NAG Library Function Document

nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc)

1 Purpose

nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) computes the solution to a complex system of linear equations $AX = B$, where A is an n by n tridiagonal matrix and X and B are n by r matrices. An estimate of the condition number of A and an error bound for the computed solution are also returned.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf04.h>
void nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (Nag_OrderType order, Integer n,
     Integer nrhs, Complex dl[], Complex d[], Complex du[], Complex du2[],
     Integer ipiv[], Complex b[], Integer pdb, double *rcond, double *errbnd,
     NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor A as $A = PLU$, where P is a permutation matrix, L is unit lower triangular with at most one nonzero subdiagonal element, and U is an upper triangular band matrix with two superdiagonals. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations $AX = B$.

Note that the equations $A^{\mathrm{T}}X = B$ may be solved by interchanging the order of the arguments **du** and **dl**.

4 References

Anderson E, Bai Z, Bischof C, Blackford S, Demmel J, Dongarra J J, Du Croz J J, Greenbaum A, Hammarling S, McKenney A and Sorensen D (1999) *LAPACK Users' Guide* (3rd Edition) SIAM, Philadelphia http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug

Higham N J (2002) *Accuracy and Stability of Numerical Algorithms* (2nd Edition) SIAM, Philadelphia

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 2.3.1.3 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.

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

2: **n** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the number of linear equations n, i.e., the order of the matrix A.

Constraint: **n** ≥ 0.

3: **nrhs** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the number of right-hand sides r, i.e., the number of columns of the matrix B.

Constraint: **nrhs** ≥ 0.

4: **dl**[dim] – Complex *Input/Output*

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

On entry: must contain the $(n - 1)$ subdiagonal elements of the matrix A.

On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR, **dl** is overwritten by the $(n - 1)$ multipliers that define the matrix L from the LU factorization of A.

5: **d**[dim] – Complex *Input/Output*

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

On entry: must contain the n diagonal elements of the matrix A.

On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR, **d** is overwritten by the n diagonal elements of the upper triangular matrix U from the LU factorization of A.

6: **du**[dim] – Complex *Input/Output*

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

On entry: must contain the $(n - 1)$ superdiagonal elements of the matrix A

On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR, **du** is overwritten by the $(n - 1)$ elements of the first superdiagonal of U.

7: **du2**[**n** − **2**] – Complex *Output*

On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR, **du2** returns the $(n - 2)$ elements of the second superdiagonal of U.

8: **ipiv**[**n**] – Integer *Output*

On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR, the pivot indices that define the permutation matrix P; at the ith step row i of the matrix was interchanged with row **ipiv**$[i - 1]$. **ipiv**$[i - 1]$ will always be either i or $(i + 1)$; **ipiv**$[i - 1] = i$ indicates a row interchange was not required.

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

Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **b** must be at least

$\max(1, \mathbf{pdb} \times \mathbf{nrhs})$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
$\max(1, \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{pdb})$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.

The (i, j)th element of the matrix B is stored in

b$[(j - 1) \times \mathbf{pdb} + i - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
b$[(i - 1) \times \mathbf{pdb} + j - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.

On entry: the n by r matrix of right-hand sides B.

On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR or NE_RCOND, the n by r solution matrix X.

10: **pdb** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **b**.

Constraints:

if **order** = Nag_ColMajor, **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$;
if **order** = Nag_RowMajor, **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{nrhs})$.

11: **rcond** – double * *Output*

On exit: if no constraints are violated, an estimate of the reciprocal of the condition number of the matrix A, computed as **rcond** $= 1/\left(\|A\|_1 \left\|A^{-1}\right\|_1\right)$.

12: **errbnd** – double * *Output*

On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR or NE_RCOND, an estimate of the forward error bound for a computed solution $\hat{x}$, such that $\|\hat{x} - x\|_1 / \|x\|_1 \leq$ **errbnd**, where $\hat{x}$ is a column of the computed solution returned in the array **b** and x is the corresponding column of the exact solution X. If **rcond** is less than ***machine precision***, then **errbnd** is returned as unity.

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

The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_ALLOC_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.
The Complex allocatable memory required is $2 \times$ **n**. In this case the factorization and the solution X have been computed, but **rcond** and **errbnd** have not been computed.
See Section 2.3.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NE_BAD_PARAM

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

NE_INT

On entry, **n** = ⟨*value*⟩.
Constraint: **n** ≥ 0.

On entry, **nrhs** = ⟨*value*⟩.
Constraint: **nrhs** ≥ 0.

On entry, **pdb** = ⟨*value*⟩.
Constraint: **pdb** > 0.

NE_INT_2

On entry, **pdb** = ⟨*value*⟩ and **n** = ⟨*value*⟩.
Constraint: **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

On entry, **pdb** = ⟨*value*⟩ and **nrhs** = ⟨*value*⟩.
Constraint: **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{nrhs})$.

NE_INTERNAL_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.
See Section 2.7.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NE_NO_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.
See Section 2.7.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NE_RCOND

A solution has been computed, but **rcond** is less than ***machine precision*** so that the matrix A is numerically singular.

NE_SINGULAR

Diagonal element ⟨*value*⟩ of the upper triangular factor is zero. The factorization has been completed, but the solution could not be computed.

7 Accuracy

The computed solution for a single right-hand side, $\hat{x}$, satisfies an equation of the form

$$(A + E)\hat{x} = b,$$

where

$$\|E\|_1 = O(\epsilon)\|A\|_1$$

and ϵ is the ***machine precision***. An approximate error bound for the computed solution is given by

$$\frac{\|\hat{x} - x\|_1}{\|x\|_1} \leq \kappa(A)\frac{\|E\|_1}{\|A\|_1},$$

where $\kappa(A) = \left\|A^{-1}\right\|_1\|A\|_1$, the condition number of A with respect to the solution of the linear equations. nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) uses the approximation $\|E\|_1 = \epsilon\|A\|_1$ to estimate **errbnd**. See Section 4.4 of Anderson *et al.* (1999) for further details.

8 Parallelism and Performance

nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the x06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this function. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

9 Further Comments

The total number of floating-point operations required to solve the equations $AX = B$ is proportional to nr. The condition number estimation typically requires between four and five solves and never more than eleven solves, following the factorization.

In practice the condition number estimator is very reliable, but it can underestimate the true condition number; see Section 15.3 of Higham (2002) for further details.

The real analogue of nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) is nag_real_tridiag_lin_solve (f04bcc).

10 Example

This example solves the equations

$$AX = B,$$

where A is the tridiagonal matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1.3 + 1.3i & 2.0 - 1.0i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.0 - 2.0i & -1.3 + 1.3i & 2.0 + 1.0i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.0 + 1.0i & -1.3 + 3.3i & -1.0 + 1.0i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.0 - 3.0i & -0.3 + 4.3i & 1.0 - 1.0i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.0 + 1.0i & -3.3 + 1.3i \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2.4 - 5.0i & 2.7 + 6.9i \\ 3.4 + 18.2i & -6.9 - 5.3i \\ -14.7 + 9.7i & -6.0 - 0.6i \\ 31.9 - 7.7i & -3.9 + 9.3i \\ -1.0 + 1.6i & -3.0 + 12.2i \end{pmatrix}.$$

An estimate of the condition number of A and an approximate error bound for the computed solutions are also printed.

10.1 Program Text

```
/* nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf04.h>
#include <nagx04.h>

int main(void)
{
  /* Scalars */
  double errbnd, rcond;
  Integer exit_status, i, j, n, nrhs, pdb;

  /* Arrays */
  char *clabs = 0, *rlabs = 0;
  Complex *b = 0, *d = 0, *dl = 0, *du = 0, *du2 = 0;
  Integer *ipiv = 0;

  /* Nag types */
  NagError fail;
  Nag_OrderType order;

#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
#define B(I, J) b[(J-1)*pdb + I - 1]
  order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
#define B(I, J) b[(I-1)*pdb + J - 1]
  order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

  exit_status = 0;
  INIT_FAIL(fail);

  printf("nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) Example Program Results\n\n");

  /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%*[^\n] ");
#else
  scanf("%*[^\n] ");
#endif

#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[^\n] ", &n, &nrhs);
#else
  scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[^\n] ", &n, &nrhs);
#endif
  if (n > 0 && nrhs > 0) {
    /* Allocate memory */
```

```
    if (!(clabs = NAG_ALLOC(2, char)) ||
        !(rlabs = NAG_ALLOC(2, char)) ||
        !(b = NAG_ALLOC(n * nrhs, Complex)) ||
        !(d = NAG_ALLOC(n, Complex)) ||
        !(dl = NAG_ALLOC(n - 1, Complex)) ||
        !(du = NAG_ALLOC(n - 1, Complex)) ||
        !(du2 = NAG_ALLOC(n - 2, Complex)) || !(ipiv = NAG_ALLOC(n, Integer)))
    {
      printf("Allocation failure\n");
      exit_status = -1;
      goto END;
    }
#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
    pdb = n;
#else
    pdb = nrhs;
#endif
  }
  else {
    printf("%s\n", "n and/or nrhs too small");
    exit_status = 1;
    return exit_status;
  }
  /* Read A and B from data file */

  for (i = 1; i <= n - 1; ++i) {
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s(" ( %lf , %lf )", &du[i - 1].re, &du[i - 1].im);
#else
    scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )", &du[i - 1].re, &du[i - 1].im);
#endif
  }
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%*[^\n] ");
#else
  scanf("%*[^\n] ");
#endif

  for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s(" ( %lf , %lf )", &d[i - 1].re, &d[i - 1].im);
#else
    scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )", &d[i - 1].re, &d[i - 1].im);
#endif
  }
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%*[^\n] ");
#else
  scanf("%*[^\n] ");
#endif

  for (i = 1; i <= n - 1; ++i) {
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s(" ( %lf , %lf )", &dl[i - 1].re, &dl[i - 1].im);
#else
    scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )", &dl[i - 1].re, &dl[i - 1].im);
#endif
  }
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%*[^\n] ");
#else
  scanf("%*[^\n] ");
#endif

  for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
    for (j = 1; j <= nrhs; ++j) {
#ifdef _WIN32
      scanf_s(" ( %lf , %lf )", &B(i, j).re, &B(i, j).im);
#else
      scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )", &B(i, j).re, &B(i, j).im);
#endif
```

```
    }
  }
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%*[^\n] ");
#else
  scanf("%*[^\n] ");
#endif

  /* Solve the equations AX = B for X */
  /* nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc).
   * Computes the solution and error-bound to a complex
   * tridiagonal system of linear equations
   */
  nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve(order, n, nrhs, dl, d, du, du2, ipiv, b, pdb,
                                &rcond, &errbnd, &fail);
  if (fail.code == NE_NOERROR) {
    /* Print solution, estimate of condition number and approximate */
    /* error bound */
    /* nag_gen_complx_mat_print_comp (x04dbc).
     * Print complex general matrix (comprehensive)
     */
    fflush(stdout);
    nag_gen_complx_mat_print_comp(order, Nag_GeneralMatrix, Nag_NonUnitDiag,
                                  n, nrhs, b, pdb, Nag_BracketForm,
                                  0, "Solution", Nag_IntegerLabels, 0,
                                  Nag_IntegerLabels, 0, 80, 0, 0, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
      printf("Error from nag_gen_complx_mat_print_comp (x04dbc).\n%s\n",
             fail.message);
      exit_status = 1;
      goto END;
    }

    printf("\n");
    printf("%s\n%8s%10.1e\n", "Estimate of condition number", "",
           1.0 / rcond);
    printf("\n\n");
    printf("%s\n%8s%10.1e\n\n",
           "Estimate of error bound for computed solutions", "", errbnd);
  }
  else if (fail.code == NE_RCOND) {
    /* Matrix A is numerically singular.  Print estimate of */
    /* reciprocal of condition number and solution */

    printf("\n");
    printf("%s\n%8s%10.1e\n\n\n",
           "Estimate of reciprocal of condition number", "", rcond);
    /* nag_gen_complx_mat_print_comp (x04dbc), see above. */
    fflush(stdout);
    nag_gen_complx_mat_print_comp(order, Nag_GeneralMatrix, Nag_NonUnitDiag,
                                  n, nrhs, b, pdb, Nag_BracketForm, 0,
                                  "Solution", Nag_IntegerLabels, 0,
                                  Nag_IntegerLabels, 0, 80, 0, 0, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
      printf("Error from nag_gen_complx_mat_print_comp (x04dbc).\n%s\n",
             fail.message);
      exit_status = 1;
      goto END;
    }
  }
  else if (fail.code == NE_SINGULAR) {
    /* The upper triangular matrix U is exactly singular.  Print */
    /* details of factorization */

    printf("%s\n\n", "Details of factorization");
    printf("%s", " Second superdiagonal of U");
    printf("\n");

    for (i = 1; i <= n - 2; ++i) {
      printf("(%7.4f, %7.4f)%s", du2[i - 1].re,
             du2[i - 1].im, i % 4 == 0 || i == n - 2 ? "\n" : " ");
```

```
    }

    printf("\n\n");

    printf("%s\n", " First superdiagonal of U");

    for (i = 1; i <= n - 1; ++i) {
      printf("(%7.4f, %7.4f)%s", du[i - 1].re, du[i - 1].im,
             i % 4 == 0 || i == n - 1 ? "\n" : " ");
    }

    printf("\n\n");
    printf("%s\n", " Main diagonal of U");

    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
      printf("(%7.4f, %7.4f)%s", d[i - 1].re, d[i - 1].im,
             i % 4 == 0 || i == n ? "\n" : " ");
    }
    printf("\n\n");
    printf("%s\n", " Multipliers");

    for (i = 1; i <= n - 1; ++i) {
      printf("(%7.4f, %7.4f)%s", dl[i - 1].re, dl[i - 1].im,
             i % 4 == 0 || i == n - 1 ? "\n" : " ");
    }
    printf("\n\n");
    printf("%s\n", " Vector of interchanges");

    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
      printf("%9" NAG_IFMT "%s", ipiv[i - 1], i % 8 == 0
             || i == n ? "\n" : " ");
    }
    printf("\n");
  }
  else {
    printf("Error from nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc).\n%s\n",
           fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
  }
END:
  NAG_FREE(clabs);
  NAG_FREE(rlabs);
  NAG_FREE(b);
  NAG_FREE(d);
  NAG_FREE(dl);
  NAG_FREE(du);
  NAG_FREE(du2);
  NAG_FREE(ipiv);

  return exit_status;
}

#undef B
```

10.2 Program Data

```
nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) Example Program Data

    5            2                                        :Values of N and NRHS

 (  2.0, -1.0) (  2.0,  1.0) ( -1.0,  1.0) (  1.0, -1.0) :End of DU

 ( -1.3,  1.3) ( -1.3,  1.3) ( -1.3,  3.3) ( -0.3,  4.3)
 ( -3.3,  1.3)                                           :End of D

 (  1.0, -2.0) (  1.0 , 1.0) (  2.0, -3.0) (  1.0,  1.0) :End of DL
```

```
 (  2.4, -5.0) (  2.7,  6.9)
 (  3.4, 18.2) ( -6.9, -5.3)
 (-14.7,  9.7) ( -6.0, -0.6)
 ( 31.9, -7.7) ( -3.9,  9.3)
 ( -1.0,  1.6) ( -3.0, 12.2)                              :End of B
```

10.3 Program Results

```
nag_complex_tridiag_lin_solve (f04ccc) Example Program Results

 Solution
                             1                          2
 1  (     1.0000,     1.0000)  (     2.0000,    -1.0000)
 2  (     3.0000,    -1.0000)  (     1.0000,     2.0000)
 3  (     4.0000,     5.0000)  (    -1.0000,     1.0000)
 4  (    -1.0000,    -2.0000)  (     2.0000,     1.0000)
 5  (     1.0000,    -1.0000)  (     2.0000,    -2.0000)

Estimate of condition number
           1.8e+02


Estimate of error bound for computed solutions
           2.0e-14
```