

NAG Library Routine Document

G02DKF

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

G02DKF calculates the estimates of the parameters of a general linear regression model for given constraints from the singular value decomposition results.

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE G02DKF(IP, ICONST, P, C, LDC, B, RSS, IDF, SE, COV, WK,
1                      IFAIL)
    INTEGER            IP, ICONST, LDC, IDF, IFAIL
    double precision  P(IP*IP+2*IP), C(LDC, ICONST), B(IP), RSS, SE(IP),
1                      COV(IP*(IP+1)/2),
2                      WK(2*IP*IP+IP*ICONST+2*ICONST*ICONST+4*ICONST)

```

3 Description

G02DKF computes the estimates given a set of linear constraints for a general linear regression model which is not of full rank. It is intended for use after a call to G02DAF or G02DDF.

In the case of a model not of full rank the routines use a singular value decomposition (SVD) to find the parameter estimates, $\hat{\beta}_{\text{svd}}$, and their variance-covariance matrix. Details of the SVD are made available in the form of the matrix P^* :

$$P^* = \begin{pmatrix} D^{-1}P_1^T \\ P_0^T \end{pmatrix},$$

as described by G02DAF and G02DDF.

Alternative solutions can be formed by imposing constraints on the parameters. If there are p parameters and the rank of the model is k , then $n_c = p - k$ constraints will have to be imposed to obtain a unique solution.

Let C be a p by n_c matrix of constraints, such that

$$C^T \beta = 0$$

then the new parameter estimates $\hat{\beta}_c$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_c &= A\hat{\beta}_{\text{svd}}; \\ &= \left(I - P_0(C^T P_0)^{-1} \right) \hat{\beta}_{\text{svd}}, \end{aligned}$$

where I is the identity matrix, and the variance-covariance matrix is given by

$$AP_1 D^{-2} P_1^T A^T,$$

provided $(C^T P_0)^{-1}$ exists.

4 References

Golub G H and Van Loan C F (1996) *Matrix Computations* (3rd Edition) Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore

Hammarling S (1985) The singular value decomposition in multivariate statistics *SIGNUM Newsl.* **20** (3) 2–25

Searle S R (1971) *Linear Models* Wiley

5 Parameters

- 1: IP – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: p , the number of terms in the linear model.
Constraint: $IP \geq 1$.

- 2: ICONST – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the number of constraints to be imposed on the parameters, n_c .
Constraint: $0 < ICONST < IP$.

- 3: $P(IP \times IP + 2 \times IP)$ – ***double precision*** array *Input*
On entry: as returned by G02DAF and G02DDF.

- 4: $C(LDC, ICONST)$ – ***double precision*** array *Input*
On entry: the ICONST constraints stored by column, i.e., the i th constraint is stored in the i th column of C.

- 5: LDC – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array C as declared in the (sub)program from which G02DKF is called.
Constraint: $LDC \geq IP$.

- 6: $B(IP)$ – ***double precision*** array *Input/Output*
On entry: the parameter estimates computed by using the singular value decomposition, $\hat{\beta}_{\text{svd}}$.
On exit: the parameter estimates of the parameters with the constraints imposed, $\hat{\beta}_c$.

- 7: RSS – ***double precision*** *Input*
On entry: the residual sum of squares as returned by G02DAF or G02DDF.
Constraint: $RSS > 0.0$.

- 8: IDF – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the degrees of freedom associated with the residual sum of squares as returned by G02DAF or G02DDF.
Constraint: $IDF > 0$.

- 9: $SE(IP)$ – ***double precision*** array *Output*
On exit: the standard error of the parameter estimates in B.

- 10: $\text{COV}(\text{IP} \times (\text{IP} + 1)/2)$ – **double precision** array *Output*
On exit: the upper triangular part of the variance-covariance matrix of the IP parameter estimates given in B. They are stored packed by column, i.e., the covariance between the parameter estimate given in B(*i*) and the parameter estimate given in B(*j*), $j \geq i$, is stored in $\text{COV}(j \times (j - 1)/2 + i)$.
- 11: $\text{WK}(2 \times \text{IP} \times \text{IP} + \text{IP} \times \text{ICONST} + 2 \times \text{ICONST} \times \text{ICONST} + 4 \times \text{ICONST})$ – **double precision** array *Workspace*
 Note that a simple upper bound for the size of the workspace is $5 \times \text{IP} \times \text{IP}$.
- 12: 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, IP < 1,
 or ICONST ≤ 0,
 or ICONST ≥ IP,
 or LDC < IP,
 or RSS ≤ 0.0,
 or IDF ≤ 0.

IFAIL = 2

C does not give a model of full rank.

7 Accuracy

It should be noted that due to rounding errors a parameter that should be zero when the constraints have been imposed may be returned as a value of order **machine precision**.

8 Further Comments

G02DKF is intended for use in situations in which dummy (0 – 1) variables have been used such as in the analysis of designed experiments when you do not wish to change the parameters of the model to give a full rank model. The routine is not intended for situations in which the relationships between the independent variables are only approximate.

9 Example

Data from an experiment with four treatments and three observations per treatment are read in. A model, including the mean term, is fitted by G02DAF and the results printed. The constraint that the sum of treatment effect is zero is then read in and the parameter estimates with this constraint imposed are computed by G02DKF and printed.

9.1 Program Text

```

*      G02DKF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Release. NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          MMAX, NMAX, LDC
      PARAMETER        (MMAX=5,NMAX=12,LDC=MMAX)
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER        (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION RSS, TOL
      INTEGER          I, ICONST, IDF, IFAIL, IP, IRANK, J, M, N
      LOGICAL          SVD
      CHARACTER        MEAN, WEIGHT
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION B(MMAX), C(LDC,MMAX), COV((MMAX*MMAX+MMAX)/2),
+                      H(NMAX), P(MMAX*(MMAX+2)), Q(NMAX,MMAX+1),
+                      RES(NMAX), SE(MMAX), WK(4*MMAX*MMAX+5*(MMAX-1)),
+                      WT(NMAX), X(NMAX,MMAX), Y(NMAX)
      INTEGER          ISX(MMAX)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL         GO2DAF, G02DKF
*      .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'G02DKF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
      READ (NIN,*)
      READ (NIN,*) N, M, WEIGHT, MEAN
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      IF (N.LE.NMAX .AND. M.LT.MMAX) THEN
        IF (WEIGHT.EQ.'W' .OR. WEIGHT.EQ.'w') THEN
          DO 20 I = 1, N
            READ (NIN,*) (X(I,J),J=1,M), Y(I), WT(I)
20          CONTINUE
        ELSE
          DO 40 I = 1, N
            READ (NIN,*) (X(I,J),J=1,M), Y(I)
40          CONTINUE
        END IF
      READ (NIN,*) (ISX(J),J=1,M), IP
*      Set tolerance
      TOL = 0.00001D0
      IFAIL = 1
*
*      Find initial estimates using G02DAF
      CALL GO2DAF(MEAN,WEIGHT,N,X,NMAX,M,ISX,IP,Y,WT,RSS,IDF,B,SE,
+              COV,RES,H,Q,NMAX,SVD,IRANK,P,TOL,WK,IFAIL)
*
      IF (IFAIL.EQ.0) THEN
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Estimates from G02DAF'
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Residual sum of squares = ', RSS
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) 'Degrees of freedom = ', IDF
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        +      'Variable      Parameter estimate      Standard error'
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        DO 60 J = 1, IP
          WRITE (NOUT,99997) J, B(J), SE(J)
60        CONTINUE
*      Input constraints and call G02DKF
      ICONST = IP - IRANK
      DO 80 I = 1, IP
        READ (NIN,*) (C(I,J),J=1,ICONST)
80      CONTINUE
      IFAIL = 1
*
*      CALL G02DKF(IP,ICONST,P,C,LDC,B,RSS,IDF,SE,COV,WK,IFAIL)
*
      IF (IFAIL.EQ.0) THEN
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Estimates from G02DKF using constraints'

```

```

        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
+       'Variable      Parameter estimate      Standard error'
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        DO 100 J = 1, IP
            WRITE (NOUT,99997) J, B(J), SE(J)
100      CONTINUE
        ELSE
            WRITE (NOUT,*)
            WRITE (NOUT,99996) ' ** G02DKF returned with IFAIL = ',
+            IFAIL
            END IF
        ELSE
            WRITE (NOUT,*)
            WRITE (NOUT,99996) ' ** G02DAF returned with IFAIL = ',
+            IFAIL
            END IF
        END IF
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,E13.3)
99998 FORMAT (1X,A,I4)
99997 FORMAT (1X,I6,2E20.3)
99996 FORMAT (1X,A,I5)
        END

```

9.2 Program Data

G02DKF Example Program Data

```

12 4 'U' 'M'
1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 33.63
0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 39.62
0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 38.18
0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 41.46
0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 38.02
0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 35.83
0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 35.99
1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 36.58
0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 42.92
1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 37.80
0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 40.43
0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 37.89
1 1 1 1 5
0.0
1.0
1.0
1.0
1.0

```

9.3 Program Results

G02DKF Example Program Results

Estimates from G02DAF

Residual sum of squares = 0.222E+02
Degrees of freedom = 8

Variable	Parameter estimate	Standard error
1	0.306E+02	0.385E+00
2	0.545E+01	0.839E+00
3	0.674E+01	0.839E+00
4	0.110E+02	0.839E+00
5	0.732E+01	0.839E+00

Estimates from G02DKF using constraints

Variable	Parameter estimate	Standard error
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1	0.382E+02	0.481E+00
2	-0.219E+01	0.833E+00
3	-0.896E+00	0.833E+00
4	0.341E+01	0.833E+00
5	-0.319E+00	0.833E+00
