NAG Library Function Document

nag_zhpmv (f16sec)

1 Purpose

nag_zhpmv (f16sec) performs matrix-vector multiplication for a complex Hermitian matrix stored in packed form.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf16.h>
```

```
void nag_zhpmv (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_UploType uplo, Integer n,
     Complex alpha, const Complex ap[], const Complex x[], Integer incx,
     Complex beta, Complex y[], Integer incy, NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

nag_zhpmv (f16sec) performs the matrix-vector operation

$$y \leftarrow \alpha Ax + \beta y,$$

where A is an n by n complex Hermitian matrix stored in packed form, x and y are n-element complex vectors, and α and β are complex scalars.

4 References

Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum (2001) *Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum Standard* University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee http://www.netlib.org/blas/blast-forum/blas-report.pdf

5 Arguments

1: **order** – Nag_OrderType *Input*

On entry: the **order** argument specifies the two-dimensional storage scheme being used, i.e., row-major ordering or column-major ordering. C language defined storage is specified by **order** = Nag_RowMajor. See Section 3.2.1.3 in the Essential Introduction for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.

Constraint: **order** = Nag_RowMajor or Nag_ColMajor.

2: **uplo** – Nag_UploType *Input*

On entry: specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of A is stored.

uplo = Nag_Upper
The upper triangular part of A is stored.

uplo = Nag_Lower
The lower triangular part of A is stored.

Constraint: **uplo** = Nag_Upper or Nag_Lower.

3: **n** – Integer *Input*

On entry: n, the order of the matrix A.

Constraint: **n** ≥ 0.

4: **alpha** – Complex *Input*

On entry: the scalar α.

5: **ap**[dim] – const Complex *Input*

Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **ap** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{n}+1)/2)$.

On entry: the n by n Hermitian matrix A, packed by rows or columns.

The storage of elements A_{ij} depends on the **order** and **uplo** arguments as follows:

if **order** = 'Nag_ColMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Upper',
A_{ij} is stored in **ap**$[(j-1) \times j/2 + i - 1]$, for $i \leq j$;
if **order** = 'Nag_ColMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Lower',
A_{ij} is stored in **ap**$[(2n-j) \times (j-1)/2 + i - 1]$, for $i \geq j$;
if **order** = 'Nag_RowMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Upper',
A_{ij} is stored in **ap**$[(2n-i) \times (i-1)/2 + j - 1]$, for $i \leq j$;
if **order** = 'Nag_RowMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Lower',
A_{ij} is stored in **ap**$[(i-1) \times i/2 + j - 1]$, for $i \geq j$.

6: **x**[dim] – const Complex *Input*

Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **x** must be at least $\max(1, 1 + (\mathbf{n}-1)|\mathbf{incx}|)$.

On entry: the vector x.

7: **incx** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the increment in the subscripts of **x** between successive elements of x.

Constraint: **incx** $\neq 0$.

8: **beta** – Complex *Input*

On entry: the scalar β.

9: **y**[dim] – Complex *Input/Output*

Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **y** must be at least $\max(1, 1 + (\mathbf{n}-1)|\mathbf{incy}|)$.

On entry: the vector y.

If **beta** $= 0$, **y** need not be set.

On exit: the updated vector y.

10: **incy** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the increment in the subscripts of **y** between successive elements of y.

Constraint: **incy** $\neq 0$.

11: **fail** – NagError * *Input/Output*

The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, argument ⟨*value*⟩ had an illegal value.

NE_INT

On entry, **incx** = ⟨*value*⟩.
Constraint: **incx** $\neq 0$.

On entry, **incy** $= \langle value \rangle$.
Constraint: **incy** $\neq 0$.

On entry, **n** $= \langle value \rangle$.
Constraint: **n** ≥ 0.

7 Accuracy

The BLAS standard requires accurate implementations which avoid unnecessary over/underflow (see Section 2.7 of Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum (2001)).

8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

9 Further Comments

None.

10 Example

This example computes the matrix-vector product

$$y = \alpha A x + \beta y$$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0+0.0i & 2.0-1.0i & 3.0-1.0i & 4.0-1.0i \\ 2.0+1.0i & 2.0+0.0i & 3.0-2.0i & 4.0-2.0i \\ 3.0+1.0i & 3.0+2.0i & 3.0+0.0i & 4.0-3.0i \\ 4.0+1.0i & 4.0+1.0i & 4.0+3.0i & 4.0+0.0i \end{pmatrix},$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -1.0+1.0i \\ 2.0-3.0i \\ -3.0+2.0i \\ 1.0-1.0i \end{pmatrix},$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 2.5+2.5i \\ 2.5+1.5i \\ 2.5+5.0i \\ 6.0+9.0i \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\alpha = 1.0 + 0.0i \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = 2.0 + 0.0i.$$

10.1 Program Text

```
/* nag_zhpmv (f16sec) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2005 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 8, 2005.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf16.h>

int main(void)
{

  /* Scalars */
```

```
  Complex       alpha, beta;
  Integer       aplen, exit_status, i, incx, incy, j, n, xlen, ylen;

  /* Arrays */
  Complex       *ap = 0, *x = 0, *y = 0;
  char          nag_enum_arg[40];

  /* Nag Types */
  NagError      fail;
  Nag_OrderType order;
  Nag_UploType  uplo;

#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
#define A_UPPER(I, J) ap[J*(J-1)/2 + I - 1]
#define A_LOWER(I, J) ap[(2*n-J)*(J-1)/2 + I - 1]
  order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
#define A_LOWER(I, J) ap[I*(I-1)/2 + J - 1]
#define A_UPPER(I, J) ap[(2*n-I)*(I-1)/2 + J - 1]
  order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

  exit_status = 0;
  INIT_FAIL(fail);

  printf("nag_zhpmv (f16sec) Example Program Results\n\n");

  /* Skip heading in data file */
  scanf("%*[^\n] ");
  /* Read the problem dimension */
  scanf("%ld%*[^\n] ", &n);
  /* Read uplo */
  scanf("%39s%*[^\n] ", nag_enum_arg);
  /* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
   * Converts NAG enum member name to value
   */
  uplo = (Nag_UploType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
  /* Read scalar parameters */
  scanf(" ( %lf , %lf ) ( %lf , %lf )%*[^\n] ",
         &alpha.re, &alpha.im, &beta.re, &beta.im);
  /* Read increment parameters */
  scanf("%ld%ld%*[^\n] ", &incx, &incy);

  aplen = n*(n+1)/2;
  xlen = MAX(1, 1 + (n - 1)*ABS(incx));
  ylen = MAX(1, 1 + (n - 1)*ABS(incy));


  if (n > 0)
    {
      /* Allocate memory */
      if (!(ap = NAG_ALLOC(aplen, Complex)) ||
          !(x = NAG_ALLOC(xlen, Complex)) ||
          !(y = NAG_ALLOC(ylen, Complex)))
        {
          printf("Allocation failure\n");
          exit_status = -1;
          goto END;
        }
    }
  else
    {
      printf("Invalid n\n");
      exit_status = 1;
      return exit_status;
    }

  /* Read A from data file */
  if (uplo == Nag_Upper)
    {
      for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
```

```
        {
          for (j = i; j <= n; ++j)
            scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )",
                   &A_UPPER(i, j).re, &A_UPPER(i, j).im);
        }
      scanf("%*[^\n] ");
    }
  else
    {
      for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        {
          for (j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
            scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )",
                   &A_LOWER(i, j).re, &A_LOWER(i, j).im);
        }
      scanf("%*[^\n] ");
    }

  /* Input vectors x and y */
  for (i = 1; i <= xlen; ++i)
    scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )%*[^\n] ", &x[i - 1].re, &x[i - 1].im);
  for (i = 1; i <= ylen; ++i)
    scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )%*[^\n] ", &y[i - 1].re, &y[i - 1].im);

  /* nag_zhpmv (f16sec).
   * Hermitian packed storage matrix-vector multiply.
   *
   */
  nag_zhpmv(order, uplo, n, alpha, ap, x, incx, beta, y,
            incy, &fail);
  if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
      printf("Error from nag_zhpmv.\n%s\n", fail.message);
      exit_status = 1;
      goto END;
    }

  /* Print output vector y */
  printf("%s\n", "  y");
  for (i = 1; i <= ylen; ++i)
    printf("(%11f,%11f)\n", y[i-1].re, y[i-1].im);

 END:
  NAG_FREE(ap);
  NAG_FREE(x);
  NAG_FREE(y);

  return exit_status;
}
```

10.2 Program Data

```
nag_zhpmv (f16sec) Example Program Data
  4                         :Value of n
  Nag_Upper                 :Value of uplo
  ( 1.0, 0.0) ( 2.0, 0.0)   :Values of alpha, beta
  1 1                       :Values of incx, incy
  (1.0, 0.0)  (2.0,-1.0)  (3.0,-1.0)  (4.0,-1.0)
              (2.0, 0.0)  (3.0,-2.0)  (4.0,-2.0)
                          (3.0, 0.0)  (4.0,-3.0)
                                      (4.0, 0.0) :End of matrix A
  (-1.0, 1.0)
  ( 2.0,-3.0)
  (-3.0, 2.0)
  ( 1.0,-1.0)                : the end of vector x
  ( 2.5, 2.5)
  ( 2.5, 1.5)
  ( 2.5, 5.0)
  ( 6.0, 9.0)                : the end of vector y
```

10.3 Program Results

```
nag_zhpmv (f16sec) Example Program Results

  y
(    1.000000,    2.000000)
(    3.000000,    4.000000)
(    5.000000,    6.000000)
(    7.000000,    8.000000)
```