

NAG Library Function Document

nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)

1 Purpose

nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) solves a system of complex linear equations involving the incomplete LU preconditioning matrix generated by nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf11.h>

void nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (Nag_TransType trans, Integer n,
    const Complex a[], Integer la, const Integer irow[],
    const Integer icol[], const Integer ipivp[], const Integer ipivq[],
    const Integer istr[], const Integer iddiag[],
    Nag_SparseNsym_CheckData check, const Complex y[], Complex x[],
    NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) solves a system of complex linear equations

$$Mx = y, \quad \text{or} \quad M^T x = y,$$

according to the value of the argument **trans**, where the matrix $M = PLDUQ$ corresponds to an incomplete LU decomposition of a complex sparse matrix stored in coordinate storage (CS) format (see Section 2.1.1 in the f11 Chapter Introduction), as generated by nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).

In the above decomposition L is a lower triangular sparse matrix with unit diagonal elements, D is a diagonal matrix, U is an upper triangular sparse matrix with unit diagonal elements and, P and Q are permutation matrices. L , D and U are supplied to nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) through the matrix

$$C = L + D^{-1} + U - 2I$$

which is an n by n sparse matrix, stored in CS format, as returned by nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc). The permutation matrices P and Q are returned from nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc) via the arrays **ipivp** and **ipivq**.

It is envisaged that a common use of nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) will be to carry out the preconditioning step required in the application of nag_sparse_nherm_basic_solver (f11bsc) to sparse complex linear systems. nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) is used for this purpose by the Black Box function nag_sparse_nherm_fac_sol (f11dq).

nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) may also be used in combination with nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc) to solve a sparse system of complex linear equations directly (see Section 9.5 in nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)). This use of nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) is illustrated in Section 10.

4 References

None.

5 Arguments

- 1: **trans** – Nag_TransType *Input*
On entry: specifies whether or not the matrix M is transposed.
trans = Nag_NoTrans
 $Mx = y$ is solved.
trans = Nag_Trans
 $M^T x = y$ is solved.
Constraint: **trans** = Nag_NoTrans or Nag_Trans.
- 2: **n** – Integer *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix M . This **must** be the same value as was supplied in the preceding call to nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).
Constraint: $n \geq 1$.
- 3: **a[la]** – const Complex *Input*
On entry: the values returned in the array **a** by a previous call to nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).
- 4: **la** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the dimension of the arrays **a**, **irow** and **icol**. This **must** be the same value supplied in the preceding call to nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).
- 5: **irow[la]** – const Integer *Input*
6: **icol[la]** – const Integer *Input*
7: **ipivp[n]** – const Integer *Input*
8: **ipivq[n]** – const Integer *Input*
9: **istr[n + 1]** – const Integer *Input*
10: **idiag[n]** – const Integer *Input*
On entry: the values returned in arrays **irow**, **icol**, **ipivp**, **ipivq**, **istr** and **idiag** by a previous call to nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).
- 11: **check** – Nag_SparseNsym_CheckData *Input*
On entry: specifies whether or not the CS representation of the matrix M should be checked.
check = Nag_SparseNsym_Check
Checks are carried on the values of **n**, **irow**, **icol**, **ipivp**, **ipivq**, **istr** and **idiag**.
check = Nag_SparseNsym_NoCheck
None of these checks are carried out.
See also Section 9.2.
Constraint: **check** = Nag_SparseNsym_Check or Nag_SparseNsym_NoCheck.
- 12: **y[n]** – const Complex *Input*
On entry: the right-hand side vector y .
- 13: **x[n]** – Complex *Output*
On exit: the solution vector x .
- 14: **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_INT

On entry, $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.
Constraint: $\mathbf{n} \geq 1$.

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.

NE_INVALID_CS

On entry, $i = \langle value \rangle$, $\mathbf{icol}[i - 1] = \langle value \rangle$, and $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{icol}[i - 1] \geq 1$ and $\mathbf{icol}[i - 1] \leq \mathbf{n}$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

On entry, $i = \langle value \rangle$, $\mathbf{irow}[i - 1] = \langle value \rangle$, $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{irow}[i - 1] \geq 1$ and $\mathbf{irow}[i - 1] \leq \mathbf{n}$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

NE_INVALID_CS_PRECOND

On entry, $\mathbf{idiag}[i - 1]$ appears to be incorrect: $i = \langle value \rangle$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

On entry, \mathbf{istr} appears to be invalid.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

On entry, $\mathbf{istr}[i - 1]$ is inconsistent with \mathbf{irow} : $i = \langle value \rangle$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

NE_INVALID_ROWCOL_PIVOT

On entry, $i = \langle value \rangle$, $\mathbf{ipivp}[i - 1] = \langle value \rangle$, $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{ipivp}[i - 1] \geq 1$ and $\mathbf{ipivp}[i - 1] \leq \mathbf{n}$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

On entry, $i = \langle value \rangle$, $\mathbf{ipivq}[i - 1] = \langle value \rangle$, $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{ipivq}[i - 1] \geq 1$ and $\mathbf{ipivq}[i - 1] \leq \mathbf{n}$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

On entry, $\mathbf{ipivp}[i - 1]$ is a repeated value: $i = \langle value \rangle$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

On entry, $\mathbf{ipivq}[i - 1]$ is a repeated value: $i = \langle value \rangle$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

NE_NOT_STRICTLY_INCREASING

On entry, $\mathbf{a}[i-1]$ is out of order: $i = \langle value \rangle$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

On entry, the location $(\mathbf{irow}[i-1], \mathbf{icol}[i-1])$ is a duplicate: $i = \langle value \rangle$.

Check that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{irow} , \mathbf{icol} , \mathbf{ipivp} , \mathbf{ipivq} , \mathbf{istr} and \mathbf{idiag} have not been corrupted between calls to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` and `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

7 Accuracy

If `trans = Nag_NoTrans` the computed solution x is the exact solution of a perturbed system of equations $(M + \delta M)x = y$, where

$$|\delta M| \leq c(n)\epsilon P|L||D||U|Q,$$

$c(n)$ is a modest linear function of n , and ϵ is the *machine precision*. An equivalent result holds when `trans = Nag_Trans`.

8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

9 Further Comments**9.1 Timing**

The time taken for a call to `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` is proportional to the value of `nnzc` returned from `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`.

9.2 Use of check

It is expected that a common use of `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` will be to carry out the preconditioning step required in the application of `nag_sparse_nherm_basic_solver (f11bsc)` to sparse complex linear systems. In this situation `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` is likely to be called many times with the same matrix M . In the interests of both reliability and efficiency, you are recommended to set `check = Nag_SparseNsym_Check` for the first of such calls, and to set `check = Nag_SparseNsym_NoCheck` for all subsequent calls.

10 Example

This example reads in a complex sparse non-Hermitian matrix A and a vector y . It then calls `nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc)`, with `lfill = -1` and `dtol = 0.0`, to compute the **complete LU** decomposition

$$A = PLDUQ.$$

Finally it calls `nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc)` to solve the system

$$PLDUQx = y.$$

10.1 Program Text

```
/* nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2011, Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 23, 2011.
 */
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <naga02.h>
```

```

#include <nagf11.h>
int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    Integer          exit_status = 0;
    double           dtol;
    Integer          i, la, lfill, n, nnz, nnzc, npivm;
    /* Arrays */
    Complex          *a = 0, *x = 0, *y = 0;
    Integer          *icol = 0, *idiag = 0, *ipivp = 0, *ipivq = 0,
                    *irow = 0, *istr = 0;

    /* NAG types */
    Nag_SparseNsym_Piv      pstrat;
    Nag_SparseNsym_Fact    milu;
    Nag_SparseNsym_CheckData check;
    Nag_TransType          trans;
    Nag_Error               fail;

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) Example Program Results");
    printf("\n\n");
    /* Skip heading in data file*/
    scanf("%*[\n]");
    scanf("%ld%*[\n]", &n);
    scanf("%ld%*[\n]", &nnz);
    la = 3 * nnz;
    if (
        !(a = NAG_ALLOC((la), Complex)) ||
        !(x = NAG_ALLOC((n), Complex)) ||
        !(y = NAG_ALLOC((n), Complex)) ||
        !(icol = NAG_ALLOC((la), Integer)) ||
        !(idiag = NAG_ALLOC((n), Integer)) ||
        !(ipivp = NAG_ALLOC((n), Integer)) ||
        !(ipivq = NAG_ALLOC((n), Integer)) ||
        !(irow = NAG_ALLOC((la), Integer)) ||
        !(istr = NAG_ALLOC((n + 1), Integer))
    ) {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }
    /* Read the non-zero elements of the matrix a*/
    for (i = 0; i < nnz; i++)
        scanf(" ( %lf , %lf ) %ld%ld%*[\n]",
            &a[i].re, &a[i].im, &irow[i], &icol[i]);
    /* Read the vector y */
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )", &y[i].re, &y[i].im);

    /* Calculate LU factorization*/
    lfill = -1;
    dtol = 0.0;
    pstrat = Nag_SparseNsym_CompletePiv;
    milu = Nag_SparseNsym_UnModFact;
    /* nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).
    * Complex sparse non-Hermitian linear systems, incomplete LU factorization
    */
    nag_sparse_nherm_fac(n, nnz, a, la, irow, icol, lfill, dtol, pstrat, milu,
        ipivp, ipivq, istr, idiag, &nnzc, &npivm, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_sparse_nherm_fac (f11dnc).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Check value of npivm */
    if (npivm > 0) {
        printf("Factorization is not complete\n");
    } else {
        /* Solve P L D U x = y */
    }
}

```

```

check = Nag_SparseNsym_Check;
trans = Nag_NoTrans;
/* nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc).
 * Solution of complex linear system involving incomplete LU
 * preconditioning matrix
 */
nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve(trans, n, a, la, irow, icol, ipivp, ipivq,
                                istr, idiag, check, y, x, &fail);

if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve.\n%s\n",
          fail.message);
    exit_status = 2;
    goto END;
}
/* Output results*/
printf(" Solution of linear system \n");
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) printf(" ( %13.4e, %13.4e) \n", x[i].re, x[i].im);
}
END:
NAG_FREE(a);
NAG_FREE(x);
NAG_FREE(y);
NAG_FREE(icol);
NAG_FREE(idiag);
NAG_FREE(ipivp);
NAG_FREE(ipivq);
NAG_FREE(irow);
NAG_FREE(istr);
return exit_status;
}

```

10.2 Program Data

nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) Example Program Data

```

4           : n
11          : nnz
( 1., 2.)   1   2
( 1., 3.)   1   3
(-1.,-3.)   2   1
( 2., 0.)   2   3
( 0., 4.)   2   4
( 3., 4.)   3   1
(-2., 0.)   3   4
( 1.,-1.)   4   1
(-2.,-1.)   4   2
( 1., 0.)   4   3
( 1., 3.)   4   4   : a[i], irow[i], icol[i], i=0,...,nnz-1
( 5.0, 14.0)
( 21.0, 5.0)
(-21.0, 18.0)
( 14.0, 4.0)       : y[i], i=0,...,n-1

```

10.3 Program Results

nag_sparse_nherm_precon_ilu_solve (f11dpc) Example Program Results

```

Solution of linear system
( 1.0000e+00, 4.0000e+00)
( 2.0000e+00, 3.0000e+00)
( 3.0000e+00, -2.0000e+00)
( 4.0000e+00, -1.0000e+00)

```
