NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

f07qr

1 Purpose

f07qr computes the Bunch–Kaufman factorization of a complex symmetric matrix, using packed storage.

2 Syntax

```
[ap, ipiv, info] = f07qr(uplo, n, ap)
```

3 Description

f07qr factorizes a complex symmetric matrix A, using the Bunch–Kaufman diagonal pivoting method and packed storage. A is factorized as either $A = PUDU^{\mathrm{T}}P^{\mathrm{T}}$ if **uplo** = 'U' or $A = PLDL^{\mathrm{T}}P^{\mathrm{T}}$ if **uplo** = 'L', where P is a permutation matrix, U (or L) is a unit upper (or lower) triangular matrix and D is a symmetric block diagonal matrix with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 diagonal blocks; U (or L) has 2 by 2 unit diagonal blocks corresponding to the 2 by 2 blocks of D. Row and column interchanges are performed to ensure numerical stability while preserving symmetry.

4 References

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**

Indicates whether the upper or lower triangular part of A is stored and how A is to be factorized.

uplo = 'U'

The upper triangular part of A is stored and A is factorized as $PUDU^{\mathrm{T}}P^{\mathrm{T}}$, where U is upper triangular.

uplo = 'L'

The lower triangular part of A is stored and A is factorized as $PLDL^{\mathrm{T}}P^{\mathrm{T}}$, where L is lower triangular.

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

2: **n – int32 scalar**

n, the order of the matrix A.

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

3: **ap**$(*)$ **– complex 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 $i \leq j$;
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 $i \geq j$.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

None.

5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

None.

5.4 Output Parameters

1: **ap**$(*)$ **– complex array**

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

A contains details of the block diagonal matrix D and the multipliers used to obtain the factor U or L as specified by **uplo**.

2: **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. More precisely,

if $\mathbf{ipiv}(i) = k > 0$, d_{ii} is a 1 by 1 pivot block and the ith row and column of A were interchanged with the kth row and column;
if **uplo** = 'U' and $\mathbf{ipiv}(i-1) = \mathbf{ipiv}(i) = -l < 0$, $\begin{pmatrix} d_{i-1,i-1} & \bar{d}_{i,i-1} \\ \bar{d}_{i,i-1} & d_{ii} \end{pmatrix}$ is a 2 by 2 pivot block and the $(i-1)$th row and column of A were interchanged with the lth row and column;
if **uplo** = 'L' and $\mathbf{ipiv}(i) = \mathbf{ipiv}(i+1) = -m < 0$, $\begin{pmatrix} d_{ii} & d_{i+1,i} \\ d_{i+1,i} & d_{i+1,i+1} \end{pmatrix}$ is a 2 by 2 pivot block and the $(i+1)$th row and column of A were interchanged with the mth row and column.

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: **ap**, 4: **ipiv**, 5: **info**.

info > 0

If **info** $= i$, $d(i,i)$ is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the block diagonal matrix D is exactly singular, and division by zero will occur if it is used to solve a system of equations.

7 Accuracy

If **uplo** = 'U', the computed factors U and D are the exact factors of a perturbed matrix $A + E$, where

$$|E| \leq c(n)\epsilon P|U||D|\left|U^{\mathrm{T}}\right|P^{\mathrm{T}},$$

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

If **uplo** = 'L', a similar statement holds for the computed factors L and D.

8 Further Comments

The elements of D overwrite the corresponding elements of A; if D has 2 by 2 blocks, only the upper or lower triangle is stored, as specified by **uplo**.

The unit diagonal elements of U or L and the 2 by 2 unit diagonal blocks are not stored. The remaining elements of U or L overwrite elements in the corresponding columns of A, but additional row interchanges must be applied to recover U or L explicitly (this is seldom necessary). If **ipiv**$(i) = i$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, then U or L are stored explicitly in packed form (except for their unit diagonal elements which are equal to 1).

The total number of real floating-point operations is approximately $\frac{4}{3}n^3$.

A call to f07qr may be followed by calls to the functions:

f07qs to solve $AX = B$;

f07qu to estimate the condition number of A;

f07qw to compute the inverse of A.

The real analogue of this function is f07pd.

9 Example

```
uplo = 'L';
n = int32(4);
ap = [complex(-0.39, -0.71);
      complex(5.14, -0.64);
      complex(-7.86, -2.96);
      complex(3.8, +0.92);
      complex(8.859999999999999, +1.81);
      complex(-3.52, +0.58);
      complex(5.32, -1.59);
      complex(-2.83, -0.03);
      complex(-1.54, -2.86);
      complex(-0.5600000000000001, +0.12)];
[apOut, ipiv, info] = f07qr(uplo, n, ap)
```

```
apOut =
  -0.3900 - 0.7100i
  -7.8600 - 2.9600i
   0.5279 - 0.3715i
   0.4426 + 0.1936i
  -2.8300 - 0.0300i
  -0.6078 + 0.2811i
  -0.4823 + 0.0150i
   4.4079 + 5.3991i
  -0.1071 - 0.3157i
  -2.0954 - 2.2011i
ipiv =
          -3
          -3
           3
           4
info =
```

0