NAG C Library Function Document nag_dtrsm (f16yjc)

1 Purpose

nag_dtrsm (f16yjc) solves one of the matrix equations

$$TX = \alpha B$$
, $T^TX = \alpha B$, $XT = \alpha B$ or $XT^T = \alpha B$,

where X and B are m by n real matrices and T is a real triangular matrix.

2 Specification

3 Description

nag dtrsm (f16yjc) performs one of the matrix-matrix operations

$$B \leftarrow \alpha T^{-1}B$$
, $B \leftarrow \alpha T^{-T}B$, $B \leftarrow \alpha BT^{-1}$ or $B \leftarrow \alpha BT^{-T}$,

where T is a real triangular matrix, B is an m by n real matrix, and α is a real scalar. T^{-T} denotes $(T^T)^{-1}$ or equivalently $(T^{-1})^T$.

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: **side** – Nag SideType

Input

On entry: specifies whether B is operated on from the left or the right, as follows:

if $side = Nag_LeftSide$, B is pre-multiplied from the left;

if side = Nag_RightSide, B is post-multiplied from the right.

Constraint: side = Nag_LeftSide or Nag_RightSide.

3: **uplo** – Nag UploType

Input

On entry: specifies whether T is upper or lower triangular as follows:

if $uplo = Nag_Upper$, T is upper triangular;

if $uplo = Nag_Lower$, T is lower triangular.

Constraint: uplo = Nag_Upper or Nag_Lower.

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4: **transt** – Nag TransType

Input

On entry: specifies the operation to be performed as follows:

if side = Nag_LeftSide and transt = Nag_Trans or Nag_ConjTrans, $B \leftarrow \alpha T^{-T}B$;

if side = Nag_LeftSide and transt = Nag_NoTrans, $B \leftarrow \alpha T^{-1}B$;

if side = Nag_RightSide and transt = Nag_Trans or Nag_ConjTrans, $B \leftarrow \alpha BT^{-T}$;

if side = Nag_RightSide and transt = Nag_NoTrans, $B \leftarrow \alpha BT^{-1}$.

Constraint: transt = Nag_NoTrans, Nag_Trans or Nag_ConjTrans.

5: **diag** – Nag DiagType

Input

On entry: specifies whether A has non-unit or unit diagonal elements, as follows:

if **diag** = **Nag_NonUnitDiag**, the diagonal elements are stored explicitly;

if diag = Nag_UnitDiag, the diagonal elements are assumed to be 1, and are not referenced.

Constraint: diag = Nag_NonUnitDiag or Nag_UnitDiag.

6: \mathbf{m} - Integer Input

On entry: m, the number of rows of the matrix B; the order of T if side = Nag_LeftSide.

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

7: \mathbf{n} - Integer Input

On entry: n, the number of columns of the matrix B; the order of T if side = Nag_RightSide.

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

8: **alpha** – double *Input*

On entry: the scalar α .

9: $\mathbf{t}[dim]$ – const double

Input

Note: the dimension, dim, of the array \mathbf{t} must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{pdt} \times \mathbf{m})$ when $\mathbf{side} = \mathbf{Nag_RightSide}$.

If **order** = **Nag_ColMajor**, the (i, j)th element of the matrix T is stored in $\mathbf{t}[(j-1) \times \mathbf{pdt} + i - 1]$ and if **order** = **Nag_RowMajor**, the (i, j)th element of the matrix T is stored in $\mathbf{t}[(i-1) \times \mathbf{pdt} + j - 1]$.

On entry: the m by m triangular matrix T if $\mathbf{side} = \mathbf{Nag_LeftSide}$ or n by n triangular matrix T if $\mathbf{side} = \mathbf{Nag_RightSide}$. If $\mathbf{uplo} = \mathbf{Nag_Upper}$, T is upper triangular and the elements of the array below the diagonal are not referenced; if $\mathbf{uplo} = \mathbf{Nag_Lower}$, T is lower triangular and the elements of the array above the diagonal are not referenced. If $\mathbf{diag} = \mathbf{Nag_UnitDiag}$, the diagonal elements of T are not referenced, but are assumed to be 1.

10: **pdt** – Integer Input

On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) of the matrix T in the array t.

Constraints:

```
if side = Nag_LeftSide, pdt \geq \max(1, \mathbf{m}); if side = Nag_RightSide, pdt \geq \max(1, \mathbf{n}).
```

11: $\mathbf{b}[dim]$ – double

Input/Output

Note: the dimension, dim, of the array **b** must be at least $max(1, pdb \times n)$ when **order** = **Nag_ColMajor** and at least $max(1, pdb \times m)$ when **order** = **Nag_RowMajor**.

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Input

```
If \mathbf{order} = \mathbf{Nag\_ColMajor}, the (i,j)th element of the matrix B is stored in \mathbf{b}[(j-1) \times \mathbf{pdb} + i - 1] and if \mathbf{order} = \mathbf{Nag\_RowMajor}, the (i,j)th element of the matrix B is stored in \mathbf{b}[(i-1) \times \mathbf{pdb} + j - 1]. On entry: the m by n matrix B. If \mathbf{alpha} = 0, \mathbf{b} need not be set. On exit: the updated matrix B.
```

12: **pdb** – Integer

On entry: the stride separating matrix row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **b**.

Constraints:

```
if order = Nag-ColMajor, pdb \geq \max(1, \mathbf{m}); if order = Nag-RowMajor, pdb \geq \max(1, \mathbf{n}).
```

13: **fail** – NagError *

Input/Output

The NAG error parameter (see the Essential Introduction).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE INT

```
On entry, \mathbf{m} = \langle value \rangle.

Constraint: \mathbf{m} \geq 0.

On entry, \mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle.

Constraint: \mathbf{n} \geq 0.

On entry, \mathbf{pdt} = \langle value \rangle.

Constraint: \mathbf{pdt} \geq \max(1, \mathbf{n}).

On entry, \mathbf{pdb} = \langle value \rangle.

Constraint: \mathbf{pdb} \geq \max(1, \mathbf{m}).

On entry, \mathbf{pdb} = \langle value \rangle.

Constraint: \mathbf{pdb} \geq \max(1, \mathbf{m}).
```

NE BAD PARAM

On entry, parameter (value) 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

No test for singularity or near-singularity of T is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

9 Example

None.

[NP3645/7] f16yjc.3 (last)