NAG Library Function Document

nag_zpttrf (f07jrc)

1 Purpose

nag_zpttrf (f07jrc) computes the modified Cholesky factorization of a complex $n$ by $n$ Hermitian positive definite tridiagonal matrix $A$.

2 Specification

```c
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf07.h>
void nag_zpttrf (Integer n, double d[], Complex e[], NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

nag_zpttrf (f07jrc) factorizes the matrix $A$ as

$$A = LDL^H,$$

where $L$ is a unit lower bidiagonal matrix and $D$ is a diagonal matrix with positive diagonal elements. The factorization may also be regarded as having the form $U^HDU$, where $U$ is a unit upper bidiagonal matrix.

4 References

None.

5 Arguments

1:  
   $n$ – Integer  
   $Input$
   
   $On entry$: $n$, the order of the matrix $A$.  
   $Constraint$: $n \geq 0$.

2:  
   $d[dim]$ – double  
   $Input/Output$
   
   $Note$: the dimension, $dim$, of the array $d$ must be at least max(1, $n$).
   $On entry$: must contain the $n$ diagonal elements of the matrix $A$.
   $On exit$: is overwritten by the $n$ diagonal elements of the diagonal matrix $D$ from the $LDL^H$ factorization of $A$.

3:  
   $e[dim]$ – Complex  
   $Input/Output$
   
   $Note$: the dimension, $dim$, of the array $e$ must be at least max(1, $n-1$).
   $On entry$: must contain the $(n-1)$ subdiagonal elements of the matrix $A$.
   $On exit$: is overwritten by the $(n-1)$ subdiagonal elements of the lower bidiagonal matrix $L$. ($e$ can also be regarded as containing the $(n-1)$ superdiagonal elements of the upper bidiagonal matrix $U$).

4:  
   $fail$ – 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⟩ had an illegal value.

NE_INT
  On entry, n = ⟨value⟩.
  Constraint: n ≥ 0.

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_MAT_NOT_POS_DEF
  The leading minor of order n is not positive definite, the factorization was completed, but
  d[n − 1] ≤ 0.
  The leading minor of order ⟨value⟩ is not positive definite, the factorization could not be
  completed.

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 computed factorization satisfies an equation of the form

A + E = LDL^H,

where

‖E‖_∞ = O(ε)‖A‖_∞

and ε is the machine precision.
Following the use of this function, nag_zpttrs (f07jsc) can be used to solve systems of equations
AX = B, and nag_zptcon (f07juc) can be used to estimate the condition number of A.

8 Parallelism and Performance
Not applicable.

9 Further Comments
The total number of floating-point operations required to factorize the matrix A is proportional to n.
The real analogue of this function is nag_dpttrf (f07jdc).
10 Example

This example factorizes the Hermitian positive definite tridiagonal matrix $A$ given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 16.0 & 16.0 - 16.0i & 0 & 0 \\ 16.0 + 16.0i & 41.0 & 18.0 + 9.0i & 0 \\ 0 & 18.0 - 9.0i & 46.0 & 1.0 + 40i \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0 - 4.0i & 21.0 \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

10.1 Program Text

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf07.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    Integer exit_status = 0, i, n;
    /* Arrays */
    Complex *e = 0;
    double *d = 0;
    /* Nag Types */
    NagError fail;

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_zpttrf (f07jrc) Example Program Results\n\n");

    /* Skip heading in data file */
    #ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n]");
    #else
    scanf("%*[\n]");
    #endif

    if (n < 0)
    {
        printf("Invalid n\n");
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Allocate memory */
    if (!(e = NAG_ALLOC(n-1, Complex)) ||
        !(d = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Read the lower bidiagonal part of the tridiagonal matrix A from */
    /* data file */
    #ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%NAG_IFMT%*[\n]", &n);
    #else
    scanf("%NAG_IFMT%*[\n]", &n);
    #endif

    ...
for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) scanf_s("%lf", &d[i]);
#else
for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) scanf("%lf", &d[i]);
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n"]");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n"]");
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) scanf_s(" ( %lf , %lf )", &e[i].re, &e[i].im);
#else
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) scanf(" ( %lf , %lf )", &e[i].re, &e[i].im);
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n"]");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n"]");
#endif
/* Factorize the tridiagonal matrix A using nag_zpttrf (f07jrc). */
    nag_zpttrf(n, d, e, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        printf("Error from nag_zpttrf (f07jrc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Print details of the factorization */
    printf("Details of factorization\n\nThe diagonal elements of D\n\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) printf("%9.4f%s", d[i], i%8 == 7?"\n":" ");
    printf("\nSub-diagonal elements of the Cholesky factor L\n\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n-1; ++i)
        printf("(%8.4f, %8.4f)%s", e[i].re, e[i].im, i%8 == 7?"\n":" ");
    printf("\n");
END:
    NAG_FREE(e);
    NAG_FREE(d);
    return exit_status;
}

10.2 Program Data

nag_zpttrf (f07jrc) Example Program Data

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
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: n

(16.0, 16.0) (18.0, -9.0) (1.0, -4.0) : sub-diagonal e

10.3 Program Results

nag_zpttrf (f07jrc) Example Program Results

Details of factorization

The diagonal elements of D

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Sub-diagonal elements of the Cholesky factor L

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<tr>
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<td>1.0000</td>
<td>-4.0000</td>
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