

## NAG Toolbox

### nag\_lapack\_zheev (f08fn)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_lapack\_zheev (f08fn) computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, all the eigenvectors of a complex  $n$  by  $n$  Hermitian matrix  $A$ .

#### 2 Syntax

```
[a, w, info] = nag_lapack_zheev(jobz, uplo, a, 'n', n)
[a, w, info] = f08fn(jobz, uplo, a, 'n', n)
```

#### 3 Description

The Hermitian matrix  $A$  is first reduced to real tridiagonal form, using unitary similarity transformations, and then the  $QR$  algorithm is applied to the tridiagonal matrix to compute the eigenvalues and (optionally) the eigenvectors.

#### 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: **jobz** – CHARACTER(1)

Indicates whether eigenvectors are computed.

**jobz** = 'N'

Only eigenvalues are computed.

**jobz** = 'V'

Eigenvalues and eigenvectors are computed.

*Constraint:* **jobz** = 'N' or 'V'.

2: **uplo** – CHARACTER(1)

If **uplo** = 'U', the upper triangular part of  $A$  is stored.

If **uplo** = 'L', the lower triangular part of  $A$  is stored.

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

3: **a**(lda,:) – COMPLEX (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  $n$  Hermitian 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**. (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)

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

*Constraint:*  $n \geq 0$ .

## 5.3 Output Parameters

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

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

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

If **jobz** = 'V', then **a** contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix  $A$ .

If **jobz** = 'N', then on exit the lower triangle (if **uplo** = 'L') or the upper triangle (if **uplo** = 'U') of **a**, including the diagonal, is overwritten.

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

The eigenvalues 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: **jobz**, 2: **uplo**, 3: **n**, 4: **a**, 5: **lda**, 6: **w**, 7: **work**, 8: **lwork**, 9: **rwork**, 10: **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 (*warning*)

If **info** =  $i$ , the algorithm failed to converge;  $i$  off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero.

## 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

Each eigenvector is normalized so that the element of largest absolute value is real.

The total number of floating-point operations is proportional to  $n^3$ .

The real analogue of this function is `nag_lapack_dsyev` (f08fa).

## 9 Example

This example finds all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the Hermitian matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 - i & 3 - i & 4 - i \\ 2 + i & 2 & 3 - 2i & 4 - 2i \\ 3 + i & 3 + 2i & 3 & 4 - 3i \\ 4 + i & 4 + 2i & 4 + 3i & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

together with approximate error bounds for the computed eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

### 9.1 Program Text

```
function f08fn_example

fprintf('f08fn example results\n\n');

% upper triangular part of Hermitian matrix A
n = nag_int(4);
uplo = 'Upper';
a = [ 1,      2 - 1i,  3 - 1i,  4 - 1i;
      0 + 0i,  2 + 0i,  3 - 2i,  4 - 2i;
      0 + 0i,  0 + 0i,  3 + 0i,  4 - 3i;
      0 + 0i,  0 + 0i,  0 + 0i,  4 + 0i];

jobz = 'Vectors';
[z, w, info] = f08fn( ...
    jobz, uplo, a);

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

% Normalize
for i = 1:n
    [k] = max(abs(real(z(:,i)))+abs(imag(z(:,i))));
    z(1:n,i) = z(1:n,i)*conj(z(k,i))/abs(z(k,i));
end
[ifail] = x04da( ...
    'General', ' ', z, 'Eigenvectors');

% Eigenvalue error bound
errbnd = x02aj*max(abs(w(1)),abs(w(end)));
% Eigenvector condition numbers
[rcondz, info] = f08fl( ...
    'Eigenvectors', n, n, w);

% Eigenvector error bounds
zerrbd = errbnd./rcondz;

fprintf('\n');
disp('Error estimate for the eigenvalues');
fprintf('%12.1e\n',errbnd);
disp('Error estimates for the eigenvectors');
fprintf('%12.1e',zerrbd);
fprintf('\n');
```

## 9.2 Program Results

f08fn example results

Eigenvalues

-4.2443  
-0.6886  
1.1412  
13.7916

Eigenvectors

	1	2	3	4
1	0.4836	0.6470	0.0179	0.3809
	0.0000	0.0000	-0.4453	-0.0622
2	0.2912	-0.4984	0.5706	0.4358
	-0.3618	-0.1130	0.0000	-0.0869
3	-0.3163	0.2949	-0.1530	0.5241
	-0.3696	0.3165	0.5273	0.0000
4	-0.4447	-0.2241	-0.2118	0.5719
	0.3406	-0.2878	-0.3598	0.2276

Error estimate for the eigenvalues

1.5e-15

Error estimates for the eigenvectors

4.3e-16      8.4e-16      8.4e-16      1.2e-16

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