

On a New Proof of the Faber-Manteuffel Theorem

Petr Tichý

joint work with

Jörg Liesen and Vance Faber

Institute of Computer Science,
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Formulation of the problem
- 3 The Faber-Manteuffel theorem
- 4 The ideas of a new proof

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Krylov subspace methods

Given $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Define the j th Krylov subspace

$$\mathcal{K}_j(\mathbf{A}, v) \equiv \text{span}(v, \mathbf{A}v, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{j-1}v).$$

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Krylov subspace methods:

- Iterative methods for solving large and sparse linear systems or eigenvalue problems,
- they are based on projection onto the Krylov subspaces,
- examples: Lanczos, CG, Arnoldi, GMRES, BiCG.

Krylov subspace methods

Basis

Each method **must generate a basis of $\mathcal{K}_j(\mathbf{A}, v)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots$**

- The trivial choice $v, \mathbf{A}v, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{j-1}v$ is computationally infeasible (recall the Power Method).

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- For numerical stability: Well conditioned basis.
- For computational efficiency: Short recurrence.

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- Best of both worlds:
Orthogonal basis computed by short recurrence.

Optimal Krylov subspace methods

with short recurrences

CG (1952), MINRES, SYMMLQ (1975)

- based on three-term recurrences

$$r_{j+1} = \gamma_j \mathbf{A}r_j - \alpha_j r_j - \beta_j r_{j-1},$$

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- generate orthogonal (or \mathbf{A} -orthogonal) Krylov subspace basis,
- *optimal* in the sense that they minimize some error norm:

$\|x - x_j\|_{\mathbf{A}}$ in CG,

$\|x - x_j\|_{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}} = \|r_j\|$ in MINRES,

$\|x - x_j\|$ in SYMMLQ -here $x_j \in x_0 + \mathbf{A}\mathcal{K}_j(\mathbf{A}, r_0)$.

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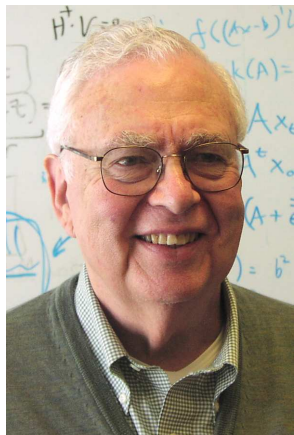
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- An important assumption on \mathbf{A} :
 \mathbf{A} is **symmetric** (MINRES, SYMMLQ) & **pos. definite** (CG).



G. H. Golub, 1932–2007

- By the end of the 1970s it was unknown if such methods existed also for general unsymmetric \mathbf{A} .
- Gatlinburg VIII (now Householder VIII) held in Oxford from July 5 to 11, 1981.
- “A prize of \$500 has been offered by Gene Golub for the construction of a 3-term conjugate gradient like descent method for non-symmetric real matrices or a proof that there can be no such method”.