

# NAG Library Function Document

## nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc)

### 1 Purpose

nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc) generates a realization of a multivariate time series from a vector autoregressive moving average (VARMA) model. The realization may be continued or a new realization generated at subsequent calls to nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc).

### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg05.h>

void nag_rand_varma (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_ModeRNG mode, Integer n,
    Integer k, const double xmean[], Integer p, const double phi[],
    Integer q, const double theta[], const double var[], Integer pdv,
    double r[], Integer lr, Integer state[], double x[], Integer pdx,
    NagError *fail)
```

### 3 Description

Let the vector  $X_t = (x_{1t}, x_{2t}, \dots, x_{kt})^T$ , denote a  $k$ -dimensional time series which is assumed to follow a vector autoregressive moving average (VARMA) model of the form:

$$X_t - \mu = \phi_1(X_{t-1} - \mu) + \phi_2(X_{t-2} - \mu) + \dots + \phi_p(X_{t-p} - \mu) + \epsilon_t - \theta_1\epsilon_{t-1} - \theta_2\epsilon_{t-2} - \dots - \theta_q\epsilon_{t-q} \quad (1)$$

where  $\epsilon_t = (\epsilon_{1t}, \epsilon_{2t}, \dots, \epsilon_{kt})^T$ , is a vector of  $k$  residual series assumed to be Normally distributed with zero mean and covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ . The components of  $\epsilon_t$  are assumed to be uncorrelated at non-simultaneous lags. The  $\phi_i$ 's and  $\theta_j$ 's are  $k$  by  $k$  matrices of parameters.  $\{\phi_i\}$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ , are called the autoregressive (AR) parameter matrices, and  $\{\theta_j\}$ , for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, q$ , the moving average (MA) parameter matrices. The parameters in the model are thus the  $p$   $k$  by  $k$   $\phi$ -matrices, the  $q$   $k$  by  $k$   $\theta$ -matrices, the mean vector  $\mu$  and the residual error covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ . Let

$$A(\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 & I & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ \phi_2 & 0 & I & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ \cdot & & & \cdot & & & \\ \cdot & & & & & & \\ \phi_{p-1} & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 & I \\ \phi_p & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{pk \times pk} \quad \text{and} \quad B(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 & I & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ \theta_2 & 0 & I & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ \cdot & & & \cdot & & & \\ \cdot & & & & & & \\ \cdot & & & & & & \\ \theta_{q-1} & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 & I \\ \theta_q & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{qk \times qk}$$

where  $I$  denotes the  $k$  by  $k$  identity matrix.

The model (1) must be both stationary and invertible. The model is said to be stationary if the eigenvalues of  $A(\phi)$  lie inside the unit circle and invertible if the eigenvalues of  $B(\theta)$  lie inside the unit circle.

For  $k \geq 6$  the VARMA model (1) is recast into state space form and a realization of the state vector at time zero computed. For all other cases the function computes a realization of the pre-observed vectors  $X_0, X_{-1}, \dots, X_{1-p}, \epsilon_0, \epsilon_{-1}, \dots, \epsilon_{1-q}$ , from (1), see Shea (1988). This realization is then used to generate a sequence of successive time series observations. Note that special action is taken for pure MA models, that is for  $p = 0$ .

At your request a new realization of the time series may be generated more efficiently using the information in a reference vector created during a previous call to nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc). See the description of the argument **mode** in Section 5 for details.

The function returns a realization of  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ . On a successful exit, the recent history is updated and saved in the array **r** so that `nag_rand_varma (g05pjc)` may be called again to generate a realization of  $X_{n+1}, X_{n+2}, \dots$ , etc. See the description of the argument **mode** in Section 5 for details.

Further computational details are given in Shea (1988). Note, however, that `nag_rand_varma (g05pjc)` uses a spectral decomposition rather than a Cholesky factorization to generate the multivariate Normals. Although this method involves more multiplications than the Cholesky factorization method and is thus slightly slower it is more stable when faced with ill-conditioned covariance matrices. A method of assigning the AR and MA coefficient matrices so that the stationarity and invertibility conditions are satisfied is described in Barone (1987).

One of the initialization functions `nag_rand_init_repeatable (g05kfc)` (for a repeatable sequence if computed sequentially) or `nag_rand_init_nonrepeatable (g05kgc)` (for a non-repeatable sequence) must be called prior to the first call to `nag_rand_varma (g05pjc)`.

## 4 References

Barone P (1987) A method for generating independent realisations of a multivariate normal stationary and invertible ARMA( $p, q$ ) process *J. Time Ser. Anal.* **8** 125–130

Shea B L (1988) A note on the generation of independent realisations of a vector autoregressive moving average process *J. Time Ser. Anal.* **9** 403–410

## 5 Arguments

1: **order** – Nag\_OrderType *Input*

*On entry:* the **order** argument specifies the two-dimensional storage scheme being used, i.e., row-major ordering or column-major ordering. C language defined storage is specified by **order** = Nag\_RowMajor. See Section 3.2.1.3 in the Essential Introduction for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.

*Constraint:* **order** = Nag\_RowMajor or Nag\_ColMajor.

2: **mode** – Nag\_ModeRNG *Input*

*On entry:* a code for selecting the operation to be performed by the function.

**mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference

Set up reference vector and compute a realization of the recent history.

**mode** = Nag\_GenerateFromReference

Generate terms in the time series using reference vector set up in a prior call to `nag_rand_varma (g05pjc)`.

**mode** = Nag\_InitializeAndGenerate

Combine the operations of **mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference and Nag\_GenerateFromReference.

**mode** = Nag\_ReGenerateFromReference

A new realization of the recent history is computed using information stored in the reference vector, and the following sequence of time series values are generated.

If **mode** = Nag\_GenerateFromReference or Nag\_ReGenerateFromReference, then you must ensure that the reference vector **r** and the values of **k**, **p**, **q**, **xmean**, **phi**, **theta**, **var** and **pdv** have not been changed between calls to `nag_rand_varma (g05pjc)`.

*Constraint:* **mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference, Nag\_GenerateFromReference, Nag\_InitializeAndGenerate or Nag\_ReGenerateFromReference.

3: **n** – Integer *Input*

*On entry:*  $n$ , the number of observations to be generated.

*Constraint:*  $n \geq 0$ .

- 4: **k** – Integer Input  
*On entry:*  $k$ , the dimension of the multivariate time series.  
*Constraint:*  $k \geq 1$ .
- 5: **xmean[k]** – const double Input  
*On entry:*  $\mu$ , the vector of means of the multivariate time series.
- 6: **p** – Integer Input  
*On entry:*  $p$ , the number of autoregressive parameter matrices.  
*Constraint:*  $p \geq 0$ .
- 7: **phi[k × k × p]** – const double Input  
*On entry:* must contain the elements of the  $p \times k \times k$  autoregressive parameter matrices of the `model`,  $\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_p$ . The  $(i, j)$ th element of  $\phi_l$  is stored in **phi** $[(l - 1) \times k \times k + (j - 1) \times k + i - 1]$ , for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, p$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .  
*Constraint:* the elements of **phi** must satisfy the stationarity condition.
- 8: **q** – Integer Input  
*On entry:*  $q$ , the number of moving average parameter matrices.  
*Constraint:*  $q \geq 0$ .
- 9: **theta[k × k × q]** – const double Input  
*On entry:* must contain the elements of the  $q \times k \times k$  moving average parameter matrices of the `model`,  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_q$ . The  $(i, j)$ th element of  $\theta_l$  is stored in **theta** $[(l - 1) \times k \times k + (j - 1) \times k + i - 1]$ , for  $l = 1, 2, \dots, q$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ .  
*Constraint:* the elements of **theta** must be within the invertibility region.
- 10: **var[dim]** – const double Input  
**Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of the array **var** must be at least  $\mathbf{pdv} \times \mathbf{k}$ .  
Where **VAR**( $i, j$ ) appears in this document, it refers to the array element  
**var** $[(j - 1) \times \mathbf{pdv} + i - 1]$  when **order** = Nag\_ColMajor;  
**var** $[(i - 1) \times \mathbf{pdv} + j - 1]$  when **order** = Nag\_RowMajor.  
*On entry:* **VAR**( $i, j$ ) must contain the  $(i, j)$ th element of  $\Sigma$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{k}$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{k}$ . Only the lower triangle is required.  
*Constraint:* the elements of **var** must be such that  $\Sigma$  is positive semidefinite.
- 11: **pdv** – Integer Input  
*On entry:* the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **var**.  
*Constraint:*  $\mathbf{pdv} \geq \mathbf{k}$ .
- 12: **r[lr]** – double Communication Array  
*On entry:* if **mode** = Nag\_GenerateFromReference or Nag\_ReGenerateFromReference, the array **r** as output from the previous call to `nag_rand_varma` (g05pjc) must be input without any change.  
If **mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference or Nag\_InitializeAndGenerate, the contents of **r** need not be set.

*On exit:* information required for any subsequent calls to the function with **mode** = Nag\_GenerateFromReference or Nag\_ReGenerateFromReference. See Section 9.

13: **lr** – Integer *Input*

*On entry:* the dimension of the array **r**.

*Constraints:*

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{if } \mathbf{k} \geq 6, \mathbf{lr} \geq (5r^2 + 1) \times \mathbf{k}^2 + (4r + 3) \times \mathbf{k} + 4; \\ &\text{if } \mathbf{k} < 6, \mathbf{lr} \geq \left( (\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q})^2 + 1 \right) \times \mathbf{k}^2 + \\ &\quad \left( 4 \times (\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q}) + 3 \right) \times \mathbf{k} + \max \left( \mathbf{k}r(\mathbf{k}r + 2), \mathbf{k}^2(\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q})^2 + l(l + 3) + \mathbf{k}^2(\mathbf{q} + 1) \right) + 4. \end{aligned}$$

Where  $r = \max(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$  and if  $\mathbf{p} = 0$ ,  $l = \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{k} + 1)/2$ , or if  $\mathbf{p} \geq 1$ ,  $l = \mathbf{k}(\mathbf{k} + 1)/2 + (\mathbf{p} - 1)\mathbf{k}^2$ .

See Section 9 for some examples of the required size of the array **r**.

14: **state**[*dim*] – Integer *Communication Array*

**Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of this array is dictated by the requirements of associated functions that must have been previously called. This array **MUST** be the same array passed as argument **state** in the previous call to nag\_rand\_init\_repeatable (g05kfc) or nag\_rand\_init\_nonrepeatable (g05kgc).

*On entry:* contains information on the selected base generator and its current state.

*On exit:* contains updated information on the state of the generator.

15: **x**[*dim*] – double *Output*

**Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of the array **x** must be at least

$$\begin{aligned} &\max(1, \mathbf{pdx} \times \mathbf{n}) \text{ when } \mathbf{order} = \text{Nag\_ColMajor}; \\ &\max(1, \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{pdx}) \text{ when } \mathbf{order} = \text{Nag\_RowMajor}. \end{aligned}$$

Where  $\mathbf{X}(i, t)$  appears in this document, it refers to the array element

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{x}[(t - 1) \times \mathbf{pdx} + i - 1] \text{ when } \mathbf{order} = \text{Nag\_ColMajor}; \\ &\mathbf{x}[(i - 1) \times \mathbf{pdx} + t - 1] \text{ when } \mathbf{order} = \text{Nag\_RowMajor}. \end{aligned}$$

*On exit:*  $\mathbf{X}(i, t)$  will contain a realization of the *i*th component of  $X_t$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  and  $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

16: **pdx** – Integer *Input*

*On entry:* the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **x**.

*Constraints:*

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{if } \mathbf{order} = \text{Nag\_ColMajor}, \mathbf{pdx} \geq \mathbf{k}; \\ &\text{if } \mathbf{order} = \text{Nag\_RowMajor}, \mathbf{pdx} \geq \mathbf{n}. \end{aligned}$$

17: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*

The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

### NE\_BAD\_PARAM

On entry, argument  $\langle \text{value} \rangle$  had an illegal value.

**NE\_CLOSE\_TO\_STATIONARITY**

The reference vector cannot be computed because the AR parameters are too close to the boundary of the stationarity region.

**NE\_INT**

On entry, **k** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **k**  $\geq 1$ .

On entry, **lr** is not large enough, **lr** =  $\langle value \rangle$ : minimum length required =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

On entry, **n** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **n**  $\geq 0$ .

On entry, **p** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **p**  $\geq 0$ .

On entry, **pdv** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **pdv**  $> 0$ .

On entry, **pdx** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **pdx**  $> 0$ .

On entry, **q** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **q**  $\geq 0$ .

**NE\_INT\_2**

On entry, **pdv** =  $\langle value \rangle$  and **k** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **pdv**  $\geq \mathbf{k}$ .

On entry, **pdx** =  $\langle value \rangle$  and **k** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **pdx**  $\geq \mathbf{k}$ .

On entry, **pdx** =  $\langle value \rangle$  and **n** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

Constraint: **pdx**  $\geq \mathbf{n}$ .

**NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR**

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

**NE\_INVALID\_STATE**

On entry, **state** vector has been corrupted or not initialized.

**NE\_INVERTIBILITY**

On entry, the moving average parameter matrices are such that the model is non-invertible.

**NE\_POS\_DEF**

On entry, the covariance matrix **var** is not positive semidefinite to *machine precision*.

**NE\_PREV\_CALL**

**k** is not the same as when **r** was set up in a previous call.

Previous value of **k** =  $\langle value \rangle$  and **k** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

**NE\_STATIONARY\_AR**

On entry, the AR parameters are outside the stationarity region.

**NE\_TOO\_MANY\_ITER**

An excessive number of iterations were required by the NAG function used to evaluate the eigenvalues of the covariance matrix.

An excessive number of iterations were required by the NAG function used to evaluate the eigenvalues of the matrices used to test for stationarity or invertibility.

An excessive number of iterations were required by the NAG function used to evaluate the eigenvalues stored in the reference vector.

## 7 Accuracy

The accuracy is limited by the matrix computations performed, and this is dependent on the condition of the argument and covariance matrices.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc) makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

## 9 Further Comments

Note that, in reference to **fail.code** = NE\_INVERTIBILITY, nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc) will permit moving average parameters on the boundary of the invertibility region.

The elements of **r** contain amongst other information details of the spectral decompositions which are used to generate future multivariate Normals. Note that these eigenvectors may not be unique on different machines. For example the eigenvectors corresponding to multiple eigenvalues may be permuted. Although an effort is made to ensure that the eigenvectors have the same sign on all machines, differences in the signs may theoretically still occur.

The following table gives some examples of the required size of the array **r**, specified by the argument **lr**, for  $k = 1, 2$  or  $3$ , and for various values of  $p$  and  $q$ .

		$q$			
		0	1	2	3
$p$	0	13	20	31	46
		36	56	92	144
		85	124	199	310
	1	19	30	45	64
		52	88	140	208
		115	190	301	448
	2	35	50	69	92
		136	188	256	340
		397	508	655	838
	3	57	76	99	126
		268	336	420	520
		877	1024	1207	1426

Note that nag\_tsa\_arma\_roots (g13dxc) may be used to check whether a VARMA model is stationary and invertible.

The time taken depends on the values of  $p$ ,  $q$  and especially  $n$  and  $k$ .

## 10 Example

This program generates two realizations, each of length 48, from the bivariate AR(1) model

$$X_t - \mu = \phi_1(X_{t-1} - \mu) + \epsilon_t$$

with

$$\phi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.80 & 0.07 \\ 0.00 & 0.58 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 5.00 \\ 9.00 \end{bmatrix},$$

and

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 2.97 & 0 \\ 0.64 & 5.38 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The pseudorandom number generator is initialized by a call to `nag_rand_init_repeatable` (g05kfc). Then, in the first call to `nag_rand_varma` (g05pjc), `mode = Nag_InitializeAndGenerate` in order to set up the reference vector before generating the first realization. In the subsequent call `mode = Nag_ReGenerateFromReference` and a new recent history is generated and used to generate the second realization.

### 10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_rand_varma (g05pjc) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2008, Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 9, 2009.
 */
/* Pre-processor includes */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagg05.h>

#define VAR(I, J)      var[(order == Nag_RowMajor)?(I*pdvar+J):(J*pdvar+I)]
#define X(I, J)       x[(order == Nag_RowMajor)?(I*pdx+J):(J*pdx+I)]
#define PHI(i, j, l)  phi[l*k*k+j*k+i]
#define THETA(i, j, l) theta[l*k*k+j*k+i]

int main(void)
{
    /* Integer scalar and array declarations */
    Integer      exit_status = 0;
    Integer      lr, x_size, var_size, i, ip, iq, j, k, l, lstate, n, tmp1,
                tmp2, tmp3, tmp4, tmp5;
    Integer      *state = 0;
    Integer      pdx, pdvar;
    /* NAG structures */
    NagError     fail;
    Nag_ModeRNG  mode;
    /* Double scalar and array declarations */
    double       *phi = 0, *r = 0, *theta = 0, *var = 0, *x = 0, *xmean = 0;
    /* Use column major order */
    Nag_OrderType order = Nag_ColMajor;
    /* Choose the base generator */
    Nag_BaseRNG  genid = Nag_Basic;
    Integer      subid = 0;
    /* Set the seed */
    Integer      seed[] = { 1762543 };
    Integer      lseed = 1;

```

```

/* Initialise the error structure */
INIT_FAIL(fail);

printf("nag_rand_varma (g05pjc) Example Program Results\n\n");

/* Get the length of the state array */
lstate = -1;
nag_rand_init_repeatable(genid, subid, seed, lseed, state, &lstate, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    printf("Error from nag_rand_init_repeatable (g05kfc).\n%s\n",
        fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Read data from a file */
/* Skip heading*/
scanf("%*[\n] ");
/* Read in initial parameters */
scanf("%ld%ld%ld%ld%*[\n] ", &k, &ip,
    &iq, &n);

/* Calculate the size of the reference vector */
tmp1 = (ip > iq)?ip:iq;
if (ip == 0)
{
    tmp2 = k * (k + 1) / 2;
}
else
{
    tmp2 = k*(k+1)/2 + (ip-1)*k*k;
}
tmp3 = ip + iq;
if (k >= 6)
{
    lr = (5*tmp1*tmp1+1)*k*k + (4*tmp1+3)*k + 4;
}
else
{
    tmp4 = k*tmp1*(k*tmp1+2);
    tmp5 = k*k*tmp3*tmp3+tmp2*(tmp2+3)+k*k*(iq+1);
    lr = (tmp3*tmp3+1)*k*k + (4*tmp3+3)*k + ((tmp4 > tmp5)?tmp4:tmp5) + 4;
}
pdvar = k;
pdx = (order == Nag_ColMajor)?k:n;
x_size = (order == Nag_ColMajor)?pdx * n:pdx * k;
var_size = pdvar * k;

pdvar = k;
pdx = (order == Nag_ColMajor)?k:n;
x_size = (order == Nag_ColMajor)?pdx * n:pdx * k;
var_size = pdvar * k;

/* Allocate arrays */
if (!(phi = NAG_ALLOC(ip*k*k, double)) ||
    !(r = NAG_ALLOC(lr, double)) ||
    !(theta = NAG_ALLOC(iq*k*k, double)) ||
    !(var = NAG_ALLOC(var_size, double)) ||
    !(x = NAG_ALLOC(x_size, double)) ||
    !(xmean = NAG_ALLOC(k, double)) ||
    !(state = NAG_ALLOC(lstate, Integer)))
{
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}

/* Read in the AR parameters */
for (l = 0; l < ip; l++)
{

```

```

        for (i = 0; i < k; i++)
        {
            for (j = 0; j < k; j++)
                scanf("%lf ", &PHI(i, j, l));
        }
    scanf("%*[\n] ");

/* Read in the MA parameters */
if (iq > 0)
{
    for (l = 0; l < iq; l++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < k; i++)
        {
            for (j = 0; j < k; j++)
                scanf("%lf ", &THETA(i, j, l));
        }
    }
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
}

/* Read in the means */
for (i = 0; i < k; i++)
    scanf("%lf ", &xmean[i]);
scanf("%*[\n] ");

/* Read in the variance / covariance matrix*/
for (i = 0; i < k; i++)
{
    for (j = 0; j <= i; j++)
        scanf("%lf ", &VAR(i, j));
}
scanf("%*[\n] ");

/* Initialise the generator to a repeatable sequence */
nag_rand_init_repeatable(genid, subid, seed, lseed, state, &lstate, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    printf("Error from nag_rand_init_repeatable (g05kfc).\n%s\n",
           fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Generate the first realization */
mode = Nag_InitializeAndGenerate;
nag_rand_varma(order, mode, n, k, xmean, ip, phi, iq, theta,
               var, pdvar, r, lr, state, x, pdx, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    printf("Error from nag_rand_varma (g05pjc).\n%s\n",
           fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Display the results */
printf(" Realization Number 1\n");
for (i = 0; i < k; i++)
{
    printf("\n Series number %3ld\n", i+1);
    printf(" ----- \n\n ");
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
        printf("%9.3f%s", X(i, j), (j+1)%8?" ":"\n ");
}
printf("\n");

/* Generate a second realization */
mode = Nag_ReGenerateFromReference;
nag_rand_varma(order, mode, n, k, xmean, ip, phi, iq, theta,

```

```

        var, pdvar, r, lr, state, x, pdx, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
{
    printf("Error from nag_rand_varma (g05pjc).\n%s\n",
        fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Display the results */
printf("  Realization Number 2\n");
for (i = 0; i < k; i++)
{
    printf("\n  Series number %3ld\n", i+1);
    printf("  ----- \n\n ");
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
        printf("%9.3f%s", X(i, j), (j+1)%8?" ":"\n ");
}
printf("\n");

END:
NAG_FREE(phi);
NAG_FREE(r);
NAG_FREE(theta);
NAG_FREE(var);
NAG_FREE(x);
NAG_FREE(xmean);
NAG_FREE(state);

return exit_status;
}

```

## 10.2 Program Data

```

nag_rand_varma (g05pjc) Example Program Data
2 1 0 48          : k, ip, iq, n
0.80 0.07
0.00 0.58        : phi(, ,1)
5.00 9.00        : xmean
2.97
0.64 5.38        : var

```

## 10.3 Program Results

nag\_rand\_varma (g05pjc) Example Program Results

Realization Number 1

Series number 1

-----

4.833	2.813	3.224	3.825	1.023	1.415	2.184	3.005
5.547	4.832	4.705	5.484	9.407	10.335	8.495	7.478
6.373	6.692	6.698	6.976	6.200	4.458	2.520	3.517
3.054	5.439	5.699	7.136	5.750	8.497	9.563	11.604
9.020	10.063	7.976	5.927	4.992	4.222	3.982	7.107
3.554	7.045	7.025	4.106	5.106	5.954	8.026	7.212

Series number 2

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8.458	9.140	10.866	10.975	9.245	5.054	5.023	12.486
10.534	10.590	11.376	8.793	14.445	13.237	11.030	8.405
7.187	8.291	5.920	9.390	10.055	6.222	7.751	10.604
12.441	10.664	10.960	8.022	10.073	12.870	12.665	14.064
11.867	12.894	10.546	12.754	8.594	9.042	12.029	12.557
9.746	5.487	5.500	8.629	9.723	8.632	6.383	12.484

Realization Number 2

Series number 1

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5.396	4.811	2.685	5.824	2.449	3.563	5.663	6.209
3.130	4.308	4.333	4.903	1.770	1.278	1.340	-0.527
1.745	3.211	4.478	5.170	5.365	4.852	6.080	6.464
2.765	2.148	6.641	7.224	10.316	7.102	5.604	3.934
4.839	3.698	5.210	5.384	7.652	7.315	7.332	7.561
7.537	7.788	6.868	7.575	6.108	6.188	8.132	10.310

Series number 2

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11.345	10.070	13.654	12.409	11.329	13.054	12.465	9.867
10.263	13.394	10.553	10.331	7.814	8.747	10.025	11.167
10.626	9.366	9.607	9.662	10.492	10.766	11.512	10.813
10.799	8.780	9.221	14.245	11.575	10.620	8.282	5.447
9.935	9.386	11.627	10.066	11.394	7.951	7.907	12.616
15.246	9.962	13.216	11.350	11.227	6.021	6.968	12.428

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