S15ACF – NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

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

S15ACF returns the value of the complement of the cumulative normal distribution function, $Q(x)$, via the routine name.

2 Specification

```
real FUNCTION S15ACF(X, IFAIL)
INTEGER              IFAIL
real                 X
```

3 Description

The routine evaluates an approximate value for the complement of the cumulative normal distribution function

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-u^2/2} du.$$

The routine is based on the fact that

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

and it calls S15ADF to obtain the necessary value of erfc, the complementary error function.

4 References

[1] Abramowitz M and Stegun I A (1972) *Handbook of Mathematical Functions* Dover Publications (3rd Edition)

5 Parameters

1: X — ***real*** *Input*

On entry: the argument x of the function.

2: IFAIL — INTEGER *Input/Output*

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, −1 or 1. For users not familiar with this parameter (described in Chapter P01) the recommended value is 0.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors detected by the routine:

There are no failure exits from this routine. The parameter IFAIL is included for consistency with other routines in this chapter.

7 Accuracy

Because of its close relationship with erfc the accuracy of this routine is very similar to that in S15ADF. If ϵ and δ are the relative errors in result and argument, respectively, then in principle they are related by

$$|\epsilon| \simeq \left| \frac{xe^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}Q(x)}\delta \right|.$$

For x negative or small positive this factor is always less than one and accuracy is mainly limited by ***machine precision***. For large positive x we find $\epsilon \sim x^2\delta$ and hence to a certain extent relative accuracy is unavoidably lost. However the absolute error in the result, E, is given by

$$|E| \simeq \left| \frac{xe^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\delta \right|$$

and since this factor is always less than one absolute accuracy can be guaranteed for all x.

8 Further Comments

None.

9 Example

The following program reads values of the argument x from a file, evaluates the function at each value of x and prints the results.

9.1 Program Text

Note. The listing of the example program presented below uses bold italicised terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```
*     S15ACF Example Program Text
*     Mark 14 Revised.  NAG Copyright 1989.
*     .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
      PARAMETER        (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
*     .. Local Scalars ..
      real             X, Y
      INTEGER          IFAIL
*     .. External Functions ..
      real             S15ACF
      EXTERNAL         S15ACF
*     .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'S15ACF Example Program Results'
*     Skip heading in data file
      READ (NIN,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
      WRITE (NOUT,*) '     X           Y        IFAIL'
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
   20 READ (NIN,*,END=40) X
      IFAIL = 1
*
      Y = S15ACF(X,IFAIL)
*
      WRITE (NOUT,99999) X, Y, IFAIL
      GO TO 20
   40 STOP
*
```

```
99999 FORMAT (1X,1P,2e12.3,I7)
      END
```

9.2 Program Data

```
S15ACF Example Program Data
          -20.0
           -1.0
            0.0
            1.0
            2.0
           20.0
```

9.3 Program Results

```
 S15ACF Example Program Results

      X           Y        IFAIL

  -2.000E+01   1.000E+00      0
  -1.000E+00   8.413E-01      0
   0.000E+00   5.000E-01      0
   1.000E+00   1.587E-01      0
   2.000E+00   2.275E-02      0
   2.000E+01   2.754E-89      0
```