

# Fully Adaptive AMG

Scott MacLachlan

maclachl@colorado.edu

Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Colorado at Boulder

# Support and Collaboration

- This work has been supported by the DOE SciDAC TOPS program, the Center for Applied Scientific Computing at Lawrence Livermore National Lab, and Los Alamos National Laboratory.
- This work has been performed in collaboration with Steve McCormick, Tom Manteuffel, John Ruge, Marian Brezina, and James Brannick at CU-Boulder.

# Fully Adaptive Multigrid Framework

- Want to solve new problems in an algebraic multigrid setting
- Design a setup cycle that, given an arbitrary matrix,  $A$ , designs an effective multigrid V-cycle
- No parameter tuning (if possible)
- Generalizing classical AMG:

More general techniques for more general problems

- Will be more expensive, but also more robust

# FAlosophy

- Ask: If the AMG setup cycle was “free”, how would we design the ideal multigrid algorithm?
- What are the real goals of coarsening?
- What are the ideal properties of coarse grids?
- How do we measure these?
- Once we’ve figured out the ideal case, then ask if we can make it practical

# Classical AMG Coarsening

- Strong Connections based on matrix entries:

$$S_i = \left\{ j : -a_{ij} \geq \theta \max_{k \neq i} \{-a_{ik}\} \right\}$$

- Coarse grid chosen by maximal independent set heuristics

**H1:** For each  $i \in F$ , every  $j \in S_i$  should be either in  $C_i$  or should strongly depend on at least one point in  $C_i$

**H2:** The set,  $C$ , should be a maximal subset of the fine grid, such that no  $C$ -point strongly depends on another  $C$ -point

# Weaknesses

- Definition of strong connections based on “nice” M-matrix properties
- Breaks down if near null space of  $A$  is far from the constant

- Diagonal rescaling,

$$A \rightarrow DAD$$

- Finite element anisotropy,

$$-u_{xx} - \epsilon u_{yy} \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} (-1 - \epsilon) & (2 - 4\epsilon) & (-1 - \epsilon) \\ (-4 + 2\epsilon) & (8 + 8\epsilon) & (-4 + 2\epsilon) \\ (-1 - \epsilon) & (2 - 4\epsilon) & (-1 - \epsilon) \end{bmatrix}$$

- Even for simple problems, size of  $a_{ij}$  may not reflect true connection between  $i$  and  $j$

# What are Strong Connections?

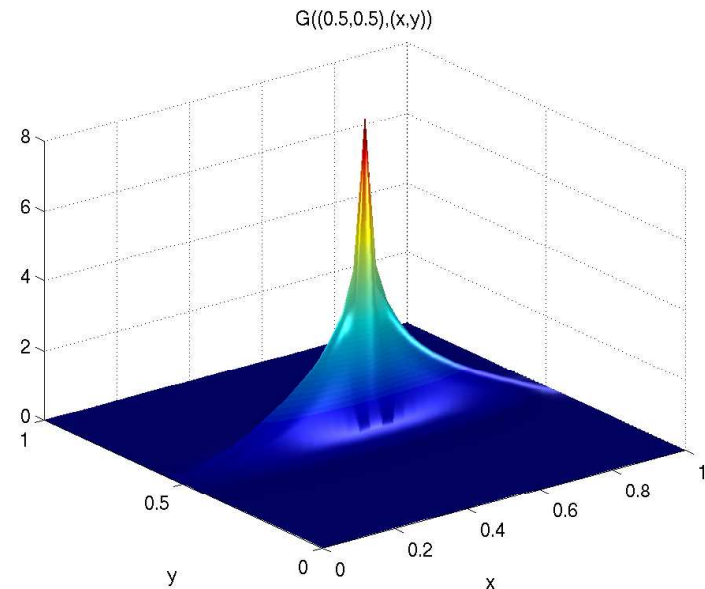
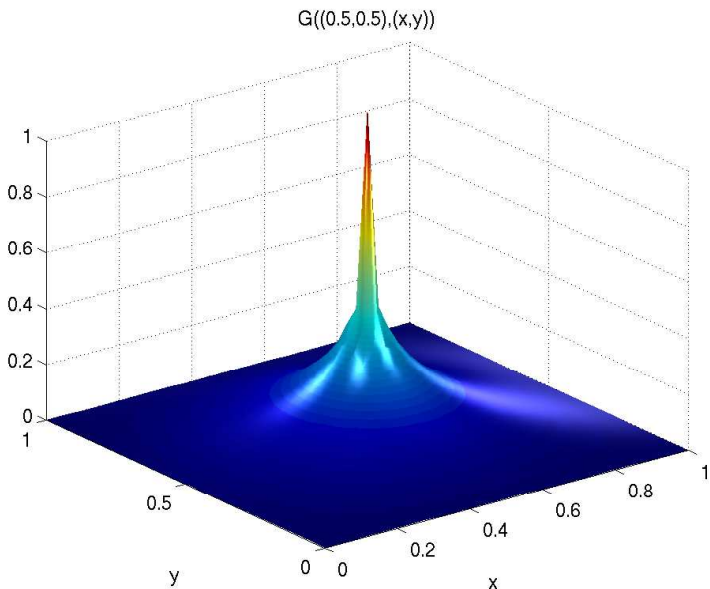
- Point  $i$  strongly depends on point  $j$  if
  - a change in the right-hand side at point  $j$  significantly changes the solution at point  $i$ .
  - a change in the residual at point  $j$  significantly changes the error at point  $i$
- Good coarse-grid correction depends on identifying strong connections
  - Interpolation to  $i$  is most effective from points that it strongly depends on
  - Corrections from weakly connected points have little effect on the error at  $i$

# Green's Functions

- Given a PDE,  $Lu = f$ , the Green's function,  $G_L$  relates  $u$  and  $f$ :

$$u(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\Omega} G_L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) f(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$$

- If a change in  $f(\mathbf{x}_j)$  affects a significant change in  $u(\mathbf{x}_i)$ , then  $G_L(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$  must be large
- $x_i$  strongly depends on  $x_j$  if  $G_L(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$  is large compared to other values of  $G_L(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x})$



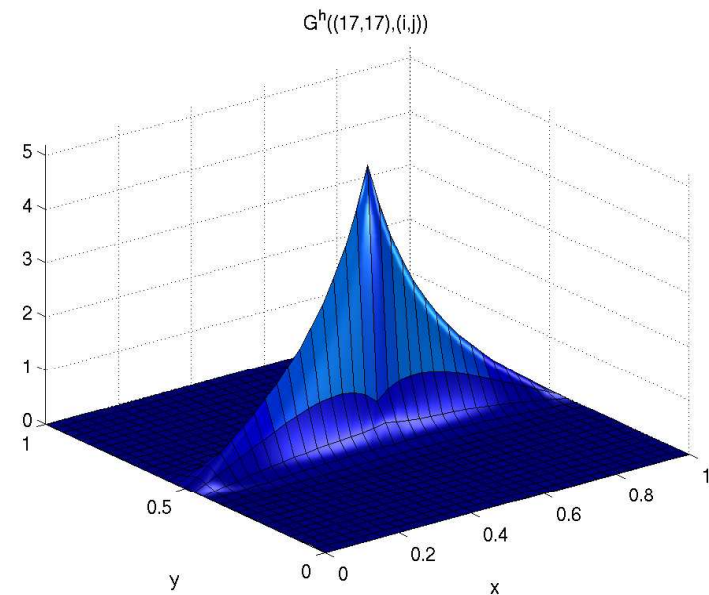
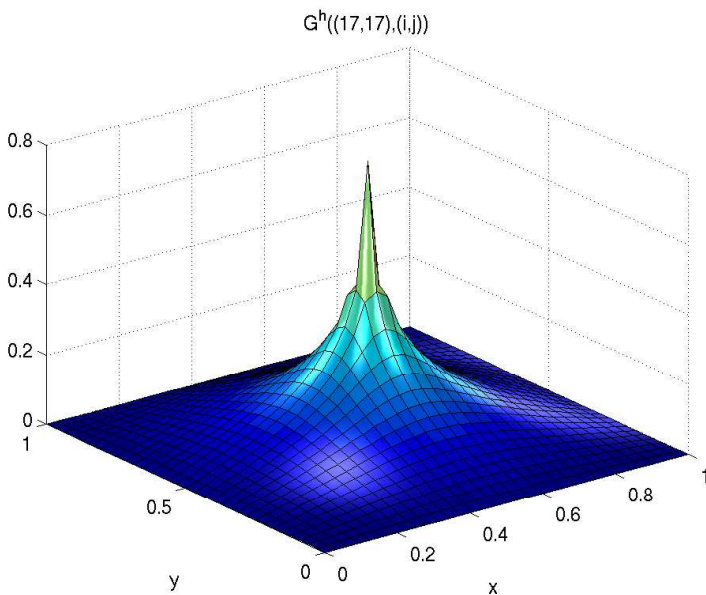


# Discrete Green's Function

- For the discrete linear system,  $A^h u^h = f^h$ , the equivalent of the Green's function is the inverse

$$u^h = \left(A^h\right)^{-1} f^h$$

- If a change in  $f_j^h$  causes a significant change in  $u_i^h$ , then  $\left(A^h\right)_{ij}^{-1}$  must be large relative to other values of  $\left(A^h\right)_{ik}^{-1}$

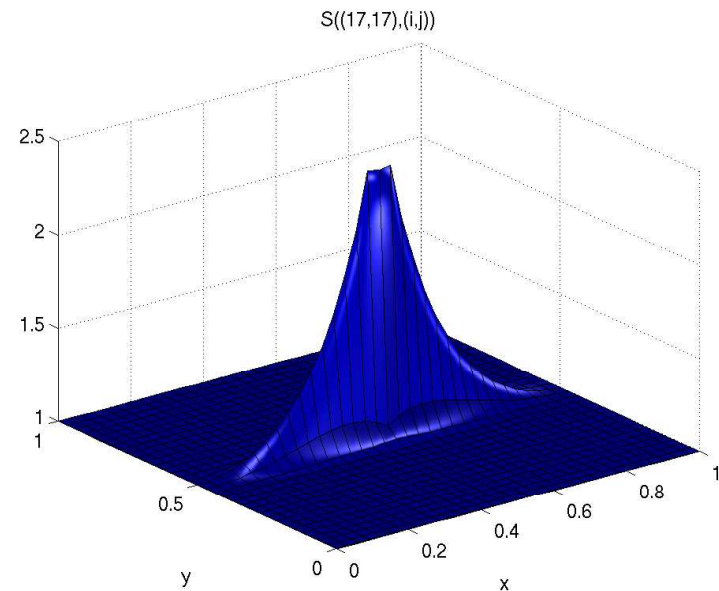
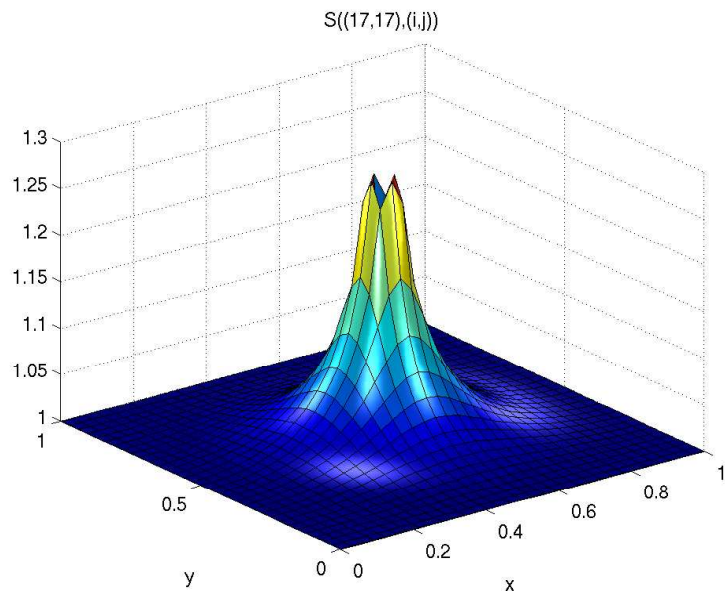


# Measures of Strong Connections

- Strength of dependence of  $i$  on  $j$  depends on size of  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$
- How should we measure this size, relative to  $(A^h)_{ik}^{-1}$ ?

# Measures of Strong Connections

- Strength of dependence of  $i$  on  $j$  depends on size of  $(A^h)^{-1}_{ij}$
- How should we measure this size, relative to  $(A^h)^{-1}_{ik}$ ?
- $L^2$  measure:  $(A^h)^{-1}_{ij} \geq \theta \max_{k \neq i} \left\{ (A^h)^{-1}_{ik} \right\}$
- Energy measure: Let  $G_j^{(i)} = (A^h)^{-1}_{ij}$ ,  $S_{ij} = \frac{\|G^{(i)} - G_j^{(i)} e^{(j)}\|_{A^h}}{\|G^{(i)}\|_{A^h}}$

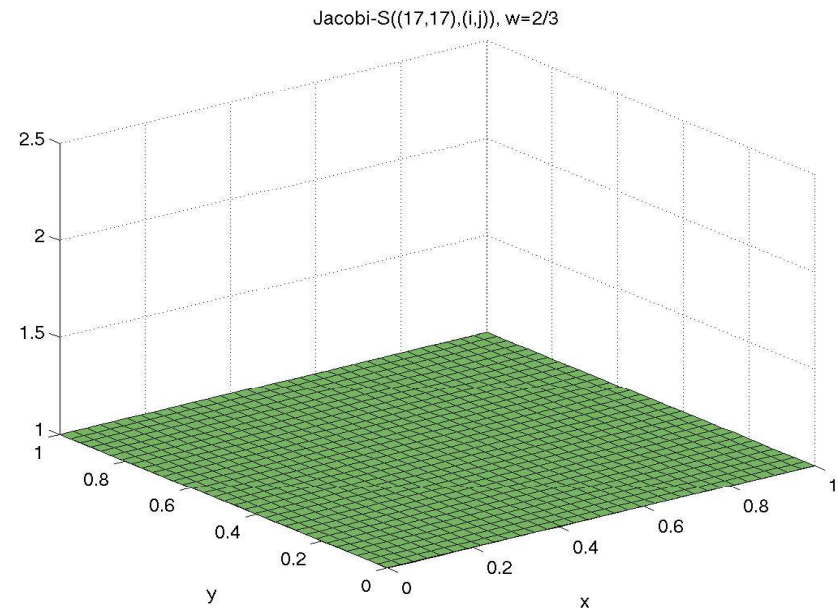
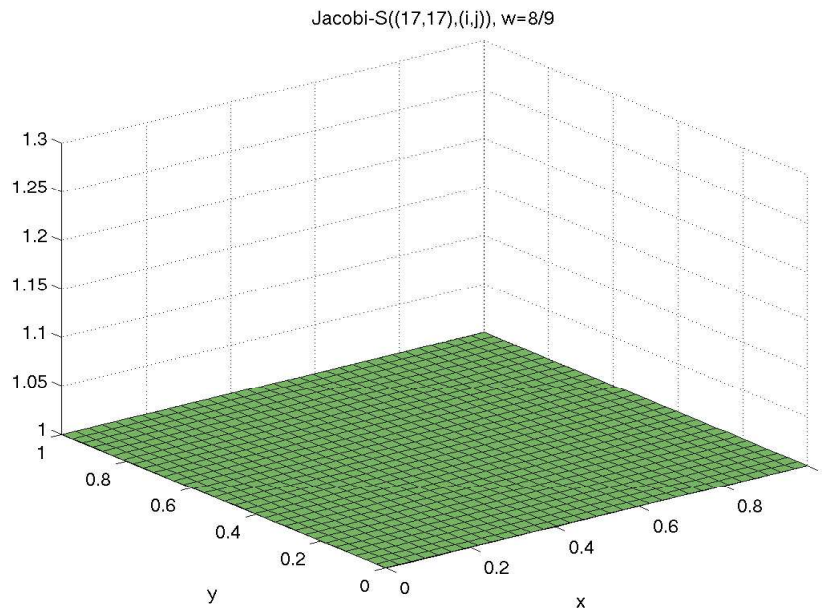


# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$

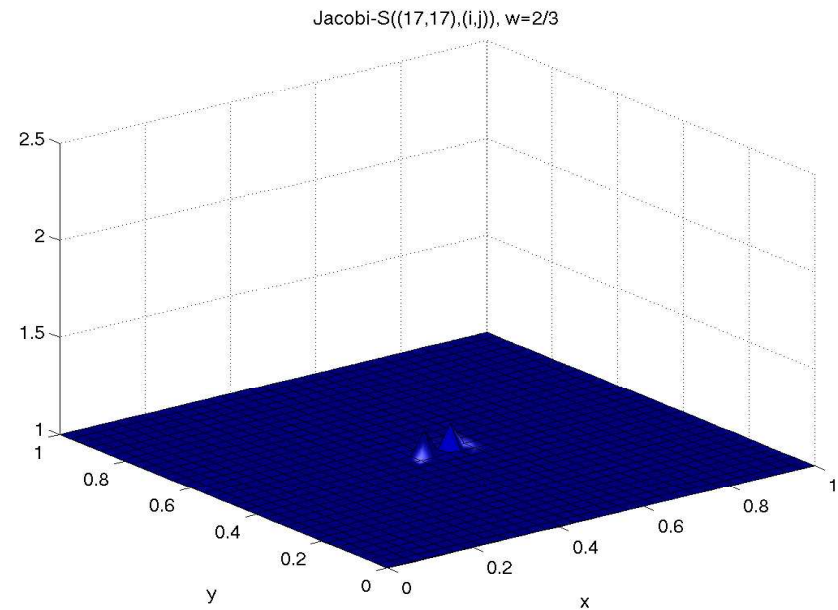
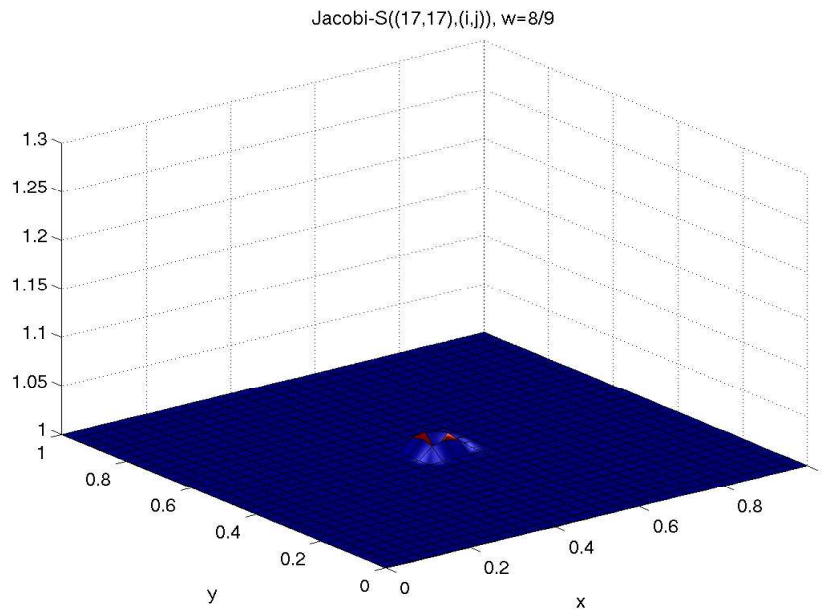
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 1 step:



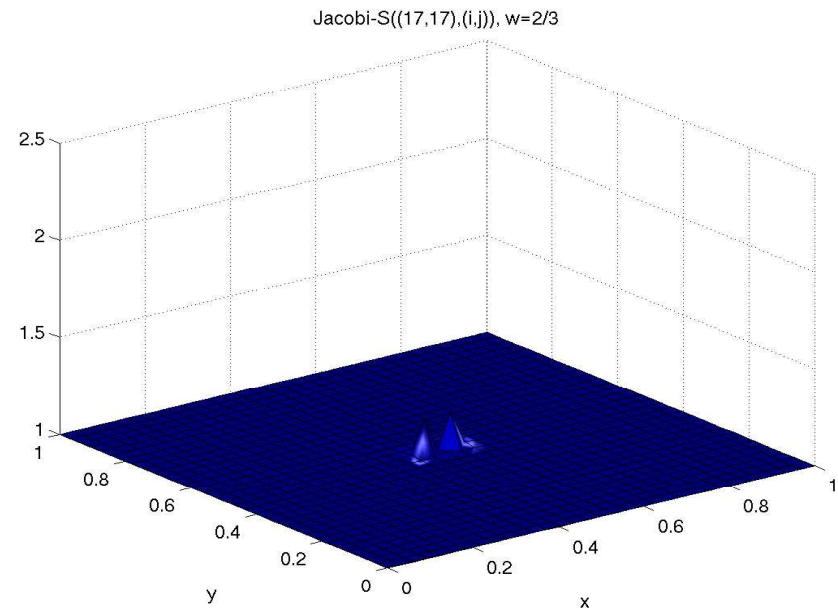
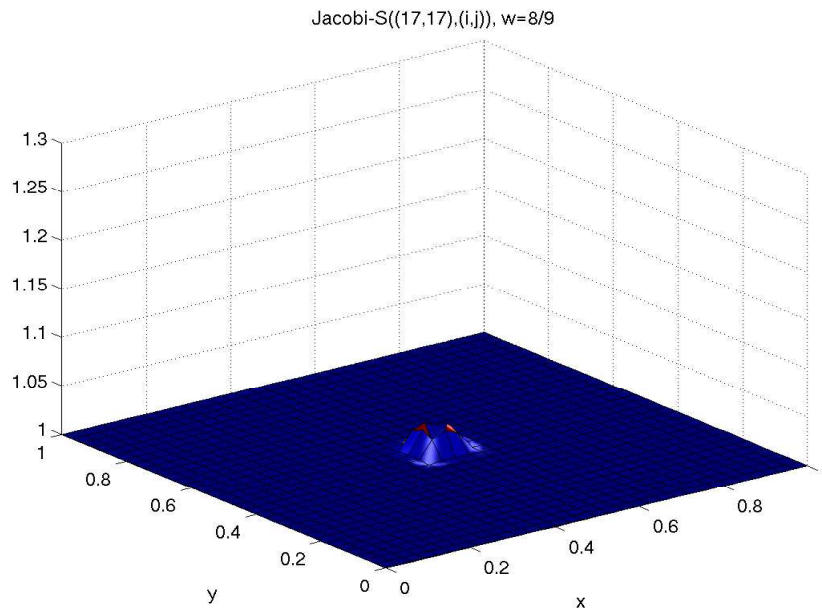
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 2 steps:



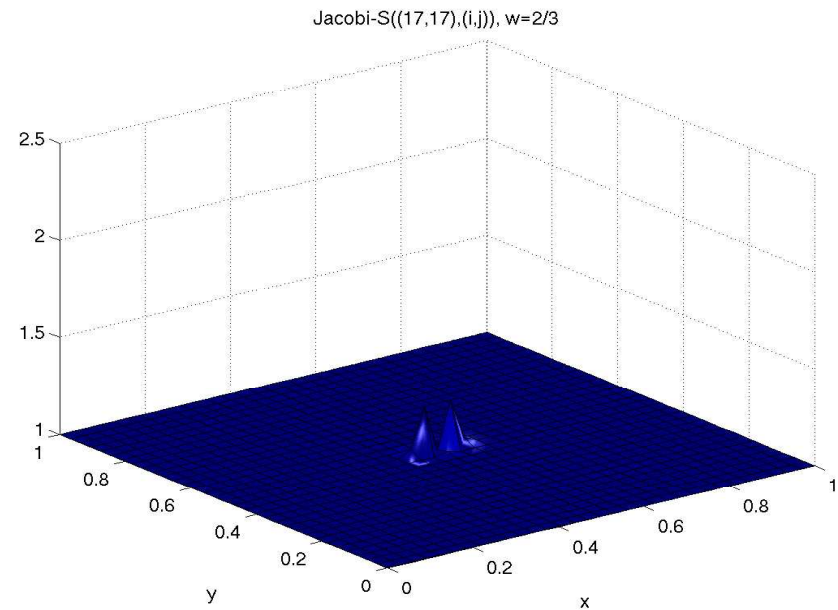
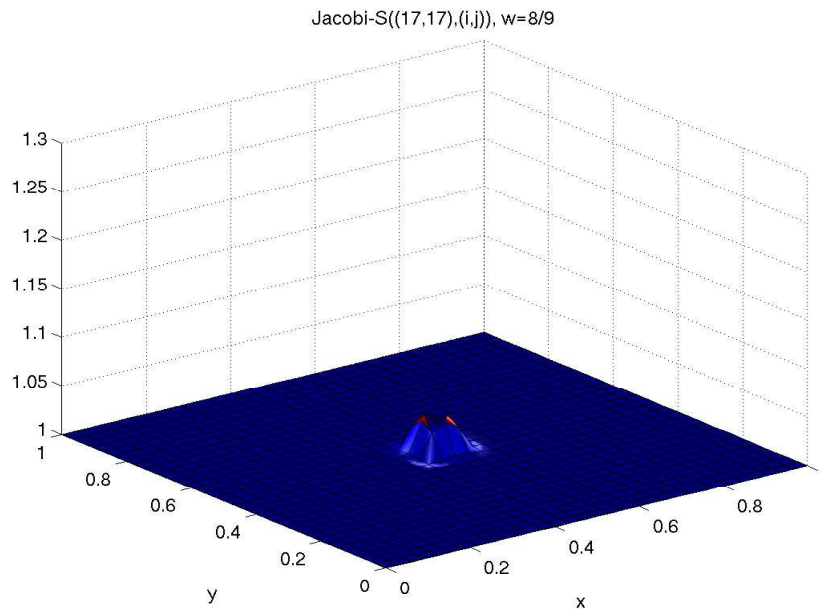
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 3 steps:



# Approximating $S_{ij}$

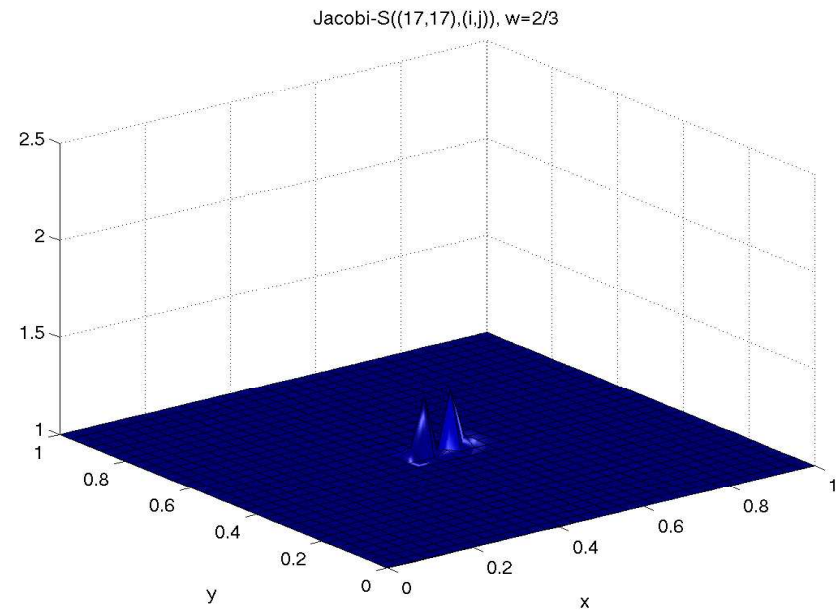
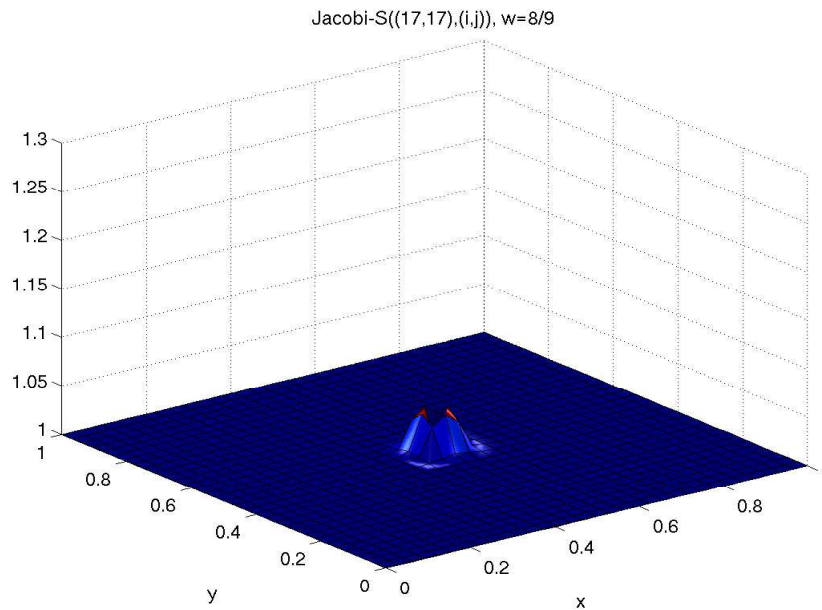
- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 4 steps:





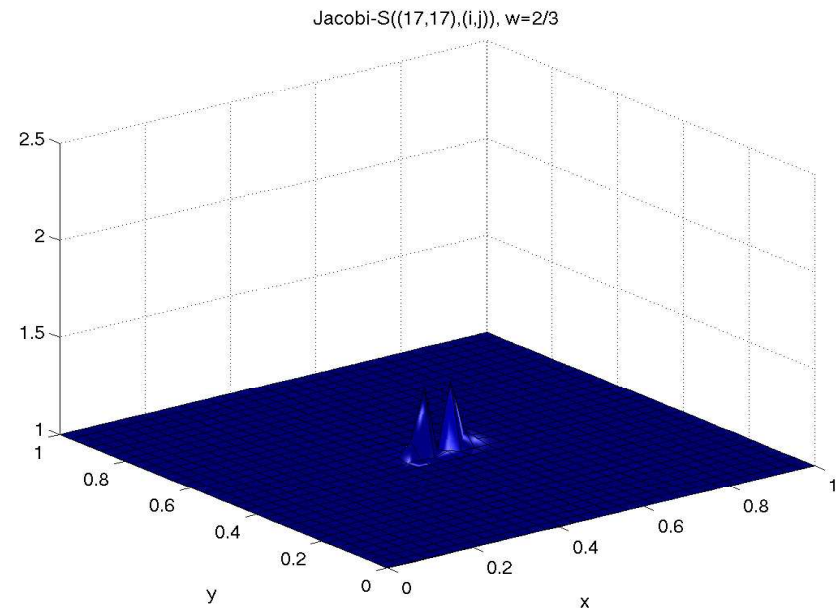
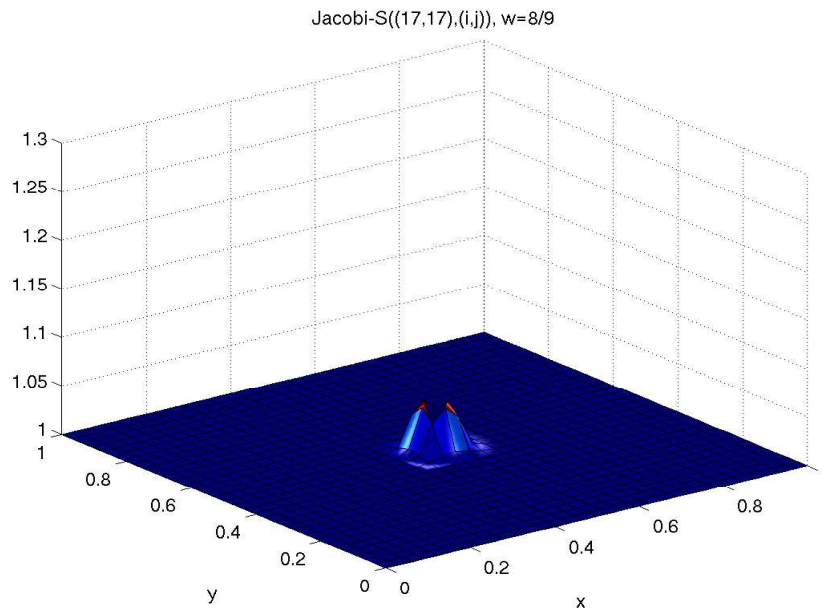
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 5 steps:



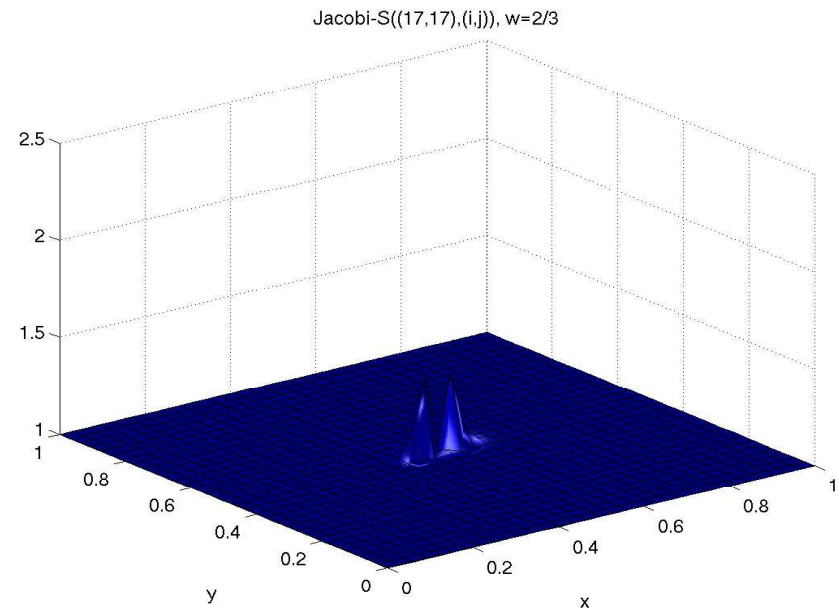
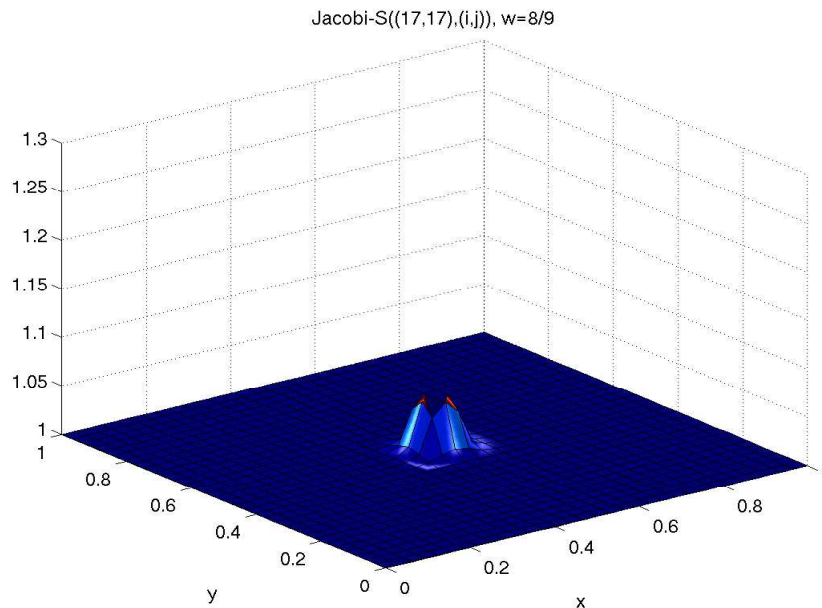
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 6 steps:



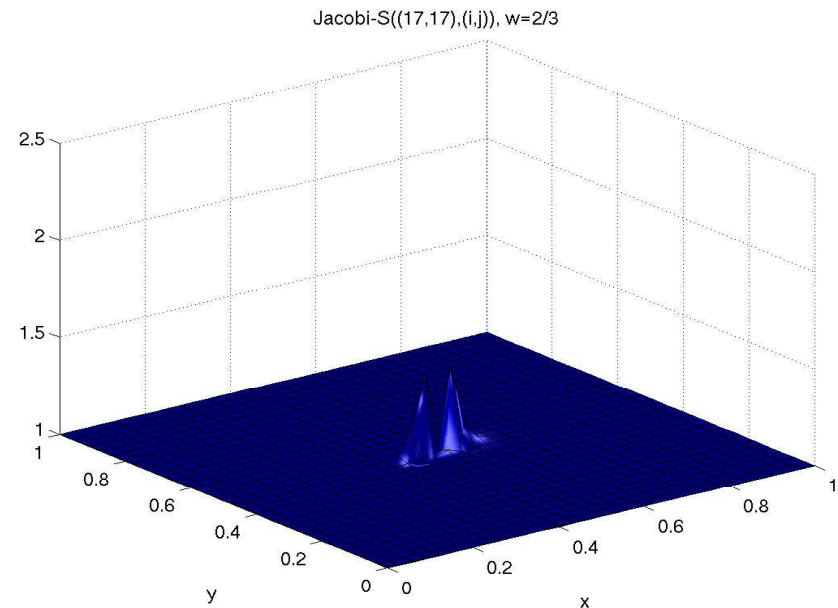
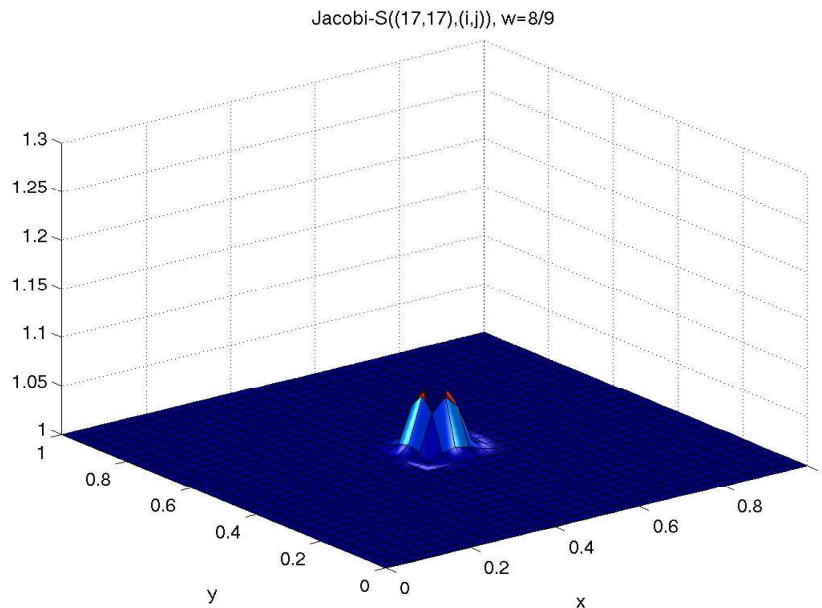
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 7 steps:



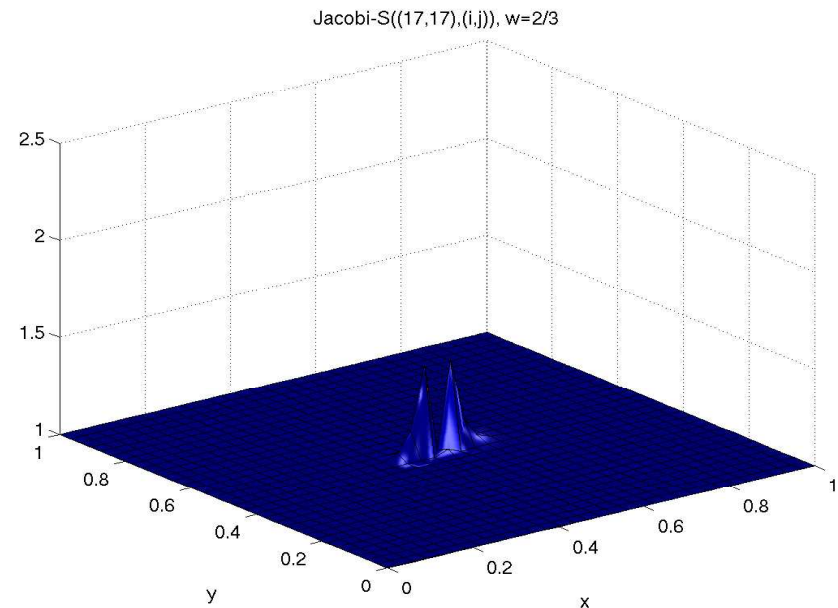
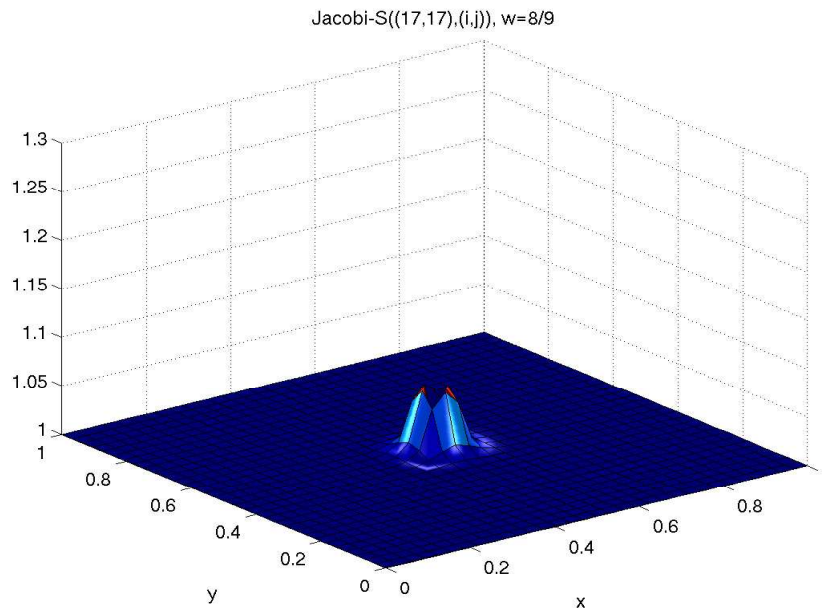
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 8 steps:



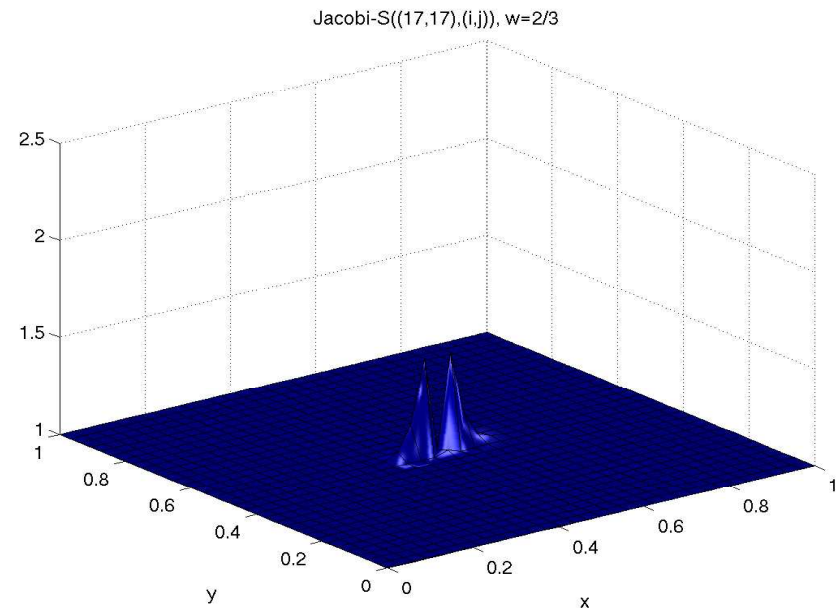
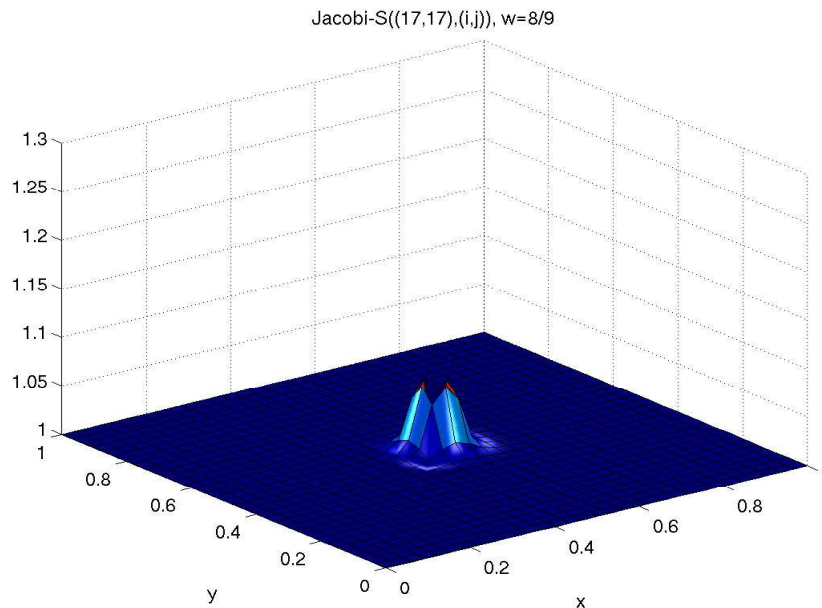
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 9 steps:



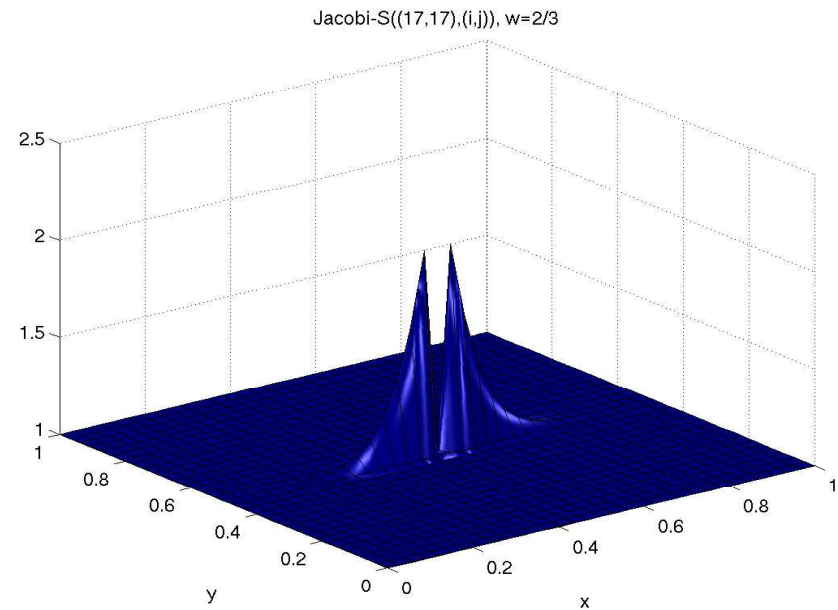
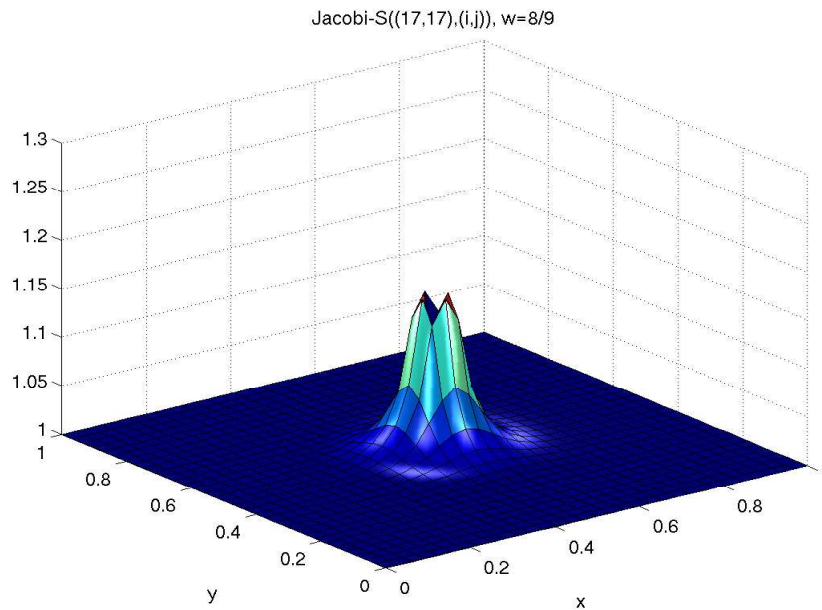
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 10 steps:



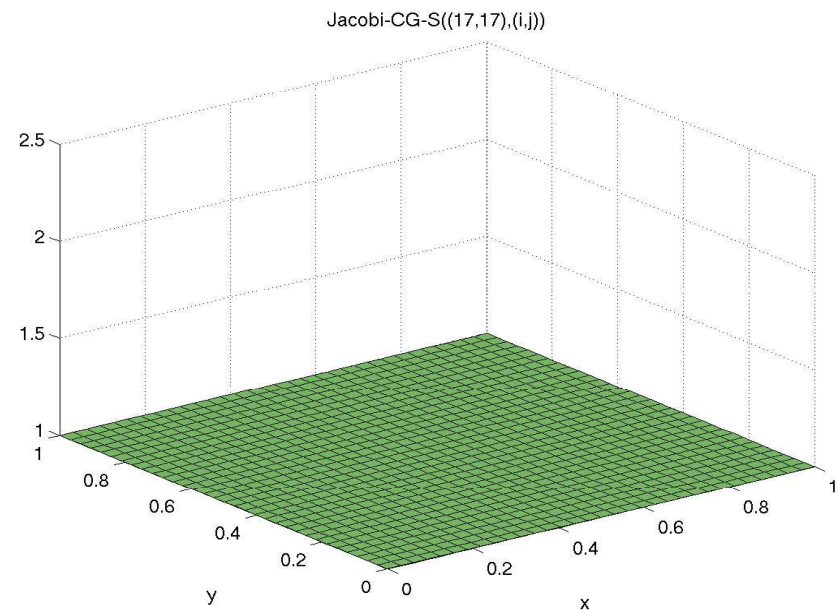
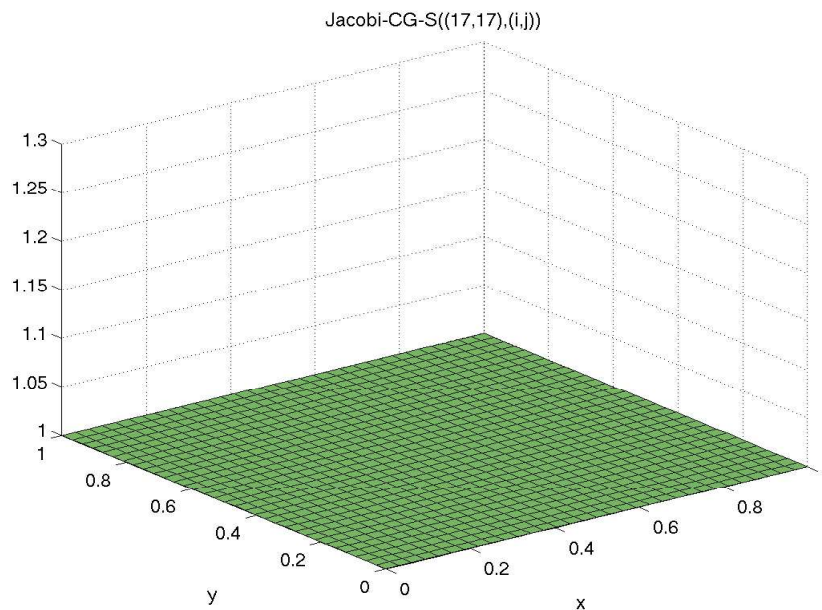
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Jacobi, 50 steps:



# Approximating $S_{ij}$

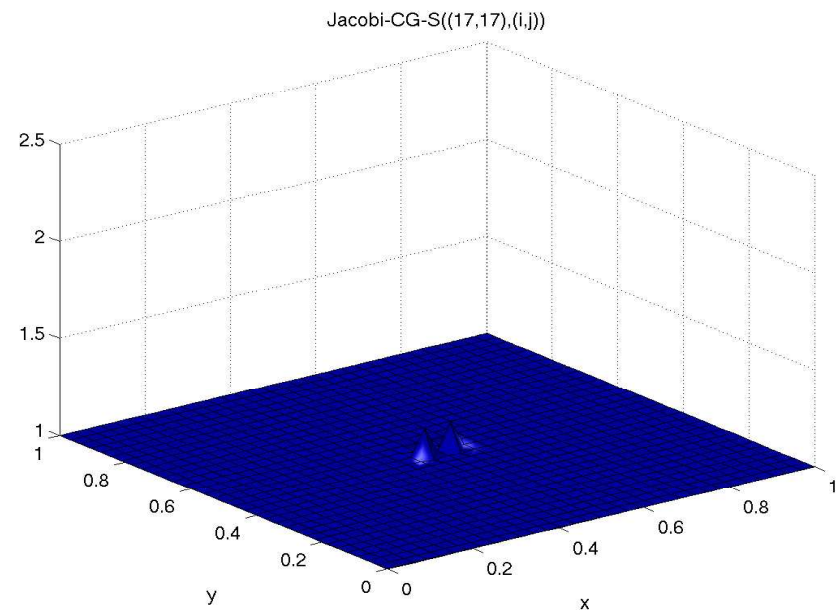
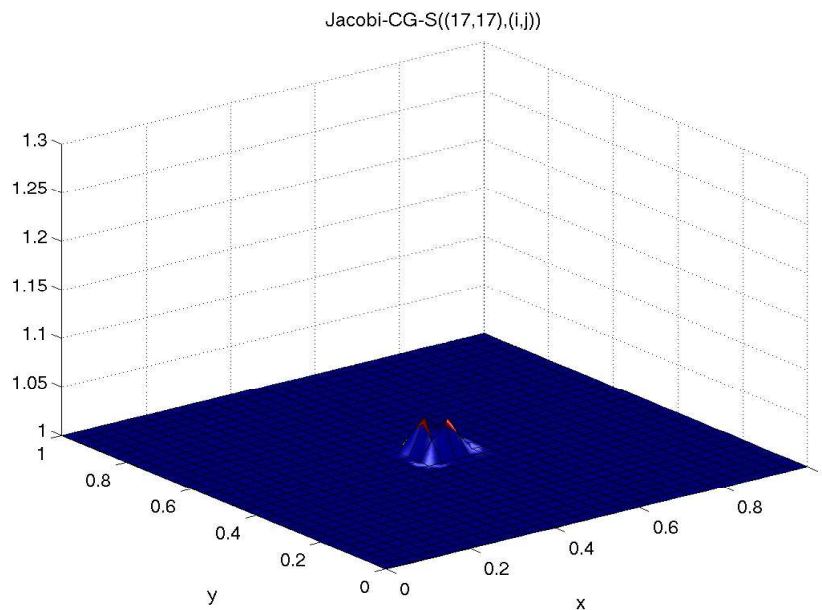
- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 1 step:





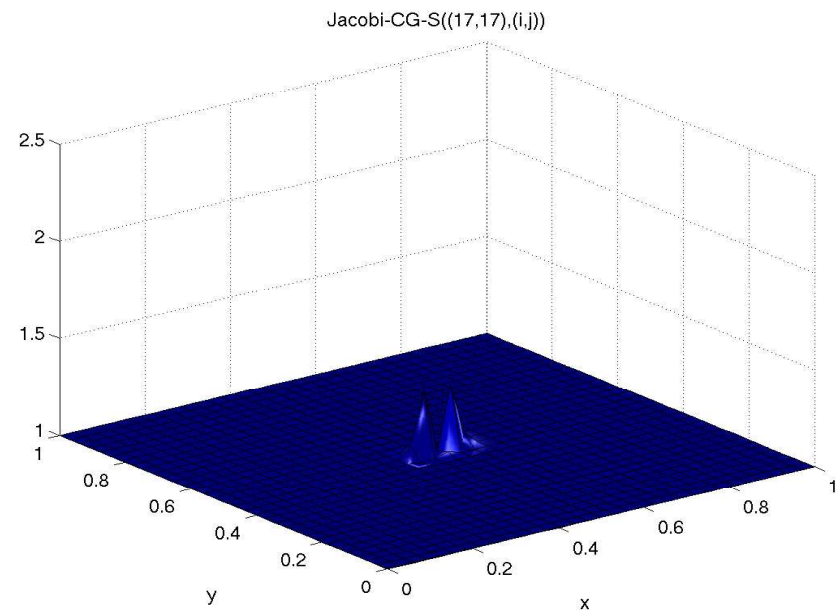
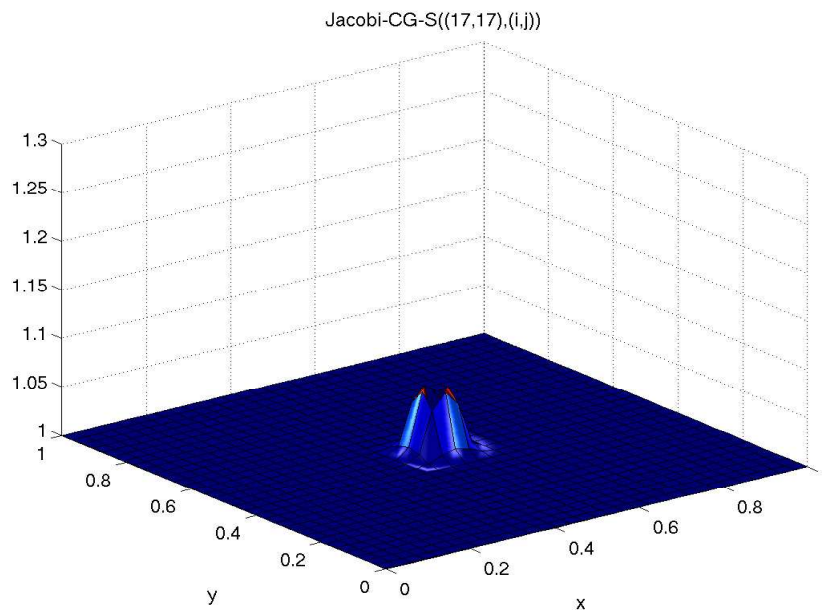
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 2 steps:



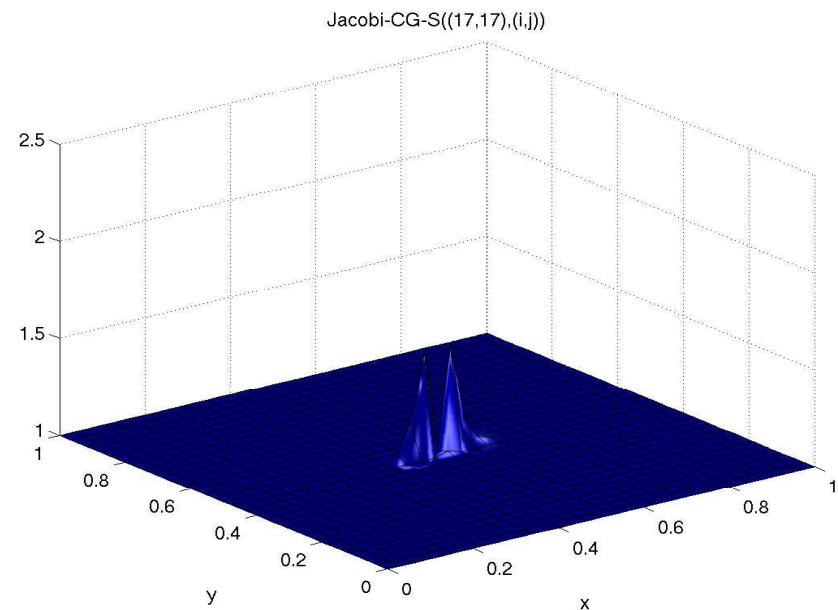
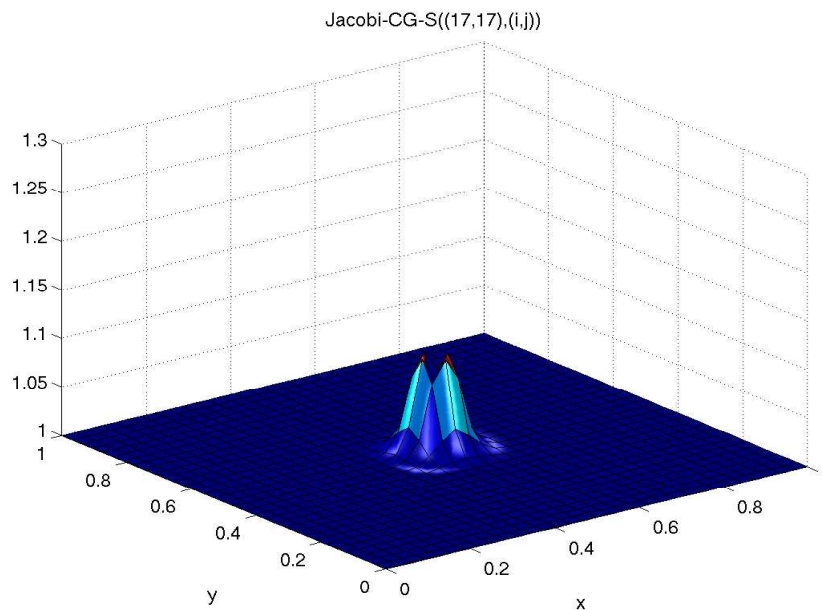
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 3 steps:



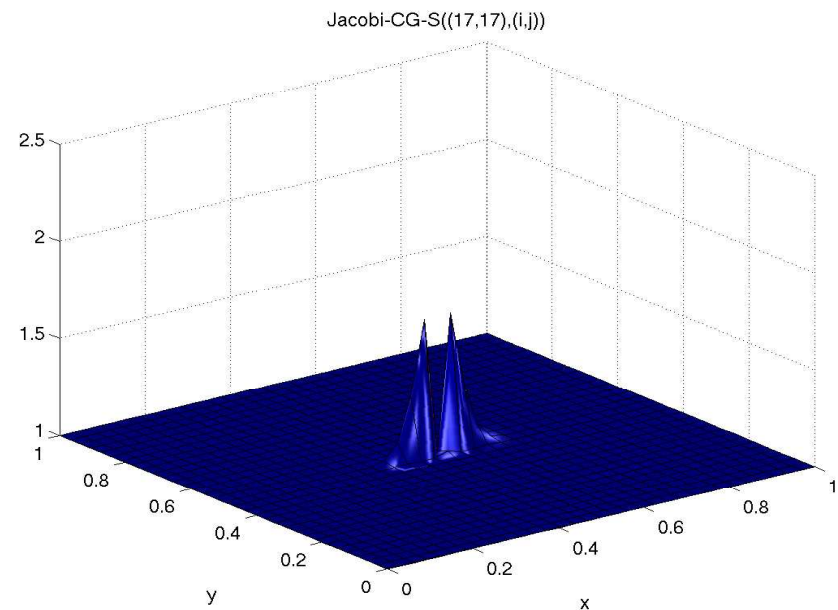
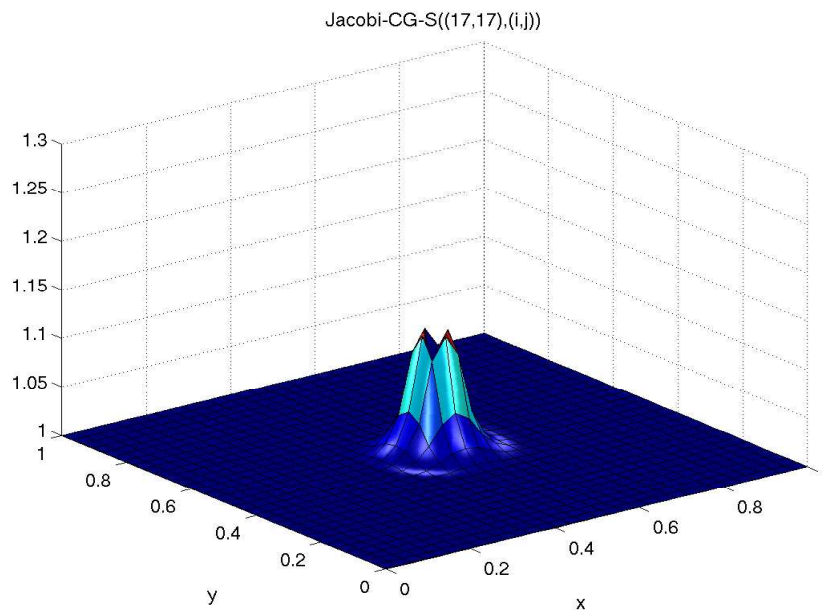
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 4 steps:



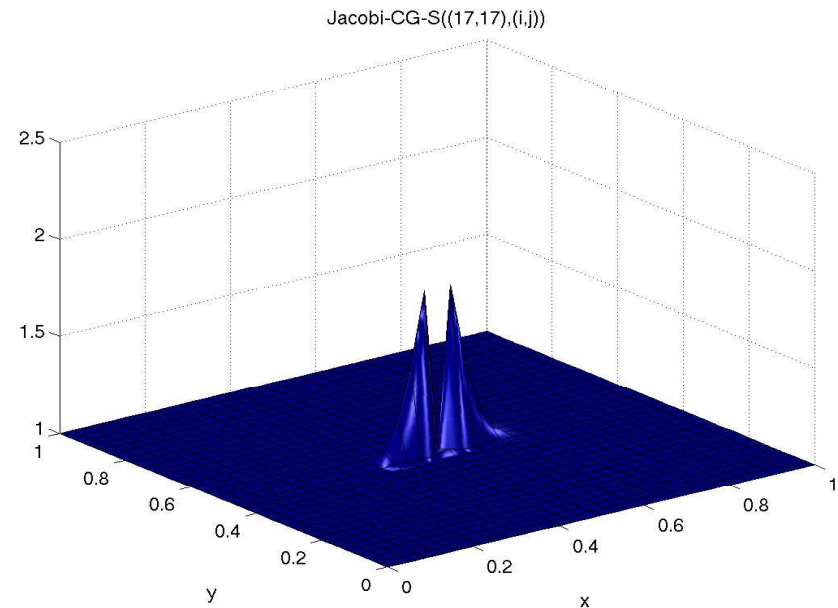
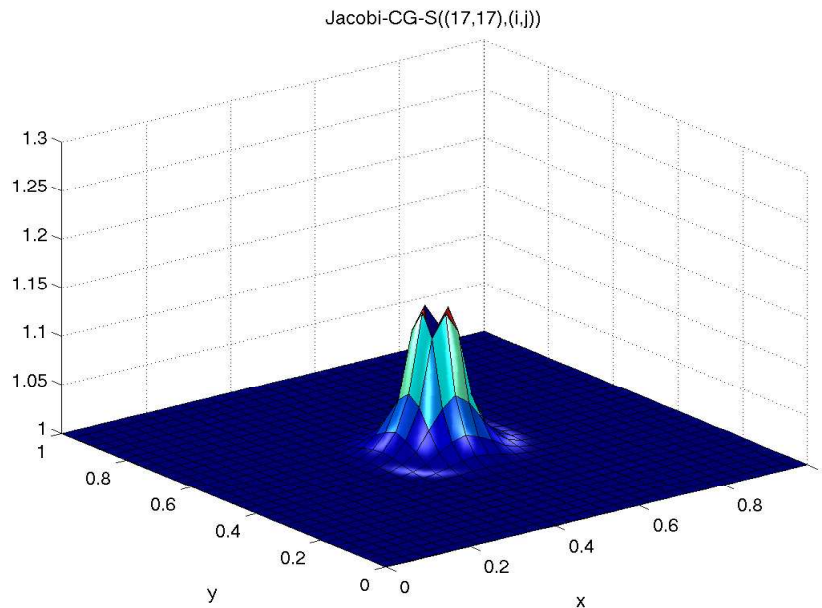
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 5 steps:



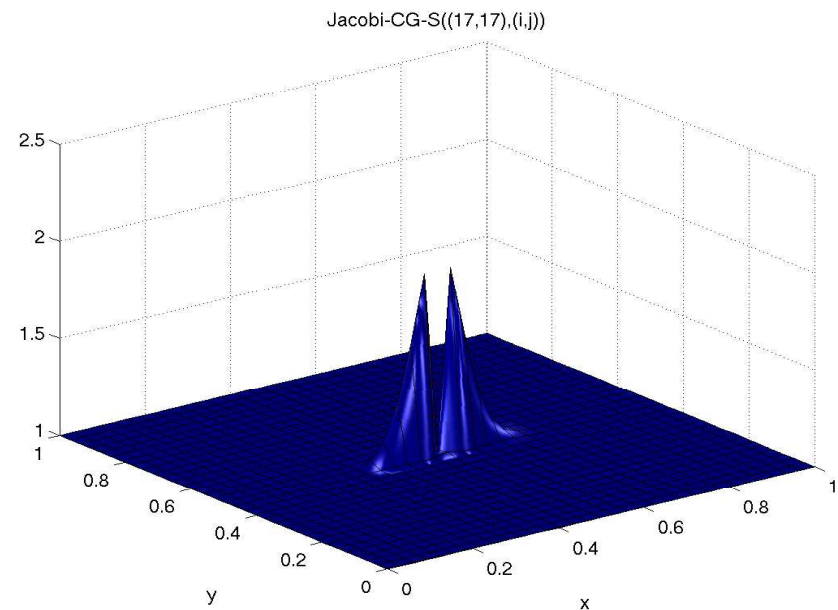
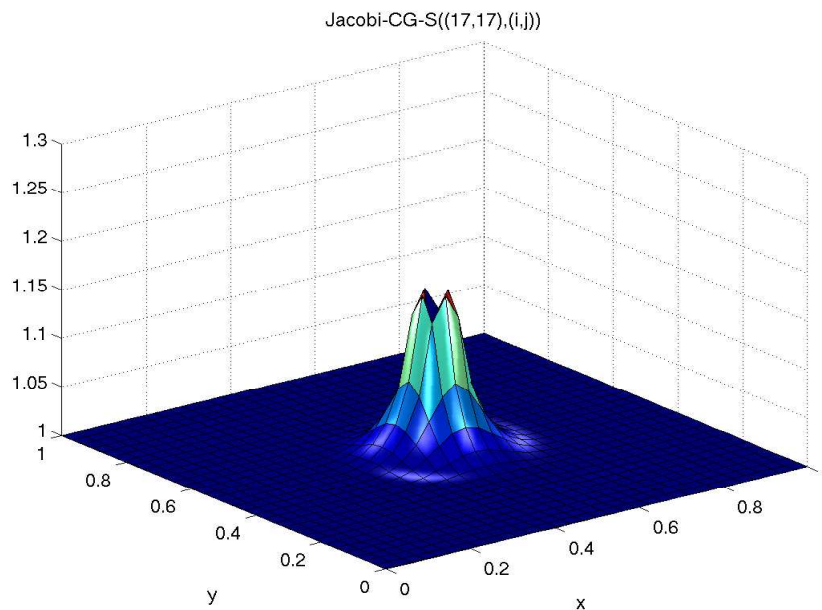
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 6 steps:



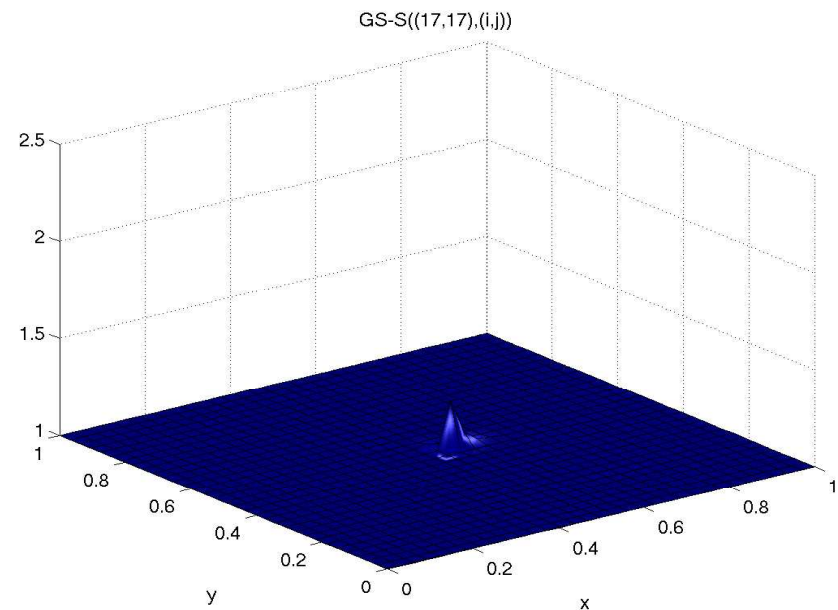
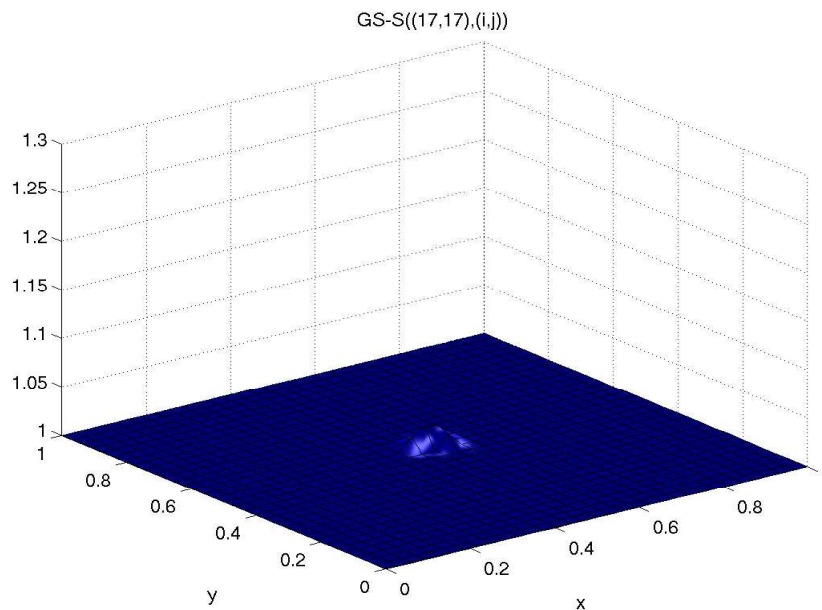
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 7 steps:



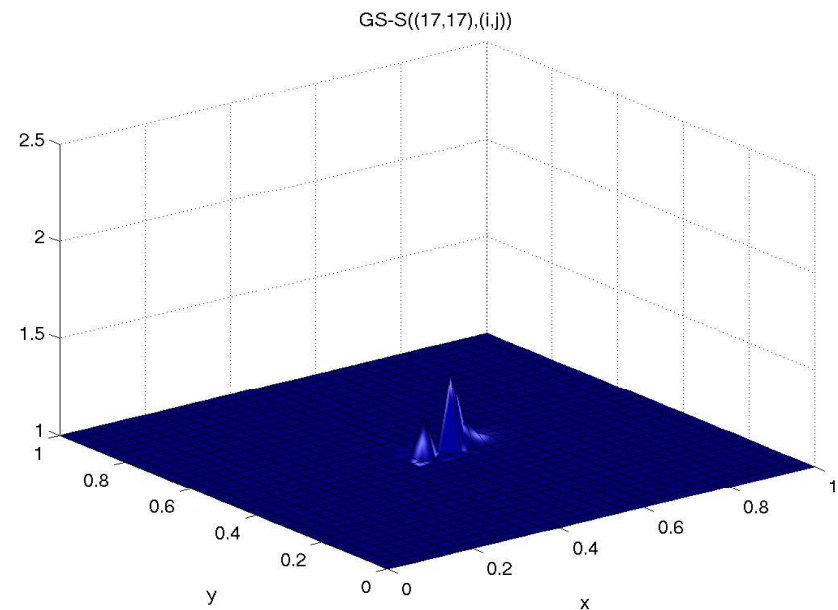
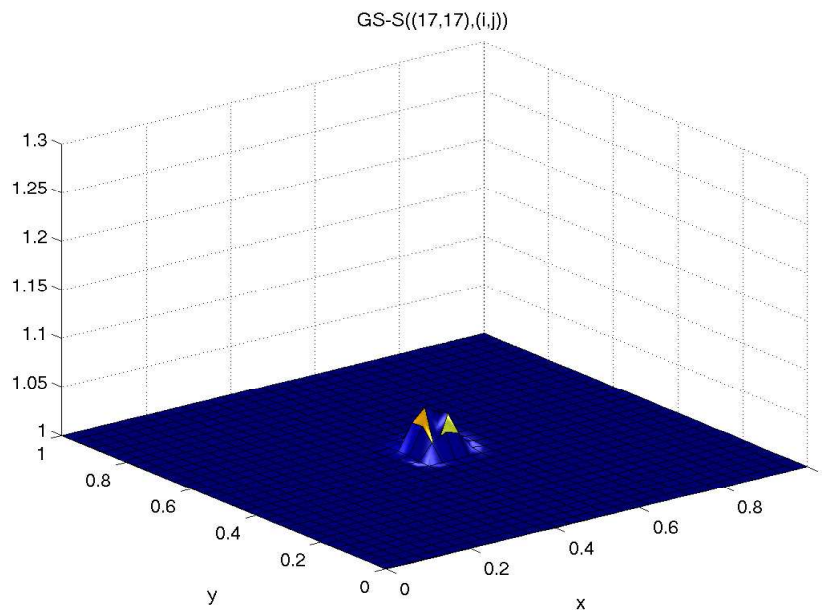
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 1 step:



# Approximating $S_{ij}$

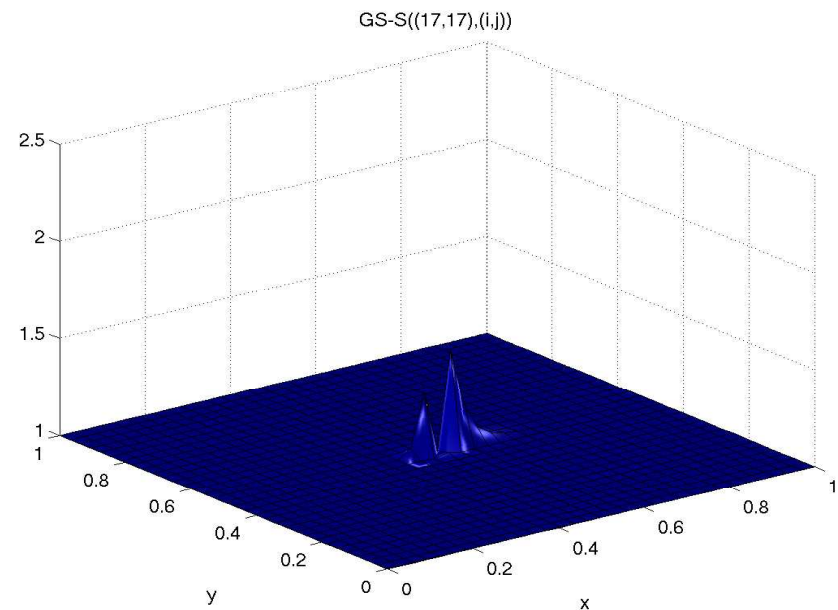
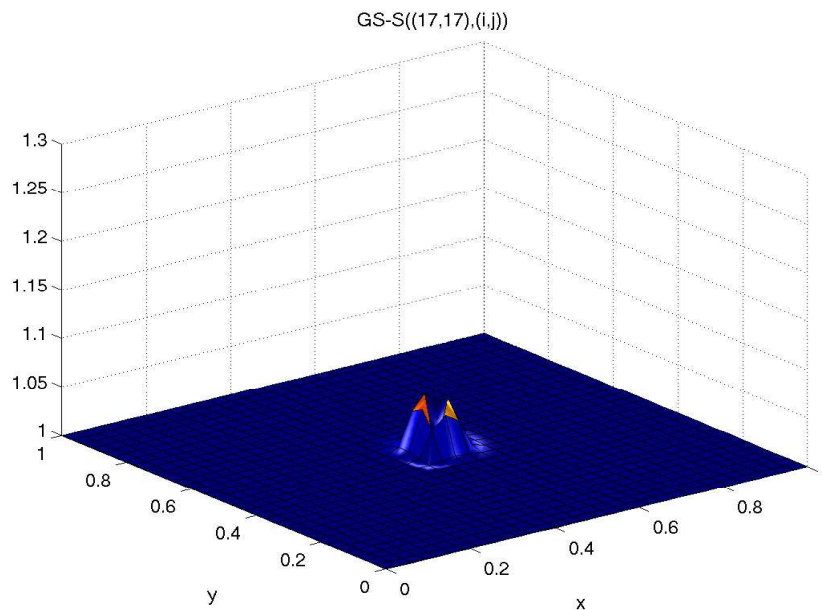
- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 2 steps:





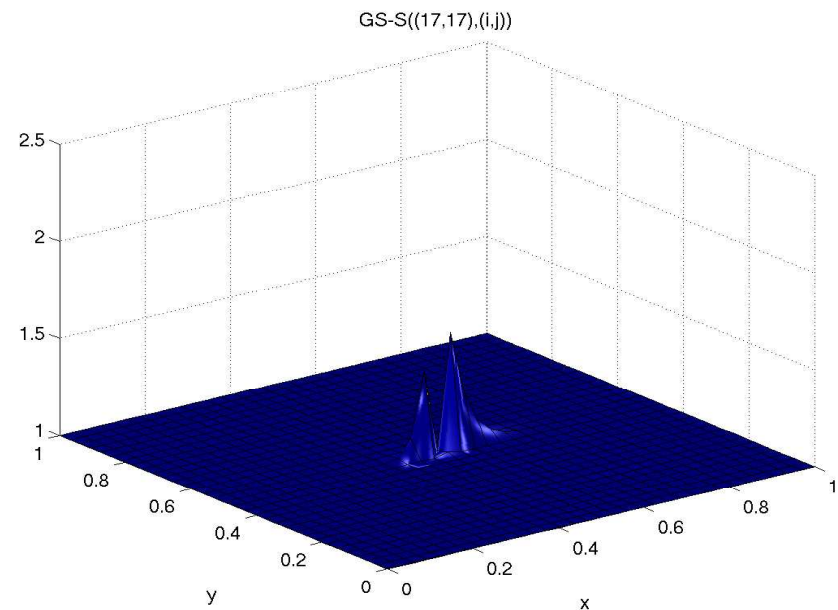
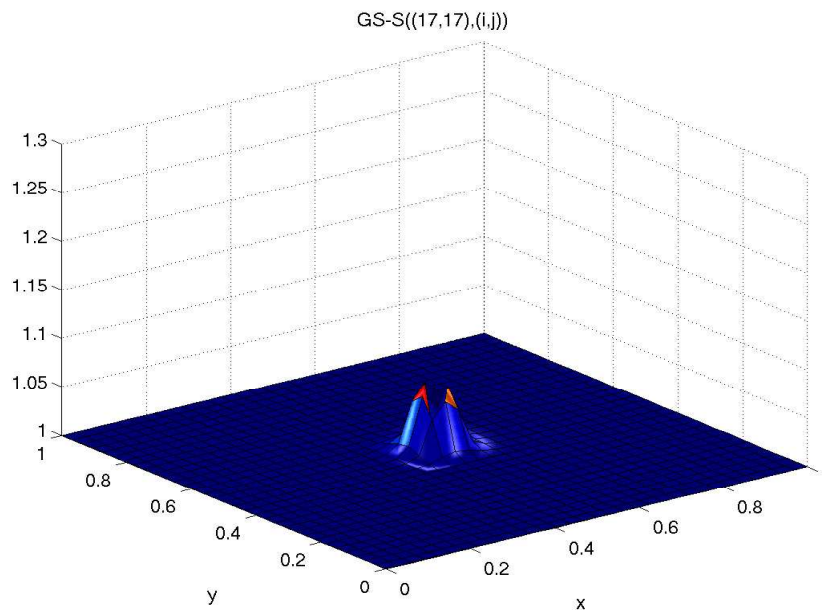
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 3 steps:



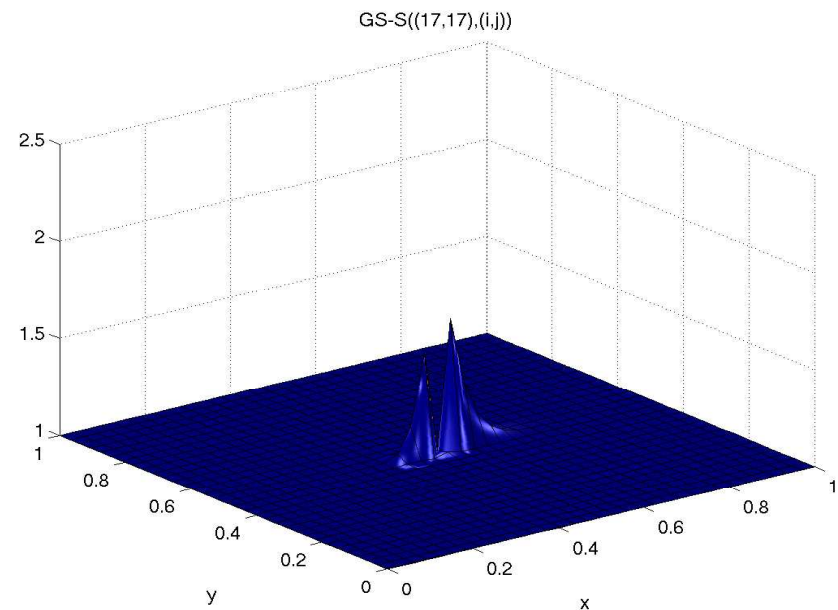
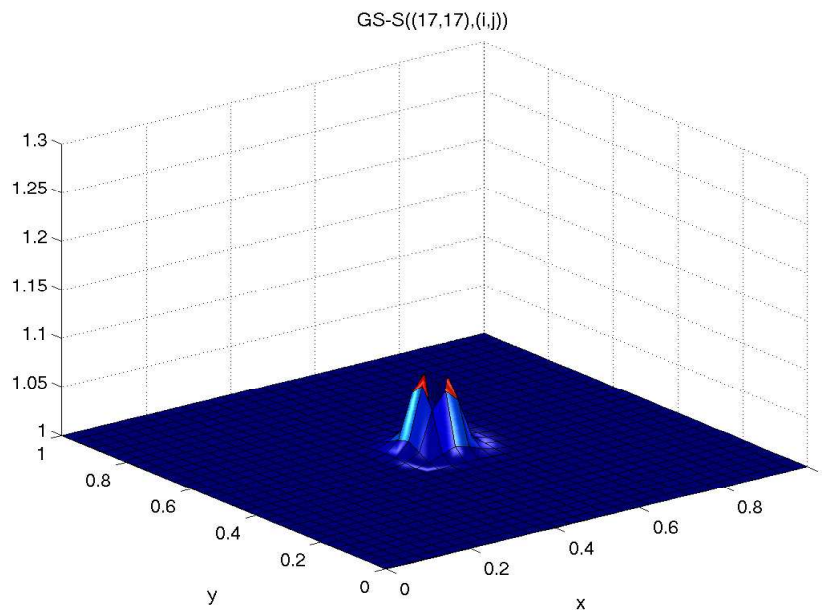
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 4 steps:



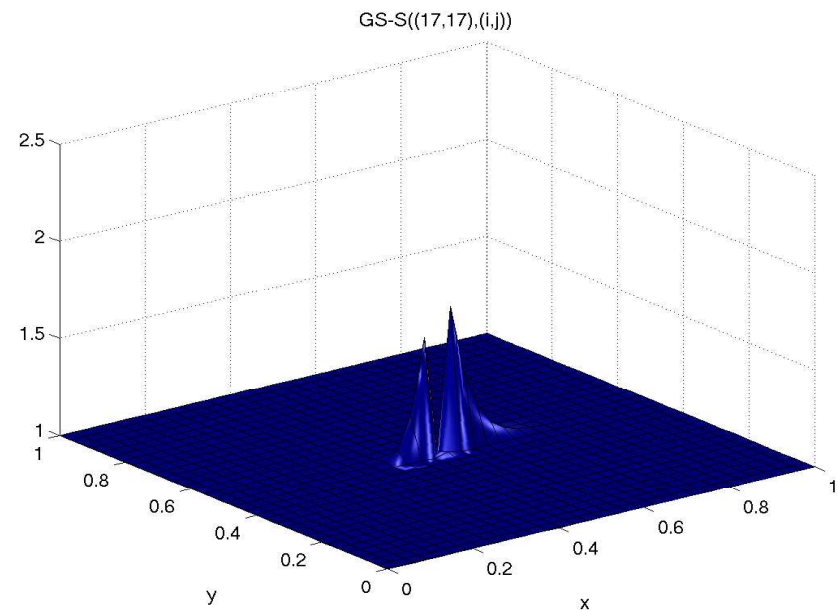
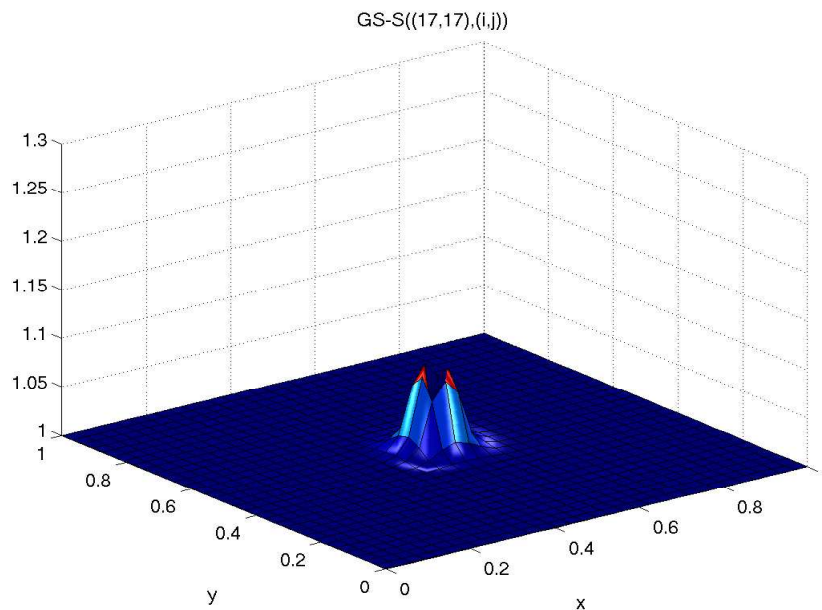
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 5 steps:



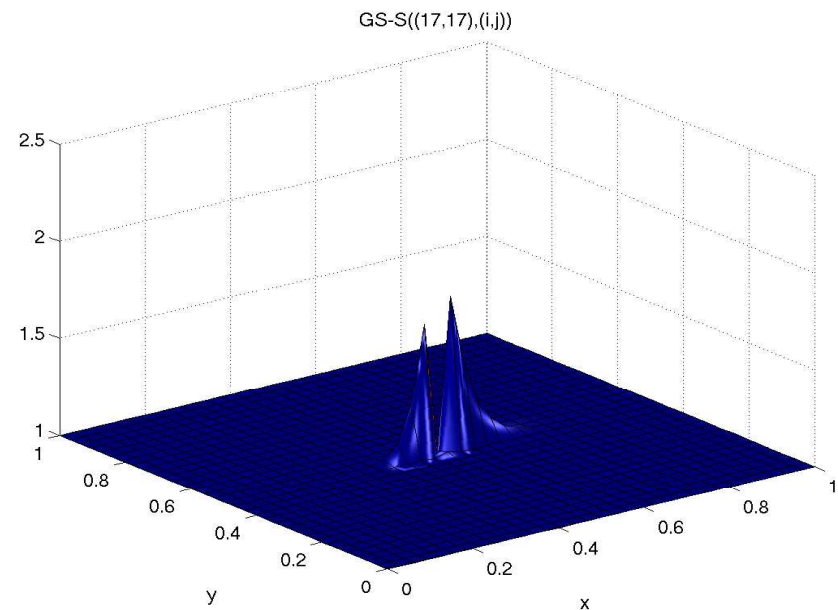
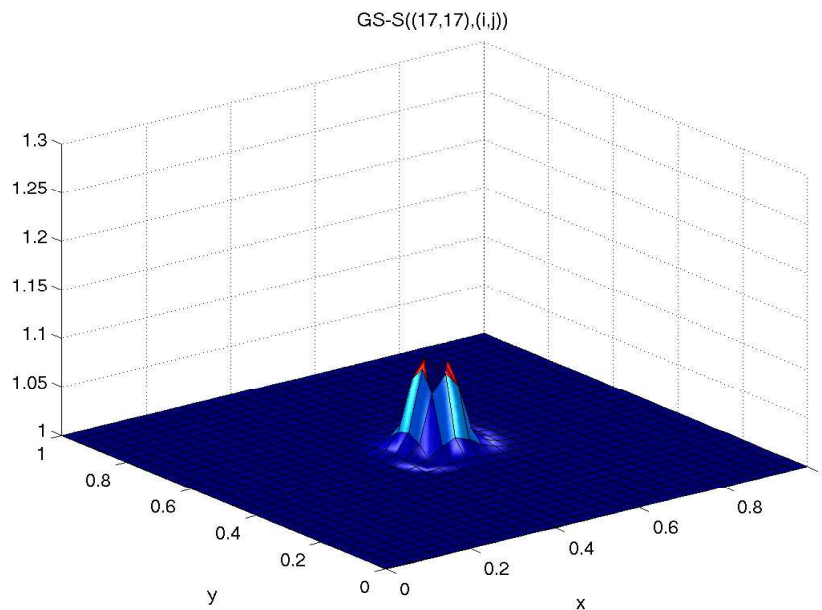
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 6 steps:



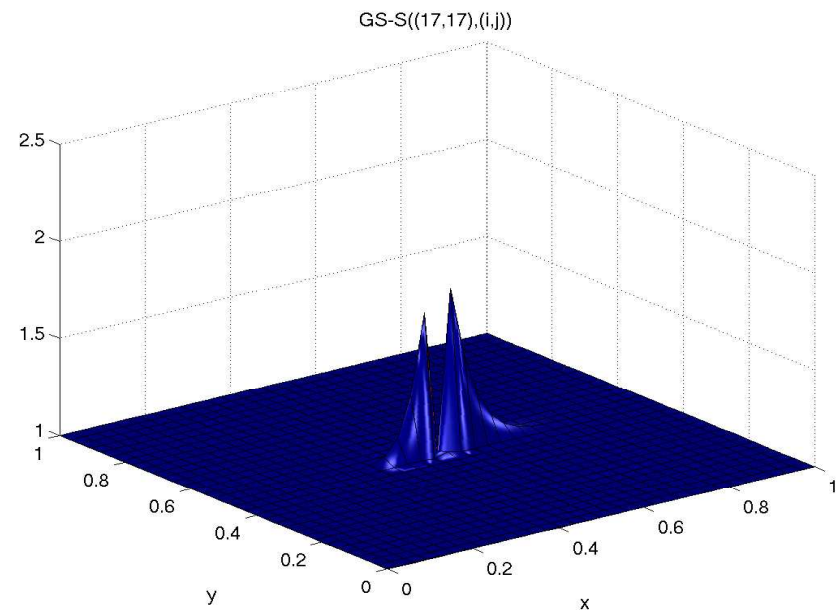
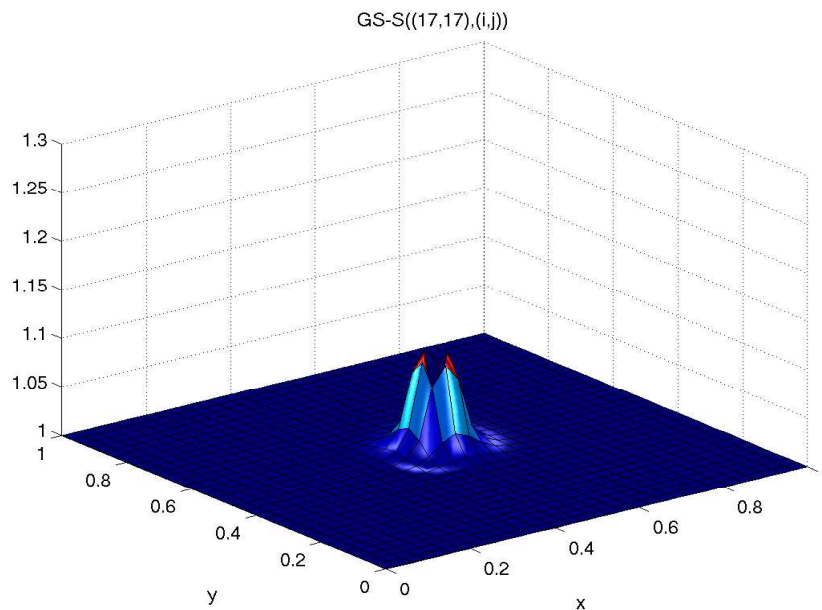
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 7 steps:



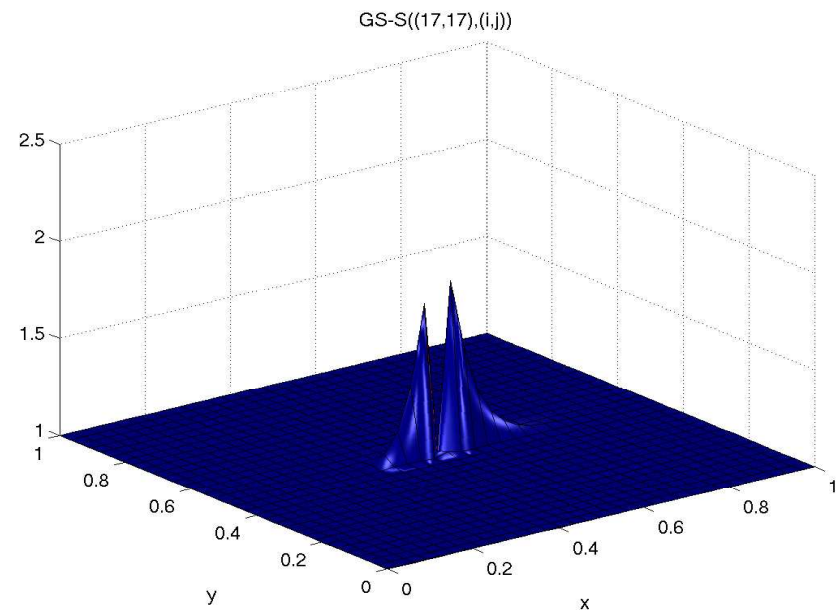
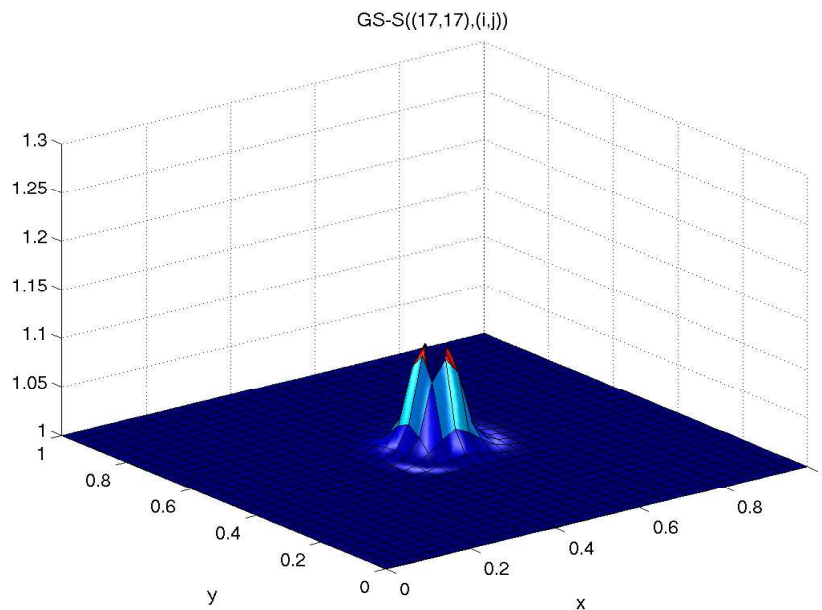
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 8 steps:



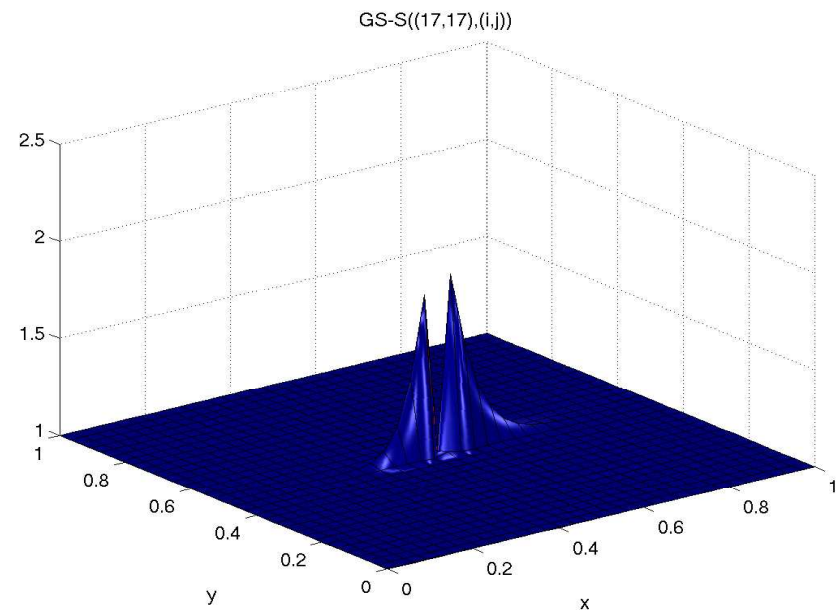
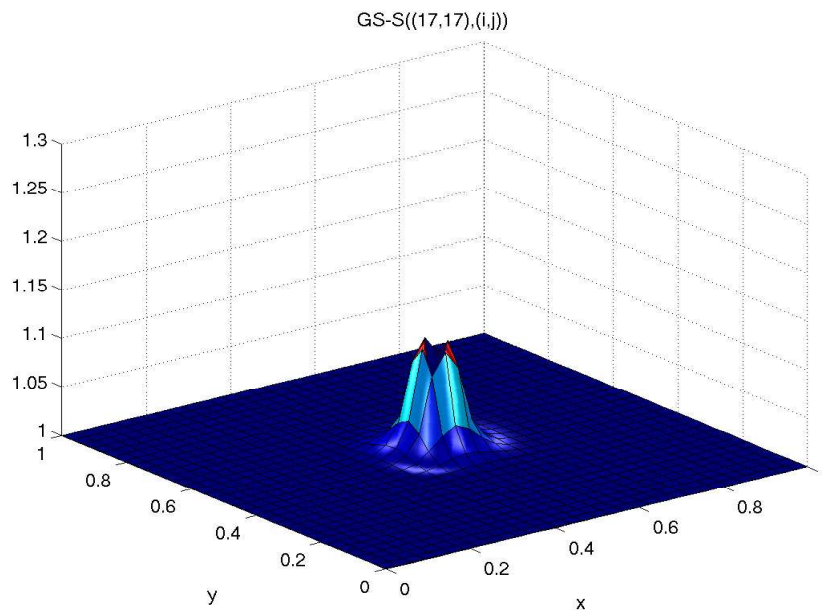
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 9 steps:



# Approximating $S_{ij}$

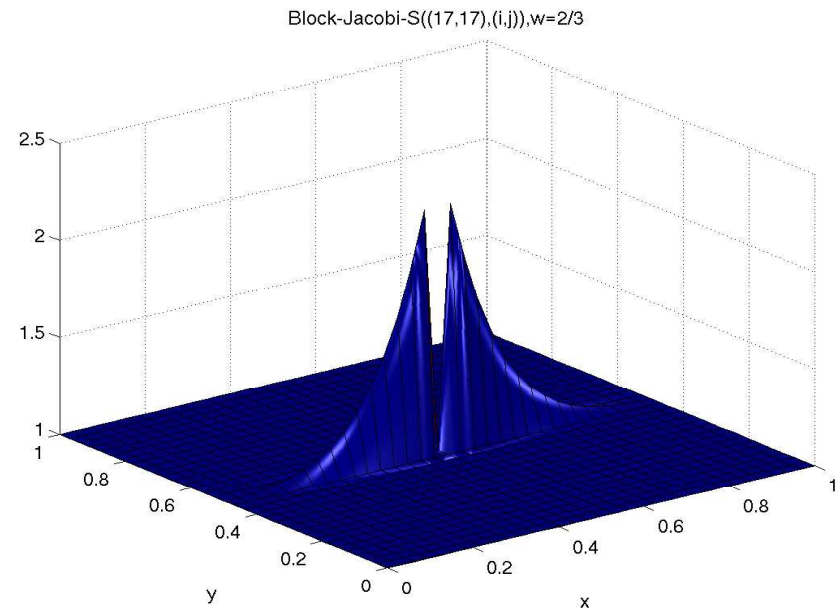
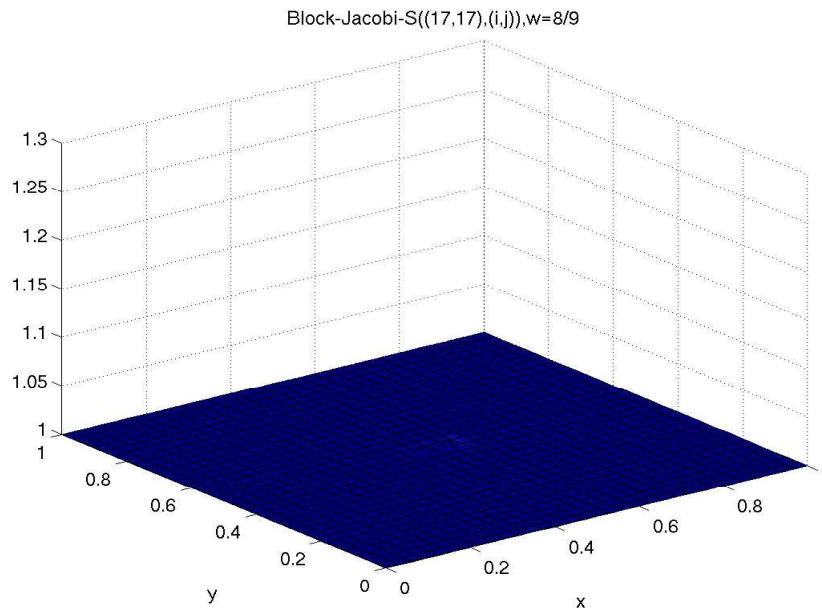
- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 10 steps:





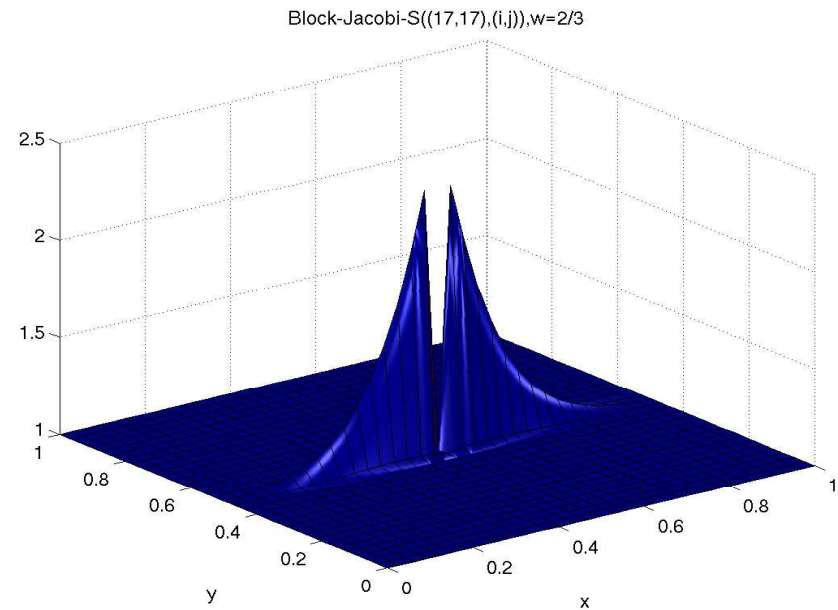
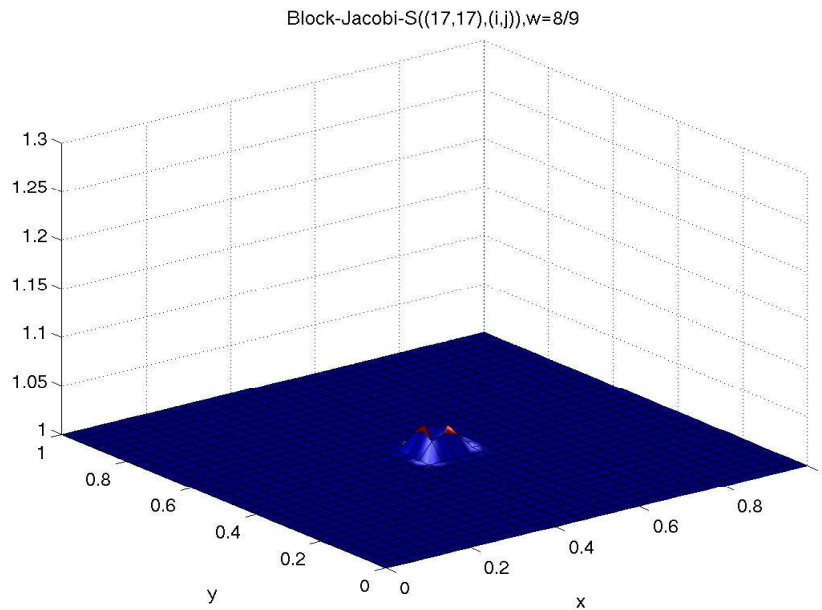
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Line-Jacobi, 1 step:



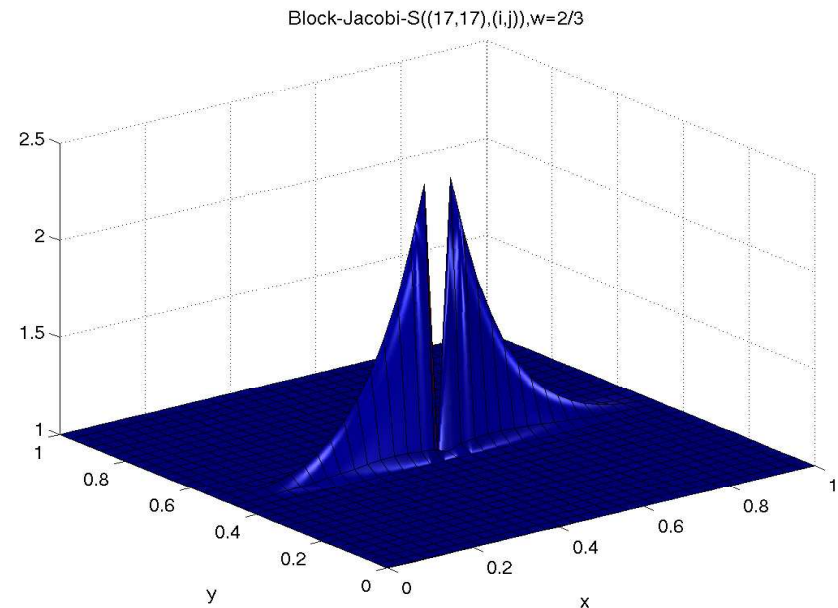
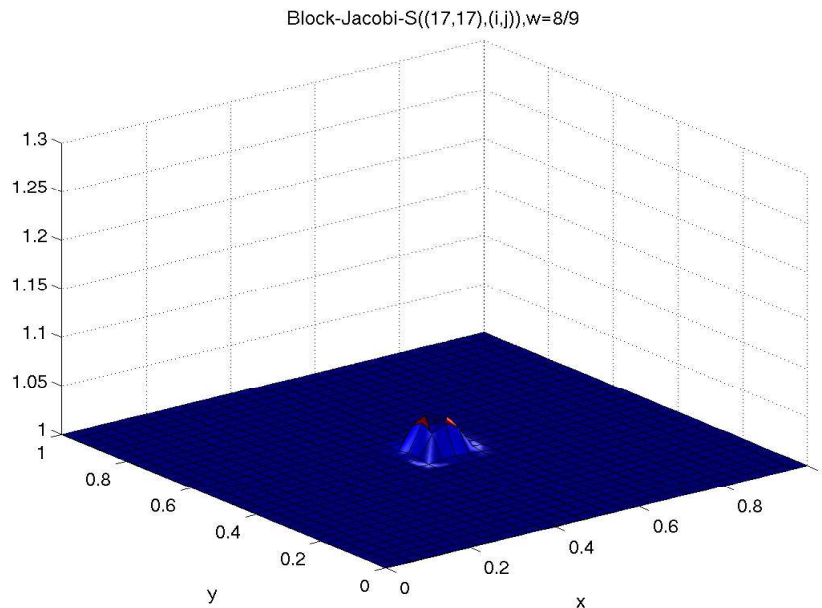
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Line-Jacobi, 2 steps:



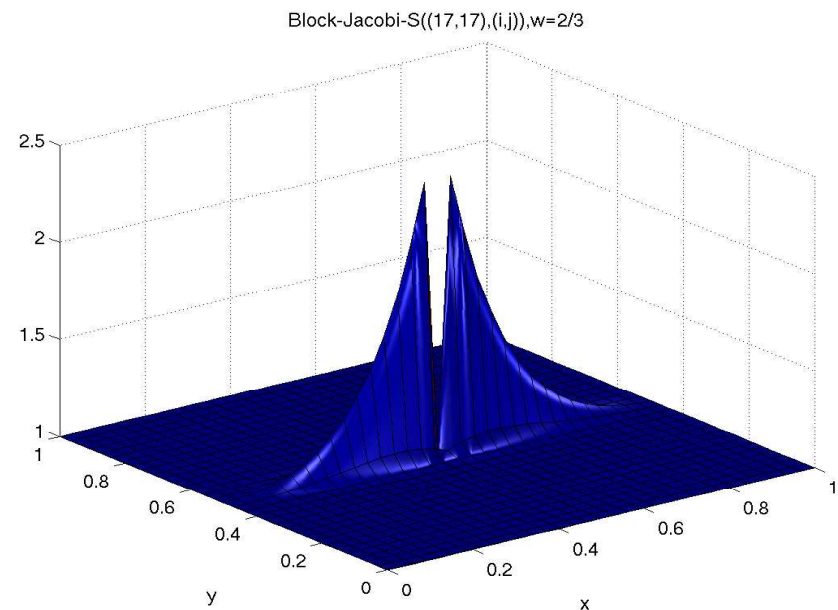
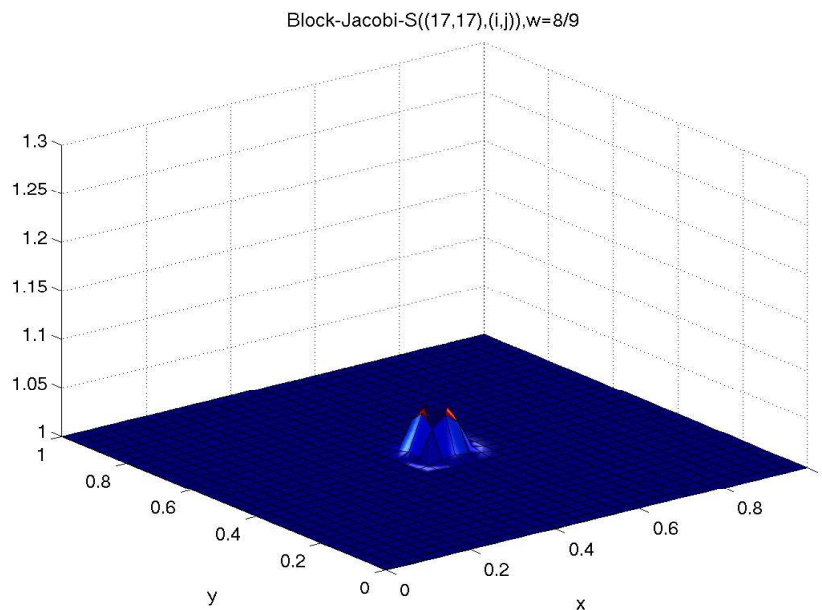
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Line-Jacobi, 3 steps:



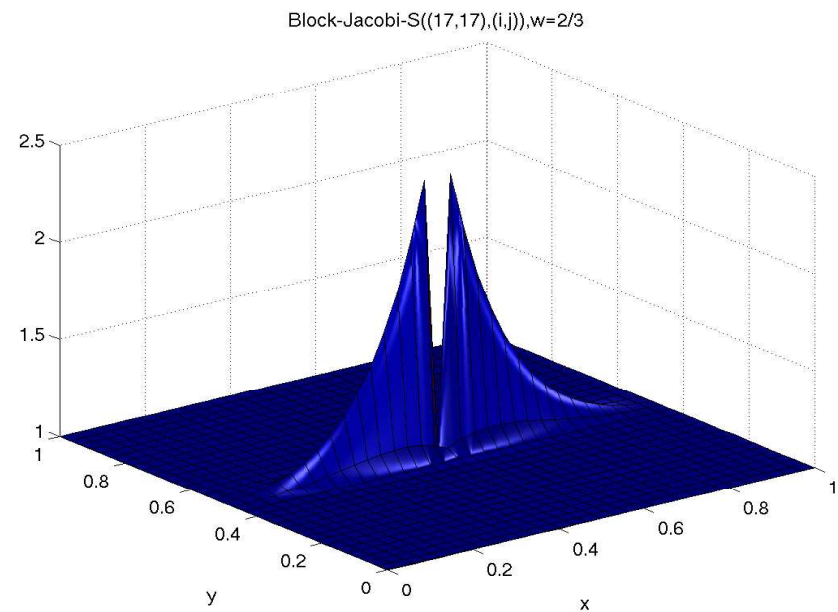
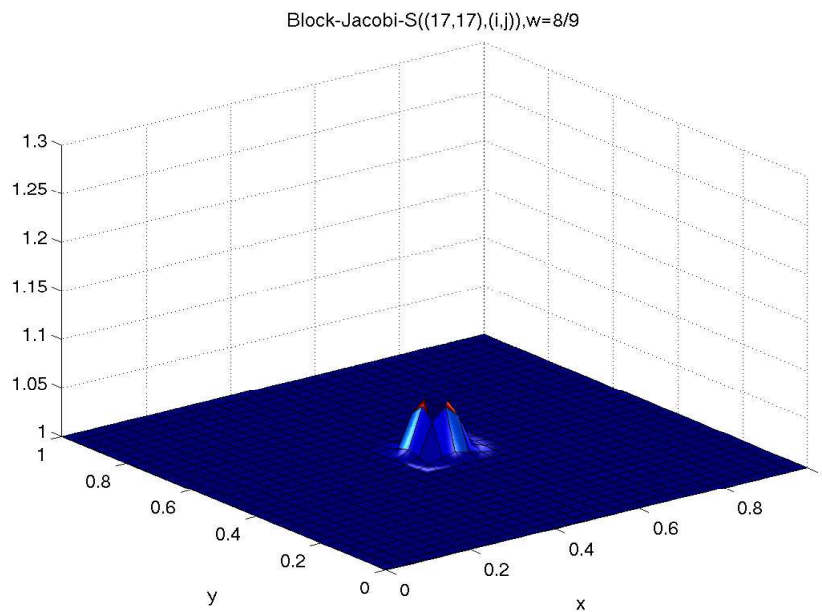
# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Line-Jacobi, 4 steps:



# Approximating $S_{ij}$

- Can we get useful, local approximations to  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  and, thus,  $S_{ij}$ ?
- Apply (localized) relaxation to  $A^h G^{(i)} = e^{(i)}$
- Weighted Line-Jacobi, 5 steps:



# Choosing $C$

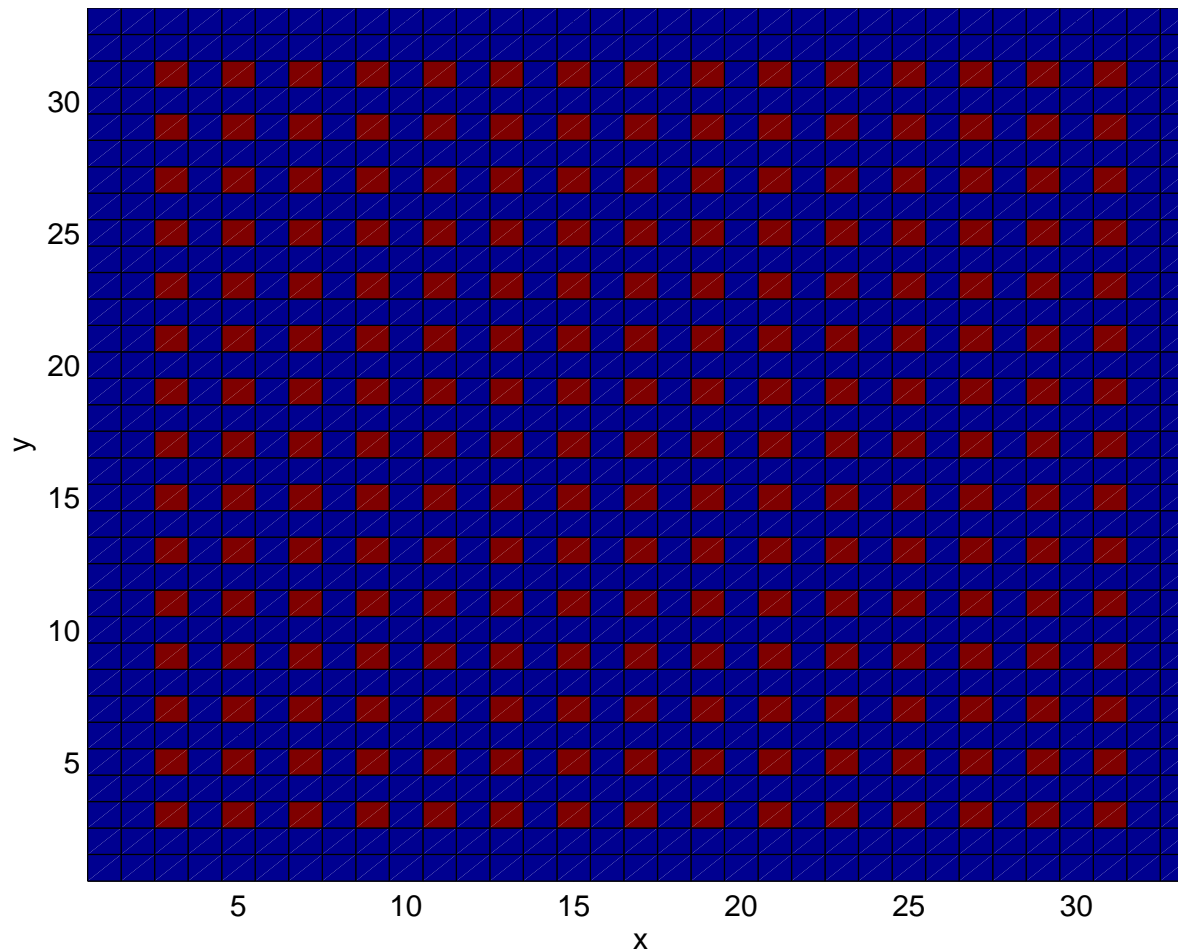
- For point  $i$ ,  $\{S_{ij}\}$  are now measures of strengths of connection
- We now say  $i$  strongly depends on  $j$  if  $(A^h)_{ij} \neq 0$  and

$$S_{ij} - 1 \geq \theta \max_{k \neq i} \{S_{ik} - 1\}$$

- For now,  $\theta = 0.25$  seems to work fine
- Coarse grid selection now accomplished by taking a maximal independent subset of the graph of strong connections

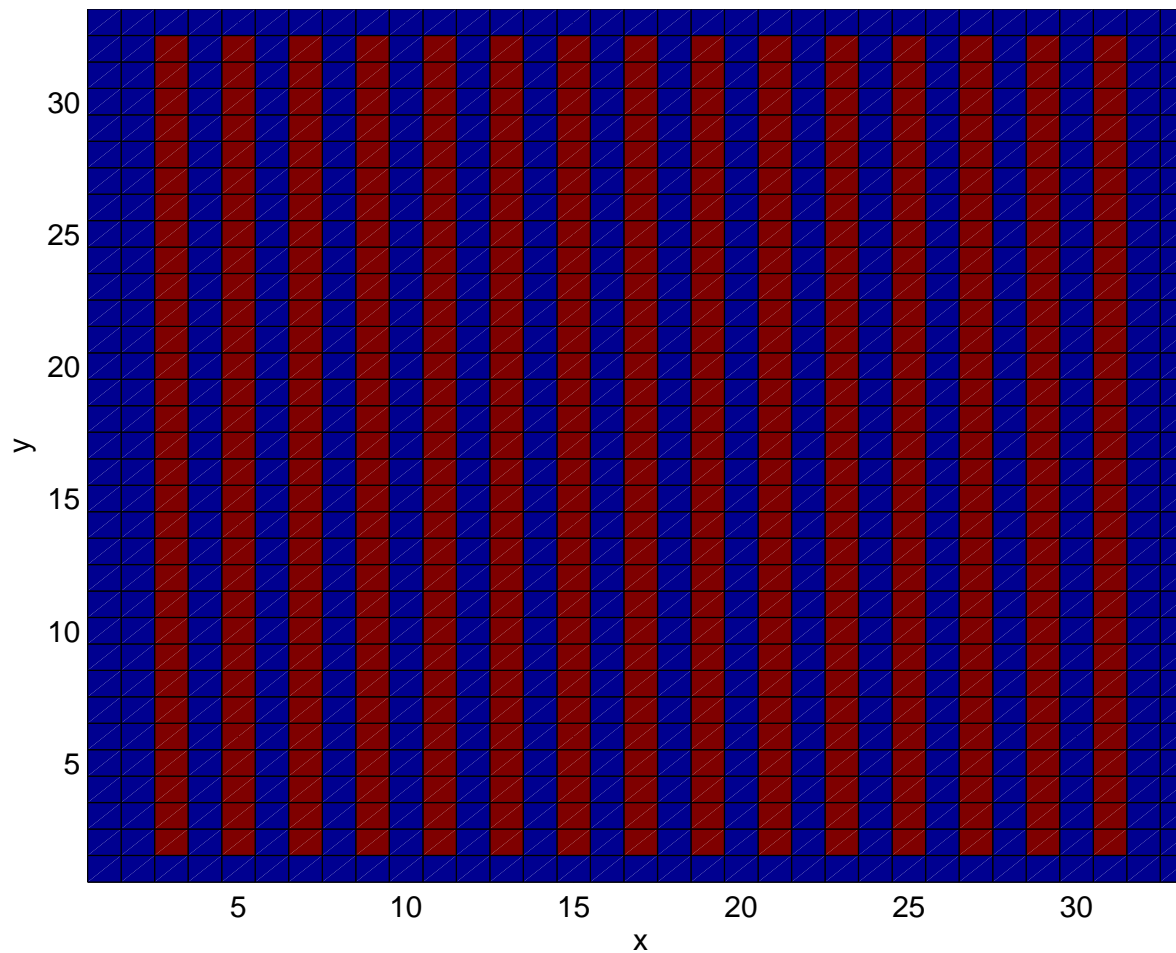
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 5 Steps Jacobi-Preconditioned CG to determine  $S_i$



# Choices of coarse grids

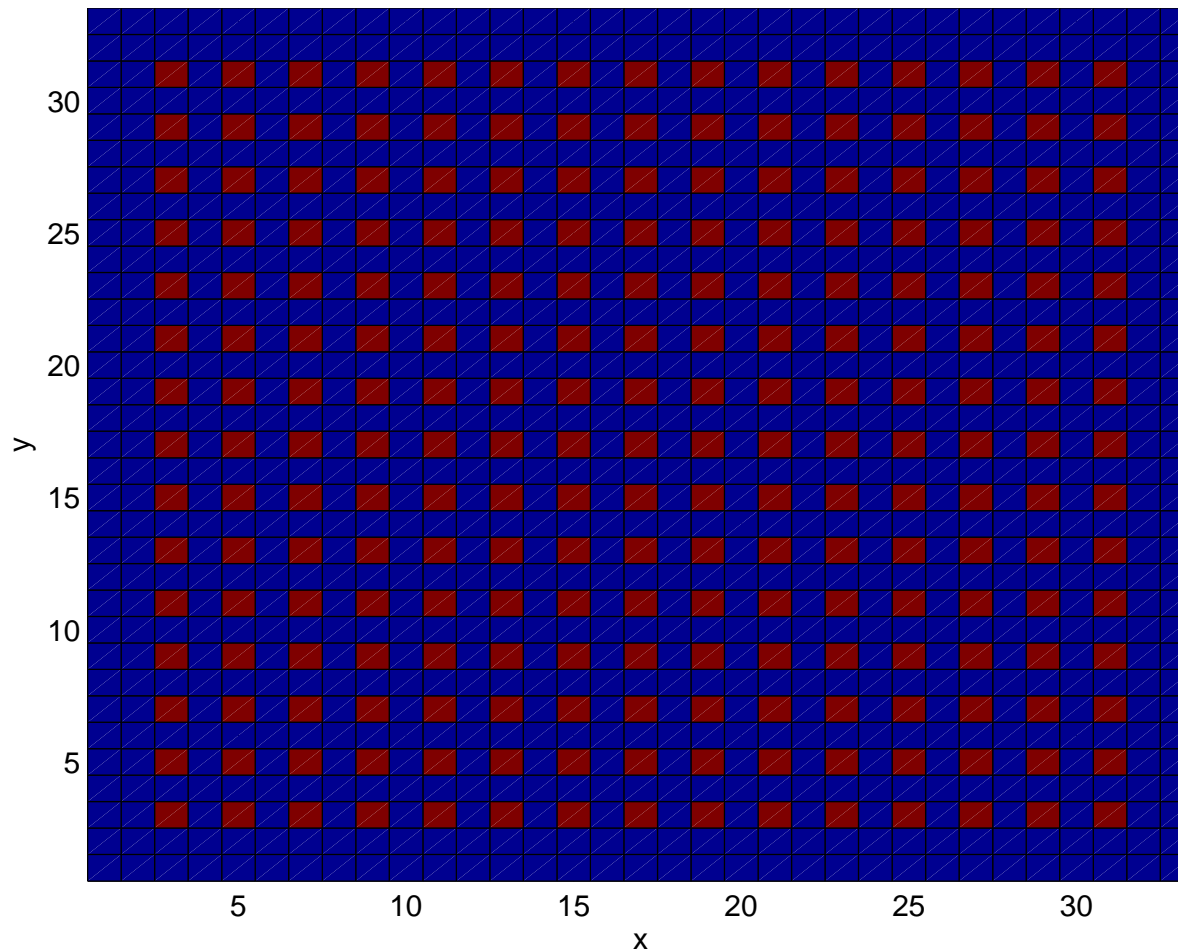
- $-u_{xx} - 0.01u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 5 Steps Jacobi-Preconditioned CG to determine  $S_i$





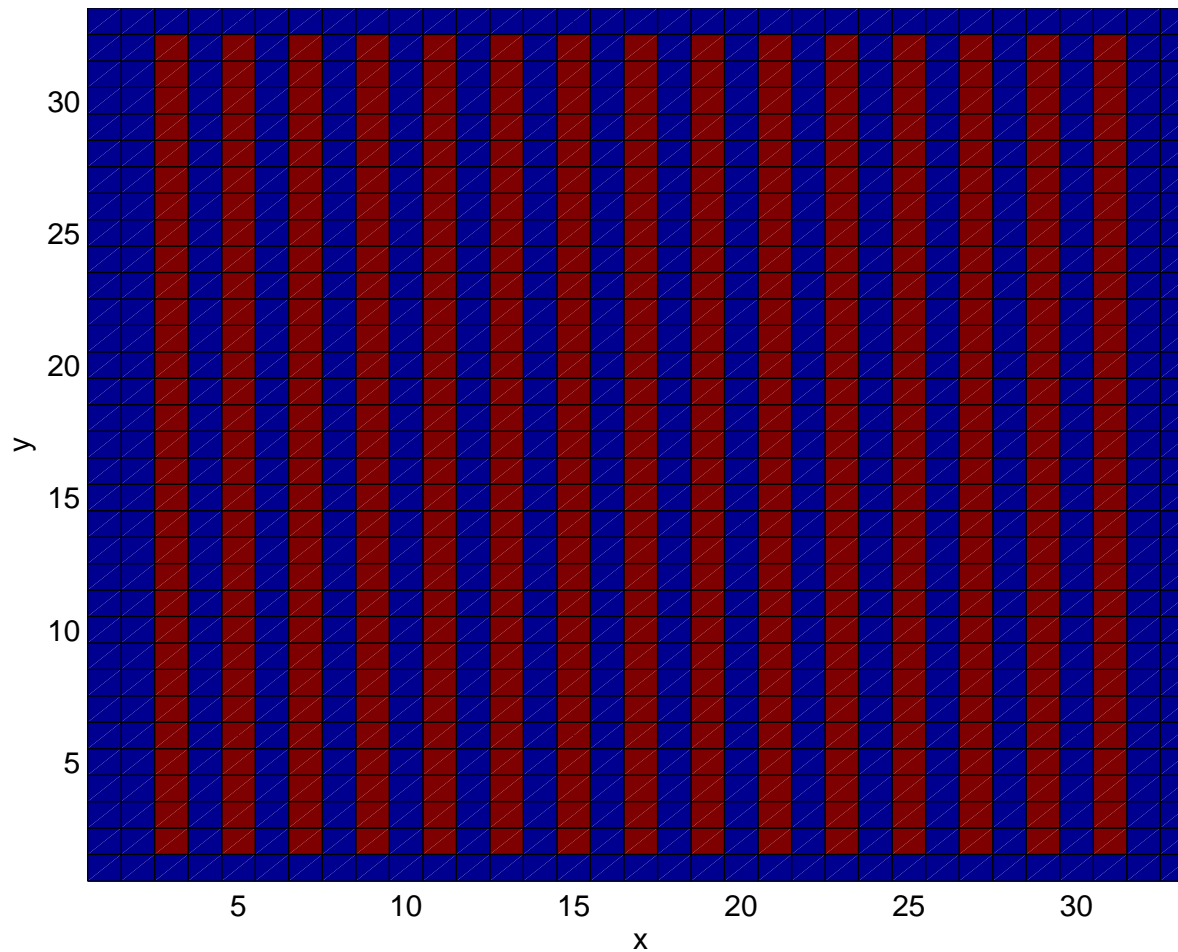
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid,  $A^h \rightarrow DA^hD$ ,  $d_{ii} = 10^{5r_i}$
- 5 Steps Jacobi-Preconditioned CG to determine  $S_i$



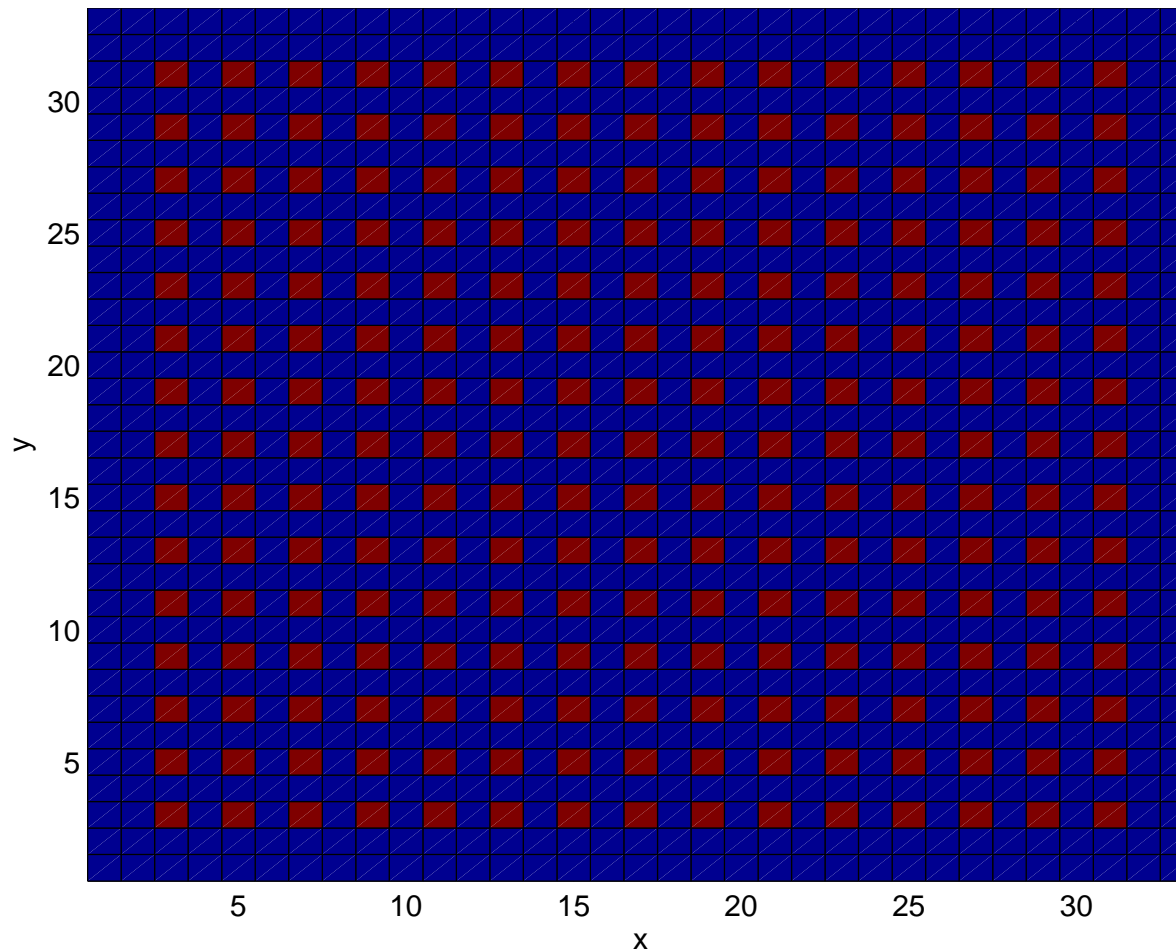
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - 0.01u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid,  $A^h \rightarrow DA^hD$ ,  $d_{ii} = 10^{5r_i}$
- 5 Steps Jacobi-Preconditioned CG to determine  $S_i$



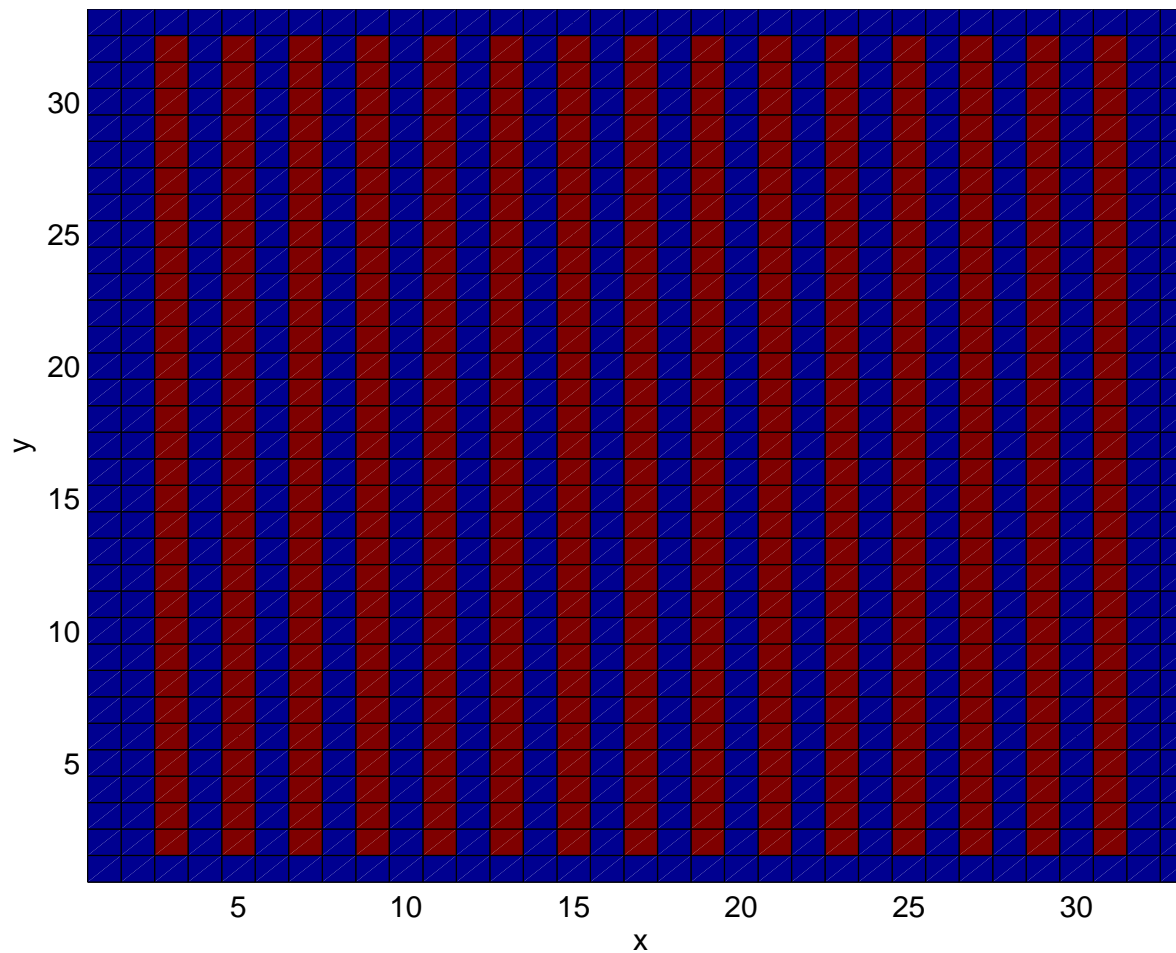
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 2 Steps Line-Jacobi to determine  $S_i$



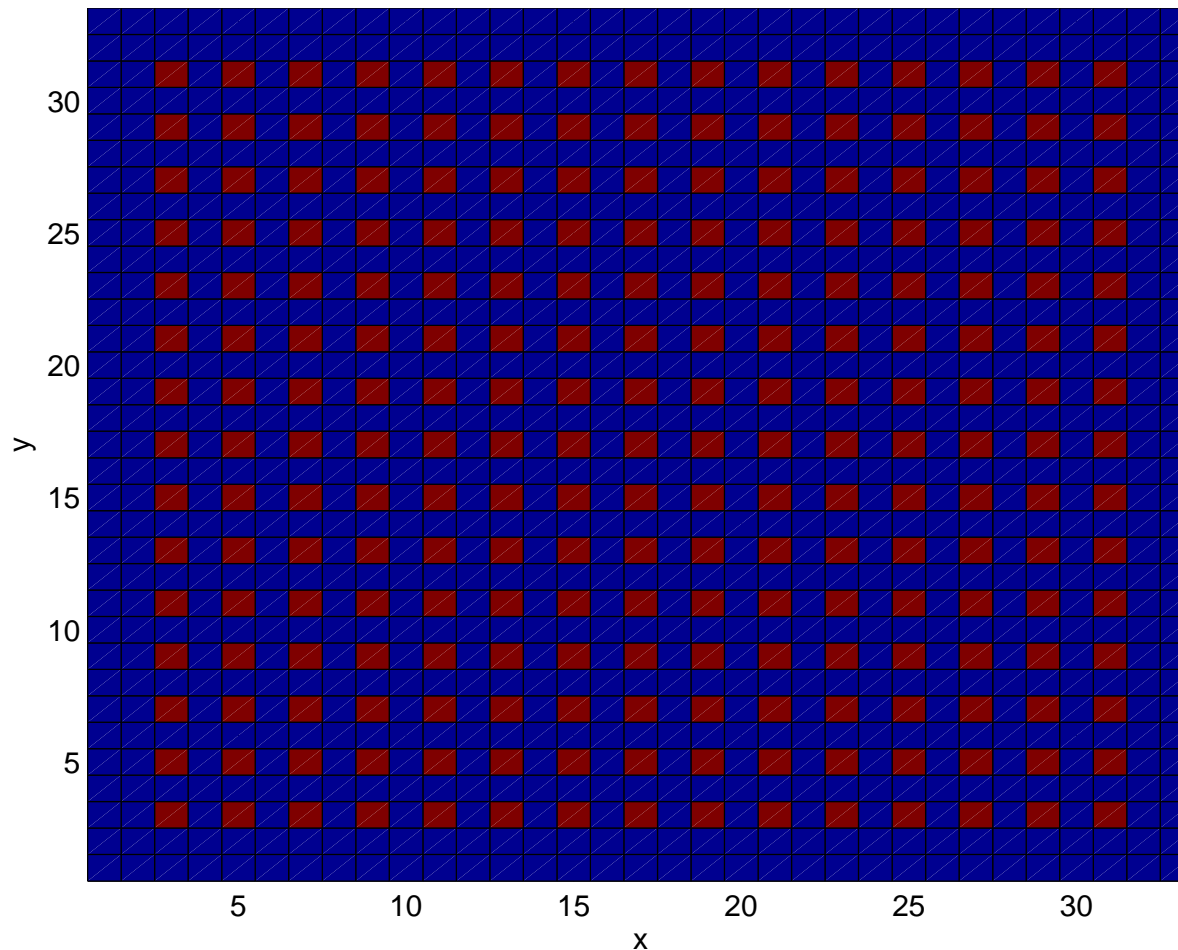
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - 0.01u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 2 Steps Line-Jacobi to determine  $S_i$



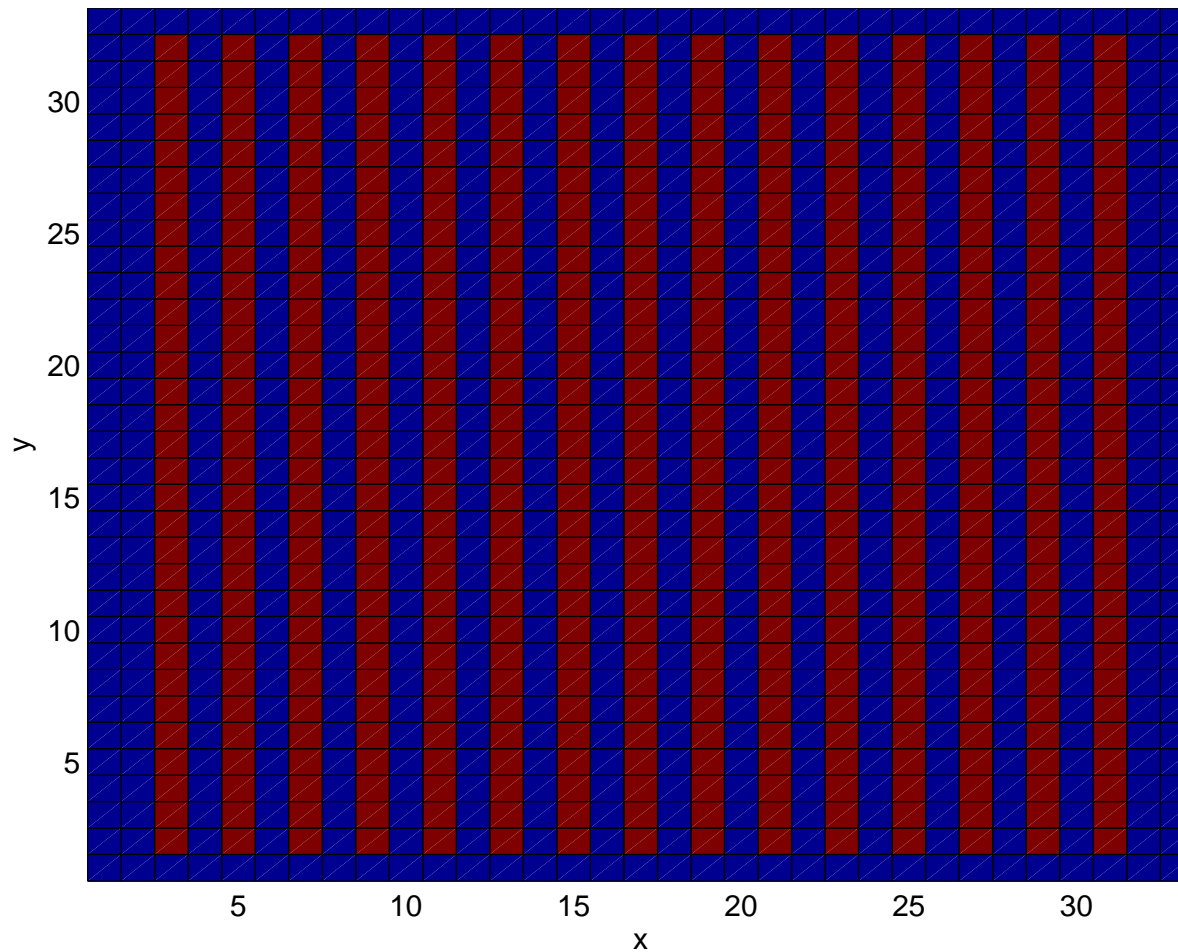
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid,  $A^h \rightarrow DA^hD$ ,  $d_{ii} = 10^{5r_i}$
- 2 Steps Line-Jacobi to determine  $S_i$



# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - 0.01u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid,  $A^h \rightarrow DA^hD$ ,  $d_{ii} = 10^{5r_i}$
- 2 Steps Line-Jacobi to determine  $S_i$



# Influence of Relaxation

- Stronger relaxation (GS, Block Relaxation) exposes connections faster
- Strong connections needed for coarsening change with block relaxation
- Want to resolve strength for relaxation applied to  $A^h$
- $i$  strongly depends on  $j$  if  $(A^h)_{ij}^{-1}$  is large compared to  $(A^h)_{ik}^{-1}$
- If relaxation is  $I - M^{-1}A^h$ , want

$$(M^{-1}A^h)_{ij}^{-1} \text{ large compared to } (M^{-1}A^h)_{ik}^{-1}$$

- Compute  $i^{\text{th}}$  row of  $(M^{-1}A^h)^{-1}$ 
  - $i^{\text{th}}$  column of  $(M^{-1}A^h)^{-T}$

$$M^T (A^h)^{-1} e^{(i)} = M^T G^{(i)}$$

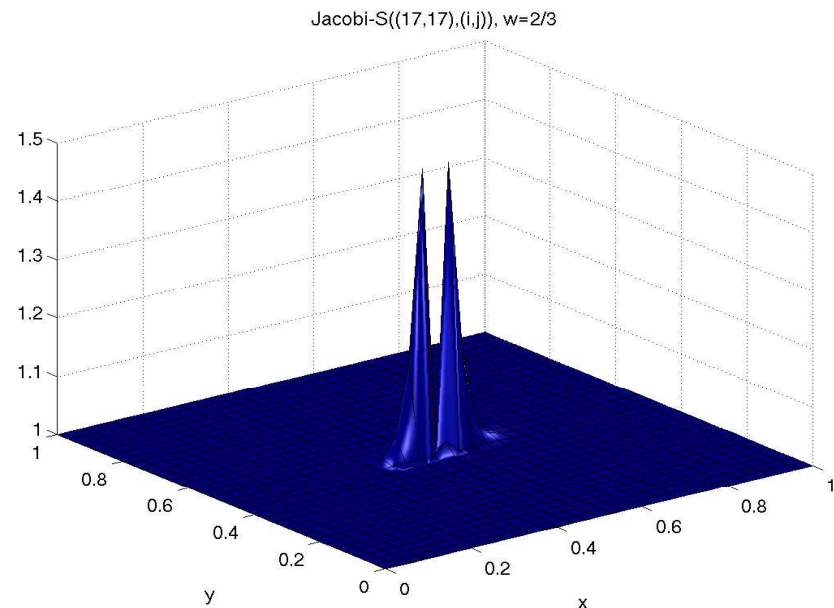
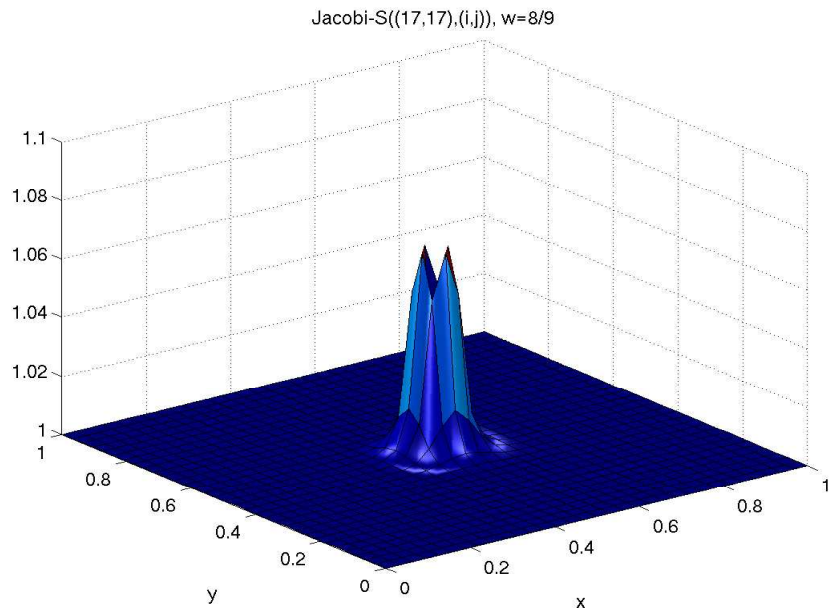
# Relaxation-induced $S_{ij}$

- Use relaxation to compute  $G^{(i)}$
- Apply transpose of relaxation:  $\hat{G}^{(i)} = M^T G^{(i)}$
- Compute  $S_{ij} = \frac{\|\hat{G}^{(i)} - \hat{G}_j^{(i)} e^{(j)}\|_{A^h}}{\|\hat{G}^{(i)}\|_{A^h}}$



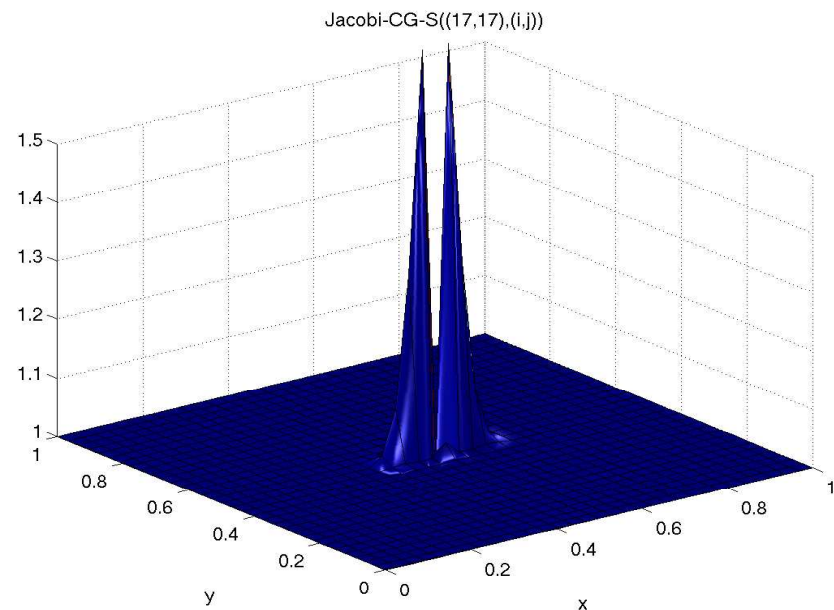
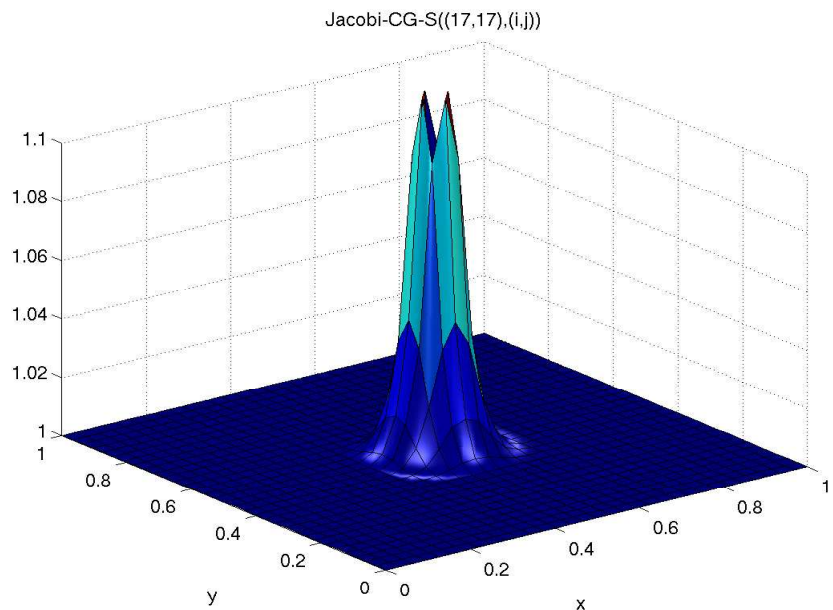
# Relaxation-induced $S_{ij}$

- Use relaxation to compute  $G^{(i)}$
- Apply transpose of relaxation:  $\hat{G}^{(i)} = M^T G^{(i)}$
- Compute  $S_{ij} = \frac{\|\hat{G}^{(i)} - \hat{G}_j^{(i)} e^{(j)}\|_{Ah}}{\|\hat{G}^{(i)}\|_{Ah}}$
- Jacobi, 10 steps:



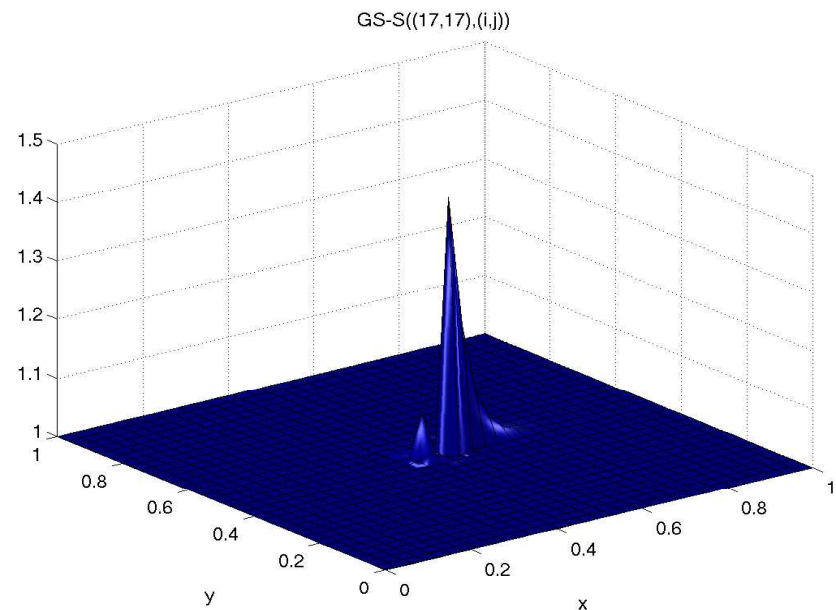
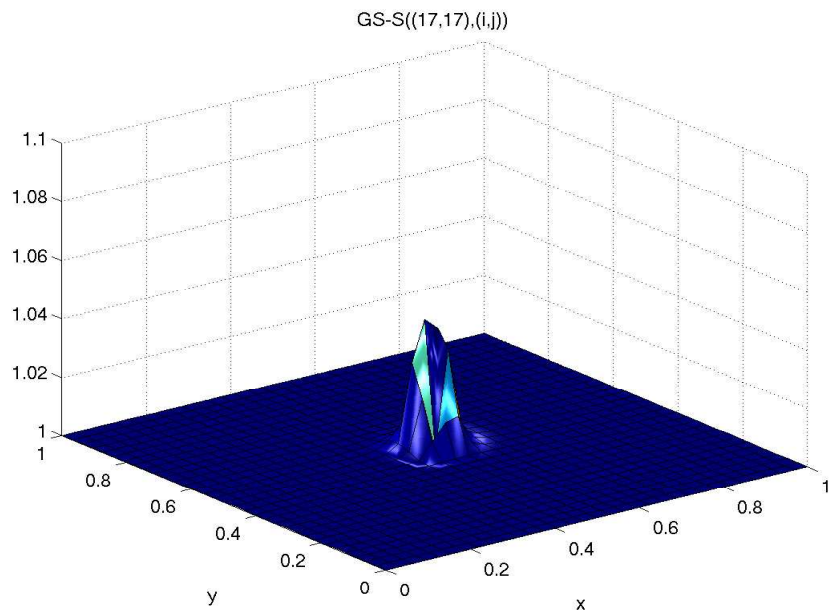
# Relaxation-induced $S_{ij}$

- Use relaxation to compute  $G^{(i)}$
- Apply transpose of relaxation:  $\hat{G}^{(i)} = M^T G^{(i)}$
- Compute  $S_{ij} = \frac{\|\hat{G}^{(i)} - \hat{G}_j^{(i)} e^{(j)}\|_{Ah}}{\|\hat{G}^{(i)}\|_{Ah}}$
- Jacobi-Preconditioned CG, 5 steps:



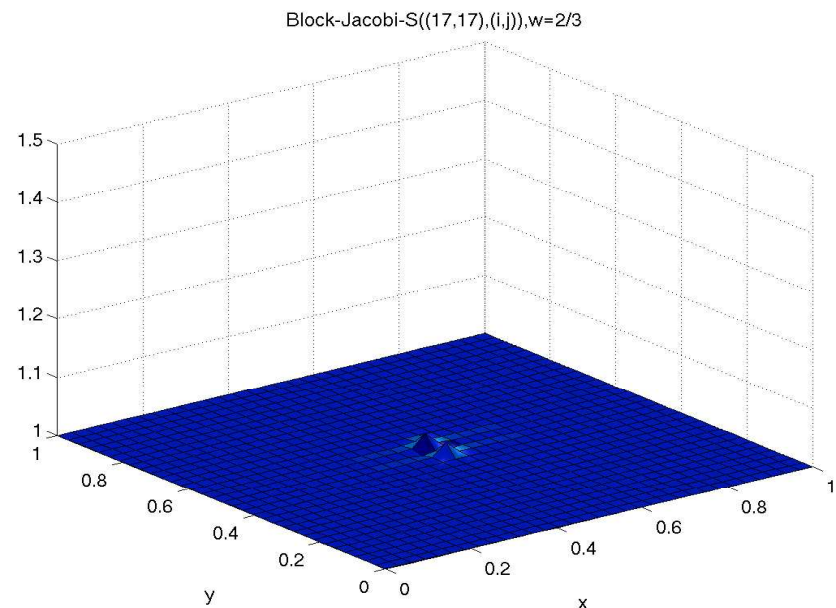
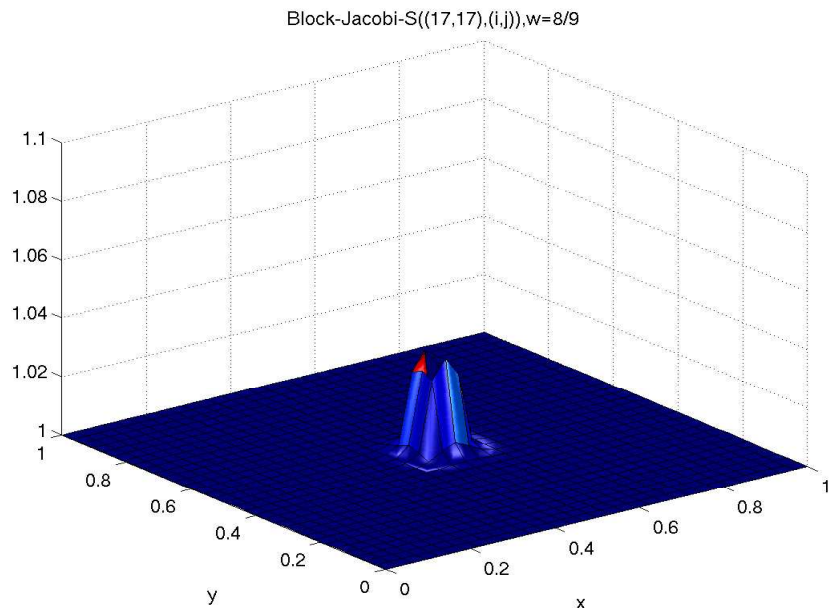
# Relaxation-induced $S_{ij}$

- Use relaxation to compute  $G^{(i)}$
- Apply transpose of relaxation:  $\hat{G}^{(i)} = M^T G^{(i)}$
- Compute  $S_{ij} = \frac{\|\hat{G}^{(i)} - \hat{G}_j^{(i)} e^{(j)}\|_{Ah}}{\|\hat{G}^{(i)}\|_{Ah}}$
- Gauss-Seidel, 5 steps:



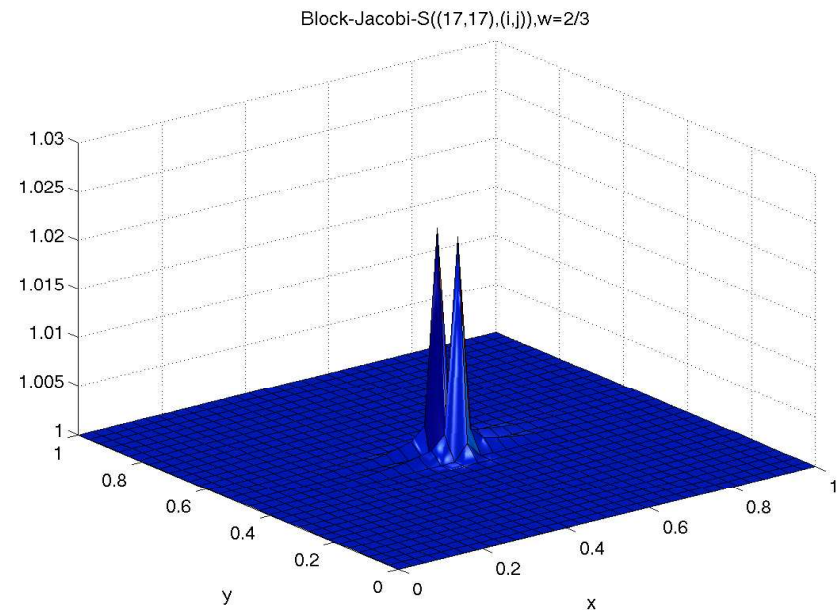
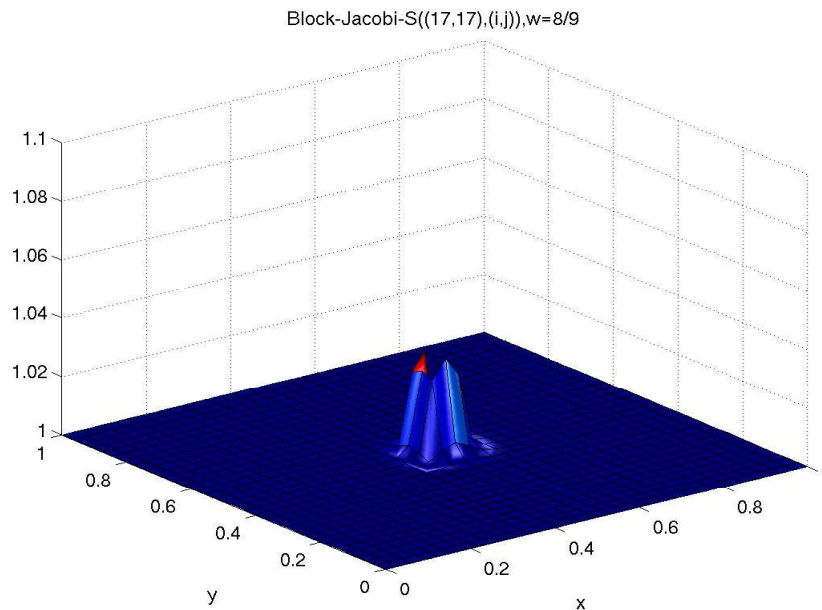
# Relaxation-induced $S_{ij}$

- Use relaxation to compute  $G^{(i)}$
- Apply transpose of relaxation:  $\hat{G}^{(i)} = M^T G^{(i)}$
- Compute  $S_{ij} = \frac{\|\hat{G}^{(i)} - \hat{G}_j^{(i)} e^{(j)}\|_{Ah}}{\|\hat{G}^{(i)}\|_{Ah}}$
- Weighted Line-Jacobi, 5 steps:



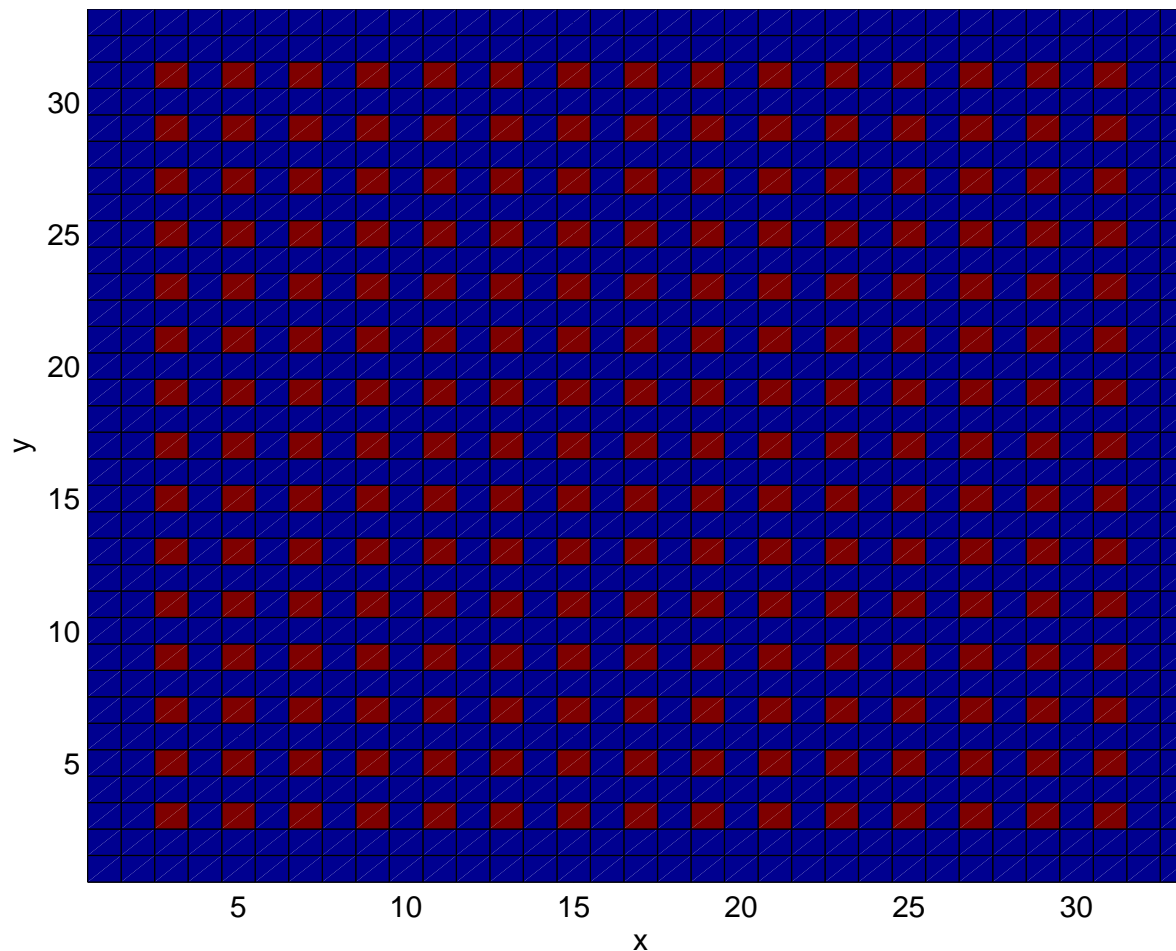
# Relaxation-induced $S_{ij}$

- Use relaxation to compute  $G^{(i)}$
- Apply transpose of relaxation:  $\hat{G}^{(i)} = M^T G^{(i)}$
- Compute  $S_{ij} = \frac{\|\hat{G}^{(i)} - \hat{G}_j^{(i)} e^{(j)}\|_{Ah}}{\|\hat{G}^{(i)}\|_{Ah}}$
- Weighted Line-Jacobi, 5 steps:



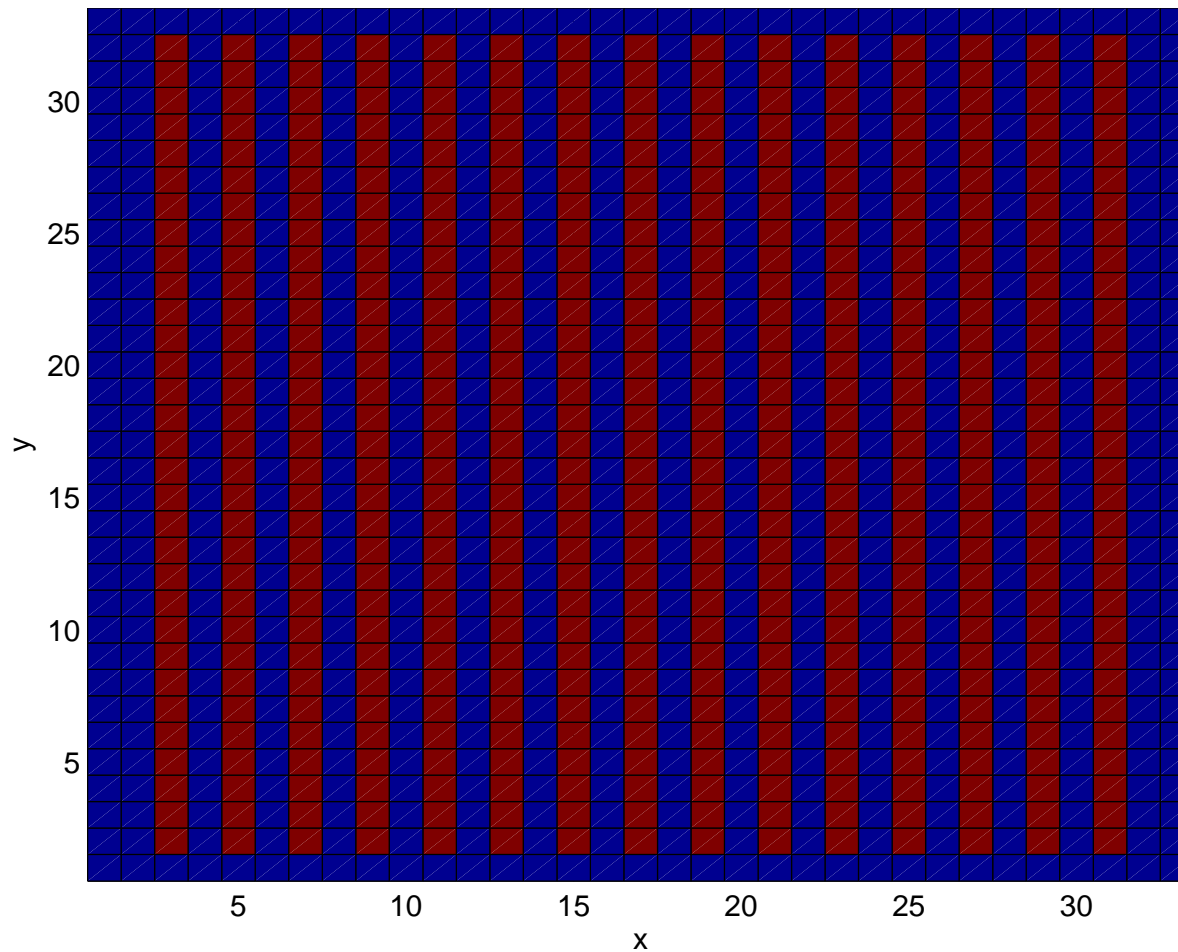
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 5 Steps Jacobi-Preconditioned CG to determine  $S_i$



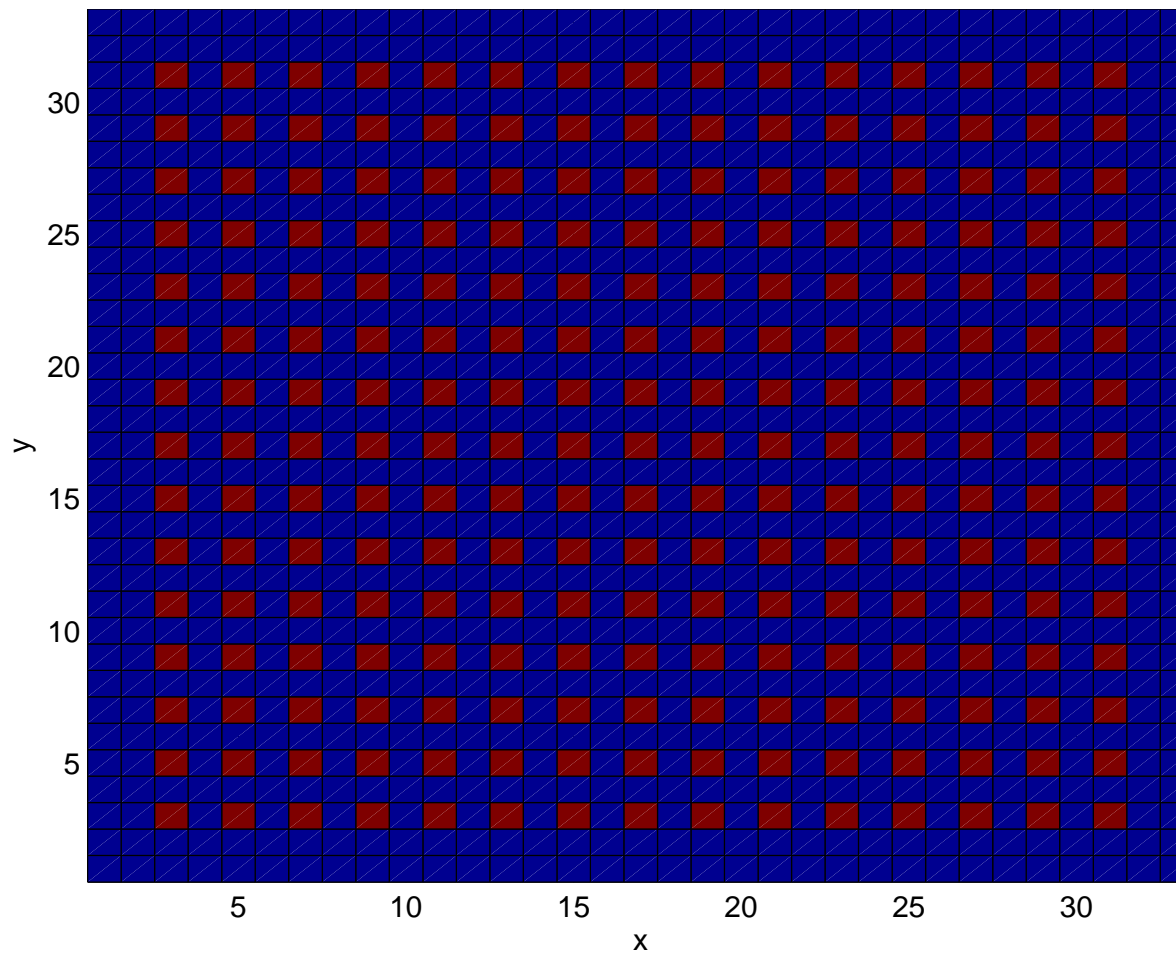
# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - 0.01u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 5 Steps Jacobi-Preconditioned CG to determine  $S_i$



# Choices of coarse grids

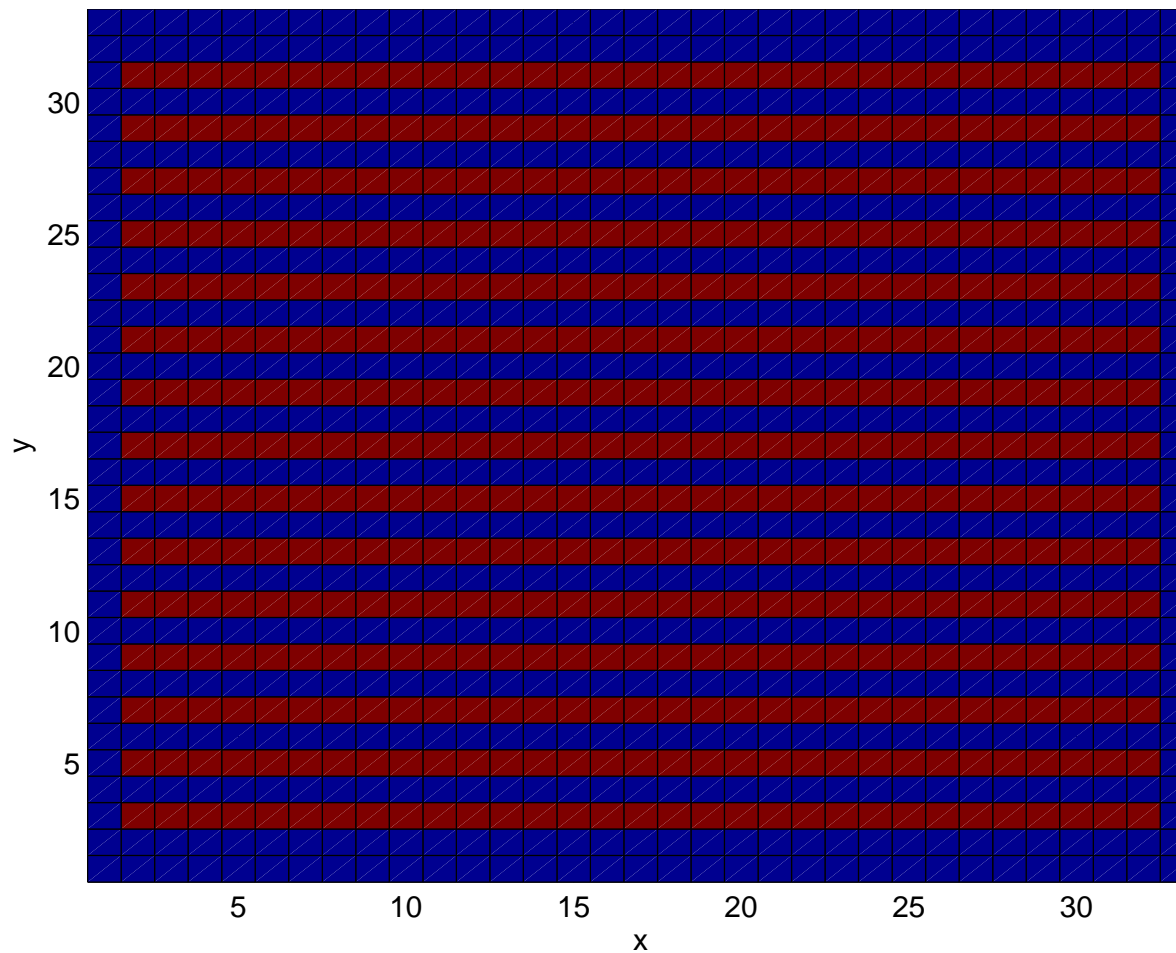
- $-u_{xx} - u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 5 Steps Line-Jacobi to determine  $S_i$





# Choices of coarse grids

- $-u_{xx} - 0.01u_{yy} = f$ , Dirichlet BCs
- $32 \times 32$  bilinear finite element grid
- 5 Steps Line-Jacobi to determine  $S_i$



# Summary

- Fully Adaptive framework aims to improve robustness of AMG-based algorithms
- FAlosophy: get it right, then make it efficient
- New algebraic measure of strength of connection
- Current work: incorporating relaxation into measure
- Future work: fully study efficiencies and cost implications
- Future work: combine with adaptive AMG for systems of PDEs