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**FATIGUE STRENGTH REDUCTION MODEL:  
RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 USER MANUAL**



Prepared by :

Lola Boyce, Ph.D., P.E.  
Thomas B. Lovelace

**APPENDIX 2  
of Annual Report  
of Project Entitled  
Development of Advanced Methodologies  
for Probabilistic Constitutive Relationships  
of Material Strength Models**

NASA Grant No. NAG 3-867

Prepared for :

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
Lewis Research Center  
Cleveland, OH 44135**

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**The Division of Engineering  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
San Antonio, TX 78285  
January, 1989**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This User Manual documents the FORTRAN programs RANDOM3 and RANDOM4. They are based on fatigue strength reduction, using a probabilistic constitutive model. They predict the random lifetime of an engine component to reach a given fatigue strength (see Section 2.0, Theoretical Background).

Included in this Manual are details regarding the theoretical backgrounds of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4, input data instructions and sample problems illustrating the use of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4. Appendix A gives information on the physical quantities, their symbols, FORTRAN names and both SI and U.S. Customary units. Appendix B and C include photocopies of the actual computer printout corresponding to the sample problems. Appendices D and E detail the IMSL, Version 10<sup>1</sup>, subroutines and functions called by RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 and SAS/GRAPH<sup>2</sup> programs that can be used to plot both the probability density functions (p.d.f.) and the cumulative distribution functions (c.d.f.).

## 2.0 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Fatigue strength data are usually presented as cycles to failure for each of several stress amplitudes, the familiar S-N diagram. Results indicate that for lower stress amplitudes the cycles (or time) to failure increases. Thus, a power curve fit through the data yields a monotonically decreasing curve. In general, this curve is represented as

$$S = [N/C']^{-1/m'} \quad (6)$$

where the primitive variables in this equation are as follows: S is the applied constant amplitude alternating stress at failure or fatigue strength, N is number of cycles, C' is a material parameter that varies from specimen to specimen and m' is a material constant.<sup>3</sup> Equation (6) can be written in terms of "cycles to reach a given fatigue strength" as

$$N = C'S^{-m'} \quad (7)$$

Recently another fatigue strength reduction model has been proposed that takes into account the effect of temperature as well as other parameters that affect strength.<sup>4</sup> The general form of the constitutive relationships for this model is applied to the constituents of high temperature composite materials. Specifically, it is applied herein for the case of a single material constituent. The mechanical property of interest is fatigue strength which is expressed in terms of primitive variables, including the general categories of temperature, mechanical cycles and mean stress. For these categories, the relationship becomes

$$\frac{S}{S_o} = \left[ \frac{T_F - T}{T_F - T_o} \right]^n \left[ \frac{S_F - \sigma}{S_F - \sigma_o} \right]^m \left[ \frac{\log N_{MF} - \log N_M}{\log N_{MF} - \log N_{MO}} \right]^q \quad (8)$$

where S is the applied constant amplitude alternating stress at failure (fatigue strength) at current (or operating) temperature, T, mean stress,  $\sigma$ , and mechanical cycle,  $N_M$ .  $S_o$  is fatigue strength at reference temperature,  $T_o$  (usually room temperature), reference mean stress (or residual stress),  $\sigma_o$ , and reference mechanical cycle,  $N_{MO}$ . Also,  $T_F$  is the final or melting temperature of the material,  $S_F$  is the final or tensile strength of the material, and  $N_{MF}$  is the final mechanical cycle or lifetime. Empirical parameters, n, m, and q, are determined from available experimental data or estimated from anticipated behavior of the particular product term.<sup>5</sup> Note that the term containing mechanical cycles is expressed in terms of the log of cycles rather than cycles. This formulation is attractive when  $N_M$  and  $N_{MO}$  are small compared to  $N_{MF}$ . The equation may be solved for  $N_M$ , or the "cycles to reach a given fatigue strength." The expression is

$$N = 10 \exp \left[ \log N_{MF} - \left( \log N_{MF} - \log N_{MO} \right) \left[ \frac{S}{S_o \left[ \frac{T_F - T}{T_F - T_o} \right]^n \left[ \frac{S_F - \sigma}{S_F - \sigma_o} \right]^m} \right]^{1/q} \right] \quad (9)$$

For values typical of a cast nickel base-superalloy subjected to typical loads and temperatures, equation (9) indicates increasing life for decreasing temperature, decreasing tensile mean stress, and decreasing applied alternating stress. It indicates decreasing life for increasing temperature, decreasing compressive mean stress, and increasing applied alternating stress. Therefore, equation (9) predicts observed trends in general.

Probabilistic analysis, via simulation, yields the distribution of the dependent random variable, cycles, N. A probability density function (p.d.f.) of cycles is generated using the maximum penalized likelihood method for RANDOM3. For RANDOM4, a p.d.f. of cycles is generated using the maximum entropy method. Maximum entropy uses Jaynes' principle which says that "the minimally prejudiced distribution is that which maximizes the entropy subjected to the constraints supplied by the given information."<sup>6</sup>

### 3.0 INPUT DATA

Data input for RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 is user friendly and easy to manipulate (see, for example, the file entitled NORMAL.INP, in Section 4.0). The first twelve lines of input have the same format, 2E12.4 and the last two lines differ. The last two lines of input have the formats I3,2X,I3,2X,2E12.4,2X,I3 and I3, respectively. A brief, line by line description is given along with an example for each line (NOTE: the ruler is to aid the user in formatting and is not a part of the input). A table listing the physical quantities, their units and symbols is given in Appendix A.

#### 1. Random Number Generator Seed, ISEED, and Sample Size, NTOT

EXAMPLE:

```
123456789012345678901234567890  
                  1                  40
```

#### 2. Ultimate Tensile Strength, SF

EXAMPLE:

```
123456789012345678901234567890  
          900.0000          45.0000
```

#### 3. Log of Final Cycle, NMF

EXAMPLE:

```
123456789012345678901234567890  
          8.0000          0.8000
```

#### 4. Reference Fatigue Strength, SO

EXAMPLE:

```
123456789012345678901234567890  
          500.0000          25.0000
```

#### 5. Log of Reference Cycle, NMO

EXAMPLE:

```
123456789012345678901234567890  
          7.0000          0.7000
```

6. Current Fatigue Strength, S

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890  
250.0000      12.0000

7. Residual Compressive Stress, SIGO

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890  
20.0000      1.0000

8. Current Mean Stress, SIG

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890  
150.0000      7.5000

9. Temperature Exponent, XXN, Stress Exponent, XXM, and Cycle Exponent, XXQ

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890  
0.5000      0.0150

10. Melting Temperature, TF

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890  
1500.0000      75.0000

11. Reference Temperature, TO

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890  
20.0000      0.6000



12. Current Temperature, T

EXAMPLE:

123456789012345678901234567890  
850.0000      25.0000

13. The DESPL<sup>1</sup> parameters are NODE, INIT, ALPHA, EPS, and MAXIT and are entered in that order as follows:

EXAMPLE:

1234567890123456789012345678901234567890  
21    0            20.0000      1.0E-05    30

14. The DESPL parameter, IOPT, is entered as follows:

EXAMPLE:

1234567890  
2

#### 4.0 SAMPLE PROBLEMS FOR RANDOM3 AND RANDOM4

The objective of these programs is to predict the random lifetime to reach a given fatigue strength for an engine component. The theory is based on fatigue strength reduction, using a probabilistic constitutive model. The only difference between RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 is the method used to generate p.d.f. estimates. RANDOM3 uses maximum penalized likelihood, while RANDOM4 uses maximum entropy (see Section 2.0, Theoretical Background). RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 input parameters are given in Table A2.1.

TABLE A2.1 RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 input (SI units)

FORTRAN Name	Distribution Type	Mean	Standard Deviation	
			(Value)	(% of Mean)
SF	normal	900.0	45.0	(3%)
NMF	lognormal	8.0	0.8	(10%)
SO	lognormal	500.0	25.0	(5%)
NMO	lognormal	7.0	0.7	(10%)
S	lognormal	250.0	12.5	(5%)
SIGO	lognormal	-20.0	-1.0	(1%)
SIG	lognormal	150.0	7.5	(5%)
XXN	normal	0.5	0.015	(0.3%)
XXM	normal	0.5	0.015	(0.3%)
XXQ	normal	0.5	0.015	(0.3%)
TF	normal	1500.0	45.0	(3%)
TO	normal	20.0	0.6	(3%)
T	normal	850.0	25.5	(3%)

The input is entered in the following format in a file entitled NORMAL.INP.

1234567890123456789012345678901234567890

	1	40		
	900.0000	45.0000		
	8.0000	0.8000		
	500.0000	25.0000		
	7.0000	0.7000		
	250.0000	12.5000		
	20.0000	1.0000		
	150.0000	7.5000		
	0.5000	0.0150		
	1500.0000	75.0000		
	20.0000	0.6000		
	850.0000	25.5000		
21	0	20.00	1.0E-05	30
2				

Execution of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 (source code entitled NR3.FOR and NR4.FOR, respectively) produces files entitled RANDM33 and RANDM44. These give intermediate results (see Appendices B and C). Execution also produces plotfiles entitled PLOT1 and PLOT2 (see Appendices B and C). These files are used to plot the X and Y axes of the probability density function (p.d.f.) and the cumulative distribution function (c.d.f.), respectively, generated by RANDOM3 and RANDOM4. The plots are drawn from the plotfiles by the SAS/GRAPH graphing program (see Appendix D). These plots for the sample problem are shown Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. This same sample problem has been reported in Boyce and Chamis.<sup>7</sup> There, however, it utilized U.S. Customary units and older versions of RANDOM3 and RANDOM4 (using IMSL Version 9.2 subroutines).

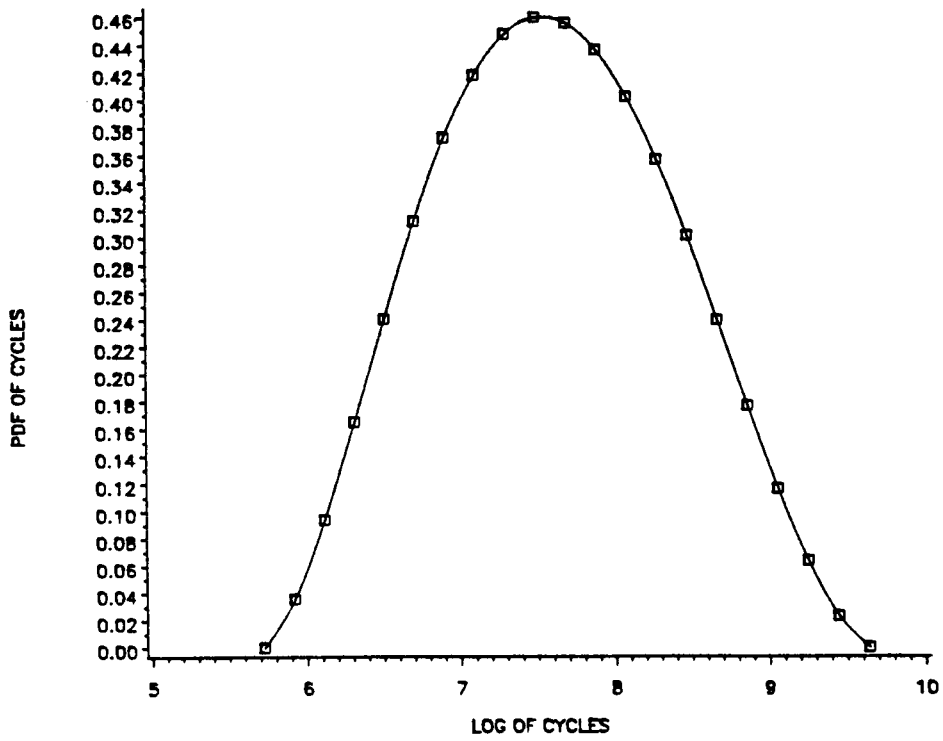


Fig. A2.1 p.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum penalized likelihood method of p.d.f. generation.

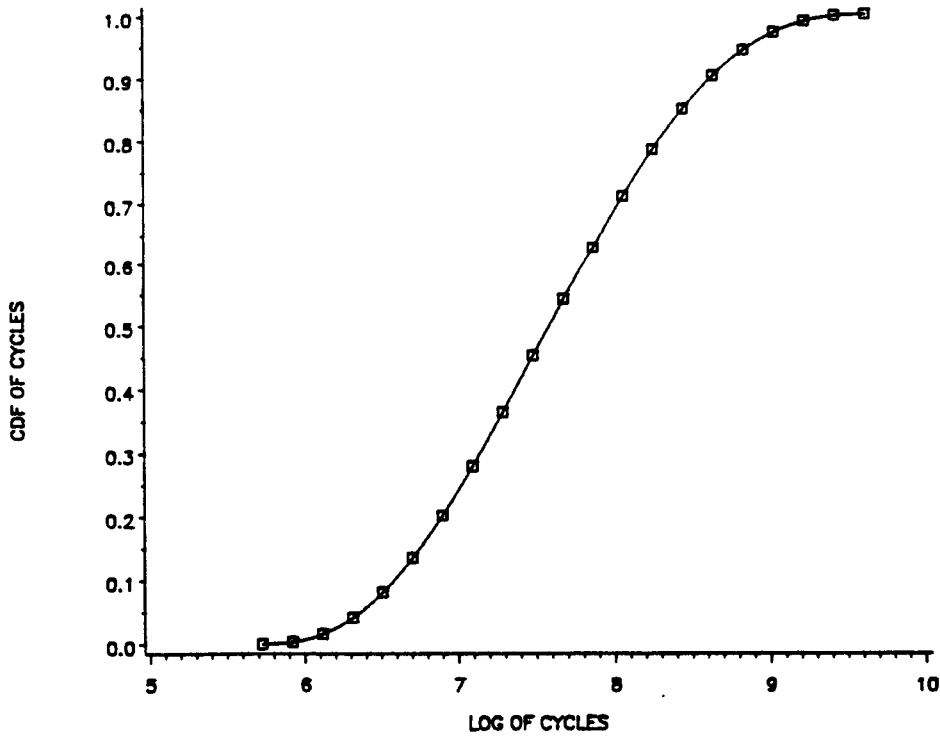


Fig. A2.2 c.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum penalized likelihood method of p.d.f. generation.

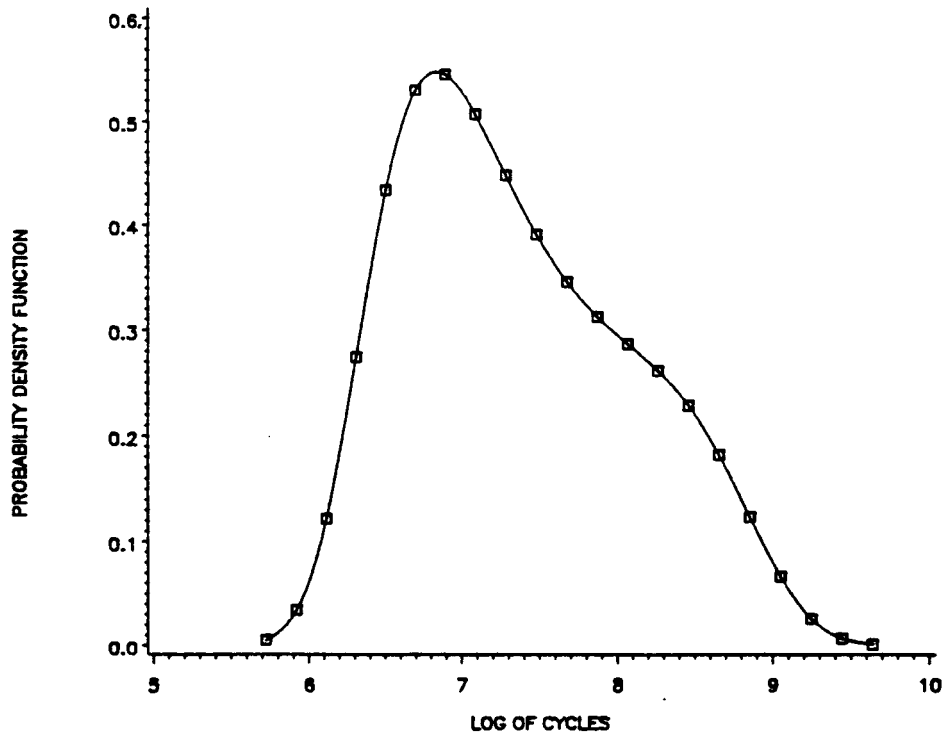


Fig. A2.3 p.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum entropy method of p.d.f. generation.

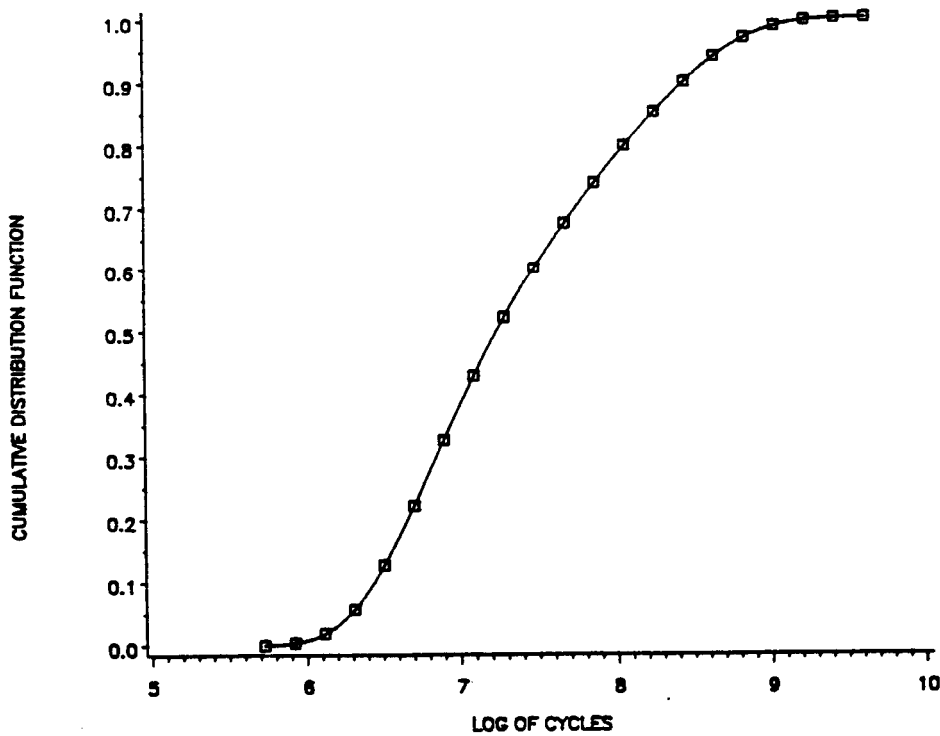


Fig. A2.4 c.d.f. of log of mechanical cycles for fatigue strength reduction model, using maximum entropy method of p.d.f. generation.

## 5.0 REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> IMSL, "STAT/LIBRARY, FORTRAN Subroutines for Statistical Analysis", Houston, Texas
- <sup>2</sup> SAS Institute, Inc., SAS/GRAPH User's Guide, Version 5 Edition, Cary NC: SAS Institute, Inc., 1985, 596 pp.
- <sup>3</sup> Madsen, H.O., "Bayesian Fatigue Life Prediction," Probabilistic Methods in the Mechanics of Solids and Structures, S. Eddwertz and N.C. Lind, Eds., Proceedings of the IUTAM Symposium, Stockholm, Sweden, 1984, pp. 395-406.
- <sup>4</sup> Hopkins, D.A. and Chamis, C.C., "A Unique Set of Micromechanics Equations for High Temperature Metal Matrix Composites," NASA TM87154, Nov., 1985.
- <sup>5</sup> Chamis, C.C. and Hopkins, D.A., "Thermoviscoplastic Nonlinear Constitutive Relationships for Structural Analysis of High Temperature Metal Matrix Composites," NASA TM 87291, Nov., 1985.
- <sup>6</sup> Siddall, J.N., "A Comparison of Several Methods of Probabilistic Modeling," Proceedings of the Computers in Engineering Conference, ASME, San Diego, CA, Vol. 4, 1982, pp. 231-238.
- <sup>7</sup> Boyce, L. and Chamis, C.C., "Probabilistic Constitutive Relations for Cyclic Material Strength Models," Proceedings, 29th Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, Williamsburg, VA, 1988.

## 6.0 APPENDIX A

### PHYSICAL QUANTITIES, SYMBOLS, AND UNITS

The physical quantities, their symbols and units for the fatigue crack growth model are given in the following table.

Table A2.2 Physical quantities, symbols, and units for fatigue crack growth model for RANDOM3 and RANDOM4.

Physical Quantity	Theory Symbol	FORTRAN Name	Units	
			SI	U.S.
Ultimate Tensile Strength	SF	SF	MPa	ksi
Final Cycle (lifetime)	$N_{MF}$	NMF	dimensionless	
Reference Fatigue Strength	SO	SO	MPa	ksi
Reference Cycles	$N_{MO}$	NMO	dimensionless	
Current Fatigue Strengths	S	S	MPa	ksi
Residual Compressive Stress	$\sigma_o$	SIGO	MPa	ksi
Current Mean Stress	$\sigma$	SIG	MPa	ksi
Empirical Material Parameters	n	XXN	dimensionless	
	m	XXM	dimensionless	
	q	XXQ	dimensionless	
Melting Temperature	TF	TF	°C	°F
Reference Temperature	TO	TO	°C	°F
Current Temperature	T	T	°C	°F

7.0 APPENDIX B

RANDOM3 SAMPLE PROBLEM: SOURCE, INPUT AND OUTPUT FILES





ORIGINAL PAGE IS  
OF POOR QUALITY

```

JOB=MP3IUSUSAG530*RT=90*F=30*MF=3000000
HCCOUNT=1000000
DELETE,PON=NR3BLD, ID=SMBOYCE.
DEF7,LIST.
REWIND,PON=8LD0.
SAVE,PON=SNBL,PON=NR3BLD, ID=SMBOYCE.
DELETE,PON=NR3BLD, ID=SMBOYCE, ED=-1.
/EOF
C CHAMIS MICROMECHANICS CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS;
C RANDOMIZED AND APPLIED TO FATIGUE STRENGTH
C INTEGER NDOT, YM, YS, EPS, P, RMXSF(7,512), ALPHA
REAL XM, XS, ZKSP
COMMON /WORKSP/ RMXSF(10000), SO(10000)
DIMENSION XLNMF(10000), S(10000)
DIMENSION SIGO(10000), SIG(10000)
DIMENSION XNM(10000), XSM(10000), XXQ(10000)
DIMENSION XNMF(10000), XNDSX(10000)
DIMENSION TF(10000), TO(10000), T(10000)
DIMENSION RNDG(10000), RB(999), FF(999)
DIMENSION XXX(999), PFF(999)
DIMENSION B88B(999), PFFF(999)
DIMENSION C(10000)
EXTERNAL RNLNL, RNSET, RNDR, DESPL, IMKIN
EFORMAT(1,2,4)
EFORMAT(1,2,112)
EFORMAT(1,4,14)
1009 FFORMAT(1,2,4)
1010 FFORMAT(1,2)
1011 FFORMAT(2,1,2,4)
C LOGNORMAL FORMAL ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH-SF
READ(3,1002) ISEED,NTOT
WRITE(4,1003) ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) XM, XS
WRITE(4,1011) XM, XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2.
CALL RNSET( ISEED )
CALL RNLNL( NTOT, YM, YS, SF )
WRITE(6,2020)
2020 FFORMAT(6,1001) (SF(I), I=1, NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL LOG OF FINAL CYCLE - XLNMF
WRITE(6,1002) ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) XM, XS
WRITE(6,1011) XM, XS
YS = SQRT( LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2) )
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET( ISEED )
CALL RNLNL( NTOT, YM, YS, XLNMF )
WRITE(6,2021)
2021 FFORMAT(6,2021) (LOGNORMAL XLNMF')
C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT REFERENCE CONDITIONS, SO
WRITE(6,1001) (XLNMF(I), I=1, NTOT)
WRITE(6,1002) ISEED,NTOT
READ(3,1011) XM, XS
WRITE(6,1011) XM, XS
YS = SQRT( LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2) )
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET( ISEED )

```

```

CALL RNNR(NTOT, YH, YS, XLNMO)
WRITE(6, 2022)
FORMAT(1, LOGNORMAL SIG')
2022 WRITE(6, 1001) (SIG(I), I=1, NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL LOG OF REFERENCE STRESS, XLNMO
READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNNR(NTOT, YH, YS, XLNMO)
2023 WRITE(6, 2023)
FORMAT(1, LOGNORMAL XLNMO')
C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT CURRENT CONDITIONS, S
WRITE(6, 1002) (XLNMO(I), I=1, NTOT)
READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNNR(NTOT, YH, YS, S)
2024 WRITE(6, 2024)
FORMAT(1, LOGNORMAL S')
C DEFINE RANDOM STRESSES
C LOGNORMAL REFERENCE STRESS, SIGO
READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNNR(NTOT, YH, YS, SIGO)
C CHANGE SIGO TO NEGATIVE VALUES FOR COMPRESSIVE
DO 201 I = 1, NTOT
SIGO(I) = -SIGO(I)
201 CONTINUE
2036 WRITE(6, 2036)
FORMAT(1, LOGNORMAL SIGO')
C LOGNORMAL CURRENT STRESS, SIG
WRITE(6, 1002) (SIG(I), I=1, NTOT)
READ(3, 1011) XM, XS
WRITE(6, 1011) XM, XS
YS = SQRT(LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNNR(NTOT, YH, YS, SIG)
2037 WRITE(6, 2037)
FORMAT(1, LOGNORMAL SIG')
C NORMAL EXPONENTS, XXN, XXH, XXQ
WRITE(6, 1002) (ISEED, NTOT)
READ(3, 1011) YH, YS
WRITE(6, 1011) YH, YS
CALL RNNR(NTOT, YH, YS, XXN)
DO 202 I = 1, NTOT
XXN(I) = YS*XXN(I) + YH
202 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 2025)

```

```

2025 FORMAT(, NORMAL, XNM)
WRITE(6,1001)(XNM(I), I=1, NTOT)
WRITE(6,1002)(SEED, NTOT)
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT, XNM)
DO 203 I=1, NTOT
  XNM(I)=YS*XXM(I)+YM
203 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2026)
FORMAT(, NORMAL, XNM)
WRITE(6,1001)(XNM(I), I=1, NTOT)
WRITE(6,1002)(SEED, NTOT)
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT, XXQ)
DO 204 I=1, NTOT
  XXQ(I)=YS*XXQ(I)+YM
204 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2027)
FORMAT(, NORMAL, XXQ)
WRITE(6,1001)(XXQ(I), I=1, NTOT)
C NORMAL TEMPERATURES, TF, TO, I
C NORMAL FINAL (MELTING) TEMPERATURE, TF
WRITE(6,1002)(SEED, NTOT)
READ(3,1011) YM, YS
WRITE(6,1011) YM, YS
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT, IF)
DO 205 I=1, NTOT
  TF(I)=YS*TF(I)+YM
205 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2046)
FORMAT(, NORMAL, TF)
WRITE(6,1001)(TF(I), I=1, NTOT)
C NORMAL REFERENCE TEMPERATURE, TO
WRITE(6,1002)(SEED, NTOT)
READ(3,1011) YM, YS
WRITE(6,1011) YM, YS
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT, IO)
DO 206 I=1, NTOT
  TO(I)=YS*TO(I)+YM
206 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2047)
FORMAT(, NORMAL, TO)
WRITE(6,1001)(TO(I), I=1, NTOT)
C NORMAL CURRENT TEMPERATURE, T
WRITE(6,1002)(SEED, NTOT)
READ(3,1011) YM, YS
WRITE(6,1011) YM, YS
CALL RNSET(ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT, I)
DO 207 I=1, NTOT
  T(I)=YS*T(I)+YM
207 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2048)
FORMAT(, NORMAL, T)
WRITE(6,1001)(T(I), I=1, NTOT)
C CALCULATE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM
DO 208 I=1, NTOT
  RS=(SF(I)-SIG(I))/(SF(I)-1)
  TEMP=(T(I)-1)/(T(I)+1)
  XNM2=(S(I)/SQ(I)*TEMP*RS)**(I)/XXQ(I)
  XNM2=(XLNME(I)-((XLNME(I)-XLNME(I))*XNM1))
  IF(XNM2.LT.0.0)XNM2=0.0

```

```

XNM(I)=XNMS
102 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2028)
2028 FORMAT(' LOG OF CYCLES TO REACH MEAN FATIGUE STR = ',/)
1, 1.50, MPA, 1, 1001, (XNM(I), I=1, NTOT)
C SORT LOG OF CYCLES
CALL SORT(XNM, NTOT)
WRITE(6, 2029)
2029 FORMAT(' SORTED LOG OF CYCLES')
C CALCULATE PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM
READ(3, 1009) NODE, INIT, ALPHA, EPS, MAXIT
WRITE(6, 985)
985 FORMAT(' DESPL PARAMETERS')
WRITE(6, 1009) NODE, INIT, ALPHA, EPS, MAXIT
BNDS(1)=XNM(1)
BNDS(2)=XNM(NTOT) + 0.05*XNM(1)
WRITE(6, 979) BNDS(1), BNDS(2)
979 FORMAT(' BNDS(1), BNDS(2) = ', E12.4, 'X', E12.4)
CALL DESPL(NTOT, XNM, NODE, BNDS, INIT, ALPHA, MAXIT, EPS, DENS, STAT,
1 NMTSS)
WRITE(6, 980)
980 FORMAT(' PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES LOG XNM, Y AXIS OF PDF PLOT')
WRITE(6, 1001) (DENS(I), I=1, NODE)
981 FORMAT(' OUTPUT STATISTICS')
WRITE(6, 982)
982 FORMAT(' NUMBER OF MISSING VALUES')
WRITE(6, 1010) NMIS
C CALCULATE WINDOW WIDTH, HH
HH=(BNDS(2)-BNDS(1))/(NODE-1)
C CALCULATE VALUES OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AT WHICH PDF IS ESTIMATED
C ALSO CALLED 'NODE' VALUES
DO 6001, I=1, NODE-2
BNDS(I+2)=BNDS(1) + (I*HH)
6001 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 983)
983 FORMAT(' LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM')
C REORDER BNDS FOR PLOTTING
SAVE1 = BNDS(2)
SAVE2 = BNDS(NODE)
BNDS(2)=BNDS(5)
BNDS(NODE)=SAVE1
DO 6002, I=1, NODE-2
BNDS(I+1)=BNDS(I+2)
6002 CONTINUE
BNDS(NODE-1)=SAVE2
WRITE(6, 984)
984 FORMAT(' ORDERED LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG, XNM,
1 X-Axis PLOT CODE PLOT')
C WRITE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AND PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES,
LOG XNM TO PLOT FILES
WRITE(14, 990)
990 FORMAT(' (E12.4, 1X, E12.4)')

```



```

* Vector of length N0BS containing the random sample of
responses. (Input)
NODE - Number of mesh nodes for the discrete pdf estimate.
      (Input)
BNDS - Vector of length 2 containing the minimum and maximum
      values for X(1) in BNDS(1) and BNDS(2), respectively.
      (Input)
INIT - Initialization option. (Input)
ALPHA - Positive penalty weighting factor which controls the
smoothness of the estimate. (Input)
MAXIT - Maximum number of iterations allowed in the iterative
procedure. (Input)
EPS - Convergence criterion. (Input)
DENS - Vector of length NODE containing the estimated values of
the discrete pdf at the NODE equally spaced mesh nodes.
      (Input/output if INIT=1, Output otherwise)
STAT - Vector of length 4 containing out statistics. (Output)
      STAI(1) and STAI(2) contain the log-likelihood and the
      loss-penalty terms, respectively. STAI(3) and STAI(4)
      contain the estimated mean and variance for the
      estimated density.
HESS - Seven by NODE-2 hessian matrix (and its factorization).
      (Output)
LDHESS - Leading dimension of HESS exactly as specified in the
dimension statement in the calling program. (Input)
ILOHI - NODE by 2 matrix containing the indices for the risk set
at each node value. (Output)
DENEST - NODE by 3 matrix containing the gradient vector, among
other quantities. (Output)
B - Vector of length NODE containing the NODE values.
      (Output)
IPVT - Pivot vector of length NODE-2. (Output)
WK2 - Work vector of length NODE-2. (Output)

```

```

Chapter: STAI/LIBRARY Density and Hazard Estimation
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to this code. No other warranty, expressed or implied,
is applicable.

```

```

SUBROUTINE D3SPL (N0BS, X, NODE, BNDS, INIT, ALPHA, MAXIT, EPS,
DENES, STAT, HESS, LDHESS, ILOHI, DENEST, B,
IPVT, WK2)
* SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARGUMENTS
INTEGER N0BS, NODE, INIT, MAXIT, LDHESS, ILOHI(NODE,*),
REAL IPVT(*), EPS, X(*), BNDS(2), DENES(*), STAI(4),
HESS(LDHESS,*), DENEST(NODE,*), B(*), WK2(*)
* SPECIFICATIONS FOR LOCAL VARIABLES
INTEGER I, IPTR, IPTR, ITER, K, K1, K2, KP1, KP2, M, NOLD,
REAL BK, BK1, BSMALL, CK, CK1, CK2, CKMCM1, CKP1, CKP2,
CONS, EPS1, FACTOR, FK, FKM1, FKM2, FKPI, H, H2, H3,
SUM, TEMP, WK(4)
DOUBLE PRECISION SUM1, SUM2, SUM3
* SPECIFICATIONS FOR SAVE VARIABLES
INTEGER MINCR(8)
SAVE MINCR
intrinsic alog,amax1,max0,min0,mod,sort
* SPECIFICATIONS FOR INTRINSICS

```

```

INTRINSIC MAXO, MINO, MOD, SORT
INTEGER MAXO, MINO, MOD
REAL ALQ, AMAXI, SQR
C
EXTERNAL EIMES, EIPOP, EIPSH, EISTI, EISTR, SADD, SAXPY,
SCOBY, SHPROD, SSCAL, DSPT, LTRS, LFSR8
C
EXTERNAL ISMIN, NIRC, SDOT, SNRM2, SSUM
INTEGER ISMIN, NIRC
REAL SDOT, SNRM2, SSUM
C
DATA MINCR/5, 9, 17, 33, 65, 129, 253, 100001/
C
CALL EIPSH ('D3SPL ')
C
C Error-checks
NER = 1
IF (NOBS .LT. 1) THEN
  CALL EIMES (5, 1, 'After removing all missing (NaN, not a
  number) values from X there are no valid
  observations. At least one valid observation
  is necessary.')
  NER = 1
  IF (NODE .LE. 4) THEN
    CALL EISTI (1, NODE)
    CALL EIMES (5, 2, 'The number of mesh
    nodes, NODE, must be an odd integer greater
    than 4.')
  ELSE IF (MOD(NODE,2) .EQ. 0) THEN
    CALL EISTI (1, NODE)
    CALL EIMES (5, 3, 'NODE = % (I1) must be an odd integer
    greater than 4.')
  END IF
  IF (ALPHA .LE. 0.0) THEN
    CALL EISTR (1, ALPHA)
    CALL EIMES (5, 4, 'ALPHA = Z(R1), The penalty weighting
    factor which controls smoothness, ALPHA, must
    be greater than 0.')
  END IF
  IF (MAXIT .LE. 0.0) THEN
    CALL EIMES (5, 5, 'MAXIT = % (I1). The maximum number
    of iterations, MAXIT, must be greater than 0.')
  END IF
  IF (BND(1) .GT. BND(2)) THEN
    CALL EISTR (1, BND(1))
    CALL EISTR (2, BND(2))
    CALL EIMES (5, 6, 'BND(1) = Z(R1) and BND(2) =
    Z(R2). The minimum value for X, BND(1), must
    be less than or equal to the maximum value for
    X, BND(2).')
  END IF
  IF (INIT .NE. 0) THEN
    CALL DENS(1, NE, 0)
    CALL EISTR (1, DENS(1))
    CALL EISTR (2, DENS(2))
    CALL EIMES (5, 7, 'DENS(1) = X(R1) and DENS(2) = X(R2).
    The beginning and ending initial
    estimates of the density must be zero.')
  END IF
  IF (ISMINODE, DENS, 1) .LT. 0) THEN
    CALL EIMES (5, 8, 'The initial estimates of the
    density, DENS, must be greater than or
    equal to 0.')
  END IF

```



```

1  END IF
2  END IF
3  NOB1 = 0
4  DO 10 I=1, NOBS
5  IF (X(I).LT.BNDS(1) .OR. X(I).GT.BNDS(2)) THEN
6  NOB1 = NOB1 + 1
7  END IF
8  10 CONTINUE
9  IF (NOB1 .EQ. NOBS) THEN
10 CALL EINES (5, 9, 'All elements in X lie outside the
11 interval BNDS(1) to BNDS(2). At least one
12 element of X must lie in this interval.')
13 END IF
14 IF (EPS .LE. 0.0) THEN
15 EPS1 = 1.0E-4
16 ELSE
17 EPS1 = EPS
18 END IF
19 IF (NIRCD(0) .NE. 0) GO TO 2000
20 Initialization
21 C IMPTR = 0
22 C Set initial densities
23 IF (INIT .EQ. 0) THEN
24 DENS(1) = 0.0
25 DENS(2) = 2.0/(BNDS(2)-BNDS(1))
26 DENS(3) = 0.0
27 M = 3
28 ELSE
29 M = NODE
30 END IF
31 C Refine mesh
32 20 IF (INIT .EQ. 0) THEN
33 HOLD = M
34 IMPTR = IMPTR + 1
35 M = MIN(NODE-MINCR, IMPTR)
36 END IF
37 C Get mesh interval width
38 H = (BNDS(2)-BNDS(1))/(M-1)
39 H2 = H*H
40 H3 = H2*H
41 C Make initial DENS integrate to 1.
42 CALL SSCAL (MODE, 1, 0, H, SSUM(MODE, DENS, 1), DENS, 1)
43 END IF
44 C Set mesh nodes
45 DO 30 I=2, M
46 B(I) = 8(I-1) + H
47 30 CONTINUE
48 C Set B indices for interpolating X
49 IPTR = 0
50 IF (X(IPTR) .LT. BNDS(1)) GO TO 40
51 DO 60 K=1, M-1
52 ILOW(K,1) = IPTR
53 ILOW(K,2) = IPTR
54 IF (X(IPTR) .LE. NOBS) THEN
55 IF (X(IPTR) .LT. B(K+1)) THEN
56 ILOW(K,1) = ILOW(K,2) + 1
57 IPTR = IPTR + 1
58 IF (IPTR .LE. NOBS) GO TO 50
59 END IF
60 CONTINUE

```

```

C 70 FACTOR = 2.0*ALPHAYH3
C IF (INIT.EQ. 0) THEN
C   Initialize mesh node densities
C   Via DESPT
C   CALL DSPT (M,2, B(2), 1, MOLD, BNDS, DENS, DENEST, WK, WK)
C   TEMP = 1.0/(M*H)
C   DO 80 I=2, M-1
C     DENS(I) = AMAX1(TEMP, SQRT(DENEST(I-1,1)))
C   CONTINUE
C ELSE
C   DO 90 I=2, M-1
C     DENS(I) = SQRT(DENS(I))
C   CONTINUE
C   Maximize
C   DO 140 ITER=1, MAXIT
C     Get Hessian - Lagrangian
C     HESS(1,1) = 0.0
C     HESS(1,2) = 0.0
C     HESS(2,1) = 0.0
C     BSMALL = 0.0
C     SUM = 0.0
C     DO 120 K=2, M-1
C       CKM1 = K-1
C       KM2 = MAX0(1, K-2)
C       KPI = K+1
C       KP2 = MIN0(M, K+2)
C       FK = DENS(K)
C       FKW1 = DENS(KM1)
C       FKW2 = DENS(KM2)
C       CKM2 = FK**2
C       CKM1 = FK**2
C       CKP1 = DENS(KP1)**2
C       CKP2 = DENS(KP2)**2
C       BK = B(K)
C       BKW1 = B(KM1)
C       SUM = SUM + CK
C       IF (CK-GE. A) HESS(1, KM1) = 4.0*FK**FKM2*FACTOR
C       SUM1 = 0.000
C       SUM2 = 0.000
C       SUM3 = 0.000
C       DO 100 I=ILOHI(K,1), ILOHI(K,2)
C         TEMP = (Y(I)-BK)/H
C         CONS = (1.0-TEMP)/(CK+(CKPI-CK)*TEMP)
C         SUM1 = SUM1 + CONS
C         SUM2 = SUM2 + CONS*CONS
C       CONTINUE
C       CKMCH1 = CK - CKM1
C       DO 110 I=ILOHI(KM1,1), ILOHI(KM1,2)
C         CONS = (X(I)-BKW1)/H
C         TEMP = CKM1 + CKMCH1*CONS
C         SUM1 = SUM1 + CONS/TEMP
C         TEMP = TEMP*TEMP
C         SUM2 = SUM2 + (CONS*CONS)/TEMP
C         SUM3 = SUM3 + CONS*(1.0-CONS)/TEMP
C       CONTINUE
C       FACTOR*(CKM2+CKP2-4.0*(CKM1+CKP1)+6.0*CK) + SUM1
C       TEMP = 2.0*TEMP
C       BSMALL = BSMALL + 2.0*CK*TEMP

```

```

      HESS(3,KMI) = TEMP + 0.0*KR**5.0*FACTOR+SUM2
      IF (K.NE.2) HESS(2,KMI) = 4.0*FK*FKMI*(-4.0*FACTOR+SUM3)
      DENEST(KMI,1) = FK*TEMP
      DENEST(KMI,2) = -2.0*FK
120  CONTINUE
      BSMALL = 1.0/H - SUM + 3SMALL
      CALL SCOPY (M-2, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,3), 1)
      CALL SCOPY (M-2, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,3), 1)
      CALL SADD (M-2, -BSMALL/(2.0*SUM), HESS(3,1), LDHRESS)
      CALL SCOPY (M-4, HESS(1,3), LDHRESS, HESS(5,1), LDHRESS)
      HESS(5,M-3) = 0.0
      HESS(5,M-2) = 0.0
      CALL SCOPY (M-3, -HESS(2,2), -LDHRESS, HESS(4,1), LDHRESS)
      HESS(4,M-2) = 0.0
      CALL L2TRB (M-2, HESS, LDHRESS, 2, 2, HESS, LDHRESS, IPVT, WK)
      CALL LFSRB (M-2, HESS, LDHRESS, 2, 2, IPVT, DENEST, 1, DENEST)
      CALL LFSRB (M-2, HESS, LDHRESS, 2, 2, IPVT, DENEST(1,2), 1,
      * DENEST(1,2))
      * IF (MIRCD(1).NE.0) GO TO 2000
      CONS = SPOT(M-2,DENEST(1,3),1,DENEST(1,2),1)
      CONS = (1.0/H-SUM-SDOT(M-2,DENEST(1,3),1,DENEST(1,2),1))/CONS
      CALL SAXPY (M-2, CONS, DENEST(1,2), 1, DENEST(1,1), 1)
      CALL SAXPY (M-2, -1.0, DENEST(1,1), 1, DENEST(2), 1)
      TEMP = SNRM2(M-2,DENS(2),1)
      IF (SNRM2(M-2,DENEST,1) .LT. EPSIX(TEMP)) GO TO 150
      TEMP = TEMP*1.0E-4/SQRT(M-2.0)
      DO 130 I=2,M-1
        DENEST(I) = AMAX1(TEMP,DENS(I))
130  CONTINUE
140  CONTINUE
      CALL EISII (1,MAXII)
      * CALL EIMES (3,1, The maximum number of iterations '//
      * (MAXIT=%(II)) was exceeded,
150  CALL SHPRD (M-2,DENS(2), 1, DENEST(2), 1, DENEST(2), 1, DENEST(2), 1)
      IF (M.NE. NODE) GO TO 20
      SUM1 = 0.0
      SUM2 = 0.0
      DO 160 K=1, M
        KMI = MAX0(K-1,1)
        KPI = MIN0(K+1,M)
        SUM1 = SUM1 + (DENS(KMI)-2.0*DENS(K)+DENS(KPI))**2
160  CONTINUE
      STAT(2) = -0.5*FACTOR*SUM1
      SUM2 = 0.0
      DO 170 I=1, NOBS
        IF (X(I).GE.BNDS(1) .AND. X(I).LE.BNDS(2)) THEN
          CALL D2SPT (1, X(I), 1, NODE, BNDS, DENS, DENEST, WK, WK,
          * SUM2 = SUM2 + ALOG(DENEST(1,1))
170  CONTINUE
      STAT(1) = SUM2
      * Evaluate M.L.P.E. mean and variance

```

```

SUM1 = 0.0
SUM2 = 0.0
DO 130 K=1, M - 1
  FK = DENS(K)
  FKPI = DENS(K+1)
  BK = B(K)
  CONS = FK + FKPI
  TEMP = SUM1 + H2*TEMP/6.0 + 0.5*H*BK*CONS
  SUM1 = SUM2 + H3*(TEMP+FKPI)/12.0 + H2*BK*TEMP/3.0 +
    0.5*H*BK*CONS
130 CONTINUE = SUM1
STAT(3) = SUM1
STAT(4) = SUM2 - SUM1*SUM1
C 9000 CALL E1POP ('DISPL ') Exit section
RETURN
END
/EOF

```



900.0000  
300.0000  
500.0000  
250.0000  
150.0000  
75.0000  
0.0150  
1500.0000  
20.0000  
350.0000  
0  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42

1.0E-05 30



1	0	7000E+03	0	4500E+02	0	306E+03	0	306E+03	0	717E+03
LOGNORMAL SF										
0	0	195E+03	0	403E+03	0	491E+03	0	491E+03	0	749E+03
0	0	149E+03	0	392E+03	0	522E+03	0	522E+03	0	793E+03
0	0	102E+04	0	3801E+03	0	544E+03	0	544E+03	0	813E+03
0	0	354E+03	0	357E+03	0	544E+03	0	544E+03	0	813E+03
0	0	316E+03	0	339E+03	0	544E+03	0	544E+03	0	813E+03
0	0	232E+03	0	271E+03	0	544E+03	0	544E+03	0	813E+03
1	0	200E+01	0	300E+00	0	300E+00	0	300E+00	0	300E+00
LOGNORMAL XLNMF										
0	0	270E+01	0	351E+01	0	511E+01	0	511E+01	0	749E+01
0	0	278E+01	0	382E+01	0	522E+01	0	522E+01	0	793E+01
0	0	345E+01	0	582E+01	0	759E+01	0	759E+01	0	113E+01
0	0	708E+02	0	752E+01	0	752E+01	0	752E+01	0	113E+01
0	0	177E+01	0	724E+01	0	724E+01	0	724E+01	0	113E+01
0	0	758E+01	0	804E+01	0	804E+01	0	804E+01	0	113E+01
0	0	237E+01	0	290E+01	0	290E+01	0	290E+01	0	290E+01
1	0	500E+03	0	2500E+02	0	2500E+02	0	2500E+02	0	2500E+02
LOGNORMAL SD										
0	0	4526E+03	0	5170E+03	0	5170E+03	0	5170E+03	0	5170E+03
0	0	4948E+03	0	4980E+03	0	4980E+03	0	4980E+03	0	4980E+03
0	0	5082E+03	0	5335E+03	0	5335E+03	0	5335E+03	0	5335E+03
0	0	4914E+03	0	4899E+03	0	4899E+03	0	4899E+03	0	4899E+03
0	0	513E+03	0	4890E+03	0	4890E+03	0	4890E+03	0	4890E+03
0	0	4748E+03	0	4743E+03	0	4743E+03	0	4743E+03	0	4743E+03
0	0	4998E+03	0	5022E+03	0	5022E+03	0	5022E+03	0	5022E+03
0	0	5129E+03	0	5398E+03	0	5398E+03	0	5398E+03	0	5398E+03
1	0	7000E+01	0	7000E+00	0	7000E+00	0	7000E+00	0	7000E+00
LOGNORMAL XLNMD										
0	0	749E+01	0	746E+01	0	746E+01	0	746E+01	0	746E+01
0	0	694E+01	0	692E+01	0	692E+01	0	692E+01	0	692E+01
0	0	7214E+01	0	7947E+01	0	7947E+01	0	7947E+01	0	7947E+01
0	0	674E+01	0	664E+01	0	664E+01	0	664E+01	0	664E+01
0	0	6797E+01	0	667E+01	0	667E+01	0	667E+01	0	667E+01
0	0	697E+01	0	633E+01	0	633E+01	0	633E+01	0	633E+01
0	0	9701E+01	0	704E+01	0	704E+01	0	704E+01	0	704E+01
0	0	7347E+01	0	812E+01	0	812E+01	0	812E+01	0	812E+01
1	0	500E+03	0	1250E+02	0	1250E+02	0	1250E+02	0	1250E+02
LOGNORMAL S										
0	0	248E+03	0	389E+03	0	389E+03	0	389E+03	0	389E+03
0	0	2484E+03	0	2490E+03	0	2490E+03	0	2490E+03	0	2490E+03
0	0	2374E+03	0	269E+03	0	269E+03	0	269E+03	0	269E+03
0	0	2497E+03	0	249E+03	0	249E+03	0	249E+03	0	249E+03
0	0	2807E+03	0	249E+03	0	249E+03	0	249E+03	0	249E+03
0	0	2374E+03	0	238E+03	0	238E+03	0	238E+03	0	238E+03
0	0	2449E+03	0	2311E+03	0	2311E+03	0	2311E+03	0	2311E+03
0	0	2565E+03	0	269E+03	0	269E+03	0	269E+03	0	269E+03
1	0	200E+02	0	100E+01	0	100E+01	0	100E+01	0	100E+01
LOGNORMAL SigD										
0	0	1814E+02	0	206E+02	0	206E+02	0	206E+02	0	206E+02
0	0	1987E+02	0	194E+02	0	194E+02	0	194E+02	0	194E+02







ORIGINAL PAGE IS  
OF POOR QUALITY

GCF PARAMETERS			
ORDER	LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES	LOG XNM	Y AXIS OF PDF, CCF PLOT
0.570E+01	0.589E+01	0.915E+01	0.509E+01
0.270E+01	0.889E+01	0.704E+01	0.748E+01
0.769E+01	0.789E+01	0.807E+01	0.340E+01
0.269E+01	0.889E+01	0.705E+01	0.544E+01
GCF PARAMETERS			
ORDER	LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES	LOG XNM	Y AXIS OF PDF, CCF PLOT
0.570E+01	0.589E+01	0.915E+01	0.509E+01
0.270E+01	0.889E+01	0.704E+01	0.748E+01
0.769E+01	0.789E+01	0.807E+01	0.340E+01
0.269E+01	0.889E+01	0.705E+01	0.544E+01
ORDER LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM			
ORDER	LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES	LOG XNM	Y AXIS OF PDF, CCF PLOT
0.570E+01	0.589E+01	0.915E+01	0.509E+01
0.270E+01	0.889E+01	0.704E+01	0.748E+01
0.769E+01	0.789E+01	0.807E+01	0.340E+01
0.269E+01	0.889E+01	0.705E+01	0.544E+01
0.570E+01	0.589E+01	0.915E+01	0.509E+01
0.270E+01	0.889E+01	0.704E+01	0.748E+01
0.769E+01	0.789E+01	0.807E+01	0.340E+01
0.269E+01	0.889E+01	0.705E+01	0.544E+01







(E12. 4, 1X, E12. 4)  
0. 3723E+01 0. 0000E+00  
0. 3917E+01 0. 3477E-02  
0. 6115E+01 0. 1615E-01  
0. 6311E+01 0. 4147E-01  
0. 6304E+01 0. 8113E-01  
0. 6702E+01 0. 1331E+00  
0. 6898E+01 0. 2020E+00  
0. 7094E+01 0. 2738E+00  
0. 7289E+01 0. 3638E+00  
0. 7485E+01 0. 4525E+00  
0. 7681E+01 0. 5419E+00  
0. 7876E+01 0. 6291E+00  
0. 8072E+01 0. 7110E+00  
0. 8268E+01 0. 7832E+00  
0. 8464E+01 0. 8474E+00  
0. 8659E+01 0. 9023E+00  
0. 8855E+01 0. 9430E+00  
0. 9051E+01 0. 9716E+00  
0. 9246E+01 0. 9873E+00  
0. 9442E+01 0. 9978E+00  
0. 9638E+01 0. 1000E+01

8.0 APPENDIX C

RANDOM4 SAMPLE PROBLEM: SOURCE, INPUT AND OUTPUTFILES





ORIGINAL PAGE IS  
OF POOR QUALITY

```

JOB=CMP-VS-H9A0530-RT-30-MF-300000.
ACCOUNT,UFU=L0L8.
DELETE,PDN=NR4BLD, ID=SMBOYCE.
/DEF
REWIND, DN=$BLD.
SAVE, DN=$NBL, PDN=NR4BLD, ID=SMBOYCE.
DELETE, PDN=NR4BLD, ID=SMBOYCE, ED=-1.
/DEF
C CHAMIS MICROMECHANICS CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS;
C RANDOMIZED AND APPLIED TO FAILURE STRENGTH;
INTEGER NTOT, ISEED, M, NIT, NMISS, MAXIT, NODE
REAL XM, XS, YM, YS, EPS, P, R, MKSP(10000), ALPHA
DIMENSION XLNMF(10000), S(10000)
DIMENSION XLNMF(10000), SIG(10000)
DIMENSION XNM(10000), XSM(10000), XQ(10000)
DIMENSION TFL(10000), TOL(10000), DISTX(10000)
DIMENSION STAT(999), DENS(999)
DIMENSION BND(999), PP(999)
DIMENSION C(999), SM(10)
DIMENSION XP(1), CUM(1)
DIMENSION AL(12)
COMMON/MEP1/KPRINT, TOL, MAXFN
KPRINT=1
TOL=1.0E-06
MAXFN=50
1001 FORMAT(5E12.4)
1002 FORMAT(12,4,2X,I4)
1003 FORMAT(14,I4)
1004 FORMAT(14)
1005 FORMAT(I12,I12)
1006 FORMAT(5E12,A)
C LOGNORMAL ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH, SF
READ(5,1005) ISEED,NTOT
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT
C
XS=45.
READ(5,1006) XM,XS
WRITE(6,1006) XM,XS
YS = SORT(LOG(1.0/(XS/XM)**2))
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5*YS**2.
CALL RNSET( ISEED )
CALL RNLN( NTOT, YM, YS, SF )
WRITE(18,1001) (SE(I), I=1, NTOT)
WRITE(6,2020)
2020 FORMAT( 'LOGNORMAL SF' )
WRITE(6,1001) (SF(I), I=1, NTOT)
C LOGNORMAL LOG OF FINAL CYCLE, XLNMF
READ(5,1005) ISEED,NTUT
WRITE(6,1005) XM,XS
WRITE(6,1006) XM,XS
XM = 8.
XS = 0.8
YS = SORT( LOG(1.0/(XS/YM)**2) )
YM = LOG(YM) - 0.5*YS**2
CALL RNSET( ISEED )
CALL RNLN( NTOT, YM, YS, XLNMF )
WRITE(19,1001) (XLNMF(I), I=1, NTOT)
WRITE(6,2021)
2021 FORMAT( 'LOGNORMAL XLNMF' )
WRITE(6,1001) (XLNMF(I), I=1, NTOT)

```

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C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT REFERENCE CONDITIONS, S0

WRITE(5,1005) ISEED,NTOT  
READ(5,1006) XM,XS  
WRITE(6,1006) XM,XS

CC

XN = 500.  
XS = 5.  
YS = SQRT( LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)\*\*2) )  
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5\*YS\*\*2  
CALL RNSET( ISEED )  
CALL RNLNL( NTOT, YM, YS, XLMNO )  
WRITE(20,1001) (S(I), I=1, NTOT)

2022

WRITE(7,2022) LOGNORMAL S0 )  
FORMAT( 7, LOGNORMAL S0 )  
WRITE( 8,1001 ) (S(I), I=1, NTOT)  
C LOGNORMAL LOG OF REFERENCE CYCLES- XLNMO  
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT  
READ(5,1006) XM,XS  
WRITE(7,1006) XM,XS

CC

XN = 0  
XS = 0.7  
YS = SQRT( LOG(1.0+(YS/YM)\*\*2) )  
YM = LOG(YM) - 0.5\*YS\*\*2  
CALL RNSET( ISEED )  
CALL RNLNL( NTOT, YM, YS, XLMNO )  
WRITE(21,1001) (XLNMO(I), I=1, NTOT)  
WRITE(6,2023)

2023

FORMAT( 7, LOGNORMAL XLNMO )  
WRITE(6,1001) (XLNMO(I), I=1, NTOT)  
C LOGNORMAL FATIGUE STRENGTH AT CURRENT CONDITIONS, S  
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT  
READ(5,1006) XM,XS  
WRITE(7,1006) XM,XS

40 CC

XN = 250.  
XS = 12.5  
YS = SQRT( LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)\*\*2) )  
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5\*YS\*\*2  
CALL RNSET( ISEED )  
CALL RNLNL( NTOT, YM, YS, S )  
WRITE(22,1001) (S(I), I=1, NTOT)

2024

FORMAT( 7, LOGNORMAL S )  
WRITE(6,1001) (S(I), I=1, NTOT)  
C DEFINE RANDOM STRESSES  
C LOGNORMAL REFERENCE STRESS, SIGO  
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT  
READ(5,1006) XM,XS  
WRITE(7,1006) XM,XS

CC

XN = 20.  
XS = 1.  
YS = SQRT( LOG(1.0+(XS/XM)\*\*2) )  
YM = LOG(XM) - 0.5\*YS\*\*2  
CALL RNSET( ISEED )  
CALL RNLNL( NTOT, YM, YS, SIGO )

C CHANGE

SIGO TO NEGATIVE VALUES FOR COMPRESSIVE  
RESIDUAL STRESSES  
DO 401 I = 1, NTOT  
SIGO(I) = -SIGO(I)

401

CONTINUE  
WRITE(6,2036) (SIGO(I), I=1, NTOT)

2036

FORMAT( 7, LOGNORMAL SIGO )  
WRITE(6,1001) (SIGO(I), I=1, NTOT)  
C LOGNORMAL CURRENT STRESS, SIG  
WRITE(6,1005) ISEED,NTOT



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```
2046 FORMAT(, NORMAL T)
C NORMAL REFERENCE TEMPERATURE TO
WRITE(6,1001)TEMP(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,1005)ISEED,NTOT
READ(5,1006)YM,YS
WRITE(6,1006)YM,YS
YM=2.0
YS=0.0
CALL KNSSET(,ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,TO)
DO 406 I=1,NTOT
  TO(I)=YS*TO(I)+YM
406 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2047)
2047 FORMAT(, NORMAL T)
C NORMAL CURRENT TEMPERATURE T
WRITE(6,1001)TO(I),I=1,NTOT)
READ(5,1005)ISEED,NTOT
WRITE(6,1006)YM,YS
YM= 850.
YS= 42.
CALL KNSSET(,ISEED)
CALL RNNOR(NTOT,T)
DO 407 I=1,NTOT
  T(I)=YS*T(I)+YM
407 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2048)
2048 FORMAT(, NORMAL T)
C CALCULATE CURRENT LOG OF CYCLES, LOG XNM
RS=(SF(I)-SIG(I))/(SF(I)-SIG(I))*XXN(I)
WRITE(6,6876)RS,E12,4)
C6876 FORMAT(, LOG XNM=,E12,4)
TEMP=((TF(I)-TO(I))/(TF(I)-TO(I))*XXN(I)
C TEMP=((TF(I)-TO(I))/(TF(I)-TO(I))*XXN(I)
C7876 FORMAT(, TEMP=,E12,4)
SSO=SO(I)
XXYQ=XXQ(I)
WRITE(6,1001)SSO
WRITE(6,1001)XXYQ
XNH1=(S(I)/SO(I))*TEMP*RS)**(1./XXQ(I))
WRITE(6,8876)XNH1,E12,4)
C8876 FORMAT(, XNH1=,E12,4)
XNM2=(XLNMF(I)-((XLNMF(I)-XLNHO(I))*XNH1))
C8875 EORNF(I),XNM2,E12,4)
IF (XNM2.LT.0.0)XNM2=0.0
XNM(I)=XNM2
XNH(I)=10.**XNH2
C 102 CONTINUE
WRITE(28,1001)(XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE(6,2028)
2028 FORMAT(, LOG OF CYCLES TO REACH MEAN FATIGUE STR = ',//',
1,250)WR4)
WRITE(6,1001)(XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
C SORT LOG OF CYCLES
CALL SORT(XNM,NTOT)
WRITE(29,1001)(XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
WRITE (6,2029)
```

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```
2026. FORMAT ('SORTED LOG OF CYCLES')
WRITE (6,1001)(XNM(I),I=1,NTOT)
C CALCULATE PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNH
C USING THE MAXIMUM ENTROPY METHOD
C CALCULATE SAMPLE MOMENTS, SM
C NUMBER OF MOMENTS, MMH
MMH=4
CALL SMDM(XNH,MMH,NTOT,SM)
WRITE(30,1001)(SM(I),I=1,MMH)
WRITE(6,2038)
2038. FORMAT('SAMPLE MOMENTS')
C OBTAIN MAXIMUM ENTROPY DISTRIBUTION
KSTART=1
KDATE=1
C CALCULATE MAX AND MIN ORDINATES FOR PDF (AND CDF)
BND1(1) = XNM(1) - 0.05*XNM(1)
BND2(2) = XNM(NTOT) + 0.05*XNM(NTOT)
WRITE(6,8877) BND1(1),BND2(2)
WRITE(6,8877) BND1(1),BND2(2)
2039. FORMAT('LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS')
CALL MEPL(MMH,SM,BND1(1),BND2(2),0,XP,START,KDATA,AL,CUM)
WRITE(6,2039)
2039. FORMAT('LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS')
C CALCULATE VALUES OF ORDINATES FOR PDF (AND CDF)
C NUMBER OF ORDINATES USED
C
C CALCULATE WINDOW WIDTH, HH
NODE=21
HH=(BND2(2)-BND1(1))/(NODE-1)
C CALCULATE VALUES OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AT WHICH PDF IS ESTIMATED:
C ALSO CALLED 'NODE' VALUES
DO 6001, I=1, NODE-2
BND1(I+2)=BND1(1) + (I*HH)
6001. CONTINUE
WRITE(6,983)
983. FORMAT('LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNH')
WRITE(6,1001)(BND1(I),I=1,NODE)
C REORDER BND1 FOR PLOTTING
C
SAVE1 = BND1(2)
SAVE2 = BND1(NODE)
BND1(NODE)=BND1(2)
DO 6002, I=1, NODE-2
BND1(I+1)=BND1(I+2)
6002. CONTINUE
BND1(NODE-1)=SAVE2
BND1(NODE)=SAVE1
WRITE(6,984)
984. FORMAT('ORDERED LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNH')
1X AXIS PDF, CDF PLOT')
WRITE(6,1001)(BND1(I),I=1,NODE)
C CALCULATE VALUES OF THE PDF AT EACH ORDINATE
DO 108 I=1,NODE
C FOR 4 MOMENTS THERE ARE 5 LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS
1+AL(4)*BND1(I)**3+AL(5)*BND1(I)**2
108. CONTINUE
C WRITE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AND PDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES,
```

```

C ---LOG-XNM TO PLOT FILES
WRITE(3,990)
990 FORMAT(1X,E12.4,1X,E12.4)
991 WRITE(3,991)(BNDX(J),DENS(J),J=1,NODE)
991 FORMAT(12.4,1X,E12.4)
C CALCULATE CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES
IOPT=2
C
C READ(3,1004)IOPT
WRITE(5,992)
992 FORMAT(1X,5CDF PARAMETERS)
WRITE(5,1004)IOPT
XO=BNDX(1)
DO 2003 J=1,NODE
P=CCDF(XO,IOPT,NODE,BNDS,DENS)
BNDX(J)=XO
XO=XO+HH
DISIX(J)=R
6003 CONTINUE
994 WRITE(5,994)
994 FORMAT(1X,CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES, LOG XNM,
1Y AXIS OF PDF, CDF PLOT)
WRITE(6,1001)(DISTX(I),I=1,NODE)
C
C WRITE(5,993)
993 FORMAT(1X,ORDERED LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES LOG XNM,
1X AXIS OF PDF, CDF PLOT)
WRITE(5,1001)(BNDX(I),I=1,NODE)
C
C WRITE LOG OF CURRENT CYCLES AND CDF OF LOG OF CURRENT
CYCLES TO THE PLOT FILES
WRITE(35,990)
WRITE(35,991)(BNDX(J),DISTX(J),J=1,NODE)
STOP
END
C
SUBROUTINE SORT(Y,N)
DIMENSION Y(1000)
C Y IS THE ARRAY TO BE SORTED
C AT COMPLETION Y(I) IS SMALLEST VALUE
C AT COMPLETION Y(N) IS LARGEST VALUE
N1=N-1
DO 1 I=1,N1
J=I+1
DO 2 K=J,N
IF(Y(I).LT.Y(K))GO TO 2
TEMP=Y(I)
Y(I)=Y(K)
Y(K)=TEMP
2 CONTINUE
1 RETURN
END
C
SUBROUTINE SMOM(X,M,NSAMP,SM)
C CALCULATES SAMPLE CENTRAL MOMENTS
C X(I) = SAMPLE VALUES, DIMENSION NSAMP
C M = NUMBER OF MOMENTS DESIRED
C NSAMP = SAMPLE SIZE
C SM = VALUE OF MOMENTS, DIMENSION M
DIMENSION X(1000),SM(10)

```

```

C... CALCULATE MEAN
SUM=0.0
DO 1 I=1,NSAMP
1 SUM=SUM+X(I)
SM(I)=SUM/FLOAT(NSAMP)
IF (M.LT.2) RETURN
C... CALCULATE VARIANCE
SUM=0.0
DO 2 I=1,NSAMP
2 SUM=SUM+(X(I)-SM(I))**2
SM2=SUM/FLOAT(NSAMP-1)
IF (M.LT.3) RETURN
C... CALCULATE HIGHER MOMENTS
SUM=0.0
DO 3 J=1,NSAMP
3 SUM=SUM+(X(J)-SM(I))**J
SM(J)=SUM/FLOAT(NSAMP)
4 CONTINUE
4 RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE NEPI(N,CM,XMIN,XMAX,NXF,XP,KSTART,KDATA,AL,CUM)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C... EXECUTIVE PROGRAM FOR USING MAXIMUM ENTROPY METHOD CONSTRAINED BY
C... MOMENTS TO GENERATE A DENSITY FUNCTION
C...
C... DIMENSION AL(*), CM(*), ETA(4), XP(*),CUM(*),CS(3),ALS(10)
COMMON/FAIL/ NFAIL
COMMON/HELP/ S(10),XX(16,10),C(8),M
C... ABOVE LINE DIFFERENT FROM TEXT
COMMON/NEPI/KPRINT,TOL,MAXFN
DATA KPRINT,TOL,MAXFN/1,1.E-6,70/
IF (N.EQ.1) KSTART=2
C...
C... WRITE THE INPUT DATA
IF (KDATA.EQ.0) GO TO 1
WRITE (6,24)
WRITE (6,25) KDATA
WRITE (6,26) KPRINT
WRITE (6,27) N
WRITE (6,28) XMAX
WRITE (6,29) XMIN
WRITE (6,30) CM(I),I=1,4
IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,31) (CM(I),I=5,N)
IF (ABS(CM(1)) .LT. 1.E-4) GO TO 48
WRITE (6,32) TOL
WRITE (6,33) NXF
CONTINUE
NFAIL=0
M=31
X2MIN=0.0
X2MAX=1.
SAVE CM
DO 100 I=1,N
100 CC(I)=CM(I)
C... CALCULATE THE MOMENTS AT THE MODIFIED LIMITS
CALL TRN1 (XMAX,XMIN,CC,X2MAX,X2MIN,N)
C... CALCULATE THE MOMENTS ABOUT THE ORIGIN FOR THE MODIFIED LIMITS.
C... STORE THEM IN COMMON IN C

```



```

C      CALL CONVER(CC,N)
C      GENERATE THE SIMPSON MULTIPLIERS AND STORE THEM IN HELP COMMON
C      CALL SIMSON
C      GENERATE THE X,S POWER FOR SUBROUTINE FUNCT, STORE THEM IN HELP
C      COMMON ARRAY
C      CALL MULTI-(X2MAX+X2MIN+N)
C      DEFINE THE INPUT DATA FOR SUBROUTINE MPOPT
      ETA(1)=1.D-12
      ETA(2)=TOL
      ETA(3)=1.D-24
      ETA(4)=1.D-24
      MODE=1
      UMIN=0.0
C      WRITE THE INTERMEDIATE RESULTS YOU HAVE OBTAINED SO FAR
      IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 2
      WRITE (6,34)
      WRITE (6,35) M
      WRITE (6,36) X2MAX+X2MIN
      WRITE (6,37) (CC(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (CC(I),I=5,N)
      WRITE (6,38) (C(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (C(I),I=5,N)
      WRITE (6,39) (ETA(I),I=1,4)
      CONTINUE
C      FIND A STARTING POINT FOR SUBROUTINE MPOPT TO START THE OPTIMIZAT-
C      ION ALGORITHM
      IF (KSTART.EQ.0) GO TO 16
      IF (KSTART.EQ.4) WRITE (6,44)
      CALL START(X2MAX,X2MIN,AL,KSTART,CC,N,KPRINT,UMIN,MODE,MAXFN,ETA)
      IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) GO TO 9
C      PRINT THE STARTING VALUES
      IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 7
      GO TO (3,4,5,6), KSTART
      WRITE (6,40)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      WRITE (6,42)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      WRITE (6,43)
      WRITE (6,41) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      WRITE (6,44) (AL(I),I=1,4)
      IF (N.GT.4) WRITE (6,22) (AL(I),I=5,N)
      GO TO 7
      CONTINUE
      RANGE=XMAX-XMIN
C..... CHANGE STARTING VALUES TO 0-1 DOMAIN FOR KSTART=0

```

```

C..... THIS ALGORITHM IS SIMILAR TO TRN2 SUB-ROUTINE SETTER
C
NUMERICAL RESULTS
NPL=N+1
IF (ABS(XMIN).LT.1.E-10) GO TO 19
DO 17 I=2,NPL
  ALS(I)=0.0
  I=I-1
DO 18 J=1,N
  ALS(I)=ALS(I)+FACTO(J)*XMIN**(J-I)*RANGE**I*AL(J+1)/FACTO(I+1)
17 CONTINUE
DO 19 I=2,NPL
  ALS(I)=RANGE**(I-1)*AL(I)
C.... PUT AL(I) IN PROPER LOCATIONS
DO 51 I=1,N
  AL(I)=ALS(I+1)
51 CONTINUE
7 FAIL=0
IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 8
WRITE (6,45)
CONTINUE
AL(N+2)=2.0
CALL MPROL (AL,N,ETA,UMIN,MAXFN,MODE,KPRINT)
IF (NFAIL.EQ.0) GO TO 10
IF (KSTART.EQ.4) GO TO 9
C THE PROGRAM HAS FAILED SO FAR. TRY ANOTHER STARTING POINT AND TRY
  AGAIN
47 KSTART=KSTART+1
IE (KSTART.EQ.4.AND.N.LE.2) GO TO 9
GO TO 2
CONTINUE
WRITE (6,46)
CALL EXIL
CONTINUE
10 C
C CALCULATE THE ZEROth LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIER
SUM=0.0
DO 12 I=1,M
  SZ=0.0
  DO 11 K=1,N
    SZ=SZ+AL(K)*XX(K,I)
CONTINUE
SUM=SUM+SZ(I)*EXP(SZ)
CONTINUE
NPL=N+1
DO 13 I=1,N
  K=N+2-I
  AL(K)=AL(K-1)
CONTINUE
DELTA=(X2MAX-X2MIN)/FLOAT(M-1)
AL(1)=-ALOG(SUM*DELTA/3.)
WRITE (6,47)
FORMAT(24H SUM OF RESIDUALS SQUARED=,E12.5)
IF (KPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 14
WRITE (6,47) (AL(I),I=1,NPL)
CONTINUE
C.... RESET KSTART TO ZERO

```



```

SUBROUTINE MPOPT (X,NDIM,ETA,EST,MAX,MODE,IPRINT)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
REAL*8 KTBP,IPRINT
COMMON /FAIL/ NFAIL
DIMENSION X(4), X1(10), X2(10), G1(10), G2(10), ALEA(10), H(10), P
(10,10), Y(10), PY(10), PE(10), ETA(4), BIGA(10), RR(8)
EXTERNAL FUNCT
KRST=0
KTB=0
IFLAG=0
M=0
N2=NDIM+1
N1=NDIM+2
NUMF=0
IER=0
DO 1 I=1,N1
X1(I)=X(I)
GO ON
CALL FUNCT (NDIM,X1,F1,G1,RR)
NUMF=NUMF+1
DO 2 I=1,NDIM
X2(I)=X1(I)
G2(I)=G1(I)
H(I)=-G1(I)
CONTINUE
F2=F1
X2(N2)=X1(N2)
X2(N1)=X1(N1)
CONTINUE
KOUNT=0
EPS=ETA(A)
CALL LINES (FUNCT,X2,H,RO,NDIM,F2,G2,NUMF,IER,EPS,EST,RR)
IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
IF (IER.NE.0) GO TO 30
DO 4 I=1,N1
RIGV(I)=X2(I)
ALFA(I)=X2(I)
CONTINUE
RO=-RO
GG=0.
DO 5 I=1,NDIM
GG=GG+G2(I)*G2(I)
CONTINUE
GG=SQRT(GG)
IF (IPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 7
IF (MOD(KTB,IPRINT).NE.0) GO TO 6
CALL OUTP (X2,F2,M,NDIM,GG,NUMF,RR)
KTB=KTB+1
DO 8 I=1,N1
DO 8 J=1,N1
P(I,J)=0.
CONTINUE
P(I,I)=1.
CONTINUE
PRINT*,KOUNT
KOUNT=KOUNT+1
KOUNTI=KOUNT+1
DO 12 I=1,NDIM
Y(I)=G2(I)
PRINT*,GOT BY A1'
CONTINUE
Y(N2)=F2

```

6

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2

3

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4

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11

C

12



```

C          PRINT*, GOT BY AI
21         GG=0
22         DO 22 I=1,NDIM
23         GG=GG+G2(I)*G2(I)
24         PRINT*, GOT BY A15,
25         CONTINUE
26         GG=SDRY(GG)
27         KOUNT=KOUNT+1
28         M=M+1
29         IF (IPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 23
30         IF (.MOD.(KOUNT-PRINT),NE.0) GO TO 23
31         CALL OUTP (X2,F2,M,NDIM,GG,NUMF,RR)
32         CONTINUE
33         KIB=KIB+1
34         IF (MODE.EQ.2) GO TO 25
35         PRINT*, GOT BY HA,
36         IF (.M.GI.MAX) GO TO 30
37         PRINT*, GOT BY HB,
38         NSOL=0
39         DO 24 I=1,NDIM
40         IF (ABS(RR(I)) .GT. ETA(2)) NSOL=1
41         PRINT*, GOT BY HC,
42         CONTINUE
43         PRINT*, GOT BY HD,
44         IF (.NSOL.EQ.0) GO TO 26
45         PRINT*, GOT BY HE,
46         GO TO 29
47         PRINT*, GOT BY HF,
48         IF (.GG.LE.ETA(1)) .OR. (.M.GI.MAX)) GO TO 26
49         PRINT*, GOT BY HG,
50         GO TO 29
51         PRINT*, GOT BY HH,
52         CONTINUE
53         PRINT*, GOT BY HI,
54         IF (IPRINT.EQ.0) GO TO 27
55         PRINT*, GOT BY HJ,
56         WRITE (4,31)
57         PRINT*, GOT BY I,
58         CALL OUTP (X2,F2,M,NDIM,GG,NUMF,RR)
59         PRINT*, GOT BY J,
60         DO 28 I=1,NDIM
61         X(I)=X2(I)
62         CONTINUE
63         EST=F2
64         NEALL=0
65         RETURN
66         CONTINUE
67         PRINT*, KOUNT
68         PRINT*, GOT BY JA,
69         IF (KOUNT.LE.N1) GO TO 11
70         GO TO 10
71         PRINT*, GOT BY JB,
72         PRINT*, GOT BY JC,
73         PRINT J4, IER
74         NFAIL=N1
75         RETURN
76         KRST=KRST+1
77         IF (KRST.GT.10) NFAIL=1
78         IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
79         DO 32 I=1,NDIM
80         X1(I)=X2(I)
81         G1(I)=G2(I)

```

```

C 32 CONTINUE
C 33 F1=FC
C 34 X1(N2)=X(N2)
C X1(N1)=X(N1)
C X2(N2)=X(N2)
C X2(N1)=X(N1)
C GO TO 3
C
C 33- SOLUTION FOUND.
C 34- THE PROGRAM HAS FAILED---IER = ,I2)
C
C SUBROUTINE QUTP (XNEW,FQ,KOUNT,N1,GG,NUMF,R)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C DIMENSION XNEW(*),R(*)
C WRITE (6,6) KOUNT,NUMF,GG,FQ,(XNEW(I),I=1,4),(R(I),I=1,4)
C IF (N1.LT.4) RETURN
C NN=N1-3
C GO TO (1,2,3,4,5), NN
C RETURN
C WRITE (6,7) XNEW(5),R(5)
C RETURN
C WRITE (6,8) (XNEW(I),I=5,6),(R(I),I=5,6)
C RETURN
C WRITE (6,9) (XNEW(I),I=5,7),(R(I),I=5,7)
C RETURN
C WRITE (6,10) (XNEW(I),I=5,8),(R(I),I=5,8)
C RETURN
C
C 52-
C 53-
C 54-
C 55-
C 56-
C 57-
C 58-
C 59-
C 60-
C 61-
C 62-
C 63-
C 64-
C 65-
C 66-
C 67-
C 68-
C 69-
C 70-
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C 72-
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C 85-
C 86-
C 87-
C 88-
C 89-
C 90-
C 91-
C 92-
C 93-
C 94-
C 95-
C 96-
C 97-
C 98-
C 99-
C 100-
C
C SUBROUTINE LINES (FUNCT,X,H,AMBDA,N,F,G,NUMF,IER,EPS,EST,RR)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C REAL*8 Z,DY,DI
C COMMON /FAIL/ NFAIL
C DIMENSION H(*),X(*),G(*),RR(*)
C IER=0
C DY=0.
C HNRM=0.
C GNRM=0.
C DO 1 J=1,N
C HNRM=HNRM+ABS(H(J))
C GNRM=GNRM+ABS(G(J))
C DY=DY+H(J)*G(J)
C PRINT*,GOT BY B1
C CONTINUE
C IF (DY) 2,31,31
C PRINT*,GOT BY B2
C IF (GNRM/GNRM-EPS) 31,31,3
C PRINT*,GOT BY B3
C IF (F)
C ALFA=2.*(EST-F)/DY
C IF (X(N1).GT.0.) ALFA=X(N1)*ALFA/2.
C PRINT*,GOT BY B4

```

```

3  AMBDA=1
4  IF (ALFA) 5,6,4
5  PRINT*, GOT BY B5,
6  IF (ALFA-AMBDA) 5,6,6
7  PRINT*, GOT BY B6,
8  AMBDA=ALFA
9  ALFA=0
10 DO 8 I=1,N
11 X(I)=X(I)+AMBDA*(I)
12 PRINT*, GOT BY B7,
13 CONTINUE
14 FX=FY
15 DX=DY
16 CALL FUNCT (N,X,F,G,RR)
17 PRINT*, GOT BY B9, G,RR)
18 IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
19 PRINT*, GOT BY B10,
20 NUMF=NUMF+1
21 IF (F.LT.FX) RETURN
22 PRINT*, GOT BY B11,
23 FY=FX
24 DY=0
25 I=1,N
26 DY=DY+G(I)*H(I)
27 PRINT*, GOT BY B12,
28 CONTINUE
29 PRINT*, GOT BY B13,
30 IF (DY) 10,30,13
31 PRINT*, GOT BY B14,
32 IF (DY.EQ.1) 11,13,13
33 PRINT*, GOT BY B15,
34 AMBDA=AMBDA
35 ALFA=AMBDA
36 IF (NHRM*AMBDA-1.E10) 7,7,12
37 PRINT*, GOT BY B16,
38 IER=2
39 GO TO 31
40 PRINT*, GOT BY B17,
41 I=0
42 IF (AMBDA) 15,30,15
43 PRINT*, GOT BY B18,
44 Z=3-X/EX-FY/AMBDA+DX+DY
45 ALFA=AMAX1 (ABS(Z),ABS(DX),ABS(DY))
46 DALFA=Z/ALFA
47 DALFA=DALFA+DALFA-DX/ALFA+DY/ALFA
48 IF (DALFA) 11,14,14
49 PRINT*, GOT BY B19,
50 W=ALFA*SORT(DALFA)
51 ALFA=DY-DX+W
52 IF (ALFA) 17,18,17
53 PRINT*, GOT BY B20,
54 ALFA=(DY-Z+W)/ALFA
55 GO TO 19
56 PRINT*, GOT BY B21,
57 ALFA=(Z+DY+W)/(Z+DX+DY)
58 ALFA=ALFA*AMBDA
59 DO 20 I=1,N
60 V(I)=X(I)+ALFA*(I)
61 CONTINUE
62 CALL FUNCT (N,X,F,G,RR)
63 IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
64 NUMF=NUMF+1
65 IF (F.LT.FX) GO TO 30

```



ORIGINAL PAGE IS  
OF POOR QUALITY

```
IF (C-FY) 30,31,29
21  IF (F-FY) 30,30,22
22  DALFA=0.
23  DO 3 I=1,N
24  GAlFA=DALFA*(I)*H(I)
25  CONTINUE
26  IF (DALFA) 24,27,27
27  IF (F-FX) 26,25,27
28  IF (DX-DALFA) 26,30,26
29  FX=F
30  DX=DALFA
31  I=ALFA
32  AMBDA=ALFA
33  GO TO 14
34  IF (F-F) 29,28,29
35  IF (DY-DALFA) 29,30,29
36  FY=F
37  DY=DALFA
38  AMBDA=AMBDA-ALFA
39  GO TO 11
40  AMBDA=AMBDA-ALFA
41  RETURN
42  CONTINUE
43  IF (DY.GE.0.) IER=-2
44  IF (GNRM.LE.1.E-10) GO TO 32
45  IF (GNRM/GNRM.LE.EPS) IER=-3
46  CONTINUE
47  IF (DALFA.LT.0.) IER=-1
48  NFAIL=1
49  WRITE(6,33)
50  FORMAT(//,1X,' THE PROGRAM HAS FAILED')
51  RETURN
52  END
53  SUBROUTINE FUNCT (N,AL,U,GRAD,RR)
54  IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
55  THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO CALCULATE THE OPTIMIZATION AND THE
56  GRADIENT AT ANY GIVEN POINT FOR SUBROUTINE POPT
57  DIMENSION AL(*), GRAD(*), SUM(17), RR(*)
58  COMMON /FAIL/ NFAIL
59  COMMON /HELP/S(101),XX(16,101),C(8),M
60  C.... ABOVE LINE CHANGED FROM TEXT
61  N21=2*N+1
62  ZERO=0.0
63  DO 1 I=1,N21
64  SUM(I)=0.0
65  PRINT*, 'GOT BY C1'
66  CONTINUE
67  DO 4 I=1,M
68  S2=ZERO
69  DO 3 K=1,N
70  S2=S2+AL(K)*XX(K,I)
71  PRINT*, 'GOT BY C2'
72  CONTINUE
73  IF (S2.GT.74.) GO TO 9
74  PRINT*, 'GOT BY C3'
75  S2=EXP(S2)*S(I)
76  SUM(I)=SUM(I)+S2
```

```

30 4 J=2*ND1
SUM(J)=SUM(J)+XX(J-1,I)*SS
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C4'
CONTINUE
31 5 I=3, N21
SUM(I)=SUM(I)/SUM(I)
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C5'
CONTINUE
U=0.0
DO 5 I=1, N
RR(I)=(SUM(I+1)-C(I))/C(I)
U=URR(I)*RR(I)
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C6'
CONTINUE
DO 3 K=1, N
GRAD(K)=0.0
DO 7 J=1, N
GRAD(K)=GRAD(K)+(SUM(J+1)*SUM(K+1)*RR(J)/C(J)
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C7'
CONTINUE
GRAD(K)=GRAD(K)*2
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C8'
CONTINUE
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C9'
RETURN
PRINT*, 'GOT BY C10'
CONTINUE
32 6 Z=Z*Z
ZERO=ZERO-AA
GO TO 2
33 7 PRINT*, 'GOT BY C11'
END
34 8
35 9
36 10 SUBROUTINE START (XMAX, XMIN, ALAMDA, KSTART, CC, NL, IPRINT, JMIN, MODE, M
1AXP, ETA)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H, O-Z)
37 11 THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO FIND A REASONABLE STARTING POINT FOR
SUBROUTINE MPOPT
38 12
39 13 DIMENSION R(11)
DIMENSION CC(*), ETA(*)
DIMENSION ALAMDA(X), X(10), Y(10), W(10,10)
COMMON /HELPS(101), XX(16,101), C(8), M
C.....
COMMON /FAIL/ NFAIL
GO TO (3,1,5,26), KSTART
40 14 NFAIL=0
CONTINUE
41 15 DO 2 I=1, NL
ALAMDA(I)=0.0
CONTINUE
42 16 RETURN
43 17 NFAIL=0
ALAMDA(1)=CC(1)/CC(2)
ALAMDA(2)=5*CC(2)
44 18 DO 4 I=1, NL
ALAMDA(I)=0.0
CONTINUE
45 19 RETURN
CONTINUE

```

```

M=NL-1
NN=NL/2
NMI=NN*2
NPI=NL+1
DELTA=(XMAX-XMIN)/FLOAT(NL)
DO 6 I=1,NPI
X(I)=XMIN+FLOAT(I-1)*DELTA
CONTINUE
IF (NMI.NE.NL) GO TO 19
W(I)=1
DO 7 I=2,NL,2
W(I)=NPI-I
CONTINUE
IF (NL.EQ.2) GO TO 9
NMI=NL-1
DO 8 I=3,NMI,2
W(I)=2
CONTINUE
DO 10 J=1,NPI
DO 10 I=2,NPI
W(I,J)=W(I-1,J)*X(J)
Y(I)=3./DELTA
DO 11 I=1,NL
Y(I+1)=C(I)*Y(I)
CONTINUE
CALL SOLVE (W,Y,XID,NPI,10)
CONTINUE
DO 13 I=1,NPI
DO 13 J=1,NPI
W(I,J)=0
DO 14 I=1,NPI
IF (Y(I).LE.0.0) Y(I)=.0002
CONTINUE
DO 15 I=1,NPI
Y(I)=ALOG(Y(I))
CONTINUE
DO 16 I=1,NPI
W(I)=1.
CONTINUE
DO 17 J=1,NPI
DO 17 I=2,NPI
W(I,J)=W(I-1)*X(J)
CALL SOLVE (W,Y,XID,NPI,10)
DO 18 I=1,NL
ALPHA(I)=Y(I+1)
RETURN
CONTINUE
R(4)=3./8.
R(3)=9./8.
IF (NL.EQ.3) GO TO 22
R(NL+1)=1./3.
R(4)=R(4)+1./3.
DO 20 I=5,NL,2
R(I)=4./3
CONTINUE
IF (NL.EQ.5) GO TO 22
NS=NL-1
DO 21 I=6,NS,2
K(I)=2./3.

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21 CONTINUE
22 DO 23 I=1,NP1
   W(I)=R(I)
23 CONTINUE
24 DO 24 J=1,NP1
   W(I,J)=W(I-1,J)*X(J)
   Y(I)=1./DELTA
   Y(I+1)=C(I)*Y(I)
25 CALL SOLVE (W,Y,XID,NP1,10)
   GO TO 12
26 CONTINUE
   N=2
   ALAMDA(2)=-.5/CC(2)
   ALAMDA(1)=CC(1)/CC(2)
   NFAIL=0
27 CONTINUE
   ALAMDA(N+1)=2.0
   ALAMDA(N+2)=0.0
   PRINT*,GOT BY N,
   CALL MPOPT (ALAMDA,N,ETA,UMIN,MAXFN,MODE,IPRINT)
   PRINT*,GOT BY B,
   IF (NFAIL.EQ.1) RETURN
   IF (N-EO.NL) RETURN
   ALAMDA(N+1)=0.0
   N=N+1
   GO TO 27
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SOLVE (A,X,XID,N,NA)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(NA,*), X(*)
D=0.
DATA DIV/.693147181/
DO 4 I=1,N
  AA=0.
  DO 1 J=I,N
    AB=ABS(A(J,I))
    IF (AB-LE-AA) GO TO 1
    K=J
  CONTINUE
  D=D+ALOG(AA)
  IF (I.EQ.N) GO TO 2
  IF (K.EQ.I) GO TO 3
  DO 2 J=I,N
    AB=A(I,J)
  CONTINUE
  A(I,J)=A(K,J)
  A(K,J)=AB
  AB=X(I)
  X(I)=X(K)
  X(K)=AB
  I=I+1
  GO 5 J=I,N
  AA=-A(J,I)/A(I,I)
  A(J,I)=0.
  DO 4 K=I,N
    A(J,K)=A(I,K)+AA*A(I,K)
  CONTINUE

```

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

```
1 5 C.....  
2 7 C.....  
3 XID=0/DIU  
4 X(N)=X(N)/A(N,N)  
5 DO 2 I=2,N  
6 I=M+1  
7 I=I+1  
8 AA=0.  
9 DO 8 J=I,N  
10 AA=AA+A(I,J)*X(J)  
11 CONTINUE  
12 X(I)=(X(I)-AA)/A(I,I)  
13 RETURN  
14 END
```

```
15 C  
16 C THIS SUBROUTINE SIMPSON  
17 C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)  
18 C THIS SUBROUTINE IS TO CALCULATE THE SIMPSON MULTIPLIERS  
19 C.....  
20 C COMMON/HELP/5(101),XX(16,101),C(8),M  
21 C ABOVE LINE CHANGED FROM TEXT  
22 S(I)=1.  
23 S(M)=1.  
24 N=M-1  
25 DO 1 I=2,N/2  
26 S(I)=4.  
27 CONTINUE  
28 N=N-1  
29 DO 2 I=3,N/2  
30 S(I)=2.  
31 CONTINUE  
32 RETURN  
33 END
```

```
34 C  
35 C SUBROUTINE MULTI (XMAX,XMIN,N)  
36 C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)  
37 C THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO GENERATE THE X,S POWER FOR SUBROUTINE  
38 C FUNCT  
39 C  
40 C COMMON/HELP/5(101),XX(16,101),C(8),M  
41 C ABOVE LINE CHANGED FROM TEXT  
42 DELTA=(XMAX-XMIN)/FLOAT(M-1)  
43 DO 1 I=1,M  
44 XX(I,I)=XMIN+FLOAT(I-1)*DELTA  
45 N=N-2*M  
46 DO 1 J=2,NN  
47 XX(J,I)=XX(J-1,I)**XX(1,I)  
48 CONTINUE  
49 RETURN  
50 END
```

```
51 C  
52 C SUBROUTINE CONVER (CM,NL)  
53 C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)  
54 C THIS SUBROUTINE IS TO CALCULATE THE MOMENTS ABOUT THE ORIGIN  
55 C DIMENSION CM(*)
```

```

COMMON/HELP/STOT,KTOT,KTOT10,CTOT
C.... ABOVE LINE CHANGED FROM TEXT
C(1)=CH(1)
IF (NL.EQ.1) RETURN
DO 2 I=2,NL
C(J)=CH(J)-C(1)**J*(-1.)**J
N=J-1
DO 1 K=1,N
C(J)=C(J)-(-1.)**K*FACTO(J)/(FACTO(K)*FACTO(J-K))*C(1)**K*C(J-K)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE TRN1 (X1MAX,X1MIN,C,X2MAX,X2MIN,NL)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
LIMITS
THIS-SUBROUTINE-IS-USED-TO-CALCULATE-THE-MOMENTS-FOR-THE-MODIFIED
LIMITS
DIMENSION C(1)
SCL=(X1MAX-X1MIN)/(X2MAX-X2MIN)
C(1)=C(1)/SCL-X1MIN/SCL+X2MIN
IF (NL.EQ.1) RETURN
DO 1 I=2,NL
C(I)=C(I)/SCL*(FLOAT(I))
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE TRN2(X1MAX,X1MIN,X,X2MAX,X2MIN,N)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
THIS-SUBROUTINE-IS-AN-ALTERNATIVE-TO-TRN2-(BELOW)
C.... CALCULATES THE LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS FOR A DIFFERENT INTERVAL
C.... DOUBLE PRECISION VERSION
C.... DOUBLE PRECISION S,R/DX(10),FAC,DX1MAX,DX1MIN,DX2MAX,DX2MIN
DIMENSION X(*)
DX1MAX=X1MAX
DX1MIN=X1MIN
DX2MAX=X2MAX
DX2MIN=X2MIN
NPI=N+1
DO 10 I=1,NPI
DX(I)=X(I)
S=(DX1MAX-DX1MIN)/(DX2MAX-DX2MIN)
A=DX2MIN-DX1MIN/S
DX(I)=DX(I)-ALOG(S)
DO 1 I=1,N
DX(I)=DX(I)+DX(I+1)**I
CONTINUE
IF (N.EQ.1) GO TO 6
DO 5 J=2,N
DO 3 I=J,N
FAC=1.
KK=I+2
DO 2 K=KK,I
FAC=FAC*DBLE(FLOAT(K))
CONTINUE
DX(J)=DX(J)+FAC/DBLE(FACTO(J-1))*A**((I-J+1)*DX(I+1))
CONTINUE
DX(J)=DX(J)/S**(J-1)

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```
CONTINUE
DO 11 I=1,NP1
X(I)=OX(I)
RETURN
END
```

```
1 SUBROUTINE TRN2 (X1MAX,X1MIN,X2MAX,X2MIN,N)
```

```
2 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
```

```
3 THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO CALCULATE THE LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIERS
```

```
4 AT THE ORIGINAL LIMITS
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5 DIMENSION X(1)
6 S=(X1MAX-X1MIN)/(X2MAX-X2MIN)
7 A=X2MIN-X1MIN/S
8 DO 1 I=1,N-ALOG(S)
```

```
9 X(I)=X(I)+X(I+1)*A**I
10 IF (N.EQ.1) GO TO 5
11 DO 3 I=J,N
```

```
12 FAC=1.
13 KK=I-J+2
14 DO 2 K=KK,I
```

```
15 FAC=FAC*FLOAT(K)
16 CONTINUE
17 X(J)=X(J)+FAC/FACIO(J-1)*A**((I-J+1)*X(I+1))
```

```
18 CONTINUE
19 X(J)=X(J)/S**(J-1)
20 CONTINUE
21 X(N+1)=X(N+1)/S**N
22 RETURN
23 END
```

```
24 FUNCTION CDF (XMIN,XMAX,XP,AL,N)
```

```
25 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
```

```
26 THIS FUNCTION SUBROUTINE IS TO CALCULATE THE CUMULATIVE-DISTRIBU-
```

```
27 TION FUNCTION AT A GIVEN POINT
```

```
28 INPUT XMIN = LOWER BOUND
29 XMAX = UPPER BOUND
30 XP = SPECIFIED POINT
31 AL(I) = ARRAY OF PARAMETERS, DIMENSION N
32 N = NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

```
33 DIMENSION AL(4)
```

```
34 IF (XP.LE.XMIN) GO TO 3
```

```
35 IF (XP.GE.XMAX) GO TO 4
```

```
36 RANGE=XMAX-XMIN
37 RANGEX=XP-XMIN
38 SS=RANGE/RANGE**51.
```

```
39 JSS=SS
40 JSS=(JSS/2)**2+5
```

```
41 AREA=0.0
```

```
42 JSM1=JSS-1
43 DELTA=RANGE/FLOAT(JSM1)
```

```
44 DO 1 I=2,JSM1,2
45 X=XMIN+FLOAT(I-1)*DELTA
46 AREA=AREA+.5*ENTRPF(AL,N,X)
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CONTINUE
JSM1=JSM1-1
DO 2 I=3,JSM1,2
X=XMIN+FLOAT(I-1)*DELTA
AREA=AREA+2.*ENTRPF(AL,N,X)
CONTINUE
AREA=AREA+ENTRPF(AL,N,(XMIN)+ENTRPF(AL,N,XP))
AREA=AREA*DELTA/3.
CDF=AREA
GO TO 5
CDF=0.0
GO TO 5
CDF=1.
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

FUNCTION ENTRPF (AL,NPL,X)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
FUNCTION TO EVALUATE THE ENTROPY DENSITY FUNCTION AT A GIVEN POINT
INPUT
AL(I) = ARRAY CONTAINING PARAMETERS, DIMENSION NPL
NPL = NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
X = GIVEN VALUE
DIMENSION AL(*)
S=AL(I)
DO 1 I=2,NPL
S=S*AL(I)**X*(I-1)
CONTINUE
ENTRPF=EXP(S)
RETURN
END

```

```

FUNCTION FACTO (M)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C.... CALCULATES FACTORIAL OF M
FACTO=1
IF (M.EQ.0) RETURN
DO 1 I=1,M
FACTO=FACTO*FLOAT(I)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

FUNCTION FACTO (M)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C.... CALCULATES FACTORIAL OF M
FACTO=1
IF (M.EQ.0) RETURN
DO 1 I=1,M
FACTO=FACTO*FLOAT(I)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```





900.0000  
3.0000  
500.0000  
25.0000  
250.0000  
150.0000  
7.5000  
0.5000  
1500.0000  
30.0000  
950.0000

45.0000	
0.8000	
25.0000	
0.7000	
12.5000	
7.5000	
0.0150	
75.0000	
22.5000	



1	40	0. 4500E+02	0. 8550E+03	0. 376E+03	0. 8717E+03
0	0	0. 9306E+03	0. 3504E+03	0. 8717E+03	0. 8550E+03
0	0	0. 8960E+03	0. 376E+03	0. 8717E+03	0. 8960E+03
0	0	0. 3901E+03	0. 3504E+03	0. 8717E+03	0. 3901E+03
0	0	0. 8960E+03	0. 376E+03	0. 8717E+03	0. 8960E+03
0	0	0. 8960E+03	0. 376E+03	0. 8717E+03	0. 8960E+03
0	0	0. 712E+03	0. 3504E+03	0. 8717E+03	0. 712E+03
1	40	0. 300E+01	0. 300E+00	0. 300E+01	0. 300E+00
LOGNORMAL XLINF					
0	0	0. 531E+01	0. 531E+01	0. 531E+01	0. 531E+01
0	0	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01
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0	0	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01
0	0	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01	0. 7916E+01
1	40	0. 2500E+02	0. 2500E+02	0. 2500E+02	0. 2500E+02
LOGNORMAL SD					
0	0	0. 3170E+03	0. 3170E+03	0. 3170E+03	0. 3170E+03
0	0	0. 4980E+03	0. 4980E+03	0. 4980E+03	0. 4980E+03
0	0	0. 5375E+03	0. 5375E+03	0. 5375E+03	0. 5375E+03
0	0	0. 4874E+03	0. 4874E+03	0. 4874E+03	0. 4874E+03
0	0	0. 4900E+03	0. 4900E+03	0. 4900E+03	0. 4900E+03
0	0	0. 4763E+03	0. 4763E+03	0. 4763E+03	0. 4763E+03
0	0	0. 5022E+03	0. 5022E+03	0. 5022E+03	0. 5022E+03
0	0	0. 5376E+03	0. 5376E+03	0. 5376E+03	0. 5376E+03
1	40	0. 700E+01	0. 700E+01	0. 700E+01	0. 700E+01
LOGNORMAL XLINF					
0	0	0. 7465E+01	0. 7465E+01	0. 7465E+01	0. 7465E+01
0	0	0. 674E+01	0. 674E+01	0. 674E+01	0. 674E+01
0	0	0. 7947E+01	0. 7947E+01	0. 7947E+01	0. 7947E+01
0	0	0. 6649E+01	0. 6649E+01	0. 6649E+01	0. 6649E+01
0	0	0. 678E+01	0. 678E+01	0. 678E+01	0. 678E+01
0	0	0. 6338E+01	0. 6338E+01	0. 6338E+01	0. 6338E+01
0	0	0. 7043E+01	0. 7043E+01	0. 7043E+01	0. 7043E+01
0	0	0. 8129E+01	0. 8129E+01	0. 8129E+01	0. 8129E+01
1	40	0. 1250E+02	0. 1250E+02	0. 1250E+02	0. 1250E+02
LOGNORMAL S					
0	0	0. 2585E+03	0. 2585E+03	0. 2585E+03	0. 2585E+03
0	0	0. 2490E+03	0. 2490E+03	0. 2490E+03	0. 2490E+03
0	0	0. 2431E+03	0. 2431E+03	0. 2431E+03	0. 2431E+03
0	0	0. 2439E+03	0. 2439E+03	0. 2439E+03	0. 2439E+03
0	0	0. 2382E+03	0. 2382E+03	0. 2382E+03	0. 2382E+03
0	0	0. 2571E+03	0. 2571E+03	0. 2571E+03	0. 2571E+03
0	0	0. 2678E+03	0. 2678E+03	0. 2678E+03	0. 2678E+03
1	40	0. 100E+01	0. 100E+01	0. 100E+01	0. 100E+01
LOGNORMAL SIG					
-0	-0	0. 2068E+02	-0. 2068E+02	-0. 2068E+02	0. 2159E+02
-0	-0	0. 1992E+02	-0. 1992E+02	-0. 1992E+02	0. 1890E+02
-0	-0	0. 1997E+02	-0. 1997E+02	-0. 1997E+02	0. 1890E+02
-0	-0	0. 1997E+02	-0. 1997E+02	-0. 1997E+02	0. 1890E+02





INPUT DATA FOR SUBROUTINE MEP:

INPUT DATA IS PRINTED OUT FOR KDATA = 1  
INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT EVERY KPRINT(TH) CYCLE  
NUMBER OF KNOWN FIRST MOMENTS N = 4  
HIGHER LIMIT KMAX = 0.963779301E+01  
LOWER LIMIT KMIN = 0.572349819E+01  
FIRST MOMENTS CC(1) = 0.735481628E+01 0.573334345E+00 0.178168955E+00 0.752378195E+00  
THE ALLOWED TOLERANCE IN LAGRANGIAN EQUATIONS TOL = 0.100000000E-05  
THE CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION REQUIRED AT NXP POINTS NXP = 0

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS FOR SUBROUTINE MEP

NUMBER OF INTEGRATION STATION M = 31  
 MODIFIED MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM LIMITS X2MAX = 0.100000000E+00 X2MIN = 0.000000000E+00  
 MODIFIED MOMENTS ABOUT THE EXPECTED VALUE CC(1) = 0.416759124E+00  
 MODIFIED MOMENTS ABOUT THE ORIGIN C(1) = 0.416759124E+00  
 SUBROUTINE MPORT TOLERANCES ETA(1) = 0.100000000E-05

NORMAL ASSUMPTION STARTING METHOD

STARTING VALUES AL(1) = 0.11195940E+02 -0.134352133E+02 0.000000000E+00 0.000000000E+00

CYC NO.	NORMGRAD RESIDUALS	TOTAL X(1)	VARIABLES X(3)	X(2)	X(4)	R(1)	R(2)	R(3)	RESIDUALS R(4)	
0	0	0.17606E-01	0.11222E+02	-0.13405E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
1	0	0.22974E-02	0.11262E+02	-0.13405E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
2	0	0.18791E-02	0.90791E+01	-0.10197E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
3	0	0.19418E-02	0.77944E+01	-0.95481E+01	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
4	0	0.42977E-02	0.21444E+02	-0.42921E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
5	0	0.27787E-02	0.17639E+02	-0.47370E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
6	0	0.24290E-02	0.20061E+02	-0.56621E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
7	0	0.10595E-02	0.23892E+02	-0.67284E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
8	0	0.13075E-02	0.10539E+02	-0.79597E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
9	0	0.35916E-03	0.25844E+02	-0.79546E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
10	0	0.12106E-03	0.27017E+02	-0.80287E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
11	0	0.27919E-03	0.26117E+02	-0.77339E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
12	0	0.34299E-03	0.27481E+02	-0.81924E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
13	0	0.14400E-03	0.26895E+02	-0.85775E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
14	0	0.14835E-03	0.26916E+02	-0.86679E+02	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
15	0	0.43044E-03	0.30973E+02	-0.11409E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
16	0	0.34005E-03	0.34328E+02	-0.10818E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
17	0	0.53374E-04	0.39133E+02	-0.10719E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
18	0	0.14503E-03	0.33067E+02	-0.11034E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
19	0	0.59585E-04	0.34631E+02	-0.10895E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
20	0	0.11125E-04	0.35094E+02	-0.11034E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
21	0	0.21474E-03	0.33750E+02	-0.11341E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
22	0	0.40748E-06	0.39899E+02	-0.11389E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
23	0	0.18236E-03	0.36032E+02	-0.11436E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
24	0	0.19020E-03	0.36163E+02	-0.11496E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01
25	0	0.19623E-03	0.37770E+02	-0.12126E+03	0.23839E-01	0.19798E-01	0.224E-01	0.310E-01	0.41E-02	0.374E-01













(E12, 4, 1X, E12, 4)  
0. 5723E+01 0. 0000E+00  
0. 5919E+01 0. 3801E-02  
0. 6115E+01 0. 1878E-01  
0. 6311E+01 0. 3763E-01  
0. 6506E+01 0. 1267E+00  
0. 6702E+01 0. 2208E+00  
0. 6898E+01 0. 3259E+00  
0. 7094E+01 0. 4288E+00  
0. 7289E+01 0. 5219E+00  
0. 7485E+01 0. 6038E+00  
0. 7681E+01 0. 6736E+00  
0. 7876E+01 0. 7378E+00  
0. 8072E+01 0. 7781E+00  
0. 8268E+01 0. 8135E+00  
0. 8464E+01 0. 8475E+00  
0. 8659E+01 0. 8791E+00  
0. 8855E+01 0. 9087E+00  
0. 9051E+01 0. 9374E+00  
0. 9246E+01 0. 9653E+00  
0. 9442E+01 0. 9932E+00  
0. 9638E+01 0. 1000E+01

## 9.0 APPENDIX D

### IMSL SUBROUTINE CALLS FROM RANDOM3 AND RANDOM4

#### RANDOM3

1. RNSET - Initializes a random seed for use in the IMSL random number generators.
2. RNNOR - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a standard normal distribution using an inverse CDF method.
3. RNLNL - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a lognormal distribution.
4. DESPL - Performs nonparametric probability density function estimation by the penalized likelihood method.
5. GCDF - Evaluates a general continuous cumulative distribution function given the ordinates of the density.

#### RANDOM4

1. RNSET - Initializes a random seed for use in the IMSL random number generators.
2. RNNOR - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a standard normal distribution using an inverse CDF method.
3. RNLNL - Generates pseudorandom numbers from a lognormal distribution.

## 10.0 APPENDIX E

### SAMPLE SAS/GRAPH PROGRAM FOR RANDOM3 AND RANDOM4

```
data a;
INFILE 'PLOT1.CPR' FIRSTOBS=2;input x y;
GOPTIONS DEVICE=HP7470;
proc gplot;
  axis1 label=(h=1 f=simplex 'LOG OF CYCLES')
        value=(h=1 f=simplex);
  axis2 value=(h=1 f=simplex) label=none;
  plot y*x / haxis=axis1 vaxis=axis2;
  TITLE H=1 A=90 F=SIMPLEX 'PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION';
  symbol i=spline v=square;
data B;
INFILE 'PLOT2.CPR' FIRSTOBS=2;input x y;
proc gplot;
  axis1 label=(h=1 f=simplex 'LOG OF CYCLES')
        value=(h=1 f=simplex);
  axis2 value=(h=1 f=simplex) label=none;
  plot y*x / haxis=axis1 vaxis=axis2;
  TITLE H=1 A=90 F=SIMPLEX 'CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION';
  symbol i=spline v=square;
```