

USER'S MANUAL
FOR
LSTSQR-1

by

William A. Carpenter
Research Engineer

(The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the author and not necessarily those of the sponsoring agencies.)

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ABSTRACT

This manual details the preparation of data for and the interpretation of output from the least squares computer program LSTSQR-1. The material presented here will be somewhat difficult for the non-computer oriented professional to interpret on the first reading. However, the professional researcher should find after an initial reading, some consultation with the data processing staff, and a little practice that he can easily design, prepare, and interpret his own data analyses.

LSTSQR-1 performs least squares curve fitting of data pairs under a wide variety of I/O and processing options. LSTSQR-1 accepts any number of consecutive data sets and any number of data points per data set. Data may come from any of six input files and may be read under any format specifying one data pair per record. The independent and dependent variables of the regression may be assigned and generated interchangeably and independently using a set of nine transformation functions each available in nineteen powers ranging from -9 to +9. Also the independent and dependent variable titles and the regression title may be supplied by the user. All regressions are polynomials in the independent variable of degree 1 through 9 with or without a constant term. Finally, the extent of output is under user control.

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INTRODUCTION

This report details the mechanics and philosophy of using LSTSQR-1, a computer program designed by W. A. Carpenter to perform a wide variety of regression analyses under a very flexible set of user controls. LSTSQR-1 and this manual provide the professional researcher with a valuable analytical tool.

The first section of this report details the command structure and input requirements of LSTSQR-1. The second section explains the formulation, meaning, and use of the regression statistics supplied by LSTSQR-1. Section three contains an example problem and program listing.

INPUT STRUCTURE

A LSTSQR-1 job for the CDC6400 computer (LSTSQR-1 is IBM compatible with appropriate JCL) consists of

1. Red Header Card,
2. REQUEST (TAPE7,*A*),
3. REQUEST (TAPE8,*A*),
4. ATTACH Cards for any files TAPE9 through TAPE13 which are to be used for auxillary data input,
5. FTN(L=0).,
6. LGO.>,
7. Orange CR Data Card,
8. LSTSQR-1 Source Deck,

9. Orange CR Data Card,
10. LSTSQR-1 Data Deck,
11. Blue END Card

A LSTSQR-1 Data Deck consists of a sequence of data sets. Each such data set consists of command cards, specifying those options to be used, and the data (or the location of the data) to be analyzed.

Command Cards

Each data set consists of one or more command cards followed (optionally) by the data to be analyzed. The last command card in each data set must be either NEW or OLD. All other command cards are semi-optional. LSTSQR-1 is initialized (at compilation time) with a set of values for all command options. This set of options is then upgraded from data set to data set by means of command cards. Thus, for instance, if the LST command card is omitted from a data set, the list option remains unchanged from its previous value. (The user should note that omission of a command card does not generate a default to the initial value of that command but only to the previous value.) The valid commands and their parameters are given below.

Degree Command Card

The DEG card, format (A3,1X,I1), specifies the degree of the regression equation to be employed. The DEG card is structured as follows:

Columns 1 - 3, (A3): The alpha-string "DEG."
 Column 5, (I1) : D, the degree to be used.
 D must be $1 \leq D \leq 9$,
 otherwise the previous value of
 D will be used.

Independent Variable Command Card

The IND card, format (A3,2(1X,I1),1X,I2), specifies which variable in each input record (the first or second) is to be the independent variable, IV, how that variable is to be transformed, and what exponent is to be used in the transformation.

The transformation structure is

<u>Transform Number, IN</u>	<u>Transformation</u>
1	IV = VARIABLE(IK)**IP
2	IV = Log_e (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
3	IV = Log_{10} (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
4	IV = Exp (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
5	IV = Exp(-(VARIABLE(IK)**IP))
6	IV = Sin (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
7	IV = Cos (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
8	IV = Sinh (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)
9	IV = Cosh (VARIABLE(IK)**IP)

The IND card is structured as follows:

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) :	The alpha-string "IND."
Column 5, (I1) :	IK, the variable number, IK must be $1 \leq IK \leq 2$, otherwise, the previous value of IK will be used.
Column 7, (I1) :	IN, the transformation number. IN must be $1 \leq IN \leq 9$, otherwise, the previous value of IN will be used.
Columns 9 - 10, (I2):	IP, the transformation power. IP must be $-9 \leq IP \leq 9$, otherwise, the previous value of IP will be used.

Dependent Variable Command Card

The DEP card, format (A3,2(1X,I1),1X,I2) specifies which variable in each input record (the first or second) is to be the dependent variable, DV, how that variable is to be transformed, and what exponent is to be used in the transformation. The

transformation structure is

<u>Transform Number, DN</u>	<u>Transformation</u>
1	DV = VARIABLE(DK)**DP
2	DV = Log_e (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
3	DV = Log_{10} (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
4	DV = Exp (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
5	DV = Exp (-(VARIABLE(DK)**DP))
6	DV = Sin (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
7	DV = Cos (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
8	DV = Sinh (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)
9	DV = Cosh (VARIABLE(DK)**DP)

The DEP card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3)	:	The alpha string "DEP."
Column 5, (I1)	:	DK, the variable number DK must be $1 \leq DK \leq 2$, otherwise the previous value of DK will be used.
Column 7, (I1)	:	DN, the transformation number. DN must be $1 \leq DN \leq 9$, otherwise the previous value of DN will be used.
Columns 9 - 10, (I2)	:	DP, the transformation power. DP must be $-9 \leq DP \leq 9$, otherwise the previous value of DP will be used.

Title Command Card

The TLE card, format (A3, T41,10A4), specifies the title (heading) to be placed on the output. The TLE card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3)	:	The alpha string "TLE."
---------------------	---	-------------------------

Columns 41-80, (10A4) : A forty-character alpha string.
Heading information should be
centered in these forty columns.

Variable -1 Title Command Card

The ONE card, format (A3,T41,10A4), specifies the title (description) of the first variable on each data card. This information is output as part of LSTSQR-1 heading. The ONE card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "ONE."
Columns 41 - 80, (10A4) : A forty-character alpha string.
Heading information should be
centered in these forty columns.

Variable -2 Title Command Card

The TWO card, format (A3, T41,10A4), specifies the title (description) of the second variable on each data card. This information is output as part of LSTSQR-1 heading. The TWO card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "TWO."
Columns 41 - 80, (10A4) : A forty-character alpha string.
Heading information should be
centered in these forty columns.

Format Command Card

The FMT card, format (A3, T41,10A4), specifies the format under which the data (one data pair per record) are to be read. The FMT card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "FMT."
Columns 41 - 80, (10A4) : The data format. The format
must be enclosed in parentheses
and the word "format" must not
appear. Only F, X, and T formats
are allowed.

Zero Command Card

The ZRO card, format (A3,T12,L1), specifies whether or not the regression equation should be forced through the origin, i.e., through zero. The ZRO card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "ZRO."
 Column 12, (L1) : "T" (force through zero) or
 "F" (do not force through zero).

List Command Card

The LST card, format (A3,T12,L1), specifies whether or not a table of actual vs. estimated dependent variables should be printed as part of the output. The LST card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "LST."
 Column 12, (L1) : "T" (print the table) or
 "F" (do not print the table).

New Data Command Card

The NEW card, format (A3,1X,I1), specifies that data is to be read in for this analysis and also which file the data is on. The NEW card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "NEW."
 Column 5, (I1) : F, the file on which the data resides. Note, there is a special default associated with F. If column 5 is left blank, F reverts to file 5, the card reader file. LSTSQR-1 has reserved files 9 through 13 as auxillary input files for the user. The user should consult a LSTSQR-1 source listing before using any input file other than the card file.

Old Data Command Card

The OLD card, format(A3), specifies that the data from the previous data set is to be used in this analysis. The OLD card is structured as follows

Columns 1 - 3, (A3) : The alpha string "OLD."

Initial Values of Command Card Parameters

The reader should recall that when defaults occur they reference the previous value of the defaulted variable, which is not necessarily the initial value. The initial parameter values are as follows.

DEG Card

D = 1

IND Card

IK = 1

IN = 1

IP = 1

DEP Card

DK = 2

DN = 1

DP = 1

TLE Card

TITLE = (ten blanks) "Title omitted by user" (nine blanks)

ONE Card

VARNAM(1) = (fifteen blanks) "Variable 1" (fifteen blanks)

TWO Card

VARNAM(2) = (fifteen blanks) "Variable 2" (fifteen blanks)

FMT Card

FORMAT = "(2E13.0)" (thirty-two blanks)

ZRO Card

ZERO = FALSE

LST Card

LIST = TRUE

Invalid Command Cards

If LSTSQR-1 finds a command card which does not have a valid three-character string in columns 1-3, it will output an error message and skip to the next accessible data set on file 5.

Data Cards

The data cards (or data records if data are on tape or disk) contain the data pairs to be analyzed as described by the command cards. If data are on cards, the data cards for the data set in question must immediately follow the NEW command card for the data set in question and must be terminated by an END card. (An END card is simply a card with the alpha string "END" in columns 1 - 3.) The command cards for the next data set will then immediately follow the END card. If the data for any data set is that from the previous data set, then an OLD command card must be used, and no data cards may appear in the data set. The command cards for the next data set will then immediately follow the OLD card. If the data for any data set is on a file other than the card file, file 5, then a NEW command card (with a file specified) must be used, and no data cards may appear in the data set. The command cards for the next data set will then immediately follow the NEW card.

LSTSQR-1 STATISTICAL OUTPUT

This section explains the formulation, meaning and usage of the statistics output by LSTSQR-1.

DefinitionsIndependent Variable, IV

As explained in the previous section, the independent variable is VARIABLE (IK) raised to the IP power and then transformed according to transform IN. LSTSQR-1 outputs (in the upper left-hand corner of page one of each data set) the description of VARIABLE (IK) and the equation relating IV and VARIABLE (IK).

Dependent Variable, DV

As explained in the previous section, the dependent variable is VARIABLE (DK) raised to the DP power and then transformed according to transform DN. LSTSQR-1 outputs (in the upper right-hand corner of page one of each data set) the description of VARIABLE (DK) and the equation relating DV and VARIABLE (DK).

Number of Data Points, N

LSTSQR-1 outputs (at the top center of page one of each data set) the number of data points used to perform the analysis.

Regression Equation and Degree, D & J

LSTSQR-1 lists (at the top center of page one of each data set) the polynomial regression equation used in the analysis. This equation is shown simply as

$$DV = \sum_{i=0}^D A_i x (IV)^i,$$

where D is the degree of the regression equation. The regression coefficients $A_0, A_1 \dots A_D$ are listed following an optional regression table. $J = D$ when $A_0 = 0$ (by using ZRO, TRUE command) and $J = D+1$ when A_0 is not forced to be zero.

Regression Estimate of Dependent Variable, DVE

The regression estimate of the dependent variable, DVE, corresponding to independent variable, IV, is found by substituting IV in the regression equation.

Regression Error, (DV-DVE)

The regression error (or estimation error) corresponding to the independent variable, IV, is found by evaluating (DV-DVE) corresponding to IV.

Average Squared Regression Error, AVG [(DV-DVE)²]

The average squared regression error is defined as

$$\text{AVG} [(DV-DVE)^2] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (DV-DVE)_i^2.$$

Variance of Error of Estimate, VAR(DV-DVE)*

The variance of the error of estimate is defined as

$$\text{VAR}(DV-DVE) = \frac{1}{N-J} \sum_{i=1}^N (DV-DVE)_i^2.$$

Standard Error of Estimate, STD(DV-DVE)*

The standard error of estimate (the standard deviation of the regression error) is defined as

$$\text{STD}(DV-DVE) = \sqrt{\text{VAR}(DV-DVE)}$$

Variance of Independent Variable, VAR(IV)

The variance of the independent variable is defined as

$$\text{VAR}(IV) = \frac{N}{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (IV)_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (IV)_i \right)^2 \right].$$

*Notice that these definitions are precipitated by the fact that $\text{AVG}(DV-DVE) = 0$ by virtue of the least squares regression process.

Standard Deviation of Independent Variable, STD(IV)

The standard deviation of the independent variable is defined as

$$\text{STD(IV)} = \sqrt{\text{VAR(IV)}}.$$

Variance of Dependent Variable VAR(DV)

The variance of the dependent variable is defined as

$$\text{VAR(DV)} = \frac{N}{N-1} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\text{DV})_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\text{DV})_i \right)^2 \right]$$

Standard Deviation of Dependent Variable, STD(DV)

The standard deviation of the dependent variable is defined as

$$\text{STD(DV)} = \sqrt{\text{VAR(DV)}}.$$

Index of Determination, R²*

The index (coefficient) of determination is defined as

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\text{VAR(DV-DVE)} \times (N-J)}{\text{VAR(DV)} \times (N-1)}.$$

Index of Correlation, R*

The index (coefficient) of correlation is defined as $R = \sqrt{R^2}$.

*R and R² are not calculated for the case in which the regression equation is forced through the origin.

Regression Covariance Matrix, $M(i,j)$; $i,j = 0,D$

The regression covariance matrix is the inverse of the least-squares regression matrix. This matrix has the following properties.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VAR}(DV-DVE) \times M(i,i) &= \text{Variance of the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ regression coefficient} \\ \text{STD}(DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{M(i,i)} &= \text{Standard deviation of the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ regression coefficient} \\ \text{VAR}(DV-DVE) \times M(i,j) &= \text{Covariance between the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ and } j^{\text{th}} \text{ regression coefficients.} \end{aligned}$$

F1 and F2 Relationships

F (functional) relationships are characterized by having an underlying functional relationship between IV and DV. (eq. Hooke's Law, Velocity-Distance Relationships). When a functional relationship exists between IV and DV, R (and R^2) does not measure the correlation between IV and DV (implicitly IV and DV are completely correlated) but rather serves as a measure of how well the data group about the existing functional relation. Thus a small value of R does not imply that the functional relationship is incorrect, but rather that the data are excessively variable (poor technique or high experimental error).

S1 and S2 Relationships

S (statistical) relationships are characterized by a lack of an exact mathematical relationship between IV and DV (eq. Age vs. Income, Height vs. Weight). S1 relationships are those in which random samples are drawn from a population and two characteristics (X and Y or IV and DV) are measured. In S1 relationships either variable may be the dependent variable, and thus two regression equations are possible. For S1 relationships, R does indicate the extent of correlation between DV and $f(IV)$ over the population where $f(\cdot)$ is the regression function. R is, of course, also a measure of how well the data group about $f(\cdot)$. S2 relationships differ from S1 relationships in that samples are not drawn randomly from a population but rather one of the variables is sampled only over a narrow range or at selected preassigned values such that it is not representative of the entire population. In S2 relationships the only regression equation which is valid is that in which IV is the restricted variable. R relative to S2 relationships

measures the extent of correlation between DV and $f(IV)$ over the restricted sample generated by IV (not over the population). Thus the statistician must use caution in analyzing the significance of R for S2 relationships. Also, as with all S and F relationships, R is a measure of how well the data group about $f(\cdot)$.

Statistical Tests

The $1-\alpha$ confidence interval for the i^{th} regression coefficient, A_i , is given as

$$(A_i - t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(A_i), A_i + t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(A_i))$$

where $t_{1-\alpha/2}$ is found from a one-tailed t table with $N-J$ degrees of freedom.

The $1-\alpha$ confidence interval for DV corresponding to a fixed value, IV is given as

$$(DVE_{IV} - t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(DVE_{IV}), DVE_{IV} + t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(DVE_{IV}))$$

where $t_{1-\alpha/2}$ is from a one-tailed t table with $N-J$ degrees of freedom, $DVE_{IV} = DVE$ corresponding to the chosen IV, and

$$\text{STD}(DVE_{IV}) = \text{STD}(DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{1 + L' \times M \times L}$$

where $L' = (1, IV^1, IV^2, \dots, IV^D)$ is the transpose of L , and M is the regression covariance matrix.

The $1-\alpha$ confidence interval for DV where DV is the expected or average value of many experimental values of DV corresponding to a fixed value, IV, is given as

$$(DVE_{IV} - t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(\tilde{DVE}_{IV}), DVE_{IV} + t_{1-\alpha/2} \times \text{STD}(\tilde{DVE}_{IV}))$$

where all terms are as defined in the previous paragraph except that

$$\text{STD}(\tilde{DVE}_{IV}) = \text{STD}(DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{L' \times M \times L}.$$

(Note that the 1 under the radical is missing here since we have removed the intrinsic variability of DV by using \tilde{DVE} .)

The $1-\alpha$ confidence band for the regression equation as a whole may be seen by plotting the two curves

$$f^+(X) = DVE_X + STD(DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{J \times F_{1-\alpha} \times \underline{X}' \times M \times \underline{X}}$$

$$f^-(X) = DVE_X - STD(DV-DVE) \times \sqrt{J \times F_{1-\alpha} \times \underline{X}' \times M \times \underline{X}}$$

where X varies over the range of interest in IV,

$\underline{X}' = 1, X^1, X^2 \dots X^D$ is the transpose of \underline{X} , and

$F_{1-\alpha}$ is found from an F table with J and $N-J$ degrees of freedom.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM AND LSTSQR-1 LISTING

Virginia interstate highway data are available on cards, Format (F2.0, 2X, F8.0, 2X, F5.0, 1X, F4.0, 2X, F4.0, 1X, F6.0), as Calendar Year, Million Vehicle Miles, Mean Speed, STD of Speed, Accidents, and Miles of Roadway. The analyses desired are Mean Speed vs. Calendar Year (linear); Accidents vs. Mean Speed (quadratic); and Accidents vs. STD of Speed (cubic). Figure 1 shows the inputs necessary to perform these analyses. Figure 2 shows the results of the analyses.

The remainder of this section contains a listing of LSTSQR-1 written in FORTRAN IV for application on a CDC 6400 machine.

R 324 REV. FEBRUARY 1975

NAME W.A. C.

TEL. EXT. 313

VIRGINIA HIGHWAY & TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH COUNCIL

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROGRAM NAME, OR ANALYSIS, OR ACTION DESIRED: LSTSOR-1

CARD CODE ENTRY FORM

DATE SUBMITTED: 5-4-76

PROJECT CHARGE NUMBER: 79103

SECTION NUMBER: 711

1121314151617181920212223242526272829303132333435363738394041424344454647484950515253545556575859606162636465666768697071727374757677787980

NOTES

THE FOLLOWING INTERSTATIAL SYSTEM IS IRRIGUHL 73
ONE UENDAIR MEAR
TIME MEAN SPEED
(FM 10, 12X, F5.10)
NEW
diagonal roads
END
DEGL 2
ONE MEAN SPEED
TIME ACCELERANTS
(FM 10, 17X, F4.10)
OLD
DEGL 3
ONE MEAN SPEED
TIME ACCELERANTS
(FM 10, 12X, F4.10)
OLD

FIGURE 1. LSTSOR-1 SAMPLE INPUT.

LSTSOR -- VERSION 1, JANUARY 1976

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, IV, IS
VAR1**1
WHERE VAR1 IS
CALENDAR YEAR

VIRGINIA INTERSTATE SYSTEM 65 THROUGH 73

PAGE 1
THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE, DV, IS
VAR2**1
WHERE VAR2 IS
MEAN SPEED

DATA POINTS WERE USED TO FIT THE EQUATION

DV = SUM(A(I)*[IV**I]), I = 0, 1

IV INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	DV DEPENDENT VARIABLE	DVE REGRESSION ESTIMATE	DV-DVE REGRESSION ERROR
65.0000000000	59.4900000000	59.1253333333	.364666666678
66.0000000000	59.8500000000	60.0656666667	-.215666666658
67.0000000000	61.2000000000	61.0060000000	.1940000000006
68.0000000000	62.0000000000	61.9463333333	.0536666666703E-01
69.0000000000	62.6000000000	62.8866666667	-.2866666666665
70.0000000000	63.8800000000	63.8270000000	.0599999999985E-01
71.0000000000	64.7000000000	64.7673333333	-1.06733333334
72.0000000000	65.9900000000	65.7076666667	-.7176666666667
73.0000000000	67.2700000000	66.6480000000	.6219999999991

FIGURE 2. LSTSOR-1 SAMPLE OUTPUT.

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

COEFFICIENT NAME	ESTIMATED VALUE	ESTIMATED VARIANCE	ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATION	DEGREES OF FREEDOM
A(0)	-1.99633333352	21.6905373386	4.65731009689	7
A(1)	.9403333333336	.454950795651E-02	.674500403003E-01	7

*** THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DV AND IV, NOT VAR2 AND VAR1 ***

*** REGRESSION STATISTICS ***

AVERAGE SQUARED REGRESSION ERROR .212310370370

STANDARD (DEVIATION OF) ERROR OF ESTIMATE, STD(DV-DVE) .522465765568

VARIANCE OF ERROR OF ESTIMATE, VAR(DV-DVE) .272970476190

STANDARD DEVIATION OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE, STD(DV) 2.02117340138

VARIANCE OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE, VAR(DV) 6.87055000010

STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, STD(IV) 2.73861278752

VARIANCE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, VAR(IV) 7.49999999999

INDEX OF CORRELATION, R .9025

INDEX OF DETERMINATION, R**2 .9052

REGRESSION COVARIANCE MATRIX, M(I,J), I,J = 0, 1

79.46111111	-1.150000000
-1.150000000	.1666666667E-01

THE ASSOCIATED F STATISTIC HAS 2 AND 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

PAGE 1

LSTSOR -- VERSION1, JANUARY 1976 VIRGINIA INTERSTATE SYSTEM 65 THROUGH 73

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, IV, IS THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE, DV, IS
 WHERE VAR1 IS WHERE VAR2 IS
 MEAN SPEED ACCIDENTS

9 DATA POINTS WERE USED TO FIT THE EQUATION

$DV = \text{SUM}(A(I)*IV**I), I = 0, 2$

IV INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	DV DEPENDENT VARIABLE	DVE REGRESSION ESTIMATE	DV-DVE REGRESSION ERROR
59.4500000000	3662.000000000	3481.20477366	180.795226344
59.8500000000	4111.000000000	3826.64505724	284.354942761
61.2000000000	4416.000000000	5060.18509431	-644.185094306
62.0000000000	5373.000000000	5745.08082979	-372.080829785
62.6000000000	6199.000000000	6236.24309613	-37.2430961318
63.8800000000	7229.000000000	7219.57147190	-490.571471896
63.7000000000	8133.000000000	7086.59673808	1046.40326192
65.9900000000	9005.000000000	8648.85010945	356.149890549
67.2700000000	9076.000000000	9399.62282949	-323.622829489

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

COEFFICIENT NAME	ESTIMATED VALUE	ESTIMATED VARIANCE	ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATION	DEGREES OF FREEDOM
A(0)	-149013.125093	18577154429.1	136298.053651	6
A(1)	4157.51817433	18596699.3792	4312.38905703	6
A(2)	-26.7970657872	1160.71330916	34.0692428615	6

*** REGRESSION STATISTICS ***
 *** THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DV AND IV, NOT VAR2 AND VAR1 ***

AVERAGE SQUARED REGRESSION ERROR	248393.879008
STANDARD (DEVIATION OF) ERROR OF ESTIMATE, STD(DV-DVE)	610.402177676
VARIANCE OF ERROR OF ESTIMATE, VAR(DV-DVE)	372590.818512
STANDARD DEVIATION OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE, STD(DV)	2083.77302693
VARIANCE OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE, VAR(DV)	4342110.02778
STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, STD(IV)	2.02117340138
VARIANCE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, VAR(IV)	6.07055000010
INDEX OF CORRELATION, R	.9073
INDEX OF DETERMINATION, R**2	.9356

REGRESSION COVARIANCE MATRIX, M(I,J), I,J = 0, 2

49859.41281	-1577.238450	12.45391557
-1577.238450	49.91185626	-.3942476388
12.45391557	-.3942476388	.3115249361E-02

THE ASSOCIATED F STATISTIC HAS 3 AND 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

PAGE 1
THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE, DV, IS
VAR2** 1
WHERE VAR2 IS
ACCIDENTS

VIRGINIA INTERSTATE SYSTEM 65 THROUGH 73

LSTSOR -- VERSION1, JANUARY 1976
THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, IV, IS
VAR1** 1
WHERE VAR1 IS
STD OF SPEED

9 DATA POINTS WERE USED TO FIT THE EQUATION

DV = SUM(A(I)*IV**I), I = 0, 3

IV INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	DV DEPENDENT VARIABLE	DVE REGRESSION ESTIMATE	DV-DVE REGRESSION ERROR
5.890000000000	3662.00000000	5449.85857037	-1837.85857037
6.300000000000	4111.00000000	4050.78807199	60.2119280100
6.020000000000	4416.00000000	4326.33014876	87.6698512435
5.690000000000	5373.00000000	7435.72317204	-2062.72317204
5.240000000000	6199.00000000	5823.11800257	375.881397426
5.330000000000	6729.00000000	7328.43866593	-599.438665926
5.420000000000	8133.00000000	8116.59335759	16.4066424072
5.810000000000	9005.00000000	6312.75044030	2692.24955970
5.640000000000	9076.00000000	7808.39897028	1267.60102972

FIGURE 2 (CONT.)

COEFFICIENT NAME	ESTIMATED VALUE	ESTIMATED VARIANCE	ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATION	DEGREES OF FREEDOM
A(0)	-5670758.54470	.191613784004E+14	4377371.17462	5
A(1)	2934947.80423	.520722327615E+13	2281934.11302	5
A(2)	-504030.577156	156596905089.	395723.268319	5
A(3)	28753.0400104	521157877.798	22828.8825350	5

*** REGRESSION STATISTICS ***
 *** THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DV AND IV, NOT VAR2 AND VAR1 ***

AVERAGE SQUARED REGRESSION ERROR	1888862.80751
STANDARD DEVIATION OF ERROR OF ESTIMATE, STD(DV-UVE)	1843.89616126
VARIANCE OF ERROR OF ESTIMATE, VAR(DV-UVE)	3399953.05351
STANDARD DEVIATION OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE, STD(DV)	2003.77302693
VARIANCE OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE, VAR(DV)	4342110.02778
STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, STD(IV)	.342909062422
VARIANCE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, VAR(IV)	.117627777778
INDEX OF CORRELATION, R	.7146
INDEX OF DETERMINATION, R**2	.5106

REGRESSION COVARIANCE MATRIX, M(I,J), I, J = 0, 3

5635777.347	-2937649.160	509279.9970	-29364.90067
-2937649.159	1531557.411	-265569.1455	15315.71603
509279.9967	-265569.1454	46058.54423	-2656.798639
-29364.90065	15315.71602	-2656.798638	153.2838453

THE ASSOCIATED F STATISTIC HAS 4 AND 5 DEGREES OF FREEDOM.

THE LAST DATA SET HAS BEEN PROCESSED. END OF PROGRAM LSTSOR-1.


```

320 WRITE (6,6012) IVAR,DVAR,(VARNAM(I,IVAR),I=1,10),(VARNAM(I,DVAR),I
      -1,10),NPTS,DFGREF
C
C
      J=DEGREE+1
      J1=J+1
      J2=2*DEGREE+1
C
      IF(ZERO) WRITE (6,6013)
      IF(.NOT.ZERO) WRITE (6,6025)
C
      DO 321 I = 1,J2
      SDV(I)=0.0
      CONTINUE
C
      DO 322 I=1,J
      SDV(I)=0.0
      CONTINUE
      SDV(11)=0.0
C
C
C      READ THE DATA FROM SCRATCH DISK 7, TRANSFORM IT, AND GENERATE
      SIV(I) AND SDV(I).
C
      SIV(I) CONTAINS THE SUM(IV*I-1), I=1,2*DEGREE+1
C
      SDV(I) CONTAINS THE SUM(DV*IV*I-1), I=1,DEGREE+1
C
      SDV(11) CONTAINS THE SUM(DV**2)
C
330 READ (7,FORMAT) DATA
      IF(EOF(7))370,340
C
C      GENERATE IV BY TRANSFORMING DATA(IVAR).
C
340 GO TO (341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349),ITRANS
C
341 IV=DATA(IVAR)**IPOWER
      GO TO 350
342 IV=IPOWER*ALOG(DATA(IVAR))
      GO TO 350
343 IV=IPOWER*ALOG10(DATA(IVAR))
      GO TO 350
344 IV=EXP(DATA(IVAR)**IPOWER)
      GO TO 350
345 IV=EXP(-(DATA(IVAR)**IPOWER))
      GO TO 350
346 IV=SIN(DATA(IVAR)**IPOWER)
      GO TO 350
347 IV=COS(DATA(IVAR)**IPOWER)
      GO TO 350
348 IV= SINH(DATA(IVAR)**IPOWER)
      GO TO 350
349 IV= COSH(DATA(IVAR)**IPOWER)
C
C      GENERATE DV BY TRANSFORMING DATA(UVAR).
C
350 GO TO (351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359),DTRANS
C
351 DV=DATA(UVAR)**DPOWER

```

```

LS01970
LS01980
C
C
LS01990
LS02000
LS02010
C
LS02020
LS02030
C
LS02040
LS02050
LS02060
C
LS02070
LS02080
LS02090
LS02100
C
C
LS02110
LS02120
C
C
LS02130
C
LS02140
LS02150
LS02160
LS02170
LS02180
LS02190
LS02200
LS02210
LS02220
LS02230
LS02240
LS02250
LS02260
LS02270
LS02280
LS02290
LS02300
C
C
LS02310
LS02320

```



```

K=I-1
IF(.NOT.ZEHO) GO TO 40H
WRITE (6,6019) K,A(I)
GO TO 410
408 V=MATRIX(I,I)*VARIDE
S=SQRT(V)
N=NPTS-J
WRITE (6,6019) K,A(I),V,S,N
410 CONTINUE
C
EVEN=DEGREE.EO. (DEGREE/2)*2
IF((LIST.AND..NOT.(EVEN.OR.ZERO)) .OR.
- (EVEN.AND..NOT.(LIST.OR.ZERO)) .OR.
- (ZERO.AND..NOT.(LIST.OR.EVEN)) .OR.
- (LIST.AND.EVEN.AND.ZERO)) WRITE (6,6025)
SDDEZ=SDDEZ/NPTS
WRITE (6,6020)
STDU=SQRT(VARD)
STDE=SQRT(VARDE)
STDI=SQRT(VARI)
IF(.NOT.ZEHO) GO TO 413
WRITE (6,6021) DVAR,IVAR,SDDEZ,STDE,VARDDE,STDD,VARD,STDI,VARI
GO TO 1
C
413 R2=1.0-((NPTS-J)*VARDE)/((NPTS-1)*VARD)
K=SQRT(AHS(R2))
WRITE (6,6021) DVAR,IVAR,SDDEZ,STDE,VARDDE,STDD,VARD,STDI,VARI,
-BLANK,R,R2
IF(.NOT. LIST .AND). DEGREE .GT. 4) WRITE (6,6017) TITLE,PAGE
WRITE (6,6022) DEGREE
N=5*DEGREE-4
C
C OUTPUT THE COVARIANCE MATRIX FROM THE REGRESSION.
C
UO 415 I = 1,J
WRITE (6,MFMT(N))(MATRIX(I,K),K=1,J)
415 CONTINUE
C
N=MIN0(NPTS-J,999)
WRITE(6,6023) J,N
GO TO 1
C
900 WRITE (6,6024) J1,NPTS
GO TO 1
C
999 WRITE (6,6026)
STOP
END

```

```

LS03200
LS03210
LS03220
LS03230
LS03240
LS03250
LS03260
LS03270
LS03280
C
LS03290
LS03300
LS03310
LS03320
LS03330
LS03340
LS03350
LS03360
LS03370
LS03380
LS03390
LS03400
LS03410
C
LS03420
LS03430
LS03440
LS03450
LS03460
LS03470
LS03480
C
C
C
LS03490
LS03500
LS03510
C
LS03520
LS03530
LS03540
C
LS03550
LS03560
C
LS03570
LS03580
LS03590

```

```

SUBROUTINE GAUSS(A,N,X,PIVOT,SINGULAR,LDIM,INVERT)
C
C
REAL A(LDIM,1),X(LDIM),MAX
C
INTEGER PIVOT(LDIM),P,PP
C
LOGICAL SINGULAR,INVERT
C
C X IS THE SOLUTION VECTOR FOR B*X=Y, WHERE B IS N BY N.
C A=B*Y:1, IF INVERT=.TRUE., AND A=B*Y OTHERWISE. A IS N BY NN.
C ON OUTPUT, A=B**1:Z:C IF INVERT=.TRUE., AND A=D:Z OTHERWISE.
C (HERE I IS THE IDENTITY MATRIX AND C, D, AND Z ARE ARBITRARY.)
C
C PIVOT(J) CONTAINS THE PHYSICAL ROW INDEX OF THE JTH ROW IN A.
C
C DEFINE THE KRONECKER DELTA AS KDELTA(I,J)=(I/J)*(J/I).
C
C
KDELTA(I,J)=(I/J)*(J/I)
SINGULAR=.FALSE.
N1=N+1
IF(INVERT) GO TO 20
NN=N+1
DO 10 I=1,N
PIVOT(I)=I
GO TO 100
10
C
C INVERT IS .TRUE. SET UP IDENTITY PORTION OF A.
C
C
20 NN=2*N+1
DO 40 J=1,N
DO 30 I=1,N
A(I,J+N1)=KDELTA(I,J)
CONTINUE
PIVOT(J)=J
40 CONTINUE
C
C FIND OPTIMAL PIVOT ROWS AND REDUCE B TO AN UPPER TRIANGULAR MATRIX.
C (THE ENTIRE A MATRIX IS ALTERED IN THIS PROCESS.)
C
C
100 NM=N-1
DO 120 I=1,NM
MAX=0.0
DO 110 J=I+1,N
JJ=PIVOT(J)
SUM=0.0
DO 105 K=I,N
SUM=SUM+ABS(A(JJ,K))
105 CONTINUE
IF (SUM.EQ.0.0) GO TO 900
SUM=ABS(A(JJ,I))/SUM
IF (SUM.LE.MAX) GO TO 110
P=J
PP=JJ
MAX=SUM
110 CONTINUE

```

```

C
GAUS0350
GAUS0360
GAUS0370
GAUS0380
GAUS0390
GAUS0400
GAUS0410
GAUS0420
GAUS0430
GAUS0440
GAUS0450
GAUS0460
GAUS0470
GAUS0480
C
C
C
C
GAUS0490
GAUS0500
GAUS0510
GAUS0520
GAUS0530
GAUS0540
C
GAUS0550
GAUS0560
GAUS0570
GAUS0580
GAUS0590
GAUS0600
GAUS0610
GAUS0620
C
GAUS0630
GAUS0640
C
GAUS0650
C
C
C
C
GAUS0660
GAUS0670
GAUS0680
GAUS0690
GAUS0700
GAUS0710
GAUS0720
GAUS0730
GAUS0740
C
GAUS0750
GAUS0760
GAUS0770
GAUS0780
GAUS0790
GAUS0800

```

```

C
IF (MAX.FQ.0.0) GO TO 900
K = PIVOT(I)
PIVOT(I) = PP
PIVOT(P) = K
APPI = A(PP,I)
II = I + 1
DO 119 J = II,N
JJ = PIVOT(J)
R = A(JJ,I)/APPI
DO 115 K = I,NN
A(JJ,K) = A(JJ,K) - R* A(PP,K)
115 CONTINUE
119 CONTINUE
120 CONTINUE
C
C SOLVE FOR X FROM THE UPPER TRIANGULAR MATRIX B.
C
C
JJ = PIVOT(N)
IF (A(JJ,N) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 900
X(N) = A(JJ,N) / A(JJ,N)
IF (N.GE.2) GO TO 134
A(1,1) = 1.0/A(1,1)
RETURN
134 DO 140 I=2,N
J = N + 1 - I
JJ = PIVOT(J)
SUM = 0.0
P = J + 1
DO 135 K = P,N
SUM = SUM + A(JJ,K) * X(K)
135 CONTINUE
C
X(J) = (A(JJ,N)-SUM)/A(JJ,J)
CONTINUE
140 CONTINUE
C
IF (.NOT.INVERT) RETURN
C
C DETERMINE B INVERSE.
C
N2=N+2
K=N-1
DO 150 J=1,K
JJ=N1-J
I=PIVOT(JJ)
AIJJ=A(I,JJ)
DO 142 L=N2,NN
A(I,L)=A(I,L)/AIJJ
142 CONTINUE
C
JJ=JJ-1
DO 146 M=1,JJ1
MM=PIVOT(M)
AMMJ=A(MM,JJ)
DO 144 L=N2,NN
A(MM,L)=A(MM,L) -AMMJ*A(I,L)

```

```

144 CONTINUE
146 CONTINUE
150 CONTINUE
C
I=PIVOT(I)
AII=A(I,I)
DO 160 L=N2,NN
A(I,L)=A(I,L)/AII
160 CONTINUE
C
DO 170 J=1,N
I=PIVOT(J)
DO 165 L=1,N
A(J,L)=A(I,L+NI)
165 CONTINUE
170 CONTINUE
C
RETURN
SINGULH=.TRUE.
RETURN
END
GAUS0810
GAUS0820
GAUS0830
C
GAUS0840
GAUS0850
GAUS0860
GAUS0870
GAUS0880
C
GAUS0890
GAUS0900
GAUS0910
GAUS0920
GAUS0930
GAUS0940
C
GAUS0950
GAUS0960
GAUS0970
GAUS0980

```


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