

NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

f11zb

1 Purpose

f11zb sorts the nonzero elements of a real sparse symmetric matrix, represented in symmetric co-ordinate storage format.

2 Syntax

```
[nnz, a, irow, icol, istr, ifail] = f11zb(n, nnz, a, irow, icol, dup, zero)
```

3 Description

f11zb takes a symmetric co-ordinate storage (SCS) representation (see Section 2.1.2 in the F11 Chapter Introduction) of a real n by n sparse symmetric matrix A , and reorders the nonzero elements by increasing row index and increasing column index within each row. Entries with duplicate row and column indices may be removed, or the values may be summed. Any entries with zero values may optionally be removed.

f11zb also returns a pointer **istr** to the starting address of each row in A .

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **n** – **int32 scalar**

n , the order of the matrix A .

Constraint: $n \geq 1$.

2: **nnz** – **int32 scalar**

The number of nonzero elements in the lower triangular part of the matrix A .

Constraint: $nnz \geq 0$.

3: **a(*)** – **double array**

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

The nonzero elements of the lower triangular part of the matrix A . These may be in any order and there may be multiple nonzero elements with the same row and column indices.

4: **irow(*)** – **int32 array**

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

The row indices corresponding to the nonzero elements supplied in the array **a**.

Constraint: $1 \leq irow(i) \leq n$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, nnz$.

5: **icol(*) – int32 array**

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

The column indices corresponding to the nonzero elements supplied in the array **a**.

Constraint: $1 \leq \mathbf{icol}(i) \leq \mathbf{irow}(i)$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{nnz}$.

6: **dup – string**

Indicates how any nonzero elements with duplicate row and column indices are to be treated.

dup = 'R'

The entries are removed.

dup = 'S'

The relevant values in **a** are summed.

Constraint: **dup** = 'R' or 'S'.

7: **zero – string**

Indicates how any elements with zero values in **a** are to be treated.

zero = 'R'

The entries are removed.

zero = 'K'

The entries are kept.

Constraint: **zero** = 'R' or 'K'.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

None.

5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

iwork

5.4 Output Parameters1: **nnz – int32 scalar**

The number of lower triangular nonzero elements with unique row and column indices.

2: **a(*) – double array**

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

The lower triangular nonzero elements ordered by increasing row index, and by increasing column index within each row. Each nonzero element has a unique row and column index.

3: **irow(*) – int32 array**

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

The first **nnz** elements contain the row indices corresponding to the nonzero elements returned in the array **a**.

4: **icol(*)** – **int32** array

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

The first **nnz** elements contain the column indices corresponding to the nonzero elements returned in the array **a**.

5: **istr(n + 1)** – **int32** array

istr(i), for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$, contains the starting address in the arrays **a**, **irow** and **icol** of row i of the matrix A . **istr**($\mathbf{n} + 1$) contains the address of the last nonzero element in A plus one.

6: **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, **n** < 1,
or **nnz** < 0,
or **dup** ≠ 'R' or 'S'.
or **zero** ≠ 'R' or 'K'.

ifail = 2

On entry, a nonzero element has been supplied which does not lie in the lower triangular part of A , i.e., one or more of the following constraints has been violated:

$$1 \leq \mathbf{irow}(i) \leq \mathbf{n},$$

$$1 \leq \mathbf{icol}(i) \leq \mathbf{irow}(i),$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{nnz}$.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

The time taken for a call to f11zb is proportional to **nnz**.

Note that the resulting matrix may have either rows or columns with no entries. If row i has no entries then **istr**(i) = **istr**($i + 1$).

9 Example

```
n = int32(4);
nnz = int32(9);
a = [1;
     0;
     1;
     3;
     4;
     6;
     2;
     1;
     1];
```

```

irow = [int32(3);
        int32(2);
        int32(3);
        int32(4);
        int32(1);
        int32(2);
        int32(3);
        int32(3);
        int32(3)];
icol = [int32(2);
        int32(1);
        int32(2);
        int32(4);
        int32(1);
        int32(2);
        int32(3);
        int32(2);
        int32(2)];
dup = 'S';
zero = 'R';
[nnzOut, aOut, irowOut, icolOut, istr, ifail] = ...
    f11zb(n, nnz, a, irow, icol, dup, zero)

```

```

nnzOut =
         5
aOut =
         4
         6
         4
         2
         3
irowOut =
         1
         2
         3
         3
         4
icolOut =
         1
         2
         2
         3
         4
istr =
         1
         2
         3
         5
         6
ifail =
         0

```