

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

F07VSF (CTBTRS/ZTBTRS)

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

F07VSF (CTBTRS/ZTBTRS) solves a complex triangular band system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides, $AX = B$, $A^T X = B$ or $A^H X = B$.

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE F07VSF(UPLO, TRANS, DIAG, N, KD, NRHS, AB, LDAB, B, LDB,
1              INFO)
ENTRY      ctbtrs (UPLO, TRANS, DIAG, N, KD, NRHS, AB, LDAB, B, LDB,
1              INFO)
INTEGER      N, KD, NRHS, LDAB, LDB, INFO
complex    AB(LDAB,*), B(LDB,*)
CHARACTER*1  UPLO, TRANS, DIAG

```

The ENTRY statement enables the routine to be called by its LAPACK name.

3 Description

This routine solves a complex triangular band system of linear equations $AX = B$, $A^T X = B$ or $A^H X = B$.

4 References

Golub G H and van Loan C F (1996) *Matrix Computations* (3rd Edition) Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore

Higham N J (1989) The accuracy of solutions to triangular systems *SIAM J. Numer. Anal.* **26** 1252–1265

5 Parameters

1: UPLO – CHARACTER*1 *Input*

On entry: indicates whether A is upper or lower triangular as follows:

if UPLO = 'U', A is upper triangular;

if UPLO = 'L', A is lower triangular.

Constraint: UPLO = 'U' or 'L'.

2: TRANS – CHARACTER*1 *Input*

On entry: indicates the form of the equations as follows:

if TRANS = 'N', the equations are of the form $AX = B$;

if TRANS = 'T', the equations are of the form $A^T X = B$;

if TRANS = 'C', the equations are of the form $A^H X = B$.

Constraint: TRANS = 'N', 'T' or 'C'.

- 3: DIAG – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
On entry: indicates whether A is a non-unit or unit triangular matrix as follows:
 if DIAG = 'N', A is a non-unit triangular matrix;
 if DIAG = 'U', A is a unit triangular matrix; the diagonal elements are not referenced and are assumed to be 1.
Constraint: DIAG = 'N' or 'U'.
- 4: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .
Constraint: $N \geq 0$.
- 5: KD – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: k , the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A if UPLO = 'U' or the number of sub-diagonals if UPLO = 'L'.
Constraint: $KD \geq 0$.
- 6: NRHS – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: r , the number of right-hand sides.
Constraint: NRHS ≥ 0 .
- 7: AB(LDAB,*) – **complex** array *Input*
Note: the second dimension of the array AB must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On entry: the n by n triangular band matrix A , stored in rows 1 to $(k + 1)$. More precisely, if UPLO = 'U', the elements of the upper triangle of A within the band must be stored with element a_{ij} in $AB(k + 1 + i - j, j)$ for $\max(1, j - k) \leq i \leq j$; if UPLO = 'L', the elements of the lower triangle of A within the band must be stored with element a_{ij} in $AB(1 + i - j, j)$ for $j \leq i \leq \min(n, j + k)$. If DIAG = 'U', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced and are assumed to be 1.
- 8: LDAB – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array AB as declared in the (sub)program from which F07VSF (CTBTRS/ZTBTRS) is called.
Constraint: LDAB $\geq KD + 1$.
- 9: B(LDB,*) – **complex** array *Input/Output*
Note: the second dimension of the array B must be at least $\max(1, NRHS)$.
On entry: the n by r right-hand side matrix B .
On exit: the n by r solution matrix X .
- 10: LDB – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array B as declared in the (sub)program from which F07VSF (CTBTRS/ZTBTRS) is called.
Constraint: LDB $\geq \max(1, N)$.
- 11: INFO – INTEGER *Output*
On exit: INFO = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

INFO < 0

If INFO = $-i$, the i th parameter had an illegal value. An explanatory message is output, and execution of the program is terminated.

INFO > 0

If INFO = i , a_{ii} is zero and the matrix A is singular.

7 Accuracy

The solutions of triangular systems of equations are usually computed to high accuracy. See Higham (1989).

For each right-hand side vector b , the computed solution x is the exact solution of a perturbed system of equations $(A + E)x = b$, where

$$|E| \leq c(k)\epsilon|A|,$$

$c(k)$ is a modest linear function of k , and ϵ is the *machine precision*.

If \hat{x} is the true solution, then the computed solution x satisfies a forward error bound of the form

$$\frac{\|x - \hat{x}\|_{\infty}}{\|x\|_{\infty}} \leq c(k) \text{cond}(A, x)\epsilon, \quad \text{provided } c(k) \text{cond}(A, x)\epsilon < 1,$$

where $\text{cond}(A, x) = \| |A^{-1}| |A| |x| \|_{\infty} / \|x\|_{\infty}$.

Note that $\text{cond}(A, x) \leq \text{cond}(A) = \| |A^{-1}| |A| \|_{\infty} \leq \kappa_{\infty}(A)$; $\text{cond}(A, x)$ can be much smaller than $\text{cond}(A)$ and it is also possible for $\text{cond}(A^H)$, which is the same as $\text{cond}(A^T)$, to be much larger (or smaller) than $\text{cond}(A)$.

Forward and backward error bounds can be computed by calling F07VVF (CTBRFS/ZTBRFS), and an estimate for $\kappa_{\infty}(A)$ can be obtained by calling F07VUF (CTBCON/ZTBCON) with NORM = 'I'.

8 Further Comments

The total number of real floating-point operations is approximately $8nkr$ if $k \ll n$.

The real analogue of this routine is F07VEF (STBTRS/DTBTRS).

9 Example

To solve the system of equations $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1.94 + 4.43i & 0.00 + 0.00i & 0.00 + 0.00i & 0.00 + 0.00i \\ -3.39 + 3.44i & 4.12 - 4.27i & 0.00 + 0.00i & 0.00 + 0.00i \\ 1.62 + 3.68i & -1.84 + 5.53i & 0.43 - 2.66i & 0.00 + 0.00i \\ 0.00 + 0.00i & -2.77 - 1.93i & 1.74 - 0.04i & 0.44 + 0.10i \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -8.86 - 3.88i & -24.09 - 5.27i \\ -15.57 - 23.41i & -57.97 + 8.14i \\ -7.63 + 22.78i & 19.09 - 29.51i \\ -14.74 - 2.40i & 19.17 + 21.33i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here A is treated as a lower triangular band matrix with 2 sub-diagonals.

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.

```

*      F07VSF Example Program Text
*      Mark 15 Release. NAG Copyright 1991.
*      .. Parameters ..
INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
PARAMETER       (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
INTEGER          NMAX, KDMAX, LDAB, NRHMAX, LDB
PARAMETER       (NMAX=8,KDMAX=NMAX,LDAB=KDMAX+1,NRHMAX=NMAX,
+              LDB=NMAX)
CHARACTER       TRANS, DIAG
PARAMETER       (TRANS='N',DIAG='N')
*      .. Local Scalars ..
INTEGER          I, IFAIL, INFO, J, KD, N, NRHS
CHARACTER       UPLO
*      .. Local Arrays ..
complex        AB(LDAB,NMAX), B(LDB,NRHMAX)
CHARACTER       CLABS(1), RLABS(1)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL        ctbtrs, X04DBF
*      .. Intrinsic Functions ..
INTRINSIC       MAX, MIN
*      .. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'F07VSF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
READ (NIN,*)
READ (NIN,*) N, KD, NRHS
IF (N.LE.NMAX .AND. KD.LE.KDMAX .AND. NRHS.LE.NRHMAX) THEN

*
*      Read A and B from data file
*
      READ (NIN,*) UPLO
      IF (UPLO.EQ.'U') THEN
        DO 20 I = 1, N
          READ (NIN,*) (AB(KD+1+I-J,J),J=I,MIN(N,I+KD))
20      CONTINUE
      ELSE IF (UPLO.EQ.'L') THEN
        DO 40 I = 1, N
          READ (NIN,*) (AB(1+I-J,J),J=MAX(1,I-KD),I)
40      CONTINUE
      END IF
      READ (NIN,*) ((B(I,J),J=1,NRHS),I=1,N)

*
*      Compute solution
*
      CALL ctbtrs(UPLO,TRANS,DIAG,N,KD,NRHS,AB,LDAB,B,LDB,INFO)

*
*      Print solution
*
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      IF (INFO.EQ.0) THEN
        IFAIL = 0
        CALL X04DBF('General',' ',N,NRHS,B,LDB,'Bracketed','F7.4',
+              'Solution(s)','Integer',RLABS,'Integer',CLABS,
+              80,0,IFAIL)
      ELSE
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'A is singular'
      END IF
      END IF
      STOP
*
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

F07VSF Example Program Data

```

4 2 2                                :Values of N, KD and NRHS
'L'                                   :Value of UPLO
(-1.94, 4.43)
(-3.39, 3.44) ( 4.12,-4.27)
( 1.62, 3.68) (-1.84, 5.53) ( 0.43,-2.66)
                (-2.77,-1.93) ( 1.74,-0.04) ( 0.44, 0.10) :End of matrix A
(-8.86, -3.88) (-24.09, -5.27)
(-15.57,-23.41) (-57.97,  8.14)
(-7.63, 22.78) ( 19.09,-29.51)
(-14.74, -2.40) ( 19.17, 21.33)      :End of matrix B

```

9.3 Program Results

F07VSF Example Program Results

```

Solution(s)
                1                2
1 ( 0.0000, 2.0000) ( 1.0000, 5.0000)
2 ( 1.0000,-3.0000) (-7.0000,-2.0000)
3 (-4.0000,-5.0000) ( 3.0000, 4.0000)
4 ( 2.0000,-1.0000) (-6.0000,-9.0000)

```
