

Network: Guest Wireless

Password: q70 944 2331

AMG for (u,v)
 Tzaviv

$$(u,v) + (\operatorname{div} u, \operatorname{div} v) = (f,v)$$

$u,v \in RT$

ADS, AMS, Boomer AMG

→ Hybridization

$$[\Delta p, \Delta p = \operatorname{div} f$$

$$p = \operatorname{div} u$$

$$\begin{cases} (u,v) + (p, \operatorname{div} v) = (f,v) \\ (\operatorname{div} u, \varrho) - (p, \varrho) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & w \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & -W \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ p \end{bmatrix}$$

s.p.d.
 ~ elliptic s.p.d.

Hybridization

$$\begin{cases} [u,v] = 0 \\ \int_{\Gamma} [u,v]_n d\sigma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$F \quad \Gamma$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & B^T \\ B & -W \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

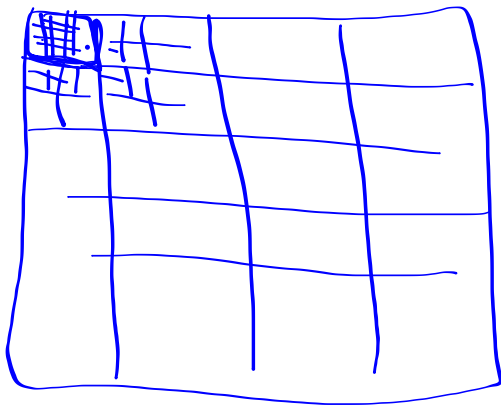
$$\left\| \begin{cases} u - \nabla p = 0 \\ \operatorname{div} u = f \end{cases} \right\|^2 \xrightarrow{\text{ADS}} \begin{pmatrix} I - \nabla \nabla & -\nabla \\ \nabla & -\Delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\varepsilon \Delta - \nabla \nabla \\ & -\sum \nu x \nu x - (H\varepsilon) \nabla \nabla \end{aligned}$$

↑
Hybr.

AMG-DD

$Au = f$ (Domain Decomp.)



On each proc:

$$A_c^p u_c^p = f_c^p \quad (c = \text{component})$$

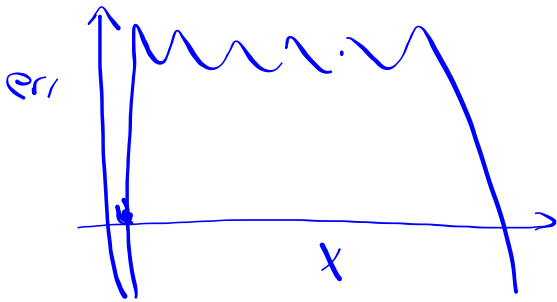
Final soln:

$$u = \sum_p Q_p u_c^p$$

FAMG: $O(\log(P)^2)$ comm cost
 AMG-DD: $O(\log(P))$

Interpolation:

$$\|u^h - P u^{2h}\|$$



$$\frac{\|A\|}{c} \|u - Pv - Pw\|?$$

A has row sum zero in the interior

WAP $\frac{\|u - Pv\|}{\|u\|} \leq \frac{c}{\|A\|} \langle Au, u \rangle$

SAP $\|u - Pv\|_A^2 \leq \frac{c}{\|A\|} \langle Au, Au \rangle$

$$\leq \|u - Pv\|_A^2 \leq \frac{c}{\|A\|} \langle A^T A u, u \rangle$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mu (\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T)) - \nabla p = f$$

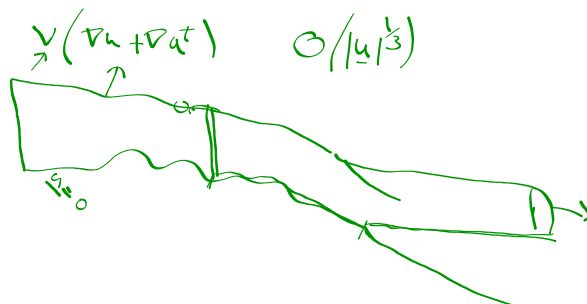
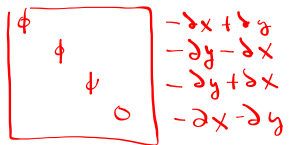
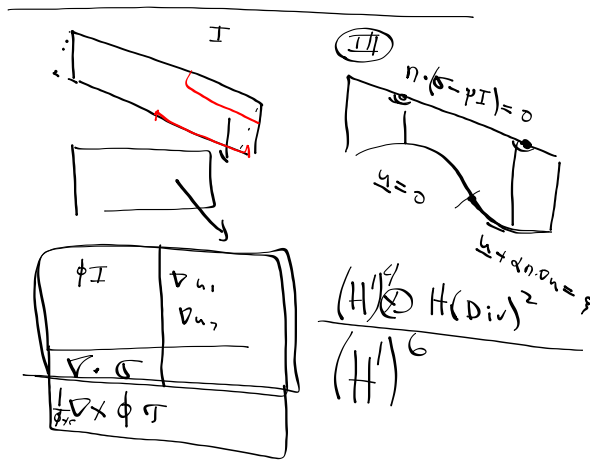
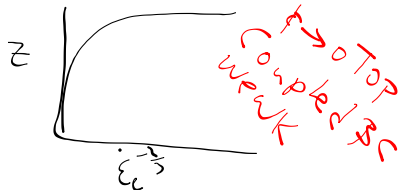
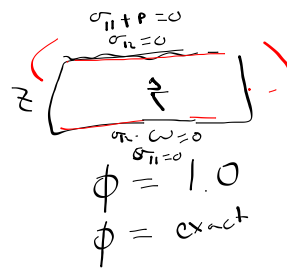
$$\nabla \cdot u = 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} A(\pi)^{\frac{1}{n}} \varepsilon_{\sigma+C}^{\frac{1}{n}-1}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} |\sigma_{ij} + \sigma_{ji}|^2}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & -\sigma_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \nabla u + \nabla u^T$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\mu} \begin{cases} \phi \sigma \sim \nabla u \\ \nabla \cdot \sigma - \nabla p = f \\ \nabla \cdot u = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \phi \sigma = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{ff} & A_{fc} \\ A_{cf} & A_{cc} \end{pmatrix} A_{ff} e_f - A_{fc} e_c = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e_f \\ e_c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_{fc} \\ e_c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = P^T$$

$$A^c = P^T A P$$

$$e_f = -A_{ff}^{-1} A_{fc} e_c$$

$$e_c = P e_c$$

$$R = -A_{ff}^{-1} A_{fc}$$

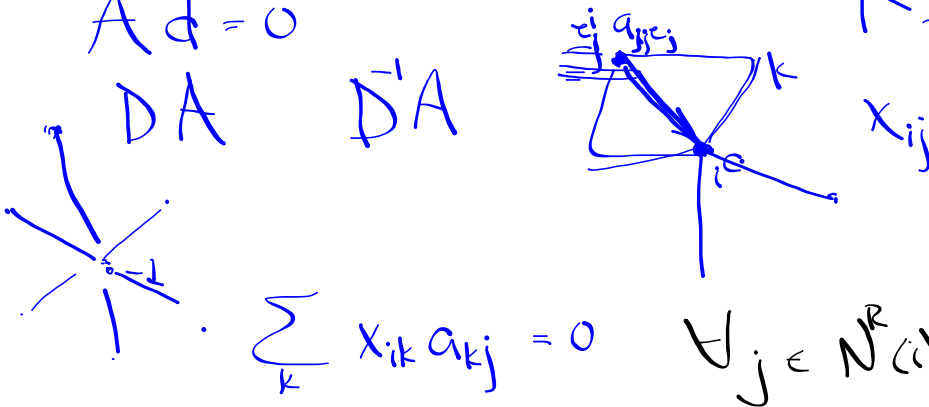
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} -A_{ff}^{-1} A_{fc} & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} W \\ I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T d = 0$$

$$DA$$

$$D^T A$$



$$\sum_k x_{ik} a_{kj} = 0$$

$$\forall j \in N^R(c)$$

$$A^T e_c = 0$$



$$E_{T_0} = (I - \Pi_A) (I - M^{-1}A), \quad \Pi_A = P (P^T A P)^{-1} P^T A$$

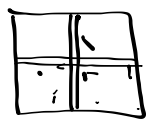
$$\|E_{T_0}^{(P)}\|_A^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{\sup_v k(v)} = \lambda_{n+1}, \quad k(v) = \frac{\|(I - \Pi_{\tilde{M}})v\|_{\tilde{M}}^2}{\|v\|_A^2}$$

$$P_x = \begin{bmatrix} -A_{ff}^{-1} A_{fc} \\ I \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{M} = m(m + m^T - A)^{-1} m^T A$$

$-2d + L + U$ $|C| = n_c$

$$Ax \Rightarrow \tilde{M}x, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n, \quad P_0 = [x_1, \dots, x_{n_c}]$$

$$\bar{P}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} P_f \\ P_c \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{P}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} P_f \\ P_c \end{bmatrix} P_c^{-1} = \cdot P_x \quad \text{F-relax} \quad P^T A P_x = \lambda \frac{P^T P_x}{M}$$



$$MILU. \quad A = D - L - U$$

$$M = (\Delta - L) \bar{\Delta}^{-1} (\Delta - U)$$
$$\bar{M}^{-1} A$$

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

iterate \bar{u}_h

$$\|u_h - \bar{u}_h\|_A = ?$$

$$\|u - \bar{u}_h\|_A = ?$$

discretization:
linear Lagrange.
Find u_h
 $a(u_h, v) = f(v) \quad \forall v \in V_h$

We can estimate.

$$c\eta \leq \|u - u_h\|_A \leq \eta.$$

$$\|u - \bar{u}_h\|_A^2 = 2J(\bar{u}_h) - 2J(u)$$

$$\|u - u_h\|_A \leq \sup_{v \in V_h} \frac{a(u - u_h, v - v_h)}{\|v\|_{H^1(\Omega)}}$$

$$a(u - u_h, v) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

$$J(u) = \min_v J(v)$$

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2} a(v, v) - f(v)$$

$$\|u - \bar{u}_h\|_A^2 = 2J(\bar{u}_h) - 2J(u) = 2J(\bar{u}_h) - 2J^*(\bar{\sigma})$$

$$J^*(\bar{\sigma}) = \max_{\bar{c}} J^*(\bar{c}) = J(u)$$

$$J^*(\bar{c}) = -\frac{1}{2} (\bar{c}, \bar{c}) \quad \bar{c} \in H(\text{div}), \text{div } \bar{c} = f$$

$$\|u - \bar{u}_h\|_A^2 = 2J(\bar{u}_h) - 2J^*(\bar{\sigma}) \leq 2J(\bar{u}_h) - 2J^*(\bar{\sigma}_h)$$

How to get $\bar{\sigma}_h$

Solve a local hybridized mixed problem \otimes

local $\eta \leq$ use the stability estimate from \otimes

$$\bar{\sigma} := \bar{\sigma} - (-\nabla \bar{u}_h)$$

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{\sigma}^\circ, \bar{c})_{w_2} - (g, \text{div } \bar{c})_{w_2} - (g, (\bar{c}, \bar{n})) = 0 \\ (\text{div } \bar{\sigma}, \mu)_{w_2} = (f, \mu)_{w_2} + \text{correction} \\ ([\bar{\sigma} \cdot \bar{n}], c)_e = ([\nabla \bar{u}_h \cdot \bar{n}], c)_e \end{cases}$$



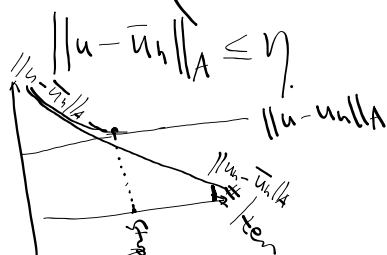
$$\text{local } \eta = \|\text{local } \bar{\sigma}^\circ\|$$

$$0 = a(u - u_h, v) \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

$$a(u - \bar{u}_h, v) = a(u_h - \bar{u}_h, v) \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

$$f(v) = \sum_e \int_e (\nabla \bar{u}_h \cdot \bar{n}) v$$

$$\text{local } \eta \leq \left(\|u - \bar{u}_h\|_{\text{local } A}^2 + \|\bar{u}_h - u_h\|_{\text{local } A}^2 \right)$$



$$\|B^{-1} r\|$$

$$k(B^{-1} A)$$

$$\sqrt{A^T A} : Q = UV^T$$

$$Q^T A = VU^T U \Sigma U^T = V \Sigma U^T$$

$$A Q^T = U \Sigma V^T V U^T = U \Sigma U^T$$

$$\begin{array}{l} Ax = b \\ A Q^T y = b \\ Q^T A x = Q^T b \end{array} \quad x = Q^T y$$

Properties of $L = D - A$ $Lx = b$

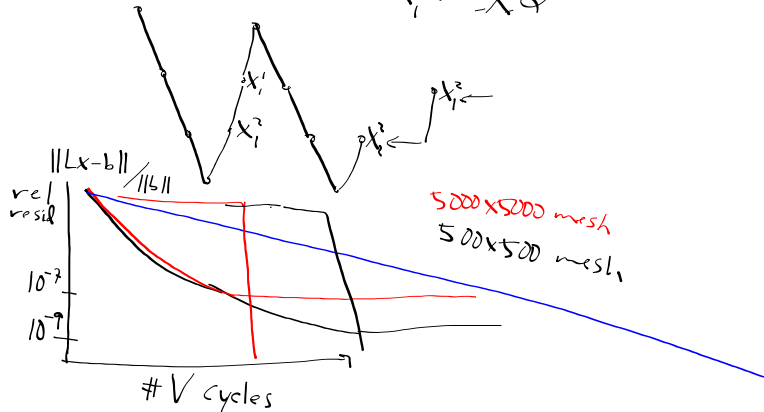
- sparse
 - scale-free degree dist
 - "small-world" property
- (↑ symmetric)

L AMG

- unsmoothed agg.
- elimination of low-degree
- energy inflation min. agg.
- recombination

$Lx = b$

$X = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ x_{i-1} & \dots & x_i \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix}$ $\alpha = \operatorname{argmin}_{\beta} \|LX\beta - b\|_2$
 $x_i \leftarrow X\alpha$



Assume we have P

solving $x = \operatorname{argmin}_y E_{\text{tot}}(y)$

$E_{\text{tot}}(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Lx - x^T b$

coarse grid correction

$\tilde{x} \leftarrow \tilde{x} + P e^c$

$e^c = \operatorname{argmin}_{y^c} E_{\text{tot}}(\tilde{x} + P y^c)$

Solve

$L^c e^c = b^c$ $L^c = P^T L P$ $b^c = P^T (b - L\tilde{x})$

assume error e
 an ideal P satisfies

$P P^T e = e$

Reality: correction contaminated by energy inflation factor

$g(e) = \frac{E(P P^T e)}{E(e)} \rightarrow e^c \approx \frac{1}{g(e)} P^T e$

$ACF \approx 1 - \frac{1}{g(e)}$

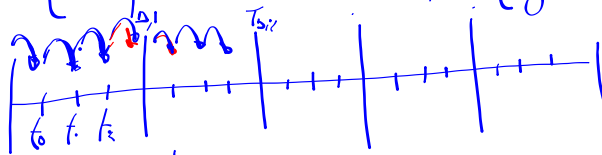
$E(x) = \sum_u E_u(x)$ $E_u(x) := \sum_{v \neq u} a_{uv} (x_u - x_v)^2$

$$u_t = f(x, t) \quad u(t=0) = u_0$$

$$u_{k+1} = \Phi(u_k, u_{k+1}) + g(x, t) \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N_t$$

$$A_u = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ -\phi & I & & \\ & -\phi & I & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & -\phi & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ \vdots \\ g_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ -\phi^\Delta & I & & \\ & -\phi^\Delta & I & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & -\phi^\Delta & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{\Delta,1} \\ \vdots \\ u_{\Delta,N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{\Delta,1} \\ \vdots \\ g_{\Delta,N} \end{bmatrix}$$



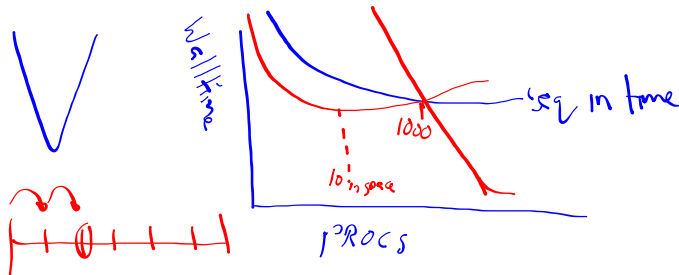
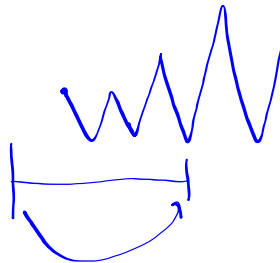
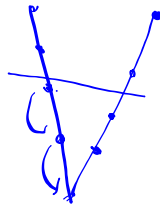
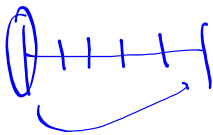
Replace $\phi^m \rightarrow \phi_\Delta$

$$u_{k+1} = (u_k) + \Delta t f(u_k)$$

$$\Phi \sim (I - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} A)$$

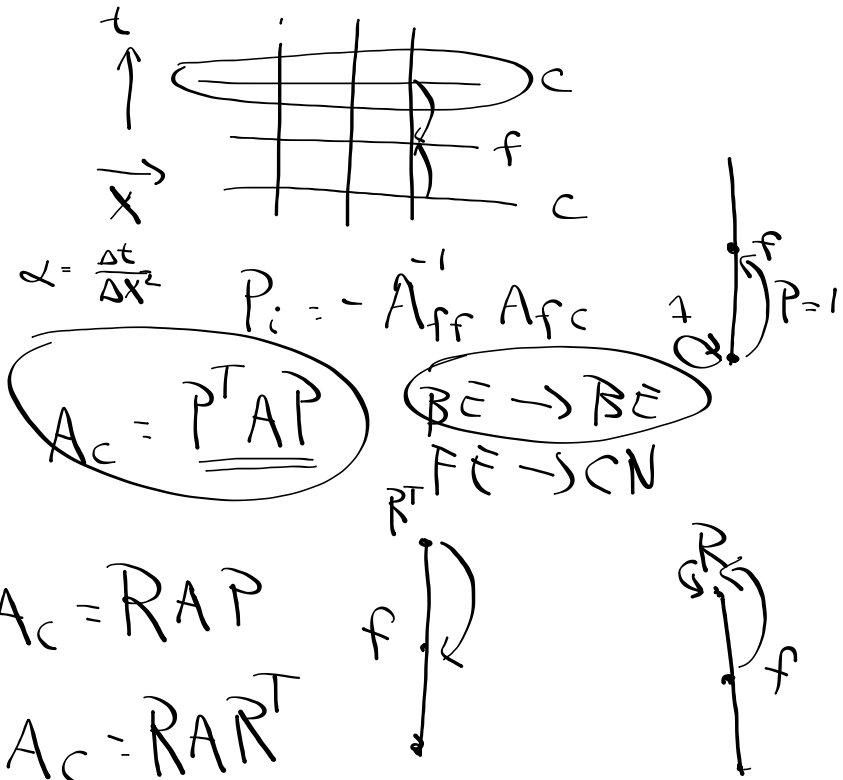
- ① Spatial Coarsening
- ② Improved initial guess

① Spat Coarsen



$$u_t - u_{xx} = f$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{BE} \\ \text{FE} \\ \text{CN} = \frac{1}{2}(\text{BE} + \text{FE}) \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha & \alpha+1 & -\alpha \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & \alpha \\ -\alpha & \alpha-1 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ f \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{BE} \rightarrow \text{CN} &\rightarrow A_c = R A P \\ \text{BE} \rightarrow \text{BE} &\rightarrow A_c = R A R^T \end{aligned}$$

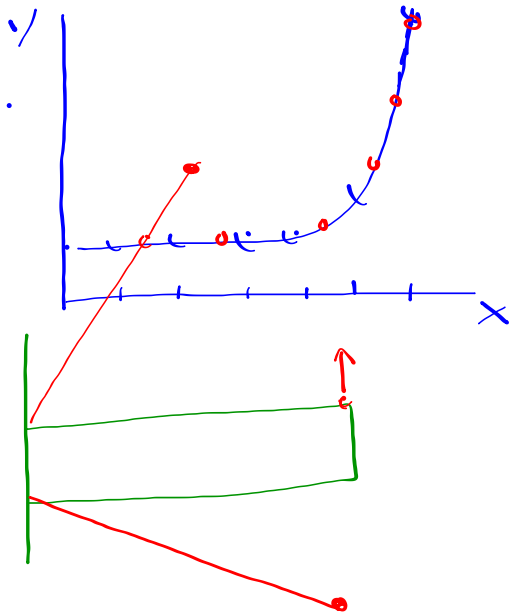
RAP	FE	P	P = R^T
	R = P^T	CN	
BE → CN	R	(FE)	CN

CN →

$$[\quad] \quad \begin{matrix} i+1 \\ i \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} c \\ f \\ c \end{matrix}$$

$a e_{i+1} + c e_i + b e_{i-1} = 0$

$$e_i = -\frac{a}{c} e_{i+1} - \frac{b}{c} e_{i-1}$$



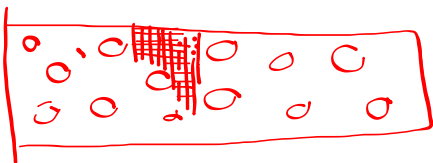
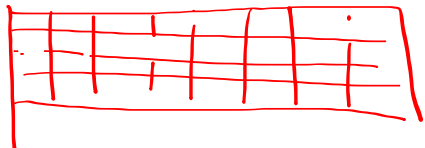
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Physical} \\ \text{mesh} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F^h(u^h) = 0$$

$$F^h(u_0^h + \delta_0^h) = 0$$

$$32h \ u_0''$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{64h}(u_0^h + \delta_0^{64h}) = 0$$

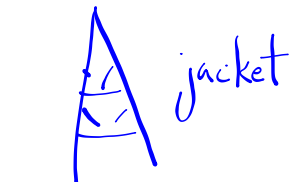


$$F^0(u^0)$$

$$F^h(u^h)$$

$$F^h(u^h + P^{2h}u^{2h})$$

$$F^{2h}(u^{2h})$$



FAS

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{c_1 \|u\|^2 \leq F(u) \leq c_2 \|u\|^2}{\delta}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-\epsilon \\ 1-\epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\partial_{xx} & 0 \\ 0 & -\partial_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-\epsilon \\ 1-\epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-\epsilon \\ 1-\epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\partial_{xx} & -\partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy} \\ -\partial_{yy} & -\partial_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy} + \partial_{yy} & -\partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy} - \partial_{yy} \\ \partial_{xx} & -\partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy} - \partial_{xx} \end{pmatrix}$$

FOSLS

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ & & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} u_1 \in H^1 \\ (u_2, u_3) \in (Dir) \end{matrix}$$

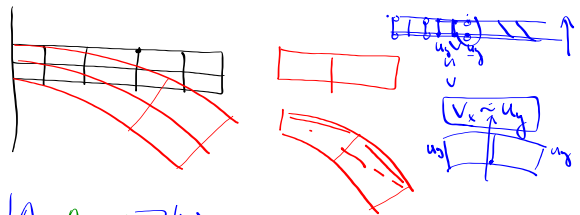
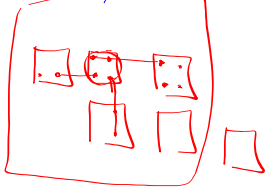
$$c_1 (\|u_1\|_1 + \|u_2\|_{Dir}) \leq F(u) \leq c_2 \|u\|$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{c_1}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{c_1}} + 1} \quad A_{2c} \sim -\Delta$$

$$\frac{\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}} \leq c_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2\Delta & 0 & \partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy} \\ 0 & -\Delta & \partial_{xy} \\ \partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy} & \partial_{xy} & -\Delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\Delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\Delta & 0 \\ \partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy} & \partial_{xy} & \Delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (-2\Delta)^{-1} \\ (-\Delta)^{-1} \\ (-\frac{1}{2}\Delta)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{\delta^3} \quad c_2 \sim \delta \|1\|$$

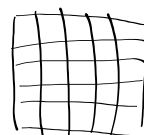


$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ & A_{22} & \\ & & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dirac eq. $\sum_{\mu=1,2} \gamma_{\mu} (\partial_{\mu} + iA_{\mu}) \psi + m \mathbb{I} \psi = \vec{f}$ $\vec{b} \cdot \nabla u = f$

$\gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{A} = (A_1, A_2)$

$\gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$




Wilson $\sum_{\mu} h (\partial_{\mu} + iA_{\mu}) (\partial_{\mu} - iA_{\mu}) \psi$

$D_w \psi = \vec{f}$

$(D_w \psi, \vec{v}) = (\vec{f}, \vec{v})$ Is there?

Range(D_w)

$\nabla_{\mu} u = \frac{e^{iA_{\mu}} (u(x_{ij} + h e_{\mu}) - u(x_{ij}))}{h}$



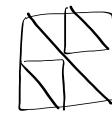
$\nabla_{\mu}^* u = \frac{u(x_{ij}) - e^{-iA_{\mu}} u(x_{ij} - h e_{\mu})}{h}$

Dirac-Wilson

$\frac{1}{2} (\nabla_{\mu} + \nabla_{\mu}^*) \psi - h \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\mu}^* \psi + m \mathbb{I} \psi \approx D_w \psi$

Background

$A_{ij} = (\nabla_{\mu} \psi, \nabla_{\mu} \psi)$

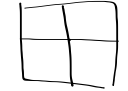


$\vec{f} = (Q)^2$

test $\vec{v} \in ND(\mathbb{C})$ on each edge

assume $\nabla_{\mu} \psi$ is approx. by a const vec on each elem

EAFE $\nabla_i (\nabla u + \beta u)$ approximated by a const.



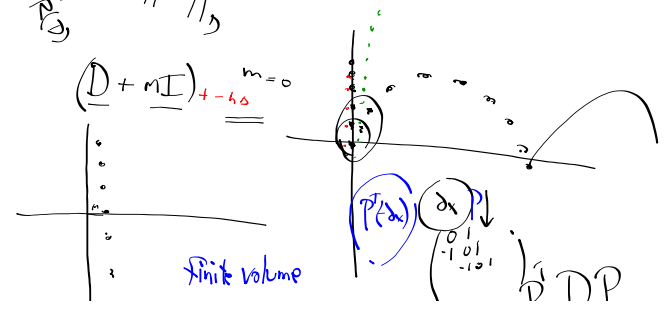
Back to Dirac

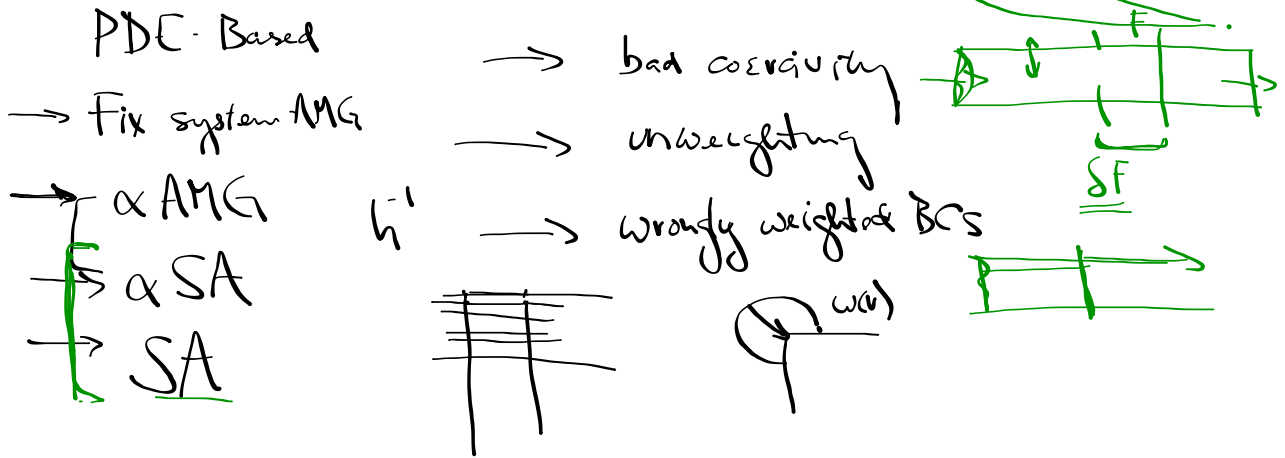
Dirac term is dis $\frac{1}{2} (\nabla_{\mu} + \nabla_{\mu}^*) \psi(x_{ij})$

$A_{ij} = (A_{u,v}) \approx \sum_{\mu=1,2} (\gamma_{\mu} \nabla_{\mu} \psi, \vec{v})$

$D u = f$

$(D u, v) \approx \|u\|_2^2$





- 1
- ① ^{Gauss} Newton $\|L'(u)v\|$ ^{$L(u)$} $\|L(u)\|^2$ convex
 - ② Newton-Raphson $L'(u) = 0$

$J(u) = \langle L(u) - f, L(u) - f \rangle$ ✓ $L(u)$ quadratisch
Quartisch

$\langle L(u) - f, L'(u)v \rangle = 0$

u_0
 $\langle L'(u_0)\delta u - (f - L(u_0)), L'(u_0)\delta u - (f - L(u_0)) \rangle$

$u_0 + \alpha \delta u$

$q^H \quad u^H \quad \langle L(u^H) - f, L(u^H) - f \rangle_c$

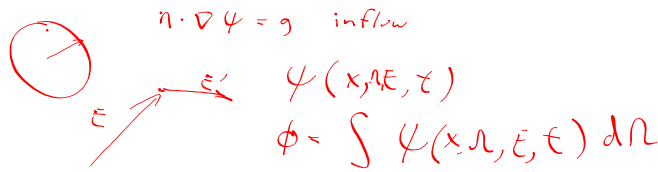
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2 > \varepsilon_3 \dots \dots \varepsilon_{35} \dots \dots \end{array} \right]$

Acc/cost

$F(u) \quad F(u + \delta u) \approx$

$F(u_0) + \underline{F'(u_0)}\delta u + F''(u_0)[\delta u, \delta u]$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \quad \mathcal{L} \cdot \nabla \psi + \sigma_z \psi = \sigma_s \psi \quad \epsilon, x, t \quad \sigma_a = \sigma_z - \sigma_s$$



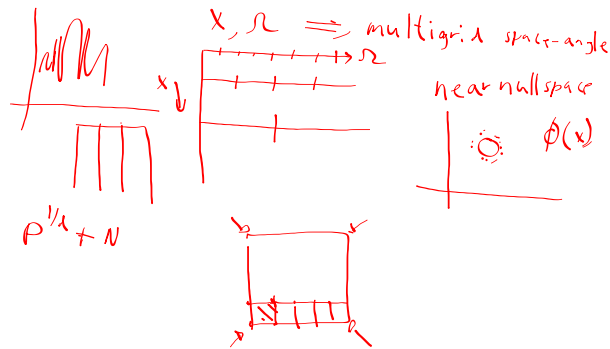
finite element (discontinuous Galerkin)

Discretized in $\Omega \rightarrow$ piecewise constants
 $\Omega \rightarrow$ spectral in $\Omega \rightarrow P_n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(x, R_i, t) \\ \psi_2(x, R_i, t) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n(x, R_i, t) \end{bmatrix} = \psi(x, R, t) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \psi(x, R_i, t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_1 & H_2 & \dots & H_n \\ \mathcal{L}_1 & \mathcal{L}_2 & \dots & \mathcal{L}_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{pmatrix} = f \quad \frac{\sigma_z}{\sigma_s} \approx 1$$

$H_i = \mathcal{L}_i \cdot \nabla + \sigma_i$
 $S = \sum_{i=1}^n [\mathcal{L}_i \cdot \nabla + \sigma_i]^{-1}$
 $S = k(x, y) \phi(x) \phi(y)$



$$\mathcal{F}(\phi, k) = \|\mathcal{L} \cdot \nabla\|^2$$

$$\sigma_z, \sigma_s \quad \eta \text{ odd} \quad \infty$$

$$\mathcal{L} \cdot \nabla \psi + \sigma_z \psi = S \psi + g$$

$$\mathcal{L} \psi - S \psi = g$$

$$\langle \mathcal{L} \psi - S \psi, \mathcal{L} v \rangle = \langle g, v \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{L} \psi, \mathcal{L} v \rangle = \langle S \psi, \mathcal{L} v \rangle + \langle g, v \rangle$$

$$\langle (\mathcal{L} \cdot \nabla + \sigma_z) \psi, (\mathcal{L} \cdot \nabla + \sigma_z) v \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{L} \cdot \nabla \psi, \mathcal{L} \cdot \nabla v \rangle$$

$$-\nabla \cdot (\mathcal{L} \mathbb{E}) \nabla \psi$$

$$\rho = .56$$

