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Master's Thesis in Mathematics

Option: Optimization and Control

Theme:

**A two-steps fixed-point method for solving a general
absolute value matrix equation**

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Contents

Introduction	iv
1 Mathematical background	1
1.1 Matrix Analysis	1
1.2 Differential calculus	4
1.3 Equation in absolute values	7
1.4 Linear complementarity problem (LCP)	8
1.4.1 Standard Linear Complementarity Problem	9
1.4.2 Monotone linear complementarity problem (<i>LCP</i>)	9
1.4.3 Horizontal Linear complementarity problem	9
1.4.4 Reformulation of SLCP and HLCP as an GAVE	10
1.5 Some results of existence and uniqueness of the solution of the GAVE and GAVME	11
1.6 Fixed point method	15
2 The iterative methods for solving the GAVME	17
2.1 Picard's iterative method for GAVME Algorithm and convergence .	17
2.2 Convergence study of fixed-point iterative method for GAVME . . .	18
2.3 Two-steps Picard's fixed-point iterative method	20
2.4 Convergence study of two-steps fixed-point iterative method for GAVME	21
2.5 Numerical experiments	23
2.6 Examples:	23
2.7 General conclusion and perspection	38

Glossary of Notation

Problem Classes:

AVE	: Absolute value equations.
GAVME	: General absolute value matrix equation.
LCP	: Linear complementarity problem.
HLCP	: Horizontal linear complementarity problem .
MLCP	: Monotone linear complementarity problem.
SLCP	: Standard linear complementarity problem.
CQP	: Complementarity quadratic problem.
LP	: Linear problem.
QP	: Quadratic problem.

Spaces

$\mathbb{R}^n$	: The real n-dimensional space.
$\mathbb{R}_+^n$	: The nonnegative orthant of $\mathbb{R}^n$.
$\mathbb{R}_{++}^n$	: The positive orthant of $\mathbb{R}^n$.
$\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$	: The set of all $n \times n$ squared matrices.

Vectors

x_i	: The i-th component of x .
x^T	: $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ the transpose of a vector x , with components x_i .
$x \geq 0$	= $x_i \geq 0, \forall i$.
$x > 0$	: $x_i > 0, \forall i$.
e	= $(1, \dots, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
$ x $	: Absolute value of a vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x = (x_i), i = 1, \dots, n$.
$x^T y$	= $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ the standard inner product in $\mathbb{R}^n$.
$sign(x)$	: Denotes a vector with the components equal to $-1, 0$ or 1 .
$\ x\ $	: Denote the Euclidean norm $(x^T x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Matrices

I	:	Identity matrix .
$0_{n \times n}$	:	The null matrix of type (n, n) .
A^T	:	The transposed matrix of A .
A^{-1}	:	The inverse of a regular matrix A .
A invertible	:	A non singular.
$ A $	=	$ (a_{ij}) $, the absolute value of a_{ij} .
$\lambda_i(A)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$	:	The eigenvalues of $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.
$\lambda_{\max}(A)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$	:	The largest eigenvalues of $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.
$\lambda_{\min}(A)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$	:	The smallest eigenvalues of $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.
$\sigma_{\max}(A)$	:	The largest singular value of matrix A .
$\sigma_{\min}(A)$	:	The smallest singular value of matrix A .
$tr(A)$	=	$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(A)$, (the trace of a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$).
$\rho(A)$	=	$\max \lambda_i(A) $, (the spectral radius of A).
$\ A\ _2$	=	$\sqrt{\rho(A^T A)}$, (the spectral norm of A).
$D(x)$	=	diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are ± 1 and 0.

ملخص

تتناول هذه الأطروحة دراسة فئة من معادلات القيمة المطلقة المصفوفية العامة (GAVME) التي تأتي وفق الصيغة: $AX - B|X| = C$, $(A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ حيث إن (A, B, C) مصفوفات معطاة. وقد قمنا في هذا العمل بإظهار عدة شروط كافية لضمان وحدانية الحل لهذه المعادلات. ولحلها عدديًا، نقترح طريقتين تكراريتين: طريقة بيكار ذات الخطوتين وطريقة النقطة الثابتة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، نبرهن أن الخوارزميات المقترحة معرفة بشكل جيد وتتمتع بتقارب خطي عام نحو الحل الفريد. وأخيرًا، نعرض مجموعة متنوعة من التجارب العددية لتأكيد فعالية وقوة طريقتنا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المعادلات المصفوفية ذات القيمة المطلقة، الحل الوحيد، طريقة بيكار، طريقة النقطة الثابتة، الطرق التكرارية، التقارب العام.

Résumé :

Ce mémoire examine une classe d'équations matricielles en valeur absolue générale (GAVME) de la forme : $AX - B|X| = C$, $(A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ sont des matrices données. Nous établissons plusieurs conditions suffisantes affaiblies pour garantir l'existence et l'unicité de la solution de la GAVME. Pour sa résolution numérique, deux méthodes itératives sont proposées : la méthode itérative de Picard à deux étapes et la méthode de point fixe. De plus, nous démontrons que les algorithmes proposés sont bien définis et présentent une convergence linéaire globale vers la solution unique de la GAVME. Enfin, une diversité d'expériences numériques est présentée pour confirmer l'efficacité et la robustesse de notre approche.

Mots-clés : Équations matricielles à valeur absolue, solution unique, méthode de Picard, méthode du point fixe, méthode itérative, convergence globale.

Abstract :

This dissertation investigates a class of **General Absolute Value Matrix Equations (GAVME)** of the form: $AX - B|X| = C$, $(A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$ are given matrices. We derive several weakened sufficient conditions to guarantee the **unique solvability** of the GAVME. For its numerical solution, a two-steps Picard's and fixed-point iterative methods are proposed. Furthermore, we establish that under suitable assumptions, the proposed algorithms are well-defined and exhibit **global linear convergence** toward the unique solution of the GAVME. To conclude, a diverse array of numerical experiments is presented to substantiate the efficiency and robustness of our approach.

Key words: Absolute value matrix equations, unique solution, Picard's fixed-point, iterative method, global convergence.