

NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

G01ABF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of ***bold italicised*** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

G01ABF computes the means, standard deviations, corrected sums of squares and products, maximum and minimum values, and the product-moment correlation coefficient for two variables. Unequal weighting may be given.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE G01ABF(N, X1, X2, IWT, WT, RES, IFAIL)
INTEGER          N, IWT, IFAIL
real           X1(N), X2(N), WT(N), RES(13)
```

3 Description

The data consist of two samples of n observations, denoted by x_i , and y_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, with corresponding weights w_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

If no specific weighting is given, then each w_i is set to 1.0 in the routine.

The quantities calculated are:

- (a) The sum of weights,

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i.$$

- (b) The means,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i}{W}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i}{W}.$$

- (c) The corrected sums of squares and products

$$c_{11} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$c_{21} = c_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$c_{22} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2.$$

- (d) The standard deviations

$$s_j = \sqrt{\frac{c_{jj}}{d}}, \quad \text{where } j = 1, 2 \quad \text{and} \quad d = W - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2}{W}.$$

- (e) The product-moment correlation coefficient

$$R = \frac{c_{12}}{\sqrt{c_{11}c_{22}}}.$$

- (f) The minimum and maximum elements in each of the two samples.

- (g) The number of pairs of observations, m , for which $w_i > 0$, i.e., the number of **valid** observations. The quantities in (d) and (e) above will only be computed if $m \geq 2$. All other items are computed if $m \geq 1$.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the number of pairs of observations, n .
Constraint: $N \geq 1$.
- 2: X1(N) – *real* array *Input*
On entry: the observations from the first sample, x_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- 3: X2(N) – *real* array *Input*
On entry: the observations from the second sample, y_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- 4: IWT – INTEGER *Input/Output*
On entry: indicates whether user-supplied weights are provided by the user:
 IWT = 1
 Indicates that user-supplied weights are given in the array WT.
 IWT $\neq$ 0
 Indicates that user-supplied weights are not given. In this case the routine assigns the value 1.0 to each element of the weight array, WT.
On exit: IWT is used to indicate the number of valid observations, m ; see Section 3(g), above.
- 5: WT(N) – *real* array *Input/Output*
On entry: if IWT = 1, then the elements of WT must contain the weights, w_i , associated with the pairs of observations, x_i, y_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
 If IWT = 0, then the elements of WT need not be set.
On exit: if IWT = 1, then the elements of WT are unchanged.
 If IWT = 0 each element of WT will be assigned the value 1.0.
- 6: RES(13) – *real* array *Output*
On exit: the elements of RES contain the following results:
 RES(1) mean of the first sample, $\bar{x}$;
 RES(2) mean of the second sample, $\bar{y}$;
 RES(3) standard deviation of the first sample, s_1 ;
 RES(4) standard deviation of the second sample, s_2 ;
 RES(5) corrected sum of squares of the first sample, c_{11} ;
 RES(6) corrected sum of products of the two samples, c_{12} ;
 RES(7) corrected sum of squares of the second sample, c_{22} ;
 RES(8) product-moment correlation coefficient, R ;
 RES(9) minimum of the first sample;
 RES(10) maximum of the first sample;
 RES(11) minimum of the second sample;
 RES(12) maximum of the second sample;
 RES(13) sum of weights, $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i$ (= N, if IWT = 0, on entry).

7: IFAIL – INTEGER

Input/Output

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. Users who are unfamiliar with this parameter should refer to Chapter P01 for details.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, for users not familiar with this parameter the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, $N < 1$.

IFAIL = 2

The number of valid cases, m , is 1, hence the standard deviation, 3(d), and the product-moment correlation coefficient, 3(e), cannot be calculated.

IFAIL = 3

The number of valid cases, m , is 0, or at least one of the weights is negative.

7 Accuracy

The method used is believed to be stable.

8 Further Comments

The time taken by the routine increases linearly with n .

9 Example

In the program below, NPROB determines the number of data sets to be analysed. For each analysis, a set of observations and, optionally, weights, is read and printed. After calling the routine, all the calculated quantities are printed. In the example, there is one set of data, with 29 (unweighted) pairs of observations.

9.1 Program Text

Note: the listing of the example program presented below uses ***bold italicised*** terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```
*      G01ABF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Revised.  NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NMAX
      PARAMETER        (NMAX=30)
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER        (NIN=5, NOUT=6)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, IWT, J, N, NPROB
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      real              ANS(13), WT(NMAX), X1(NMAX), X2(NMAX)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL         G01ABF
```

```

*      .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'G01ABF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
      READ (NIN,*)
      READ (NIN,*) NPROB
      DO 20 J = 1, NPROB
        READ (NIN,*) N, IWT
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Problem ', J
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Number of cases', N
        IF (N.GE.1 .AND. N.LE.NMAX) THEN
          READ (NIN,*) (X1(I),X2(I),I=1,N)
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Data as input -'
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
+      '      Var 1      Var 2      Var 1      Var 2      Var 1      Va
+r      2'
          WRITE (NOUT,99995) (X1(I),X2(I),I=1,N)
          IF (IWT.EQ.1) THEN
            READ (NIN,*) (WT(I),I=1,N)
            WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Weights as input -'
            WRITE (NOUT,99994) (WT(I),I=1,N)
          END IF
          IFAIL = 1
*
        CALL G01ABF(N,X1,X2,IWT,WT,ANS,IFAIL)
*
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        IF (IFAIL.EQ.0) THEN
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Successful call of G01ABF'
          WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'No. of valid cases', IWT
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
+      '      Variable 1      Variable 2'
          WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Mean      ', ANS(1), ANS(2)
          WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Std devn', ANS(3), ANS(4)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997) 'Corr SSP', ANS(5), ANS(6), ANS(7)
          WRITE (NOUT,99996) 'Correln ', ANS(8)
          WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Minimum ', ANS(9), ANS(11)
          WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Maximum ', ANS(10), ANS(12)
          WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Sum of weights      ', ANS(13)
        ELSE
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Unsuccessful call of G01ABF'
          WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'IFAIL =', IFAIL
          IF (IFAIL.EQ.2) THEN
            WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'No. of valid cases', IWT
            WRITE (NOUT,*)
+      '      Variable 1      Variable 2'
            WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Mean      ', ANS(1), ANS(2)
            WRITE (NOUT,99997) 'Corr SSP', ANS(5), ANS(6), ANS(7)
            WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Minimum ', ANS(9), ANS(11)
            WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Maximum ', ANS(10), ANS(12)
            WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Sum of weights      ', ANS(13)
          END IF
        END IF
      ELSE
        STOP
      END IF
20 CONTINUE
      STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,I5)
99998 FORMAT (1X,A,F15.1,F30.1)
99997 FORMAT (1X,A,3E15.5)
99996 FORMAT (1X,A,F30.4)
99995 FORMAT (5X,6F11.1)
99994 FORMAT (13X,F9.3)
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

G01ABF Example Program Data

```

1
29  0
    350    47    550    95    380    211    510    122    1270    530
    300    38    2630   278    810    309    140    75    450    43
  2280   407    250    142    540    89    720    159    90    35
    480   103    180    78   3160   969    220    120    860   333
    300    73   1460   147    400    30    620    100    120    55
    780   145    230    101   1070   468    160    86

```

9.3 Program Results

G01ABF Example Program Results

```

Problem      1
Number of cases  29
Data as input -
  Var   1      Var   2      Var   1      Var   2      Var   1      Var   2
    350.0      47.0      550.0      95.0      380.0      211.0
    510.0      122.0     1270.0     530.0      300.0      38.0
  2630.0     278.0      810.0     309.0     140.0      75.0
    450.0      43.0     2280.0     407.0     250.0     142.0
    540.0      89.0      720.0     159.0      90.0      35.0
    480.0     103.0     3160.0     969.0     220.0     120.0
    220.0     120.0      860.0     333.0     300.0      73.0
  1460.0     147.0      400.0      30.0     620.0     100.0
    120.0      55.0      780.0     145.0     230.0     101.0
  1070.0     468.0      160.0      86.0

```

Successful call of G01ABF

```

No. of valid cases  29
      Variable 1      Variable 2
Mean              734.8              185.8
Std devn          765.2              201.1
Corr SSP    0.16396E+08    0.34830E+07    0.11319E+07
Correln              0.8085
Minimum              90.0              30.0
Maximum             3160.0             969.0
Sum of weights              29.0

```
