

## NAG C Library Function Document

### nag\_dtptri (f07ujc)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_dtptri (f07ujc) computes the inverse of a real triangular matrix, using packed storage.

#### 2 Specification

```
void nag_dtptri (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_UploType uplo, Nag_DiagType diag,
                Integer n, double ap[], NagError *fail)
```

#### 3 Description

nag\_dtptri (f07ujc) forms the inverse of a real triangular matrix  $A$  using packed storage. Note that the inverse of an upper (lower) triangular matrix is also upper (lower) triangular.

#### 4 References

Du Croz J J and Higham N J (1992) Stability of methods for matrix inversion *IMA J. Numer. Anal.* **12** 1–19

#### 5 Parameters

- 1: **order** – Nag\_OrderType *Input*  
*On entry:* the **order** parameter specifies the two-dimensional storage scheme being used, i.e., row-major ordering or column-major ordering. C language defined storage is specified by **order** = **Nag\_RowMajor**. See Section 2.2.1.4 of the Essential Introduction for a more detailed explanation of the use of this parameter.  
*Constraint:* **order** = **Nag\_RowMajor** or **Nag\_ColMajor**.
- 2: **uplo** – Nag\_UploType *Input*  
*On entry:* indicates whether  $A$  is upper or lower triangular as follows:  
     if **uplo** = **Nag\_Upper**,  $A$  is upper triangular;  
     if **uplo** = **Nag\_Lower**,  $A$  is lower triangular.  
*Constraint:* **uplo** = **Nag\_Upper** or **Nag\_Lower**.
- 3: **diag** – Nag\_DiagType *Input*  
*On entry:* indicates whether  $A$  is a non-unit or unit triangular matrix as follows:  
     if **diag** = **Nag\_NonUnitDiag**,  $A$  is a non-unit triangular matrix;  
     if **diag** = **Nag\_UnitDiag**,  $A$  is a unit triangular matrix; the diagonal elements are not referenced and are assumed to be 1.  
*Constraint:* **diag** = **Nag\_NonUnitDiag** or **Nag\_UnitDiag**.
- 4: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , the order of the matrix  $A$ .  
*Constraint:*  $n \geq 0$ .

5: **ap**[*dim*] – double *Input/Output*

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

*On entry:* the *n* by *n* triangular matrix *A*, packed by rows or columns. The storage of elements  $a_{ij}$  depends on the **order** and **uplo** parameters as follows:

- if **order** = **Nag\_ColMajor** and **uplo** = **Nag\_Upper**,  
 $a_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[(*j* – 1) × *j*/2 + *i* – 1], for  $i \leq j$ ;
- if **order** = **Nag\_ColMajor** and **uplo** = **Nag\_Lower**,  
 $a_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[(2*n* – *j*) × (*j* – 1)/2 + *i* – 1], for  $i \geq j$ ;
- if **order** = **Nag\_RowMajor** and **uplo** = **Nag\_Upper**,  
 $a_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[(2*n* – *i*) × (*i* – 1)/2 + *j* – 1], for  $i \leq j$ ;
- if **order** = **Nag\_RowMajor** and **uplo** = **Nag\_Lower**,  
 $a_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[(*i* – 1) × *i*/2 + *j* – 1], for  $i \geq j$ .

*On exit:* *A* is overwritten by  $A^{-1}$ , using the same storage format as described above.

6: **fail** – NagError \* *Output*

The NAG error parameter (see the Essential Introduction).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_INT

On entry, **n** = *<value>*.  
 Constraint: **n** ≥ 0.

### NE\_SINGULAR

The matrix *A* is singular.

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Memory allocation failed.

### NE\_BAD\_PARAM

On entry, parameter *<value>* had an illegal value.

### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please consult NAG for assistance.

## 7 Accuracy

The computed inverse *X* satisfies

$$|XA - I| \leq c(n)\epsilon|X||A|,$$

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

Note that a similar bound for  $|AX - I|$  cannot be guaranteed, although it is almost always satisfied.

The computed inverse satisfies the forward error bound

$$|X - A^{-1}| \leq c(n)\epsilon|A^{-1}||A||X|.$$

See Du Croz and Higham (1992).

## 8 Further Comments

The total number of floating-point operations is approximately  $\frac{1}{3}n^3$ .

The complex analogue of this function is `nag_ztptri` (f07uwc).

## 9 Example

To compute the inverse of the matrix  $A$ , where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4.30 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\ -3.96 & -4.87 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\ 0.40 & 0.31 & -8.02 & 0.00 \\ -0.27 & 0.07 & -5.95 & 0.12 \end{pmatrix},$$

using packed storage.

### 9.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_dtptri (f07ujc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2001 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 7, 2001.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf07.h>
#include <nagx04.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    Integer ap_len, i, j, n;
    Integer exit_status=0;
    NagError fail;
    Nag_UploType uplo_enum;
    Nag_OrderType order;

    /* Arrays */
    char uplo[2];
    double *ap=0;

#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
#define A_UPPER(I,J) ap[J*(J-1)/2 + I - 1]
#define A_LOWER(I,J) ap[(2*n-J)*(J-1)/2 + I - 1]
    order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
#define A_LOWER(I,J) ap[I*(I-1)/2 + J - 1]
#define A_UPPER(I,J) ap[(2*n-I)*(I-1)/2 + J - 1]
    order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

    INIT_FAIL(fail);
    Vprintf("f07ujc Example Program Results\n\n");
    /* Skip heading in data file */
    Vscanf("%*[\n] ");
    Vscanf("%ld%*[\n] ", &n);
    ap_len = n * (n + 1)/2;

    /* Allocate memory */
    if ( !(ap = NAG_ALLOC(ap_len, double)) )
    {
        Vprintf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }

```

```

    }

    /* Read A from data file */
    Vscanf(" ' %1s '%*[\n] ", uplo);
    if (*(unsigned char *)uplo == 'L')
        uplo_enum = Nag_Lower;
    else if (*(unsigned char *)uplo == 'U')
        uplo_enum = Nag_Upper;
    else
    {
        Vprintf("Unrecognised character for Nag_UploType type\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }
    if (uplo_enum == Nag_Upper)
    {
        for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        {
            for (j = i; j <= n; ++j)
                Vscanf("%lf", &A_UPPER(i,j));
        }
        Vscanf("%*[\n] ");
    }
    else
    {
        for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        {
            for (j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
                Vscanf("%lf", &A_LOWER(i,j));
        }
        Vscanf("%*[\n] ");
    }

    /* Compute inverse of A */
    f07ujc(order, uplo_enum, Nag_NonUnitDiag, n, ap, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        Vprintf("Error from f07ujc.\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Print inverse */
    x04ccc(order, uplo_enum, Nag_NonUnitDiag, n, ap,
           "Inverse", 0, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        Vprintf("Error from x04ccc.\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
    END:
    if (ap) NAG_FREE(ap);

    return exit_status;
}

```

## 9.2 Program Data

```

f07ujc Example Program Data
  4                               :Value of N
  'L'                             :Value of UPLO
  4.30
 -3.96  -4.87
  0.40   0.31  -8.02
 -0.27   0.07  -5.95   0.12   :End of matrix A

```

### 9.3 Program Results

f07ujc Example Program Results

Inverse	1	2	3	4
1	0.2326			
2	-0.1891	-0.2053		
3	0.0043	-0.0079	-0.1247	
4	0.8463	-0.2738	-6.1825	8.3333

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