

ALGORITHM 67

CRAM

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procedure CRAM (n, r, a) Result: (f); value n, r; integer
  n, r; real array a, f;
comment CRAM stores, via an unspecified input procedure
  READ, the diagonal and superdiagonal elements of a square sym-
  metric matrix e, of order n, as a pseudo-array of dimension
  1:n(n+1)/2. READ (u) puts one number into u. Elements e[i, j]
  are addressable as a[c+j], where  $c = (2n-i)(i-1)/2$  and  $c[i+1]$ 
  may be found as  $c[i] + n - i$ . Since  $c[1] = 0$ , it is simpler to develop
  a table of the  $c[i]$  by recursion, as shown in the sequence labelled
  "table". Further manipulation of the elements so stored is illus-
  trated by premultiplying a rectangular matrix f, of order n, r, by
  the matrix e, replacing the elements of f with the new values, re-
  quiring a temporary storage array v of dimension 1:n;
begin integer i, j, k, m; real array v[1:n]; real s;
  integer array c[1:n];
table: j := -n; k := n+1; for i := 1 step 1 until n do
  begin
    j := j + k - i; c[i] := j end;
load: for i := 1 step 1 until n do
  begin for j := i step 1 until n do READ (v[j]); m :=
    c[i];
    for k := i step 1 until n do a[m+k] := v[k] end;
premult: for j := 1 step 1 until r do
  begin for i := 1 step 1 until n do
    begin s := 0.0;
      for k := 1 step 1 until i do
        begin m := c[k]; s := s + a[m+i]
          × f[k, j] end;
        for k := i+1 step 1 until n do
          s := s + a[m+k] × f[k, j]; v[i] = s
        end;
      for k := 1 step 1 until n do f[k, j] = v[k]
    end
  end
end CRAM

```

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 67

CRAM (J. Caffrey, *Comm. ACM* 4 (July 1961), 322)

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CRAM was translated using the DEUCE ALGOL compiler with
the following corrections:

V[i] = S was changed to V[i] := S
f[k,j] = V[k] was changed to f[k,j] := V[k]

It is quicker not to use the table of the C[i] in the "load"
sequence and instead use the following sequence:

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load: m := n × (n+1)/2;
      for i := 1 step 1 until m do READ (a[i]);

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