NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

f08pk

1 Purpose

f08pk computes selected left and/or right eigenvectors of a real upper Hessenberg matrix corresponding to specified eigenvalues, by inverse iteration.

2 Syntax

```
[select, wr, vl, vr, m, ifaill, ifailr, info] = f08pk(job, eigsrc, initv, select, h, wr, wi, vl, vr, mm, 'n', n)
```

3 Description

f08pk computes left and/or right eigenvectors of a real upper Hessenberg matrix H, corresponding to selected eigenvalues.

The right eigenvector x, and the left eigenvector y, corresponding to an eigenvalue λ , are defined by:

$$Hx = \lambda x$$
 and $y^{H}H = \lambda y^{H}$ (or $H^{T}y = \bar{\lambda}y$).

Note that even though H is real, λ , x and y may be complex. If x is an eigenvector corresponding to a complex eigenvalue λ , then the complex conjugate vector \bar{x} is the eigenvector corresponding to the complex conjugate eigenvalue $\bar{\lambda}$.

The eigenvectors are computed by inverse iteration. They are scaled so that, for a real eigenvector x, $\max |x_i| = 1$, and for a complex eigenvector, $\max |\text{Re}(x_i)| + |\text{Im }x_i| = 1$.

If H has been formed by reduction of a real general matrix A to upper Hessenberg form, then eigenvectors of H may be transformed to eigenvectors of A by a call to f08ng.

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: **job** – **string**

Indicates whether left and/or right eigenvectors are to be computed.

$$job = 'R'$$

Only right eigenvectors are computed.

$$job = 'L'$$

Only left eigenvectors are computed.

$$job = 'B'$$

Both left and right eigenvectors are computed.

Constraint: job = 'R', 'L' or 'B'.

2: eigsrc – string

Indicates whether the eigenvalues of H (stored in wr and wi) were found using f08pe.

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$$eigsrc = 'O'$$

The eigenvalues of H were found using f08pe; thus if H has any zero subdiagonal elements (and so is block triangular), then the jth eigenvalue can be assumed to be an eigenvalue of the block containing the jth row/column. This property allows the function to perform inverse iteration on just one diagonal block.

$$eigsrc = 'N'$$

No such assumption is made and the function performs inverse iteration using the whole matrix

Constraint: eigsrc = 'Q' or 'N'.

3: **inity** – **string**

Indicates whether you are supplying initial estimates for the selected eigenvectors.

initv = 'N'

No initial estimates are supplied.

initv = 'U'

Initial estimates are supplied in vl and/or vr.

Constraint: initv = 'N' or 'U'.

4: select(*) - logical array

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

Specifies which eigenvectors are to be computed. To obtain the real eigenvector corresponding to the real eigenvalue $\mathbf{wr}(j)$, $\mathbf{select}(j)$ must be set \mathbf{true} . To select the complex eigenvector corresponding to the complex eigenvalue $(\mathbf{wr}(j),\mathbf{wi}(j))$ with complex conjugate $(\mathbf{wr}(j+1),\mathbf{wi}(j+1))$, $\mathbf{select}(j)$ and/or $\mathbf{select}(j+1)$ must be set \mathbf{true} ; the eigenvector corresponding to the **first** eigenvalue in the pair is computed.

5: h(ldh,*) - double array

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

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

The n by n upper Hessenberg matrix H.

- 6: $\mathbf{wr}(*)$ double array
- 7: wi(*) double array

Note: the dimension of the arrays wr and wi must be at least $max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

The real and imaginary parts, respectively, of the eigenvalues of the matrix H. Complex conjugate pairs of values must be stored in consecutive elements of the arrays. If **eigsrc** = 'Q', the arrays **must** be exactly as returned by f08pe.

8: vl(ldvl,*) - double array

The first dimension, IdvI, of the array vI must satisfy

```
if job = 'L' or 'B', ldvl \ge max(1, n); if job = 'R', ldvl \ge 1.
```

The second dimension of the array must be at least max(1, mm) if job = 'L' or 'B' and at least 1 if job = 'R'

If **initv** = 'U' and **job** = 'L' or 'B', **vl** must contain starting vectors for inverse iteration for the left eigenvectors. Each starting vector must be stored in the same column or columns as will be used to store the corresponding eigenvector (see below).

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If initv = 'N', vl need not be set.

9: **vr**(**ldvr**,*) – **double** array

The first dimension, ldvr, of the array vr must satisfy

```
if job = 'R' or 'B', ldvr \ge max(1, n); if job = 'L', ldvr > 1.
```

The second dimension of the array must be at least max(1, mm) if job = 'R' or 'B' and at least 1 if job = 'L'

If **initv** = 'U' and **job** = 'R' or 'B', **vr** must contain starting vectors for inverse iteration for the right eigenvectors. Each starting vector must be stored in the same column or columns as will be used to store the corresponding eigenvector (see below).

If initv = 'N', vr need not be set.

10: mm - int32 scalar

The number of columns in the arrays vl and/or vr. The actual number of columns required, m, is obtained by counting 1 for each selected real eigenvector and 2 for each selected complex eigenvector (see **select**); $0 \le m \le n$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{mm} \geq m$.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: n - int32 scalar

Default: The first dimension of the array \mathbf{h} and the second dimension of the array \mathbf{h} . (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)

n, the order of the matrix H.

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

5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

ldh, ldvl, ldvr, work

5.4 Output Parameters

1: select(*) - logical array

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

If a complex eigenvector was selected as specified above, then select(j) is set to **true** and select(j+1) to **false**.

2: wr(*) – double array

Note: the dimension of the arrays wr and wi must be at least max(1, n).

Some elements of **wr** may be modified, as close eigenvalues are perturbed slightly in searching for independent eigenvectors.

3: vl(ldvl,*) - double array

The first dimension, ldvl, of the array vl must satisfy

```
if \mathbf{job} = 'L' or 'B', \mathbf{ldvl} \ge \max(1, \mathbf{n}); if \mathbf{job} = 'R', \mathbf{ldvl} \ge 1.
```

The second dimension of the array must be at least max(1, mm) if job = 'L' or 'B' and at least 1 if job = 'R'

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If **job** = 'L' or 'B', **vl** contains the computed left eigenvectors (as specified by **select**). The eigenvectors are stored consecutively in the columns of the array, in the same order as their eigenvalues. Corresponding to each selected real eigenvalue is a real eigenvector, occupying one column. Corresponding to each selected complex eigenvalue is a complex eigenvector, occupying two columns: the first column holds the real part and the second column holds the imaginary part.

If job = 'R', vl is not referenced.

4: vr(ldvr,*) - double array

The first dimension, ldvr, of the array vr must satisfy

if
$$\mathbf{job} = 'R'$$
 or 'B', $\mathbf{ldvr} \ge \max(1, \mathbf{n})$; if $\mathbf{job} = 'L'$, $\mathbf{ldvr} \ge 1$.

The second dimension of the array must be at least max(1, mm) if job = 'R' or 'B' and at least 1 if job = 'L'

If **job** = 'R' or 'B', **vr** contains the computed right eigenvectors (as specified by **select**). The eigenvectors are stored consecutively in the columns of the array, in the same order as their eigenvalues. Corresponding to each selected real eigenvalue is a real eigenvector, occupying one column. Corresponding to each selected complex eigenvalue is a complex eigenvector, occupying two columns: the first column holds the real part and the second column holds the imaginary part.

If job = 'L', vr is not referenced.

5: m - int32 scalar

m, the number of columns of vl and/or vr required to store the selected eigenvectors.

6: ifaill(*) - int32 array

Note: the dimension of the array **ifaill** must be at least max(1, mm) if job = 'L' or 'B' and at least 1 if job = 'R'.

If $\mathbf{job} = 'L'$ or 'B', then $\mathbf{ifaill}(i) = 0$ if the selected left eigenvector converged and $\mathbf{ifaill}(i) = j > 0$ if the eigenvector stored in the *i*th column of \mathbf{vl} (corresponding to the *j*th eigenvalue as held in $(\mathbf{wr}(j), \mathbf{wi}(j))$ failed to converge. If the *i*th and (i+1)th columns of \mathbf{vl} contain a selected complex eigenvector, then $\mathbf{ifaill}(i)$ and $\mathbf{ifaill}(i+1)$ are set to the same value.

If job = 'R', if all is not referenced.

7: ifailr(*) - int32 array

Note: the dimension of the array **ifailr** must be at least max(1, mm) if job = 'R' or 'B' and at least 1 if job = 'L'.

If $\mathbf{job} = '\mathbf{R}'$ or 'B', then $\mathbf{ifailr}(i) = 0$ if the selected right eigenvector converged and $\mathbf{ifailr}(i) = j > 0$ if the eigenvector stored in the *i*th row or column of \mathbf{vr} (corresponding to the *j*th eigenvalue as held in $(\mathbf{wr}(j), \mathbf{wi}(j))$) failed to converge. If the *i*th and (i+1)th rows or columns of \mathbf{vr} contain a selected complex eigenvector, then $\mathbf{ifailr}(i)$ and $\mathbf{ifailr}(i+1)$ are set to the same value.

If job = 'L', ifailr is not referenced.

8: info – int32 scalar

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

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

info = -i

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

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1: job, 2: eigsrc, 3: initv, 4: select, 5: n, 6: h, 7: ldh, 8: wr, 9: wi, 10: vl, 11: ldvl, 12: vr, 13: ldvr, 14: mm, 15: m, 16: work, 17: ifaill, 18: ifailr, 19: 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, then i eigenvectors (as indicated by the parameters if aill and/or if ailr above) failed to converge. The corresponding columns of vl and/or vr contain no useful information.

7 Accuracy

Each computed right eigenvector x_i is the exact eigenvector of a nearby matrix $A + E_i$, such that $||E_i|| = O(\epsilon)||A||$. Hence the residual is small:

$$||Ax_i - \lambda_i x_i|| = O(\epsilon)||A||.$$

However eigenvectors corresponding to close or coincident eigenvalues may not accurately span the relevant subspaces.

Similar remarks apply to computed left eigenvectors.

8 Further Comments

The complex analogue of this function is f08px.

9 Example

```
job = 'Right';
eigsrc = 'QR';
initv = 'No initial vectors';
select = [false;
    true;
    true;
    truel;
0.1125618799705319;
       -0.7284721282927631, 0.6442636185270625, -0.1357001717571131, -
0.09768162270493326;
          0.4139046183481608, -0.1665445794905699, 0.4262443722078449,
0.1632134192968561];
wr = [0.7994821225862088;
    -0.09941245329507449;
    -0.09941245329507449;
    -0.1006572159960586];
wi = [0;
    0.4007924719897544;
    -0.4007924719897544;
    01:
v1 = [0];
vr = [0, 0, -1.699371337890631, 0;
     -1.699234008789067, -1.594946615289293e-45, 0, 0;
    0, 0, 0, 0;
    0, 0, -1.700016023545669, -1.699966430664062];
mm = int32(4);
[selectOut, wrOut, vlOut, vrOut, m, ifaill, ifailr, info] = ...
   f08pk(job, eigsrc, initv, select, h, wr, wi, vl, vr, mm)
selectOut =
    0
    1
```

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```
0
    1
wrOut =
   0.7995
  -0.0994
  -0.0994
  -0.1007
vlOut =
    0
vrOut =
  -0.3857
            -0.0158
                     0.1493
            -0.4061
  -0.0289
                      0.1179
                                      0
            0.0843
                     -0.6191
                                      0
  -0.7944
   0.4500
             0.5500
                      1.0000
                                -1.7000
          3
ifaill =
          0
ifailr =
          0
          0
          0
          0
info =
          0
```

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