

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

F06PBF (DGBMV)

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

F06PBF (DGBMV) performs one of the matrix-vector operations

$$y \leftarrow \alpha Ax + \beta y, \quad \text{or} \quad y \leftarrow \alpha A^T x + \beta y,$$

where A is an m by n real band matrix with k_l sub-diagonals and k_u super-diagonals, x and y are real vectors, and α and β are real scalars.

If $m = 0$ or $n = 0$, no operation is performed.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F06PBF (TRANS, M, N, KL, KU, ALPHA, A, LDA, X, INCX, BETA, Y,
1                      INCY)
INTEGER             M, N, KL, KU, LDA, INCX, INCY
double precision ALPHA, A(LDA,*), X(*), BETA, Y(*)
CHARACTER*1         TRANS
```

The routine may be called by its BLAS name ***dgbmv***.

3 Description

None.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

1: TRANS – CHARACTER*1 *Input*

On entry: specifies the operation to be performed as follows:

if TRANS = 'N', $y \leftarrow \alpha Ax + \beta y$;
 if TRANS = 'T' or 'C', $y \leftarrow \alpha A^T x + \beta y$.

Constraint: TRANS = 'N', 'T' or 'C'.

2: M – INTEGER *Input*

On entry: m , the number of rows of the matrix A .

Constraint: $M \geq 0$.

3: N – INTEGER *Input*

On entry: n , the number of columns of the matrix A .

Constraint: $N \geq 0$.

4:	KL – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> k_l , the number of sub-diagonals within the band of A .		
<i>Constraint:</i> $KL \geq 0$.		
5:	KU – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> k_u , the number of super-diagonals within the band of A .		
<i>Constraint:</i> $KU \geq 0$.		
6:	ALPHA – double precision	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the scalar α .		
7:	A(LDA,*) – double precision array	<i>Input</i>
Note: the second dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1, N)$.		
<i>On entry:</i> the m by n band matrix A , stored in rows 1 to $k_l + k_u + 1$. More precisely, a_{ij} must be stored in $A(k_u + i - j + 1, j)$ for $\max(j - k_u, 1) \leq i \leq \min(j + k_l, m)$.		
8:	LDA – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F06PBF (DGBMV) is called.		
<i>Constraint:</i> $LDA \geq KL + KU + 1$.		
9:	X(*) – double precision array	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the vector x , of length n if $\text{TRANS} = 'N'$, or of length m if $\text{TRANS} = 'T'$ or ' C '.		
10:	INCX – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the increment in the subscripts of X between successive elements of x .		
<i>Constraint:</i> $INCX \neq 0$.		
11:	BETA – double precision	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the scalar β .		
12:	Y(*) – double precision array	<i>Input/Output</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the vector y , of length m if $\text{TRANS} = 'N'$, or of length n if $\text{TRANS} = 'T'$ or ' C '. If $BETA = 0$, Y need not be set.		
<i>On exit:</i> the updated vector y .		
13:	INCY – INTEGER	<i>Input</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the increment in the subscripts of Y between successive elements of y .		
<i>Constraint:</i> $INCY \neq 0$.		

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.
