

3: **bb**(*ldbb*,:) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The first dimension of the array **bb** must be at least **kb** + 1.

The second dimension of the array **bb** must be at least max(1, **n**).

The n by n symmetric positive definite band matrix B .

The matrix is stored in rows 1 to $k_b + 1$, more precisely,

if **uplo** = 'U', the elements of the upper triangle of B within the band must be stored with element B_{ij} in **bb**($k_b + 1 + i - j, j$) for $\max(1, j - k_b) \leq i \leq j$;

if **uplo** = 'L', the elements of the lower triangle of B within the band must be stored with element B_{ij} in **bb**($1 + i - j, j$) for $j \leq i \leq \min(n, j + k_b)$.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **n** – INTEGER

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

n , the order of the matrix B .

Constraint: $n \geq 0$.

5.3 Output Parameters

1: **bb**(*ldbb*,:) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The first dimension of the array **bb** will be **kb** + 1.

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

B stores the elements of its split Cholesky factor S .

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: **kb**, 4: **bb**, 5: **ldbb**, 6: **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 , the factorization could not be completed, because the updated element $b(i, i)$ would be the square root of a negative number. Hence B is not positive definite. This may indicate an error in forming the matrix B .

7 Accuracy

The computed factor S is the exact factor of a perturbed matrix $(B + E)$, where

$$|E| \leq c(k+1)\epsilon |S^T| |S|,$$

$c(k+1)$ is a modest linear function of $k+1$, and ϵ is the *machine precision*. It follows that $|e_{ij}| \leq c(k+1)\epsilon \sqrt{(b_{ii}b_{jj})}$.

8 Further Comments

The total number of floating-point operations is approximately $n(k+1)^2$, assuming $n \gg k$.

A call to `nag_lapack_dpbstf` (f08uf) may be followed by a call to `nag_lapack_dsbgst` (f08ue) to solve the generalized eigenproblem $Az = \lambda Bz$, where A and B are banded and B is positive definite.

The complex analogue of this function is `nag_lapack_zpbstf` (f08ut).

9 Example

See Section 10 in `nag_lapack_dsbgst` (f08ue).

9.1 Program Text

```
function f08uf_example
fprintf('f08uf example results\n\n');

% Solve Az = lambda Bz
% A and B are the symmetric banded positive definite matrices:
n = 4;
% A has 2 off-diagonals
ka = nag_int(2);
a = [ 0.24, 0.39, 0.42, 0.00;
      0.39, -0.11, 0.79, 0.63;
      0.42, 0.79, -0.25, 0.48;
      0.00, 0.63, 0.48, -0.03];
% B has 1 off-diagonal
kb = nag_int(1);
b = [ 2.07 0.95 0.00 0.00;
      0.95 1.69 -0.29 0.00;
      0.00 -0.29 0.65 -0.33;
      0.00 0.00 -0.33 1.17];

% Convert to general banded format ...
[~, ab, ifail] = f01zc( ...
    'P', ka, ka, a, zeros(ka+ka+1,n));
[~, bb, ifail] = f01zc( ...
    'P', kb, kb, b, zeros(kb+kb+1,n));
% ... and chop to give 'Upper' symmetric banded format
ab = ab(1:ka+1,1:n);
bb = bb(1:kb+1,1:n);

% Factorize B
uplo = 'Upper';
[ub, info] = f08uf( ...
    uplo, kb, bb);

% Reduce problem to standard form Cy = lambda*y
vect = 'N';
[cb, x, info] = f08ue( ...
    vect, uplo, ka, kb, ab, ub);

% Find eigenvalues lambda
jobz = 'No Vectors';
```

```
[~, w, ~, info] = f08ha( ...  
    jobz, uplo, ka, cb);  
  
disp('Eigenvalues:');  
disp(w');
```

9.2 Program Results

f08uf example results

```
Eigenvalues:  
-0.8305  -0.6401  0.0992  1.8525
```
