

NAG Library Routine Document

F11JPF

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

F11JPF solves a system of complex linear equations involving the incomplete Cholesky preconditioning matrix generated by F11JNF.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F11JPF(N, A, LA, IROW, ICOL, IPIV, ISTR, CHECK, Y, X, IFAIL)
INTEGER          N, LA, IROW(LA), ICOL(LA), IPIV(N), ISTR(N+1), IFAIL
complex*16      A(LA), Y(N), X(N)
CHARACTER*1      CHECK
```

3 Description

F11JPF solves a system of linear equations

$$Mx = y$$

involving the preconditioning matrix $M = PLDL^H P^T$, corresponding to an incomplete Cholesky decomposition of a complex sparse Hermitian matrix stored in symmetric co-ordinate storage (SCS) format (see Section 2.1.2 in the F11 Chapter Introduction), as generated by F11JNF.

In the above decomposition L is a complex lower triangular sparse matrix with unit diagonal, D is a real diagonal matrix and P is a permutation matrix. L and D are supplied to F11JPF through the matrix

$$C = L + D^{-1} - I$$

which is a lower triangular n by n complex sparse matrix, stored in SCS format, as returned by F11JNF. The permutation matrix P is returned from F11JNF via the array IPIV.

F11JPF may also be used in combination with F11JNF to solve a sparse complex Hermitian positive-definite system of linear equations directly (see F11JNF). This is illustrated in Section 9.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix M . This **must** be the same value as was supplied in the preceding call to F11JNF.
Constraint: $N \geq 1$.
- 2: A(LA) – **complex*16** array *Input*
On entry: the values returned in the array A by a previous call to F11JNF.

- 3: LA – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the dimension of the arrays A, IROW and ICOL as declared in the (sub)program from which F11JPF is called. This **must** be the same value as was supplied in the preceding call to F11JNF.
- 4: IROW(LA) – INTEGER array *Input*
 5: ICOL(LA) – INTEGER array *Input*
 6: IPIV(N) – INTEGER array *Input*
 7: ISTR(N + 1) – INTEGER array *Input*
On entry: the values returned in arrays IROW, ICOL, IPIV and ISTR by a previous call to F11JNF.
- 8: CHECK – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
On entry: specifies whether or not the input data should be checked.
 CHECK = 'C'
 Checks are carried out on the values of N, IROW, ICOL, IPIV and ISTR.
 CHECK = 'N'
 None of these checks are carried out.
Constraint: CHECK = 'C' or 'N'.
- 9: Y(N) – **complex*16** array *Input*
On entry: the right-hand side vector y .
- 10: X(N) – **complex*16** array *Output*
On exit: the solution vector x .
- 11: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*
On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this parameter you should refer to Section 3.3 in the Essential Introduction for details.
On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).
 For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this parameter, the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, CHECK $\neq$ 'C' or 'N'.

IFAIL = 2

On entry, $N < 1$.

IFAIL = 3

On entry, the SCS representation of the preconditioning matrix M is invalid. Further details are given in the error message. Check that the call to F11JPF has been preceded by a valid call to

F11JNF and that the arrays A, IROW, ICOL, IPIV and ISTR have not been corrupted between the two calls.

7 Accuracy

The computed solution x is the exact solution of a perturbed system of equations $(M + \delta M)x = y$, where

$$|\delta M| \leq c(n)\epsilon P|L||D||L^H|P^T,$$

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

8 Further Comments

8.1 Timing

The time taken for a call to F11JPF is proportional to the value of NNZC returned from F11JNF.

9 Example

This example reads in a complex sparse Hermitian positive-definite matrix A and a vector y . It then calls F11JNF, with LFILL = -1 and DTOL = 0.0, to compute the **complete** Cholesky decomposition of A :

$$A = PLDL^H P^T.$$

Finally it calls F11JPF to solve the system

$$PLDL^H P^T x = y.$$

9.1 Program Text

```
*      F11JPF Example Program Text
*      Mark 19 Release. NAG Copyright 1999.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER        (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
      INTEGER          NMAX, LA, LIWORK
      PARAMETER        (NMAX=1000,LA=10000,LIWORK=2*LA+7*NMAX+1)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION DSCALE, DTOL
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, LFILL, N, NNZ, NNZC, NPIVM
      CHARACTER        CHECK, MIC, PSTRAIT
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      COMPLEX *16      A(LA), X(NMAX), Y(NMAX)
      INTEGER          ICOL(LA), IPIV(NMAX), IROW(LA), ISTR(NMAX+1),
+                     IWORK(LIWORK)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL         F11JNF, F11JPF
*      .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'F11JPF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
      READ (NIN,*)

*
*      Read order of matrix and number of non-zero entries
*
      READ (NIN,*) N
      IF (N.LE.NMAX) THEN
        READ (NIN,*) NNZ
*
*      Read the matrix A
*
      DO 20 I = 1, NNZ
        READ (NIN,*) A(I), IROW(I), ICOL(I)
20    CONTINUE
*
*      Read the vector y
*
      READ (NIN,*) (Y(I),I=1,N)
```

```

*
*      Calculate Cholesky factorization
*
      LFILL = -1
      DTOL = 0.0D0
      MIC = 'N'
      DSCALE = 0.0D0
      PSTRAT = 'M'
      IFAIL = 1
*
      CALL F11JNF(N,NNZ,A,LA,IROW,ICOL,LFILL,DTOL,MIC,DSCALE,PSTRAT,
+             IPIV,ISTR,NNZC,NPIVM,IWORK,LIWORK,IFAIL)
      IF (IFAIL.EQ.0) THEN
*
*      Check the output value of NPIVM
*
      IF (NPIVM.NE.0) THEN
*
*      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Factorization is not complete'
*
      ELSE
*
*      H T
*      Solve P L D L P x = y
*
*      CHECK = 'C'
*
*      IFAIL = 0
*      CALL F11JPF(N,A,LA,IROW,ICOL,IPIV,ISTR,CHECK,Y,X,IFAIL)
*
*      Output results
*
*      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Solution of linear system'
*      DO 40 I = 1, N
*          WRITE (NOUT,99999) X(I)
40      CONTINUE
*
      END IF
      ELSE
*      WRITE (NOUT,99998) IFAIL
      END IF
      END IF
*
99999 FORMAT (1X, '(',E16.4,',',E16.4,')')
99998 FORMAT (1X,/1X,' ** F11JNF returned with IFAIL = ',I5)
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

F11JPF Example Program Data

	9	N
23		NNZ
(6., 0.)	1	1
(-1., 1.)	2	1
(6., 0.)	2	2
(0., 1.)	3	2
(5., 0.)	3	3
(5., 0.)	4	4
(2., -2.)	5	1
(4., 0.)	5	5
(1., 1.)	6	3
(2., 0.)	6	4
(6., 0.)	6	6
(-4., 3.)	7	2
(0., 1.)	7	5
(-1., 0.)	7	6
(6., 0.)	7	7
(-1., -1.)	8	4
(0., -1.)	8	6
(9., 0.)	8	8
(1., 3.)	9	1

```

( 1., 2.)    9    5
(-1., 0.)   9    6
( 1., 4.)    9    8
( 9., 0.)    9    9    A(I), IROW(I), ICOL(I), I=1,...,NNZ
( 8.,54.) (-10.,-92.)
(25.,27.) (26., -28.)
(54.,12.) (26.,-22.)
(47.,65.) (71.,-57.)
(60.,70.)          Y(I), I=1,...,N

```

9.3 Program Results

F11JPF Example Program Results

Solution of linear system

```

(      0.1000E+01,      0.9000E+01)
(      0.2000E+01,     -0.8000E+01)
(      0.3000E+01,      0.7000E+01)
(      0.4000E+01,     -0.6000E+01)
(      0.5000E+01,      0.5000E+01)
(      0.6000E+01,     -0.4000E+01)
(      0.7000E+01,      0.3000E+01)
(      0.8000E+01,     -0.2000E+01)
(      0.9000E+01,      0.1000E+01)

```
