

# NAG Library Function Document

## nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc)

### 1 Purpose

nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc) generates a vector of pseudorandom integers from the discrete geometric distribution with probability  $p$  of success at a trial.

### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg05.h>

void nag_rand_geom (Nag_ModeRNG mode, Integer n, double p, double r[],
                   Integer lr, Integer state[], Integer x[], NagError *fail)
```

### 3 Description

nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc) generates  $n$  integers  $x_i$  from a discrete geometric distribution, where the probability of  $x_i = I$  (a first success after  $I + 1$  trials) is

$$P(x_i = I) = p \times (1 - p)^I, \quad I = 0, 1, \dots$$

The variates can be generated with or without using a search table and index. If a search table is used then it is stored with the index in a reference vector and subsequent calls to nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc) with the same parameter value can then use this reference vector to generate further variates. If the search table is not used (as recommended for small values of  $p$ ) then a direct transformation of uniform variates is used.

One of the initialization functions nag\_rand\_init\_repeatable (g05kfc) (for a repeatable sequence if computed sequentially) or nag\_rand\_init\_nonrepeatable (g05kge) (for a non-repeatable sequence) must be called prior to the first call to nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc).

### 4 References

Knuth D E (1981) *The Art of Computer Programming (Volume 2)* (2nd Edition) Addison–Wesley

### 5 Arguments

1: **mode** – Nag\_ModeRNG *Input*

*On entry:* a code for selecting the operation to be performed by the function.

**mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference  
Set up reference vector only.

**mode** = Nag\_GenerateFromReference  
Generate variates using reference vector set up in a prior call to nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc).

**mode** = Nag\_InitializeAndGenerate  
Set up reference vector and generate variates.

**mode** = Nag\_GenerateWithoutReference  
Generate variates without using the reference vector.

*C o n s t r a i n t :* **mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference, Nag\_GenerateFromReference,  
Nag\_InitializeAndGenerate or Nag\_GenerateWithoutReference.

- 2: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , the number of pseudorandom numbers to be generated.  
*Constraint:*  $n \geq 0$ .
- 3: **p** – double *Input*  
*On entry:* the parameter  $p$  of the geometric distribution representing the probability of success at a single trial.  
*Constraint:* *machine precision*  $\leq p \leq 1.0$  (see nag\_machine\_precision (X02AJC)).
- 4: **r[*lr*]** – double *Communication Array*  
*On entry:* if **mode** = Nag\_GenerateFromReference, the reference vector from the previous call to nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc).  
 If **mode** = Nag\_GenerateWithoutReference, **r** is not referenced and may be **NULL**.  
*On exit:* if **mode**  $\neq$  Nag\_GenerateWithoutReference, the reference vector.
- 5: **lr** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* the dimension of the array **r**.  
*Suggested value:*  
     if **mode**  $\neq$  Nag\_GenerateWithoutReference, **lr** =  $8 + 42/p$  approximately (see Section 9);  
     otherwise **lr** = 1.  
*Constraints:*  
     if **mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference or Nag\_InitializeAndGenerate, **lr**  $\geq 30/p + 8$ ;  
     if **mode** = Nag\_GenerateFromReference, **lr** should remain unchanged from the previous call to nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc).
- 6: **state[*dim*]** – Integer *Communication Array*  
**Note:** the dimension, *dim*, of this array is dictated by the requirements of associated functions that must have been previously called. This array **MUST** be the same array passed as argument **state** in the previous call to nag\_rand\_init\_repeatable (g05kfc) or nag\_rand\_init\_nonrepeatable (g05kgc).  
*On entry:* contains information on the selected base generator and its current state.  
*On exit:* contains updated information on the state of the generator.
- 7: **x[*n*]** – Integer *Output*  
*On exit:* the  $n$  pseudorandom numbers from the specified geometric distribution.
- 8: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*  
 The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 3.2.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

**NE\_BAD\_PARAM**

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

**NE\_INT**

On entry,  $\mathbf{lr}$  is too small when **mode** = Nag\_InitializeReference or Nag\_InitializeAndGenerate:  $\mathbf{lr} = \langle value \rangle$ , minimum length required =  $\langle value \rangle$ .

On entry,  $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint:  $\mathbf{n} \geq 0$ .

**NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR**

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.  
See Section 3.6.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

**NE\_INVALID\_STATE**

On entry, **state** vector has been corrupted or not initialized.

**NE\_NO\_LICENCE**

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.  
See Section 3.6.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

**NE\_PREV\_CALL**

$\mathbf{p}$  is not the same as when  $\mathbf{r}$  was set up in a previous call.  
Previous value of  $\mathbf{p} = \langle value \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{p} = \langle value \rangle$ .

**NE\_REAL**

On entry,  $\mathbf{p} = \langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: *machine precision*  $\leq \mathbf{p} \leq 1.0$ .

$\mathbf{p}$  is so small that  $\mathbf{lr}$  would have to be larger than the largest representable integer. Use **mode** = Nag\_GenerateWithoutReference instead.  $\mathbf{p} = \langle value \rangle$

**NE\_REF\_VEC**

On entry, some of the elements of the array  $\mathbf{r}$  have been corrupted or have not been initialized.

**7 Accuracy**

Not applicable.

**8 Parallelism and Performance**

nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

Please consult the x06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this function. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

**9 Further Comments**

The time taken to set up the reference vector, if used, increases with the length of array  $\mathbf{r}$ . However, if the reference vector is used, the time taken to generate numbers decreases as the space allotted to the index part of  $\mathbf{r}$  increases. Nevertheless, there is a point, depending on the distribution, where this

improvement becomes very small and the suggested value for the length of array **r** is designed to approximate this point.

If **p** is very small then the storage requirements for the reference vector and the time taken to set up the reference vector becomes prohibitive. In this case it is recommended that the reference vector is not used. This is achieved by selecting **mode** = Nag\_GenerateWithoutReference.

## 10 Example

This example prints 10 pseudorandom integers from a geometric distribution with parameter  $p = 0.001$ , generated by a single call to nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc), after initialization by nag\_rand\_init\_repeatable (g05kfc).

### 10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_rand_geom (g05tcc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */
/* Pre-processor includes */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagg05.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Integer scalar and array declarations */
    Integer exit_status = 0;
    Integer i, lr, lstate;
    Integer *state = 0, *x = 0;

    /* NAG structures */
    NagError fail;

    /* Double scalar and array declarations */
    double *r = 0;

    /* Set the distribution parameters */
    double p = 0.0010e0;

    /* Set the mode we will be using. As p is small
     we will not use a reference vector */
    Nag_ModeRNG mode = Nag_GenerateWithoutReference;

    /* Set the sample size */
    Integer n = 10;

    /* Choose the base generator */
    Nag_BaseRNG genid = Nag_Basic;
    Integer subid = 0;

    /* Set the seed */
    Integer seed[] = { 1762543 };
    Integer lseed = 1;

    /* Initialize the error structure */
    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_rand_geom (g05tcc) Example Program Results\n\n");

    /* Get the length of the state array */
    lstate = -1;

```

```

nag_rand_init_repeatable(genid, subid, seed, lseed, state, &lstate, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_rand_init_repeatable (g05kfc).\n%s\n",
        fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Calculate the size of the reference vector, if any */
lr = (mode != Nag_GenerateWithoutReference) ? 8 + 42 / p : 0;

/* Allocate arrays */
if (!(r = NAG_ALLOC(lr, double)) ||
    !(state = NAG_ALLOC(lstate, Integer)) || !(x = NAG_ALLOC(n, Integer)))
{
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}

/* Initialize the generator to a repeatable sequence */
nag_rand_init_repeatable(genid, subid, seed, lseed, state, &lstate, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_rand_init_repeatable (g05kfc).\n%s\n",
        fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Generate the variates, dont use a reference vector as p is close to 0 */
nag_rand_geom(mode, n, p, r, lr, state, x, &fail);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error from nag_rand_geom (g05tcc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Display the variates */
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    printf("%12" NAG_IFMT "\n", x[i]);

END:
    NAG_FREE(r);
    NAG_FREE(state);
    NAG_FREE(x);

    return exit_status;
}

```

## 10.2 Program Data

None.

## 10.3 Program Results

nag\_rand\_geom (g05tcc) Example Program Results

```

451
2238
292
225
2256
708
955
239
696
397

```

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