

For easy navigation the enumeration in the Table of Contents, and the “(to ToC)” right after the section names are the forward and backward hyperlinks between Table of Contents and the beginning of sections.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Skeleton of Choldc()</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Choldc()</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Avoiding taking square roots . . . . .	1
2.2	Matrix Cholesky . . . . .	2
2.3	Manual . . . . .	2

### 1 Skeleton of Choldc() (to ToC)

```
Choldc() {
}
```

### 2 Choldc() (to ToC)

Cholesky decomposition

$$W = w \cdot w^\dagger, \quad w_{ij}|_{i < j} = 0, \\ W_{ij}|_{j \leq i} = \sum_{k=0}^{k \leq j} w_{ik} w_{jk}^*, \quad w_{jj}^2 = W_{jj}|_{j \leq i} - \sum_{k=0}^{k < j} w_{jk} w_{jk}^*, \quad w_{ij} w_{jj}|_{j < i} = W_{ij}|_{j \leq i} - \sum_{k=0}^{k < j} w_{ik} w_{jk}^*. \quad (2.1)$$

#### 2.1 Avoiding taking square roots (to ToC)

An alternative form is the factorization[1]

$$A = LDL^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ L_{10} & 1 & 0 \\ L_{20} & L_{21} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_{10} & L_{20} \\ 0 & 1 & L_{21} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & & \\ L_{10} D_0 & L_{10}^2 D_0 + D_1 & \\ L_{20} D_0 & L_{20} L_{10} D_0 + L_{21} D_1 & L_{20}^2 D_0 + L_{21}^2 D_1 + D_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{symmetrical}) \quad (2.2)$$

This form eliminates the need to take square roots. When A is positive definite the elements of the diagonal matrix D are all positive. However this factorization can be used for any square, symmetrical matrix.

The following recursive relations apply for the entries of D and L:

$$D_i = A_{ii} - \sum_{k=0}^{k < i} L_{ik}^2 D_k, \quad L_{ij} = \frac{1}{D_j} \left( A_{ij} - \sum_{k=0}^{k < j} L_{ik} L_{jk} D_k \right), \quad \text{for } i > j. \quad (2.3)$$

For complex Hermitian matrix, the following formula applies:

$$D_i = A_{ii} - \sum_{k=0}^{k < i} L_{ik} L_{ik}^* D_k, \quad L_{ij} = \frac{1}{D_j} \left( A_{ij} - \sum_{k=0}^{k < j} L_{ik} L_{jk}^* D_k \right), \quad \text{for } i > j. \quad (2.4)$$

## 2.2 Matrix Cholesky *(to ToC)*

$$\begin{aligned}
A = LDL^T &= \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ L_{10} & I & 0 \\ L_{20} & L_{21} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & L_{10}^T & L_{20}^T \\ 0 & I & L_{21}^T \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ L_{10} & I & 0 \\ L_{20} & L_{21} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & D_0 L_{10}^T & D_0 L_{20}^T \\ 0 & D_1 & D_1 L_{21}^T \\ 0 & 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & D_0 L_{10}^T & D_0 L_{20}^T \\ & L_{10} D_0 L_{10}^T + D_1 & L_{20} D_0 L_{10}^T + D_1 L_{21}^T \\ \text{(symmetrical)} & & L_{20} D_0 L_{20}^T + L_{21} D_1 L_{21}^T + D_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & A_{11} & A_{02} \\ & A_{11} & A_{12} \\ \text{(symmetrical)} & & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \\
D &= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_{11} - A_{01} D_0^{-1} A_{01} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{22} - (A_{12} - A_{02} L_{10}) L_{21} \end{pmatrix}, \\
L &= \begin{pmatrix} I & A_{01} D_0^{-1} & A_{02} D_0^{-1} \\ & I & (A_{12} - A_{02} L_{10}) D_1^{-1} \\ \text{(symmetrical)} & & I \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

## 2.3 Manual

- DESCRIPTION:
- ARGUMENTS:
- EXTERNALS:
- RETURN VALUE:
  - **Success:**
  - **Failure:**
- TIPS:
- BUGS:
- SEE ALSO:
- TO DO: