



Beyond Petrov-Galerkin projection by using “multi-space” priors

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► **To cite this version:**

Cedric Herzet, Mamadou Diallo, Patrick Héas. Beyond Petrov-Galerkin projection by using “multi-space” priors. MoRePas 2018 - Model Reduction for Parametrized Systems IV, Apr 2018, Nantes, France. hal-01937876

HAL Id: hal-01937876

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01937876>

Submitted on 4 Jul 2019

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Beyond Petrov-Galerkin projection by using « multi-space » priors

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Joint work with M. Diallo & P. Héas

The target problem...

Find $\mathbf{h}^* \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $a(\mathbf{h}^*, \mathbf{h}) = b(\mathbf{h}) \quad \forall \mathbf{h} \in \mathcal{H}$

where \mathcal{H} is a Hilbert space ($\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and $\|\cdot\|$)
 $a : \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a bilinear operator
 $b : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a linear operator

... and its Petrov-Galerkin approximation

Find $\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{PG}} \in V_n$ such that $a(\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{PG}}, \mathbf{h}) = b(\mathbf{h}) \quad \forall \mathbf{h} \in Z_n$

where $V_n \subset \mathcal{H}$, $Z_n \subset \mathcal{H}$ are n -dimensional subspaces

The precision of Petrov-Galerkin can be quantified by an « instance optimal property »

$$\left\| \mathbf{h}^* - \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{PG}} \right\| \leq C(V_n, Z_n) \text{dist}(\mathbf{h}^*, V_n),$$

Standard methods constructing V_n often return a set of subspaces and their « widths »

Standard outputs of methods constructing V_n :

$$V_0 \subset V_1 \subset \dots \subset V_n, \quad \dim(V_k) = k$$

such that

$$\text{dist}(\mathbf{h}^*, V_k) \leq \hat{\epsilon}_k, \quad k = 0 \dots n.$$

E.g., « reduced basis » methods

The Petrov-Galerkin projection discards most of the available information

Standard outputs of methods constructing V_n :

$$\mathbf{X} \subset \mathbf{X} \subset \dots \subset V_n, \quad \dim(V_k) = k$$

such that

$$\text{dist}(\mathbf{h}^*, \mathbf{X}) \leq \hat{\epsilon}_k, \quad k = 0 \dots n.$$

E.g., « reduced basis » methods



Can we use this information to improve the projection process?

The Petrov-Galerkin projection can be reformulated as a variational problem

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{PG}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{h} \in V_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (b_j - \langle \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{h} \rangle)^2$$

where $\text{span} \left(\{\mathbf{z}_j\}_{j=1}^n \right) = Z_n$

\mathbf{a}_j is the Riesz's representer of $a(\cdot, \mathbf{z}_j)$

$b_j = b(\mathbf{z}_j)$

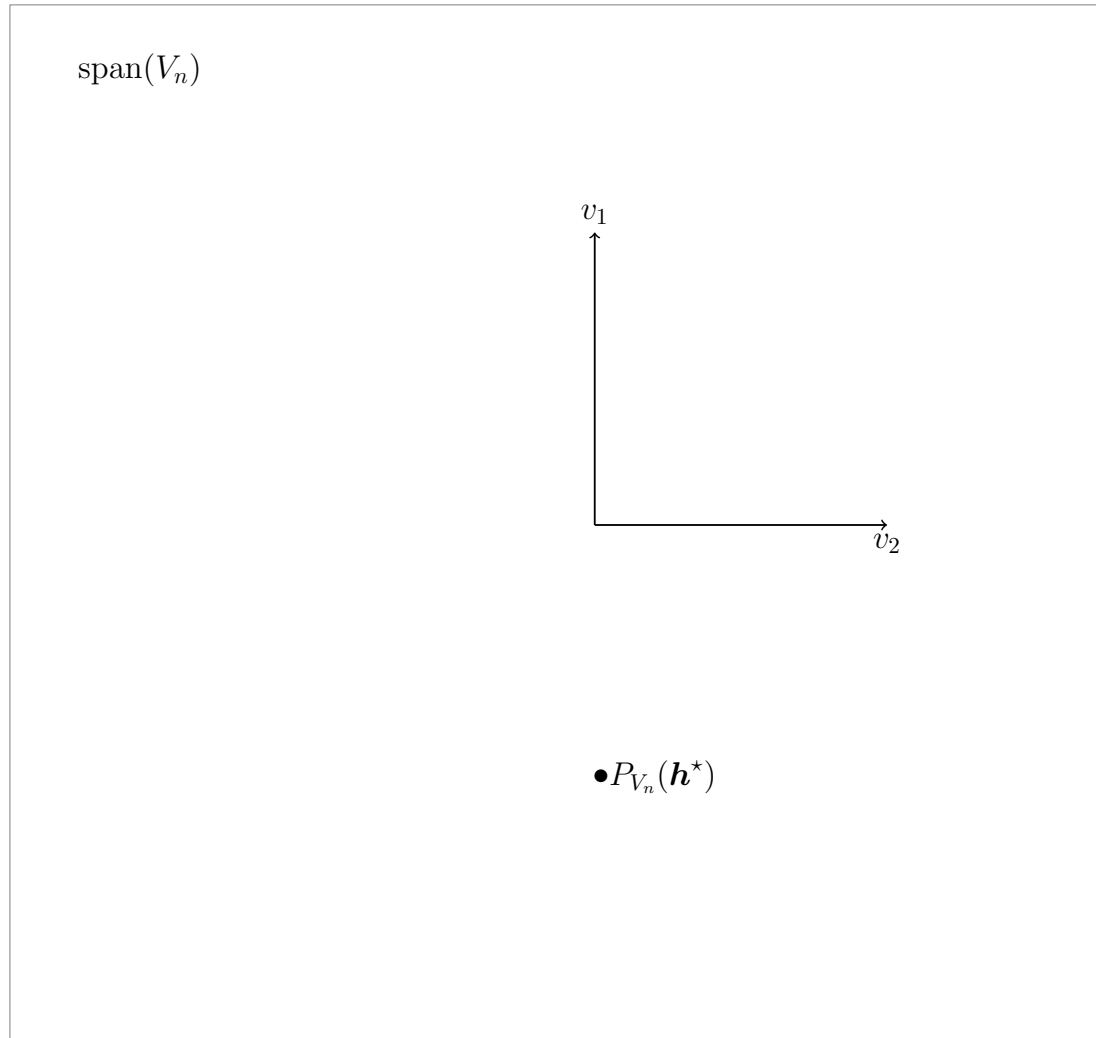
The proposed « multi-space » decoder adds new constraints to the variational problem

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{MS}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{h} \in V_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (b_j - \langle \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{h} \rangle)^2,$$

subject to $\text{dist}(\mathbf{h}, V_k) \leq \hat{\epsilon}_k, \quad k = 0 \dots n - 1.$

See [Binev et al., *SIAM JUQ* 17] for a related work.

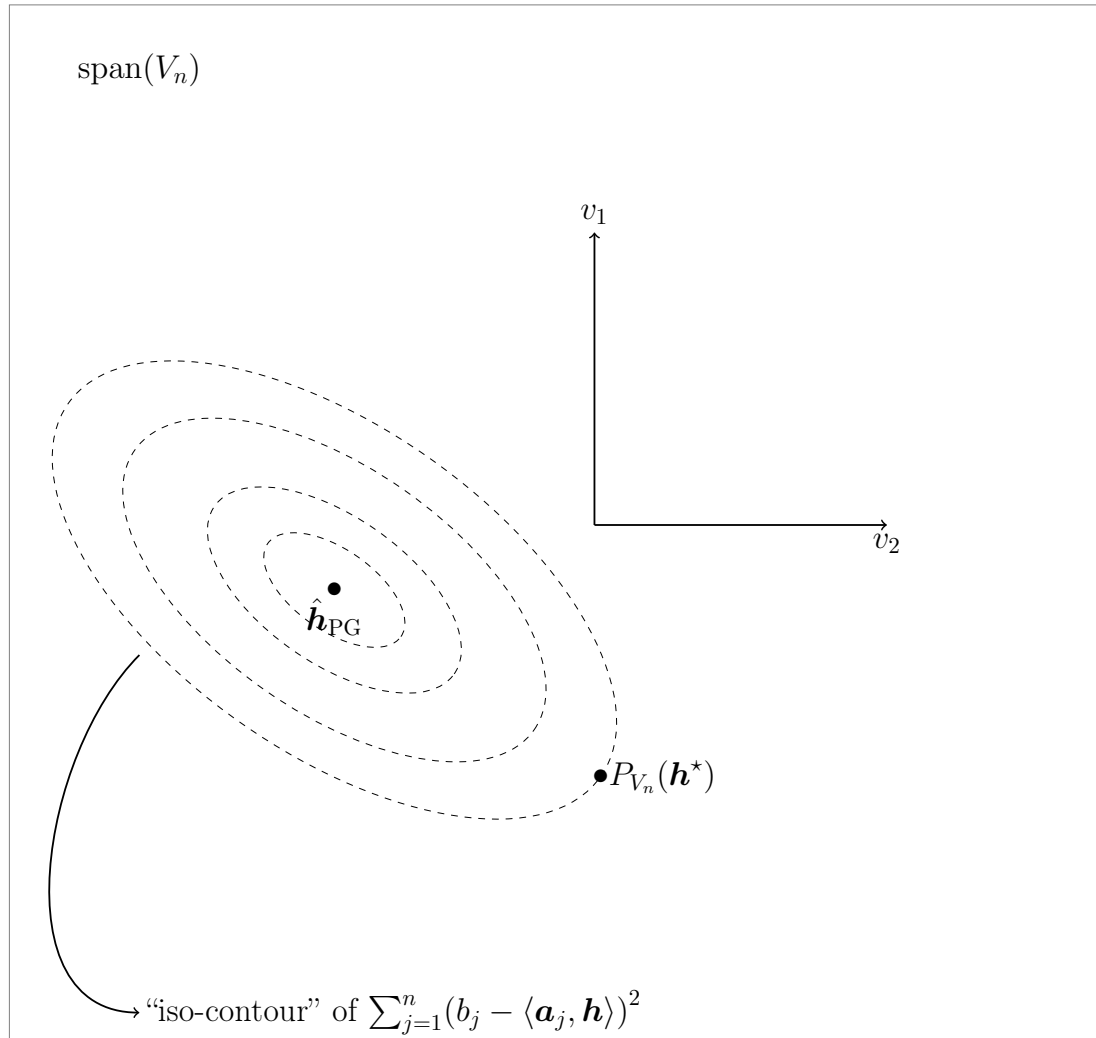
A graphical representation of the problem



$$n = 2$$

$$V_k = \text{span} \left(\{\mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^k \right)$$

A graphical representation of the problem

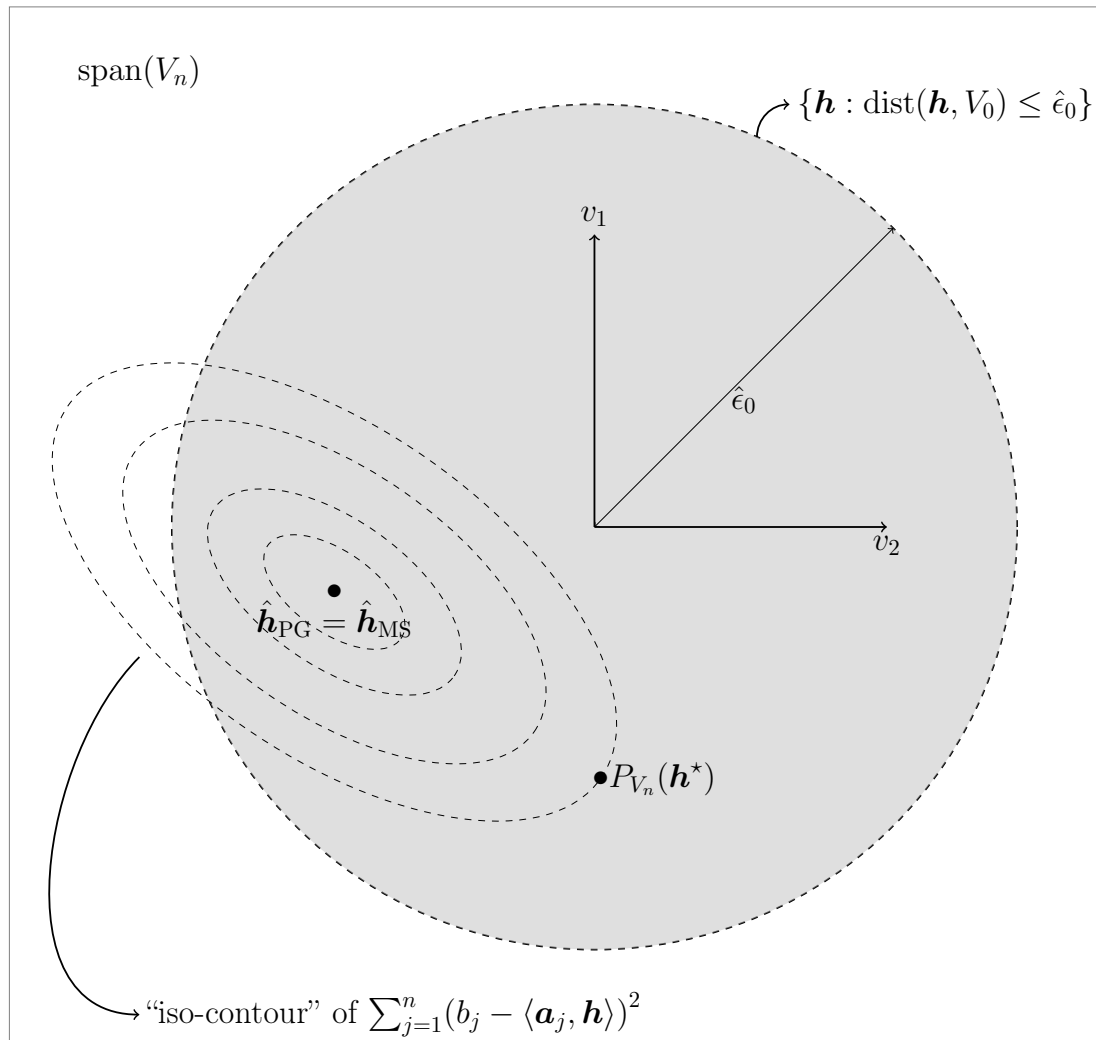


$$n = 2$$

$$V_k = \text{span} \left(\{ \mathbf{v}_i \}_{i=1}^k \right)$$

The shape of the iso-contours depends on $\mathbf{G} = [\langle \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle]_{ij}$

A graphical representation of the problem

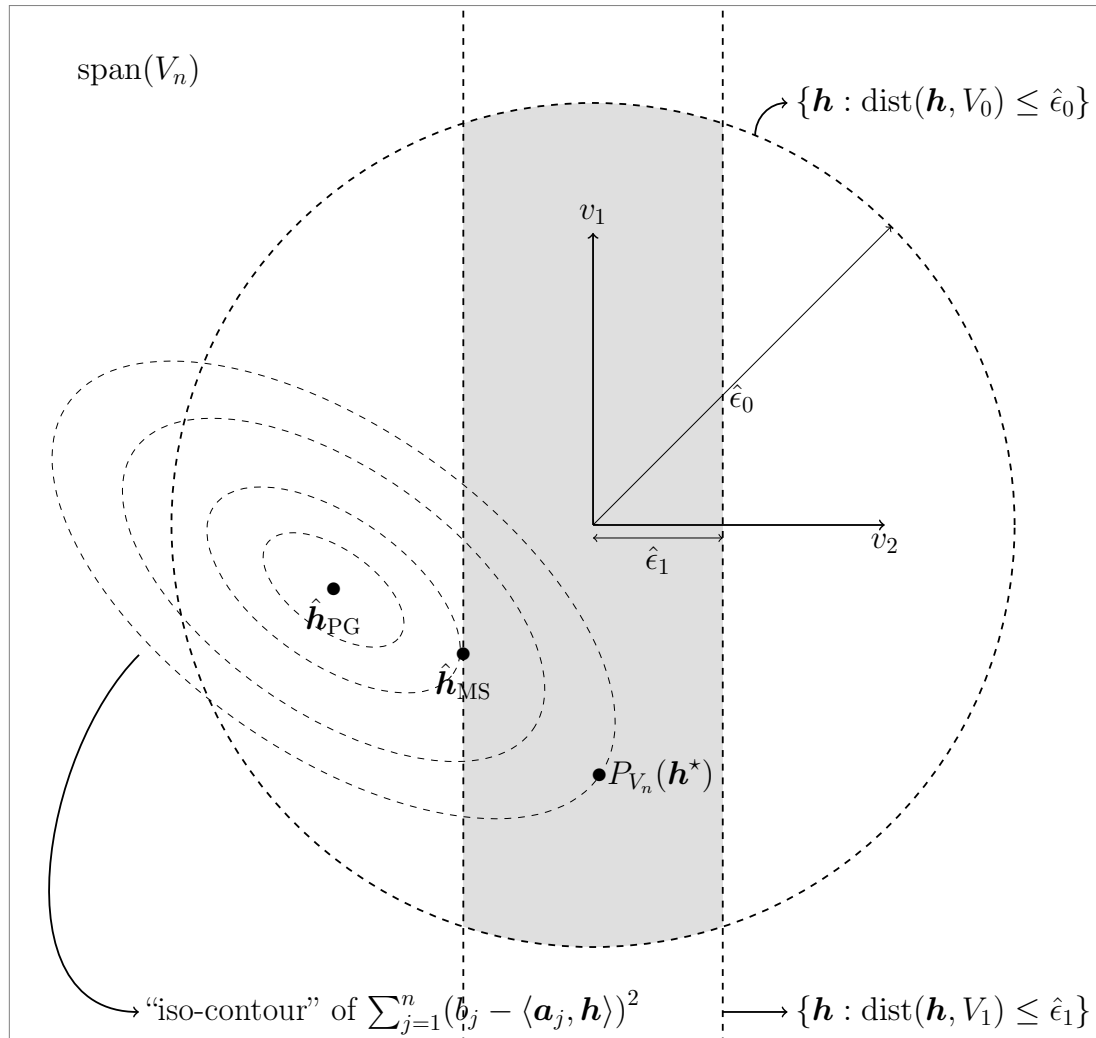


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$$n = 2$$

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The shape of the iso-contours depends on $\mathbf{G} = [\langle \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle]_{ij}$

The feasibility region depends on $\{V_k\}_{k=1}^n$ and $\{\hat{\epsilon}_k\}_{k=1}^n$



Can we give some guarantee on the performance of the « multi-space » decoder?

Instance optimality properties

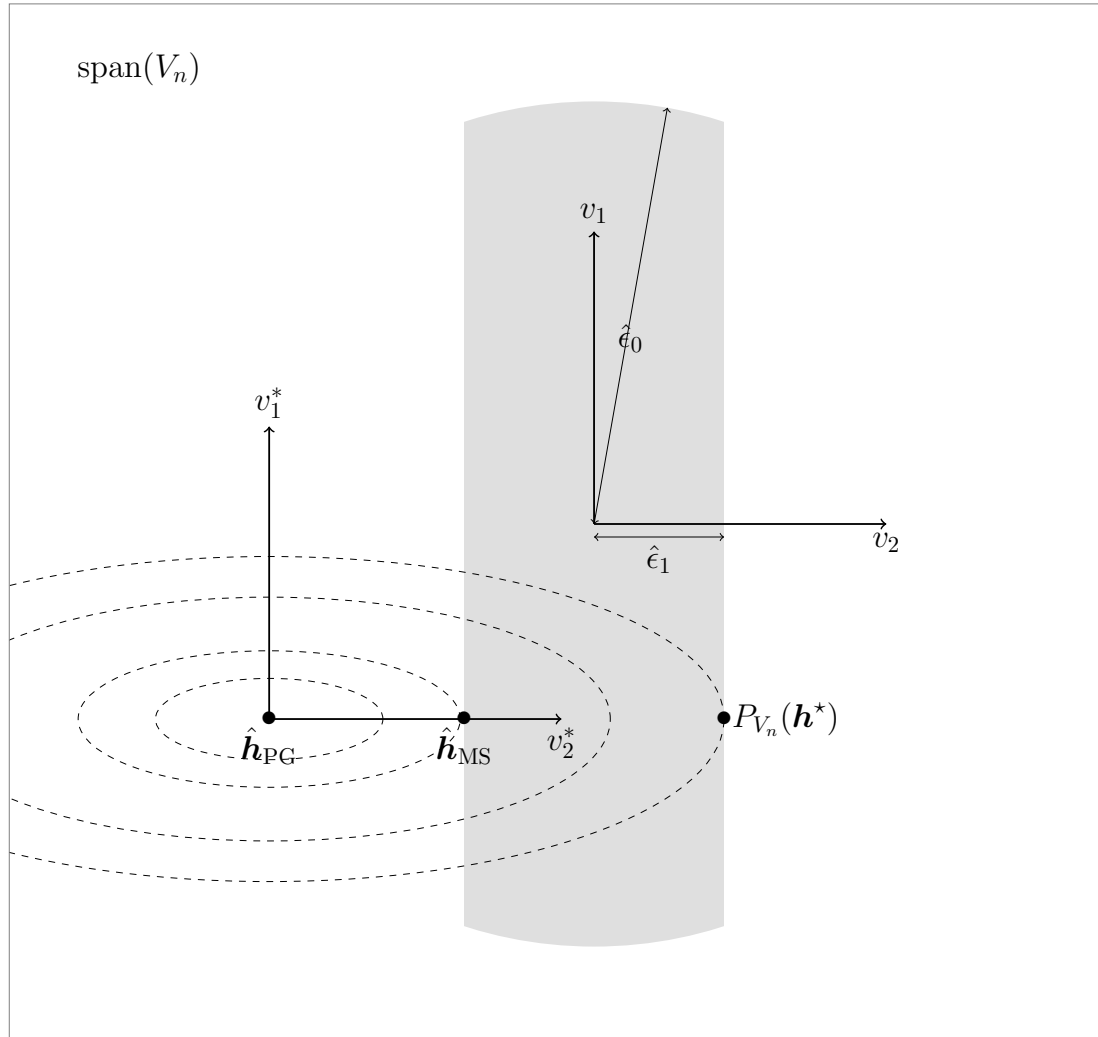
- *Petrov-Galerkin*: $\left\| \mathbf{h}^* - \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{PG}} \right\| \leq C(\mathbf{G}) \text{dist}(\mathbf{h}^*, V_n),$

- « *Multi-space* » decoder:

$$\left\| \mathbf{h}^* - \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{MS}} \right\| \leq \left(\sum_{j=\ell+1}^n \delta_j^2 + \rho \delta_\ell^2 + (\text{dist}(\mathbf{h}^*, V_n))^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where ℓ and δ_j 's are “easily-computable” quantities only depending on $\mathbf{G} = [\langle \mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{v}_j \rangle]_{i,j}$, $\{\hat{\epsilon}_k\}_{k=1}^{n-1}$ and $\{\text{dist}(\mathbf{h}^*, V_k)\}_{k=1}^n$

Particularization of the instance optimality bound to some examples





Quid of the computational complexity?

PG projection can be carried out efficiently with a complexity $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ per iteration

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{PG}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{h} \in V_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (b_j - \langle \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{h} \rangle)^2$$

« Least square » problem: can be solved efficiently via gradient-based methods with a complexity $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ per iteration.

Our decoder can also be implemented with a complexity $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ per iteration

Our problem can be rewritten as:

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{\text{MS}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{h} \in V_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (b_j - \langle \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{h} \rangle)^2,$$

subject to $\|P_{V_k}^\perp(\mathbf{h})\| \leq \hat{\epsilon}_k, \quad k = 0 \dots n - 1.$

We use the « Alternating Directions Method of Multipliers » to solve this convex problem with a complexity $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ per iteration

Some results

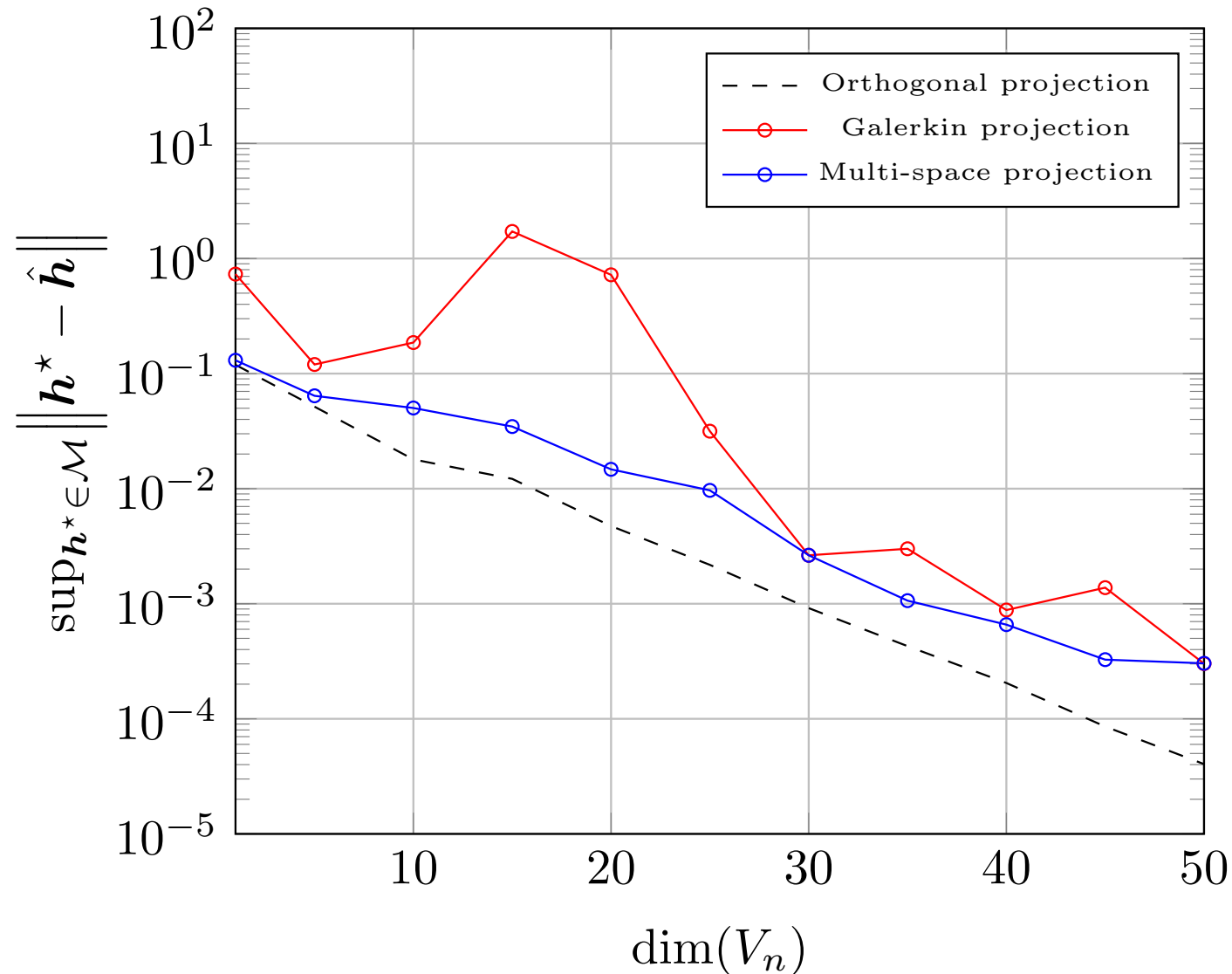
We consider a parametric mass transfert problem

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_1 \Delta \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{b}(\mu_2) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{h} &= \mathbf{s} && \text{in } \Omega \\ \mu_1 \nabla \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{n} &= 0 && \text{in } \partial\Omega\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{b}(\mu_2) &= [\cos(\mu_2) \sin(\mu_2)]^T \\ \mathbf{s} &= \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m}\|_2^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \\ \mu_1 &= [0.03, 0.05] \\ \mu_2 &= [0, 2\pi]\end{aligned}$$

The multi-space decoder improves the worst-case approximation error over PG



Our contributions

- We exploit additional information in the Petrov-Galerkin projection
- We derive an instance optimal guarantee for our « multi-space » decoder
- We propose an efficient implementation for the « multi-space » decoder

Thank you for your attention.