

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

$$\begin{aligned} d_0 &= (1, 0, 0) \\ d_1 &= (1, 3, 0) \\ d_2 &= (2, 6, 5). \end{aligned}$$

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 α_1 , we have to minimize

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

with respect to α .

We can obtain it by searching the zero of the derivative with respect to α , 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 α_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

$$\min_{\alpha} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Ax + b^T x + c$$

Or, equivalently, we solve

$$c + \min_{\alpha} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Ax + b^T x$$

[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}:

```
0.3333333333333326
-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]: `0.1666666666666666`

[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, were 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], -0.12259, -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:
1000×1000 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]: 1000×1000 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 preconditionning, we 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, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0], -0.0942439, -0.147646, -0.133322,
-0.100915, -0.108562, -0.189671, -0.0249358, -0.126222, -0.192307, -0.242777,
```

```
-0.0902123, -0.177001, -0.0333564, -0.0884224, -0.180123, -0.0370801,
-0.0802261, -0.233412, -0.128774], 219)
```

This is equivalent to the unpreconditioned version.

```
[22]: x, iter, k = cg_quadratic_tol(A, b, x0, true)
```

UndefVarError: cg_quadratic_tol not defined

Stacktrace:

```
[1] top-level scope at In[22]:1
```

However, since A is diagonal, an obvious diagonal preconditioner is A^{-1} itself.

```
[23]: M = zeros(n,n)
      for i = 1:n
          M[i,i] = 1
      end
```

The condition number of the preconditioned matrix is of course equal to 1.

[24]: cond(M*A)

[24]: 1.0000000000000002

The theory then predicts that we converge in one iteration with the preconditionned conjugate gradient.

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

Consider now another example.

```
[26]: A = zeros(n,n)+3*I
      for i = 1:n-1
          A[i,i+1] = 1.4
          A[i+1,i] = 1.4
      end
      A
```

```
[26]: 1000@1000 Array{Float64,2}:
```

```
[27]: eigen(A)
```

[27]: 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

E 7080144050167665

5.7980144959107005

5 798621127920147

071-8002112782611

0.10002112752011

```

5.798883096196337
5.799117495791208
5.7993243243959505
5.799503579973327
5.79965526075769
5.799779365255
5.799875892242843
5.799944840770439
5.799986210158653

eigenvectors:
1000×1000 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

```

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

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

```

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

```

```

-0.10867542080927135
-0.4678919917214
 0.42301839366527355
-0.7285540150474694
 0.5232803894722856
-0.5268028507225743

-0.4061064689877636
 0.24073782048113773
-0.16528525470435787
-0.10473494326723717
-0.2474516409293851
 0.24273344538640673
-0.39803080780471284
 0.0018418003203977324
-0.060982449487973295
-0.018683483375453114
-0.0674773610599925
-0.17003072785162449

```

```
[29]: x, iter, k = cg_quadratic_tol(A, b, x0, true)
```

UndefVarError: cg_quadratic_tol not defined

Stacktrace:

```
[1] top-level scope at In[29]:1
```

```
[30]: M = zeros(n,n)
      for i = 1:n
          M[i,i] = 1/A[i,i]
      end
```

[31]: cond(A)

[31]: 28.997931666407833

[32]: cond(M*A)

[32]: 28.997931666407865

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

```
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]: 1000×1000 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, 0.0], -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.

```
[36]: n = 1000  
A = zeros(n,n)+Diagonal([2+i*i for i=1:n])
```

```
[37]: for i = 1:n-1
        A[i,i+1] = 1
        A[i+1,i] = 1
    end
A[n,1] = 1
A[1,n] = 1
cond(A)
```

[37]: 372201.88311699365

[38]: = cond(A)
(sqrt()-1)/(sqrt()+1)

[38]: 0.9967271248797949

[39]: A

```
[39]: 1000×1000 Array{Float64,2}:
```

[40]: $A^{\wedge}(-1)$

[40]: 1000×1000 Array{Float64,2}:

0.353263	-0.0597876	0.00546288	3.53969e-13	-3.53262e-7
-0.0597876	0.179363	-0.0163886	-5.99071e-14	5.97875e-8
0.00546288	-0.0163886	0.092869	5.4738e-15	-5.46287e-9
-0.00030412	0.000912359	-0.00517004	-3.04728e-16	3.04119e-10
1.12747e-5	-3.38241e-5	0.00019167	1.12972e-17	-1.12747e-11
-2.96856e-7	8.90567e-7	-5.04654e-6	-2.97449e-19	2.96855e-13
5.82243e-9	-1.74673e-8	9.89813e-8	5.83407e-21	-5.82242e-15
-8.82347e-11	2.64704e-10	-1.49999e-9	-8.84111e-23	8.82346e-17
1.06319e-12	-3.18958e-12	1.80743e-11	1.06532e-24	-1.06319e-18
-1.04243e-14	3.12729e-14	-1.77213e-13	-1.04451e-26	1.04243e-20
8.47552e-17	-2.54265e-16	1.44084e-15	8.49246e-29	-8.4755e-23
-5.80538e-19	1.74161e-18	-9.86915e-18	-5.81699e-31	5.80537e-25
3.39506e-21	-1.01852e-20	5.7716e-20	3.40185e-33	-3.39505e-27
4.03306e-73	-6.82572e-74	6.23676e-75	1.14166e-66	-1.14166e-72
-3.94483e-67	6.67639e-68	-6.10032e-69	-1.11669e-60	1.11669e-66
3.86634e-61	-6.54355e-62	5.97894e-63	1.09447e-54	-1.09447e-60
-3.79706e-55	6.4263e-56	-5.87181e-57	-1.07486e-48	1.07486e-54
3.73656e-49	-6.32391e-50	5.77825e-51	1.05773e-42	-1.05773e-48

-3.68444e-43	6.2357e-44	-5.69765e-45	-1.04298e-36	1.04298e-42
3.64037e-37	-6.1611e-38	5.62949e-39	1.0305e-30	-1.0305e-36
-3.60406e-31	6.09966e-32	-5.57335e-33	-1.02022e-24	1.02022e-30
3.57529e-25	-6.05097e-26	5.52887e-27	1.01208e-18	-1.01208e-24
-3.55388e-19	6.01473e-20	-5.49575e-21	-1.00602e-12	1.00602e-18
3.53969e-13	-5.99071e-14	5.4738e-15	1.002e-6	-1.002e-12
-3.53262e-7	5.97875e-8	-5.46287e-9	-1.002e-12	9.99998e-7

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

```
[41]: [(-0.118137, -0.100799, -0.0459062, -0.0256695, -0.0191955, -0.0239089,
-0.00206028, -0.00988785, -0.0111027, -0.00411876, -1.8521e-7, -9.0649e-7,
-5.56925e-7, -1.77638e-7, -9.39576e-7, -6.42465e-7, -2.0785e-7, -3.99732e-7,
-4.67694e-7, -9.07648e-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], -1.4667e-6, -2.2978e-6,
-2.07487e-6, -1.57052e-6, -1.68953e-6, -2.95181e-6, -3.88072e-7, -1.96437e-6,
-2.99284e-6, -1.8521e-7, -9.0649e-7, -5.56925e-7, -1.77638e-7, -9.39576e-7,
-6.42465e-7, -2.0785e-7, -3.99732e-7, -4.67694e-7, -9.07648e-7], 1001)
```

```
[42]: M = zeros(n,n)
      for i = 1:n
          M[i,i] = 1/A[i,i]
      end
      cond(A*M), cond(A)
```

[42]: (1.926360732450869, 372201.88311699365)

[43]: M

0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	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]: 1000×1000 Array{Float64,2}:

```
[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], -0.131425, -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)
```

[]: