

NAG Library Function Document

nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc)

1 Purpose

nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc) computes the matrix exponential, e^A , of a real symmetric n by n matrix A .

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf01.h>
```

```
void nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_UploType uplo, Integer n,
    double a[], Integer pda, NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

e^A is computed using a spectral factorization of A

$$A = QDQ^T,$$

where D is the diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements, d_i , are the eigenvalues of A , and Q is an orthogonal matrix whose columns are the eigenvectors of A . e^A is then given by

$$e^A = Qe^DQ^T,$$

where e^D is the diagonal matrix whose i th diagonal element is e^{d_i} . See for example Section 4.5 of Higham (2008).

4 References

Higham N J (2008) *Functions of Matrices: Theory and Computation* SIAM, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Moler C B and Van Loan C F (1978) Nineteen dubious ways to compute the exponential of a matrix *SIAM Review* **20** 801–836

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 3.2.1.3 in the Essential Introduction for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.
Constraint: **order** = Nag_RowMajor or Nag_ColMajor.
- 2: **uplo** – Nag_UploType *Input*
On entry: if **uplo** = Nag_Upper, the upper triangle of the matrix A is stored.
 If **uplo** = Nag_Lower, the lower triangle of the matrix A is stored.
Constraint: **uplo** = Nag_Upper or Nag_Lower.
- 3: **n** – Integer *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .
Constraint: $n \geq 0$.

- 4: **a**[*dim*] – double *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **a** must be at least **pda** × **n**.
On entry: the *n* by *n* symmetric matrix *A*.
If **order** = Nag_ColMajor, A_{ij} is stored in **a**[(*j* − 1) × **pda** + *i* − 1].
If **order** = Nag_RowMajor, A_{ij} is stored in **a**[(*i* − 1) × **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.
On exit: if **fail.code** = NE_NOERROR, the upper or lower triangular part of the *n* by *n* matrix exponential, e^A .
- 5: **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**.
Constraint: **pda** ≥ max(1, **n**).
- 6: **fail** – NagError * *Input/Output*
The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, argument *<value>* had an illegal value.

NE_CONVERGENCE

The computation of the spectral factorization failed to converge.

NE_INT

On entry, **n** = *<value>*.
Constraint: **n** ≥ 0.

On entry, **pda** = *<value>*.
Constraint: **pda** > 0.

NE_INT_2

On entry, **pda** = *<value>*, **n** = *<value>*.
Constraint: **pda** ≥ **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.

7 Accuracy

For a symmetric matrix *A*, the matrix e^A , has the relative condition number

$$\kappa(A) = \|A\|_2,$$

which is the minimal possible for the matrix exponential and so the computed matrix exponential is

guaranteed to be close to the exact matrix. See Section 10.2 of Higham (2008) for details and further discussion.

8 Further Comments

The cost of the algorithm is $O(n^3)$.

As well as the excellent book cited above, the classic reference for the computation of the matrix exponential is Moler and Van Loan (1978).

9 Example

This example finds the matrix exponential of the symmetric matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

9.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2009, Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 9, 2009.
 */

/* Pre-processor includes */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf01.h>
#include <nagx04.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    FILE          *fpin, *fpout;
    char          *outfile = 0;
    /*Integer scalar and array declarations */
    Integer       exit_status = 0;
    Integer       i, j, n, pda;
    Nag_MatrixType matrix;
    Nag_UploType  uploc;
    /*Double scalar and array declarations */
    double        *a = 0;
    /*Character scalar and array declarations */
    char          uplo[10];
    Nag_OrderType order;
    NagError      fail;

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    /* Check for command-line IO options */
    fpin = nag_example_file_io(argc, argv, "-data", NULL);
    fpout = nag_example_file_io(argc, argv, "-results", NULL);
    (void) nag_example_file_io(argc, argv, "-nag_write", &outfile);

    fprintf(fpout, "%s\n",
            "nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc) Example Program Results");
    fprintf(fpout, "\n");
    fscanf(fpin, "%*[\n] ");
    fscanf(fpin, "%ld%*[\n] ", &n);
#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
    pda = n;

```

```

#define A(I, J) a[(J-1)*pda + I-1]
    order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
    pda = n;
#define A(I, J) a[(I-1)*pda + J-1]
    order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif
    if (!(a = NAG_ALLOC(n*n, double)))
    {
        fprintf(fpout, "Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }
    fscanf(fpin, "%s%[\n] ", uplo);
    /*
    * nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
    * Converts NAG enum member name to value
    */
    uploc = (Nag_UploType) nag_enum_name_to_value(uplo);
    if (uploc == Nag_Upper)
    {
        matrix = Nag_UpperMatrix;
        for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        {
            for (j = i; j <= n; j++)
                fscanf(fpin, "%lf ", &A(i, j));
        }
        fscanf(fpin, "%s%[\n] ");
    }
    else
    {
        matrix = Nag_LowerMatrix;
        for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        {
            for (j = 1; j <= i; j++)
                fscanf(fpin, "%lf ", &A(i, j));
        }
        fscanf(fpin, "%s%[\n] ");
    }
    /*
    * nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc)
    * Real symmetric matrix exponential
    */
    nag_real_symm_matrix_exp(order, uploc, n, a, pda, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        fprintf(fpout, "Error from nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
    /*
    * nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac)
    * Print real general matrix (easy-to-use)
    */
    if (outfile) fclose(fpout);
    nag_gen_real_mat_print(order, matrix, Nag_NonUnitDiag, n, n, a, pda,
        "Symmetric Exp(A)", outfile, &fail);
    if (outfile && !(fpout = fopen(outfile, "a")))
    {
        exit_status = 2;
        goto END;
    }
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
    {
        fprintf(fpout, "Error from nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
}

```

```

END:
  if (fpin /= stdin) fclose(fpin);
  if (fpout /= stdout) fclose(fpout);
  if (a) NAG_FREE(a);

  return exit_status;
}

```

9.2 Program Data

```

nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc) Example Program Data
  4 :Value of n
  Nag_Upper :Value of uplo
  1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0
    1.0 2.0 3.0
      1.0 2.0
        1.0 :End of matrix A

```

9.3 Program Results

```

nag_real_symm_matrix_exp (f01edc) Example Program Results

Symmetric Exp(A)

      1          2          3          4
1  2675.3899  2193.0210  2193.2062  2675.2803
2           1798.3297  1797.8497  2193.2062
3                   1798.3297  2193.0210
4                           2675.3899

```
