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Preface

This report describes some experiences with the estimation of parameters in nonlinear differential equations. The work was done as part of work in a group on biomathematics and a group on stiff differential equations. The program used is written in ALGOL 60 and has been run on the EL X8 computer of the Mathematical Centre. After an exposition of the method, a detailed description of the procedure is given and a number of solved problems are shown in detail.

1. Introduction

In this report we shall be concerned with a problem which arises from experimental science. In order to predict the behaviour of systems, an experimental scientist not only wants to describe phenomena phenomenologically, but he also wants to construct a model of the process under consideration. Often a mathematical representation of the model will be given by a system of differential equations in which a set of parameters is not known a priori. These parameters have to be determined on the basis of experiments.

Mathematically stated, the problem is this: A set of n differential equations is given *

$$\frac{d}{dt} y = f(t, y, p) \quad (1.1)$$

where p represents an m -vector of parameters. In the process considered, p has the value p^* , but p^* is not known. Some components of the vector y can be measured for different values of t , but these measurements are affected by some random errors. It is assumed that the form of f is known, together with some statistical properties of the measurement errors. The problem is to deduce an estimate \bar{p} of the vector p^* .

With y_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) we denote the observed value of some component y at time t_i . Thus the index i identifies an observation and also determines what component of y has been observed. So we have a set of observations $\{y_i\}$, a corresponding set $\{t_i\}$ ($t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_N$) and, for some p , we can compute a set of theoretical values $y(t_i, p)$. The problem now seems to be quite simple: we define the N -vector

$$Y(p) = (y(t_i, p) - y_i) \quad 1 \leq i \leq N \quad (1.2)$$

and we define

*) We use vector notation throughout, so $p \in R^m$,

$y \in R \times R^m \rightarrow R^n$, $f \in R \times R^n \times R^m \rightarrow R^n$ etc..

$$S(p) = || Y(p) ||_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (y(t_i, p) - y_i)^2 \quad (1.3)$$

the sum of the squares of the discrepancies. Using an integration procedure to solve $y(t_i, p)$, we can solve the problem stated by minimizing $S(p)$ using standard techniques. Even when we assume that the minimum is unique and that the function $S(p)$ is the best one to minimize (this can be justified under certain conditions), the question still remains as to how badly conditioned the problem is. I.e. how small a perturbation in some values of y_i will cause how large a variation in the minimizing vector \bar{p} . In relation to this question it is clear that not only an estimate of p^* has to be determined but also an estimate of its reliability.

In this report we will assume that the measurement errors are statistically independent and that they have a Gaussian distribution with zero mean and variance σ^2 . Thus the covariance matrix of the vector of errors η is

$$E(\eta\eta^T) = \sigma^2 I \quad (1.4)$$

and the probability density of η is given by

$$p(\eta) = (2\pi\sigma)^{-N/2} \exp(- ||\eta||^2 / 2\sigma^2).$$

2. The method

2.1. The dependence of $Y(p)$ on p

The solution of the differential equation (1) can be considered to be a function of t as well as a function of p . We consider the difference between two adjacent solutions $y_1(t, p)$ and $y_2(t, p+\delta)$ of equation (1), both starting at $y_1(0, p) = y_2(0, p+\delta) = c$. We compute the perturbation due to this small change in p .

$$\frac{d}{dt} y_1 = f(t, y_1, p) \quad y_1(0) = c \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} y_2 = f(t, y_2, p + \delta) \quad y_2(0) = c \quad (2.2)$$

Expanding (2.2) in a Taylorseries and keeping only first order terms in δ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} y_2 = f(t, y_1, p) + FY(y_2 - y_1) + FP \delta \quad (2.3)$$

where

$$FY = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} f(t, y_1, p) \right) \quad (2.4)$$

is an $n \times n$ matrix and

$$FP = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p} f(t, y_1, p) \right) \quad (2.5)$$

is an $n \times p$ matrix, both matrices being functions of t, p and y_1 , but not of δ or $y_2 - y_1$.

It would be expedient to know how the computable values $y(t_i, p)$ depend upon small variations δ around p . Since equation (2.3) enables us to construct the differential equation which defines

$$YP = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} y(t, p), \quad (2.6)$$

we use (2.3) and write

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \frac{d}{dt} y(t, p) = FP + FY \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial p} y(t, p) \quad (2.7)$$

or, in shorthand,

$$\frac{d}{dt} YP = FP + FY \cdot YP . \quad (2.8)$$

This is a system of $n \times m$ differential equations. If we solve this system together with system (1.1), we are able to compute

$$A(p) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} y(t_i, p), \quad (2.9)$$

an $N \times m$ matrix, giving the dependence of $Y(p)$ (see equation (1.2)) upon variations to p .

2.2. Minimizing $S(p)$

Consider the function $S(p)$ defined by equation (1.3). The value \bar{p} that minimizes $S(p)$ is an estimate of the true value p^* . In equation (1.3) y is a nonlinear function of p . Without some further assumptions the analysis would therefore be too involved to give hope of useful results. This difficulty is dealt with by assuming that p is a reasonably good approximation to \bar{p} . Using a generalized Newton-Raphson technique we linearize the nonlinearity for small departures δp from \bar{p} .

Suppose that p is a trial vector and δp is the required correction ($p + \delta p = \bar{p}$). The residual vector $Y(p)$ is approximated by a linear function of the parameter

$$Y(p) = Y(\bar{p} - \delta p) = Y(\bar{p}) - A \delta p$$

and for the residual function

$$\begin{aligned} S(\bar{p}) = S(p + \delta p) &= || Y(p + \delta p) ||^2 \\ &\approx || Y(p) + A(p) \delta p ||^2 \\ &= || Y ||^2 + 2\delta p^T A^T Y + \delta p^T A^T A \delta p \end{aligned}$$

The approximating function to $S(p)$ has a minimum at the point given by the normal equations

$$A^T(p)A(p)\delta p = - A^T(p) Y(p). \quad (2.10)$$

If the matrix $A^T A$ is nonsingular, this equation determines δp from $Y(p)$.

In the linear theory $p + \delta p$ so determined would be the required solution and the minimum value of S attained there would

be

$$S(\bar{p}) = ||Y(p)||^2 - \delta p^T A^T A \delta p \quad (2.11)$$

In general, $S(p+\delta p)$ will not be the minimal value of S and the whole process is repeated using $p+\delta p$ as an approximation to \bar{p} for the next iteration.

The process we use has the same order of convergence as quasilinearization has (see: Bellman and Kalaba [1965]). The latter process often is called quadratically convergent. In fact, both processes have 2nd order convergence only in the case that the observed values are exact in all decimal places, otherwise they have 1st order convergence (Willems [1972]). So we prefer to speak of first order convergence.

If it appears that $S(p+\delta p) > S(p)$, some other techniques are applied. Firstly the method of steepest descent is used, with p as a point of departure. For this purpose the gradient vector $r = -A^T(p) Y(p)$ is calculated and a new trial step is executed with

$$\delta p = r ||r||^2 / ||Ar||^2$$

If even with this δp it appears that $S(p+\delta p) > S(p)$, the direction of the step is not changed, but a relaxation factor is used, the step δp is multiplied by $S(p)/(S(p)+S(p+\delta p))$ and a new trial step is executed from p .

3. Statistics

Let \bar{p} be the final estimate of p so that $S(p) \geq S(\bar{p})$ for all p : we assume that the linear theory holds in a sufficient large neighbourhood of \bar{p} .

For the perturbations η_i of the observed values y_i we assume an $N(0, \sigma^2)$ distribution and so it follows from equation (2.10) that

the estimated value \bar{p} will also be normally distributed. We define $\delta p = \bar{p} - p^*$, hence the expectation of δp will be zero when $p = \bar{p}$. We are also interested in the covariance matrix of δp , i.e. the expected value of $\delta p \delta p^T$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(\delta p \delta p^T) &= E((A^T A)^{-1} A^T Y Y^T A (A^T A)^{-1}) = \\ &= (A^T A)^{-1} A^T E(Y Y^T) A (A^T A)^{-1} = \sigma^2 (A^T A)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

From this covariance matrix we derive r_{ij} , the correlations between the estimates δp_i and δp_j .

$$r_{ij} = \frac{q_{ij}}{\sqrt{q_{ii} q_{jj}}} \quad \text{with } q_{ij} = (A^T A)_{ij} \quad (3.1)$$

By equation (2.10) δp is a linear function of Y . Hence its probability density will be Gaussian and will be given by

$$P(\delta p) = ((2\pi\sigma)^m \det((A^T A)^{-1}))^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp(-\delta p^T A^T A \delta p / 2\sigma^2)$$

From (2.11) follows immediately

$$||Y(\bar{p} + \delta p)||^2 = S(\bar{p}) + \delta p^T A^T A \delta p.$$

Now it is clear that $||Y||^2/\sigma^2$, $\delta p^T A^T A \delta p/\sigma^2$ and $S(\bar{p})/\sigma^2$ have a χ^2 distribution with N , m and $N-m$ degrees of freedom, respectively. An estimate of σ^2 is given by

$$s^2 = S(\bar{p})/(N-m) = ||Y(\bar{p})||^2/(N-m) \quad (3.2)$$

The confidence region at level α is the ellipsoidal region

$$\delta p^T A^T A \delta p \leq \frac{m}{N-m} S(\bar{p}) F_\alpha(m, N-m), \quad (3.3)$$

where $F_\alpha(n, N-m)$ is the α -point of the F-distribution with m and $N-m$ degrees of freedom.

The principal axes of the ellipsoidal region are given by the eigenvectors of $A^T A$ and the length of the axes is $\lambda_i^{-1/2}$ (λ_i is the eigenvalue of the corresponding eigenvector).

The confidence limits for each estimate, supposing that the other estimates are exact, are

$$\bar{p}_i \pm \delta p_i$$

where

$$\delta p_i = \sqrt{\frac{m}{N-m} S(\bar{p}) F_\alpha / (A^T A)_{ii}} \quad (3.4)$$

Other confidence limits for the individual estimates (independently) are

$$\bar{p}_i \pm \delta p_i^*$$

where

$$\delta p_i^* = \sqrt{\frac{m}{N-m} S(\bar{p}) F_\alpha (A^T A)_{ii}^{-1}} \quad (3.5)$$

The geometrical interpretation is that the tangent planes to the ellipsoid with normals to the direction i are at a distance δp_i^* from the centre of the ellipsoid and that the axis i intercepts the ellipsoid at points δp_i from the centre. Clearly $\delta p_i \leq \delta p_i^*$.

4. Integration of the differential equations

The system of the differential equations which we have to solve in each iteration step of the optimizing process is, in general, a rather large one. In the system we distinguish two parts

1. [see equation (1.1)]

$$\frac{d}{dt} y(t,p) = f(t,y,p) \quad (4.1)$$

a coupled system of n differential equations.

2. [see equation (2.8)]

$$\frac{d}{dt} YP = FP + FY.YP \quad (4.2)$$

This is a set of m systems; each system consists of n differential equations and is coupled with system (4.1).

The structure of the system (4.1-4.2) as a whole can be clarified by writing:

1) the system (4.1 - 4.2) as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= f \\ \dot{y}_{p1} &= f_{p1} + f_y y_{p1} \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{y}_{pm} &= f_{pm} + f_y y_{pm} \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where $y_{pi} = \partial y / \partial p_i$, $f_{pi} = \partial f / \partial p_i$ and

$f_y = \partial f / \partial y$ the Jacobian matrix of the system (4.1).

and by writing

2) the Jacobian matrix of the system (4.1-4.2) as

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} f_y & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ f_{py1} & f_y & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ f_{pym} & 0 & & f_y \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.4)$$

where $f_{pyi} = \partial(\partial f / \partial p_i) / \partial y$.

In this Jacobian matrix the one way coupling of the system is clearly demonstrated. Besides we notice that the eigenvalues of J are all the same as the eigenvalues of f_y , and so the stability behaviours of system (4.3) and system (4.4) are similar.

In order to solve the system, linear multistep methods are used. Essentially, the integrating procedure used ("multistep"), is the same as the one described in Hemker [1971]. This procedure uses variable steplength and variable order. In the case of stiff differential equations the procedure switches from Adams-Moulton to stiffly stable methods.

In order to solve (4.3) efficiently, we make use of the particular structure mentioned. In each step of the integrating process, equation (4.1) is solved as a independent system. When this part

of the integration has been successfully completed, the m systems of equations (4.2) can be solved with only a little work. We will show this in more detail.

Since we only use implicit linear multistep methods, the solution of one integration step

$$\dot{y} = f(y)$$

corresponds to the solution of the nonlinear equation

$$y_n = h\beta f(y_n) + \phi_n, \quad (4.4^a)$$

where ϕ_n contains the information about a number of completed steps. After the choice of a suitable starting value ${}_0y_n$, this equation is solved with a modified Newton-Raphson method

$${}_{r+1}y_n = {}_ry_n - (I - h\beta f_y)^{-1}({}_ry_n - \phi_n - h\beta f({}_ry_n)). \quad (4.5)$$

When we solve the system of differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= f(y) \\ \dot{w} &= g(y) + f_y w \end{aligned}$$

we make use of the one-way coupling of the system. In each step, we have to solve the nonlinear system

$$y_n = h\beta f(y_n) + \zeta_n \quad (4.6)$$

$$w_n = h\beta g(y_n) + h\beta f_y(y_n) \cdot w_n + \psi_n \quad (4.7)$$

We do not iterate this system simultaneously, but we solve the nonlinear equation (4.6) by the iteration process (4.5), we substitute the computed value of y_n in (4.7), and we solve the linear equation (4.7) directly. For the solution of this linear equation one needs $(I - h\beta f_y(y_n))^{-1}$: the same factor that will be used in (4.5).

The solution of the system (4.3) is obtained in the same way. In

each step of the integration process, the first system of n equations (4.1) is solved by iteration. When this iteration has been completed, each of the m systems of the n equations (4.2) is solved directly. Each one of these m systems needs the L-U-decomposition of one and the same matrix $I-h\beta f_y(y_n)$. Moreover, this L-U-decomposition can be used again in the next modified Newton-Raphson iteration. This implies that each step in the solution of (4.3) only involves:

- i) 1 or more (up to 3) evaluations of f .
- ii) 1 evaluation of f_{p_i} , for $i = 1, a, \dots, m$.
- iii) 1 evaluation of f_y .

Each evaluation of f_y involves an L-U-decomposition of $I-h\beta f_y$ and each evaluation of f or f_{p_i} involves an execution of the second stage of the Gaussian elimination.

When, during an integration step, it appears that the iteration process (4.5) does not converge or that the local error bound is exceeded, the step length is changed and the work mentioned in i) and iii) has to be repeated.

We notice that the possibility of coupling the integration of (4.2) with the integration of (4.1) with this ease, depends crucially on the form of the linear integration formula (4.4^a). It cannot be done, for instance, with Runge-Kutta methods.

We use another feature of the integration method. On an interval containing some meshpoints, the linear multistep methods approximate the solution of the differential equation to a polynomial of a certain degree. As a consequence, there is no need to take the meshpoints of our integrating procedure together with the points $\{t_i\}$ where the solution is wanted. The solution is obtained by interpolating the approximating polynomial.

5. The procedure odeparest

5.1. General remarks, users manual

Although we know that the iteration process has first order convergence, it is evident that in most practical (nonlinear) problems, we cannot say anything about the a priori fitness

of a first estimate. This reason, and others that make parameter estimation an art rather than only a computing technique, lead us to give the output of the procedure in printed form. This prevents the use, without inspection, of the results as a starting point for further calculations.

INPUT

The input of the procedure can be divided into four parts:

1. The system of differential equations which defines the problem, together with its initial values.
2. The observations to which the parameters will be adjusted.
3. A first estimate of the parameters, together with some upper and lower bounds for them.
4. Some actual parameters of the procedure, by which the optimizing and integration processes will be controlled and one actual parameter which specifies the confidence region desired.

Now we shall treat these four items in detail.

1) The system of differential equations defining the problem has to be supplied by the user as a set of sub-procedures for the procedure `odeparest`. Four procedures are needed:

- a) a procedure which identifies the function f (see equation 1.1).

This is a procedure with the heading procedure call `f(r); value r; real r;`.

By this procedure the values of the left hand part of (1.1), multiplied by the real value r , will be assigned to the array elements of `f[1:n]`.

- b) a procedure which identifies the Jacobian matrix of the vector-function f . (I.e. f_y in the equations 4.3 and 4.4).

This is a procedure with the heading procedure call `fy(r); value r; real r;`.

By this procedure the values of the partial derivatives of f_i with respect to y_j multiplied by a real value r , will be assigned to the array element `fy[i,j]`.

- c) a procedure which identifies the partial derivatives of f with respect to p .

This is a procedure with the heading procedure call `fp(r); value r; real r;`.

By this procedure the value of $\partial f_i / \partial p_j * r$ will be assigned to the array element `fp[1,j]`.

- d) a procedure by which the initial values of equation (1.1) are supplied.

This is a procedure with the heading procedure call `ystart;`

By this procedure the initial values of y are assigned to the array elements `y[0,i]` ($1 \leq i \leq n$). However, the procedure has to do another job: some positive values have to be assigned to the array elements `ymax[i]` ($1 \leq i \leq n$). The desired value of `ymax[i]` corresponds to an estimate of the maximal absolute value of y on the integration interval. If no estimate can be given, the value 1 can be assigned. (For a detailed description of the use of `ymax` see the manual for the ALGOL 60. procedure MULTISTEP, Hemker [1971]).

- N.B. 1. Note that the structure of the system is completely determined by f, f_y and f_p can be derived from f . However, by supplying f_y and f_p in an analytic form, we are able to solve our problem efficiently.
- N.B. 2. f, f_y and f_p are functions of t, y and p . These values of t, y and p can be obtained from the identifiers (array elements) `x, y[0,i]` ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and `par[i]` ($1 \leq i \leq m$) respectively.
- N.B. 3. The initial values may be functions of the parameters p . In that case the initial values of $\partial y / \partial p$ also have to be supplied; thus it is useful to know that $\partial y_i / \partial p_j$ corresponds with `y[0,n*j+i]`.
- N.B. 4. Since procedure call `ystart` is only called once during the integration of an interval, and since "call f ", "call f_y " and "call f_p " are used many times, assignments of the constant value zero to an element of f, f_y or f_p will be placed in "call `ystart`".

- 2) The observations to be fitted to, and
- 3) the first estimate, upper- and lower-bounds of the parameters, are asked for by means of a call of the procedure 'data' from the formal parameter list of the procedure 'odeparest'.

The actual declaration of this procedure has the heading

```
procedure data (nobs, tobs, cobs, obs, npar, parlbd,  
                par, parubd);
```

```
integer nobs, npar; integer array cobs;
```

```
array tobs, obs, parlbd, par, par ubd;.
```

nobs and npar are inputparameters, indicating the number of parameters, m, respectively. For each observation a value is assigned to

tobs[i], cobs[i] and obs[i] ($1 \leq i \leq \text{nobs}$)

tobs[i] - the time of observation

cobs[i] - the component of y observed ($1 \leq \text{cobs}[i] \leq n$)

obs[i] - the observed value of the component cobs[i] of y at the time tobs[i].

If the time, corresponding to the starting values (given in 'call ystart') does not equal zero, this time has to be provided in tobs[0].

The observations have to be ordered such that tobs[i] \leq tobs[j] if $i \leq j$.

For each parameter in the system (1.1), values are assigned to

parlbd[i], par[i] and parubd[i] ($1 \leq i \leq \text{npar}$)

par[i] - a first estimate of the i-th parameter.

parlbd[i] and parubd[i] - lower- and upper-bounds, respectively, for the parameter value.

N.B. 1. The procedure 'odeparest' only solves the unconstrained optimization problem; parlbd and parubd are provided only to prevent some unwanted effects (e.g. f, fy and fp may be undefined outside the indicated parameter region).

N.B. 2. If the value of 'nobs' is decreased by the procedure 'data', only the first 'nobs' (new value) observations will be used during the calculation.

If the value of 'npar' is decreased by the procedure 'data', only the first 'npar' (new value) parameters will be adjusted.

4) Before we explain the formal procedure parameters of the procedure 'odeparest', by which the process is controlled, we give the heading of the procedure:
procedure odeparest (n, nob, npar, data, itmax, converge, eps, meshp, stiff, fa);
value n, nob, npar, itmax, converge, eps, meshp, stiff, fa);
integer n, nob, npar, itmax, meshp; real converge, eps, fa;
boolean stiff; procedure data;

The actual parameters corresponding to the formal parameters are:

n : < integer expression >;
the number of equations of system (1.1).
nob : < integer expression >;
the number of observations: N.
npar : < integer expression >;
the number of parameters: m.
data : < procedure >;
this procedure is described in item 2 and 3.
itmax : < integer expression >;
the maximum number of iterations of the optimization process.
converge : < real expression >;
The optimization process is deemed to have converged if the final (estimated) improvement in $S(p)$ (i.e. $|S(p)-S(p+\delta p)|$) is less than

$$\text{converge} * S(p)$$

This test arises from the fact that the difference between $S(\bar{p})$ and $S(p)$, evaluated on the boundary of the confidence region, is

$$\frac{m}{N-m} F_{\alpha}(m, N-m) * S$$

It seems reasonable that some small function fraction of this should be used as convergence criterion.

- eps : < real expression >;
a parameter which controls the relative local error bound during the integration process. During the last iteration step of the optimizing process eps is replaced by eps/10.
- meshp : < integer expression >;
the maximal number of meshpoints that will be used by the integrating procedure, between two different observation times tobs[i] and tobs[i+1].
- stiff : < boolean expression >;
In order to make efficient use of the integrating procedure, 'stiff' can be set true, if the user knows that stiff differential equations will be integrated.
- fa : < real expression >;
 $F_{\alpha}(m, N-m)$, fa is the α -point of the F-distribution with npar and nob-npar degrees of freedom. The confidence regions at level α will be printed.

OUTPUT.

As we mentioned before, a call of procedure 'odeparest' only results in some printed output.

This printout can be of three kinds.

- 1) Results for each iteration, associated with the fitting of the data.
- 2) Diagnostic printout.
- 3) Final results, which include parameter values, confidence regions, correlation- and covariance-matrices.

We describe the printout in more detail.

- 1) An iteration is called successful, if $S(p_{\text{new}}) < S(p_{\text{old}})$ holds for the new estimate p_{new} of \bar{p} .
 - a) Each successful iteration results in the printout 'iteration number' and the number of the iteration performed. The following additional results will be

'computed residue': $\|Y(p)\|_2^2$ (see equation (1.2))

' computed standard error': $(\|Y(p)\|_2^2/(N-m))^{1/2}$

'estimated residue' : $\|Y(p+\delta p)\|_2^2$

'estimated standard error': $(\|Y(p+\delta p)\|_2^2/(N-m))^{1/2}$

'corrections for parameters': δp_i ($1 \leq i \leq m$)

'parameter value': $(p+\delta p)_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$)

These additional results will also be printed after the messages:

b) 'boundary constraints jump':

the calculated new parameter value violates the boundary constraints. Linear interpolation gives the maximal permissible jump in the computed direction.

c) 'plus ultra':

even on the boundaries of the permissible region the minimizing vector \bar{p} seems to be beyond these boundaries.

d) 'steepest descent':

the last iteration step was not successful. The old value of p is maintained and a step according to the method of the steepest descent is executed.

e) 'relation par':

even steepest descent was unsatisfactory; the last jump is repeated with a relaxation factor $S(p)/(S(p)+S(p+\delta p))$.

2) Diagnostic printouts are:

'strong nonlinearity'

The differential equation seems to be a very nonlinear one. This may result in a long computing time, since integration is continued with a smaller steplength than specified by 'meshp'. This diagnostic can be avoided by choosing a larger value for 'meshp'. However, this will not avoid the evil. This diagnostic also can appear when f_y doesn't represent the Jacobian matrix correctly.

'linear dependence in (dy/dp) [i]'

The matrix $A^T A$ seems to be singular. The initial estimate or the set of sample-times $\{tobs[i]/1 \leq i \leq N\}$ are not appropriate to solve the problem. This diagnostic

may also occur if fp is not represented correctly.

'the equation was found to be stiff at t='

This message is only given if the formal parameter $stiff \equiv \underline{false}$. If the equation appears to be stiff in the greater part of the integration, it will be efficient to set $stiff \equiv \underline{true}$.

'some little problems with stiffness < number >'

This message is given if a stiff differential equation is solved. The < number > indicates the number of times that the relative local error bound eps is exceeded. If it is a large number ($\approx meshp$) it may be better to choose a larger number for $meshp$.

- 3) During the last two iterations, information about the confidence region and the linear correlation between the parameters is printed.

This information involves:

- a) the conditional confidence interval:
the values δp_i (see equation 3.4).
- b) the independent confidence interval:
the values δp_i^* (see equation 3.5).
- c) the correlation matrix,
- d) the covariance matrix and
- e) the principal axes of the confidence region.

For detailed information see section 3.

The last iteration is a special one. It computes $y(t_i, p)$ with an accuracy $eps/10$ and it computes $p+\delta p$ even in the case $S(p+\delta p) \neq S(p)$.

5.2. The procedure text

```
procedure odeparest(n,nobs,npar,data,itmax,converge,eps,meshp,stiff,fa);
value n,nobs,npar,itmax,converge,eps,meshp,stiff,fa;
integer n,nobs,npar,itmax,meshp; real converge,eps,fa; boolean stiff;
begin comment The procedures: call ystart, call f, call fy, call fp
  define the problem supplied by the user.
  The four procedures inserted here only are examples;
  procedure call ystart;
  begin y[0,1]:= ymax[1]:= ymax[2]:= 1; y[0,2]:= 0 end;

  procedure call f(r); value r; real r;
  begin fl[1]:= -rx((1-y[0,2])xy[0,1] - par[2]xy[0,2]);
    f[2]:= rxpar[1]x((1-y[0,2])xy[0,1] -
      (par[2]+par[3])xy[0,2])
  end;

  procedure call fy(r); value r; real r;
  begin fyl[1,1]:= -rx(1-y[0,2]);
    fy[1,2]:= rx(par[2]+y[0,1]);
    fy[2,1]:= rxpar[1]x(1-y[0,2]);
    fy[2,2]:= -rxpar[1]x(par[2]+par[3]+y[0,1]);
  end;

  procedure call fp(r); value r; real r;
  begin fp[1,1]:= 0; fp[1,2]:= rxy[0,2]; fp[1,3]:= 0;
    fp[2,1]:= rx((1-y[0,2])xy[0,1] - (par[2]+par[3])xy[0,2]);
    fp[2,2]:= -rxpar[1]xy[0,2];
    fp[2,3]:= -rxpar[1]xy[0,2]
  end last procedure declared by the user;

array y[0:7,1:nx(npar+1)],ymax,f[1:n],fy[1:n,1:n],fp[1:n,1:npar];
proc pr(s); begin nclr; printtext(s) end;
proc fl(r); flot(5,3,r);
proc pf(s,r); begin pr(s); tab; fl(r) end;

proc out(s,r); string s; real r;
begin int i; if linenum>50 then new page else nclr;
  pr(s); print(r);
  pf({computed residue (stand.dev.)},comp error);
  fl(sqrt(comp error/(nobs-npar)));
  pf({estimated residue (stand.dev.)},est error);
  fl(sqrt(est error/(nobs-npar)));
  pr({corrections for parameter}); tab;
  for i:=1 step 1 until npar do fl(delta par[i]); nclr;
  pr({parameter value}); tab; tab;
  for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do fl(par[i]);
end;

boolean first,adams; integer k,kold,same,fails;
real x,xold,h,ch,hold,tolconv,tolup,tol,toldwn,a0;
array a[0:7],dd[0:7,0:n],last delta[1:n], jac[1:n,1:n],const[1:45],
  tobs[0:nobs],obs[1:nobs],par1,par,paru[1:npar];
int array cobs[1:nobs],pp[1:n];
```

```

procedure multistep(xend,hmin,hmax,eps);
value xend,hmin,hmax,eps; real xend,hmin,hmax,eps;
begin comment This sub-procedure 'multistep' is essentially the same
as the procedure 'MULTISTEP' described in Hemker[1971];

boolean conv; integer i,j,l,knew,np;
real chnew,c,error,dfi; array delta,df,y0[1:n];

procedure method;
begin dd[0,0]:= if adams then -10600 else x; i:= k:= 1;
  if adams then
    begin for const[i]:= 1,1,12,2,1,.5,1,.5,24,12,1,5/12,1,.75,
      1/6,37.89,24,2,.375,1,11/12,1/3,1/24,53.33,37.89,1,
      251/720,1,25/24,35/72,5/48,1/120,70.08,53.33,.3158,
      95/288,1,137/120,.625,17/96,.025,1/720,0,70.08,
      .07407 do i:= i + 1
    end else
    begin for const[i]:= 1,1,3,2,1,2/3,1,1/3,6,4.5,1,6/11,1,
      6/11,1/11,9.167,7.333,0.5,.48,1,.7,.2,.02,12.5,
      10.42,.1667,120/274,1,225/274,85/274,15/274,1/274,
      15.98,13.7,.04167,180/441,1,58/63,5/12,25/252,
      3/252,1/1764,0,17.15,.008333 do i:= i + 1
    end
  end method;

procedure order;
begin j:= (k-1) × (k+8) / 2 + 1;
  for i:= 0 step 1 until k do a[i]:= const[i+j]; a0:= a[0];
  tolup := (eps×const[j+k+1])2;
  tol := (eps×const[j+k+2])2;
  toldwn:= (eps×const[j+k+3])2;
  tolconv:= eps/(2×n×(k+2));
  same:= k+1
end order;

procedure evaluate jacobian;
begin call fy( -a0×h);
  for i:= 1 step 1 until n do
    for j:= 1 step 1 until n do jac[i,j]:= fy[i,j];
  for i:= 1 step 1 until n do jac[i,i]:= jac[i,i] + 1;
  det(jac,n,pp)
end evaluate jacobian;

procedure calculate step and order;
begin real a1,a2,a3; same:= 10;
  a1:= if k<1 then 0 else
    0.75×(toldwn/sum(i,1,n,(y[k,i]/ymax[i])2))(0.5/k);
  a2:= 0.80×(tol /error) (0.5/(k+1));
  a3:= if fails=0 then 0 else
    0.70×(tolup /sum(i,1,n,((delta[i]-last delta[i])/
      ymax[i])2))(0.5/(k+2));
  if a1>a2 ∧ a1>a3 then begin knew:=k-1; chnew:=a1 end else
  if a2>a3 then begin knew:=k ; chnew:=a2 end else
  begin knew:=k+1; chnew:=a3 end
end calculate step and order;

```

```
procedure reset step;
begin real c;
  if ch < hmin/hold then ch:= hmin/hold else
  if ch > hmax/hold then ch:= hmax/hold;
  x:= xold; h:= hold × ch; c:= 1;
  for j:=0 step 1 until k do
  begin for i:=1 step 1 until n do y[j,i]:= dd[j,i] × c;
  c:= c × ch
  end;
  evaluate jacobian;
  same:= k + 1
end reset step;

procedure begin;
begin hold:= h:= hmin; ch:= 1; call f(h);
  for i:= 1 step 1 until n do
  begin dd[0,i]:= y[0,i]; dd[1,i]:= y[1,i]:= f[i] end;
  fails:= kold:= 0; k:= 1; order; evaluate jacobian
end begin;

if first then
begin first:= false; adams:= 7stiff; method;
  xold:= x; begin; for i:= 1,2,3 do dd[i,0]:= 0
end;

for l:= 0 while x<xend do
begin x:= x+h;

  comment prediction;
  for i:=0 step 1 until k-1 do
  for j:= k-1 step -1 until i do
  elmrow(1,n,j,j+1,y,y,1);
  for i:= 1 step 1 until n do delta[i]:= 0;

  comment correction and estimation local error;
  for l:=1,2,3 do
  begin call f(h);
  for i:=1 step 1 until n do df[i]:= f[i] - y[1,i];
  sol(jac,n,pp,df);

  conv:= true;
  for i:= 1 step 1 until n do
  begin dfi:= df[i];
  y[0,i]:= y[0,i] + a0×dfi;
  y[1,i]:= y[1,i] + dfi;
  delta[i]:= delta[i] +dfi;
  conv:= conv ∧ abs(dfi) < tolconv × ymax[i]
  end;
  if conv then
  begin error:= sum(i,1,n,(delta[i]/ymax[i])2);
  goto convergence
  end
end;
end;
```



```
comment acceptance or rejection;
if  $\neg$ conv then no convergence:
begin if  $h < h_{min} \times 1.0001$  then
    begin pr( $\{$  strong nonlinearity $\}$ );  $h_{min} := h_{min}/4$  end;
     $ch := ch/4$ ; reset step
end else convergence:

if  $error > tol$  then error test not ok:
begin fails := fails + 1;
    if  $h > h_{min} \times 1.0001$  then
    begin if fails  $> 2$  then
        begin  $k := 0$ ; reset step; begin end else
        begin calculate step and order;
            if  $knew \neq k$  then begin  $k := knew$ ; order end;
             $ch := ch \times ch_{new}/fails$ ; reset step
        end
    end else
    if adams then
    begin adams := false; method; order; reset step end else
    if  $k \neq 1$  then
    begin  $k := 1$ ; order; reset step end else
    begin  $dd[2,0] := dd[2,0] + 1$ ; goto error test ok end
end else

error test ok:
begin fails := 0;
    if  $k > 2$  then begin for  $i := 1$  step 1 until n do
        elmcolvec(2,k,i,y,a,delta[i]) end;
    for  $i := 1$  step 1 until n do if  $abs(y[0,i]) > y_{max}[i]$ 
        then  $y_{max}[i] := abs(y[0,i])$ ;
    same := same - 1;
    if same = 1 then begin for  $i := 1$  step 1 until n do
        last delta[i] := delta[i] end else
    if same = 0 then
    begin calculate step and order;
        if  $ch_{new} > 1.1$  then
        begin same := k + 1;
            if  $knew \neq k$  then
            begin if  $knew > k$  then
                begin for  $i := 1$  step 1 until n do
                     $y[knew,i] := delta[i] \times a[k]/knew$ 
                end;
                 $k := knew$ ; order
            end;
            if  $ch_{new} > h_{max}/h$  then  $ch_{new} := h_{max}/h$ ;
             $h := h \times ch_{new}$ ;  $c := 1$ ;
            for  $j := 1$  step 1 until k do
            begin  $c := c \times ch_{new}$ ;
                for  $i := 1$  step 1 until n do
                     $y[j,i] := y[j,i] \times c$ 
                end
            end
        end
    end
end;
end;
end;
```

```
for i:= 1 step 1 until n do
  for j:= 0 step 1 until k do dd[j,i]:= y[j,i];

  if h $\neq$  hold then
    begin ch:= h/hold; c:= 1;
      for j:= 1 step 1 until kold do
        begin c:= cxch;
          for i:= n+1 step 1 until nmp do
            y[j,i]:= y[j,i]xc;
          end; hold:= h;
        end;
      if k>kold then
        for i:= n+1 step 1 until nmp do y[k,i]:= 0;
        kold:= k; xold:= x; ch:= 1;

        evaluate jacobian; call fp(h);

        for i:= 0 step 1 until k-1 do
          for j:=k-1 step -1 until i do
            elmrow(n+1,nmp,j,j+1,y,y,1);

          for j:= 1 step 1 until npar do
            begin np:= jxn;
              for i:=1 step 1 until n do y0[i]:= y[0,np+i];
              for i:=1 step 1 until n do df[i]:=
                fp[i,j] - matvec(1,n,i,fy,y0)/a0 - y[1,np+i];
              sol(jac,n,pp,df);
              for i:=1 step 1 until n do
                elmcolvec(0,k,np+i,y,a,df[i]);
            end;
          end step
        end multistep;

        integer i,j,l,cobi,iteration,nmp; bool further;
        real old comp error,comp error,est error,tobsdif,bound,b,r;
        array aux[0:2],em[0:5],delta par,aid,val[1:npar], delta obs[1:nobs],
        aa[1:nobs,1:npar],ata,q[1:npar,1:npar]; int array ci,ich[1:npar];

        aux[0]:= 10-10; em[0]:= 10-11; em[2]:= 10-8; em[4]:= 5xnpar;
        old comp error:= 10600; further:= true; tobs[0]:= 0;
        data(nobs,tobs,cobs,obs,npar,parl,par,paru);
        nmp:= n + nxnpar; b:= faxnpar/(nobs-npar);
```

```
for iteration:= 1, iteration+1 while further, iteration do
begin if  $\neg$ further then eps:= eps/10;

comment integration of the differential equations;
for i:= n+1 step 1 until nmp do y[0,i]:= 0; x:= tobs[0];
call ystart; first:= true;
for i:= 1 step 1 until nobobs do
begin tobsdif:= tobs[i] - tobs[i-1]; if tobsdif>0 then
multistep(tobs[i], tobsdif/meshp, tobsdif, eps);
tobsdif:= (tobs[i] - x)/h; cobi:= cobs[i];
delta obs[i]:= obs[i] - sum(1,0,k,y[1,cobi]xtobsdifl);
for j:= 1 step 1 until npar do
aa[i,j]:= sum(1,0,k,y[1,nxj+cobi]xtobsdifl);
end;

comment diagnostic printout;
if further then else
for i:= 1 step 1 until nobobs do obs[i]:= delta obs[i];
if  $\neg$ stiff  $\wedge$  dd[0,0]  $\neq$  600 then
pf( $\langle$ the equation was found to be stiff at x =  $\rangle$ , dd[0,0]);
if dd[2,0]  $\neq$  0 then
begin pf( $\langle$ some little problems with stiffness $\rangle$ , dd[2,0]); nlcrend;

comment minimization;
comp error:= sum(i,1,nobobs,delta obs[i]2);
old comp error:= old comp error*(1+eps);
if  $\neg$ further  $\vee$  comp error<old comp error then
begin comment least squares;
if npar  $\neq$  lsqdec(aa,nobobs,npar,aux,aid,ci) then
begin pr( $\langle$ linear dependence in (dy/dp)[i] $\rangle$ );
further:= false; goto end iteration
end;
lsqsol(aa,nobobs,npar,aid,ci,delta obs);
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
begin delta par[i]:= delta obs[i];
par[i]:= par[i] + delta par[i]
end;
est error:= sum(i,npar+1,nobobs,delta obs[i]2);
out( $\langle$ iteration number $\rangle$ , iteration);
end else if est error  $\neq$  0 then
begin comment steepest descent;
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
begin ata[i,i]:= tammat(1,i-1,i,i,aa,aa)+aid[i]2;
par[i]:= par[i]-deltapar[i];
for j:= i+1 step 1 until npar do ata[i,j]:=
ata[j,i]:= tammat(1,i-1,i,j,aa,aa)+aa[i,j]xaid[i];
end;
for i:= npar step -1 until 1 do if ci[i]  $\neq$  i then
begin ichcol(1,npar,i,ci[i],ata);
ichrow(1,npar,i,ci[i],ata)
end;
end;
```

```
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
    val[i]:= matvec(1,npar,i,ata,deltapar);
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
    aid[i]:= matvec(1,npar,i,ata,val);
r:= vecvec(1,npar,0,val,val)/vecvec(1,npar,0,val,aid);
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
    begin deltapar[i]:= bound:= r × val[i];
        par[i]:= par[i] + bound
    end; est error:= 0;
out(⟨steepest descent⟩,r)
end else
begin r:= comp error/(old comp error + comp error);
    if r > .99 then r:= .99;
    for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
        begin par[i]:= par[i] - r×deltapar[i];
            delta par[i]:= deltapar[i]×(1-r)
        end; iteration:= iteration + 1;
    eps:= eps/2; further:= iteration < itmax;
    out(⟨relaxation par⟩,1-r);
    goto end iteration
end;

comment constraints; r:= 1;
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
    begin if par[i]<parl[i] then bound:=parl[i]-par[i] else
        if par[i]>paru[i] then bound:=paru[i]-par[i] else
            goto through; bound:= 1+bound/deltapar[i];
        if bound<r then r:= bound; through:
    end;
    if 0 < r ∧ r < 1 then
        begin for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
            begin par[i]:= par[i] + (r-1)× delta par[i];
                deltapar[i]:= deltapar[i]×r
            end;
            est error:= est error + r×r×(comp error - est error);
            out(⟨boundary constraints. jump⟩,r);
        end else if r<0 then
            begin for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
                if par[i]<parl[i] then par[i]:= parl[i] else
                    if par[i]>paru[i] then par[i]:= paru[i];
                out(⟨plus ultra⟩,r);
            end;

further:= further ∧ iteration < itmax-1 ∧
    comp error - est error > converge × est error;
```

```
comment statistics;
if 7 further then
begin for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
begin ata[i,i]:= q[i,i]:=
tamm(1,i-1,i,i,aa,aa) + aid[i]xaid[i];
for j:= i+1 step 1 until npar do
ata[i,j]:= ata[j,i]:= q[i,j]:=
tamm(1,i-1,i,j,aa,aa) + aa[i,j]xaid[i];
end;
if qrisym(q,npar, val, em) # 0 then
pr({qrisym doesnot converge});
for i:= npar step -1 until 1 do if ci[i] # i then
begin ichcol(1,npar,i,ci[i],ata);
ichrow(1,npar,i,ci[i],ata);
ichrow(1,npar,i,ci[i],q)
end;

comment output;
pr({confidence interval (cond.)}); tab;
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
fl(sqrt(bxest error/ata[i,i]));
detinv(ata,npar);
pr({confidence interval (indept.)}); tab;
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
fl(sqrt(bxest errorxata[i,i]));
if linenumber + 2xnpar > 53 then new page else nclr;
pr({relationships between parameters});
pr({correlation matrix}); space(22);
printtext({covariance matrix});
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
begin nclr; for j:=1 step 1 until npar do
begin if i=j then space(40); fl(if i>j then
ata[i,j]/sqrt(ata[i,i]xata[j,j]) else ata[i,j])
end;
end; nclr;
pr({principal axes (direction cos and conf interval along each axis)});
for i:= 1 step 1 until npar do
begin nclr; for j:= 1 step 1 until npar do fl(q[j,i]);
space(5); fl(sqrt(bxest error/val[i]))
end; new page;
end;
old comp error:= comp error; end iteration:
end iteration;
```

```
tobsdif:= tobs[0];  
pr(←residuals, specified for each observation,→);  
for i:= 1 step 1 until nobs do  
begin r:= tobs[i]; if r>tobsdif then nlcr else tab;  
tobsdif:= r; absfixt(3,0,i); space(3); fl(obs[i])  
end  
end odeparest;
```

comment

Procedures used

In the body of procedure 'odeparest' a number of procedures are not declared. These procedures (library routines of the EL X8 system of the Mathematical Centre) are:

matvec, tamm^at, elmrow, elmcolvec, ichrow, ichcol,
det, sol, detinv, lsqdec, lsqsol, grisym
(see: Dekker [1968] and Dekker and Hoffmann [1968])

and:
nlcr, tab, space, print, printtext, absfixt, flot,
new page, linenum^bber, sum
(see: Grune[1972]).

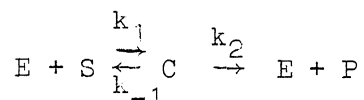
;

6 Problems solved

6.1. The ESCEP problem

Our first example originates from biochemistry.

A set of couples chemical reactions



is given : a catalyst E combines with a reactant S at one stage and is regenerated in a subsequent stage of the reaction. The problem is to find the rate constants k_1 , k_{-1} and k_2 from observations on the overall reaction rate (i.e. velocity of generation of the product P).

Rescaling the problem in some convenient way (see Heineken et al.[1967]), we obtain a description of the system as an initial value problem:

$$\begin{aligned} ds/dt &= -(1-c)s + qc \\ dc/dt &= M((1-c)s - (p+q)c) \\ s(0) &= 1 \quad , \quad c(0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Observations on $s(t)$ and $c(t)$ can be made and the unknown (positive) parameters M , p and q have to be determined.

In order to test our algorithm we generated some experimental values $s(t_i)$ and $c(t_i)$ ($i=1,2,\dots,23$) using the parameter values

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 1000 \quad , \\ p &= 0.99 \quad , \\ q &= 0.01 \quad . \end{aligned}$$

These parameter values require that we are dealing with a stiff system of differential equations.

We can distinguish a short initial period in which $c(t)$ increases rapidly and a period in which the steady state hypothesis holds. This represents a common type of enzymatic reaction in biochemistry : after a rapid generation of the complex C there is a period in which the Michaelis - Menten approximation holds.

We made five different tests:

- 1) we used 23 observations on each of the two components of the system, $s(t)$ and $c(t)$.

The observations were taken from the initial period as well as from the pseudo-steady state period.

- 2) Only the 23 observations on the component $c(t)$ were taken.
- 3) 12 observations were taken on the component $c(t)$ (every 2nd observation of test (2) was left out).
- 4) Only the 12 last observations from test (2) were used. All observations are in the pseudo-steady state region.
- 5) Only the 12 first observations from test (2) were used. Most observations were taken from the initial period.

We note that in tests 1), 2) and 3) our algorithm works highly accurate, since the quality of the observations was perfect : (a) four digits are correct (b) the observations contain information from the initial and from the pseudo-steady state period. In test 4) the parameter M is only approximately correct (1239 in stead of 1000) since this parameter, which is responsible for the initial period, is badly defined by the experimental observations.

In test 5) the parameter M is approximately correct but the other parameters are not determined at all since not enough information is available from the pseudo-steady state region.

NOTE : A component of the correlation matrix which approximately equals one, means that the algorithm cannot fix the parameter vector in some linear subspace of the parameter space.

B13681.138,PHEMKER,T150

```

1  BEGIN COMMENT THE ESCAP PROBLEM;
2
3  PROC ODEPART(N,NOBS,NPAR,DATA,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EP,SMESH,STIFF,FA);
4  VAL N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EP,SMESH,STIFF,FA;
5  INI N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,SMESH; BEAL CONVERGE,EP,FA; BQOL STIFF;
6  BEGIN COMMENT THE PROCEDURES: CALL YSTART,CALL F,CALL FY,CALL FP
7  DEFINE THE PROBLEM SUPPLIED BY THE USER;
8
9  BQOC CALL YSTART;
10 BEGIN Y(0,1):= YMAX(1); YMAX(2):= 1; Y(0,2):= 0; OUTC
11 END;
12 PROC CALL F(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
13 BEGIN CF:= CF+1;
14 F(1):= -R*((1-Y(0,2))*Y(0,1) - PAR(2)*Y(0,2));
15 F(2):= R*PAR(1)*((1-Y(0,2))*Y(0,1) - (PAR(2)+PAR(3))*Y(0,2));
16 END;
17 BQOC CALL FY(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
18 BEGIN FY(1,1):= -R*(1-Y(0,2)); FY(1,2):= R*(PAR(2)+Y(0,1));
19 FY(2,1):= R*PAR(1)*(1-Y(0,2)); FY(2,2):= -R*PAR(1)*(PAR(2)+PAR(3)+Y(0,1));
20 CFY:= CFY+1;
21 END;
22 PROC CALL FP(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
23 BEGIN FP(1,1):= 0; FP(1,2):= R*Y(0,2); FP(1,3):= 0;
24 FP(2,1):= R*(1-Y(0,2))*Y(0,1) - (PAR(2)+PAR(3))*Y(0,2); FP(2,2):= -R*PAR(1)*Y(0,2);
25 FP(2,3):= -R*PAR(1)*Y(0,2); CFP:= CFP+1;
26 END;
27
28 ABBAY Y(0:7,1:N*(NPAR+1)),YMAX,F(1:N),FY(1:1N,1:1N),FP(1:1N,1:NPAR))
29 BQOC PR(S); BEGIN NLCR; PRINTTEXT(S) END;
30 BQOC FL(R); FLOT(5,3,R);
31 BQOC PF(S,R); BEGIN PR(S) TAB; FL(R) END;
32
33 PROC OUT(S,R); SIBLING S; BEAL R;
34 BEGIN INI I; LE LINENUMBER50 THEN NEW PAGE ELSE NLCR;
35 PR(S); PRINT(R);
36 PF(4*COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)↑,COMP ERROR);
37 FL(SQRT(COMP ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
38 PF(4*ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)↑,EST ERROR);
39 FL(SQRT(EST ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
40 PR(4CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER); TAB;
41 EOB I:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR DO FL(DELTA PAR(I)); NLCR;
42 PR(4PARAMETER VALUE); TAB; TAB;
43 EOB I:= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR DO FL(PAR(I))
44 END;
45
46 BQOL FIRST,ADAMS; INIEGER K,KOLD,SAME,FAILS;
47 BEAL X,XOLD,H,CH,HOLD,TOLCONV,TOLUP,TOL,TOLDWN,A0;
48 ABBAY A(0:7),D(0:7,0:N),LAST DELTA(1:N),JAC(1:1N,1:1N),CONST(1:45),
49 TOBS(0:NOBS),OBS(1:NOBS),PARL,PAR,PARU(1:NPAR);
50 INI ABBAY COBS(1:NOBS),PP(1:1N);
51
52 BQOC MULTISTEP(XEND,HMIN,HMAX,EP);
53 VALUE XEND,HMIN,HMAX,EP; BEAL XEND,HMIN,HMAX,EP;
54
55 BEGIN BOOLEAN CONV; INIEGER I,J,L,KNEW,MP;
56 BEAL CHNEW,C,ERROR,DF; I ABBAY DELTA,DF,YO(1:N);

```

```

357 TAMMAT(1,1-1,1,1,AA,AA) + AID(1)*AID(1)
358 EOB J1= 1+1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR QQ
359 ATA(1,J1)= ATA(J,1)+ Q(1,J)
360 TAMMAT(1,1-1,1,1,AA,AA) + AA(1,J)*AID(1)
361
362 END;
363 LE QRISYM(Q,NPAR,VAL,EM) #0 THEN
364 PR({QRISYM DOESNOT CONVERGE});
365 EOB I1= NPAR STEP -1 UNTIL 1 DO LE C(I) #1 THEN
366 BEGIN ICHCOL(1,NPAR,1,C(I),ATA) ICHROW(1,NPAR,1,C(I),ATA);
367 ICHROW(1,NPAR,1,C(I),Q)
368 END;
369
370 COMMENT OUTPUT;
371 PR({CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.)}); TAB;
372 EOB I1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR QQ FL(SORT(B*EST ERROR/ATA(1,1)))
373 DETINV(ATA,NPAR); PR({CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.)}); TAB;
374 EOB I1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR QQ FL(SORT(B*EST ERROR*ATA(1,1)))
375 LE LINENUMBER + 2*NPAR > 53 THEN NEW PAGE ELSE NLCR;
376 PR({RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS});
377 PR({CORRELATION MATRIX}); SPACE(22); PRINTTEXT({COVARIANCE MATRIX});
378 EOB I1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR QQ
379 BEGIN NLCR; EOB J1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR QQ
380 BEGIN LE I=J THEN SPACE(40) FL(LE I > J THEN
381 ATA(1,J)/SQRT(ATA(1,1)*ATA(J,J)) ELSE ATA(1,J))
382 END;
383 END; NLCR;
384 PR({PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)});
385 EOB I1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR QQ
386 BEGIN NLCR; EOB J1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR QQ FL(Q(J,1))
387 SPACE(5); FL(SORT(B*EST ERROR/VAL(1)))
388 END; NEW PAGE;
389 END;
390 OLD COMP ERROR:= COMP ERROR; END ITERATION;
391 END ITERATION;
392
393 TOBSDIF:= TOBS(0); PR({RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION,});
394 EOB I1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NOBS DO
395 BEGIN R:= TOBS(I); LE R > TOBSDIF THEN NLCR ELSE TAB; TOBSDIF:= R;
396 ABSFIXT(3,0,1) SPACE(3); FL(OBS(I))
397 END
398 END ODEPAREST;
399
400 BEQC READ OBS AND PAR(NOBS,TOBS,COBS,OBS,NPAR,PARL,PAR,PARU);
401 BEGIN INT I; BEAL R,S; NLCR; PR({THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:}); PR({
402 TOBS(0); S:= READ; NLCR; ABSFIXT(3,0,0) SPACE(3); FL(TOBS(0));
403 EOB I1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NOBS DO
404 BEGIN TOBS(I); R:= READ; COBS(I); S:= READ; OBS(I); LE R > S THEN NLCR ELSE TAB; S:= R;
405 ABSFIXT(3,0,1) SPACE(3); FL(R); FIXT(3,0,COBS(I)); SPACE(2); FL(OBS(I))
406 END; NLCR; NLCR; PR({THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:});
407 PR({
408 I PARLW(I) PAR(I)
409 PARUPB(I)});
410 EOB I1= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR DO
411 BEGIN PARL(I); LE READ; PARU(I); LE READ; NLCR;
412 ABSFIXT(3,0,1) EOB K:= PARL(I),PARU(I) DO BEGIN FL(R); SPACE(2) END;
413 END;
414 NEW PAGE;
415
416 BEQC PR(S); BEGIN NLCR; PRINTTEXT(S) END;
417 BEQC P(S,R); BEGIN PR(S); TAB; PRINT(R) END;
418 BEQC FL(R); FLOT(5,3,R)
419 BEQC PF(S,R); BEGIN PR(S); TAB; FL(R) END;

```

```

417  INIT CF,CFY,CFP;
418  EQC OUTC;
419  BEGIN INI R; NLCR; SPACE(100); LE CF=0 THEN
420  BEGIN SPACE(6); PRINTTEXT(REVALUATIONS OF); NLCR; SPACE(106); PRINTTEXT(FF
421  EOR R:= CF,CFY,CFP DO ABSFIXT(6,0,R);
422  CF:= CFY:= CFI:= 0;
423  END;
424
425  EQC JOB(N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA);
426  VAL N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,MESH,STIFF,FA;
427  INI N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,MESH; BEAL CONVERGE,EPS,FA; BDDL STIFF;
428  BEGIN BEAL TIM;
429  PR(PROCEDURE ODEPART WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:);
430  P(N,NOBS,NPAR); P(NPAR); P(NOBS); P(ITMAX);
431  P(CONVERGE); P(EPS); P(MESH); P(STIFF);
432  P(STIFF); TAB; LE STIFF THEN PRINTTEXT( IBUE) ELSE PRINTTEXT( FALSE);
433  P(FA); PR( THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED);
434  PR(FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS-NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM);
435  NLCR; CFI:= CFY:= 0; TIM:= TIME;
436  ODEPART(N,NOBS,NPAR,READ OBS AND PAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA);
437  TIM:= TIME-TIM; OUTC; NLCR;
438  PR( THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED); ABSFIXT(3,2,TIM); PRINTTEXT(SEC, ON THE EL X8.);
439  END JOB;
440
441  JOB(2,READ,3,16,0,01,4,100,FALSE,4,28);
442  COMMENT 4.28=F(0.01)(3,43);
443
444  END
445

```

PROCEDURE ODEPAREST WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

N = +2
 NPAR = +3
 NOBS = +46
 ITMAX = +16
 CONVERGE = +.100000000001E-1 1
 EPS = +.99999999999999E-4 4
 MESH = +100
 STIFF = FALSE
 FA = +.42799999999999E+1 1
 THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED
 FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS-NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:

I	T OBS(I)	C OBS(I)	OBS(I)						
0	+0.0000E+0	0		2	+20000E+0	3	+2	+1.6480E+0	0
1	+2.0000E+0	3	+99980E+0	4	+40000E+0	3	+2	+27530E+0	0
3	+4.0000E+0	3	+99970E+0	6	+60000E+0	3	+2	+34930E+0	0
5	+6.0000E+0	3	+99960E+0	8	+80000E+0	3	+2	+39900E+0	0
7	+8.0000E+0	3	+99960E+0	10	+10000E+0	2	+2	+43220E+0	0
9	+1.0000E+0	2	+99950E+0	12	+12000E+0	2	+2	+45450E+0	0
11	+1.2000E+0	2	+99950E+0	14	+14000E+0	2	+2	+46950E+0	0
13	+1.4000E+0	2	+99950E+0	16	+16000E+0	2	+2	+47950E+0	0
15	+1.6000E+0	2	+99950E+0	18	+18000E+0	2	+2	+48620E+0	0
17	+1.8000E+0	2	+99950E+0	20	+20000E+0	2	+2	+49070E+0	0
19	+2.0000E+0	2	+99950E+0	22	+20000E+0	1	+2	+49990E+0	0
21	+2.0000E+0	1	+99940E+0	22	+20000E+0	1	+2	+49980E+0	0
23	+4.0000E+0	1	+99930E+0	24	+40000E+0	1	+2	+49980E+0	0
25	+6.0000E+0	1	+99920E+0	26	+60000E+0	1	+2	+49980E+0	0
27	+8.0000E+0	1	+99910E+0	28	+80000E+0	1	+2	+49980E+0	0
29	+1.0000E+0	0	+99900E+0	30	+10000E+0	0	+2	+49980E+0	0
31	+1.0000E+0	1	+99450E+0	32	+10000E+0	1	+2	+49860E+0	0
33	+2.0000E+0	1	+98950E+0	34	+20000E+0	1	+2	+49730E+0	0
35	+5.0000E+0	1	+97470E+0	36	+50000E+0	1	+2	+49360E+0	0
37	+1.0000E+0	2	+95020E+0	38	+10000E+0	2	+2	+48720E+0	0
39	+1.5000E+0	2	+92600E+0	40	+15000E+0	2	+2	+48080E+0	0
41	+2.0000E+0	2	+90210E+0	42	+20000E+0	2	+2	+47430E+0	0
43	+2.0000E+0	2	+87860E+0	44	+25000E+0	2	+2	+46770E+0	0
45	+3.0000E+0	2	+85530E+0	46	+30000E+0	2	+2	+46100E+0	0

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

I	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUPB(I)
1	+0.0000E+0	4	+25000E+0 4
2	+0.0000E+0	0	+20000E+0 1
3	+0.0000E+0	0	+20000E+0 1

EVALUATIONS OF
P FY PP

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.11572₁₀ 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000₁ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +1
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.71050₁ 1 +.40649₀ 0
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.56079₁ 1 +.36113₀ 0
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.13012₄ 4 +.11222₁ 1 -.23527₁ 1
PARAMETER VALUE +.29883₃ 3 +.19222₁ 1 -.11527₁ 1

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.5100630429897₁₀ 0
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.71050₁ 1 +.40649₀ 0
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.59974₁ 1 +.37346₀ 0
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.66368₃ 3 +.57238₀ 0 -.12000₁ 1
PARAMETER VALUE +.93632₃ 3 +.13724₁ 1 -.00000₀ 0

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.16794₁₀ 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000₁ 1

328 162 149

ITERATION NUMBER +2
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.14767₀ 0 +.58602₁ 1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.27718₃ 3 +.25389₂ 2
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.38729₂ 2 -.44803₀ 0 +.93545₂ 2
PARAMETER VALUE +.97505₃ 3 +.92434₀ 0 +.93545₂ 2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.18076₁₀ 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000₁ 1

189 102 94

ITERATION NUMBER +3
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.48038₂ 2 +.10570₁ 1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.10903₅ 5 +.15924₃ 3
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.23473₂ 2 +.63419₁ 1 +.56804₃ 3
PARAMETER VALUE +.99852₃ 3 +.98776₀ 0 +.99196₂ 2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.13005₁₀ 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000₁ 1

189 99 92

ITERATION NUMBER +4
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.87965₅ 5 +.45229₃ 3
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.97692₇ 7 +.47664₄ 4
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16552₁ 1 +.21989₂ 2 +.67811₄ 4
PARAMETER VALUE +.10002₄ 4 +.98996₀ 0 +.99874₂ 2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.12673₁₀ 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000₁ 1

162 85 78

ITERATION NUMBER +5

COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.17284_m 6 +.63399_m 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.78876_m 7 +.42829_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.71049_m 1 +.59385_m 5 +.10685_m 4
 PARAMETER VALUE +.10002_m 4 +.98997_m 0 +.99981_m 2

160 84 77

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.12673_m 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000_m 1

ITERATION NUMBER +6

COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.80423_m 7 +.43247_m 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.77181_m 7 +.42366_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.68692_m 2 -.42558_m 6 +.19919_m 5
 PARAMETER VALUE +.10003_m 4 +.98997_m 0 +.10000_m 1

160 84 77

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.12672_m 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000_m 1

ITERATION NUMBER +7

COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.77027_m 7 +.42324_m 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.76914_m 7 +.42293_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.74688_m 3 -.11067_m 6 +.37276_m 6
 PARAMETER VALUE +.10003_m 4 +.98997_m 0 +.10000_m 1
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.35182_m 0 +.14758_m 3 +.53040_m 5
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.37275_m 0 +.15651_m 3 +.53096_m 5

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX

+ .33004_m 0
 -.30686_m 3 -.43414_m 1

COVARIANCE MATRIX

+60497_m 7 +.83833_m 3 -.26443_m 1
 +.10665_m 1 -.15708_m 2
 +.12275_m 2

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

-.22444_m 6 +.16512_m 2 +.10000_m 1
 +.33857_m 3 -.10000_m 1 +.16512_m 2
 +.10000_m 1 +.13897_m 3 -.43711_m 8

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.11394E+0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+1

ITERATION NUMBER	+8
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.)	+ .57579E+0 7 +.36593E+0 4
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.)	+ .39239E+0 7 +.30208E+0 4
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	-.28749E+0 0 +.30690E+0 4 =.38921E+0 6
PARAMETER VALUE	+ .99997E+0 3 +.99000E+0 0 +.10000E+0 1
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.)	+ .25607E+0 0 +.10540E+0 3 +.37908E+0 5
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.)	+ .27126E+0 0 +.11175E+0 3 +.37948E+0 5

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX

+ .32962E+0	U	3	-.43352E+0	1
-.32508E+0				

COVARIANCE MATRIX

+ .62801E+0	7	+ .85279E+0	3	-.28560E+0	1
		+ .10659E+0	1	-.15691E+0	2
				+ .12290E+0	2

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

- .21946E+0	6	+ .16496E+0	2	+ .10000E+0	1	+ .37908E+0	5
+ .13579E+0	5	-.10000E+0	1	+ .16496E+0	2	+ .10551E+0	3
+ .10000E+0	1	+ .13579E+0	3	-.45477E+0	8	+ .27126E+0	0

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION				
1	-.32018m	4	2	-.48515m
3	-.24118m	4	4	-.28407m
5	-.49451m	4	6	-.84650m
7	+.91730m	6	8	-.14189m
9	+.32006m	4	10	-.77490m
11	-.41823m	4	12	-.66609m
13	-.22959m	4	14	-.85430m
15	-.14997m	4	16	-.23427m
17	-.73200m	5	18	-.36063m
19	-.18458m	5	20	-.34154m
21	-.27884m	5	22	+.40917m
23	-.28382m	5	24	-.35671m
25	-.28931m	5	26	-.12226m
27	-.29617m	5	28	+.20054m
29	+.30339m	5	30	+.50819m
31	-.19363m	4	32	-.32695m
33	-.40349m	4	34	-.80809m
35	+.21366m	4	36	+.32362m
37	+.37013m	4	38	-.30868m
39	+.30840m	4	40	+.10424m
41	+.33316m	7	42	+.26133m
43	+.41227m	4	44	+.14388m
45	+.49611m	4	46	-.26659m

155

79

74

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 131.72 SEC. ON THE EL X8.

170772= 9 B 13681.138 PHEMKER.

PROCEDURE OVEPART WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

```

N = +2
NPAR = +3
NOBS = +23
ITMAX = +16
CONVERGE = +.100000000000001 = 1
EPS = +.999999999999999 = 4
MESHPR = +100
STIFF = EALSE
FA = +.494000000000002 = 1

```

THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED
 FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS=NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:

I	TUBS(I)	COBS(I)	OBS(I)
0	+0J0000 =	0	
1	+2J0000 =	3 +2	+16480 =
2	+4J0000 =	3 +2	+27530 =
3	+6J0000 =	3 +2	+34930 =
4	+8J0000 =	3 +2	+39900 =
5	+1J0000 =	2 +2	+43220 =
6	+12000 =	2 +2	+45450 =
7	+14000 =	2 +2	+46950 =
8	+16000 =	2 +2	+47950 =
9	+19000 =	2 +2	+48620 =
10	+2J0000 =	2 +2	+49900 =
11	+2J0000 =	1 +2	+49980 =
12	+4J0000 =	1 +2	+49980 =
13	+6J0000 =	1 +2	+49980 =
14	+8J0000 =	1 +2	+49980 =
15	+1J0000 =	0 +2	+49980 =
16	+1J0000 =	1 +2	+49860 =
17	+2J0000 =	1 +2	+49730 =
18	+5J0000 =	1 +2	+49360 =
19	+1J0000 =	2 +2	+48720 =
20	+1J0000 =	2 +2	+48080 =
21	+2J0000 =	2 +2	+47430 =
22	+2J0000 =	2 +2	+46770 =
23	+5J0000 =	2 +2	+46100 =

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

I	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUP(I)
1	+0.0000 =	0	+16000 =
2	+0.0000 =	0	+80000 =
3	+0.0000 =	0	+12000 =
4		4	+25000 =
1		0	+20000 =
1		1	+20000 =

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.11572E+0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+1

ITERATION NUMBER +1
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.17718E+1 +.29764E+0
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.11735E+1 +.24223E+0
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.12620E+4 +.18566E+1 =.30514E+1
PARAMETER VALUE +.33798E+3 +.26566E+1 =.18514E+1

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.3932632438264E+0
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.17718E+1 +.29764E+0
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.12660E+1 +.25160E+0
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.49631E+3 +.73019E+0 =.12000E+1
PARAMETER VALUE +.11037E+4 +.15301E+1 =.18190E+11

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.46713E+0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+1

ITERATION NUMBER +2
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.16227E+0 +.90075E+1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.48594E+3 +.49292E+2
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.19588E+3 -.66029E+0 +.96919E+2
PARAMETER VALUE +.90782E+3 +.86986E+0 +.96919E+2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.69112E+0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+1

ITERATION NUMBER +3
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.14980E+1 +.27368E+1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.44831E+5 +.47345E+3
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.73926E+2 +.11379E+0 +.25278E+3
PARAMETER VALUE +.98174E+3 +.98365E+0 +.99447E+2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.14132E+0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+1

ITERATION NUMBER +4
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.67976E+4 +.18436E+2
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.21267E+6 +.10312E+3
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16735E+2 +.62029E+2 +.58868E+4
PARAMETER VALUE +.99848E+3 +.98985E+0 +.10004E+1

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.12996E+0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+1

328 162 149

189 101 93

470 239 232

168 88 81

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ITERATION NUMBER +5
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.50229_μ 6 +.15848_μ 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.56618_μ 7 +.53206_μ 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16031_μ 1 +.89647_μ 4 +.27540_μ 6
 PARAMETER VALUE +.10001_μ 4 +.98994_μ 0 +.10004_μ 1

162 85 78

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.12674_μ 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000_μ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +6
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.63747_μ 7 +.56456_μ 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.59899_μ 7 +.54726_μ 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.15156_μ 0 +.12546_μ 4 -.85614_μ 6
 PARAMETER VALUE +.10002_μ 4 +.98996_μ 0 +.10003_μ 1

160 84 77

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.12673_μ 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000_μ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +7
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.60422_μ 7 +.54964_μ 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.60387_μ 7 +.54949_μ 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.13889_μ 1 +.11800_μ 5 -.23603_μ 6
 PARAMETER VALUE +.10002_μ 4 +.98996_μ 0 +.10003_μ 1
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.49107_μ 0 +.20799_μ 3 +.25462_μ 4
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.53434_μ 0 +.28756_μ 3 +.33211_μ 4

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.39232_μ 0
 -.22219_μ 0
 -.64123_μ 0
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.63807_μ 7 +.13472_μ 4 -.88117_μ 2
 +.18479_μ 1 -.13685_μ 0
 +.24649_μ 1

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

-.23001_μ 5 +.76114_μ 1 +.99710_μ 0
 +.21157_μ 3 -.99710_μ 0 +.76114_μ 1
 +.10000_μ 1 +.21113_μ 3 -.13810_μ 4
 +.25389_μ 4
 +.26526_μ 3
 +.53434_μ 0

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION

1	-4.636 ₁₀	4
2	-27446 ₁₀	4
3	-83974 ₁₀	4
4	-13932 ₁₀	4
5	-17666 ₁₀	4
6	-6177 ₁₀	4
7	-94434 ₁₀	5
8	-24595 ₁₀	4
9	-37443 ₁₀	4
10	-37695 ₁₀	4
11	+38925 ₁₀	4
12	-37656 ₁₀	4
13	-14209 ₁₀	4
14	+18067 ₁₀	4
15	+48861 ₁₀	4
16	-34399 ₁₀	4
17	-82217 ₁₀	4
18	+27244 ₁₀	5
19	-29857 ₁₀	4
20	+12995 ₁₀	4
21	+33298 ₁₀	4
22	+23180 ₁₀	4
23	-19205 ₁₀	4

155

79

74

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 151.97 SEC. ON THE EL X8.

PROCEDURE ODEPAREST WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

N # +2
 NPAR # +3
 NOBS # +12
 ITMAX# +16
 CONVERGE # +.1000000000001# 1
 EPS # +.999999999999# 4
 MESHP# +100
 STIFF# FALSE
 FA # +.3860000000001# 1

THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED

FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS=NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:

I	T OBS(I)	C OBS(I)	OBS(I)
0	+ .0J000#	0	
1	+ .2J000#	3 +2	+ .16480# 0
2	+ .6U000#	3 +2	+ .34930# 0
3	+ .1J000#	2 +2	+ .43220# 0
4	+ .14000#	2 +2	+ .46950# 0
5	+ .18000#	2 +2	+ .48620# 0
6	+ .2J000#	1 +2	+ .4990# 0
7	+ .6U000#	1 +2	+ .49980# 0
8	+ .1J000#	0	+ .49980# 0
9	+ .2U000#	1 +2	+ .49730# 0
10	+ .1J000#	2 +2	+ .48720# 0
11	+ .2U000#	2 +2	+ .47430# 0
12	+ .3J0000#	2 +2	+ .46100# 0

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

I	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUPB(I)
1	+ .0000J#	0	+ .16000# 4
2	+ .0000J#	0	+ .80000# 0
3	+ .0000J#	0	+ .12000# 1
			+ .20000# 1
			+ .25000# 4
			+ .20000# 1
			+ .20000# 1

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.10969E- 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +1
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.92495E- 0 +.32058E- 0
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.65942E- 0 +.27068E- 0
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.11607E+ 4 +.14314E+ 1 -.27008E+ 1
PARAMETER VALUE +.43934E+ 3 +.22314E+ 1 -.15008E+ 1

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.443101165480E- 0
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.92495E- 0 +.32058E- 0
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.71184E- 0 +.28124E- 0
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.51569E+ 3 +.63997E- 0 -.12000E+ 1
PARAMETER VALUE +.10843E+ 4 +.14360E+ 1 -.18190E- 11

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.10E20E- 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +2
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.58275E- 1 +.80467E- 1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.18511E- 3 +.45352E- 2
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.14259E+ 3 -.52644E- 0 +.83665E- 2
PARAMETER VALUE +.94172E+ 3 +.90953E- 0 +.83665E- 2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.11552E- 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +3
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.40825E- 2 +.21298E- 1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.21711E- 5 +.49115E- 3
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.48692E+ 2 +.76334E- 1 +.12889E- 2
PARAMETER VALUE +.99041E+ 3 +.98587E- 0 +.96554E- 2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.10938E- 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +4
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.21798E- 4 +.15563E- 2
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.47063E- 7 +.72313E- 4
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.87943E+ 1 +.40871E- 2 +.26612E- 3
PARAMETER VALUE +.99921E+ 3 +.98995E- 0 +.99215E- 2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.10926E- 0
SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

316 197 144

127 .68 60

115 60 57

131 .68 61

ITERATION NUMBER +5
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.30026E- 6 +.18265E- 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.12146E- 7 +.36737E- 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.93699E- 0 +.10383E- 3 +.58812E- 4

PARAMETER VALUE +.10001E+ 4 +.99006E- 0 +.99803E- 2

131 68 61

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.10920E- 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +6
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.24964E- 7 +.52667E- 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.12413E- 7 +.37139E- 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.10410E- 0 +.63844E- 5 +.14649E- 4

PARAMETER VALUE +.10002E+ 4 +.99006E- 0 +.99949E- 2

131 68 61

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.10920E- 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +7
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.13175E- 7 +.38260E- 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.12430E- 7 +.37163E- 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.12096E- 1 - .49038E- 6 +.37842E- 5

PARAMETER VALUE +.10003E+ 4 +.99006E- 0 +.99987E- 2

131 68 61

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.10919E- 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +8
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.12465E- 7 +.37216E- 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.12416E- 7 +.37142E- 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.15564E- 2 - .36539E- 6 +.99306E- 6

PARAMETER VALUE +.10003E+ 4 +.99006E- 0 +.99997E- 2
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.40706E- 0 +.17383E- 3 +.17489E- 4
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.43723E- 0 +.23291E- 3 +.22285E- 4

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.36381E- 0
 -.20192E- 0 -.61929E- 0
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.11967E+ 8 +.23191E+ 4 -.12316E+ 3
 +.33957E+ 1 -.20121E- 0
 +.31088E- 1

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
 -.14473E- 5 +.60476E- 1 +.99817E- 0 +.17457E- 4
 +.19407E- 3 -.99817E- 0 +.60476E- 1 +.21734E- 3
 +.10000E+ 1 +.19380E- 3 -.10292E- 4 +.43723E- 0

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.11763E- 0
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.10000E+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +9
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.27909E- 7 +.55687E- 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.14187E- 7 +.39703E- 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.40836E- 0 -.92822E- 4 +.36651E- 5
 PARAMETER VALUE +.99985E+ 3 +.98997E- 0 +.10003E- 1
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.44179E- 0 +.18544E- 3 +.20321E- 4
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.47480E- 0 +.25066E- 3 +.26121E- 4

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.30495E- 1
 -.20387E- 0 U -.62774E- 0
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.12350E+ 8 8 +.23794E+ 4 4 -.13852E+ 3
 +.34419E+ 1 1 -.22516E- 0
 +.37379E- 1

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
 -.16944E- 5 +.66880E- 1 +.99776E- 0 +.20276E- 4
 +.19298E- 3 -.99776E- 0 +.66880E- 1 +.23389E- 3
 +.10000E+ 1 +.19266E- 3 -.11216E- 4 +.47480E- 0

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION,

1	-48093 ₁₀	4
2	-78147 ₁₀	4
3	-64658 ₁₀	4
4	+87488 ₁₀	5
5	+16034 ₁₀	4
6	+63975 ₁₀	4
7	+19068 ₁₀	4
8	+71642 ₁₀	4
9	-5228 ₁₀	4
10	+19386 ₁₀	4
11	+45301 ₁₀	4
12	-74947 ₁₀	5

147 75 72

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 115.92 SEC. ON THE EL X8.

PROCEDURE ODEPART WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

N = +2
 NPAR = +3
 NOBS = +12
 ITMAX = +16
 CONVERGE = +.10000000000001E+1 1
 EPS = +.999999999999999E-4 4
 MESH = +100
 STIFF = FALSE
 FA = +.38600000000001E+1 1

THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED
 FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS--NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:

I	TUBS(I)	COBS(I)	OBS(I)
0	+0.0000E+0	0	
1	+4.0000E+0	1	+49980E+0
2	+6.0000E+0	1	+49980E+0
3	+8.0000E+0	1	+49980E+0
4	+1.0000E+0	0	+49980E+0
5	+1.0000E+0	1	+49860E+0
6	+2.0000E+0	1	+49730E+0
7	+5.0000E+0	1	+49360E+0
8	+1.0000E+0	2	+48720E+0
9	+1.0000E+0	2	+48080E+0
10	+2.0000E+0	2	+47430E+0
11	+2.0000E+0	2	+46770E+0
12	+3.0000E+0	2	+46100E+0

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

I	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUP(I)
1	+0.0000E+0	+1.0000E+2	+2.0000E+4
2	+0.0000E+0	+5.0000E+0	+2.0000E+1
3	+0.0000E+0	+5.0000E+0	+2.0000E+1

ITERATION NUMBER +1
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.13332_m+ 1 +.38488_m- 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.93934_m- 0 +.32307_m- 0
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.10240_m+ 2 +.10058_m+ 1 -.63001_m- 0
 PARAMETER VALUE +.20240_m+ 2 +.15058_m+ 1 -.13001_m- 0

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.7936380460351_m- 0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.13332_m+ 1 +.38488_m- 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.11874_m+ 1 +.36323_m- 0
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.81267_m+ 1 +.79823_m- 0 -.50000_m- 0
 PARAMETER VALUE +.18127_m+ 2 +.12982_m+ 1 -.22737_m- 12

185 89 84

ITERATION NUMBER +2
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.71146_m- 1 +.88911_m- 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.36949_m- 3 +.64074_m- 2
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.13619_m+ 2 -.34389_m- 0 +.10731_m+ 1
 PARAMETER VALUE +.31746_m+ 2 +.95434_m- 0 +.10731_m- 1

477 239 234

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m- 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.20000_m+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +3
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.14864_m- 2 +.12851_m- 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.20890_m- 4 +.15235_m- 2
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.11780_m+ 2 +.31567_m- 1 -.92586_m- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.43526_m+ 2 +.98590_m- 0 +.98050_m- 2

154 79 76

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m- 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.20000_m+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +4
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.32891_m- 3 +.60453_m- 2
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.70040_m- 6 +.27897_m- 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.13151_m+ 2 -.19592_m- 2 +.62856_m- 4
 PARAMETER VALUE +.56677_m+ 2 +.98394_m- 0 +.98678_m- 2

144 75 73

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m- 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.20000_m+ 1

ITERATION NUMBER +5
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.37965_m 4 +.20539_m 2
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.45848_m 7 +.71374_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.13034_m 2 +.26511_m 3 +.68927_m 4
 PARAMETER VALUE +.69711_m 2 +.98421_m 0 +.99368_m 2
 THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.12000_m 2

148 77 73

ITERATION NUMBER +6
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.47230_m 5 +.72442_m 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.15631_m 7 +.41674_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.15652_m 2 +.91192_m 3 +.28762_m 4
 PARAMETER VALUE +.85363_m 2 +.98512_m 0 +.99655_m 2
 THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.12000_m 2

140 72 70

ITERATION NUMBER +7
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.48319_m 6 +.23171_m 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.10383_m 7 +.33966_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.15148_m 2 +.68799_m 3 +.75665_m 5
 PARAMETER VALUE +.10051_m 3 +.98581_m 0 +.99731_m 2
 THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.22000_m 2

169 87 79

ITERATION NUMBER +8
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.64722_m 7 +.84801_m 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.15466_m 7 +.41454_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.10587_m 2 +.32942_m 3 +.39064_m 5
 PARAMETER VALUE +.11110_m 3 +.98614_m 0 +.99770_m 2
 THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.22000_m 2

198 81 76

ITERATION NUMBER +9
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.18350_m 7 +.45155_m 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.14919_m 7 +.40715_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.55563_m 1 +.16825_m 3 +.10748_m 5
 PARAMETER VALUE +.11665_m 3 +.98631_m 0 +.99781_m 2
 THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.40000_m 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.22000_m 2

155 80 76

170772- 8 B 13681.138 PHEMKE

ITERATION NUMBER +10

COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.14873_m 7 +.40240_m 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.14462_m 7 +.40086_m 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.11656_m 0 -.18476_m 4 +.22602_m 6

PARAMETER VALUE +.11654_m 3 +.98629_m 0 +.99783_m 2
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.42130_m 1 +.16229_m 3 +.16557_m 4
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.54661_m 2 +.21016_m 2 +.23138_m 4

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX

+ .99418_m 0
 + .62182_m 1 -.13115_m 1

COVARIANCE MATRIX

+116057_m 12 +.61377_m 7 +.42263_m 4
 +.23737_m 3 -.34272_m 1
 +.28770_m 1

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

-.27524_m 5 +.71319_m 1 +.99745_m 0 +.16515_m 4
 +.38126_m 4 -.99745_m 0 +.71319_m 1 +.22693_m 3
 +.10000_m 1 +.38225_m 4 +.26321_m 7 +.54661_m 2

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X 3 +.40000E- 3
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.52000E+ 2

ITERATION NUMBER +11
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.12301E- 7 +.36970E- 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.11350E- 7 +.35513E- 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.73885E+ 1 +.25030E- 3 +.22481E- 5

PARAMETER VALUE +.12393E+ 3 +.98654E- 0 +.99806E- 2
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.37436E+ 1 +.14387E- 3 +.14446E- 4
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.38757E+ 2 +.15053E- 2 +.20256E- 4

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.99102E- 0
 -.66491E- 1 -.15921E- 0
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.10285E+ 12 +.39590E+ 7 -.35743E+ 4
 +.15516E+ 3 -.33241E- 0
 +.28096E- 1

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
 -.26757E- 5 +.70414E- 1 +.99752E- 0 +.14410E- 4
 +.38399E- 4 -.99752E- 0 +.70414E- 1 +.20178E- 3
 +.10000E+ 1 +.38492E- 4 -.34752E- 7 +.38757E+ 2

170772- 8 B 13681.138 PHEMKEK.

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION†

1	+ .29508	4
2	+ .38775	5
3	+ .28449	4
4	+ .53371	4
5	- .20235	4
6	- .66102	4
7	+ .13118	4
8	- .21777	4
9	+ .16383	4
10	+ .28219	4
11	+ .12223	4
12	- .32582	4

211 110 105

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 171.93 SEC. ON THE EL X8.

170772- 5 B 13681.136 PHEMKE

PROCEDURE ODEPART WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

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N      = +2
NPAR  = +3
NOBS  = +12
ITMAX = +9
CONVERGE = +.1000000000001 = 1
EPS    = +.9999999999999 = 4
MESHPS = +100
STIFF  = FALSE
FA     = +.3860000000001 = 1

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THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED
 FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS-NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:

I	T OBS(I)	C OBS(I)	OBS(I)
0	+0J000	0	
1	+2J000	3 +2	+16480
2	+4J000	3 +2	+27530
3	+6J000	3 +2	+34930
4	+8J000	3 +2	+39900
5	+1J000	2 +2	+43220
6	+12000	2 +2	+45450
7	+14000	2 +2	+46950
8	+16000	2 +2	+47950
9	+18000	2 +2	+48620
10	+2J000	2 +2	+49070
11	+2J000	1 +2	+49990
12	+4J000	1 +2	+49980

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

I	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUPB(I)
1	+0000J	0	+20000
2	+0000J	0	+20000
3	+0000J	0	+20000
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

ITERATION NUMBER +1
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.44409_m 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.78261_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 3 +.20610_m 5 - .20182_m 5
 PARAMETER VALUE 3 +.20611_m 5 - .20181_m 5

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS, JUMP+.2477474026819_m 4
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.44409_m 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.78261_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 2 +.51061_m 0 - .50000_m 0
 PARAMETER VALUE 2 +.10106_m 2 +.10106_m 1 - .00000_m 0

33 24 23

ITERATION NUMBER +2
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.44409_m 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.78250_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 3 +.20596_m 5 - .20168_m 5
 PARAMETER VALUE 3 +.20597_m 5 - .20168_m 5

PLUS ULTRA -0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.44409_m 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 1 +.78250_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 3 +.20596_m 5 - .20168_m 5
 PARAMETER VALUE 3 +.20000_m 1 +.00000_m 0

33 24 23

ITERATION NUMBER +3
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 0 +.22771_m 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.86794_m 2
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 3 +.81988_m 1 - .93965_m 1
 PARAMETER VALUE 3 +.10199_m 2 - .93965_m 1

PLUS ULTRA -0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 0 +.22771_m 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.86794_m 2
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 3 +.81988_m 1 - .93965_m 1
 PARAMETER VALUE 3 +.20000_m 1 +.00000_m 0

70 37 36

ITERATION NUMBER +4
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 0 +.15720_m 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 4 +.11602_m 2
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 3 - .12622_m 1 - .23002_m 0
 PARAMETER VALUE 3 +.73783_m 0 - .23002_m 0

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STEEPEST DESCENT+.1728280197774* 1
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.77513* 1 +.92804* 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.00000* 0 +.00000* 0
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.22614* 0 +.31859* 2 -.15917* 1
 PARAMETER VALUE +.93607* 3 +.74221* 0 -.10202* 1

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.35902775213* 0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.77513* 1 +.92804* 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.99915* 2 +.33319* 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.81189* 1 +.11438* 2 +.57145* 0
 PARAMETER VALUE +.93593* 3 +.74017* 0 -.00000* 0
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.20830* 0 +.64131* 1 +.10787* 2
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.20915* 0 +.11173* 2 +.18793* 2

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.85885* 1 +.81871* 0
 +.85504* 1 +.81871* 0

COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +34026* 1 +.15611* 2 +.26143* 2
 +.97104* 4 +.13372* 5
 +.27473* 5

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

+55306* 3 +.88127* 0 -.47262* 0
 +.87805* 3 +.47262* 0 +.88127* 2
 +.00000* 1 -.90237* 3 -.51241* 3

ITERATION NUMBER +9
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.26038_μ 1 +.53788_μ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.50102_μ 5 +.74612_μ 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.50012_μ 2 +.73464_μ 0 -.50023_μ 0
 PARAMETER VALUE +.98594_μ 3 +.14748_μ 1 -.50023_μ 0

PLUS ULTRA -0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.26038_μ 1 +.53788_μ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.50102_μ 5 +.74612_μ 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.50012_μ 2 +.73464_μ 0 -.50023_μ 0

PARAMETER VALUE +.98594_μ 3 +.14748_μ 1 +.00000_μ 0
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.44407_μ 1 +.33383_μ 2 +.33192_μ 2
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.62234_μ 1 +.51518_μ 0 +.51090_μ 0

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX

+ .50019_μ U
 - .49631_μ J - .99997_μ 0

COVARIANCE MATRIX

+ .60081_μ 7 +.24877_μ 6 -.24479_μ 5
 +.41171_μ 5 -.40828_μ 5
 +.40490_μ 5

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

- .30110_μ J +.70507_μ 0 +.70914_μ 2
 +.58788_μ I -.70790_μ 0 +.70386_μ 0
 +.99827_μ U +.41901_μ 1 -.41236_μ 1
 +.62340_μ 1

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION†

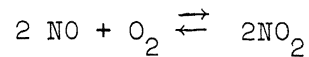
1	+50671 ⁰⁰	2
2	+25413 ⁰⁰	3
3	-90022 ⁰⁰	2
4	-18413 ⁰⁰	1
5	-29608 ⁰⁰	1
6	-38639 ⁰⁰	1
7	-49255 ⁰⁰	1
8	-52587 ⁰⁰	1
9	-57679 ⁰⁰	1
10	-61692 ⁰⁰	1
11	-74608 ⁰⁰	1
12	-74706 ⁰⁰	1

107 54 53

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 63.87 SEC. ON THE EL X8.

6.2. Bellman's problem

This test problem is taken from an example given in an article by Bellman c.s. [1967]. It originates from a chemical experiment on the reaction



reported by Bodenstein [1922].
The differential equation reads

$$dy/dt = p(126.2-y) (91.9-y)^2 - q y^2 .$$

The parameters p and q have to be determined from 14 given observations.

Bellman reports as parameter values and computed residue (apart from a printing error in his article)

$$p = .4577_{10} - 5$$

$$q = .2793_{10} - 5$$

$$s = 22.7$$

We note that the 1% confidence regions are

$$\delta p = .31_{10} - 6 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta q = .48_{10} - 3 .$$

Our algorithm finds respectively

$$p = .44_{10} - 5 \qquad \delta p = .30_{10} - 6$$

$$q = .23_{10} - 3 \qquad \delta q = .43_{10} - 3$$

$$s = 25.12$$

The computed residue is slightly greater but the difference is by no means important.

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813681.138, PHEMKE, T150

```

1  BEGIN COMMENT BELLMAN'S PROBLEM, SEE: MATH.BIOSC. 1(67)71 ;
2
3  BQQC ODEAREST(N,NOBS,NPAR,DATA,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA);
4  VAL N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA;
5  INT N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,MESH; BEAL CONVERGE,EPS,FA; BQQC STIFF;
6  BEGIN COMMENT THE PROCEDURES: CALL YSTART,CALL F,CALL FY,CALL FP
7  DEFINE THE PROBLEM SUPPLIED BY THE USER)
8
9  BQQC CALL YSTART;
10 BEGIN Y(0,1)= 0; YMAX(1)= 50; OUTC
11 END;
12 BQQC CALL F(R); VAL R; BEAL H;
13 BEGIN CF:= CF+1; F(1)= R*(PAR(1))*(126.2-Y(0,1)) * (91.9-Y(0,1))^2
14 =PAR(2)*Y(0,1)^2
15 END;
16 BQQC CALL FY(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
17 BEGIN FY(1,1)= R*(
18 -PAR(1))*(-91.9*344.3 + 620.0*Y(0,1) -3*Y(0,1)^2)
19 -PAR(2)*Y(0,1)^2
20 CFY:= CFY+1;
21 END;
22 BQQC CALL FP(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
23 BEGIN FP(1,1)= R*(126.2-Y(0,1))*(91.1-Y(0,1))^2 ;
24 FP(1,2)= -R*Y(0,1)^2; CFP:= CFP+1
25 END;
26
27 ABBAY Y(0:7,1:N*(NPAR+1)),YMAX,F(1:N),FY(1:N,1:N),FP(1:N,1:NPAR);
28 BQQC PR(S); BEGIN NLCR; PRINTTEXT(S) END;
29 BQQC FL(R); FLOT(5,3,R);
30 BQQC PF(S,R); BEGIN PR(S); TAB; FL(R) END;
31
32 BQQC OUT(S,R); SIRING S; BEAL R;
33 BEGIN INT I; IF LINENUMBER>50 THEN NEW PAGE ELSE NLCR;
34 PR(S); PRINT(R);
35 PF( COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)),COMP ERROR);
36 FL(SORT(COMP ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
37 PF( ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)),EST ERROR);
38 FL(SORT(EST ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
39 PR(CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER); TAB;
40 EQB I:= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR DO FL(DELTA PAR(I)); NLCR;
41 PR(PARAMETER VALUE); TAB; TAB;
42 EQB I:= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR DO FL(PAR(I));
43 END;
44
45 BQQC FIRST,ADAMS; INTEGER K,KOLD,SAME,FAILS;
46 BEAL X,XOLD,H,CH,HOLD,TOLCONV,TOLUP,TOL,TOLDOWN,A0;
47 ABBAY A(0:7),DD(0:7,0:N),LAST DELTA(1:N),JAC(1:N,1:N),CONST(1:45),
48 TOBS(0:NOBS),OBS(1:NOBS),PARL,PAR,PARU(1:NPAR);
49 INT ABBAY COBS(1:NOBS),PP(1:N);
50
51 BQQC MULTISTEP(XEND,HMIN,HMAX,EPS);
52 VALUE XEND,HMIN,HMAX,EPS; BEAL XEND,HMIN,HMAX,EPS;
53
54 BEGIN BOOLEAN CONV; INTEGER I,J,L,KNEW,NP;
55 BEAL CHNEW,C.ERROR,DF I; ABBAY DELTA,DF,Y0(1:N);
56

```


EVALUATIONS OF
F FY FP

ITERATION NUMBER +1
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 4 +.18449_m 2
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.33261_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 5 +.18734_m 2
 PARAMETER VALUE 5 +.19734_m 2

43 24 23

ITERATION NUMBER +2
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 4 +.13529_m 2
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.29299_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 7 -.30568_m 1
 PARAMETER VALUE 5 -.28595_m 1

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS, JUMP+.6455684411230_m 1
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 4 +.13529_m 2
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.30515_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 8 -.19734_m 2
 PARAMETER VALUE 5 -.00000_m 0

133 78 64

ITERATION NUMBER +3
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.76704_m 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 2 +.22361_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 6 +.70937_m 3
 PARAMETER VALUE 5 +.70937_m 3

68 30 29

ITERATION NUMBER +4
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.74136_m 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 2 +.12223_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 6 -.60068_m 2
 PARAMETER VALUE 5 -.52974_m 2

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS, JUMP+.1180947078510_m 0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.74136_m 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 2 +.14966_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 7 -.70937_m 3
 PARAMETER VALUE 5 -.00000_m 0

100 53 48

ITERATION NUMBER +5
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.43226_m 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 2 +.16364_m 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 6 +.37065_m 3
 PARAMETER VALUE 5 +.37065_m 3

76 31 30

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ITERATION NUMBER +6
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.20569_m+ 3 +.41401_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.12692_m+ 2 +.10284_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.25951_m- 6 -.15412_m- 2
 PARAMETER VALUE +.38902_m- 5 -.11705_m- 2
 BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.2404997579242_m- 0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.20569_m+ 3 +.41401_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.23855_m+ 2 +.14099_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.62412_m- 7 -.37065_m- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.36931_m- 5 -.00000_m- 0

105 57 50

ITERATION NUMBER +7
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.10666_m+ 3 +.29813_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.21888_m+ 2 +.13506_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.25365_m- 6 +.23346_m- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.39467_m- 5 +.23346_m- 3

82 32 31

ITERATION NUMBER +8
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.67884_m+ 2 +.23785_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.18095_m+ 2 +.12280_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.23093_m- 6 -.33316_m- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.41776_m- 5 -.99699_m- 4

98 48 44

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.7007490319338_m- 0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.67884_m+ 2 +.23785_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.42544_m+ 2 +.18829_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16183_m- 6 -.23346_m- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.41085_m- 5 +.11102_m- 15

84 33 32

STEEPEST DESCENT+.286866868626_m- 14
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.93932_m+ 2 +.27978_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.00000_m- 0 +.00000_m- 0
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16175_m- 6 -.64924_m- 10
 PARAMETER VALUE +.41085_m- 5 +.23346_m- 3

ITERATION NUMBER +10
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.44502_m+ 2 +.19257_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.19447_m+ 2 +.12730_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16612_m- 6 -.23518_m- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.42746_m- 5 -.17164_m- 5

84 33 32

BOUNDARY CONSTRAINTS. JUMP+.9927016284564_m- 0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.44502_m+ 2 +.19257_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.44138_m+ 2 +.19178_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16491_m- 6 -.23346_m- 3

PARAMETER VALUE +.42734_m- 5 +.71124_m- 16

93 41 38

STEEPEST DESCENT+.3050702941380_m- 14
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.10711_m+ 3 +.29876_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.00000_m- 0 +.00000_m- 0
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.16482_m- 6 -.71060_m- 10

PARAMETER VALUE +.42733_m- 5 +.23346_m- 3

84 33 32

ITERATION NUMBER +12
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.29872_m+ 2 +.15778_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.21001_m+ 2 +.13229_m+ 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.10159_m- 6 -.13714_m- 3

PARAMETER VALUE +.43749_m- 5 +.96321_m- 4

94 42 39

STEEPEST DESCENT+.316938513554_m- 14
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.53079_m+ 2 +.21032_m+ 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.00000_m- 0 +.00000_m- 0
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.10154_m- 6 -.44067_m- 10

PARAMETER VALUE +.43748_m- 5 +.23346_m- 3
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.00000_m- 0 +.00000_m- 0
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.00000_m- 0 +.00000_m- 0

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 CORRELATION MATRIX

COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.97565_m- 44 +.42403_m- 52
 +.59778_m- 31

+ .7558_m- 14

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

+ .10000_m+ 1 +.00000_m- 0 +.00000_m- 0
 +.00000_m- 1 +.10000_m+ 1 +.00000_m- 0

ITERATION NUMBER +14

COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+ .25124 ₁₄	2	+ .14469 ₁₄	1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+ .21983 ₁₄	2	+ .13535 ₁₄	1
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	+ .68717 ₁₄	7	- .72843 ₁₄	4

PARAMETER VALUE	+ .44435 ₁₄	5	+ .16062 ₁₄	3
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.)	+ .29635 ₁₄	6	+ .43013 ₁₄	3
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.)	+ .34822 ₁₄	6	+ .50541 ₁₄	3

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX

+ .52508₁₄)

COVARIANCE MATRIX

+ .47757 ₁₄	- 14	+ .36396 ₁₄	- 11
		+ .10060 ₁₄	- 7

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

+ .0000 ₁₄	1	- .36177 ₁₄	3	+ .29635 ₁₄	6
+ .36177 ₁₄	3	+ .10000 ₁₄	1	+ .50541 ₁₄	3

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RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION.

1	-.29614*	1
2	-.18947*	1
3	-.11908*	1
4	-.42015*	0
5	+.26207*	0
6	+.15116*	1
7	+.99253*	0
8	+.11359*	1
9	+.13101*	1
10	+.13794*	1
11	+.96308*	0
12	+.41278*	0
13	-.67007*	1
14	-.12272*	1

138

64

58

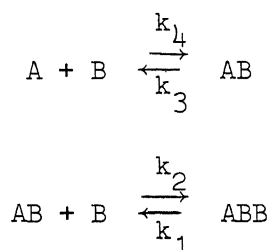
THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 65.05 SEC. ON THE EL X8.

6.3. Gear's problem

This test originates from a problem in Gear [1971, p.229-230].
The system of differential equations is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} &= -k_1 y + k_2 z (b-z-2y) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= -k_3 z + k_4 (b-z-2y) (a-z-y) - \frac{dy}{dt} \\ y(0) &= 0.25 \quad , \quad z(0) = 0.5 \quad . \end{aligned}$$

Apparently this system originates from the chemical reactions



with $z = [AB]$ and $y = [ABB]$.

No solution was given for this problem.

At any rate, the solution found by our algorithm is a sufficient one since the residuals for each observation are less than the experimental error (3 digit accuracy) .

B13681.138, PHEMKE, I, 150

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1  BEGIN COMMENT GEAR'S PROBLEM , SEE: GEAR(1971)P.230 ;
2
3  EBOC ODEPART(N,NOBS,NPAR,DATA,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA);
4  VAL N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA;
5  INI N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,MESH; BEAL CONVERGE,EPS,FA; BOOL STIFF;
6  BEGIN COMMENT THE PROCEDURES: CALL YSTART,CALL F,CALL FY,CALL FP
7  DEFINE THE PROBLEM SUPPLIED BY THE USER;
8
9  EBOC CALL YSTART;
10 BEGIN
11   Y(0,2):= YMAX(1):= YMAX(2):= 0.5; Y(0,1):= 0.25;
12   FP(1,3):= FP(1,4):= U; OUTC
13 END;
14 EBOC CALL F(R); VAL R; BEAL KI
15 BEGIN BEAL Q,Z,W; COMMENT; CF:= CF+1;
16 COMMENT A=1, B= 2;
17 Q:= Y(0,1); Z:= Y(0,2); W:= 2-Q-Q-Z;
18 F(1):= R*(-PAR(1)*Q + PAR(2)*W*Z);
19 F(2):= R*(-PAR(3)*Z + PAR(4)*W*(1-Q-Z)) - F(1);
20 END;
21 EBOC CALL FY(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
22 BEGIN BEAL Q,Z,W,V,F1,F2;
23 Q:= Y(0,1); Z:= Y(0,2); W:= 2-Q-Q-Z; V:= 1-Q-Z;
24 FY(1,1):= F1:= R*(-PAR(1) - 2*PAR(2)*Z);
25 FY(1,2):= F2:= R*( PAR(2)*(W-Z));
26 FY(2,1):= R*(-PAR(4)*(V+V*W)) - F1;
27 FY(2,2):= R*(-PAR(3) - PAR(4)*(V+V*W)) - F2;
28 CFI:= CFI+1;
29 END;
30 EBOC CALL FP(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
31 BEGIN BEAL Q,Z,W,F1,F2;
32 Q:= Y(0,1); Z:= Y(0,2); W:= 2-Q-Q-Z;
33 F1:= FP(1,1):= -Q*R; F2:= FP(1,2):= W*Z*R;
34 FP(2,1):= -F1; FP(2,2):= -F2;
35 FP(2,3):= -Z*R; FP(2,4):= W*(1-Q-Z)*R;
36 CFI:= CFI + 1;
37 END;
38
39 ARRAY Y(0:7,1:N*(NPAR+1)),YMAX,F(1:N),FY(1:N,1:N),FP(1:N,1:NPAR);
40 EBOC PR(S); BEGIN NLCR; PRINTTEXT(S) END;
41 EBOC FL(R); FLOT(5,3,R);
42 EBOC PF(S,R); BEGIN PR(S); TAB; FL(R) END;
43
44 EBOC OUT(S,R); SIBLING S; BEAL R;
45 BEGIN INT I; IE LINENUMBER>50 THEN NEW PAGE ELSE NLCR;
46 PR(S); PRINT(R);
47 PF(1)COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)↑,COMP ERROR);
48 FL(SQRT(COMP ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
49 PF(2)ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)↑,EST ERROR);
50 FL(SQRT(EST ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
51 PR(1)CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER↑; TAB;
52 FOR I:=1 SIER 1 UNILL NPAR DU FL(Delta PAR(I)); NLCR;
53 PR(2)PARAMETER VALUE↑; TAB; TAB;
54 EOB I:= 1 SIER 1 UNILL NPAR UO FL(PAR(I));
55
56 END;

```


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PROCEDURE ODEPAREST WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

N = +2
 NPAR = +4
 NOBS = +8
 ITMAX = +24
 CONVERGE = +.10000000000001E-1
 EPS = +.99999999999999E-4
 MESHP = +100
 STIFF = FALSE
 FA = +.66800000000000E+1

THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED
 FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS-NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:

I	T OBS(I)	C OBS(I)	OBS(I)			
0	+0.1000E-0	0		2	+33300E-	0 +2 +.40300E-
1	+33300E-	0	+1 +.30100E-	4	+67200E-	0 +2 +.36200E-
3	+67200E-	0	+1 +.32400E-	6	+10120E+	1 +2 +.34500E-
5	+1.1120E+	3	+1 +.33500E-	8	+10000E+	3 +2 +.33200E-
7	+1.1000E+	3	+1 +.34500E-			

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

I	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUP(I)
1	+0.0000E-	0	+10000E+
2	+0.0000E-	0	+10000E+
3	+0.0000E-	0	+10000E+
4	+0.0000E-	0	+10000E+

EVALUATIONS OF
FY FP

ITERATION NUMBER +1
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 3 +.86438₁₀- 2
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 5 +.86099₁₀- 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 0 -.18866₁₀- 0 -.76952₁₀- 1 -.23282₁₀- 1
 PARAMETER VALUE +.75353₁₀- 0 +.81134₁₀- 0 +.92305₁₀- 0 +.97672₁₀- 0

145 73 65

ITERATION NUMBER +2
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 5 +.13660₁₀- 2
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 6 +.24697₁₀- 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 1 +.30865₁₀- 1 -.27768₁₀- 1 -.33981₁₀- 1
 PARAMETER VALUE +.79213₁₀- 0 +.84220₁₀- 0 +.89528₁₀- 0 +.94274₁₀- 0

90 45 42

ITERATION NUMBER +3
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 6 +.25204₁₀- 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 6 +.23245₁₀- 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 2 +.29445₁₀- 2 -.16623₁₀- 2 -.17801₁₀- 2
 PARAMETER VALUE +.79549₁₀- 0 +.84515₁₀- 0 +.89362₁₀- 0 +.94096₁₀- 0

117 59 52

ITERATION NUMBER +4
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 6 +.24068₁₀- 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) 6 +.24005₁₀- 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER 3 -.66323₁₀- 4 -.50710₁₀- 3 -.64300₁₀- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.79534₁₀- 0 +.84568₁₀- 0 +.89311₁₀- 0 +.94031₁₀- 0
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.33666₁₀- 2 +.29626₁₀- 2 +.48223₁₀- 2 +.59231₁₀- 2
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.21905₁₀- 1 +.19434₁₀- 1 +.39016₁₀- 1 +.47636₁₀- 1

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.98606₁₀- 1 -.36657₁₀- 0
 -.36304₁₀- 1 -.34682₁₀- 0 +.99074₁₀- 0
 -.35215₁₀- 1 -.36657₁₀- 0 +.99074₁₀- 0
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.31163₁₀+ 3 +.27263₁₀+ 3 -.20151₁₀+ 3 -.23865₁₀+ 3
 +.24530₁₀+ 3 -.18052₁₀+ 3 -.20853₁₀+ 3
 +.24530₁₀+ 3 -.18052₁₀+ 3 +.11959₁₀+ 4
 +.98869₁₀+ 3 +.14738₁₀+ 4

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
 +.62649₁₀- 1 -.71559₁₀- 0 -.23960₁₀- 0 +.19502₁₀- 0 +.21513₁₀- 2
 +.21834₁₀- 1 -.21937₁₀- 0 +.73818₁₀- 0 -.59941₁₀- 0 +.42281₁₀- 2
 +.73223₁₀- 1 +.64910₁₀- 0 +.11517₁₀- 0 +.17101₁₀- 0 +.26782₁₀- 1
 +.15387₁₀- 1 +.13594₁₀- 0 -.62001₁₀- 0 -.73725₁₀- 0 +.62523₁₀- 1

THE EQUATION WAS FOUND TO BE STIFF AT X = +.33300E-2
 SOME LITTLE PROBLEMS WITH STIFFNESS +.20000E+1

ITERATION NUMBER +5
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.22630E- 6 +.23785E- 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.22372E- 6 +.23649E- 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.26061E- 3 -.30077E- 3 -.27050E- 3 -.20842E- 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.79508E- 0 +.84478E- 0 +.89284E- 0 +.94011E- 0
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.33630E- 2 +.29853E- 2 +.48538E- 2 +.59251E- 2
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.22231E- 1 +.19927E- 1 +.39679E- 1 +.48069E- 1

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.98649E- J
 -.38209E- J -.38753E- 0
 -.37013E- J -.36690E- 0 +.99088E- 0
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.33071E+ 3 +.29242E+ 3 -.22553E+ 3 -.26467E+ 3
 +.26570E+ 3 -.20503E+ 3 -.23516E+ 3
 +.10535E+ 4 +.12646E+ 4
 +.15461E+ 4

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
 +.62932E- J -.71268E- 0 -.24003E- 0 +.19606E- 0 +.21580E- 2
 +.22108E- J -.21815E- 0 +.73575E- 0 -.60184E- 0 +.42503E- 2
 +.72729E- J +.65077E- 0 +.12218E- 0 +.18064E- 0 +.27026E- 1
 +.6167E- J +.14495E- 0 -.62139E- 0 -.75281E- 0 +.63429E- 1

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00

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION;

1	+ .28751 _m	4	- .13850 _m	3
3	- .17981 _m	3	+ .89109 _m	4
5	+ .19571 _m	3	+ .29093 _m	3
7	- .79138 _m	4	- .19186 _m	3

135

70

67

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 57.28 SEC. ON THE EL X8.

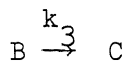
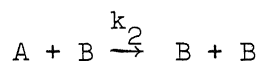
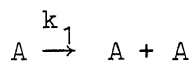
6.4. Barnes' problem

This problem was suggested during the FEBS summerschool on computing techniques in biochemistry (Edinburgh 1968). The system of differential equations

$$dx/dt = k_1x - k_2xy$$

$$dy/dt = k_2xy - k_3y$$

originates from the chemical reactions



This is an oscillating system of the Lotka-Volterra type (see Lotka [1956], Volterra [1931]), which also has many applications in theoretical biology.

As approximate results for a set of given observations, it is known that

$$k_1 = 0.861 \pm 0.14$$

$$k_2 = 2.080 \pm 0.39$$

$$k_3 = 1.816 \pm 0.42$$

confidence interval 1%.

These values agree fairly well with our results.

•

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```

1 BEGIN COMMENT BARNES' PROBLEM;
2
3 EQQC ODEPAREST(N,NOBS,NPAR,DATA,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA);
4 VAL N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA;
5 INT N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,MESH; BEAL CONVERGE,EPS,FA; BQOL STIFF;
6 BEGIN COMMENT THE PROCEDURES: CALL YSTART,CALL F,CALL FY,CALL FP
7 DEFINE THE PROBLEM SUPPLIED BY THE USER)
8
9 EQQC CALL YSTART;
10 BEGIN Y(0,1):= YMAX(1); Y(0,2):= 0.3; YMAX(2):= 0.5;
11 FP(1,3):= FP(2,1):= 0; OUTC
12 END;
13 EQQC CALL F(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
14 BEGIN CF:= CF+1;
15 F(1):= R*Y(0,1)*(PAR(1)-PAR(2))*Y(0,2);
16 F(2):= -R*Y(0,2)*(PAK(3)-PAR(2))*Y(0,1);
17 END;
18 EQQC CALL FY(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
19 BEGIN BEAL F(2); CFY:= CFY+1;
20 FY(1,1):= R*(PAR(1)-PAR(2))*Y(0,2);
21 FY(1,2):= -R*PAR(2)*Y(0,2); FY(2,1):= -F(2);
22 FY(2,2):= R*(PAR(2)*Y(0,1)-PAR(3));
23 END;
24 EQQC CALL FP(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
25 BEGIN BEAL F(2); CFP:= CFP+1;
26 FP(1,1):= Y(0,1)*R;
27 F(2):= FP(1,2):= -Y(0,1)*Y(0,2)*R;
28 FP(2,2):= -F(2);
29 FP(2,3):= -Y(0,2)*R;
30 END;
31
32 ARRAY Y(0:7,1:(NPAR+1)),YMAX,F(1:N),FY(1:N,1:N),FP(1:N,1:NPAR);
33 EQQC PR(S); BEGIN NLCR; PRINTTEXT(S) END;
34 EQQC FL(R); FLOT(5,3,R);
35 EQQC PF(S,R); BEGIN PR(S); TAB; FL(R) END;
36
37 EQQC OUT(S,R); SIBLING S; BEAL R;
38 BEGIN INT I; LE LINENUMBER>50 THEN NEW PAGE ELSE NLCR;
39 PR(S); PRINT(R);
40 PF(1,COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.))?,COMP ERROR);
41 FL(SQRT(COMP ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
42 PF(1,ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.))?,EST ERROR);
43 FL(SQRT(EST ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
44 PR(1,CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER?): TAB;
45 FOR I:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR DO FL(DELTA PAR(I)); NLCR;
46 PR(1,PARAMETER VALUE?): TAB; TAB;
47 FOR I:=1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPAR DO FL(PAR(I));
48
49 BQOL FIRST,ADAMS; INIEGB K,KOLD,SAME,FAILS;
50 BEAL X,XOLD,H,CH,HOLD,TOL,CONV,TOLUP,TOL,TOLDWN,AD;
51 ARRAY A(0:7),DD(0:7,0:N),LAST DELTA(1:N),JAC(1:N,1:N),CONST(1:45);
52 TOBS(0:NOBS),OBS(1:NOBS),PARL,PAR,PARU(1:NPAR);
53 INT ARRAY COBS(1:NOBS),PP(1:N);
54
55 EQQC MULTISTEP(XEND,HMIN,HMAX,EPS);
56

```

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PROCEDURE ODEPAREST WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

```

N      = +2
NPAR  = +3
NOBS  = +20
ITMAX = +24
CONVERGE = +.1000000000001E-1
EPS    = +.9999999999999E-4
MESHP = +100
STIFF = FALSE
FA     = +.5180000000000E+1

```

THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED
 FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS-NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE:

I	TOBS(I)	COBS(I)	OBS(I)						
0	+.01000E+0	0							
1	+.51000E+0	0	+.11000E+1	1	2	+.50000E+0	+2	+.35000E+0	0
3	+.11000E+1	1	+.13000E+1	1	4	+.10000E+1	1	+.40000E+0	0
5	+.15000E+1	1	+.11000E+1	1	6	+.15000E+1	1	+.50000E+0	0
7	+.21000E+1	1	+.90000E+0	0	8	+.20000E+1	1	+.50000E+0	0
9	+.25000E+1	1	+.70000E+0	0	10	+.25000E+1	1	+.40000E+0	0
11	+.31000E+1	1	+.50000E+0	0	12	+.30000E+1	1	+.30000E+0	0
13	+.35000E+1	1	+.60000E+0	0	14	+.35000E+1	1	+.25000E+0	0
15	+.41000E+1	1	+.70000E+0	0	16	+.40000E+1	1	+.25000E+0	0
17	+.45000E+1	1	+.80000E+0	0	18	+.45000E+1	1	+.30000E+0	0
19	+.51000E+1	1	+.11000E+1	1	20	+.50000E+1	1	+.35000E+0	0

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

I	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUPB(I)
1	+.0000E+0	+.10000E+1	+.30000E+1
2	+.0000E+0	+.10000E+1	+.30000E+1
3	+.0000E+0	+.13000E+1	+.30000E+1

EVALUATIONS OF
F FY FP

ITERATION NUMBER +1									
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.20345 _m	2	+.10940 _m	1					
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.50795 _m	1	+.54662 _m	0					
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	-.63413 _m	1	+.45862 _m	0	+.29026 _m	0			
PARAMETER VALUE	+.93659 _m	0	+.14586 _m	1	+.15903 _m	1	117	45	43
ITERATION NUMBER +2									
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.31463 _m	1	+.43020 _m	0					
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.37049 _m	0	+.14763 _m	0					
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	-.26418 _m	1	+.38646 _m	0	+.13818 _m	0			
PARAMETER VALUE	+.91017 _m	0	+.18451 _m	1	+.17284 _m	1	127	49	43
ITERATION NUMBER +3									
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.43549 _m	0	+.16005 _m	0					
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.13641 _m	0	+.89579 _m	1					
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	-.60317 _m	2	+.22838 _m	0	+.12969 _m	0			
PARAMETER VALUE	+.90414 _m	0	+.20735 _m	1	+.18581 _m	1	111	41	37
ITERATION NUMBER +4									
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.18044 _m	0	+.10303 _m	0					
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.15356 _m	0	+.95042 _m	1					
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	-.14002 _m	1	+.57262 _m	1	+.87401 _m	2			
PARAMETER VALUE	+.89014 _m	0	+.21367 _m	1	+.18669 _m	1	97	38	35
ITERATION NUMBER +5									
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.16852 _m	0	+.99565 _m	1					
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.16509 _m	0	+.98545 _m	1					
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	-.12529 _m	1	-.23028 _m	3	-.20624 _m	1			
PARAMETER VALUE	+.87761 _m	0	+.21364 _m	1	+.18463 _m	1	91	36	33
STEEPEST DESCENT+.6783314817062 _m 1									
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.16865 _m	0	+.99602 _m	1					
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)	+.00000 _m	0	+.00000 _m	0					
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER	-.12279 _m	1	-.17576 _m	2	-.10166 _m	2			
PARAMETER VALUE	+.87786 _m	0	+.21289 _m	1	+.18659 _m	1	93	37	33

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ITERATION NUMBER +7
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.16779m= 0 +.99349m= 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.16507m= -0 +.98539m= 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.80093m= 3 +.14129m= 1 -.55416m= 2
 PARAMETER VALUE +.87705m= 0 +.21430m= 1 +.18603m= 1
 93 37 33

STEEPEST DESCENT+.1364513087151m= 0
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.17039m= 0 +.10012m= 0
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.00000m= 0 +.00000m= 0
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.44054m= 3 +.13373m= 1 +.51776m= 3
 PARAMETER VALUE +.87830m= 0 +.21423m= 1 +.18664m= 1
 94 37 34

ITERATION NUMBER +9
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.16984m= 0 +.99954m= 1
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.16845m= 0 +.99542m= 1
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER -.68080m= 2 -.89510m= 2 -.22265m= 1
 PARAMETER VALUE +.87149m= 0 +.21333m= 1 +.18441m= 1
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.10461m= 0 +.14431m= 0 +.13694m= 0
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.23298m= 0 +.47408m= 0 +.47495m= 0

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.87443m=)
 +.88817m=) +.95023m= 0
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.35250m= 0 +.62722m= 0 +.63825m= 0
 +.14596m= 1 +.13895m= 1
 +.14650m= 1
 PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
 -.30574m=) -.67210m= 0 -.67439m= 0 +.69525m= 0
 -.47602m=) +.72133m= 0 -.50308m= 0 +.10859m= 0
 -.82458m=) -.16722m= 0 +.54047m= 0 +.97191m= 1

```

ITERATION NUMBER          +10
COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)  +.16984E-01  +.99953E-01  1
ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.) +.16967E-01  +.99903E-01  1
CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER     +.74720E-03  +.29422E-02  -.19381E-02  2

PARAMETER VALUE             +.87224E-01  +.21363E+01  +.18422E+01  1
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.)  +.10956E-01  +.14536E-01  +.13861E-01  0
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.24304E-01  +.48772E-01  +.47880E-01  0

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
CORRELATION MATRIX
+.87775E-01  )  +.95148E-01  0
+.88512E-01  )  +.95148E-01  0

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
-.31258E-01  ) -.67786E-01  0 -.66544E-01  0
+.77151E-01  ) +.22750E-01  0 -.59416E-01  0
+.55414E-01  ) -.69911E-01  0 +.45186E-01  0

COVARIANCE MATRIX
+.38085E-01  0 +.67084E-01  0 +.66409E-01  0
+.15337E+01  +.14326E+01  1 +.14781E+01  1

```

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION;			
1	+1.570 ₀	1	-1.5551 ₀
2	+2.0867 ₀	0	-67389 ₀
3	+1.3641 ₀	0	-57497 ₀
4	+9.1303 ₀	1	-70121 ₀
5	-22814 ₀	2	-10476 ₀
6	-16528 ₀	0	-11376 ₀
7	-9.623 ₀	1	-87445 ₀
8	-65997 ₀	1	-40703 ₀
9	-77560 ₀	1	+22896 ₀
10	-75487 ₀	3	+49724 ₀

132 51 47

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 78.20 SEC. ON THE FL X8.

6.5. Analyzing a sum of exponentials

As another example of parameter estimation we report some experiences with linear differential equations. Analysing a sum of exponentials can be considered as the estimation of parameters in a linear initial value problem. Here the parameters appear as well in the differential equations as in the initial values. Since the parameters appear in a nonlinear way, our estimation problem is a nonlinear one. However, the linearity of the differential equation causes a rather efficient use of the integration method.

We consider the sum of exponentials

$$y(t) = a + be^{\lambda t} + ce^{\mu t} .$$

To this function $y(t)$ we associate a system of linear differential equations

$$\dot{y}(t) = z$$

$$\dot{z}(t) = -\lambda\mu y + (\lambda+\mu)z + \lambda\mu a .$$

This system has the general solution

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mu \end{pmatrix} e^{\mu t} + \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} .$$

With initial conditions

$$y(0) = a + b + c$$

$$z(0) = \lambda b + \mu c$$

this system has the particular solution

$$y(t) = a + be^{\lambda t} + ce^{\mu t}$$

$$z(t) = \lambda be^{\lambda t} + \mu ce^{\mu t}$$

It appears from the general solution that it will be difficult to determine the parameters in the case that $\lambda \approx \mu$. In order to be able to determine the complete set of parameters, it is evident that the observations should contain information about both exponentials: some observations have to represent $e^{\lambda t}$ (sample times t , with the order of magnitude $1/\lambda$) and some observations have to represent $e^{\mu t}$. The example shown below satisfies these conditions.

In order to make intelligible the details of the example we give the initial values and functions as they are used in the program.

Notation $y_1 = y(t)$; $y_2 = z(t)$; $f_1 = \dot{y}(t)$; $f_2 = \dot{z}(t)$.

Initial values ($t=0$):

$$\begin{array}{ll} y_1 & = a + b + c \\ \partial f_1 / \partial a & = 1 \\ \partial f_1 / \partial b & = 1 \\ \partial f_1 / \partial c & = 1 \\ \partial f_1 / \partial \lambda & = 0 \\ \partial f_1 / \partial \mu & = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} y_2 & = \lambda b + \mu c \\ \partial f_2 / \partial a & = 0 \\ \partial f_2 / \partial b & = \lambda \\ \partial f_2 / \partial c & = \mu \\ \partial f_2 / \partial \lambda & = b \\ \partial f_2 / \partial \mu & = c \end{array}$$

Functions :

$$f_1 = y_2$$

$$f_2 = (\lambda + \mu) y_2 + \lambda \mu (a - y_1)$$

$$\partial f_1 / \partial y_1 = 0 \qquad \partial f_1 / \partial y_2 = 1$$

$$\partial f_2 / \partial y_1 = -\lambda \mu \qquad \partial f_2 / \partial y_2 = \lambda + \mu$$

$$\partial f_1 / \partial a = \partial f_1 / \partial b = \partial f_1 / \partial c = \partial f_1 / \partial \lambda = \partial f_1 / \partial \mu = 0$$

$$\partial f_2 / \partial b = \partial f_2 / \partial c = 0$$

$$\partial f_2 / \partial a = \lambda \mu$$

$$\partial f_2 / \partial \lambda = y_2 + \mu (a - y_1)$$

$$\partial f_2 / \partial \mu = y_2 + \lambda (a - y_1)$$

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```

1  BEGIN COMMENT ANALIZING A SUM OF EXPONENTIALS!
2
3  BROC ODEPAREST(N,NOBS,NPAR,DATA,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA)
4  VAL N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA)
5  LNI N,NOBS,NPAR,ITMAX,MESH; BEAL CONVERGE,EPS,FA; BOOL STIFF; BROC DATA)
6  BEGIN COMMENT Y(U, 1 2
7  PAR(1)= C 3 4
8  PAR(2)= MU 5 6
9  PAR(3)= B 7 8
10 PAR(4)= LAMBDA 9 10
11 PAR(5)= A 11 12 );
12
13 BROC CALL YSTART;
14 BEGIN YMAX[1]= SUM(1,0,2,ABS(PAR[1]+1));
15 YMAX[2]= ABS(PAR[1]*PAR[2]) + ABS(PAR[3]*PAR[4]);
16 Y(0,1)= SUM(1,0,2,PAR[1]+1);
17 Y(0,2)= PAR[1]*PAR[2] + PAR[3]*PAR[4];
18 Y(0,3)= Y(0,7)= Y(U,11)= 1;
19 Y(0,4)= PAR[2]; Y(0,6)= PAR[1];
20 Y(0,8)= PAR[4]; Y(0,10)= PAR[3];
21 FOR I= 1,2,3,4,5 DO FP(1,I)= 0;
22 FP(2,1)= FP(2,3)= FY(1,1)= 0; OUT
23 END;
24
25 BROC CALL F(R); VAL R; BEAL R; CF= CF + 1;
26 F(1)= R*Y(0,2);
27 F(2)= R*((PAR[2]*PAR[4])*(PAR[5]-Y(0,1)));
28 + PAR[2]*PAR[4]*(PAR[5]-Y(0,1)));
29 END;
30
31 BROC CALL FY(R); VAL R; BEAL R; CFY= CFY + 1;
32 FY(1,2)= R;
33 FY(2,1)= -R*PAR[2]*PAR[4];
34 FY(2,2)= R*(PAR[2]+PAR[4]);
35 END;
36
37 BROC CALL FP(R); VAL R; BEAL R;
38 FP(2,5)= R*PAR[2]*PAR[4]; CFPI= CFPI + 1;
39 FP(2,2)= R*(Y(0,2) + PAR[4]*(PAR[5]-Y(0,1)));
40 FP(2,4)= R*(Y(0,2) + PAR[2]*(PAR[5]-Y(0,1)));
41 END;
42
43 ARRAY Y(0:7,1:N*(NPAR+1)),YMAX,F(1:N),FY(1:N,1:N),FP(1:N,1:NPAR);
44 BROC PR(S); BEGIN NLCR; PRINTTEXT(S) ENQ;
45 BROC FL(R); FLOT(5,3,R);
46 BROC PF(S,R); BEGIN PR(S) TAB; FL(R) END;
47
48 BROC OUT(S,R); SIBLING SI BEAL R;
49 BEGIN INI I; IE LINENUMBER>50 THEN NEW PAGE ELSE NLCR;
50 PR(S); PRINT(R);
51 PF(1)COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)},COMP ERROR);
52 FL(SORT(COMP ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
53 PF(1)ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND.DEV.)},EST ERROR);
54 FL(SORT(EST ERROR/(NOBS-NPAR)));
55 PR(1)CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER}; TAB;
56 EOB I:=1 SIER 1 UNILL NPAR DU FL(Delta PAR(1)); NLCR;

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      EQC PF(S,R); BEGIN PR(S); TABJ FL(R) END;
      INI CF,CFY,CFPI;
      EQC OUTC;
      BEGIN INI R; NLCR; SPACE(100); IE CF=0 THEN
        BEGIN SPACE(6); PRINTTEXT( REVALUATIONS OF ); NLCR; SPACE(106); PRINTTEXT( F
          F P ) END ELSE
          EOR R:= CF,CFY,CFPI DO ABSFIXT(6,0,R);
          CF:= CFY:= CFP:= 0;
      END;

      EQC EXP DATA(N,T,CT,O,MP,PL,P,PU);
      BEGIN REAL A,B,C,L,M,TOBS,TT; INI I,NOBS,NPARI
        TT:= TIME;
        A:= P(5); B:= READ; C:= P(3); D:= READ; L:= P(4); M:= P(2); N:= READ;
        NLCR; PRINTTEXT( THE PROGRAM TRIES TO FIT THE SUM OF EXPONENTIALS );
        NLCR; FIXT(3,2,C); PRINTTEXT( * EXP( ) ); FIXT(3,2,M); PRINTTEXT( * T );
        FIXT(3,2,B); PRINTTEXT( * EXP( ) ); FIXT(3,2,L); PRINTTEXT( * T );
        NLCR; NLCR; TOBS:= T(0); N:= NOBS;
        PRINTTEXT( THE FUNCTION WAS SAMPLED AT T= ); NLCR;
        EOR I:= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NOBS DO
          BEGIN TOBS:= T(I);
            O(I):= A + B*EXP(L*TOBS) + C*EXP(TOBS*M);
            IE PRINTPOS>70 THEN NLCR ELSE TAB;
          END; NLCR;
        NP:= NPARI; READ; NLCR; PRINTTEXT( THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE );
        PR( I PARLWB(I) PAR( I) PARUPB(I) );
        EOR I:= 1 STEP 1 UNTIL NPARI DO
          BEGIN NLCR; ABSFIXT(3,0,I); A:= PL(I); B:= READ; FL(A); A:= P(I); B:= READ; FL(A);
            A:= PU(I); B:= READ; FL(A) END;
          NEW PAGE; TIM:= TIM + TT - TIME
        END;
      REAL TIM;

      EQC EXP JOB(N,NOBS,NPARI,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA);
      VAL N,NOBS,NPARI,ITMAX,CONVERGE,MESH,STIFF,FA;
      INI N,NOBS,NPARI,ITMAX,MESH; REAL CONVERGE,EPS,FA; BQOL STIFF;
      PR( PROCEDURE ODEPART WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS );
      P( N = , N ); P( NPARI = , NPARI ); P( NOBS = , NOBS ); P( ITMAX = , ITMAX );
      P( CONVERGE = , CONVERGE ); P( EPS = , EPS ); P( MESH = , MESH );
      PR( STIFF = ); TAB; IE STIFF THEN PRINTTEXT( IS TRUE ) ELSE PRINTTEXT( IS FALSE );
      P( FA = , FA ); PR( THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED );
      PR( FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPARI AND NOBS=NPARI DEGREES OF FREEDOM );
      NLCR; CF:= CFY:= CFP:= 0; TIM:= TIME;
      ODEPART(N,NOBS,NPARI,EXP DATA,ITMAX,CONVERGE,EPS,MESH,STIFF,FA);
      TIM:= TIME-TIM; OUTC; NLCR; NLCR;
      PR( THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED ); ABSFIXT(3,2,TIM); PRINTTEXT( SEC. ON THE EL X8, );
      END JOB;

      EXP JOB(2,READ,5.16,0.01,M=4.100,TRUE,5.06);
      COMMENT 5.06= F(0.01)(5,12);
      END

```

PROCEDURE ODEPAREST WAS CALLED WITH THE PARAMETERS:

```

N = +2
NPAR = +5
NOBS = +17
ITMAX = +16
CONVERGE = +.1000000000001 = 1
EPS = +.999999999999999 = 4
MESH = +100
STIFF = IEVE
FA = +.5059999999998 = 1

```

THE CONFIDENCE REGION AT LEVEL A IS PRINTED
FA IS THE A-POINT OF THE F-DISTRIBUTION WITH NPAR AND NOBS-NPAR DEGREES OF FREEDOM

THE PROGRAM TRIES TO FIT THE SUM OF EXPONENTIALS
-3.00 * EXP(-20.00 * T) +2.00 * EXP(-1.00 * T) +1.00

THE FUNCTION WAS SAMPLED AT T=

+ .20000	1	+ .40000	1	+ .60000	1	+ .80000	1	+ .10000	0
+ .20000	1	+ .40000	0	+ .60000	0	+ .80000	0	+ .10000	1
+ .20000	1	+ .30000	1	+ .40000	1	+ .50000	1	+ .10000	2
+ .15000	2	+ .20000	2						

THE PARAMETER ESTIMATES WERE:

1	PARLWB(I)	PAR(I)	PARUPB(I)
1	- .1000	2	- .5000
2	- .4000	2	- .1000
3	- .5000	1	+ .5000
4	- .5000	1	- .5000
5	- .5000	1	+ .5000

ITERATION NUMBER +7
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.22367_m- 6 +.13653_m- 3
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.22362_m- 6 +.13651_m- 3
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER +.19926_m- 5 -.28889_m- 4 +.16144_m- 5 +.46270_m- 6 -.39176_m- 6

PARAMETER VALUE -.30000_m+ 1 -.19994_m+ 2 +.20003_m+ 1 -.10003_m+ 1 +.10000_m+ 1
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.84794_m- 3 +.68985_m- 2 +.28098_m- 3 +.42610_m- 3 +.16653_m- 3
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.18685_m- 2 +.18846_m- 1 +.78593_m- 3 +.93961_m- 3 +.30832_m- 3

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS

CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.53365_m-)
 -.21975_m-) +.57179_m- 0
 +.33822_m-) -.61924_m- 0 -.63718_m- 0
 -.25144_m-) +.18367_m- 0 -.11507_m- 0 -.52958_m- 0

COVARIANCE MATRIX
 +.74056_m+ 1 +.39859_m+ 2 -.68451_m- 0 +.12606_m- 0 -.30724_m- 1
 +.75334_m+ 3 +.17964_m+ 2 -.23259_m+ 2 +.22636_m+ 1
 +.13102_m+ 1 -.99803_m- 0 -.59142_m- 1
 +.18726_m+ 1 -.32541_m- 0
 +.20162_m- 0

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)

+ .93584_m- 1 -.99677_m- 2 +.43473_m- 0 +.25681_m- 0 +.85802_m- 0 +.14504_m- 3
 +.33243_m-) -.43710_m- 1 +.82575_m- 0 -.24470_m- 0 -.3A199_m- 0 +.43795_m- 3
 -.21247_m-) +.35278_m- 1 +.19399_m- 0 +.89379_m- 0 -.34222_m- 0 +.62653_m- 3
 -.91256_m-) +.32859_m- 1 +.30160_m- 0 -.27269_m- 0 +.28725_m- 1 +.17145_m- 2
 +.53060_m-) +.99783_m- 0 +.23724_m- 1 -.30773_m- 1 +.20953_m- 2 +.18887_m- 1

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ITERATION NUMBER +8
 COMPUTED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) 7 +.73644_M- 4
 ESTIMATED RESIDUE (STAND. DEV.) +.34802_M- 8 +.17030_M- 4
 CORRECTIONS FOR PARAMETER - .70770_M- 4 - .52746_M- 2 - .15823_M- 3 +.30427_M- 3 - .43664_M- 4
 PARAMETER VALUE - .30001_M+ 1 - .19999_M+ 2 +.20001_M+ 1 - .10000_M+ 1 +.10000_M+ 1
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (COND.) +.10607_M- 3 +.85187_M- 3 +.34906_M- 4 +.53470_M- 4 +.20775_M- 4
 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (INDEPT.) +.23551_M- 3 +.23471_M- 2 +.99371_M- 2 +.12023_M- 4 +.12023_M- 3 +.38646_M- 4

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARAMETERS
 COVARIANCE MATRIX
 CORRELATION MATRIX
 +.52925_M-) +.57479_M- 0
 -.22424_M-) -.62415_M- 0 -.65057_M- 0
 +.42015_M-) +.18766_M- 0 -.10586_M- 0 -.52747_M- 0
 -.27253_M-) +.18766_M- 0 -.10586_M- 0 -.52747_M- 0
 +.75589_M+ 1 +.39869_M+ 2 -.71520_M- 0 +.16214_M- 0 -.33804_M- 1
 +.75076_M+ 3 +.18270_M+ 2 -.24004_M+ 2 +.23198_M+ 1
 +.13458_M+ 1 -.10593_M+ 1 -.55403_M- 1
 +.19702_M+ 1 -.33403_M- 0
 +.20355_M- 0

PRINCIPAL AXES (DIRECTION COSINES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL ALONG EACH AXIS)
 +.93523_M- 1 -.10092_M- 1 +.43782_M- 0 +.25578_M- 0 +.85676_M- 0 +.18069_M- 4
 +.33183_M-) -.44053_M- 1 +.82569_M- 0 -.38854_M- 0 +.54925_M- 4
 -.22276_M-) +.36959_M- 1 +.18706_M- 0 +.89436_M- 0 -.33784_M- 0 +.78621_M- 4
 -.91032_M-) +.32233_M- 1 +.30162_M- 0 -.28009_M- 0 +.29269_M- 1 +.21730_M- 3
 +.53226_M- 1 +.99777_M- 0 +.24211_M- 1 -.31868_M- 1 +.30802_M- 2 +.23523_M- 2

RESIDUALS, SPECIFIED FOR EACH OBSERVATION,

1	-1.44339 _u	5
2	+1.1727 _u	3
3	+8.1554 _u	4
4	+5.1513 _u	4
5	+1.4461 _u	4
6	+6.6740 _u	4
7	-4.8047 _u	4
8	+1.6470 _u	4
9	+6.1385 _u	4
10	+9.6188 _u	4
11	+9.4246 _u	4
12	+6.9905 _u	4
13	+9.7097 _u	5
14	-2.9693 _u	4
15	-5.6893 _u	4
16	-4.4462 _u	4
17	-6.5404 _u	4

225 114 109

THE ENTIRE CALCULATION CONSUMED 153.13 SEC. ON THE EL 88.

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