ALGORITHM 654 FORTRAN Subroutines for Computing the Incomplete Gamma Function Ratios and their Inverse

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Categories and Subject Descriptors: G.1.2 [Numerical Analysis]: Approximation—special functions; G.m. [Mathematics of Computing]: Miscellaneous—FORTRAN

General Terms: Algorithms

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Chi-square distribution, incomplete gamma function, minimax approximations, percentile points, Schröder iteration

The FORTRAN subroutines GRATIO and GAMINV given here are the subroutines described in [1] for computing the incomplete gamma function ratios and their inverse. A sample program exercising GRATIO and GAMINV is given. The following functions are used.

```
ERF(x)
               = \begin{cases} \operatorname{erfc} x & \text{if } i = 0 \\ \exp(x^2)\operatorname{erfc} x & \text{if } i \neq 0 \end{cases}
ERFC1(i,x)
REXP(x)
               = \exp(x) - 1
ALNREL(a) = \ln(1+a)
                                        a > -1
            RLOG(x)
RCOMP(a, x) = e^{-x} x^{a}/\Gamma(a)
GAMMA(a) = \Gamma(a)
                                      a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
GAM1(x) = 1/\Gamma(1 + a) - 1  -.5 \le x \le 1.5
GAMLN(A) = 1n \Gamma(a)
                                        a > 0
                                       -.2 \le x \le 1.25
GAMLN1(x) = 1n \Gamma(1+x)
```

These functions, written by A. H. Morris, are part of the NSWC mathematics subroutine library [3].

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ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, Vol. 13, No. 3, September 1987, Pages 318-319.

Machine-Dependent Constants

The function SPMPAR provides the machine-dependent constants needed by GRATIO and GAMINV. It is necessary that SPMPAR be properly defined for the computer arithmetic being used. The constants are defined in the in-line documentation of SPMPAR. Values for these constants are given for many computers in the in-line documentation. SPMPAR, released by Argonne National Laboratory, is an adaptation of the Bell Laboratories function R1MACH [2].

Transportability

All coding adheres to the 1966 and 1977 ANSI FORTRAN standards. It is assumed that a floating point arithmetic of 6 or more digits is being used. The codes were designed specifically for k-digit arithmetics where $k \le 14$. If k > 14, then only 14-digit accuracy will normally be obtained.

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Received July 1986; revised March 1987; accepted May 1987