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of a Matrix Pair with Lapack

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Description Functions to compute generalized eigenvalues and eigenvectors,
the generalized Schur decomposition and
the generalized Singular Value Decomposition of a matrix pair,
using Lapack routines.

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geigen-package

Calculate Generalized Eigenvalues, the Generalized Schur Decomposition and the Generalized Singular Value Decomposition of a Matrix Pair with Lapack

Description

Functions to compute generalized eigenvalues and eigenvectors, the generalized Schur decomposition and the generalized Singular Value Decomposition of a matrix pair, using Lapack routines.

Details

The geigen package provides functions to compute the generalized eigenvalues of a pair of matrices and optionally provides the generalized eigenvectors. Both numeric and complex matrices are allowed. The package also provides a function for computing the generalized Schur decomposition of a pair of matrices, either numeric or complex. Finally the package provides a function for computing the generalized singular value decomposition for a pair of matrices, either numeric or complex. The package uses routines provided by the Lapack linear algebra package.

geigen

Generalized Eigenvalues

Description

Computes generalized eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a pair of matrices.

Usage

geigen(A, B, symmetric, only.values=FALSE)

Arguments

A    left hand side matrix.
B    right hand side matrix.
symmetric if TRUE, both matrices are assumed to be symmetric (or Hermitian if complex) and only their lower triangle (diagonal included) is used. If symmetric is not specified, the matrices are inspected for symmetry.
only.values if TRUE only eigenvalues are computed otherwise both eigenvalues and eigenvectors are returned.
Details

If the argument symmetric is missing, the function will try to determine if the matrices are symmetric with the function isSymmetric from the base package. It is faster to specify the argument.

Both matrices must be square. This function provides the solution to the generalized eigenvalue problem defined by

\[ Ax = \lambda Bx \]

If either one of the matrices is complex the other matrix is coerced to be complex.

If the matrices are symmetric then the matrix B must be positive definite; if it is not an error message will be issued. If the matrix B is known to be symmetric but not positive definite then the argument symmetric should be set to FALSE explicitly.

If the matrix B is not positive definite when it should be an error message of the form

Leading minor of order ... of B is not positive definite

will be issued. In that case set the argument symmetric to FALSE if not set and try again.

For general matrices the generalized eigenvalues \( \lambda \) are calculated as the ratio \( \alpha/\beta \) where \( \beta \) may be zero or very small leading to non finite or very large values for the eigenvalues. Therefore the values for \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are also included in the return value of the function. When both matrices are complex (or coerced to be so) the generalized eigenvalues, \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are complex. When both matrices are numeric \( \alpha \) may be numeric or complex and \( \beta \) is numeric.

When both matrices are symmetric (or Hermitian) the generalized eigenvalues are numeric and no components \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are available.

Value

A list containing components

- **values**: a vector containing the \( n \) generalized eigenvalues.
- **vectors**: an \( n \times n \) matrix containing the generalized eigenvectors or NULL if only values is TRUE.
- **alpha**: the numerator of the generalized eigenvalues and may be NULL if not applicable.
- **beta**: the denominator of the generalized eigenvalues and may be NULL if not applicable.

Source

geigen uses the LAPACK routines DGGEV, DSYGV, ZHEGV and ZGGEV. LAPACK is from http://www.netlib.org/lapack. The complex routines used by the package come from LAPACK 3.8.0.

References

See Also
eigen

Examples

A <- matrix(c(14, 10, 12, 10, 12, 13, 12, 13, 14), nrow=3, byrow=TRUE)
B <- matrix(c(48, 17, 26, 17, 33, 32, 26, 32, 34), nrow=3, byrow=TRUE)

z1 <- geigen(A, B, symmetric=FALSE, only.values=TRUE)
z2 <- geigen(A, B, symmetric=FALSE, only.values=FALSE)
z2

# geigen(A, B)
z1 <- geigen(A, B, only.values=TRUE)
z2 <- geigen(A, B, only.values=FALSE)
z1;z2

A.c <- A + 1i
B.c <- B + 1i

A[upper.tri(A)] <- A[upper.tri(A)] + 1i
A[lower.tri(A)] <- Conj(t(A[upper.tri(A)]))

B[upper.tri(B)] <- B[upper.tri(B)] + 1i
B[lower.tri(B)] <- Conj(t(B[upper.tri(B)]))

issymmetric(A)
issymmetric(B)

z1 <- geigen(A, B, only.values=TRUE)
z2 <- geigen(A, B, only.values=FALSE)
z1;z2

gevalues

Calculate Generalized Eigenvalues from a Generalized Schur decomposition

Description

Computes the generalized eigenvalues from an object constructed with gqz.

Usage

gevalues(x)
Arguments

x an object created with gqz.

Details

The function calculates the generalized eigenvalues from elements of the object returned by the function gqz. The generalized eigenvalues are computed from a ratio where the denominator (the $\beta$ component of the argument) may be zero. The function attempts to guard against nonsensical complex NaN values when dividing by zero which may happen on some systems.

Value

A vector containing the generalized eigenvalues. The vector is numeric if the imaginary parts of the eigenvalues are all zero and complex otherwise.

See Also

geigen, gqz

Examples

C real matrices
C example from NAG: http://www.nag.com/lapack-ex/node116.html
C Find the generalized Schur decomposition with the real eigenvalues ordered to come first

```r
A <- matrix(c( 3.9, 12.5,-34.5,-0.5,
              4.3, 21.5,-47.5, 7.5,
              4.3, 21.5,-43.5, 3.5,
              4.4, 26.0,-46.0, 6.0), nrow=4, byrow=TRUE)

B <- matrix(c( 1.0, 2.0,-3.0, 1.0,
               1.0, 3.0,-5.0, 4.0,
               1.0, 3.0,-4.0, 3.0,
               1.0, 3.0,-4.0, 4.0), nrow=4, byrow=TRUE)

z <- gqz(A, B,"R")
z
# compute the generalized eigenvalues
ger <- gevalues(z)
ger
```

---

**gqz**  

*Generalized Schur decomposition*

**Description**

Computes the generalized eigenvalues and Schur form of a pair of matrices.
Usage

\texttt{gqz(A, B, sort=c("N","-","+","S","B","R"))}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{A} left hand side matrix.
  \item \texttt{B} right hand side matrix.
  \item \texttt{sort} how to sort the generalized eigenvalues. See ‘Details’.
\end{itemize}

Details

Both matrices must be square. This function provides the solution to the generalized eigenvalue problem defined by

\[ Ax = \lambda Bx \]

If either one of the matrices is complex the other matrix is coerced to be complex.

The \texttt{sort} argument specifies how to order the eigenvalues on the diagonal of the generalized Schur form, where it is noted that non-finite eigenvalues never satisfy any ordering condition (even in the case of a complex infinity). Eigenvalues that are placed in the leading block of the Schur form satisfy

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{N} unordered.
  \item \texttt{-} negative real part.
  \item \texttt{+} positive real part.
  \item \texttt{S} absolute value < 1.
  \item \texttt{B} absolute value > 1.
  \item \texttt{R} imaginary part identical to 0 with a tolerance of 100*machine\_precision as determined by Lapack.
\end{itemize}

Value

The generalized Schur form for \texttt{numeric} matrices is

\[ (A, B) = (QSZ^T, QTZ^T) \]

The matrices \texttt{Q} and \texttt{Z} are orthogonal. The matrix \texttt{S} is quasi-upper triangular and the matrix \texttt{T} is upper triangular. The return value is a list containing the following components

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{S} generalized Schur form of \texttt{A}.
  \item \texttt{T} generalized Schur form of \texttt{B}.
  \item \texttt{sdim} the number of eigenvalues (after sorting) for which the sorting condition is true.
  \item \texttt{alphar} numerator of the real parts of the eigenvalues (numeric).
  \item \texttt{alphai} numerator of the imaginary parts of the eigenvalues (numeric).
  \item \texttt{beta} denominator of the expression for the eigenvalues (numeric).
  \item \texttt{Q} matrix of left Schur vectors (matrix \texttt{Q}).
  \item \texttt{Z} matrix of right Schur vectors (matrix \texttt{Z}).
\end{itemize}
The generalized Schur form for complex matrices is

\[(A, B) = (QSZ^H, QTZ^H)\]

The matrices \(Q\) and \(Z\) are unitary and the matrices \(S\) and \(T\) are upper triangular. The return value is a list containing the following components:

- \(S\) the generalized Schur form of \(A\).
- \(T\) the generalized Schur form of \(B\).
- \(sdim\) the number of eigenvalues (after sorting) for which the sorting condition is true.
- \(alpha\) numerator of the eigenvalues (complex).
- \(beta\) denominator of the eigenvalues (complex).
- \(Q\) matrix of left Schur vectors (matrix \(Q\)).
- \(Z\) matrix of right Schur vectors (matrix \(Z\)).

The generalized eigenvalues can be computed by calling function gevalues.

**Source**

gqz uses the LAPACK routines DGGES and ZGGES. LAPACK is from http://www.netlib.org/lapack. The complex routines used by the package come from LAPACK 3.8.0.

**References**


**See Also**

geigen, gevalues

**Examples**

```r
# Real matrices
# example from NAG: http://www.nag.com/lapack-ex/node16.html
# Find the generalized Schur decomposition with the real eigenvalues ordered to come first

A <- matrix(c( 3.9, 12.5,-34.5,-0.5, 4.3, 21.5,-47.5,  7.5, 4.3, 21.5,-43.5,  3.5, 4.4, 26.0,-46.0,  6.0), nrow=4, byrow=TRUE)

B <- matrix(c( 1.0,  2.0, -3.0,  1.0, 1.0,  3.0, -5.0,  4.0, 1.0,  3.0, -4.0,  3.0, 1.0,  3.0, -4.0,  4.0), nrow=4, byrow=TRUE)

z <- gqz(A, B,"R")
```
z <- gsvd(A, B, "R")

---

### gsvd: Generalized Singular Value Decomposition

**Description**

Computes the generalized singular value decomposition of a pair of matrices.

**Usage**

```r
gsvd(A, B)
```

**Arguments**

- `A` a matrix with `m` rows and `n` columns.
- `B` a matrix with `p` rows and `n` columns.

**Details**

The matrix `A` is a `m`-by-`n` matrix and the matrix `B` is a `p`-by-`n` matrix. This function decomposes both matrices; if either one is complex than the other matrix is coerced to be complex.

The Generalized Singular Value Decomposition of **numeric** matrices `A` and `B` is given as

\[
A = UD_1[0 R]Q^T
\]

and

\[
B = VD_2[0 R]Q^T
\]

where

- `U` an `m` × `m` orthogonal matrix.
- `V` a `p` × `p` orthogonal matrix.
- `Q` an `n` × `n` orthogonal matrix.
- `R` an `r`-by-`r` upper triangular non singular matrix and the matrix `[0 R]` is an `r`-by-`n` matrix. The quantity `r` is the rank of the matrix \( \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \) with \( r \leq n \).

`D_1, D_2` are quasi diagonal matrices and nonnegative and satisfy \( D_1^T D_1 + D_2^T D_2 = I \). \( D_1 \) is an `m`-by-`r` matrix and \( D_2 \) is a `p`-by-`r` matrix.
The Generalized Singular Value Decomposition of complex matrices $A$ and $B$ is given as

$$ A = UD_1[0 \, R]Q^H $$

and

$$ B = VD_2[0 \, R]Q^H $$

where

- $U$ an $m \times m$ unitary matrix.
- $V$ a $p \times p$ unitary matrix.
- $Q$ an $n \times n$ unitary matrix.
- $R$ an $r$-by-$r$ upper triangular non singular matrix and the matrix $[0 \, R]$ is an $r$-by-$n$ matrix. The quantity $r$ is the rank of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ with $r \leq n$.
- $D_1, D_2$ are quasi diagonal matrices and nonnegative and satisfy $D_1^T D_1 + D_2^T D_2 = I$. $D_1$ is an $m$-by-$r$ matrix and $D_2$ is a $p$-by-$r$ matrix.

For details on this decomposition and the structure of the matrices $D_1$ and $D_2$ see [http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/node36.html](http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/node36.html).

**Value**

The return value is a list containing the following components

- $A$ the upper triangular matrix or a part of $R$.
- $B$ lower part of the triangular matrix $R$ if $k + l > m$ (see below).
- $m$ number of rows of $A$.
- $k$ $r-l$. The number of rows of the matrix $R$ is $k+l$. The first $k$ generalized singular values are infinite.
- $l$ effective rank of the input matrix $B$. The number of finite generalized singular values after the first $k$ infinite ones.
- $\alpha$ a numeric vector with length $n$ containing the numerators of the generalized singular values in the first $(k+l)$ entries.
- $\beta$ a numeric vector with length $n$ containing the denominators of the generalized singular value in the first $(k+l)$ entries.
- $U$ the matrix $U$.
- $V$ the matrix $V$.
- $Q$ the matrix $Q$.

For a detailed description of these items see [http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/node36.html](http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/node36.html). Auxiliary functions are provided for extraction and manipulation of the various items.

**Source**

gsvd uses the LAPACK routines DGGSVD3 and ZGGVD3 from Lapack 3.8.0. LAPACK is from [http://www.netlib.org/lapack](http://www.netlib.org/lapack). The decomposition is fully explained in [http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/node36.html](http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/node36.html).
References

Available on-line at http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/lapack_lug.html. See the section
Generalized Eigenvalue and Singular Value Problems (http://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/
node33.html) and the section Generalized Singular Value Decomposition (GSVD) (http://www.
netlib.org/lapack/lug/node36.html).

See Also

gsvd.aux

Examples

```r
A <- matrix(c(1,2,3,3,2,1,4,5,6,7,8,8), nrow=2, byrow=TRUE)
B <- matrix(1:18,byrow=TRUE, ncol=6)
A
B

z <- gsvd(A,B)
z
```

---

### gsvd.Auxiliaries

*Extract the R, D1, D2 matrices from a gsvd object*

**Description**

Returns a component of the object as a matrix

**Usage**

```r
gsvd.R(z)
gsvd.oR(z)
gsvd.D1(z)
gsvd.D2(z)
```

**Arguments**

```r
z
```

an object created with `gsvd`

**Value**

`gsvd.R` returns the $R$ matrix implied by the GSVD.
`gsvd.oR` returns the matrix $[0 \ R]$ implied by the GSVD.
`gsvd.D1` returns the matrix $D_1$ implied by the GSVD.
`gsvd.D2` returns the matrix $D_2$ implied by the GSVD.
See Also

gsvd

Examples

A <- matrix(c(1,2,3,3,2,1,4,5,6,7,8,8), nrow=2, byrow=TRUE)
B <- matrix(1:18,byrow=TRUE, ncol=6)
A
B

z <- gsvd(A,B)
z

R <- gsvd.R(z)
oR <- gsvd.oR(z)
D1 <- gsvd.D1(z); D2 <- gsvd.D2(z)
R;oR
D1;D2
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