

Algorithm 738: Programs to Generate Niederreiter's Low-Discrepancy Sequences

PAUL BRATLEY Université de Montréal

BENNETT L. FOX University of Colorado and HARALD NIEDERREITER Austrian Academy of Sciences

This note points out programs to implement Niederreiter's low-discrepancy sequences

Categories and Subject Descriptors: G.1.4 [Numerical Analysis]. Quadrature and Numerical Differentiation; I 6 [Computing Methodologies]: Simulation and Modeling

General Terms: Algorithms

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Low-discrepancy sequences, Niederreiter sequences, quasi-Monte Carlo, quasirandom sequences

Bratley et al. [1992] describe an algorithm to generate Niederreiter's low-discrepancy sequences. Among other things, these sequences are useful for numerical integration in certain fixed dimensions. For further information and background, see Niederreiter [1992]. Based on theoretical results discussed by Bratley et al. [1992], as well as on empirical comparisons, we believe that Niederreiter's sequences supersede earlier methods due to Faure and to Sobol'—implemented by Fox [1986] and Bratley and Fox [1988], respectively.

© 1994 ACM 0098-3500/94/1200-0494\$03.50

ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, Vol. 20, No 4. December 1994, Pages 494-495

Authors' addresses: P. Bratley, Département d'informatique, Université de Montréal, C. P. 6128, Succursale A, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3J7; email: bratley@iro.umontreal.ca, B. L. Fox, Department of Mathematics. University of Colorado, Campus Box 170, P.O. Box 173364, Denver, CO 80217-3364; email bfox@castle.cudenver.edu, H Niederreiter, Institute for Information Processing, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Sonnenfelsgasse 19, A-1010, Vienna, Austria; email: nied@qiinfo.oeaw.ac.at.

Permission to copy without fee all or part of this material is granted provided that the copies are not made or distributed for direct commercial advantage, the ACM copyright notice and the title of the publication and its date appear, and notice is given that copying is by permission of the Association for Computing Machinery. To copy otherwise, or to republish, requires a fee and/or specific permission.

Since the corresponding programs are discussed in detail in these respective papers, we use this note simply to point out the existence of these programs and as a means to get our programs cited by Bratley et al. [1992] archived in the *Collected Algorithms of the ACM* (CALGO).

We provide guides to the base-2 and general-base routines, respectively. These guides detail the few (possibly no) system-dependent changes the user needs to make to tailor the drivers and subroutines. The user needs to replace our subroutine TESTF, which contains test integrands, by another subroutine TESTF containing user-relevant integrands. The drivers prompt the user to make the required changes, to specify run lengths, etc. Email instructions from the authors about ftp access to the guides, drivers, and subroutines are available.

REFERENCES

- BRATLEY, P. AND FOX, B. L. 1988. Algorithm 659. Implementing Sobol's quasi-random sequence generator. ACM Trans. Math. Softw. 14, 1, 88-100.
- BRATLEY, P., FOX, B. L., AND NIEDERREITER, H. 1992. Implementation and tests of lowdiscrepancy sequences. ACM Trans. Model. Comput. Simul. 2, 3, 195-213.
- Fox, B. L. 1986. Algorithm 647. Implementation and relative efficiency of quasirandom sequence generators. ACM Trans. Math. Softw. 12, 4, 362-376.
- NIEDERREITER, H. 1992. Random Number Generation and Quasi-Monte Carlo Methods. CBMS-NSF Regional Conference Series in Applied Mathematics, vol. 63. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Philadelphia, Pa.

Received March 1991; revised November 1993; accepted December 1993