

NAG Library Routine Document

G01BJF

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

G01BJF returns the lower tail, upper tail and point probabilities associated with a binomial distribution.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE G01BJF (N, P, K, PLEK, PGTK, PEQK, IFAIL)
  INTEGER          N, K, IFAIL
  REAL (KIND=nag_wp) P, PLEK, PGTK, PEQK
```

3 Description

Let X denote a random variable having a binomial distribution with parameters n and p ($n \geq 0$ and $0 < p < 1$). Then

$$\text{Prob}\{X = k\} = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

The mean of the distribution is np and the variance is $np(1-p)$.

G01BJF computes for given n , p and k the probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PLEK} &= \text{Prob}\{X \leq k\} \\ \text{PGTK} &= \text{Prob}\{X > k\} \\ \text{PEQK} &= \text{Prob}\{X = k\}. \end{aligned}$$

The method is similar to the method for the Poisson distribution described in Knüsel (1986).

4 References

Knüsel L (1986) Computation of the chi-square and Poisson distribution *SIAM J. Sci. Statist. Comput.* **7** 1022–1036

5 Parameters

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1: | N – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the parameter n of the binomial distribution. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $N \geq 0$. | |
| 2: | P – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the parameter p of the binomial distribution. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $0.0 < P < 1.0$. | |
| 3: | K – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| | <i>On entry:</i> the integer k which defines the required probabilities. | |
| | <i>Constraint:</i> $0 \leq K \leq N$. | |

- 4: PLEK – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) Output
On exit: the lower tail probability, $\text{Prob}\{X \leq k\}$.
- 5: PGTK – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) Output
On exit: the upper tail probability, $\text{Prob}\{X > k\}$.
- 6: PEQK – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) Output
On exit: the point probability, $\text{Prob}\{X = k\}$.
- 7: 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.
 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.**
On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error or a warning has been flagged (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry 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:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, $N < 0$.

IFAIL = 2

On entry, $P \leq 0.0$,
 or $P \geq 1.0$.

IFAIL = 3

On entry, $K < 0$,
 or $K > N$.

IFAIL = 4

On entry, N is too large to be represented exactly as a real number.

IFAIL = 5

On entry, the variance ($= np(1-p)$) exceeds 10^6 .

IFAIL = -99

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.
 See Section 3.8 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

IFAIL = -399

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.
 See Section 3.7 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

IFAIL = -999

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

7 Accuracy

Results are correct to a relative accuracy of at least 10^{-6} on machines with a precision of 9 or more decimal digits, and to a relative accuracy of at least 10^{-3} on machines of lower precision (provided that the results do not underflow to zero).

8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

9 Further Comments

The time taken by G01BJF depends on the variance ($= np(1-p)$) and on k . For given variance, the time is greatest when $k \approx np$ ($=$ the mean), and is then approximately proportional to the square-root of the variance.

10 Example

This example reads values of n and p from a data file until end-of-file is reached, and prints the corresponding probabilities.

10.1 Program Text

```

Program g01bjfe

!      G01BJF Example Program Text

!      Mark 25 Release. NAG Copyright 2014.

!      .. Use Statements ..
Use nag_library, Only: g01bjf, nag_wp
!      .. Implicit None Statement ..
Implicit None
!      .. Parameters ..
Integer, Parameter          :: nin = 5, nout = 6
!      .. Local Scalars ..
Real (Kind=nag_wp)         :: p, peqk, pgtk, plek
Integer                    :: ifail, k, n
!      .. Executable Statements ..
Write (nout,*) 'G01BJF Example Program Results'
Write (nout,*)

!      Skip heading in data file
Read (nin,*)

!      Display titles
Write (nout,*) '      N      P      K      PLEK      PGTK      PEQK'
Write (nout,*)

!      Loop over all data
d_lp: Do
  Read (nin,*,Iostat=ifail) n, p, k
  If (ifail/=0) Then
!      All data processed
    Exit d_lp
  End If

!      Calculate probability
  ifail = 0

```

```

      Call g01bjf(n,p,k,plek,pgtk,peqk,ifail)

!      Display results
      Write (nout,99999) n, p, k, plek, pgtk, peqk
      End Do d_lp

99999 Format (1X,I4,F8.3,I5,3F10.5)
      End Program g01bjfe

```

10.2 Program Data

G01BJF Example Program Data

4	0.50	2	: N, P, K
19	0.44	13	
100	0.75	67	
2000	0.33	700	

10.3 Program Results

G01BJF Example Program Results

N	P	K	PLEK	PGTK	PEQK
4	0.500	2	0.68750	0.31250	0.37500
19	0.440	13	0.99138	0.00862	0.01939
100	0.750	67	0.04460	0.95540	0.01700
2000	0.330	700	0.97251	0.02749	0.00312
