

ALGORITHM 654 FORTRAN Subroutines for Computing the Incomplete Gamma Function Ratios and their Inverse

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The FORTRAN subroutines GRATIO and GAMINV given here are the subroutines described in [1] for computing the incomplete gamma function ratios and their inverse. A sample program exercising GRATIO and GAMINV is given. The following functions are used.

```
ERF(x)
               = \begin{cases} erfc \ x \\ exp(x^2)erfc \ x \end{cases}
ERFC1(i,x)
REXP(x)
              = \exp(x) - 1
ALNREL(a) = \ln(1+a)
                                      a > -1
RLOG(x)
            =x-1-\ln x
                                      x > 0
RCOMP(a, x) = e^{-x} x^{a}/\Gamma(a)
                                    a > 0, x \ge 0
GAMMA(a) = \Gamma(a)
                                     a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
             = 1/\Gamma(1+a) - 1 -.5 \le x \le 1.5
GAM1(x)
GAMLN(A) = In \Gamma(a)
                                      a > 0
                                     -.2 \le x \le 1.25
GAMLN1(x) = \ln \Gamma(1 + x)
```

These functions, written by A. H. Morris, are part of the NSWC mathematics subroutine library [3].

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Machine-Dependent Constants

The function SPMPAR provides the machine-dependent constants needed by GRATIO and GAMINV. It is necessary that SPMPAR be properly defined for the computer arithmetic being used. The constants are defined in the in-line documentation of SPMPAR. Values for these constants are given for many computers in the in-line documentation. SPMPAR, released by Argonne National Laboratory, is an adaptation of the Bell Laboratories function R1MACH [2].

Transportability

All coding adheres to the 1966 and 1977 ANSI FORTRAN standards. It is assumed that a floating point arithmetic of 6 or more digits is being used. The codes were designed specifically for k-digit arithmetics where $k \le 14$. If k > 14, then only 14-digit accuracy will normally be obtained.

REFERENCES

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