

NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

f07pa

1 Purpose

f07pa computes the solution to a real system of linear equations

$$AX = B,$$

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

2 Syntax

```
[ap, ipiv, b, info] = f07pa(uplo, ap, b, 'n', n, 'nrhs_p', nrhs_p)
```

3 Description

f07pa uses the diagonal pivoting method to factor A as $A = UDU^T$ if **uplo** = 'U' or $A = LDL^T$ if **uplo** = 'L', where U (or L) is a product of permutation and unit upper (lower) triangular matrices, D is symmetric and block diagonal with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 diagonal blocks. 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

Higham N J 2002 *Accuracy and Stability of Numerical Algorithms* (2nd Edition) SIAM, Philadelphia

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **uplo** – string

If **uplo** = 'U', the upper triangle of A is stored.

If **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 $\max(1, n \times (n + 1)/2)$.

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 **ap**($i + j(j - 1)/2$) for $i \leq j$;

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

3: **b**(ldb,*) – double array

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

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

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: $n \geq 0$.

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: $\text{nrhs_p} \geq 0$.

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 $\max(1, n \times (n + 1)/2)$.

The block diagonal matrix D and the multipliers used to obtain the factor U or L from the factorization $A = UDU^T$ or $A = LDL^T$ as computed by f07pd, stored as a packed triangular matrix in the same storage format as A .

2: **ipiv**(*) – int32 array

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

Details of the interchanges and the block structure of D , as determined by f07pd.

ipiv(k) > 0

Rows and columns k and **ipiv**(k) were interchanged, and $D(k, k)$ is a 1 by 1 diagonal block.

uplo = 'U' and **ipiv**(k) = **ipiv**($k - 1$) < 0

Rows and columns $k - 1$ and $-\text{ipiv}(k)$ were interchanged and $D(k - 1 : k, k - 1 : k)$ is a 2 by 2 diagonal block.

uplo = 'L' and **ipiv**(k) = **ipiv**($k + 1$) < 0

Rows and columns $k + 1$ and $-\text{ipiv}(k)$ were interchanged and $D(k : k + 1, k : k + 1)$ is a 2 by 2 diagonal block.

3: **b**(ldb,*) – double array

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

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

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

4: **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: **ipiv**, 6: **b**, 7: **ldb**, 8: **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_{ii} is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the block diagonal matrix D is exactly singular, so the solution could not be computed.

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

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

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 and Chapter 11 of Higham 2002 for further details.

f07pb is a comprehensive LAPACK driver that returns forward and backward error bounds and an estimate of the condition number. Alternatively, f04bj solves $Ax = b$ and returns a forward error bound and condition estimate. f04bj calls f07pa 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 analogues of f07pa are f07pn for Hermitian matrices, and f07qn for symmetric matrices.

9 Example

```
uplo = 'U';
ap = [-1.81;
      2.06;
      1.15;
      0.63;
      1.87;
      -0.21;
      -1.15;
      4.2;
      3.87;
      2.07];
b = [0.96;
     6.07;
     8.3800000000000001];
```

```
    9.5];  
[apOut, ipiv, bOut, info] = f07pa(uplo, ap, b)  
  
apOut =  
    0.4074  
    0.3031  
   -2.5907  
   -0.5960  
    0.8115  
    1.1500  
    0.6537  
    0.2230  
    4.2000  
    2.0700  
ipiv =  
         1  
         2  
        -2  
        -2  
bOut =  
   -5.0000  
   -2.0000  
    1.0000  
    4.0000  
info =  
         0
```
