

# progress towards porting EISPACK to forth

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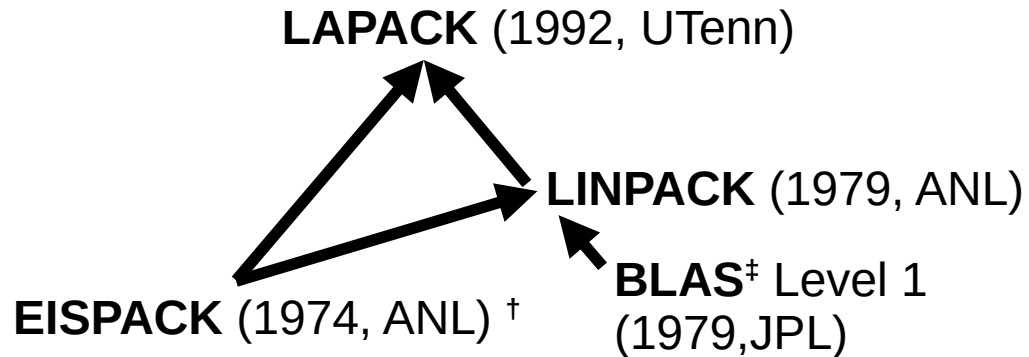
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# numerical linear algebra source libraries for scientific computing



- EISPACK and LINPACK were developed in 1970s – 1980s to provide *well-documented, well-tested source* libraries for scientific computing.
- EISPACK solves eigensystems of equations. Code is translated from *Algol*<sup>‡</sup> → *Fortran* (→ *Forth*).
- LINPACK solves linear systems of equations. Uses BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms) Level 1.
- LAPACK combines functionality of LINPACK and EISPACK. It factors core matrix and vector computations (BLAS Level 3). Matlab, R, and other software use LAPACK.

† T. Haigh, “An interview with Jack J. Dongarra,” 26 April 2004, Soc. Industr. Appl. Math.;

[http://history.siam.org/pdfs2/Dongarra\\_returned\\_SIAM\\_copy.pdf](http://history.siam.org/pdfs2/Dongarra_returned_SIAM_copy.pdf)

‡ C. L. Lawson, et al., ACM Transactions on Math. Software 5, pp 308–323 (1979); <https://doi.org/10.1145/355841.355847>

¥ J. H. Wilkinson and C. Reinsch, Handbook for Automatic Computation: vol II Linear Algebra, Part 2, Springer-Verlag, New York 1972.

## numerical linear algebra routines in the Forth Scientific Library<sup>†</sup>

module	description
<b>lufact</b>	factor a matrix <b>A</b> into a product of lower triangular ( <b>L</b> ) and upper triangular ( <b>U</b> ) matrices.
<b>dets</b>	find determinant of a matrix which has been factored in LU form.
<b>backsub</b>	solve linear system of equations using LU factorization: $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ , where $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U}$
<b>invm</b>	find the inverse of a matrix using LU factorization.
<b>gaussj</b>	provides tools for matrix arithmetic, finding inverse, solving linear system of equations and least-squares problems.
<b>svd</b>	solve matrix equations involving nearly singular matrices.

- **FSL** provides some **LINPACK** functionality.
- **EISPACK** functionality is completely missing from the **FSL**!

<sup>†</sup> The Forth Scientific Library, <https://www.taygeta.com/fsl/scilib.html>

# basic forms of linear systems problems I

I.  $A X = B$  :  $A$  and  $B$  are given; solve for  $X$

**simple case:**

$$2x_0 + 3x_1 = -6$$

$$4x_0 + 8x_1 = 10$$

**matrix form:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

solve using Gauss-Jordan elimination with FSL **gaussj**:

```
2 2 float matrix a{{
2 1 float matrix b{{
  2.0e0  3.0e0
  4.0e0  8.0e0 2 2 a{{ }}fput \ init matrix a{{
-6.0e0 10.0e0 2 1 b{{ }}fput \ init matrix b{{
a{{ b{{ 2 1 gaussj . \ solve and print error (0 = no error)
2 1 b{{ }}fprint \ print solution x0 and x1:
\ -19.5
\ 11
```

## basic forms of linear systems problems II

II.  $A X = \lambda X$  :  $A$  is given; solve for  $\lambda$ 's and corresponding  $X$ 's

simple case:

$$2x_0 + 3x_1 = \lambda x_0$$

$$3x_0 + 4x_1 = \lambda x_1$$

matrix form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

solve using matrix tridiagonalization and QL reduction with EISPACK `tred2` and `imtql2` :

```
2 2 float matrix A{{
  2.0e0  3.0e0  3.0e0  4.0e0  2 2 A{{ }}fput

2 float array diag{ 2 float array subdiag{ 2 2 float matrix ot{{

2 2 A{{ diag{ subdiag{ ot{{ tred2 \ tridiagonalize the matrix
2 2 diag{ subdiag{ ot{{ imtql2 . \ find  $\lambda$ s and eigenvectors; print error code
2 diag{ }fprint \ print eigenvalues ( $\lambda$ s): -0.162278 6.16228
2 2 ot{{ }}fprint \ print corresponding eigenvectors:
\ 0.811242 0.58471
\ -0.58471 0.811242
```

# overview of EISPACK

“EISPACK is a systematized collection of [Fortran] subroutines<sup>†</sup> which compute the eigenvalues and/or eigenvectors of six classes of matrices...”

- 1 *complex* general
- 2 *complex* Hermitian
- 3 *real* general
- 4 *real* symmetric
- 5 *real* symmetric tridiagonal
- 6 *real* special tridiagonal

EISPACK Guide<sup>‡</sup> provides recommended calling sequence of routines, the “EISPACK path”, for a given problem class, e.g.

```
call balanc( ... )
call elmhes( ... )
call eltran( ... )
call hqr2( ... )
call balbak( ... )
```

to find all eigenvalues and eigenvectors for a real general matrix.

<sup>†</sup> Fortran source library from August 1983 release is at <https://netlib.org/eispack/>

<sup>‡</sup> B. T. Smith, et al., Matrix Eigensystem Routines – EISPACK Guide 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Springer-Verlag 1976.



## goals of porting EISPACK routines to Forth

- provide library of eigensystems solvers to support scientific computing in Forth
- provide source library in Forth for portability, ease of use, ease of debugging, and ability to modify/adapt the code
- translate unstructured Fortran to structured Forth for improved source comprehensibility
- work with FSL style matrices and arrays
- provide test code and examples in library
- check results of Forth computations against “original” Fortran



# challenges of translating unstructured Fortran to Forth

```
subroutine imtql1(n,d,e,ierr)
:
:
c look for small sub-diagonal element
105 do 110 m = 1, n
:
:   if (r .eq. 0.0d0) go to 210
:
:
200 continue
c
:   d(1) = d(1) - p
:   e(1) = g
:   e(m) = 0.0d0
:   go to 105
c recover from underflow
210 d(i+1) = d(i+1) - p
:   e(m) = 0.0d0
:   go to 105
c order eigenvalues
215 if (l .eq. 1) go to 250
c for i=1 step -1 until 2 do
:   do 230 ii = 2, 1
:     i = 1 + 2 - ii
:     if (p .ge. d(i-1)) go to 270
:     d(i) = d(i-1)
230 continue
c
250 i = 1
270 d(i) = p
290 continue
```



```
: imtql1 ( n d e -- ierr )
:
:
\ look for small sub-diagonal element
BEGIN
N I DO
:
:   uflow IF
\ recover from underflow
:   d{ ii 1+ } f@ p f@ f- d{ ii 1+ } f!
:   false to uflow
ELSE
:   d{ I } f@ p f@ f- d{ I } f!
:   g f@ e{ I } f!
THEN
:   0.0e0 e{ m } f!
REPEAT
\ order eigenvalues
I 0 = IF
:   p f@ d{ 0 } f!
ELSE
\ for i=1 step -1 until 2 do
I 2+ 1 DO
:   J 1+ I - to ii
:   p f@ d{ ii 1- } f@ f>= IF
:   LEAVE
THEN
:   d{ ii 1- } f@ d{ ii } f!
LOOP
:   p f@ d{ ii } f!
THEN
LOOP \ end main loop
```

## status of EISPACK port to Forth

word	description	In Pr	C/N.T.	C/T	Demo
<b>balanc</b>	balance a real matrix	✓			
<b>balbak</b>	form eigenvectors of a general real balanced matrix		✓		
<b>elmhes</b>	reduce submatrix of real general matrix to upper Hessenberg form		✓		
<b>eltran</b>	accumulate similarity transforms for reduction of real general matrix		✓		
<b>hqr2</b>	find eigenvalues and eigenvectors of real general matrix	✓			
<b>htribk</b>	form eigenvectors of complex Hermitian matrix			✓	<b>cherm-01.4th</b>
<b>htridi</b>	reduce complex Hermitian matrix to real symmetric tridiagonal			✓	<b>cherm-01.4th</b>
<b>imtql1</b>	find the eigenvalues of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix			✓	<b>rsymm-01.4th</b>
<b>imtql2</b>	find eigenvalues and eigenvectors of real symmetric tridiag matrix			✓	<b>rsymm-02.4th</b>
<b>tred1</b>	reduce real symmetric matrix to tridiagonal matrix			✓	<b>rsymm-01.4th</b>
<b>tred2</b>	reduce real symmetric matrix to symmetric tridiagonal matrix			✓	<b>rsymm-02.4th</b>

**In Pr** = *Fortran* → *Forth* translation in progress

**C/N.T.** = Completed translation, **not tested**

**C/T** = Completed translation, **tested**

C/T Forth code may be found at

<https://github.com/mynenik/kForth-64/tree/master/forth-src/eispack>

*complex* general

*complex* Hermitian ✓

*real* general

*real* symmetric ✓

*real* symmetric tridiagonal ✓

*real* special tridiagonal

## what remains to be done?

- complete translation and testing of words needed to solve eigensystems for *real* general matrices (target date: end of 2022)
- begin translation of words for solution of *complex* general matrices (2023)
- write demo programs to test and illustrate use of EISPACK in Forth (2023 – 2024)
- testing, testing, testing ...

***applications are the payoff!***