

## NAG Toolbox

### nag\_lapack\_dorgtr (f08ff)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_lapack\_dorgtr (f08ff) generates the real orthogonal matrix  $Q$ , which was determined by nag\_lapack\_dsytrd (f08fe) when reducing a symmetric matrix to tridiagonal form.

#### 2 Syntax

```
[a, info] = nag_lapack_dorgtr(uplo, a, tau, 'n', n)
[a, info] = f08ff(uplo, a, tau, 'n', n)
```

#### 3 Description

nag\_lapack\_dorgtr (f08ff) is intended to be used after a call to nag\_lapack\_dsytrd (f08fe), which reduces a real symmetric matrix  $A$  to symmetric tridiagonal form  $T$  by an orthogonal similarity transformation:  $A = QTQ^T$ . nag\_lapack\_dsytrd (f08fe) represents the orthogonal matrix  $Q$  as a product of  $n - 1$  elementary reflectors.

This function 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

##### 5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **uplo** – CHARACTER(1)

This **must** be the same argument **uplo** as supplied to nag\_lapack\_dsytrd (f08fe).

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

2: **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  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$ .

Details of the vectors which define the elementary reflectors, as returned by nag\_lapack\_dsytrd (f08fe).

3: **tau**(:) – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array

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

Further details of the elementary reflectors, as returned by nag\_lapack\_dsytrd (f08fe).

##### 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  $Q$ .

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

### 5.3 Output Parameters

1:  $\mathbf{a}(\text{lda}, :)$  – REAL (KIND=nag\_wp) array

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

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

The  $n$  by  $n$  orthogonal matrix  $Q$ .

2: **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: **uplo**, 2: **n**, 3: **a**, 4: **lda**, 5: **tau**, 6: **work**, 7: **lwork**, 8: **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.

## 7 Accuracy

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

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

where  $\epsilon$  is the *machine precision*.

## 8 Further Comments

The total number of floating-point operations is approximately  $\frac{4}{3}n^3$ .

The complex analogue of this function is nag\_lapack\_zungtr (f08ft).

## 9 Example

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2.07 & 3.87 & 4.20 & -1.15 \\ 3.87 & -0.21 & 1.87 & 0.63 \\ 4.20 & 1.87 & 1.15 & 2.06 \\ -1.15 & 0.63 & 2.06 & -1.81 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here  $A$  is symmetric and must first be reduced to tridiagonal form by nag\_lapack\_dsytrd (f08fe). The program then calls nag\_lapack\_dorgtr (f08ff) to form  $Q$ , and passes this matrix to nag\_lapack\_dsteqr (f08je) which computes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $A$ .

## 9.1 Program Text

```
function f08ff_example

fprintf('f08ff example results\n\n');

uplo = 'L';
a = [ 2.07,  0,    0,    0;
      3.87, -0.21, 0,    0;
      4.20,  1.87, 1.15, 0;
      -1.15, 0.63, 2.06, -1.81];

% Reduce to tridiagonal form
[t, d, e, tau, info] = f08fe( ...
    uplo, a);

% Form Q
[q, info] = f08ff( ...
    uplo, t, tau);

% Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors
[w, e, z, info] = f08je( ...
    'V', d, e, 'z', q);

disp('Eigenvalues');
disp(w');
disp('Eigenvectors');
disp(z);
```

## 9.2 Program Results

```
f08ff example results

Eigenvalues
-5.0034  -1.9987   0.2013   8.0008

Eigenvectors
-0.5658  -0.2328   0.3965  -0.6845
 0.3478   0.7994   0.1780  -0.4564
 0.4740  -0.4087  -0.5381  -0.5645
-0.5781   0.3737  -0.7221  -0.0676
```

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