

NAG Library Function Document

nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec)

1 Purpose

nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec) returns a number of deviates associated with given probabilities of the beta distribution.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg01.h>

void nag_deviates_beta_vector (Integer ltail,
    const Nag_TailProbability tail[], Integer lp, const double p[],
    Integer la, const double a[], Integer lb, const double b[], double tol,
    double beta[], Integer ivalid[], NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

The deviate, β_{p_i} , associated with the lower tail probability, p_i , of the beta distribution with parameters a_i and b_i is defined as the solution to

$$P(B_i \leq \beta_{p_i} : a_i, b_i) = p_i = \frac{\Gamma(a_i + b_i)}{\Gamma(a_i)\Gamma(b_i)} \int_0^{\beta_{p_i}} B_i^{a_i-1} (1 - B_i)^{b_i-1} dB_i, \quad 0 \leq \beta_{p_i} \leq 1; a_i, b_i > 0.$$

The algorithm is a modified version of the Newton–Raphson method, following closely that of Cran *et al.* (1977).

An initial approximation, β_{i0} , to β_{p_i} is found (see Cran *et al.* (1977)), and the Newton–Raphson iteration

$$\beta_k = \beta_{k-1} - \frac{f_i(\beta_{k-1})}{f_i'(\beta_{k-1})},$$

where $f_i(\beta_k) = P(B_i \leq \beta_k : a_i, b_i) - p_i$ is used, with modifications to ensure that β_k remains in the range $(0, 1)$.

The input arrays to this function are designed to allow maximum flexibility in the supply of vector arguments by re-using elements of any arrays that are shorter than the total number of evaluations required. See Section 2.6 in the g01 Chapter Introduction for further information.

4 References

Cran G W, Martin K J and Thomas G E (1977) Algorithm AS 109. Inverse of the incomplete beta function ratio *Appl. Statist.* **26** 111–114

Hastings N A J and Peacock J B (1975) *Statistical Distributions* Butterworth

5 Arguments

- 1: **ltail** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the length of the array **tail**.
Constraint: **ltail** > 0.

- 2: **tail[ltail]** – const Nag_TailProbability *Input*
On entry: indicates which tail the supplied probabilities represent. For $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{ltail}$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \max(\mathbf{ltail}, \mathbf{lp}, \mathbf{la}, \mathbf{lb})$:
tail[j] = Nag_LowerTail
The lower tail probability, i.e., $p_i = P(B_i \leq \beta_{p_i} : a_i, b_i)$.
tail[j] = Nag_UpperTail
The upper tail probability, i.e., $p_i = P(B_i \geq \beta_{p_i} : a_i, b_i)$.
Constraint: **tail[j - 1]** = Nag_LowerTail or Nag_UpperTail, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{ltail}$.
- 3: **lp** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the length of the array **p**.
Constraint: **lp** > 0.
- 4: **p[lp]** – const double *Input*
On entry: p_i , the probability of the required beta distribution as defined by **tail** with $p_i = \mathbf{p}[j]$, $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{lp}$.
Constraint: $0.0 \leq \mathbf{p}[j - 1] \leq 1.0$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{lp}$.
- 5: **la** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the length of the array **a**.
Constraint: **la** > 0.
- 6: **a[la]** – const double *Input*
On entry: a_i , the first parameter of the required beta distribution with $a_i = \mathbf{a}[j]$, $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{la}$.
Constraint: $0.0 < \mathbf{a}[j - 1] \leq 10^6$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{la}$.
- 7: **lb** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the length of the array **b**.
Constraint: **lb** > 0.
- 8: **b[lb]** – const double *Input*
On entry: b_i , the second parameter of the required beta distribution with $b_i = \mathbf{b}[j]$, $j = (i - 1) \bmod \mathbf{lb}$.
Constraint: $0.0 < \mathbf{b}[j - 1] \leq 10^6$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{lb}$.
- 9: **tol** – double *Input*
On entry: the relative accuracy required by you in the results. If nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec) is entered with **tol** greater than or equal to 1.0 or less than $10 \times \mathbf{machine\ precision}$ (see nag_machine_precision (X02AJC)), then the value of $10 \times \mathbf{machine\ precision}$ is used instead.
- 10: **beta[dim]** – double *Output*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **beta** must be at least $\max(\mathbf{ltail}, \mathbf{lp}, \mathbf{la}, \mathbf{lb})$.
On exit: β_{p_i} , the deviates for the beta distribution.
- 11: **ivalid[dim]** – Integer *Output*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **ivalid** must be at least $\max(\mathbf{ltail}, \mathbf{lp}, \mathbf{la}, \mathbf{lb})$.

On exit: **ivalid**[$i - 1$] indicates any errors with the input arguments, with

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 0

No error.

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 1

On entry, invalid value supplied in **tail** when calculating β_{p_i} .

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 2

On entry, $p_i < 0.0$,

or $p_i > 1.0$.

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 3

On entry, $a_i \leq 0.0$,

or $a_i > 10^6$,

or $b_i \leq 0.0$,

or $b_i > 10^6$.

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 4

The solution has not converged but the result should be a reasonable approximation to the solution.

ivalid[$i - 1$] = 5

Requested accuracy not achieved when calculating the beta probability. The result should be a reasonable approximation to the correct solution.

12: **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_ARRAY_SIZE

On entry, array size = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **la** > 0.

On entry, array size = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **lb** > 0.

On entry, array size = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **lp** > 0.

On entry, array size = $\langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: **ltail** > 0.

NE_BAD_PARAM

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

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.

NW_INVALID

On entry, at least one value of **tail**, **p**, **a**, or **b** was invalid, or the solution failed to converge. Check **ivalid** for more information.

7 Accuracy

The required precision, given by **tol**, should be achieved in most circumstances.

8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

9 Further Comments

The typical timing will be several times that of `nag_prob_beta_vector` (g01sec) and will be very dependent on the input argument values. See `nag_prob_beta_vector` (g01sec) for further comments on timings.

10 Example

This example reads lower tail probabilities for several beta distributions and calculates and prints the corresponding deviates.

10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec) Example Program.
 *
 * Copyright 2011, Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 23, 2011.
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagg01.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Integer scalar and array declarations */
    Integer ltail, lp, la, lb, i, lout;
    Integer *ivalid = 0;
    Integer exit_status = 0;

    /* NAG structures */
    NagError fail;
    Nag_TailProbability *tail = 0;

    /* Double scalar and array declarations */
    double tol;
    double *p = 0, *a = 0, *b = 0, *beta = 0;

    /* Character scalar and array declarations */
    char ctail[40];

    /* Initialise the error structure to print out any error messages */
    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec) Example Program Results\n\n");

    /* Skip heading in data file*/
    scanf("%*[^\\n] ");

    /* Read in the tolerance */
    scanf("%lf%*[^\\n] ", &tol);

    /* Read in the input vectors */
    scanf("%ld%*[^\\n] ", &ltail);
    if (!(tail = NAG_ALLOC(ltail, Nag_TailProbability))) {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
    }
}

```

```

    goto END;
}
for (i = 0; i < ltail; i++) {
    scanf("%39s", ctail);
    tail[i] = (Nag_TailProbability) nag_enum_name_to_value(ctail);
}
scanf("%*[\n] ");
scanf("%ld%*[\n] ", &lp);
if (!(p = NAG_ALLOC(lp, double))) {
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}
for (i = 0; i < lp; i++)
    scanf("%lf", &p[i]);
scanf("%*[\n] ");
scanf("%ld%*[\n] ", &la);
if (!(a = NAG_ALLOC(la, double))) {
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}
for (i = 0; i < la; i++)
    scanf("%lf", &a[i]);
scanf("%*[\n] ");
scanf("%ld%*[\n] ", &lb);
if (!(b = NAG_ALLOC(lb, double))) {
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}
for (i = 0; i < lb; i++)
    scanf("%lf", &b[i]);
scanf("%*[\n] ");

/* Allocate memory for output */
lout = MAX(ltail,MAX(lp,MAX(la,lb)));
if (!(beta = NAG_ALLOC(lout, double)) ||
    !(ivalid = NAG_ALLOC(lout, Integer))) {
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}

/* Calculate probability */
nag_deviates_beta_vector(ltail, tail, lp, p, la, a, lb, b, tol, beta,
    ivalid, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec).\n%s\n",
        fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    if (fail.code != NW_IVALID) goto END;
}

/* Display title */
printf("      tail      p      a      b      beta  ivalid\n");
printf("-----\n");

/* Display results */
for (i = 0; i < lout; i++)
    printf(" %15s %6.3f %6.2f %6.2f %7.3f %3ld\n",
        nag_enum_value_to_name(tail[i%ltail]),p[i%lp], a[i%la],
        b[i%lb], beta[i], ivalid[i]);

END:
NAG_FREE(tail);
NAG_FREE(p);
NAG_FREE(a);
NAG_FREE(b);
NAG_FREE(beta);
NAG_FREE(ivalid);

```

```

    return(exit_status);
}

```

10.2 Program Data

```

nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec) Example Program Data
0.0                                :: tol
1                                 :: ltail
Nag_LowerTail                    :: tail
3                                 :: lp
0.50 0.99 0.25                   :: p
3                                 :: la
1.0 1.5 20.0                     :: a
3                                 :: lb
2.0 1.5 10.0                     :: b

```

10.3 Program Results

nag_deviates_beta_vector (g01tec) Example Program Results

tail	p	a	b	beta	ivalid
Nag_LowerTail	0.500	1.00	2.00	0.293	0
Nag_LowerTail	0.990	1.50	1.50	0.967	0
Nag_LowerTail	0.250	20.00	10.00	0.611	0