

# NAG Library Function Document

## nag\_dpptrf (f07gdc)

### 1 Purpose

nag\_dpptrf (f07gdc) computes the Cholesky factorization of a real symmetric positive definite matrix, using packed storage.

### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf07.h>

void nag_dpptrf (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_UploType uplo, Integer n,
                 double ap[], NagError *fail)
```

### 3 Description

nag\_dpptrf (f07gdc) forms the Cholesky factorization of a real symmetric positive definite matrix  $A$  either as  $A = U^T U$  if **uplo** = Nag\_Upper or  $A = L L^T$  if **uplo** = Nag\_Lower, where  $U$  is an upper triangular matrix and  $L$  is lower triangular, using packed storage.

### 4 References

Demmel J W (1989) On floating-point errors in Cholesky *LAPACK Working Note No. 14* University of Tennessee, Knoxville <http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lawnspdf/lawn14.pdf>

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

### 5 Arguments

- 1: **order** – Nag\_OrderType *Input*  
*On entry:* the **order** argument specifies the two-dimensional storage scheme being used, i.e., row-major ordering or column-major ordering. C language defined storage is specified by **order** = Nag\_RowMajor. See Section 2.3.1.3 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.  
*Constraint:* **order** = Nag\_RowMajor or Nag\_ColMajor.
- 2: **uplo** – Nag\_UploType *Input*  
*On entry:* specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of  $A$  is stored and how  $A$  is to be factorized.  
**uplo** = Nag\_Upper  
 The upper triangular part of  $A$  is stored and  $A$  is factorized as  $U^T U$ , where  $U$  is upper triangular.  
**uplo** = Nag\_Lower  
 The lower triangular part of  $A$  is stored and  $A$  is factorized as  $L L^T$ , where  $L$  is lower triangular.  
*Constraint:* **uplo** = Nag\_Upper or Nag\_Lower.

- 3: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , the order of the matrix  $A$ .  
*Constraint:*  $n \geq 0$ .
- 4: **ap**[*dim*] – double *Input/Output*  
**Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of the array **ap** must be at least  $\max(1, n \times (n + 1)/2)$ .  
*On entry:* the  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix  $A$ , packed by rows or columns.  
The storage of elements  $A_{ij}$  depends on the **order** and **uplo** arguments as follows:  
if **order** = Nag\_ColMajor and **uplo** = Nag\_Upper,  
 $A_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[( $j - 1$ )  $\times$   $j/2 + i - 1$ ], for  $i \leq j$ ;  
if **order** = Nag\_ColMajor and **uplo** = Nag\_Lower,  
 $A_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[( $2n - j$ )  $\times$  ( $j - 1$ )/2 +  $i - 1$ ], for  $i \geq j$ ;  
if **order** = Nag\_RowMajor and **uplo** = Nag\_Upper,  
 $A_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[( $2n - i$ )  $\times$  ( $i - 1$ )/2 +  $j - 1$ ], for  $i \leq j$ ;  
if **order** = Nag\_RowMajor and **uplo** = Nag\_Lower,  
 $A_{ij}$  is stored in **ap**[( $i - 1$ )  $\times$   $i/2 + j - 1$ ], for  $i \geq j$ .  
*On exit:* if **fail.code** = NE\_NOERROR, the factor  $U$  or  $L$  from the Cholesky factorization  $A = U^T U$  or  $A = LL^T$ , in the same storage format as  $A$ .
- 5: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*  
The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 2.3.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_BAD\_PARAM

On entry, argument  $\langle value \rangle$  had an illegal value.

### NE\_INT

On entry,  $n = \langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint:  $n \geq 0$ .

### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.

See Section 2.7.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_NO\_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

See Section 2.7.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

**NE\_POS\_DEF**

The leading minor of order  $\langle value \rangle$  is not positive definite and the factorization could not be completed. Hence  $A$  itself is not positive definite. This may indicate an error in forming the matrix  $A$ . To factorize a symmetric matrix which is not positive definite, call `nag_dsptf (f07pdc)` instead.

**7 Accuracy**

If `uplo` = Nag\_Upper, the computed factor  $U$  is the exact factor of a perturbed matrix  $A + E$ , where

$$|E| \leq c(n)\epsilon |U^T| |U|,$$

$c(n)$  is a modest linear function of  $n$ , and  $\epsilon$  is the *machine precision*.

If `uplo` = Nag\_Lower, a similar statement holds for the computed factor  $L$ . It follows that  $|e_{ij}| \leq c(n)\epsilon \sqrt{a_{ii}a_{jj}}$ .

**8 Parallelism and Performance**

`nag_dpptf (f07gdc)` makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the x06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this function. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

**9 Further Comments**

The total number of floating-point operations is approximately  $\frac{1}{3}n^3$ .

A call to `nag_dpptf (f07gdc)` may be followed by calls to the functions:

`nag_dppts (f07gec)` to solve  $AX = B$ ;

`nag_dppcon (f07ggc)` to estimate the condition number of  $A$ ;

`nag_dpptri (f07gjc)` to compute the inverse of  $A$ .

The complex analogue of this function is `nag_zpptf (f07grc)`.

**10 Example**

This example computes the Cholesky factorization of the matrix  $A$ , where

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

using packed storage.

**10.1 Program Text**

```
/* nag_dpptf (f07gdc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
```

```

#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf07.h>
#include <nagx04.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    Integer ap_len, i, j, n;
    Integer exit_status = 0;
    Nag_UploType uplo;
    NagError fail;
    Nag_OrderType order;

    /* Arrays */
    char nag_enum_arg[40];
    double *ap = 0;
#ifdef NAG_LOAD_FP
    /* The following line is needed to force the Microsoft linker
       to load floating point support */
    float force_loading_of_ms_float_support = 0;
#endif /* NAG_LOAD_FP */

#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
#define A_UPPER(I, J) ap[J*(J-1)/2 + I - 1]
#define A_LOWER(I, J) ap[(2*n-J)*(J-1)/2 + I - 1]
    order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
#define A_LOWER(I, J) ap[I*(I-1)/2 + J - 1]
#define A_UPPER(I, J) ap[(2*n-I)*(I-1)/2 + J - 1]
    order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_dpptrf (f07gdc) Example Program Results\n\n");

    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &n);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &n);
#endif
    ap_len = n * (n + 1) / 2;

    /* Allocate memory */
    if (!(ap = NAG_ALLOC(ap_len, double)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Read A from data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s(" %39s%*[\n] ", nag_enum_arg, (unsigned)_countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
    scanf(" %39s%*[\n] ", nag_enum_arg);
#endif
    /* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
       * Converts NAG enum member name to value
       */
    uplo = (Nag_UploType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);

    if (uplo == Nag_Upper) {
        for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {

```

```

        for (j = i; j <= n; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
            scanf_s("%lf", &A_UPPER(i, j));
#else
            scanf("%lf", &A_UPPER(i, j));
#endif
        }
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%*[^\\n] ");
#else
        scanf("%*[^\\n] ");
#endif
    }
    else {
        for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            for (j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
                scanf_s("%lf", &A_LOWER(i, j));
#else
                scanf("%lf", &A_LOWER(i, j));
#endif
        }
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%*[^\\n] ");
#else
        scanf("%*[^\\n] ");
#endif
    }
    /* Factorize A */
    /* nag_dpptrf (f07gdc).
     * Cholesky factorization of real symmetric
     * positive-definite matrix, packed storage
     */
    nag_dpptrf(order, uplo, n, ap, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_dpptrf (f07gdc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
    /* Print factor */
    /* nag_pack_real_mat_print (x04ccc).
     * Print real packed triangular matrix (easy-to-use)
     */
    fflush(stdout);
    nag_pack_real_mat_print(order, uplo, Nag_NonUnitDiag, n, ap,
                           "Factor", 0, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_pack_real_mat_print (x04ccc).\n%s\n",
              fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
}

END:
    NAG_FREE(ap);
    return exit_status;
}

```

## 10.2 Program Data

```

nag_dpptrf (f07gdc) Example Program Data
4                               :Value of n
Nag_Lower                      :Value of uplo
4.16
-3.12    5.03
0.56    -0.83    0.76
-0.10    1.18    0.34    1.18    :End of matrix A

```

### 10.3 Program Results

nag\_dpptrf (f07gdc) Example Program Results

| Factor | 1       | 2       | 3      | 4      |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1      | 2.0396  |         |        |        |
| 2      | -1.5297 | 1.6401  |        |        |
| 3      | 0.2746  | -0.2500 | 0.7887 |        |
| 4      | -0.0490 | 0.6737  | 0.6617 | 0.5347 |

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