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AN EXTENSION TO THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
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algorithm which is also described. Both computer programs are intended to be used with the Naval Postgraduate School random number package LLRANDOM.

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GENERATING GAMMA AND CAUCHY RANDOM VARIABLES:
AN EXTENSION TO THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
RANDOM NUMBER PACKAGE

by

D. W. Robinson
and
P. A. W. Lewis *

* Work partially supported by the National Science Foundation
under grant AG 476.

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I. Introduction

The use of uniformly or non-uniformly distributed pseudorandom numbers in systems simulation, statistical sampling experiments and analytical Monte Carlo work is by now well established. Numerous algorithms exist for producing such numbers from various distributions; for summaries of common techniques, see Knuth [5], Gaver and Thompson [2] or Ahrens and Dieter [1].

The user of pseudorandom numbers is usually not concerned with the details of the algorithm employed but rather with the results; a good algorithm, then, is one which is fast, uses minimum computer memory and produces numbers with satisfactory statistical properties. The search for statistically competent algorithms for pseudorandom numbers has resulted in the specification of many so-called "exact" generators, that is those whose deviation from the true distribution concerned is the result of computer rounding errors rather than any defect in the method itself. Such methods for nonuniform random numbers are often based on the assumption that "good" uniform numbers are available from an independent generator.

Exact generators for nonuniform pseudorandom numbers are often quite complex and so assembly-level coding is often resorted to when implementing them in order to meet the computer time and memory constraints on a good algorithm. An example is the LLRANDOM package developed at the Naval Postgraduate School by G.P. Learmonth and P.A.W. Lewis and described in [7]; it produces pseudorandom numbers

from uniform, normal and exponential distributions. This report describes an extension to the LLRANDOM package for Cauchy and gamma distributed numbers.

The Cauchy distribution has density function

$$(1) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty,$$

and distribution function

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1} x.$$

While the shape of the Cauchy density resembles the normal density, the tails are much heavier; in fact, Cauchy variates have no expectation and an infinite variance. The density has mode at zero and often in applications the variates are often shifted by a location parameter T or scaled by multiplying by a scale parameter S . Because of the heavy tails, Cauchy variates might find application as a "pathological" case in a systems simulation study as well as in statistical sampling experiments for robust estimation techniques. See Chapter 16 of Johnson and Kotz [4] for further details on the Cauchy distribution.

The gamma distribution with shape parameter λ and scale parameter s has the density function

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{\lambda^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda)} x^{\lambda-1} e^{-sx},$$

where $\Gamma(\lambda)$ is Euler's gamma function

$$(3) \quad \Gamma(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty x^{\lambda-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

Note that $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$ when n is a non-negative integer. If the random variable X has density (2) then

$$E[X] = \lambda / s,$$

$$V[X] = \lambda / s^2 .$$

When $\lambda = 1$, X has the exponential distribution while X/s , suitably scaled, has an asymptotically normal distribution as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$.

We note that if X has a $\Gamma(\lambda, 1)$ distribution then X/s has a $\Gamma(\lambda, s)$ distribution, so we may set $s = 1$ in (2) as far as the generating algorithm is concerned. The output from the generator may then be appropriately scaled.

Gamma random variables are used in a wide variety of applications: for analytical modeling, in reliability theory and for statistical testing (the chi-squared random variable with n degrees of freedom has the $\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ distribution). See [6] or Chapter 17 of [4] for more details.

II. Use of the Subroutines

This extension to LLRANDOM is composed of two independent IBM System/360 Assembler-coded subroutines: CAUCHY for Cauchy-distributed variates and GAMA for gamma variates. The name GAMA was chosen so, as not to conflict with the IBM mathematical library subprogram GAMMA which computes the gamma function (3).

The basic conventions for using GAMA and CAUCHY are the same as in the LLRANDOM package: the invoking statements

```
CALL CAUCHY ( IX, X, N )  
and CALL GAMA ( A, IX, X, N )
```

will result in a vector $X(1), \dots, X(N)$ of Cauchy or $\Gamma(A, 1.0)$ pseudorandom variates, respectively. The argument IX is, in both cases, an integer seed to be used in the multiplicative congruential uniform generator employed by LLRANDOM. IX should be initialized just once in the calling program to some positive integer value and should not be altered thereafter.

The subroutine GAMA requires a source for normal and exponential deviates; these are obtained directly from the LLRANDOM package and so the statement "CALL OVFLOW" must appear once in the calling program to initialize LLRANDOM. As mentioned previously, the output from GAMA must be scaled if the scale parameter is other than one; the following set of statements will thus be required to generate a vector of 100 chi-squared variates with seven degrees of freedom:

```
DIMENSION X(100)  
CALL OVFLOW  
IX = 13726  
...  
CALL GAMA ( 3.5, IX, X, 100 )
```

```
DO 50 I = 1,100
X(I) = 2.0 * X(I)
50 CONTINUE
...
END
```

Cauchy variates are also often modified by location and scale parameters; since no expectations exist, however, we cannot refer to these parameters in terms of mean or variance. Subroutine CAUCHY is completely independent of LLRANDOM or any other subroutines so that the "CALL OVFLOW" statement is not necessary in this case. To use CAUCHY to produce a single variate C with location parameter T and scale parameter S we may use the statements

```
...
IX = 217663541
...
CALL CAUCHY ( IX, C, 1 )
C = S * C + T
...
END
```

Just as in LLRANDOM, linkage overhead between the calling program and GAMA or CAUCHY will be minimized if a vector of several variates is obtained at the same time instead of just a single one. The gain in this case can be as much as 50 microseconds per variate in average generation time, an improvement of up to 50%. In GAMA, several constants must be calculated for each different value of the shape parameter A; these constants are saved between calls so that they need not be recomputed. It will thus be more efficient to get several gamma variates with the same shape parameter before changing the A value, especially when A > 3.0 when the setup computations are extensive (see lines

174-246 of the program listing).

Note that the techniques used in GAMA and CAUCHY make use of so-called rejection methods so that the number of uniform (or exponential or normal) deviates needed to generate a single output deviate is random. When normal or exponential deviates are required by GAMA from LLRANDOM a vector of 10 deviates is called for; since not all of these may be used at the time they are generated, the balance are saved for the next call to GAMA. Thus, reinitializing the seed IX to its original value will not in general result in an exact repetition of the generated gamma sequence since the first few deviates will use the old normal or exponential deviates from the previous sequence. To achieve an exact repetition, the generator must be forced to repeat the initialization computations for the desired A value; at this time any remaining variates from LLRANDOM are discarded. An example of this might be

```
DIMENSION G(100)
CALL OVFLOW
IX = 12345
...
CALL GAMA ( A, IX, G, 100 )
...
C REINITIALIZE GAMMA SEQUENCE
CALL GAMA ( 1.0, IX, G, 1 )
IX = 12345
...
CALL GAMA ( A, IX, G, 100 )
...
END
```

CAUCHY requires 552 bytes and, as mentioned previously, is completely independent of any other subprograms. CAUCHY uses the LLRANDOM multiplicative congruential uniform

generator but this is coded in line when needed so as to preserve CAUCHY's independence. The average generation time per variate for subroutine CAUCHY on a System/360 Model 67 under OS/MVT was 67.5 microseconds when variates were generated in vectors of 100. The generation of variates one at a time increased the average time to 119.3 microseconds per variate.

Subroutine GAMA itself uses only 1988 bytes of memory but since it calls on LLRANDOM the total core requirement is 9342 bytes:

GAMA	1988	bytes
LLRANDOM	6189	bytes
Required IBM Functions	<u>1165</u>	bytes
Total	9342	bytes

Timing the gamma generator on a System/360 Model 67 was carried out using the TIME macro; Table 1 summarizes the observed times as a function of the shape parameter, λ . Note that since special methods are employed when λ is 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 or 3.0, the times in these cases are considerably shorter than times for nearby values of λ .

Shape Parameter A	Algorithm	Vector of 100 Variates	Single Variate
0.1	GS	324.0	364.0
0.3	GS	367.0	402.5
0.5	GA	70.4	207.7
0.8	GS	439.8	551.2
0.9	GS	459.0	611.0
1.0	GA	68.7	158.9
1.2	GF	300.1	385.0
1.4	GF	306.1	441.0
1.5	GA	141.7	215.8
1.8	GF	343.6	390.8
2.0	GA	142.5	203.6
2.1	GF	396.1	450.8
2.5	GF	434.7	468.5
2.9	GF	444.5	496.6
3.0	GA	206.7	237.1
3.1	GO	341.5	435.8
3.5	GO	336.2	373.4
4.0	GO	332.4	420.7
5.0	GO	307.7	363.2
8.0	GO	293.1	371.3
10.0	GO	289.4	312.5
20.0	GO	238.2	321.6
50.0	GO	197.7	284.2
100.0	GO	178.4	220.0
1000.0	GO	166.7	177.0
10000.0	GO	136.4	169.8
100000.0	GO	152.5	235.8

Table 1. Average generation times (microseconds) for gamma variates using subroutine GAMA.

III. Description of the Algorithms

This section describes the actual algorithms used in CAUCHY and GAMA. An understanding of the algorithms is not necessary for use of the package but they are set forth here both in the interest of completeness and in an effort to document the programs more fully. A single algorithm suffices for the Cauchy generator while GAMA uses one of four algorithms, depending on the value of λ .

In the descriptions which follow, the letters U, N and E (with or without affixes) represent uniform, standard normal and unit exponential pseudorandom deviates, respectively. The phrase "Generate U" implies that U is the next sequential uniform variate in the linear congruential sequence; these variates are generated as needed by using the same multiplicative congruential scheme as used in LLRANDOM. The phrases "Generate N" or "Generate E" imply that normal or exponential variates are to be obtained by linking directly to LLRANDOM.

A. Cauchy Generator

The Cauchy generator is a combination decomposition-rejection method (see Knuth [5]). The Cauchy density is decomposed, as in Figure 1, into three subdensities: a uniform density between 0 and 1 (f_1), a wedge-shaped density (f_2), and a long tailed density (f_3).

The uniform density f_1 is sampled with probability $1/\pi$; in this case a uniform (0,1) variate is returned. The density f_2 is dealt with by using Marsaglia's almost-linear

density algorithm, just as in Knuth's Algorithm L [5]. The density f_2 is sampled with probability $1/2 - 1/\pi$. The tail density f_3 is sampled by a rejection method with probability $1/2$. The majorizing density for f_3 is $g(x) = 1/x^2$, which is the density of the reciprocal of a uniform $(0,1)$ variate.

Algorithm C below uses the fact that in the prime modulus congruential random number generator used in LLRANDOM the low order bits are uniformly distributed so that b_1 and b_2 select the proper sub-distribution in Step 1. This will not in general be the case for other congruential pseudo-random number generators.

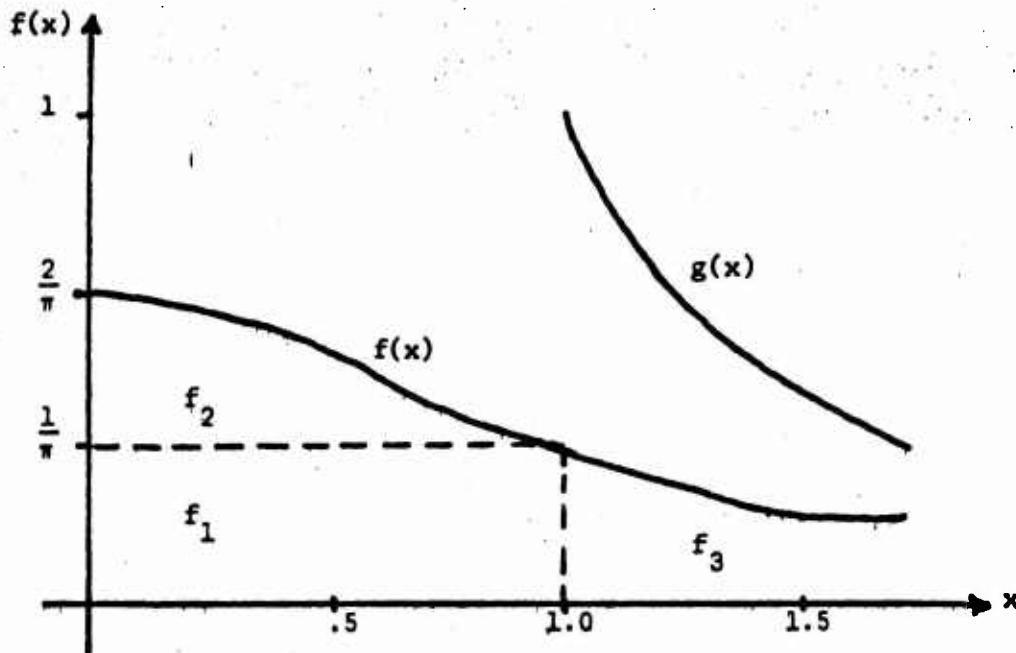


Figure 1. Decomposition of the Cauchy Density Function.

Algorithm C. Cauchy variates.

1. (Select subdensity) Generate U , setting aside the two low order bits b_1 and b_2 . If $b_1 = 1$, go to Step 6.
2. (Sample box) If $U \leq 0.6366197724 = 2/\pi$, generate a new variate U^* , set $x = U^*$ and go to Step 8.
3. (Sample wedge) Generate new variates U_1 and U_2 . If $U_1 > U_2$, exchange U_1 and U_2 . Set $x = U_1$.
4. (Easy rejection) If $U_2 \leq 0.8284271247 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$, go to Step 8.
5. (Hard rejection) If $U_2 - U_1 \leq \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2} (2\sqrt{2} - 2)$, go to Step 8, otherwise go back to Step 3.
6. (Sample tail) Set $x = 1 / U$.
7. (Tail rejection) Generate a new variate U^* . If $U^* \leq \frac{x^2}{1 + x^2}$ go to Step 8, otherwise generate a new U and go back to Step 6.
8. (Random sign) If $b_2 = 1$ set $x = -x$. Deliver x as the generated deviate.

It should be noted that there are several other methods for generating Cauchy variates: the ratio of independent standard normal deviates has the Cauchy distribution, as does the quantity

$$X = \tan \left[\pi \left(U - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right],$$

where U is uniform $(0, 1)$. These methods are both substantially slower than algorithm C, but another new method has an

average time comparable to Algorithm C and is much easier to program. This second method requires an average of 2.55 uniform random variates per Cauchy variate (as compared with 2.47 for algorithm C) and it needs about 69 microseconds per variate on the System/360 Model 67. It is possible, however, that Algorithm CR will be better than algorithm C in some other implementation.

The method is essentially the technique devised by von Neumann to generate a random variate $\sin U$, where U is uniform between 0 and 2π . Such variates are used in the polar method for generating normal random variables [8]. It does not seem to have been recognized that the method also generates $\tan U$, which is the required Cauchy variate.

Algorithm CR. Cauchy variates, ratio method.

1. (Get uniforms) Generate U_1 and U_2 . Set $Y_1 = 2 U_1 - 1$ and $Y_2 = 2 U_2 - 1$.
2. (Rejection test) If $Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 > 1$ go back to Step 1.
3. (Take ratio) Deliver $x = Y_1 / Y_2$.

B. Gamma Generator GS: $A \leq 1.0$

This method is due to Ahrens and is set forth in [1]. It is applicable only to values of A less than one and is markedly superior in execution time to the method of Johnk [3], which is the usual technique for generating variates of this type.

The method is a rejection method employing two different tests, one of which is chosen at random for any given variate: the power transform of a uniform(0,1)

variate, $U^{1/\Lambda}$, is tested in the region $0 < x < 1$, while a suitable exponential, E , is tested when $x > 1$. The advantage of this method lies in the limited use of the library subprograms for the exponential and logarithm; average times range from 300 to 400 microseconds as compared with 600 to 800 for Johnk's method. Further discussion and proofs may be found in [1].

Algorithm GS. Gamma variates, $\Lambda < 1.0$.

1. (Select rejection test) Generate U and generate E and set $P = \frac{e + \Lambda}{e} U$. (Note that "e" is the base of the natural logarithms.) If $P \leq 1$ go to Step 2, otherwise go to Step 3.
2. (Small x test) Set $x = P^{1/\Lambda}$. If $x \leq E$, deliver x , otherwise go back to Step 1.
3. (Large x test) Set $x = -\ln \left[\frac{1}{\Lambda} \left(\frac{e + \Lambda}{e} - P \right) \right]$. If $(1 - \Lambda) \ln x \leq E$, deliver x , otherwise go back to Step 1.

C. Gamma Generator GF: $1.0 \leq \Lambda \leq 3.0$

A thus-far unpublished method devised by Professor G.S. Fishman of North Carolina University was communicated to the authors in private correspondence. It is valid for any $\Lambda > 1.0$ but its efficiency in terms of average time goes down as $\sqrt{\Lambda}$ so it is applied in GAMA only in the range where it is superior to the Dieter-Ahrens method G0 described below.

The method is a rejection method based on the following theorem.

Theorem Let U be a uniform $(0,1)$ random variable and let E be an exponential random variable with mean λ . Let

$$g(x) = \left[\frac{x}{\lambda} \right]^{\lambda-1} e^{-x(1-1/\lambda)} - (\lambda-1)$$

If $g(E) \geq U$, then E has conditionally the gamma distribution with shape parameter λ , i.e.

$$f_E(x | U \leq g(E)) = \frac{x^{\lambda-1} e^{-x}}{\Gamma(\lambda)}$$

Proof:

Unconditionally, E has density $h(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-x/\lambda}$.

Therefore,

$$(4) \quad f_E(x | U \leq g(E)) = \frac{h(x) \Pr\{U \leq g(E) | E=x\}}{\Pr\{U \leq g(E)\}}$$

Now since U is uniformly distributed,

$$\Pr\{U \leq g(E) | E=x\} = g(x)$$

as long as $0 < g(x) < 1$; that this is true for every $x > 0$ may be readily verified by elementary calculus. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \Pr\{U \leq g(E)\} &= E[\Pr\{U \leq g(E) | E\}] \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} g(x) h(x) dx \\ &= \Gamma(\lambda) e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{-\lambda} \\ &= C(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, in view of (4),

$$f_E(x | U \leq g(E)) = \frac{h(x) g(x)}{C(\lambda)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{-1} e^{-x}}{\Gamma(\lambda)}$$

The efficiency of the generator is governed by the probability that a given variate will pass the rejection test, $U \leq g(E)$; from (5) it will be seen that this probability is just $C(\lambda)$. When λ is large we have from Stirling's approximation that $C(\lambda) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}} \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda}$, so that the method becomes more inefficient with increasing λ , as noted above.

A slight modification to the method suggested by the theorem improves the efficiency slightly and we obtain

Algorithm GF. Gamma variates, $1.0 < \lambda < 3.0$.

1. (Generate exponentials) Generate two independent exponential variates, E_1 and E_2 .
2. (Rejection test) If $E_2 < (\lambda - 1)(E_1 - \ln E_1 - 1)$ then go back to Step 1.
3. (Acceptance) Deliver $x = \lambda E_1$.

D. Gamma Generator GQ: $\lambda \geq 3.0$

This method was originally developed by Dieter and Ahrens and is fully described in [1] together with several other gamma generation techniques. Algorithm GQ does not

suffer the usual drawback of growing less efficient in generation time with increasing λ ; in fact, the method is more efficient for larger λ values.

The basic idea here is to take advantage of the asymptotic normality of the gamma distribution by doing most of the sampling from a normal distribution; the right hand tail is sampled, when necessary, using a rejection method with the exponential distribution. The method can be applied to values of λ greater than 2.533, but it is not as efficient as Fishman's technique for $\lambda < 3.0$.

As mentioned previously, this algorithm requires the computation of several constants which depend only on λ and which may be saved between calls; these calculations are described in step 0 of the specification below. Further discussion, illustrations and proofs are given in [1]; the version of GO here differs in a few minor details from the original Dieter and Ahrens technique.

Algorithm GO. Gamma variates, $\lambda > 3.0$.

0. (Calculate constants) Compute:

$$m = \lambda - 1;$$

$$s^2 = \sqrt{\frac{8\lambda}{3}} + \lambda; \quad s = \sqrt{s^2};$$

$$d = \sqrt{6s^2}; \quad b = d + m;$$

$$w = s^2 / m - 1; \quad v = 2s^2 / (m \sqrt{\lambda});$$

$$c = b + \ln \frac{s-d}{b} - 2m - 3.7203285.$$

1. (Select normal/exponential) Generate U . If $U \leq 0.0095722652$ go to Step 7.
2. (Normal sampling) Generate N and set $x = sN + m$.
3. (Check trial value) If $x < 0$ or $x > b$ go back to Step 2,

otherwise generate a new variate U and set $S = N^2 / 2$.
If $N > 0$ go to Step 5.

4. (Left-hand rejection) If $U < 1 + S (vN - w)$ go to Step 9, otherwise go to Step 6.
5. (Right-hand rejection) If $U < 1 - wS$ go to Step 9.
6. (Final normal rejection) If $\ln U < m \ln \frac{x}{m} + m - x + S$ go to Step 9; otherwise go back to step 1.
7. (Exponential) Generate E_1 and E_2 and set $x = b(1 + E_1/d)$.
8. (Exponential rejection) If $m (\frac{x}{d} - \ln \frac{x}{m}) + c > E_2$ go back to Step 1.
9. (End) Deliver x as the gamma variate.

E. Ad Hoc Gamma Generators

This set of algorithms is based on the well-known fact that the sum of independent gamma variates with shape parameters A_1 and A_2 and equal scale parameters has the gamma distribution with shape parameter $A_1 + A_2$ and scale parameter equal to that of the summands. We may thus generate a gamma variate with integer shape parameter K by taking the sum of K independent exponentials. This will be more efficient than the previously discussed methods (Algorithms GF and GO) for moderate values of K ; for the System/360 we take $K \leq 3$ to apply this ad hoc technique.

An obvious extension to this method is to allow for half-integral values of A by making use of the fact that the square of a standard normal random variable has the chi-squared distribution with one degree of freedom, i.e. $N^2/2$ has the gamma distribution with unit scale parameter and $A = 0.5$. We use this extension for $A = 0.5$ or 1.5 .

The resulting algorithm is then

Algorithm GA. Gamma variates, integral or half-integral shape parameter λ .

1. (Find K) Set $K = [\lambda]$, where $[\lambda]$ denotes the integral part of λ . Set $X = 0$. If $\lambda - K = 0.5$ set $L = 1$; if $\lambda - K = 0.0$ set $L = 0$; otherwise Stop. (If the algorithm stops, an incorrect λ value has been used.)
2. (Generate exponentials) If $K = 0$ go to Step 3, otherwise generate K exponentials E_1, \dots, E_K and set
$$X = E_1 + \dots + E_K.$$
3. (Generate normal) If $L = 0$ go to Step 4 otherwise generate N and set $X = X + N^2/2$.
4. (Deliver X) X is the desired variate.

IV. Summary and Comments

This work provides a convenient and useful extension to the LLRANDOM package, especially for users interested in statistical and reliability theory applications of digital simulation. The combination of the most efficient known gamma generation techniques with the new Cauchy method gives exceptionally good time characteristics at some cost in computer memory utilization.

The work may be extended at once to the generation of several other types of random variables. For example, the beta distribution with parameters A and B may be sampled by taking gamma variates X_1 and X_2 with respective shape parameters A and B and delivering

$$Z = X_1 / (X_1 + X_2)$$

as a beta variate. In this case considerable overhead in GAMA can result from shifting the shape parameter back and forth between A and B; for this reason obtaining vectors of gamma variates X_1 and X_2 is recommended, as in the following example:

```
DIMENSION X1(50), X2(50), Z(50)
...
CALL GAMA ( A, IX, X1, 50 )
CALL GAMA ( B, IX, X2, 50 )
DO 405 I = 1,50
Z(I) = X1(I) / ( X1(I) + X2(I) )
405 CONTINUE
...
END
```

The t-Distribution may be sampled as the ratio of a standard normal and an independent chi-squared random variate, while the F-Distribution may be obtained by taking the ratio of two independent chi-squared variates divided by their respective degrees of freedom. (See pages 4 and 5 for an example of the generation of chi-squared variates.)

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**** CAUCHY DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

CAU00020
CAU00030
CAU00040
CAU00050
CAU00060
CAU00070
CAU00080
CAU00090
CAU00100
CAU00110
CAU00120
CAU00130
CAU00140
CAU00150
CAU00160
CAU00170
CAU00180
CAU00190
CAU00200
CAU00210
CAU00220
CAU00230
CAU00240
CAU00250
CAU00260
CAU00270
CAU00280
CAU00290
CAU00300
CAU00310
CAU00320
CAU00330
CAU00340
CAU00350

PURPOSE: GENERATION OF RANDOM VARIATES WITH THE CAUCHY DISTRIBUTION
USAGE: CALL CAUCHY (IX, C, N)
PARAMETERS:
IX SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR (INTEGER*4). SHOULD BE
INITIALIZED TO ANY POSITIVE VALUE IN THE CALLING PROGRAM
AND NOT ALTERED THEREAFTER.
C ARRAY TO HOLD THE GENERATED VARIATES (REAL*4). MUST BE
DIMENSIONED AT LEAST N.
N NUMBER OF CAUCHY DEVIATES TO GENERATE (INTEGER*4).
METHOD:
A COMBINED DECOMPOSITION/REJECTION METHOD IS USED. ALL
SUBDISTRIBUTIONS CAN BE SAMPLED USING UNIFORM DEVIATES ONLY.
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED:
NONE
PROGRAMMER: D.W. ROBINSON
DATE: 9 MAY 1974

**** CAUCHY DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```

*****
REGISTER ALLOCATION
R0  SAVE +/- BIT
R1  WORK REGISTER
R2  CONSTANT OF DEVIATES (BYTES)
R3  NUMBER OF DEVIATES OF C ARRAY
R4  BASE ADDRESS OF CURRENT RANDOM NUMBER IN C
R5  INDEX OF CURRENT RANDOM NUMBER IN C
R6,R7 SEED FOR GENERATOR
R8  UNIFORM MULTIPLIER = 16807
R9  EXPONENT CONSTANT = 40000001
R10 NORMALIZATION COMPAND = 40100000
R11 CONSTANT 1 (MASK)
R12 ADDRESS OF END OF MAIN LOOP
R13 ADDRESS OF IX IN CALLING PROGRAM
R14 RETURN ADDRESS
R15 BASE REGISTER
*****
UNIFORM RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION MACRO
WITH THE CURRENT UNIFORM INTEGER IN R7 AND THE MULTIPLIER
IN R8, FINDS THE NEXT UNIFORM INTEGER AND PUTS IT INTO R7.
*****
MACRO
RAND R6,R8
MR R6,R1
SLDA R7,R1
SRL R6,R7
AR **+10
BNO R6,R2
A R6,R2
LR R7,R6
MEND
*****
GET NEXT UNIFORM R7 = QUOTIENT
R6 = REMAINDER; R7 = QUOTIENT
ADD QUOTIENT TO REMAINDER; THUS
SIMULATING DIVISION BY 2 ** 31 - 1
GO ON IF NO OVERFLOW. ADD 2 ** 31 - 3
FIXUP MORE
ADD FOUR MORE
PUT X(N) INTO R7
*****
CAU000370
CAU000380
CAU000390
CAU000400
CAU000410
CAU000420
CAU000430
CAU000440
CAU000450
CAU000460
CAU000470
CAU000480
CAU000490
CAU000500
CAU000510
CAU000520
CAU000530
CAU000540
CAU000550
CAU000560
CAU000570
CAU000580
CAU000590
CAU000600
CAU000610
CAU000620
CAU000630
CAU000640
CAU000650
CAU000660
CAU000670
CAU000680
CAU000690
CAU000700
CAU000710
CAU000720
CAU000730
CAU000740
CAU000750
CAU000760
CAU000770
CAU000780
CAU000790
CAU000800
CAU000810

```

*** CAUCHY DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

```

CAUCHY          CSECT          CAUCHY,R15          DEFINE BASE REGISTER
USING          I2(,R15)          BRANCH AROUND ID
DC          AL1(6)
DC          CL6,CAUCHY,          MODULE NAME
ST          R14,R12,I2(R13)      SAVE CALLING PROGRAM REGS
LR          R13,SVAREA+4          CALLING SAVE ADDRESS IN OWN AREA
LA          R2,R13              COPY CALLING SAVE ADDRESS TO R2
ST          R13,SVAREA          OWN SAVE AREA IN R13
LM          R3,R5,0(R1)          FORWARD LINK
LR          R13,R3              GET PARAMETER ADDRESSES
L          R7,0(,R3)            SAVE SEED ADDRESS
L          R3,0(,R5)            GET SEED VALUE
SLA         R2,4                LOAD NUMBER OF DEVIATES TO GENERATE
LA          R4,R2              CONVERT N TO BYTES
LR          R5,R2              CONSTANT 4 FOR MAIN LOOP
LMNOP      R8,R12,LOOPCON      BACK UP 4 IN CALLER'S ARRAY
                                INITIAL ARRAY INDEX
                                LOAD MAIN LOOP CONSTANTS
                                ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED
* * *
** MAINLOOP RAND
*
LR          R0,R6              GET FIRST UNIFORM
LR          R1,R6              SAVE TWO BITS OF X(N)
NR         R1,R1              LAST BIT OF X(N) IN R0
BZ         R1,R1              NEXT TO LAST BIT IN R1
                                TEST BIT IN R1; IF 0, SAMPLE FROM TAIL
* * *
*          R6,=F'1367130551'    SELECT RECTANGLE/WEDGE SAMPLING
          WEDGE
*
RAND        R6,7              GET NEXT UNIFORM
SRL        R6,R9              MAKE ROOM FOR EXPONENT
ST         R6,UNIF           *OR# ON THE EXPONENT
LE         FR0,UNIF          STORE THE UNIFORM
BCR        R6,R10           TEST FOR NORMALIZATION
AE         I1,R12           QUIT IF NOT NEEDED
BR         FR0,=E'0.0'      NORMALIZE THE UNIFORM
                                GO TO END OF LOOP
*

```

CAU000850
CAU000860
CAU000870
CAU000880
CAU000890
CAU000900
CAU000910
CAU000920
CAU000930
CAU000940
CAU000950
CAU000960
CAU000970
CAU000980
CAU000990
CAU01000
CAU01010
CAU01020
CAU01030
CAU01040
CAU01050
CAU01060
CAU01070
CAU01080
CAU01090
CAU01100
CAU01110
CAU01120
CAU01130
CAU01140
CAU01150
CAU01160
CAU01170
CAU01180
CAU01190
CAU01200
CAU01210
CAU01220
CAU01230
CAU01240
CAU01250
CAU01260
CAU01270
CAU01280
CAU01290

*** CAUCHY DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

```

WEDGE      RAND      R1,R6      SAVE FIRST UNIFORM
LR          RAND      R6,R1      GET UNIFORM IN R6 < UNIFORM IN R1
CR          CR        R6,R1      EXCHANGE REGISTERS
BNH         LR        R1,R7      EASY REJECTION TEST
LR          BL        R1,=F,1779033703, ACCEPT WEDGE SAMPLE
BL          SRL       R6,7      CONVERT MINIMUM UNIFORM TO REAL
SRL         OR        R6,R9 UNIF  "OR" ON THE EXPONENT
OR          ST        R6,R7      CONVERT MAXIMUM UNIFORM TO REAL
ST          OR        R1,R9      "OR" ON THE EXPONENT
OR          ST        R1,U2      LOAD TRIAL VARIATE
ST          LE        FR0,UNIF  TEST FOR NORMALIZATION
LE          CR        FR6,R10   NORMALIZE X
CR          BC        I,#+8,0.0' GET FIRST COMPARAND FOR REJECTION TEST
BC          AE        FR2,U2    U2 - X
AE          LER       FR2,FR0   FIND X ** 2
LER         LER       FR4,FR0   - X ** 2 IN FR6
LER         LMER      FR4,FR4   I - X ** 2
LMER        LCE       FR6,=E,1.0' I + X ** 2
LCE         AER       FR4,=E,1.0' FIND QUOTIENT
AER         MER       FR6,FR4   HARD REJECTION TEST
MER         BCR       FR6,=E, .82842712, GO BACK IF TEST FAILED
BCR         B        I3,R12   WEDGE
B           B        WEDGE

```

```

CAU01300
CAU01310
CAU01320
CAU01330
CAU01340
CAU01350
CAU01360
CAU01370
CAU01380
CAU01390
CAU01400
CAU01410
CAU01420
CAU01430
CAU01440
CAU01450
CAU01460
CAU01470
CAU01480
CAU01490
CAU01500
CAU01510
CAU01520
CAU01530
CAU01540
CAU01550
CAU01560
CAU01570
CAU01580
CAU01590
CAU01600
CAU01610

```

**** CAUCHY DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```
* TAIL
SRL
OR
ST
LE
DE
SRAND
SRL
OR
ST
LER
MER
LAE
MER
CER
BCR
BRAND
B
NR
BZ
LCER
STE
BXLE
ST
LM
BR

R6,7
R6,R9
R6,UNIF
FR0,=E,1.0
FR0,UNIF
R6,7
R6,R9
R6,UNIF
FR2,FR0
FR2,FR0
FR4,FR2
FR4,=E,1.0
FR4,UNIF
FR4,FR2
13,R12
TAIL
R0,R11
*+6
FR0,FR0
FR0,0(R4,R5)
R5,R2,MAINLOOP
R7,0(R13)
R13,SVAREA+4
R14,R12,12(R13)
R14

MAKE ROOM FOR EXPONENT
"OR" ON THE EXPONENT
STORE THE UNIFORM
GET 1 / UNIFORM

GET ANOTHER UNIFORM FOR REJECTION TEST
MAKE ROOM FOR EXPONENT
"OR" ON THE EXPONENT

FIND X ** 2
GET 1 + X ** 2

FIND COMPARAND FOR REJECTION TEST
REJECTION TEST

ANOTHER UNIFORM FOR NEXT PASS
GO BACK

TEST SAVED BIT
IF BIT = 0, QUIT
IF BIT = 1, X = -X
STORE VARIATE IN CALLER'S ARRAY
BRANCH BACK FOR ANOTHER VARIATE

SEND LAST SEED BACK TO CALLING PROGRAM
GET CALLING SAVE AREA ADDRESS
RESTORE CALLING PROG REGS
RETURN
```

CAU01620
CAU01630
CAU01640
CAU01650
CAU01660
CAU01670
CAU01680
CAU01690
CAU01700
CAU01710
CAU01720
CAU01730
CAU01740
CAU01750
CAU01760
CAU01770
CAU01780
CAU01790
CAU01800
CAU01810
CAU01820
CAU01830
CAU01840
CAU01850
CAU01860
CAU01870
CAU01880
CAU01890
CAU01900
CAU01910
CAU01920
CAU01930
CAU01940

*** CAUCHY DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

```

* * *
* SVAREA DS 18F          SAVE AREA
* UNIF   DS   F          TEMP STORAGE FOR UNIFORM
* U2     DS   F          RANDOM VARIATES
* LOOPCON DC F:16807'    MULTIPLIER FOR GENERATOR
*                               => R8
*                               => R9
*                               DC X:400000001'  EXPONENT CONSTANT
*                               DC X:401000000'  NORMALIZATION TEST CONSTANT
*                               DC F:1'          MASK CONSTANT
*                               DC AL4(ENDDLOOP)  END OF LOOP ADDRESS
*                               => R11
*                               => R12
*
* * *
* * * LTORG
* * * REGISTER EQUATES
* * *
* R0 EQU 0
* R1 EQU 1
* R2 EQU 2
* R3 EQU 3
* R4 EQU 4
* R5 EQU 5
* R6 EQU 6
* R7 EQU 7
* R8 EQU 8
* R9 EQU 9
* R10 EQU 10
* R11 EQU 11
* R12 EQU 12
* R13 EQU 13
* R14 EQU 14
* R15 EQU 15
* FR0 EQU 0
* FR2 EQU 2
* FR4 EQU 4
* FR6 EQU 6
*
* * *
CAU01960
CAU01970
CAU01980
CAU01990
CAU02000
CAU02010
CAU02020
CAU02030
CAU02040
CAU02050
CAU02060
CAU02070
CAU02080
CAU02090
CAU02100
CAU02110
CAU02120
CAU02130
CAU02140
CAU02150
CAU02160
CAU02170
CAU02180
CAU02190
CAU02200
CAU02210
CAU02220
CAU02230
CAU02240
CAU02250
CAU02260
CAU02270
CAU02280
CAU02290
CAU02300
CAU02310
CAU02320
CAU02330
CAU02340
CAU02350

```

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

GMA 0020
 GMA 0030
 GMA 0040
 GMA 0050
 GMA 0060
 GMA 0070
 GMA 0080
 GMA 0090
 GMA 0100
 GMA 0110
 GMA 0120
 GMA 0130
 GMA 0140
 GMA 0150
 GMA 0160
 GMA 0170
 GMA 0180
 GMA 0190
 GMA 0200
 GMA 0210
 GMA 0220
 GMA 0230
 GMA 0240
 GMA 0250
 GMA 0260
 GMA 0270
 GMA 0280
 GMA 0290
 GMA 0300
 GMA 0310
 GMA 0320
 GMA 0330
 GMA 0340
 GMA 0350
 GMA 0360
 GMA 0370
 GMA 0380
 GMA 0390
 GMA 0400

PURPOSE:

GENERATION OF PSEUDO-RANDOM GAMMA DEVIATES WITH NON-INTEGRAL SHAPE PARAMETER $A > 0$ AND SCALE PARAMETER 1.

USAGE:

CALL GAMA (A, IX, G, N)

PARAMETERS:

- A GAMMA SHAPE PARAMETER (REAL*4). MUST BE > 0 .
- IX SEED FOR GENERATOR (INTEGER*4). SHOULD BE INITIALIZED IN THE CALLING PROGRAM TO ANY POSITIVE VALUE AND NOT ALTERED THEREAFTER.
- G ARRAY TO HOLD THE GENERATED DEVIATES (REAL*4). SHOULD BE DIMENSIONED AT LEAST N.
- N NUMBER OF GAMMA DEVIATES TO BE DELIVERED (INTEGER*4).

METHOD:

THREE DIFFERENT BASIC METHODS ARE USED, DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF A:

- $0 < A < 1$ AHRENS SMALL PARAMETER METHOD (ALGORITHM "GS").
- $1 < A < 3$ FISHMAN'S REJECTION METHOD (ALGORITHM "GF").
- $3 < A$ DIETER-AHRENS NORMAL-EXPONENTIAL METHOD (ALGORITHM "GO").

WHEN A IS EXACTLY 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 OR 3.0 AN AD HOC METHOD BASED ON TAKING THE SUM OF INDEPENDENT EXPONENTIALS IS USED.

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 * * * * *

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

GMA 0410
GMA 0420
GMA 0430
GMA 0440
GMA 0450
GMA 0460
GMA 0470
GMA 0480
GMA 0490
GMA 0500
GMA 0510
GMA 0520
GMA 0530
GMA 0540
GMA 0550
GMA 0560
GMA 0570
GMA 0580
GMA 0590
GMA 0600
GMA 0610
GMA 0620
GMA 0630
GMA 0640
GMA 0650
GMA 0660
GMA 0670
GMA 0680
GMA 0690
GMA 0700

SUBROUTINES REQUIRED:

THE LEWIS AND LEARNMOTH RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR PACKAGE
LLRANDOM IS NEEDED. THE FORTRAN BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS ALOG,
EXP AND SQRT ARE ALSO USED.

NOTES:

1. IF $A < 0.1$, AN UNDERFLOW CONDITION IS LIKELY TO ARISE
BECAUSE THE GENERATED DEVIATES WILL BE TOO SMALL. THE
FORTRAN STANDARD FIXUP IN THIS CASE IS TO SET THE GENERATED
DEVIATE TO ZERO; THIS MAY CAUSE PROBLEMS IF FURTHER DATA
TRANSFORMATIONS (E.G., LOGARITHMS) ARE PLANNED.
2. THIS SUBROUTINE IS, IN GENERAL, MORE EFFICIENT IF A LARGE
NUMBER OF GAMMA DEVIATES IS GENERATED.
3. BECAUSE SOME VECTORS OF NORMAL OR EXPONENTIAL DEVIATES
WILL BE SAVED BETWEEN CALLS BY METHODS GO, GS, OR GF, IT MAY
NOT BE POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE TWO COMPLETELY DIFFERENT SEQUENCES
OF DEVIATES WITH DIFFERENT SEEDS.

PROGRAMMER: D.W. ROBINSON

DATE: 27 JANUARY 1975

VERSION: 1 ADDED 0.5, 1.5, 2.0 AND 3.0 METHODS

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```

*****
* REGISTER ALLOCATION
* R0 LINKAGE
* R1 LINKAGE
* R2 CONSTANT 4
* R3 NO DEVIATES WANTED (BYTES)
* R4 CALLER'S ARRAY ADDRESS
* R5 ARRAY INDEX
* R6 (MULTIPLICATION)
* R7 IX (SEED)
* R8 MULTIPLIER = 16807
* R9 EXPONENT CONSTANT
* R8 V(EXP) OR V(EXPON)
* R9 V(ALOG)
* R10 CONSTANT 4
* R11 ARRAY SIZE
* R12 ARRAY INDEX
* R13 END OF BXLE LOOP (GO ONLY)
* R14 LINKAGE
* R15 BASE REGISTER
* FR2 HOLDS GENERATED DEVIATE
*****

```

```

GMA 0720
GMA 0730
GMA 0740
GMA 0750
GMA 0760
GMA 0770
GMA 0780
GMA 0790
GMA 0800
GMA 0810
GMA 0820
GMA 0830
GMA 0840
GMA 0850
GMA 0860
GMA 0870
GMA 0880
GMA 0890
GMA 0900
GMA 0910
GMA 0920
GMA 0930
GMA 0940
GMA 0950
GMA 0960
GMA 0970
GMA 0980
GMA 0990
GMA 1000
GMA 1010
GMA 1020
GMA 1030

```

```

| MAIN
| LOOP
|
| UNIFORM
| GENERATOR
| (GS, GO ONLY)
|
| (GF, GS
| ONLY)
|
| NORMAL /
| EXPONENTIAL
| LOOP (GS,GO,GF)
|

```

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

* R0
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
R6
R7
R8
R9
R10
R11
R12
R13
R14
R15 * FR0
FR2
FR6

REGISTER EQUATES:
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
0
2
4
6

1040
1050
1060
1070
1080
1090
1100
1110
1120
1130
1140
1150
1160
1170
1180
1190
1200
1210
1220
1230
1240
1250
1260

GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA
GMA

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

* * *
* * *
* * *
* * *
* * *

LINKAGE / INITIALIZATION SECTION

```

CSECT  GAMA,R15
USING  IO(,R15)
BC     AL1(,R4)
DC     CL4,GAMA,12(R13)
DC     R14,R12,SVAREA+4
DC     R13,SVAREA
DC     R2,R13
DC     R13,SVAREA
DC     R13,8(,R2)

      DEFINE BASE REGISTER
      BRANCH AROUND IO

      MODULE IDENTIFIER REGS
      SAVE CALLING ADDRESS IN OWN AREA
      CALLING SAVE ADDRESS TO R2
      COPY CALLING AREA ADDRESS TO R2
      OWN SAVE AREA IN R13
      FORWARD LINK

      GET PARAMETER ADDRESSES
      GET SHAPE PARAMETER
      TEST FOR NEW "A" VALUE
      IF SO, DO PRELIMINARY CALCULATIONS
      CONSTANT 4 FOR MAIN LOOP
      PUT SEED INTO R7 DEVIATES, N
      GET NUMBER OF BYTES
      CONVERT TO BYTES
      BACKUP ONE IN CALLER'S ARRAY
      INITIAL MAIN LOOP INDEX
      JUMP TO PROPER METHOD

```

```

GMA 1280
GMA 1290
GMA 1300
GMA 1310
GMA 1320
GMA 1330
GMA 1340
GMA 1350
GMA 1360
GMA 1370
GMA 1380
GMA 1390
GMA 1400
GMA 1410
GMA 1420
GMA 1430
GMA 1440
GMA 1450
GMA 1460
GMA 1470
GMA 1480
GMA 1490
GMA 1500
GMA 1510
GMA 1520
GMA 1530
GMA 1540

```

GWAN

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

* * *
* * * SETUP

```
SETUP AND CONSTANT CALCULATION
LTER      FRO,FRO
BNP       THRU
STE       FRO,AP
CE        FRO,=E'0.5'
BE        S1
          FRO,=E'1.0'
BLE       SGS
BE        SEXPN
CE        FRO,=E'1.5'
BEE       S3
CE        FRO,=E'2.0'
BEE       S4
CE        FRO,=E'3.0'
BLE       SGF
          S6

TEST FOR VALID A
SAVE NEW SHAPE PARAMETER
FIND PROPER SCALE INTERVAL
AD HOC METHOD FOR A = 0.5

METHOD "GS" FOR A < 1.
USE "EXPON" GENERATOR FOR A = 1.
USE AD HOC METHOD FOR A = 1.5
AD HOC METHOD FOR A = 2.0
USE METHOD "GF" FOR A < 3.
AD HOC METHOD FOR A = 3.0
```

* * * SGO

```
SET UP FOR LARGE PARAMETER METHOD, ALGORITHM "GO"
LA        RO,GO
ST        RO,METHOD
LA        RO,40
ST        RO,INX1
CE        FRO,AGD
BE        GWAN
STE       FRO,AGO
SER       FR2,=E'1.0'
STER      FRO,FR2
STE       FRO,MU
DER       FR2,FR0
STE       FR2,MUP

INITIALIZE RANDOM ARRAY INDEX
TEST FOR NEW SHAPE PARAMETER
GO AHEAD IF NOT
SAVE NEW SHAPE PARM
GET CONSTANT I.
COMPUTE MU = A - I.

COMPUTE MUP = I / MU
```

* * *

```
LINK TO SQR T FUNCTION FOR SQR T(A)
LA        R1,ARGLST1
LR        R8,R15
L        R15,VADDSR
BALR     R14,R15
LER      R15,R8
LER      FR2,FR0
ME       FRO,=E'1.6329932'
AL       FRO,AGO
STE      FRO,SIGMA

LOAD ARGUMENT LIST
SAVE BASE REGISTER
ADDRESS OF SQR T FUNCTION

RESTORE BASE REGISTER
SAVE SQR T(A)
FIND NORMAL VARIANCE
```

GMA 1560
GMA 1570
GMA 1580
GMA 1590
GMA 1600
GMA 1610
GMA 1620
GMA 1630
GMA 1640
GMA 1650
GMA 1660
GMA 1670
GMA 1680
GMA 1690
GMA 1700
GMA 1710
GMA 1720
GMA 1730
GMA 1740
GMA 1750
GMA 1760
GMA 1770
GMA 1780
GMA 1790
GMA 1800
GMA 1810
GMA 1820
GMA 1830
GMA 1840
GMA 1850
GMA 1860
GMA 1870
GMA 1880
GMA 1890
GMA 1900
GMA 1910
GMA 1920
GMA 1930
GMA 1940
GMA 1950
GMA 1960
GMA 1970
GMA 1980
GMA 1990
GMA 2000

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

```

DE      FRO,MU      FIND REJECTION CONSTANT "WM"
STE    FRO,=E,1.0,
AE     FR2,WM,1.6329932,  FIND REJECTION CONSTANT "VP"
DE     FR2,MU
ME     FR2,=E,2.0,
STE    FR2,VP

LINK TO SORT FUNCTION TO FIND NORMAL STD DEV
LA     R1,ARGLST2  LOAD ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS
BALR  R15,VADDRS  ADDRESS OF SORT FUNCTION
LR    R14,R15
STE   R15,R8      RESTORE BASE REGISTER
      FRO,SIGMA   SAVE STD DEV

ME     FRO,=E,2.4494897,  FIND REJECTION CONSTANT "DP"
LE    FR2,=E,1.0,
DER   FR2,FRO
STE  FR2,DP
      FRO,D

AE     FRO,MU      FIND UPPER LIMIT FOR NORMAL METHOD, "B"
STE   FRO,B
LE    FR2,=E,1.0,
DER   FR2,FRO
STE  FR2,BP

LE     FR2,SIGMA   COMPUTE REJECTION CONSTANT "CONS"
DER   FR2,D
STE  FR2,FRO
LA     R1,ARGLST3  FIRST FIND VALUE FOR LOG FUNCTION
BALR  R15,VADDLG  LOAD ARG LIST ADDRESS
LR    R14,R15
STE   R15,R8      ADDRESS OF ALOG FUNCTION
      FRO,FR0     RESTORE BASE ADDRESS
      FRO,B
      FRO,MU
      FRO,=E,3.7203285,
      FRO,CONS
      GMAN        COMPLETE COMPUTATION OF "CONS"

LCER  FRO,FR0
SE    FRO,B
AE    FRO,MU
AE    FRO,MU
AE    FRO,=E,3.7203285,
STE  FRO,CONS
B     GMAN

      DUNE WITH INITIALIZATION. PROCEED TO
      GENERATION

```

GMA 2010
GMA 2020
GMA 2030
GMA 2040
GMA 2050
GMA 2060
GMA 2070
GMA 2080
GMA 2090
GMA 2100
GMA 2110
GMA 2120
GMA 2130
GMA 2140
GMA 2150
GMA 2160
GMA 2170
GMA 2180
GMA 2190
GMA 2200
GMA 2210
GMA 2220
GMA 2230
GMA 2240
GMA 2250
GMA 2260
GMA 2270
GMA 2280
GMA 2290
GMA 2300
GMA 2310
GMA 2320
GMA 2330
GMA 2340
GMA 2350
GMA 2360
GMA 2370
GMA 2380
GMA 2390
GMA 2400
GMA 2410
GMA 2420
GMA 2430
GMA 2440
GMA 2450
GMA 2460

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

*
*
* SGF

```
SET UP FOR FISHMAN'S METHOD, ALGORITHM "GF"  
LA      RO,GFMETHOD  
ST      SET ADDRESS FOR SUBSEQUENT CALLS  
LER     COMPUTE AMINUS = A - 1  
LCER    INITIALIZE RANDOM ARRAY INDEX  
STE     DONE WITH INITIALIZATION. PROCEED TO  
LA      RO,INX2  
ST      GMAN  
B
```

*
*
*
*
* SG

```
SET UP FOR SMALL PARAMETER METHOD. "GS"  
LA      RO,GS  
ST      SET ADDRESS FOR SUBSEQUENT CALLS  
LER     COMPUTE 1 - A  
LCER    COMPUTE 1 / A  
STE     INITIALIZE EXPONENTIAL ARRAY INDEX  
LA      RO,INX3  
ST      GMAN  
B
```

*

GMA 2480
GMA 2490
GMA 2500
GMA 2510
GMA 2520
GMA 2530
GMA 2540
GMA 2550
GMA 2560
GMA 2570
GMA 2580
GMA 2590
GMA 2600
GMA 2610
GMA 2620
GMA 2630
GMA 2640
GMA 2650
GMA 2660
GMA 2670
GMA 2680
GMA 2690
GMA 2700
GMA 2710
GMA 2720
GMA 2730
GMA 2740
GMA 2750
GMA 2760
GMA 2770
GMA 2780

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

* METHOD "GO" (DIETER-AHRENS)

* GO LM R8,R13,GOCON LOAD LOOPING CONSTANTS
 * GLOOP CNOP 0,8 ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED
 MR,R8 GET NEXT UNIFORM RANDOM DEVIATE.
 SLDA R6,R1 R6 = REMAINDER; R7 = QUOTIENT.
 SRL R7,R1 ADD QUOTIENT TO REMAINDER, THUS
 ARNO R6,R7 SIMULATING DIVISION BY 2 ** 31 - 1
 A #+10 GO ON IF NO OVERFLOW
 R6,=F,2147483645, FIXUP OVERFLOW. ADD 2 ** 31 - 3
 R6,R2 ADD 4 MORE
 LR R7,R6 PUT X(N) INTO R7.
 C R7,=F,20556283, SELECT NORMAL OR EXPONENTIAL
 BL GOEXP SAMPLING

* REJECTION SAMPLING FROM THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

* GONORM BXLE R12,R10,GONTST INCREMENT NORMAL ARRAY INDEX.
 * ST R7,IX NORMAL ARRAY EXHAUSTED. REPLENISH IT.
 LR R12,R15 SAVE CURRENT SEED
 LA R13,SVAREA SAVE AREA REGISTER
 LA R1,ARGLST4 ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS
 LBALR R15,R15 ADDRESS OF NORMAL
 LR R15,R12 RESTORE BASE REGISTER
 LA R13,ENDGO RESTORE END OF LOOP REGISTER
 SR R12,R12 SET NORMAL ARRAY INDEX TO START
 L CNOP R7,IX RESTORE SEED
 O,8 ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED

* GONTST FR0,RNARRAY(R12) LOAD NEXT NORMAL DEVIATE

LER FR2,FKO TRIAL GAMMA VALUE:
 ME FR2,SIGMA X = NORMAL * SIGMA + MU
 AE FR2,MU
 BNP GONORM REJECT X < 0
 CE FR2,B GONORM REJECT X > 8

* S2 = 0.5 * S * S

* LER FR4,FKO
 * MER FR4,FR4

GMA 3220
 GMA 3230
 GMA 3240
 GMA 3250
 GMA 3260
 GMA 3270
 GMA 3280
 GMA 3290
 GMA 3300
 GMA 3310
 GMA 3320
 GMA 3330
 GMA 3340
 GMA 3350
 GMA 3360
 GMA 3370
 GMA 3380
 GMA 3390
 GMA 3400
 GMA 3410
 GMA 3420
 GMA 3430
 GMA 3440
 GMA 3450
 GMA 3460
 GMA 3470
 GMA 3480
 GMA 3490
 GMA 3500
 GMA 3510
 GMA 3520
 GMA 3530
 GMA 3540
 GMA 3550
 GMA 3560
 GMA 3570
 GMA 3580
 GMA 3590
 GMA 3600
 GMA 3610
 GMA 3620
 GMA 3630
 GMA 3640
 GMA 3650

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

```

*
GET A UNIFORM FOR NORMAL REJECTION TEST
MR LDA R6,R8
SLDA R6,1
SRLL R7,1
AR R6,R7
BNO *+10
A R6,=F'2147483645
AR R6,R2
LR R7,R6
SRLL R6,7
OR R6,R9
ST R6,UNIF
LTER FR0,FR0
BP GOPOS

* GONEG
ME FR0,VP
SE FR0,WM
MER FR0,FR4
AE FR0,=E,1.0
CE FR0,UNIF
BCR 2,R13
B GON2TST

* GOPOS
LCER FR0,FR4
ME FR0,WM
AE FR0,=E,1.0
CE FR0,UNIF
BCR 2,R13

* GON2TST
SER FR4,FR2
AE FR4,MU
STE FR4,SUM
ME FR2,X
STE FR2,MUP
STE FR2,LOG

* * *
LINK TO LOG SUBROUTINE TWICE
STM R12,R13,GOSAVE
LR R12,R15
LA R13,SVAREA
LA R1,ARGLIST5
L R15,VADDLGL
BALR R14,R15
LR R15,R12

RESTORE BASE REGISTER

```

GMA 3660
GMA 3670
GMA 3680
GMA 3690
GMA 3700
GMA 3710
GMA 3720
GMA 3730
GMA 3740
GMA 3750
GMA 3760
GMA 3770
GMA 3780
GMA 3790
GMA 3800
GMA 3810
GMA 3820
GMA 3830
GMA 3840
GMA 3850
GMA 3860
GMA 3870
GMA 3880
GMA 3890
GMA 3900
GMA 3910
GMA 3920
GMA 3930
GMA 3940
GMA 3950
GMA 3960
GMA 3970
GMA 3980
GMA 3990
GMA 4000
GMA 4010
GMA 4020
GMA 4030
GMA 4040
GMA 4050
GMA 4060
GMA 4070
GMA 4080
GMA 4090
GMA 4100

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```

*   ME      FRO,MU      ADD MU * LOG (X / MU) TO SUM
*   AE      FRO,SUM     GET REJECTION VALUE
*   STE     FRO,SUM
*
*   LA      R1,ARGLST6   SECOND LINK TO LOG FUNCTION
*   LBALR   R15,VADDLG   ADDRESS OF LOG FUNCTION
*   LR      R14,R15      RESTORE BASE REGISTER
*   LM      R12,R13,GOSAVE RESTORE OTHER REGS
*
*   LE      FR2,X        RELOAD TRIAL GAMMA
*   CE      FRO,SUM     FINAL REJECTION TEST
*   BCR     13,R13      PASSED TEST. GO TO LOOP END.
*   B       GLOOP       FAILED TEST. BRANCH BACK FOR ANOTHER
*                       TRY.

```

REJECTION SAMPLING FROM THE EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION.

```

*   GOEXP   ST R7,IX    GET TWO EXPONENTIAL DEVIATES. FIRST
*
*   STM     R12,R13,GOSAVE  GET SAVE SEED.
*   LR      R12,R13,GOSAVE  SAVE PROGRAM REGS.
*   LA      R13,SVAREA     SAVE BASE REGISTER.
*   LR      R1,ARGLST7     SAVE AREA POINTER.
*   LBALR   R15,VADDEX    ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS.
*   LR      R14,R15       LINK TO "EXPON"
*                       RESTORE BASE REGISTER.
*
*   LE      FRO,RNEXP     FIND TRIAL GAMMA VALUE:
*   ME      FRO,DP       X = B * (I + R * DP)
*   AE      FRO,E'1.0'
*   STE     FRO,X        SAVE TRIAL GAMMA VALUE
*   STE     FRO,MUP      GET LOG (X / MU)
*   STE     FRO,LOG      LOAD ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS
*   LA      R1,ARGLST5    ADDRESS OF LOG FUNCTION.
*   LBALR   R15,VADDLG   LINK TO "ALOG"
*   LR      R14,R15      RESTORE BASE REGISTER
*   LR      R12,R13,GOSAVE RESTORE OTHER REGS

```

GMA 4110
GMA 4120
GMA 4130
GMA 4140
GMA 4150
GMA 4160
GMA 4170
GMA 4180
GMA 4190
GMA 4200
GMA 4210
GMA 4220
GMA 4230
GMA 4240
GMA 4250
GMA 4260
GMA 4270
GMA 4280
GMA 4290
GMA 4300
GMA 4310
GMA 4320
GMA 4330
GMA 4340
GMA 4350
GMA 4360
GMA 4370
GMA 4380
GMA 4390
GMA 4400
GMA 4410
GMA 4420
GMA 4430
GMA 4440
GMA 4450
GMA 4460
GMA 4470
GMA 4480
GMA 4490
GMA 4500
GMA 4510
GMA 4520
GMA 4530

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

```
LE          FR2,X
ME          FR4,BP2
SER         FR0,FR4
ME         FR0,MU
AE         FR0,CONS
LCER       FR0,FR0
CE         FR0,FRNEXP+4
BH         GOLOOP

          RELOAD TRIAL GAMMA VALUE
          COMPLETE CALCULATION OF REJECTION VALUE.
          MU * (LOG - X * BP) + CONS

          PERFORM REJECTION TEST
          BACK TO START IF FAILED.

          END OF METHOD "GO" LOOP.
          GENERATED DEVIATE IS IN FR2.

STE        FR2,0(R4,R5)
BXLE       R5,R2,GOLOOP
ST         R12,INX1
B         THRU

          STORE DEVIATE IN CALLER'S ARRAY.
          BRANCH BACK FOR ANOTHER DEVIATE.
          SAVE LAST ARRAY INDEX
          ALL DONE. QUIT.

          GMA 4540
          GMA 4550
          GMA 4560
          GMA 4570
          GMA 4580
          GMA 4590
          GMA 4600
          GMA 4610
          GMA 4620
          GMA 4630
          GMA 4640
          GMA 4650
          GMA 4660
          GMA 4670
          GMA 4680
          GMA 4690
          GMA 4700
```

ENDGO

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```

* * * * *
GF
FISHMAN'S METHOD
ST R7,IX SET UP SEED
LM R8,R12,GFCON LOAD LOOP CONSTANTS
LR R7,R15 SHIFT BASE REGISTER
DROP R15
USING GAMA,R7
LR R15,R9
CNOP 0,8

* GFLOOP
BXLE R12,R10,GFTST KEEP "ALCGM" ADDRESS IN R15
ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED

*
LA R1,ARGLST4 GET NEXT PAIR OF EXPONENTIALS
LR R15,R8 EXPONENTIAL ARRAY EXHAUSTED, REPLENISH IT
BALR R14,R15 LOAD ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS
LR R15,R9 ADDRESS OF "EXPON"
SR R12,R12 LINK TO EXPONENTIAL GENERATOR
CNOP 0,8 RESTORE ALOG ADDRESS TO R15
SET ARRAY INDEX TO START
ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED

* GFTST
R6,RNARRAY(R12) TAKE LOGARITHM OF ONE EXPONENTIAL
R6,GFLOG DEVIATE
LA R1,ARGLST8 LOAD ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS
BALR R14,R15 LINK TO "ALUG"
LER FR2,RNARRAY(R12) FINISH COMPUTING REJECTION VALUE:
SER FR4,FR2 (A - 1) * (R - LN R - 1)
SE FR4,=E,1,0'
CE FR4,AMINUS
BH FR4,RNARRAY+20(R12) REJECTION TEST

*
ME FR2,AP DELIVER A # R
STE FR2,0(R4,R5) STORE DEVIATE IN CALLER'S ARRAY
BXLE R5,R2,GFLOOP BRANCH BACK FOR ANOTHER DEVIATE
LR R15,R7 RESTORE BASE REGISTER
DROP R7
USING GAMA,R15
LR R7,IX RELOAD SEED
ST R12,INX2 SAVE LAST ARRAY INDEX
B THRU QUIT

```

4720 GMA
4730 GMA
4740 GMA
4750 GMA
4760 GMA
4770 GMA
4780 GMA
4790 GMA
4800 GMA
4810 GMA
4820 GMA
4830 GMA
4840 GMA
4850 GMA
4860 GMA
4870 GMA
4880 GMA
4890 GMA
4900 GMA
4910 GMA
4920 GMA
4930 GMA
4940 GMA
4950 GMA
4960 GMA
4970 GMA
4980 GMA
4990 GMA
5000 GMA
5010 GMA
5020 GMA
5030 GMA
5040 GMA
5050 GMA
5060 GMA
5070 GMA
5080 GMA
5090 GMA
5100 GMA
5110 GMA
5120 GMA
5130 GMA

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```

*
* AD HOC METHODS
* A = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 OR 3.0
*
* CHI - SQUARED, 1 DEGREE OF FREEDOM ( A = 0.5 )
* CHISQ1
LR R12,R15      SAVE BASE REGISTER
LA R14(,R11)   SKIP OVER SHAPE PARAMETER IN ARG LIST
L R15,VADDNM  LINK TO "NORMAL"
BALR R14,R15
LR R15,R12     RESTORE BASE REGISTER
L R7,0(,R1)   GET SEED VALUE IN REG 7
L CNOP 0,8     ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED
*
* CHLOOPI
LE FRO,0(R4,R5) GET NEXT NORMAL
MER FRO,FRO    SQUARE THE NORMAL
STE FRO,FRO    AND MULTIPLY BY 0.5
BXLE R5,R2,CHLOOPI PUT GAMMA DEVIATE INTO CALLER'S ARRAY
B THRU        BRANCH BACK FOR NEXT NORMAL
*
* EXPONENTIAL METHOD ( A = 1.0 )
* EXPN
LR R12,R15     SAVE BASE REGISTER
LA R14(,R11)  SKIP OVER SHAPE PARM IN ARG LIST
L R15,VADDEX  LINK DIRECTLY TO "EXPON"
BALR R14,R15
LR R15,R12    RESTORE BASE REGISTER
L R7,0(,R1)  GET SEED VALUE IN R7
L THRU
B
*

```

5150
GMA 5160
GMA 5170
GMA 5180
GMA 5190
GMA 5200
GMA 5210
GMA 5220
GMA 5230
GMA 5240
GMA 5250
GMA 5260
GMA 5270
GMA 5280
GMA 5290
GMA 5300
GMA 5310
GMA 5320
GMA 5330
GMA 5340
GMA 5350
GMA 5360
GMA 5370
GMA 5380
GMA 5390
GMA 5400
GMA 5410
GMA 5420
GMA 5430
GMA 5440
GMA 5450
GMA 5460
GMA 5470
GMA 5480
GMA 5490

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

* CHI - SQUARED, 3 DEGREES OF FREEDOM (A = 1.5)

* CHISQ3 LR R6,R15 SHIFT BASE REGISTER
DROPPING R15
USING GAMA,R6
LA R14,(R1) SKIP OVER SHAPE PARAMETER IN ARG LIST
L R15,VADDEX LINK TO "EXPON"
BALR R14,R15
L R7,0(R1) GET LAST SEED VALUE USED
L R7,0(R7)
ST R7,IX SAVE SEED VALUE
LM R10,R12,CHICON3 LOAD LOOP CONSTANTS
CNOP 0,8 ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED

* CHLOOP3 BXLE R12,R10,CH3COMP GET NEXT NORMAL
LA R15,VADDNM NORMAL ARRAY EXHAUSTED: REPLENISH IT.
BALR R1,ARGLST4 PUT ADDRESS OF "NORMAL" INTO R15
SR R14,R15 GET ARGUMENT LIST
R12,R12 LINK TO "NORMAL"
R12,R12 RESET ARRAY INDEX

* CH3COMP LE FRO,RNARRAY(R12) LOAD NEW NORMAL
MER FRO,FRO SQUARE NORMAL
AE FRO,FRO AND HALVE IT
STE FRO,0(R4,R5) ADD EXPONENTIAL TO CHI-SQUARED IN REG 0
BXLE R5,R2,CHLOOP3 STROKE GENERATED GAMMA IN CALLER'S ARRAY
GO BACK FOR ANOTHER DEVIATE

* L R7,IX LOAD LAST SEED VALUE
ST R12,INX4 SAVE RANDOM ARRAY INDEX
LR R15,R6 RESTORE BASE REGISTER
B THRU QUIT

GMA 5500
GMA 5510
GMA 5520
GMA 5530
GMA 5540
GMA 5550
GMA 5560
GMA 5570
GMA 5580
GMA 5590
GMA 5600
GMA 5610
GMA 5620
GMA 5630
GMA 5640
GMA 5650
GMA 5660
GMA 5670
GMA 5680
GMA 5690
GMA 5700
GMA 5710
GMA 5720
GMA 5730
GMA 5740
GMA 5750
GMA 5760
GMA 5770
GMA 5780
GMA 5790
GMA 5800
GMA 5810

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```

*
*
* CHISQ4
2 - ERLANG ( A = 2.0 )
LR R6,R15 SHIFT BASE REGISTER
LA R14(,R1) SKIP OVER SHAPE PARAMETER IN ARG LIST
L R15,VADDEX LINK TO "EXPON"
BALR R14,R15
L R7,0(,R1) GET LAST SEED VALUE USED
LST R7,IX
LM R10,R12,CHICON3 SAVE SEED VALUE
CNOP 0,8 ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED

* CHLOOP4 BXLE R12,R10,CH4COMP GET NEXT EXPONENTIAL
* EXPONENTIAL ARRAY EXHAUSTED. REPLENISH IT
L R15,VADDEX LINK TO "EXPON"
LA R1,ARGLST4 GET ARGUMENT LIST
BALR R14,R15 LINK TO "EXPON"
SR R12,R12 RESET ARRAY INDEX TO ZERO

* CH4COMP LE FRO,RNARRAY(R12) LOAD NEW EXPONENTIAL
AE FRO,0(R4,R5) ADD TO SECOND EXPONENTIAL
STE FRO,0(R4,R5) STORE GENERATED GAMMA IN CALLER'S ARRAY
BXLE R5,R2,CHLOOP4 GO BACK FOR NEXT DEVIATE

* L R7,IX LOAD LAST SEED VALUE
LST R12,INX4 SAVE RANDOM ARRAY INDEX
LR R15,R6 RESTORE BASE REGISTER
B THRU QUIT

```

GMA 5820
GMA 5830
GMA 5840
GMA 5850
GMA 5860
GMA 5870
GMA 5880
GMA 5890
GMA 5900
GMA 5910
GMA 5920
GMA 5930
GMA 5940
GMA 5950
GMA 5960
GMA 5970
GMA 5980
GMA 5990
GMA 6000
GMA 6010
GMA 6020
GMA 6030
GMA 6040
GMA 6050
GMA 6060
GMA 6070
GMA 6080
GMA 6090
GMA 6100

**** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ****

```

*
*
* CHISQ6
3 - ERLANG ( A = 3.0 )
LR R6,R15          SKIP BASE REGISTER
LA R15,4(R1)      SKIP OVER SHAPE PARAMETER IN ARG LIST
L  R15,VADDEX    LINK TO "EXPON"
BALR R14,R15
L  R7,0(R1)      GET LAST SEED VALUE USED
L  R7,IX
ST R7,IX
LM R10,R12,CHICON6  SAVE SEED VALUE
CNOP 0,8         LOAD LOOP CONSTANTS
                     ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED
*
* CHLOOP6
BXLE R12,R10,CH6COMP  GET NEXT PAIR OF EXPONENTIALS
L  R15,VADDEX    EXPONENTIAL ARRAY EXHAUSTED. REPLENISH IT
BALR R1,ARGLIST4  LINK TO "EXPON"
SR R14,R15       GET ARGUMENT LIST
R12,R12         LINK TO "EXPON"
                     RESET ARRAY INDEX
*
* CH6COMP
LE FRO,RNARRAY(R12)  LOAD NEW EXPONENTIAL
AE FRO,RNARRAY+20(R12)  ADD TWO INDEPENDENT EXPONENTIALS
STE FRO,0(R4,R5)
BXLE R5,R2,CHLOOP6  SAVE GENERATED GAMMA IN CALLER'S ARRAY
                     GO BACK FOR NEXT DEVIATE
*
L  R7,IX
LR R12,INX5
DROP R6
USING R6,GAMA,R15
B THRU
QUIT

```

GMA 6110
GMA 6120
GMA 6130
GMA 6140
GMA 6150
GMA 6160
GMA 6170
GMA 6180
GMA 6190
GMA 6200
GMA 6210
GMA 6220
GMA 6230
GMA 6240
GMA 6250
GMA 6260
GMA 6270
GMA 6280
GMA 6290
GMA 6300
GMA 6310
GMA 6320
GMA 6330
GMA 6340
GMA 6350
GMA 6360
GMA 6370
GMA 6380
GMA 6390
GMA 6400
GMA 6410
GMA 6420

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

```

* * *
* GS
* GSLOOP
SMALL PARAMETER METHOD "GS" (AHRENS)
LM R8,R12,GSCON LOAD LOOP CONSTANTS
CNOP 0,8 ALIGN BXLE LOOP FOR SPEED
MR R6,R8 GET NEXT UNIFORM DEVIATE
SLDA R6,1 R6 = REMAINDER; R7 = QUOTIENT
SRL R7,1 ADD QUOTIENT TO REMAINDER THUS
AR R6,R7 SIMULATING DIVISION BY 2 ** 31 - 1
BND *+10 GO ON IF NO OVERFLOW. ADD 2 ** 31 - 1
A R6,=F'2147483645, FIXUP OVERFLOW. ADD 2 ** 31 - 3
AR R6,R2 ADD 4 MORE
LR R7,R6 PUT X(N) INTO R7
SRRL R6,7 MAKE ROOM FOR EXPONENT
OR R6,R9 #OR# ON THE EXPONENT
ST R6,UNF SAVE UNIFORM DEVIATE
LE FRO,UNF
ME FRO,BGS
STE FRO,P
*
LM R8,R9,GSVCON LOAD FUNCTION ADDRESSES
LR R6,R15 SHIFT BASE REGISTER TO R6
DROP R15
USING GAMA,R6
* * *
SAMPLE FROM EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION FOR REJECTION TEST
BXLE R12,R10,GSTST
ST R7,IX
LA R1,ARGLST4
L R15,VADDEX
BALR R14,R15
SR R12,R12
LE FRO,P
L R7,IX
CNOP 0,8
* GSTST
BH
* XLO
LA R1,ARGLST9
LR R15,R9
BALR R14,R15

```

6440 GMA
6450 GMA
6460 GMA
6470 GMA
6480 GMA
6490 GMA
6500 GMA
6510 GMA
6520 GMA
6530 GMA
6540 GMA
6550 GMA
6560 GMA
6570 GMA
6580 GMA
6590 GMA
6600 GMA
6610 GMA
6620 GMA
6630 GMA
6640 GMA
6650 GMA
6660 GMA
6670 GMA
6680 GMA
6690 GMA
6700 GMA
6710 GMA
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6770 GMA
6780 GMA
6790 GMA
6800 GMA
6810 GMA
6820 GMA
6830 GMA
6840 GMA
6850 GMA
6860 GMA
6870 GMA
6880 GMA

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

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ME STE          GET LOG (P) / A
LR  R15, R8     LINK TO EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION.
LA  R1, ARG1, ST9  LOAD ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS
CE  R4, R15     RESULT IS P * (1 / A)
BNH R0, RNARRAY(R12) REJECTION TEST
LM  R8, R9, GSCON  QUIT IF OK,
LR  R15, R6     OTHERWISE GO BACK
B.  GSLOOP      RESET BASE REGISTER

* XBIG
LE  R2, BGS
ME  R2, FRO
STE R2, AINV
LA  R1, ARG1, ST9  NOW LINK TO LOG FUNCTION:
LR  R15, R9     ADDRESS OF LOG FUNCTION
LC  R4, R15     RESULT IS LOG ( (B - P) / A )
STE R0, FRO     TRIAL GAMMA IS - LOG
LA  R1, ARG1, ST9  NOW FIND LOG OF TRIAL VALUE
LR  R15, R9     LOAD ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS
BALR R14, R15   ADDRESS OF LOG FUNCTION
ME  R0, AMINI    FINISH CALCULATION OF REJECTION VALUE
CE  R0, RNARRAY(R12) REJECTION TEST
LE  R0, P       RELOAD TRIAL GAMMA VALUE
BNH R8, R9, GSCON  QUIT IF OK
LM  R15, R6     OTHERWISE RESET LOOP CONSTANTS
LR  R15, R6     AND CHANGE BASE REGISTER
B.  GSLOOP      AND GO BACK

END OF GSLOOP
GAMMA VARIATE VALUE IS IN FRO
STE  FRO, R4, R5  STORE DEVIATE IN CALLER'S ARRAY
LM  R8, R9, GSCON  RESET LOOP CONSTANTS
LR  R15, R6     RESET BASE REGISTER
BXLE R5, R2, GSLOOP  BRANCH BACK FOR ANOTHER DEVIATE
ST  R12, INX3   SAVE LAST ARRAY INDEX
B  THRU R6     OTHERWISE QUIT.
DROP R6
USING GAMA, R15

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6890 GMA
6900 GMA
6910 GMA
6920 GMA
6930 GMA
6940 GMA
6950 GMA
6960 GMA
6970 GMA
6980 GMA
6990 GMA
7000 GMA
7010 GMA
7020 GMA
7030 GMA
7040 GMA
7050 GMA
7060 GMA
7070 GMA
7080 GMA
7090 GMA
7100 GMA
7110 GMA
7120 GMA
7130 GMA
7140 GMA
7150 GMA
7160 GMA
7170 GMA
7180 GMA
7190 GMA
7200 GMA
7210 GMA
7220 GMA
7230 GMA
7240 GMA
7250 GMA
7260 GMA
7270 GMA
7280 GMA
7290 GMA
7300 GMA

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

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** *
** * THRU
** * END OF ROUTINE.
** * L R13,SVAREA+4 RESTORE CALLING SAVE AREA.
** * L R1,24(,R13) GET ARGUMENT LIST ADDRESS.
** * LT R4,4(,R1) GET SEED ADDRESS
** * LM R7,0(,R4) SEND BACK LAST SEED USED.
** * BR R14,R12,12(R13) RETURN
** * EJECT OD
** * DS
** * DATA AREA
** * SVAREA DS 18F SAVE AREA
** *
** * AP E'-1.0° OLD SHAPE PARAMETER
** * METHOD DS F ADDRESS FOR PROPER METHOD
** * VADDEX V(EXPON) EXTERNAL EXPONENTIAL GENERATOR
** * VADLNS V(NORMAL) EXTERNAL NORMAL GENERATOR
** * VADLRS V(ALOG) LOGARITHM FUNCTION
** * VADDSR V(SQRT) SQUARE ROOT FUNCTION
** * IX F RANDOM NUMBER SEED
** * RNARRAY DS F ARRAY FOR NORMAL OR EXPONENTIAL DEVIATES
** * NUM DS F F*10, NUMBER OF DEVIATES TO BE DELIVERED
** *
** * CONSTANTS FOR METHOD "GO"
** * AGO E:5.0' SHAPE PARAMETER
** * MU E:4.0' NORMAL MEAN
** * SIGMA E:2.9413405' NORMAL STD DEV
** * B E:11.204783' UPPER LIMIT FOR NORMAL
** * MUP E:0.25' I / MU
** * BP E: .089247598' I / B
** * DPM E: .13879668' MISC
** * WPM E: .1628709' CONSTANTS
** * VPM E: .19345306' FOR
** * CONS E: .12172460' "GO"

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GMA 7320
GMA 7330
GMA 7340
GMA 7350
GMA 7360
GMA 7370
GMA 7380
GMA 7390
GMA 7400
GMA 7410
GMA 7420
GMA 7430
GMA 7440
GMA 7450
GMA 7460
GMA 7470
GMA 7480
GMA 7490
GMA 7500
GMA 7510
GMA 7520
GMA 7530
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GMA 7560
GMA 7570
GMA 7580
GMA 7590
GMA 7600
GMA 7610
GMA 7620
GMA 7630
GMA 7640
GMA 7650
GMA 7660
GMA 7670
GMA 7680
GMA 7690
GMA 7700
GMA 7710
GMA 7720

*** GAMMA DEVIATE GENERATOR ***

* GOCON	DC	F'16807'	UNIFORM MULTIPLIER	GMA 7730
	DC	X'40000001'	EXPONENT CONSTANT	GMA 7740
	DC	F'4'	NORMAL ARRAY INDEX	GMA 7750
INX1	DC	F'36'	INDEX LIMIT	GMA 7760
	DC	F'40'	ARRAY INDEX	GMA 7770
	DC	AL4(ENDGO)	END OF "GO" LOOP	GMA 7780
* D	DS	F	TEMP STORAGE	GMA 7790
SUM	DS	F	FOR	GMA 7800
LOG	DS	F	INTERMEDIATE	GMA 7810
UNIF	DS	F	RESULTS	GMA 7820
X	DS	F	TRIAL GAMMA DEVIATE	GMA 7830
GOSAVE	DS	F	REGISTER STORAGE	GMA 7840
RNEXP	DS	2F	ARRAY FOR EXPONENTIAL SAMPLING	GMA 7850
NGO1	DS	F'2'	NUMBER OF EXPONENTIALS	GMA 7860
* *	DC			GMA 7870
* *				GMA 7880
* *				GMA 7890
AMINUS				GMA 7900
GFCON				GMA 7910
	DS	F	CONSTANTS FOR METHOD "GF"	GMA 7920
	DC	V(EXPON)	ADDRESS OF EXPONENTIAL GENERATOR	GMA 7930
	DC	V(ALOG)	ADDRESS OF LOG FUNCTION	GMA 7940
	DC	F'4'	EXPONENTIAL ARRAY INDEX	GMA 7950
	DC	F'10'	EXPONENTIAL ARRAY INDEX	GMA 7960
	DC	F'40'	EXPONENTIAL ARRAY INDEX	GMA 7970
INX2	DS	F	TEMP STORAGE	GMA 7980
GFLOG				GMA 7990
* *				GMA 8000
* *				GMA 8010
AINV	DS	F	CONSTANTS FOR METHOD "GS"	GMA 8020
AMIN1	DS	F	I / A	GMA 8030
BGS	DS	F	(E + A) /	GMA 8040
GSCON	DC	F'16807'	MULTIPLIER	GMA 8050
	DC	X'400000001'	UNIFORM CONSTANT	GMA 8060
	DC	F'4'	EXPONENTIAL ARRAY INDEX	GMA 8070
	DC	F'36'	EXPONENTIAL ARRAY INDEX	GMA 8080
	DC	F'40'	EXPONENTIAL ARRAY INDEX	GMA 8090
INX3	DC	V(EXP)	EXTERNAL FUNCTION	GMA 8100
GSVCON	DC	V(ALOG)	ADDRESSES	GMA 8110
UNF	DC	F	TEMPORARY STORAGE	GMA 8120
P	DS	F	LOCATIONS	GMA 8130

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