

## Numerical Matrix Analysis

Notes #26  
GMRESPeter Blomgren  
(blomgren@sdsu.edu)Department of Mathematics and Statistics  
Dynamical Systems Group  
Computational Sciences Research Center  
San Diego State University  
San Diego, CA 92182-7720<http://terminus.sdsu.edu/>

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## Outline

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- 2 GMRES: Matrix Polynomials
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Arnoldi Iteration  $\rightsquigarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 

Last time we looked at the Arnoldi Iteration as a procedure for finding eigenvalues. Next, we leverage it to solve  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ ; introducing GMRES, the “Generalized Minimal RESiduals” strategy.

## Algorithm (Arnoldi Iteration)

```

1:  $\vec{b} \leftarrow \text{random}(\mathbb{R}^{m \times 1})$ ,
2:  $\vec{q}_1 \leftarrow \vec{b} / \|\vec{b}\|$ 
3: for  $n \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$  do
4:    $\vec{v} \leftarrow A\vec{q}_n$ 
5:   for  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  do
6:      $h_{j,n} \leftarrow \vec{q}_j^* \vec{v}$ 
7:      $\vec{v} \leftarrow \vec{v} - h_{j,n} \vec{q}_j$ 
8:   end for
9:    $h_{n+1,n} \leftarrow \|\vec{v}\|$ 
10:   $\vec{q}_{n+1} \leftarrow \vec{v} / h_{n+1,n}$ 
11: end for

```

TB-33.2:  $h_{n+1,n} = 0$  (Breakdown due to Convergence)



## Structure, Notation, Idea

## Problem Structure and Notation

We consider  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ , with  $\dim(\text{null}(A)) = 0$ ;  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{C}^m$ ;  
 $K(A, \vec{b}, n) = \text{span}(\vec{b}, A\vec{b}, \dots, A^{n-1}\vec{b})$ ; and  $\vec{x}_* = A^{-1}\vec{b}$  (exact solution).

## GMRES Idea

At the  $n^{\text{th}}$  step,  $\vec{x}_n \approx \vec{x}_*$  is the vector  $\vec{x}_n \in K(A, \vec{b}, n)$  which minimizes  $\|\vec{r}_n\|$ , where  $\vec{r}_n = (\vec{b} - A\vec{x}_n)$ ; i.e. each  $\vec{x}_n$  is the solution to a least squares problem over an  $n$ -dimensional (Krylov) subspace.

Many iterative optimization methods do something similar (at least in “spirit”) — seeking approximately optimal approximations in carefully nested sequences of subspaces. (See [MATH 693A])



## GMRES: “Obvious” Strategy

With the Krylov matrix

$$K_n = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{b} & A\vec{b} & \cdots & A^{n-1}\vec{b} \end{bmatrix},$$

on hand, the “obvious” (ill-conditioned) way is to form

$$AK_n = \begin{bmatrix} A\vec{b} & A^2\vec{b} & \cdots & A^n\vec{b} \end{bmatrix},$$

which has the column space  $\text{range}(AK_n)$ . We seek  $\vec{c}_n$

$$\vec{c}_n = \arg \min_{\vec{c} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|(AK_n)\vec{c} - \vec{b}\|, \quad \text{and } \vec{x}_n = K_n\vec{c}_n.$$

Note:  $\arg \min$  “returns” the argument-that-minimizes the given function (objective).



## “Shrinking” the Problem

1 of 2

As stated  $\vec{y}_n = \arg \min_{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|AQ_n\vec{y} - \vec{b}\|$  is an  $(m \times n)$ -dimensional Least Squares Problem, but using the structure of Krylov subspaces, its essential dimension is reduced to  $((n + 1) \times n)$ :

We use the “Arnoldi relation”  $AQ_n = Q_{n+1}\tilde{H}_n$  to transform the problem into

$$\vec{y}_n = \arg \min_{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|Q_{n+1}\tilde{H}_n\vec{y} - \vec{b}\|,$$

multiplication by  $Q_{n+1}^*$  preserves the norm, since both  $(Q_{n+1}\tilde{H}_n\vec{y})$  and  $\vec{b}$  are — by construction — in the column space of  $Q_n$ ; we get

$$\vec{y}_n = \arg \min_{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{H}_n\vec{y} - Q_{n+1}^*\vec{b}\|.$$



## The “Obvious” Strategy Fails (in Finite Precision)

A  $Q_nR_n$ -factorization of  $AK_n$  would provide the necessary components of the pseudo-inverse necessary for identification of the solution to the least squares problem.

But, alas, this approach is numerically unstable, and wasteful (the  $R_n$  factor is not needed.)

Instead, we use the Arnoldi Iteration to construct Krylov Matrices  $Q_n$ , whose columns satisfy

$$\text{span}(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \dots, \vec{q}_n) = K(A, \vec{b}, n),$$

thus we can represent  $\vec{x}_n = Q_n\vec{y}_n$  rather than  $\vec{x}_n = K_n\vec{c}_n$ ; the associated Least Squares Problem is

$$\vec{y}_n = \arg \min_{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|AQ_n\vec{y} - \vec{b}\|.$$



## “Shrinking” the Problem

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Finally, by construction of  $Q_n^\dagger$ , we get  $Q_{n+1}^*\vec{b} = \|\vec{b}\|\vec{e}_1$ , so our problem is

$$\vec{y}_n = \arg \min_{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{H}_n\vec{y} - \beta\vec{e}_1\|, \quad \text{where } \beta = \|\vec{b}\|;$$

and  $\vec{x}_n = Q_n\vec{y}_n$ .

$\vec{e}_1$  is as usual the first standard basis vector in the appropriate space; it has a single “1” in the first component, and the remaining components are “0”.

---

$^\ddagger \text{span}(Q_1) = \text{span}(\vec{b})$



## GMRES Algorithm

### Algorithm (GMRES)

```

1:  $\vec{b} \leftarrow \text{random}(\mathbb{R}^{m \times 1})$ ,
2:  $\beta \leftarrow \|\vec{b}\|$ 
3:  $\vec{q}_1 \leftarrow \vec{b}/\beta$ 
4: for  $n \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$  do
5:    $\vec{v} \leftarrow A\vec{q}_n$ 
6:   for  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  do
7:      $h_{j,n} \leftarrow \vec{q}_j^* \vec{v}$ 
8:      $\vec{v} \leftarrow \vec{v} - h_{j,n} \vec{q}_j$ 
9:   end for
10:   $h_{n+1,n} \leftarrow \|\vec{v}\|$ 
11:   $\vec{q}_{n+1} \leftarrow \vec{v}/h_{n+1,n}$ 
12:   $\vec{y}_n \leftarrow \arg \min_{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{H}_n \vec{y} - \beta \vec{e}_1\|$ 
13:   $\vec{x}_n \leftarrow Q_n \vec{y}_n$ 
14: end for

```



## Polynomial Approximation

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### Polynomial Class $P_n$

$$P_n = \{ \text{POLYNOMIALS OF DEGREE } \leq n, \text{ WITH } p(0) = 1 \},$$

i.e. the constant coefficient  $c_0 = 1$ .

Just as in the Arnoldi Iteration case, we can discuss the GMRES iteration in terms of polynomial approximations:

$$\vec{x}_n = q_n(A)\vec{b}$$

where  $q_n(\cdot)$  is a polynomial of degree  $(n-1)$  with coefficients from the vector  $\vec{c}_n = \arg \min_{\vec{c} \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|AK_n \vec{c} - \vec{b}\|$ .



## Comments

- In each step we solve an  $((n+1) \times n)$  Least Squares Problem with Hessenberg structure; the cost via  $QR$ -factorization is  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$  (exploiting the Hessenberg structure).
- It is possible to save work by identifying an updating strategy for the  $Q_n R_n$  factorization of  $\tilde{H}_n$  from  $Q_{n-1} R_{n-1} = \tilde{H}_{n-1}$ . The cost is then one *Givens rotation*\* [T&B PROBLEMS 10.4 & 35.4] and  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  work.

\* The Givens rotations are the building blocks for a slightly (50%) more expensive alternative to the Householder reflection method for computing the  $QR$ -factorization.



## Polynomial Approximation

2 of 2

With  $p_n(z) = 1 - zq_n(z)$ , we have

$$\vec{r}_n = \vec{b} - A\vec{x}_n = (I - Aq_n(A))\vec{b} = p_n(A)\vec{b},$$

for some  $p_n \in P_n$ .

GMRES solves the following problem

### GMRES Approximation Problem

Find  $p_n \in P_n$  such that

$$p_n = \arg \min_{p \in P_n} \|p(A)\vec{b}\|.$$



## Invariance Properties

### Theorem

Let the GMRES iteration be applied to a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ , then the following holds:

- [SCALE-INVARIANCE] If  $A$  is changed to  $\sigma A$  for some  $\sigma \in \mathbb{C}$ , and  $\vec{b}$  is changed to  $\sigma \vec{b}$ , the residuals  $\vec{r}_n$  change to  $\sigma \vec{r}_n$ .
- [INVARIANCE UNDER UNITARY TRANSFORMATIONS] If  $A$  is changed to  $UAU^*$  for some unitary matrix  $U$ , and  $\vec{b}$  is changed to  $U\vec{b}$ , the residuals  $\vec{r}_n$  change to  $U^*\vec{r}_n$ .



## Convergence

The factor that gives us more useful convergence estimates is related to the polynomial  $p_n$ :

$$\frac{\|\vec{r}_n\|}{\|\vec{b}\|} \leq \inf_{p_n \in P_n} \|p_n(A)\|,$$

which brings us back to studying matrix polynomials related to Krylov subspaces.



## Convergence

### Theorem (GMRES Convergence Property#1: Monotonic Convergence)

GMRES converges monotonically,

$$\|\vec{r}_{n+1}\| \leq \|\vec{r}_n\|.$$

This must be the case since we are minimizing over expanding subspaces, i.e.  $K(A, \vec{b}, n) \subset K(A, \vec{b}, n+1)$ .

### Theorem (GMRES Convergence Property#2: $m$ -step Convergence)

In infinite precision, GMRES converges in at most  $m$  steps

$$\|\vec{r}_m\| = 0.$$

This must be the case since  $K(A, \vec{b}, m) = \mathbb{C}^m$ .



## How small can $\|p_n(A)\|$ be?

The standard way to get bounds on the behavior of  $\|p_n(A)\|$  is to study polynomials on the spectrum  $\lambda(A)$ .

### Definition

If  $p$  is a polynomial and  $S \subset \mathbb{C}$ , then

$$\|p\|_S := \sup_{z \in S} |p(z)|.$$

In the case where  $S$  is a finite set of points in the complex plane, the supremum (sup) is just the maximum (max).

When  $A$  is diagonalizable  $A = V\Lambda V^{-1}$ , then

$$\|p(A)\| \leq \|V\| \|p(\Lambda)\| \|V^{-1}\| = \kappa(V) \|p\|_{\lambda(A)}.$$

$\kappa(V)$  is the conditioning of the Eigenbasis.



How small can  $\|p_n(A)\|$  be?

Theorem

At step  $n$  of the GMRES iteration, the residual  $\vec{r}_n$  satisfies

$$\frac{\|\vec{r}_n\|}{\|\vec{b}\|} \leq \inf_{p_n \in P_n} \|p_n(A)\| \leq \kappa(V) \inf_{p_n \in P_n} \|p_n\|_{\lambda(A)},$$

where  $\lambda(A)$  is the set of eigenvalues of  $A$ ,  $V$  is a non-singular matrix of eigenvectors (assuming  $A$  is diagonalizable), and  $\|p_n\|_{\lambda(A)} = \sup_{z \in \lambda(A)} |p_n(z)|$ .

As long as  $\kappa(V)$  is not too large — i.e. the closer  $A$  is to being normal (unitarily diagonalizable) — and if polynomials  $p_n$  which decrease quickly on  $\lambda(A)$  exist, then GMRES converges quickly.



T&B-35.1

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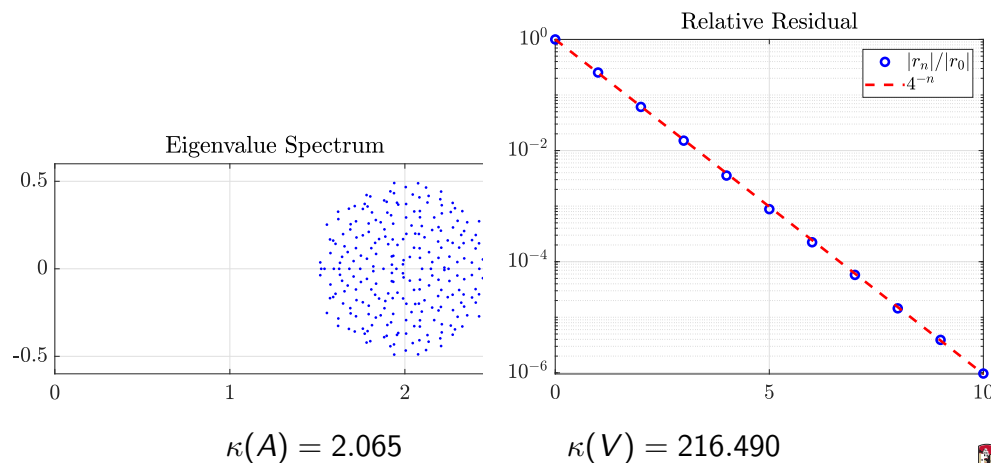
- The eigenvalue spectrum of  $A$  is roughly contained in the disk of radius  $\frac{1}{2}$ , centered at  $z = 2$ .
- $\|p(A)\|$  is approximately minimized by  $p(z) = (1 - z/2)^n$ ;
- $\lambda(I - A/2)$  is roughly contained in the disc of radius  $\frac{1}{4}$ , centered at  $z = 0$ , so the convergence rate is  $\|p_n(A)\| = \|(I - A/2)^n\| \sim \frac{1}{4^n}$ .
- $A$  is quite well-conditioned:  $\kappa(A) = 2.065$ .
- $A$  is “not too far” from normal:  $\kappa(V) = 216.490$ .



T&B-35.1

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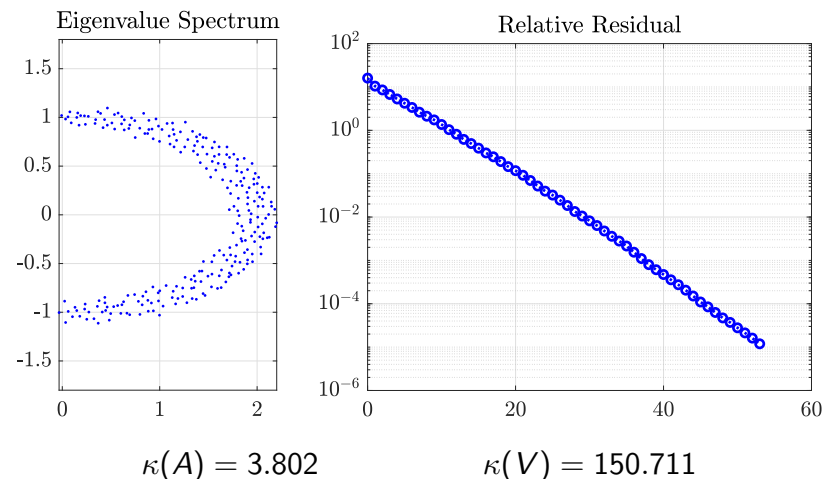
```
m = 256; b = ones(m,1);
A = 2*eye(m) + 0.5 * randn(m)/sqrt(m);
```



T&B-35.2

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```
m = 256; b = ones(m,1); th = (0:(m-1))*pi / (m-1);
A = 2*eye(m) + 0.5 * randn(m)/sqrt(m) + diag(-2+2*sin(th)+i*cos(th));
```



T&B-35.2

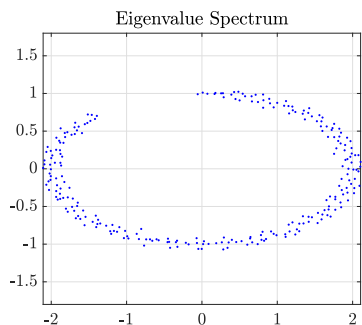
2 of 2

- The eigenvalue spectrum of  $A$  now “surrounds” the origin.
- $A$  is quite well-conditioned:  $\kappa(A) = 3.802$ .
- $A$  is not too far from normal:  $\kappa(V) = 150.711$ .
- The convergence is quite slow in this case (observed  $\sim 1.23^{-n}$ ).
- Note that the slowdown in convergence does not depend on conditioning, but on the location of the eigenvalues.
- Clearly, understanding the impact of the “structure” of the eigenvalue spectrum is a non-trivial topic...

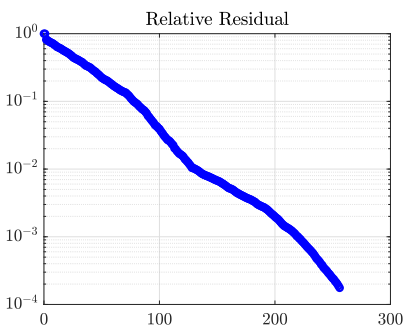


T&B-35.2<sup>++</sup>

```
m = 256; b = ones(m,1); th = 1.75*(0:(m-1))*pi / (m-1);
A = 2*eye(m) + 0.5 * randn(m)/sqrt(m) + diag(-2+2*sin(th)+i*cos(th));
```



$\kappa(A) = 3.7551$

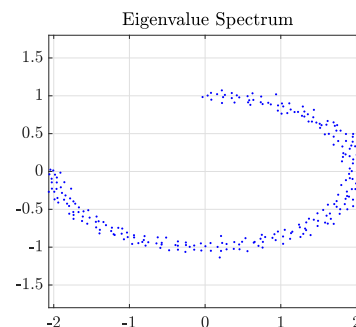


$\kappa(V) = 58.6277$

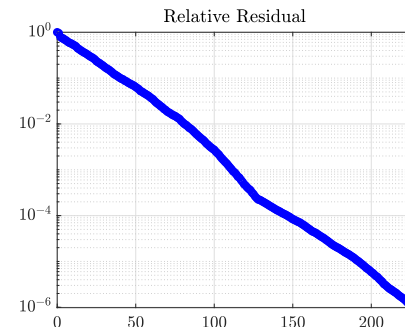


T&B-35.2<sup>+</sup>

```
m = 256; b = ones(m,1); th = 1.5*(0:(m-1))*pi / (m-1);
A = 2*eye(m) + 0.5 * randn(m)/sqrt(m) + diag(-2+2*sin(th)+i*cos(th));
```



$\kappa(A) = 3.9371$

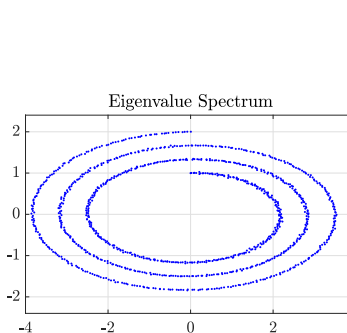


$\kappa(V) = 73.7831$

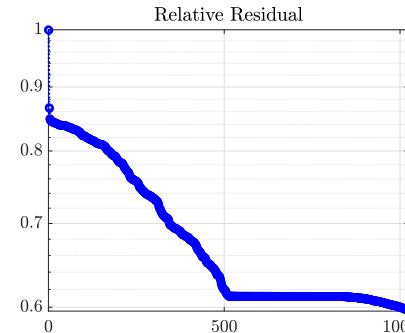


T&B-35.2<sup>+++</sup>

```
m = 1024; b = ones(m,1); th = 6.00*(0:(m-1))*pi / (m-1);
A = 2*eye(m) + 0.5 * randn(m)/sqrt(m) + diag(-2+(1+th/(6*pi)).*(2*sin(th)+i*cos(th)));
```



$\kappa(A) = 4.7704$



$\kappa(V) = 40.2912$

