

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

DIGITAL COMPUTER

LIBRARY ROUTINE L 9 - 303

TITLE: Solution of Linear Equations by an Iterative Method (SADOI Only)

TYPE: Open

STORAGE: 3 words at 0, 1, 2
 N words beginning at location S3
 128 words beginning at location S5
 N words beginning at drum location S4.

ACCURACY: Depends on condition of equations.
 DURATION: Depends on initial approximation.
 PARAMETERS: S3: Address of first location in memory which is used
 for latest approximation.
 S4: Address of first location on drum which is used as
 temporary storage.
 S5: Address of first location in memory which is used
 as temporary storage. As the numbers are brought off
 the drum they are stored in these locations.
 S6: N the number of equations to be solved.
 S7: Address of subroutine for computing residuals.
 S8: Location to which control is transferred when routine
 is finished.

NUMBER OF WORDS: 135 + (R1) = 146
 We wish to solve the system of equation

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{y}$$

where A is symmetric and positive definite. It is assumed that

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |a_{ij}| < 1 \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1.$$

This implies that the largest eigenvalue of A is < 1 .

The algorithm which is used is the following:

$$(1) \vec{\eta}_{k+1} = 2b_{k+1}(\alpha \vec{r}_k + \vec{\eta}_k - \vec{\eta}_{k-1}) + \vec{\eta}_{k-1}$$

$$\vec{\eta}_1 = \vec{\eta}_0 + \alpha \vec{r}_0$$

or

$$(2) \Delta \vec{\eta}_k = 2b_{k+1}(\alpha \vec{r}_k + \Delta \vec{\eta}_{k-1}) - \Delta \vec{\eta}_{k-1}$$

$$\Delta \vec{\eta}_0 = \alpha \vec{r}_0$$

where

$$\vec{r}_k = \vec{y} - A \vec{\eta}_k, \text{ the residual vector}$$

$$\Delta \vec{\eta}_{k-1} = \vec{\eta}_k - \vec{\eta}_{k-1}$$

$$b_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2 - \lambda^2 b_k}, \quad b_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{b-a}{b+a}, \quad \alpha = \frac{2}{b+a}$$

and a is a lower bound for the smallest eigenvalue and b is an upper bound for the largest eigenvalue of A . Equation (2) is actually used during the computation in this program.

Upon entry into this routine

0 contains a

2 contains b

A contains s_0

and S3, 1S3, ..., (N-1) S3

contain $s_0 \eta_{0,0}, s_0 \eta_{0,1}, \dots, s_0 \eta_{0,N-1}$.

s_k will be made smaller during the iteration if overflow occurs.

Usually s_k will be a power of 2, but this is not necessary and it may be more convenient to use some other base. If this is done, then (102) should contain the reciprocal of the base. The final scaling factor will be found in (506). In the residual subroutine, the following must be computed.

$$s_k y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} a_{ij} (s_k r_{k,j}) \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

This should be done in a double precision fashion using 74 and 70 instructions. When the subroutine is entered, s_k will be A, 0 will contain i, and 1 will contain in the R.H. address the address of $(s_k r_{k,i})$.

If there is overflow in the residual subroutine, then one must jump to (100).

This program will handle as a maximum about 600 equations. For a more complete discussion of the mathematical method, see the write up of library routine L8 - 302.

DATE	July 19, 1960
PROGRAMMED BY	G. Golub
APPROVED BY	<i>J. Snyder</i>

LOCATION		ORDER	NOTES	PAGE 1	L 9
0		00K(L9) 40 (506) L5 OF			
1		10 1F 40 OF			Store scale parameter
2		L5 1F 10 1F			a/2
3		40 1F L4 OF			b/2
4		40 (507) L5 1F			a/2 + b/2
5		L0 OF 50 (508)			Clear Q
6		66 (507) S5 F			
7		40 (509) 75 (509)			$\lambda = b-a/b+a$
8		10 1F 40 (510)			$\lambda^2/2$
9		L5 (501) L4 (505)			
10		40 (503) L5 (500)			
11		L4 (505) 40 (502)			
12		L4 (511) 40 (504)			
13		50 (509) 71 (509)			
14		L4 (511) 40 1F			
15		S5 F 40 OF			
16	(0)	00 1F 50 (0)			

LOCATION		ORDER		NOTES	PAGE 2	L 9
17		22 (R1)		$\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}$		
		10 LF				
18		40 OF				
		LJ OF				
19		40 OF				
		50 (508)				
20		L5 (509)				
		10 LF				
21		66 OF		$\rho = \lambda/1 + \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}$		
		S5 F				
22		L4 (511)				
		40 OF				
23		50 OF				
		7J OF		$(1 - \rho)^2$		
24		40 OF				
		L5 (512)				
25		50 (508)				
		66 OF				
26		S7 F				
		40 (513)		Compute end constant		
27	(25)	49 OF	from 108			
		L1 OF				
28		40 (514)				
		41 (523)				
29	(24)	22 (1)				
		L5 (514)	from 90, 99			
30		00 LF				
		36 (2)		Is $-b_k = -1/2?$		
31		89 LF				
		40 (514)				
32	(2)	50 (514)	from 30			
		79 (510)				
33		L4 (511)				
		40 OF				
34		50 (508)				
		LJ (508)				

LOCATION		ORDER	NOTES	PAGE 3	L 9
35		66 OF S5 F			
36	(1)	40 (514) 41 (517)	from 29		Compute - b_{k+1}
37		41 (515) 41 (516)			
38		L5 (500) 40 (3)			
39		40 (19) L5 (501)			
40		40 (4) L5 (518)			
41		40 (5) 42 (6)			
42	(17)	L5 (520) 42 (7)	from 82		
43		42 (8) 42 (9)			
44		46 (6) 42 (11)			
45	(3)	85 11F 40 S4	by 38,47; from 50		Read in 128 components of $\Delta \vec{\eta}_{k-1}$
46	(7)	32 (7) 40 S5	by 42,49		
47		F5 (3) 40 (3)			
48		L0 (502) 36 (18)			
49		F5 (7) 42 (7)			
50		L0 (521) 36 (3)			
51	(18)	L5 (6) 40 1F	from 48,75		
52		L5 (517) 40 OF			

LOCATION		ORDER	NOTES	PAGE 4	L 9
53	(10)	L5 (506)			
		50 (10)			
54		26 S7			Jump to residual
		40 OF			
55		L7 OF			
		L2 (507)			
56		36 (100)			Rescale
		L5 OF			
57		66 (507)			
		S5 F			
58	(8)	40 OF			
		L4 S5	by 43, 74		
59		40 LF			
		19 LF			
60		50 LF			
		70 (514)			
61	(9)	00 LF			
		L0 S5	by 43, 74		
62	(6)	40 S5	$\Delta \vec{h}_k$; by 44, 73		
		L4 S3	by 41, 73		
63		40 LF			
		LL LF			
64		36 (12)			
		26 (100)			Rescale
65	(12)	L5 (515)	from 64		
		32 (13)			
66	(13)	26 (14)			
		50 OF	from 65		
67		L5 (516)			
		74 OF			
68		L4 (515)			
		40 (515)			
69		S5 F			
		40 (516)			
70	(14)	F5 (517)	from 66		
		40 (517)			

LOCATION		ORDER	NOTES	PAGE 5 L 9
71		L0 (505) 36 (15)		
72		L5 (6) L4 (519)		
73		40 (6) F5 (8)		
74		42 (8) 42 (9)		
75		L0 (524) 36 (18)		
76	(11) (15)	00 1F L5 S5	from 71 by 44,80; from 81	
77	(4)	86 11F 00 S4	by 40,78	Record 128 components of $\Delta \vec{\eta}_k$
78		F5 (4) 40 (4)		
79		L0 (503) 36 (19)		
80		F5 (11) 42 (11)		
81		L0 (525) 32 (11)		
82		26 (17) 00 F		
83	(19)	85 11F 00 S4	from 79,88 by 39, 87	
84	(5)	L4 S3 40 S3	by 41,86	
85		L5 (5) L4 (519)		
86		40 (5) F5 (19)		
87		40 (19) L0 (504)		
88		36 (19) L5 (516)		

LOCATION		ORDER		NOTES	PAGE 6	L 9
89		40 OF L5 (515)				
90		32 (20) 22 (24)				
91	(20)	00 1F 50 (20)	from 90			
92		26 (R1) 40 OF				
93		L3 (523) 36 (22)		is $\vec{r}_k = 0$?		
94		L5 (523) L0 (513)				
95		36 (23) L5 OF		$ \alpha \vec{r}_k $ - end constant < 0?		
96		L0 (523) 36 S8		$\leftarrow C - \theta!$ when done		
97	(23)	L5 (523) 40 (522)	from 95			
98	(22)	L5 OF 40 (523)	from 93			
99		22 (24) 00 F		$ \alpha \vec{r}_{k+1} = \alpha \vec{r}_k $ in acc.		
100	(100)	L5 (526) 40 (101)	from 56,64			
101	(103)	41 OF 50 (102)	from 106			
102	(101)	7J S3 40 S3	by 100, 104			
103		L5 (101) L4 (519)				
104		40 (101) F5 OF				
105		40 OF L0 (505)				
106		36 (104) 22 (103)				

LOCATION		ORDER		NOTES	PAGE 7	L 9
107	(104)	50 (102)	from 106			
		7J (506)				
108		40 (506)				
		26 (25)				
109	(102)	40 F				
		00 F				
110	(500)	85 11F				
		00 S4				
111	(501)	86 11F				
		00 S4				
112	(502)	85 11F				
		00 F	by 11	85 11F 00 NS4		
113	(503)	86 11F				
		00 F	by 10	86 11F 00 NS4		
114	(504)	05 11F				
		00 F	by 12	05 11F 00 NS4		
115	(505)	00 F				
		00 S6		00 F 00 NF		
116	(506)	00 F				
		00 F	by 0, 108	Scaling factor		
117	(507)	00 F				
		00 F	by 4	$a/2 + b/2 = 1/d$		
118	(508)	00 F				
		00 F		zero		
119	(509)	00 F				
		00 F	by 7; λ			
120	(510)	00 F				
		00 F	by 8	$\lambda^2/2$		
121	(511)	80 F				
		00 F		-1		
122	(512)	00 F				
		00 70F				
123	(513)	00 F				
		00 F	by 26	End constant		

LOCATION		ORDER	NOTES	PAGE 8	L 9
124	(514)	00 F			
		00 F	by 28,31,36	$- b_k$	
125	(515)	00 F			
		00 F	by 68	$ \alpha \vec{r}_{k+1} _M^2$	
126	(516)	00 F			
		00 F	by 69	$ \alpha \vec{r}_{k+1} _L^2$	
127	(517)	00 F			
		00 F	by 36,70	Equation counter	
128	(518)	L4 S3			
		40 S3			
129	(519)	00 1F			
		00 1F			
130	(520)	00 S5			
		00 S5			
131	(521)	S2 (7)			
		40 128S5			
132	(522)	00 F			
		00 F	by 99	$ r_{k-1} $	
133	(523)	00 F			
		00 F	by 28, 98	$ \alpha r_k $	
134	(524)	NO F			
		L4 128S5			
135	(525)	80 1F			
		L5 128S5			
136	(526)	7J S3			
		40 S3			
		OOK(R1)			