

## nag\_real\_eigensystem (f02agc)

### 1. Purpose

**nag\_real\_eigensystem (f02agc)** calculates all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a real unsymmetric matrix.

### 2. Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf02.h>

void nag_real_eigensystem(Integer n, double a[], Integer tda,
    Complex r[], Complex v[], Integer tdv, Integer iter[], NagError *fail)
```

### 3. Description

The matrix  $A$  is first balanced and then reduced to upper Hessenberg form using real stabilised elementary similarity transformations. The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the Hessenberg matrix are calculated using the  $QR$  algorithm. The eigenvectors of the Hessenberg matrix are back-transformed to give the eigenvectors of the original matrix  $A$ .

### 4. Parameters

#### n

Input:  $n$ , the order of the matrix  $A$ .

Constraint:  $\mathbf{n} \geq 1$ .

#### a[n][tda]

Input: the  $n$  by  $n$  matrix  $A$ .

Output: the array is overwritten.

#### tda

Input: the second dimension of the array **a** as declared in the function from which nag\_real\_eigensystem is called.

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

#### r[n]

Output: the eigenvalues.

#### v[n][tdv]

Output: the eigenvectors, stored by columns. The  $i$ th column corresponds to the  $i$ th eigenvalue. The eigenvectors are normalised so that the sum of the squares of the moduli of the elements is equal to 1 and the element of largest modulus is real. This ensures that real eigenvalues have real eigenvectors.

#### tdv

Input: the second dimension of the array **v** as declared in the function from which nag\_real\_eigensystem is called.

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

#### iter[n]

Output: **iter**[ $i - 1$ ] contains the number of iterations used to find the  $i$ th eigenvalue. If **iter**[ $i - 1$ ] is negative, the  $i$ th eigenvalue is the second of a pair found simultaneously.

**Note:** the eigenvalues are found in reverse order, starting with the  $n$ th.

#### fail

The NAG error parameter, see the Essential Introduction to the NAG C Library.

### 5. Error Indications and Warnings

#### NE\_TOO\_MANY\_ITERATIONS

More than  $\langle\text{value}\rangle$  iterations are required to isolate all the eigenvalues.

## NE\_INT\_ARG\_LT

On entry, **n** must not be less than 1: **n** = ⟨value⟩.

## NE\_2\_INT\_ARG\_LT

On entry,  $\text{tda} = \langle \text{value} \rangle$  while  $\mathbf{n} = \langle \text{value} \rangle$ . These parameters must satisfy  $\text{tda} \geq \mathbf{n}$ .  
 On entry,  $\text{tdv} = \langle \text{value} \rangle$  while  $\mathbf{n} = \langle \text{value} \rangle$ . These parameters must satisfy  $\text{tdv} \geq \mathbf{n}$ .

## NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Memory allocation failed.

## 6. Further Comments

The time taken by the function is approximately proportional to  $n^3$ .

### 6.1. Accuracy

The accuracy of the results depends on the original matrix and the multiplicity of the roots. For a detailed error analysis see Wilkinson and Reinsch (1971) pp 352 and 390.

## 6.2 References

Wilkinson J H and Reinsch C (1971) *Handbook for Automatic Computation (Vol II, Linear Algebra)* Springer-Verlag pp 339–358 and 372–395.

## 7. See Also

None

## 8. Example

To calculate all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the real matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.5 & 0.1 & 4.5 & -1.5 \\ -22.5 & 3.5 & 12.5 & -2.5 \\ -2.5 & 0.3 & 4.5 & -2.5 \\ -3.5 & 0.1 & 4.5 & 2.5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 8.1. Program Text

```

/* nag_real_eigensystem(f02agc) Example Program
*
* Copyright 1989 Numerical Algorithms Group.
*
* Mark 1, 1990.
*/
#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf02.h>

#define NMAX 4
#define TDA NMAX
#define TDV NMAX
#define COMPLEX(A) A.re, A.im

main()
{
    Integer i, j, n;
    double a[NMAX][TDA];
    Complex r[NMAX], v[NMAX][TDV];
    Integer iter[NMAX];

    Vprintf("f02agc Example Program Results\n");
    /* Skip heading in data file */
    Vscanf("%*[^\n]");
    Vscanf("%ld", &n);

```

```

if (n<1 || n>NMAX)
{
    Vfprintf(stderr, "N is out of range: N = %5ld\n", n);
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
    for (j=0; j<n; j++)
        Vscanf("%lf", &a[i][j]);
f02agc(n, (double *)a, (Integer)TDA, r, (Complex *)v,
        (Integer)TDV, iter, NAGERR_DEFAULT);
Vprintf("Eigenvalues\n");
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
    Vprintf("(%.7.3f, %.7.3f)\n", COMPLEX(r[i]));
Vprintf("\nEigenvectors\n");
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
    for (j=0; j<n; j++)
        Vprintf("(%.7.3f, %.7.3f) %s",
                (j%4==3 || j==n-1)? "\n" : " ");
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

## 8.2. Program Data

```

f02agc Example Program Data
4
 1.5   0.1   4.5  -1.5
-22.5   3.5  12.5  -2.5
 -2.5   0.3   4.5  -2.5
 -2.5   0.1   4.5   2.5

```

## 8.3. Program Results

```

f02agc Example Program Results
Eigenvalues
( 3.000,  4.000)
( 3.000, -4.000)
( 4.000,  0.000)
( 2.000,  0.000)

Eigenvectors
( 0.113, -0.151) ( 0.113,  0.151) ( -0.033,  0.000) ( 0.063,  0.000)
( 0.945,  0.000) ( 0.945,  0.000) ( 0.988,  0.000) ( 0.996,  0.000)
( 0.189,  0.000) ( 0.189,  0.000) ( 0.011,  0.000) ( 0.006,  0.000)
( 0.113, -0.151) ( 0.113,  0.151) ( 0.154,  0.000) ( 0.063,  0.000)

```

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