

NAG Library Routine Document

G05LYF

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

G05LYF sets up a reference vector and generates an array of pseudorandom numbers from a multivariate Normal distribution with mean vector a and covariance matrix C .

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE G05LYF(MODE, M, XMU, C, LDC, N, X, LDX, IGEN, ISEED, R, LR,
1 IFAIL)
INTEGER          MODE, M, LDC, N, LDX, IGEN, ISEED(4), LR, IFAIL
double precision XMU(M), C(LDC,M), X(LDX,M), R(LR)

```

3 Description

When the covariance matrix is nonsingular (i.e., strictly positive-definite), the distribution has probability density function

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{|C^{-1}|}{(2\pi)^m}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-a)^T C^{-1}(x-a)\right\}$$

where m is the number of dimensions, C is the covariance matrix, a is the vector of means and x is the vector of positions.

Covariance matrices are symmetric and positive semi-definite. Given such a matrix C , there exists a lower triangular matrix L such that $LL^T = C$. L is not unique, if C is singular.

G05LYF decomposes C to find such an L . It then stores m , a and L in the reference vector r which is used to generate a vector x of independent standard Normal pseudorandom numbers. It then returns the vector $a + Lx$, which has the required multivariate Normal distribution.

It should be noted that this routine will work with a singular covariance matrix C , provided C is positive semi-definite, despite the fact that the above formula for the probability density function is not valid in that case. Wilkinson (1965) should be consulted if further information is required.

One of the initialization routines G05KBF (for a repeatable sequence if computed sequentially) or G05KCF (for a non-repeatable sequence) must be called prior to the first call to G05LYF.

4 References

Knuth D E (1981) *The Art of Computer Programming (Volume 2)* (2nd Edition) Addison–Wesley
 Wilkinson J H (1965) *The Algebraic Eigenvalue Problem* Oxford University Press, Oxford

5 Parameters

1: MODE – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: selects the operation to be performed.
 MODE = 0
 Initialize and generate random numbers.

MODE = 1

Initialize only (i.e., set up reference vector).

MODE = 2

Generate random numbers using previously set up reference vector.

Constraint: MODE = 0, 1 or 2.

- 2: M – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: m , the number of dimensions of the distribution.
Constraint: $M > 0$.

- 3: XMU(M) – **double precision** array *Input*
On entry: a , the vector of means of the distribution.

- 4: C(LDC,M) – **double precision** array *Input*
On entry: the covariance matrix of the distribution. Only the upper triangle need be set.
Constraint: C must be positive semi-definite to **machine precision**

- 5: LDC – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array C as declared in the (sub)program from which G05LYF is called.
Constraint: $LDC \geq M$.

- 6: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the number of random variates required.
Constraint: $N \geq 1$.

- 7: X(LDX,M) – **double precision** array *Output*
On exit: the array of pseudorandom multivariate Normal vectors generated by the routine, with $X(i,j)$ holding the j th dimension for the i th variate.

- 8: LDX – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array X as declared in the (sub)program from which G05LYF is called.
Constraint: $LDX \geq N$.

- 9: IGEN – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: must contain the identification number for the generator to be used to return a pseudorandom number and should remain unchanged following initialization by a prior call to G05KBF or G05KCF.

- 10: ISEED(4) – INTEGER array *Communication Array*
On entry: contains values which define the current state of the selected generator.
On exit: contains updated values defining the new state of the selected generator.

- 11: R(LR) – **double precision** array *Input/Output*
On entry: if MODE = 2, the reference vector as set up by G05LYF in a previous call with MODE = 0 or 1.
On exit: if MODE = 0 or 1, the reference vector that can be used in subsequent calls to G05LYF with MODE = 2.

12: LR – INTEGER

Input

On entry: the dimension of the array R as declared in the (sub)program from which G05LYF is called. If $\text{MODE} = 2$, it must be the same as the value of LR specified in the prior call to G05LYF with $\text{MODE} = 0$ or 1.

Constraint: $\text{LR} > \text{M} \times (\text{M} + 1)$.

13: 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: $\text{IFAIL} = 0$ 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 $\text{IFAIL} = 0$ or -1 , explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

$\text{IFAIL} = 1$

On entry, $\text{MODE} \neq 0, 1$ or 2.

$\text{IFAIL} = 2$

On entry, $\text{M} < 1$.

$\text{IFAIL} = 4$

The covariance matrix C is not positive semi-definite to *machine precision*.

$\text{IFAIL} = 5$

On entry, $\text{LDC} < \text{M}$.

$\text{IFAIL} = 6$

On entry, $\text{N} < 1$.

$\text{IFAIL} = 8$

On entry, $\text{LDX} < \text{N}$.

$\text{IFAIL} = 9$

On entry, invalid value for IGEN. IGEN must be the same as the value as specified in the prior call to G05LYF with $\text{MODE} = 0$ or 1.

$\text{IFAIL} = 11$

The reference vector R has been corrupted or M has changed since R was set up in a previous call with $\text{MODE} = 0$ or 1.

$\text{IFAIL} = 12$

On entry, $\text{LR} < \text{M} \times (\text{M} + 1)$.

7 Accuracy

The maximum absolute error in LL^T , and hence in the covariance matrix of the resulting vectors, is less than $(m\epsilon + (m+3)\epsilon/2)$ times the maximum element of C , where ϵ is the *machine precision*. Under normal circumstances, the above will be small compared to sampling error.

8 Further Comments

The time taken by G05LYF is of order nm^3 .

It is recommended that the diagonal elements of C should not differ too widely in order of magnitude. This may be achieved by scaling the variables if necessary. The actual matrix decomposed is $C + E = LL^T$, where E is a diagonal matrix with small positive diagonal elements. This ensures that, even when C is singular, or nearly singular, the Cholesky factor L corresponds to a positive-definite covariance matrix that agrees with C within *machine precision*.

9 Example

This example prints ten pseudorandom observations from a multivariate Normal distribution with means vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.0 \\ 2.0 \\ -3.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and covariance matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.69 & 0.39 & -1.86 & 0.07 \\ 0.39 & 98.01 & -7.07 & -0.71 \\ -1.86 & -7.07 & 11.56 & 0.03 \\ 0.07 & -0.71 & 0.03 & 0.01 \end{bmatrix},$$

generated by G05LYF. All ten observations are generated by a single call to G05LYF with $\text{MODE} = 0$. The random number generator is initialized by G05KBF.

9.1 Program Text

```
*      G05LYF Example Program Text
*      Mark 21 Release. NAG Copyright 2004.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NOUT, LDC, LDX, LR
      PARAMETER        (NOUT=6,LDC=5,LDX=100,LR=LDC*LDC+LDC+1)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, IGEN, J, M, MODE, N
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION C(LDC,LDC), R(LR), X(LDX,LDC), XMU(LDC)
      INTEGER          ISEED(4)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL         G05KBF, G05LYF
*      .. Executable Statements ..
      CONTINUE

*
*      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'G05LYF Example Program Results'
*      WRITE (NOUT,*)

*
*      Initialize the seed to a repeatable sequence
      ISEED(1) = 1762543
      ISEED(2) = 9324783
      ISEED(3) = 42344
      ISEED(4) = 742355

*
*      Choose the random generator to use
      IGEN = 1
```

```

*
*   Initialize the random generator
*   CALL G05KBF(IGEN,ISEED)
*
*   Set the number of variables and variates
*   M = 4
*   N = 10
*
*   Input the upper triangle portion of the covariance matrix
*   C(1,1) = 1.69D0
*   C(1,2) = 0.39D0
*   C(1,3) = -1.86D0
*   C(1,4) = 0.07D0
*   C(2,2) = 98.01D0
*   C(2,3) = -7.07D0
*   C(2,4) = -0.71D0
*   C(3,3) = 11.56D0
*   C(3,4) = 0.03D0
*   C(4,4) = 0.01D0
*
*   Input the means
*   XMU(1) = 1.0D0
*   XMU(2) = 2.0D0
*   XMU(3) = -3.0D0
*   XMU(4) = 0.0D0
*
*   MODE = 0
*   IFAIL = 1
*
*   Set up reference vector and generate N numbers
*   CALL G05LYF(MODE,M,XMU,C,LDC,N,X,LDX,IGEN,ISEED,R,LR,IFAIL)
*
*   IF (IFAIL.EQ.0) THEN
*       Display the results
*       DO 20 I = 1, N
*           WRITE (NOUT,99999) (X(I,J),J=1,M)
20      CONTINUE
*       ELSE
*           WRITE (NOUT,99998) IFAIL
*       END IF
*
*   99999 FORMAT (1X,10F10.4)
*   99998 FORMAT (1X,' ** G05LYF returned with IFAIL = ',I5)
*   END

```

9.2 Program Data

None.

9.3 Program Results

G05LYF Example Program Results

3.7228	-7.4911	-7.9865	0.1579
0.1335	7.2616	-2.7775	-0.1209
0.9254	12.2770	0.8045	-0.0237
-0.7430	1.2303	-1.0565	-0.0646
0.6148	-15.3318	1.3101	0.0812
1.1606	20.4061	-3.6213	-0.0935
-0.0647	-2.0038	2.9313	0.0035
1.8238	6.4318	-10.0483	-0.0348
2.6441	-12.3753	-2.4718	0.1373
-0.0049	-19.3144	1.1728	0.1233
