

# NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

## f07mj

### 1 Purpose

f07mj computes the inverse of a real symmetric indefinite matrix  $A$ , where  $A$  has been factorized by f07md.

### 2 Syntax

```
[a, info] = f07mj(uplo, a, ipiv, 'n', n)
```

### 3 Description

f07mj is used to compute the inverse of a real symmetric indefinite matrix  $A$ , the function must be preceded by a call to f07md, which computes the Bunch–Kaufman factorization of  $A$ .

If **uplo** = 'U',  $A = PUDU^T P^T$  and  $A^{-1}$  is computed by solving  $U^T P^T X P U = D^{-1}$  for  $X$ .

If **uplo** = 'L',  $A = PLDL^T P^T$  and  $A^{-1}$  is computed by solving  $L^T P^T X P L = D^{-1}$  for  $X$ .

### 4 References

Du Croz J J and Higham N J 1992 Stability of methods for matrix inversion *IMA J. Numer. Anal.* **12** 1–19

### 5 Parameters

#### 5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **uplo** – string

Indicates how  $A$  has been factorized.

**uplo** = 'U'

$A = PUDU^T P^T$ , where  $U$  is upper triangular.

**uplo** = 'L'

$A = PLDL^T P^T$ , where  $L$  is lower triangular.

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

2: **a(lda,\*)** – double array

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

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

Details of the factorization of  $A$ , as returned by f07md.

3: **ipiv(\*)** – int32 array

**Note:** the dimension of the array **ipiv** must be at least  $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$ .

Details of the interchanges and the block structure of  $D$ , as returned by f07md.

#### 5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **n** – int32 scalar

*Default:* The second dimension of the array **a** The dimension of the array **ipiv**.

$n$ , the order of the matrix  $A$ .

Constraint:  $n \geq 0$ .

### 5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

lda, work

### 5.4 Output Parameters

1: **a(lda,\*)** – double array

The first dimension of the array **a** must be at least  $\max(1, n)$

The second dimension of the array must be at least  $\max(1, n)$

The factorization contains the  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix  $A^{-1}$ .

If **uplo** = 'U', the upper triangle of  $A^{-1}$  is stored in the upper triangular part of the array.

If **uplo** = 'L', the lower triangle of  $A^{-1}$  is stored in the lower triangular part of the array.

2: **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: **a**, 4: **lda**, 5: **ipiv**, 6: **work**, 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** =  $i$ ,  $d(i, i)$  is exactly zero;  $D$  is singular and the inverse of  $A$  cannot be computed.

## 7 Accuracy

The computed inverse  $X$  satisfies a bound of the form

if **uplo** = 'U',  $|DU^T P^T X P U - I| \leq c(n) \epsilon (|D| |U^T| |P^T| |X| |P| |U| + |D| |D^{-1}|)$ ;

if **uplo** = 'L',  $|DL^T P^T X P L - I| \leq c(n) \epsilon (|D| |L^T| |P^T| |X| |P| |L| + |D| |D^{-1}|)$ ,

$c(n)$  is a modest linear function of  $n$ , and  $\epsilon$  is the *machine precision*.

## 8 Further Comments

The total number of floating-point operations is approximately  $\frac{2}{3}n^3$ .

The complex analogues of this function are f07mw for Hermitian matrices and f07nw for symmetric matrices.

## 9 Example



```
uplo = 'L';  
a = [2.07, 0, 0, 0;  
     3.87, -0.21, 0, 0;  
     4.2, 1.87, 1.15, 0;  
     -1.15, 0.63, 2.06, -1.81];  
[a, ipiv, info] = f07md(uplo, a);  
[aOut, info] = f07mj(uplo, a, ipiv)
```

```
aOut =  
    0.7485         0         0         0  
    0.5221   -0.1605         0         0  
   -1.0058   -0.3131    1.3501         0  
   -1.4386   -0.7440    2.0667    2.4547  
info =  
      0
```

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