## Regression

## Multiple Linear Regression

IMSL_REGRESSORS
IMSL_MULTIREGRESS

IMSL_MULTIPREDICT

Generates regressors for a general linear model.
Fits a multiple linear regression model and optionally produces summary statistics for a regression model.
Computes predicted values, confidence intervals, and diagnostics.

## Variable Selection

| IMSL_ALLBEST | All best regressions. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_STEPWISE | Stepwise regression. |

## Polynomial and Nonlinear Regression

| IMSL_POLYREGRESS | Fits a polynomial regression model. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_POLYPREDICT | Computes predicted values, confidence intervals, and diagnostics. |
| IMSL_NONLINREGRESS | Fits a nonlinear regression model. |

## Multivariate Linear Regression-Statistical Inference and Diagnostics

IMSL_HYPOTH_PARTIAL
IMSL_HYPOTH_SCPH
Construction of a completely testable hypothesis.

IMSL_HYPOTH_TEST
Sums of cross products for a multivariate hypothesis.
Tests for the multivariate linear hypothesis.
Polynomial and Nonlinear Regression
IMSL_NONLINOPT
Fit a nonlinear regression model using Powell's algorithm.

## Alternatives to Least Squares Regression

IMSL_LNORMREGRESS
LAV, Lpnorm, and LMV criteria regression.

## Correlation and Covariance

IMSL_COVARIANCES
IMSL_PARTIAL_COV
IMSL_POOLED_COV
IMSL_ROBUST_COV

Variance-covariance or correlation matrix.
Partial correlations and covariances.
Pooled covariance matrix.
Robust estimate of covariance matrix.

## Analysis of Variance

IMSL_ANOVA1
IMSL_ANOVAFACT
IMSL_MULTICOMP
IMSL_ANOVANESTED
IMSL_ANOVABALANCED

Analyzes a one-way classification model.
Analyzes a balanced factorial design with fixed effects.
Performs Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparisons test.
Nested random model.
Balanced fixed, random, or mixed model.

## Transforms

| IMSL_FFTCOMP | Real or complex FFT. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_FFTINIT | Real or complex FFT initialization. |
| IMSL_CONVOL1D | Compute discrete convolution. |
| IMSL_CORR1D | Compute discrete correlation. |
| IMSL_LAPLACE_INV | Approximate inverse Laplace transform of a complex function. |

## Nonlinear Equations

## Zeros of a Polynomial

 IMSL_ZEROPOLYReal or complex coefficients.

## Zeros of a Function

IMSL_ZEROFCN
Real zeros of a function.

## Root of a System of Equations

IMSL_ZEROSYS
Powell's hybrid method.

## Optimization

## Unconstrained Minimization

IMSL_FMIN

IMSL_FMINV
IMSL_NLINLSQ
(Univariate Function) Using function and possibly first derivative values.
(Multivariate Function) Using quasi-Newton method.
(Nonlinear Least Squares) Using Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm.

## Linearly Constrained Minimization

IMSL_LINPROG
IMSL_QUADPROG
Dense linear programming.
Quadratic programming.

## Nonlinearly Constrained Minimization

IMSL_MINCONGEN Minimize a general objective function.
IMSL_CONSTRAINED_NLP Using a sequential equality constrained quadratic programming method.

## Special Functions

## Error Functions

IMSL ERF
IMSL_ERFC
Error function.

IMSL_BETA
Complementary error function.

IMSL_LNBETA
IMSL_BETAI
Beta function.
Logarithmic beta function.
Incomplete beta function.

## Gamma Functions

| IMSL_LNGAMMA | Logarithmic gamma function. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_GAMMA_ADV | Real gamma function. |
| IMSL_GAMMAI | Incomplete gamma function. |

## Special Functions (continued)

## Bessel Functions with Real Order and Complex Argument

IMSL_BESSI
Modified Bessel function of the first kind.
IMSL_BESSJ
IMSL_BESSK
IMSL_BESSY
IMSL_BESSI_EXP
IMSL_BESSK_EXP
Bessel function of the first kind.
Modified Bessel function of the second kind.
Bessel function of the second kind.
Bessel function e-|x|IO(x), Bessel function e-|x|I1(x).
Bessel function exK0( x ), Bessel function exK1 ( x ).

## Elliptic Integrals

| IMSL_ELK | Complete elliptic integral of the first kind. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_ELE | Complete elliptic integral of the second kind. |
| IMSL_ELRF | Carlson's elliptic integral of the first kind. |
| IMSL_ELRD | Carlson's elliptic integral of the second kind. |
| IMSL_ELRJ | Carlson's elliptic integral of the third kind. |
| IMSL_ELRC | Special case of Carlson's elliptic integral. |

## Fresnel Integrals

| IMSL_FRESNEL_COSINE | Cosine Fresnel integral. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_FRESNEL_SINE | Sine Fresnel integral. |

## Airy Functions

IMSL_AIRY_AI
IMSL_AIRY_BI
Airy function, and derivative of the Airy function.
Airy function of the second kind, and derivative of the Airy function of the second kind.

## Kelvin Functions

IMSL_KELVIN_BERO
Kelvin function ber of the first kind, order 0, and derivative of the Kelvin function ber.
MSL_KELVIN_BEIO
Kelvin function bei of the first kind, order 0, and derivative of the Kelvin function bei.
IMSL_KELVIN_KERO
Kelvin function ker of the second kind, order 0, and derivative of the Kelvin function ker.
IMSL_KELVIN_KEIO
Kelvin function kei of the second kind, order 0 and derivative of the Kelvin function kei.

## Basic Statistics and Random Number Generators

## Simple Summary Statistics

IMSL_SIMPLESTAT
IMSL_NORM1SAMP
IMSL_NORM2SAMP
Tabulate, Sort, and Rank
IMSL_FREQTABLE
IMSL_SORTDATA
IMSL_RANKS

Univariate summary statistics.
Mean and variance inference for a single normal population.
Inferences for two normal populations.

Tallies observations into a one-way frequency table.
Sorts data with options to tally cases into a multiway frequency table.
Ranks, normal scores, or exponential scores.

## Interpolation and Approximation

## Cubic Spline Interpolation

| IMSL_CSINTERP | Derivative end conditions. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_CSSHAPE | Shape preserving. |

B-spline Interpolation

| IMSL_BSINTERP | One-dimensional and two-dimensional interpolation. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_BSKNOTS | Knot sequence given interpolation data. |

B-spline and Cubic Spline Evaluation and Integration
IMSL_SPVALUE
IMSL_SPINTEG
Least-squares Approximation and Smoothing
IMSL_ECNLSQ
IMSL_BSLSQ
General functions.

IMSL_CONLSQ
IMSL_CSSMOOTH
IMSL_SMOOTHDATA1D

## Scattered Data Interpolation

IIMSL_SCAT2DINTERP
IMSL_RADBF
IMSL_RADBE

Akima's surface-fitting method.
Computes a fit using radial-basis functions.
Evaluates a radial-basis fit.

## Quadrature

## Univariate and Bivariate Quadrature

IMSL_INTFCN
Integration of a user-defined univariate or bivariate function.

## Arbitrary Dimension Quadrature

IMSL_INTFCNHYPER
IMSL_INTFCN_QMC
Iterated integral on a hyper-rectangle.
Intergrates a function on a hyper-rectangle using a Quasi Monte Carlo method.

## Gauss Quadrature

IMSL_GQUAD
Gauss quadrature formulas.

## Differentiation

IMSL_FCN_DERIV
First, second, or third derivative of a function.

## Differential Equations

IMSL_ODE
IMSL_PDE_MOL
IMSL_POISSON2D

Adams-Gear or Runge-Kutta method.
Solves a system of partial differential equations using the method of lines.
Solves Poisson's or Helmholtz's equation on a two-dimensional rectangle.

## Categorical and Discrete Data Analysis

## Statistics in the Two-Way Contingency Table

| IMSL_CONTINGENCY | Two-way contingency table analysis. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_EXACT_ENUM | Exact probabilities in a table; total enumeration. |
| IMSL_EXACT_NETWORK | Exact probabilities in a table. |

## Generalized Categorical Models

IMSL_CAT_GLM
Generalized linear models.

## Nonparametric Statistics

## One Sample Tests-Nonparametric Statistics

IMSL_SIGNTEST
IMSL_WILCOXON
IMSL_NCTRENDS
IMSL_CSTRENDS
IMSL_TIE_STATS

Sign test.
Wilcoxon rank sum test.
Noehter's test for cyclical trend.
Cox and Stuarts' sign test for trends in location and dispersion.
Tie statistics.

## Two or More Samples Tests—Nonparametric Statistics

IMSL_KW_TEST
IMSL_FRIEDMANS_TEST
IMSL_COCHRANQ
IMSL_KTRENDS

Kruskal-Wallis test.
Friedman's test.
Cochran's Q test.
K -sample trends test.

## Goodness of Fit

## General Goodness of Fit Tests

| IMSL_CHISQTEST | Chi-squared goodness of fit test. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_NORMALITY | Shapiro-Wilk W test for normality. |
| IMSL_KOLMOGOROV1 | One-sample continuos data Kolmogorov-Smirnov. |
| IMSL_KOLMOGOROV2 | Two-sample continuos data Kolmogorov-Smirnov. |
| IMSL_MVAR_NORMALITY | Mardia's test for multivariate normality. |

## Tests for Randomness

IMSL_RANDOMNESS_TEST Runs test, Paris-serial test, d2 test or triplets tests.

## Time Series and Forecasting

IMSL_ARMA Models

IMSL_ARMA

IMSL_DIFFERENCE
IMSL_BOXCOXTRANS
IMSL_AUTOCORRELATION
IMSL_PARTIAL_AC
IMSL_LACK_OF_FIT
IMSL_GARCH
IMSL_KALMAN

Computes least-squares or method-of-moments estimates of parameters and optionally computes forecasts and their associated probability limits.
Performs differencing on a time series.
Perform a Box-Cox transformation.
Sample autocorrelation function.
Sample partial autocorrelation function.
Lack-of-fit test based on the corrleation function.
Compute estimates of the parameters of a $\operatorname{GARCH}(\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q})$ model.
Performs Kalman filtering and evaluates the likelihood function for the statespace model.

## Multivariate Analysis

IMSL_K_MEANS<br>IMSL_PRINC_COMP<br>IMSL_FACTOR_ANALYSIS<br>IMSL_DISCR_ANALYSIS

Performs a K-means (centroid) cluster analysis.
Computes principal components.
Extracts factor-loading estimates.
Perform discriminant function analysis.

## Survival Analysis

Analyzes survival data using a generalized linear model and estimates using various parametric modes.

## Probability Distribution Functions and Inverses

IMSL_NORMALCDF
IMSL_BINORMALCDF
IMSL_CHISQCDF
IMSL_FCDF
IMSL_TCDF
IMSL_GAMMACDF
IMSL_BETACDF
IMSL_BINOMIALCDF
IMSL_BINOMIALPDF
IMSL_HYPERGEOCDF
IMSL_POISSONCDF

Normal (Gaussian) distribution function.
Bivariate normal distribution.
Chi-squared distribution function.
$F$ distribution function.
Student's t distribution function.
Gamma distribution function.
Beta distribution function.
Binomial distribution function
Binomial probability function.
Hypergeometric distribution function.
Poisson distribution function.

## Random Number Generation

## Random Numbers

IMSL_RANDOMOPT
IMSL_RANDOM_TABLE
IMSL_RANDOM
IMSL_RANDOM_NPP
IMSL_RANDOM_ORDER

IMSL_RAND_TABLE_2WAY
IMSL_RAND_ORTH_MAT
IMSL_RANDOM_SAMPLE
IMSL_RAND_FROM_DATA
IMSL_CONT_TABLE
IMSL_RAND_GEN_CONT
IMSL_DISCR_TABLE
IMSL_RAND_GEN_DISCR

Retrieves uniform $(0,1)$ multiplicative, congruential pseudorandom-number generator.
Sets or retrieves the current table used in either the shuffled or GFSR random number generator. Generates pseudorandom numbers.

Generates pseudorandom numbers from a nonhomo geneous Poisson process.
Generates pseudorandom order statistics from a uniform $(0,1)$ distribution, or optionally from a standard normal distribution.

Generates a pseudorandom two-way table.
Generates a pseudorandom orthogonal matrix or a correlation matrix.
Generates a simple pseudorandom sample from a finite population.
Generates pseudorandom numbers from a multivariate distribution determined from a given sample. Sets up table to generate pseudorandom numbers from a general continuous distribution.
Generates pseudorandom numbers from a general continuous distribution.
Sets up table to generate pseudorandom numbers from a general discrete distribution.
Generates pseudorandom numbers from a general discrete distribution using an alias method or optionally a table lookup method.

## Random Number Generation (continued)

## Stochastic Processes

IMSL_RANDOM_ARMA
Generate pseudorandom IMSL_ARMA process numbers.

## Low-discrepancy Sequences

| IMSL_FAURE_INIT | Initializes the structure used for computing a shuffled Faure sequence. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_FAURE_NEXT_PT | Generates a shuffled Faure sequence. |

## Math and Statistics Utilities

## Dates

| IMSL_DAYSTODATE | Days since epoch to date. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_DATETODAYS | Date to days since epoch. |

## Constants and Data Sets

IMSL_CONSTANT Natural and mathematical constants.
IMSL_MACHINE
Machine constants.
IMSL_STATDATA
Commonly analyzed data sets.

## Binomial Coefficient

IMSL_BINOMIALCOEF Evaluates the binomial coefficient.

## Geometry

IMSL_NORM
Vector norms.

## Matrix Norm

IMSL_MATRIX_NORM
Real coordinate matrix.

## Matrix Entry and Display

PM Formatted output of arrays using the standard linear algebraic convention: "row" refers to the first index of the array and "column" refers to the second.
RM Formatted input of arrays using the standard linear algebraic convention: "row" refers to the first index of the array and "column" refers to the second.

## Linear Systems

## Matrix Inversion

IMSL_INV
General matrix inversion.

## Linear Equations with Full Matrices

IMSL_LUSOL
IMSL_LUFAC
IMSL_CHSOL
IMSL_CHFAC

Linear Least Squares with Full Matrices
IMSL_QRSOL
IMSL_QRFAC Least-squares factorization.
IMSL_SVDCOMP Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) and generalized inverse.
IMSL_CHNNDSOL Solve and generalized inverse for positive semidefinite matrices.
IMSL_CHNNDFAC Factor and generalized inverse for positive semidefinite matrices.
IMSL_LINLSQ
Linear constraints.

## Sparse Matrices

| IMSL_SP_LUSOL | Solve a sparse system of linear equations $\mathrm{Ax}=\mathrm{b}$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_SP_LUFAC | Compute an LU factorization of a sparse matrix stored in either coordinate format or CSC format. |
| IMSL_SP_BDSOL | Solve a general band system of linear equations $\mathrm{Ax}=\mathrm{b}$. |
| IMSL_SP_BDFAC | Compute the LU factorization of a matrix stored in band storage mode. |
| IMSL_SP_PDSOL | Solve a sparse symmetric positive definite system of linear equations Ax = b. |
| IMSL_SP_PDFAC | Compute a factorization of a sparse symmetric positive definite system of linear equations Ax = b. |
| IMSL_SP_BDPDSOL | Solve a symmetric positive definite system of linear equations Ax $=\mathrm{b}$ in band symmetric storage mode. <br> Compute the RTR Cholesky factorization of symmetric positive definite matrix, A, in band symmetric <br> storage mode. |
| IMSL_SP_BDPDFAC | Solve a linear system Ax = b using the restarted generalized minimum residual (GMRES) method. |
| IMSL_SP_CG | Solve a real symmetric definite linear system using a conjugate gradient method. |
| IMSL_SP_MVMUL | Compute a matrix-vector product involving a sparse matrix and a dense vector. |

## Eigensystem Analysis

Linear Eigensystem Problems
IMSL_EIG
General and symmetric matrices.

## Generalized Eigensystem Problems

| IMSL_EIGSYMGEN | Real symmetric matrices and $B$ positive definite. |
| :--- | :--- |
| IMSL_GENEIG | General eigenexpansion of $A x=\lambda B x$. |

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