

NAG Library Routine Document

G02CBF

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

1 Purpose

G02CBF performs a simple linear regression with no constant, with dependent variable y and independent variable x .

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE G02CBF(N, X, Y, RESULT, IFAIL)
INTEGER          N, IFAIL
double precision X(N), Y(N), RESULT(20)
```

3 Description

G02CBF fits a straight line of the form

$$y = bx$$

to the data points

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n),$$

such that

$$y_i = bx_i + e_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n (n \geq 2).$$

The routine calculates the regression coefficient, b , and the various other statistical quantities by minimizing

$$\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2.$$

The input data consists of the n pairs of observations $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ on the independent variable x and the dependent variable y .

The quantities calculated are:

(a) Means:

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

(b) Standard deviations:

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}; \quad s_y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}.$$

(c) Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient:

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}.$$

- (d) The regression coefficient, b :

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}.$$

- (e) The sum of squares attributable to the regression, SSR , the sum of squares of deviations about the regression, SSD , and the total sum of squares, SST :

$$SST = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2; \quad SSD = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - bx_i)^2, \quad SSR = SST - SSD.$$

- (f) The degrees of freedom attributable to the regression, DFR , the degrees of freedom of deviations about the regression, DFD , and the total degrees of freedom, DFT :

$$DFT = n; \quad DFD = n - 1, \quad DFR = 1.$$

- (g) The mean square attributable to the regression, MSR , and the mean square of deviations about the regression, MSD .

$$MSR = SSR/DFR; \quad MSD = SSD/DFD.$$

- (h) The F value for the analysis of variance:

$$F = MSR/MSD.$$

- (i) The standard error of the regression coefficient:

$$se(b) = \sqrt{\frac{MSD}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}.$$

- (j) The t value for the regression coefficient:

$$t(b) = \frac{b}{se(b)}.$$

4 References

Draper N R and Smith H (1985) *Applied Regression Analysis* (2nd Edition) Wiley

5 Parameters

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1: | N – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> n , the number of pairs of observations. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $N \geq 2$. | |
| 2: | X(N) – double precision array | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> X(i) must contain x_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. | |
| 3: | Y(N) – double precision array | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> Y(i) must contain y_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. | |
| 4: | RESULT(20) – double precision array | <i>Output</i> |
| | <i>On exit:</i> the following information: | |
| | RESULT(1) | $\bar{x}$, the mean value of the independent variable, x ; |
| | RESULT(2) | $\bar{y}$, the mean value of the dependent variable, y ; |
| | RESULT(3) | s_x , the standard deviation of the independent variable, x ; |

RESULT(4)	s_y , the standard deviation of the dependent variable, y ;
RESULT(5)	r , the Pearson product-moment correlation between the independent variable x and the dependent variable y ;
RESULT(6)	b , the regression coefficient;
RESULT(7)	the value 0.0;
RESULT(8)	$se(b)$, the standard error of the regression coefficient;
RESULT(9)	the value 0.0;
RESULT(10)	$t(b)$, the t value for the regression coefficient;
RESULT(11)	the value 0.0;
RESULT(12)	SSR , the sum of squares attributable to the regression;
RESULT(13)	DFR , the degrees of freedom attributable to the regression;
RESULT(14)	MSR , the mean square attributable to the regression;
RESULT(15)	F , the F value for the analysis of variance;
RESULT(16)	SSD , the sum of squares of deviations about the regression;
RESULT(17)	DFD , the degrees of freedom of deviations about the regression;
RESULT(18)	MSD , the mean square of deviations about the regression;
RESULT(19)	SST , the total sum of squares;
RESULT(20)	DFT , the total degrees of freedom.

5: IFAIL – INTEGER

Input/Output

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this parameter you should refer to Section 3.3 in the Essential Introduction for details.

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

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

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

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

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, $N < 2$.

IFAIL = 2

On entry, all N values of at least one of the variables x and y are identical.

7 Accuracy

G02CBF does not use **additional precision** arithmetic for the accumulation of scalar products, so there may be a loss of significant figures for large n .

If, in calculating F or $t(b)$ (see Section 3), the numbers involved are such that the result would be outside the range of numbers which can be stored by the machine, then the answer is set to the largest quantity which can be stored as a **double precision** variable, by means of a call to X02ALF.

8 Further Comments

Computation time depends on n .

G02CBF uses a two-pass algorithm.

9 Example

This example reads in eight observations on each of two variables, and then performs a simple linear regression with no constant with the first variable as the independent variable, and the second variable as the dependent variable. Finally the results are printed.

9.1 Program Text

```

*      G02CBF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Revised. NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          N
      PARAMETER        (N=8)
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER        (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION RESULT(20), X(N), Y(N)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL         G02CBF
*      .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'G02CBF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
      READ (NIN,*)
      READ (NIN,*) (X(I),Y(I),I=1,N)
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,*) ' Case      Independent      Dependent'
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'number      variable        variable'
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,99999) (I,X(I),Y(I),I=1,N)
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      IFAIL = 1

*
      CALL G02CBF(N,X,Y,RESULT,IFAIL)
*
      IF (IFAIL.LT.0) THEN
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) ' ** G02CBF returned with IFAIL = ', IFAIL
      ELSE
        IF (IFAIL.NE.0) THEN
          WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Routine fails, IFAIL =', IFAIL
        ELSE
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          'Mean of independent variable          = ', RESULT(1)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          'Mean of      dependent variable          = ', RESULT(2)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          'Standard deviation of independent variable = ', RESULT(3)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          'Standard deviation of      dependent variable = ', RESULT(4)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          'Correlation coefficient                  = ', RESULT(5)
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          'Regression coefficient                  = ', RESULT(6)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          'Standard error of coefficient            = ', RESULT(8)
          WRITE (NOUT,99997)
+          't-value for coefficient                  = ',
+          RESULT(10)
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
          WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Analysis of regression table :-'
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
+          'Source      Sum of squares  D.F.      Mean square      F-val
+ue'
          WRITE (NOUT,*)
          WRITE (NOUT,99996) 'Due to regression', (RESULT(I),I=12,15)

```

```

        WRITE (NOUT,99996) 'About regression', (RESULT(I),I=16,18)
        WRITE (NOUT,99996) 'Total', (RESULT(I),I=19,20)
    END IF
END IF
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,I4,2F15.4)
99998 FORMAT (1X,A,I5)
99997 FORMAT (1X,A,F8.4)
99996 FORMAT (1X,A,F14.4,F8.0,2F14.4)
END

```

9.2 Program Data

G02CBF Example Program Data

1.0	20.0
0.0	15.5
4.0	28.3
7.5	45.0
2.5	24.5
0.0	10.0
10.0	99.0
5.0	31.2

9.3 Program Results

G02CBF Example Program Results

Case number	Independent variable	Dependent variable
1	1.0000	20.0000
2	0.0000	15.5000
3	4.0000	28.3000
4	7.5000	45.0000
5	2.5000	24.5000
6	0.0000	10.0000
7	10.0000	99.0000
8	5.0000	31.2000

Mean of independent variable	=	3.7500
Mean of dependent variable	=	34.1875
Standard deviation of independent variable	=	3.6253
Standard deviation of dependent variable	=	28.2604
Correlation coefficient	=	0.9096

Regression coefficient	=	8.2051
Standard error of coefficient	=	0.9052
t-value for coefficient	=	9.0642

Analysis of regression table :-

Source	Sum of squares	D.F.	Mean square	F-value
Due to regression	13767.8054	1.	13767.8054	82.1591
About regression	1173.0246	7.	167.5749	
Total	14940.8300	8.		
