

NAG Library Function Document

nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc)

1 Purpose

nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc) returns a number of deviates associated with the given probabilities of the χ^2 -distribution with real degrees of freedom.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg01.h>

void nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (Integer ltail,
    const Nag_TailProbability tail[], Integer lp, const double p[],
    Integer ldf, const double df[], double x[], Integer ivalid[],
    NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

The deviate, x_{p_i} , associated with the lower tail probability p_i of the χ^2 -distribution with ν_i degrees of freedom is defined as the solution to

$$P(X_i \leq x_{p_i} : \nu_i) = p_i = \frac{1}{2^{\nu_i/2} \Gamma(\nu_i/2)} \int_0^{x_{p_i}} e^{-X_i/2} X_i^{\nu_i/2-1} dX_i, \quad 0 \leq x_{p_i} < \infty; \nu_i > 0.$$

The required x_{p_i} is found by using the relationship between a χ^2 -distribution and a gamma distribution, i.e., a χ^2 -distribution with ν_i degrees of freedom is equal to a gamma distribution with scale parameter 2 and shape parameter $\nu_i/2$.

For very large values of ν_i , greater than 10^5 , Wilson and Hilferty's Normal approximation to the χ^2 is used; see Kendall and Stuart (1969).

The input arrays to this function are designed to allow maximum flexibility in the supply of vector arguments by re-using elements of any arrays that are shorter than the total number of evaluations required. See Section 2.6 in the g01 Chapter Introduction for further information.

4 References

Best D J and Roberts D E (1975) Algorithm AS 91. The percentage points of the χ^2 distribution *Appl. Statist.* **24** 385–388

Hastings N A J and Peacock J B (1975) *Statistical Distributions* Butterworth

Kendall M G and Stuart A (1969) *The Advanced Theory of Statistics (Volume 1)* (3rd Edition) Griffin

5 Arguments

1: **ltail** – Integer *Input*

On entry: the length of the array **tail**.

Constraint: **ltail** > 0.

- 2: **tail[ltail]** – const Nag_TailProbability *Input*
On entry: indicates which tail the supplied probabilities represent. For $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{ltail}$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \max(\mathbf{ltail}, \mathbf{lp}, \mathbf{ldf})$:
tail[j] = Nag_LowerTail
The lower tail probability, i.e., $p_i = P(X_i \leq x_{p_i} : \nu_i)$.
tail[j] = Nag_UpperTail
The upper tail probability, i.e., $p_i = P(X_i \geq x_{p_i} : \nu_i)$.
Constraint: **tail[j - 1]** = Nag_LowerTail or Nag_UpperTail, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{ltail}$.
- 3: **lp** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the length of the array **p**.
Constraint: **lp** > 0.
- 4: **p[lp]** – const double *Input*
On entry: p_i , the probability of the required χ^2 -distribution as defined by **tail** with $p_i = \mathbf{p}[j]$, $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{lp}$.
Constraints:
if **tail[k]** = Nag_LowerTail, $0.0 \leq \mathbf{p}[j] < 1.0$;
otherwise $0.0 < \mathbf{p}[j] \leq 1.0$.
Where $k = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{ltail}$ and $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{lp}$.
- 5: **ldf** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the length of the array **df**.
Constraint: **ldf** > 0.
- 6: **df[ldf]** – const double *Input*
On entry: ν_i , the degrees of freedom of the χ^2 -distribution with $\nu_i = \mathbf{df}[j]$, $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{ldf}$.
Constraint: **df[j - 1]** > 0.0, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{ldf}$.
- 7: **x[dim]** – double *Output*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **x** must be at least $\max(\mathbf{ltail}, \mathbf{lp}, \mathbf{ldf})$.
On exit: x_{p_i} , the deviates for the χ^2 -distribution.
- 8: **invalid[dim]** – Integer *Output*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **invalid** must be at least $\max(\mathbf{ltail}, \mathbf{lp}, \mathbf{ldf})$.
On exit: **invalid[i - 1]** indicates any errors with the input arguments, with
invalid[i - 1] = 0
No error.
invalid[i - 1] = 1
On entry, invalid value supplied in **tail** when calculating x_{p_i} .
invalid[i - 1] = 2
On entry, invalid value for p_i .
invalid[i - 1] = 3
On entry, $\nu_i \leq 0.0$.

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 4

p_i is too close to 0.0 or 1.0 for the result to be calculated.

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 5

The solution has failed to converge. The result should be a reasonable approximation.

9: **fail** – NagError *

Input/Output

The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_ALLOC_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 2.3.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NE_ARRAY_SIZE

On entry, array size = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **ldf** > 0.

On entry, array size = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **lp** > 0.

On entry, array size = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **ltail** > 0.

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, argument $\langle value \rangle$ had an illegal value.

NE_INTERNAL_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.

See Section 2.7.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NE_NO_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

See Section 2.7.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NW_INVALID

On entry, at least one value of **tail**, **p** or **df** was invalid, or the solution failed to converge.

Check **ivalid** for more information.

7 Accuracy

The results should be accurate to five significant digits for most argument values. Some accuracy is lost for p_i close to 0.0 or 1.0.

8 Parallelism and Performance

nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc) is not threaded in any implementation.

9 Further Comments

For higher accuracy the relationship described in Section 3 may be used and a direct call to `nag_deviates_gamma_vector` (g01tfc) made.

10 Example

This example reads lower tail probabilities for several χ^2 -distributions, and calculates and prints the corresponding deviates.

10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagg01.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Integer scalar and array declarations */
    Integer ltail, lp, ldf, i, lout;
    Integer *ivalid = 0;
    Integer exit_status = 0;

    /* NAG structures */
    NagError fail;
    Nag_TailProbability *tail = 0;

    /* Double scalar and array declarations */
    double *p = 0, *df = 0, *x = 0;

    /* Character scalar and array declarations */
    char ctail[40];

    /* Initialize the error structure to print out any error messages */
    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc) Example Program Results\n\n");

    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif

    /* Read in the input vectors */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &ltail);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &ltail);
#endif
    if (!(tail = NAG_ALLOC(ltail, Nag_TailProbability))) {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }
    for (i = 0; i < ltail; i++) {
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%39s", ctail, (unsigned)_countof(ctail));

```

```

#else
    scanf("%39s", ctail);
#endif
    tail[i] = (Nag_TailProbability) nag_enum_name_to_value(ctail);
}
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif

#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &lp);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &lp);
#endif
    if (!(p = NAG_ALLOC(lp, double)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }
    for (i = 0; i < lp; i++)
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%lf", &p[i]);
#else
        scanf("%lf", &p[i]);
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif

#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &ldf);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &ldf);
#endif
    if (!(df = NAG_ALLOC(ldf, double)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }
    for (i = 0; i < ldf; i++)
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%lf", &df[i]);
#else
        scanf("%lf", &df[i]);
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif

    /* Allocate memory for output */
    lout = MAX(ltail, MAX(lp, ldf));
    if (!(x = NAG_ALLOC(lout, double)) || !(ivalid = NAG_ALLOC(lout, Integer)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Calculate probability */
    nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector(ltail, tail, lp, p, ldf, df, x, ivalid, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc).\n%s\n",
            fail.message);
    }

```

```

    exit_status = 1;
    if (fail.code != NW_INVALID)
        goto END;
}

/* Display title */
printf("      tail          p          df          x          ivalid\n");
printf("-----\n");

/* Display results */
for (i = 0; i < lout; i++)
    printf(" %15s %6.3f %6.1f %7.4f %3" NAG_IFMT "\n",
           nag_enum_value_to_name(tail[i % ltail]), p[i % lp], df[i % ldf],
           x[i], ivalid[i]);

END:
    NAG_FREE(tail);
    NAG_FREE(p);
    NAG_FREE(df);
    NAG_FREE(x);
    NAG_FREE(ivalid);

    return (exit_status);
}

```

10.2 Program Data

nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc) Example Program Data

1					:: ltail
Nag_LowerTail					:: tail
3					:: lp
0.010 0.428 0.869					:: p
3					:: ldf
20.0 7.5 45.0					:: df

10.3 Program Results

nag_deviates_chi_sq_vector (g01tcc) Example Program Results

tail	p	df	x	ivalid
Nag_LowerTail	0.010	20.0	8.2604	0
Nag_LowerTail	0.428	7.5	6.2006	0
Nag_LowerTail	0.869	45.0	55.7381	0
