NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

f07ga

1 Purpose

f07ga computes the solution to a real system of linear equations

$$AX = B$$
,

where A is an n by n symmetric positive-definite matrix stored in packed format and X and B are n by r matrices.

2 Syntax

```
[ap, b, info] = f07ga(uplo, ap, b, 'n', n, 'nrhs_p', nrhs_p)
```

3 Description

f07ga uses the Cholesky decomposition to factor A as $A = U^{T}U$ if **uplo** = 'U' or $A = LL^{T}$ if **uplo** = 'L', where U is an upper triangular matrix and L is a lower triangular matrix. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations AX = B.

4 References

Anderson E, Bai Z, Bischof C, Blackford S, Demmel J, Dongarra J J, Du Croz J J, Greenbaum A, Hammarling S, McKenney A and Sorensen D 1999 *LAPACK Users' Guide* (3rd Edition) SIAM, Philadelphia URL: http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug

Golub G H and Van Loan C F 1996 Matrix Computations (3rd Edition) Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **uplo – string**

If $\mathbf{uplo} = 'U'$, the upper triangle of A is stored.

If $\mathbf{uplo} = 'L'$, the lower triangle of A is stored.

Constraint: uplo = 'U' or 'L'.

2: ap(*) – double array

Note: the dimension of the array **ap** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{n} + 1)/2)$.

The n by n symmetric matrix A, packed by columns.

More precisely,

if **uplo** = 'U', the upper triangle of A must be stored with element A_{ij} in $\mathbf{ap}(i+j(j-1)/2)$ for $i \le j$;

if **uplo** = 'L', the lower triangle of A must be stored with element A_{ij} in $\mathbf{ap}(i+(2n-j)(j-1)/2)$ for $i \ge j$.

3: b(ldb,*) - double array

The first dimension of the array **b** must be at least $max(1, \mathbf{n})$

The second dimension of the array must be at least max(1, nrhs p)

[NP3663/21] f07ga.1

f07ga NAG Toolbox Manual

The n by r right-hand side matrix B.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: n - int32 scalar

n, the number of linear equations, i.e., the order of the matrix A.

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

2: nrhs p - int32 scalar

Default: The second dimension of the array b.

r, the number of right-hand sides, i.e., the number of columns of the matrix B.

Constraint: **nrhs** $\mathbf{p} \geq 0$.

5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

ldb

5.4 Output Parameters

1: ap(*) – double array

Note: the dimension of the array **ap** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{n} + 1)/2)$.

If info = 0, the factor U or L from the Cholesky factorization $A = U^{T}U$ or $A = LL^{H}$, in the same storage format as A.

2: b(ldb,*) - double array

The first dimension of the array **b** must be at least $max(1, \mathbf{n})$

The second dimension of the array must be at least max(1, nrhs p)

If info = 0, the *n* by *r* solution matrix *X*.

3: info - int32 scalar

info = 0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

info = -i

If info = -i, parameter i had an illegal value on entry. The parameters are numbered as follows:

```
1: uplo, 2: n, 3: nrhs p, 4: ap, 5: b, 6: ldb, 7: info.
```

It is possible that **info** refers to a parameter that is omitted from the MATLAB interface. This usually indicates that an error in one of the other input parameters has caused an incorrect value to be inferred.

info > 0

If info = i, the leading minor of order i of A is not positive-definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed.

f07ga.2 [NP3663/21]

7 Accuracy

The computed solution for a single right-hand side, \hat{x} , satisfies an equation of the form

$$(A+E)\hat{x}=b,$$

where

$$||E||_1 = O(\epsilon)||A||_1$$

and ϵ is the *machine precision*. An approximate error bound for the computed solution is given by

$$\frac{\|\hat{x} - x\|_1}{\|x\|_1} \le \kappa(A) \frac{\|E\|_1}{\|A\|_1},$$

where $\kappa(A) = \|A^{-1}\|_1 \|A\|_1$, the condition number of A with respect to the solution of the linear equations. See Section 4.4 of Anderson *et al.* 1999 for further details.

f07gb is a comprehensive LAPACK driver that returns forward and backward error bounds and an estimate of the condition number. Alternatively, f04be solves Ax = b and returns a forward error bound and condition estimate. f04be calls f07ga to solve the equations.

8 Further Comments

The total number of floating-point operations is approximately $\frac{1}{3}n^3 + 2n^2r$, where r is the number of right-hand sides.

The complex analogue of this function is f07gn.

9 Example

```
uplo = 'U';
ap = [4.16;
    -3.12;
    5.03;
    0.5600000000000001;
     -0.83;
     0.76;
     -0.1;
     1.18;
     0.34;
     1.18];
-13.35;
    1.89;
     -4.14];
[apOut, bOut, info] = f07ga(uplo, ap, b)
apOut =
   2.0396
   -1.5297
    1.6401
    0.2746
   -0.2500
    0.7887
   -0.0490
    0.6737
    0.6617
    0.5347
    1.0000
   -1.0000
   2.0000
   -3.0000
```

[NP3663/21] f07ga.3

f07ga NAG Toolbox Manual

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f07ga.4 (last) [NP3663/21]