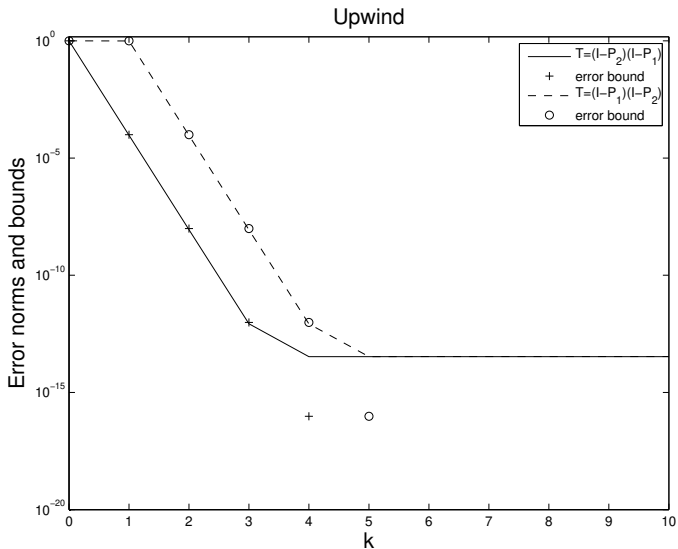
$$\|x - x^{(k)}\| \leq \|T^k\| \|x - x^{(0)}\| \leq \|T\|^k \|x - x^{(0)}\|$$

- We have shown

$$\|T^k\|_\infty = \rho^k \quad \text{and} \quad \rho < \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon + \frac{\alpha}{N}}$$

Numerical example

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-6}, N = 200, \alpha = 1, \beta = 0$$



Schwarz method as a preconditioner

- Consistent scheme

$$x^{(k+1)} = T x^{(k)} + v$$

- **Preconditioned** system

$$(I - T)x = v$$

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$$\dim(\mathcal{K}_k(I - T, r_0)) \leq 2$$

⇒ GMRES converges in **at most 2 steps**

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... a **motivation** for more dimensional cases.

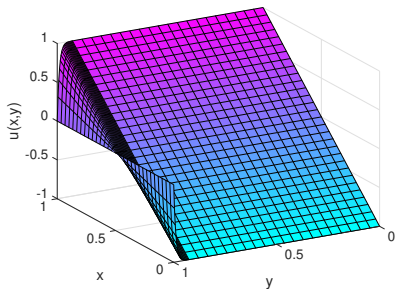
Two-dimensional case

[Echeverría, Liesen, Tichý, 2020]

A motivation

Problems with **one** boundary layer

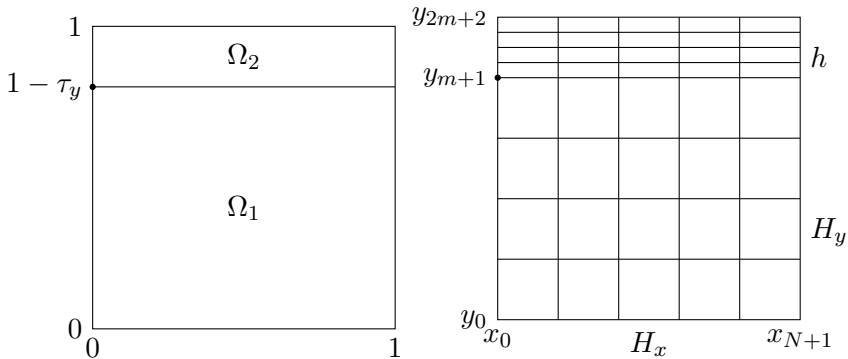
$$-\varepsilon \Delta u + \alpha u_y + \beta u = f$$



E.g., $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 0$, $f = 0$,

$$u(x, y) = (2x - 1) \left(\frac{1 - e^{(y-1)/\varepsilon}}{1 - e^{-1/\varepsilon}} \right).$$

Shishkin mesh



Use the standard upwind difference scheme.

A general algebraic problem

$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{A}_H & & & \\ & B_H & & \\ C & A & B & \\ & C_h & & \hat{A}_h \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N(2m+1) \times N(2m+1)}$$

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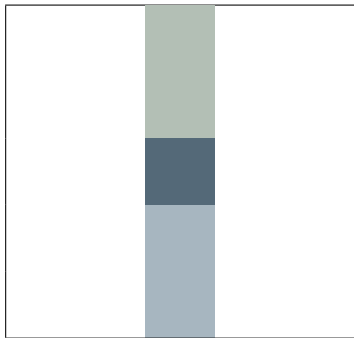
- Multiplicative Schwarz method

$$x^{(k)} = T x^{(k-1)} + v$$

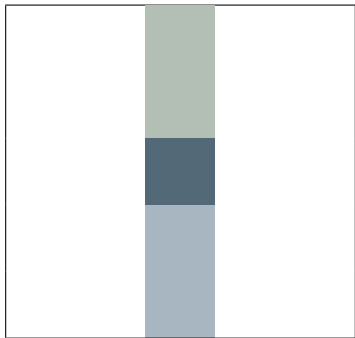
- **Structure** of T , **convergence** ?

$$\|x - x^{(k)}\| \leq \|T^k\| \|x - x^{(0)}\|$$

Structure of T



Structure of T

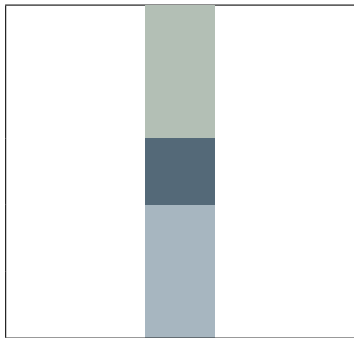


$$T = (I - P_2)(I - P_1)$$

$$\|T^{k+1}\| \leq \rho^k \|T\|$$

$$\rho = \|\mathbf{Z}_{11}^{(h)} \mathbf{C}_h \mathbf{\Pi}^{(2)} \mathbf{Z}_{mm}^{(H)} \mathbf{B}_H \mathbf{\Pi}^{(1)}\|$$

Structure of T



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$$\hat{A}_h^{-1} = [Z_{ij}^{(h)}], \quad \Pi^{(2)} = \left(A - B Z_{11}^{(h)} C_h \right)^{-1} C$$

How to bound **norms of blocks** of inverses of \hat{A}_h and \hat{A}_H ?

Block tridiagonal case

New results of [Echeverría, Liesen, Nabben, 2018]

$$\hat{A}_h = \begin{bmatrix} A_h & B_h & & & \\ C_h & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & B_h & \\ & & C_h & A_h & \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{A}_H = \dots$$

\hat{A}_h is **row block diagonally dominant** if

$$\|A_h^{-1}B_h\| + \|A_h^{-1}C_h\| \leq 1$$

How to bound $\|Z_{ij}^{(h)}\|$?

[Echeverría, Liesen, Nabben, 2018]

Bounding ρ

for A **row and column** block **diagonally dominant**

Using [Echeverría, Liesen, Nabben, 2018] we have shown

$$\rho \leq \frac{\eta_h \|A^{-1}C\|}{1 - \eta_h \|A^{-1}B\|} \frac{\eta_H \|A^{-1}B\|}{1 - \eta_H \|A^{-1}C\|}$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ is any induced matrix norm and

$$\eta_h = \min \left\{ \frac{\|A_h^{-1}C_h\|}{1 - \|A_h^{-1}B_h\|}, \frac{\|A_h^{-1}\| \|C_h\|}{1 - \|C_h A_h^{-1}\|} \right\}$$

Bounds now contain only inverses of **individual blocks**.

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Bounds now contain only inverses of **individual blocks**.

$$\|x - x^{(k)}\| \leq \rho^k \|T\| \|x - x^{(0)}\|.$$

Application to the convection-diffusion equation

Discretization on the Shishkin mesh

$$-\varepsilon \Delta u + \alpha u_y + \beta u = f$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c|ccc} A_H & B_H & & & & & \\ C_H & \ddots & \ddots & & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & B_H & & & \\ & & C_H & A_H & B_H & & \\ \hline & & & C & A & B & \\ \hline & & & C_h & A_h & B_h & \\ & & & & C_h & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & & \ddots & \ddots & B_h \\ & & & & & & C_h & A_h \end{array} \right]$$

$C_H, C, C_h, B_H, B, B_h, \dots$ scalar multiples of I

$A_H, A, A_h \dots$ tridiagonal and Toeplitz

\mathcal{A} row and column block diagonally dominant

Application to the convection-diffusion equation

discretized on the Shishkin mesh

In [Echeverría, Liesen, Tichý, 2020] we have shown for $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_\infty$ that

$$\|x - x^{(k+1)}\| \leq \rho^k \|T\| \|x - x^{(0)}\|$$

where

$$\rho < \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon + \frac{\alpha}{m}}$$

and

$$\|T\| \leq \rho \quad \text{or} \quad \|T\| \leq 1,$$

depending on the order of domains in the definition of T .

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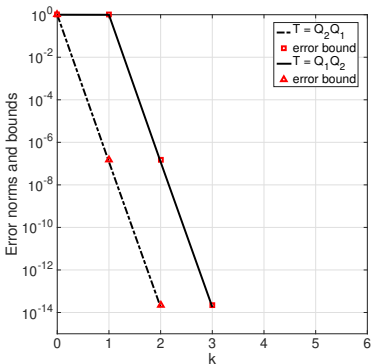
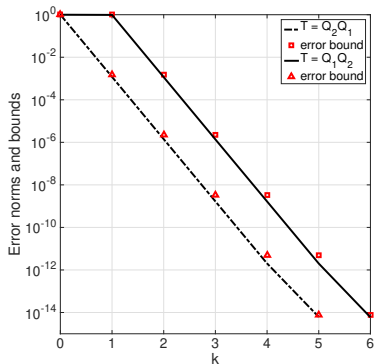
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- Low-rank structure of T
- Schwarz as a preconditioner
- Preconditioned GMRES \rightarrow at most $N + 1$ iterations

Tightness of the bound

$$N = 30, \quad m = 20, \quad \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{1230 \times 1230}, \quad \alpha = 1, \quad \beta = 0$$



Convergence of multiplicative Schwarz and error bounds
for $\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$ (left) and $\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$ (right)

Open problems

Practical implementation issues

To use the iterative scheme

$$x^{(k)} = T x^{(k-1)} + v$$

we need to solve **linear systems with submatrices** of

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} \hat{A}_H & & \\ \hline & B_H & \\ \hline C & A & B \\ \hline & C_h & \hat{A}_h \end{array} \right]$$

- Schur complement and fast Toeplitz solvers?
- Inexact solvers?
- Problems with non-constant coefficients?

Additive Schwarz method

$$x^{(k)} = Tx^{(k-1)} + w, \quad T \equiv I - (P_1 + P_2)$$

where

$$T = - \begin{bmatrix} 0_{N(m-1)} & & P_{1:m-1}^{(1)} & & \\ & & P_m^{(1)} & & \\ & \Pi^{(2)} & I_N & \Pi^{(1)} & \\ & P_1^{(2)} & & & \\ & P_{2:m}^{(2)} & & & 0_{N(m-1)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

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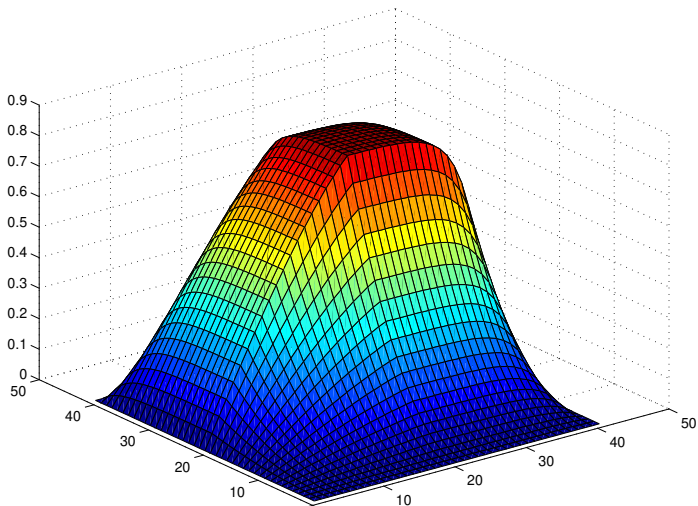
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- $\rho(T) \geq 1$
- $I - T$ is nonsingular
- can be used as a preconditioner

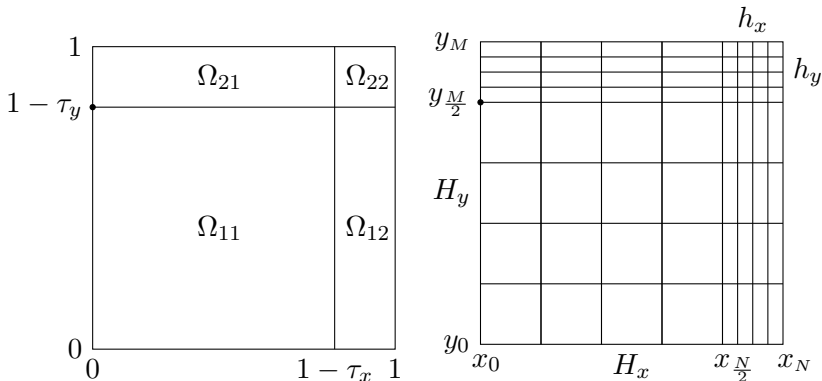
Two boundary layers

$$-\varepsilon \Delta u + \alpha_1 u_x + \alpha_2 u_y + \beta u = f$$

solution



Shishkin mesh



- Definition of the multiplicative Schwarz method?
- Structure of \mathcal{A} ?
- Is T low-rank?

Summary

Conclusions

- Generalization of results [Echeverría, Liesen, Tichý, Szyld, 2018].

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- We analyzed **convergence** of the multiplicative Schwarz method applied to systems with a special block structure

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- Detailed results for **block tridiagonal** matrices.

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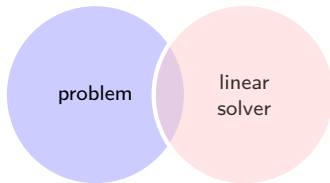
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- Detailed results for **block tridiagonal** matrices.
- For a particular problem \rightarrow tight and **simple bounds**.

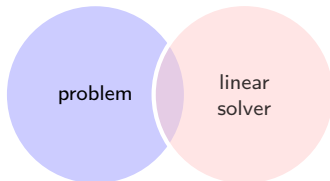
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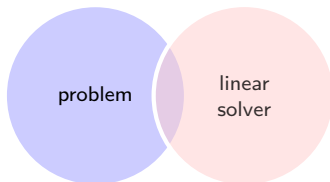


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$$\|x - x^{(k)}\| \leq \|T^k\| \|x - x^{(0)}\|$$

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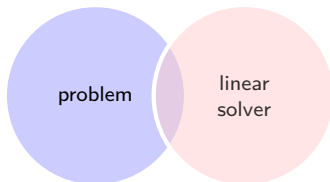
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$$T^k, \quad \dim \mathcal{K}(I - T, v)$$

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- **Combine** stationary and Krylov subspace solvers.

Related papers

- **C. Echeverría, J. Liesen, and P. Tichý**, Analysis of the multiplicative Schwarz method for matrices with a special block structure, submitted, 2020.
- **C. Echeverría, J. Liesen, and R. Nabben**, Block diagonal dominance of matrices revisited: bounds for the norms of inverses and eigenvalue inclusion sets, *Linear Algebra Appl.* 553, 2018.
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- **H-G. Roos, M. Stynes, L. Tobiska**, Robust numerical methods for singularly perturbed differential equations, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2008.
- **M. Stynes**, Steady-state convection-diffusion problems, *Acta Numer.* 14, 2005.

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Thank you for your attention!