



SIMULATION OPTIMIZATION SYSTEMS
Research Laboratory

**INVCH - A FORTRAN PACKAGE FOR CALCULATING
THE INVERSE OF A PERTURBED MATRIX**

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SOS-84-22-L

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**INVCH – A FORTRAN PACKAGE FOR CALCULATING
THE INVERSE OF A PERTURBED MATRIX**

J.W. Bandler and Q.J. Zhang

Abstract

INVCH is a package of subroutines for calculating the inverse of a perturbed matrix. The package uses an iterative procedure to calculate large change effects. The package and documentation have been developed for use on the CDC 170/815 system with the NOS 2.2-602/587 operating system and the Fortran Extended (FTN) version 4.8 compiler. This document contains a listing of the INVCH package.

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I. INTRODUCTION

INVCH is a package of Fortran subroutines for calculating the inverse of a perturbed matrix. It uses large change formula (64) of our previous report [1], yielding efficient computation when the variables affect the matrix in such a way that the deviation matrix has a small rank compared to the order of the matrix.

The whole package is written in Fortran IV for the CDC 170/815 system with the NOS 2.2-602/587 operating system. It is available at McMaster University in the form of a library of binary relocatable subroutines in the group indirect file LIBILCH under the charge RJWBAND.

This document includes a listing of the package INVCH. The user's manual presented together with illustrative examples is found in [2]. The listing contains 303 lines, of which 149 are comments. It has been modularized into 4 subroutines. The list of all subroutines is given in Table I.

TABLE I
LIST OF SUBROUTINES OF THE INVCH PACKAGE

Subroutine	Number of Lines (source text)	Listing from Page
1 INVCH	79	4
2 INVER0	90	5
3 INVCHA	66	6
4 LUFACT	62	7

II. REFERENCES

- [1] J.W. Bandler and Q.J. Zhang, "A unified approach to first-order and large change sensitivity computations in linear systems", Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, Report SOS-84-20-R, 1984.
- [2] J.W. Bandler and Q.J. Zhang, "INVCH - A Fortran package for calculating the inverse of a perturbed matrix", Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, Report SOS-84-22-U, 1984.


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C      USING LARGE CHANGE FORMULA (64) OF REF. [1].
C
CALL INVER0(N, IR1, IR2, R, W0(1), W0(N2), W0(N3), W0(N4), W0(N5), W0(N6),
+ ICH)
PRINT*, " TRY ANOTHER SET OF [V], [D] AND [W] ? "
PRINT*, " ENTER 1 OR 2 ( Y OR N ) "
READ*, KKK
IF( KKK.EQ.1) GO TO 10

C      RETURN
60 FORMAT(/5X,10F12.5/)
70 FORMAT(//)
80 FORMAT(1H1,6X,"THE ORIGINAL MATRIX [A] : ")
END

C
C      SUBROUTINE INVER0(N, IR1, IR2, R0, V, D, W, S, G, R, ICH)
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE ORGANIZES [V],[D] AND [W] AND CONTROLS THE
C      WHOLE CALCULATION PROCEDURE.
C
C      LIST OF ARGUMENTS: ( .... FOR INPUT ARGUMENTS.
C                        ----- FOR OUTPUT ARGUMENTS. )
C      N      .... NO. OF ROWS OR COLUMNS OF [A].
C      IR1    .... NO. OF ROWS OF [D].
C      IR2    .... NO. OF COLUMNS OF [D].
C      R0     .... REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION N BY N, CONTAINING THE
C                  INVERSE OF [A], I.E. BEFORE CHANGE.
C      V,D,W  -- REAL ARRAYS OF DIMENSIONS N BY IR1, IR1 BY IR2 AND
C                  N BY IR2 RESPECTIVELY, USED TO STORE [V],[D] AND [W].
C      S,G    ---- BOTH ARE REAL ARRAYS OF DIMENSION N, USED AS WORKING
C                  SPACES.
C      R      ---- REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION N BY N, CONTAINING THE INVERSE
C                  OF ( [A]+[V][D][W]' ), I.E., AFTER CHANGE.
C
C      DIMENSION R0(N,N), R(N,N), V(N, IR1), D( IR1, IR2), W(N, IR2), S(N), G(N)
C
C      PRINT*, " [V],[D] AND [W] ARE MATRICES OF DIMENSIONS N BY IR1, "
C      PRINT*, "                IR1 BY IR2 AND N BY IR2 RESPECTIVELY "
C      PRINT*, "                SUCH THAT DELTA([A])=[V][D][W]' ."
C      PRINT*, " ENTER [V] ( COLUMN BY COLUMN ) "
C      READ*, V
C      PRINT*, " ENTER [W] ( COLUMN BY COLUMN ) "
C      READ*, W
C      WRITE( ICH, 100) N, IR1, IR2
C      PRINT*, "      MATRIX [V] : "
C      DO 5 I=1, N
5 WRITE( ICH, 80) ( V(I, J), J=1, IR1)
WRITE( ICH, 85)
PRINT*, "      MATRIX [W] : "
DO 10 I=1, N
10 WRITE( ICH, 80) ( W(I, J), J=1, IR2)
WRITE( ICH, 85)

C      KKK=0
20 PRINT*, " [D] IS OF ", IR1, " BY ", IR2, ". "
PRINT*, " ENTER [D] ( COLUMN BY COLUMN ) "
READ*, D
PRINT*, " "

C      IF KKK IS NON-ZERO, THEN [V] AND [W] ARE THE SAME AS THOSE
C      WITH THE PREVIOUS [D].
C
C      IF( KKK.NE.0) WRITE( ICH, 110)
C      PRINT*, "      MATRIX [D] : "

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DO 25 I=1,IR1
25 WRITE(ICH,80) (D(I,J),J=1,IR2)
WRITE(ICH,85)
C
C
C
C
C
C
R SHOULD CONTAIN THE INITIAL INVERSE OF [A] BEFORE ENTERING
SUBROUTINE INVCHA. IT IS ALTERED BY INVCHA TO CONTAIN THE INVERSE
OF [A] AFTER CHANGE.
C
C
C
DO 30 I=1,N
DO 30 J=1,N
30 R(I,J)=R0(I,J)
C
C
C
CALCULATE THE INVERSE OF ( [A]+[V][D][W]' ) BY SUBROUTINE INVCHA.
CALL INVCHA(N,IR1,IR2,R,V,D,W,S,G,IFLAG)
C
C
C
IF IFLAG IS ZERO, THEN THE CALCULATION IS SUCCESSFUL,
OTHERWISE FAILED DUE TO ZERO DENOMINATOR IN THE ITERATIVE
PROCEDURE.
C
C
C
IF(IFLAG.NE.0) GO TO 50
PRINT*," THE INVERSE OF ( [A]+[V][D][W]' ) : "
DO 40 I=1,N
40 WRITE(ICH,80) (R(I,J),J=1,N)
WRITE(ICH,85)
C
C
C
50 PRINT*," TRY ANOTHER [D] ? ENTER 1 OR 2 ( Y OR N ) "
READ*,KKK
IF(KKK.EQ.1) GO TO 20
RETURN
C
C
C
80 FORMAT(/5X,10F12.5/)
85 FORMAT(//)
100 FORMAT(1H1,
+4X,"NUMBER OF ROWS OR COLUMNS OF [A] ( N ) .....",I3//
+5X,"NUMBER OF ROWS OF [D] ( IR1 ) .....",I3//
+5X,"NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF [D] ( IR2 ) .....",I3//)
110 FORMAT(1H1,5X," [V] AND [W] ARE THE SAME AS THOSE WITH THE",
+" PREVIOUS [D]."/)
END
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE INVCHA(N,IR1,IR2,R,V,D,W,S,G,IFLAG)
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE THE INVERSE OF ( [A]+[V][D][W]' ) BY
LARGE CHANGE FORMULA (64) OF REF. [1].
C
C
C
LIST OF ARGUMENTS : ( ..... FOR INPUT ARGUMENTS.
----- FOR OUTPUT ARGUMENTS.)
C
C
C
N ..... NO. OF ROWS OR COLUMNS OF [A].
IR1 ..... NO. OF ROWS OF [D].
IR2 ..... NO. OF COLUMNS OF [D].
R ---- REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION N BY N. ON ENTRY, IT CONTAINS
THE INVERSE OF [A]. ON EXIT, IT CONTAINS THE INVERSE
OF ( [A]+[V][D][W]' ).
C
C
C
V ..... REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION N BY IR1, CONTAINING [V].
D ..... REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION IR1 BY IR2, CONTAINING [D].
W ..... REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION N BY IR2, CONTAINING [W].
S,G ---- BOTH ARE REAL ARRAYS OF DIMENSION N, USED AS WORKING
SPACES.
C
C
C
IFALG --- =0, SUCCESSFULLY EXIT.
=1, ZERO DENOMINATOR OCCURS IN THE ITERATIVE
PROCEDURE, CALCULATION TERMINATED.

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C      DIMENSION R(N,N),V(N,IR1),D(IR1,IR2),W(N,IR2),S(N),G(N)      000196
C      IFLAG=0      000197
C      THE ITERATIVE PROCEDURE STARTS HERE.      000198
C      DO 70 IT=1,IR2      000199
C      CALCULATION OF THE [S] VECTOR IN (64) OF REF. [1]. THE RESULT IS      000200
C      STORED IN ARRAY S.      000201
C      DO 10 I=1,N      000202
C      G(I)=0.      000203
C      DO 10 J=1,IR1      000204
10  G(I)=G(I)+V(I,J)*D(J,IT)      000205
C      DO 20 I=1,N      000206
C      S(I)=0.      000207
C      DO 20 J=1,N      000208
20  S(I)=S(I)+R(I,J)*G(J)      000209
C      CALCULATE THE DENOMINATOR IN (64).      000210
C      TEMP=1.      000211
C      DO 30 I=1,N      000212
30  TEMP=TEMP+W(I,IT)*S(I)      000213
C      IF(ABS(TEMP).GT.1.E-20) GO TO 40      000214
C      PRINT*, " ZERO DENOMINATOR OCCURS IN THE", IT, "-TH ITERATION "      000215
C      IFLAG=1      000216
C      RETURN      000217
C      UPDATE THE INVERSE OF [A] .      000218
C      DO 60 J=1,N      000219
C      TEMP1=0.      000220
C      DO 50 K=1,N      000221
50  TEMP1=TEMP1+W(K,IT)*R(K,J)      000222
C      TEMP1=TEMP1/TEMP      000223
C      DO 60 I=1,N      000224
60  R(I,J)=R(I,J)-S(I)*TEMP1      000225
70  CONTINUE      000226
C      RETURN      000227
C      END      000228
C      SUBROUTINE LUFACT(N,A,B,MODE)      000229
C      PERFORM LU-FACTORIZATION AND/OR FORWARD AND BACKWARD      000230
C      SUBSTITUTION ( FBS ) FOR THE SOLUTION OF [A][X]=[B].      000231
C      LIST OF ARGUMENTS : ( .... FOR INPUT ARGUMENTS.      000232
C      ----- FOR OUTPUT ARGUMENTS.)      000233
C      N .... NO. OF ROWS OR COLUMNS OF [A].      000234
C      A ---- REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION N BY N. ON ENTRY, IT SHOULD      000235
C      OF [A] IF MODE=3. ON EXIT, IT CONTAINS THE LU FACTORS      000236
C      OF [A].      000237
C      B ---- REAL ARRAY OF DIMENSION N. ON ENTRY, IT CONTAINS      000238
C      THE R.H.S. OF THE LINEAR EQUATIONS, I.E. [B]. ON      000239
C      EXIT, IT CONTAINS THE SOLUTION VECTOR [X].      000240
C      MODE .... =1, LU-FACTORIZATION AND FBS.      000241
C      =3, FBS ONLY.      000242
C      000243
C      000244
C      000245
C      000246
C      000247
C      000248
C      000249
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C	DIMENSION A(N,N),B(N)	000261
	N2=N-1	000262
	N1=N+1	000263
	IF(MODE.EQ.3.OR.N.EQ.1) GO TO 50	000264
C		000265
C	CROUT'S ALGORITHM OF LU-FACTORIZATION.	000266
C		000267
	DO 20 II=1,N2	000268
	ZZ=A(II,II)	000269
	IF(ABS(ZZ).LT.1.E-20) GO TO 100	000270
	NN=II+1	000271
	DO 20 J=NN,N	000272
	A(II,J)=A(II,J)/ZZ	000273
	DO 10 K=NN,N	000274
	10 A(K,J)=A(K,J)-A(K,II)*A(II,J)	000275
	20 CONTINUE	000276
C		000277
C	FORWARD SUBSTITUTION	000278
C		000279
	50 IF(ABS(A(1,1)).LT.1.E-20) GO TO 100	000280
	B(1)=B(1)/A(1,1)	000281
	IF(N.EQ.1) RETURN	000282
	DO 70 II=2,N	000283
	ZZ=A(II,II)	000284
	IF(ABS(ZZ).LT.1.E-20) GO TO 100	000285
	IN=II-1	000286
	DO 60 K=1,IN	000287
	60 B(II)=B(II)-A(II,K)*B(K)	000288
	70 B(II)=B(II)/ZZ	000289
C		000290
C	BACKWARD SUBSTITUTION	000291
C		000292
	DO 80 L=2,N	000293
	II=N1-L	000294
	IP=II+1	000295
	DO 80 K=IP,N	000296
	80 B(II)=B(II)-A(II,K)*B(K)	000297
	RETURN	000298
C		000299
	100 PRINT*,"INDEFINITE VALUE IN LUFACD DUE TO ZERO ON THE DIAGONAL"	000300
	RETURN	000301
	END	000302
		000303

