F04AEF – NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

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

F04AEF calculates the accurate solution of a set of real linear equations with multiple right-hand sides using an LU factorization with partial pivoting, and iterative refinement.

2 Specification

SUBROUTINE F04AEF(A, IA, B, IB, N, M, C, IC, WKSPCE, AA, IAA, BB,1IBB, IFAIL)INTEGERIA, IB, N, M, IC, IAA, IBB, IFAILrealA(IA,*), B(IB,*), C(IC,*), WKSPCE(*), AA(IAA,*),1BB(IBB,*)

3 Description

Given a set of real linear equations AX = B, the routine first computes an LU factorization of A with partial pivoting, PA = LU, where P is a permutation matrix, L is lower triangular and U is unit upper triangular. An approximation to X is found by forward and backward substitution. The residual matrix R = B - AX is then calculated using **additional precision**, and a correction D to X is found by solving LUD = PR. X is replaced by X + D and this iterative refinement of the solution is repeated until full machine accuracy has been obtained.

4 References

[1] Wilkinson J H and Reinsch C (1971) Handbook for Automatic Computation II, Linear Algebra Springer-Verlag

5 Parameters

1: A(IA,*) - real array

Note: the second dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1,N)$.

On entry: the n by n matrix A.

2: IA — INTEGER

 $On\ entry:$ the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F04AEF is called.

Constraint: IA $\geq \max(1,N)$.

3: B(IB,*) - real array

Note: the second dimension of the array B must be at least $\max(1,M)$. On entry: the n by m right-hand side matrix B.

4: IB — INTEGER

 $On\ entry:$ the first dimension of the array B as declared in the (sub)program from which F04AEF is called.

Constraint: IB $\geq \max(1,N)$.

Input

Input

Input

Input

Input

Output

Workspace

Output

Input

Output

Input

5:	— INTEGER	
	On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .	
	Constraint: $N \ge 0$.	
6:	M — INTEGER	
	On entry: m , the number of right-hand sides.	
	Constraint: $M \ge 0$.	

Note: the second dimension of the array C must be at least $\max(1,M)$. On exit: the n by m solution matrix X.

IC — INTEGER InputOn entry: the first dimension of the array C as declared in the (sub)program from which F04AEF is called.

Constraint: IC $\geq \max(1,N)$.

9: WKSPCE(*) — real array

C(IC,*) - real array

Note: the dimension of the array WKSPCE must be at least $\max(1,N)$.

10: AA(IAA,*) - real array

Note: the second dimension of the array AA must be at least $\max(1,N)$. On exit: the triangular factors L and U, except that the unit diagonal elements of U are not stored.

11: IAA — INTEGER

 $On\ entry:$ the first dimension of the array AA as declared in the (sub)program from which F04AEF is called.

Constraint: IAA $\geq \max(1,N)$.

12: BB(IBB,*) - real array

Note: the second dimension of the array BB must be at least $\max(1,M)$.

On exit: the final n by m residual matrix R = B - AX.

13: IBB — INTEGER

 $On\ entry:$ the first dimension of the array BB as declared in the (sub)program from which F04AEF is called.

Constraint: IBB $\geq \max(1,N)$.

14: IFAIL — INTEGER

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. For users not familiar with this parameter (described in Chapter P01) the recommended value is 0.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

7:

8:

Input/Output

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 detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

The matrix A is singular, possibly due to rounding errors.

IFAIL = 2

Iterative refinement fails to improve the solution, i.e., the matrix A is too ill-conditioned.

IFAIL = 3

7 Accuracy

The computed solutions should be correct to full machine accuracy. For a detailed error analysis see Wilkinson and Reinsch [1] page 107.

8 Further Comments

The time taken by the routine is approximately proportional to n^3 .

If there is only one right-hand, it is simpler to use F04ATF.

9 Example

To solve the set of linear equations AX = B where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 33 & 16 & 72 \\ -24 & -10 & -57 \\ -8 & -4 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{pmatrix} -359 \\ 281 \\ 85 \end{pmatrix}$$

9.1 Program Text

Note. The listing of the example program presented below uses bold italicised terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

*	F04AEF Example P	rogram Text
*	Mark 15 Revised.	NAG Copyright 1991.
*	Parameters	
	INTEGER	NMAX, IA, IB, IC, IAA, IBB
	PARAMETER	(NMAX=8,IA=NMAX,IB=NMAX,IC=NMAX,IAA=NMAX,
	+	IBB=NMAX)
	INTEGER	NIN, NOUT
	PARAMETER	(NIN=5,NOUT=6)
*	Local Scalars	
	INTEGER	I, IFAIL, J, M, N

```
.. Local Arrays ..
*
     real
                       A(IA,NMAX), AA(IAA,NMAX), B(IB,1), BB(IBB,1),
     +
                       C(IC,1), WKSPCE(NMAX)
      .. External Subroutines ..
*
     EXTERNAL
                       F04AEF
      .. Executable Statements ..
     WRITE (NOUT,*) 'FO4AEF Example Program Results'
     Skip heading in data file
*
     READ (NIN,*)
     READ (NIN,*) N
     WRITE (NOUT,*)
     M = 1
     IF (N.GE.O .AND. N.LE.NMAX) THEN
        READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N), (B(I,1),I=1,N)
        IFAIL = 0
*
        CALL F04AEF(A,IA,B,IB,N,M,C,IC,WKSPCE,AA,IAA,BB,IBB,IFAIL)
*
        WRITE (NOUT,*) ' Solution'
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) (C(I,1),I=1,N)
     ELSE
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'N is out of range: N = ', N
     END IF
     STOP
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,I5)
99998 FORMAT (1X,F9.4)
     END
```

9.2 Program Data

F04AEF Example Program Data 3 33 16 72 -24 -10 -57 -8 -4 -17 -359 281 85

9.3 Program Results

F04AEF Example Program Results

Solution 1.0000 -2.0000 -5.0000