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Gmm++ provides some basic types of sparse and dense matrices and vectors. It provides some generic operations on them (copy, addition, multiplication, sub-vector and sub-matrices, solvers . . . ). The syntax of Gmm++ is very close to MTL and ITL (see http://www.mtl4.org/). Especially, the code for most of the iterative solvers has been imported from ITL. The performance of Gmm++ is also close to the one of MTL, sometimes better. The difference is that basically Gmm++ has been written to be able to interface other libraries and gives an access to sub matrices and sub vectors in all cases. Also some optimizations has been made for matrix-matrix multiplication, usage of reference has been somewhat cleared, const qualifier usage is clarified, and we hope it is somewhat easier to use.

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CHAPTER 2

Installation

Since we use standard GNU tools, the installation of the Gmm++ library is somewhat standard.

Note that if you use GetFEM, you do not have to install Gmm++ since GetFEM is provided with its own version of Gmm++.

Moreover, as Gmm++ is a template library, no compilation is needed to install it. If the Gmm++ archive is on your current directory you can unpack it and enter inside the directory of the distribution with the commands:

```
gunzip -c gmm-x.xx.tar.gz | tar xvf -
```
```
cd gmm-x.xx
```

Then you have to run the configure script just typing:

```
./configure
```

or if you want to set the prefix directory where to install the library you can use the `--prefix` option (the default prefix directory is `/usr/local`):

```
./configure --prefix=\textit{dest_dir}
```

then start the installation with:

```
make install
```

You can also check if your configuration is correct with:

```
make check
```

which compiles random tests.

If you want to use a different compiler than the one chosen automatically by the `./configure` script, just specify its name on the command line:
More specific instructions can be found in the README* files of the distribution.

Now, to use Gmm++ in your programs, the simpler manner is to include the file gmm/gmm.h which includes all the template library. If the compilation time is too important, the minimum to be included is contained in the file gmm/gmm_kernel.h (vectors and matrix types, blas, sub vectors and sub matrices).

DO NOT FORGET to catch errors messages. See the corresponding section.
CHAPTER 3

Matrix and Vector type provided by Gmm++

The convention is that any vector or matrix type (except if it is a reference) can be instantiated with the constructors:

```
Vector V(n); // build a vector of size n.
Matrix M(n, m); // build a matrix with n rows and m columns.
```

No other constructor is used inside Gmm++ and you should not use any other if you want your code to be compatible with any matrix and vector type.

It is assumed that each vector type interfaced with Gmm++ allows to access to a component with the following syntax:

```
a = V[i]; // read the ith component of V.
V[i] = b; // write the ith component of V.
```

The write access being available if the vector is not a constant reference. For a matrix:

```
a = M(i, j); // read the component at row i and column j of M.
M(i, j) = b; // write the component at row i and column j of M.
```

Again the write access is available if the matrix is not a const reference. Generally, especially for sparse matrices, this access is not very efficient. Linear algebra procedures access to the components of the vectors and matrices via iterators. (see section Deeper inside Gmm++)

It is also not recommended (at all) to use the original copy operator for vectors or matrices. Generally, it will not do the appropriate job. instead, you have to use the method:

```
gmm::copy(V, W); // W <-- V
```

which works for all correctly interfaced matrix and vector type, even if V is not of the same type as W (V could be sparse and W dense for instance).

in Gmm++, a vector is not a (n by 1) matrix, it is a one dimensional object. If you need to use a vector as a (n by 1) column matrix or a (1 by n) row matrix, you can do it with:
In the following, the template parameter T will represent a scalar type like double or std::complex<double>.

### 3.1 dense vectors

Gmm++ interfaces std::vector<T> so you can use it as your basic dense vector type. If you need to interface another type of dense vector you can see in gmm/gmm_interface.h some examples.

### 3.2 sparse vectors

Gmm++ provides two types of sparse vectors: gmm::wsvector<T> and gmm::rsvector<T>. gmm::wsvector<T> is optimized for write operations and gmm::rsvector<T> is optimized for read operations. It should be appropriate to use gmm::wsvector<T> for assembling procedures and then to copy the vector in a gmm::rsvector<T> for the solvers. Those two vector types can be used to create row major or column major matrices (see section generic row and column matrices).

### 3.3 skyline vectors

The type gmm::slvector<T> defines a skyline vector, in the sense that only an interval of this vector is stored. With this type of vector you can build skyline matrices as gmm::row_matrix< gmm::slvector<T> > (see next section generic row and column matrices).

### 3.4 generic row and column matrices

Gmm++ provides the two following types of matrices: gmm::row_matrix<VECT> and gmm::col_matrix<VECT> where VECT should be a valid (i.e. interfaced) vector type. Those two type of matrices store an array of VECT so the memory is not contiguous. Initializations are:

```cpp
gmm::row_matrix< std::vector<double> > M1(10, 10); // dense row matrix
gmm::col_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > M2(5, 20); // sparse column matrix
```

Of course gmm::row_matrix<VECT> is a row matrix and it is impossible to access to a particular column of this matrix.

gmm::mat_nrows(M) gives the number of rows of a matrix and gmm::mat_ncols(M) the number of columns.

### 3.5 dense matrices

It is recommended to use the type:
gmm::dense_matrix<T>

to represent a dense matrix type because it is compatible with the Fortran format (column major) and some operations are interfaced with blas and Lapack (see section Interface with BLAS, LAPACK or ATLAS). It is considered as a column and row matrix (column preferred) which means that you can access both to the columns and rows.

However, matrix types as gmm::row_matrix< std::vector<double> > or gmm::col_matrix< std::vector<double> > represent also some dense matrices.

### 3.6 sparse matrices

Similarly, gmm::row_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > or gmm::col_matrix< gmm::rsvector<double> > represents some sparse matrices, but Gmm++ provides also two types of classical sparse matrix types:

- gmm::csr_matrix<T>
- gmm::csc_matrix<T>

The type gmm::csr_matrix<T> represents a compressed sparse row matrix and gmm::csc_matrix<T> a compressed sparse column matrix. The particularity of these two types of matrices is to be read only, in the sense that it is not possible to access at a particular component to write on it (the operation is too expansive). The only write operation permitted is gmm::copy. The right way to use these matrices is first to execute the write operations on another type of matrix like gmm::row_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > then to do a copy:

```cpp
gmm::row_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > M1;
... assembly operation on M1
... M1(i,j) = b;
... gmm::csc_matrix<double> M2;
gmm::clean(M1, 1E-12);
gmm::copy(M1, M2);
```

Matrices gmm::csr_matrix<T> and gmm::csc_matrix<T> have the advantage to have a standard format (interfaceable with Fortran code) and to have a compact format (contiguous in memory). To be able to be compatible with Fortran programs a second template parameter exists on these type, you can declare:

```cpp
gmm::csc_matrix<double, 1> M1;
gmm::csr_matrix<double, 1> M2;
```

The 1 means that a shift will be done on all the indices.
Input and output with Harwell-Boeing and Matrix Market formats

Including the file `gmm/gmm_inoutput.h` you will be able to load and save matrices with Harwell-Boeing and Matrix Market formats. Concerning the Harwell-Boeing format, only the type `gmm::csc_matrix<double>` and `gmm::csc_matrix<std::complex<double>>` has been interfaced, so you can execute:

```cpp
gmm::Harwell_Boeing_save("filename", A); // save the matrix A.  
gmm::Harwell_Boeing_load("filename", A); // load the matrix A.
```

If `A` is not a `gmm::csc_matrix<double>` or a `gmm::csc_matrix<std::complex<double>>` > a copy is made.

Concerning the Matrix Market format, it is possible to save a `gmm::csc_matrix<double>` or a `gmm::csc_matrix<std::complex<double>>` > and to load a `gmm::row_matrix<VECT>` or a `gmm::col_matrix<VECT>`:

```cpp
gmm::MatrixMarket_save("filename", A); // save a csc_matrix.  
gmm::MatrixMarket_load("filename", A); // load a row_matrix or a col_matrix
```
sub-vectors and sub-matrices

It is possible to obtain any sub-vector or sub-matrix of a fully interfaced object. There are four types of sub indices:

\[
\text{gmm::sub_interval(first, length);}\\
\]
represents an interval whose first index is \textit{first} and length is \textit{length} (for instance \texttt{gmm::sub_interval(10, 3);} represents the indices \{10, 11, 12\}).

\[
\text{gmm::sub_slice(first, length, step);}\\
\]
represents also an interval in which one index over \textit{step} is taken. (for instance \texttt{gmm::sub_slice(10, 3, 2);} represents the indices \{10, 12, 14\})

\[
\text{gmm::sub_index(CONT c);}\\
\]
represents the sub-index which is the collection of index contained in the container \textit{c}. For instance:

\[
\text{std::vector<size_t> c(3);}\\
c[0] = 1; c[1] = 3; c[2] = 16;\\n\text{gmm::sub_index(c);}\\
\]
represents the indices \{1, 3, 16\}.

\textit{VERY IMPORTANT} : the container \textit{c} has to be \textit{sorted} from the smaller index to the greater one (i.e. with increasing order) and no repetition is allowed.

For unsorted index such as permutation, a special type of sub index is defined:

\[
\text{gmm::unsorted_sub_index(CONT c);}\\
\]
Some algorithms are a little bit slower with unsorted sub indices.

Now \texttt{gmm::sub_vector(V, subi)} gives a reference to a sub-vector:
gmm::vsvector<double> V(10);
V[5] = 3.0;
std::cout << gmm::sub_vector(V, gmm::sub_interval(2, 3)) << std::endl;

prints to the standard output V[2], V[3] and V[4].

gmm::sub_matrix(V, subi1, subi2) gives a reference to a sub-matrix. For instance:

```cpp
gmm::col_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > M(5, 20);
M(3, 2) = 5.0;
std::cout << gmm::sub_matrix(M, gmm::sub_interval(2, 3), gmm::sub_interval(2, 3)) << std::endl;
```

prints to the output a sub-matrix. If the two sub-indices are equal, it is possible to omit the second. For instance:

```cpp
gmm::col_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > M(5, 20);
M(3, 2) = 5.0;
std::cout << gmm::sub_matrix(V, gmm::sub_interval(2, 3)) << std::endl;
```

The reference on sub_matrix is writable if the corresponding matrix is writable (so you can copy on a sub_matrix, add sub-matrices ...).

5.1 row and column of a matrix

`gmm::mat_row(M, i)` gives a (possibly writable) reference to the row `i` of matrix `M`, and `gmm::mat_col(M, i)` gives a (possibly writable) reference to the column `i`. It is not possible to access to the rows if `M` is a column matrix and to the columns if it is a row matrix. It is possible to use `gmm::mat_const_row(M, i)` and `gmm::mat_const_col(M, i)` to have constant references.
CHAPTER 6

Miscellaneous methods

gmm::vect_size(V); // gives the size of the vector V.

gmm::resize(V, n); // Change the size of the vector V.
    // Preserve the min(n, vect_size(V)) first components.
    // Do not work for references.

gmm::resize(M, m, n); // Change the dimensions of matrix M.
    // Preserve the
    // min(m, mat_nrows(M)) x min(n, mat_ncols(M))
    // first components. Do not work for references.

gmm::reshape(M, m, n); // returns the m-by-n matrix whose elements
    // are taken columnwise from M.
    // An error results if M does not have m*m
    // elements. Works only with dense_matrix<T> for
    // the moment.

gmm::nnz(V); // gives the number of stored components of the vector V.
gmm::nnz(M); // gives the total number of stored components of the matrix M.

gmm::mat_nrows(M) // gives the number of rows of a matrix M.
gmm::mat_ncols(M) // gives the number of columns of a matrix M.

gmm::write(o, V); // print the vector V to the output stream o.
gmm::write(o, M); // print the matrix M to the output stream o.

Most of the time it is more convenient to use:

std::cout << gmm::vref(V) << std::endl;
std::cout << M << std::endl;

gmm::clear(V); // set to zero all the components of the vector V;
gmm::clear(M); // set to zero all the components of the matrix M;
gmm::clean(V, 1E-10); // set to zero all the components of the vector V
               // whose modulus is less or equal to 1E-10
gmm::clean(M, 1E-10); // idem for a matrix M.

gmm::fill_random(V); // fill a dense vector V with random number
                  // between -1 and 1
gmm::fill_random(V, cfill); // fill a dense or sparse vector with random
                  // numbers. cfill should be between 0.0 and 1.0
                  // and represent the ratio of filled components.

gmm::fill_random(M); // fill a dense matrix M with random number
gmm::fill_random(M, cfill); // fill a dense or sparse matrix M with random
                  // numbers.
The same choice has been made as in MTL to provide basic operations as functions not as operators. The advantages are that it is clearer to see where are the linear algebra operations in the program and the programming of optimized basic linear algebra operations is greatly simplified.

### 7.1 scale and scaled

`gmm::scale` is used to multiply a vector or a matrix with a scalar factor:

```
gmm::scale(V, 10.0); // V * 10.0 ---> V
```

If one not needs to multiply the vector but wants to use the multiplied vector in an expression `gmm::scaled` gives a reference to a multiplied vector. This is only a reference, no operation is made until this reference is used somewhere. For instance:

```
std::cout << gmm::scaled(V, 10.0) << std::endl;
```

print to the standard output the vector V multiplied by 10.0 without changing V.

### 7.2 transposition

`gmm::transposed(M)` gives a possibility modifiable reference on the transposed matrix of M.

### 7.3 imaginary and real part

For a complex matrix M or a complex vector V, `gmm::real_part(M), gmm::real_part(V), gmm::imag_part(M) or gmm::imag_part(V)` give a possibility modifiable reference on the real or imaginary part of the matrix or vector (for instance `gmm::clear(gmm::imag_part(M))` will set to zero the imaginary part of a matrix M). These functions cannot be applied to real matrices or vectors.
7.4 conjugate

For a matrix \( M \) or a vector \( V \), \texttt{gmm::conjugated(M)} and \texttt{gmm::conjugated(V)} give a constant reference on the conjugated vector or matrix. Of course, for a real vectors this has no effect (and no cost at all). Note : \texttt{gmm::conjugated(M)} transposes the matrix \( M \) so that this is the hermitian conjugate of \( M \). If you need only the conjugate of each component you have to use both transposition and conjugate with \texttt{gmm::conjugated(gmm::transposed(M))} or equivalently \texttt{gmm::transposed(gmm::conjugated(M))}.

7.5 add

addition of vectors or matrices. It is always possible to mix different type of vector or matrices in the operations. The following operations are valid:

```cpp
std::vector<double> V1(10);
gmm::wsvector<double> V2(10);
gmm::clear(V1);
...
gmm::add(V1, V2); // V1 + V2 --> V2
cout << gmm::vref(V2);
gmm::add(V1, gmm::scaled(V2, -2.0), V2); // V1 - 2.0 * V2 --> V2
cout << gmm::vref(V2);
gmm::row_matrix< std::vector<double> > M1(10, 10);
gmm::col_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > M2(1000, 1000);
// M1 + (sub matrix of M2) ---> (sub matrix of M2)
gmm::add(M1, gmm::sub_matrix(M2, gmm::sub_interval(4,10)));
```

IMPORTANT : all the vectors have to have the same size, no resize will be automatically done. If a vector has not the good size, an error will be thrown.

7.6 mult

Matrix-vector or matrix-matrix multiplication. Again, all the matrices and vectors have to have the good size. The following operations are valid:

```cpp
std::vector<double> V1(10);
gmm::wsvector<double> V2(10);
...
gmm::row_matrix< std::vector<double> > M1(10, 10);
...
gmm::mult(M1, V2, V1); // M1 * V2 --> V1
gmm::mult(M1, V2, V2, V1); // M1 * V2 + V2 --> V1
gmm::mult_add(M1, V2, V1); // M1 * V2 + V1 --> V1
gmm::mult(M1, gmm::scaled(V2, -1.0), V2, V1); // M1 + (-V2) + V2 --> V1
```

(continues on next page)
gmm::col_matrix< gmm::wsvector<double> > M2(10, 10);
gmm::col_matrix< gmm::vsvector<double> > M3(10, 10);
...
gmm::mult(M1, M2, M3); // M1 * M2 ---> M3

gmm::mult(gmm::sub_matrix(M1, sub_interval(0, 3)),
  gmm::sub_matrix(M2, sub_interval(4, 3)),
  gmm::sub_matrix(M3, sub_interval(2, 3)));

7.7 norms

- gmm::vect_norm1(V) // sum of the modulus of the components of vector V.
- gmm::vect_norm2(V) // Euclidean norm of vector V.
- gmm::vect_dist2(V1, V2) // Euclidean distance between V1 and V2.
- gmm::vect_norminf(V) // infinity norm of vector V.
- gmm::mat_euclidean_norm(M) // Euclidean norm of matrix `M`.
  // (called also Frobenius norm).
- gmm::mat_maxnorm(M) // Max norm (defined as max(|m_ij|; i,j))
- gmm::mat_norm1(M) // max(sum(|m_ij|, i), j)
- gmm::mat_norminf(M) // max(sum(|m_ij|, j), i)

7.8 trace

gmm::mat_trace(M) gives the trace of matrix M.

7.9 scalar product

for vectors only, gmm::vect_sp(V1, V2) gives the scalar product between V1 and V2. For complex vectors, this do not conjugate V1, you can use gmm::vect_sp(V1, gmm::conjugated(V2)) or gmm::vect_hp(V1, V2) which is equivalent.
If \( M \) is a triangular matrix (upper or lower) and \( X \) a vector containing the right hand side, the following procedures solve the system \( x \leftarrow M^{-1}x \). The vector \( X \) contains the result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>gmm::upper_tri_solve(M, X, false)</code></td>
<td>Solving an upper triangular system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>gmm::upper_tri_solve(M, X, true)</code></td>
<td>Solving an upper triangular system (assuming 1 on the diagonal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>gmm::lower_tri_solve(M, X, false)</code></td>
<td>Solving a lower triangular system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>gmm::lower_tri_solve(M, X, true)</code></td>
<td>Solving a lower triangular system (assuming 1 on the diagonal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Components which are lower the diagonal are ignored by `gmm::upper_tri_solve` and components which are upper the diagonal are ignored by `gmm::lower_tri_solve`. 
CHAPTER 9

Dense LU decomposition

The following procedures are available in the file `gmm/gmm_dense_lu.h` for dense real and complex matrices (gmm::dense_matrix<T>, gmm::row_matrix<std::vector<T> > and gmm::col_matrix<std::vector<T> >):

- `gmm::lu_factor(M, ipvt)`: compute the LU factorization of M in M. ipvt should be an gmm::lapack_ipvt (of size gmm::mat_nrows(M)) which will contain the indices of the pivots.

- `gmm::lu_solve(LU, ipvt, x, b)`: solve the system LUx = b. LU is the LU factorization which has to be computed first.

- `gmm::lu_solve(M, x, b)`: solve the system Mx=b calling the lu factorization on a copy of M.

- `gmm::lu_solve_transposed(LU, ipvt, x, b)`: solve the system transposed(LU)x = b. LU is the LU factorization which has to be computed first.

- `gmm::lu_inverse(LU, ipvt, A)`: compute the inverse of LU in A. LU is the LU factorization which has to be computed first.

- `gmm::lu_inverse(A)`: invert A calling the LU factorization and the latter procedure.

- `gmm::lu_det(LU, ipvt)`: compute the determinant of LU. LU is the LU factorization which has to be computed first.

- `gmm::lu_det(A)`: compute the determinant of A calling the LU factorization and the latter function.
Dense QR factorisation, eigenvalues and eigenvectors

The following procedures are available in the file `gmm/gmm\_dense\_qr.h` for dense real and complex matrices:

```
gmm::qr_factor(M, Q, R) // compute the QR factorization of M in Q and R 
                      // (Householder version)

implicit_qr_algorithm(M, eigval, double tol = 1E-16) // compute the 
                                                     // eigenvalues of M using the implicit QR factorisation (Householder and 
                                                     // Francis QR step version). eigval should be a vector of appropriate 
                                                     // size 
                                                     // in which the eigenvalues will be computed. If the matrix have 
                                                     // complex eigenvalues, please use a complex vector.

implicit_qr_algorithm(M, eigval, shvect, double tol = 1E-16) // idem, 
                                                             // compute additionally the schur vectors in the matrix shvect.

symmetric_qr_algorithm(M, eigval, double tol = 1E-16) // idem for symmetric 
                                                        // real and hermitian complex matrices (based on Wilkinson QR step)

symmetric_qr_algorithm(M, eigval, eigvect, double tol = 1E-16) // idem, 
                                                               // compute additionally the eigenvectors in the matrix eigvect.
```

Remark: The computation of eigenvectors for non hermitian matrices is not yet implemented. You can use for the moment the functions `geev_interface_left` and `geev_interface_right` from the LAPACK interface (see `gmm/gmm_lapack_interface.h`). These LAPACK functions compute right and left eigenvectors.

The following function defined in the file `gmm/gmm\_condition\_number.h`:

```
gmm::condition_number(M)
```

compute the condition number of a matrix M. This function uses a dense QR algorithm and thus is only usable for dense matrices.
Most of the solvers provided in Gmm++ come from ITL with slight modifications (gmres has been optimized and adapted for complex matrices). Include the file gmm/gmm_iter_solvers.h to use them.

### 11.1 Iterations

The iteration object of Gmm++ is a modification of the one in ITL. This is not a template type as in ITL.

The simplest initialization is:

```cpp
gmm::iteration iter(2.0E-10);
```

where 2.0E-10 is the (relative) residual to be obtained to have the convergence. Some possibilities:

```cpp
iter.set_noisy(n)  // n = 0 : no output
// n = 1 : output of iterations on the standard output
// n = 2 : output of iterations and sub-iterations
// on the standard output
// ...
iter.get_iteration()  // after a computation, gives the number of iterations made.
iter.converged()  // true if the method converged.
iter.set_maxiter(n)  // Set the maximum of iterations.
// A solver stops if the maximum of iteration is reached, iter.converged() is then false.
```

### 11.2 Linear solvers

Here is the list of available linear solvers:
gmm::row_matrix< std::vector<double> > A(10, 10); // The matrix
std::vector<double> B(10); // Right hand side
std::vector<double> X(10); // Unknown
gmm::identity_matrix PS; // Optional scalar product for cg
gmm::identity_matrix PR; // Optional preconditioner
...
gmm::iteration iter(10E-9); // Iteration object with the max residu
size_t restart = 50; // restart parameter for GMRES
gmm::cg(A, X, B, PS, PR, iter); // Conjugate gradient

gmm::bicgstab(A, X, B, PS, PR, iter); // BICGSTAB BiConjugate Gradient

// Stabilized

gmm::gmres(A, X, B, PR, restart, iter); // GMRES generalized minimum

// residual

gmm::qmr(A, X, B, PR, iter); // Quasi-Minimal Residual method.

gmm::least_squares_cg(A, X, B, iter); // unpreconditionned least square CG.

The solver gmm::constrained_cg(A, C, X, B, PS, PR, iter); solve a system with linear constraints, C is a matrix which represents the constraints. But it is still experimental.

(Version 1.7) The solver gmm::bfgs(F, GRAD, X, restart, iter) is a BFGS quasi-Newton algorithm with a Wolfe line search for large scale problems. It minimizes the function F without constraints, be given its gradient GRAD. restart is the max number of stored update vectors.

## 11.3 Preconditioners

The following preconditioners, to be used with linear solvers, are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditioner</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gmm::identity_matrix P; // No preconditioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::diagonal_precond&lt;matrix_type&gt; P(SM); // diagonal preconditioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::mr_approx_inverse_precond&lt;matrix_type&gt; P(SM, 10, 10E-17); // preconditioner based on MR iterations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::ildlt_precond&lt;matrix_type&gt; P(SM); // incomplete (level 0) ldlt preconditioner. Fast to be computed but less efficient than gmm::ildltt_precond.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::ildltt_precond&lt;matrix_type&gt; P(SM, k, threshold); // incomplete ldlt with k fill-in and threshold preconditioner. Efficient but could be costly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::ilu_precond&lt;matrix_type&gt; P(SM); // incomplete (level 0) ilu preconditioner. Very fast to be computed but less efficient than gmm::ilut_precond.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continues on next page)
// incomplete LU with k fill-in and threshold preconditioner.
// Efficient but could be costly.
gmm::ilut_precond<matrix_type> P(SM, k, threshold);

// incomplete LU with k fill-in, threshold and column pivoting preconditioner.
// Try it when ilut encounter too small pivots.
gmm::ilutp_precond<matrix_type> P(SM, k, threshold);

Except ildlt\_precond, all these precondtioners come from ITL. ilut\_precond has been
optimized and simplified and cholesky\_precond has been corrected and transformed in an
incomplete LDLT preconditioner for stability reasons (similarly, we add choleskyt\_precond which
is in fact an incomplete LDLT with threshold preconditioner). Of course, ildlt\_precond and
ildltt\_precond are designed for symmetric real or hermitian complex matrices to be use principally with cg.

### 11.4 Additive Schwarz method

The additive Schwarz method is a decomposition domain method allowing the resolution of huge linear
systems (see [?] for the principle of the method).

For the moment, the method is not parallelized (this should be done ...). The call is the following:

```c++
gmm::sequential_additive_schwarz(A, u, f, P, vB, iter, local_solver,
                            global_solver)
```

A is the matrix of the linear system. u is the unknown vector. f is the right hand side. P
is an eventual preconditioner for the local solver. vB is a vector of rectangular sparse matrices
(of type const std::vector<vBMatrix>, where vBMatrix is a sparse matrix type), each of these matrices is of size $N_i \times N_i$ where $N$ is the size of A and $N_i$ the number
of variables in the $i$th sub-domain ; each column of the matrix is a base vector of the sub-space
representing the $i$th sub-domain. iter is an iteration object. local\_solver has to be chosen
in the list gmm::using_gmres(), gmm::using_bicgstab(), gmm::using_cg(),
gmm::using_qmr() and gmm::using_superlu() if SuperLu is installed. global\_solver
has to be chosen in the list gmm::using_gmres(), gmm::using_bicgstab(),
gmm::using_cg(), gmm::using_qmr().

The test program schwarz\_additive.C is the directory tests of GetFEM is an example of the resolution
with the additive Schwarz method of an elastostatic problem with the use of coarse mesh to
make a better preconditioning (i.e. one of the sub-domains represents in fact a coarser mesh).

In the case of multiple solves with the same linear system, it is possible to store the preconditioners or
the LU factorizations to save computation time.

A (too) simple program in gmm/gmm_domain_decomp.h allows to build a regular domain decom-
position with a certain ratio of overlap. It directly produces the vector of matrices vB for the additive
Schwarz method.
11.5 Range basis function

The function `gmm_range_basis(B, columns, EPS=1e-12)` defined in `gmm/gmm_range_basis.h` allows to select from the columns of a sparse matrix `B` a basis of the range of this matrix. The result is returned in `columns` which should be of type `std::set<size_type>` and which contains the indices of the selected columns.

The algorithm is specially designed to select independent constraints from a large matrix with linearly dependent columns.

There is four step in the implemented algorithm

- Elimination of null columns.
- Selection of a set of already orthogonal columns.
- Elimination of locally dependent columns by a blockwise Gram-Schmidt algorithm.
- Computation of vectors of the remaining null space by a global restarted Lanczos algorithm and deduction of some columns to be eliminated.

The algorithm is efficient if after the local Gram-Schmidt algorithm it remains a low dimension null space. The implemented restarted Lanczos algorithm find the null space vectors one by one.

The Global restarted Lanczos algorithm may be improved or replaced by a block Lanczos method (see [?] for instance), a block Wiedelann method (in order to be parallelized) or simply the computation of more than one vector of the null space at each iteration.
**CHAPTER 12**

Catch errors

Errors used in *Gmm++* are defined in the file `gmm/gmm_except.h`. In order to make easier the error catching all errors derive from the type `std::logic_error` defined in the file "stdexcept" of the S.T.L.

A standard procedure, `GMM_STANDARD_CATCH_ERROR`, is defined in `gmm/gmm_except.h`. This procedure catches all errors and print the error message when an error occurs. It can be used in the main procedure of the program as follows:

```c
int main(void) {
    try {
        ... main program ...
    }
    GMM_STANDARD_CATCH_ERROR;
}
```

It is highly recommended to catch the errors at least in the main function, because if you do not so, you will not be able to see error messages.
CHAPTER 13

Interface with BLAS, LAPACK or ATLAS

For better performance on dense matrices, it is possible to interface some operations of the type `gmm::dense_matrix<T>` with LAPACK (http://www.netlib.org/lapack/) or ATLAS (http://math-atlas.sourceforge.net/), for \( T = \text{float, double, std::complex<float> or std::complex<double}. \) In fact, concerning ATLAS no specific interface has been made until now, so the fortran interface of ATLAS should be used.

To use this interface you have first to define `GMM_USES_LAPACK` before including `Gmm++` files:

```c
#define GMM_USES_LAPACK
#include <gmm/gmm.h>
... your code
```

or specify `-DGMM_USES_LAPACK` on the command line of your compiler. Of course, you have also to link LAPACK or ATLAS libraries. For example on a standard linux configuration and g++ compiler the adding libraries to link LAPACK are:

```bash
g++ ... -llapack -lblas -lgfortanbegin -lgfortran
```

and to link ATLAS:

```bash
g++ ... /usr/lib/atlas/liblapack.a /usr/lib/atlas/libblas.a -latlas -\lgfortanbegin -lgfortran
```

The library `libgfortranbegin` and `libgfortran` are specific to g++ compiler and may vary for other compilers.

Ask your system administrator if this configuration does not work.

The following operations are interfaced:

```c
vect_norm2(std::vector<T>)
vect_sp(std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
vect_sp(scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)
```

(continues on next page)
vect_sp(std::vector<T>, scaled(std::vector<T>))
vect_sp(scaled(std::vector<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>))

vect_hp(std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
vect_hp(scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)
vect_hp(std::vector<T>, scaled(std::vector<T>))
vect_hp(scaled(std::vector<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>))

add(std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
add(scaled(std::vector<T>, a), std::vector<T>)

mult(dense_matrix<T>, dense_matrix<T>, dense_matrix<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), dense_matrix<T>, dense_matrix<T>)
mult(dense_matrix<T>, transposed(dense_matrix<T>), dense_matrix<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), transposed(dense_matrix<T>),
    dense_matrix<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), dense_matrix<T>, dense_matrix<T>)
mult(dense_matrix<T>, conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), dense_matrix<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), conjugated(dense_matrix<T>),
    dense_matrix<T>)
mult(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult(dense_matrix<T>, scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>),
    std::vector<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>),
    std::vector<T>)

mult_add(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult_add(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult_add(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult_add(dense_matrix<T>, scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)
mult_add(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>),
    std::vector<T>)
mult_add(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>),
    std::vector<T>)

mult(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>,
    std::vector<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>,
    std::vector<T>)
mult(dense_matrix<T>, scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>,
    std::vector<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>),
    std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>),
    std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
mult(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, scaled(std::vector<T>),
    std::vector<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>,
    scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>,
    scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)

(continues on next page)
mult(dense_matrix<T>, scaled(std::vector<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)
mult(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)
mult(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), scaled(std::vector<T>), std::vector<T>)

lower_tri_solve(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, k, b)
upper_tri_solve(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, k, b)
lower_tri_solve(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, k, b)
upper_tri_solve(transposed(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, k, b)
lower_tri_solve(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, k, b)
upper_tri_solve(conjugated(dense_matrix<T>), std::vector<T>, k, b)

lu_factor(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<int>)
lu_solve(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
lu_solve_transposed(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<int>, std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>)
lu_inverse(dense_matrix<T>)
lu_inverse(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<int>, dense_matrix<T>)

qr_factor(dense_matrix<T>, dense_matrix<T>, dense_matrix<T>)
implicit_qr_algorithm(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>)
implicit_qr_algorithm(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<T>, dense_matrix<T>)
implicit_qr_algorithm(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<std::complex<T>>, dense_matrix<T>)
implicit_qr_algorithm(dense_matrix<T>, std::vector<std::complex<T>>, dense_matrix<T>)

Of course, it is not difficult to interface another operation if needed.
The following interface does not correspond to an algorithm existing in Gmm++:
The interface to gesvd (singular value decomposition):

svd(dense_matrix<T> &X, dense_matrix<T> &U,
    dense_matrix<T> &Vt, std::vector<T> sigma);
svd(dense_matrix<std::complex<T>> &X, dense_matrix<std::complex<T>> &U,
    dense_matrix<std::complex<T>> &Vt, std::vector<T> sigma);
It is possible to call SuperLU 3.0 (https://portal.nersc.gov/project/sparse/superlu/superlu_3.0.tar.gz) from Gmm++. The following function defined in the file gmm/gmm_superlu_interface.h is available:

```cpp
SuperLU_solve(A, X, B, condest, permc_spec = 1)
```

solves the system $AX = B$ where $A$ is a sparse matrix of base type `float`, `double`, `std::complex<float>`, or `std::complex<double>`. `permc_spec` should be 0, 1 or 2 for respectively use the natural ordering, use minimum degree ordering on structure of $A'A$ or use minimum degree ordering on structure of $A' + A$ (1 is the default value), `condest` should be a reference on a double, it returns an estimate of the condition number of the matrix $A$.

To use these functions, you need to install SuperLU and compile your code with the additional options:

```bash
g++ ... -DGMM_USES_SUPERLU (dir_of_superlu)/superlu.a -lblas -I(dir_of_˓→superlu)
```

Some other functionalities of SuperLU can be interfaced.
How to use Gmm++ with QD type (double-double and quad-double)

The QD library (see http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/verb~yozo or http://www.nersc.gov/verb~dhb/mpdist/mpdist.html) is an efficient library for double-double (32 decimal digits) and quad-double (approx. 64 decimal digits). Once you installed this library on your system you have to link your program with QD library (with -lqd). In your program, include the header files of QD with:

```cpp
#include <qd/dd.h>
#include <qd/qd.h>
#include <qd/fpu.h>
```

Then the two type `dd_real` and `qd_real` will be usable with Gmm++. You will also be able to use `std::complex<dd_real>` and `std::complex<qdreal>`

IMPORTANT: do not forget to initialize QD before using it with the following call:

```cpp
unsigned int old_cw;
fpu_fix_start(&old_cw);
```

This disables the 80 bits precision of x86 processors which conflicts with QD. Once you finished to use QD you can reactivate it with:

```cpp
fpu_fix_end(&old_cw);
```

(see the QD documentation for more details).
Chapter 15. How to use Gmm++ with QD type (double-double and quad-double)
16.1 How can I invert a matrix?

It is not possible in Gmm++ to invert all kind of matrices. For the moment, the only mean to invert a matrix is to use the dense LU decomposition (thus, only for dense matrices). An example:

```cpp
gmm::dense_matrix<double> M(3, 3), M2(3,3), M3(3,3);
gmm::copy(gmm::identity_matrix(), M); // M = Id.
gmm::scale(M, 2.0); // M = 2 * Id.
M(1,2) = 1.0;

gmm::copy(M, M2);

gmm::lu_inverse(M);

gmm::mult(M, M2, M3);
```

see the section corresponding to dense LU decomposition for more details. The type `gmm::dense_matrix<double>` can be replaced by `gmm::row_matrix<std::vector<double>>` or `gmm::col_matrix<std::vector<double>>`.

16.2 How can I solve a linear system?

You have more than one possibility to solve a linear system. If you have a dense matrix, the best may be to use the LU decomposition. An example:

```cpp
gmm::dense_matrix<double> M(3, 3);
gmm::clear(M); // M = 0.
M(0,0) = M(1,1) = M(2,2) = 2.0; // M = 2 * Id.
M(1,2) = 1.0;
```

(continues on next page)
std::vector<double> X(3), B(3), Bagain(3);
B[0] = 1.0; B[1] = 2.0; B[2] = 3.0; // B = [1 2 3]
gmm::lu_solve(M, X, B);
gmm::mult(M, X, Bagain);
std::cout << M << " times " << gmm::vref(X) << " is equal to " <<
gmm::vref(Bagain) << endl;

If, now, you have a sparse system coming for example from a pde discretization, you have various
iterative solvers, with or without preconditioners. This is an example with a preconditionned GMRES:

```cpp
int nbdof = 1000; // number of degrees of freedom.
gmm::row_matrix< gmm::rsvector<double> > M(nbdof, nbdof); // a sparse matrix
std::vector<double> X(nbdof), B(nbdof); // Unknown and left hand side.
... here the assembly of the pde discretization stiffness matrix ...
... and left hand side ...

// computation of a preconditioner (ILUT)
gmm::ilut_precond< gmm::row_matrix< gmm::rsvector<double> > > P(M, 10, 1e-4);
gmm::iteration iter(1E-8); // defines an iteration object, with a max residu of 1E-8
```

```cpp
gmm::gmres(M, X, B, P, 50, iter); // execute the GMRES algorithm
std::cout << "The result " << gmm::vref(X) << endl;
```

16.3 How can I transform a vector into a matrix and reshape it?

In Gmm++, a vector is not considered as a matrix. If you need to use a vector as a (1 by n) row matrix
or (n by 1) column matrix in a computation, you have to use:

```cpp
gmm::row_vector(V) // gives a reference on V considered as a (1 by n) row matrix
gmm::col_vector(V) // gives a reference on V considered as a (n by 1) col matrix
```

for instance, you can transform a vector into a dense matrix with:

```cpp
std::vector<double> V(50);
// ... computation of V
```

```cpp
gmm::dense_matrix<double> M(1, gmm::vect_size(V));
gmm::copy(gmm::row_vector(V), M);
```

Then you can also reshape matrix M with:
16.4 What is the better way to resize a matrix?

You can change the dimensions of a matrix, if it is not a reference, using:

```cpp
gmm::reshape(M, 10, 5);
```

This function respects the intersection between the original matrix and the resized matrix, and new components are set to zero. An important thing is that it is based on the resize method of `std::vector`, thus no memory free is done when the size of the new matrix is smaller than the original one.

If you do not need to keep old values of the components, or if you want to really free the surplus of memory, you can resize a matrix using `std::swap` as follows:

```cpp
MATRIX_TYPE M(m1, n1);
... your code
{ MATRIX_TYPE(m2, n2) M2; std::swap(M, M2); } // resize matrix M.
```

Of course, this works also for a vector.
17.1 The linalg_traits structure

The major principle of Gmm++ is that each vector and matrix type has a corresponding structure (which is never instantiated) named linalg_traits containing all informations on it. For instance, the component linalg_type of this structure is set to abstract_vector or abstract_matrix if the corresponding type represent a vector or a matrix. If \( V \) is an interfaced type of vector and \( M \) an interface type of matrix, it is possible to access to this component with:

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<V>::\text{linalg_type} ... \quad \text{// should be abstract_} \quad \text{vector}
\]

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<M>::\text{linalg_type} ... \quad \text{// should be abstract_} \quad \text{matrix}
\]

The types abstract_vector and abstract_matrix are defined in gmm/gmm_def.h. They are void type allowing to specialize generic algorithms.

For a vector type, the following informations are available:

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<V>::\text{value_type} \quad \text{---> type of the components of the vector}
\]

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<V>::\text{reference} \quad \text{---> type of reference on a simple component}
\]

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<V>::\text{is_reference} \quad \text{---> if the vector is a simple instantiated vector}
\]

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<V>::\text{linalg_type} \quad \text{---> should be abstract_vector}
\]

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<V>::\text{index_sorted} \quad \text{---> linalg_true or linalg_false}
\]

\[
\text{typename gmm::linalg_traits}<V>::\text{const_iterator} \quad \text{---> const iterator to iterate on the components of the vector in}
\]

(continues on next page)
and for a matrix type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typename</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gmm::linalg_traits&lt;M&gt;::value_type</td>
<td>type of the components of the matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::linalg_traits&lt;M&gt;::reference</td>
<td>type of reference on a component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::linalg_traits&lt;M&gt;::is_reference</td>
<td>if the matrix is a simple matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::linalg_traits&lt;M&gt;::linalg_type</td>
<td>should be abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::linalg_traits&lt;M&gt;::matrix</td>
<td>should be abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmm::linalg_traits&lt;M&gt;::storage_type</td>
<td>abstract_skyline or abstract_dense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17.1. The linalg_traits structure

```cpp
typedef gmm::linalg_traits<M>::index_sorted --> linalg_true or linalg_false
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::sub_orientation --> should be row_major, col_major
row.
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::sub_col_type --> type of reference on a column
(row_major)
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_sub_col_type --> type of const reference on a column
(typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::col_iterator --> iterator on the columns
col_major)
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_col_iterator --> const iterator on the columns
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::sub_row_type --> type of reference on a row
(row_major)
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_sub_row_type --> type of const reference on a row
(typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::row_iterator --> iterator on the rows
col_major)
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_row_iterator --> const iterator on the rows
typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::origin_type --> the type of vector itself
or the type of referenced vector for a reference.
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::nrows(m) --> methods which gives the number of rows of the matrix
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::ncols(m) --> number of columns
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::row_begin(m) --> iterator on the first row (if not col_major)
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::row_end(m) --> iterator on the end of the rows
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::col_begin(m) --> iterator on the first column (if not row_major)
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::col_end(m) --> iterator on the end of the columns
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::row(it) --> gives the reference on a row with an iterator
(If not col_major)
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::col(it) --> gives the reference on a column with an iterator (if not row_major)
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::origin(m) --> gives a void pointer allowing to identify the matrix
gmm::linalg_traits<M>::access(it,i) --> return the ith component or a reference
```

(continues on next page)
17.2 How to iterate on the components of a vector

Here is an example which accumulate the components of a vector. It is assumed that $V$ is a vector type and $v$ an instantiated vector:

```cpp
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V>::value_type r(0); // scalar in which we accumulate
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V>::const_iterator it = vect_const_begin(v); // beginning of v
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V>::const_iterator ite = vect_const_end(v); // end of v
for (; it != ite; ++it) // loop on the components
  r += *it; // accumulate the components
```

This piece of code will work with every kind of interfaced vector.

For sparse or skyline vectors, it is possible to obtain the index of the components pointed by the iterator with `it.index()`. Here is the example of the scalar product of two sparse or skyline vectors, assuming $V_1$ and $V_2$ are two vector types and $v_1$, $v_2$ two corresponding instantiated vectors:

```cpp
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V1>::const_iterator it1 = vect_const_begin(v1),
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V1>::const_iterator ite1 = vect_const_end(v1);
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V2>::const_iterator it2 = vect_const_begin(v2),
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V2>::const_iterator ite2 = vect_const_end(v2);
typename gmm::linalg_traits<V1>::value_type r(0); // it is assumed that V2_
  // have a // compatible value_type
while (it1 != ite1 && it2 != ite2) { // loops on the components
  if (it1.index() == it2.index()) {
    res += (*it1) * (*it2)); // if the indices are equals
    ++it1;
    ++it2;
  } else if (it1.index() < it2.index())
    ++it1;
  else
    ++it2;
}
```

This algorithm use the fact that indices are increasing in a sparse vector. This code will not work for dense vectors because dense vector iterators do not have the method `it.index()`.
17.3 How to iterate on a matrix

You can iterate on the rows of a matrix if it is not a column major matrix and on the columns of a matrix if it is not a row major matrix (the type `gmm::dense_matrix<T>` has is sub orientation type as `col_and_rox`, so you can iterate on both rows and columns).

If you need not to be optimal, you can use a basic loop like that:

```cpp
for (size_t i = 0; i < gmm::mat_nrows(m); ++i) {
    typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_sub_row_type row = mat_const_row(M, i);
    ...
    std::cout << "norm of row " << i << " : " << vect_norm2(row) << std::endl;
}
```

But you can also use iterators, like that:

```cpp
type name gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_row_iterator it = mat_row_const_begin(m);
type name gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_row_iterator ite = mat_row_const_end(m);
for (; it != ite; ++it) {
    typename gmm::linalg_traits<M>::const_sub_row_type row = gmm::linalg_traits<M>::row(it);
    ...
    std::cout << "norm of row " << i << " : " << vect_norm2(row) << std::endl;
}
```

17.4 How to make your algorithm working on all type of matrices

For this, you will generally have to specialize it. For instance, let us take a look at the code for `gmm::nnz` which count the number of stored components (in fact, the real `gmm::nnz` algorithm is specialized in most of the cases so that it does not count the components one by one):

```cpp
template <class L> inline size_type nnz(const L& l) {
    return nnz(l, typename linalg_traits<L>::linalg_type());
}
template <class L> inline size_type nnz(const L& l, abstract_vector) {
    typename linalg_traits<L>::const_iterator it = vect_const_begin(l);
    typename linalg_traits<L>::const_iterator ite = vect_const_end(l);
    size_type res(0);
    for (; it != ite; ++it) ++res;
    return res;
}
template <class L> inline size_type nnz(const L& l, abstract_matrix) {
    (continues on next page)
The first function dispatch on the second or the third function respectively if the parameter is a vector or a matrix. The third function dispatch again on the fourth and the fifth function respectively if the matrix is row_major or column major. Of course, as the function are declared inline, at least the two dispatcher functions will not be implemented. Which means that this construction is not costly.
CHAPTER 18

How to disable verifications

On some type of matrices such as `gmm::dense_matrix` some verification are made on the range of indices. This could deteriorate the performance of your code but is satisfactory in the development stage. You can disable these verifications adding a `-DNDEBUG` to the compiler options.