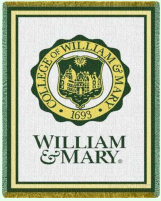


Enhancing the PRIMME Eigensolver for Computing Accurately Singular Triplets of Large Matrices

Lingfei Wu and Andreas Stathopoulos

Department of Computer Science
College of William and Mary

April 10th, 2014



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- The problems
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- Accuracy issue

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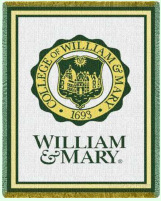
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- Social network analysis: voting similarities among politicians



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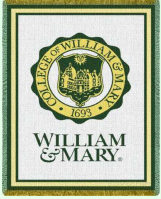
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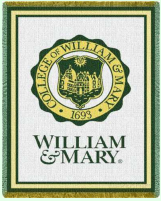
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- Textual database searching: Google, Yahoo, and Baidu



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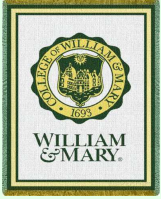
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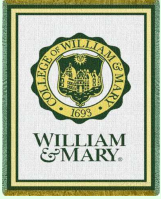
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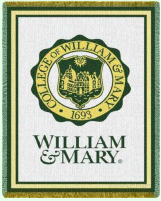
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Assume $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ is a large, sparse matrix:

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$
$$U^T U = I, V^T V = I, \Sigma = \text{Diag}$$



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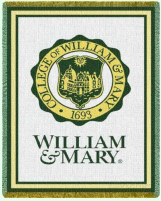
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$$U^T U = I, V^T V = I, \Sigma = \text{Diag}$$

Our Problem: find k **smallest singular values** and
corresponding **left and right singular vectors** of A

$$Av_i = \sigma_i u_i, \sigma_1 \leq \dots \leq \sigma_k$$



Introduction: how to compute SVD ?

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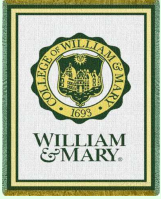
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- A Hermitian eigenvalue problem on



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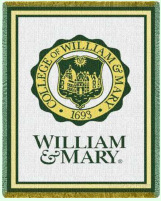
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- A Hermitian eigenvalue problem on
 - Normal equations matrix $C = A^T A$ or $C = A A^T$
 - Augmented matrix $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A^T \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix}$



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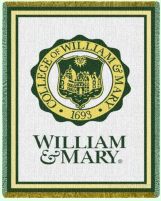
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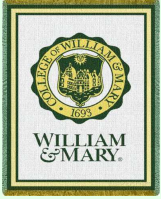
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- Lanczos bidiagonalization method (LBD)

$$A = P B_d Q^T$$

$$B_d = X \Sigma Y^T$$

Where $U = P X$ and $V = Q Y$



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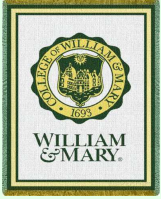
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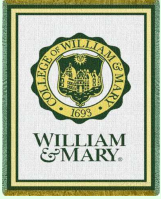
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● Convergence speed

Eigen
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- fast for largest SVs
- slow for smallest SVs





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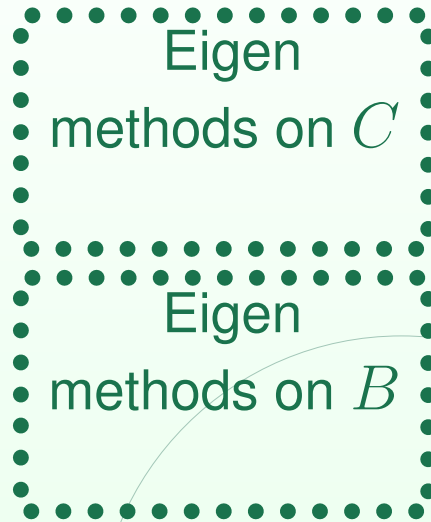
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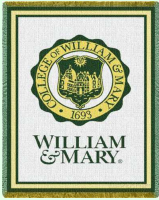
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● Convergence speed



- fast for largest SVs
- slow for smallest SVs

- slower for largest SVs
- extremely slow for smallest SVs (interior eigenvalue problem)



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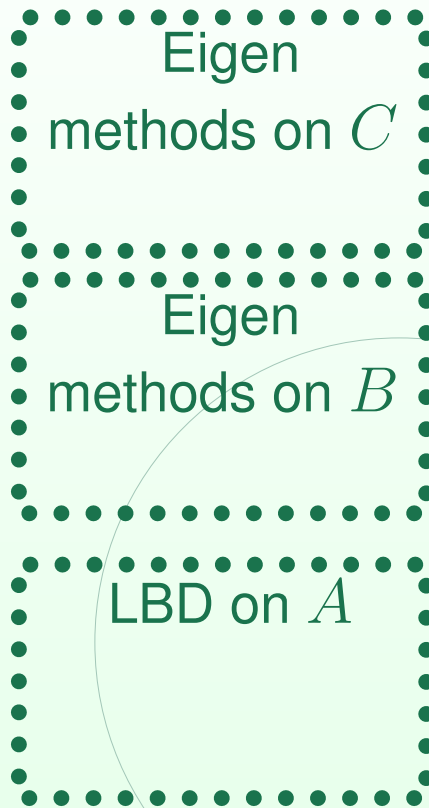
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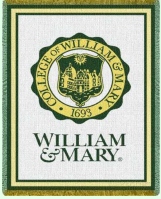
• Convergence speed



- fast for largest SVs
- slow for smallest SVs

- slower for largest SVs
- extremely slow for smallest SVs (interior eigenvalue problem)

- fast for largest SVs
- similar to C but exhibits irregular convergence for smallest SVs



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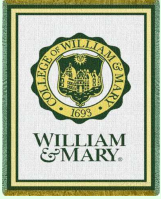
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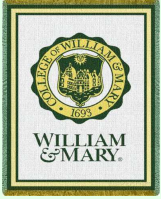
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Eigen
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- can only achieve accuracy of $O(\kappa(A)\|A\|\epsilon_{mach})$



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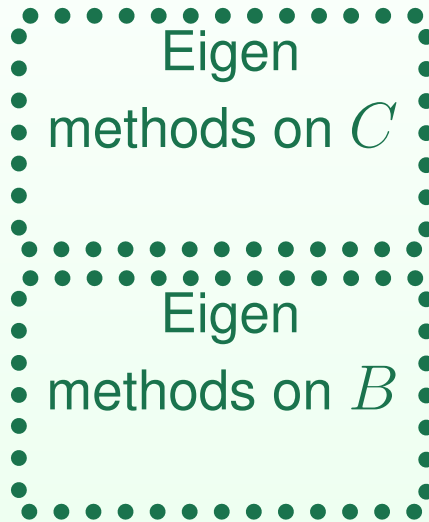
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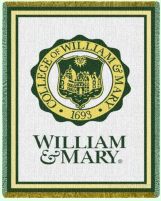
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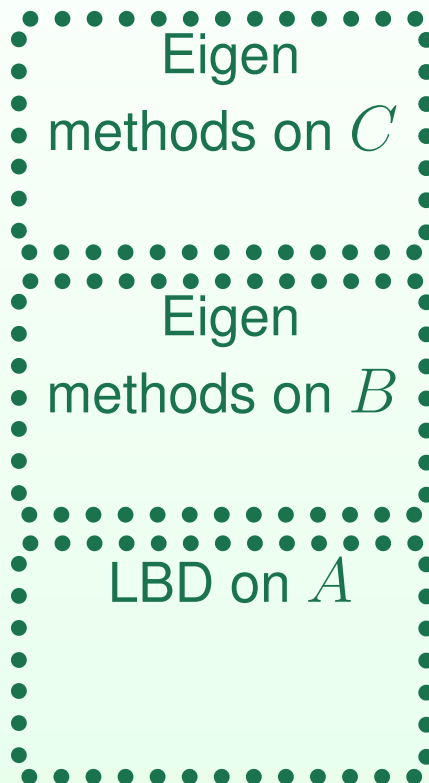
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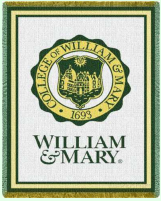
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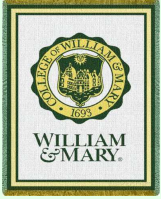
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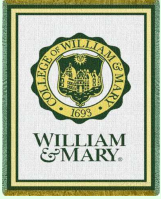
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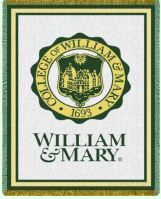
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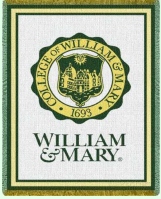
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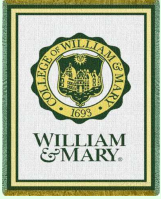
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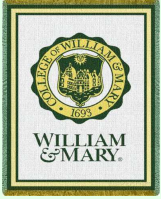
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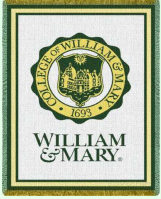
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 - Current SVD solvers not reflect remarkable algorithmic progress



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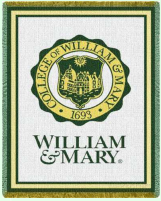
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 - Cannot use preconditioning to accelerate convergence



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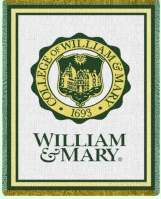
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- Advantages of the JDSVD method:



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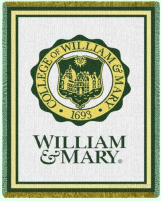
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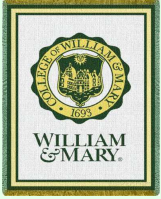
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 - Two search spaces share advantages of LBD



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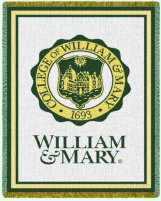
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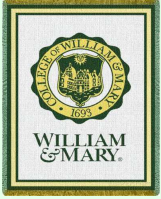
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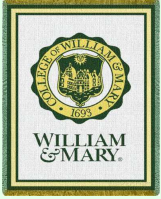
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- Drawbacks of the JDSVD method:
 - Correction equation working on B may not be efficient



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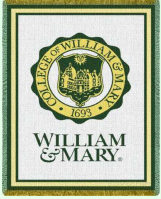
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 - No numerical accuracy problem
- Drawbacks of the JDSVD method:
 - Correction equation working on B may not be efficient
 - Still in development and only MATLAB implementation



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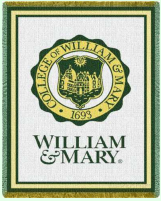
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Motivation I: our goal for an SVD solver

Extremely challenging task for small SVs:

- large sparse matrix \Rightarrow **No shift-and-invert**



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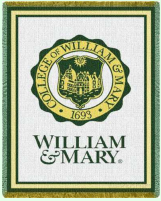
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Extremely challenging task for small SVs:

- large sparse matrix \Rightarrow No shift-and-invert
- very slow convergence \Rightarrow restarting and preconditioning



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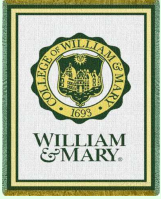
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- large sparse matrix \Rightarrow **No shift-and-invert**
- very slow convergence \Rightarrow **restarting** and **preconditioning**
- very few SVD solvers:
 - SVDPACK: Lanczos and trace-minimization methods working on B or C for only largest SVs
 - PROPACK: LBD for largest SVs, using shift-and-inverting for smallest SVs



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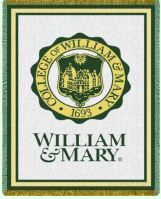
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- \Rightarrow **calls for full functionality, highly-optimized SVD solver**



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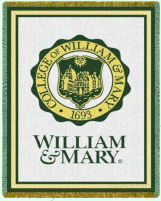
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PRIMME: PReconditioned **I**terative **Mu**lti**M**ethod **E**igensolver



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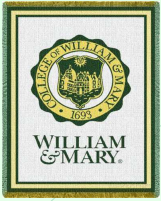
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PRIMME: PReconditioned **I**terative **M**ulti**M**ethod **E**igensolver

- Over 12 eigenmethods including near optimal GD+k and JDQMR methods



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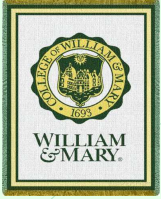
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PRIMME: PReconditioned **I**terative **M**ulti**M**ethod **E**igen**S**olver

- Over 12 eigenmethods including near optimal GD+k and JDQMR methods
- Supports seeking interior eigenvalues



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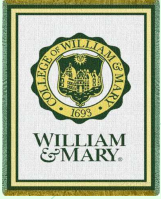
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PRIMME: PReconditioned **I**terative **M**ulti**M**ethod **E**igen**S**olver

- Over 12 eigenmethods including near optimal GD+k and JDQMR methods
- Supports seeking interior eigenvalues
- Accepts initial guesses for all required eigenvectors



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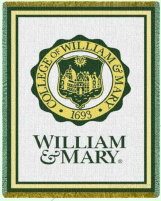
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- Accepts initial guesses for all required eigenvectors
- Accepts many shifts and finds the closest eigenvalue to each shift



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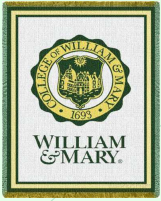
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$$MM^T \approx C^{-1} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & M \\ M^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \approx B^{-1}$$



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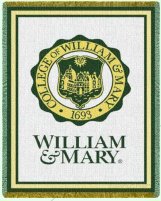
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- A robust framework: subspace acceleration, locking mechanism



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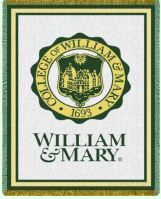
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- A robust framework: subspace acceleration, locking mechanism
- Parallel, high performance implementation for large, sparse, hermitian matrices



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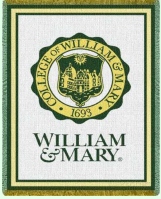
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If u_1, v_1 are left and right initial guesses, each method builds Krylov space:

- Eigen methods on C :
$$K_k(A^T A, v_1)$$



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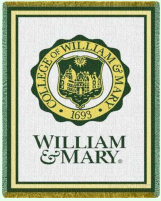
If u_1, v_1 are left and right initial guesses, each method builds Krylov space:

- Eigen methods on C :

$$K_k(A^T A, v_1)$$

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$$K_k(AA^T, Av_1), K_k(A^T A, v_1)$$



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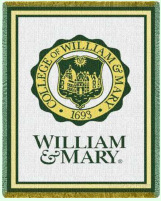
$$K_k(A^T A, v_1)$$

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- Eigen methods on B :

$$\begin{pmatrix} K_{\frac{k}{2}}(AA^T, u_1) \\ K_{\frac{k}{2}}(A^T A, v_1) \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} K_{\frac{k}{2}}(AA^T, Av_1) \\ K_{\frac{k}{2}}(A^T A, A^T u_1) \end{pmatrix}$$



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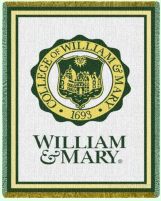
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- JDSVD method (outer iteration) on A and A^T :

$$K_{\frac{k}{2}}(AA^T, u_1) \oplus K_{\frac{k}{2}}(AA^T, Av_1),$$

$$K_{\frac{k}{2}}(A^T A, v_1) \oplus K_{\frac{k}{2}}(A^T A, A^T u_1)$$



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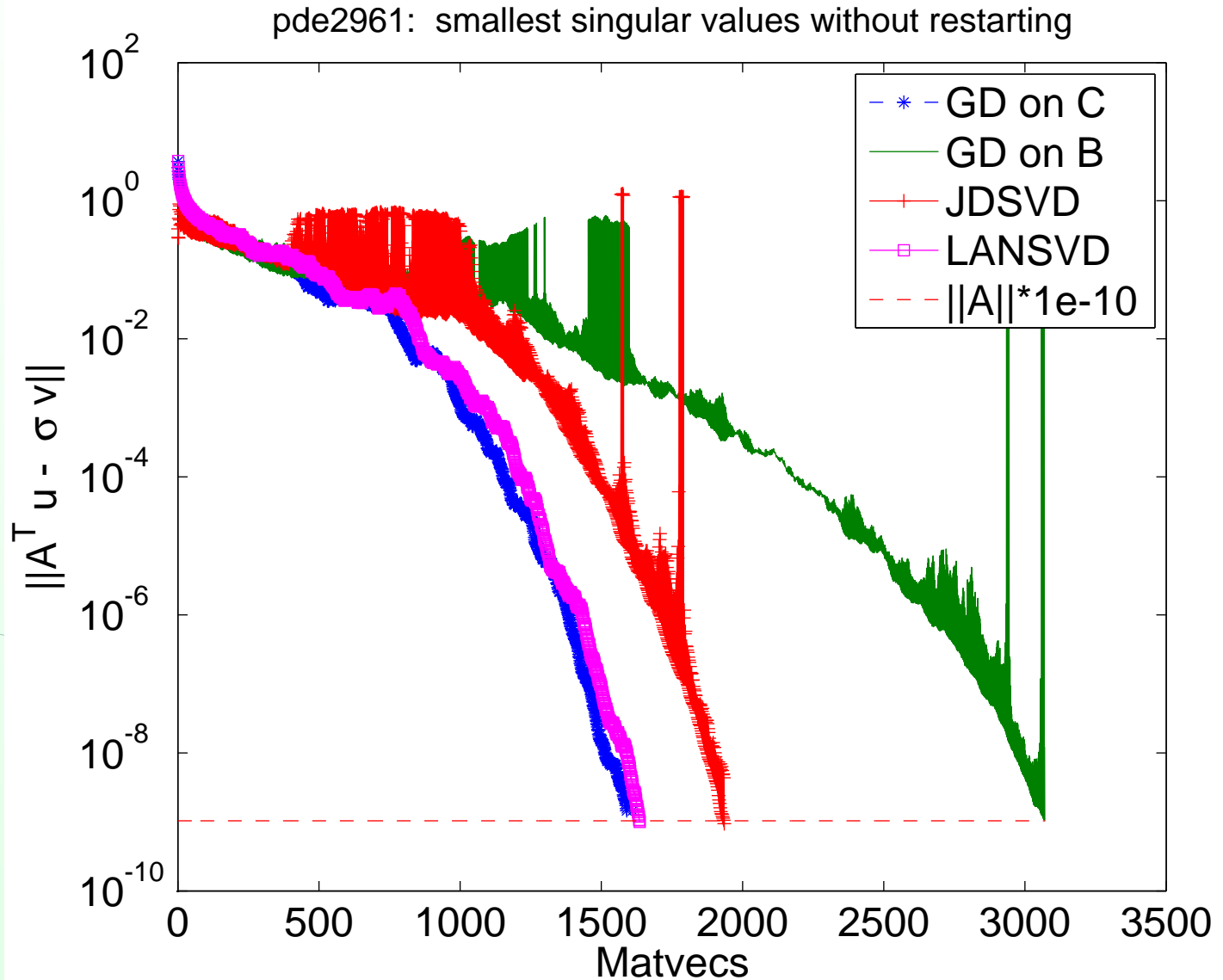
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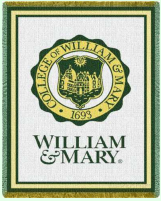
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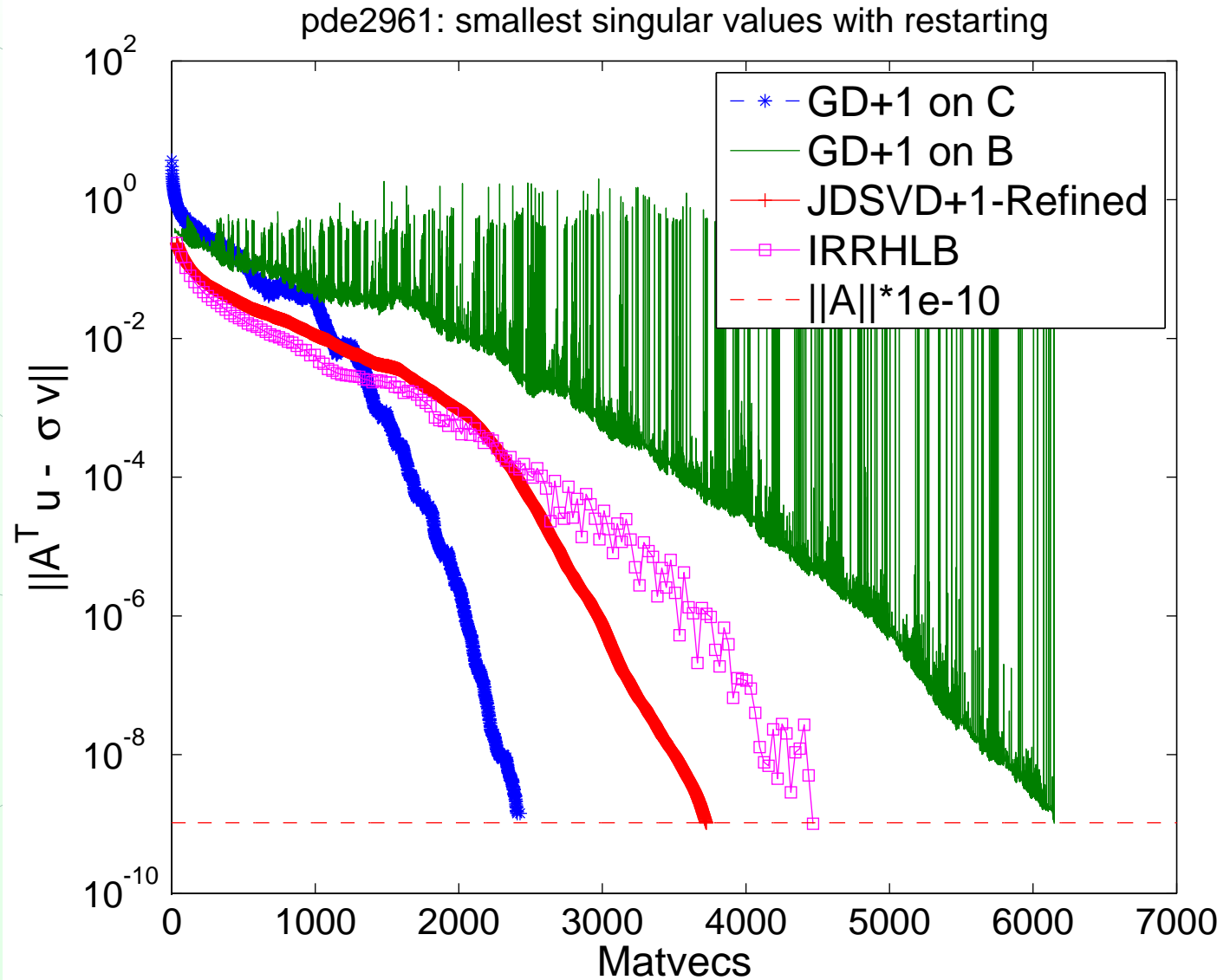
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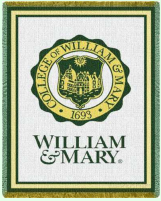
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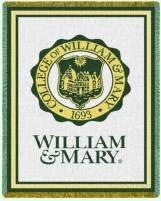
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- GD+1 on C is best for a few smallest SVs, but limited by accuracy
- need another phase to refine the accuracy



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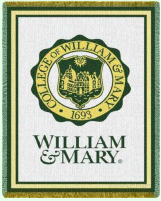
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Our solution: a hybrid, two-stage singular value method



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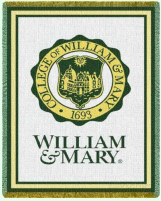
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Our solution: a hybrid, two-stage singular value method

- * Stage I: works on C to max residual tolerance

$$\max(\sigma_i \delta_{user} \|A\|, \|A\|^2 \epsilon_{mach})$$

- Must dynamically adjust tolerance in PRIMME to meet user tolerance



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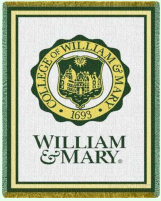
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- Must dynamically adjust tolerance in PRIMME to meet user tolerance

- * Stage II: works on B to improve the approximations from C to user required tolerance $\delta_{user} \|A\|$



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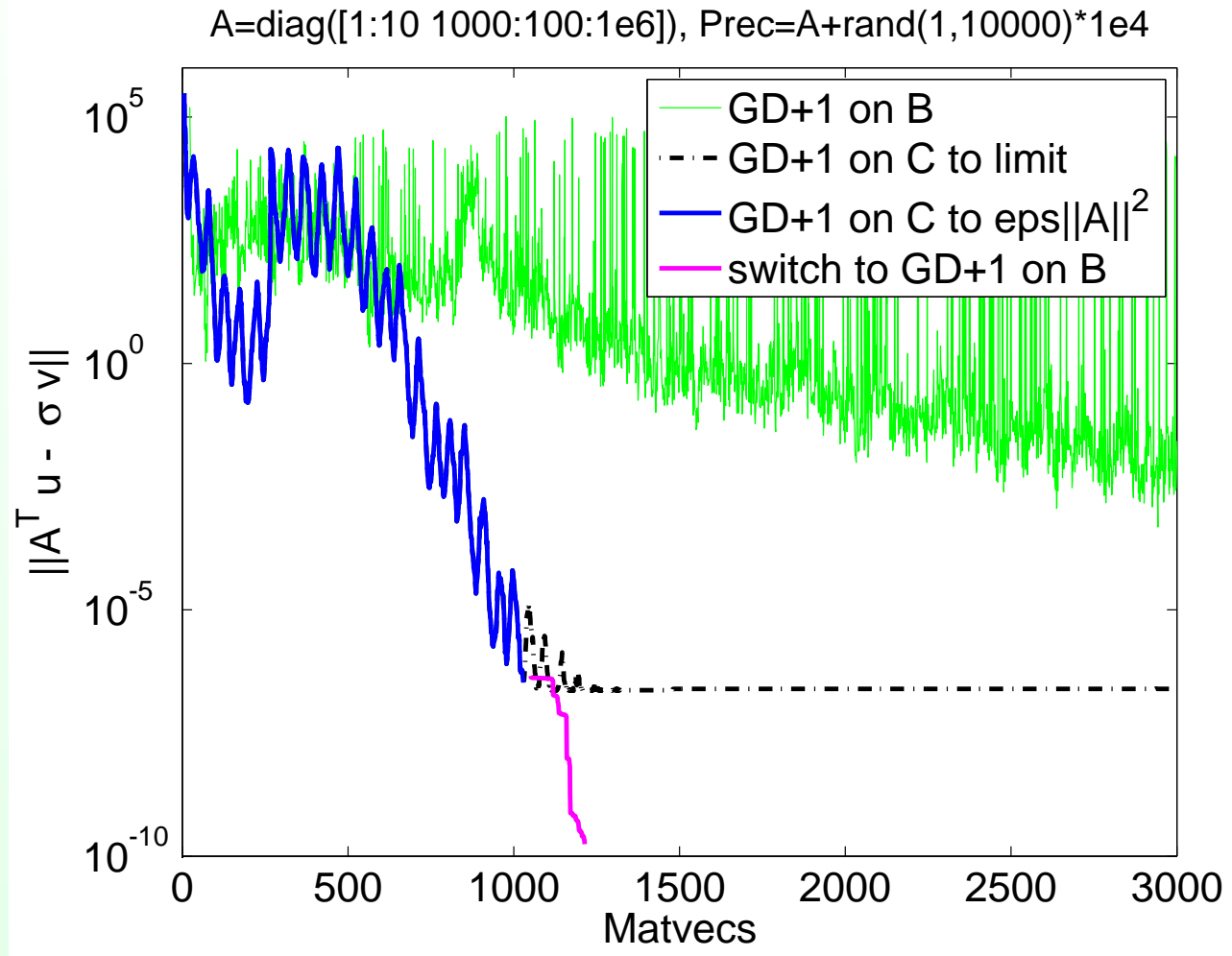
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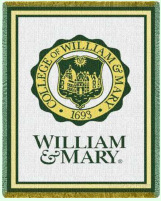
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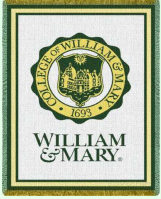
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Stage I of primme_svds: working on C

- What's the tolerance threshold to converge to?



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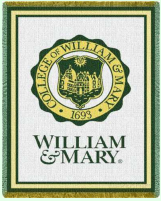
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Stage I of primme_svds: working on C

- What's the tolerance threshold to converge to?
- How to dynamically adjust the tolerance in PRIMME?



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Stage I of primme_svds: working on C

Let $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{v})$ be a targeted singular triplet of A

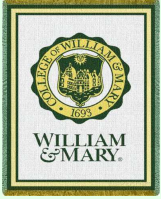
$$\begin{aligned} r_v &= A\tilde{v} - \tilde{\sigma}\tilde{u}, & r_u &= A^T\tilde{u} - \tilde{\sigma}\tilde{v}, \\ r_C &= C\tilde{v} - \tilde{\sigma}^2\tilde{v}, & r_B &= B \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v} \\ \tilde{u} \end{bmatrix} - \tilde{\sigma} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v} \\ \tilde{u} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

If $\|v_i\| = 1$, $\|u_i\| = \|Av_i/\sigma_i\| = 1$, then $r_v = 0$ and

$$\|r_u\| = \frac{\|r_C\|}{\tilde{\sigma}} = \|r_B\|\sqrt{2}$$

Thus, the stopping criterion for the methods on C becomes,

$$\delta_C = \max(\delta_{user} \tilde{\sigma}/\|A\|, \epsilon_{mach})$$



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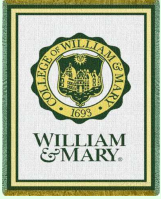
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- **Inputs from C :**
 - Accurate shifts for interior eigenvalue problem
 - Good initial guesses formed by eigenvectors from C



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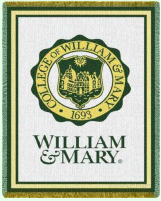
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Stage II of primme_svds: working on B

- **Inputs from C :**

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⇒ **Calls for JDQMR - one of near-optimal methods in PRIMME**



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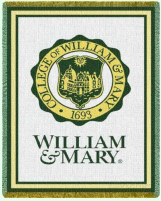
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⇒ **Calls for JDQMR - one of near-optimal methods in PRIMME**
- **Irregular convergence of Rayleigh Ritz (RR) on B**



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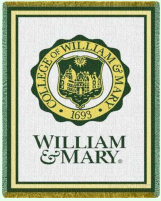
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⇒ **Calls for JDQMR - one of near-optimal methods in PRIMME**

- **Irregular convergence of Rayleigh Ritz (RR) on B**

⇒ **Enhance PRIMME with refined projection method**



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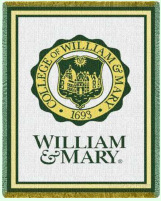
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Refined projection minimizes the residual $\|BVy - \tilde{\sigma}Vy\|$
where V search space for a given user shift $\tilde{\sigma}$

- QR factorization on $BV - \tilde{\sigma}V$ only after restart
- one column updating for Q and R during iteration
- computational cost similar with the RR method



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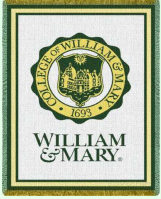
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Stage II of primme_svds: working on B

Eigenvalue method VS Iterative Refinement (IR)?

- correction equation on B equivalent to IR but JD leverages subspace acceleration with near-by eigenvectors
- stops the linear solver optimally
- IR may fail without deflation strategies



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- Stage I
- Stage II
- **Implementation**

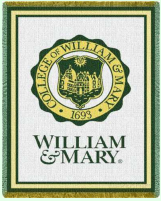
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Outline of the implementation of primme_svds

- Developed PRIMME MEX, a MATLAB interface for PRIMME





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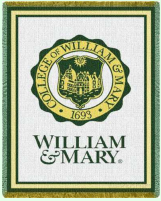
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Outline of the implementation of primme_svds

- Developed PRIMME MEX, a MATLAB interface for PRIMME
- User interfaces are similar to MATLAB eigs() and svds(), but allow access to full-functionality of PRIMME





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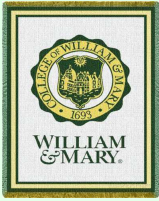
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Outline of the implementation of primme_svds

- Developed PRIMME MEX, a MATLAB interface for PRIMME
- User interfaces are similar to MATLAB eigs() and svds(), but allow access to full-functionality of PRIMME
- Refined projection implemented in PRIMME, and C implementation of primme_svds in PRIMME soon



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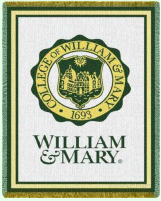
Evaluation: Test matrices

Table 1: Properties of the test matrices

Matrix	well1850	pde2961	dw2048	fidap4	jagmesh8	lshp3025	wang3
order	1850	2961	2048	1601	1141	3025	26064
$\kappa(A)$	1.1e2	9.5e2	5.3e3	5.2e3	5.9e4	2.2e5	1.1e4
$\ A\ _2$	1.8e0	1.0e1	1.0e0	1.6e0	6.8e0	7.0e0	2.7e-1
$gap_{min}(1)$	3.0e-3	8.2e-3	2.6e-3	1.5e-3	1.7e-3	1.8e-3	7.4e-5
$gap_{min}(3)$	3.0e-3	2.4e-3	2.9e-4	2.5e-4	1.6e-3	9.1e-4	1.9e-5
$gap_{min}(5)$	3.0e-3	2.4e-3	2.9e-4	2.5e-4	4.8e-5	1.8e-4	1.9e-5
$gap_{min}(10)$	2.6e-3	7.0e-4	1.6e-4	2.5e-4	4.8e-5	2.2e-5	6.6e-6

Other state-of-the-art methods to compare:

- JDSVD: (Hochstenbach, 2001)
- IRRHLB: (Jia, 2010)



Evaluation: Without preconditioning

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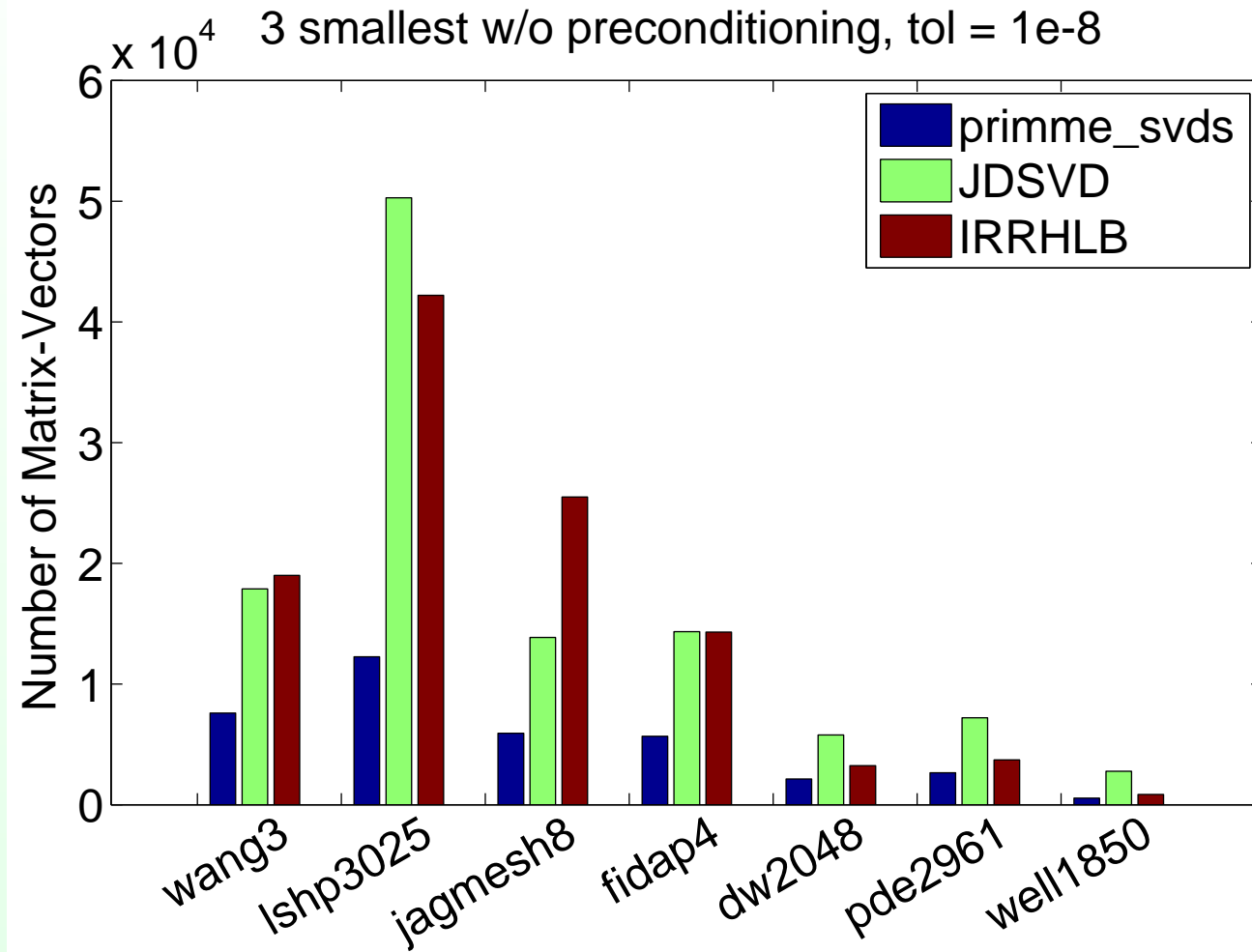
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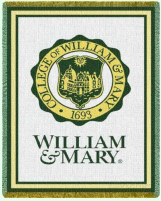
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primme_svds (only first stage) is the fastest method



Evaluation: Without preconditioning

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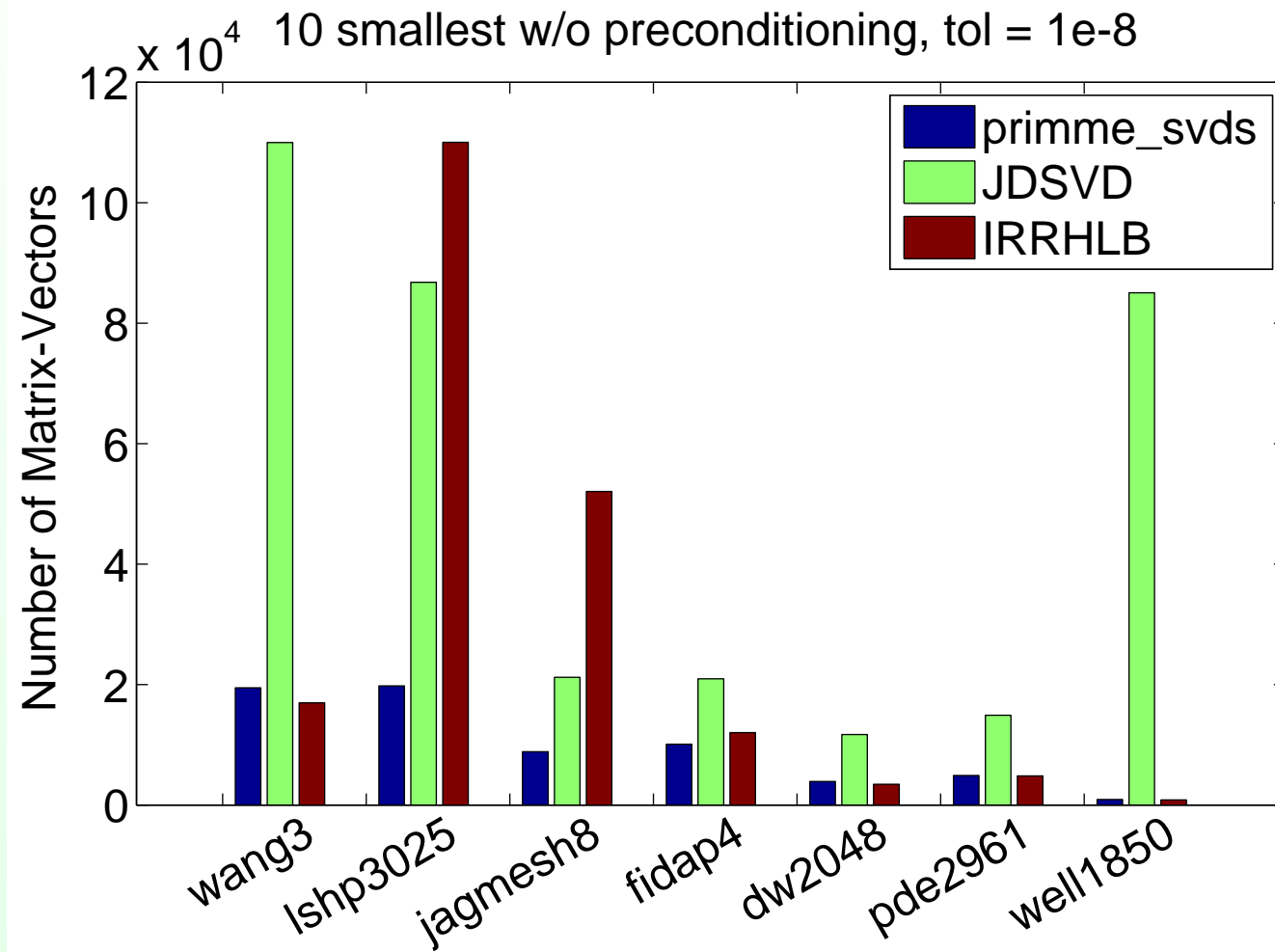
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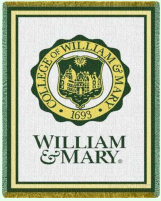
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primme_svds (only first stage) is much faster in hard cases



Evaluation: Without preconditioning

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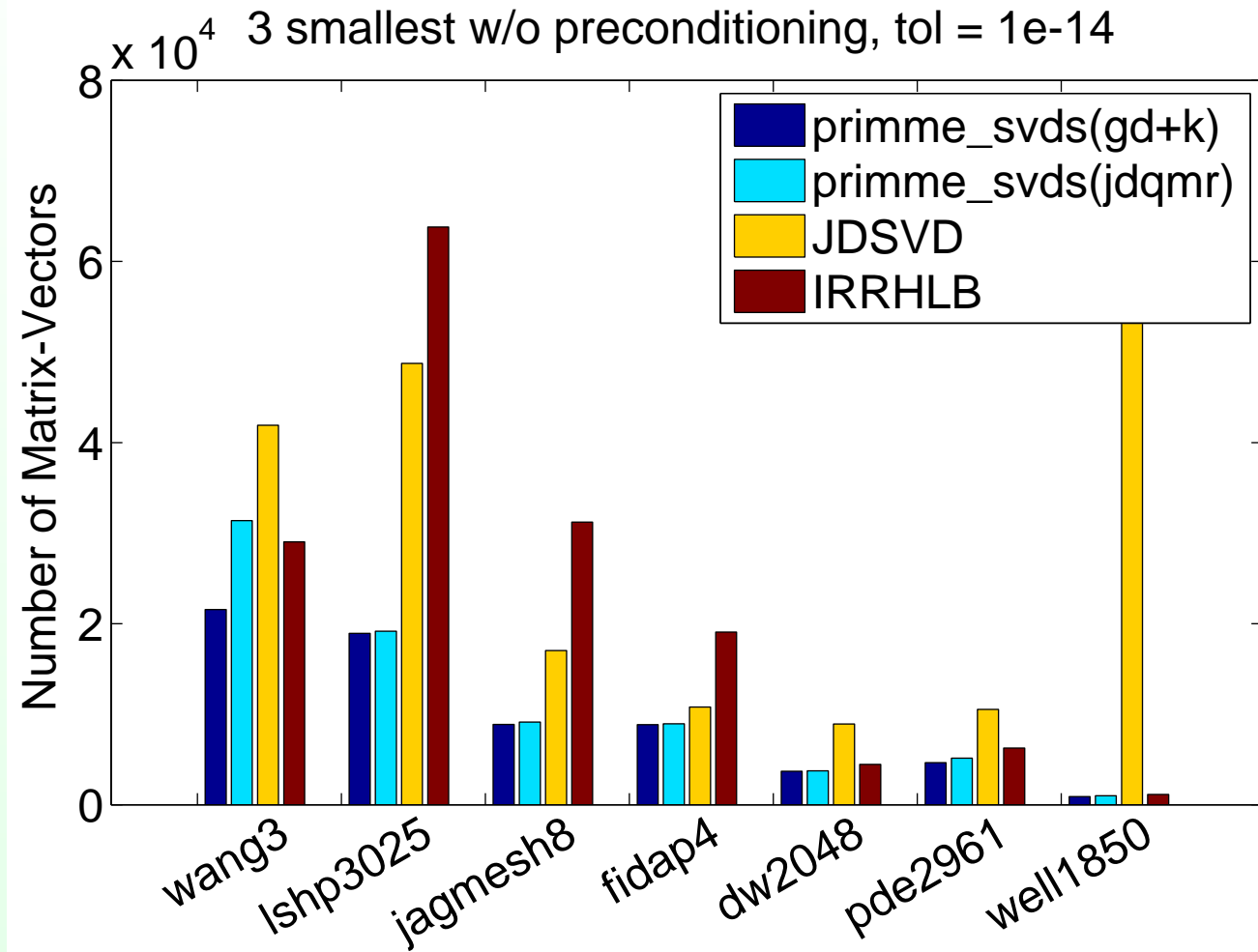
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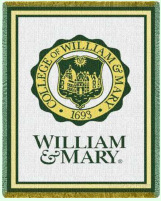
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primme_svds (two stage) is superior for a few singular triplets



Evaluation: Without preconditioning

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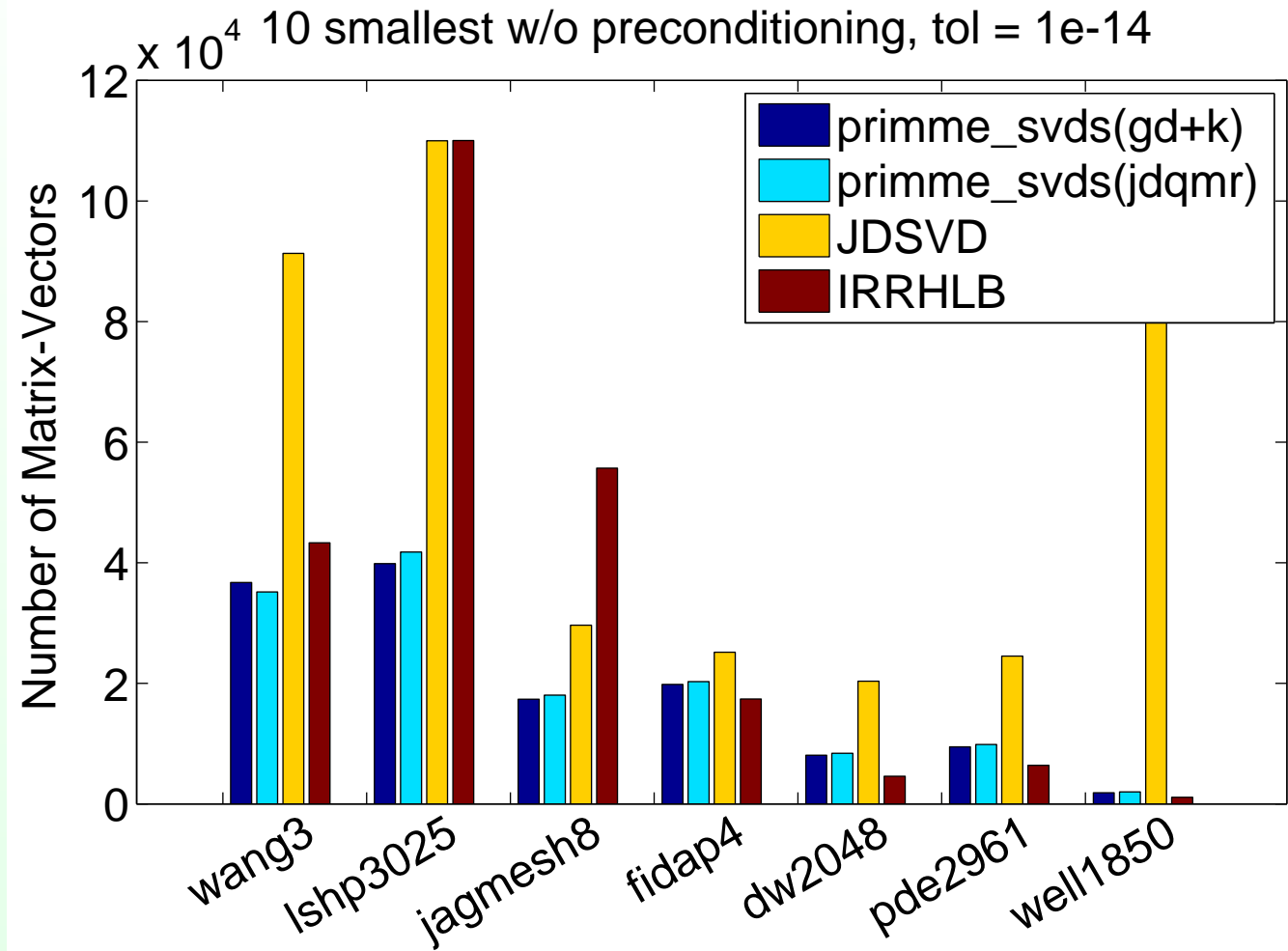
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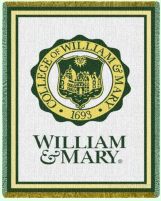
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Evaluation: With preconditioning

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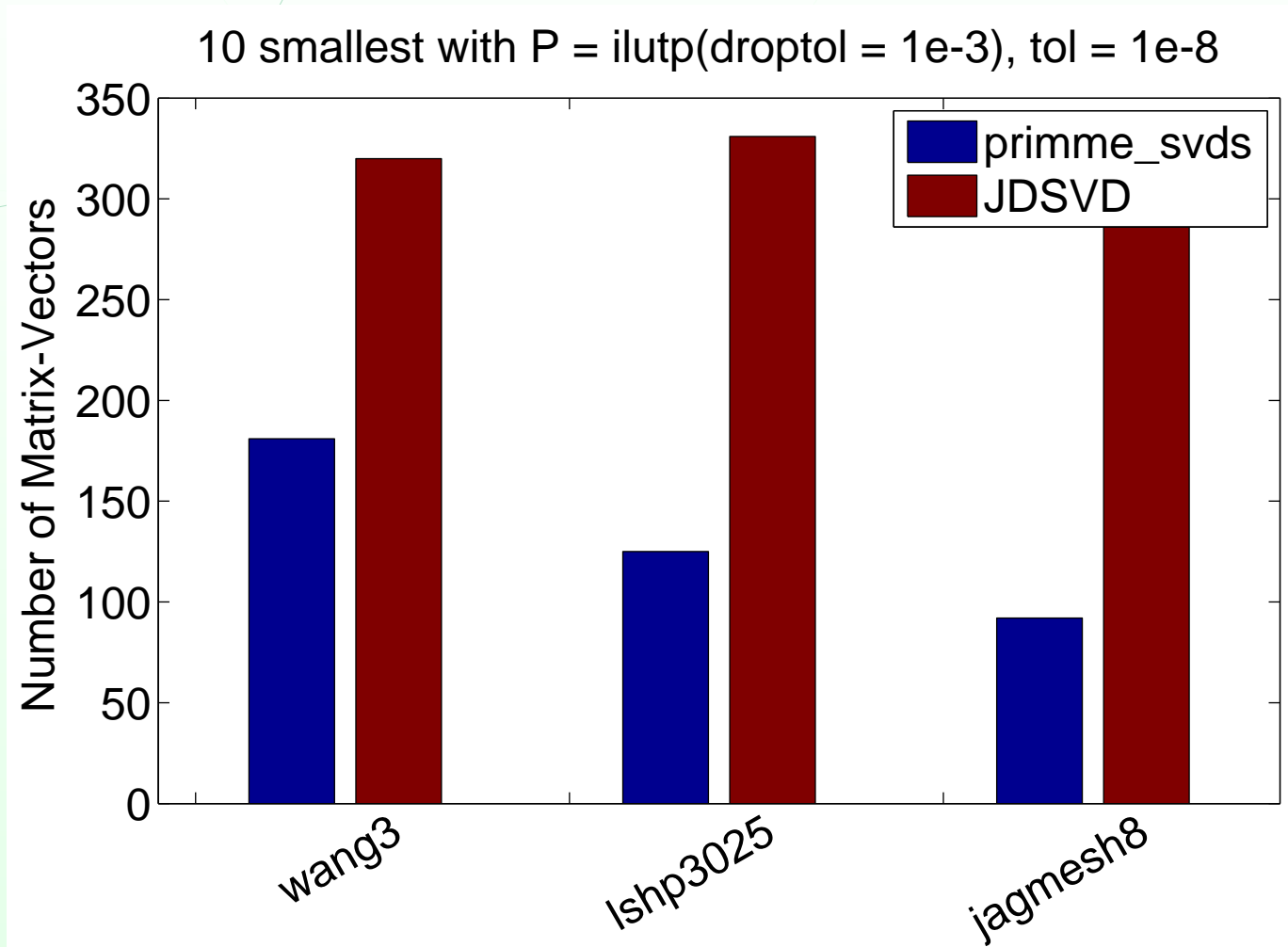
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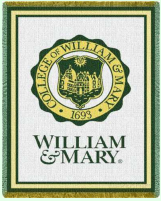
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primme_svds (only first stage) is at least two times faster than JDSVD



Evaluation: With preconditioning

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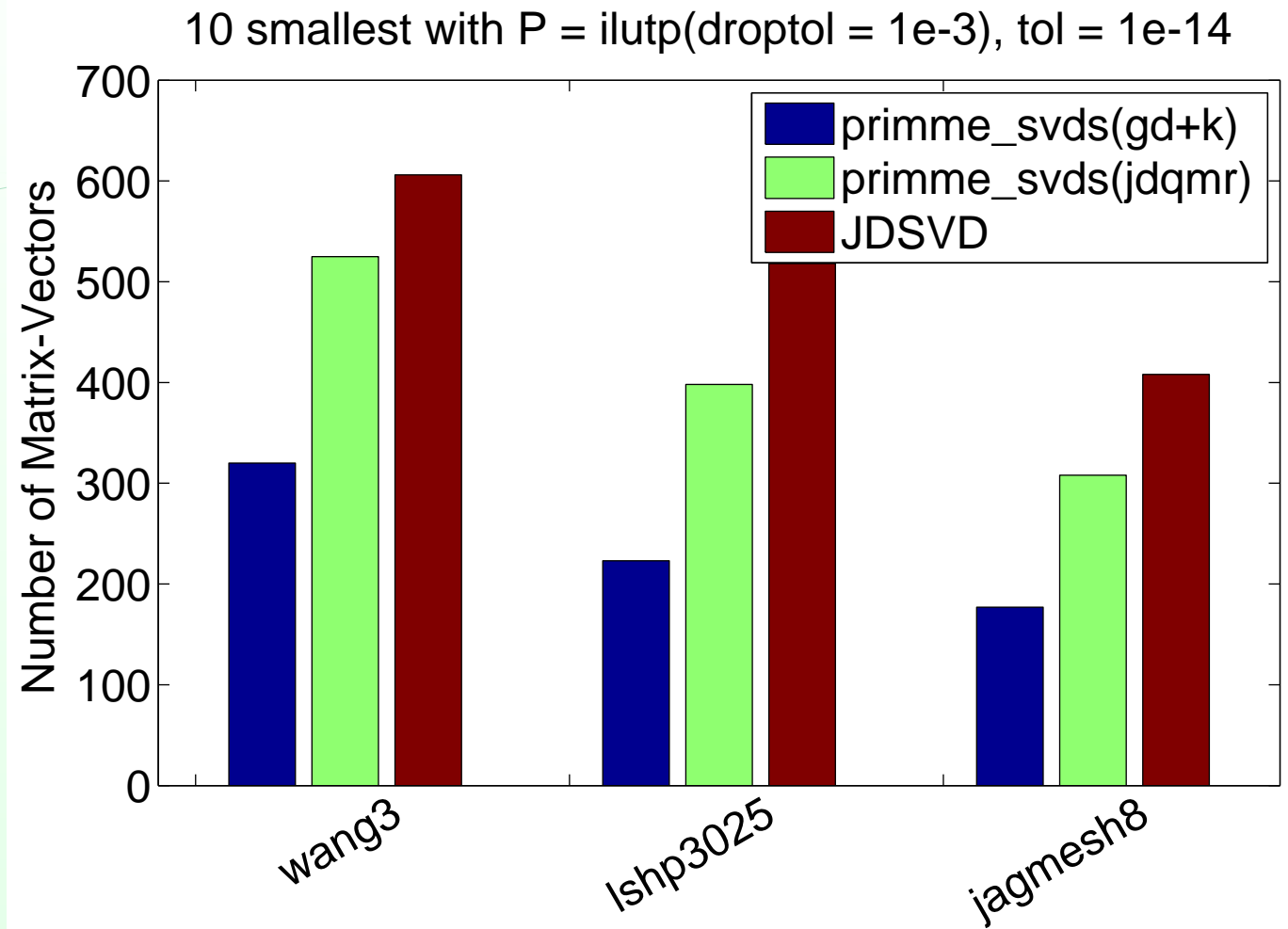
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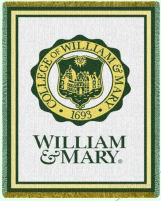
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primme_svds (two stage) is faster than JDSVD



Evaluation: Shift and invert technique

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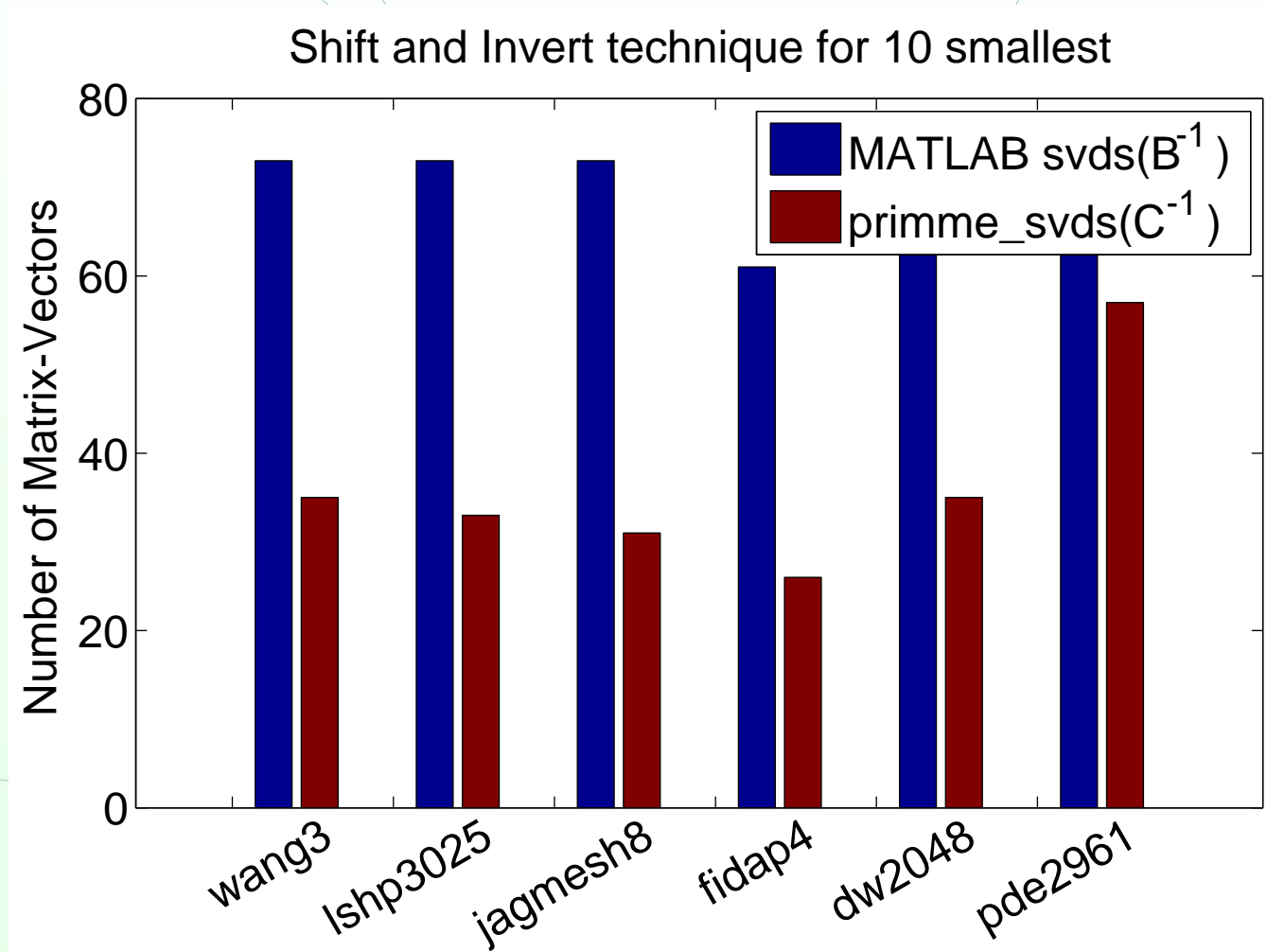
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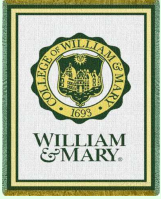
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primme_svds on C is faster than MATLAB svds



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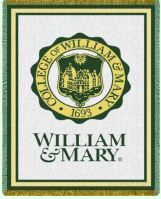
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- primme_svds: a meta-method to compute a few singular triplets based on state-of-the-art eigensolver PRIMME



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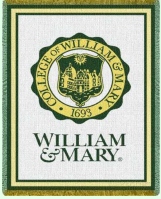
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- primme_svds: a meta-method to compute a few singular triplets based on state-of-the-art eigensolver PRIMME
- Key idea: a two-stage strategy
 - take advantage of faster convergence on normal equations matrix



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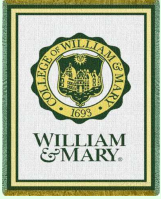
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 - resolve remaining accuracy by exploiting power of PRIMME and refined projection on augmented matrix



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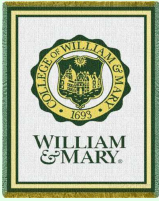
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 - Any stage has flexibility to be replaced by other better methods



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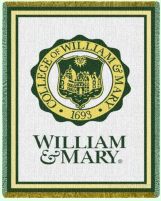
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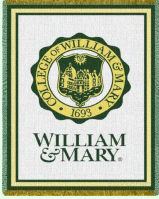
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 - Any stage has flexibility to be replaced by other better methods
- Shown efficiency and effectiveness both with and without preconditioning
- A highly optimized production software enables the solution of large, real world problems



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● **Conclusions**

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PRIMME

PRIMME: PReconditioned **I**terative **M**ulti**M**ethod **E**igensolver

- **PRIMME including its MATLAB interface and primme_svds will be available this summer**
- **C implementation of primme_svds will be released with next version of PRIMME**

Download: www.cs.wm.edu/~andreas/software



Thank you for your attention!