

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

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

http://www.numerical.rl.ac.uk/people/marioli/marioli.html



#### **Outline**

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



# **Linear system**

We wish to solve large sparse systems

$$Ax = b$$

where  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}$  is symmetric indefinite



#### Linear system

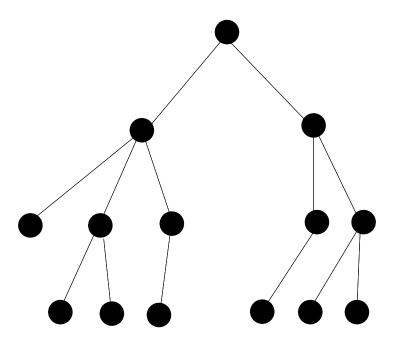
A particular and important case arises in saddle-point problems where the coefficient matrix is of the form

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

Since we want accurate solutions, we would prefer to use a direct method of solution and our method of choice uses a multifrontal approach.

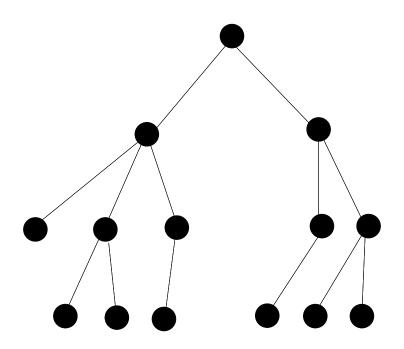


#### **ASSEMBLY TREE**





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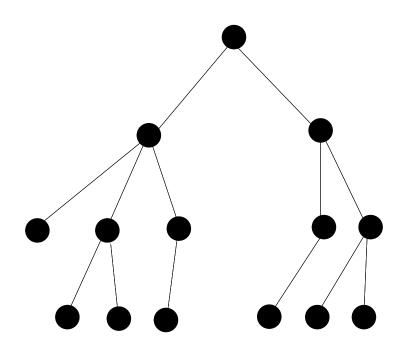


#### AT EACH NODE

F	$\mathbf{F}_{_{12}}$
$F_{_{12}}^{T}$	$F_{22}$



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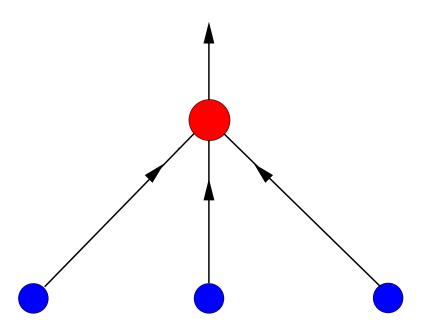


#### AT EACH NODE

<b>F</b> <sub>11</sub>	$\mathbf{F}_{_{12}}$
$\mathbf{F}_{_{12}}^{\mathrm{T}}$	$F_{22}$

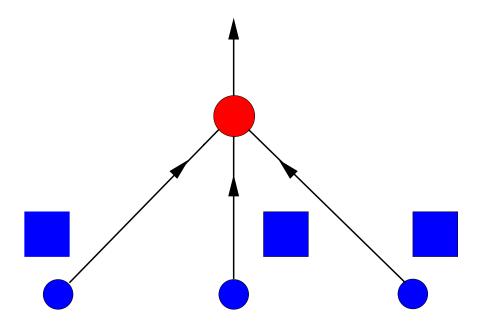
$$F_{22} \leftarrow F_{22} - F_{12}^T F_{11}^{-1} F_{12}$$





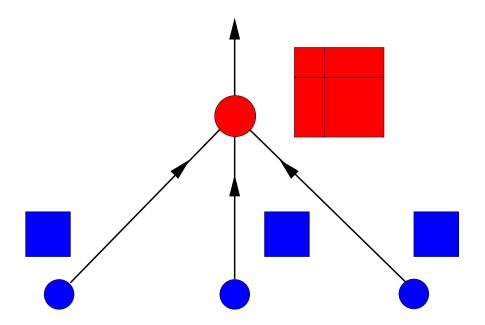
From children to parent





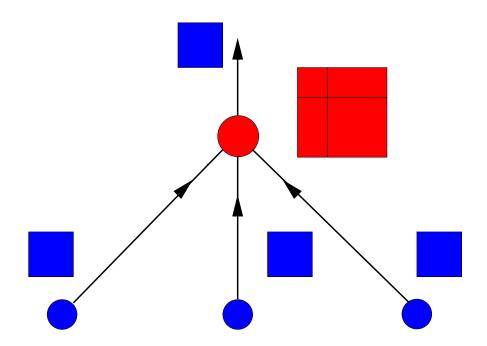
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- **ASSEMBLY** Gather/Scatter operations (indirect addressing)





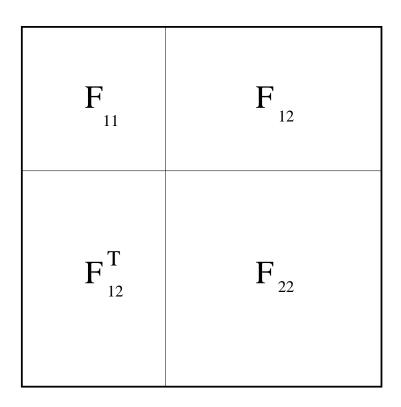
- From children to parent
- **ASSEMBLY** Gather/Scatter operations (indirect addressing)
- **ELIMINATION** Full Gaussian elimination, Level 3 BLAS (TRSM, GEMM)





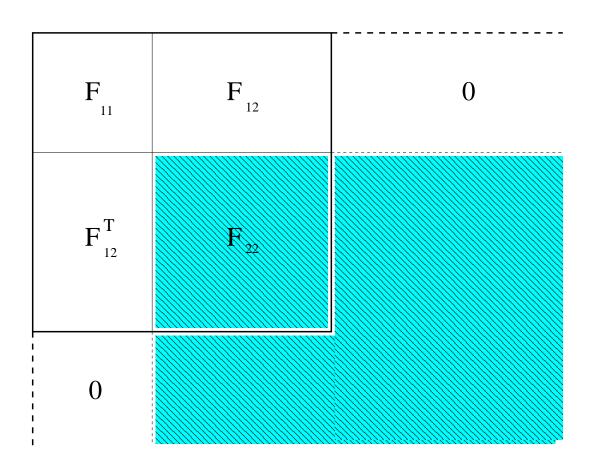
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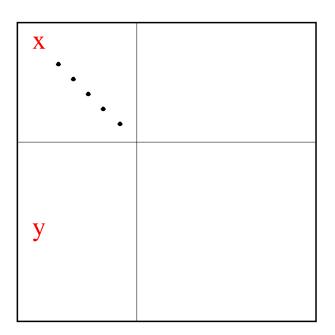
Pivot can only be chosen from  $F_{11}$  block since  $F_{22}$  is **NOT** fully summed.





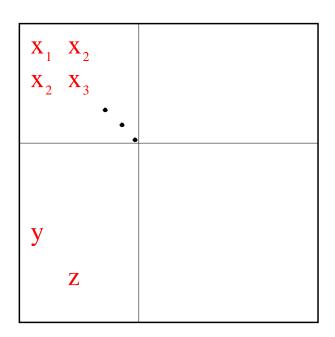
Situation wrt rest of matrix

# Pivoting $(1 \times 1)$



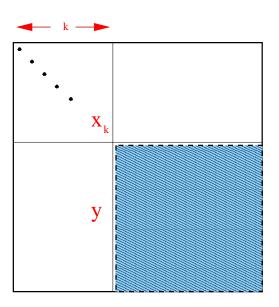
Choose x as  $1 \times 1$  pivot if |x| > u|y| where |y| is the largest in column.

#### Pivoting $(2 \times 2)$

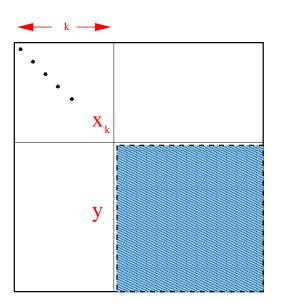


For the indefinite case, we can choose  $2 \times 2$  pivot where we require

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

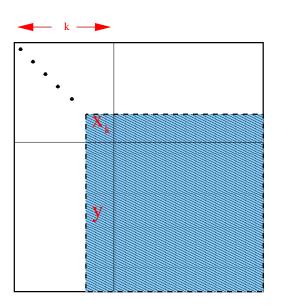


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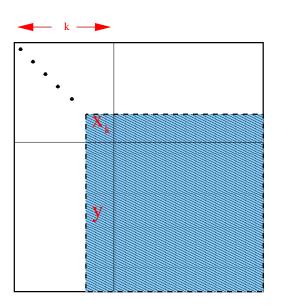
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- **DELAY** the pivot and then send to the parent a larger Schur complement.





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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



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

$$x_k + \tau$$

and CONTINUE.



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



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

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



#### We thus have factorized

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

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$$|E| \leq \tau I$$



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The three codes then have an Iterative Refinement option. IR will converge if  $\rho(M^{-1}E) < 1$ 



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

If  $\rho(M^{-1}E) > 1$  then

PLAN A (Iterative Refinement Algorithm) fails!!!



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**GMRES** and Flexible **GMRES** 



# Right preconditioned GMRES and Flexible GMRES

```
procedure [x] = right\_Prec\_GMRES(A,M,b)
         x_0 = M^{-1}b, r_0 = b - Ax_0 \text{ 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, \ldots, 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, \ldots, v_k];
              H_k = \{h_{i,j}\}_{1 \le i \le j+1; 1 \le j \le 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 \text{ 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_k^{-1} v_k; w = A z_k;
              for i = 1, \ldots, 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};
              Z_k = [z_1, \dots, z_k]; V_k = [v_1, \dots, v_k];
              H_k = \{h_{i,j}\}_{1 \le i \le j+1:1 \le j \le k};
              y_k = \arg\min_{y} ||\beta e_1 - H_k y||;
              x_k = x_0 + Z_k y_k and r_k = b - Ax_k;
         end while;
end procedure.
```

#### Roundoff error 1

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

$$\begin{cases} A + \delta A + \tau E = M \\ ||\delta A|| \le c(n)\varepsilon|| |\hat{L}| |\hat{D}| |\hat{L}^T| || \\ ||E|| \le 1. \end{cases}$$

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A sufficient condition for this is

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Moreover, we assume that

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





The roundoff error analysis of both FGMRES and GMRES can be made in four stages:

1. Error analysis of the Arnoldi-Krylov process (Giraud and Langou, Björck and Paige, and Paige, Rozložník, and Strakoš).

MGS applied to

$$C = (z_1, Az_1, Az_2, \dots)$$



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- 3. Error analysis of the computation of  $x_k$  in FGMRES and GMRES.



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The first two stages of the roundoff error analysis are the same for both FGMRES and GMRES. the last two stages are specific to each one of the two algorithms.

#### Theorem 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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



Theorem 2
Under the Hypotheses of Theorem 1, and

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

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

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

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

#### we have

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

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

# 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  $|c(n)arepsilon \kappa(M) < 1|$ 

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

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

$$||b - A\bar{x}_{k}|| \leq c_{1}(n,k)\varepsilon \left\{ ||b|| + ||A|| ||\bar{x}_{0}|| + ||A|| ||\bar{Z}_{k}|| ||M(\bar{x}_{k} - \bar{x}_{0})|| + ||AM^{-1}|| ||M|| ||\bar{x}_{k} - \bar{x}_{0}|| + ||AM^{-1}|| ||\hat{L}||\hat{D}||\hat{L}^{T}||| ||M(\bar{x}_{k} - \bar{x}_{0})|| \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{2}).$$



# Roundoff error right preconditioned GMRES

#### As we did for FGMRES, if

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we can prove that  $\exists k^*$  s.t  $\forall k \geq k^*$  the right preconditioned GMRES computes a  $\bar{x}_k$  s.t.

$$||b - A\bar{x}_{k}|| \leq c(n,k) \varepsilon \Big[ ||b|| + ||A|| ||\bar{x}_{0}|| + ||A|| ||\bar{Z}_{k}|| ||M(\bar{x}_{k} - \bar{x}_{0})|| + ||\hat{L}||\hat{D}||\hat{L}^{T}||| ||M(\bar{x}_{k} - \bar{x}_{0})|| \Big] + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{2}).$$

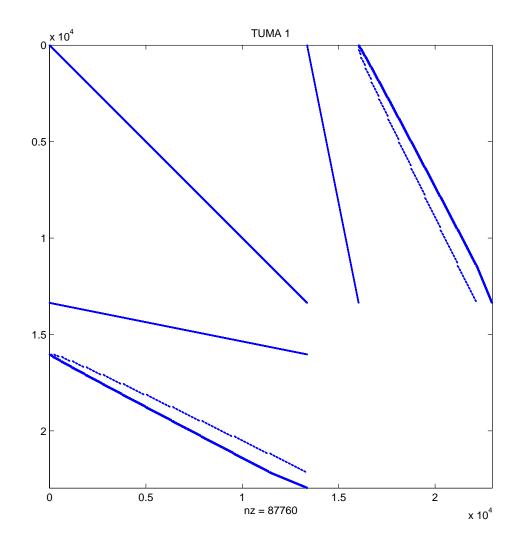


# **Test Problems**

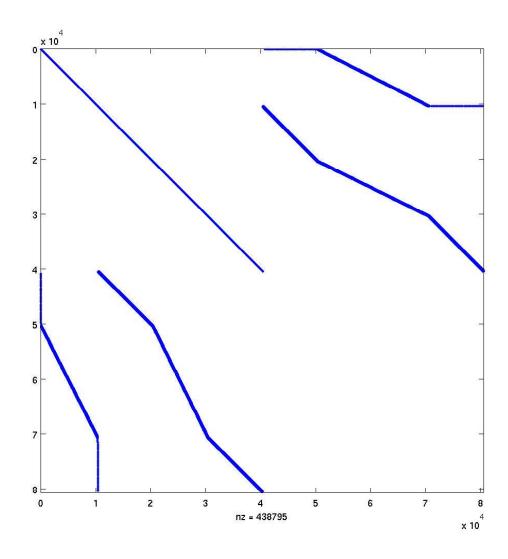
	n	nnz	Description
CONT_201	80595	239596	KKT matrix Convex QP (M2)
CONT_300	180895	562496	KKT matrix Convex QP (M2)
TUMA_1	22967	76199	Mixed-Hybrid finite-element

Test problems

#### **Test Problems: TUMA 1**



### **Test Problems: CONT-201**





#### MA57 tests

	n	nnz(L)+nnz(D)	Factorization time	
CONT_201	80595	9106766	9.0 sec	
CONT_300	180895	22535492	28.8 sec	

MA57 without static pivot



#### MA57 tests

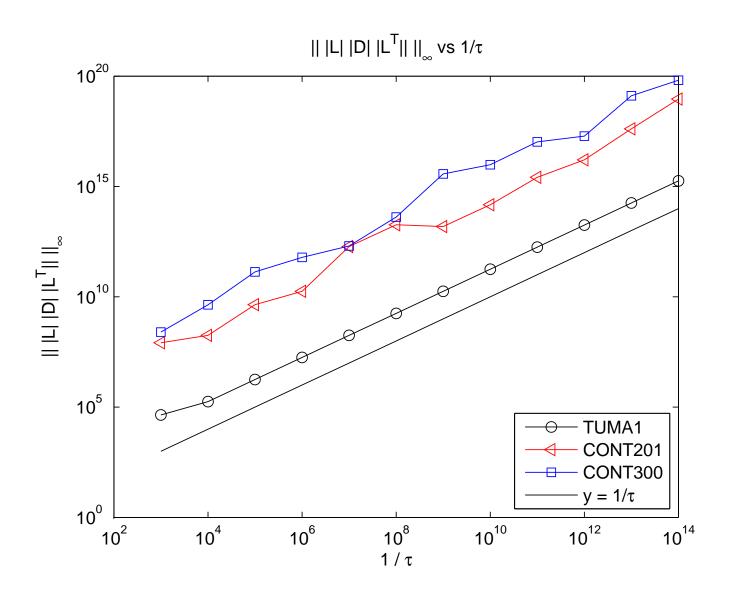
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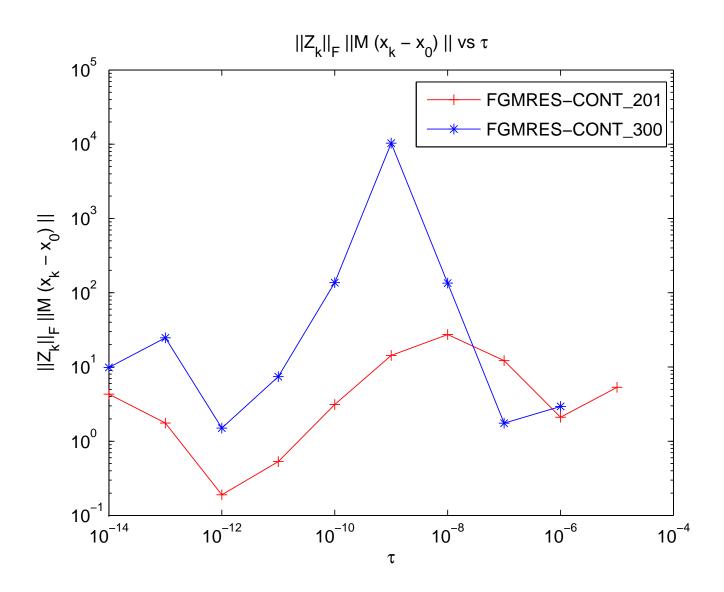
	nnz(L)+nnz(D)+	Factorization time	# static pivots
	FGMRES (#it)		
CONT_201	5563735 (6)	3.1 sec	27867
CONT_300	12752337 (8)	8.9 sec	60585

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

# $||\,|\hat{L}|\,|\hat{D}|\,|\hat{L}^T|\,||\,\,{ m vs}\,\,1/ au$



# $||\bar{Z}_k||_F ||M(x_k - x_0)||$ vs $\tau$





# **Numerical experiments: TUMA 1**

	$\frac{  b - A\bar{x}_k  }{  b   +   A    \bar{x}_k  }$				$     M(\bar{x}) $	$ \bar{x}_k - \bar{x}_0)  $	
au	IR	GMRES	FGMRES	$  Z_k  $	GMRES	FGMRES	$  L  D  L^T  $
1.0e-03	3.0e-03	1.0e-14	7.2e-17	1.2e+02	3.5e-03	3.5e-03	4.4e+04
1.0e-04	5.3e-17	1.8e-16	3.1e-17	4.7e+01	4.4e-04	4.4e-04	1.8e+05
1.0e-05	5.1e-17	1.3e-16	1.9e-17	4.4e+01	4.5e-05	4.5e-05	1.8e+06
1.0e-06	1.5e-16	1.3e-16	1.9e-17	4.4e+01	4.5e-06	4.5e-06	1.8e+07
1.0e-07	1.8e-17	1.2e-16	2.0e-17	4.3e+01	4.5e-07	4.5e-07	1.8e+08
1.0e-08	1.7e-17	1.3e-16	1.8e-17	4.3e+01	4.5e-08	4.5e-08	1.8e+09
1.0e-09	1.8e-17	2.8e-15	1.8e-17	2.6e+01	4.0e-08	4.0e-08	1.8e+10
1.0e-10	1.7e-17	4.2e-13	1.8e-17	8.8e+00	4.0e-07	4.0e-07	1.8e+11
1.0e-11	6.7e-17	1.0e-10	6.2e-17	6.8e+00	4.0e-06	4.0e-06	1.8e+12
1.0e-12	2.1e-17	1.0e-08	2.2e-17	3.2e+01	4.3e-05	4.3e-05	1.8e+13
1.0e-13	2.0e-17	2.4e-07	1.9e-17	1.3e+02	3.9e-04	3.9e-04	1.8e+14
1.0e-14	8.6e-17	8.6e-06	2.1e-17	1.8e+02	4.3e-03	4.3e-03	1.8e+15

TUMA 1 results



# **Numerical experiments: CONT\_201**

	$\frac{  b - A\bar{x}_k  }{  b   +   A    \bar{x}_k  }$				$     M(\bar{x}) $	$ x_k - \bar{x}_0  $	
au	IR	GMRES	FGMRES	$  Z_k  $	GMRES	FGMRES	$    L   D   L^T    $
1.0e-03	4.0e-04	1.8e-05	9.8e-06	*	7.1e-04	1.5e-04	8.3e+07
1.0e-04	4.0e-05	2.0e-07	2.0e-07	*	1.5e-05	1.9e-05	1.8e+08
1.0e-05	3.5e-06	1.8e-12	1.1e-16	4.1e+05	5.9e-06	1.3e-05	4.4e+09
1.0e-06	3.5e-07	1.1e-11	2.1e-16	2.7e+06	7.8e-07	7.8e-07	1.8e+10
1.0e-07	4.0e-08	4.8e-11	1.8e-16	1.4e+08	8.7e-08	8.7e-08	1.9e+12
1.0e-08	3.8e-13	2.7e-10	5.8e-17	2.1e+07	1.3e-06	1.3e-06	1.8e+13
1.0e-09	5.5e-17	1.8e-09	4.5e-17	1.1e+07	1.3e-06	1.3e-06	1.5e+13
1.0e-10	7.7e-17	3.2e-09	7.2e-17	3.4e+05	9.2e-06	9.2e-06	1.5e+14
1.0e-11	4.6e-17	2.1e-09	4.5e-17	1.9e+03	2.8e-04	2.8e-04	2.6e+15
1.0e-12	5.2e-17	4.5e-07	3.8e-17	2.0e+02	9.5e-04	9.5e-04	1.6e+16
1.0e-13	1.3e-16	1.3e-04	2.6e-16	1.6e+02	1.1e-02	1.1e-02	4.1e+17
1.0e-14	1.2e-03	2.3e-01	2.5e-14	4.3e+02	1.9e-02	1.0e-02	9.2e+18

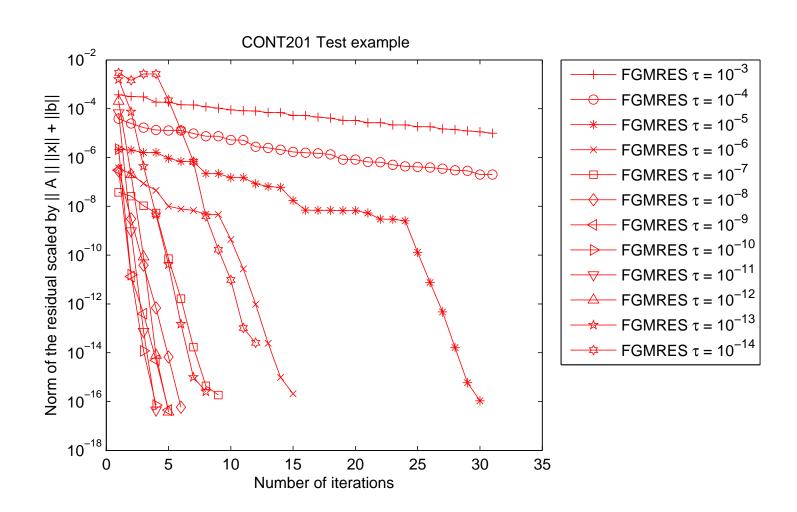
CONT\_201 results



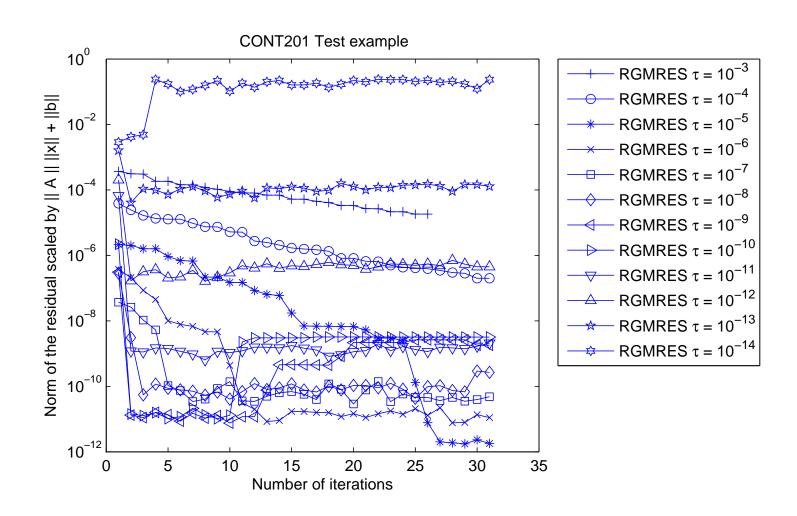
# **Numerical experiments: CONT\_300**

	$\frac{  b - A\bar{x}_k  }{  b   +   A    \bar{x}_k  }$				$     M(\bar{x}) $	$ \bar{x}_k - \bar{x}_0)  $	
au	IR	GMRES	FGMRES	$  Z_k  $	GMRES	FGMRES	$  L  D  L^T   $
1.0e-03	3.8e-04	3.6e-05	2.5e-05	*	8.7e-04	1.3e-04	2.5e+08
1.0e-04	3.6e-05	5.5e-07	5.5e-07	*	6.5e-05	2.8e-05	4.3e+09
1.0e-05	4.3e-06	8.7e-09	8.7e-09	*	3.7e-06	6.1e-06	1.4e+11
1.0e-06	3.7e-07	6.9e-11	1.4e-16	3.0e+06	5.7e-07	9.8e-07	6.2e+11
1.0e-07	6.8e-08	2.1e-10	8.2e-17	7.6e+06	2.3e-07	2.3e-07	2.0e+12
1.0e-08	2.1e-09	1.4e-08	1.2e-16	7.5e+07	1.8e-06	1.8e-06	4.1e+13
1.0e-09	1.1e-16	1.6e-05	8.8e-17	3.7e+07	2.8e-04	2.8e-04	3.7e+15
1.0e-10	3.9e-17	6.8e-07	4.1e-17	3.8e+05	3.6e-04	3.6e-04	9.6e+15
1.0e-11	4.0e-17	1.6e-06	8.7e-17	1.4e+03	5.3e-03	5.3e-03	1.0e+17
1.0e-12	7.3e-17	1.1e-06	2.7e-16	1.5e+02	1.0e-02	1.0e-02	1.9e+17
1.0e-13	1.8e-16	3.4e-03	9.2e-16	1.3e+02	1.9e-01	1.9e-01	1.3e+19
1.0e-14	1.1e-15	1.4e-01	1.8e-14	2.1e+02	4.7e-02	4.7e-02	6.6e+19

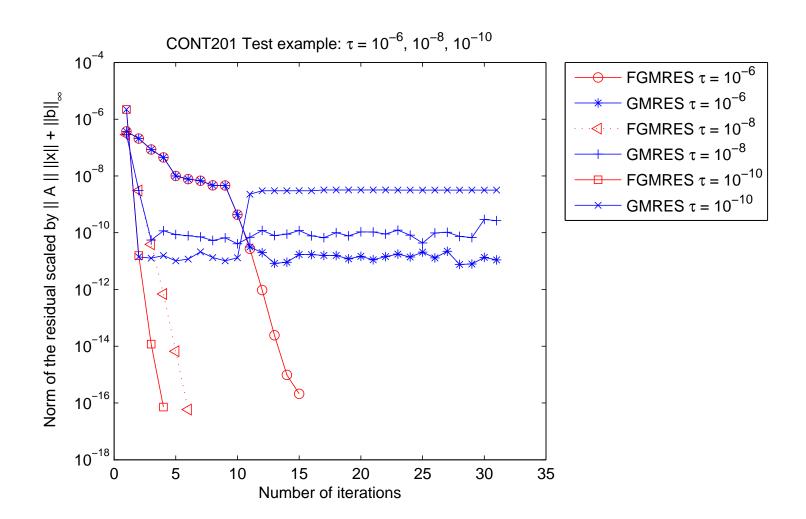
CONT\_300 results



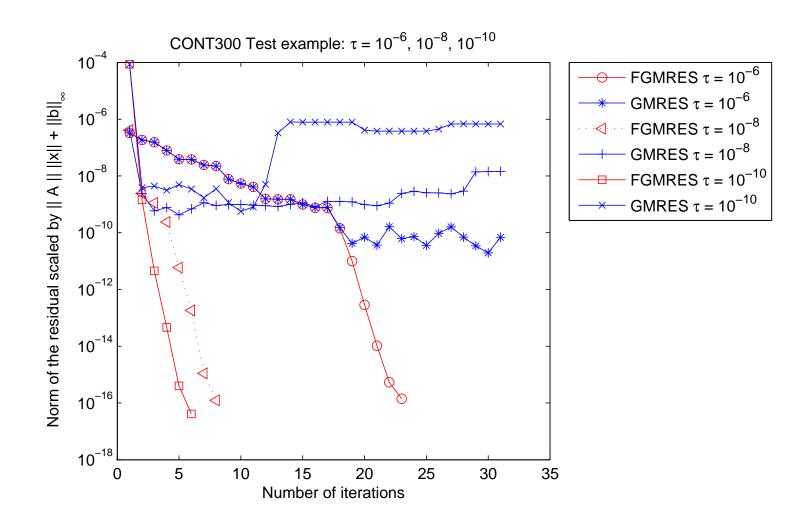
FGMRES on CONT-201 test example



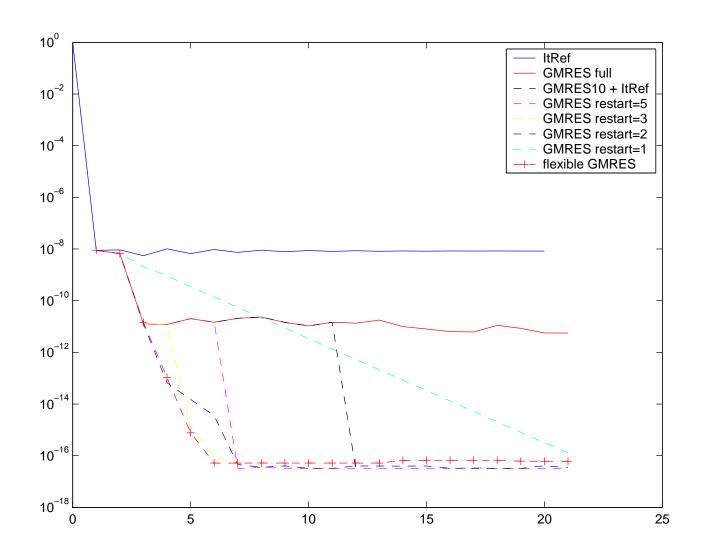
GMRES on CONT-201 test example



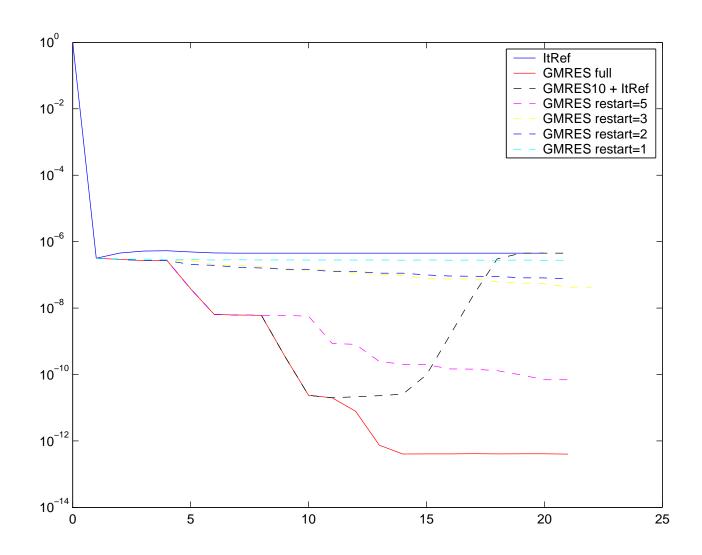
GMRES vs. FGMRES on CONT-201 test example:  $\tau = 10^{-6}, 10^{-8}, 10^{-10}$ 



GMRES vs. FGMRES on CONT-300 test example:  $\tau = 10^{-6}, 10^{-8}, 10^{-10}$ 



Restarted GMRES vs. FGMRES on CONT-201 test example:  $\tau = 10^{-8}$ 



Restarted GMRES on CONT-201 test example:  $\tau = 10^{-6}$ 



■IR with static pivoting is very sensitive to  $\tau$  and not robust



- ■IR with static pivoting is very sensitive to  $\tau$  and not robust
- ■GMRES is also sensitive and not robust



- ■IR with static pivoting is very sensitive to  $\tau$  and not robust
- ■GMRES is also sensitive and not robust
- ■FGMRES is robust and less sensitive (see roundoff analysis)



- ■IR with static pivoting is very sensitive to  $\tau$  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)



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- ■FGMRES is robust and less sensitive (see roundoff analysis)
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- ■Understanding of why  $\tau \approx \sqrt{\varepsilon}$  is best.



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- ■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)
- ■Understanding of why  $\tau \approx \sqrt{\varepsilon}$  is best.
- ■PLAN B is working