

Lehigh University Lehigh Preserve

Fritz Laboratory Reports

Civil and Environmental Engineering

1969

Multi-dimensional regression analysis, June 1969

E. Schultchen

C. N. Kostem

Follow this and additional works at: <http://preserve.lehigh.edu/engr-civil-environmental-fritz-lab-reports>

Recommended Citation

Schultchen, E. and Kostem, C. N., "Multi-dimensional regression analysis, June 1969" (1969). *Fritz Laboratory Reports*. Paper 1635. <http://preserve.lehigh.edu/engr-civil-environmental-fritz-lab-reports/1635>

This Technical Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Civil and Environmental Engineering at Lehigh Preserve. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fritz Laboratory Reports by an authorized administrator of Lehigh Preserve. For more information, please contact preserve@lehigh.edu.

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL
REGRESSION ANALYSIS

(USERS' MANUAL FOR PROGRAMS
CURVE AND MULTI)

by

Erhard G. Schultchen

Celal N. Kostem

Department of Civil Engineering

Fritz Engineering Laboratory

Lehigh University

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

June 1969

Fritz Engineering Laboratory Report No. 237.59

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. THEORY	1
2. PROGRAM CURVE	4
2.1 Purpose	4
2.2 Logical Flow Chart	6
2.3 Description of Subprograms	7
2.4 Input	10
2.5 Limitations, Remarks	12
2.6 Nomenclature	14
2.7 Listing	17
3. PROGRAM MULTI	29
3.1 Purpose	29
3.2 Logical Flow Chart	30
3.3 Description of Subprograms	31
3.4 Input	32
3.5 Limitations, Remarks	34
3.6 Nomenclature	35
3.7 Listing	37
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	47

1. THEORY

A problem, which is encountered rather frequently in experimental research, is to find a functional expression for a relationship between a number of variables from a set of data obtained by experiments. The most widely used method for solving this problem is the "Least Squares Fit".

The basis of this method is to approximate the data $D_L(x,y,z)$, (which are assumed to be a function of three independent variables) by a regression function $\bar{D}(x,y,z)$ in such a way that the sum of squares of the residuals $r_L(x,y,z) = D_L(x,y,z) - \bar{D}(x,y,z)$ becomes a minimum.

$$S = \sum_{L=1}^n [D_L(x,y,z) - \bar{D}(x,y,z)]^2 = \min$$

n = total number of data

For a four-dimensional regression analysis (three independent variables) the regression function has the following form:

$$\bar{D}(x,y,z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_j} \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} a_{ijk} \cdot f_i(x) \cdot g_j(y) \cdot h_k(z)$$

where a_{ijk} are unknown coefficients of the regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$, and $h_k(z)$

These coefficients can be determined by minimizing the sum of squares of residuals:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a_{ijk}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{ijk}} \left[\sum_{L=1}^n (D_L - \bar{D})^2 \right] = 2 \sum_{L=1}^n [(\bar{D}_L - D) \cdot f_i g_j h_k] = 0$$

The minimization process leads to a system of $m \times m$ linear simultaneous equations where m is the product of the total number of subfunctions $f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$, and $h_k(z)$:

$$m = n_i \times n_j \times n_k$$

Solving these equations gives the regression coefficients a_{ijk} , from which the values of the regression function $\bar{D}(x, y, z)$ can be determined for arbitrary values of x , y , and z .

As an illustration of the basic procedure the following equations for a two-dimensional regression analysis (one independent variable x) are obtained:

$$\bar{D}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} a_i f_i(x) = a_1 f_1(x) + a_2 f_2(x) + \dots + a_{n_i} f_{n_i}(x)$$

$$S = \sum_{L=1}^n [D_L(x) - \bar{D}(x)]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a_i} = 2 \sum_{L=1}^n [D_L(x) - \bar{D}(x)] \frac{\partial \bar{D}(x)}{\partial a_i} = 0$$

$$\sum_{L=1}^n [D_L(x) - \bar{D}(x)] f_i(x) = 0$$

$$\sum_{L=1}^n D_L f_i(x) = \sum_{L=1}^n \bar{D}(x) f_i(x)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{L=1}^n f_1 f_1 & \sum_{L=1}^n f_1 f_2 & \dots & \sum_{L=1}^n f_1 f_{ni} \\ \sum_{L=1}^n f_2 f_1 & \sum_{L=1}^n f_2 f_2 & \dots & \sum_{L=1}^n f_2 f_{ni} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \sum_{L=1}^n f_{ni} f_1 & \sum_{L=1}^n f_{ni} f_2 & \dots & \sum_{L=1}^n f_{ni} f_{ni} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{ni} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{L=1}^n D_L f_1 \\ \sum_{L=1}^n D_L f_2 \\ \dots \\ \sum_{L=1}^n D_L f_{ni} \end{bmatrix}$$

The governing equations for the three and four-dimensional regression analysis are found in a way similar to those for a two-dimensional problem.

2. PROGRAM CURVE

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the program CURVE is a regression analysis of data with one or two independent variables.

This analysis is based on the following regression functions:

one independent variable:

$$\bar{D}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} a_i f_i(x)$$

two independent variables:

$$\bar{D}(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_j} a_{ij} f_i(x) g_j(y)$$

The data have to be arranged in the following form:

D (I,J) I = 1, ..., NR subscript related to variable x

 J = 1, ..., NP subscript related to variable y

where x = constant for all values D(I, J=L..NP)

 y = constant for all values D(I=1..NR, J)

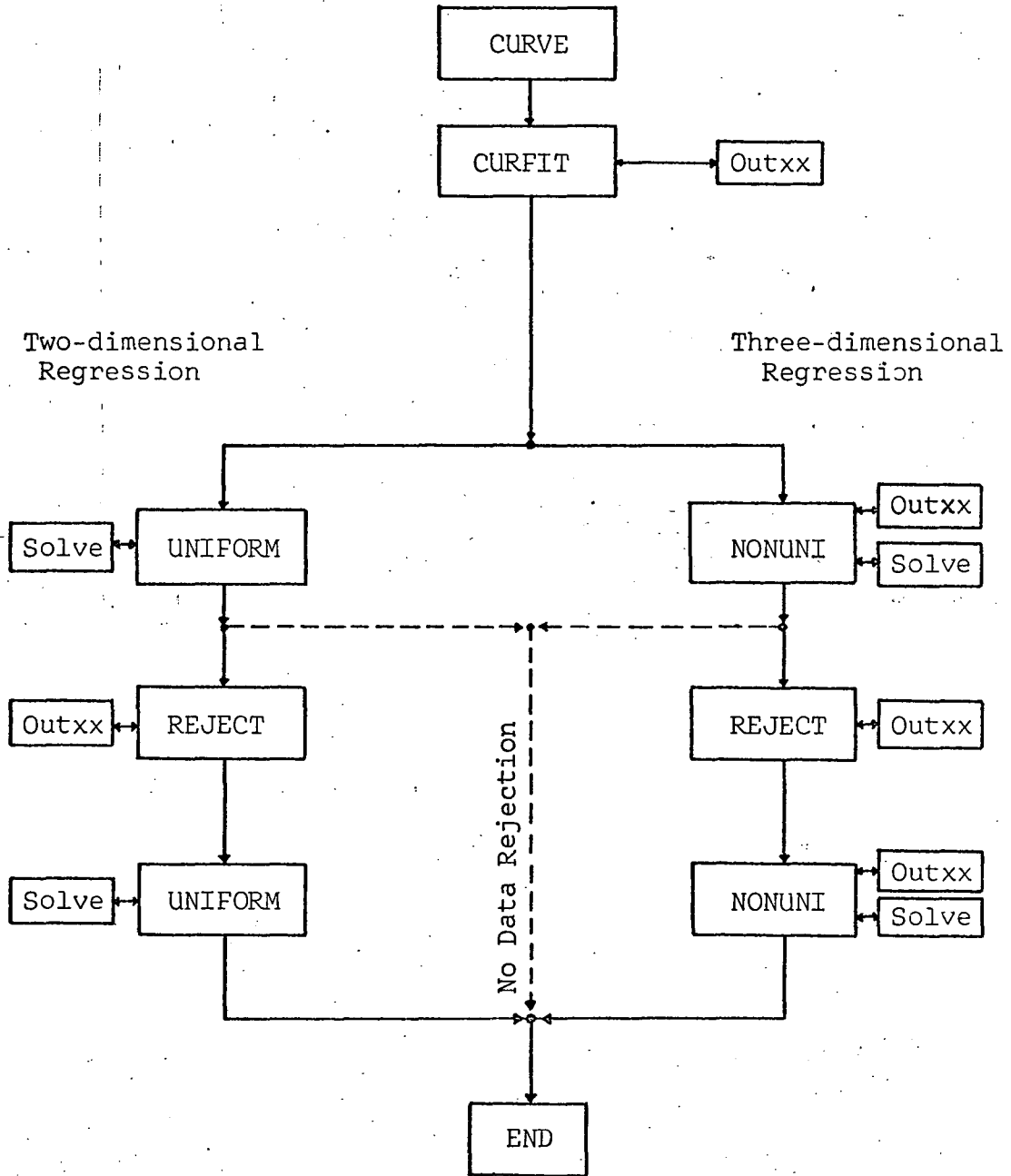
For two-dimensional problems (one independent variable) y is assumed to have a constant value of 1.

By selecting the proper code numbers the following types of regression subfunctions can be utilized:

<u>Code Number</u>	$f_i(u), g_j(u)$
1	1
2	u
3	\sqrt{u}
4	1/u
5	u^2
6	u^3
7	$\log_{10} u$
8	$\sqrt[4]{u}$

Unless special provisions are made the program will in a subsequent step reject data whose residuals after the first least squares fit lie beyond a defined constant band-width. This band-width is twice the standard error of estimate (standard deviation of residuals) multiplied by a factor which has to be specified by the user. In a final step the program will repeat the regression analysis for those data which were not rejected.

2.2 Logical Flow Chart



2.3 Description of Subprograms

(1) Main program CURVE

Purpose: Input of data

1. control variables
2. data
3. arguments of variable x (and y)
4. code numbers of regression subfunctions
 $f_i(x)$ (and $g_j(y)$)

The source program is written in such a form, that after executing the regression analysis with a certain set of functions $f_i(x)$ (or $f_i(x)$ and $g_j(y)$) other sets of functions will be read in and the regression analysis will be repeated.

(2) Subprogram CURFIT

Purpose: Calling of regression subroutines in prescribed order (see the logical flow chart)

Output: original data
arguments of variable x (and y)

(3) Subprogram OUTXX

Purpose: print out of arrays (original data, residuals, fitted data), output is printed in columns of 8 (Format E14.4), headings are provided by the calling program

(4) Subprogram SOLVE

Purpose: Solution of systems of simultaneous equations
(modified version of the matrix pack sub-
routine)

(5) Subprogram REJECT

Purpose:

1. calculation of total number of data, sum of squares of residuals, standard error of estimate (standard deviation of residuals) before rejection
2. rejection of data, whose residuals lie beyond a certain (constant) band-width
3. calculation of total number of data, sum of squares and standard error of estimate after rejection

Output:

1. residuals before rejection
2. total number of data, sum of squares and standard error before rejection
3. rejected data
4. residuals after rejection
5. total number of data, sum of squares, and standard error after rejection

(6) Subroutine UNIFORM

Purpose: Two dimensional regression analysis (one independent variable x)

1. scaling of variable x
(logarithmic or linear scale)
2. calculation of values of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$
3. generating and solving the system of simultaneous equations for the regression coefficients
4. calculation of fitted data
5. calculation of residuals

Output:

1. list of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$ and code numbers of selected functions
2. coefficient matrix and right-hand side of system of simultaneous equations
3. regression coefficients
4. fitted data

(7) Subroutine NONUNI

Purpose: Three dimensional regression analysis (two independent variables x and y)

1. scaling of variable x
(logarithmic or linear scale)
2. calculation of values of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$ and $g_j(y)$
3. generating and solving the system of simultaneous equations for the regression coefficients

4. calculation of fitted data
5. calculation of residuals

- Output:
1. list of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$ and code number of selected functions
 2. coefficient matrix and right hand side of system of simultaneous equations
 3. regression coefficients
 4. fitted data

2.4 Input

Card A Control Variables FORMAT (4I5, F10.0)

Cols.

1-5 NP = maximum number of data per value of variable x
(NP \leq 40)

6-10 NR = maximum number of values for variable x
(NR \leq 165)

15 scaling of variable x

1 $x' = x$ (linear scale)

2 $x' = \log_{10} x$ (logarithmic scale)

20 number of independent variables

1 one independent variable x

2 two independent variables x and y

21-30 PRO = band-width factor for rejection

(PRO = 1.50.....2.0)

Card B Data FORMAT (10F8.0)

Data D(I,J) have to be arranged row by row

D(1,J = 1,2,...,NP)

D(2,J = 1,2,...,NP)

.....

Card C Arguments of variable x FORMAT (10F8.0)

Two-dimensional regression analysis:

Card D1: Number of regression subfunctions FORMAT (I1)

NF = total number of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$

$NF \leq 8$

Card E1: Code numbers for regression subfunctions:

FORMAT (8(I1, 1x))

code number i for regression

subfunctions $f_i(x)$ see page 5

In case the regression analysis should be repeated with different types of subfunctions an unrestricted number of cards of type D1 and E1 can be added.

Card F1: Blank card

Terminal for repetition of regression analysis

Three-dimensional regression analysis:

Card D2: Arguments of variable y FORMAT (10F8.0)

Card E2: Number of regression subfunctions FORMAT (2(I1,1x))

Col. 1 NF = total number of subfunctions $f_i(x)$

$$NF \leq 8$$

Col. 3 NG = total number of subfunctions $g_j(y)$

$$NG \leq 8 \quad NF * NG \leq 30$$

Card F2: Code number of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$

FORMAT (8(I1,1x))

see page 5

Card G2: Code number of regression subfunctions $g_j(\)$

FORMAT (8(I1,1x))

see page 5

In case the regression analysis should be repeated with different types of subfunctions an unrestricted number of cards of type E2, F2, and G2 can be added.

Card H2: Blank Card

Terminal for repetition of regression analysis.

2.5 Limitations, Remarks

(1) Maximum values for control variables

NR \leq 165 maximum number of arguments for variable x

NP \leq 40 maximum number of data per argument of variable x or maximum number of arguments for variable y respectively

165 x 40 = 6600 maximum number of data

$NF \leq 8$ maximum number of subfunctions $f_i(x)$

$NG \leq 8$ maximum number of subfunctions $g_j(y)$

$NF * NG \leq 30$

(2) Sequence of code numbers

The code numbers i (and j) for the selection of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$ (and $g_j(y)$) have to be arranged in increasing order, for instance 1, 4, 5 not 1,5,4

(3) Arrangement of data

$x(I) = \text{constant}$ for all values $D(I, J = 1 \dots NP)$

$y(J) = \text{constant}$ for all values $D(I=1 \dots NR, J)$

(4) Zero and negative arguments of x and y

In case the independent variables $x' = \log_{10} x$ and y have arguments less than or equal to zero, a value of zero is assigned to the following subfunctions:

Code Number	$f_i(u), g_j(u)$
3	$2\sqrt{u}$
4	$1/u$
7	$\log_{10} u$
8	$4\sqrt{u}$

(5) Zero values of data

Zero values of data $D(I, J) = 0.0$ are considered as missing data. In case it is their true value, a very small quantity should be assigned to them.

(6) Rejection of data

In case the rejection of data and a subsequent second least squares fit should be suppressed, card CURVE 56 in subprogram CURFIT (NOREJ = 2) has to be replaced by NOREJ = 1.

(7) Required field length

CM = 100 000₈

2.6 NomenclatureArrays

STR (165,40)	Data D(I,J)
AGE (165)	Variable X(I)
X (40)	Variable Y(J)
RES (165,40)	Residuals
ST (165)	Fitted data $\bar{D}(I)$ one independent variable
DAT (165,40)	Fitted data $\bar{D}(I,J)$ two independent variables
AG (165)	Scaled variable $x'(I)$
F (8,165)	Regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$
G (8,40)	Regression subfunctions $g_j(y)$
KT (8)	code numbers for selected subfunctions $f_i(x)$

KX (8) code numbers for selected sub-
functions $g_j(y)$

A (30,30) coefficient matrix for system of
simultaneous equations

Variables

NR = total number of arguments for
variable x

NP = total number of arguments for
variable y or total number of data
per argument of variable x

NF = n_i = total number of selected
subfunctions $f_i(x)$

NG = n_j = total number of selected
subfunctions $g_j(y)$

SNOM = total number of data

PRO = band-width factor

Branching Indices

NSE Scaling of variable x
NSE = 1 $x' = x$ (linear scale)
NSE = 2 $x' = \log_{10} x$ (logarithmic scale)

NCODE number of independent variables
NCODE = 1 one independent variable x
NCODE = 2 two independent variables
x and y

NOREJ

rejection of data

NOREJ = 1 no rejection of data

NOREJ = 2 rejection of data with
subsequent second least
squares fit

2.7 PROGRAM LISTING

Code	Description	Curve
	PROGRAM CURVE (INPUT,TAPE1=INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)	CURVE 1
#		CURVE 2
*****		CURVE 3
#		CURVE 4
#	REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF DATA WITH ONE OR TWO INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	CURVE 5
#		CURVE 6
*****		CURVE 7
#		CURVE 8
	COMMON/UNIA/STR(165,40),RES(165,40),AGE(165),AG(165),F(8,165),	CURVE 9
	1ST(165),KT(8),NSE,NCODE,PRO,SNOM	CURVE 10
	COMMON/NONA/DAT(165,40),G(8,40),X(41),KX(8)	CURVE 11
	DIMENSION A(30,30)	CURVE 12
	I0=2	CURVE 13
C		CURVE 14
C	INPUT DATA	CURVE 15
C		CURVE 16
	READ(IN,400) NP,NR,NSE,NCODE,PRO	CURVE 17
	DO 100 I=1,NR	CURVE 18
	READ(IN,401) (STR(I,N),N=1,NP)	CURVE 19
100	CONTINUE	CURVE 20
	READ(IN,401) (AGE(I),I=1,NR)	CURVE 21
	GO TO (101,102)NCODE	CURVE 22
C		CURVE 23
C	ONE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	CURVE 24
C		CURVE 25
101	READ(IN,402) NF	CURVE 26
	IF(NF,EQ.0) GO TO 150	CURVE 27
	READ(IN,403) (KT(J),J=1,NF)	CURVE 28
	NG=1	CURVE 29
	NFG=NF	CURVE 30
	CALL CURFIT(NP,NR,NF,NG,NFG,A)	CURVE 31
	GO TO 101	CURVE 32
C		CURVE 33
C	TWO INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	CURVE 34
C		CURVE 35
102	READ(IN,401) (X(I),I=1,NP)	CURVE 36
103	READ(IN,402) NF,NG	CURVE 37
	IF(NF,EQ.0) GO TO 150	CURVE 38
	READ(IN,403) (KT(J),J=1,NF)	CURVE 39
	READ(IN,403) (KX(I),I=1,NG)	CURVE 40
	NFG=NF*NG	CURVE 41
	CALL CURFIT(NP,NR,NF,NG,NFG,A)	CURVE 42
	GO TO 103	CURVE 43
400	FORMAT(4I5,F10.0)	CURVE 44
401	FORMAT(10F8.0)	CURVE 45
402	FORMAT(11,3X,I1)	CURVE 46
403	FORMAT(8(I1,1X))	CURVE 47
150	CALL EXIT	CURVE 48
	END	CURVE 49

	SUBROUTINE CURFIT(NP,NR,NF,NG,NFG,A)	CURVE 50
	COMMON/UNIA/STR(165,40),RES(165,40),AGE(165),AG(165),F(8,165),	CURVE 51
	1ST(165),KT(8),NSE,NCODE,PRO,SNOM	CURVE 52
	COMMON/NONA/DAT(165,40),G(8,40),X(41),KX(8)	CURVE 53
	DIMENSION A(NFG,NFG)	CURVE 54
	I0=2	CURVE 55
	NOREJ=2	CURVE 56
	GO TO (100,103)NCODE	CURVE 57
C		CURVE 58
C	ONE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	CURVE 59
C		CURVE 60
100	DO 101 I=1,NR	CURVE 61
	DO 101 N=1,NP	CURVE 62
	RES(I,N)=0.0	CURVE 63
101	CONTINUE	CURVE 64
	WRITE(I0,300)	CURVE 65
	WRITE(I0,301)	CURVE 66
	CALL OUTXX(STR,AGE,NP,NR)	CURVE 67
	WRITE(I0,302)	CURVE 68
	CALL UNIFORM(NP,NR,NF,A)	CURVE 69
	GO TO (150,102)NOREJ	CURVE 70
102	WRITE(I0,303)	CURVE 71
	CALL REJECT(NP,NR)	CURVE 72
	WRITE(I0,304)	CURVE 73
	CALL UNIFORM(NP,NR,NF,A)	CURVE 74
	GO TO 150	CURVE 75
C		CURVE 76
C	TWO INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	CURVE 77
C		CURVE 78
103	DO 104 I=1,NR	CURVE 79
	DO 104 N=1,NP	CURVE 80
	RES(I,N)=0.0	CURVE 81
104	CONTINUE	CURVE 82
	WRITE(I0,305)	CURVE 83
	WRITE(I0,301)	CURVE 84
	CALL OUTXX(STR,AGE,NP,NR)	CURVE 85
	WRITE(I0,306)	CURVE 86
	WRITE(I0,307)	CURVE 87
	P=NP	CURVE 88
	NPH=P/2.0+0.6	CURVE 89
	X(NP+1)=0.0	CURVE 90
	DO 105 I=1,NPH	CURVE 91
	J=I+NPH	CURVE 92
	WRITE(I0,308) I,X(I),J,X(J)	CURVE 93
105	CONTINUE	CURVE 94
	WRITE(I0,302)	CURVE 95
	CALL NONUNI(NP,NR,NF,NG,NFG,A)	CURVE 96
	GO TO (150,106)NOREJ	CURVE 97
106	WRITE(I0,303)	CURVE 98
	CALL REJECT(NP,NR)	CURVE 99
	WRITE(I0,304)	CURVE 100
	CALL NONUNI(NP,NR,NF,NG,NFG,A)	CURVE 101
300	FORMAT(1H1,/,51X,*ONE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE*,/)	CURVE 102
301	FORMAT(/,10X,15HORIGINAL DATA :,/)	CURVE 103
302	FORMAT(1H1,/,10X,25HFIRST LEAST SQUARES FIT :,/)	CURVE 104
303	FORMAT(1H1,/,10X,16HDATA REJECTION :,/)	CURVE 105
304	FORMAT(1H1,/,10X,26HSECOND LEAST SQUARES FIT :,/)	CURVE 106

305	FORMAT(1H1,/,51X,*TWO INDEPENDENT VARIABLES*,/)	CURVE107
306	FORMAT(/////10X,*Y-COORDINATES*,/)	CURVE108
307	FORMAT(10X,2(*POINT*,11X,*Y*,20X),/)	CURVE109
308	FORMAT(10X,2(I3,8X,E11.4,15X))	CURVE110
150	RETURN	CURVE111
	END	CURVE112

	SUBROUTINE OUTXX(S,AGE,NP,NR)	CURVE113
	DIMENSION S(165,40),AGE(165)	CURVE114
	IO=2	CURVE115
	DO 100 L=1,NP,8	CURVE116
	NA=L	CURVE117
	NE=L+7	CURVE118
	IF(NE.GT.NP) NE=NP	CURVE119
	WRITE(IO,300) (N,N=NA,NE)	CURVE120
	WRITE(IO,301)	CURVE121
	DO 100 I=1,NR	CURVE122
	WRITE(IO,302) AGE(I),(S(I,N),N=NA,NE)	CURVE123
100	CONTINUE	CURVE124
300	FORMAT(///,11X,*X*,6X,8(11X,I3))	CURVE125
301	FORMAT(/)	CURVE126
302	FORMAT(5X,E12.4,5X,8E14.4)	CURVE127
	RETURN	CURVE128
	END	CURVE129

	SUBROUTINE SOLVE(C,B,X,M)	CURVE130
	DIMENSION C(N,N),B(N),X(N),A(30,31),IROW(30)	CURVE131
	IO=2	CURVE132
	M=N+1	CURVE133
	DO 100 I=1,N	CURVE134
	IROW(I)=I	CURVE135
	A(I,M)=B(I)	CURVE136
	DO 100 J=1,N	CURVE137
	A(I,J)=C(I,J)	CURVE138
100	CONTINUE	CURVE139
	DET=1.	CURVE140
	DO 106 I=1,N	CURVE141
	BIG=0.0	CURVE142
	DO 101 II=I,N	CURVE143
	IF(BIG.GE.ABS(A(II,I))) GO TO 101	CURVE144
	BIG=ABS(A(II,I))	CURVE145
	K=II	CURVE146
101	CONTINUE	CURVE147
	IF(BIG.GT.0.0) GO TO 102	CURVE148
	WRITE(IO,300)	CURVE149
	CALL EXIT	CURVE150
102	IF(K.EQ.I) GO TO 104	CURVE151
	L=IROW(I)	CURVE152
	IROW(I)=IROW(K)	CURVE153
	IROW(K)=L	CURVE154
	DO 103 J=1,M	CURVE155
	Z=A(I,J)	CURVE156
	A(I,J)=A(K,J)	CURVE157
	A(K,J)=Z	CURVE158
103	CONTINUE	CURVE159
104	Z=A(I,I)	CURVE160
	DET=Z*DET	CURVE161
	DO 105 J=1,M	CURVE162
	A(I,J)=A(I,J)/Z	CURVE163
105	CONTINUE	CURVE164
	IF(I.EQ.N) GO TO 107	CURVE165
	II=I+1	CURVE166
	DO 106 K=II,N	CURVE167
	Z=A(K,I)	CURVE168
	DO 106 J=1,M	CURVE169
	A(K,J)=A(K,J)-Z*A(I,J)	CURVE170
106	CONTINUE	CURVE171
107	X(N)=A(N,M)	CURVE172
	I=N	CURVE173
108	Z=0.0	CURVE174
	DO 109 J=1,N	CURVE175
	Z=Z+A(I-1,J)*X(J)	CURVE176
109	CONTINUE	CURVE177
	I=I-1	CURVE178
	X(I)=A(I,M)-Z	CURVE179
	IF(I.GT.1) GO TO 108	CURVE180
300	FORMAT(////,10X,*SINGULAR COEFFICIENT MATRIX*)	CURVE181
	RETURN	CURVE182
	END	CURVE183

	SUBROUTINE REJECT(NP, NR)	CURVE184
	COMMON/UNIA/STR(165, 40), RES(165, 40), AGE(165), AG(165), F(8, 165),	CURVE185
	IST(165), KT(8), NSE, NCODE, PRO, SNOM	CURVE186
	IO=2	CURVE187
	WRITE(IO, 300)	CURVE188
	CALL OUTXX(RES, AGE, NP, NR)	CURVE189
C		CURVE190
C	COMPUTE SUM OF SQUARES AND STANDARD ERROR	CURVE191
C		CURVE192
	SUM=0.0	CURVE193
	DO 100 I=1, NR	CURVE194
	DO 100 L=1, NP	CURVE195
	SUM=RES(I, L)*RES(I, L)+SUM	CURVE196
100	CONTINUE	CURVE197
	WRITE(IO, 301) SNOM	CURVE198
	WRITE(IO, 302) SUM	CURVE199
	STD=SQRT(SUM/SNOM)	CURVE200
	WRITE(IO, 303) STD, PRO	CURVE201
C		CURVE202
C	REJECT DATA, COMPUTE NEW SUM OF SQUARES AND STANDARD ERROR	CURVE203
C		CURVE204
	STD=PRO*STD	CURVE205
	WRITE(IO, 304)	CURVE206
	DO 101 I=1, NR	CURVE207
	DO 101 L=1, NP	CURVE208
	IF (ABS(RES(I, L)).LE.STD) GO TO 101	CURVE209
	SNOM=SNOM-1.0	CURVE210
	SUM=SUM-RES(I, L)*RES(I, L)	CURVE211
	RES(I, L)=2.0E+300	CURVE212
	WRITE(IO, 305) AGE(I), L	CURVE213
101	CONTINUE	CURVE214
	WRITE(IO, 306)	CURVE215
	CALL OUTXX(RES, AGE, NP, NR)	CURVE216
	WRITE(IO, 307) SNOM	CURVE217
	WRITE(IO, 308) SUM	CURVE218
	STD=SQRT(SUM/SNOM)	CURVE219
	WRITE(IO, 309) STD, PRO	CURVE220
300	FORMAT(//, 10X, *RESIDUALS BEFORE REJECTION*)	CURVE221
301	FORMAT(////, 10X, *TOTAL NO. OF DATA BEFORE REJECTION*, 14X, F7.0)	CURVE222
302	FORMAT(/, 10X, *SUM OF SQUARES BEFORE REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4)	CURVE223
303	FORMAT(/, 10X, *STANDARD ERROR BEFORE REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4, 10X, *BAND	CURVE224
	1-WIDTH FACTOR*, 5X, F6.3)	CURVE225
304	FORMAT(///, 10X, *REJECTED DATA :*, 11X, *X*, 12X, *POINT*, /)	CURVE226
305	FORMAT(30X, E11.4, 9X, I2)	CURVE227
306	FORMAT(//////, 10X, *RESIDUALS AFTER REJECTION*)	CURVE228
307	FORMAT(//////, 10X, *TOTAL NO. OF DATA AFTER REJECTION*, 14X, F7.0)	CURVE229
308	FORMAT(/, 10X, *SUM OF SQUARES AFTER REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4)	CURVE230
309	FORMAT(/, 10X, *STANDARD ERROR AFTER REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4, 10X, *BAND-	CURVE231
	1WIDTH FACTOR*, 5X, F6.3)	CURVE232
	RETURN	CURVE233
	END	CURVE234

	SUBROUTINE UNIFORM(NP, NR, NF, A)	CURVE235
7	COMMON/UNIA/STR(165, 40), RES(165, 40), AGE(165), AG(165), F(8, 165),	CURVE236
7	1ST(165), KT(8), NSE, NCODE, PRO, SNOM	CURVE237
7	DIMENSION A(NF, NF), B(8), R(8)	CURVE238
7	IO=2	CURVE239
0	WRITE(IO, 300)	CURVE240
3	WRITE(IO, 301)	CURVE241
7	WRITE(IO, 302) (KT(L), L=1, NF)	CURVE242
C		CURVE243
C	LOG. OR NON-LOG. SCALE FOR VARIABLE X	CURVE244
C		CURVE245
1	GO TO (100, 102) NSE	CURVE246
2	100 DO 101 I=1, NR	CURVE247
4	AG(I)=AGE(I)	CURVE248
7	101 CONTINUE	CURVE249
1	WRITE(IO, 303)	CURVE250
4	GO TO 104	CURVE251
7	102 DO 103 I=1, NR	CURVE252
1	AG(I)=0.0	CURVE253
3	IF(AGE(I).GT.0.0) AG(I)=ALOG10(AGE(I))	CURVE254
4	103 CONTINUE	CURVE255
7	WRITE(IO, 304)	CURVE256
C		CURVE257
C	COMPUTE VALUES OF REGRESSION SUBFUNCTIONS F	CURVE258
C		CURVE259
2	104 DO 107 I=1, NR	CURVE260
5	F(1, I)=1.0	CURVE261
1	F(2, I)=AG(I)	CURVE262
5	F(5, I)=AG(I)*AG(I)	CURVE263
1	F(6, I)=F(5, I)*AG(I)	CURVE264
7	IF(AG(I).LE.0.0) 105, 106	CURVE265
4	105 F(3, I)=F(4, I)=F(7, I)=F(8, I)=0.0	CURVE266
0	GO TO 107	CURVE267
1	106 F(3, I)=SQRT(AG(I))	CURVE268
2	F(4, I)=1.0/AG(I)	CURVE269
5	F(7, I)=ALOG10(AG(I))	CURVE270
7	F(8, I)=SQRT(F(3, I))	CURVE271
1	107 CONTINUE	CURVE272
4	DO 108 J=1, NF	CURVE273
5	KK=KT(J)	CURVE274
7	DO 108 I=1, NR	CURVE275
1	F(J, I)=F(KK, I)	CURVE276
1	108 CONTINUE	CURVE277
C		CURVE278
C	GENERATE SYSTEM OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS	CURVE279
C		CURVE280
5	DO 109 J=1, NF	CURVE281
7	B(J)=0.0	CURVE282
1	DO 109 K=1, NF	CURVE283
2	A(J, K)=0.0	CURVE284
7	109 CONTINUE	CURVE285
4	SNOM=0.0	CURVE286
5	DO 111 I=1, NR	CURVE287
5	DO 111 L=1, NP	CURVE288
7	IF(STR(I, L).EQ.0.0) GO TO 111	CURVE289
3	IF(RES(I, L).GT.1.0E+300) GO TO 111	CURVE290
0	SNOM=SNOM+1.0	CURVE291

	DO 110 J=1,NF	CURVE292
	B(J)=STR(I,L)*F(J,I)+B(J)	CURVE293
	DO 110 K=1,NF	CURVE294
	A(J,K)=F(K,I)*F(J,I)+A(J,K)	CURVE295
	110 CONTINUE	CURVE296
	111 CONTINUE	CURVE297
C		CURVE298
C	SOLVE SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS	CURVE299
C		CURVE300
	CALL SOLVE(A,B,R,NF)	CURVE301
	WRITE(IO,305)	CURVE302
	DO 112 J=1,NF	CURVE303
	WRITE(IO,306) B(J),(A(J,K),K=1,NF)	CURVE304
	112 CONTINUE	CURVE305
	WRITE(IO,307)	CURVE306
	WRITE(IO,308) (R(J),J=1,NF)	CURVE307
C		CURVE308
C	COMPUTE FITTED DATA	CURVE309
C		CURVE310
	DO 114 I=1,NR	CURVE311
	ST(I)=0.0	CURVE312
	DO 113 J=1,NF	CURVE313
	ST(I)=F(J,I)*R(J)+ST(I)	CURVE314
	113 CONTINUE	CURVE315
	114 CONTINUE	CURVE316
	WRITE(IO,309)	CURVE317
	DO 115 I=1,NR	CURVE318
	WRITE(IO,310) AGE(I),ST(I)	CURVE319
	115 CONTINUE	CURVE320
C		CURVE321
C	COMPUTE RESIDUALS	CURVE322
C		CURVE323
	DO 116 I=1,NR	CURVE324
	DO 116 L=1,NP	CURVE325
	RES(I,L)=0.0	CURVE326
	IF(STR(I,L).NE.0.0) RES(I,L)=STR(I,L)-ST(I)	CURVE327
	116 CONTINUE	CURVE328
	300 FORMAT(//,10X,*LIST OF FUNCTIONS OF X : 1- CONST. 2- X 3	CURVE329
	1- SQRT(X) 4- 1/X*)	CURVE330
	301 FORMAT(37X,46H5- X**2 6- X**3 7- LOG10(X) 8- x**0.25,//)	CURVE331
	302 FORMAT(10X,21HUSED FUNCTIONS OF X :,6X,8(I1,2X))	CURVE332
	303 FORMAT(//,10X,*VARIABLE X = X (NON-LOG. SCALE)*,//)	CURVE333
	304 FORMAT(//,10X,*VARIABLE X = LOG10(X)*,//)	CURVE334
	305 FORMAT(//,10X,*SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS*,//)	CURVE335
	306 FORMAT(10X,E12.5,10X,8(F12.5,1X))	CURVE336
	307 FORMAT(////,10X,34HCOEFFICIENTS A(I) : A(I)*F(I),//)	CURVE337
	308 FORMAT(6X,8E15.4)	CURVE338
	309 FORMAT(////,16X,*X*,13X,*FITTED DATA*,//)	CURVE339
	310 FORMAT(1X,2(9X,E11.4))	CURVE340
	RETURN	CURVE341
	END	CURVE342

	SUBROUTINE NONUNI(NP,NR,NF,NG,NFG,A)	CURVE343
	COMMON/UNIA/STR(165,40),RES(165,40),AGE(165),AG(165),F(8,165),	CURVE344
	IST(165),KT(8),NSE,NCODE,PRO,SNOM	CURVE345
	COMMON/NONA/DAT(165,40),G(8,40),X(41),KX(8)	CURVE346
	DIMENSION A(NFG,NFG),R(30),B(30)	CURVE347
	IO=2	CURVE348
	WRITE(IO,300)	CURVE349
	WRITE(IO,301)	CURVE350
	WRITE(IO,302) (KT(L),L=1,NF)	CURVE351
	WRITE(IO,303)	CURVE352
	WRITE(IO,304)	CURVE353
	WRITE(IO,305) (KX(L),L=1,NG)	CURVE354
C		CURVE355
C	LOG. OR NON-LOG. SCALE FOR VARIABLE X	CURVE356
C		CURVE357
	GO TO (100,102) NSE	CURVE358
100	DO 101 I=1,NR	CURVE359
	AG(I)=AGE(I)	CURVE360
101	CONTINUE	CURVE361
	WRITE(IO,306)	CURVE362
	GO TO 104	CURVE363
102	DO 103 I=1,NR	CURVE364
	AG(I)=0.0	CURVE365
	IF(AGE(I).GT.0.0) AG(I)=ALOG10(AGE(I))	CURVE366
103	CONTINUE	CURVE367
	WRITE(IO,307)	CURVE368
C		CURVE369
C	COMPUTE VALUES OF REGRESSION SUBFUNCTIONS F AND G	CURVE370
C		CURVE371
104	DO 107 I=1,NR	CURVE372
	F(1,I)=1.0	CURVE373
	F(2,I)=AG(I)	CURVE374
	F(5,I)=AG(I)*AG(I)	CURVE375
	F(6,I)=AG(I)*F(5,I)	CURVE376
	IF(AG(I).LE.0.0) 105,106	CURVE377
105	F(3,I)=F(4,I)=F(7,I)=F(8,I)=0.0	CURVE378
	GO TO 107	CURVE379
106	F(3,I)=SQRT(AG(I))	CURVE380
	F(4,I)=1.0/AG(I)	CURVE381
	F(7,I)=ALOG10(AG(I))	CURVE382
	F(8,I)=SQRT(F(3,I))	CURVE383
107	CONTINUE	CURVE384
	DO 110 L=1,NP	CURVE385
	G(1,L)=1.0	CURVE386
	G(2,L)=X(L)	CURVE387
	G(5,L)=X(L)*X(L)	CURVE388
	G(6,L)=X(L)*G(5,L)	CURVE389
	IF(X(L).LE.0.0) 108,109	CURVE390
108	G(3,L)=G(4,L)=G(7,L)=G(8,L)=0.0	CURVE391
	GO TO 110	CURVE392
109	G(3,L)=SQRT(X(L))	CURVE393
	G(4,L)=1.0/X(L)	CURVE394
	G(7,L)=ALOG10(X(L))	CURVE395
	G(8,L)=SQRT(G(3,L))	CURVE396
110	CONTINUE	CURVE397
	DO 111 J=1,NF	CURVE398
	KK=KT(J)	CURVE399

	DO 111 I=1,NR	CURVE400
	F(J,I)=F(KK,I)	CURVE401
111	CONTINUE	CURVE402
	DO 112 J=1,NG	CURVE403
	KK=KX(J)	CURVE404
	DO 112 L=1,NP	CURVE405
	G(J,L)=G(KK,L)	CURVE406
112	CONTINUE	CURVE407
C		CURVE408
C	GENERATE SYSTEM OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS	CURVE409
C		CURVE410
	DO 113 J=1,NFG	CURVE411
	B(J)=0.0	CURVE412
	DO 113 K=1,NFG	CURVE413
	A(J,K)=0.0	CURVE414
113	CONTINUE	CURVE415
	SNOM=0.0	CURVE416
	DO 115 I=1,NR	CURVE417
	DO 115 N=1,NP	CURVE418
	IF(STR(I,N).EQ.0.0) GO TO 115	CURVE419
	IF(RES(I,N).GT.1.0E+300) GO TO 115	CURVE420
	SNOM=SNOM+1.0	CURVE421
	DO 114 J=1,NF	CURVE422
	DO 114 L=1,NG	CURVE423
	NV=(J-1)*NG+L	CURVE424
	B(NV)=STR(I,N)*F(J,I)*G(L,N)+B(NV)	CURVE425
	DO 114 JH=1,NF	CURVE426
	DO 114 LH=1,NG	CURVE427
	NH=(JH-1)*NG+LH	CURVE428
	A(NV,NH)=F(JH,I)*G(LH,N)*F(J,I)*G(L,N)+A(NV,NH)	CURVE429
114	CONTINUE	CURVE430
115	CONTINUE	CURVE431
C		CURVE432
C	SOLVE SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS	CURVE433
C		CURVE434
	CALL SOLVE(A,B,R,NFG)	CURVE435
	WRITE(IO,308)	CURVE436
	DO 116 I=1,NF	CURVE437
	JE=(I-1)*NG+1	CURVE438
	JA=JE+NG-1	CURVE439
	WRITE(IO,309) (R(J),J=JE,JA)	CURVE440
116	CONTINUE	CURVE441
C		CURVE442
C	COMPUTE FITTED DATA	CURVE443
C		CURVE444
	DO 117 I=1,NR	CURVE445
	DO 117 L=1,NP	CURVE446
	DAT(I,L)=0.0	CURVE447
	DO 117 J=1,NF	CURVE448
	DO 117 K=1,NG	CURVE449
	NV=(J-1)*NG+K	CURVE450
	DAT(I,L)=F(J,I)*G(K,L)*R(NV)+DAT(I,L)	CURVE451
117	CONTINUE	CURVE452
	WRITE(IO,310)	CURVE453
	CALL OUTXX(DAT,AGE,NP,NR)	CURVE454
C		CURVE455
C	COMPUTE RESIDUALS	CURVE456
C		CURVE457

DO 118 I=1,NR	CURVE458
DO 118 L=1,NP	CURVE459
RES(I,L)=0.0	CURVE460
IF(STR(I,L).NE.0.0) RES(I,L)=STR(I,L)-DAT(I,L)	CURVE461
118 CONTINUE	CURVE462
300 FORMAT(//,10X,*LIST OF FUNCTIONS OF X : 1- CONST. 2- X 1- SQRT(X) 4- 1/X*)	3CURVE463 CURVE464
301 FORMAT(37X,46H5- X**2 6- X**3 7- LOG10(X) 8- X**.25,//)	CURVE465
302 FORMAT(10X,21HUSED FUNCTIONS OF X :.6X,8(I1,2X))	CURVE466
303 FORMAT(//,10X,*LIST OF FUNCTIONS OF Y : 1- CONST. 2- Y 1- SQRT(Y) 4- 1/Y*)	3CURVE467 CURVE468
304 FORMAT(37X,46H5- Y**2 6- Y**3 7- LOG10(Y) 8- Y**.25,//)	CURVE469
305 FORMAT(10X,21HUSED FUNCTIONS OF Y :.6X,8(I1,2X))	CURVE470
306 FORMAT(//,10X,*VARIABLE X = X (NON-LOG. SCALE)*,//)	CURVE471
307 FORMAT(//,10X,*VARIABLE X = LOG10(X)*,//)	CURVE472
308 FORMAT(//,10X,42HCoefficients A(I,J) : A(I,J)*F(I)*G(J),//)	CURVE473
309 FORMAT(6X,8E15.4)	CURVE474
310 FORMAT(1H1,//,10X,13HFITTED DATA :;,//)	CURVE475
RETURN	CURVE476
END	CURVE477

3. PROGRAM MULTI

3.1 Purpose

The purpose of the program MULTI is a regression analysis of data with three independent variables x , y , and z . This analysis is based on the following regression functions:

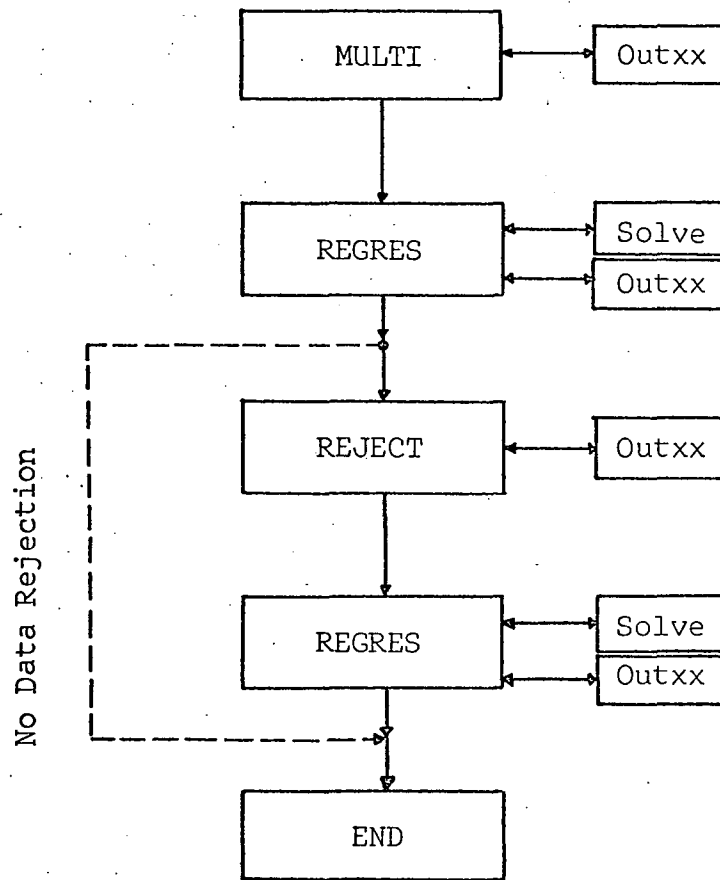
$$\bar{D}(x,y,z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_j} \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} a_{ijk} f_i(x) g_j(y) h_k(z)$$

The data have to be arranged in the following form

D(I,J)	I = 1, ..., NR	subscript related to variable x
	J = 1, ..., NP	subscript related to variables y and z

where $x = \text{constant}$ for all values $D(I, J=1 \dots NP)$
 $y = \text{constant}$ } for all values $D(I=1 \dots NR, J)$
 $z = \text{constant}$ }

The types of subfunctions, which can be selected for $f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$, and $h_k(z)$ as well as the information about data rejection are identical to those given on page 5 for program CURVE.

3.2 Logical Flow Chart

3.3 Description of Subprograms

(1) Main Program MULTI:

Purpose: Input of data

1. control variables
2. data
3. arguments of variable x , y , and z
4. code numbers for regression subfunctions

$f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$, and $h_k(z)$

Calling of regression subroutines in prescribed order

Output: Original data

arguments of variables x , y and z

headings

The source program is written in such a form, that after executing the regression analysis with a certain set of functions $f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$, $h_k(z)$ other sets of functions will be read in and the regression analysis will be repeated.

(2) Subprogram REGRES

Purpose: Four-dimensional regression analysis (three independent variables x , y , z)

1. scaling of variable x
(logarithmic or linear scale)
2. calculation of values of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$, $h_k(z)$

3. generating and solving the system of simultaneous equations for the regression coefficients
4. calculation of fitted data
5. calculation of residuals

- Output:
1. list of regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$, $g_j(y)$, $h_k(z)$ and code numbers of selected functions
 2. regression coefficients
 3. fitted data

(3) Other subprograms

The remaining subprograms OUTXX, SOLVE, and REJECT, used in this program, are identical to those described on page 7 for program CURVE.

3.4 Input

Card A Control Variables FORMAT (3I5, 5X, F10.0)

Cols.

1-5 NP = maximum number of values for variable y (or z)

(NP \leq 40)

6-10 NR = maximum number of values for variable x

(NR \leq 140)

15 scaling of variable x
 1 $x' = x$ (linear scale)
 2 $x' = \log_{10} x$ (logarithmic scale)
 21-30 PRO = band-width factor for rejection
 (PRO = 1.5...2.0)

Card B. Data FORMAT (10F8.0)

Data D(I,J) have to be arranged row by row

D(1, J=1,2,...,NP)

D(2, J=1,2,...,NP)

.....

Card C Arguments of variable x

Card D Arguments of variable y FORMAT (10F8.0)

Card E Arguments of variable z

Card F Number of regression subfunctions FORMAT (3(I1,1x))

Col. 1 NF = total number of subfunctions $f_i(x)$ NF \leq 8

Col. 3 NG = total number of subfunctions $g_j(y)$ NG \leq 8

Col. 5 NH = total number of subfunctions $h_k(z)$ NH \leq 7

Card G	}	code numbers of regression subfunctions	$\begin{cases} f_i(x) \\ g_j(y) \\ h_k(z) \end{cases}$
Card H			
Card I			

FORMAT (8(I1, 1x))

In case the regression analysis should be repeated with different types of subfunctions, an unrestricted number of cards of type G, H, and I can be added.

Card J: Blank Card

Terminal for repetition of regression analysis

3.5 Limitations, Remarks

(1) Maximum values for control variables

$NR \leq 140$ maximum number of arguments for variable x

$NP \leq 40$ maximum number of arguments for variables
y and z

$140 * 40 = 5600$ maximum number of data

$NF \leq 8$ maximum number of subfunctions $f_i(x)$

$NG \leq 8$ maximum number of subfunctions $g_j(y)$

$NH \leq 7$ maximum number of subfunctions $h_k(z)$

$NF * NG * NH \leq 50$

(2) Arrangement of data

$X(I) =$ constant for all values $D(I, J=1, \dots, NP)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} Y(J) \\ Z(J) \end{array} \right\} =$ constant for all values $D(I=1, \dots, NR, J)$

For further limitations and remarks concerning sequence of code numbers, zero and negative arguments of x, y, z, zero values of data, rejection of data, and required field length see page 13.

3.6 Nomenclature

Arrays

STR (140,40)	data D(I,J)
AGE (140)	variable X(I)
X (40)	variable Y(J)
Y (40)	variable Z(J)
RES (140,40)	residuals
DAT (140,40)	fitted data $\bar{D}(I,J)$
AG (140)	scaled variable $x'(I)$
F(8,140)	regression subfunctions $f_i(x)$
G(8,40)	regression subfunctions $g_j(y)$
H(8,40)	regression subfunctions $h_k(z)$
KT (8)	code numbers for selected subfunctions $f_i(x)$
KX (8)	code numbers for selected subfunctions $g_j(y)$
KY (8)	code numbers for selected subfunctions $h_k(z)$
A (50,50)	coefficient matrix for system of simultaneous equations

Variables

NR	=	total number of arguments of variable x
NP	=	total number of arguments of variable y (or z)
NF = n_i	=	total number of selected subfunctions $f_i(x)$
NG = n_j	=	total number of selected subfunctions $g_j(y)$
NH = n_k	=	total number of selected subfunctions $h_k(z)$
SNOM	=	total number of data
PRO	=	band-width factor

3.7 PROGRAM LISTING

PROGRAM MULTI (INPUT,TAPE1=INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)

		MULTI	1
*		MULTI	2
*****		MULTI	3
*		*MULTI	4
*	REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF DATA WITH THREE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	*MULTI	5
*		*MULTI	6
*****		MULTI	7
*		MULTI	8
3	COMMON/TRID/STR(140,40),DAT(140,40),RES(140,40),AGE(140),AG(140),	MULTI	9
	IX(41),Y(41),F(8,140),G(8,40),H(8,40),KT(8),KX(8),KY(8),SNOM,NSE,	MULTI	10
	2PRO	MULTI	11
3	DIMENSION A(50,50)	MULTI	12
3	IN=1	MULTI	13
	IO=2	MULTI	14
5	NOREJ=2	MULTI	15
C		MULTI	16
C	INPUT DATA	MULTI	17
C		MULTI	18
	READ(IN,400) NP,NR,NSE,PRO	MULTI	19
2	DO 100 I=1,NR	MULTI	20
	READ(IN,401) (STR(I,N),N=1,NP)	MULTI	21
0	100 CONTINUE	MULTI	22
3	READ(IN,401) (AGE(I),I=1,NR)	MULTI	23
5	READ(IN,401) (X(I),I=1,NP)	MULTI	24
0	READ(IN,401) (Y(I),I=1,NP)	MULTI	25
2	101 READ(IN,402) NF,NG,NH	MULTI	26
	IF(NF.EQ.0) GO TO 150	MULTI	27
	READ(IN,402) (KT(I),I=1,NF)	MULTI	28
	READ(IN,402) (KX(I),I=1,NG)	MULTI	29
	READ(IN,402) (KY(I),I=1,NH)	MULTI	30
C		MULTI	31
C	OUTPUT DATA	MULTI	32
C		MULTI	33
	WRITE(IO,300)	MULTI	34
	CALL OUTXX(STR,AGE,NP,NR)	MULTI	35
	WRITE(IO,301)	MULTI	36
	WRITE(IO,302)	MULTI	37
	P=NP	MULTI	38
	NPH=P/2.0+0.6	MULTI	39
	NFH=NF*NG*NH	MULTI	40
	X(NP+1)=Y(NP+1)=0.0	MULTI	41
	DO 102 I=1,NPH	MULTI	42
	J=I+NPH	MULTI	43
	WRITE(IO,303) I,X(I),Y(I),J,X(J),Y(J)	MULTI	44
	102 CONTINUE	MULTI	45
C		MULTI	46
C	CALL REGRESSION ROUTINES	MULTI	47
C		MULTI	48
	DO 103 I=1,NR	MULTI	49
	DO 103 N=1,NP	MULTI	50
	RES(I,N)=0.0	MULTI	51
	103 CONTINUE	MULTI	52
	WRITE(IO,304)	MULTI	53
	CALL REGRES(NP,NR,NF,NG,NH,NFH,A)	MULTI	54
	GO TO (150,104) NOREJ	MULTI	55
	104 WRITE(IO,305)	MULTI	56
	CALL REJECT(NP,NR)	MULTI	57

WRITE(I0,306)	MULTI 58
CALL REGRES(NP,NR,NF,NG,NH,NFH,A)	MULTI 59
300 FORMAT(1H1,///,10X,*ORIGINAL DATA :*,//)	MULTI 60
301 FORMAT(///// ,10X,*COORDINATES*,//)	MULTI 61
302 FORMAT(10X,2(*POINT*,11X,*Y*,18X,*Z*,20X),//)	MULTI 62
303 FORMAT(10X,2(I3,8X,E11.4,8X,E11.4,15X))	MULTI 63
304 FORMAT(1H1,///,10X,*FIRST LEAST SQUARES FIT*,//)	MULTI 64
305 FORMAT(1H1,///,10X,*DATA REJECTION*,//)	MULTI 65
306 FORMAT(1H1,///,10X,*SECOND LEAST SQUARES FIT*,//)	MULTI 66
400 FORMAT(3I5,5X,F10.0)	MULTI 67
401 FORMAT(10F8.0)	MULTI 68
402 FORMAT(8(I1,1X))	MULTI 69
150 CALL EXIT	MULTI 70
END	MULTI 71

	SUBROUTINE OUTXX(S,AGE,NP,NR)	MULTI 72
	DIMENSION S(140,40),AGE(140)	MULTI 73
	IO=2	MULTI 74
	DO 100 L=1,NP,8	MULTI 75
	NA=L	MULTI 76
	NE=L+7	MULTI 77
	IF(NE.GT.NP) NE=NP	MULTI 78
	WRITE(IO,300) (N,N=NA,NE)	MULTI 79
	WRITE(IO,301)	MULTI 80
	DO 100 I=1,NR	MULTI 81
	WRITE(IO,302) AGE(I),(S(I,N),N=NA,NE)	MULTI 82
100	CONTINUE	MULTI 83
300	FORMAT(///,11X,*X*,6X,8(11X,I3))	MULTI 84
301	FORMAT(/)	MULTI 85
302	FORMAT(5X,E12.4,5X,8E14.4)	MULTI 86
	RETURN	MULTI 87
	END	MULTI 88

SUBROUTINE SOLVE(C,B,X,N)	MULTI 89
DIMENSION C(N,N),B(N),X(N),A(50,51),IROW(50)	MULTI 90
IO=2	MULTI 91
M=N+1	MULTI 92
DO 100 I=1,N	MULTI 93
IROW(I)=I	MULTI 94
A(I,M)=B(I)	MULTI 95
DO 100 J=1,N	MULTI 96
A(I,J)=C(I,J)	MULTI 97
100 CONTINUE	MULTI 98
DET=1.	MULTI 99
DO 106 I=1,N	MULTI100
BIG=0.0	MULTI101
DO 101 II=I,N	MULTI102
IF(BIG.GE.ABS(A(II,I))) GO TO 101	MULTI103
BIG=ABS(A(II,I))	MULTI104
K=II	MULTI105
101 CONTINUE	MULTI106
IF(BIG.GT.0.0) GO TO 102	MULTI107
WRITE(IO,500)	MULTI108
CALL EXIT	MULTI109
102 IF(K.EQ.I) GO TO 104	MULTI110
L=IROW(I)	MULTI111
IROW(I)=IROW(K)	MULTI112
IROW(K)=L	MULTI113
DO 103 J=1,M	MULTI114
Z=A(I,J)	MULTI115
A(I,J)=A(K,J)	MULTI116
A(K,J)=Z	MULTI117
103 CONTINUE	MULTI118
104 Z=A(I,I)	MULTI119
DET=Z*DET	MULTI120
DO 105 J=1,M	MULTI121
A(I,J)=A(I,J)/Z	MULTI122
105 CONTINUE	MULTI123
IF(I.EQ.N) GO TO 107	MULTI124
II=I+1	MULTI125
DO 106 K=II,N	MULTI126
Z=A(K,I)	MULTI127
DO 106 J=I,M	MULTI128
A(K,J)=A(K,J)-Z*A(I,J)	MULTI129
106 CONTINUE	MULTI130
107 X(N)=A(N,M)	MULTI131
I=N	MULTI132
108 Z=0.0	MULTI133
DO 109 J=I,N	MULTI134
Z=Z+A(I-1,J)*X(J)	MULTI135
109 CONTINUE	MULTI136
I=I-1	MULTI137
X(I)=A(I,M)-Z	MULTI138
IF(I.GT.1) GO TO 108	MULTI139
300 FORMAT(777,10X,*SINGULAR COEFFICIENT MATRIX*)	MULTI140
RETURN	MULTI141
END	MULTI142

	SUBROUTINE REJECT(NP, NR)	MULTI143
	COMMON/TRID/STR(140,40), DAT(140,40), RES(140,40), AGE(140), AG(140),	MULTI144
	1X(41), Y(41), F(8,140), G(8,40), H(8,40), KT(8), KX(8), KY(8), SNOM, NSE,	MULTI145
	2PRO	MULTI146
	IO=2	MULTI147
	WRITE(IO,300)	MULTI148
	CALL OUTXX(RES, AGE, NP, NR)	MULTI149
C		MULTI150
C	COMPUTE SUM OF SQUARES AND STANDARD ERROR	MULTI151
C		MULTI152
	SUM=0.0	MULTI153
	DO 100 I=1, NR	MULTI154
	DO 100 L=1, NP	MULTI155
	SUM=RES(I,L)*RES(I,L)+SUM	MULTI156
100	CONTINUE	MULTI157
	WRITE(IO,301) SNOM	MULTI158
	WRITE(IO,302) SUM	MULTI159
	STD=SQRT(SUM/SNOM)	MULTI160
	WRITE(IO,303) STD, PRO	MULTI161
C		MULTI162
C	REJECT DATA, COMPUTE NEW SUM OF SQUARES AND STANDARD ERROR	MULTI163
C		MULTI164
	STD=PRO*STD	MULTI165
	WRITE(IO,304)	MULTI166
	DO 101 I=1, NR	MULTI167
	DO 101 L=1, NP	MULTI168
	IF (ABS(RES(I,L)).LE.STD) GO TO 101	MULTI169
	SNOM=SNOM-1.0	MULTI170
	SUM=SUM-RES(I,L)*RES(I,L)	MULTI171
	RES(I,L)=2.0E+300	MULTI172
	WRITE(IO,305) AGE(I), L	MULTI173
101	CONTINUE	MULTI174
	WRITE(IO,306)	MULTI175
	CALL OUTXX(RES, AGE, NP, NR)	MULTI176
	WRITE(IO,307) SNOM	MULTI177
	WRITE(IO,308) SUM	MULTI178
	STD=SQRT(SUM/SNOM)	MULTI179
	WRITE(IO,309) STD, PRO	MULTI180
300	FORMAT(/, 10X, *RESIDUALS BEFORE REJECTION*)	MULTI181
301	FORMAT(/, 10X, *TOTAL NO. OF DATA BEFORE REJECTION*, 14X, F7.0)	MULTI182
302	FORMAT(/, 10X, *SUM OF SQUARES BEFORE REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4)	MULTI183
303	FORMAT(/, 10X, *STANDARD ERROR BEFORE REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4, 10X, *BAND-	MULTI184
	1-WIDTH FACTOR*, 5X, F6.3)	MULTI185
304	FORMAT(/, 10X, *REJECTED DATA :*, 11X, *X*, 12X, *POINT*, /)	MULTI186
305	FORMAT(30X, E11.4, 9X, I2)	MULTI187
306	FORMAT(/, 10X, *RESIDUALS AFTER REJECTION*)	MULTI188
307	FORMAT(/, 10X, *TOTAL NO. OF DATA AFTER REJECTION*, 14X, F7.0)	MULTI189
308	FORMAT(/, 10X, *SUM OF SQUARES AFTER REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4)	MULTI190
309	FORMAT(/, 10X, *STANDARD ERROR AFTER REJECTION*, 13X, E11.4, 10X, *BAND-	MULTI191
	1WIDTH FACTOR*, 5X, F6.3)	MULTI192
	RETURN	MULTI193
	END	MULTI194

SUBROUTINE PEGRES(NP,NR,NF,NG,NH,NFH,A)	MULTI195
COMMON/TRID/STR(140,40),DAT(140,40),RES(140,40),AGE(140),AG(140),	MULTI196
1X(41),Y(41),F(8,140),G(8,40),H(8,40),KT(8),KX(8),KY(8),SNOM,NSE,	MULTI197
2PRO	MULTI198
DIMENSION A(NFH,NFH),R(50),B(50)	MULTI199
IO=2	MULTI200
WRITE(IO,300)	MULTI201
WRITE(IO,301)	MULTI202
WRITE(IO,302) (KT(L),L=1,NF)	MULTI203
WRITE(IO,303)	MULTI204
WRITE(IO,304)	MULTI205
WRITE(IO,305) (KX(L),L=1,NG)	MULTI206
WRITE(IO,306)	MULTI207
WRITE(IO,307)	MULTI208
WRITE(IO,308) (KY(L),L=1,NH)	MULTI209
C	MULTI210
C LOG. OR NON-LOG. SCALE FOR VARIABLE X	MULTI211
C	MULTI212
GO TO (100,102) NSE	MULTI213
100 DO 101 I=1,NR	MULTI214
AG(I)=AGE(I)	MULTI215
101 CONTINUE	MULTI216
WRITE(IO,309)	MULTI217
GO TO 104	MULTI218
102 DO 103 I=1,NR	MULTI219
AG(I)=0.0	MULTI220
IF(AGE(I).GT.0.0) AG(I)=ALOG10(AGE(I))	MULTI221
103 CONTINUE	MULTI222
WRITE(IO,310)	MULTI223
C	MULTI224
C COMPUTE VALUES OF REGRESSION SUBFUNCTIONS F, G, AND H	MULTI225
C	MULTI226
104 DO 107 I=1,NR	MULTI227
F(1,I)=1.0	MULTI228
F(2,I)=AG(I)	MULTI229
F(5,I)=AG(I)*AG(I)	MULTI230
F(6,I)=AG(I)*F(5,I)	MULTI231
IF(AG(I).LE.0.0) 105,106	MULTI232
105 F(3,I)=F(4,I)=F(7,I)=F(8,I)=0.0	MULTI233
GO TO 107	MULTI234
106 F(3,I)=SQRT(AG(I))	MULTI235
F(4,I)=1.0/AG(I)	MULTI236
F(7,I)=ALOG10(AG(I))	MULTI237
F(8,I)=SQRT(F(3,I))	MULTI238
107 CONTINUE	MULTI239
DO 110 L=1,NP	MULTI240
G(1,L)=1.0	MULTI241
G(2,L)=X(L)	MULTI242
G(5,L)=X(L)*X(L)	MULTI243
G(6,L)=X(L)*G(5,L)	MULTI244
IF(X(L).LE.0.0) 108,109	MULTI245
108 G(3,L)=G(4,L)=G(7,L)=G(8,L)=0.0	MULTI246
GO TO 110	MULTI247
109 G(3,L)=SQRT(X(L))	MULTI248
G(4,L)=1.0/X(L)	MULTI249
G(7,L)=ALOG10(X(L))	MULTI250
G(8,L)=SQRT(G(3,L))	MULTI251

110	CONTINUE	MULTI252
	DO 113 L=1,NP	MULTI253
	H(1,L)=1.0	MULTI254
	H(2,L)=Y(L)	MULTI255
	H(5,L)=Y(L)*Y(L)	MULTI256
	H(6,L)=Y(L)*H(5,L)	MULTI257
	IF(Y(L).LE.0.0) 111,112	MULTI258
111	H(3,L)=H(4,L)=H(7,L)=H(8,L)=0.0	MULTI259
	GO TO 113	MULTI260
112	H(3,L)=SQRT(Y(L))	MULTI261
	H(4,L)=1.0/Y(L)	MULTI262
	H(7,L)=ALOG10(Y(L))	MULTI263
	H(8,L)=SQRT(H(3,L))	MULTI264
113	CONTINUE	MULTI265
	DO 115 J=1,NF	MULTI266
	KK=KT(J)	MULTI267
	IF(J.EQ.KK) GO TO 115	MULTI268
	DO 114 I=1,NR	MULTI269
	F(J,I)=F(KK,I)	MULTI270
114	CONTINUE	MULTI271
115	CONTINUE	MULTI272
	DO 117 J=1,NG	MULTI273
	KK=KX(J)	MULTI274
	IF(J.EQ.KK) GO TO 117	MULTI275
	DO 116 L=1,NP	MULTI276
	G(J,L)=G(KK,L)	MULTI277
116	CONTINUE	MULTI278
117	CONTINUE	MULTI279
	DO 119 J=1,NH	MULTI280
	KK=KY(J)	MULTI281
	IF(J.EQ.KK) GO TO 119	MULTI282
	DO 118 L=1,NP	MULTI283
	H(J,L)=H(KK,L)	MULTI284
118	CONTINUE	MULTI285
119	CONTINUE	MULTI286
C		MULTI287
C	GENERATE SYSTEM OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS	MULTI288
C		MULTI289
	DO 120 J=1,NFH	MULTI290
	R(J)=0.0	MULTI291
	DO 120 K=1,NFH	MULTI292
	A(J,K)=0.0	MULTI293
120	CONTINUE	MULTI294
	SNOM=0.0	MULTI295
	NGH=NG*NH	MULTI296
	DO 122 I=1,NR	MULTI297
	DO 122 N=1,NP	MULTI298
	IF(STR(I,N).EQ.0.0) GO TO 122	MULTI299
	IF(RES(I,N).GT.1.0E+300) GO TO 122	MULTI300
	SNOM=SNOM+1.0	MULTI301
	DO 121 J=1,NF	MULTI302
	DO 121 K=1,NG	MULTI303
	DO 121 L=1,NH	MULTI304
	NV=(J-1)*NGH+(K-1)*NH+L	MULTI305
	B(NV)=STR(I,N)*F(J,I)*G(K,N)*H(L,N)+B(NV)	MULTI306
	DO 121 JH=1,NF	MULTI307
	DO 121 KH=1,NG	MULTI308
	DO 121 LH=1,NH	MULTI309

	NS=(JH-1)*NGH+(KH-1)*NH+LH	MULTI310
	A(NV,NS)=F(JH,I)*G(KH,N)*H(LH,N)*F(J,I)*G(K,N)*H(L,N)+A(NV,NS)	MULTI311
121	CONTINUE	MULTI312
122	CONTINUE	MULTI313
C		MULTI314
C	SOLVE SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS	MULTI315
C		MULTI316
	CALL SOLVE(A,B,R,NFH)	MULTI317
	WRITE(IO,311)	MULTI318
	DO 123 J=1,NF	MULTI319
	JI=(J-1)*NGH	MULTI320
	WRITE(IO,312)	MULTI321
	DO 123 K=1,NG	MULTI322
	JA=JI+(K-1)*NH+1	MULTI323
	JE=JA+NH-1	MULTI324
	WRITE(IO,313) J,K,(R(M),M=JA,JE)	MULTI325
123	CONTINUE	MULTI326
C		MULTI327
C	COMPUTE FITTED DATA	MULTI328
C		MULTI329
	DO 124 I=1,NR	MULTI330
	DO 124 N=1,NP	MULTI331
	DAT(I,N)=0.0	MULTI332
	DO 124 J=1,NF	MULTI333
	DO 124 K=1,NG	MULTI334
	DO 124 L=1,NH	MULTI335
	NV=(J-1)*NGH+(K-1)*NH+L	MULTI336
	DAT(I,N)=F(J,I)*G(K,N)*H(L,N)*R(NV)+DAT(I,N)	MULTI337
124	CONTINUE	MULTI338
	WRITE(IO,314)	MULTI339
	CALL OUTXA(DAT,AGE,NP,NR)	MULTI340
C		MULTI341
C	COMPUTE RESIDUALS	MULTI342
C		MULTI343
	DO 125 I=1,NR	MULTI344
	DO 125 N=1,NP	MULTI345
	RES(I,N)=0.0	MULTI346
	IF(STR(I,N).NE.0.0) RES(I,N)=STR(I,N)-DAT(I,N)	MULTI347
125	CONTINUE	MULTI348
300	FORMAT(//,10X,*LIST OF FUNCTIONS OF X : 1- CONST. 2- X	3MULTI349
	1- SQRT(X) 4- 1/X*)	MULTI350
301	FORMAT(37X,46H5- X**2 6- X**3 7- LOG10(X) 8- X**.25,//)	MULTI351
302	FORMAT(10X,21HUSED FUNCTIONS OF X :,6X,8(I1,2X))	MULTI352
303	FORMAT(//,10X,*LIST OF FUNCTIONS OF Y : 1- CONST. 2- Y	3MULTI353
	1- SQRT(Y) 4- 1/Y*)	MULTI354
304	FORMAT(37X,46H5- Y**2 6- Y**3 7- LOG10(Y) 8- Y**.25,//)	MULTI355
305	FORMAT(10X,21HUSED FUNCTIONS OF Y :,6X,8(I1,2X))	MULTI356
306	FORMAT(//,10X,*LIST OF FUNCTIONS OF Z : 1- CONST. 2- Z	3MULTI357
	1- SQRT(Z) 4- 1/Z*)	MULTI358
307	FORMAT(37X,46H5- Z**2 6- Z**3 7- LOG10(Z) 8- Z**.25,//)	MULTI359
308	FORMAT(10X,21HUSED FUNCTIONS OF Z :,6X,8(I1,2X))	MULTI360
309	FORMAT(//,10X,*VARIABLE X = X (NON-LOG. SCALE)*,//)	MULTI361
310	FORMAT(//,10X,*VARIABLE X = LOG10(X)*,//)	MULTI362
311	FORMAT(///,10X,51HCoefficients A(I,J,K) : A(I,J,K)*F(I)*G(J)*H	MULTI363
	I(K),//)	MULTI364
312	FORMAT(//)	MULTI365
313	FORMAT(10X,*I =*,12,5X,*J =*,12,5X,7E15.4)	MULTI366
314	FORMAT(1H1,//,10X,13HFITTED DATA :,//)	MULTI367

RETURN
END

MULTI368
MULTI369

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks and appreciation are due to Mrs. K. Michele Kostem for her help in the preparation of the report and to Mrs. Shirley Labert for typing and proofreading the manuscript.