

## NAG Toolbox

### nag\_lapack\_zhseqr (f08ps)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_lapack\_zhseqr (f08ps) computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, the Schur factorization of a complex Hessenberg matrix or a complex general matrix which has been reduced to Hessenberg form.

#### 2 Syntax

```
[h, w, z, info] = nag_lapack_zhseqr(job, compz, ilo, ihi, h, z, 'n', n)
```

```
[h, w, z, info] = f08ps(job, compz, ilo, ihi, h, z, 'n', n)
```

#### 3 Description

nag\_lapack\_zhseqr (f08ps) computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, the Schur factorization of a complex upper Hessenberg matrix  $H$ :

$$H = ZTZ^H,$$

where  $T$  is an upper triangular matrix (the Schur form of  $H$ ), and  $Z$  is the unitary matrix whose columns are the Schur vectors  $z_i$ . The diagonal elements of  $T$  are the eigenvalues of  $H$ .

The function may also be used to compute the Schur factorization of a complex general matrix  $A$  which has been reduced to upper Hessenberg form  $H$ :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= QHQ^H, \text{ where } Q \text{ is unitary,} \\ &= (QZ)T(QZ)^H. \end{aligned}$$

In this case, after nag\_lapack\_zgehrd (f08ns) has been called to reduce  $A$  to Hessenberg form, nag\_lapack\_zunghr (f08nt) must be called to form  $Q$  explicitly;  $Q$  is then passed to nag\_lapack\_zhseqr (f08ps), which must be called with **compz** = 'V'.

The function can also take advantage of a previous call to nag\_lapack\_zgebal (f08nv) which may have balanced the original matrix before reducing it to Hessenberg form, so that the Hessenberg matrix  $H$  has the structure:

$$\begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} \\ & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ & & H_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $H_{11}$  and  $H_{33}$  are upper triangular. If so, only the central diagonal block  $H_{22}$  (in rows and columns  $i_{lo}$  to  $i_{hi}$ ) needs to be further reduced to Schur form (the blocks  $H_{12}$  and  $H_{23}$  are also affected). Therefore the values of  $i_{lo}$  and  $i_{hi}$  can be supplied to nag\_lapack\_zhseqr (f08ps) directly. Also, nag\_lapack\_zgebak (f08nw) must be called after this function to permute the Schur vectors of the balanced matrix to those of the original matrix. If nag\_lapack\_zgebal (f08nv) has not been called however, then  $i_{lo}$  must be set to 1 and  $i_{hi}$  to  $n$ . Note that if the Schur factorization of  $A$  is required, nag\_lapack\_zgebal (f08nv) must **not** be called with **job** = 'S' or 'B', because the balancing transformation is not unitary.

nag\_lapack\_zhseqr (f08ps) uses a multishift form of the upper Hessenberg  $QR$  algorithm, due to Bai and Demmel (1989). The Schur vectors are normalized so that  $\|z_i\|_2 = 1$ , but are determined only to within a complex factor of absolute value 1.

## 4 References

Bai Z and Demmel J W (1989) On a block implementation of Hessenberg multishift  $QR$  iteration *Internat. J. High Speed Comput.* **1** 97–112

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 eigenvalues only or the Schur form  $T$  is required.

**job** = 'E'  
Eigenvalues only are required.

**job** = 'S'  
The Schur form  $T$  is required.

*Constraint:* **job** = 'E' or 'S'.

2: **compz** – CHARACTER(1)

Indicates whether the Schur vectors are to be computed.

**compz** = 'N'  
No Schur vectors are computed (and the array **z** is not referenced).

**compz** = 'V'  
The Schur vectors of  $A$  are computed (and the array **z** must contain the matrix  $Q$  on entry).

**compz** = 'I'  
The Schur vectors of  $H$  are computed (and the array **z** is initialized by the function).

*Constraint:* **compz** = 'N', 'V' or 'I'.

3: **ilo** – INTEGER

4: **ihi** – INTEGER

If the matrix  $A$  has been balanced by `nag_lapack_zgebal` (f08nv), then **ilo** and **ihi** must contain the values returned by that function. Otherwise, **ilo** must be set to 1 and **ihi** to **n**.

*Constraint:* **ilo**  $\geq$  1 and  $\min(\mathbf{ilo}, \mathbf{n}) \leq \mathbf{ihi} \leq \mathbf{n}$ .

5: **h**(ldh,:) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag\_wp) array

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

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

The  $n$  by  $n$  upper Hessenberg matrix  $H$ , as returned by `nag_lapack_zgehrd` (f08ns).

6: **z**(ldz,:) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag\_wp) array

The first dimension,  $ldz$ , of the array **z** must satisfy

if **compz** = 'V' or 'I',  $ldz \geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$ ;  
if **compz** = 'N',  $ldz \geq 1$ .

The second dimension of the array **z** must be at least  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$  if **compz** = 'V' or 'I' and at least 1 if **compz** = 'N'.

If **compz** = 'V', **z** must contain the unitary matrix  $Q$  from the reduction to Hessenberg form.

If **compz** = 'I', **z** need not be set.

## 5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **n** – INTEGER

*Default:* the first dimension of the array **h** and the second dimension of the array **h**. (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)

*n*, the order of the matrix *H*.

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

## 5.3 Output Parameters

1: **h**(*ldh*,:) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag\_wp) array

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

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

If **job** = 'E', the array contains no useful information.

If **job** = 'S', **h** stores the upper triangular matrix *T* from the Schur decomposition (the Schur form) unless **info** > 0.

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

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

The computed eigenvalues, unless **info** > 0 (in which case see Section 6). The eigenvalues are stored in the same order as on the diagonal of the Schur form *T* (if computed).

3: **z**(*ldz*,:) – COMPLEX (KIND=nag\_wp) array

The first dimension, *ldz*, of the array **z** will be

if **compz** = 'V' or 'I',  $ldz = \max(1, \mathbf{n})$ ;  
if **compz** = 'N',  $ldz = 1$ .

The second dimension of the array **z** will be  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$  if **compz** = 'V' or 'I' and at least 1 if **compz** = 'N'.

If **compz** = 'V' or 'I', **z** contains the unitary matrix of the required Schur vectors, unless **info** > 0.

If **compz** = 'N', **z** is not referenced.

4: **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: **compz**, 3: **n**, 4: **ilo**, 5: **ihi**, 6: **h**, 7: **ldh**, 8: **w**, 9: **z**, 10: **ldz**, 11: **work**, 12: **lwork**, 13: **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

The algorithm has failed to find all the eigenvalues after a total of  $30 \times (\mathbf{ihi} - \mathbf{ilo} + 1)$  iterations. If **info** =  $i$ , elements  $1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{ilo} - 1$  and  $i + 1, i + 2, \dots, n$  of **w** contain the eigenvalues which have been found.

If **job** = 'E', then on exit, the remaining unconverged eigenvalues are the eigenvalues of the upper Hessenberg matrix  $\hat{H}$ , formed from **h(ilo : info, ilo : info)**, i.e., the **ilo** through **info** rows and columns of the final output matrix  $H$ .

If **job** = 'S', then on exit

$$(*) \quad H_i U = U \tilde{H}$$

for some matrix  $U$ , where  $H_i$  is the input upper Hessenberg matrix and  $\tilde{H}$  is an upper Hessenberg matrix formed from **h(info + 1 : ihi, info + 1 : ihi)**.

If **compz** = 'V', then on exit

$$Z_{\text{out}} = Z_{\text{in}} U$$

where  $U$  is defined in (\*) (regardless of the value of **job**).

If **compz** = 'I', then on exit

$$Z_{\text{out}} = U$$

where  $U$  is defined in (\*) (regardless of the value of **job**).

If **info** > 0 and **compz** = 'N', then **z** is not accessed.

## 7 Accuracy

The computed Schur factorization is the exact factorization of a nearby matrix  $(H + E)$ , where

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

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

If  $\lambda_i$  is an exact eigenvalue, and  $\tilde{\lambda}_i$  is the corresponding computed value, then

$$|\tilde{\lambda}_i - \lambda_i| \leq \frac{c(n)\epsilon \|H\|_2}{s_i},$$

where  $c(n)$  is a modestly increasing function of  $n$ , and  $s_i$  is the reciprocal condition number of  $\lambda_i$ . The condition numbers  $s_i$  may be computed by calling `nag_lapack_ztrsna` (f08qy).

## 8 Further Comments

The total number of real floating-point operations depends on how rapidly the algorithm converges, but is typically about:

$25n^3$  if only eigenvalues are computed;

$35n^3$  if the Schur form is computed;

$70n^3$  if the full Schur factorization is computed.

The real analogue of this function is `nag_lapack_dhseqr` (f08pe).

## 9 Example

This example computes all the eigenvalues and the Schur factorization of the upper Hessenberg matrix  $H$ , where

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} -3.9700 - 5.0400i & -1.1318 - 2.5693i & -4.6027 - 0.1426i & -1.4249 + 1.7330i \\ -5.4797 + 0.0000i & 1.8585 - 1.5502i & 4.4145 - 0.7638i & -0.4805 - 1.1976i \\ 0.0000 + 0.0000i & 6.2673 + 0.0000i & -0.4504 - 0.0290i & -1.3467 + 1.6579i \\ 0.0000 + 0.0000i & 0.0000 + 0.0000i & -3.5000 + 0.0000i & 2.5619 - 3.3708i \end{pmatrix}.$$

See also Section 10 in `nag_lapack_zunghr` (f08nt), which illustrates the use of this function to compute the Schur factorization of a general matrix.

### 9.1 Program Text

```
function f08ps_example

fprintf('f08ps example results\n\n');

a = [ -3.97 - 5.04i, -4.11 + 3.70i, -0.34 + 1.01i, 1.29 - 0.86i;
      0.34 - 1.50i, 1.52 - 0.43i, 1.88 - 5.38i, 3.36 + 0.65i;
      3.31 - 3.85i, 2.50 + 3.45i, 0.88 - 1.08i, 0.64 - 1.48i;
      -1.10 + 0.82i, 1.81 - 1.59i, 3.25 + 1.33i, 1.57 - 3.44i];

% Reduce (all of) A to upper Hessenberg Form
ilo = nag_int(1);
ihi = nag_int(4);
[H, tau, info] = f08ns(ilo, ihi, a);

% Form Q
[Q, info] = f08nt(ilo, ihi, H, tau);

% Schur factorize H = Y*T*Y' and form Z = QY  A = QY*T*(QQY)'
job = 'Schur form';
compz = 'Vectors';
[~, w, Z, info] = f08ps( ...
                    job, compz, ilo, ihi, H, Q);

disp('Eigenvalues of A');
disp(w);
```

### 9.2 Program Results

```
f08ps example results

Eigenvalues of A
-6.0004 - 6.9998i
-5.0000 + 2.0060i
 7.9982 - 0.9964i
 3.0023 - 3.9998i
```

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