

NAG Library Function Document

nag_zsp_norm (f16ugc)

1 Purpose

nag_zsp_norm (f16ugc) calculates the value of the 1-norm, the ∞ -norm, the Frobenius norm or the maximum absolute value of the elements of a complex n by n symmetric matrix, stored in packed form.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf16.h>

void nag_zsp_norm (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_NormType norm,
                  Nag_UploType uplo, Integer n, const Complex ap[], double *r,
                  NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

Given a complex n by n symmetric matrix, A , in packed storage, nag_zsp_norm (f16ugc) calculates one of the values given by

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|,$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|,$$

$$\|A\|_F = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

or

$$\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|.$$

Note that, since A is symmetric, $\|A\|_1 = \|A\|_\infty$.

4 References

Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum (2001) *Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum Standard* University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee <http://www.netlib.org/blas/blast-forum/blas-report.pdf>

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: **norm** – Nag_NormType *Input*
On entry: specifies the value to be returned.
norm = Nag_OneNorm
The 1-norm.
norm = Nag_InfNorm
The ∞ -norm.
norm = Nag_FrobeniusNorm
The Frobenius (or Euclidean) norm.
norm = Nag_MaxNorm
The value $\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ (not a norm).
Constraint: **norm** = Nag_OneNorm, Nag_InfNorm, Nag_FrobeniusNorm or Nag_MaxNorm.
- 3: **uplo** – Nag_UploType *Input*
On entry: specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of A is stored.
uplo = Nag_Upper
The upper triangular part of A is stored.
uplo = Nag_Lower
The lower triangular part of A is stored.
Constraint: **uplo** = Nag_Upper or Nag_Lower.
- 4: **n** – Integer *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .
If $n = 0$, then **n** is set to zero.
Constraint: $n \geq 0$.
- 5: **ap**[*dim*] – const Complex *Input*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **ap** must be at least $\max(1, n \times (n + 1)/2)$.
On entry: the n by n symmetric matrix A , packed by rows or columns.
The storage of elements A_{ij} depends on the **order** and **uplo** arguments as follows:
if **order** = 'Nag_ColMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Upper',
 A_{ij} is stored in **ap**[($j - 1$) \times $j/2 + i - 1$], for $i \leq j$;
if **order** = 'Nag_ColMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Lower',
 A_{ij} is stored in **ap**[($2n - j$) \times ($j - 1$)/2 + $i - 1$], for $i \geq j$;
if **order** = 'Nag_RowMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Upper',
 A_{ij} is stored in **ap**[($2n - i$) \times ($i - 1$)/2 + $j - 1$], for $i \leq j$;
if **order** = 'Nag_RowMajor' and **uplo** = 'Nag_Lower',
 A_{ij} is stored in **ap**[($i - 1$) \times $i/2 + j - 1$], for $i \geq j$.
- 6: **r** – double * *Output*
On exit: the value of the norm specified by **norm**.
- 7: **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, $n = \langle value \rangle$.
Constraint: $n \geq 0$.

7 Accuracy

The BLAS standard requires accurate implementations which avoid unnecessary over/underflow (see Section 2.7 of Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum (2001)).

8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

9 Further Comments

None.

10 Example

See Section 10 in nag_zspcon (f07quc).
