

NAG C Library Function Document

nag_dge_norm (f16rac)

1 Purpose

nag_dge_norm (f16rac) calculates the value of the 1-norm, the infinity-norm, the Frobenius norm, or the maximum absolute value of the elements, of a real m by n matrix.

2 Specification

```
void nag_dge_norm (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_NormType norm, Integer m, Integer n,
                   const double a[], Integer pda, double *r, NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

Given a real m by n matrix, A , nag_dge_norm (f16rac) calculates one of the values given by

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^m |a_{ij}|,$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|,$$

$$\|A\|_F = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

$$\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|.$$

4 References

The BLAS Technical Forum Standard (2001) www.netlib.org/blas/blast-forum

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: **norm** – Nag_NormType *Input*

On entry: specifies the value to be returned:

- if **norm = Nag_OneNorm**, the 1-norm;
- if **norm = Nag_InfNorm**, the infinity-norm;
- if **norm = Nag_FrobeniusNorm**, the Frobenius (or Euclidean) norm;
- if **norm = Nag_MaxNorm**, the value $\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ (not a norm).

Constraint: **norm = Nag_OneNorm**, **Nag_InfNorm**, **Nag_FrobeniusNorm** or **Nag_MaxNorm**.

3:	m – Integer	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> m , the number of rows of the matrix A .		
<i>Constraint:</i> $\mathbf{m} \geq 0$.		
4:	n – Integer	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> n , the number of columns of the matrix A .		
<i>Constraint:</i> $\mathbf{n} \geq 0$.		
5:	a [<i>dim</i>] – const double	<i>Input</i>
Note: the dimension, dim , of the array a must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{pda} \times \mathbf{n})$ when order = Nag_ColMajor and at least $\max(1, \mathbf{pda} \times \mathbf{m})$ when order = Nag_RowMajor.		
If order = Nag_ColMajor, the (i, j) th element of the matrix A is stored in a [($j - 1$) \times pda + $i - 1$] and if order = Nag_RowMajor, the (i, j) th element of the matrix A is stored in a [($i - 1$) \times pda + $j - 1$].		
<i>On entry:</i> the m by n matrix A .		
6:	pda – Integer	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the stride separating matrix row or column elements (depending on the value of order) in the array a .		
<i>Constraints:</i>		
if order = Nag_ColMajor, pda $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$; if order = Nag_RowMajor, pda $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.		
7:	r – double *	<i>Output</i>
<i>On exit:</i> the value of the norm specified by norm .		
8:	fail – NagError *	<i>Input/Output</i>
The NAG error parameter (see the Essential Introduction).		

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_INT

On entry, **m** = $\langle\text{value}\rangle$.
 Constraint: $\mathbf{m} \geq 0$.

On entry, **n** = $\langle\text{value}\rangle$.
 Constraint: $\mathbf{n} \geq 0$.

On entry, **pda** = $\langle\text{value}\rangle$.
 Constraint: **pda** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$.

On entry, **pda** = $\langle\text{value}\rangle$.
 Constraint: **pda** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, parameter $\langle\text{value}\rangle$ had an illegal value.

7 Accuracy

The BLAS standard requires accurate implementations which avoid unnecessary over/underflow (see section 2.7 of The BLAS Technical Forum Standard (2001)).

8 Further Comments

None.

9 Example

See Section 9 of the documents for nag_dgecon (f07agc) and nag_dtrsna (f08qlc).
