NAG Library Function Document

nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc)

1 Purpose

nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) computes the approximate solution of a system of real linear equations with multiple right-hand sides, $AX = B$, where A is a symmetric positive definite variable-bandwidth matrix, which has previously been factorized by nag_real_cholesky_skyline (f01mcc). Related systems may also be solved.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf04.h>
```

```
void nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (Nag_SolveSystem selct, Integer n,
     Integer nrhs, const double al[], Integer lal, const double d[],
     const Integer row[], const double b[], Integer tdb, double x[],
     Integer tdx, NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

The normal use of nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) is the solution of the systems $AX = B$, following a call of nag_real_cholesky_skyline (f01mcc) to determine the Cholesky factorization $A = LDL^{\mathrm{T}}$ of the symmetric positive definite variable-bandwidth matrix A.

However, the function may be used to solve any one of the following systems of linear algebraic equations:

$$LDL^{\mathrm{T}}X = B \text{ (usual system)} \tag{1}$$

$$LDX = B \text{ (lower triangular system)} \tag{2}$$

$$DL^{\mathrm{T}}X = B \text{ (upper triangular system)} \tag{3}$$

$$LL^{\mathrm{T}}X = B \tag{4}$$

$$LX = B \text{ (unit lower triangular system)} \tag{5}$$

$$L^{\mathrm{T}}X = B \text{ (unit upper triangular system)} \tag{6}$$

L denotes a unit lower triangular variable-bandwidth matrix of order n, D a diagonal matrix of order n, and B a set of right-hand sides.

The matrix L is represented by the elements lying within its **envelope**, i.e., between the first nonzero of each row and the diagonal (see Section 10 for an example). The width **row**$[i]$ of the ith row is the number of elements between the first nonzero element and the element on the diagonal inclusive.

4 References

Wilkinson J H and Reinsch C (1971) *Handbook for Automatic Computation II, Linear Algebra* Springer–Verlag

5 Arguments

1: **selct** – Nag_SolveSystem *Input*

On entry: **selct** must specify the type of system to be solved, as follows:

if **selct** = Nag_LDLTX: solve $LDL^{TX} = B$;

if **selct** = Nag_LDX: solve $LDX = B$;

if **selct** = Nag_DLTX: solve $DL^{\mathrm{T}}X = B$;

if **selct** = Nag_LLTX: solve $LL^{\mathrm{T}}X = B$;

if **selct** = Nag_LX: solve $LX = B$;

if **selct** = Nag_LTX: solve $L^{\mathrm{T}}X = B$.

Constraint: **selct** = Nag_LDLTX, Nag_LDX, Nag_DLTX, Nag_LLTX, Nag_LX or Nag_LTX.

2: **n** – Integer *Input*

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

Constraint: **n** ≥ 1.

3: **nrhs** – Integer *Input*

On entry: r, the number of right-hand sides.

Constraint: **nrhs** ≥ 1.

4: **al**[**lal**] – const double *Input*

On entry: the elements within the envelope of the lower triangular matrix L, taken in row by row order, as returned by nag_real_cholesky_skyline (f01mcc). The unit diagonal elements of L must be stored explicitly.

5: **lal** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the dimension of the array **al**.

Constraint: **lal** $\geq$ **row**$[0]$ + **row**$[1] + \cdots +$ **row**$[n-1]$.

6: **d**[**n**] – const double *Input*

On entry: the diagonal elements of the diagonal matrix D. **d** is not referenced if **selct** = Nag_LLTX, Nag_LX or Nag_LTX

7: **row**[**n**] – const Integer *Input*

On entry: **row**$[i]$ must contain the width of row i of L, i.e., the number of elements between the first (left-most) nonzero element and the element on the diagonal, inclusive.

Constraint: $1 \leq$ **row**$[i] \leq i+1$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, n-1$.

8: **b**[**n** × **tdb**] – const double *Input*

Note: the (i,j)th element of the matrix B is stored in **b**$[(i-1) \times$ **tdb** $+ j - 1]$.

On entry: the n by r right-hand side matrix B. See also Section 9.

9: **tdb** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the stride separating matrix column elements in the array **b**.

Constraint: **tdb** $\geq$ **nrhs**.

10: **x**[**n** × **tdx**] – double *Output*

Note: the (i,j)th element of the matrix X is stored in **x**$[(i-1) \times$ **tdx** $+ j - 1]$.

On exit: the n by r solution matrix X. See also Section 9.

11: **tdx** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the stride separating matrix column elements in the array **x**.

Constraint: **tdx** $\geq$ **nrhs**.

12: **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_2_INT_ARG_GT

On entry, **row**$[i] = \langle value \rangle$ while $i = \langle value \rangle$. These arguments must satisfy **row**$[i] \leq i + 1$.

NE_2_INT_ARG_LT

On entry, **lal** $= \langle value \rangle$ while **row**$[0] + \cdots +$ **row**$[n-1] = \langle value \rangle$. These arguments must satisfy **lal** $\geq$ **row**$[0] + \cdots +$ **row**$[n-1]$.

On entry, **tdb** $= \langle value \rangle$ while **nrhs** $= \langle value \rangle$. These arguments must satisfy **tdb** $\geq$ **nrhs**.

On entry, **tdx** $= \langle value \rangle$ while **nrhs** $= \langle value \rangle$. These arguments must satisfy **tdx** $\geq$ **nrhs**.

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, argument **selct** had an illegal value.

NE_INT_ARG_LT

On entry, **n** $= \langle value \rangle$.
Constraint: **n** ≥ 1.

On entry, **nrhs** $= \langle value \rangle$.
Constraint: **nrhs** ≥ 1.

On entry, **row**$[\langle value \rangle]$ must not be less than 1: **row**$[\langle value \rangle] = \langle value \rangle$.

NE_NOT_UNIT_DIAG

The lower triangular matrix L has at least one diagonal element which is not equal to unity. The first non-unit element has been located in the array **al**$[\langle value \rangle]$.

NE_ZERO_DIAG

The diagonal matrix D is singular as it has at least one zero element. The first zero element has been located in the array **d**$[\langle value \rangle]$.

7 Accuracy

The usual backward error analysis of the solution of triangular system applies: each computed solution vector is exact for slightly perturbed matrices L and D, as appropriate (see pages 25-27 and 54-55 of Wilkinson and Reinsch (1971)).

8 Parallelism and Performance

nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) is not threaded in any implementation.

9 Further Comments

The time taken by nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) is approximately proportional to pr, where $p =$ **row**$[0] +$ **row**$[1] + \cdots +$ **row**$[n-1]$.

The function may be called with the same actual array supplied for the arguments **b** and **x**, in which case the solution matrix will overwrite the right-hand side matrix.

10 Example

To solve the system of equations $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 13 & 0 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 & 8 & 24 \\ 5 & 14 & 18 & 8 & 55 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 24 & 17 & 77 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -10 \\ 15 & -21 \\ 11 & -3 \\ 0 & 24 \\ 51 & -39 \\ 46 & 67 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here A is symmetric and positive definite and must first be factorized by nag_real_cholesky_skyline (f01mcc).

10.1 Program Text

```
/* nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf01.h>
#include <nagf04.h>

#define B(I, J) b[(I) *tdb + J]
#define X(I, J) x[(I) *tdx + J]

int main(void)
{
  Integer exit_status = 0, i, k, k1, k2, lal, n, nrhs, *row = 0, tdb, tdx;
  Nag_SolveSystem select;
  double *a = 0, *al = 0, *b = 0, *d = 0, *x = 0;
  NagError fail;

  INIT_FAIL(fail);

  printf("nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) Example Program Results\n");
  /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%*[^\n]");
#else
  scanf("%*[^\n]");
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "", &n);
#else
  scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "", &n);
#endif
  if (n >= 1) {
    if (!(row = NAG_ALLOC(n, Integer)))
    {
      printf("Allocation failure\n");
      exit_status = -1;
      goto END;
    }
  }
  else {
```

```
    printf("Invalid n.\n");
    exit_status = 1;
    return exit_status;
  }

  lal = 0;
  for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "", &row[i]);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "", &row[i]);
#endif
    lal += row[i];
  }
  if (!(a = NAG_ALLOC(lal, double)) || !(al = NAG_ALLOC(lal, double)))
  {
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
  }
  k2 = 0;
  for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    k1 = k2;
    k2 = k2 + row[i];
    for (k = k1; k < k2; ++k)
#ifdef _WIN32
      scanf_s("%lf", &a[k]);
#else
      scanf("%lf", &a[k]);
#endif
  }
#ifdef _WIN32
  scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "", &nrhs);
#else
  scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "", &nrhs);
#endif
  if (nrhs >= 1) {
    if (!(b = NAG_ALLOC(n * nrhs, double)) ||
        !(d = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) || !(x = NAG_ALLOC(n * nrhs, double)))
    {
      printf("Allocation failure\n");
      exit_status = -1;
      goto END;
    }
    tdb = nrhs;
    tdx = nrhs;
  }
  else {
    printf("Invalid nrhs.\n");
    exit_status = 1;
    return exit_status;
  }
  for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    for (k = 0; k < nrhs; ++k)
#ifdef _WIN32
      scanf_s("%lf", &B(i, k));
#else
      scanf("%lf", &B(i, k));
#endif
  /* nag_real_cholesky_skyline (f01mcc).
   * LDL^T factorization of real symmetric positive-definite
   * variable-bandwidth (skyline) matrix
   */
  nag_real_cholesky_skyline(n, a, lal, row, al, d, &fail);
  if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_real_cholesky_skyline (f01mcc).\n%s\n",
           fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
  }
  select = Nag_LDLTX;
```

```
  /* nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc).
   * Approximate solution of real symmetric positive-definite
   * variable-bandwidth simultaneous linear equations
   * (coefficient matrix already factorized by
   * nag_real_cholesky_skyline (f01mcc))
   */
  nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve(select, n, nrhs, al, lal, d, row, b, tdb,
                                  x, tdx, &fail);
  if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc).\n%s\n",
           fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
  }
  printf("\n Solution\n");
  for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    for (k = 0; k < nrhs; ++k)
      printf("%9.3f", X(i, k));
    printf("\n");
  }
END:
  NAG_FREE(row);
  NAG_FREE(b);
  NAG_FREE(d);
  NAG_FREE(x);
  NAG_FREE(a);
  NAG_FREE(al);
  return exit_status;
}
```

10.2 Program Data

```
nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) Example Program Data
  6
  1  2  2  1  5  3
   1.0
   2.0   5.0
   3.0  13.0
  16.0
   5.0  14.0  18.0   8.0  55.0
  24.0  17.0  77.0
  2
   6.0 -10.0
  15.0 -21.0
  11.0  -3.0
   0.0  24.0
  51.0 -39.0
  46.0  67.0
```

10.3 Program Results

```
nag_real_cholesky_skyline_solve (f04mcc) Example Program Results

 Solution
   -3.000    4.000
    2.000   -2.000
   -1.000    3.000
   -2.000    1.000
    1.000   -2.000
    1.000    1.000
```
