



What makes block Jacobi slow to converge, and how low-rank changes can help

Félix Kwok

► To cite this version:

Félix Kwok. What makes block Jacobi slow to converge, and how low-rank changes can help. International Conference On Preconditioning Techniques For Scientific And Industrial Applications, Preconditioning 2011, May 2011, Bordeaux, France. inria-00590666

HAL Id: inria-00590666

<https://inria.hal.science/inria-00590666>

Submitted on 4 May 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

What makes block Jacobi slow to converge, and how low-rank changes can help

List of authors:

Felix Kwok¹

For linear systems arising from the discretization of PDEs, one can often design naturally parallel preconditioners by decomposing the computational domain into subdomains and solving the local problems in parallel. While the basic block Jacobi/additive Schwarz preconditioner is an obvious first choice in many applications, convergence of the preconditioned system often becomes unacceptably slow as the grid is refined.

In this talk, we give two reasons that explain the slow convergence of the method. One reason is that the solution in one subdomain is too tightly coupled to its neighbours; thus, when errors are present in the neighbouring solutions, the method is incapable of reducing the induced error quickly. One can obtain much faster convergence by making low-rank changes to the preconditioner in order to incorporate Schur complement information between neighbouring subblocks.

The second reason for slow convergence is that the method does not allow global communication between far-away subdomains. For problems with many subdomains, a scalable method must be able to quickly reduce errors due to long-range effects; these errors typically reside in a low-dimensional subspace that can be represented by a coarse grid. Using a Schur complement-based approach, we derive an optimal method that converges in two iterations, regardless of the PDE, the geometry of the computational domain or the subdomain decomposition used. This method reveals the exact coarse-grid information that needs to be approximated in order to obtain a practical two-level preconditioner whose convergence rate is independent of the number of subdomains.

¹Université de Genève