

# NAG Library Function Document

## nag\_dsum (f16elc)

### 1 Purpose

nag\_dsum (f16elc) sums the elements of a real vector.

### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf16.h>

double nag_dsum (Integer n, const double x[], Integer incx, NagError *fail)
```

### 3 Description

nag\_dsum (f16elc) returns the sum

$$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n$$

of the elements of an  $n$ -element real vector  $x$ .

If  $n = 0$  on entry, nag\_dsum (f16elc) returns the value 0.

### 4 References

Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum (2001) *Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum Standard* University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee <http://www.netlib.org/blas/blast-forum/blas-report.pdf>

### 5 Arguments

- 1: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , the number of elements in  $x$ .  
*Constraint:*  $n \geq 0$ .
- 2: **x[dim]** – const double *Input*  
**Note:** the dimension,  $dim$ , of the array **x** must be at least  $\max(1, 1 + (n - 1) \times |incx|)$ .  
*On entry:* the  $n$ -element vector  $x$ .  
 If  $incx > 0$ ,  $x_i$  must be stored in  $x[(i - 1) \times incx]$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .  
 If  $incx < 0$ ,  $x_i$  must be stored in  $x[(n - i) \times |incx|]$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .  
 Intermediate elements of **x** are not referenced. If  $n = 0$ , **x** is not referenced and may be **NULL**.
- 3: **incx** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* the increment in the subscripts of **x** between successive elements of  $x$ .  
*Constraint:*  $incx \neq 0$ .
- 4: **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,  $\mathbf{incx} = \langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint:  $\mathbf{incx} \neq 0$ .

On entry,  $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint:  $\mathbf{n} \geq 0$ .

### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

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.

## 7 Accuracy

The BLAS standard requires accurate implementations which avoid unnecessary over/underflow (see Section 2.7 of Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms Technical (BLAST) Forum (2001)).

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

nag\_dsum (f16elc) is not threaded in any implementation.

## 9 Further Comments

None.

## 10 Example

This example computes the sum of the elements of

$$x = (1.1, 10.2, 11.5, -2.7, 9.2)^T.$$

### 10.1 Program Text

```
/* nag_dsum (f16elc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
```

```

#include <nagf16.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    Integer exit_status, i, incx, ix, n;
    double sumval;
    /* Arrays */
    double *x = 0;
    /* Nag Types */
    NagError fail;

    exit_status = 0;
    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_dsum (f16elc) Example Program Results\n\n");

    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
    /* Read the number of elements and the increment */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &n, &incx);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &n, &incx);
#endif

    if (n > 0) {
        /* Allocate memory */
        if (!(x = NAG_ALLOC(MAX(1, 1 + (n - 1) * ABS(incx)), double)))
        {
            printf("Allocation failure\n");
            exit_status = -1;
            goto END;
        }
    }
    else {
        printf("Invalid n\n");
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Read the vector x and store forwards or backwards
     * as determined by incx. */
    for (i = 0, ix = (incx > 0 ? 0 : (1-n)*incx); i < n; i++, ix += incx)
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%lf", &x[ix]);
#else
        scanf("%lf", &x[ix]);
#endif
    /* Read the increment */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif

    /* nag_dsum (f16elc).
     * Sum elements of a vector of doubles */
    sumval = nag_dsum(n, x, incx, &fail);

    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_dsum (f16elc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Print the result. */
    printf("Sum of elements of x is %9.5f\n", sumval);
}

```

```
END:
    NAG_FREE(x);

    return exit_status;
}
```

## 10.2 Program Data

```
nag_dsum (f16elc) Example Program Data
   5      1                                : n and incx
  1.1    10.2    11.5    -2.7    9.2      : Vector x
```

## 10.3 Program Results

```
nag_dsum (f16elc) Example Program Results
```

```
Sum of elements of x is 29.30000
```

---