

# NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

## F06CHF

**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

F06CHF applies a complex similarity rotation, with parameters  $c$  (real) and  $s$  (complex), to a given 2 by 2 complex Hermitian matrix; that is, it performs the operation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ \bar{y} & z \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} c & \bar{s} \\ -s & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ \bar{y} & z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & -\bar{s} \\ s & c \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $x$  and  $z$  are real.

The parameters  $X$  and  $Z$  which hold  $x$  and  $z$  are declared *complex\*16* for convenience when using the routine to operate on submatrices of larger Hermitian matrices.

Note that:

$$\begin{pmatrix} z & \bar{y} \\ y & x \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} c & \bar{w} \\ -w & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z & \bar{y} \\ y & x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & -\bar{w} \\ w & c \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $w = -\bar{s}$ , so to use F06CHF when  $y$  is the (2,1) element of the matrix, you can make the call

```
CALL F06CHF(Z,Y,X,C,-CONJG(S))
```

### 2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F06CHF (X, Y, Z, C, S)
  double precision      C
  complex*16           X, Y, Z, S
```

### 3 Description

None.

### 4 References

None.

### 5 Parameters

- 1:  $X$  – *complex\*16* *Input/Output*  
*On entry:* the value  $x$ , the (1,1) element of the input matrix. The imaginary part of  $X$  need not be set; it is assumed to be zero.  
*On exit:* the transformed value  $x$ . The imaginary part of  $X$  is set to zero.
- 2:  $Y$  – *complex\*16* *Input/Output*  
*On entry:* the value  $y$ , the (1,2) element of the input matrix.  
*On exit:* the transformed value  $y$ .

- 3:  $Z$  – *complex\*16* *Input/Output*  
*On entry:* the value  $z$ , the (2,2) element of the input matrix. The imaginary part of  $Z$  need not be set; it is assumed to be zero.  
*On exit:* the transformed value  $z$ . The imaginary part of  $Z$  is set to zero.
- 4:  $C$  – *double precision* *Input*  
*On entry:* the value  $c$ , the cosine of the rotation.
- 5:  $S$  – *complex\*16* *Input*  
*On entry:* the value  $s$ , the sine of the rotation.

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.

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