# USER'S MANUAL FOR LSTSQR-1

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(The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the author and not necessarily those of the sponsoring agencies.)

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#### ABSTRACT

This manual details the preparation of data for and the interpretation of output from the least squares computer program LSTSQR-1. The material presented here will be somewhat difficult for the non-computer oriented professional to interpret on the first reading. However, the professional researcher should find after an initial reading, some consultation with the data processing staff, and a little practice that he can easily design, prepare, and interpret his own data analyses.

LSTSQR-1 performs least squares curve fitting of data pairs under a wide variety of I/O and processing options. LSTSQR-1 accepts any number of consecutive data sets and any number of data points per data set. Data may come from any of six input files and may be read under any format specifying one data pair per record. The independent and dependent variables of the regression may be assigned and generated interchangeably and independently using a set of nine transformation functions each available in nineteen powers ranging from -9 to +9. Also the independent and dependent variable titles and the regression title may be supplied by the user. All regressions are polynomials in the independent variable of degree 1 through 9 with or without a constant term. Finally, the extent of output is under user control.

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## USER'S MANUAL FOR LSTSQR-1

by

# William A. Carpenter Research Engineer

## INTRODUCTION

This report details the mechanics and philosophy of using LSTSQR-1, a computer program designed by W. A. Carpenter to perform a wide variety of regression analyses under a very flexible set of user controls. LSTSQR-1 and this manual provide the professional researcher with a valuable analytical tool.

The first section of this report details the command structure and input requirements of LSTSQR-1. The second section explains the formulation, meaning, and use of the regression statistics supplied by LSTSQR-1. Section three contains an example problem and program listing.

#### INPUT STRUCTURE

A LSTSQR-1 job for the CDC6400 computer (LSTSQR-1 is IBM compatible with appropriate JCL) consists of

- 1. Red Header Card,
- 2. REQUEST (TAPE7,\*A\*),
- 3. REQUEST (TAPE8, \*A\*),
- 4. ATTACH Cards for any files TAPE9 through TAPE13 which are to be used for auxillary data input,
- 5. FTN(L=0).,
- 6. LGO.,
- 7. Orange CR Data Card,
- 8. LSTSQR-1 Source Deck,



- 9. Orange CR Data Card,
- 10. LSTSQR-1 Data Deck,

11. Blue END Card

A LSTSQR-1 Data Deck consists of a sequence of data sets. Each such data set consists of command cards, specifying those options to be used, and the data (or the location of the data) to be analyzed.

#### Command Cards

Each data set consists of one or more command cards followed (optionally) by the data to be analyzed. The last command card in each data set <u>must</u> be either NEW or OLD. All other command cards are semi-optional. LSTSQR-1 is initialized (at compilation time) with a set of values for all command options. This set of options is then upgraded from data set to data set by means of command cards. Thus, for instance, if the LST command card is omitted from a data set, the list option remains unchanged from its previous value. (The user should note that omission of a command card <u>does</u> not generate a default to the <u>initial</u> value of that command but only to the previous value.) The valid commands and their parameters are given below.

#### Degree Command Card

The DEG card, format (A3,1X,I1), specifies the degree of the regression equation to be employed. The DEG card is structured as follows:

Columns 1 - 3, (A3): The alpha-string "DEG."

Column 5, (I1) : D, the degree to be used.

D must be  $1 \leq D \leq 9$ , otherwise the previous value of D will be used.

#### Independent Variable Command Card

The IND card, format (A3,2(1X,I1),1X,I2), specifies which variable in each input record (the first or second) is to be the independent variable, IV, how that variable is to be transformed, and what exponent is to be used in the transformation.

The transformation structure is

	Transfor	rm Number, IN			<b>Transformation</b>
		1	IV	=	VARIABLE(IK)**IP
		2	IV	=	Log <sub>e</sub> (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
		3	IV	= '	Log <sub>10</sub> (VARIABLE( <b>I</b> K)**IP)
		4	IV	=	Exp (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
		5	IV	=	Exp(-(VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
		6	IV	=	Sin (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
		7	IV	=	Cos (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
		8	IV	=	Sinh (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
		9	IV	=	Cosh (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
The	IND card	is structured as	s fol	llov	vs:
	Columns	1 - 3, (A3) :	The	alı	pha-string "IND."
	Column	5, (I1) ::	IK, be J prev	the L≤ viou	e variable number, IK must IK ≤ 2, otherwise, the is value of IK will be used.
	Column	7,(I1) :	IN, IN n the used	the nust pre	e transformation number. t be $1 \leq IN \leq 9$ , otherwise, evious value of IN will be
	Columns	9 - 10, (I2):	IP, IP n the used	the nust pre	e transformation power. t be -9 ≤ IP ≤ 9, otherwise, evious value of IP will be

## Dependent Variable Command Card

The DEP card, format (A3,2(1X,I1),1X,I2) specifies which variable in each input record (the first or second) is to be the dependent variable, DV, how that variable is to be transformed, and what exponent is to be used in the transformation. The transformation structure is

Transform	Number, Dl	N		w <sup>2</sup>	Transformation
1			DV	=	VARIABLE(DK)**DP
2			DV	=	Log <sub>e</sub> (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
3			DV	=	Log <sub>10</sub> (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
4			DV	Ξ	Exp (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
5	•*		DV	2	Exp (-(VARIABLE(DK)**DP))
. 6			DV	Ξ	Sin (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
. 7			DV	=	Cos (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
8			DV	Ξ	Sinh (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
9	,		DV	z	Cosh (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
The DEP card is stru	uctured as	fol	lows		
Columns 1 - 3,	(A3)	:	The	alp	bha string "DEP."
Column 5, (Il	)	:	DK, be 1 prev	the L≤ viou	e variable number DK must DK ≤ 2, otherwise the Is value of DK will be used.
Column 7, (Il)	)	:	DN,t DN m the used	the lust pre	transformation number. be $1 \leq DN \leq 9$ , otherwise vious value of DN will be
Columns 9 - 10	, (I2)	:	DP, DP m the used	the ust pre	transformation power. be -9 $\leq$ DP $\leq$ 9, otherwise vious value of DP will be

# Title Command Card

The TLE card, format (A3, T41,10A4), specifies the title (heading) to be placed on the output. The TLE card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "TLE."

Columns 41-80, (10A4)

: A forty-character alpha string. Heading information should be centered in these forty columns.

appear. Only F, X, and T formats

## Variable -1 Title Command Card

The ONE card, format (A3,T41,10A4), specifies the title (description) of the first variable on each data card. This information is output as part of LSTSQR-1 heading. The ONE card is structured as follows

Columns	1 - 3, (A3)	:	The alpha string "ONE."
Columns	41 - 80, (10A4)	:	A forty-character alpha string. Heading information should be centered in these forty columns.

## Variable -2 Title Command Card

The TWO card, format (A3, T41,10A4), specifies the title (description) of the second variable on each data card. This information is output as part of LSTSQR-1 heading. The TWO card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3)	:	The alpha string "TWO."
Columns 41 - 80, (10A4)	:	A forty-character alpha string. Heading information should be centered in these forty columns.

#### Format Command Card

The FMT card, format (A3, T41,10A4), specifies the format under which the data (one data pair per record) are to be read. The FMT card is structured as follows

Columns	1 - 3, (A3)	:	The alpha string "FMT."
Columns	41 - 80, (10A4)	:	The data format. The format must be enclosed in parentheses and the word "format" must not

are allowed.

Zero Command Card

The ZRO card, format (A3,T12,L1), specifies whether or not the regression equation should be forced through the origin, i.e., through zero. The ZRO card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3)	:	The alpha string "ZRO."
Column 12, (L1)	:	"T" (force through zero) or "F" (do not force through zero).

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#### List Command Card

The LST card, format (A3,T12,L1), specifies whether or not a table of actual vs. estimated dependent variables should be printed as part of the output. The LST card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3)	:	The alpha string "LST."
Column 12, (L1)	:	"T" (print the table) or "F" (do not print the table).

#### New Data Command Card

The NEW card, format (A3,1X,I1), specifies that data is to be read in for this analysis and also which file the data is on. The NEW card is structured as follows

Columns	1	- 3.	<b>(</b> A3)	:	The	alpha	string	"NEW."

Column 5, (I1)

: F, the file on which the data resides. Note, there is a special default associated with F. If column 5 is left blank, F reverts to file 5, the card reader file. LSTSQR-1 has reserved files 9 through 13 as auxillary input files for the user. The user should consult a LSTSQR-1 source listing before using any input file other than the card file.

#### Old Data Command Card

The OLD card, format(A3), specifies that the data from the previous data set is to be used in this analysis. The OLD card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "OLD."

Initial Values of Command Card Parameters

The reader should recall that when defaults occur they reference the previous value of the defaulted variable, which is not necessarily the <u>initial</u> value. The initial parameter values are as follows.

DEG Card

D = 1

IND Card

IK = 1 IN = 1 IP = 1

DEP Card

DK = 2 DN = 1 DP = 1

TLE Card

TITLE = (ten blanks) "Title omitted by user" (nine blanks) ONE Card

VARNAM(1) = (fifteen blanks) "Variable 1" (fifteen blanks)
TWO Card

VARNAM(2) = (fifteen blanks) "Variable 2" (fifteen blanks)
FMT Card

FORMAT ="(2E13.0)" (thirty-two blanks)

ZRO Card

ZERO = FALSE

LST Card

LIST = TRUE

#### Invalid Command Cards

If LSTSQR-1 finds a command card which does not have a valid three-character string in columns 1-3, it will output an error message and skip to the next accessible data set on file 5.

#### Data Cards

The data cards (or data records if data are on tape or disk) contain the data pairs to be analyzed as described by the command cards. If data are on cards, the data cards for the data set in question must immediately follow the NEW command card for the data set in question and must be terminated by an END card. (An END card is simply a card with the alpha string "END" in columns 1 - 3.) The command cards for the next data set will then immediately follow the END card. If the data for any data set is that from the previous data set, then an OLD command card must be used, and no data cards may appear in the data set. The command cards for the next data set will then immediately follow the OLD card. If the data for any data set is on a file other than the card file, file 5, then a NEW command card (with a file specified) must be used, and no data cards may appear in the data set. The command cards for the next data set will then immediately follow the NEW card.

#### LSTSQR-1 STATISTICAL OUTPUT

This section explains the formulation, meaning and usage of the statistics output by LSTSQR-1.

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## Definitions

#### Independent Variable, IV

As explained in the previous section, the independent variable is VARIABLE (IK) raised to the IP power and then transformed according to transform IN. LSTSQR-1 outputs (in the upper lefthand corner of page one of each data set) the description of VARIABLE (IK) and the equation relating IV and VARIABLE (IK).

## Dependent Variable, DV

As explained in the previous section, the dependent variable is VARIABLE (DK) raised to the DP power and then transformed according to transform DN. LSTSQR-1 outputs (in the upper righthand corner of page one of each data set) the description of VARIABLE (DK) and the equation relating DV and VARIABLE (DK).

#### Number of Data Points, N

LSTSQR-1 outputs (at the top center of page one of each data set) the number of data points used to perform the analysis.

# Regression Equation and Degree, D & J

LSTSQR-1 lists (at the top center of page one of each data set) the polynomial regression equation used in the analysis. This equation is shown simply as

$$DV = \sum_{i=0}^{D} A_{i} \times (IV)^{i},$$

where D is the degree of the regression equation. The regression coefficients  $A_0$ ,  $A_1 \dots A_D$  are listed following an optional regression table. J = D when  $A_0 = 0$  (by using ZRO, TRUE command) and J = D+1 when  $A_0$  is not forced to be zero.

## Regression Estimate of Dependent Variable, DVE

The regression estimate of the dependent variable, DVE, corresponding to independent variable, IV, is found by substituting IV in the regression equation.

## Regression Error, (DV-DVE)

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The regression error (or estimation error) corresponding to the independent variable, IV, is found by evaluating (DV-DVE) corresponding to IV.

# Average Squared Regression Error, AVG [ (DV-DVE) ]

The average squared regression error is defined as

AVG 
$$[(DV-DVE)^2] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (DV-DVE)_i^2$$

Variance of Error of Estimate, VAR(DV-DVE)\*

The variance of the error of estimate is defined as

$$VAR(DV-DVE) = \frac{1}{N-J} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (DV-DVE)_{i}.$$

Standard Error of Estimate, STD(DV-DVE)\*

The standard error of estimate (the standard deviation of the regression error) is defined as

STD (DV-DVE) =  $\sqrt{VAR (DV-DVE)}$ 

Variance of Independent Variable, VAR (IV)

The variance of the independent variable is defined as

$$VAR(IV) = \frac{N}{N-1} \left[ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (IV) \frac{2}{i} - (\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (IV) \frac{2}{i})^{2} \right].$$

\*Notice that these definitions are precipitated by the fact that  $AVG(DV-DVE) \equiv 0$  by virtue of the least squares regression process.

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# Standard Deviation of Independent Variable, STD(IV)

The standard deviation of the independent variable is defined as

 $STD(IV) = \sqrt{VAR(IV)}$ .

# Variance of Dependent Variable VAR(DV)

The variance of the dependent variable is defined as

$$VAR(DV) = \frac{N}{N-1} \left[ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (DV)_{i}^{2} - (\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (DV)_{i})^{2} \right]$$

Standard Deviation of Dependent Variable, STD(DV)

The standard deviation of the dependent variable is defined as

 $STD(DV) = \sqrt{VAR(DV)}$ .

# Index of Determination, R<sup>2\*</sup>

The index (coefficient) of determination is defined as

$$R^{2} = 1 - \frac{VAR(DV-DVE) \times (N-J)}{VAR(DV) \times (N-1)}.$$

## Index of Correlation, R\*

The index (coefficient) of correlation is defined as  $R = \sqrt{R^2}$ .

\*R and  $R^2$  are not calculated for the case in which the regression equation is forced through the origin.

# Regression Covariance Matrix, M (i,j); i,j = 0,D

The regression covariance matrix is the inverse of the least-squares regression matrix. This matrix has the following properties.

VAR(DV-DVE) × M (i,i)	=	Variance of the i <sup>th</sup> regression coefficient
STD (DV-DVE) × VM(i,i)	Ξ	Standard deviation of the i <sup>th</sup> regression coefficient
VAR(DV-DVE) × M(i,j)	-	Covariance between the i <sup>th</sup> and j <sup>th</sup> regression coefficients.

# F1 and F2 Relationships

F (functional) relationships are characterized by having an underlying functional relationship between IV and DV. (eq. Hooke's Law, Velocity-Distance Relationships). When a functional relationship exists between IV and DV, R (and  $R^2$ ) does not measure the correlation between IV and DV (implicitly IV and DV are completely correlated) but rather serves as a measure of how well the data group about the existing functional relation. Thus a small value of R does not imply that the functional relationship is incorrect, but rather that the data are excessively variable (poor technique or high experimental error).

# S1 and S2 Relationships

S (statistical) relationships are characterized by a lack of an exact mathematical relationship between IV and DV (eq. Age vs. Income, Height vs. Weight). S1 relationships are those in which random samples are drawn from a population and two characteristics (X and Y or IV and DV) are measured. In S1 relationships either variable may be the dependent variable, and thus two regression equations are possible. For S1 relationships, R does indicate the extent of correlation between DV and f (IV) over the population where  $f(\cdot)$  is the regression function. R is, of course, also a measure of how well the data group about  $f(\cdot)$ . S2 relationships differ from S1 relationships in that samples are not drawn randomly from a population but rather one of the variables is sampled only over a narrow range or at selected preassigned values such that it is not representative of the entire population. In S2 relationships the only regression equation which is valid is that in which IV is the restricted variable. R relative to S2 relationships measures the extent of correlation between DV and f(IV) over the restricted sample generated by IV (not over the population). Thus the statistician must use caution in analyzing the significance of R for S2 relationships. Also, as with all S and F relationships, R is a measure of how well the data group about  $f(\cdot)$ .

# Statistical Tests

The 1- $\alpha$  confidence interval for the i<sup>th</sup> regression coefficient, A<sub>j</sub>, is given as

 $(A_i - t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(A_i), A_i + t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(A_i))$ 

where  $t_{1-\alpha/2}$  is found from a one-tailed t table with N-J degrees of freedom.

The 1- $\alpha$  confidence interval for DV corresponding to a fixed value, IV is given as

 $(DVE_{IV} - t_{1-\alpha/2} \times STD(DVE_{IV}), DVE_{IV} + t_{1-\alpha/2} \times STD(DVE_{IV}))$ 

where  $t_{1-\alpha/2}$  is from a one-tailed t table with N-J degrees of free-dome, DVE<sub>IV</sub> = DVE corresponding to the chosen IV, and

 $STD(DVE_{TV}) = STD (DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{1 + L' \times M \times L}$ 

where  $L' = (1, IV^1, IV^2, ... IV^D)$  is the transpose of L, and M is the regression covariance matrix.

The  $1-\alpha$  confidence interval for DV where DV is the expected or average value of many experimental values of DV corresponding to a fixed value, IV, is given as

 $(DVE_{IV} - t_{1-\alpha/2} \times STD(DVE_{IV}), DVE_{IV} + t_{1-\alpha/2} \times STD(DVE_{IV}))$ 

where all terms are as defined in the previous paragraph except that

 $STD(DVE_{TV}) = STD(DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{L' \times M \times L}.$ 

(Note that the 1 under the radical is missing here since we have removed the intrinsic variability of DV by using DV.

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The 1- $\alpha$  confidence band for the regression equation as a whole may be seen by plotting the two curves

$$f^+$$
 (X) = DVE<sub>X</sub> + STD (DV-DVE) ×  $\sqrt{J \times F_{1-\alpha} \times X' \times M \times X}$ 

 $f'(X) = DVE_X - STD (DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{J \times F_{1-\alpha} \times X' \times M \times X}$ 

where X varies over the range of interest in IV,

$$X' = 1, X^1, X^2...X^D$$
 is the transpose of  $X$ , and

 $F_{1-\alpha}$  is found from an F table with J and N-J degrees of freedom.

## EXAMPLE PROBLEM AND LSTSQR-1 LISTING

Virginia interstate highway data are available on cards, Format (F2.0, 2X, F8.0, 2X, F5.0, 1X, F4.0, 2X, F4.0, 1X, F6.0), as Calendar Year, Million Vehicle Miles, Mean Speed, STD of Speed, Accidents, and Miles of Roadway. The analyses desired are Mean Speed vs. Calendar Year (linear); Accidents vs. Mean Speed (quadratic); and Accidents vs. STD of Speed (cubic). Figure 1 shows the inputs necessary to perform these analyses. Figure 2 shows the results of the analyses.

The remainder of this section contains a listing of LSTSQR-1 written in FORTRAN IV for application on a CDC 6400 machine.

R 324 REV.: FEBRUARY 1975	VIRGINIA HIGHWAY & TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH COUNCIL
NAME N YA	TEL. EXT. 313 PROGRAM NAME, BAOR ACTION DESIRED: ARGE NUMBER: A.O. ANALYSIS, BAOR ACTION DESIRED: LETEGRAM 1 AME, BAOR ACTION DESIRED:
SEC	TION NUMBER PILL
NOTES	
	THELLLILLILLILLILLILLILLILLILLILLILLILLILL
War Here &	לומידות היות היות היות היות היות היות היות הי
	DEGENZELET ELETETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETT
	ע האסרירוזיוזיויויויויויויויויויויויויויויויו
	┍╧╧┺┿╸╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧╧

FIGURE 1. LSTSQR-1 SAMPLE INPUT.

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STSOR VERSIONI, JANU	1976 IAHY 1976	VIRGINIA INTERSTAIE	SYSTEM 65 THROUGH 73	PAGE 1
HE INDEPENDENT VARIAHLE Varito 1 WHERE Varitis Calendam Year	• IV• IS			THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE. DV. IS Var2** 1 WHERE VAR2 IS MEAN SPEED
		9 DATA PUINTS WERE US	EU TU FIT THE EQUATIO	z
		DV = SUM(A(I)*1	V**1), I = U, l	
17	IV INDEPENDENT VARIAHLE	UV UE PE NUE NT VARTAHE E	UVE HEGHESSION ESTIMATE	UV-DVE MEGRESSION ERHOR
,	65.0000000000 66.0000000000 67.000000000 68.00000000000 69.000000000000000000000000	54,4400000000 54,440000000 61,200000000 62,000000000 62,6000000000000	5555555555. 5000000000 51.00000000 525555555555555555555555555555	<ul> <li>. 304006060618</li> <li>. </li> <li>. </li></ul> <li>. </li> <li>. </li> <li>. </li> <li>. </li>
	70.000000000 71.000000000 72.0000000000 73.0000000000	63.4880000000 63.700000000 67.2700060000	63.827000000 64.767333333 65.707666666 66.642000000	
		. FIGURE 2. LS	TSQR-1 SAMPLE OUTPUT.	

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

LESTSOR -- VERSIONI, JANUARY 1976

VINGINIA INTERSTALE SYSTEM 65 THHOUGH 13

COEFFICIENT E	STIMATEU ESTIMATEU ESTIMATEU
NAME	VALUE VAMIANCE STANDAMU UEVIATION
A(0) -1.9	963333352 21.6905373386 4.65731009689
COEFFICIENT	ESTIMATE()
NAME	VALUE
A (0)	-1.9963333352
	COEFFICIENT NAME A(0)

\*\*\* THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS \*\*\* \*\*\* THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS ANE BASED ON DV AND IV. NOT VARZ AWD VAH] \*\*\*

AVEHAGE SUUARED REGHESSION ENROR	.212310370370
STANDARD (DEVIATION OF) ERROR OF ESTIMATE. STD(DV-DVE)	•522465765568
VARIANCE OF ERRUR OF ESTIMATE. VAR(UV-DVE)	.212970476190
STANDARD DEVIATION OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE. STD(DV)	2.02117340138
VARIANCE OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE. VAR(DV)	6.8/055000010
STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. STUCIV)	2.13861278752
VARIANCE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. VAR(IV) .	6666666666**1
INDEX OF COMMELATION. H	G296.
INDEX OF DETERMINATION. H**2	5698.
HEGHESSION COVAHIANCE MATHIX, M(I,J), I,J =	= 0 • 1

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79.46111111 -1.15000000 -1.150000000 -160666667E-01 THE ASSOCIATED F STATISTIC HAS 2 AND 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

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 $\cdot 2$ 

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

LSTSOR -- VERSIONI, JANUARY 1976

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. IV. IS VAR1\*\* 1 WHERE VAR1 IS MEAN SPEED

VIRGINIA INTERSTALE SYSTEM 65 THROUGH 73

PAGE 1

THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE. DV. IS Var2\*\* 1 Whene Var2 IS Accidents

9 DATA POINTS WERE USED TO FIT THE EQUATION

 $IV = SUM(A(I) \bullet IV \bullet I)$ , I = 0, 2

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	20	DVE	DV-DVE
ENDENT	DEPENDENT	REGRESSION	HEGRESSION
ABLE	VARIAHLE	ESTIMATE	ERROR
0000000	3662.0000000	3481.20417366	180.795226344
000000	4111.0000000	3826.64505724	204.354942761
0000000	4416.00000000	5060.18509431	-644.185094306
0000000	00000000cc	5745.04082979	-374.080829785
0000000	6149.0000000	6236.24309613	-3/.2430961318
0000000	6729.0000000	7219.57147190	-470.571471876
0000000	8133.0000000	7086.59613808	1046.40326192
0000000	0000000.5006	8648.85010945	356.149890549
0000000	9076.0000000	9399.62282949	-323.622829489

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

VIHGINIA INTERSTATE SYSTEM 65 THHOUGH 73 LSTSOR -- VERSIONI, JANUARY 1976

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PAGE

COEFFICIENT NAME	Ë STIMATFU VALUE	ESTIMATEU VARIANCE	ESTIMATED STANDAHD DEVIATION	DEGREES OF FREEDOM
A (0)	-149013.125093	18577154424.	136248.053651	9
A(1)	415/.5181/433	18546699.1792	4312.38905703	9
A (2)	-26.797065/872	1160.71330916	34.0592428615	¢

\*\*\* THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS AND IV, NOT VAH2 AND VAH1 \*\*\*

AVERAGE SUUARED REGRESSION ERROR	244393.879008
STANDARD (DEVIATION OF) ERROR OF ESTIMATE, STD(DV-DVE)	610.402177676
VARIANCE UF ERRUH UF ESTIMATE, VAR(UV-DVE)	372540.818512
STANDARD DEVIATION OF DEPENDENT VARÍABLE. STD(DV)	2083.77302693
VARIANCE OF DEPLNDENT VARIABLE, VARIDV)	4342110.02778
STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, STD(IV)	2.62117340138
VARIANCE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, VAR(IV)	6.8705500010
INDEX OF CURRELATION. R	.9073
INDEX OF DETERMINATION. H**2	9626.
Ht GHESSIUN COVAHIANCE MATHIX, M([,J), ],J = 0,	2

& DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

THE ASSOCIATED F STATISTIC HAS 3 AND

12.45391557 -.3942476388 .3115249361E-Vc

-157/.238450 49.91185626 -.3942470388

49859.41281 -1577.238450 12.45391557

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

LSTSOR -- VEHSIONI, JANUARY 1975

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. IV. IS Varl\*\* 1 WHEHE VARI IS STD OF SPEED

9 DATA POINTS WEHE USED TO FIT THE EQUATION

 $DV = SUM(A(I) \bullet IV \bullet \bullet I) \bullet I = 0 \bullet 3$ 

DV-DVE MEGKESSIUN ERRUK	-1637.85851037 60.2119280100 81.669812430 22.202.7231724 2426232 2599.433665926 15.4056424072 2592.24955970 1267.60102972
UVE HEGHESSIUN ESTIMALE	5449.8585037037 4050.78807199 4326.33014876 7435.72317204 72823.1186025 7328.4386659 8116.59330 6312.75044030 6312.75044030
DV DEPENDEHT VARIABLE	3662.00000000 4111.00000000 4416.00000000 5373.00000000 6724.00000000 8133.00000000 8133.00000000 9076.00000000000000000000000000000000000
IV INDEPENDENT VARIANLE	5.8900000000 6.3000000000 5.6900000000 5.2400000000 5.32400000000 5.4200000000 5.4200000000 5.4100000000 5.6400000000

THE DEPENDENT VARIAHLE, DV, IS Var2\*\* 1 WHERE Var2 15 Accidents

PAGE 1

VIRGINIA INTERSTALE SYSTEM 65 THROUGH 73

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FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

LSTSOR --

COEFFICIENT NAME	EST (MATEU) VALUE	ESTIMATEU VAHIANÉE	ESTIMATED Standard deviation	DEGREES OF FREEDOM
A (U)	-567U758.54470	•191613/84004E+14	4377311.17462	ъ
A(1)	2934947.80423	•520722329615E+13	2241434.11302	с Г
A (2)	-504030.57/156	156546905089.	345723.268319	J.
A (3)	28753.0400104	921157877787152	22828.8825350	J

\*\*\* THE FULLOWING STATISTICS \*\*\* \*\*\* THE FULLOWING STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DV AND IV, NOT VAR2 AND VAH1 \*\*\*

AVERAGE SUUARED REGR	ESSION ERHUR		180862.80751
STANDARD (DEVIATION	OF) ERROR OF ESTI	ΜΑΤΕ. STD(DV-UVE)	1843.89616126
VARIANCE OF EHRUR OF	ESTIMATE. VAR UV	-UVE)	3344953.05351
STANDARD DEVIATION 0	F DEPENDENT VARIA	8LE, ST0(DV)	2003.77302693
VARIANCE OF DEPTNDEN	IT VAHIAHLE. VAHID	( )	4342110.02778
STANDARU BEVIATION U	F INDEPENDENT VAR	IABLE. STU(IV)	•342464062422
VARIANCE OF INDEPENU	ENT VARIABLE. VAR	(1/)	.]1/62777778
INDEX OF CORRELATION	r		•7146
INDEX OF DETERMINATI	0N. K**2		.5106
REGRES	SION COVARIANCE M	ATHIA+ M(I+J)+ I+J	= ()• 3
5635777.347 -2937649.159 509279.9467	-2937649.160 1531557.411 -265569.1454	509279-9970 -265569-1452 46058-54923	-24364.90067 15315.71603 -2656.798639
-29364.90065-	15315.71602	-2656.798638	153.2838453

THE LAST DATA SET HAS BEEN PROCESSED. END OF PHOGRAM LSTSUR-1.

THE ASSUCTATED F STATISTIC HAS 4 AND 5 DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

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PAGE

LSU0160 -S00240 LS40250 -Su0260 L500180 L500190 LS00200 LS00210 LS00230 \_Su0270 L500010 L540030 L500640 LS40070 INTEGEH CARDIM(21).FURMAT(10).K5(10).MFMT(45).PIVUT(10).TITLE(10). LSU0080 L500090 L540100 LSQ0110 L540130 LS40150 LSU0170 LSU0220 540280 PROGRAM LSTSGRI([IPU1+001PU1+TAPES=TNFU1+TAPE6=001PU1+TAPE7+TAPE8+ LSG0000 0 $\circ$ L50020 LS00050 LSUUD60 LSQ0120 L5G0140 THE LSTSUR-1 USEM"S MANUAL SHOULD HE CONSULTED HEFORE ATTEMPILING -IPOWER.ITRANS.IVAM.REY.KI.KZ.KZ.KJ.LST.NEW.NPTS.ULD.ONE.PAGE.ILE.TWO. PROPERTY OF THE VIRGINIA HIGHWAY AND THANSPORTATION RESEARCH Council by William A. Carpenter, research Engineer, of the Data UATA DEG+DEP+END+FMT+IND+LST+NEW+OLD+UNE+TLE+TW0+ZKUZHDEGU+HDEPH+ -HENDH+HFMT++HINDH+HLSTH+HNEW++HOLDH+HUNEH+HTLEH+HTW0H+HZHOHZ u., TIU,UTLE N,NOMITU,UTED N,NBY UN,USER N,2\*U INTEGER BLANK+DEG+DEGHEE+DEP+DPOWEH+DIRANS+DVAH+END+FILE+FMI+IND+ REAL DV.DVE.EHH.IV.H.H.2.SDDEZ.STDD.STUE.STUI.UNBIAS.VARD.VARDUE. LSTSUH -- VERSION I PERFORMS LEAST SUUARES CURVE FITTING OF DATA PAIRS UNDER A VARIETY OF TRANSFORMATION CONFIGURATIONS. LSISQR-1 WAS DEVELOPED FOR AND IS THE = ..... SYSTEMS AND ANALYSIS SECTION. TEL: 804-977-0290 REAL A(10).DATA(2).MATHIX(10.21).SUV(11).SIV(19) -V", "AHIA", "BLE ", "I UATA BLANK FURMATZ" ","(ZE]","3.0)", H\*" ::: ÷ ÷ -TAPE9. TAPE 10. TAPE 11. TAPUL2. TAPE 13) LOGICAL EVEN,K4,LIST,SINGULK,ZEHU -"(T33",",4 (6","16.1","0.2X",")) -n (124n+n+5 (6n+n16+1n+n0+2Xn+n)) -u(T51u,u,2(6u,u16,1u,u0,2Xu,u)) -u([42u+u+3(6u+u]6+]u+u0+2Xu+u)) -"(T15",",b(6","16.1","0,2X",")) DATA ZERU.LISI/.FALSE...TRUL./ 2 ".J.# TO USE THIS PHUGHAM. DATA IPOWER.UPOWER/1.1/ DATA ITRANS.UTRANS/I.1/ : UATA IVAR.UVAR/1.2/ -"ARIA","6LE ","2 DATA VARNAM/34" DATA TITLE/24" UATA DEGREE/1/ -VARNAM (10.2) UATA MFMI/ --VAHI -ZR0 J J 6 u C J ပပ S O S J ں O J C O പ J C  $\Box$ C сı

6001 FOHMAT(1H1.16."LSISUR -- VERSIUN1. JAWUARY 1976".147.1044.T109."PA [SU0390 -GE 1"//16."THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. 1V. IS".197."THE DEPENDENT VA LSU0400 00000050 LS40310 L500320 L500330 LS00340 6000 FORMAT(1H1,"THE INVALIU KEY WORD \*\* ",A3," \*\* WAS FOUND. PROGRAM \* LSU0350 -ILL RESUME PROCESSING WITH THE DATA SET FOLLOWING THE NEXT \*END\* V LSQ0360 -N FILE 5."/" CAUTION.....THIS ACTION MAY CAUSE ERRORS IF THIS JU LS00370 L5003H0 6011 FORMAT(IH+.TI04,"tXP(-(VAH",I],"\*\*",IZ,"))") 6012 FORMAT(TI5,"WHERE VAH",I]," IS",TI05,"WHERE VAH",I]," IS"/TZ,10A4, LSU0520 LSu0240 L500410 LSU0420 L500430 LSU0440 500450 500460 LSU0470 -192.1044//141.16." UATA POINTS WERE USED TO FIT THE EQUATION"//152 LSQ0530 6021 FORMAT(T29,"\*\*\* THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS ARE MASED ON DV AND IV. N LSQ0700 -OT VAM".11." AND VAM".11." \*\*\*"////T29."AVEMAGE SQUAMED REGRESSION LSQ0710 LSQ0480 L500490 L540500 LSu0540 LS00550 6014 FORMAT(TI0+"THE LEAST SQUARES MATRIX FOR THIS PROBLEM WAS FOUND TO LSQ0560 - BE SINGULAR. OR NEARLY SO."/TIU."PROURAM WILL CONTINUE PROCESSING LS00570 6015 FORMAT(/T36."IV".156."UV".T76."UVE".T94."UV-DVE".T32. "INDEPENDENT LSU0590 -".T53,"DEPENDENT".2(10X,"REGRESSION")/133,2("VARIABLE",12X),"ESTIM L500600 LSu0610 L500620 6017 FORMAT(1H1.T6."LSISUH -- VEKSION1. JANUAHY 1976".T47.1044.T109."PA LSGU630 LSu0640 - ERRUR".T89.619.1277129."STANDARD (DEVIATION OF) ERRUR OF ESTIMATE LSU0720 -• SID(DV-DVE)"+I&9+G18+12//IZ9+"VAKIANCE OF EAROR OF ESIIMATE• VAH LSG0730 -E. STD(UV)",T89.61%.12//T29."VAKIANCE OF DEPENDENI VAKIABLE. VAK(U LSQ0750 LS40580 LS00650 L500650 LSU0670 LSU0680 L540690 -(DV-DVE)".T89.618.12//T29."STANDARD DEVIATION OF DEPENDENT VARIABL LSU0740 -V)"+T89+614.12//129+"STANDAHD UEVIATION OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. S LS00760 ð -"/T25,"NAME ".139."VALUE".158."VAMIANCE".173."STANDARU DEVIATION". 6018 FORMAT(//F22+"COEFFICIENT"+137+3("ESTIMATED"+11X)+F97+"DEGREES -B CONTAINS DATA ON FILES UTHER THAN FIVE (5).") 6019 FOHMAT(T25."A(".11.")".134.3(G18.12.2A).197.16) 6020 FORMAT(//T52,"\*\*\* HEGRESSION STATISTICS \*\*\*") 5000 FURMAT(A.3.1X.11.1X.11.1X.12.1X.L1.141.1044) 6008 FORMAT(IH+,TI05,"L05E(VAH",II,"\*\*",I2,")") 6009 FORMAT(IH+,T105,"L06I0(VAH",II,"\*\*",I2,")") 6010 FORMAT(1H+.T106." KV(VAR",11,"\*\*",12,")") 6006 FORMAT(T14."EXP(-(VAR",I],"\*\*",I2.")") 6004 FORMAT(T15."L0610(VAH",I1."\*\*",I2.")") 6003 FURMAT (T15,"LOGE (VAR", I1,"\*", I2,")") -+++DV = SUM(A(I)\*IV\*\*I), I = 0, ++11) 6005 FORMAT(T16."EXP(VAR",1]."\*\*",I2.")") : ÷ :  $\frac{1}{2}$ 6007 FURMAT(1++,1104,"VAH",11,"\*\*",12) -" ( fe+"+" / (6] "+"6. } 0"+", 2X ) "+") FILE & IS THE LINE PRINTER. -"(10(","1X,G","12,6",")) "," -"(75+"+"9(61"+"2+6+"+"2X))"+ FILE 5 IS THE CARD READEH. 6002 FURMAT(TI8."VAN", II, "\*\*", I2) **6013** FUHMAT(T60,"WITH A(U) =  $0^{11}$ ) 6016 FURMAT(T30+4(618-12-2x)) -"(8(2"+"X+0]"+"4,")"+") - WITH NEXT DATA SET.") 5001 FURMAT(A3.1944.A1) -ATE".194."ERHOH"/) -RIABLE, DV, IS") -T99."FREEDOM"/) -GE"+1X+12) ں

6024 FUHMAT(T34."A MINIMUM OF ".11," DATA PUINTS ARE REQUIRED TO PERFOR ESUO830 -M THIS REGRESSION."/T24."UNLY "T1." DATA POINTS WERE APPLIED. PRU ESUO840 -GRAM WILL CONTINUE PROCESSING WITH THE NEXT DATA SET.") ESQOBSO L500910 Śu1000 L501020 LS01040 -IU(IV)...IA44614.IZZTZ24."VAHIANCE UF INUEPENDENT VAHIAHLE. VAR(IV) LS00770 .500740 6022 FOHMAT(//43+"H+GMF5SION CUVARIANCE MAIRIX, M(/.J), I+J = 0, "+II/) LS40806 6023 FORMAT(//J4+"THF ASSUCIATED F STATISTIC HAS "+II+" AND"+I3+" UEGRE LS4URID L500860 L500870 LSUUBBO LS40930 -500950 C L501010  $\circ$  $\cup \cup$ LSUU7A0 LSUUHZO LSuurgu LS00900 <u>\_\_\_\_\_</u> . Su0440 LS00960 LSQ0970 L5409A0 LS40990 L501030 LSu1050 L501060 501070 LSu1080 L541090 LS01100 6026 FORMAT(1H1+"THE LAST DATA SET HAS HEEN PROCESSED. END OF PROGRAM L -"+T89+6]H+T27/A]+T29+"[NDFX\_0F\_C0R0FLATI09+\_R"+T89+F6+4/7T29+"]NDE FILE & IS A SCHATCH DISK CUNTAINING THANSFOHMED DATA. FILE 7 IS A SCMATCH DISK CONTAINING CARD IMAGE DATA. 6030 FOHMAT(T15,"CUSH(VAL",I],""«4", I2,")") 6031 FOHMAT(1++,T106,"SIN(VAR",I1,""«4",I2,")") 6032 FOHMAT(1++,T106,"SUN(VAR",I1,""44",I2,")") 6033 FOHMAT(1++,T105,"SINH(VAR",I1,""44",I2,")") 6034 FOHMAT(1++,T105,"SUNH(VAR",I1,""44",I2,")") 6029 FURMAT (T15."SINH (VAH", I]."\*\*", I2.")") 6027 FORMAT(T16."SIN(VAR",11,"\*\*",12,")") 6028 FORMAT(116+"COS(VAH"+I1,"\*\*"+I2,")") -X OF DETERMINATION. PARZH. [H9.F6.4] READ (5.5000) KFY.KI.KZ.K3.K4.K5 \*\* STAHT OF LSISGH-1 CODE \*\* TRANSFER UN VALUE OF KEY 100 110 4 0 50 60 70 н0 Н 20 30 60 10 10 10 2 01 10 10 2 10 10 2 10 ŝ 09 50 3 3 30 ŝ 30 3 30 60 2.649 LSJ) NEW) 01.01 DEG) (UNI (430 TLE) (JNE) FMT) -ES OF FREDOM.") (0H2 (OML 8000 FORMAT (2521.14) •EQ. . E G . .Éu. .EQ. .E.G. . E Q. . E Q . . F. C. .EQ. .to. IF (EOF (5)) . Ч 6025 FOHMAT(1X) IF (KEY IF (KEY ΙΕ (ΚΕΥ Ι Γ (ΚΕΥ ΙΓ (ΚΕΥ IF (KEY F (KEY IF (KEY **F (KEY** F (KEY IF (KEY U U ပ ပပ J C  $\circ \circ \circ$ 

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C HEFE THE REY WAS INVALID. SNIP TO THE NEXT DATA SET. C	000) KEY LSUIIO	01) KEY LSU1120 999.4 LSU1130 ) 3.1.3 C C	• NEW ** PLIES THAT THERE ARE NO MORE KEYS FOR THIS DATA SET AND E DATA FOLLOWS ON FILE K1. C	0. 0) Filt=5 LSull50 LSull70 C	• OLD ** PLIES THAT THERE ARE NU MORE KEYS FOR THIS DATA SET AND C E DATA FRUM THE PREVIOUS SET IS TO BE USED•		• DEG ** 5 VALID• USE IT• OTHERWISE USE THE LAST GIVEN VALUE•	1 .AND. K1 .LE. 9) DEGREE = K1 LSU1190 LSU1200 C C	• IND ** K2• AND 53 AKE VALID• USE THEM• UTHERWISE USE THE VEN-VALUES•	1 .0R. K1 .EU. 2) IVAH = K1 1 .ANU. K2 .LE. 9) ITHANS = K2 -9 .ANU. K3 .LE. 9) IPOWEH = K3 -9 .ANU. K3 .LE. 9) IPOWEH = K3 -9 .ANU. K3 .LE. 9) IPOWEH = K3	с C . Dep ** K2. AND K3 ARE VALID. USE THEM. OTHERWISE USE THE VEN VALUES.	. 1 .0K. K1 .E0. 2) UVAH = K1 .1 .AND. K2 .LE. 9) UTMANS =K2 .1 .AND. K2 .LE. 9) UTMANS =K2
TO GET HERE THE KEY WAS	WRITE (5+0000) KEY	HEAD (5,5001) KEY IF(EUF(5)) 999.4 IF(KEY-END) 3.1.3	** KEY .EU. NEW ** THIS IMPLIES THAI THERE / THAT THE UAIA FULLOWS ON	FILE=K1 ° IF(FILE •E40• 0) FILE=5 60 TO 200	** KEY .EU. ULU ** THIS IMPLIES THAT THERE THAT THE DATA FRUM THE P	60 TO 300	↔ KEY .Eu. DEG ↔ <sup>*</sup> IF KI IS VALID• USE IT•	IF(K1 .6E. 1 .AND. K1 .LE. GO TO 1	** KEY .E4. IND ** IF K1. K2. AND 53 AME VA LASI GIVEN·VALUES.	IF (K1 .E.G. 1 .UR. K1 .E.G. 2 IF (K2 .GE.1 .ANU. K2 .LE. 9 IF (K3 .GE9 .ANU. K3 .LE. GO TO 1	↔* KEY .eG. DeP ↔* IF kl• k2• and k3 are va LAST GIVEN values.	IF (K1 .EU. 1 .UK. K1 .EU. 2 IF (K2 .GE.1 .AND. K2 .LE. 9

0 61 1=1.10 11LE(1) = x5(1) 0 10 1 • KEY .EG. ONE •• 5 TOHE VAHIAHLE 1 NAME. 0 71 1=1.10 ANAM(1:1) =x5(1) 0 71 1=1.10 ANAM(1:1) =x5(1) 0 10 1 • KEY .EG. FMT •• 5 TOHE VAHIAHLE 2 NAME. 0 81 1=1.10 0 10 1 0 10 1 • KEY .EG. LST ••	
<pre>* KEY .EG. ONE ** STUHE VAHIAHLE 1 NAME. 0 71 [=1:10 0 NT 1[=1:10 0 NTINUF 0 TO ] * KEY .EU. TWO ** STORE VAHIAHLE 2 NAME. 0 TO ] * KEY .EU. TWO ** STORE VAHIAHLE 2 NAME. 0 TO ] 0 NTINUF • KEY .EU. ZHO ** * KEY .EU. LST **</pre>	
0 71 i=1.10 AHNAM(I:1)=K5(1) 0NTINUE 0 TO ] 5 STORE VAHIABLE 2 NAME. 5 STORE VAHIABLE 2 NAME. 0 81 i=1.10 0 81 i=1.10 0 81 i=1.10 0 91 i=1	
* KEY .EU. TWO ** 5TORE VAHIABLE 2 NAME. 0 81 1=1.10 0 81 1=1.10 ARNAM(1.2)=K5(1) 0 10 1 • KEY .EQ. FMT ** 5TORE DATA INPUT FOHMAI. 0 91 1=1.10 0.41 1=1	
0 & 1 = 1.10 ARNAM(1.2) = K5(1) UNTINUE 0 TO 1 0 TO 1 STORE GATA INPUT FOHMAT. 0 91 1=1.10 0 HINUE 0 91 1=1.10 0 HINUE 0 TO 1 * KEY .EU. ZHU ** * KEY .EU. LST **	·
* KEY .EG. FMT ** STORE GATA INPUT FOHMAI. 0 91 1=1.10 0.4MAT(1)=K5(1) 0.11NUE 0 10 1 * KEY .EU. ZRU ** ERO=K4 0 10 1 * KEY .EU. LST **	
0 91 I=1.10 URMAT(I)=K5(I) ONTINUE 0 TO 1 * KEY .Eu. ZHU ** EHO=K4 0 TO 1 * KEY .EU. LST **	
* KEY .Eu. ZHU ** EHO=K4 0 TO 1 * KEY .EU. LST **	
EKO=K4 0 TO 1 * KEY .EQ. LST **	
* KEY .EQ. LST **	
15† = K4 0 TO 1	

LSG1720 LSU1740 LSU1830 LSU1840 L 50 1 64 0 L 50 1 65 0 LS01690 LS01700 LSU1760 LSU1910 L501940 L541950 L501530 L501540 LS01580 LSu1590 -Su1820 1501490 -Sul630 541680 06110S1 -Su1800 -Sula10 -Sul860 -Sul870 -Sul 890 \_Sul930 -541560 \_Sul610 .Sul660 Su1670 OFLIDS-087 I DS--Sul850 -Sul880 .Su1920 S Q L541500 US41920 Ċ LS41620 L541510 L501550 • (311+312+313+314+315+316+317+314+319)+DTHANS G0 T0 (301,302,303,304,305,306,307,300,509), i HANS WRITE THE EQUATION FORMS OF THE VARIABLES. IF (EOF (FILE))210+202 IF (САНИМ(1).E0.ENU) GG TU 210 WPITE(7.5001) САНИМ (6+6002) IVAR+IPOWER (6+6029) IVAH+IPUWEH (6.6008) DVAH. ()PUWEH (6+6009) DVAR+DPOWER (6.6010) DVAR, DPOWER (6.6031) DVAH, UPOWEH (6.6003) IVAR, IPOWER (6.6004) IVAR.IPOWEH (6+6005) IVAN. IPUWER (6.6006) IVAN.IPOWEH (6.6027) IVAH.IPOWEH (6+6030) IVAP.IPUWEH (6+6007) UVAH+UPOWEH 320 (6+6011) DVAH+DPGMER (6+6032) UVAR,DPOWER (6.6033) DVAR.DPOWER (6+6034) UVAR,UPGWER (6,6028) IVAN, IPOWER HEAD (FILE.SUUL) LAHUIM WRITE (6.5001) TIILE READ IN NEW DATA. NPTS= NPTS+1 END FILE 7 016 320 310 310 310 016 310 310 320 320 320 320 310 320 60 FO 201 HEWIND 7 REWIND 8 HEWIND 7 N-15=0 WHITE 60 TO 60 10 60 10 60 10 WRITE 60 10 WRITE. 60 10 60 10 60 10 WRITE 60 10 WHITE 60 10 WRITE WHITE 60 10 WRITE 60 10 60 10 WRITE 60 10 60 10 60 10 WRITE 60 TO WRITE. WHITE WHITE WRITE WH 11E WRITE WKITE c 310 200 60E 210 308 311 312 313 315 316 317 318 919 202 303 306 **314** 301 302 304 305 201 307 ں

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L SU2050 L SU2050 LSU2100 LSU2100 LSu2120 LSU2160 LSU2170 LSU2180 WHITE (6+6012) IVAH+UVAH+(VAHNAM(I+IVAH)+I=1+10)+(VAHNAM(I+UVAH)+i LSU1970 -=1+10)+NHIS+UFGRET LSU1940 LSU2000 LS02130 LSu2310 -502010 -Su2030 -542070 -502150 -Su2190 -502210 -54230 .Su2250 -542290 LS02320 066105--542020 .502040 \_Su2140 542200 -502220 .Su2240 .Su2260 SU2270 .Su2280 -502300 READ THE DATA FROM SCHATCH DISK 7. THANSFORM IT. AND GENERATE SIV(I) ANU SUV(I). SIV(I) CONTAINS THE SUM(IV\*\*I-1), I=1,2\*UEGHEE+1 SDV(I) CONTAINS THE SUM(UV\*IV\*\*I-1), I=1,0EGHEE+1 60 T0 (341+342+343+344+345+346+347+348+349)+ITRANS 60 T0 (351+352+353+354+355+356+357+358+359)+0THANS GENERATE IV BY THANSFORMING DATA(IVAH). GENERATE DV BY THANSFORMING DATA(UVAH). SDV(]]) CONTAINS THE SUM(DV\*\*2) IV=EXP(-(DATA(IVAH)\*\*IPOWEH)) 60 TO 350 IV=IPUWEH\*ALUG10(1)ATA(IVAH)) 60 T0 350 IF (.NUT.ZERU) WHILE (6.6025) IV=SINH(UATA(IVAH)\*\*IPOWEH) IV=COSH(DATA(IVAR)\*\*IPUWEH) IV=IPOWER\*AL06(UAIA(IVAR)) IV=EXP(()AIA(IVAR)\*\*IPUWER) IV=SIN(DATA(IVAH) \*\*IPOWER) IV=COS(DATA(IVAR)\*\*IPOwER) 60 T0 350 IF(ZER0) WHITE (6+6013) IV=DATA(IVAR)\*\*IPUWER DV=DATA (UVAR) \*\*DPUWER HEAD (7.F0HMAT) UATA IF(EOF(7))370.340 D0 321 I = 1.J2 SIV(I)=0.0 J2=2\*DE6kEE+1 U0 322 I=1 J SDV(11) = 0.0SDV(I) = 0.0J=UEGREE+1 60 10 350 GU TO 350 GO TO 350 60 TO 350 60 10 350 CONTINUE CONTINUE 1+0=10 с\_\_\_\_ 351 340 350 320 330 341 342 348 349 322 343 346 321 44E 345 347 J ں ں ں J ပပ C 0 G C U) C

6 3 5		LSU2330
JUC	GV-DTOMENTMEDGULUMIAIUVAKII 60 TO 360	L 507340 L 507350
353	UV=UPOWEK*AL0610(DATA(DVAP))	L 502360
	60 TO 360	LSU2370
4 7 2 4	UV#EXP (DATA (DVAP) **UPUWER) 50 TO 350	L502380
355	00 - 0 - 00 [)V=F XP (- ([)A] A (_)VAH) **[]P()*F N) )	1502600
) ) )	60 TO 360	LSU2410
356	UV=SIN(DATA(DVAR)**DPOWER)	L502420
357	00 10 360 DV#C0S (DATA (DVAR) **DP0%FR)	L542430 1 542440
) )	60 TU 360	L502450
356	UV=SINH(ÜATA(UVAR)**UPOWER)	L542460
359	00 10 300 DV=CUSH(DATA(DVAR) **DP0WER)	L542470 L542480
076		0
		LSU2500
	DU 361 I=2.J	C 1 לאטל ו
		L Su2520
	SIV(I)=SIV(I)+()UMMY SOV/I)-EAMVIIOUSDAWAY	LSU2530
361		L SU2540
		U
	50V(1)=S0V(1)+60V 50V(1)+50V(1)+60V80V	LSU2560
		0/02001
	00 362 I=JI•J2	L502580
	UUMMY=DUMMY*IV SIV/I) = EIV/I) = UUMMY	LSU2590
362	CONTINUE	L542010
	G.) IO 330	C 20 20
370	60 10 330 KF # IND 7	1502020
) )	REWIND R	L542030 L542640
	IF (NPTS .LE. J) GU TU 900	LSUZ650
	SIV(1) = NPTS	LSU2660
		L502670
	IF(.NOT. ZEHO) 60 TO 371	L 502690
	M = 0	L502700
		L502710
	U=UFGARE U]=U+1 .	L502730
	USE SIV AND SDV TO GENERATE THE LEAST SQUARES MATHIX.	
371	DU 373 I=1+J	047542L
	00 372 K=1•J	C 1 502750
372	MATKIX (I+K)=SIV(I-M+K) CONTINUE	LSU2760
~	1	0
373	MATRIX(1.J1)=SDV(1.4N) CONTINUE	L502780 L502790

LSU2920 LSU2920 LSU2920 LSQ2950 LSQ2960 L503030 L503040 L503100 L5u3110 LS03170 LS03180 LS02820 LS02830 L502850 L502860 L 502980 L 502990 LSU2870 L.5U2890 -Su3050 -Su3070 -Su3090 LSu3130  $\odot$  $_{\circ}$ C LSu2H00 C L502810 LSU2B80 LS42930 L502940 -5u2970 L503000 -Su3010 \_S03020 .Suj060 543080 LSU3120 LS03140 LS03150 LSU3160 -SQ3190 LSU2840 • COMPUTE AND OUTPUT THE DV ESTIMATES AND THE REGRESSION ENRORS. CALL GAUSS TO SOLVE MATHIX AND INVERT IT UP .NUT. ZERU. CALL GAUSS (MATHIX+J+A+PIVOT+SINGULH+]U++NUT+ZEHU) COMPUTE AND UUIPUT THE REGRESSION STATISTICS. IF ZEMU. SHIFT RESULTS TO THE RIGHT IN A. VARD= (SDV (11) /NPTS- (SUV (1) /NPTS) \*\*2) \*UNBIAS VARI = (SIV (3) /NPIS-(SIV (2) /NPIS) \*\*2) \*UNBIAS IF (LINE.LE.47.0H.NPTS-I.LE.6) 60 TO 341 IF(LIST) WRITE (6+6017) TITLE+PAGE WRITE (6+6018) UNBIAS = FLUAT(NPIS)/(NPTS-1)WRITE (6.6015) WRITE (6.6016) IV.DV.DVE.EMM IF (.NUT. SINGULR) 60 TO 380 WRITE (6+6017) TIILE+PAGE IF(.NOT. ZERO) 60 TU 389 IF (.NOT.LIST) 60 10 400 IF (LIST) WRITE (6+6015) VARDDE=SUUE ZZ (NPTS-J) SUDE Z=SDUE Z+ERR\*EHR READ (8,8000) IV,0V DVE=A(J) DO 390 K=1.0E6REE A (J+2-I) = A (J+1-I) CONTINUE UVE=DVE + I V + A ( J-K ) U0 400 I=1.NPTS WRITE (6+6014) 60 TU 1 PAGE = PAGE + IDU 382 I=1.J D0 410 I=1.J LINE=LINE+1 PAGE=PAGE + 1 A(1)=0.0 J=DEGREE+1 EHH=DV-DVE SUDEZ=0.0 CONTINUE CONTINUE L I NE = 1 0 1+1=11 PAGE=1 LINE=1 **390** 391 400 380 389 382 ບບບ J J ပ ບບບ ပပ C) ပ ပပ J S

K = [+]	1503200	
	1 502220	
U = M = T = T = T = T = T = T = T = T = T		
	L503270	
CONTINUE	L503280	
	C	
If ((LISI-ANU)-NOI-(EVEN-OK-ZENO)) OUT	L503300	
- (EVEN-ANDNOT-(LISI-GK-ZERO)) -OR- - /zeda And mat /itet ad eveny ad	LS03310	
- (ITST.ARVI.EVEN.AND.JEDU) WOILF (A.A.D.A.)		
SOUE Z=SOUE Z/NPTS	L503340	
WHITE (6.6020)	LSU3350	
STDD=SGH1 (VAHD)	LSu3360	
STDE=SQMT(VARDDE)	LS03370	
STDI=S0RT(VAKI)	L503380	
IF(.NDT.ZEHU) 60 10 413	L503390	
WHITE (6,6021) DVAR,IVAR,SUDEZ,STDE,VAHUUE,STUU,VARU,STDI,VARI	LSU3400	
60 10 1	LSU3410	
	<b>ن</b>	
R2=1.0-((NPTS-J)*VARDDE)/((NPTS-1)*VARD) 0-6001/406/001/	L503420	
MESUMINATION (CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR) (CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR C		
TILL 10000011 0410414784400014401014444444444444444444		
POLANNAMAAR		
IT. (N) - LID - AND. UEGREE - 61 - 41 #KIJE 10+001/1  1  E+FAGE Wulti (4.4000) Actual		
	L543480	
OUTDUT THE COVADIANCE WATDIV FOOM (WE DEGREECTION	<b>ر</b>	
	) ر	
	0072051	
WRITE (4. MEMI(N)) (MATHIX(1 = K) = K=1 = .)	1 503500	
CONTINUE	L503510	
	J	
N=W (NPTS-L+449)	LS43520	
WRITE(6+6023) J.N	LSU3530	
60 TO 1	L503540	
STUN-11 (ACOA, A) STUB		

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LS43570 LS43580 LS43590

WRITE (6.6026) Stop ENU

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C\_\_\_\_\_\_413

410 C

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64US0160 64US0200 64US0080 0000SUAU 010050010 020020 6AUS0030 040050640 02002UA0 U200500 0100010 640S0090 001020100 64US0110 6AUS0120 6AUS0130 6AUS0140 6AUS0156 0810SUAc 0120210 6AUS0220 6AUS0230 6AUS0240 GAUS0250 64US0260 092020A9 US0300 0100310 6AUS0320 6AUS0270 6AUS02H0 6AUS0330 04020340 FIND OPTIMAL PIVOT RUWS AND REDUCE & TO AN UPPER TRIANGULAR MATRIX. (The Entire a Matrix is altered in this process.) X IS THE SOLUTION VECTUM FOR B\*X=Y, WHERE B IS N BY N. A=B:Y:1. IF INVERT = .TRUE.. AND A=B:Y UTHERWISE. A IS N BY NN. ON OUTPUT. A=B\*\*-1:Z:C IF INVERT =.THUE.. AND A=D:2 UTHERWISE. (HERE I IS THE IDENTITY MATHIX AND C. D. AND Z ARE ARBITHARY.) PIVUT(J) CONTAINS THE PHYSICAL HOW INDEX OF THE JTH HOW IN A. DEFINE THE ARONECKER DELTA AS KDELT([1,J)=(I/J)\*(J/I). SUBROUTINE GAUSS (A+N+X+PIVUT+SINGUEH+IUIM+INVERT) SEI UP IDENTITY PURTION OF A. IF (SUM .EQ. 0.0) 60 TO 900 IF (SUM .LE. MAX) GU TO 110 HEAL A (IUIM+1) .X (IUIM) .MAX INTEGER PIVOT (101M) .P.PP SUM + AHS(A(JJ+K)) LUGICAL SINGULA, INVERT SUM = ABS(A(JJ+I))/SUM  $\mathsf{KDELT}(\mathsf{I},\mathsf{J}) = (\mathsf{I}/\mathsf{J}) + (\mathsf{J}/\mathsf{I})$ A(I+J+N]) = KDELT(I+J) IF (INVERT) 60 TO 20 SINGULR=.FALSE. NI=N+1 UO 120 I = 1, NM $U_{0} I_{1} U_{0} I_{1} I_{0} I_{1} I_{0} I_{1}$ 00 105 K = 1.0INVERT IS . TRUE. U0 40 J=1.N U0 30 I=1.N D0 10 I=1.N I = (I) 101 IdL=(L) TOVI4 SUM = 0,0 MAX = 0.060 TO 100 MAX = SUMCONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE I+N\*5=NN CONTINUE UU = 44 ר יי I +N=NN I-N=WN a 100 105 110 30 40 10 20 ი പ 0000000 J 00 J J J J J J

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C)  $\mathbf{\omega}$ 

S

64US0780 64US0790 01000610 6AUS0680 02702UAV 6AUSU760 GAUS0770 U4US0440 04020650 6AUS0660 09050690 6AUS0700 011050110 0272020 0E102UA0 0470SUA0 UDAUSURD0 6AUS0400 64US0480 Q GAUS0490 0140SUAU 0250SUA9 0730570 64US0640 02602040 **บลบ้**รม360 07E02U60 0AU50380 **64602049** 64US0410 6AUS0420 US0430 64US0450 6AUS0460 6AUS0470 US0500 6AUS0530 6AUS0540 US0202049 6AUS0560 6AUS0580 062020A0 6AUS0600 6AUS0610 6AUS0620 GAUS0630 C C SOLVE FOR X FROM THE UPPER THIANGULAR MAIMIX B. C IF (a(JJ+N) .Eu. 0.0) 60 T0 900
X(N) = A(JJ+N) / A(JJ+N)
IF(N.6E.2) 60 T0 134
A(1+1)=1.0/A(1+1) AMMJJ=A(MM+JJ) DO 144 L=N2+NN A(MM+L)=A(MM+L )-AMMJJ4A([+L) A(JJ•K) = A(JJ•K) = A\* A(PP•K)  $(\Gamma \bullet \Gamma) = (A(J \bullet \bullet I) \bullet \bullet I) = (U) X$ SUM = SUM + A(JJ+K) + X(K) IF (MAX.+4.0.0) 60 TU 900 IF (.NOT.INVERT) RETURN  $A(I \bullet L) = A(I \bullet L) / AI J J$ DETERMINE B INVERSE.  $H = A(JJ \cdot I) / APPI UO II5 K = I \cdot NN$ AIJJ=A(1,JJ) D0 142 L=N2,NN N. 119 J = 1 1. N D0 146 M=1.JJ1 MM=PIV0T(M)  $00 135 K = P_{\bullet}N$ U0 140 1=2•N U = N + 1 - I UJ = PIV01(J) n = PIVOI(n)PIVOT(I) = PPPIVOT(P) = K(N) I U V I H = U VDU 150 J=1•K K = PIV01(I)(rr) 1011d=1 SUM = 0.01 + D = d CONTINUE CONT INUE 1-00=100 CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE. 0-1N=00 2+N=2N **RETURN** K=N-1 115 119 120 140 135 134 142 ပပ ں ပ J

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6AUS0840 6AUS0850 6AUS0860 6AUS0860 6AUS0870 6AUS0880 ЧАUS0810 ЧАUS0820 ЧАUS0830 64US0890 64US0900 64US0910 64US0920 64US0920 64US0930 6AUS0960 6AUS0970 6AUS0980 ر 6AUS0950 S

CONTINUE CUNTINUE CONTINUE 144 146 150 C

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- I=PIVOT(I) AII=A(I,I) UO 160 L=N2,NN A(I+L)=A(I+L)/AII CONTINUE
  - 160 C
- D0 170 J=1.N I=PIV01(J) D0 165 L=1.N A(J.L)=A(I.L.NI) CONTINUE CONTINUE
  - 165 170 C
- KE TUKN SINGUL K=. TRUE. KE TURN END 006

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