

## 2.4.2. The ARROW-HURWICZ-Algorithm

- The preconditioned Arrow-Hurwicz-Algorithm for solving system (46)

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B^T \\ B & C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f \\ g \end{bmatrix}$$

(54) Initial guess:  $u_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$  given  
 Iteration:  $K=0, 1, \dots$

$$G \frac{u_{K+1} - u_K}{\omega} + A u_K + B^T \lambda_K = f$$

$$-D \frac{\lambda_{K+1} - \lambda_K}{\tau} + B u_{K+1} - C \lambda_K = g$$

where the preconditioners  $G = G^T > 0$  and  $D = D^T > 0$   
 fulfil the spectral equivalence inequalities

(55)  $\begin{cases} \underline{\lambda}_1 G \leq A \leq \bar{\lambda}_1 G, & \underline{\lambda}_1 I \leq G^{-0.5} A G^{-0.5} \leq \bar{\lambda}_1 I \\ \underline{\lambda}_2 D \leq B G^{-1} B^T + C \leq \bar{\lambda}_2 D, \end{cases}$

where  $\underline{\lambda}_1, \bar{\lambda}_1, \underline{\lambda}_2, \bar{\lambda}_2 > 0$  "good" spectral equivalence const.

- With the substitution

(56)  $\lambda_K = D^{-0.5} \mu_K$  and  $u_K = G^{-0.5} v_K$

we see that (54) is equivalent to the classical  
 Arrow-Hurwitz algorithm applied to the transformed system

(57)  $\begin{cases} \frac{v_{K+1} - v_K}{\omega} + G^{-0.5} A G^{-0.5} v_K + G^{-0.5} B^T D^{-0.5} \mu_K = G^{-0.5} f \\ -\frac{\mu_{K+1} - \mu_K}{\tau} + D^{-0.5} B G^{-0.5} v_{K+1} - D^{-0.5} C D^{-0.5} \mu_K = D^{-0.5} g \end{cases}$

- Convergence analysis and determination of the iteration parameters  $\omega = \omega(\underline{\lambda}_1, \bar{\lambda}_2)$  and  $\tau = \tau(\underline{\lambda}_1, \bar{\lambda}_2)$  see  
 [ J. W. Queck: SIAM J. Num. Anal., v. 26, 1989, 1016-1030. ]