

NAG Library Routine Document

F08GTF (ZUPGTR)

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

F08GTF (ZUPGTR) generates the complex unitary matrix Q , which was determined by F08GSF (ZHPTRD) when reducing a Hermitian matrix to tridiagonal form.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F08GTF (UPLO, N, AP, TAU, Q, LDQ, WORK, INFO)
```

```
INTEGER N, LDQ, INFO
COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) AP(*), TAU(*), Q(LDQ,*), WORK(N-1)
CHARACTER(1) UPLO
```

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

3 Description

F08GTF (ZUPGTR) is intended to be used after a call to F08GSF (ZHPTRD), which reduces a complex Hermitian matrix A to real symmetric tridiagonal form T by a unitary similarity transformation: $A = QTQ^H$. F08GSF (ZHPTRD) represents the unitary matrix Q as a product of $n - 1$ elementary reflectors.

This routine may be used to generate Q explicitly as a square matrix.

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)	<i>Input</i>
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On entry: this **must** be the same parameter UPLO as supplied to F08GSF (ZHPTRD).

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

2: N – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
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On entry: n , the order of the matrix Q .

Constraint: $N \geq 0$.

3: AP(*) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array	<i>Input</i>
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Note: the dimension of the array AP must be at least $\max(1, N \times (N + 1)/2)$.

On entry: details of the vectors which define the elementary reflectors, as returned by F08GSF (ZHPTRD).

4:	TAU(*) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array	<i>Input</i>
Note: the dimension of the array TAU must be at least $\max(1, N - 1)$.		
<i>On entry:</i> further details of the elementary reflectors, as returned by F08GSF (ZHPTRD).		
5:	Q(LDQ,*) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array	<i>Output</i>
Note: the second dimension of the array Q must be at least $\max(1, N)$.		
<i>On exit:</i> the n by n unitary matrix Q .		
6:	LDQ – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the first dimension of the array Q as declared in the (sub)program from which F08GTF (ZUPGTR) is called.		
<i>Constraint:</i> $\text{LDQ} \geq \max(1, N)$.		
7:	WORK(N - 1) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) array	<i>Workspace</i>
8:	INFO – INTEGER	<i>Output</i>
<i>On exit:</i> 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 = $-i$, argument i had an illegal value. An explanatory message is output, and execution of the program is terminated.

7 Accuracy

The computed matrix Q differs from an exactly unitary matrix by a matrix E such that

$$\|E\|_2 = O(\epsilon),$$

where ϵ is the **machine precision**.

8 Further Comments

The total number of real floating point operations is approximately $\frac{16}{3}n^3$.

The real analogue of this routine is F08GFF (DOPGTR).

9 Example

This example computes all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix A , where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2.28 + 0.00i & 1.78 - 2.03i & 2.26 + 0.10i & -0.12 + 2.53i \\ 1.78 + 2.03i & -1.12 + 0.00i & 0.01 + 0.43i & -1.07 + 0.86i \\ 2.26 - 0.10i & 0.01 - 0.43i & -0.37 + 0.00i & 2.31 - 0.92i \\ -0.12 - 2.53i & -1.07 - 0.86i & 2.31 + 0.92i & -0.73 + 0.00i \end{pmatrix},$$

using packed storage. Here A is Hermitian and must first be reduced to tridiagonal form by F08GSF (ZHPTRD). The program then calls F08GTF (ZUPGTR) to form Q , and passes this matrix to F08JSF (ZSTEQR) which computes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A .

9.1 Program Text

```

Program f08gtfe

!     F08GTF Example Program Text

!     Mark 24 Release. NAG Copyright 2012.

!     .. Use Statements ..
Use nag_library, Only: nag_wp, x04dbf, zhptrd, zsteqr, zugptr
!     .. Implicit None Statement ..
Implicit None
!     .. Parameters ..
Integer, Parameter :: nin = 5, nout = 6
!     .. Local Scalars ..
Integer :: i, ifail, info, j, ldq, n
Character (1) :: uplo
!     .. Local Arrays ..
Complex (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable :: ap(:), q(:,:,), tau(:), work(:)
Real (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable :: d(:), e(:, ), rwork(:)
Character (1) :: clabs(1), rlabs(1)
!     .. Executable Statements ..
Write (nout,*) 'F08GTF Example Program Results'
!     Skip heading in data file
Read (nin,*) n
ldq = n
Allocate (ap(n*(n+1)/2),q(ldq,n),tau(n),work(n-1),d(n),e(n),rwork(2*n-2) &
        )

!     Read A from data file

Read (nin,*) uplo
If (uplo=='U') Then
    Read (nin,*)((ap(i+j*(j-1)/2),j=i,n),i=1,n)
Else If (uplo=='L') Then
    Read (nin,*)((ap(i+(2*n-j)*(j-1)/2),j=1,i),i=1,n)
End If

!     Reduce A to tridiagonal form T = (Q**H)*A*Q
!     The NAG name equivalent of zhptrd is f08gsf
Call zhptrd(uplo,n,ap,d,e,tau,info)

!     Form Q explicitly, storing the result in Q
!     The NAG name equivalent of zugptr is f08gtf
Call zugptr(uplo,n,ap,tau,q,ldq,work,info)

!     Calculate all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A
!     The NAG name equivalent of zsteqr is f08jsf
Call zsteqr('V',n,d,e,q,ldq,rwork,info)

Write (nout,*)
If (info>0) Then
    Write (nout,*) 'Failure to converge.'
Else

!     Print eigenvalues and eigenvectors

    Write (nout,*) 'Eigenvalues'
    Write (nout,99999) d(1:n)
    Write (nout,*)
    Flush (nout)

!     Normalize the eigenvectors
    Do i = 1, n
        q(1:n,i) = q(1:n,i)/q(1,i)
    End Do

!     ifail: behaviour on error exit
!             =0 for hard exit, =1 for quiet-soft, =-1 for noisy-soft
ifail = 0

```

```

Call x04dbf('General',' ',n,n,q,ldq,'Bracketed','F7.4','Eigenvectors', &
'Integer',rlabs,'Integer',clabs,80,0,ifail)

End If

99999 Format (8X,4(F7.4,11X:))
End Program f08gtfe

```

9.2 Program Data

```

F08GTF Example Program Data
 4 :Value of N
'L' :Value of UPLO
(-2.28, 0.00)
( 1.78, 2.03) (-1.12, 0.00)
( 2.26,-0.10) ( 0.01,-0.43) (-0.37, 0.00)
(-0.12,-2.53) (-1.07,-0.86) ( 2.31, 0.92) (-0.73, 0.00) :End of matrix A

```

9.3 Program Results

F08GTF Example Program Results

Eigenvalues	-6.0002	-3.0030	0.5036	3.9996
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Eigenvectors	1	2	3	4
1	(1.0000, 0.0000)	(1.0000,-0.0000)	(1.0000, 0.0000)	(1.0000,-0.0000)
2	(-0.2278,-0.2824)	(-2.2999,-1.6237)	(1.0792, 0.4997)	(0.4876, 0.7282)
3	(-0.5706,-0.1941)	(1.1424, 0.5807)	(0.5013, 1.7896)	(0.6025,-0.6924)
4	(0.2388, 0.5702)	(-1.3415,-1.5739)	(-1.0810, 0.4883)	(0.4257,-1.0093)
