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Comparison of some strategies for restarting GMRESGustavo Espínola¹Juan C. Cabral²Pedro Torres López³Christian E. Schaerer⁴

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1 Introduction

Restarted Generalized Minimal Residual Method (GMRES(m)) is one of the most successful methods for solving linear system of equations [7]. At each cycle, GMRES(m) uses the residual at the previous cycle as starting guess, and constructs a Krylov subspace of dimension m with $m \ll n$ (where n is the dimension of the linear system) for computing a new residual, which is used as the starting residual for the next cycle, i.e., the next call to a GMRES routine. Rate of GMRES(m) convergence depends on an appropriate election of the restarting parameter m . In this context several algorithms have been proposed for choosing statically and dynamically the parameter m or introducing vectors for enriching the subspace.

2 Models comparison

In this work, we compare three strategies (GMRES-E(m, d), LGMRES(m, l) and PD-GMRES(m)) for choosing iteratively an appropriate variation or enrichment of the Krylov subspace for improving GMRES(m) convergence. In [5] was proposed the GMRES-E(m, d), where d approximate eigenvectors added to the Krylov subspace and in [6] was pointed out that augmenting with harmonic Ritz vectors leads to better convergence results. In [1] was introduced a new restarted augmented LGMRES(m, l) algorithm where the Krylov subspace augments with l previous approximations of the error, while in [4], the PD-GMRES(m) was formulated as a control problem for which m is the control variable modified to be modified at each cycle by a discrete proportional-derivative controller. The controller has the capacity to augment or deflate the dimension of the Krylov subspace if any convergence problem is detected. In [3] a combination of both feedback control of m and subspace enrichment with a fixed amount of harmonic Ritz vectors was added.

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3 Conclusion

The results of numerical experiments with three adaptive Restarted GMRES algorithms, with the parameters m, d, l as control variables are compared. A discussion of the appropriate variation of subspaces is performed for identifying when to use either an acceleration or an overcoming stagnation strategy in contraposition to the standard GMRES(m).

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