

NAG Library Function Document

nag_zgeevx (f08npc)

1 Purpose

nag_zgeevx (f08npc) computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for an n by n complex nonsymmetric matrix A .

Optionally, it also computes a balancing transformation to improve the conditioning of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors, reciprocal condition numbers for the eigenvalues, and reciprocal condition numbers for the right eigenvectors.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf08.h>

void nag_zgeevx (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_BalanceType balanc,
                Nag_LeftVecsType jobvl, Nag_RightVecsType jobvr, Nag_RCondType sense,
                Integer n, Complex a[], Integer pda, Complex w[], Complex vl[],
                Integer pdvl, Complex vr[], Integer pdvr, Integer *ilo, Integer *ihi,
                double scale[], double *abnrm, double rconde[], double rcondv[],
                NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

The right eigenvector v_j of A satisfies

$$Av_j = \lambda_j v_j$$

where λ_j is the j th eigenvalue of A . The left eigenvector u_j of A satisfies

$$u_j^H A = \lambda_j u_j^H$$

where u_j^H denotes the conjugate transpose of u_j .

Balancing a matrix means permuting the rows and columns to make it more nearly upper triangular, and applying a diagonal similarity transformation DAD^{-1} , where D is a diagonal matrix, with the aim of making its rows and columns closer in norm and the condition numbers of its eigenvalues and eigenvectors smaller. The computed reciprocal condition numbers correspond to the balanced matrix. Permuting rows and columns will not change the condition numbers (in exact arithmetic) but diagonal scaling will. For further explanation of balancing, see Section 4.8.1.2 of Anderson *et al.* (1999).

Following the optional balancing, the matrix A is first reduced to upper Hessenberg form by means of unitary similarity transformations, and the QR algorithm is then used to further reduce the matrix to upper triangular Schur form, T , from which the eigenvalues are computed. Optionally, the eigenvectors of T are also computed and backtransformed to those of A .

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 Arguments

- 1: **order** – Nag_OrderType *Input*
On entry: the **order** argument specifies the two-dimensional storage scheme being used, i.e., row-major ordering or column-major ordering. C language defined storage is specified by **order** = Nag_RowMajor. See Section 3.2.1.3 in the Essential Introduction for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.
Constraint: **order** = Nag_RowMajor or Nag_ColMajor.
- 2: **balanc** – Nag_BalanceType *Input*
On entry: indicates how the input matrix should be diagonally scaled and/or permuted to improve the conditioning of its eigenvalues.
balanc = Nag_NoBalancing
 Do not diagonally scale or permute.
balanc = Nag_BalancePermute
 Perform permutations to make the matrix more nearly upper triangular. Do not diagonally scale.
balanc = Nag_BalanceScale
 Diagonally scale the matrix, i.e., replace A by DAD^{-1} , where D is a diagonal matrix chosen to make the rows and columns of A more equal in norm. Do not permute.
balanc = Nag_BalanceBoth
 Both diagonally scale and permute A .
 Computed reciprocal condition numbers will be for the matrix after balancing and/or permuting. Permuting does not change condition numbers (in exact arithmetic), but balancing does.
Constraint: **balanc** = Nag_NoBalancing, Nag_BalancePermute, Nag_BalanceScale or Nag_BalanceBoth.
- 3: **jobvl** – Nag_LeftVecsType *Input*
On entry: if **jobvl** = Nag_NotLeftVecs, the left eigenvectors of A are not computed.
 If **jobvl** = Nag_LeftVecs, the left eigenvectors of A are computed.
 If **sense** = Nag_RCondEigVals or Nag_RCondBoth, **jobvl** must be set to **jobvl** = Nag_LeftVecs.
Constraint: **jobvl** = Nag_NotLeftVecs or Nag_LeftVecs.
- 4: **jobvr** – Nag_RightVecsType *Input*
On entry: if **jobvr** = Nag_NotRightVecs, the right eigenvectors of A are not computed.
 If **jobvr** = Nag_RightVecs, the right eigenvectors of A are computed.
 If **sense** = Nag_RCondEigVals or Nag_RCondBoth, **jobvr** must be set to **jobvr** = Nag_RightVecs.
Constraint: **jobvr** = Nag_NotRightVecs or Nag_RightVecs.
- 5: **sense** – Nag_RCondType *Input*
On entry: determines which reciprocal condition numbers are computed.
sense = Nag_NotRCond
 None are computed.
sense = Nag_RCondEigVals
 Computed for eigenvalues only.
sense = Nag_RCondEigVecs
 Computed for right eigenvectors only.

sense = Nag_RCondBoth

Computed for eigenvalues and right eigenvectors.

If **sense** = Nag_RCondEigVals or Nag_RCondBoth, both left and right eigenvectors must also be computed (**jobvl** = Nag_LeftVecs and **jobvr** = Nag_RightVecs).

Constraint: **sense** = Nag_NotRCond, Nag_RCondEigVals, Nag_RCondEigVecs or Nag_RCondBoth.

6: **n** – Integer *Input*

On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .

Constraint: $n \geq 0$.

7: **a**[dim] – Complex *Input/Output*

Note: the dimension, dim , of the array **a** must be at least $\max(1, pda \times n)$.

The (i, j) th element of the matrix A is stored in

$\mathbf{a}[(j-1) \times pda + i - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
 $\mathbf{a}[(i-1) \times pda + j - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.

On entry: the n by n matrix A .

On exit: **a** has been overwritten. If **jobvl** = Nag_LeftVecs or **jobvr** = Nag_RightVecs, A contains the Schur form of the balanced version of the matrix A .

8: **pda** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **a**.

Constraint: $pda \geq \max(1, n)$.

9: **w**[dim] – Complex *Output*

Note: the dimension, dim , of the array **w** must be at least $\max(1, n)$.

On exit: contains the computed eigenvalues.

10: **vl**[dim] – Complex *Output*

Note: the dimension, dim , of the array **vl** must be at least

$\max(1, pdvl \times n)$ when **jobvl** = Nag_LeftVecs;
 1 otherwise.

Where $\mathbf{VL}(i, j)$ appears in this document, it refers to the array element

$\mathbf{vl}[(j-1) \times pdvl + i - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
 $\mathbf{vl}[(i-1) \times pdvl + j - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.

On exit: if **jobvl** = Nag_LeftVecs, the left eigenvectors u_j are stored one after another in **vl**, in the same order as their corresponding eigenvalues; that is $u_j = \mathbf{VL}(i, j)$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

If **jobvl** = Nag_NotLeftVecs, **vl** is not referenced.

11: **pdvl** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **vl**.

Constraints:

if **jobvl** = Nag_LeftVecs, $pdvl \geq \max(1, n)$;
 otherwise $pdvl \geq 1$.

- 12: **vr**[*dim*] – Complex *Output*
- Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of the array **vr** must be at least
 $\max(1, \mathbf{pdvr} \times \mathbf{n})$ when **jobvr** = Nag_RightVecs;
 1 otherwise.
- Where **VR**(*i*, *j*) appears in this document, it refers to the array element
 $\mathbf{vr}[(j-1) \times \mathbf{pdvr} + i - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
 $\mathbf{vr}[(i-1) \times \mathbf{pdvr} + j - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.
- On exit:* if **jobvr** = Nag_RightVecs, the right eigenvectors v_j are stored one after another in **vr**, in the same order as their corresponding eigenvalues; that is $v_j = \mathbf{VR}(i, j)$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$.
- If **jobvr** = Nag_NotRightVecs, **vr** is not referenced.
- 13: **pdvr** – Integer *Input*
- On entry:* the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **vr**.
- Constraints:*
 if **jobvr** = Nag_RightVecs, $\mathbf{pdvr} \geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$;
 otherwise $\mathbf{pdvr} \geq 1$.
- 14: **ilo** – Integer * *Output*
- 15: **ihi** – Integer * *Output*
- On exit:* **ilo** and **ihi** are integer values determined when *A* was balanced. The balanced *A* has $a_{ij} = 0$ if $i > j$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{ilo} - 1$ or $i = \mathbf{ihi} + 1, \dots, \mathbf{n}$.
- 16: **scale**[*dim*] – double *Output*
- Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of the array **scale** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
- On exit:* details of the permutations and scaling factors applied when balancing *A*.
- If p_j is the index of the row and column interchanged with row and column j , and d_j is the scaling factor applied to row and column j , then
 $\mathbf{scale}[j - 1] = p_j$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{ilo} - 1$;
 $\mathbf{scale}[j - 1] = d_j$, for $j = \mathbf{ilo}, \dots, \mathbf{ihi}$;
 $\mathbf{scale}[j - 1] = p_j$, for $j = \mathbf{ihi} + 1, \dots, \mathbf{n}$.
- The order in which the interchanges are made is \mathbf{n} to $\mathbf{ihi} + 1$, then 1 to $\mathbf{ilo} - 1$.
- 17: **abnorm** – double * *Output*
- On exit:* the 1-norm of the balanced matrix (the maximum of the sum of absolute values of elements of any column).
- 18: **rconde**[*dim*] – double *Output*
- Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of the array **rconde** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
- On exit:* **rconde**[$j - 1$] is the reciprocal condition number of the j th eigenvalue.
- 19: **rcondv**[*dim*] – double *Output*
- Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of the array **rcondv** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
- On exit:* **rcondv**[$j - 1$] is the reciprocal condition number of the j th right eigenvector.

20: **fail** – NagError *

Input/Output

The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_ALLOC_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, argument $\langle value \rangle$ had an illegal value.

NE_CONVERGENCE

The QR algorithm failed to compute all the eigenvalues, and no eigenvectors or condition numbers have been computed; elements 1 to $ilo - 1$ and $\langle value \rangle$ to n of w contain eigenvalues which have converged.

NE_ENUM_INT_2

On entry, $jobvl = \langle value \rangle$, $pdvl = \langle value \rangle$ and $n = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: if $jobvl = \text{Nag_LeftVecs}$, $pdvl \geq \max(1, n)$;

otherwise $pdvl \geq 1$.

On entry, $jobvr = \langle value \rangle$, $pdvr = \langle value \rangle$ and $n = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: if $jobvr = \text{Nag_RightVecs}$, $pdvr \geq \max(1, n)$;

otherwise $pdvr \geq 1$.

NE_INT

On entry, $n = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $n \geq 0$.

On entry, $pda = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $pda > 0$.

On entry, $pdvl = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $pdvl > 0$.

On entry, $pdvr = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $pdvr > 0$.

NE_INT_2

On entry, $pda = \langle value \rangle$ and $n = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $pda \geq \max(1, n)$.

NE_INTERNAL_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

7 Accuracy

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

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

and ϵ is the *machine precision*. See Section 4.8 of Anderson *et al.* (1999) for further details.

8 Parallelism and Performance

nag_zgeevx (f08npc) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

nag_zgeevx (f08npc) makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

9 Further Comments

Each eigenvector is normalized to have Euclidean norm equal to unity and the element of largest absolute value real and positive.

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

The real analogue of this function is nag_dgeevx (f08nbc).

10 Example

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3.97 - 5.04i & -4.11 + 3.70i & -0.34 + 1.01i & 1.29 - 0.86i \\ 0.34 - 1.50i & 1.52 - 0.43i & 1.88 - 5.38i & 3.36 + 0.65i \\ 3.31 - 3.85i & 2.50 + 3.45i & 0.88 - 1.08i & 0.64 - 1.48i \\ -1.10 + 0.82i & 1.81 - 1.59i & 3.25 + 1.33i & 1.57 - 3.44i \end{pmatrix},$$

together with estimates of the condition number and forward error bounds for each eigenvalue and eigenvector. The option to balance the matrix is used. In order to compute the condition numbers of the eigenvalues, the left eigenvectors also have to be computed, but they are not printed out in this example.

10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_zgeevx (f08npc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2011 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 23, 2011.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf08.h>
#include <nagx02.h>
#include <naga02.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    double      abnrm, eps, rcnd, tol;
    Integer     i, ihi, ilo, j, n, pda, pdvl, pdvr;
    Integer     exit_status = 0;
    /* Arrays */
    Complex     *a = 0, *vl = 0, *vr = 0, *w = 0;
    double      *rconde = 0, *rcondv = 0, *scale = 0;

    /* Nag Types */
    NagError    fail;
    Nag_OrderType order;

#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
#define A(I, J)  a[(J-1)*pda + I - 1]

```

```

#define VR(I, J) vr[(J)*pdvr + I]
    order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
#define A(I, J) a[(I-1)*pda + J - 1]
#define VR(I, J) vr[(I)*pdvr + J]
    order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_zgeevx (f08npc) Example Program Results\n");

    /* Skip heading in data file */
    scanf("%*[\n]");
    scanf("%ld%*[\n]", &n);

    pda = n;
    pdvl = n;
    pdvr = n;
    /* Allocate memory */
    if (!(a      = NAG_ALLOC(n*n, Complex)) ||
        !(vl     = NAG_ALLOC(n*n, Complex)) ||
        !(vr     = NAG_ALLOC(n*n, Complex)) ||
        !(w      = NAG_ALLOC(n, Complex)) ||
        !(rconde = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
        !(rcondv = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
        !(scale  = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Read the matrix A from data file */
    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        for (j = 1; j <= n; ++j)
            scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )", &A(i, j).re, &A(i, j).im);
    scanf("%*[\n]");

    /* Solve the eigenvalue problem using nag_zgeevx (f08npc). */
    nag_zgeevx(order, Nag_BalanceBoth, Nag_LeftVecs, Nag_RightVecs,
               Nag_RCondBoth, n, a, pda, w, vl, pdvl, vr, pdvr, &ilo, &ihi,
               scale, &abnrm, rconde, rcondv, &fail);

    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        printf("Error from nag_zgeevx (f08npc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Compute the machine precision */
    eps = nag_machine_precision;
    tol = eps * abnrm;

    /* Normalize the eigenvectors */
    for(j=0; j<n; j++)
        for(i=n-1; i>=0; i--) VR(i, j) = nag_complex_divide(VR(i, j), VR(0,j));

    /* Print the eigenvalues/vectors, associated condition number and bounds. */
    for (j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
        /* Print information on jth eigenvalue */
        printf("\n\nEigenvalue %3ld%14s= ", j+1, "");
        if (w[j].im == 0.)
            printf("%12.4e\n", w[j].re);
        else
            printf("(%13.4e, %13.4e)\n", w[j].re, w[j].im);

        rcnd = rconde[j];
        printf("\nReciprocal condition number = %9.1e\n", rcnd);
        if (rcnd > 0.0)

```

```

    printf("Error bound                = %9.1e\n", tol/rcnd);
else
    printf("Error bound is infinite\n");

/* Print information on jth eigenvector */
printf("\nEigenvector %2ld\n", j+1);
for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    printf("%30s(%13.4e, %13.4e)\n", "", VR(i, j).re, VR(i, j).im);

rcnd = rcondv[j];
printf("\nReciprocal condition number = %9.1e\n", rcnd);
if (rcnd > 0.0)
    printf("Error bound                = %9.1e\n", tol/rcnd);
else
    printf("Error bound is infinite\n");
}

END:
NAG_FREE(a);
NAG_FREE(v1);
NAG_FREE(vr);
NAG_FREE(w);
NAG_FREE(rconde);
NAG_FREE(rcondv);
NAG_FREE(scale);

return exit_status;
}
#undef A
#undef VR

```

10.2 Program Data

nag_zgeevx (f08npc) Example Program Data

```

4                                     : n
(-3.97, -5.04) (-4.11, 3.70) (-0.34, 1.01) ( 1.29, -0.86)
( 0.34, -1.50) ( 1.52, -0.43) ( 1.88, -5.38) ( 3.36, 0.65)
( 3.31, -3.85) ( 2.50, 3.45) ( 0.88, -1.08) ( 0.64, -1.48)
(-1.10, 0.82) ( 1.81, -1.59) ( 3.25, 1.33) ( 1.57, -3.44) : matrix A

```

10.3 Program Results

nag_zgeevx (f08npc) Example Program Results

```

Eigenvalue 1                = ( -6.0004e+00, -6.9998e+00)
Reciprocal condition number = 9.9e-01
Error bound                = 1.6e-15

Eigenvalue 1
( 1.0000e+00, 0.0000e+00)
(-2.0956e-02, 3.5899e-01)
( 1.0349e-01, 3.6827e-01)
(-6.6390e-02, -3.4361e-01)

Reciprocal condition number = 8.4e+00
Error bound                = 1.9e-16

Eigenvalue 2                = ( -5.0000e+00, 2.0060e+00)
Reciprocal condition number = 1.0e+00
Error bound                = 1.6e-15

Eigenvalue 2
( 1.0000e+00, -0.0000e+00)
( 1.1997e+00, -6.3394e-01)

```



```

( -1.3192e+00, -5.9122e-01)
( -1.3191e-01,  7.9036e-01)

Reciprocal condition number = 8.0e+00
Error bound                 = 2.0e-16

Eigenvalue   3              = (  7.9982e+00, -9.9637e-01)

Reciprocal condition number = 9.8e-01
Error bound                 = 1.6e-15

Eigenvector  3              (  1.0000e+00,  0.0000e+00)
                           ( -1.1841e+00, -1.8270e+00)
                           (  7.4024e-01, -1.7252e+00)
                           ( -4.6684e-01, -6.3560e-01)

Reciprocal condition number = 5.8e+00
Error bound                 = 2.7e-16

Eigenvalue   4              = (  3.0023e+00, -3.9998e+00)

Reciprocal condition number = 9.8e-01
Error bound                 = 1.6e-15

Eigenvector  4              (  1.0000e+00, -0.0000e+00)
                           ( -1.5749e+00,  3.9438e-01)
                           (  1.5862e+00,  3.8955e-01)
                           ( -9.5943e-01,  4.8012e+00)

Reciprocal condition number = 5.8e+00
Error bound                 = 2.7e-16

```
