## Title

solve_tol( ) - Tolerance used by solvers and inverters

| Description | Syntax | Remarks and examples | Conformability |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## Description

solve_tol ( $Z$, usertol) returns the tolerance used by many Mata solvers to solve $A X=B$ and by many Mata inverters to obtain $A^{-1}$. usertol is the tolerance specified by the user or is missing value if the user did not specify a tolerance.

## Syntax

real scalar solve_tol(numeric matrix $Z$, real scalar usertol)

## Remarks and examples

The tolerance used by many Mata solvers to solve $A X=B$ and by many Mata inverters to obtain $A^{-1}$ is

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { eta }=s * \frac{\operatorname{trace}(\operatorname{abs}(Z))}{n} & \text { when } s>0  \tag{1}\\
\text { eta }=-s & \text { when } s \leq 0
\end{array}
$$

where $s=1 \mathrm{e}-13$ or a value specified by the user, $n$ is the $\min$ (rows $(Z), \operatorname{cols}(Z)$ ), and $Z$ is a matrix related to $A$, usually by some form of decomposition, but could be $A$ itself (for instance, if $A$ were triangular). See, for instance, [M-5] solvelower() and [M-5] cholsolve( ).

When usertol $>0$ and usertol $<$. is specified, solvetol() returns eta calculated with $s=$ usertol.
When usertol $\leq 0$ is specified, solvetol () returns -usertol.
When usertol $\geq$. is specified, solvetol() returns a default result, calculated as

1. If the matasolvetol setting is set to . (missing), the value of eta is computed using $s=1 \mathrm{e}-13$.
2. If the matasolvetol setting is set to positive, the value of eta is computed using $s=$ st_numscalar("c(matasolvetol)").
3. If the matasolvetol setting is set to 0 or negative, the value of eta is -st_numscalar("c(matasolvetol)").

## Conformability

solve_tol ( $Z$, usertol):

$$
\begin{aligned}
Z: & r \times c \\
\text { usertol: } & 1 \times 1 \\
\text { result: } & 1 \times 1
\end{aligned}
$$

## Diagnostics

solve_tol ( $Z$, usertol) skips over missing values in $Z$ in calculating (1); $n$ is defined as the number of nonmissing elements on the diagonal.

## Also see

[M-4] Utility - Matrix utility functions

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