

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

F06UMF

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

F06UMF returns, via the function name, the value of the 1-norm, the ∞ -norm, the Frobenius norm, or the maximum absolute value of the elements of a complex n by n upper Hessenberg matrix.

2 Specification

double precision FUNCTION F06UMF (NORM, N, A, LDA, WORK)

INTEGER	N, LDA
<i>double precision</i>	WORK(*)
<i>complex*16</i>	A(LDA,*)
CHARACTER*1	NORM

3 Description

None.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

- 1: NORM – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
- On entry:* specifies the value to be returned:
- if NORM = '1' or 'O', the 1-norm;
 - if NORM = 'I', the ∞ -norm;
 - if NORM = 'F' or 'E', the Frobenius (or Euclidean) norm;
 - if NORM = 'M', the value $\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ (not a norm).
- Constraint:* NORM = '1', 'O', 'I', 'F', 'E' or 'M'.
- 2: N – INTEGER *Input*
- On entry:* n , the order of the matrix A .
- Constraint:* $N \geq 0$.
- 3: A(LDA,*) – *complex*16* array *Input*
- Note:** the second dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
- On entry:* the n by n upper Hessenberg matrix A ; elements of the array below the first sub-diagonal are not referenced.
- 4: LDA – INTEGER *Input*
- On entry:* the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F06UMF is called.
- Constraint:* $LDA \geq \max(1, N)$.

5: WORK(*) – *double precision* array *Workspace*

Note: the dimension of the array WORK must be at least $\max(1, N)$ if NORM = 'I' and at least 1 otherwise.

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.
