

Lecture 2 G

HW due dates

Q: How to do

diag. scaling on
a sparse matrix A

in CSR form?

$A \rightarrow \tilde{A}$

$\tilde{A} = D^{-1/2} A D^{-1/2}$

D: diag(A)

Why do we want to keep
symmetry?

Can we think of rank K
correction as preconditioning?

Can we permute to be more
diag. dominant? Open Research!
Use Amos (e.g. RCM) for
order. Apply SPD preconditioning?

Does A need to be
SPD for sparsest Cholesky
to work?

Are precond always linear
or are they non-linear
maps?

Are the combos that
don't work? What is
effective?

What about variance/
preconditioning?

Theory vs. practice 1
precond in 2015
vs 2019?

Why does it work
the solver also K distinct x vals?

Complete $\tilde{A} = D^{-1/2} A D^{-1/2}$

$\tilde{A}_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij}}{\sqrt{d_i d_j}}$

Why: get diag. entries.

Why symmetry?

→ The alg. for sym.
matrices are better!

Thm 10.2.5 in GOL vs
ITB finish in $r+1$ steps
rate r is.

Incomplete
Chol (LU)

okay theory
for $A=A^T, A \neq A^T$

more practice than
theory

(Exit to $A=A^T$
 $A \neq A^T$.)

Randomized Sparse
Cholesky (LU)

good theory for SPD.

more theory than
practice.

only theory for
SPD.

Non-linear precondition

Need bijective/invariant
between vector

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

probably some likelihood!
Not mainstream!

Variable precond.

Given $P_1, \dots, P_K$,

Use P_i at step i
of your method.

1. Rules out Krylov/
subspace methods

2. No issues for
Stochastic method.

3. Not sure why not
more widely used.

HW Suppose GMRES finishes in k steps,
then $\exists p(x)$ st.

$p(A)x = b$

where p has degree k .

When p has degree k .

$\boxed{p(A)b = 0}$

Krylov space ends
Early!

If A has r distinct λ -vals, then
the char. poly of A has r distinct roots
 $\Rightarrow p(A)b = 0$ w/ in $r+1$ steps

If $A = I + B$ where B has
rank 1, then the something
happens.