NAG Library Function Document

nag_dgejsv (f08khc)

1 Purpose

nag_dgejsv (f08khc) computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real \( m \times n \) matrix \( A \) where \( m \geq n \), and optionally computes the left and/or right singular vectors. nag_dgejsv (f08khc) implements the preconditioned Jacobi SVD of Drmac and Veselic. This is the expert driver function that calls nag_dgesvj (f08kjc) after certain preconditioning. In most cases nag_dgesvd (f08kbc) or nag_dgesdd (f08kdc) is sufficient to obtain the SVD of a real matrix. These are much simpler to use and also handle the case \( m < n \).

2 Specification

```c
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf08.h>
void nag_dgejsv (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_Preprocess joba,
                Nag_LeftVecsType jobu, Nag_RightVecsType jobv,
                Nag_ZeroCols jobr, Nag_TransType jobt, Nag_Perturb jobp,
                Integer m, Integer n, double a[],
                Integer pda, double sva[],
                double u[], Integer pdu, double v[],
                Integer pdv, double work[], Integer iwork[], NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

The SVD is written as

\[
A = U \Sigma V^T,
\]

where \( \Sigma \) is an \( m \times n \) matrix which is zero except for its \( n \) diagonal elements, \( U \) is an \( m \times m \) orthogonal matrix, and \( V \) is an \( n \times n \) orthogonal matrix. The diagonal elements of \( \Sigma \) are the singular values of \( A \) in descending order of magnitude. The columns of \( U \) and \( V \) are the left and the right singular vectors of \( A \). The diagonal of \( \Sigma \) is computed and stored in the array \( sva \).

4 References


5 Arguments

1:  \textbf{order} – Nag_OrderType  

\textit{Input}  

\textit{On entry:} the \textbf{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 \textbf{order} = Nag_RowMajor. See Section 3.2.1.3 in the Essential Introduction for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.  

\textit{Constraint:} \textbf{order} = Nag_RowMajor or Nag_ColMajor.
2: **joba** – Nag_Preprocess  
*Input*  
*On entry:* specifies the form of pivoting for the QR factorization stage; whether an estimate of the condition number of the scaled matrix is required; and the form of rank reduction that is performed.

**joba** = Nag_ColpivRrank  
The initial QR factorization of the input matrix is performed with column pivoting; no estimate of condition number is computed; and, the rank is reduced by only the underflowed part of the triangular factor \( R \). This option works well (high relative accuracy) if \( A = BD \), with well-conditioned \( B \) and arbitrary diagonal matrix \( D \). The accuracy cannot be spoiled by column scaling. The accuracy of the computed output depends on the condition of \( B \), and the procedure aims at the best theoretical accuracy.

**joba** = Nag_ColpivRrankCond  
Computation as with **joba** = Nag_ColpivRrank with an additional estimate of the condition number of \( B \). It provides a realistic error bound.

**joba** = Nag_FullpivRrank  
The initial QR factorization of the input matrix is performed with full row and column pivoting; no estimate of condition number is computed; and, the rank is reduced by only the underflowed part of the triangular factor \( R \). If \( A = D_1 \times C \times D_2 \) with ill-conditioned diagonal scalings \( D_1, D_2 \), and well-conditioned matrix \( C \), this option gives higher accuracy than the **joba** = Nag_ColpivRrank option. If the structure of the input matrix is not known, and relative accuracy is desirable, then this option is advisable.

**joba** = Nag_FullpivRrankCond  
Computation as with **joba** = Nag_FullpivRrank with an additional estimate of the condition number of \( B \), where \( A = DB \) (i.e., \( B = C \times D_2 \)). If \( A \) has heavily weighted rows, then using this condition number gives too pessimistic an error bound.

**joba** = Nag_ColpivSVrankAbs  
Computation as with **joba** = Nag_ColpivRrank except in the treatment of rank reduction. In this case, small singular values are to be considered as noise and, if found, the matrix is treated as numerically rank deficient. The computed SVD \( A = U \Sigma V^T \) restores \( A \) up to \( f(m, n) \times \epsilon \times \| A \| \), where \( \epsilon \) is *machine precision*. This gives the procedure licence to discard (set to zero) all singular values below \( n \times \epsilon \times \| A \| \).

**joba** = Nag_ColpivSVrankRel  
Similar to **joba** = Nag_ColpivSVrankAbs. The rank revealing property of the initial QR factorization is used to reveal (using the upper triangular factor) a gap \( \sigma_{r+1} < \epsilon \sigma_r \) in which case the numerical rank is declared to be \( r \). The SVD is computed with absolute error bounds, but more accurately than with **joba** = Nag_ColpivSVrankAbs.

*Constraint:* **joba** = Nag_ColpivRrank, Nag_ColpivRrankCond, Nag_FullpivRrank, Nag_FullpivRrankCond, Nag_ColpivSVrankAbs or Nag_ColpivSVrankRel.

3: **jobu** – Nag_LeftVecsType  
*Input*  
*On entry:* specifies options for computing the left singular vectors \( U \).

**jobu** = Nag_LeftSpan  
The first \( n \) left singular vectors (columns of \( U \)) are computed and returned in the array \( u \).

**jobu** = Nag_LeftVecs  
All \( m \) left singular vectors are computed and returned in the array \( u \).

**jobu** = Nag_NotLeftWork  
No left singular vectors are computed, but the array \( u \) (with \( pdu \geq m \) and second dimension at least \( n \)) is available as workspace for computing right singular values. See the description of \( u \).
jobu = Nag_NotLeftVecs
No left singular vectors are computed. u is not referenced.

Constraint: jobu = Nag_LeftSpan, Nag_LeftVecs, Nag_NotLeftWork or Nag_NotLeftVecs.

4: jobv = Nag_RightVecsType
Input
On entry: specifies options for computing the right singular vectors V.

jobv = Nag_RightVecs
the n right singular vectors (columns of V) are computed and returned in the array v;
Jacobi rotations are not explicitly accumulated.

jobv = Nag_RightVecsJRots
the n right singular vectors (columns of V) are computed and returned in the array v, but
they are computed as the product of Jacobi rotations. This option is allowed only if
jobu = Nag_LeftSpan or Nag_LeftVecs, i.e., in computing the full SVD.

jobv = Nag_NotRightWork
No right singular values are computed, but the array v (with pdv ≥ n and second dimension
at least n) is available as workspace for computing left singular values. See the description
of v.

jobv = Nag_NotRightVecs
No right singular vectors are computed. v is not referenced.

Constraints:
jobv = Nag_RightVecs, Nag_RightVecsJRots, Nag_NotRightWork or Nag_NotRightVecs;
if jobu = Nag_NotLeftWork or Nag_NotLeftVecs, jobv ≠ Nag_RightVecsJRots.

5: jobr = Nag_ZeroCols
Input
On entry: specifies the conditions under which columns of A are to be set to zero. This effectively
specifies a lower limit on the range of singular values; any singular values below this limit are
(through column zeroing) set to zero. If A ≠ 0 is scaled so that the largest column (in the
Euclidean norm) of cA is equal to the square root of the overflow threshold, then jobr allows the
function to kill columns of A whose norm in cA is less than √smin (for
jobr = Nag_ZeroColsRestrict), or less than smin/ε (otherwise). smin is the safe range
argument, as returned by function nag_real_safe_small_number (X02AMC).

jobr = Nag_ZeroColsNormal
Only set to zero those columns of A for which the norm of corresponding column of
cA < smin/ε, that is, those columns that are effectively zero (to machine precision)
anyway. If the condition number of A is greater than the overflow threshold λ, where λ is
the value returned by nag_real_largest_number (X02ALC), you are recommended to use
function nag_dgesvj (f08kjc).

jobr = Nag_ZeroColsRestrict
Set to zero those columns of A for which the norm of the corresponding column of
cA < √smin. This approximately represents a restricted range for σ(cA) of [√smin, √λ].

For computing the singular values in the full range from the safe minimum up to the overflow
threshold use nag_dgesvj (f08kjc).

Suggested value: jobr = Nag_ZeroColsRestrict

Constraint: jobr = Nag_ZeroColsNormal or Nag_ZeroColsRestrict.

6: jobt = Nag_TransType
Input
On entry: specifies, in the case n = m, whether the function is permitted to use the transpose of A
for improved efficiency. If the matrix is square then the procedure may use transposed A if Aᵀ
seems to be better with respect to convergence. If the matrix is not square, jobt is ignored. The
decision is based on two values of entropy over the adjoint orbit of $A^T A$. See the descriptions of work[5] and work[6].

jobt = Nag_Trans
If $n = m$, perform an entropy test and then transpose if the test indicates possibly faster convergence of the Jacobi process if $A^T$ is taken as input. If $A$ is replaced with $A^T$, then the row pivoting is included automatically.

jobt = Nag_NoTrans
No entropy test and no transposition is performed.

The option jobt = Nag_Trans can be used to compute only the singular values, or the full SVD ($U$, $\Sigma$ and $V$). In the case where only one set of singular vectors ($U$ or $V$) is required, the caller must still provide both $u$ and $v$, as one of the matrices is used as workspace if the matrix $A$ is transposed. See the descriptions of $u$ and $v$.

Constraint: jobt = Nag_Trans or Nag_NoTrans.

7: jobp = Nag_Perturb

On entry: specifies whether the function should be allowed to introduce structured perturbations to drown denormalized numbers. For details see Drmac and Veselic (2008a) and Drmac and Veselic (2008b). For the sake of simplicity, these perturbations are included only when the full SVD or only the singular values are requested.

jobp = Nag_PerturbOn
Introduce perturbation if $A$ is found to be very badly scaled (introducing denormalized numbers).

jobp = Nag_PerturbOff
Do not perturb.

Constraint: jobp = Nag_PerturbOn or Nag_PerturbOff.

8: m = Integer

On entry: $m$, the number of rows of the matrix $A$.

Constraint: $m \geq 0$.

9: n = Integer

On entry: $n$, the number of columns of the matrix $A$.

Constraint: $m \geq n \geq 0$.

10: a[dim] = double

On entry: the $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$.

On exit: the contents of $a$ are overwritten.

Note: the dimension, dim, of the array $a$ must be at least

$max(1, pda \times n)$ when order = Nag_ColMajor;
$max(1, m \times pda)$ when order = Nag_RowMajor.

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

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

On entry: the $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$.

On exit: the contents of $a$ are overwritten.

11: pda = Integer

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

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Constraints:

if order = Nag_ColMajor, pda ≥ max(1, m);
if order = Nag_RowMajor, pda ≥ max(1, n).

12: sva[n] – double

On exit: the, possibly scaled, singular values of A.

The singular values of A are \( \sigma_i = \alpha sva[i-1] \), for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \), where \( \alpha = work[0]/work[1] \). Normally \( \alpha = 1 \) and no scaling is required to obtain the singular values. However, if the largest singular value of A overflows or if small singular values have been saved from underflow by scaling the input matrix A, then \( \alpha \neq 1 \).

If jobr = Nag_ZeroColsRestrict then some of the singular values may be returned as exact zeros because they are below the numerical rank threshold or are denormalized numbers.

13: u[dim] – double

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

\[ \max(1, \text{pdu} \times m) \] when jobu = Nag_LeftVecs;
\[ \max(1, \text{pdu} \times n) \] when jobu = Nag_LeftSpan or Nag_NotLeftWork and order = Nag_ColMajor;
\[ \max(1, m \times \text{pdu}) \] when jobu = Nag_LeftSpan or Nag_NotLeftWork and order = Nag_RowMajor;
\[ \max(1, m) \] otherwise.

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

\[ u[(j-1) \times \text{pdu} + i - 1] \] when order = Nag_ColMajor;
\[ u[(i-1) \times \text{pdu} + j - 1] \] when order = Nag_RowMajor.

On exit: if jobu = Nag_LeftSpan, u contains the \( m \) by \( n \) matrix of the left singular vectors.

If jobu = Nag_LeftVecs, u contains the \( m \) by \( m \) matrix of the left singular vectors, including an orthonormal basis of the orthogonal complement of Range(A).

If jobu = Nag_NotLeftWork and (jobv = Nag_RightVecs and jobt = Nag_Trans and m = n), then u is used as workspace if the procedure replaces A with \( A^T \). In that case, V is computed in u as left singular vectors of \( A^T \) and then copied back to the array v.

If jobu = Nag_NotLeftVecs, u is not referenced.

14: pdu – Integer

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

Constraints:

if order = Nag_ColMajor,

if jobu = Nag_LeftVecs, pdu ≥ max(1, m);
if jobu = Nag_LeftSpan or Nag_NotLeftWork, pdu ≥ max(1, m);
otherwise pdu ≥ 1.;

if order = Nag_RowMajor,

if jobu = Nag_LeftVecs, pdu ≥ max(1, m);
if jobu = Nag_LeftSpan or Nag_NotLeftWork, pdu ≥ max(1, n);
otherwise pdu ≥ 1.;
15: \( \text{v}[\text{dim}] \) – double

Output

Note: the dimension, \( \text{dim} \), of the array \( \text{v} \) must be at least

\[
\max(1, \text{pdv} \times \text{n}) \text{ when } \text{jobv} = \text{Nag\_RightVecs, Nag\_RightVecsJRots or Nag\_NotRightWork};
\]

1 otherwise.

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

\[
\text{v}[\text{(j-1) \times pdv + i - 1}] \text{ when } \text{order} = \text{Nag\_ColMajor};
\]

\[
\text{v}[\text{(i-1) \times pdv + j - 1}] \text{ when } \text{order} = \text{Nag\_RowMajor}.
\]

On exit: if \( \text{jobv} = \text{Nag\_RightVecs or Nag\_RightVecsJRots} \), \( \text{v} \) contains the \text{n} by \text{n} matrix of the right singular vectors.

If \( \text{jobv} = \text{Nag\_NotRightWork} \) and \( \text{(jobu = Nag\_LeftSpan and jobt = Nag\_Trans and m = n)} \), then \( \text{v} \) is used as workspace if the procedure replaces \( A \) with \( A^T \). In that case, \( U \) is computed in \( \text{v} \) as right singular vectors of \( A^T \) and then copied back to the array \( u \).

If \( \text{jobv} = \text{Nag\_NotRightVecs} \), \( \text{v} \) is not referenced.

16: \( \text{pdv} \) – Integer

Input

On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of \( \text{order} \)) in the array \( \text{v} \).

Constraints:

\[
\text{if } \text{jobv} = \text{Nag\_RightVecs, Nag\_RightVecsJRots or Nag\_NotRightWork, pdv} \geq \max(1, \text{n});
\]

otherwise \( \text{pdv} \geq 1 \).

17: \( \text{work}[7] \) – double

Output

On exit: contains information about the completed job.

\[
\alpha = \text{work}[0]/\text{work}[1] \text{ is the scaling factor such that } \sigma_i = \alpha \text{sva}[i - 1], \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, \text{n are}
\]

the computed singular values of \( A \). (See the description of \( \text{sva} \).)

\[
\text{work}[1]
\]

See the description of \( \text{work}[0] \).

\[
\text{work}[2]
\]

\( \text{sconda} \), an estimate for the condition number of column equilibrated \( A \) (if \( \text{joba = Nag\_ColpivRrankCond or Nag\_FullpivRrankCond} \)). \( \text{sconda} \) is an estimate of

\[
\sqrt{\frac{\| (R^T R)^{-1} \|_1}{\| R^{-1} \|_2}} \leq n^{1/4} \times \text{sconda}
\]

It is computed using \( \text{nag\_dpocon (f07fgc)} \). It satisfies

\[
\frac{\| R \|_1}{\| R^{-1} \|_2} \leq \text{n}^{1/4} \times \text{sconda}
\]

where \( R \) is the triangular factor from the QR factorization of \( A \). However, if \( R \) is truncated and the numerical rank is determined to be strictly smaller than \( n \), \( \text{sconda} \) is returned as \( -1 \), thus indicating that the smallest singular values might be lost.

If full SVD is needed, and you are familiar with the details of the method, the following two condition numbers are useful for the analysis of the algorithm.

\[
\text{work}[3]
\]

An estimate of the scaled condition number of the triangular factor in the first QR factorization.

\[
\text{work}[4]
\]

An estimate of the scaled condition number of the triangular factor in the second QR factorization.
The following two parameters are computed if jobt = Nag_Trans.

work[5]
   The entropy of $A^T:\!A$: this is the Shannon entropy of diag $A^T\!A$/trace $A^T\!A$ taken as a point in the probability simplex.

work[6]
   The entropy of $AA^T$.

   Output
   On exit: contains information about the completed job.

iwork[0]
   The numerical rank of $A$ determined after the initial $QR$ factorization with pivoting. See the descriptions of joba and jobr.

iwork[1]
   The number of computed nonzero singular values.

iwork[2]
   If nonzero, a warning message: If iwork[2] = 1 then some of the column norms of $A$ were denormalized (tiny) numbers. The requested high accuracy is not warranted by the data.

19: 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_CONVERGENCE
   nag_dgejsv (f08khc) did not converge in the allowed number of iterations (30). The computed values might be inaccurate.

NE_ENUM_INT_2
   On entry, jobu = <value>, m = <value> and pdu = <value>.
   Constraint: if jobu = Nag_LeftVecs, pdu $\geq$ max(1, m);
   if jobu = Nag_LeftSpan or Nag_NotLeftWork, pdu $\geq$ max(1, n);
   otherwise pdu $\geq$ 1.
   On entry, jobv = <value>, pdv = <value> and n = <value>.
   Constraint: if jobv = Nag_RightVecs, Nag_RightVecsJRots or Nag_NotRightWork,
   pdv $\geq$ max(1, n);
   otherwise pdv $\geq$ 1.

NE_ENUM_INT_3
   On entry, jobu = <value>, pdu = <value>, m = <value> and n = <value>.
   Constraint: if jobu = Nag_LeftVecs, pdu $\geq$ max(1, m);
   if jobu = Nag_LeftSpan or Nag_NotLeftWork, pdu $\geq$ max(1, n);
   otherwise pdu $\geq$ 1.
NE_INT
On entry, $m = \langle\text{value}\rangle$.
Constraint: $m \geq 0$.
On entry, $pda = \langle\text{value}\rangle$.
Constraint: $pda > 0$.
On entry, $pdu = \langle\text{value}\rangle$.
Constraint: $pdu > 0$.
On entry, $pdv = \langle\text{value}\rangle$.
Constraint: $pdv > 0$.

NE_INT_2
On entry, $m = \langle\text{value}\rangle$ and $n = \langle\text{value}\rangle$.
Constraint: $m \geq n \geq 0$.
On entry, $pda = \langle\text{value}\rangle$ and $m = \langle\text{value}\rangle$.
Constraint: $pda \geq \max(1, m)$.
On entry, $pda = \langle\text{value}\rangle$ and $n = \langle\text{value}\rangle$.
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.
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 computed singular value decomposition is nearly the exact singular value decomposition for a nearby matrix $(A + E)$, where
$$\|E\|_2 = O(\epsilon)\|A\|_2,$$
and $\epsilon$ is the machine precision. In addition, the computed singular vectors are nearly orthogonal to working precision. See Section 4.9 of Anderson et al. (1999) for further details.

8 Parallelism and Performance
nag_dgejsv (f08khc) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

nag_dgejsv (f08khc) 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 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

nag_dgejsv (f08khc) implements a preconditioned Jacobi SVD algorithm. It uses nag_dgeqrf (f08aec), nag_dgelqf (f08ahc) and nag_dgeqp3 (f08bfc) as preprocessors and preconditioners. Optionally, an additional row pivoting can be used as a preprocessor, which in some cases results in much higher accuracy. An example is matrix $A$ with the structure $A = D_1 C D_2$, where $D_1$, $D_2$ are arbitrarily ill-conditioned diagonal matrices and $C$ is a well-conditioned matrix. In that case, complete pivoting in the first $QR$ factorizations provides accuracy dependent on the condition number of $C$, and independent of $D_1$, $D_2$. Such higher accuracy is not completely understood theoretically, but it works well in practice. Further, if $A$ can be written as $A = BD$, with well-conditioned $B$ and some diagonal $D$, then the high accuracy is guaranteed, both theoretically and in software, independent of $D$.

10 Example

This example finds the singular values and left and right singular vectors of the 6 by 4 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2.27 & -1.54 & 1.15 & -1.94 \\ 0.28 & -1.67 & 0.94 & -0.78 \\ -0.48 & -3.09 & 0.99 & -0.21 \\ 1.07 & 1.22 & 0.79 & 0.63 \\ -2.35 & 2.93 & -1.45 & 2.30 \\ 0.62 & -7.39 & 1.03 & -2.57 \end{pmatrix},$$

together with the condition number of $A$ and approximate error bounds for the computed singular values and vectors.

10.1 Program Text

/* nag_dgejsv (f08khc) Example Program. 
* 
* Copyright 2014 Numerical Algorithms Group. 
* 
* Mark 23, 2011. 
*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf08.h>
#include <nagx02.h>
#include <nagx04.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    double eps, serrbd;
    Integer exit_status = 0;
    Integer pda, pdu, pdv;
    Integer i, j, m, n, n_uvecs, n_vvecs;
    /* Arrays */
    double *a = 0, *rcondu = 0, *rcondv = 0, *s = 0, *u = 0, *v = 0;
    double work[7];
    Integer iwork[3];
    char nag_enum_arg[40];
    /* Nag Types */
    Nag_OrderType order;
    Nag_Preprocess joba;
    Nag_LeftVecsType jobu;
    Nag_RightVecsType jobv;
    Nag_ZeroCols jobr;
    Nag_TransType jobt;
    Nag_Perturb jobp;
    NagError fail;


```c
#define A(I, J) a[(J-1)*pda + I-1]
order = Nag_ColMajor;
#endif
#define A(I, J) a[(I-1)*pda + J-1]
order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

INIT_FAIL(fail);
printf("nag_dgejsv (f08khc) Example Program Results\n\n");

jobu = Nag_LeftSpan;
jobv = Nag_RightVecs;
jobr = Nag_ZeroColsRestrict;
jobt = Nag_NoTrans;
jobp = Nag_PerturbOff;

/* Skip heading in data file*/
#endif _WIN32
scanf_s("%*\n");
#else
scanf("%*\n");
#endif
#endif _WIN32
scanf_s("%NAG_IFMT%NAG_IFMT%*\n", &m, &n);
#else
scanf("%NAG_IFMT%NAG_IFMT%*\n", &m, &n);
#endif

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

/* Read Nag type arguments by name and convert to value */
#endif _WIN32
scanf_s(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg, _countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
scanf(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg);
#endif
/* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).  
* Converts NAG enum member name to value 
*/
joba = (Nag_Preprocess) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
#endif _WIN32
scanf_s(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg, _countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
scanf(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg);
#endif
jobu = (Nag_LeftVecsType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
#endif _WIN32
scanf_s(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg, _countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
scanf(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg);
#endif
jobv = (Nag_RightVecsType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
#endif _WIN32
scanf_s(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg, _countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
scanf(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg);
#endif
jobr = (Nag_ZeroCols) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
#endif _WIN32
scanf_s(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg, _countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
scanf(" %39s%*\n", nag_enum_arg);
#endif
jobt = (Nag_TransType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
```

---

The code snippet above is part of an example program for the `nag_dgejsv` function from the NAG Library. It demonstrates how to use the `f08khc` function, which is used for computing the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real general matrix. The code includes checking for errors, reading parameters, and handling the data input. The program sets up the necessary parameters and arguments for the SVD computation, ensuring that the input data is valid and that the correct operations are performed based on the specified flags (e.g., for handling zero columns and perturbations).
```c
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s(" %39s%[\n]", nag_enum_arg, _countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
    scanf(" %39s\n", nag_enum_arg);
#endif

jobp = (Nag_Perturb) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);

/* Size of u and v depends on some of the above Nag type arguments. */
int n_uvecs = 1;
if (jobu==Nag_LeftVecs) {
    n_uvecs = m;
} else if (jobu==Nag_LeftSpan) {
    n_uvecs = n;
} else if (jobu==Nag_NotLeftWork && jobv==Nag_RightVecs &&
          jobt==Nag_Trans && m==n) {
    n_uvecs = m;
}
if (jobv==Nag_NotRightVecs) {
    n_vvecs = 1;
} else {
    n_vvecs = n;
}
#endif NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
pda = m;
pdu = m;
pdv = n;
#else
pda = n;
pdu = n_uvecs;
pdv = n_vvecs;
#endif

if (!(a = NAG_ALLOC(m*n, double)) ||
     !(rcondu = NAG_ALLOC(m, double)) ||
     !(rcondv = NAG_ALLOC(m, double)) ||
     !(s = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
     !(u = NAG_ALLOC(m*n_uvecs, double)) ||
     !(v = NAG_ALLOC(n_vvecs*n_vvecs, double)))
{
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}

/* Read the m by n matrix A from data file*/
for (i = 1; i <= m; i++)
    #ifdef _WIN32
        for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) scanf_s("%lf", &A(i, j));
    #else
        for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) scanf("%lf", &A(i, j));
    #endif
    #ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%*[\n]");
    #else
        scanf("%*[\n]"");
    #endif

/* nag_dgejsv (f08khc)
 * Compute the singular values and left and right singular vectors
 * of A (A = U*S*V^T, m>=n).
 */
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    printf("Error from nag_dgejsv (f08khc).\n%\n", fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}
/* Get the machine precision, eps and compute the approximate

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```
error bound for the computed singular values. Note that for
the 2-norm, s[0] = norm(A).
eps = nag_machine_precision;
serrbd = eps * s[0];

/* Print (possibly scaled) singular values. */
if (fabs(work[0] - work[1]) < 2.0 * eps)
{
/* No scaling required*/
    printf("Singular values\n");
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++) printf("%8.4f", s[j]);
}
else
{
    printf("Scaled singular values\n");
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++) printf("%8.4f", s[j]);
    printf("\nFor true singular values, multiply by a/b,\n");
    printf("where a = %f and b = %f", work[0], work[1]);
}
printf("\n\n");

/* Print left and right (spanning) singular vectors, if requested. using
nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac)
Print real general matrix (easy-to-use)
*/
if (jobu==Nag_LeftVecs || jobu==Nag_LeftSpan)
{
    fflush(stdout);
    nag_gen_real_mat_print(order, Nag_GeneralMatrix, Nag_NonUnitDiag, m, n, u,
    pdu, "Left singular vectors", 0, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
}
if (jobv==Nag_RightVecs || jobv==Nag_RightVecsJRots)
{
    printf("\n");
    fflush(stdout);
    nag_gen_real_mat_print(order, Nag_GeneralMatrix, Nag_NonUnitDiag, n, n, v,
    pdv, "Right singular vectors", 0, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
}

/* nag_ddisna (f08flc)
Estimate reciprocal condition numbers for the singular vectors.
*/
nag_ddisna(Nag_LeftSingVecs, m, n, s, rcondu, &fail);
if (fail.code == NE_NOERROR)
nag_ddisna(Nag_RightSingVecs, m, n, s, rcondv, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    printf("Error from nag_ddisna (f08flc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

if (joba==Nag_ColpivRrankCond || joba==Nag_FullpivRrankCond)
{
    printf("\n\nEstimate of the condition number of column equilibrated A\n");
    printf("%11.1e", work[2]);
}

/* Print the approximate error bounds for the singular values and vectors. */
printf("\n\nError estimate for the singular values\n%11.1e", serrbd);
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) printf("%11.1e", serrbd/rcondu[i]);
printf("\nError estimates for right singular vectors\n");
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) printf("%11.1e", serrbd/rcondv[i]);

END:
NAG_FREE(a);
NAG_FREE(rcondu);
NAG_FREE(rcondv);
NAG_FREE(s);
NAG_FREE(u);
NAG_FREE(v);

return exit_status;

10.2 Program Data

nag_dgejsv (f08khc) Example Program Data

6 4 : m and n

Nag_ColpivRrankCond : joba
Nag_LeftSpan : jobu
Nag_RightVecs : jobv
Nag_ZeroColsRestrict : jobr
Nag_NoTrans : jobt
Nag_PerturbOff : jobp

2.27 -1.54 1.15 -1.94
0.28 -1.67 0.94 -0.78
-0.48 -3.09 0.99 -0.21
1.07 1.22 0.79 0.63
-2.35 2.93 -1.45 2.30
0.62 -7.39 1.03 -2.57 : matrix a

10.3 Program Results

nag_dgejsv (f08khc) Example Program Results

Singular values
9.9966 3.6831 1.3569 0.5000

Left singular vectors

1 2 3 4
1 0.2774 -0.6003 -0.1277 0.1323
2 0.2020 -0.0301 0.2805 0.7034
3 0.2918 0.3348 0.6453 0.1906
4 -0.0938 -0.3699 0.6781 -0.5399
5 -0.4213 0.5266 0.0413 -0.0575
6 0.7816 0.3353 -0.1645 -0.3957

Right singular vectors

1 2 3 4
1 0.1921 -0.8030 0.0041 -0.5642
2 -0.8794 -0.3926 -0.0752 0.2587
3 0.2140 -0.2980 0.7627 0.5027
4 -0.3795 0.3351 0.6178 -0.6017

Estimate of the condition number of column equilibrated A
9.0e+00

Error estimate for the singular values
1.1e-15
Error estimates for left singular vectors
  1.8e-16  4.8e-16  1.3e-15  2.2e-15

Error estimates for right singular vectors
  1.8e-16  4.8e-16  1.3e-15  1.3e-15