NAG Library Function Document nag_dstebz (f08jjc)

1 Purpose

nag_dstebz (f08jjc) computes some (or all) of the eigenvalues of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix, by bisection.

2 Specification

3 Description

nag_dstebz (f08jjc) uses bisection to compute some or all of the eigenvalues of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix T.

It searches for zero or negligible off-diagonal elements of T to see if the matrix splits into block diagonal form:

It performs bisection on each of the blocks T_i and returns the block index of each computed eigenvalue, so that a subsequent call to nag_dstein (f08jkc) to compute eigenvectors can also take advantage of the block structure.

4 References

Kahan W (1966) Accurate eigenvalues of a symmetric tridiagonal matrix *Report CS41* Stanford University

5 Arguments

1: **range** – Nag RangeType

Input

On entry: indicates which eigenvalues are required.

range = Nag_AllValues

All the eigenvalues are required.

range = Nag_Interval

All the eigenvalues in the half-open interval (vl,vu) are required.

range = Nag_Indices

Eigenvalues with indices il to iu are required.

Constraint: range = Nag_AllValues, Nag_Interval or Nag_Indices.

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2: rank – Nag EigValRankType

Input

On entry: indicates the order in which the eigenvalues and their block numbers are to be stored.

rank = Nag_ByBlock

The eigenvalues are to be grouped by split-off block and ordered from smallest to largest within each block.

rank = Nag_Entire

The eigenvalues for the entire matrix are to be ordered from smallest to largest.

Constraint: rank = Nag_ByBlock or Nag_Entire.

3: \mathbf{n} - Integer Input

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

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

4: \mathbf{vl} – double Input

5: **vu** – double *Input*

On entry: if range = Nag_Interval, the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the half-open interval (vl,vu] within which the required eigenvalues lie.

If range = Nag_AllValues or Nag_Indices, vI is not referenced.

Constraint: if $range = Nag_Interval$, vl < vu.

6: **il** – Integer Input

7: **iu** – Integer Input

On entry: if **range** = Nag_Indices, the indices of the first and last eigenvalues, respectively, to be computed (assuming that the eigenvalues are in ascending order).

If range = Nag_AllValues or Nag_Interval, il is not referenced.

Constraint: if range = Nag_Indices, $1 \le il \le iu \le n$.

8: **abstol** – double *Input*

On entry: the absolute tolerance to which each eigenvalue is required. An eigenvalue (or cluster) is considered to have converged if it lies in an interval of width \leq abstol. If abstol \leq 0.0, then the tolerance is taken as machine precision $\times ||T||_1$.

9: $\mathbf{d}[dim]$ – const double

Input

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

On entry: the diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix T.

10: $\mathbf{e}[dim]$ – const double

Input

Note: the dimension, dim, of the array **e** must be at least $max(1, \mathbf{n} - 1)$.

On entry: the off-diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix T.

11: **m** – Integer *

On exit: m, the actual number of eigenvalues found.

12: **nsplit** – Integer *

 $\mathbf{w}[\mathbf{n}]$ – double

13:

Output

On exit: the number of diagonal blocks which constitute the tridiagonal matrix T.

Output

On exit: the required eigenvalues of the tridiagonal matrix T stored in $\mathbf{w}[0]$ to $\mathbf{w}[m-1]$.

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14: **iblock**[**n**] – Integer

Output

On exit: at each row/column j where $\mathbf{e}[j-1]$ is zero or negligible, T is considered to split into a block diagonal matrix and $\mathbf{iblock}[i-1]$ contains the block number of the eigenvalue stored in $\mathbf{w}[i-1]$, for $i=1,2,\ldots,m$. Note that $\mathbf{iblock}[i-1]<0$ for some i whenever $\mathbf{fail.code} = \mathrm{NE}$ CONVERGENCE (see Section 6) and $\mathbf{range} = \mathrm{Nag_AllValues}$ or $\mathrm{Nag_Interval}$.

15: **isplit**[**n**] – Integer

Output

On exit: the leading **nsplit** elements contain the points at which T splits up into sub-matrices as follows. The first sub-matrix consists of rows/columns 1 to $\mathbf{isplit}[0]$, the second sub-matrix consists of rows/columns $\mathbf{isplit}[0] + 1$ to $\mathbf{isplit}[1]$, ..., and the $\mathbf{nsplit}(th)$ sub-matrix consists of rows/columns $\mathbf{isplit}[\mathbf{nsplit} - 2] + 1$ to $\mathbf{isplit}[\mathbf{nsplit} - 1]$ (= n).

16: **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.

See Section 3.2.1.2 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

NE BAD PARAM

On entry, argument \(\value \rangle \) had an illegal value.

NE CONVERGENCE

If **range** = Nag_AllValues or Nag_Interval, the algorithm failed to compute some (or all) of the required eigenvalues to the required accuracy. More precisely, **iblock**[$\langle value \rangle$] < 0 indicates that eigenvalue $\langle value \rangle$ (stored in **w**[$\langle value \rangle$]) failed to converge.

If **range** = Nag_Indices, the algorithm failed to compute some (or all) of the required eigenvalues. Try calling the function again with **range** = Nag_AllValues.

If $range = Nag_Indices$, the algorithm failed to compute some (or all) of the required eigenvalues. Try calling the function again with $range = Nag_AllValues$. If $range = Nag_AllValues$ or Nag_Interval, the algorithm failed to compute some (or all) of the required eigenvalues to the required accuracy. More precisely, $iblock[\langle value \rangle] < 0$ indicates that eigenvalue $\langle value \rangle$ (stored in $\mathbf{w}[\langle value \rangle]$) failed to converge.

No eigenvalues have been computed. The floating-point arithmetic on the computer is not behaving as expected.

NE ENUM INT 3

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On entry, range = \langle value \rangle, \mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle, \mathbf{il} = \langle value \rangle and \mathbf{iu} = \langle value \rangle. Constraint: if range = Nag_Indices, 1 \le \mathbf{il} \le \mathbf{iu} \le \mathbf{n}.
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NE ENUM REAL 2

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On entry, \mathbf{range} = \langle value \rangle, \mathbf{vl} = \langle value \rangle and \mathbf{vu} = \langle value \rangle. Constraint: if \mathbf{range} = \text{Nag\_Interval}, \mathbf{vl} < \mathbf{vu}.
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NE INT

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On entry, \mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle.
Constraint: \mathbf{n} \geq 0.
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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.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG. See Section 3.6.6 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

NE NO LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly. See Section 3.6.5 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

7 Accuracy

The eigenvalues of T are computed to high relative accuracy which means that if they vary widely in magnitude, then any small eigenvalues will be computed more accurately than, for example, with the standard QR method. However, the reduction to tridiagonal form (prior to calling the function) may exclude the possibility of obtaining high relative accuracy in the small eigenvalues of the original matrix if its eigenvalues vary widely in magnitude.

8 Parallelism and Performance

nag_dstebz (f08jjc) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

Please consult the X06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this function. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

9 Further Comments

There is no complex analogue of this function.

10 Example

See Section 10 in nag dormtr (f08fgc).

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