

NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

f11mh

1 Purpose

f11mh returns error bounds for the solution of a real sparse system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides, $AX = B$ or $A^T X = B$. It improves the solution by iterative refinement in standard precision, in order to reduce the backward error as much as possible.

2 Syntax

```
[x, ferr, berr, ifail] = f11mh(trans, icolzp, irowix, a, iprm, il, lval,
iu, uval, b, x, 'n', n, 'nrhs_p', nrhs_p)
```

3 Description

f11mh returns the backward errors and estimated bounds on the forward errors for the solution of a real system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides $AX = B$ or $A^T X = B$. The function handles each right-hand side vector (stored as a column of the matrix B) independently, so we describe the function of f11mh in terms of a single right-hand side b and solution x .

Given a computed solution x , the function computes the *component-wise backward error* β . This is the size of the smallest relative perturbation in each element of A and b such that if x is the exact solution of a perturbed system:

$$\begin{aligned} & (A + \delta A)x = b + \delta b \\ \text{then } & |\delta a_{ij}| \leq \beta |a_{ij}| \quad \text{and} \quad |\delta b_i| \leq \beta |b_i|. \end{aligned}$$

Then the function estimates a bound for the *component-wise forward error* in the computed solution, defined by:

$$\max_i |x_i - \hat{x}_i| / \max_i |x_i|$$

where \hat{x} is the true solution.

The function uses the LU factorization $P_r A P_c = LU$ computed by f11me and the solution computed by f11mf.

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: **trans** – string

Specifies whether $AX = B$ or $A^T X = B$ is solved.

trans = 'N'

$AX = B$ is solved.

trans = 'T'

$A^T X = B$ is solved.

Constraint: **trans** = 'N' or 'T'.

2: **icolzp(*) – int32 array**

Note: the dimension of the array **icolzp** must be at least $\mathbf{n} + 1$.

icolzp(*i*) contains the index in *A* of the start of a new column. See Section 2.1.3 in the F11 Chapter Introduction.

3: **irowix(*) – int32 array**

Note: the dimension of the array **irowix** must be at least **icolzp**($\mathbf{n} + 1$) – 1, the number of nonzeros of the sparse matrix *A*.

The row index array of the sparse matrix *A*.

4: **a(*) – double array**

Note: the dimension of the array **a** must be at least **icolzp**($\mathbf{n} + 1$) – 1, the number of nonzeros of the sparse matrix *A*.

The array of nonzero values in the sparse matrix *A*.

5: **iprm(7 × n) – int32 array**

The column permutation which defines P_c , the row permutation which defines P_r , plus associated data structures as computed by f11me.

6: **il(*) – int32 array**

Note: the dimension of the array **il** must be at least as large as the dimension of the array of the same name in f11me.

Records the sparsity pattern of matrix *L* as computed by f11me.

7: **lval(*) – double array**

Note: the dimension of the array **lval** must be at least as large as the dimension of the array of the same name in f11me.

Records the nonzero values of matrix *L* and some nonzero values of matrix *U* as computed by f11me.

8: **iu(*) – int32 array**

Note: the dimension of the array **iu** must be at least as large as the dimension of the array of the same name in f11me.

Records the sparsity pattern of matrix *U* as computed by f11me.

9: **uval(*) – double array**

Note: the dimension of the array **uval** must be at least as large as the dimension of the array of the same name in f11me.

Records some nonzero values of matrix *U* as computed by f11me.

10: **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 $\max(1, \mathbf{nrhs_p})$

The *n* by *nrhs* right-hand side matrix *B*.

11: **x(ldx,*) – double array**

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

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

The n by $nrhs$ solution matrix X , as returned by f11mf.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **n** – **int32 scalar**

n , the order of the matrix A .

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

2: **nrhs_p** – **int32 scalar**

Default: The second dimension of the array **b** The second dimension of the array **x**.

$nrhs$, the number of right-hand sides in B .

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

5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

ldb, ldx

5.4 Output Parameters

1: **x(ldx,*)** – **double array**

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

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

The n by $nrhs$ improved solution matrix X .

2: **ferr(*)** – **double array**

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

ferr(j) contains an estimated error bound for the j th solution vector, that is, the j th column of X , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, nrhs$.

3: **berr(*)** – **double array**

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

berr(j) contains the component-wise backward error bound β for the j th solution vector, that is, the j th column of X , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, nrhs$.

4: **ifail** – **int32 scalar**

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

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

ifail = 1

On entry, **trans** \neq 'N' or 'T',

or **n** < 0,

or **nrhs_p** < 0,

or **ldb** < $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$,

or **ldx** < $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

ifail = 2

Ill-defined row permutation in array **iprm**. Internal checks have revealed that the **iprm** array is corrupted.

ifail = 3

Ill-defined column permutations in array **iprm**. Internal checks have revealed that the **iprm** array is corrupted.

ifail = 301

Unable to allocate required internal workspace.

7 Accuracy

The bounds returned in **ferr** are not rigorous, because they are estimated, not computed exactly; but in practice they almost always overestimate the actual error.

8 Further Comments

At most five steps of iterative refinement are performed, but usually only one or two steps are required.

Estimating the forward error involves solving a number of systems of linear equations of the form $Ax = b$ or $A^T x = b$;

9 Example

```
trans = 'N';
icolzp = [int32(1);
          int32(3);
          int32(5);
          int32(7);
          int32(9);
          int32(12)];
irowix = [int32(1);
          int32(3);
          int32(1);
          int32(5);
          int32(2);
          int32(3);
          int32(2);
          int32(4);
          int32(3);
          int32(4);
          int32(5)];
a = [2;
     4;
     1;
     -2;
     1;
     1;
     -1;
     1;
     1;
     2;
     3];
iprm = [int32(1);
        int32(0);
        int32(4);
        int32(3);
        int32(2);
        int32(4);
        int32(3);
```

```

        int32(1);
        int32(2);
        int32(0);
        int32(2);
        int32(0);
        int32(8);
        int32(6);
        int32(4);
        int32(4);
        int32(2);
        int32(11);
        int32(8);
        int32(6);
        int32(1);
        int32(2);
        int32(3);
        int32(4);
        int32(5);
        int32(2);
        int32(2);
        int32(2);
        int32(2);
        int32(1);
        int32(1);
        int32(1);
        int32(1);
        int32(2);
        int32(0)];
il = [int32(0);
      int32(1);
      int32(2);
      int32(3);
      int32(-1);
      int32(-1);
      int32(1);
      int32(2);
      int32(3);
      int32(5);
      int32(-1);
      int32(0);
      int32(1);
      int32(2);
      int32(3);
      int32(3);
      int32(3);
      int32(0);
      int32(2);
      int32(4);
      int32(6);
      int32(14);
      int32(8);
      int32(2);
      int32(4);
      int32(6);
      int32(8);
      int32(15);
      int32(0);
      int32(2);
      int32(4);
      int32(6);
      int32(8);
      int32(-1);
      int32(2);
      int32(4);
      int32(6);
      int32(8);
      int32(10);
      int32(0);
      int32(4);
      int32(1);

```

[NP3663/21]

[illegible]

[NP3663/21]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```

0;
0;
0;
0;
0;
0;
0;
0;
0;
0;
0];
b = [1.56, 3.12;
     -0.25, -0.5;
     3.6, 7.2;
     1.33, 2.66;
     0.52, 1.04];
x = [0.7, 1.4;
     0.16, 0.32000000000000001;
     0.52, 1.04;
     0.77, 1.54;
     0.28, 0.56000000000000001];
[xOut, ferr, berr, ifail] = ...
    f11mh(trans, icolzp, irowix, a, iprm, il, lval, iu, uval, b, x)

xOut =
    0.7000    1.4000
    0.1600    0.3200
    0.5200    1.0400
    0.7700    1.5400
    0.2800    0.5600
ferr =
    1.0e-14 *
    0.5027
    0.4954
berr =
    1.0e-16 *
    0.4448
    0.3084
ifail =
        0

```