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Hooshyarbakhsh, V.
2012

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Datum stažení: 30.09.2024

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Technical report No. V-1145

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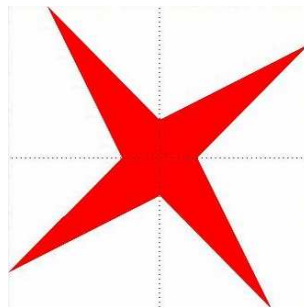
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Abstract:

We describe an iterative method for solving absolute value equations. The usual spectral condition is replaced by assumption of existence of two matrices satisfying certain matrix inequality.



Keywords:

Absolute value equation, iterative method.⁵

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⁵Above: logo of interval computations and related areas (depiction of the solution set of the system $[2, 4]x_1 + [-2, 1]x_2 = [-2, 2]$, $[-1, 2]x_1 + [2, 4]x_2 = [-2, 2]$ (Barth and Nuding [1])).

1 Introduction

The absolute value equation

$$Ax + B|x| = b \quad (1.1)$$

(where $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$) has been recently studied by several authors, cf. e.g. Caccetta, Qu and Zhou [2], Hu and Huang [3], Karademir and Prokopyev [4], Mangasarian [5], [6], Mangasarian and Meyer [7], Prokopyev [8], Rohn [9], [10], and Zhang and Wei [11]. Little attention was, however, dedicated so far to iterative methods for solving (1.1). In this report we formulate such a method (Theorem 1) working under assumption of existence of matrices $M \geq 0$ and R satisfying the inequality

$$M(I - |I - RA| - |RB|) \geq I \quad (1.2)$$

which replaces the traditional spectral condition. This inequality is discussed in more detail in Sections 4 and 5, and interval iterations are proposed in Section 3.

2 The method

The following theorem is the basic result of this report.

Theorem 1. *Let $M \geq 0$ and R satisfy (1.2). Then the sequence $\{x^i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ given by $x^0 = Rb$ and*

$$x^{i+1} = (I - RA)x^i - RB|x^i| + Rb \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots) \quad (2.1)$$

converges to the unique solution x^ of (1.1) and for each $i \geq 1$ there holds*

$$|x^* - x^i| \leq (M - I)|x^i - x^{i-1}|. \quad (2.2)$$

Proof. Let (1.2) have a solution $M \geq 0$ and R . Denote

$$G = |I - RA| + |RB|,$$

then $G \geq 0$ and the condition (1.2) can be written as

$$I + MG \leq M. \quad (2.3)$$

Postmultiplying this inequality by G and adding I to both sides we obtain

$$I + G + MG^2 \leq I + MG \leq M$$

and by induction

$$\sum_{j=0}^k G^j + MG^{k+1} \leq M$$

for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. In view of nonnegativity of M , this shows that the nonnegative matrix series $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} G^j$ satisfies

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} G^j \leq M, \quad (2.4)$$

hence it is convergent, so that $G^j \rightarrow 0$ and consequently

$$\varrho(G) < 1. \quad (2.5)$$

Now we have

$$I - RA \leq |I - RA| \leq G,$$

hence

$$\varrho(I - RA) \leq \varrho(|I - RA|) \leq \varrho(G) < 1. \quad (2.6)$$

Since $\varrho(I - RA) < 1$, the matrix

$$RA = I - (I - RA) \quad (2.7)$$

is nonsingular, which gives that both R and A are nonsingular.

Let $i \geq 1$. Subtracting the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x^{i+1} &= (I - RA)x^i - RB|x^i| + Rb, \\ x^i &= (I - RA)x^{i-1} - RB|x^{i-1}| + Rb, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$|x^{i+1} - x^i| \leq |I - RA||x^i - x^{i-1}| + |RB|||x^i| - |x^{i-1}|| \leq G|x^i - x^{i-1}|$$

and for each $m \geq 1$ by induction

$$\begin{aligned} |x^{i+m} - x^i| &= \left| \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (x^{i+j+1} - x^{i+j}) \right| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} |x^{i+j+1} - x^{i+j}| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} G^{j+1} |x^i - x^{i-1}| \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} G^{j+1} \right) |x^i - x^{i-1}| \leq (M - I) |x^i - x^{i-1}| \leq (M - I) G^{i-1} |x^1 - x^0|. \end{aligned}$$

From the final inequality

$$|x^{i+m} - x^i| \leq (M - I) G^{i-1} |x^1 - x^0|,$$

in view of the fact that $G^{i-1} \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, we can see that the sequence $\{x^i\}$ is Cauchian, thus convergent, $x^i \rightarrow x^*$. Taking the limit in (2.1) we get

$$x^* = (I - RA)x^* - RB|x^*| + Rb$$

which gives

$$0 = R(Ax^* + B|x^*| - b),$$

and employing the above-proved nonsingularity of R , we can see that x^* is a solution of (1.1). The estimation (2.2) follows from the above-established inequality

$$|x^{i+m} - x^i| \leq (M - I) |x^i - x^{i-1}|$$

by taking $m \rightarrow \infty$.

To prove uniqueness, assume that (1.1) has a solution x' . From the equations

$$\begin{aligned} Ax^* + B|x^*| &= b, \\ Ax' + B|x'| &= b \end{aligned}$$

written as

$$\begin{aligned} x^* &= (I - RA)x^* - RB|x^*| + Rb, \\ x' &= (I - RA)x' - RB|x'| + Rb \end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$|x^* - x'| \leq G|x^* - x'|,$$

hence

$$(I - G)|x^* - x'| \leq 0$$

and by (2.3),

$$|x^* - x'| \leq M(I - G)|x^* - x'| \leq 0,$$

which shows that $x' = x^*$. This proves uniqueness. ▀

Employing the approach used in the last part of the proof, we can derive an estimation of the distance of the solution from an arbitrary point in \mathbb{R}^n .

Theorem 2. *Let $M \geq 0$ and R satisfy (1.2). Then for the unique solution x^* of (1.1) there holds*

$$|x^* - x| \leq M|R(Ax + B|x| - b)| \quad (2.8)$$

for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Proof. Let (1.2) have a solution $M \geq 0$ and R . Denote

$$G = |I - RA| + |RB|.$$

Then $G \geq 0$ and the condition (1.2) can be written as

$$I \leq M(I - G). \quad (2.9)$$

Now take an arbitrary $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and put

$$Ax + B|x| - b = r,$$

then premultiplying this equality by R and adding x to both sides we obtain

$$x = (I - RA)x - RB|x| + Rb + Rr.$$

Since x^* is the unique solution of (1.1) we have

$$Ax^* + B|x^*| = b,$$

which similarly implies that

$$x^* = (I - RA)x^* - RB|x^*| + Rb.$$

Hence

$$|x^* - x| \leq |I - RA||x^* - x| + |RB||x^* - x| + |Rr| = G|x^* - x| + |Rr|.$$

Using relation 2.9 we have

$$|x^* - x| \leq M(I - G)|x^* - x| \leq M|Rr|.$$

Consequently

$$|x^* - x| \leq M|R(Ax + B|x| - b)|$$

which was to be proved. ■

The result can also be formulated in an explicit interval form.

Theorem 3. *Under assumptions and notation of Theorem 2 we have*

$$x^* \in [x - M|R(Ax + B|x| - b)|, x + M|R(Ax + B|x| - b)|] \quad (2.10)$$

for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Proof. Clearly, the relation (2.8) can be equivalently rewritten as

$$x - M|R(Ax + B|x| - b)| \leq x^* \leq x + M|R(Ax + B|x| - b)|,$$

which is (2.10). ■

3 Interval iterations

When generating the sequence (2.1) on computer, instead of the true sequence

$$x^0, x^1, \dots, x^i, \dots$$

we compute a floating-point sequence

$$\tilde{x}^0, \tilde{x}^1, \dots, \tilde{x}^i, \dots$$

for which the estimation (2.2) no longer remains in force. To overcome this difficulty, we may resort to interval iterations. For each $i \geq 0$, using outward rounding (e.g. in INTLAB), first compute verified enclosures

$$\tilde{x}^i - M|R(A\tilde{x}^i + B|\tilde{x}^i| - b)| \in [\underline{y}^i, \bar{y}^i],$$

$$\tilde{x}^i + M|R(A\tilde{x}^i + B|\tilde{x}^i| - b)| \in [\underline{z}^i, \bar{z}^i],$$

where $\underline{y}^i, \bar{y}^i, \underline{z}^i, \bar{z}^i$ are floating-point vectors; then by Theorem 3 we have the verified enclosure

$$x^* \in [\underline{y}^i, \bar{z}^i]$$

for each $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Now define

$$\mathbf{x}^0 = [\underline{y}^0, \bar{z}^0]$$

and

$$\mathbf{x}^{i+1} = [\underline{y}^{i+1}, \bar{z}^{i+1}] \cap \mathbf{x}^i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

then

$$\mathbf{x}^0 \supseteq \mathbf{x}^1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq \mathbf{x}^i \supseteq \dots \ni x^*$$

so that we get a nested sequence of floating-point interval vectors each of whom is verified to contain the solution x^* .

4 The inequality (1.2)

Let us write the condition (1.2), as before, in the form

$$M(I - G) \geq I, \quad (4.1)$$

$$M \geq 0, \quad (4.2)$$

where

$$G = |I - RA| + |RB|.$$

In this section we shall be interested in finding M and R satisfying (4.1), (4.2). Obviously, such M and R do not exist always because their existence implies unique solvability of (1.1) (Theorem 1). We show how M and R satisfying (4.1), (4.2) can be found.

Theorem 4. *If (assuming both inverses to exist)*

$$(I - |A^{-1}B|)^{-1} \geq 0,$$

then

$$R = A^{-1}, \quad (4.3)$$

$$M = (I - |A^{-1}B|)^{-1} \quad (4.4)$$

satisfy (4.1), (4.2).

Proof. Indeed, $M \geq 0$ by assumption, and $M(I - |I - RA| - |RB|) = M(I - |A^{-1}B|) = I$. \blacksquare

This gives us the clue: in practical computations choose R and M as the *computed* values of (4.3), (4.4).

5 Condensed form of conditions (4.1), (4.2)

The two conditions (4.1), (4.2) can be merged into a single “condensed” condition

$$M \geq I + |M|G. \quad (5.1)$$

In fact, if (5.1) holds, then $M \geq 0$ (because $G \geq 0$), hence $|M| = M$ and (5.1) turns into (4.1). Conversely, if (4.1), (4.2) hold, then $M = |M|$ and the condition (4.1), if written as $M \geq I + MG$, becomes (5.1).

This, of course, is only a technical trick, which, however, spares us of necessity of emphasizing nonnegativity of M whenever mentioning the condition (4.1).

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