

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

F08TCF (DSPGVD)

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

F08TCF (DSPGVD) computes all the eigenvalues, and optionally, the eigenvectors of a real generalized symmetric-definite eigenproblem, of the form

$$Az = \lambda Bz, \quad ABz = \lambda z \quad \text{or} \quad BAz = \lambda z,$$

where A and B are symmetric, stored in packed format, and B is also positive-definite. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm.

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE F08TCF (ITYPE, JOBZ, UPLO, N, AP, BP, W, Z, LDZ, WORK, LWORK,
1 IWORK, LIWORK, INFO)
INTEGER          ITYPE, N, LDZ, LWORK, IWORK(*), LIWORK, INFO
double precision AP(*), BP(*), W(*), Z(LDZ,*), WORK(*)
CHARACTER*1     JOBZ, UPLO

```

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

3 Description

F08TCF (DSPGVD) first performs a Cholesky factorization of the matrix B as $B = U^T U$, when $UPLO = 'U'$ or $B = LL^T$, when $UPLO = 'L'$. The generalized problem is then reduced to a standard symmetric eigenvalue problem

$$Cx = \lambda x,$$

which is solved for the eigenvalues and, optionally, the eigenvectors; the eigenvectors are then backtransformed to give the eigenvectors of the original problem.

For the problem $Az = \lambda Bz$, the eigenvectors are normalized so that the matrix of eigenvectors, z , satisfies

$$Z^T A Z = \Lambda \quad \text{and} \quad Z^T B Z = I,$$

where Λ is the diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are the eigenvalues. For the problem $ABz = \lambda z$ we correspondingly have

$$Z^{-1} A Z^{-T} = \Lambda \quad \text{and} \quad Z^T B Z = I,$$

and for $BAz = \lambda z$ we have

$$Z^T A Z = \Lambda \quad \text{and} \quad Z^T B^{-1} Z = I.$$

4 References

Anderson E, Bai Z, Bischof C, Blackford S, Demmel J, Dongarra J J, Du Croz J J, Greenbaum A, Hammarling S, McKenney A and Sorensen D (1999) *LAPACK Users' Guide* (3rd Edition) SIAM, Philadelphia URL: <http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug>

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

5 Parameters

- 1: ITYPE – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: specifies the problem type to be solved:
 if ITYPE = 1, $Az = \lambda Bz$;
 if ITYPE = 2, $ABz = \lambda z$;
 if ITYPE = 3, $BAz = \lambda z$.
- 2: JOBZ – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
On entry: if JOBZ = 'N', compute eigenvalues only.
 If JOBZ = 'V', compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.
Constraint: JOBZ = 'N' or 'V'.
- 3: UPLO – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
On entry: if UPLO = 'U', the upper triangles of A and B are stored.
 If UPLO = 'L', the lower triangles of A and B are stored.
- 4: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrices A and B .
Constraint: $N \geq 0$.
- 5: AP(*) – **double precision** array *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension of the array AP must be at least $\max(1, N \times (N + 1)/2)$.
On entry: the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix A , packed columnwise in a linear array. The j th column of A is stored in the array AP as follows:
 if UPLO = 'U', $AP(i + (j - 1) \times j/2) = a_{ij}$ for $1 \leq i \leq j$;
 if UPLO = 'L', $AP(i + (j - 1) \times (2 \times n - j)/2) = a_{ij}$ for $j \leq i \leq n$.
On exit: the contents of AP are destroyed.
- 6: BP(*) – **double precision** array *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension of the array BP must be at least $\max(1, N \times (N + 1)/2)$.
On entry: the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix B , packed columnwise in a linear array. The j th column of B is stored in the array BP as follows:
 if UPLO = 'U', $BP(i + (j - 1) \times j/2) = b_{ij}$ for $1 \leq i \leq j$;
 if UPLO = 'L', $BP(i + (j - 1) \times (2 \times n - j)/2) = b_{ij}$ for $j \leq i \leq n$.
On exit: the triangular factor U or L from the Cholesky factorization $B = U^T U$ or $B = LL^T$, in the same storage format as B .
- 7: W(*) – **double precision** array *Output*
Note: the dimension of the array W must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On exit: if INFO = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.

- 8: Z(LDZ,*) – **double precision** array *Output*
Note: the second dimension of the array Z must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On exit: if JOBZ = 'V', then if INFO = 0, Z contains the matrix Z of eigenvectors. The eigenvectors are normalized as follows:
 if ITYPE = 1 or 2, $Z^T B Z = I$;
 if ITYPE = 3, $Z^T B^{-1} Z = I$.
 If JOBZ = 'N', Z is not referenced.
- 9: LDZ – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array Z as declared in the (sub)program from which F08TCF (DSPGVD) is called.
Constraints:
 if JOBZ = 'V', $LDZ \geq \max(1, N)$;
 $LDZ \geq 1$ otherwise.
- 10: WORK(*) – **double precision** array *Workspace*
Note: the dimension of the array WORK must be at least $\max(1, LWORK)$.
On exit: if INFO = 0, WORK(1) returns the optimal LWORK.
- 11: LWORK – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the dimension of the array WORK as declared in the (sub)program from which F08TCF (DSPGVD) is called.
 If LWORK = -1, a workspace query is assumed; the routine only calculates the optimal sizes of the WORK and IWORK arrays, returns these values as the first entries of the WORK and IWORK arrays, and no error message related to LWORK or LIWORK is issued.
Constraints:
 if $N \leq 1$, $LWORK \geq 1$;
 if JOBZ = 'N' and $N > 1$, $LWORK \geq 2 \times N$;
 if JOBZ = 'V' and $N > 1$, $LWORK \geq 1 + 6 \times N + 2 \times N^2$.
- 12: IWORK(*) – INTEGER array *Workspace*
Note: the dimension of the array IWORK must be at least $\max(1, LIWORK)$.
On exit: if INFO = 0, IWORK(1) returns the optimal LIWORK.
- 13: LIWORK – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the dimension of the array IWORK as declared in the (sub)program from which F08TCF (DSPGVD) is called.
 If LIWORK = -1, a workspace query is assumed; the routine only calculates the optimal sizes of the WORK and IWORK arrays, returns these values as the first entries of the WORK and IWORK arrays, and no error message related to LWORK or LIWORK is issued.
Constraints:
 if JOBZ = 'N' or $N \leq 1$, $LIWORK \geq 1$;
 if JOBZ = 'V' and $N > 1$, $LIWORK \geq 3 + 5 \times N$.
- 14: 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.

INFO > 0

F07GDF (DPPTRF) or F08GCF (DSPEVD) returned an error code:

$\leq N$ if INFO = i , F08GCF (DSPEVD) failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero;

$> N$ if INFO = $N + i$, for $1 \leq i \leq N$, then the leading minor of order i of B is not positive-definite. The factorization of B could not be completed and no eigenvalues or eigenvectors were computed.

7 Accuracy

If B is ill-conditioned with respect to inversion, then the error bounds for the computed eigenvalues and vectors may be large, although when the diagonal elements of B differ widely in magnitude the eigenvalues and eigenvectors may be less sensitive than the condition of B would suggest. See Section 4.10 of Anderson *et al.* (1999) for details of the error bounds.

The example program below illustrates the computation of approximate error bounds.

8 Further Comments

The total number of floating point operations is proportional to n^3 .

The complex analogue of this routine is F08TQF (ZHPGVD).

9 Example

To find all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the generalized symmetric eigenproblem $ABz = \lambda z$, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.24 & 0.39 & 0.42 & -0.16 \\ 0.39 & -0.11 & 0.79 & 0.63 \\ 0.42 & 0.79 & -0.25 & 0.48 \\ -0.16 & 0.63 & 0.48 & -0.03 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4.16 & -3.12 & 0.56 & -0.10 \\ -3.12 & 5.03 & -0.83 & 1.09 \\ 0.56 & -0.83 & 0.76 & 0.34 \\ -0.10 & 1.09 & 0.34 & 1.18 \end{pmatrix},$$

together with an estimate of the condition number of B , and approximate error bounds for the computed eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

The example program for F08TAF (DSPGV) illustrates solving a generalized symmetric eigenproblem of the form $Az = \lambda Bz$.

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.

```

*      F08TCF Example Program Text
*      Mark 21.  NAG Copyright 2004.
*      .. Parameters ..
INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
PARAMETER        (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
INTEGER          NMAX
PARAMETER        (NMAX=10)
INTEGER          LIWORK, LWORK
PARAMETER        (LIWORK=NMAX,LWORK=3*NMAX)
CHARACTER        UPLO
PARAMETER        (UPLO='U')
*      .. Local Scalars ..
DOUBLE PRECISION ANORM, BNORM, EPS, RCOND, RCONDB, T1
INTEGER          I, INFO, J, LIWOPT, LWOPT, N
*      .. Local Arrays ..
DOUBLE PRECISION AP((NMAX*(NMAX+1))/2), BP((NMAX*(NMAX+1))/2),
+      DUMMY(1,1), EERBND(NMAX), W(NMAX), WORK(LWORK)
INTEGER          IWORK(LIWORK)
*      .. External Functions ..
DOUBLE PRECISION F06RDF, X02AJF
EXTERNAL         F06RDF, X02AJF
*      .. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL         DSPGVD, DTPCON
*      .. Intrinsic Functions ..
INTRINSIC        ABS
*      .. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'F08TCF Example Program Results'
WRITE (NOUT,*)
*      Skip heading in data file
READ (NIN,*)
READ (NIN,*) N
IF (N.LE.NMAX) THEN
*
*      Read the upper or lower triangular parts of the matrices A and
*      B from data file
*
      IF (UPLO.EQ.'U') THEN
          READ (NIN,*) ((AP(I+(J*(J-1))/2),J=I,N),I=1,N)
          READ (NIN,*) ((BP(I+(J*(J-1))/2),J=I,N),I=1,N)
      ELSE IF (UPLO.EQ.'L') THEN
          READ (NIN,*) ((AP(I+((2*N-J)*(J-1))/2),J=1,I),I=1,N)
          READ (NIN,*) ((BP(I+((2*N-J)*(J-1))/2),J=1,I),I=1,N)
      END IF
*
*      Compute the one-norms of the symmetric matrices A and B
*
      ANORM = F06RDF('One norm',UPLO,N,AP,WORK)
      BNORM = F06RDF('One norm',UPLO,N,BP,WORK)
*
*      Solve the generalized symmetric eigenvalue problem
*      A*B*x = lambda*x (ITYPE = 2)
*
*      In the following call the 9th argument is set to N rather
*      than 1 to avoid an incorrect error message in some vendor
*      versions of LAPACK.
      CALL DSPGVD(2,'No vectors',UPLO,N,AP,BP,W,DUMMY,N,WORK,LWORK,
+      IWORK,LIWORK,INFO)
      LWOPT = WORK(1)
      LIWOPT = IWORK(1)
*
      IF (INFO.EQ.0) THEN
*
*      Print solution
*
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Eigenvalues'

```

```

        WRITE (NOUT,99999) (W(J),J=1,N)
*
*      Call DTPCON (F07UGF) to estimate the reciprocal condition
*      number of the Cholesky factor of B. Note that:
*      cond(B) = 1/RCOND**2. DTPCON requires WORK and IWORK to be
*      of length at least 3*N and N respectively
*
        CALL DTPCON('One norm',UPLO,'Non-unit',N,BP,RCOND,WORK,
+              IWORK,INFO)
*
*      Print the reciprocal condition number of B
*
        RCONDB = RCOND**2
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
+      'Estimate of reciprocal condition number for B'
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) RCONDB
*
*      Get the machine precision, EPS, and if RCONDB is not less
*      than EPS**2, compute error estimates for the eigenvalues
*
        EPS = X02AJF()
        IF (RCOND.GE.EPS) THEN
            T1 = ANORM*BNORM
            DO 20 I = 1, N
                EERBND(I) = EPS*(T1+ABS(W(I)))/RCONDB
20        CONTINUE
*
*      Print the approximate error bounds for the eigenvalues
*
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Error estimates for the eigenvalues'
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) (EERBND(I),I=1,N)
        ELSE
            WRITE (NOUT,*)
            WRITE (NOUT,*) 'B is very ill-conditioned, error ',
+            'estimates have not been computed'
            END IF
        ELSE IF (INFO.GT.N .AND. INFO.LE.2*N) THEN
            I = INFO - N
            WRITE (NOUT,99997) 'The leading minor of order ', I,
+            ' of B is not positive definite'
        ELSE
            WRITE (NOUT,99996) 'Failure in DSPGVD. INFO =', INFO
        END IF
*
*      Print workspace information
*
        IF (LWORK.LT.LWOPT) THEN
            WRITE (NOUT,*)
            WRITE (NOUT,99995) 'Optimum workspace required = ', LWOPT,
+            'Workspace provided          = ', LWORK
        END IF
        IF (LIWORK.LT.LIWOPT) THEN
            WRITE (NOUT,*)
            WRITE (NOUT,99995) 'Integer workspace required = ', LIWOPT,
+            'Integer workspace provided = ', LIWORK
        END IF
        ELSE
            WRITE (NOUT,*) 'NMAX too small'
        END IF
        STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (3X,(6F11.4))
99998 FORMAT (4X,1P,6E11.1)
99997 FORMAT (1X,A,I4,A)
99996 FORMAT (1X,A,I4)
99995 FORMAT (1X,A,I5,/1X,A,I5)
        END

```

9.2 Program Data

F08TCF Example Program Data

```
4                               :Value of N
0.24  0.39  0.42 -0.16
      -0.11  0.79  0.63
           -0.25  0.48
                -0.03 :End of matrix A
4.16 -3.12  0.56 -0.10
      5.03 -0.83  1.09
           0.76  0.34
                1.18 :End of matrix B
```

9.3 Program Results

F08TCF Example Program Results

```
Eigenvalues
      -3.5411   -0.3347    0.2983    2.2544
Estimate of reciprocal condition number for B
      5.8E-03
Error estimates for the eigenvalues
      7.0E-14    8.6E-15    7.9E-15    4.6E-14
```
