

# Lanczos with compression for symmetric eigenvalue problems

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This work focuses on computing a few smallest or largest eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenvectors of a large symmetric matrix  $A$ .

Krylov subspace methods are among the most effective approaches for solving large-scale symmetric eigenvalue problems. Given a starting vector  $\mathbf{q}_1$ , the  $M$ -th Krylov subspace is generated by repeatedly multiplying a general square matrix  $A$  with  $\mathbf{q}_1$ :

$$\mathcal{K}_M(A, \mathbf{q}_1) := \text{span}\{\mathbf{q}_1, A\mathbf{q}_1, \dots, A^{M-1}\mathbf{q}_1\}.$$

An orthonormal basis  $Q_{\{M\}}$  for the Krylov subspace  $\mathcal{K}_{\{M\}}(A, \mathbf{q}_1)$  is constructed using the Lanczos process to extract eigenvalue and eigenvector approximations, known as Ritz values and Ritz vectors.

A significant challenge of Krylov subspace methods is the need to store  $Q_{\{M\}}$ . For slow convergence (with respect to  $M$ ), available memory may be exhausted before achieving satisfactory approximations. Popular algorithms for large-scale eigenvalue problems address this issue by combining the Lanczos process with restarting.

As an alternative to restarting, this work proposes a novel compression approach based on Rational Krylov subspaces associated with small matrices, limiting the Lanczos method's memory requirements. To provide intuition for our approach, suppose the spectrum of  $A$  is ordered such that:

$$\lambda_1 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_m < \tau < \lambda_{m+1} \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n,$$

where a shift  $\tau$  separates the smallest  $m$  eigenvalues to be computed from the rest. Let  $\chi_{\tau}(x)$  denote the step function

In practice, however, evaluating  $\chi_{\tau}(A)\mathbf{q}$  exactly is computationally infeasible. Instead, a rational approximation can be used to compress  $\mathcal{K}_{\{M\}}(A, \mathbf{q}_1)$ . This approach parallels the developments in [2], which employs a rational approximation of a general function  $f$  to compress the Lanczos method for approximating  $f(A)\mathbf{b}$ . To make this compression practical for eigenvalue problems, several additional

We present a series of numerical experiments involving matrices from various applications. These experiments demonstrate that, in terms of matrix-vector products, our new method is consistently competitive with or superior to the Krylov-Schur method, often achieving significant improvements.

## References

1. A. C., D. Kressner, N. Shao. Lanczos with compression for symmetric eigenvalue problems. In preparation.
2. A. C., I. Simunec. A low-memory Lanczos method with rational Krylov compression for matrix functions. arXiv, 2024.

**Primary authors:** CASULLI, Angelo Alberto (Gran Sasso Science Institute); KRESSNER, Daniel (EPFL); SHAO, Nian (EPFL)

**Presenter:** CASULLI, Angelo Alberto (Gran Sasso Science Institute)

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