

# Conjugate Gradient

June 18, 2019

## 1 Conjugate Gradient Algorithm

```
[5]: using LinearAlgebra
      using Optim
```

Solve

$$\min_x f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Ax + b^T x + a$$

where  $A \succ 0$ . Setting  $\nabla f(x) = 0$ , it is equivalent to solve the linear system  $Ax = -b$ .

```
[34]: f = x -> 0.5*dot(x,A*x)+dot(b,x)
```

```
[34]: #9 (generic function with 1 method)
```

### 1.1 A simple example

Adapted from <https://www.rose-hulman.edu/~bryan/lottamath/congrad.pdf>

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Consider the function to minimize

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Ax,$$

and assume the we already computed

$$d_0 = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$d_1 = (1, 3, 0)$$

$$d_2 = (2, 6, 5).$$

Check that  $d_0, d_1$  and  $d_2$  are  $A$ -conjugate.

```
[ ]: A = [ 3.0 1 0 ; 1 2 2 ; 0 2 4]
      d0 = [ 1.0 0 0 ]'
      d1 = [ 1.0 -3.0 0.0 ]'
      d2 = [ -2.0 6.0 -5.0 ]'

      println("$ (dot(d0, A*d1)) $ (dot(d0, A*d2)) $ (dot(d1, A*d2))")
```

```
[ ]: det(A), eigen(A)
```

Take initial guess  $x_0 = (1, 2, 3)$ . Compute  $x_1, x_2$  and  $x_3$  using the conjugate gradient algorithm. Is  $x_3$  optimal?

$$\nabla f(x) = Ax$$

```
[ ]: x0 = [1 2 3.0]'  
-A*x0
```

```
[ ]: f(x) = x^T*A*x
```

We have to compute  $\alpha_k, k = 1, 2, 3$ , by solving

$$\min_{\alpha} f(x_k + \alpha d_k)$$

In order to obtain  $\alpha_1$ , we have to minimize

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 + \alpha d_0) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( (1 \ 2 \ 3) + \alpha (1 \ 0 \ 0) \right) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \alpha \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \alpha \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \alpha \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 5 + 3\alpha \\ 11 + \alpha \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} ((1 + \alpha)(5 + 3\alpha) + 22 + 2\alpha + 48) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (3\alpha^2 + 8\alpha + 5 + 70 + 2\alpha) \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\alpha^2 + 5\alpha + \frac{75}{2} \end{aligned}$$

with respect to  $\alpha$ .

We can obtain it by searching the zero of the derivative with respect to  $\alpha$ , that is

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} f(x + \alpha d) = 0$$

or

$$d^T \nabla f(x + \alpha d) = 0$$

Therefore, we must have

$$3\alpha + 5 = 0$$

Thus

$$\alpha_0 = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{5}{3}d_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

We can also directly compute  $\alpha_0$  as

$$\alpha_0 = -\frac{d_0^T \nabla f(x_0)}{d_0^T A d_0}$$

```
[ ]: x0 = [1 ; 2 ; 3.0]
      f = A*x0
```

```
[ ]: d0 = [1 ; 0 ; 0]
      0 = -dot(d0,f)/dot(d0,A*d0)
```

```
[ ]: x1 = x0+0*d0
```

A linesearch from  $x_1$  in direction  $d_1$  requires us to minimize

$$f(x_1 + \alpha d_1) = \frac{15}{2}\alpha^2 - 28\alpha + \frac{100}{3}$$

which occurs at

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{28}{15},$$

yielding

$$x_2 = x_1 + \frac{28}{15}d_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5} \\ \frac{18}{5} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

```
[ ]: 1 = -dot(d1,A*x1)/dot(d1,A*d1)
```

```
[ ]: 28/15
```

```
[ ]: x2 = x1+1*d1
```

The final linesearch from  $x_2$  in direction  $d_2$  requires us to minimize

$$f(x_2 + \alpha d_2) = 20\alpha^2 - 24\alpha + \frac{36}{5}$$

which occurs at

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{3}{5},$$

yielding

$$x_3 = x_2 + \frac{3}{5}d_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

which is of course correct.

Similarly, we can compute the new point as

```
[ ]: 2 = -dot(d2,A*x2)/dot(d2,A*d2)
      x3 = x2+2*d2
```

## 1.2 A naive implementation

A first version of the conjugate gradient algorithm follows.

```
[2]: function cg_quadratic(A:: Matrix, b:: Vector, x0:: Vector, trace:: Bool = false)
    n = length(x0)
    x = x0
    g = b+A*x
    d = -g
    if (trace)
        iter = [ x ]
        iterg = [ norm(g) ]
    end
    k = 0

    for k = 1:n-1
        Ad = A*d
        normd = dot(d,Ad)
        = -dot(d,g)/normd
        x += *d
        if (trace)
            iter = [ iter; [x] ]
            iterg = [ iterg; norm(g)]
        end
        g = b+A*x
        = dot(g,Ad)/normd
        d = -g+*d
    end

    normd = dot(d,A*d)
    = -dot(d,g)/normd
    x += *d
    if (trace)
        g = b+A*x # g must be equal to 0
        iter = [ iter; [x] ]
        iterg = [ iterg; norm(g)]
        return x, iter, iterg
    end

    return x
end
```

[2]: cg\_quadratic (generic function with 2 methods)

Consider the simple example

```
[29]: A = [2 1; 1 2]
       b = [1, 0]
       A\(-b)
```

```
[29]: 2-element Array{Float64,1}:  
      -0.6666666666666666  
      0.3333333333333333
```

Solve

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

Or, equivalently, we solve

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

```
[30]: cg_quadratic(A, b, [0, 0], true)
```

```
[30]: ([-0.666667, 0.333333], Array{Float64,1}[[0.0, 0.0], [-0.5, 0.0], [-0.666667,  
0.333333]], [1.0, 1.0, 0.0])
```

What if  $A$  is not positive definite?

```
[31]: A = [ 1 2 ; 2 1]  
      A \ (-b)
```

```
[31]: 2-element Array{Float64,1}:  
      0.33333333333333326  
     -0.6666666666666666
```

```
[32]: cg_quadratic(A, b, [0, 0], true)
```

```
[32]: ([0.333333, -0.666667], Array{Float64,1}[[0.0, 0.0], [-1.0, 0.0], [0.333333,  
-0.666667]], [1.0, 1.0, 1.11022e-16])
```

```
[33]: cg_quadratic(A, b, [1, 1], true)
```

```
[33]: ([0.333333, -0.666667], Array{Float64,1}[[1.0, 1.0], [-0.369863, -0.0273973],  
[0.333333, -0.666667]], [5.0, 5.0, 2.22045e-16])
```

```
[37]: f([1/3, -2/3])
```

```
[37]: 0.16666666666666666
```

```
[38]: f([0,0])
```

```
[38]: 0.0
```

The conjugate gradient finds the solution of the linear system, and this does correspond to a first-order critical point of the function.

```
[ ]: f = x -> A*x+b
```

```
[ ]: x = [1.0/3; -2.0/3]  
      f(x)
```

```
[ ]: x = [1; 1]  
      f(x)
```

```
[ ]: step= x -> x-*f(x)
```

```
[ ]: = 10  
      dot(step(x),A*step(x))
```

```
[ ]: , u = eigen(A)
[ ]: u
[ ]: x = u[:,1]
      = 10
      f = x -> 0.5*dot(x,A*x)+dot(b,x)
      f(step(x))
```

```
[ ]: = 1000
      dot(step(x),A*step(x))+dot(b,x)
```

```
[ ]: f(x)
```

```
[ ]: x = [1/3.0; -2/3]
      f(x)
```

```
[ ]: cg_quadratic(A, b, x, true)
```

We will need to incorporate a test on  $\nabla f(x_k)$ !  
A more complex example

```
[ ]: n = 500;
      m = 600;
      A = randn(n,m);
      A = A * A'; # A is now a positive semi-definite matrix
      A = A+I # A is positive definite
      b = zeros(n)
      for i = 1:n
          b[i] = randn()
      end
      x0 = zeros(n)
```

```
[ ]: b1 = A\(-b)
```

```
[ ]: b2, iter, iterg = cg_quadratic(A, b, x0, true);
```

```
[ ]: norm(b1-b2)
```

```
[ ]: iterg
```

It works, but do we need to perform all the 500 iterations? We could be satisfied if we are close to the solution. We can measure the residual of the linear system

$$r = b + Ax$$

that is nothing else than the gradient of the objective function of the quadratic optimization problem.

```
[ ]: iter
```

We incorporate a convergence test in the function.

```
[3]: function cg_quadratic_tol(A:: Matrix, b:: Vector, x0:: Vector, trace:: Bool =_
      →false, tol = 1e-8)
          n = length(x0)
          x = x0
```

```

if (trace)
    iter = [ x ]
end
g = b+A*x
d = -g
k = 0

tol2 = tol*tol

= 0.0

while ((dot(g,g) > tol2) && (k <= n))
    Ad = A*d
    normd = dot(d,Ad)
    = dot(g,g)/normd
#    = -dot(d,g)/normd
    x += *d
    if (trace)
        iter = [ iter; x ]
    end
    g = b+A*x
    = dot(g,Ad)/normd
    d = -g+*d
    k += 1
end

if (trace)
    iter = [ iter; x ]
    return x, iter, k
end

return x, k
end

```

[3]: cg\_quadratic\_tol (generic function with 3 methods)

[4]: x, iter, k = cg\_quadratic\_tol(A, b, x0, true)

UndefVarError: A not defined

Stacktrace:

[1] top-level scope at In[4]:1

The number of iterations is

```
[ ]: k
```

Are we close to the solution?

```
[ ]: norm(b1-x)
```

```
[ ]: size(A)
```

which is much less than the problem dimension

### 1.3 Preconditioned conjugate gradient

A basic implementation of a preconditioned conjugate gradient algorithm follows, where  $M$  is the inverse of the preconditioner to apply.

```
[50]: function pcg_quadratic_tol(A:: Matrix, b:: Vector, x0:: Vector, M:: Matrix,
                                trace:: Bool = false, tol = 1e-8)

    n = length(x0)
    x = x0
    if (trace)
        iter = [ x ]
    end
    g = b+A*x
    v = M*g
    d = -v
    k = 0

    tol2 = tol*tol

    = 0.0

    gv = dot(g,v)
    while ((gv > tol2) && (k <= n))
#   while ((dot(g,g) > tol2) && (k <= n))
        Ad = A*d
        normd = dot(d,Ad)
        #gv = dot(g,v)
        = gv/normd
        x += *d
        if (trace)
            iter = [ iter; x ]
        end
        g += *Ad
        v = M*g
        gvold = gv
        gv = dot(g,v)
        = gv/gvold
        d = -v+*d
        k += 1
    end
```



```

    if (trace)
        iter = [ iter; x ]
        return x, iter, k
    end

    return x, k
end

```

[50]: `pcg_quadratic_tol` (generic function with 3 methods)

Let's check first that when there is no preconditioning, we obtain the same iterates. Set

```

[13]: M = zeros(n,n)+I
      x, iter, k = pcg_quadratic_tol(A, b, x0, M, true)

```

```

[13]: ([-0.0688577, -0.303923, 0.0911491, -0.388753, 0.404543, -0.570684, 0.104285,
        -0.220454, 0.0384772, -0.0635818, 0.263589, -0.240377, -0.0372104, -0.298747,
        0.167712, -0.229557, -0.0135106, -0.400812, 0.171338, -0.0950039], Any[[0.0,
        0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
        0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0], -0.12259, -0.170787, -0.135049, -0.0916016, -0.0251328,
        -0.193892, -0.154141, -0.0895074, -0.0547367, 0.263589, -0.240377,
        -0.0372104, -0.298747, 0.167712, -0.229557, -0.0135106, -0.400812, 0.171338,
        -0.0950039], 56)

```

```

[14]: k, norm(x-b1)

```

UndefVarError: b1 not defined

Stacktrace:

```

[1] top-level scope at In[14]:1

```

We can compute the eigenvalues and condition number of  $A$ .

```

[15]: eigen(A)

```

```

[15]: Eigen{Float64,Float64,Array{Float64,2},Array{Float64,1}}
      eigenvalues:
      1000-element Array{Float64,1}:
      0.20001378984134793
      0.20005515922956107
      0.20012410775715758
      0.20022063474500001
      0.20034473924231072
      0.2004964200266737
      0.2006756756040492
      0.20088250420879217

```

0.20111690380366315  
0.20137887207985267  
0.20166840645700262  
0.20198550408323332  
0.20233016183516794

5.7980144959167665  
5.798331593542997  
5.798621127920147  
5.798883096196337  
5.799117495791208  
5.7993243243959505  
5.799503579973327  
5.79965526075769  
5.799779365255  
5.799875892242843  
5.799944840770439  
5.799986210158653

eigenvectors:

1000E1000 Array{Float64,2}:

-0.000140286	-0.00028057	-0.000420851	0.00028057	0.000140286
0.00028057	0.000561129	0.000841665	0.000561129	0.00028057
-0.000420851	-0.000841665	-0.0012624	0.000841665	0.000420851
0.000561129	0.00112217	0.00168303	0.00112217	0.000561129
-0.0007014	-0.00140263	-0.00210351	0.00140263	0.0007014
0.000841665	0.00168303	0.0025238	0.00168303	0.000841665
-0.000981922	-0.00196337	-0.00294387	0.00196337	0.000981922
0.00112217	0.00224363	0.00336368	0.00224363	0.00112217
-0.0012624	-0.0025238	-0.00378319	0.0025238	0.0012624
0.00140263	0.00280387	0.00420236	0.00280387	0.00140263
-0.00154284	-0.00308384	-0.00462116	0.00308384	0.00154284
0.00168303	0.00336368	0.00503955	0.00336368	0.00168303
-0.00182321	-0.00364338	-0.0054575	0.00364338	0.00182321
-0.00168303	0.00336368	-0.00503955	-0.00336368	0.00168303
0.00154284	-0.00308384	0.00462116	-0.00308384	0.00154284
-0.00140263	0.00280387	-0.00420236	-0.00280387	0.00140263
0.0012624	-0.0025238	0.00378319	-0.0025238	0.0012624
-0.00112217	0.00224363	-0.00336368	-0.00224363	0.00112217
0.000981922	-0.00196337	0.00294387	-0.00196337	0.000981922
-0.000841665	0.00168303	-0.0025238	-0.00168303	0.000841665
0.0007014	-0.00140263	0.00210351	-0.00140263	0.0007014
-0.000561129	0.00112217	-0.00168303	-0.00112217	0.000561129
0.000420851	-0.000841665	0.0012624	-0.000841665	0.000420851
-0.00028057	0.000561129	-0.000841665	-0.000561129	0.00028057
0.000140286	-0.00028057	0.000420851	-0.00028057	0.000140286

```
[16]: cond(A)
```

```
[16]: 28.997931666407833
```

Try to compute a simple preconditioner using the inverse of the diagonal of matrix  $A$ .

```
[17]: D = 1 ./diag(A)
```

```
M = Diagonal(D)
```

```
[17]: 1000E1000 Diagonal{Float64,Array{Float64,1}}:
```

```
0.333333
```

```
0.333333
```

```
0.333333
```

```
0.333333
```

```
0.333333
```

```
0.333333
```

```
0.333333
```

Unfortunately, in this case, it does not help as the condition number is not improving.

```
[18]: B = M*A
```

```
cond(B)
```

```
[18]: 28.997931666407865
```

Consider another situation when  $A$  is diagonal.

```
[19]: n = 1000;
```

```
A = zeros(n,n);
```

```
for i = 1:n
```

```
    A[i,i] = 10*rand()
```

```
end
```

```
b = zeros(n)
```

```

for i = 1:n
    b[i] = rand()
end
x0 = zeros(n)
cond(A)

```

[19]: 1371.965623700578

The solution we are looking for is

[20]: A\b

[20]: 1000-element Array{Float64,1}:

```

0.8862615969732116
0.2296543135714681
0.08190974579215711
0.08575735751107477
0.2182999826637982
0.2374149948934806
0.020092192319598193
0.19806514122618815
0.6957673526806002
0.10001698295052926
0.48163271670666336
0.08790037345388463
0.05066247295244987

0.10077973559633926
0.020086882003160982
0.24277710470209954
0.09021225081815908
0.17700103234290007
0.03335644650609706
0.08842243991239374
0.18012342025491074
0.03708012565899532
0.08022614848159804
0.23341201083173646
0.12877357422014438

```

Without preconditioning, with have the iterates sequence

[21]: `M = zeros(n,n)+I`  
`x, iter, k = pcg_quadratic_tol(A, b, x0, M, true)`

[21]: ([-0.886262, -0.229654, -0.0819097, -0.0857574, -0.2183, -0.237415, -0.0200922, -0.198065, -0.695767, -0.100017, -0.242777, -0.0902123, -0.177001, -0.0333564, -0.0884224, -0.180123, -0.0370801, -0.0802261, -0.233412, -0.128774], Any{[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0], -0.0942439, -0.147646, -0.133322, -0.100915, -0.108562, -0.189671, -0.0249358, -0.126222, -0.192307, -0.242777,





5.798883096196337  
5.799117495791208  
5.7993243243959505  
5.799503579973327  
5.79965526075769  
5.799779365255  
5.799875892242843  
5.799944840770439  
5.799986210158653

eigenvectors:

1000E1000 Array{Float64,2}:

-0.000140286	-0.00028057	-0.000420851	0.00028057	0.000140286
0.00028057	0.000561129	0.000841665	0.000561129	0.00028057
-0.000420851	-0.000841665	-0.0012624	0.000841665	0.000420851
0.000561129	0.00112217	0.00168303	0.00112217	0.000561129
-0.0007014	-0.00140263	-0.00210351	0.00140263	0.0007014
0.000841665	0.00168303	0.0025238	0.00168303	0.000841665
-0.000981922	-0.00196337	-0.00294387	0.00196337	0.000981922
0.00112217	0.00224363	0.00336368	0.00224363	0.00112217
-0.0012624	-0.0025238	-0.00378319	0.0025238	0.0012624
0.00140263	0.00280387	0.00420236	0.00280387	0.00140263
-0.00154284	-0.00308384	-0.00462116	0.00308384	0.00154284
0.00168303	0.00336368	0.00503955	0.00336368	0.00168303
-0.00182321	-0.00364338	-0.0054575	0.00364338	0.00182321
-0.00168303	0.00336368	-0.00503955	-0.00336368	0.00168303
0.00154284	-0.00308384	0.00462116	-0.00308384	0.00154284
-0.00140263	0.00280387	-0.00420236	-0.00280387	0.00140263
0.0012624	-0.0025238	0.00378319	-0.0025238	0.0012624
-0.00112217	0.00224363	-0.00336368	-0.00224363	0.00112217
0.000981922	-0.00196337	0.00294387	-0.00196337	0.000981922
-0.000841665	0.00168303	-0.0025238	-0.00168303	0.000841665
0.0007014	-0.00140263	0.00210351	-0.00140263	0.0007014
-0.000561129	0.00112217	-0.00168303	-0.00112217	0.000561129
0.000420851	-0.000841665	0.0012624	-0.000841665	0.000420851
-0.00028057	0.000561129	-0.000420851	-0.000561129	0.00028057
0.000140286	-0.00028057	0.000140286	-0.00028057	0.000140286

[28]:  $A \setminus (-b)$

[28]: 1000-element Array{Float64,1}:

-0.05568595774090107  
-0.21797963886902239  
-0.005652879196824504  
-0.24707652017354526  
0.17392067865618507  
-0.5141623521212706  
0.24900884950611296





0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0], -0.0923897, -0.144741, -0.130699, -0.0989292, -0.106426, -0.185939, -0.0244452, -0.123739, -0.188523 -0.165285, -0.104735, -0.247452, 0.242733, -0.398031, 0.0018418, -0.0609824, -0.0186835, -0.0674774, -0.170031], 56)

There is no advantage.

[34]: `M = A-1`

[34]: 1000E1000 Array{Float64,2}:

0.490553	-0.336899	0.231373	5.26731e-164	-2.45808e-164
-0.336899	0.721926	-0.4958	-1.12871e-163	5.26731e-164
0.231373	-0.4958	0.831055	1.89193e-163	-8.82901e-164
-0.158901	0.340503	-0.570747	-2.92543e-163	1.3652e-163
0.109129	-0.233848	0.391974	4.37685e-163	-2.04253e-163
-0.0749471	0.160601	-0.269198	-6.45353e-163	3.01165e-163
0.0514717	-0.110297	0.184878	9.45214e-163	-4.411e-163
-0.0353494	0.0757488	-0.126969	-1.38011e-162	6.44049e-163
0.0242771	-0.0520223	0.0871993	2.01216e-162	-9.39006e-163
-0.0166729	0.0357276	-0.0598862	-2.93166e-162	1.36811e-162
0.0114505	-0.0245368	0.0411283	4.26996e-162	-1.99265e-162
-0.00786389	0.0168512	-0.0282458	-6.21827e-162	2.90186e-162
0.00540072	-0.011573	0.0193985	9.05489e-162	-4.22562e-162
2.90186e-162	-6.21827e-162	1.0423e-161	0.0168512	-0.00786389
-1.99265e-162	4.26996e-162	-7.15727e-162	-0.0245368	0.0114505
1.36811e-162	-2.93166e-162	4.91401e-162	0.0357276	-0.0166729
-9.39006e-163	2.01216e-162	-3.37276e-162	-0.0520223	0.0242771
6.44049e-163	-1.38011e-162	2.31332e-162	0.0757488	-0.0353494
-4.411e-163	9.45214e-163	-1.58436e-162	-0.110297	0.0514717
3.01165e-163	-6.45353e-163	1.08173e-162	0.160601	-0.0749471
-2.04253e-163	4.37685e-163	-7.33643e-163	-0.233848	0.109129
1.3652e-163	-2.92543e-163	4.90358e-163	0.340503	-0.158901
-8.82901e-164	1.89193e-163	-3.17124e-163	-0.4958	0.231373
5.26731e-164	-1.12871e-163	1.89193e-163	0.721926	-0.336899
-2.45808e-164	5.26731e-164	-8.82901e-164	-0.336899	0.490553

[35]: `x, iter, k = pcg_quadratic_tol(A, b, x0, M, true)`

[35]: ([-0.055686, -0.21798, -0.00565288, -0.247077, 0.173921, -0.514162, 0.249009, -0.108675, -0.467892, 0.423018 -0.165285, -0.104735, -0.247452, 0.242733, -0.398031, 0.0018418, -0.0609824, -0.0186835, -0.0674774, -0.170031], Any[[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0], -0.055686, -0.21798, -0.00565288, -0.247077, 0.173921, -0.514162, 0.249009, -0.108675, -0.467892 -0.165285, -0.104735, -0.247452, 0.242733, -0.398031, 0.0018418, -0.0609824, -0.0186835, -0.0674774, -0.170031], 1)

Consider now the following example.







```

0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      1.00401e-6  0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      1.002e-6  0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      9.99998e-7

```

[48]: A\*M

[48]: 1000E1000 Array{Float64,2}:

```

1.0      0.166667  0.0      0.0      0.0      9.99998e-7
0.333333  1.0      0.0909091  0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.166667  1.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0909091  0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      1.00401e-6  0.0      0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      1.0      1.002e-6  0.0
0.0      0.0      0.0      1.00401e-6  1.0      9.99998e-7
0.333333  0.0      0.0      0.0      1.002e-6  1.0

```

[51]: x, iter, k = pcg\_quadratic\_tol(A, b, x0, M, true)

[51]: ([-0.126091, -0.0939571, -0.0499804, -0.0242963, -0.0183406, -0.0244805, -0.00178595, -0.00938221, -0.0114508, -0.00379961, -3.11023e-7, -9.06479e-7, -5.56924e-7, -1.77598e-7, -8.60266e-7, -6.42218e-7, -2.07769e-7, -2.36839e-7, -4.67565e-7, -4.78468e-7], Any[[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0], -0.131425, -0.102948, -0.0507055, -0.0234546, -0.0168213, -0.0208816, -0.0020455, -0.00800088, -0.00969313, -3.11023e-7, -9.06479e-7, -5.56924e-7, -1.77598e-7, -8.60266e-7, -6.42218e-7, -2.07769e-7, -2.36839e-7, -4.67565e-7, -4.78468e-7], 7)

{}: