



# 共轭梯度法解线性方程组的 并行算法

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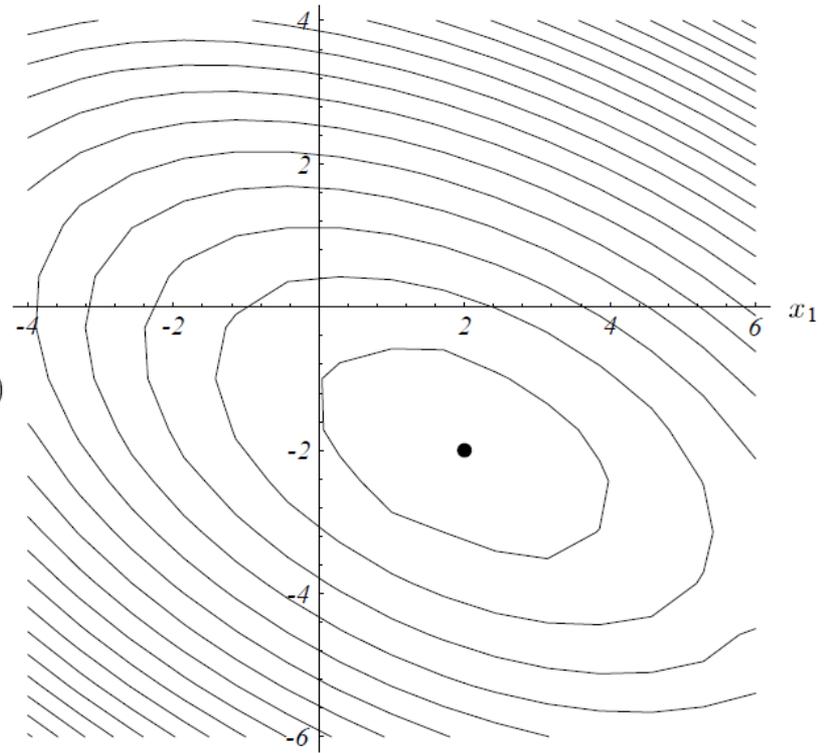
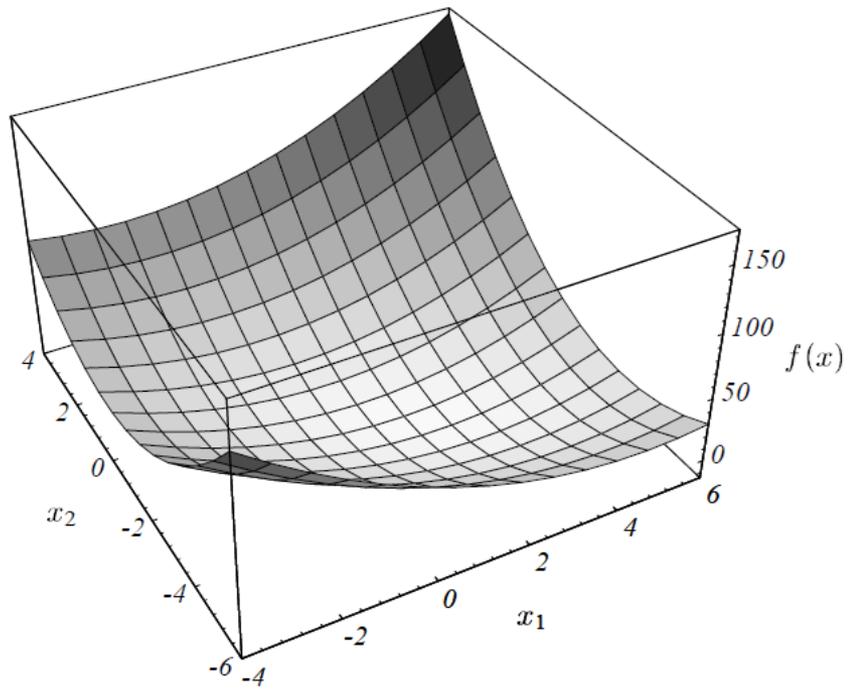
- 对于线性方程组  $Ax = b$  ，考虑函数

$$f = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x - b^T x + c$$

- 对于

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 函数图像如：



- 函数值最小的点即为  $Ax = b$  的解。

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} A^T x + \frac{1}{2} Ax - b$$

- $A$  为对称矩阵时，化为  $f'(x) = Ax - b$

- 假设  $x_0$  是一个初始点，从点  $x_0$  出发沿某一规定方向  $p_0$ ，求函数  $f(x)$  在直线

$$x = x_0 + tp_0$$

上的极小点，假设求得的极小点为  $x_1$ ，再从点  $x_1$  出发沿某一规定方向  $p_1$  求函数  $f(x)$  在直线  $x = x_1 + tp_1$  上的极小点，如此继续下去

- 记  $\varphi_k(t) = f(x_k + tp_k)$ ,

$$\varphi_t(k) = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + tp_k)^T A(x_k + tp_k) - b^T(x_k + tp_k)$$

$$\varphi'_k(t) = tp_k^T Ap_k + p_k^T (Ax_k - b)$$

- 令  $\varphi'_k(t) = 0$  , 有

$$t = -\frac{p_k^T (Ax_k - b)}{p_k^T Ap_k}$$

$\varphi''(t) > 0$  ,  $\varphi(t)$  为极小。

记  $r_k = Ax_k - b$  , 那么  $t = \alpha_k = -\frac{r_k^T p_k}{p_k^T Ap_k}$

# 共轭梯度法(CG)完整算法

- 给定初始近似  $x_0$  , 取

$$p_0 = -r_0 = b - Ax_0$$

- 对  $k = 0, 1, \dots$ , 计算

$$\alpha_k = -\frac{r_k^T p_k}{p_k^T A p_k}, \quad x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k,$$

$$r_{k+1} = Ax_{k+1} - b = r_k + \alpha_k A p_k,$$

$$\beta = \frac{r_{k+1}^T A p_k}{p_k^T A p_k}, \quad p_{k+1} = -r_{k+1} + \beta_k p_k$$

# 条件预优算法(PCG)

- $r_0 = Ax_0 - b$ ,  $z_0 = Q^{-1}r_0$ ,  $p_0 = -z_0$

对于  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{r_k^T z_k}{p_k^T A p_k}$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k$$

$$r_{k+1} = r_k + \alpha_k A p_k$$

$$z_{k+1} = Q^{-1} r_{k+1}$$

$$\beta_k = \frac{r_{k+1}^T z_{k+1}}{r_k^T z_k}$$

$$p_{k+1} = -z_{k+1} + \beta_k p_k$$

# 块共轭梯度法(Block CG)

- 待求解的线性方程组为

$$AX = B$$

- 其中 $A$ 为 $n$ 阶对称正定矩阵,

$B = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m]$  为  $n \times m$  矩阵,

$X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m]$  为待求的  $n \times m$  矩阵, 其中

$$m \ll n$$

- 定义二次泛函

$$\varphi(X) = \text{trace} \left[ (X - X_*)^T A (X - X_*) \right]$$

进行与CG类似的推导, 有

- $R_0 = B - AX_0, P_0 = R_0$

对于  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  ,

$$\alpha_k = \left( P_k^T A P_k \right)^{-1} R_k^T R_k$$

$$X_{k+1} = X_k + P_k \alpha_k$$

$$R_{k+1} = R_k - A P_k \alpha_k$$

$$\beta_k = \left( R_k^T R_k \right)^{-1} R_{k+1}^T R_{k+1}$$

$$P_{k+1} = R_{k+1} + P_k \beta_k$$

# Block PCG

$$R_0 = B - AX_0, \hat{X}_0 = X_0, Z_0 = 0, Z_1 = R_0 v_1$$

$$Z_1^T M Z_1 = I, \rho_0 = 0, \rho_1 = Z_1 M A M Z_1, \bar{L}_{1,1} = \rho_1, V_1 = I_{2b \times 2b}$$

对于  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  :

1. 形成  $\tilde{Z}_{k+1}$  :

$$\tilde{Z}_{k+1} = A M Z_k - Z_k \rho_k - Z_{k-1} v_k^{-T}$$

$$Z_{k+1} = \tilde{Z}_{k+1} v_{k+1}$$

其中

$$Z_{k+1}^T M Z_{k+1} = I$$

2. 计算  $AMZ_{k+1}$  和  $\rho_{k+1} = Z_{k+1}^T M AMZ_{k+1}$
3. 计算L新块的系数  $[L_{k+1,k-1}, \bar{L}_{k+1,k}] = [0, v_{k+1}^{-1}] V_k^T$
4. 计算QR分解  $[\bar{L}_{k,k}, v_{k+1}^{-T}] V_{k+1}^T = [L_{k,k}, 0]$
5. 计算L新块的系数  $[L_{k+1,k}, \bar{L}_{k+1,k+1}] = [\bar{L}_{k+1,k}, \rho_{k+1}] V_{k+1}^T$
6. 计算  $[W_k, \bar{W}_k] = [\bar{W}_k, MZ_{k+1}] V_{k+1}^T$
7. 从  $L_{k,k} \psi_k = -(L_{k,k-2} \psi_{k-2} + L_{k,k-1} \psi_{k-1})$  中计算  $\psi_k$
8. 计算新解  $\hat{X}_k = \hat{X}_{k-1} + W_k \psi_k$

- 结束时计算  $\bar{\psi}_{k+1}$  和  $X_{k+1}$

$$\bar{L}_{k+1,k+1} \bar{\psi}_{k+1} = -\left( L_{k+1,k-1} \psi_{k-1} + L_{k+1,k} \psi_k \right)$$

$$X_{k+1} = \hat{X}_k + \bar{W}_{k+1} \bar{\psi}_{k+1}$$

- 块大小可变的Block CG 法
- 利用Block CG 法求解单个右端向量的方程组
- 适合并行计算的Variable Block PCG 法 (VBPCG)