

## NAG Toolbox

### nag\_lapack\_dsyevd (f08fc)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_lapack\_dsyevd (f08fc) computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, all the eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix. If the eigenvectors are requested, then it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm to compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors. However, if only eigenvalues are required, then it uses the Pal–Walker–Kahan variant of the  $QL$  or  $QR$  algorithm.

#### 2 Syntax

```
[a, w, info] = nag_lapack_dsyevd(job, uplo, a, 'n', n)
[a, w, info] = f08fc(job, uplo, a, 'n', n)
```

#### 3 Description

nag\_lapack\_dsyevd (f08fc) computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, all the eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix  $A$ . In other words, it can compute the spectral factorization of  $A$  as

$$A = Z\Lambda Z^T,$$

where  $\Lambda$  is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are the eigenvalues  $\lambda_i$ , and  $Z$  is the orthogonal matrix whose columns are the eigenvectors  $z_i$ . Thus

$$Az_i = \lambda_i z_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

#### 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>

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

#### 5 Parameters

##### 5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

- 1: **job** – CHARACTER(1)  
Indicates whether eigenvectors are computed.
- job** = 'N'  
Only eigenvalues are computed.
- job** = 'V'  
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors are computed.
- Constraint:* **job** = 'N' or 'V'.

2: **uplo** – CHARACTER(1)

Indicates whether the upper or lower triangular part of  $A$  is stored.

**uplo** = 'U'

The upper triangular part of  $A$  is stored.

**uplo** = 'L'

The lower triangular part of  $A$  is stored.

*Constraint:* **uplo** = 'U' or 'L'.

3: **a**(*lda*,:) – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array

The first dimension of the array **a** must be at least  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$ .

The second dimension of the array **a** must be at least  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$ .

The  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix  $A$ .

If **uplo** = 'U', the upper triangular part of  $a$  must be stored and the elements of the array below the diagonal are not referenced.

If **uplo** = 'L', the lower triangular part of  $a$  must be stored and the elements of the array above the diagonal are not referenced.

## 5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **n** – INTEGER

*Default:* the first dimension of the array **a** and the second dimension of the array **a**.

$n$ , the order of the matrix  $A$ .

*Constraint:*  $\mathbf{n} \geq 0$ .

## 5.3 Output Parameters

1: **a**(*lda*,:) – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array

The first dimension of the array **a** will be  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$ .

The second dimension of the array **a** will be  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$ .

If **job** = 'V', **a** stores the orthogonal matrix  $Z$  which contains the eigenvectors of  $A$ .

2: **w**(:) – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array

The dimension of the array **w** will be  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$

The eigenvalues of the matrix  $A$  in ascending order.

3: **info** – INTEGER

**info** = 0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 6).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

**info** =  $-i$

If **info** =  $-i$ , parameter  $i$  had an illegal value on entry. The parameters are numbered as follows:

1: **job**, 2: **uplo**, 3: **n**, 4: **a**, 5: **lda**, 6: **w**, 7: **work**, 8: **lwork**, 9: **iwork**, 10: **liwork**, 11: **info**.

It is possible that **info** refers to a parameter that is omitted from the MATLAB interface. This usually indicates that an error in one of the other input parameters has caused an incorrect value to be inferred.

**info** > 0

if **info** =  $i$  and **job** = 'N', the algorithm failed to converge;  $i$  elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero; if **info** =  $i$  and **job** = 'V', then the algorithm failed to compute an eigenvalue while working on the submatrix lying in rows and column  $i/(n+1)$  through  $i \bmod (n+1)$ .

## 7 Accuracy

The computed eigenvalues and eigenvectors are exact for a nearby matrix  $(A + E)$ , where

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

and  $\epsilon$  is the *machine precision*. See Section 4.7 of Anderson *et al.* (1999) for further details.

## 8 Further Comments

The complex analogue of this function is nag\_lapack\_zheevd (f08fq).

## 9 Example

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 2.0 & 3.0 & 4.0 \\ 2.0 & 2.0 & 3.0 & 4.0 \\ 3.0 & 3.0 & 3.0 & 4.0 \\ 4.0 & 4.0 & 4.0 & 4.0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 9.1 Program Text

```
function f08fc_example
fprintf('f08fc example results\n\n');

job = 'V';
uplo = 'L';
a = [1, 0, 0, 0;
     2, 2, 0, 0;
     3, 3, 3, 0;
     4, 4, 4, 4];

[z, w, info] = f08fc( ...
    job, uplo, a);

disp('Eigenvalues');
disp(w');

[ifail] = x04ca( ...
    'General', ' ', z, 'Eigenvectors');
```

### 9.2 Program Results

```
f08fc example results

Eigenvalues
-2.0531  -0.5146  -0.2943  12.8621

Eigenvectors
      1      2      3      4
1 -0.7003 -0.5144 -0.2767 -0.4103
2 -0.3592  0.4851  0.6634 -0.4422
3  0.1569  0.5420 -0.6504 -0.5085
4  0.5965 -0.4543  0.2457 -0.6144
```

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