

ALGORITHM 194

ZERSOL

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procedure ZERSOL (h, YI, m, epsi, F, f, Z); real h, epsi, f;
array YI, Z; integer m; procedure F;
comment ZERSOL finds the simple zeros of the solution  $Y_1(Y_0)$ 
of the set of  $m$  first order differential equations  $Y_j = F_j(Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$ .  $h$  is the step of integration,  $epsi$  the error with
which the zeros are to be determined (assuming no error in the
process of integration).  $F(YS, j, v)$  is a procedure which calculates
the functions  $F_j$ , taking the arguments from the array
 $YS$  and leaving the results in  $v$ . The search for zeros stops
when  $Y_0 > f$ . The zeros are stored as elements of the array  $Z$ .
 $MR$  is a  $4 \times 4$  matrix with the coefficients of a Runge-Kutta
method. For example  $MR$  may be row-wise  $0.5, 1, 0.5, 0, 1 - a,$ 
 $1 - a, 1 - a, 0.5, 1 + a, 1 + a, 1 + a, 0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0.5, 0.5$ , where
 $a = \text{sqrt}(2)$ ;
begin real v, r, d; integer j, s, n, k; array  $Q[1:m], YS[0:m],$ 
 $YAL[0:m], YT[1:m], MR[1:4,1:4]$ ; switch  $S := NOZ, ZER;$ 
 $n := 1$ ;
for  $d := h$  while  $YI[0] \leq f$  do
  begin  $s := 1$ ;
    R1: for  $j := 1$  step 1 until  $m$  do
      begin  $Q[j] := 0.0$ ;  $YS[j] := YI[j]$ ;  $YT[j] := YI[j]$  end;
       $YS[0] := YI[0]$ ;
    R2: for  $k := 1$  step 1 until 4 do
      begin  $YS[0] := YS[0] + MR[k, 4] \times d$ ;
        for  $j := 1$  step 1 until  $m$  do
          begin  $F(YS, j, v)$ ;  $v := v \times d$ ;
             $r := MR[k, 1] \times v - MR[k, 2] \times Q[j]$ ;
             $YT[j] := YT[j] + r$ ;
             $Q[j] := Q[j] + 3.0 \times r - MR[k, 3] \times v$ 
          end;
        for  $j := 1$  step 1 until  $m$  do  $YS[j] := YT[j]$ 
        end;
      go to  $S(s)$ ;
    NOZ: if  $\text{sign}(YI[1]) \neq \text{sign}(YS[1])$  then go to  $IT$ ;
    TR: for  $j := 0$  step 1 until  $m$  do  $YI[j] := YS[j]$ ; go to  $R2$ ;
    IT:  $s := 2$ ;
        for  $j := 0$  step 1 until  $m$  do  $YAL[j] := YS[j]$ ;
    ZER:  $d := d/2$ ;
        if  $d \leq epsi$  then go to  $STZ$ ;
        if  $\text{sign}(YI[1]) = \text{sign}(YS[1])$  then go to  $TR$  else go to  $R1$ ;
    STZ:  $Z[n] := YI[0] := YI[0] + d$ ;  $n := n + 1$ ;
        for  $j := 0$  step 1 until  $m$  do  $YI[j] := YAL[j]$ 
      end;
  end
end

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ALGORITHM 195

BANDSOLVE

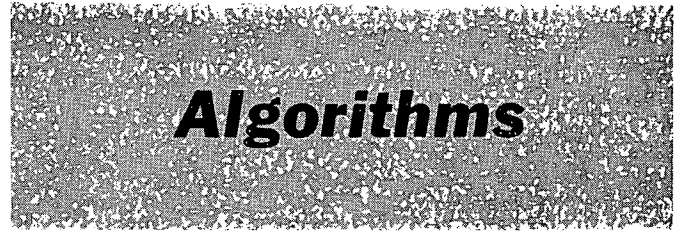
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procedure BANDSOLVE (C, N, M, V); value  $N, M$ ; integer
 $N, M$ ; real array  $C, V$ ;
comment BANDSOLVE is effective in solving the matrix equation
 $AX = B$  when the matrix  $A$  is of large order and sparse
such that a narrow band centered on the main diagonal includes
all the non-zero elements. Parameter  $N$  is the order of  $A$ , and  $M$ 
is the width of the band, necessarily an odd number of elements.

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J. H. WEGSTEIN, Editor

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BANDSOLVE is very efficient because it operates only on the
band portion of the matrix  $A$ , given in the  $N$  by  $M$  array  $C$ . The
band elements of a given row of  $A$  appear in the same row of  $C$ 
but shifted such that element  $A[i, j]$  becomes  $C[i, j - i + (M + 1)/2]$ .
All band elements whether zero or non-zero must be given. The
values of undefined elements of  $C$ , such as  $C[1, 1]$  or  $C[N, M]$ , are
irrelevant. The array  $V$  initially contains the vector  $B$ . After
solution, the array  $V$  contains the answer vector  $X$ . The contents
of array  $C$  are destroyed during solution which is done by
Gauss elimination with row interchanges, followed by back substitution;
begin integer  $JM, LR, I, PIV, R, J$ ; real  $T$ ;
 $LR := (M + 1) \div 2$ ;
for  $R := 1$  step 1 until  $LR - 1$  do
  for  $I := 1$  step 1 until  $LR - R$  do
    begin for  $J := 2$  step 1 until  $M$  do
       $C[R, J - 1] := C[R, J]$ ;
       $C[R, M] := C[N + 1 - R, M + 1 - I] := 0$ 
    end of row shifting and zero placement;
    for  $I := 1$  step 1 until  $N - 1$  do
      begin  $PIV := I$ ;
        for  $R := I + 1$  step 1 until  $LR$  do
          if  $\text{abs}(C[R, 1]) > \text{abs}(C[PIV, 1])$  then
             $PIV := R$ ;
          if  $PIV \neq I$  then
            begin  $T := V[I]$ ;
               $V[I] := V[PIV]$ ;
               $V[PIV] := T$ ;
            for  $J := 1$  step 1 until  $M$  do
              begin  $T := C[I, J]$ ;
                 $C[I, J] := C[PIV, J]$ ;
                 $C[PIV, J] := T$ 
              end  $J$ 
            end of row interchange;
             $V[I] := V[I]/C[I, 1]$ ;
          for  $J := 2$  step 1 until  $M$  do
             $C[I, J] := C[I, J]/C[I, 1]$ ;
          for  $R := I + 1$  step 1 until  $LR$  do
            begin  $T := C[R, 1]$ 
               $V[R] := V[R] - T \times V[I]$ ;
            for  $J := 2$  step 1 until  $M$  do
               $C[R, J - 1] := C[R, J] - T \times C[I, J]$ ;
               $C[R, M] := 0$ 
            end  $R$ ;
          if  $LR \neq N$  then  $LR := LR + 1$ 
        end of triangularization;
         $V[N] := V[N]/C[N, 1]$ ;
         $JM := 2$ ;
        for  $R := N - 1$  step -1 until 1 do
          begin for  $J := 2$  step 1 until  $JM$  do
             $V[R] := V[R] - C[R, J] \times V[R - 1 + J]$ ;
          if  $JM \neq M$  then  $JM := JM + 1$ 
          end of back solution
      end BANDSOLVE

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ALGORITHM 196
MULLER'S METHOD FOR FINDING ROOTS OF
AN ARBITRARY FUNCTION

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procedure MULLER (p1, p2, p3, mxm, nrts, ep1, ep2, sw1, sw2,
  sw3, swr, rrt, irt);
value p1, p2, p3, mxm, nrts, ep1, ep2, sw1, sw2, sw3, swr;
integer mxm, nrts; boolean sw1, sw2, sw3, swr;
real p1, p2, p3, ep1, ep2; array rrt, irt;
begin comment procedure MULLER finds real and complex
  roots of an arbitrary function. p1, p2, and p3 are starting values.
  Roots nearest these points are found first. mxm is the maximum
  number of iterations to be made in finding any one root. ep1 and
  ep2 are specified as tolerance parameters. If  $ABS((X_{i+1}-X_i)/$ 
 $X_{i+1}) < ep1$  or if the function value and modified function value
  are both less than ep2, a root has been found. If sw1 is true,
  then each iterant of each root is printed. If sw2 is true, the
  value of each root found is printed. If sw3 is true, then, when
  applicable, the complex conjugate of each root found is admitted
  as a root. If swr is true, only real roots are found. rrt and irt
  contain the real, and imaginary parts of each root found. Procedure
  function is the function generator and procedure complex
  performs necessary complex operations;
boolean bool; integer cl, rtc, i, itc; real rx1, rx2, rx3, ix1,
  ix2, ix3, rroot, iroot, rdnr, idnr, t1, it1, frroot, firoot, rfx1, rfx2,
  rfx3, ifx1, ifx2, ifx3, rh, ih, rlam, ilam, rdel, idel, t2, it2, t3, it3, t4,
  it4, rg, ig, rden, iden, rfunc, ifunc;
switch j := m2, m3, m4, m7, m11;
procedure function (reale, imag, reval, ieval);
value reale, imag; real reale, imag, reval, ieval;
begin comment Coding for this procedure must be inserted at
  compile time. reale and imag are the real and imaginary parts
  of the dependent variable. reval and ieval, the real and imaginary
  parts of the function;
end function;
procedure complex (a, ia, b, ib, k, c, ic);
value a, ia, b, ib, k; integer k;
real a, ia, b, ib, c, ic;
begin real temp; switch j := mpy, dvd, sqt;
  go to j[k];
  mpy: c := a × b - ia × ib; ic := a × ib + ia × b; go to exit;
  dvd: if (ib=0) ∧ (b=0) then begin ic := 0; c := 1;
  go to exit end; temp := b ↑ 2 + ib ↑ 2;
  c := (a×b+ia×ib)/temp; ic := (ia×b-a×ib)/temp;
  go to exit;
  sqt: if (ia=0) ∧ (a<0) then
  begin c := 0; ic := sqrt(-a) end
  else if ia = 0 then
  begin c := sqrt(a); ic := 0 end
  else begin temp := sqrt(a ↑ 2 + ia ↑ 2);
  c := sqrt((temp + a)/2);
  ic := if (temp - a) < 0 then 0
  else sqrt((temp - a)/2) end;
  if  $((b+c) ↑ 2 + (ib+ic) ↑ 2) < ((b-c) ↑ 2 + (ib-ic) ↑ 2)$ 
  then begin c := b - c; ic := ib - ic end
  else begin c := b + c; ic := ib + ic end;
  exit: end of complex;
  start: for i := 1 step 1 until nrts do rrt[i] := irt[i] := 0; rtc := 0;
  m0: ix1 := ix2 := ix3 := c1, := iroot := itc := 0;
  rroot := p1; bool := false;
  for i := 1 step 1 until rtc do
  begin
    complex (rdnr, idnr, rroot-rrt[i], iroot-irt[i], 1, t1, it1);
    rdnr := t1; idnr := it1
  end;

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  function (rroot, iroot, t1, it1);
  complex (t1, it1, rdnr, idnr, 2, frroot, firoot);
  go to j[c1];
  m2: rfx1 := frroot; ifx1 := firoot; rroot := p2;
  go to m1;
  m3: rfx2 := frroot; ifx2 := firoot; rroot := p3;
  go to m1;
  m4: rfx3 := frroot; ifx3 := firoot; rx1 := p1;
  rx2 := p2; rx3 := p3; rh := rx3 - rx2;
  ih := ix3 - ix2;
  complex (rh, ih, rx2 - rx1, ix2 - ix1, 2, rlam, ilam);
  rdel := rlam + 1; idel := ilam;
  m9: if (rfx1=rfx2) ∧ (rfx2=rfx3) ∧ (ifx1=ifx2) ∧ (ifx2=ifx3)
  then begin rlam := 1; ilam := 0; go to m8 end;
  complex (rfx1, ifx1, rlam, ilam, 1, t1, it1);
  complex (rfx2, ifx2, rdel, idel, 1, t2, it2);
  t1 := t1 - t2 + rfx3; it1 := it1 - it2 + ifx3;
  complex (rdel, idel, rlam, ilam, 1, t2, it2);
  complex (t1, it1, t2, it2, 1, t3, it3);
  complex (rfx3, ifx3, t3, it3, 1, t1, it1);
  t1 := -4 × t1; it1 := -4 × it1;
  complex (rfx3, ifx3, rlam+rdel, ilam+idel, 1, t2, it2);
  complex (rdel ↑ 2 - idel ↑ 2, 2×rdel×idel, rfx2, ifx2, 1, t3, it3);
  complex (rlam ↑ 2 - ilam ↑ 2, 2×rlam×ilam, rfx1, ifx1, 1,
  t4, it4);
  rg := t4 - t3 + t2; ig := it4 - it3 + it2;
  if swr ∧ ((rg ↑ 2 + t1) < 0) then
  begin rden := rg; iden := ig := 0 end
  else complex (rg ↑ 2 - ig ↑ 2 + t1, 2×rg×ig+it1, rg, ig, 3,
  rden, iden);
  complex (-2×rfx3, -2×ifx3, rdel, idel, 1, t1, it1);
  complex (t1, it1, rden, iden, 2, rlam, ilam);
  m8: itc := itc + 1;
  rx1 := rx2; rx2 := rx3; rfx1 := rfx2; rfx2 := rfx3;
  ix1 := ix2; ix2 := ix3; ifx1 := ifx2; ifx2 := ifx3;
  complex (rlam, ilam, rh, ih, 1, t1, it1);
  rh := t1; ih := it1;
  m6: rdel := rlam + 1; idel := ilam; rx3 := rx2 + rh;
  ix3 := ix2 + ih; c1 := 3; rroot := rx3;
  iroot := ix3; go to m1;
  m7: rfx3 := frroot; ifx3 := firoot;
  function (rx3, ix3, rfunc, ifunc);
  complex (rfx3, ifx3, rfx2, ifx2, 2, t1, it1);
  if  $(t1 ↑ 2 + it1 ↑ 2) > 100$  then
  begin rlam := rlam/2; rh := rh/2; ilam := ilam/2;
  ih := ih/2; go to m6 end;
  if sw1 then . . .
  comment option to output iterant and associated function
  values;
  t1 := rx3 - rx2; it1 := ix3 - ix2;
  complex (t1, it1, rx2, ix2, 2, t2, it2);
  if  $sqrt(t2 ↑ 2 + it2 ↑ 2) ≤ ep1$  then go to fn1;
  if  $(sqrt(rfx3 ↑ 2 + ifx3 ↑ 2) ≤ ep2) ∧$ 
 $(sqrt(rfunc ↑ 2 + ifunc ↑ 2) ≤ ep2)$  then go to fn 2;
  go to if itc ≥ mxm then fn3 else m9;
  fn1: if sw2 then . . .
  comment option to output root; go to m12;
  fn2: if sw2 then . . .
  comment option to output root; go to m12;
  fn3: if sw2 then . . .
  comment no convergence, option to output last iterant;
  bool := true;
  m12: rtc := rtc + 1; rrt[rtc] := rx3; irt[rtc] := ix3;
  if rtc ≥ nrts then go to exit;
  if  $(ABS(ix3) > ep1) ∧ sw3 ∧ ¬ bool$  then
  begin ix3 := -ix3; function (rx3, ix3, rfunc, ifunc);
  rroot := rx3; iroot := ix3; c1 := 4;
  go to m1;
  m11: if sw2 then . . .

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comment the complex conjugate of the last root found is acceptable. Option to output this root;
 $rtc := rtc + 1$; $rrt[rtc] := rx3$; $irt[rtc] := ix3$
end else go to $m0$;
if $rtc < nrls$ **then go to** $m0$;
exit: **end of procedure** *MULLER*

ALGORITHM 197 MATRIX DIVISION

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procedure *Pos Div* ($b, c, m, n, solve$);
value $m, n, solve$; **array** b, c ; **integer** m, n ; **Boolean** $solve$;
comment The matrix c , with m rows and n columns, is divided by the positive definite matrix b , of order m , by the square root method (see Fadeeva, V. N., Computational Methods of Linear Algebra, Chap 2, §10). The upper triangle of b is replaced by an upper triangular matrix N such that $N^t N = b$. The other elements of b are undisturbed. The matrix c is replaced by $b^{-1}c$. The **Boolean** $solve$ is used as a switch. If its value is **true**, then it is assumed that an earlier entry to *Pos Div* has left the matrix N in place, and a further division of c by b takes place;
begin integer i, j, k ;
real procedure *dot* (a, b, p, q);
value q ; **real** a, b ; **integer** p, q ;
comment This is innerproduct, modified to define a function designator;
begin real s ; $s := 0$;
for $p := 1$ **step** 1 **until** m **do** $s := s + a \times b$;
 $dot := s$ **end dot**;
Start of program: if solve then go to back substitution;
for $i := 1$ **step** 1 **until** m **do**
begin $b[i, i] := \text{sqrt}(b[i, i] - dot(b[j, i] \uparrow 2, 1, j, i - 1))$;
for $j := i + 1$ **step** 1 **until** m **do**
 $b[i, j] := (b[i, j] - dot(b[k, i], b[k, j], k, i - 1)) / b[i, i]$
end formation of upper triangular matrix;
back substitution: for i := 1 step 1 until n do
begin for $j := 1$ **step** 1 **until** m **do**
 $c[i, j] := (c[i, j] - dot(b[k, j], c[i, k], k, j - 1)) / b[j, j]$;
for $j := m$ **step** -1 **until** 1 **do**
 $c[i, j] := (c[i, j] - dot(b[j, m+1-k], c[i, m+1-k], k, m-j)) / b[j, j]$
end of double back substitution
end of *Pos Div*

ALGORITHM 198 ADAPTIVE INTEGRATION AND MULTIPLE INTEGRATION

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begin comment This program illustrates the declaration and call of a procedure used to numerically approximate definite integrals and multiple integrals. The integrand is an expression substituted for the first formal parameter and must be a function of the simple variable replacing the second formal parameter. Multiple integration is accomplished by substituting a complete call of *Integral* for the first formal parameter. Note that in this case that the limits of integration on the inside calls may be functions of the variable of integration on the outer call. The parameter *rule* selects a Newton-Cotes formula which matches a polynomial of degree = *rule* to the function in the interval of integration. (See Hamming, *Numerical Methods for*

Scientists and Engineers, Sec. 12.2). In any case, the procedure *Integral* adapts its step size to the function in seeking to minimize the number of function evaluations. The program has been tested and run on a variety of functions using the ALGOL compiler on the Burroughs B-5000;

real procedure *Integral* (F) a function of the real variables: (x)
between limits: (a, b) polynomial degree: (*rule*) tolerance: (*eps*);
value $a, b, rule, eps$; **integer** *rule*;
real F, x, a, b, eps ;
begin comment set up the parameters for the recursion before calling the procedure *NC*;
switch $nct := R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7$;
real array cf, fn [1:*rule*+1];
integer k ; **real** da, ab ;
real procedure *NC* ($F, x, a, da, fn, k, cf, rule, eps, es, ab, lv1$);
value $a, da, rule, eps, es, lv1$; **real array** cf ;
integer $k, rule, lv1$; **real** $F, x, a, da, fn, eps, es, ab$;
begin comment *NC* is the adaptive heart of *Integral*;
real array fc [1:*rule*+1, 1:*rule*+1], est, xx [1:*rule*+1];
integer i, j ; **real** dx, int, ep ;
real procedure *SUM* ($term, index, upperlimit$);
real $term$; **integer** $index, upperlimit$;
begin real t ; $t := 0$;
for $index := 1$ **step** 1 **until** $upperlimit$ **do**
 $t := t + term$;
 $SUM := t$
end of *SUM*;
comment begin the integration by evaluating F on the mesh points;
for $k := 1$ **step** 1 **until** $rule + 1$ **do** $fc[k, k] := fn$;
 $dx := da / (rule \times (rule + 1))$;
 $x := a$;
for $i := 1$ **step** 1 **until** $rule + 1$ **do**
for $j := 1$ **step** 1 **until** $rule$ **do**
begin
if $j = 1$ **then** $xx[i] := x$;
if $i \neq j$ **then** $fc[i, j] := cf[j] \times F$;
 $x := x + dx$;
end having done all necessary function evaluations;
for $i := 1$ **step** 1 **until** $rule$ **do**
 $fc[i, rule + 1] := fc[i + 1, 1]$;
 $ep := eps / \text{sqrt}(rule + 1)$;
comment $eps / (rule + 1)$ is the value to give an absolute error bound of eps in the final answer. It proves too strict in practice;
 $dx := dx \times rule$;
comment compute the integrals of the subintervals;
for $i := 1$ **step** 1 **until** $rule + 1$ **do**
 $est[i] := SUM(fc[i, j], j, rule + 1) \times dx$;
 $ab := ab - abs(es) + SUM(abs(est[i]), i, rule + 1)$;
comment ab is the area under $abs(F)$. It is used in computing the relative error upon which to terminate;
 $int := SUM(est[i], i, rule + 1)$;
if $lv1 \geq 100 / (rule + 1)$ **then go to error**;
 $NC := \text{if } abs(es - int) \leq eps \times ab \wedge es \neq 1.0 \text{ then } int$
else $SUM(NC(F, x, xx[i], dx, fc[i, j], j, cf, rule, ep, est[i], ab, lv1 + 1), i, rule + 1)$;
go to return;
error: $NC := int$;
comment $abs(es - int)$ is the approximate error caused by terminating the recursion. In most cases, termination at this level will not adversely affect the accuracy of the result;
return;
end of *NC*;
comment now initialize the Newton-Cotes coefficients;
go to nct [*rule*];
 $R1: cf[1] := cf[2] := 1.0/2.0$; **go to compute**;
 $R2: cf[1] := cf[3] := 1.0/6.0$; $cf[2] := 4.0/6.0$;

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comment R1 is trapezoidal rule, R2 is Simpson's rule;
go to compute;
R3: cf[1] := cf[4] := 1.0/8.0;
    cf[2] := cf[3] := 3.0/8.0; go to compute;
R4: cf[1] := cf[5] := 7.0/90.0;
    cf[2] := cf[4] := 32.0/90.0;
    cf[3] := 12.0/90.0; go to compute;
R5: cf[1] := cf[6] := 19.0/288.0;
    cf[2] := cf[5] := 75.0/288.0;
    cf[3] := cf[4] := 50.0/288.0; go to compute;
R6: cf[1] := cf[7] := 41.0/840.0;
    cf[2] := cf[6] := 216.0/840.0;
    cf[3] := cf[5] := 27.0/840.0;
    cf[4] := 272.0/840.0; go to compute;
R7: cf[1] := cf[8] := 75.1/1728.0;
    cf[2] := cf[7] := 357.7/1728.0;
    cf[3] := cf[6] := 134.3/1728.0;
    cf[4] := cf[5] := 298.9/1728.0;
compute: da := b - a;
for k := 0 step 1 until rule do
begin
    x := a + k × da/rule;
    fn[k+1] := F × cf[k+1];
end;
ab := 1.0;
    Integral := NC(F,x,a,da,fn[k],k,cf,rule,eps,1.0,ab,0);
end of Integral;
comment Now evaluate the integral of 1.0/sqrt(abs(x+y))
    on the unit disk in the x,y-plane;
real x, y, answer;
answer := Integral(1.0/sqrt(abs(x+y)), x,
    -sqrt(1.0-y↑2), sqrt(1.0-y↑2), 7, 0.001),y,-1.0,1.0,3,0.001);
end of program;

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ALGORITHM 199 CONVERSIONS BETWEEN CALENDAR DATE AND JULIAN DAY NUMBER

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```

procedure JDAY (d,m,y,j);
integer d,m,y,j;
comment JDAY converts a calendar date, Gregorian calendar,
    to the corresponding Julian day number j. From the given day
    d, month m, and year y, the Julian day number j is computed
    without using tables. The procedure is valid for any valid
    Gregorian calendar date. When transcribing JDAY for other
    compilers, be sure that integers of size 3 × 106 can be handled;
begin integer c, ya;
    if m > 2 then m := m - 3
    else begin m := m + 9; y := y - 1 end;
    c := y ÷ 100; ya := y - 100 × c;
    j := (146097 × c) ÷ 4 + (1461 × ya) ÷ 4 + (153 × m + 2) ÷ 5 + d + 1721119
end JDAY

procedure JDATE (j,d,m,y);
integer j,d,m,y;
comment JDATE converts a Julian day number j to the corre-
    sponding calendar date, Gregorian calendar. Since j is an integer
    for this procedure, it is correct astronomically for noon of the
    day. JDATE computes the day d, month m, and year y, without
    using tables. The procedure is valid for any valid Gregorian
    calendar date. When transcribing JDATE for other compilers,
    be sure that integers of size 3 × 106 can be handled;

```

```

begin j := j - 1721119;
    y := (4 × j - 1) ÷ 146097; j := 4 × j - 1 - 146097 × y;
    d := j ÷ 4;
    j := (4 × d + 3) ÷ 1461; d := 4 × d + 3 - 1461 × j;
    d := (d + 4) ÷ 4;
    m := (5 × d - 3) ÷ 153; d := 5 × d - 3 - 153 × m;
    d := (d + 5) ÷ 5;
    y := 100 × y + j; if m < 10 then m := m + 3
    else begin m := m - 9; y := y + 1 end;
end JDATE

procedure KDAY (d,m,ya,k);
integer d,m,ya,k;
comment KDAY converts a calendar date, Gregorian calendar,
    to the corresponding serial day number k. From the given day
    d, month m, and the last two decimals of the year, ya, the serial
    day number k is computed without using tables. The procedure
    is valid from 1 March 1900 (k=1) to 31 December 1999
    (k = 36465). To obtain the Julian day number j (valid at noon)
    use j = k + 2415079;
begin if m > 2 then m := m - 3
    else begin m := m + 9; ya := ya - 1 end;
    k := (1461 × ya) ÷ 4 + (153 × m + 2) ÷ 5 + d
end

procedure KDATE (k,d,m,ya);
integer k,d,m,ya;
comment KDATE converts a serial day number k to the corre-
    sponding calendar date, Gregorian calendar. It computes day d,
    month m, and the last two decimals of the year, ya, without
    using tables. The procedure is valid from k = 1 (1 March 00) to
    k = 36465 (31 December 99) for any one century. For the 20th
    Century the relation between k and the Julian day number j
    (at noon) is j = k + 2415079;
begin ya := (4 × k - 1) ÷ 1461; d := 4 × k - 1 - 1461 × ya;
    d := (d + 4) ÷ 4; m := (5 × d - 3) ÷ 153;
    d := 5 × d - 3 - 153 × m;
    d := (d + 5) ÷ 5;
    if m < 10 then m := m + 3
    else begin m := m - 9; ya := ya + 1 end;
end KDATE

```

ALGORITHM 200 NORMAL RANDOM

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* Work supported by United States Atomic Energy Commission.

```

real procedure NORMAL RANDOM (Mean, Sigma n);
procedure Random;
real Mean, Sigma;
integer n;
comment Random is assumed to be a real procedure which
    generates a random number uniform on the interval (-1, +1).
    The value of n should be greater than 10, in order to approxi-
    mate the normal distribution with accuracy. However, very
    large values of n will increase the running time. The use of
    Mean and Sigma should be obvious. Reference: R. W. Ham-
    ming, Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers;
begin
integer i; real sum;
    sum := 0;
    for i := step 1 until n do
        sum := sum + Random;
    NORMAL RANDOM := Mean + Sigma × sum × sqrt(3.0/n)
end NORMAL RANDOM

```

ALGORITHM 201
SHELLSORT

J. BOOTHROYD

English Electric-Leo Computers, Kidsgrove, Staffs, England

```

procedure Shellsort (a, n); value n; real array a; integer n;
comment a[1] through a[n] of a[1:n] are rearranged in ascending
order. The method is that of D. A. Shell, (A high-speed sorting
procedure, Comm. ACM 2 (1959), 30-32) with subsequences
chosen as suggested by T. N. Hibberd (An empirical study of
minimal storage sorting, SDC Report SP-982). Subsequences
depend on m1 the first operative value of m. Here m1 = 2k - 1
for 2k ≤ n < 2k+1. To implement Shell's original choice of m1 =
[n/2] change the first statement to m := n;
begin integer i, j, k, m; real w;
for i := 1 step i until n do m := 2 × i - 1;
for m := m ÷ 2 while m ≠ 0 do
  begin k := n - m;
    for j := 1 step 1 until k do
      begin for i := j step -m until 1 do
        begin if a[i+m] ≥ a[i] then go to 1;
          w := a[i]; a[i] := a[i+m]; a[i+m] := w;
        end i;
      1: end j
    end m
  end Shellsort;

```

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 37

TELESCOPE 1 [K. A. Brons, *Comm. ACM*, Mar. 1961]

JAMES F. BRIDGES

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

This procedure was tested on the CDC 160A, using 160A FORTRAN. The 10th degree polynomial obtained by truncating the series exp (-*x*) was telescoped using *L* = 1 and lim = 0.001. The result was *N* = 3, eps = 0.21061862₁₀ - 3 and coefficients +0.99978965, -0.99307236, +0.46364955, -0.10267767. The error curve was computed for *x* = 0(0.02)1.0 and no error exceeded eps, the worst error being 2% of eps less than eps.

This result is in close agreement with that of Henry C. Thatcher, Jr. in his Certification (*Comm. ACM*, Aug. 1962). Mr. Thatcher has pointed out that he inadvertently referred to the series for exp (-*x*) as the "exponential series" thereby inferring the positive series exp (+*x*). There is also a typographical error in his eps. It should be +0.2103505₁₀ - 3.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 38

TELESCOPE 2 [K. A. Brons, *Comm. ACM*, Mar., 1961]

JAMES F. BRIDGES

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

This procedure was tested on the CDC 160A using 160A FORTRAN. The 10th degree polynomial obtained by truncating the series expansion of exp (+*x*) was telescoped using *L* = 1.0 and lim = 0.001. The result was *N* = 4, eps = 0.59159949₁₀ - 3 and coefficients +1.0000447, +0.99730758, +0.49919675, +0.17734729, +0.043793910. Errors were calculated for *x* = -1.0(0.02)1.0. The only error to exceed eps was at *x* = 1.0 and was within 0.6% of eps.

CORRECTION TO EARLIER REMARKS ON ALGORITHM 42 INVERT, ALG. 107 GAUSS'S METHOD, ALG. 120 INVERSION II, AND gjr [P. Naur, *Comm. ACM*, Jan. 1963, 38-40.]

P. NAUR

Regnecentralen, Copenhagen, Denmark

George Forsythe, Stanford University, in a private communication has informed me of two major weaknesses in my remarks on the above algorithms:

1) The computed inverses of rounded Hilbert matrices are compared with the exact inverses of unrounded Hilbert matrices, instead of with very accurate inverses of the rounded Hilbert matrices.

2) In criticizing matrix inversion procedures for not searching for pivot, the errors in inverting positive definite matrices cannot be used since pivot searching seems to make little difference with such matrices.

It is therefore clear that although the figures quoted in the earlier certification are correct as they stand, they do not substantiate the claims I have made for them.

To obtain a more valid criterion, without going into the considerable trouble of obtaining the very accurate inverses of the rounded Hilbert matrices, I have multiplied the calculated inverses by the original rounded matrices and compared the results with the unit matrix. The largest deviation was found as follows:

Maximum deviation from elements of the unit matrix			
Order	INVERSION II	gjr	Ratio
2	-1.49 ₁₀ -8	-1.49 ₁₀ -8	1.0
3	-4.77 ₁₀ -7	-8.34 ₁₀ -7	0.57
4	-9.54 ₁₀ -6	-3.43 ₁₀ -5	0.28
5	-7.32 ₁₀ -4	-4.58 ₁₀ -4	1.6
6	-1.61 ₁₀ -2	-1.42 ₁₀ -2	1.1
7	-5.78 ₁₀ -1	-5.47 ₁₀ -1	1.1
8	-1.20 ₁₀ -2	-1.38 ₁₀ 1	8.7
9	-4.91 ₁₀ 1	-2.22 ₁₀ 1	2.2

This criterion supports Forsythe's criticism. In fact, on the basis of this criterion no preference of INVERSION II or gjr can be made.

The calculations were made in the GIER ALGOL system, which has floating numbers of 29 significant bits.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 43

CROUT II [Henry Thacher, Jr., *Comm. ACM* (1960), 176]

C. DOMINGO AND F. RODRIGUEZ-GIL

Universidad Central, Caracas, Venezuela

CROUT II was coded in PUC-R2 and tested in the IBM-1620. Two types of INNERPRODUCT subroutines were used. The first one finds the scalar product in fixed-point arithmetic to increase accuracy, using an accumulator of 32 digits. The second one uses ordinary floating-point with eight significant figures.

Using a unit matrix as right-hand side, a 6 × 6 segment of Hilbert matrix was inverted. The inverse was inverted again.

The maximum difference between this result and the original segment of Hilbert matrix was:

Using fixed-point INNERPRODUCT.....	8.2426	× 10 ⁻⁴
(Value of determinant.....)	4.7737088	× 10 ⁻¹⁸
Using floating-point INNERPRODUCT.....	3.014016	× 10 ⁻²
(Value of determinant.....)	4.4950721	× 10 ⁻¹⁸

Two typographical errors were observed in the algorithm:

The statement:

$$b[k] := g[k] - \text{INNERPRODUCT}(A[k,p], b[p], p, i, k-1)$$

should be:

$$b[k] := b[k] - \text{INNERPRODUCT}(A[k,p], b[p], 1, k-1)$$

The statement:

$$y[k] := (b[k] - \text{INNERPRODUCT}(A[k,p], y[p], p, k+1, n)) / A[k, k]$$

should be:

$$y[k] := (b[k] - \text{INNERPRODUCT}(A[k,p], y[p], p, k+1, n)) / A[k, k]$$

Storage may be saved eliminating the array y and using instead the array b , in which the solution is formed.

A previous certification of this algorithm [*Comm. ACM* 4, 4 (Apr. 1961), 182] was tested again with the same results. Two errors were detected in the certification: The row that must replace the last row of A in order to obtain a singular matrix must be:

19,1927 33.4409 -251298 -5.2811

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 47 ASSOCIATED LEGENDRE FUNCTIONS OF THE FIRST KIND FOR REAL OR IMAGINARY ARGU- MENTS [John R. Herndon, *Comm. ACM*, Apr. 1961] RICHARD GEORGE*

Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill.

* Work supported by United States Atomic Energy Commission.

This procedure was programmed in FORTRAN for the IBM 1620 and was tested with a number of real arguments. A few errors were detected:

1. In the following sequence the *end* must be removed:

begin if $(n - m + 2) / 2 < i$ **then go to last end;**

2. In these, the lower bound of 1 is needed:

for $i := \text{step } 1$ **until** n **do**
for $i := \text{step } 1$ **until** j **do**

3. There are four places where integer arithmetic is clearly intended and we must substitute the symbol \div for the symbol $/$.

In addition, it might be mentioned that the statement

if $n = m$ **then go to main;**

could be omitted from the ALGOL program without harm, though the FORTRAN version requires it. Here, and elsewhere in the procedure, one might make an equivalent but more succinct statement. With change in style, the variable j could be eliminated.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON ALGORITHM 52 A SET OF TEST MATRICES [J. R. Herndon, *Comm. ACM* (Apr. 1961), 180]

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From an inspection of the results of eigenvalue-finding algorithms I conclude that all but two of the eigenvalues of TEST-MATRIX are unity while the two remaining are given by the expressions $6/(p \times (n+1))$ and $p/(n \times (5-2 \times n))$ where

$$p = 3 + \text{sqrt}((4 \times n - 3) \times (n-1) \times 3/(n+1)).$$

These expressions have been used for the determination of absolute errors of the eigenvalues calculated by JACOBI, Algorithm 85, and Householder Tridiagonalisation, etc. as reported below. They were also used to calculate the following table (using GIER

ALGOL, with 29 significant bits):

n	Determinant	Eigenvalues Differing from unity	
3	-.500 000 00	.224 744 87	-2.224 744 9
4	-.100 000 00	.153 112 89	-.653 112 89
5	-.040 000 000	.113 238 08	-.353 238 08
6	-.020 408 163	.088 290 570	-.231 147 71
7	-.011 904 762	.071 428 571	-.166 666 67
8	-.007 575 757 6	.059 386 081	-.127 567 90
9	-.005 128 205 2	.050 422 549	-.101 704 60
10	-.003 636 363 6	.043 532 383	-.083 532 383
11	-.002 673 796 8	.038 097 478	-.070 183 039
12	-.002 024 291 5	.033 718 770	-.060 034 559
13	-.001 569 858 7	.030 128 103	-.052 106 125
14	-.001 242 236 0	.027 139 206	-.045 772 747
15	-.001 000 000 0	.024 619 013	-.040 619 013
16	-.000 816 993 47	.022 470 157	-.036 359 046
17	-.000 676 132 52	.020 619 902	-.032 790 288
18	-.000 565 930 96	.019 012 916	-.029 765 605
19	-.000 478 468 90	.017 606 429	-.027 175 807
20	-.000 408 163 27	.016 366 903	-.024 938 332

The figures for $n = 20$ agree very well with the results quoted by H. E. Gilbert in his certification [*Comm. ACM* 4 (Aug. 1961), 339].

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHMS 63, 64 AND 65, PARTITION, QUICKSORT, AND FIND, [*Comm. ACM*, July 1961]

B. RANDELL AND L. J. RUSSELL

The English Electric Company Ltd., Whetstone, England

Algorithms 63, 64, and 65 have been tested using the Pegasus ALGOL 60 Compiler developed at the De Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd., Hatfield, England.

No changes were necessary to Algorithms 63 and 64 (Partition and Quicksort) which worked satisfactorily. However, the comment that Quicksort will sort an array without the need for any extra storage space is incorrect, as space is needed for the organization of the sequence of recursive procedure activations, or, if implemented without using recursive procedures, for storing information which records the progress of the partitioning and sorting.

A misprint ('if' for 'if' on the line starting 'else if $J \leq K$ then ...') was corrected in Algorithm 65 (Find), but it was found that in certain cases the sequence of recursive activations of *Find* would not terminate successfully. Since *Partition* produces as output two integers J and I such that elements of the array $A[M:N]$ which lie between $A[J]$ and $A[I]$ are in the positions that they will occupy when the sorting of the array is completed, *Find* should cease to make further recursive activations of itself if K fulfills the condition $J < K < I$.

Therefore the conditional statement in the body of *Find* was changed to read

if $K \leq J$ **then find** (A, M, J, K)
else if $I \leq K$ **then find** (A, I, N, K)

With this change the procedure worked satisfactorily.

REMARK ON ALGORITHM 77 INTERPOLATION, DIFFERENTIATION, AND IN- TEGRATION [P. E. Hennion, *Comm. ACM*, Feb., 1962] P. E. HENNION

Giannini Controls Corp., Berwyn, Penn.

It was brought to my attention through the CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 77 AVINT [V. E. Whittier, *Comm. ACM*, June,

1962] that restrictions on the upper and lower limits of integration existed, i.e., (1) $x_{10} \leq x_a$ (1), (2) $x_{up} \geq x_a(nop)$. To remove these restrictions the following two changes should be made.

1. Before line L16: and after the statement $ib := 2$; place the following code:

```

for ia := 1 step 1 until nop do begin
  if xa(ia) ≥ x10 then go to L17; ib := ib + 1; end;

```

L17: $ju\ 1 := nop + 1$; for $ia := 1$ step 1 until nop do begin
 $ju\ 1 := ju\ 1 - 1$; if $xa(ju\ 1) > x_{up}$ end; $ju\ 1 := ju\ 1 - 1$;

2. Change line L13: to read:

L13: if $jm \neq ib$ then go to L14;

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 85

JACOBI [Thomas G. Evans, *Comm. ACM* (Apr. 1962), 208]

P. NAUR

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We have first run this algorithm in the GIER ALGOL system with the following corrections included:

1. The change given by J. S. Hillmore [*Comm. ACM* 5 (Aug. 1962), 440] with capital V changed to v .

TABLE 1
HBH TESTMATRIX

Range of true errors of eigenvalues					Range of deviations from relation $Av - \lambda v = 0$						Range of deviations from relation $A - (ST) \text{ LAMBDA } S = 0$					
Order	j	$error[j]$	j	$error[j]$	Element	Vector	Error	Element	Vector	Error	Element	Vector	Error	Element	Vector	Error
rho = 1.0 ₁₀ -3																
5	1	-1.1 ₁₀ -6	3	5.2 ₁₀ -8	1	1	-1.7 ₁₀ -4	1	3	2.0 ₁₀ -4	1	1	-2.5 ₁₀ -4	5	5	1.0 ₁₀ -4
10	9	-7.9 ₁₀ -5	8	3.5 ₁₀ -5	7	2	-3.3 ₁₀ -3	6	6	3.0 ₁₀ -3	1	1	-4.2 ₁₀ -3	6	7	3.2 ₁₀ -3
15	15	-9.2 ₁₀ -5	12	3.7 ₁₀ -5	6	3	-1.7 ₁₀ -3	11	13	1.7 ₁₀ -3	9	15	-1.5 ₁₀ -3	8	9	1.8 ₁₀ -3
rho = 1.0 ₁₀ -5																
5	1	-1.1 ₁₀ -6	3	6.0 ₁₀ -8	2	5	-1.3 ₁₀ -7	5	2	4.1 ₁₀ -8	1	2	-1.6 ₁₀ -7	4	5	4.5 ₁₀ -8
10	1	-1.2 ₁₀ -5	2	2.2 ₁₀ -7	7	3	-2.7 ₁₀ -5	2	8	2.2 ₁₀ -5	7	7	-2.4 ₁₀ -5	2	8	2.3 ₁₀ -5
15	1	-3.5 ₁₀ -5	4	3.9 ₁₀ -7	11	9	-6.4 ₁₀ -6	7	2	4.8 ₁₀ -6	11	12	-5.3 ₁₀ -6	12	12	4.7 ₁₀ -6
rho = 1.0 ₁₀ -8																
5	1	-1.1 ₁₀ -6	3	6.0 ₁₀ -8	2	5	-1.3 ₁₀ -7	4	2	6.5 ₁₀ -9	2	2	-1.3 ₁₀ -7	4	4	3.0 ₁₀ -8
10	1	-1.2 ₁₀ -5	2	2.2 ₁₀ -7	1	10	-1.1 ₁₀ -6	4	2	6.4 ₁₀ -8	1	2	-5.7 ₁₀ -7	9	9	8.2 ₁₀ -8
15	1	-3.5 ₁₀ -5	4	3.9 ₁₀ -7	1	14	-3.4 ₁₀ -6	4	2	3.9 ₁₀ -7	2	2	-1.3 ₁₀ -6	15	15	8.9 ₁₀ -8
TESTMATRIX, Algorithm 52																
Range of true errors of eigenvalues					Range of deviations from relation $Av - \lambda v = 0$						Range of deviations from relation $A - (ST) \text{ LAMBDA } S = 0$					
Order	j	$error[j]$	j	$error[j]$	Element	Vector	Error	Element	Vector	Error	Element	Vector	Error	Element	Vector	Error
rho = 1.0 ₁₀ -5																
5	4	-1.0 ₁₀ -8	1	.0	5	5	-3.3 ₁₀ -8	5	4	4.3 ₁₀ -8	5	5	-5.1 ₁₀ -8	4	4	3.9 ₁₀ -8
10	8	-1.1 ₁₀ -8	4	.0	7	7	-1.2 ₁₀ -8	9	6	1.3 ₁₀ -8	7	8	-5.1 ₁₀ -9	6	6	2.0 ₁₀ -8
15	13	-1.1 ₁₀ -8	6	.0	14	14	-9.3 ₁₀ -9	10	10	9.4 ₁₀ -9	8	9	-1.9 ₁₀ -9	10	10	1.3 ₁₀ -8
rho = 1.0 ₁₀ -8																
3	3	-7.5 ₁₀ -9	1	3.7 ₁₀ -9	3	1	-2.8 ₁₀ -9	2	2	9.3 ₁₀ -9	1	3	.0	1	2	1.9 ₁₀ -8
4	4	-5.6 ₁₀ -9	3	.0	2	2	-4.5 ₁₀ -9	3	4	3.3 ₁₀ -9	2	2	.0	2	3	9.3 ₁₀ -9
5	4	-1.0 ₁₀ -8	1	.0	5	4	-4.9 ₁₀ -9	4	4	5.8 ₁₀ -9	1	1	-7.5 ₁₀ -9	3	4	7.5 ₁₀ -9
6	4	-4.7 ₁₀ -9	4	.0	4	3	-2.8 ₁₀ -9	5	4	3.6 ₁₀ -9	1	6	-2.3 ₁₀ -10	4	5	9.3 ₁₀ -9
7	4	-5.1 ₁₀ -9	5	.0	6	6	-2.8 ₁₀ -9	4	4	3.4 ₁₀ -9	5	7	-1.2 ₁₀ -10	5	6	7.5 ₁₀ -9
8	7	-7.5 ₁₀ -9	5	.0	5	5	-6.0 ₁₀ -9	5	6	3.2 ₁₀ -9	8	8	-1.2 ₁₀ -10	7	7	9.3 ₁₀ -9
9	6	-4.4 ₁₀ -9	7	.0	6	5	-5.1 ₁₀ -9	7	6	3.2 ₁₀ -9	5	5	-7.5 ₁₀ -9	8	8	1.5 ₁₀ -8
10	8	-1.5 ₁₀ -8	8	.0	8	9	-9.3 ₁₀ -9	9	7	7.2 ₁₀ -9	6	7	-2.3 ₁₀ -9	9	9	2.0 ₁₀ -8
11	10	-7.5 ₁₀ -9	1	.0	9	10	-6.5 ₁₀ -9	8	11	3.0 ₁₀ -9	1	1	-3.1 ₁₀ -9	8	8	7.5 ₁₀ -9
12	8	-5.0 ₁₀ -9	11	.0	10	6	-7.6 ₁₀ -9	10	8	2.4 ₁₀ -9	6	6	-1.7 ₁₀ -8	4	4	1.3 ₁₀ -8
13	12	-1.1 ₁₀ -8	10	.0	10	11	-6.9 ₁₀ -9	12	10	9.1 ₁₀ -9	7	7	-3.0 ₁₀ -8	12	12	3.2 ₁₀ -8
14	10	-1.5 ₁₀ -8	4	.0	13	13	-1.1 ₁₀ -8	10	10	6.7 ₁₀ -9	9	10	-3.5 ₁₀ -9	6	6	1.7 ₁₀ -8
15	13	-1.1 ₁₀ -8	6	.0	14	14	-1.1 ₁₀ -8	11	10	3.5 ₁₀ -9	8	9	-3.0 ₁₀ -9	6	11	7.5 ₁₀ -9

2. The 4th **for** clause corrected to read:

```
for j := 1 step 1 until i - 1 do
```

3. The last **for** clause corrected to read:

```
for i := 1 step 1 until n do
```

On closer examination we have found, however, that a significant number of superfluous operations could be eliminated in the innermost loop by rewriting the two **for** statements at the center of the algorithm as a single **for** statement, to read as follows:

```
.....
cost := sqrt (1 - sint ↑ 2);
for i := 1 step 1 until n do
  begin if i ≠ p ∧ i ≠ q then
    begin int1 := A[i,p]; mu := A[i,q];
    A[q,i] := A[i,q] := int1 × sint + mu × cost;
    A[p,i] := A[i,p] := int1 × cost - mu + sint
    end;
    int1 := S[i,p]; mu := S[i,q];
    S[i,q] := int1 × sint + mu × cost;
    S[i,p] := int1 × cost - mu × sint
    end;
A[p,p] := v1 × cost ↑ 2 + v3 × sint ↑ 2 - 2 × v2 × sint × cost;
.....
```

This revision is particularly advantageous in systems having a comparatively slow subscript mechanism, such as GIER ALGOL, because it eliminates more than 3 out of 8 references to subscripted variables.

JACOBI has been tried with two different sets of matrices having known eigenvalues. In both cases a test program was set up to find the range of errors of the eigenvalues computed by JACOBI. In addition, the relations $Av - \lambda v = 0$ (A is the given matrix, v an eigenvector, and λ the corresponding eigenvalue) and $A - (ST)$ LAMBDA $S = 0$ (S is the matrix having the eigenvectors as columns and ST its transpose, and LAMBDA is the diagonal matrix of the eigenvalues) were used as checks. The test matrices were TESTMATRIX calculated by the revised algorithm 52 given in *Comm. ACM* 6 (Jan. 1963), 39, and the following matrix suggested by Mr. H. B. Hansen:

$$\text{HBH TESTMATRIX } [j,i] = \text{HBH TESTMATRIX } [i,j] \\ = n + 1 - j \quad j \geq i$$

having the eigenvalues $0.5/(1 - \cos((2 \times i - 1) \times \pi / (2 \times n + 1)))$.

The results were as shown in Table 1 (GIER ALGOL works with floating numbers of 29 significant bits).

The compile time for the program which produced one of these tables was about 40 seconds. Run times were as follows:

Rho	n	Original algorithm TESTMATRIX ALG. 52 HBH TESTMATRIX (seconds)		Revised algo- rithm HBH TESTMATRIX (seconds)	
10-3	5				3
	10				22
	15				70
10-5	5	3			5
	10	5	41		29
	15	13	148		99
10-8	5	4	7		6
	6	5	12		
	7	5	18		
	8	5	25		
	10	13			38
	15	22			116

From these figures it looks as if TESTMATRIX, Algorithm 52, is atypical as far as solution by means of JACOBI is concerned. The much higher accuracy obtained for this matrix as compared with the HBH matrix points in the same direction.

For further comparison it may be mentioned that the algorithms published by J. H. Wilkinson [*Num. Math.* 4 (1962), 354-376] also have been tested successfully with GIER ALGOL. Wilkinson's algorithms reduce the matrix to tridiagonal form by means of Householder's method and use Sturm sequences to find the eigenvalues and inverse iteration to find the eigenvectors. In GIER ALGOL this method is about 1.3 times as fast as JACOBI for the range of matrices considered here. JACOBI has the advantage that the eigenvectors are properly orthogonal, even in the case of multiple eigenvalues, and also has a much simpler logic. On the other hand if only some of the eigenvalues and/or eigenvectors are sought Wilkinson's algorithms will often offer much higher speed than JACOBI, which always finds them all.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 140 MATRIX INVERSION [P. Z. Ingerman, *Comm. ACM*, Nov. 1962]

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*Work supported by the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Algorithm 140 was tested on the LGP-30, using SCALP, a load-and-go compiler from the Dartmouth College Computation Center, and it was shown to be syntactically correct.

It is indeed a simple procedure. It is so simple because the author has eliminated the very necessary search for largest elements and the row interchanges. As a result, this procedure will fail to invert many non-singular matrices. To be invertible by this procedure, a matrix must be such that all of its leading diagonal submatrices will have non-zero determinants.

One would do well to avoid this algorithm and use one (such as 120) which employs the pivoting process.

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CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 153
 GOMORY [F. L. Bauer, *Comm. ACM* 6, Feb. 1963]
 B. LEFKOWITZ AND D. A. D'ESPO*
 Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California
 * Work supported by Office of Naval Research.

GOMORY was hand-coded in BALGOL for the Burroughs 220 and in FORTRAN for the CDC 1604. The following corrections should be made:

The statement
 $lambda := abs(a[r,1]/t[1]);$
 should read
 $lambda := abs(a[r,l]/t[l]);$
 The statement
 $for\ j := 2\ step\ 1\ until\ n-1\ do\ if\ a[r,j] < 0\ then$
 should read
 $for\ j := 1\ step\ 1\ until\ n-1\ do\ if\ a[r,j] < 0\ then$
 The following changes to Bauer's program were made to increase its efficiency and reduce storage requirements.
 Change the statement
 $begin\ integer\ i, k, j, 1, r;$
 to read
 $begin\ integer\ i, k, j, 1, r, c, t;$
 Change the statement
 $real\ lambda;$
 to read
 $real\ lambda, lambda;$
 Delete the statement
 $integer\ array\ t[1:n-1], c[1:n];$
 Before the statement
 $for\ j := 1\ step\ 1\ until\ n-1\ do\ if\ a[r,j] < 0\ then$
 insert the statement
 $lambda := 1.0;$
 Change the statement
 $begin\ if\ a[0,l] \neq 0\ then\ t[j] := entier(a[0,j]/a[0,l])$
 to read
 $begin\ if\ a[0,l] \neq 0\ then\ t := entier(a[0,j]/a[0,l])$
 Change the statement
 $else\ t[j] := 1$
 to read
 $else\ t := 1$
 After the statement
 $else\ t[j] := 1$
 insert the statements
 $lambda := -a[r,j]/t;$
 $lambda := if\ lambda < lambda\ then\ lambda\ else\ lambda;$
 Delete the statements starting with
 $lambda := abs(a[r,1]/t[1]);$
 up to and including
 $lambda := abs(a[r,j]/t[j])\ end;$
 Change the statement
 $begin\ c[j] := entier(a[r,j]/lambda);$
 to read
 $begin\ c := entier(a[r,j]/lambda);$
 Change the statement
 $if\ c[j] \neq 0\ then$
 to read
 $if\ c \neq 0\ then$
 Change the statement
 $for\ i := 0\ step\ 1\ until\ m\ do\ a[i,j] := a[i,j] + c[j] \times$
 to read
 $for\ i := 0\ step\ 1\ until\ m\ do\ a[i,j] := a[i,j] + c \times$
 The "tie-breaking" procedure embodied in the three statements beginning at

3: $if\ a[i,j] < a[i,l]\ then\ l := j\ else$

will fail if the two columns being compared are identical. Although this cannot happen on the first iteration, it may occur later. To

test for this condition change the two statements beginning with

$begin\ i := i + 1;\ go\ to\ 3\ end$

to read

$begin\ i := i + 1;\ if\ i > m\ then\ go\ to\ 31\ else\ go\ to\ 3\ end;$
 $31:\ end;$

The revised algorithm yielded satisfactory answers on a ten equation-seven variable problem in 159 iterations and a 35-equation 14-variable problem in 447 iterations.

The following comments may be helpful for preparing a problem for GOMORY. The problem constraints must be stated in the form:

$$\sum_j a_{ij}x_j + s_i = b_i$$

where the s_i are slack variables. The columns representing these slack variables need not appear in the initial tableau-matrix a .

Since the only variables in the solution that will necessarily be non-negative are the s_i , any non-negativity constraints on the other variables must be among the above equations (e.g. the constraint $x_j \geq 0$ is represented by $-x_j + s_k = 0$).

The size of the integers in the b vector substantially affects the number of iterations.

The requirement that all but the last tableau-columns be lexicographically positive means that the first nonzero element in these columns must be positive.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Prof. Bauer wishes to indicate that for the Algorithm 153, GOMORY, credit is due to Ch. Witzgall, who wrote the draft.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 154
 COMBINATION IN LEXICOGRAPHICAL ORDER
 [Charles J. Mifsund, *Comm. ACM*, Mar. 1963]
 K. M. BOSWORTH
 I.C.T. Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, England

This procedure was tested

$for\ r := 1\ step\ 1\ until\ n\ with\ n = 6$

with correct results.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 155
 COMBINATION IN ANY ORDER [Charles J. Mifsund,
Comm. ACM, Mar. 1963]
 K. M. BOSWORTH
 I.C.T. Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, England

This procedure was tested using

$$m[1] = 4\ m[2] = 3\ m[3] = 2\ m[4] = 2$$

$$M[1] = 4\ M[2] = 7\ M[3] = 9\ M[4] = 16$$

and $for\ r := 1\ step\ 1\ until\ s$

It is correctly generated for $r = 1$ the four combinations 4, 7, 9, 16, as well as the ten combinations for $r = 2$, the eighteen combinations for $r = 3$, and the twenty-six combinations for $r = 4$.

Changes made due to compiler limitations were (i) systematic changes of upper case letters where there was conflict due to having only one case of letters, (ii) transfer of **own** declared variables to non-local variables, and (iii) integer labels to identifiers.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 156
ALGEBRA OF SETS [Charles J. Mifsud, *Comm. ACM*,
Mar. 1963]

K. M. BOSWORTH
I.C.T. Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, England

One correction required in this procedure is the systematic change of label A to avoid conflict with the formal parameter array A .

The procedure was then tested for $n = 9$ and $Ai = i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, producing the correct answer $SUM = 1$.

Two other tests with arbitrary values of Ai and $n = 4$ were also correct.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 160
COMBINATORIAL OF M THINGS TAKEN N AT
A TIME [M. L. Wolfson and H. V. Wright, *Comm. ACM*,
Apr. 1963]

DMITRI THORO
San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.

Algorithm 160 was translated into FORTRAN II and FORGO for the IBM 1620. Correct results were obtained for values of m up to 20.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 161
COMBINATORIAL OF M THINGS TAKEN ONE AT
A TIME, TWO AT A TIME, UP TO N AT A TIME
[H. V. Wright and M. L. Wolfson, *Comm. ACM*, Apr.
1963]

DMITRI THORO
San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.

Algorithm 161 was translated into FORTRAN II and FORGO for the IBM 1620. Correct results were obtained for values of m up to 20.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 162
XYMOVE PLOTTING [Fred G. Stockton, *Comm. ACM*,
Apr. 1963]

WILLIAM E. FLETCHER
Bolt, Beranek and Newman Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

The line in the body of the procedure which read:

if $D \geq$ **then** $I := I + 2$;

was corrected to read:

if $D \geq 0$ **then** $I := I + 2$;

With this one change the body of the procedure was translated into DECAL-BBN and successfully run on a PDP-1 computer utilizing the cathode ray tube output to display the path of a simulated digital incremental plotter.

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 164
ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIAL LEAST SQUARES
SURFACE FIT [R. E. Clark, R. N. Kubik, L. P. Phillips,
Comm. ACM, April 1963]

C. V. BITTERLI
Johns Hopkins Univ. Applied Physics Lab., Silver Spring,
Md.

The SURFACEFIT algorithm was translated into FORTRAN and successfully run on an IBM 7094. It was necessary to make the following corrections:

(a) 12th line after

comment evaluate orthogonal polynomials;

should read

$numa := numa + u[i] \times x[i] \times p[n-1,i] \uparrow 2$;

(b) 2nd line after

comment evaluation of orthogonal polynomial coefficients;

should read

$pc[n,n] := 1.0$;

(c) 12th line after

comment evaluation of orthogonal polynomial coefficients;

should read

if $t \neq 1$ **then** $qc[m,t] := qc[m,t] + qc[m-1,t-1]$;

(d) 8th line after

comment evaluation of dependent variables using the approximating polynomial

should read

for $t := mmax - 1$ **step** -1 **until** 1 **do**

The following function was used to generate data for checking this algorithm:

$z = 1 - x + y - xy + x^2 - y^2$

for $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

and $y = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

The resulting polynomial was:

$z = x - 5y - xy + x^2 - y^2$

which is correct for the normalized variables.

It should be pointed out in the **comment** for this procedure that the resulting polynomial is in the normalized variables and not the original variables.

REMARK ON ALGORITHM 170
REDUCTION OF A MATRIX CONTAINING POLY-
NOMIAL ELEMENTS [P. E. Hennion, *Comm. ACM*,
Apr. 1963]

P. E. HENNION
Giannini Controls Corp., Berwyn, Penn.

Four typographical errors were found upon reviewing the procedure. The following corrections should be made:

- (1) The increment for the **for** statement of line start:, should be 1.
- (2) The colon at the end of the third line after line start:, should be replaced by a semicolon.
- (3) The semicolon at the end of the first line after line LO:, may be removed.
- (4) The last statement of the first column should read:

$MAT[i,j] := k$; **end end**;