NAG Library Routine Document

F07TVF (ZTRRFS)

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of ***bold italicised*** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

F07TVF (ZTRRFS) returns error bounds for the solution of a complex triangular system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides, $AX = B$, $A^{\mathrm{T}}X = B$ or $A^{\mathrm{H}}X = B$.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F07TVF (UPLO, TRANS, DIAG, N, NRHS, A, LDA, B, LDB, X, LDX,          &
                   FERR, BERR, WORK, RWORK, INFO)

INTEGER                 N, NRHS, LDA, LDB, LDX, INFO
REAL (KIND=nag_wp)      FERR(NRHS), BERR(NRHS), RWORK(N)
COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) A(LDA,*), B(LDB,*), X(LDX,*), WORK(2*N)
CHARACTER(1)            UPLO, TRANS, DIAG
```

The routine may be called by its LAPACK name ***ztrrfs***.

3 Description

F07TVF (ZTRRFS) returns the backward errors and estimated bounds on the forward errors for the solution of a complex triangular system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides $AX = B$, $A^{\mathrm{T}}X = B$ or $A^{\mathrm{H}}X = B$. The routine handles each right-hand side vector (stored as a column of the matrix B) independently, so we describe the function of F07TVF (ZTRRFS) in terms of a single right-hand side b and solution x.

Given a computed solution x, the routine computes the *component-wise backward error* β. This is the size of the smallest relative perturbation in each element of A and b such that x is the exact solution of a perturbed system

$$(A + \delta A)x = b + \delta b$$
$$|\delta a_{ij}| \leq \beta |a_{ij}| \quad \text{and} \quad |\delta b_i| \leq \beta |b_i|.$$

Then the routine estimates a bound for the *component-wise forward error* in the computed solution, defined by:

$$\max_i |x_i - \hat{x}_i| / \max_i |x_i|$$

where $\hat{x}$ is the true solution.

For details of the method, see the F07 Chapter Introduction.

4 References

Golub G H and Van Loan C F (1996) *Matrix Computations* (3rd Edition) Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore

5 Parameters

1: UPLO – CHARACTER(1) *Input*

On entry: specifies whether A is upper or lower triangular.

UPLO = 'U'
A is upper triangular.

UPLO = 'L'
A is lower triangular.

Constraint: UPLO = 'U' or 'L'.

2: TRANS – CHARACTER(1) *Input*

On entry: indicates the form of the equations.

TRANS = 'N'
The equations are of the form $AX = B$.

TRANS = 'T'
The equations are of the form $A^{\mathrm{T}}X = B$.

TRANS = 'C'
The equations are of the form $A^{\mathrm{H}}X = B$.

Constraint: TRANS = 'N', 'T' or 'C'.

3: DIAG – CHARACTER(1) *Input*

On entry: indicates whether A is a nonunit or unit triangular matrix.

DIAG = 'N'
A is a nonunit triangular matrix.

DIAG = 'U'
A is a unit triangular matrix; the diagonal elements are not referenced and are assumed to be 1.

Constraint: DIAG = 'N' or 'U'.

4: N – INTEGER *Input*

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

Constraint: N ≥ 0.

5: NRHS – INTEGER *Input*

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

Constraint: NRHS ≥ 0.

6: A(LDA,$*$) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array *Input*

Note: the second dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1, \mathrm{N})$.

On entry: the n by n triangular matrix A.

If UPLO = 'U', A is upper triangular and the elements of the array below the diagonal are not referenced.

If UPLO = 'L', A is lower triangular and the elements of the array above the diagonal are not referenced.

If DIAG = 'U', the diagonal elements of A are assumed to be 1, and are not referenced.

7: LDA – INTEGER *Input*

On entry: the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F07TVF (ZTRRFS) is called.

Constraint: LDA $\geq \max(1, \mathrm{N})$.

8: B(LDB,$*$) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array *Input*

Note: the second dimension of the array B must be at least $\max(1, \mathrm{NRHS})$.

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

9: LDB – INTEGER *Input*

On entry: the first dimension of the array B as declared in the (sub)program from which F07TVF (ZTRRFS) is called.

Constraint: LDB $\geq \max(1, \mathrm{N})$.

10: X(LDX,$*$) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array *Input*

Note: the second dimension of the array X must be at least $\max(1, \mathrm{NRHS})$.

On entry: the n by r solution matrix X, as returned by F07TSF (ZTRTRS).

11: LDX – INTEGER *Input*

On entry: the first dimension of the array X as declared in the (sub)program from which F07TVF (ZTRRFS) is called.

Constraint: LDX $\geq \max(1, \mathrm{N})$.

12: FERR(NRHS) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array *Output*

On exit: FERR(j) contains an estimated error bound for the jth solution vector, that is, the jth column of X, for $j = 1, 2, \ldots, r$.

13: BERR(NRHS) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array *Output*

On exit: BERR(j) contains the component-wise backward error bound β for the jth solution vector, that is, the jth column of X, for $j = 1, 2, \ldots, r$.

14: WORK($2 \times$ N) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array *Workspace*

15: RWORK(N) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array *Workspace*

16: INFO – INTEGER *Output*

On exit: INFO $= 0$ unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

INFO < 0

If INFO $= -i$, the ith parameter had an illegal value. An explanatory message is output, and execution of the program is terminated.

7 Accuracy

The bounds returned in FERR are not rigorous, because they are estimated, not computed exactly; but in practice they almost always overestimate the actual error.

8 Further Comments

A call to F07TVF (ZTRRFS), for each right-hand side, involves solving a number of systems of linear equations of the form $Ax = b$ or $A^{\mathrm{H}}x = b$; the number is usually 5 and never more than 11. Each solution involves approximately $4n^2$ real floating point operations.

The real analogue of this routine is F07THF (DTRRFS).

9 Example

This example solves the system of equations $AX = B$ and to compute forward and backward error bounds, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4.78 + 4.56i & 0.00 + 0.00i & 0.00 + 0.00i & 0.00 + 0.00i \\ 2.00 - 0.30i & -4.11 + 1.25i & 0.00 + 0.00i & 0.00 + 0.00i \\ 2.89 - 1.34i & 2.36 - 4.25i & 4.15 + 0.80i & 0.00 + 0.00i \\ -1.89 + 1.15i & 0.04 - 3.69i & -0.02 + 0.46i & 0.33 - 0.26i \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -14.78 - 32.36i & -18.02 + 28.46i \\ 2.98 - 2.14i & 14.22 + 15.42i \\ -20.96 + 17.06i & 5.62 + 35.89i \\ 9.54 + 9.91i & -16.46 - 1.73i \end{pmatrix}.$$

9.1 Program Text

```
    Program f07tvfe

!     F07TVF Example Program Text

!     Mark 24 Release. NAG Copyright 2012.

!     .. Use Statements ..
      Use nag_library, Only: nag_wp, x04dbf, ztrrfs, ztrtrs
!     .. Implicit None Statement ..
      Implicit None
!     .. Parameters ..
      Integer, Parameter                :: nin = 5, nout = 6
      Character (1), Parameter          :: diag = 'N', trans = 'N'
!     .. Local Scalars ..
      Integer                           :: i, ifail, info, lda, ldb, ldx, n, nrhs
      Character (1)                     :: uplo
!     .. Local Arrays ..
      Complex (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable :: a(:,:), b(:,:), work(:), x(:,:)
      Real (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable  :: berr(:), ferr(:), rwork(:)
      Character (1)                     :: clabs(1), rlabs(1)
!     .. Executable Statements ..
      Write (nout,*) 'F07TVF Example Program Results'
!     Skip heading in data file
      Read (nin,*)
      Read (nin,*) n, nrhs
      lda = n
      ldb = n
      ldx = n
      Allocate (a(lda,n),b(ldb,nrhs),work(2*n),x(ldx,n),berr(nrhs),ferr(nrhs), &
        rwork(n))

!     Read A and B from data file, and copy B to X

      Read (nin,*) uplo
      If (uplo=='U') Then
        Read (nin,*)(a(i,i:n),i=1,n)
      Else If (uplo=='L') Then
        Read (nin,*)(a(i,1:i),i=1,n)
      End If
```

```
      Read (nin,*)(b(i,1:nrhs),i=1,n)
      x(1:n,1:nrhs) = b(1:n,1:nrhs)

!     Compute solution in the array X
!     The NAG name equivalent of ztrtrs is f07tsf
      Call ztrtrs(uplo,trans,diag,n,nrhs,a,lda,x,ldx,info)

!     Compute backward errors and estimated bounds on the
!     forward errors

!     The NAG name equivalent of ztrrfs is f07tvf
      Call ztrrfs(uplo,trans,diag,n,nrhs,a,lda,b,ldb,x,ldx,ferr,berr,work, &
        rwork,info)

!     Print solution

      Write (nout,*)
      Flush (nout)

!     ifail: behaviour on error exit
!             =0 for hard exit, =1 for quiet-soft, =-1 for noisy-soft
      ifail = 0
      Call x04dbf('General',' ',n,nrhs,x,ldx,'Bracketed','F7.4','Solution(s)', &
        'Integer',rlabs,'Integer',clabs,80,0,ifail)

      Write (nout,*)
      Write (nout,*) 'Backward errors (machine-dependent)'
      Write (nout,99999) berr(1:nrhs)
      Write (nout,*) 'Estimated forward error bounds (machine-dependent)'
      Write (nout,99999) ferr(1:nrhs)

99999 Format ((5X,1P,4(E11.1,7X)))
    End Program f07tvfe
```

9.2 Program Data

```
F07TVF Example Program Data
  4  2                                                        :Values of N and NRHS
  'L'                                                         :Value of UPLO
 ( 4.78, 4.56)
 ( 2.00,-0.30) (-4.11, 1.25)
 ( 2.89,-1.34) ( 2.36,-4.25) ( 4.15, 0.80)
 (-1.89, 1.15) ( 0.04,-3.69) (-0.02, 0.46) ( 0.33,-0.26)  :End of matrix A
 (-14.78,-32.36) (-18.02, 28.46)
 (  2.98, -2.14) ( 14.22, 15.42)
 (-20.96, 17.06) (  5.62, 35.89)
 (  9.54,  9.91) (-16.46, -1.73)                          :End of matrix B
```

9.3 Program Results

```
 F07TVF Example Program Results

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

 Backward errors (machine-dependent)
         6.2E-17           2.7E-17
 Estimated forward error bounds (machine-dependent)
         2.9E-14           3.2E-14
```