



## Why

Certain sparse matrices are easier to work with, especially those with chordal sparsity patterns.<sup>1</sup>

## Definition

A *sparsity pattern*  $E$  of order  $n$  is a set of (unordered) pairs of  $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$ . A sparsity pattern is *chordal* if the undirected graph  $(V, E)$  is chordal.

A symmetric matrix is said to *have a sparsity pattern* if its  $ij$ th entry is zero whenever  $\{i, j\}$  is not in the sparsity pattern. The diagonal entries and off-diagonal entries for pairs appearing in the sparsity pattern may or may not be zero.

The graph whose vertices are one through  $n$  and whose edge set is the sparsity pattern is called the *sparsity graph*.

A sparsity pattern is not a property of a matrix because it is not unique (unless all off-diagonal entries are non-zero). If a matrix has a particular sparsity pattern it has every sparsity pattern which is a superset of it. In other words, every matrix has the sparsity pattern which is the set of all pairs of integers.

## Notation

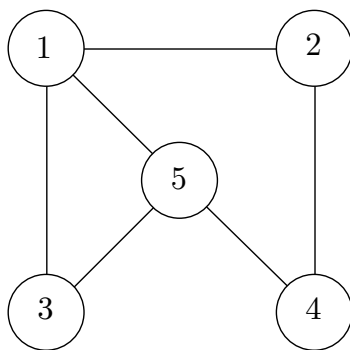
Let  $E \subset \{\{i, j\} \mid i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}$ . A symmetric matrix  $A \in \mathbf{S}^n$  is said to have sparsity pattern  $E$  if  $A_{ij} = A_{ji} = 0$  whenever  $i \neq j$  and  $\{i, j\} \notin E$ . The graph  $G = (V, E)$  where  $V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  is the sparsity graph associated with  $E$ .

We will denote the symmetric matrices of order  $n$  with sparsity pattern  $E$  by  $\mathbf{S}_E^n$ .

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<sup>1</sup>Future editions will expand.

### Example



The figure above shows a sparsity graph for the matrix

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} & 0 & A_{51} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & 0 & A_{42} & 0 \\ A_{31} & 0 & A_{33} & 0 & A_{54} \\ 0 & A_{42} & 0 & A_{44} & A_{45} \\ A_{51} & 0 & A_{53} & A_{54} & A_{55} \end{bmatrix}.$$

