

NAG Library Function Document

nag_dsymm (f16ycc)

1 Purpose

nag_dsymm (f16ycc) performs matrix-matrix multiplication for a real symmetric matrix.

2 Specification

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

void nag_dsymm (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_SideType side, Nag_UploType uplo,
               Integer m, Integer n, double alpha, const double a[], Integer pda,
               const double b[], Integer pdb, double beta, double c[], Integer pdc,
               NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

nag_dsymm (f16ycc) performs one of the matrix-matrix operations

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C \quad \text{or} \quad C \leftarrow \alpha BA + \beta C,$$

where A is a real symmetric matrix, B and C are m by n real matrices, and α and β are real scalars.

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: **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: **side** – Nag_SideType *Input*
On entry: specifies whether B is operated on from the left or the right.
side = Nag_LeftSide
 B is pre-multiplied from the left.
side = Nag_RightSide
 B is post-multiplied from the right.
Constraint: **side** = Nag_LeftSide or Nag_RightSide.
- 3: **uplo** – Nag_UploType *Input*
On entry: specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of A is stored.
uplo = Nag_Upper
The upper triangular part of A is stored.

uplo = Nag_Lower

The lower triangular part of A is stored.

Constraint: **uplo** = Nag_Upper or Nag_Lower.

- 4: **m** – Integer *Input*
On entry: m , the number of rows of the matrices B and C ; the order of A if **side** = Nag_LeftSide.
Constraint: **m** ≥ 0 .
- 5: **n** – Integer *Input*
On entry: n , the number of columns of the matrices B and C ; the order of A if **side** = Nag_RightSide.
Constraint: **n** ≥ 0 .
- 6: **alpha** – double *Input*
On entry: the scalar α .
- 7: **a**[*dim*] – const double *Input*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **a** must be at least
 $\max(1, \mathbf{pda} \times \mathbf{m})$ when **side** = Nag_LeftSide;
 $\max(1, \mathbf{pda} \times \mathbf{n})$ when **side** = Nag_RightSide.
On entry: the symmetric matrix A ; A is m by m if **side** = Nag_LeftSide, or n by n if **side** = Nag_RightSide.
If **order** = Nag_ColMajor, A_{ij} is stored in **a**[($j - 1$) \times **pda** + $i - 1$].
If **order** = Nag_RowMajor, A_{ij} is stored in **a**[($i - 1$) \times **pda** + $j - 1$].
If **uplo** = Nag_Upper, the upper triangular part of A must be stored and the elements of the array below the diagonal are not referenced.
If **uplo** = Nag_Lower, the lower triangular part of A must be stored and the elements of the array above the diagonal are not referenced.
- 8: **pda** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) of the matrix A in the array **a**.
Constraints:
if **side** = Nag_LeftSide, **pda** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$;
if **side** = Nag_RightSide, **pda** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
- 9: **b**[*dim*] – const double *Input*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **b** must be at least
 $\max(1, \mathbf{pdb} \times \mathbf{n})$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
 $\max(1, \mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{pdb})$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.
If **order** = Nag_ColMajor, B_{ij} is stored in **b**[($j - 1$) \times **pdb** + $i - 1$].
If **order** = Nag_RowMajor, B_{ij} is stored in **b**[($i - 1$) \times **pdb** + $j - 1$].
On entry: the m by n matrix B .

- 10: **pdb** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **b**.
Constraints:
 if **order** = Nag_ColMajor, **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$;
 if **order** = Nag_RowMajor, **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
- 11: **beta** – double *Input*
On entry: the scalar β .
- 12: **c**[*dim*] – double *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **c** must be at least
 $\max(1, \mathbf{pdc} \times \mathbf{n})$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
 $\max(1, \mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{pdc})$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.
 If **order** = Nag_ColMajor, C_{ij} is stored in **c**[(*j* – 1) \times **pdc** + *i* – 1].
 If **order** = Nag_RowMajor, C_{ij} is stored in **c**[(*i* – 1) \times **pdc** + *j* – 1].
On entry: the *m* by *n* matrix *C*.
 If **beta** = 0, **c** need not be set.
On exit: the updated matrix *C*.
- 13: **pdc** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **c**.
Constraints:
 if **order** = Nag_ColMajor, **pdc** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$;
 if **order** = Nag_RowMajor, **pdc** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
- 14: **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 *⟨value⟩* had an illegal value.

NE_ENUM_INT_2

On entry, **side** = *⟨value⟩*, **m** = *⟨value⟩*, **pda** = *⟨value⟩*.

Constraint: if **side** = Nag_LeftSide, **pda** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$.

On entry, **side** = *⟨value⟩*, **n** = *⟨value⟩*, **pda** = *⟨value⟩*.

Constraint: if **side** = Nag_RightSide, **pda** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

NE_INT

On entry, **m** = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **m** ≥ 0 .

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

Constraint: **n** ≥ 0 .

NE_INT_2

On entry, **pdb** = $\langle value \rangle$, **m** = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$.

On entry, **pdb** = $\langle value \rangle$ and **n** = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

On entry, **pdc** = $\langle value \rangle$, **m** = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **pdc** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{m})$.

On entry, **pdc** = $\langle value \rangle$ and **n** = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **pdc** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

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.

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_dsymm (f16ycc) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

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

None.

10 Example

This example computes the matrix-matrix product

$$C = \alpha AB + \beta C$$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 2.0 & 3.0 \\ 2.0 & 3.0 & 4.0 \\ 3.0 & 4.0 & 1.0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 & 2.0 \\ -2.0 & 1.0 \\ 3.0 & -1.0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} -2.0 & 1.0 \\ 1.0 & 3.0 \\ 2.0 & -1.0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\alpha = 1.5 \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = 1.0.$$

10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_dsymm (f16ycc) 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>
#include <nagx04.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    double alpha, beta;
    Integer exit_status, i, j, m, n, pda, pdb, pdc;

    /* Arrays */
    double *a = 0, *b = 0, *c = 0;
    char nag_enum_arg[40];

    /* Nag Types */
    NagError fail;
    Nag_OrderType order;
    Nag_SideType side;
    Nag_UploType uplo;

#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
#define A(I, J) a[(J-1)*pda + I - 1]
#define B(I, J) b[(J-1)*pdb + I - 1]
#define C(I, J) c[(J-1)*pdc + I - 1]
    order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
#define A(I, J) a[(I-1)*pda + J - 1]
#define B(I, J) b[(I-1)*pdb + J - 1]
#define C(I, J) c[(I-1)*pdc + J - 1]
    order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

    exit_status = 0;
    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_dsymm (f16ycc) Example Program Results\n\n");

    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32

```

```

    scanf_s("%*[^\\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[^\\n] ");
#endif

    /* Read the problem dimensions */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[^\\n] ", &m, &n);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[^\\n] ", &m, &n);
#endif

    /* Read the side parameter */
#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
     */
    side = (Nag_SideType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);
    /* Read uplo */
#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);
    /* Read scalar parameters */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%lf%lf%*[^\\n] ", &alpha, &beta);
#else
    scanf("%lf%lf%*[^\\n] ", &alpha, &beta);
#endif

    if (side == Nag_LeftSide)
        pda = m;
    else
        pda = n;
#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
    pdb = m;
    pdc = m;
#else
    pdb = n;
    pdc = n;
#endif

    if (m > 0 && n > 0) {
        /* Allocate memory */
        if (side == Nag_LeftSide) {
            if (!(a = NAG_ALLOC(m * m, double)))
            {
                printf("Allocation failure\\n");
                exit_status = -1;
                goto END;
            }
        }
        else {
            if (!(a = NAG_ALLOC(n * n, double)))
            {
                printf("Allocation failure\\n");
                exit_status = -1;
                goto END;
            }
        }
        if (!(b = NAG_ALLOC(m * n, double)) || !(c = NAG_ALLOC(m * n, double)))
        {

```

```

        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }
}
else {
    printf("Invalid m or n\n");
    exit_status = 1;
    return exit_status;
}

/* Input matrix A */
if (uplo == Nag_Upper) {
    for (i = 1; i <= pda; ++i) {
        for (j = i; j <= pda; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
            scanf_s("%lf", &A(i, j));
#else
            scanf("%lf", &A(i, j));
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
            scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
            scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
        }
    }
else {
    for (i = 1; i <= pda; ++i) {
        for (j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
            scanf_s("%lf", &A(i, j));
#else
            scanf("%lf", &A(i, j));
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
            scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
            scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
        }
    }
/* Input matrix B */
for (i = 1; i <= m; ++i) {
    for (j = 1; j <= n; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%lf", &B(i, j));
#else
        scanf("%lf", &B(i, j));
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
        scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
    }
/* Input matrix C */
for (i = 1; i <= m; ++i) {
    for (j = 1; j <= n; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%lf", &C(i, j));
#else
        scanf("%lf", &C(i, j));
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
        scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
    }
}

```

```

/* nag_dsymm (f16ycc).
 * Symmetric matrix-matrix multiply.
 */
nag_dsymm(order, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, pda,
           b, pdb, beta, c, pdc, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_dsymm.\n%s\n", fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Print result */
/* nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac).
 * Print real general matrix (easy-to-use)
 */
fflush(stdout);
nag_gen_real_mat_print(order, Nag_GeneralMatrix, Nag_NonUnitDiag,
                       m, n, c, pdc, "Matrix Matrix Product", 0, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac).\n%s\n", fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

END:
    NAG_FREE(a);
    NAG_FREE(b);
    NAG_FREE(c);

    return exit_status;
}

```

10.2 Program Data

nag_dsymm (f16ycc) Example Program Data

3 2	:Values of m, n
Nag_LeftSide	: side
Nag_Lower	: uplo
1.5 1.0	: alpha, beta
1.0	
2.0 3.0	
3.0 4.0 1.0	:End of matrix A
1.0 2.0	
-2.0 1.0	
3.0 -1.0	:End of matrix B
-2.0 1.0	
1.0 3.0	
2.0 -1.0	:End of matrix C

10.3 Program Results

nag_dsymm (f16ycc) Example Program Results

Matrix Matrix Product		
	1	2
1	7.0000	2.5000
2	13.0000	7.5000
3	-1.0000	12.5000
