



Technische
Universität
Braunschweig

Institute for Computational Mathematics



ILUPACK toolbox for MATLAB

<http://ilupack.tu-bs.de>

Matthias Bollhöfer, October 1, 2012

Outline

- **Introduction — using the ILUPACK toolbox**
 - Preconditioning Systems
 - Getting started
- **What's behind the toolbox**
 - Matchings
 - Symmetric reorderings
 - Inverse-based pivoting
- **Tools**
 - Vizualization
 - Further tools
 - Automatic structure detection
- **Closing Remarks**



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Preconditioning Systems

Objective

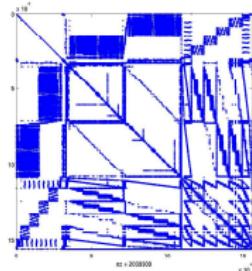
Given a large sparse nonsingular matrix A and a linear system

$$Ax = b,$$

1. construct approximate factorization $A \approx \tilde{A} = LU$
2. solve $Ax = b$ using a preconditioned Krylov subspace iteration method

How large, how sparse, and why using an approximate factorization?

- system size $n = 10^5 \rightarrow 10^9$, number of nonzeros typically less $100n$
- memory requirements, computation time



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Getting started

After adding **ILUPACK** system path (e.g. `>> addpath 'ilupack'`) a large sparse system $Ax = b$ could be solved as follows:

Approximate Factorization

```
>> [PREC,options]=AMGfactor(A);
```

⇒ preconditioner is built using the default options.

Iterative Solution

```
>> [x, options] = AMGsolver(A, PREC, options, b);
```

⇒ system is solved.

Release Memory

```
>> PREC = AMGdelete(PREC);
```



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Parameter setting

ILUPACK offers many, many parameters

Some Default Parameters

```
>> options=AMGinit(A);  
options =  
  
    matching:1  
    ordering:'amd'  
    droptol:1.0000e-02  
    droptolS:1.0000e-03  
    droptolc:2.2204e-12  
    condest:5  
    restol:1.4901e-08  
    maxit:500  
    elbow:10  
    lfil:156116  
    lfilS:156116  
    typetv:'none'  
    tv:[156115x1 double]  
    amg:'ilu'  
  
npresmoothing:1
```

```
npostsMOOTHING:1  
ncoarse:1  
presmoother:'gsf'  
postsmoother:'gsb'  
FCpart:'none'  
typecoarse:'ilu'  
solver:'gmres'  
damping:6.6667e-01  
contraction:5.0000e-01  
nrestart:30  
ind:[156115x1 double]  
mixedprecision:0  
coarsereduce:1  
decoupleconstraints:0
```



Parameter setting — don't try to read all that!

Some parameters you will find familiar, others may confuse you ...

matching	improve diagonal dominance using maximum weighted matchings
ordering	preprocess the system by a symbolic reordering (e.g. 'Approximate Minimum Degree')
droptol	threshold to drop small entries during the factorization
droptolS	threshold to drop small entries in the intermediate Schur complements
condest	bound for the inverse triangular factors
restol	stopping criterion for the iterative process (backward error)
maxit	maximum number of iteration steps
lfil	number of nonzeros per row in the approximate factorization
lfils	number of nonzeros per row in the approximate Schur complement
solver	Krylov subspace method ('cg', 'sqmr', 'gmres',...)
nrestart	number of restarts for GMRES (if used)

Parameter setting — continued ...

droptolc	threshold to drop small entries in the constraint part (saddle point problems)
elbow	recommended memory space to keep the preconditioner (relative to the number of nonzeros of A)
complement	
typetv	type of test vector ('static' or 'dynamic')
tv	keep the ILU exact for this test vector
amg	type of multilevel algorithm ('ilu', 'amli', 'amg')
npresmoothing	number of pre-smoothing steps
npostsmoothing	number of post-smoothing steps
ncoarse	number of coarse grid correction steps
presmoothen	type of pre-smoother (Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, 'j', 'gsf', 'gsb')
postsmoothen	type of post-smoother (Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, 'j', 'gsf', 'gsb')



Parameter setting — continued ...

FCpart	a priori separation of unknowns into fine and coarse grid nodes ('yes', 'no')
typecoarse	type of coarse grid system (approximate Schur complement, 'ilu', 'amg'))
damping	damping factor for Jacobi smoothing
contraction	contraction factor for the local residual on the coarse grid system (when flexible solvers are used)
ind	index indicator to identify a saddle point structure
mixedprecision	single precision preconditioner, double precision solver
coarsereduce	discard (1,2) block and (2,1) in the multilevel ILU
decoupleconstraints	decouple constraint in a saddle point problem



How to set up your own parameters

- Your iterative solver does not converge
⇒ reduce `options.droptol`, `options.droptolS`
- You want to provide your own initial guess
⇒ call `[x, options] = AMGsolver(A, PREC, options, b, x0);`
- You would accept more iteration steps
⇒ increase `options.maxit`
- You would like to have a more accurate solution
⇒ decrease `options.restol`



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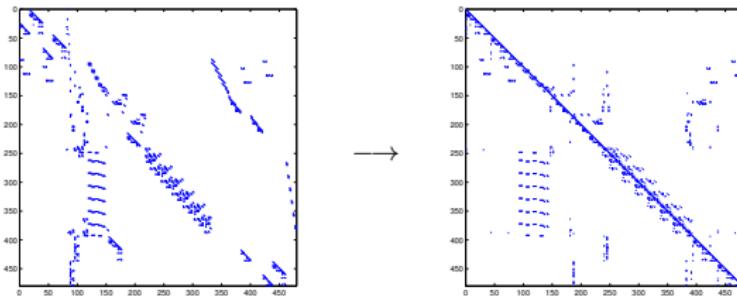
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Matchings

- Maximum weighted matchings are a combinatorial graph theoretical approach to improve diagonal dominance
- Using matchings a general system A is
 1. rescaled
 2. permutedsuch that $A \rightarrow \Pi^T D_r A D_c$ satisfies $|a_{ij}^{new}| \leq 1$, $|a_{ii}^{new}| = 1$.
- Matchings can be symmetrized for systems satisfying $|A| = |A^T|$ with similar properties



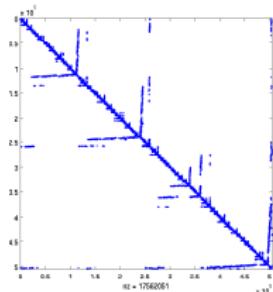
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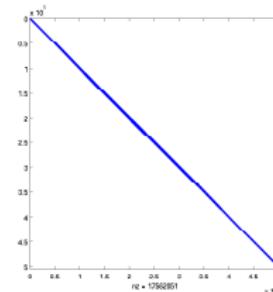


Symmetric reorderings

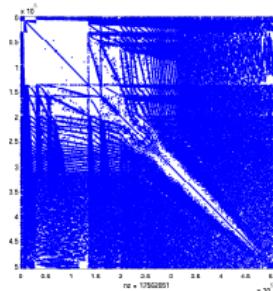
'amd' Approximate Minimum Degree



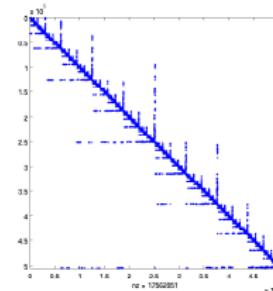
'rcm' Reverse Cuthill-McKee



'mmd' Multiple Minimum Degree



'metisn', 'metise'
Metis (by nodes/edges)



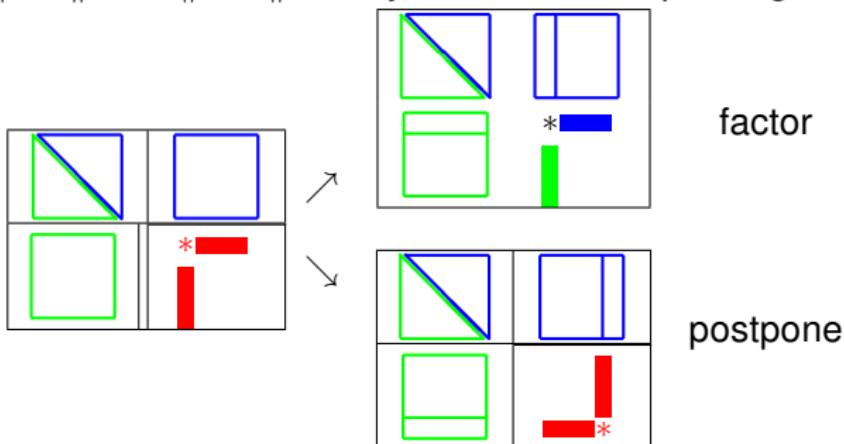
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Inverse-based pivoting

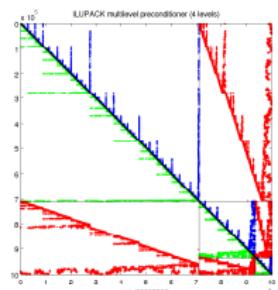
- Factorize $A \approx LDU$ such that $\|L^{-1}\| \leq \kappa$, $\|U^{-1}\| \leq \kappa$
- estimate $\|L^{-1}\|$, $\|U^{-1}\|$ efficiently [Cline,Moler,Stewart,Wilkinson'77]
- Enforce $\|L^{-1}\| \leq \kappa$, $\|U^{-1}\| \leq \kappa$ by inverse-based pivoting



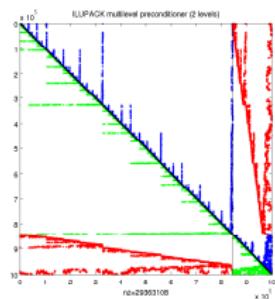
- postponed updates become the coarse grid system
- Algebraic Multilevel Method

Inverse-based pivoting

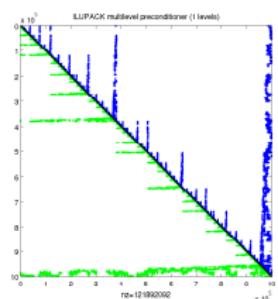
$\kappa = 3 \rightarrow 4$ levels



$\kappa = 10 \rightarrow 2$ levels



$\kappa = 100 \rightarrow 1$ level



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Vizualization

Display Multilevel ILU

Factorization

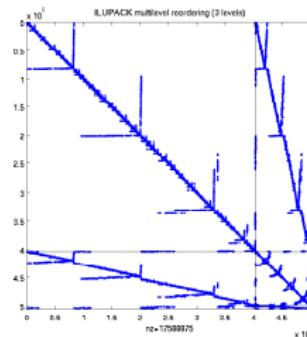
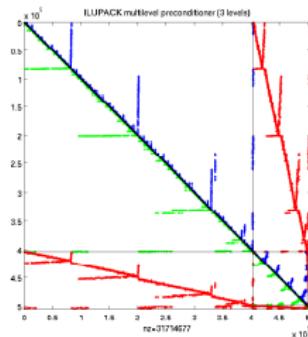
```
>> [PREC,options]=AMGfactor(A,options);
```

Display ILU

```
>> AMGspy(PREC);
```

Display reordered & rescaled original system

```
>> AMGspy(A, PREC);
```



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Further tools

Number of nonzeros

```
>> nz=AMGnnz(PREC);
```

Solve a single preconditioned system

```
>> x = AMGsol(PREC,b);
```

Load/save matrix in Harwell-Boeing format

```
>> [A,rhs,rhstyp]=loadhbo(filename);
>> savehbo(filename, A);
(also available for right side, initial guess, . . . )
```

simplified QMR

```
>> [x,flag,iter,resvec]=sqmr(A,b,tol,maxit,M1,M2,x0);
```



Further tools

Metis reorderings

```
>> [pl,pr,Dl,Dr] = metisn(A); [pl,pr,Dl,Dr] = metise(A);
```

Reorderings including Maximum Weight Matching

```
>> [pl,pr,Dl,Dr] = mwmmmetisn(A); [pl,pr,Dl,Dr] = mwmmmetisn(A);  
>> [pl,pr,Dl,Dr] = mwmrcm(A); [pl,pr,Dl,Dr] = mwmamd(A);  
>> [pl,pr,Dl,Dr] = mwmmmd(A);
```

Reorderings including Symmetric Maximum Weight Matching

```
>> [p,D] = symmwmmmetisn(A); [p,D] = symmwmmmetisn(A);  
>> [p,D] = symmwmrccm(A); [p,D] = symmwmmamd(A);  
>> [p,D] = symmwmmmd(A);
```



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Automatic structure detection

ILUPACK offers many special purpose drivers for

- complex systems
 - general sparse (with GMRES)
 - complex symmetric (with SQMR)
 - complex Hermitian (with SQMR)
 - complex Hermitian positive definite (with CG)
- real systems
 - general sparse (with GMRES)
 - real symmetric (with SQMR)
 - real symmetric positive definite (with CG)

ILUPACK toolbox for MATLAB automatically detects

- real/complex systems
- symmetry structures
- mixed real/complex systems (e.g. real preconditioner/complex matrix)



Automatic structure detection

ILUPACK asks YOU to specify if the system is positive definite

SPD Case

```
>> options.isdefinite=1;  
>> options=AMGinit(A,options);  
default options for the symmetric (Hermitian) positive definite case are set
```

ILUPACK offers a tool to convert a symmetric preconditioner into a positive definite one

SPD Case

```
>> PREC = AMGconvert(PREC);  
symmetric (Hermitian) indefinite factorization is changed to a definite  
factorization
```



Closing Remarks

Watch the *ILUPACK* website at

<http://ilupack.tu-bs.de>

Current release is *ILUPACK* V2.4 (including MATLAB toolbox)

