

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

F07FFF (DPOEQU)

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

F07FFF (DPOEQU) computes a diagonal scaling matrix S intended to equilibrate a real n by n symmetric positive-definite matrix A and reduce its condition number.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F07FFF (N, A, LDA, S, SCOND, AMAX, INFO)
  INTEGER          N, LDA, INFO
  double precision A(LDA,*), S(*), SCOND, AMAX
```

The routine may be called by its LAPACK name *dpoequ*.

3 Description

F07FFF (DPOEQU) computes a diagonal scaling matrix S chosen so that

$$s_j = 1/\sqrt{a_{jj}}.$$

This means that the matrix B given by

$$B = SAS,$$

has diagonal elements equal to unity. This in turn means that the condition number of B , $\kappa_2(B)$, is within a factor n of the matrix of smallest possible condition number over all possible choices of diagonal scalings (see Corollary 7.6 of Higham (2002)).

4 References

Higham N J (2002) *Accuracy and Stability of Numerical Algorithms* (2nd Edition) SIAM, Philadelphia

5 Parameters

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .
Constraint: $N \geq 0$.
- 2: A(LDA,*) – *double precision* array *Input*
Note: the second dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On entry: the matrix A whose scaling factors are to be computed. Only the diagonal elements of the array A are referenced.
- 3: LDA – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F07FFF (DPOEQU) is called.
Constraint: $LDA \geq \max(1, N)$.

- 4: $S(*)$ – *double precision* array *Output*
Note: the dimension of the array S must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On exit: if $INFO = 0$ on exit, S contains the diagonal elements of the scaling matrix S .
- 5: $SCOND$ – *double precision* *Output*
On exit: if $INFO = 0$ on exit, $SCOND$ contains the ratio of the smallest value of $S(i)$ to the largest value of $S(i)$. If $SCOND \geq 0.1$ and $AMAX$ is neither too large nor too small, it is not worth scaling by S .
- 6: $AMAX$ – *double precision* *Output*
On exit: $\max |a_{ij}|$. If $AMAX$ is very close to overflow or underflow, the matrix A should be scaled.
- 7: $INFO$ – 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 argument had an illegal value. An explanatory message is output, and execution of the program is terminated.

$INFO > 0$

If $INFO = i$, the i th diagonal element of A is not positive (and hence A cannot be positive-definite).

7 Accuracy

The computed scale factors will be close to the exact scale factors.

8 Further Comments

The complex analogue of this routine is F07FTF (ZPOEQU).

9 Example

To equilibrate the symmetric positive-definite matrix A given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4.16 & -3.12 \times 10^5 & 0.56 & -0.10 \\ -3.12 \times 10^5 & 5.03 \times 10^{10} & -0.83 \times 10^5 & 1.18 \times 10^5 \\ 0.56 & -0.83 \times 10^5 & 0.76 & 0.34 \\ -0.10 & 1.18 \times 10^5 & 0.34 & 1.18 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Details of the scaling factors and the scaled matrix are output.

9.1 Program Text

```
*      F07FFF Example Program Text
*      Mark 21 Release. NAG Copyright 2004.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER       (NIN=5, NOUT=6)
      INTEGER          NMAX
      PARAMETER       (NMAX=8)
      INTEGER          LDA
      PARAMETER       (LDA=NMAX)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
```

```

      DOUBLE PRECISION AMAX, BIG, SCOND, SJ, SMALL
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, INFO, J, N
*
* .. Local Arrays ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION A(LDA,NMAX), S(NMAX)
*
* .. External Functions ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION X02AJF, X02AMF
      INTEGER          X02BHF
      EXTERNAL        X02AJF, X02AMF, X02BHF
*
* .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL        DPOEQU, X04CAF
*
* .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'F07FFF Example Program Results'
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
*
* Skip heading in data file
      READ (NIN,*)
      READ (NIN,*) N
      IF (N.LE.NMAX) THEN
*
*       Read the upper triangular part of the matrix A from data file
*
*       READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=I,N),I=1,N)
*
*       Print the matrix A
*
*       IFAIL = 0
*       CALL X04CAF('Upper', 'Non-unit', N, N, A, LDA, 'Matrix A', IFAIL)
*       WRITE (NOUT,*)
*
*       Compute diagonal scaling factors
*
*       CALL DPOEQU(N, A, LDA, S, SCOND, AMAX, INFO)
*
*       IF (INFO.GT.0) THEN
+         WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Diagonal element', INFO,
+           ' of A is non positive'
        ELSE
*
*         Print SCOND, AMAX and the scale factors
*
*         WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'SCOND = ', SCOND, ', AMAX = ', AMAX
*         WRITE (NOUT,*)
*         WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Diagonal scaling factors'
*         WRITE (NOUT,99997) (S(I),I=1,N)
*         WRITE (NOUT,*)
*
*         Compute values close to underflow and overflow
*
*         SMALL = X02AMF()/(X02AJF()*X02BHF())
*         BIG = 1.0D0/SMALL
*         IF ((SCOND.LT.0.1D0) .OR. (AMAX.LT.SMALL) .OR. (AMAX.GT.BIG)
+           ) THEN
*
*           Scale A
*
*           DO 40 J = 1, N
*             SJ = S(J)
*             DO 20 I = 1, J
*               A(I,J) = S(I)*A(I,J)*SJ
20          CONTINUE
40          CONTINUE
*
*           Print the scaled matrix
*
*           IFAIL = 0
+           CALL X04CAF('Upper', 'Non-unit', N, N, A, LDA, 'Scaled matrix',
+             IFAIL)
*
*           END IF
        END IF
      ELSE
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'NMAX too small'
      END IF

```

```

      END IF
      STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,I4,A)
99998 FORMAT (1X,2(A,1P,E7.1))
99997 FORMAT ((1X,1P,7E11.1))
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

F07FFF Example Program Data

```

4                                     :Value of N
4.16D+00  -3.12D+05  0.56D+00  -0.10D+00
          5.03D+10  -0.83D+05  1.18D+05
          0.76D+00  0.34D+00
          1.18D+00 :End of matrix A

```

9.3 Program Results

F07FFF Example Program Results

Matrix A

	1	2	3	4
1	4.1600E+00	-3.1200E+05	5.6000E-01	-1.0000E-01
2		5.0300E+10	-8.3000E+04	1.1800E+05
3			7.6000E-01	3.4000E-01
4				1.1800E+00

SCOND = 3.9E-06, AMAX = 5.0E+10

Diagonal scaling factors

4.9E-01	4.5E-06	1.1E+00	9.2E-01
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Scaled matrix

	1	2	3	4
1	1.0000	-0.6821	0.3149	-0.0451
2		1.0000	-0.4245	0.4843
3			1.0000	0.3590
4				1.0000