

NAG Library Routine Document

F07FVF (ZPORFS)

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

F07FVF (ZPORFS) returns error bounds for the solution of a complex Hermitian positive-definite system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides, $AX = B$. It improves the solution by iterative refinement, in order to reduce the backward error as much as possible.

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE F07FVF(UPLO, N, NRHS, A, LDA, AF, LDAF, B, LDB, X, LDX, FERR,
1                BERR, WORK, RWORK, INFO)
    INTEGER          N, NRHS, LDA, LDAF, LDB, LDX, INFO
    double precision FERR(NRHS), BERR(NRHS), RWORK(N)
    complex*16       A(LDA,*), AF(LDAF,*), B(LDB,*), X(LDX,*), WORK(2*N)
    CHARACTER*1      UPLO

```

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

3 Description

F07FVF (ZPORFS) returns the backward errors and estimated bounds on the forward errors for the solution of a complex Hermitian positive-definite system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides $AX = B$. The routine handles each right-hand side vector (stored as a column of the matrix B) independently, so we describe the function of F07FVF (ZPORFS) in terms of a single right-hand side b and solution x .

Given a computed solution x , the routine computes the *component-wise backward error* β . This is the size of the smallest relative perturbation in each element of A and b such that x is the exact solution of a perturbed system

$$(\delta a_{ij} \leq \beta |a_{ij}| \quad \text{and} \quad |\delta b_i| \leq \beta |b_i|) \quad (A + \delta A)x = b + \delta b$$

Then the routine estimates a bound for the *component-wise forward error* in the computed solution, defined by:

$$\max_i |x_i - \hat{x}_i| / \max_i |x_i|$$

where $\hat{x}$ is the true solution.

For details of the method, see the F07 Chapter Introduction.

4 References

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

5 Parameters

- 1: UPLO – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
On entry: indicates whether the upper or lower triangular part of A is stored and how A is to be factorized.
UPLO = 'U'
The upper triangular part of A is stored and A is factorized as $U^H U$, where U is upper triangular.
UPLO = 'L'
The lower triangular part of A is stored and A is factorized as LL^H , where L is lower triangular.
Constraint: UPLO = 'U' or 'L'.

- 2: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .
Constraint: $N \geq 0$.

- 3: NRHS – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: r , the number of right-hand sides.
Constraint: NRHS ≥ 0 .

- 4: A(LDA,*) – **complex*16** array *Input*
Note: the second dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On entry: the n by n original Hermitian positive-definite matrix A as supplied to F07FRF (ZPOTRF).

- 5: LDA – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F07FVF (ZPORFS) is called.
Constraint: LDA $\geq \max(1, N)$.

- 6: AF(LDAF,*) – **complex*16** array *Input*
Note: the second dimension of the array AF must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On entry: the Cholesky factor of A , as returned by F07FRF (ZPOTRF).

- 7: LDAF – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array AF as declared in the (sub)program from which F07FVF (ZPORFS) is called.
Constraint: LDAF $\geq \max(1, N)$.

- 8: B(LDB,*) – **complex*16** array *Input*
Note: the second dimension of the array B must be at least $\max(1, NRHS)$.
On entry: the n by r right-hand side matrix B .

- 9: LDB – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array B as declared in the (sub)program from which F07FVF (ZPORFS) is called.
Constraint: $LDB \geq \max(1, N)$.
- 10: X(LDX,*) – **complex*16** array *Input/Output*
Note: the second dimension of the array X must be at least $\max(1, NRHS)$.
On entry: the n by r solution matrix X , as returned by F07FSF (ZPOTRS).
On exit: the improved solution matrix X .
- 11: LDX – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array X as declared in the (sub)program from which F07FVF (ZPORFS) is called.
Constraint: $LDX \geq \max(1, N)$.
- 12: FERR(NRHS) – **double precision** array *Output*
On exit: $FERR(j)$ contains an estimated error bound for the j th solution vector, that is, the j th column of X , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, r$.
- 13: BERR(NRHS) – **double precision** array *Output*
On exit: $BERR(j)$ contains the component-wise backward error bound β for the j th solution vector, that is, the j th column of X , for $j = 1, 2, \dots, r$.
- 14: WORK($2 \times N$) – **complex*16** array *Workspace*
- 15: RWORK(N) – **double precision** array *Workspace*
- 16: 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 parameter had an illegal value. An explanatory message is output, and execution of the program is terminated.

7 Accuracy

The bounds returned in FERR are not rigorous, because they are estimated, not computed exactly; but in practice they almost always overestimate the actual error.

8 Further Comments

For each right-hand side, computation of the backward error involves a minimum of $16n^2$ real floating-point operations. Each step of iterative refinement involves an additional $24n^2$ real operations. At most five steps of iterative refinement are performed, but usually only one or two steps are required.

Estimating the forward error involves solving a number of systems of linear equations of the form $Ax = b$; the number is usually 5 and never more than 11. Each solution involves approximately $8n^2$ real operations.

The real analogue of this routine is F07FHF (DPORFS).

9 Example

This example solves the system of equations $AX = B$ using iterative refinement and to compute the forward and backward error bounds, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3.23 + 0.00i & 1.51 - 1.92i & 1.90 + 0.84i & 0.42 + 2.50i \\ 1.51 + 1.92i & 3.58 + 0.00i & -0.23 + 1.11i & -1.18 + 1.37i \\ 1.90 - 0.84i & -0.23 - 1.11i & 4.09 + 0.00i & 2.33 - 0.14i \\ 0.42 - 2.50i & -1.18 - 1.37i & 2.33 + 0.14i & 4.29 + 0.00i \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3.93 - 6.14i & 1.48 + 6.58i \\ 6.17 + 9.42i & 4.65 - 4.75i \\ -7.17 - 21.83i & -4.91 + 2.29i \\ 1.99 - 14.38i & 7.64 - 10.79i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here A is Hermitian positive-definite and must first be factorized by F07FRF (ZPOTRF).

9.1 Program Text

```
*      F07FVF Example Program Text
*      Mark 16 Release. NAG Copyright 1993.
*      .. Parameters ..
INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
PARAMETER        (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
INTEGER          NMAX, NRHMAX, LDA, LDAF, LDB, LDX
PARAMETER        (NMAX=8,NRHMAX=NMAX,LDA=NMAX,LDAF=NMAX,LDB=NMAX,
+                LDX=NMAX)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
INTEGER          I, IFAIL, INFO, J, N, NRHS
CHARACTER        UPLO
*      .. Local Arrays ..
COMPLEX *16      A(LDA,NMAX), AF(LDAF,NMAX), B(LDB,NRHMAX),
+                WORK(2*NMAX), X(LDX,NMAX)
DOUBLE PRECISION BERR(NRHMAX), FERR(NRHMAX), RWORK(NMAX)
CHARACTER        CLABS(1), RLABS(1)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL         F06TFF, X04DBF, ZPORFS, ZPOTRF, ZPOTRS
*      .. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'F07FVF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
READ (NIN,*)
READ (NIN,*) N, NRHS
IF (N.LE.NMAX .AND. NRHS.LE.NRHMAX) THEN
*
*      Read A and B from data file, and copy A to AF and B to X
*
      READ (NIN,*) UPLO
      IF (UPLO.EQ.'U') THEN
        READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
      ELSE IF (UPLO.EQ.'L') THEN
        READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=1,I),I=1,N)
      END IF
      READ (NIN,*) ((B(I,J),J=1,NRHS),I=1,N)
      CALL F06TFF(UPLO,N,N,A,LDA,AF,LDAF)
      CALL F06TFF('General',N,NRHS,B,LDB,X,LDX)
*
*      Factorize A in the array AF
*
      CALL ZPOTRF(UPLO,N,AF,LDAF,INFO)
*
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      IF (INFO.EQ.0) THEN
```

```

*          Compute solution in the array X
*
*          CALL ZPOTRS(UPLO,N,NRHS,AF,LDAF,X,LDX,INFO)
*
*          Improve solution, and compute backward errors and
*          estimated bounds on the forward errors
*
*          CALL ZPORFS(UPLO,N,NRHS,A,LDA,AF,LDAF,B,LDB,X,LDX,FERR,BERR,
+             WORK,RWORK,INFO)
*
*          Print solution
*
*          IFAIL = 0
*          CALL X04DBF('General',' ',N,NRHS,X,LDX,'Bracketed','F7.4',
+             'Solution(s)','Integer',RLABS,'Integer',CLABS,
+             80,0,IFAIL)
*          WRITE (NOUT,*)
*          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Backward errors (machine-dependent)'
*          WRITE (NOUT,99999) (BERR(J),J=1,NRHS)
*          WRITE (NOUT,*)
+         'Estimated forward error bounds (machine-dependent)'
*          WRITE (NOUT,99999) (FERR(J),J=1,NRHS)
*          ELSE
*          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'A is not positive-definite'
*          END IF
*          END IF
*
99999 FORMAT ((5X,1P,4(E11.1,7X)))
END

```

9.2 Program Data

F07FVF Example Program Data

```

4 2                                     :Values of N and NRHS
'L'                                   :Value of UPLO
(3.23, 0.00)
(1.51, 1.92) ( 3.58, 0.00)
(1.90,-0.84) (-0.23,-1.11) ( 4.09, 0.00)
(0.42,-2.50) (-1.18,-1.37) ( 2.33, 0.14) ( 4.29, 0.00) :End of matrix A
( 3.93, -6.14) ( 1.48, 6.58)
( 6.17, 9.42) ( 4.65, -4.75)
(-7.17,-21.83) (-4.91, 2.29)
( 1.99,-14.38) ( 7.64,-10.79)
                                     :End of matrix B

```

9.3 Program Results

F07FVF Example Program Results

Solution(s)

```

          1          2
1 ( 1.0000,-1.0000) (-1.0000, 2.0000)
2 ( 0.0000, 3.0000) ( 3.0000,-4.0000)
3 (-4.0000,-5.0000) (-2.0000, 3.0000)
4 ( 2.0000, 1.0000) ( 4.0000,-5.0000)

```

Backward errors (machine-dependent)

```

6.8E-17          7.2E-17

```

Estimated forward error bounds (machine-dependent)

```

5.9E-14          7.2E-14

```