On the limiting accuracy of segregated saddle point solvers

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Saddle point problems

We consider a saddle point problem with the symmetric 2×2 block form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- A is a square $n \times n$ nonsingular (symmetric positive definite) matrix,
- B is a rectangular $n \times m$ matrix of (full column) rank m.

Applications: mixed finite element approximations, weighted least squares, constrained optimization etc. [Benzi, Golub, and Liesen, 2005].

Segregated solution methods

1. Schur complement reduction method:
   - compute y as a solution of the Schur complement system
     $$B^T A^{-1} B y = B^T A^{-1} f,$$
   - compute x as a solution of
     $$Ax = f - By.$$
2. Null-space projection method:
   - compute $x \in N(B^T)$ as a solution of the projected system
     $$(I - \Pi)A(I - \Pi)x = (I - \Pi)f,$$
   - compute y as a solution of the least squares problem
     $$By \approx f - Ax,$$

   Π is the orthogonal projector onto $R(B)$.

Iterative solution of the Schur complement system

choose y_0, solve $Ax_0 = f - By_0$

compute α_k and $p_k^{(y)}$

$y_{k+1} = y_k + \alpha_k p_k^{(y)}$

solve $Ap_k^{(x)} = -Bp_k^{(y)}$

back-substitution:

A: $x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k^{(x)}$,

B: solve $Ax_{k+1} = f - By_{k+1}$,

C: solve $Au_k = f - Ax_k - By_{k+1}$,

$x_{k+1} = x_k + u_k$.

inner iteration

$r_{k+1}^{(y)} = r_k^{(y)} - \alpha_k B^T p_k^{(x)}$

outer iteration

Systems with A are solved inexactly, i.e. the computed solution $\bar{u}$ of $Au = b$ is an exact solution of a perturbed system

$$(A + \Delta A)\bar{u} = b + \Delta b, \ \|\Delta A\| \leq \tau\|A\|, \ \|\Delta b\| \leq \tau\|b\|, \ \tau\kappa(A) \ll 1.$$

Iterative solution of the null-space projected system

$$
\left.
\begin{array}{l}
\text{choose } x_0, \text{ solve } By_0 \approx f - Ax_0 \\
\text{compute } \alpha_k \text{ and } p_k^{(x)} \in N(B^T) \\
x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k^{(x)} \\
\quad \left|
\begin{array}{l}
\text{solve } Bp_k^{(y)} \approx r_k^{(x)} - \alpha_k A p_k^{(x)} \\
\color{red}{\text{back-substitution:}} \\
\textbf{A: } y_{k+1} = y_k + p_k^{(y)}, \\
\textbf{B: } \text{solve } By_{k+1} \approx f - Ax_{k+1}, \\
\textbf{C: } \text{solve } Bv_k \approx f - Ax_{k+1} - By_k, \\
\qquad y_{k+1} = y_k + v_k.
\end{array}
\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text{inner}\\ \text{iteration}\end{array} \\
r_{k+1}^{(x)} = r_k^{(x)} - \alpha_k A p_k^{(x)} - Bp_k^{(y)}
\end{array}
\right\}
\begin{array}{l}\text{outer}\\ \text{iteration}\end{array}
$$

The least squares with B are solved inexactly, i.e. the computed solution $\bar{v}$ of $Bv \approx c$ is an exact solution of a perturbed least squares problem

$$(B + \Delta B)\bar{v} \approx c + \Delta c, \ \|\Delta B\| \leq \tau \|B\|, \ \|\Delta c\| \leq \tau \|c\|, \ \tau\kappa(B) \ll 1.$$

Measure of the limiting accuracy

The limiting (maximum attainable) accuracy is measured by the ultimate (asymptotic) values of:

1. **the residuals in the outer iteration process**:
   - the Schur complement residual $B^T A^{-1} f - B^T A^{-1} B y_k$,
   - the residual $(I - \Pi) f - (I - \Pi) A (I - \Pi) x_k$ in the projected system;
2. **the residuals in the saddle point system**: $f - Ax_k - By_k$ and $-B^T x_k$;
3. **the forward errors**: $x - x_k$ and $y - y_k$.

Our results are illustrated on a simple numerical experiment:

$$A = \mathrm{tridiag}(1, 4, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^{100 \times 100},\ B = \mathrm{rand}(100, 20),\ f = \mathrm{rand}(100, 1),$$

$$\kappa(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| = 7.1695 \cdot 0.4603 \approx 3.3001,$$

$$\kappa(B) = \|B\| \cdot \|B^{\dagger}\| = 5.9990 \cdot 0.4998 \approx 2.9983.$$

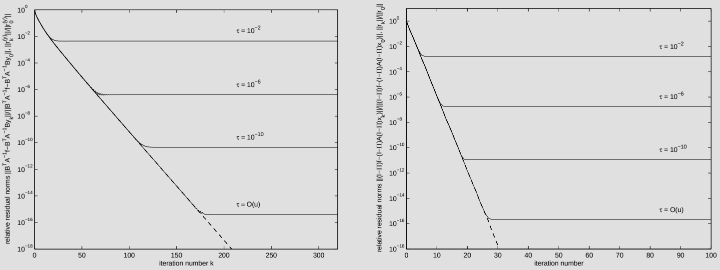
Accuracy in the outer iteration process

1. The Schur complement reduction method:

$$\|-B^T A^{-1} f + B^T A^{-1} B y_k - r_k^{(y)}\| \leq \frac{O(\tau)\kappa(A)}{1-\tau\kappa(A)} \|A^{-1}\| \|B\| (\|f\| + \|B\| Y_k).$$

2. The null-space projection method:

$$\|(I-\Pi)f - (I-\Pi)A(I-\Pi)x_k - (I-\Pi)r_k^{(x)}\| \leq \frac{O(\tau)\kappa(B)}{1-\tau\kappa(B)} (\|f\| + \|A\| X_k).$$



Accuracy in the saddle point system – Schur complement reduction

$$\|f - Ax_k - By_k\| \leq \frac{O(\alpha_1)\kappa(A)}{1 - \tau\kappa(A)}(\|f\| + \|B\|Y_k),$$

$$\|-B^T x_k - r_k^{(y)}\| \leq \frac{O(\alpha_2)\kappa(A)}{1 - \tau\kappa(A)}\|A^{-1}\|\|B\|(\|f\| + \|B\|Y_k),$$

$$Y_k \equiv \max\{\|y_i\| \,|\, i = 0, 1, \dots, k\}.$$

Back-substitution scheme	α_1	α_2
A: Generic update $x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k^{(x)}$	τ	u
B: Direct substitution $x_{k+1} = A^{-1}(f - By_{k+1})$	τ	τ
C: Corrected dir. subst. $x_{k+1} = x_k + A^{-1}(f - Ax_k - By_{k+1})$	u	τ

additional system with A

Accuracy in the saddle point system – null-space projection

$$\|f - Ax_k - By_k - r_k^{(x)}\| \leq \frac{O(\alpha_3)\kappa(B)}{1-\tau\kappa(B)}(\|f\| + \|A\|X_k),$$

$$\|-B^T x_k\| \leq \frac{O(\tau)\kappa(B)}{1-\tau\kappa(B)}\|B\|X_k,$$

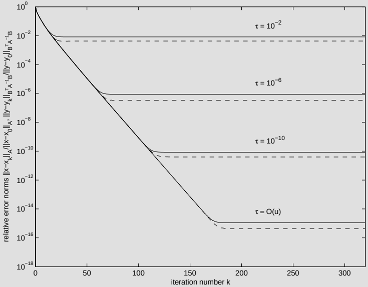
$$X_k \equiv \max\{\|x_i\| \mid i = 0, 1, \ldots, k\}.$$

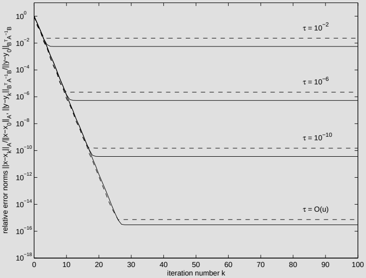
Back-substitution scheme		α_3	
A:	Generic update $y_{k+1} = y_k + p_k^{(y)}$	u	
B:	Direct substitution $y_{k+1} = B^\dagger(f - Ax_{k+1})$	τ	additional least square with B
C:	Corrected dir. subst. $y_{k+1} = y_k + B^\dagger(f - Ax_{k+1} - By_k)$	u	

Forward error of computed approximate solution

$$\|x - x_k\| \leq \gamma_1 \|f - Ax_k - By_k\| + \gamma_2 \| - B^T x_k\|,$$
$$\|y - y_k\| \leq \gamma_2 \|f - Ax_k - By_k\| + \gamma_3 \| - B^T x_k\|,$$

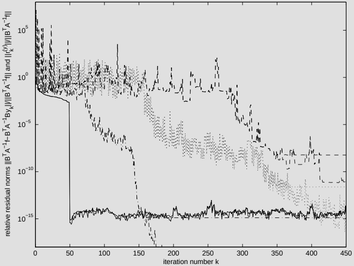
$$\gamma_1 = \sigma_{min}^{-1}(A),\ \gamma_2 = \sigma_{min}^{-1}(B),\ \gamma_3 = \sigma_{min}^{-1}(B^T A^{-1} B).$$

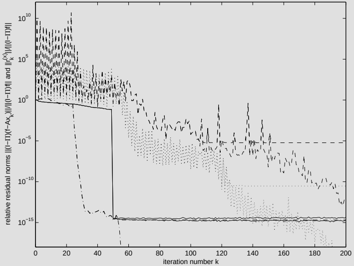




Conclusions

- All bounds of the limiting accuracy depend on the maximum norm of computed iterates, cf. [Greenbaum, 1997].
- The accuracy measured by the residuals of the saddle point problem depends on the choice of the back-substitution scheme [J, R, 2006].
- Care must be taken when solving nonsymmetric systems [J, R, 2007].





- The residuals in the outer iteration process and the forward errors of computed approximations are proportional to the backward error in solution of inner systems,

Thank you for your attention.

http://www.cs.cas.cz/∼miro

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