

Symmetric Preconditioner Refinement using Low Rank Approximations

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joint work with Anne Greenbaum and Kelly Liu

Introduction

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- ▶ Direct methods:
 - ▶ exist matrix multiplication time algorithms ($\mathcal{O}(n^{2.37\dots})$)
 - ▶ impractical if n is very large
- ▶ Iterative methods:
 - ▶ produces sequence of approximations to the true solution
 - ▶ good if A has additional structure (sparse, positive definite)

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- ▶ Pick x_k from $\mathcal{K}_k(A, v)$ to optimize some quantity
 - ▶ 2-norm of residual: GMRES ($v = r_0$)
 - ▶ A -norm of error: conjugate gradient ($v = e_0$)

Krylov Subspace Methods cont.

- ▶ Cayley–Hamilton theorem: convergence in at most n steps
- ▶ Matrix free: only need to be able to evaluate $x \mapsto Ax$
- ▶ If A is symmetric positive definite, Arnoldi algorithm reduces to a 3-term recurrence
 - ▶ Don't need to save whole basis for $\mathcal{K}_k(A, e_0)$

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- ▶ Convergence is roughly governed by condition number
 - ▶ In practice, not very simple how convergence depends on $\lambda(A)$
 - ▶ in finite precision even less is known

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- ▶ Extreme case $M^{-1}A = I$
- ▶ To keep system SPD, solve,

$$R^{-1}AR^{-T}y = R^{-1}b, \quad x = Ry$$

- ▶ Again want $R^{-1}AR^{-T}$ to be close to the identity

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 - ▶ Approximate SVD: $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log k)$ [1]

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- ▶ Approximate E by low rank matrix E_k
 - ▶ Approximate SVD: $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log k)$ [1]
- ▶ New preconditioner: $(I + E_k)^{-1/2}R^{-1}$
 - ▶ Efficiently compute $(I + E_k)^{-1}$ by Woodby formula:

$$(A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VAU)^{-1}VA^{-1}$$
$$(I + U\Lambda U^T)^{-1} = I - U(\Lambda^{-1} + I_k)^{-1}U^T$$

Preconditioner Refinement cont.

- ▶ Storage for E_k is $\mathcal{O}(nk)$
- ▶ Multiplying by $(I + E_k)^{-1}$ is additional $\mathcal{O}(nk)$ per iteration
- ▶ This has potential in high performance regime, where limiting costs are multiplications with A

Example : 1138 BUS (Power systems admittance matrices)

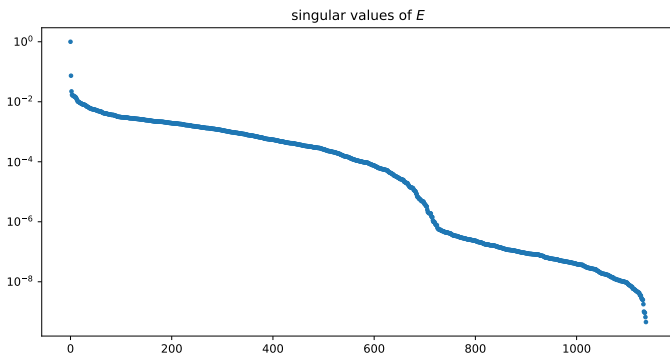


Figure: Singular value spectrum of E

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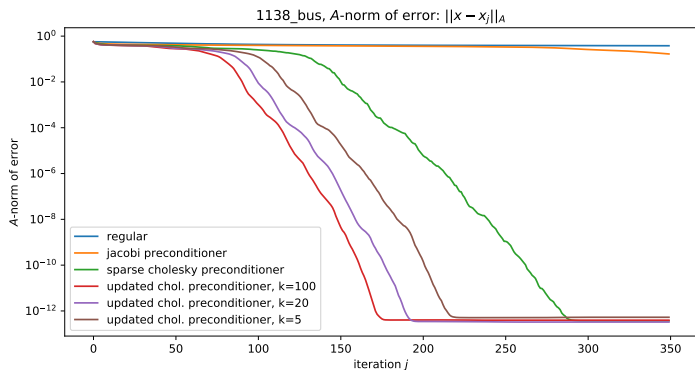




Figure: Convergence of conjugate gradient with specified preconditioners

Further work

- ▶ We really only need that $E = R^{-1}AR^{-T} - X$ is low rank for some X and that the inverse of $E + X$ is easy to compute.
- ▶ This means we can search for new classes of preconditioners that don't necessarily approximate A^{-1}

References

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-  N. Higham and T. Mary, *A new preconditioner that exploits low-rank approximations to factorization error*, SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing **41** (2019), no. 1, A59–A82.