

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

F02BJF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of **bold italicised** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

F02BJF calculates all the eigenvalues and, if required, all the eigenvectors of the generalized eigenproblem $Ax = \lambda Bx$, where A and B are real, square matrices, using the QZ algorithm.

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE F02BJF(N, A, IA, B, IB, EPS1, ALFR, ALFI, BETA, MATV, V, IV,
1             ITER, IFAIL)
  INTEGER      N, IA, IB, IV, ITER(N), IFAIL
  real       A(IA,N), B(IB,N), EPS1, ALFR(N), ALFI(N), BETA(N),
1             V(IV,N)
  LOGICAL     MATV

```

3 Description

All the eigenvalues and, if required, all the eigenvectors of the generalized eigenproblem $Ax = \lambda Bx$, where A and B are real, square matrices, are determined using the QZ algorithm. The QZ algorithm consists of four stages:

- (i) A is reduced to upper Hessenberg form and at the same time B is reduced to upper triangular form.
- (ii) A is further reduced to quasi-triangular form while the triangular form of B is maintained.
- (iii) The quasi-triangular form of A is reduced to triangular form and the eigenvalues extracted. This routine does not actually produce the eigenvalues λ_j , but instead returns α_j and β_j such that

$$\lambda_j = \alpha_j / \beta_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

The division by β_j becomes the responsibility of the user's program, since β_j may be zero, indicating an infinite eigenvalue. Pairs of complex eigenvalues occur with α_j / β_j and $\alpha_{j+1} / \beta_{j+1}$ complex conjugates, even though α_j and α_{j+1} are not conjugate.

- (iv) If the eigenvectors are required ($MATV = .TRUE.$), they are obtained from the triangular matrices and then transformed back into the original co-ordinate system.

4 References

- Moler C B and Stewart G W (1973) An algorithm for generalized matrix eigenproblems *SIAM J. Numer. Anal.* **10** 241–256
- Ward R C (1975) The combination shift QZ algorithm *SIAM J. Numer. Anal.* **12** 835–853
- Wilkinson J H (1979) Kronecker's canonical form and the QZ algorithm *Linear Algebra Appl.* **28** 285–303

5 Parameters

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrices A and B .
- 2: A(IA,N) – **real** array *Input/Output*
On entry: the n by n matrix A .

- On exit:* the array is overwritten.
- 3: IA – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F02BJF is called.
Constraint: $IA \geq N$.
- 4: B(IB,N) – *real* array *Input/Output*
On entry: the n by n matrix B .
On exit: the array is overwritten.
- 5: IB – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array B as declared in the (sub)program from which F02BJF is called.
Constraint: $IB \geq N$.
- 6: EPS1 – *real* *Input*
On entry: the tolerance used to determine negligible elements. If $EPS1 > 0.0$, an element will be considered negligible if it is less than $EPS1$ times the norm of its matrix. If $EPS1 \leq 0.0$, **machine precision** is used in place of $EPS1$. A positive value of $EPS1$ may result in faster execution but less accurate results.
- 7: ALFR(N) – *real* array *Output*
8: ALFI(N) – *real* array *Output*
On exit: the real and imaginary parts of α_j , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- 9: BETA(N) – *real* array *Output*
On exit: β_j , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- 10: MATV – LOGICAL *Input*
On entry: MATV must be set `.TRUE.` if the eigenvectors are required, otherwise `.FALSE.`.
- 11: V(IV,N) – *real* array *Output*
On exit: if $MATV = .TRUE.$, then
 if the j th eigenvalue is real, the j th column of V contains its eigenvector;
 if the j th and $(j + 1)$ th eigenvalues form a complex pair, the j th and $(j + 1)$ th columns of V contain the real and imaginary parts of the eigenvector associated with the first eigenvalue of the pair. The conjugate of this vector is the eigenvector for the conjugate eigenvalue.
Each eigenvector is normalised so that the component of largest modulus is real and the sum of squares of the moduli equal one.
If $MATV = .FALSE.$, V is not used.
- 12: IV – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array V as declared in the (sub)program from which F02BJF is called.
Constraint: $IV \geq N$.

13: ITER(N) – INTEGER array *Output*

On exit: ITER(j) contains the number of iterations needed to obtain the j th eigenvalue. Note that the eigenvalues are obtained in reverse order, starting with the n th.

14: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. Users who are unfamiliar with this parameter should refer to Chapter P01 for details.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, for users not familiar with this parameter the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1 , explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = i

More than $30 \times N$ iterations are required to determine all the diagonal 1 by 1 or 2 by 2 blocks of the quasi-triangular form in the second step of the QZ algorithm. IFAIL is set to the index i of the eigenvalue at which this failure occurs. If the soft failure option is used, α_j and β_j are correct for $j = i + 1, i + 2, \dots, n$, but V does not contain any correct eigenvectors.

7 Accuracy

The computed eigenvalues are always exact for a problem $(A + E)x = \lambda(B + F)x$, where $\|E\|/\|A\|$ and $\|F\|/\|B\|$ are both of the order of $\max(\text{EPS1}, \epsilon)$, EPS1 being defined as in Section 5 and ϵ being the *machine precision*.

Note: interpretation of results obtained with the QZ algorithm often requires a clear understanding of the effects of small changes in the original data. These effects are reviewed in Wilkinson (1979), in relation to the significance of small values of α_j and β_j . It should be noted that if α_j and β_j are **both** small for any j , it may be that no reliance can be placed on **any** of the computed eigenvalues $\lambda_i = \alpha_i/\beta_i$. The user is recommended to study Wilkinson (1979) and, if in difficulty, to seek expert advice on determining the sensitivity of the eigenvalues to perturbations in the data.

8 Further Comments

The time taken by the routine is approximately proportional to n^3 and also depends on the value chosen for parameter EPS1.

9 Example

To find all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $Ax = \lambda Bx$ where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3.9 & 12.5 & -34.5 & -0.5 \\ 4.3 & 21.5 & -47.5 & 7.5 \\ 4.3 & 21.5 & -43.5 & 3.5 \\ 4.4 & 26.0 & -46.0 & 6.0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

9.1 Program Text

Note: the listing of the example program presented below uses *bold italicised* terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```

*      F02BJF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Revised.  NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
INTEGER          NMAX, IA, IB, IZ
PARAMETER       (NMAX=8,IA=NMAX,IB=NMAX,IZ=NMAX)
INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
PARAMETER       (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
real           EPS1
INTEGER          I, IFAIL, IP, J, K, N
LOGICAL         MATZ
*      .. Local Arrays ..
real          A(IA,NMAX), ALFI(NMAX), ALFR(NMAX), B(IB,NMAX),
+             BETA(NMAX), Z(IZ,NMAX)
INTEGER          ITER(NMAX)
*      .. External Functions ..
real          XO2AJF
EXTERNAL        XO2AJF
*      .. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL        F02BJF
*      .. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'F02BJF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
READ (NIN,*)
READ (NIN,*) N
IF (N.GT.0 .AND. N.LE.NMAX) THEN
  READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
  READ (NIN,*) ((B(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
  MATZ = .TRUE.
  EPS1 = XO2AJF()
  IFAIL = 1
*
  CALL F02BJF(N,A,IA,B,IB,EPS1,ALFR,ALFI,BETA,MATZ,Z,IZ,ITER,
+           IFAIL)
*
  IF (IFAIL.NE.0) THEN
    WRITE (NOUT,*)
    WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Error in F02BJF. IFAIL =', IFAIL
  ELSE
    IP = 0
    DO 40 I = 1, N
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Eigensolution', I
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'ALFR(', I, ')', ALFR(I), '  ALFI(',
+      I, ')', ALFI(I), '  BETA(', I, ')', BETA(I)
      IF (BETA(I).EQ.0.0e0) THEN
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'LAMBDA is infinite'
      ELSE
        IF (ALFI(I).EQ.0.0e0) THEN
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997) 'LAMBDA      ', ALFR(I)/BETA(I)
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Eigenvector'
          WRITE (NOUT,99996) (Z(J,I),J=1,N)
        ELSE
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
        END IF
      END IF
    END DO
  END IF

```

```

+          WRITE (NOUT,99997) 'LAMBDA      ', ALFR(I)/BETA(I),
          ALFI(I)/BETA(I)
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Eigenvector'
          K = (-1)**(IP+2)
          DO 20 J = 1, N
            WRITE (NOUT,99995) Z(J,I-IP), K*Z(J,I-IP+1)
20         CONTINUE
          IP = 1 - IP
        END IF
      END IF
40     CONTINUE
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Number of iterations (machine-dependent)'
        WRITE (NOUT,99994) (ITER(I),I=1,N)
      END IF
    ELSE
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'N is out of range: N = ', N
    END IF
  STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,I4)
99998 FORMAT (1X,A,I1,A,F7.3,A,I1,A,F7.3,A,I1,A,F7.3)
99997 FORMAT (1X,A,2F7.3)
99996 FORMAT (1X,F7.3)
99995 FORMAT (1X,2F7.3)
99994 FORMAT (1X,8I4)
END

```

9.2 Program Data

F02BJF Example Program Data

```

4
3.9  12.5 -34.5 -0.5
4.3  21.5 -47.5  7.5
4.3  21.5 -43.5  3.5
4.4  26.0 -46.0  6.0
1.0  2.0  -3.0  1.0
1.0  3.0  -5.0  4.0
1.0  3.0  -4.0  3.0
1.0  3.0  -4.0  4.0

```

9.3 Program Results

F02BJF Example Program Results

Eigensolution 1

ALFR(1) 3.801 ALFI(1) 0.000 BETA(1) 1.900

LAMBDA 2.000

Eigenvector

```

0.996
0.006
0.063
0.063

```

Eigensolution 2

ALFR(2) 1.563 ALFI(2) 2.084 BETA(2) 0.521

LAMBDA 3.000 4.000

Eigenvector

```

0.945 0.000
0.189 0.000
0.113 -0.151
0.113 -0.151

```

```
Eigensolution   3
ALFR(3)  3.030  ALFI(3) -4.040  BETA(3)  1.010
LAMBDA    3.000 -4.000

Eigenvector
  0.945 -0.000
  0.189 -0.000
  0.113  0.151
  0.113  0.151

Eigensolution   4
ALFR(4)  4.000  ALFI(4)  0.000  BETA(4)  1.000
LAMBDA    4.000

Eigenvector
  0.988
  0.011
 -0.033
  0.154

Number of iterations (machine-dependent)
  0  0  5  0
```
