NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS WR-122

A METHOD FOR TRANSFORMING TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTIONS TO NORMALITY

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Salt Lake City, Utah
June 1977

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

Symbols Used In Text	Equivalent Symbols Used In Appendix	
A	A	A term equal to $\ln(\bar{T}') - \frac{\Sigma \ln(Ti')}{N}$.
$\hat{a}$	$\hat{a}$	A term in the gamma distribution equal to $\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + (4/3)A}}{4A}$.
$\hat{B}$	$\hat{B}$	A term in the gamma distribution equal to $\frac{T'}{\hat{a}}$.
N	N	Number of elements in the distribution.
$P(T)$	$P(x)$	The cumulative frequency of T.
$Q(T)$	$Q(x)$	A term equal to $1 - P(T)$.
S	S	Standard deviation.
T	x	Temperature.
$\bar{T}$	$\bar{x}$	Mean temperature.
T'	x'	The absolute value of $T - T_{BASE}$.
T_{BASE}	x_{BASE}	Base temperature.
T_i	x_i	A sample temperature of the distribution where $i = 1,2,\cdots,N$.
T_i'	x_i'	The absolute value of $T_i - T_{BASE}$.
$\bar{T}'$	$\bar{x}'$	The mean of the T' distribution.
T_M	x_{MEDIAN}	Median temperature.
T_{MODE}	--	Mode.
T_X	$x_{MAX/MIN}$	The distribution's highest or lowest temperature, depending on the sign of the skew.
$Z_{N/(N+1)}$	$Z_{N/(N+1)}$	A point where the area under the standard normal curve from $-\infty$ to z is $\frac{N}{N+1} \cdot 100$ percent of the curve's total area.
3.891	$Z_{0.99995}$	The value of $Z_{0.99995}$
$\Gamma(\hat{a})$	$\Gamma(\hat{a})$	The gamma function of a.
$\gamma(\hat{a},T'/\hat{B})$	$\gamma(\hat{a},x'/\hat{B})$	The incomplete gamma function of $(\hat{a},T'/\hat{B})$.

A METHOD FOR TRANSFORMING TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTIONS TO NORMALITY

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ABSTRACT. A method of transforming and fitting temperature distributions to the normal curve using the gamma distribution is presented. At the same time, the worth of the programmable calculator is once again demonstrated. The concept of "base temperature" is introduced in the presentation: a concept which permits the gamma distribution to be used with non-positive as well as positive values. An actual temperature distribution is transformed to normality using steps contained in a program designed to normalize meteorological variates. The resultant normal curve is then used to determine cumulative temperature probabilities.

A METHOD FOR TRANSFORMING TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTIONS TO NORMALITY

Most meteorological variates are not normally distributed. This is true in the case of temperature, whose distributions are often skewed.

It is desirable to transform and fit skewed distributions, such as temperature, to the normal curve. This is because many useful statistical tests such as analysis of variance, hypothesis testing about the mean, etc., are valid only for normal distributions. In addition, the temperature distribution once transformed can be represented as a smooth curve on probability graph paper, thus allowing easy determination of temperature frequency.

How can temperature distributions be transformed to normality? One way is to use the gamma distribution to fit and transform the temperature distribution (Panofsky and Brier 1958). Unfortunately, the transforming process is usually tedious, involves complicated equations, and hard-to-read tables.

Enter the programmable calculator! These electronic marvels make the process of "normalizing" temperatures virtually painless, especially if the calculator is designed to accept magnetic program cards.

However, the gamma distribution can be used only if the distribution to be transformed consists of positive numbers. Obviously, temperatures expressed in (^{o}F) or (^{o}C) can assume values of zero or below.

One way of solving this problem is to select a "base temperature" which, when added to each temperature in the distribution, will make all the temperatures positive. The base temperature should be a few degrees lower than the distribution's lowest temperature if the distribution has positive skew, or a few degrees higher than the distribution's highest temperature if the distribution has negative skew 1/.

The author's formula for objectively determining the base temperature is as follows:

$$T_{BASE} = \sqrt{\frac{3.891}{Z\left[\frac{N}{N+1}\right]}} \cdot (T_X - T_M) + T_M$$

Values of $Z[N/(N+1)]$ can be obtained from Figure 1.

The program to normalize meteorological distributions consists of 435 steps 2/. It is designed to run on a Texas Instruments SR-52 calculator. The program flowchart is shown in Figure 2.

For purposes of illustration, the author will show how January minimum temperatures at Laramie, Wyoming, are transformed to normality using steps outlined in the program 3/. Laramie's winter temperature distributions show large skew and wide extremes--in other words, a good test for the program.

The sample temperatures are selected and the resultant distribution checked for the sign of its skew. In this case, a random sample of 100 elements is selected from a population of 620 January minimum temperatures at Laramie. The sample temperatures are then arrayed, as in Table 1. Since $T_M = 12^oF$, $T_{MODE} = 14^oF$, and $T_X = 33^oF$ (maximum T_i) and -46^oF (minimum T_i), the sample distribution is assumed to have negative skew.

T_{BASE} needs to be determined, because the distribution has negative skew and contains temperatures $\leq 0^oF$. Since N = 100, N/(N+1) = 100/101 = 0.9900990099. Using Figure 1, $Z_{100/101}$ is found to be equal to

1/ $\Sigma|T_i - T_{BASE}|$ should be kept as small as possible. Otherwise $\Gamma(\hat{a})$, a term influenced by the size of $\Sigma|T_i - T_{BASE}|$, will become too large for the calculator to handle.

2/ See appendix.

3/ The author had previously normalized Laramie's temperatures, while stationed at WSFO Cheyenne.

2.33. Substituting 12°F for T_M, 33°F for T_X, and 2.33 for $Z_{N/(N+1)}$ yields a T_{BASE} of 39.13763204°F. Pressing the keys FIX, 0, and RUN truncates the fractional part of the number and places the integer 39 in the data register reserved for T_{BASE}.

The next steps involve the computation of sums which are used to solve later equations. Each T_i is entered into the program by successive keystrokes, with sums for T_i, T_i^2, $T_i' = |T_i - T_{BASE}|$, $\ln(T_i')$, and i accumulated in appropriate data registers. After all 100 temperatures are entered, the following sums are obtained:

$$\sum T_i = 997$$

$$\sum T_i^2 = 28{,}953$$

$$\sum T_i' = 2{,}903$$

$$\sum \ln(T_i') = 325.5576843\cdot\cdot^{4}$$

The above sums are used to solve equations for the distribution's mean, standard deviation and skew, and the terms A, $\hat{a}$, and $\hat{B}$ which are used to compute $\Gamma(\hat{a})$ and values of $\gamma(\hat{a}, T'/\hat{B})$. Substituting the appropriate data register contents into the equations yield the following:

$$\bar{T} = \Sigma T_i/N = 997/100 = \underline{\underline{9.97^\circ F}}.$$

$$S = \sqrt{(\Sigma T_i^2 - N\bar{T}^2)/(N-1)} = \sqrt{(28{,}953 - 100(9.97)^2)/(100-1)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{13.86^\circ F}}$$

$$\text{SKEW} = 3(\bar{T} - T_M)/S = 3(9.97 - 12)/13.86 = \underline{\underline{-0.439}}$$

$$A = \ln(\Sigma T_i'/N) - \Sigma \ln(T_i')/N = \ln(2{,}903/100) - 325.5576843\cdot\cdot/100$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.1127529346\cdot\cdot}}$$

$$\hat{a} = (1 + \sqrt{1 + (4/3)A})/4A = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{1 + (4/3)\cdot(0.1127529346\cdot\cdot)})}{4(0.1127529346\cdot\cdot)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4.595307802\cdot\cdot}}$$

$$\hat{B} = (\Sigma T_i'/N)/\hat{a} = (2{,}903/100)/4.595307802\cdot\cdot = \underline{\underline{6.317313496\cdot\cdot}}$$

$$\Gamma(\hat{a}) = \int_0^\infty t^{\hat{a}-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\cong \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\hat{a}+5}}\cdot(\hat{a}+5)^{(\hat{a}+5)} e^{-\left[(\hat{a}+5) - \frac{1}{12(\hat{a}+5)} + \frac{1}{360(\hat{a}+5)^3}\right]}}{(\hat{a}+4)\cdot(\hat{a}+3)\cdot(\hat{a}+2)\cdot(\hat{a}+1)\cdot\hat{a}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{13.29286832\cdot\cdot}}, \text{ with error}/\Gamma(\hat{a}) < 2(10^{-7})$$

$$\text{Thus, error} < \underline{\underline{2.7(10^{-6})}}$$

4/ The two dots preceding the superscript indicate the number is accurate to 12 significant digits in the data register. However, the display register in the SR-52 is capable of showing only 10 of these digits.

The solutions for $\hat{a}$, $\hat{B}$, and $\Gamma(\hat{a})$ are stored in data registers, so they can be recalled for subsequent computations.

By entering a temperature T into the program at this point, a value of the incomplete gamma function corresponding to T' can be obtained. The formula for the incomplete gamma function is:

$$\gamma(\hat{a},T'/\hat{B}) = \int_0^{T'/\hat{B}} t^{\hat{a}-1} e^{-t} dt$$
$$= (T'/B)^{a} \cdot e^{-(T'/B)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(T'/\hat{B})^n}{\hat{a}(\hat{a}+1)\cdots(\hat{a}+n)} .$$

An iterative technique is used to solve the above formula. The iterative process continues until the series portion of the formula achieves a predetermined accuracy--in this case, accuracy to seven significant figures. The series is then multiplied by the terms preceding it, yielding a value of the incomplete gamma function.

Dividing $\gamma(\hat{a},T'/\hat{B})$ by $\Gamma(a)$ yields the cumulative frequencies P(T) and Q(T) = [1 - P(T)] for a temperature T. Values of $\gamma(\hat{a},T'/\hat{B})$, P(T), and Q(T) for selected January minimum temperatures at Laramie are listed in Table 2.

Information concerning temperature which was previously unknown or hard to determine can be easily interpolated from fitted gamma distributions such as the one in Figure 3. The January minimum temperature at Laramie should be $\geq 28^{o}$F in only about 5 percent of the observations; 21 percent of the observed minimums should be $\leq 0^{o}$F; 80 percent of the observations should lie between -8^{o}F and 25^{o}F, with 36 percent of the observations being between 16^{o}F and 32^{o}F. In other words, the gamma curve makes it easy to express temperature data in probabilistic terms.

Thus, temperatures as well as other meteorological distributions can be transformed to normality by using the gamma distribution as a transforming agent. The process can be hastened considerably and actually made easy by letting a programmable calculator do the dirty work. Hopefully, this presentation will prove useful to those who wish to try the method out at their own station, or on other meteorological variates.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The author wishes to express his sincere thanks to Robert G. Beebe, Meteorologist in Charge of WSFO, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Bob's leadership, which encouraged on-station research while the author was stationed at Cheyenne, was the main inspiration for this paper. I also wish to thank my wife, Mary, who faithfully served as a proofreader and favorite critic as the paper evolved.

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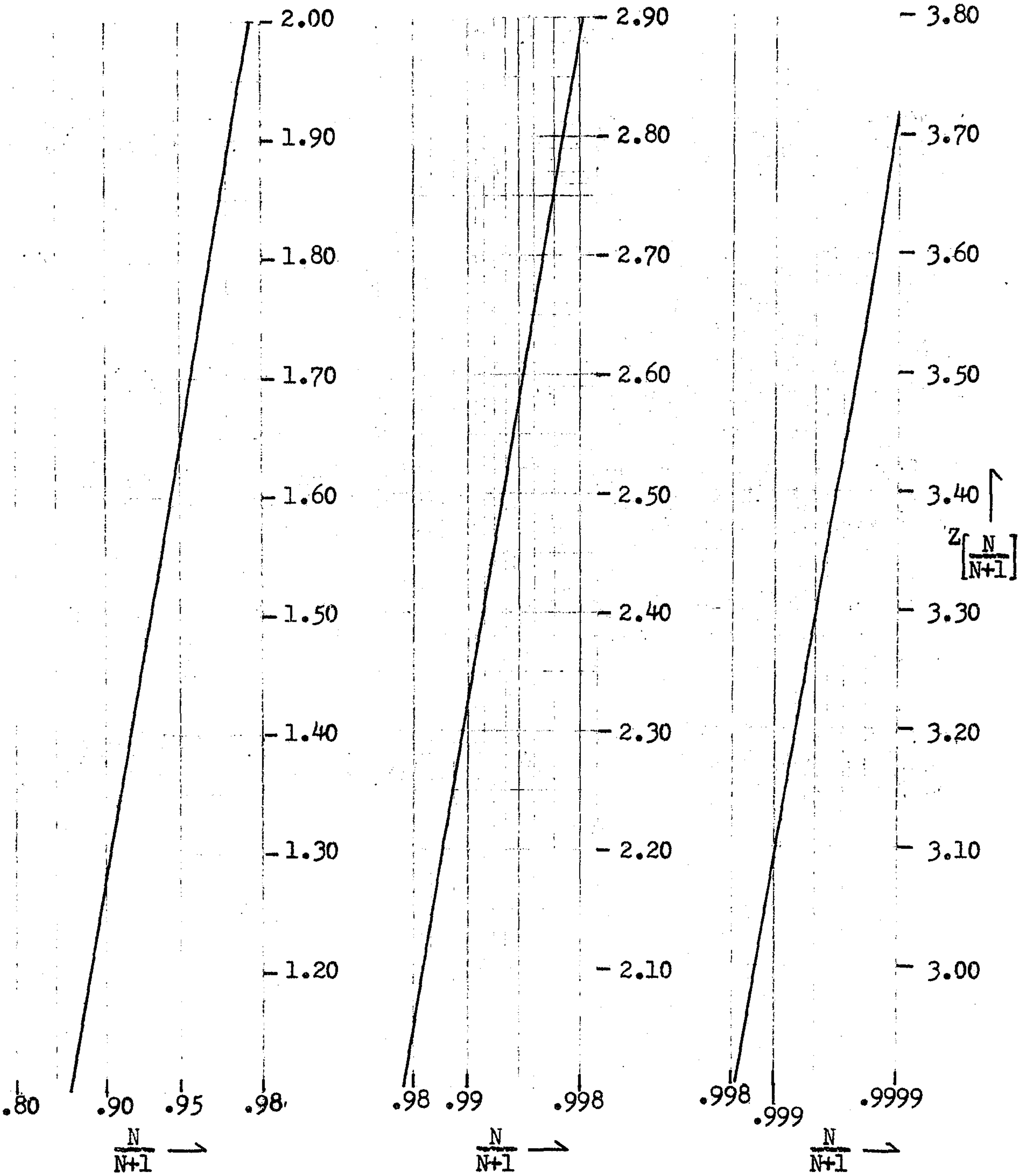

Figure 1. Graph Depicting N/(N+1) vs. $Z_{N/(N+1)}$.

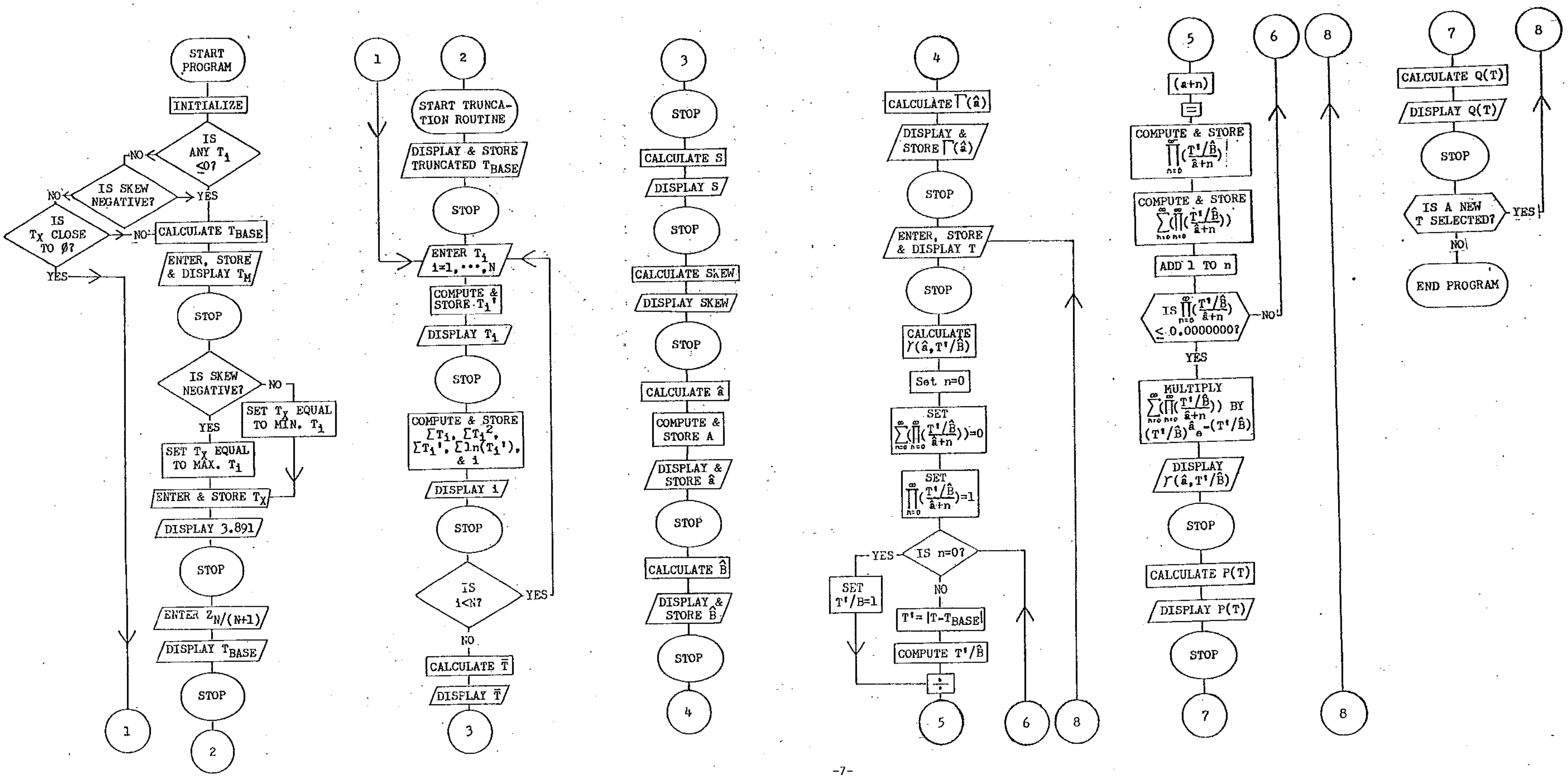

Figure 2. Flowchart of the Program Which Transforms Temperature Distributions to Normality

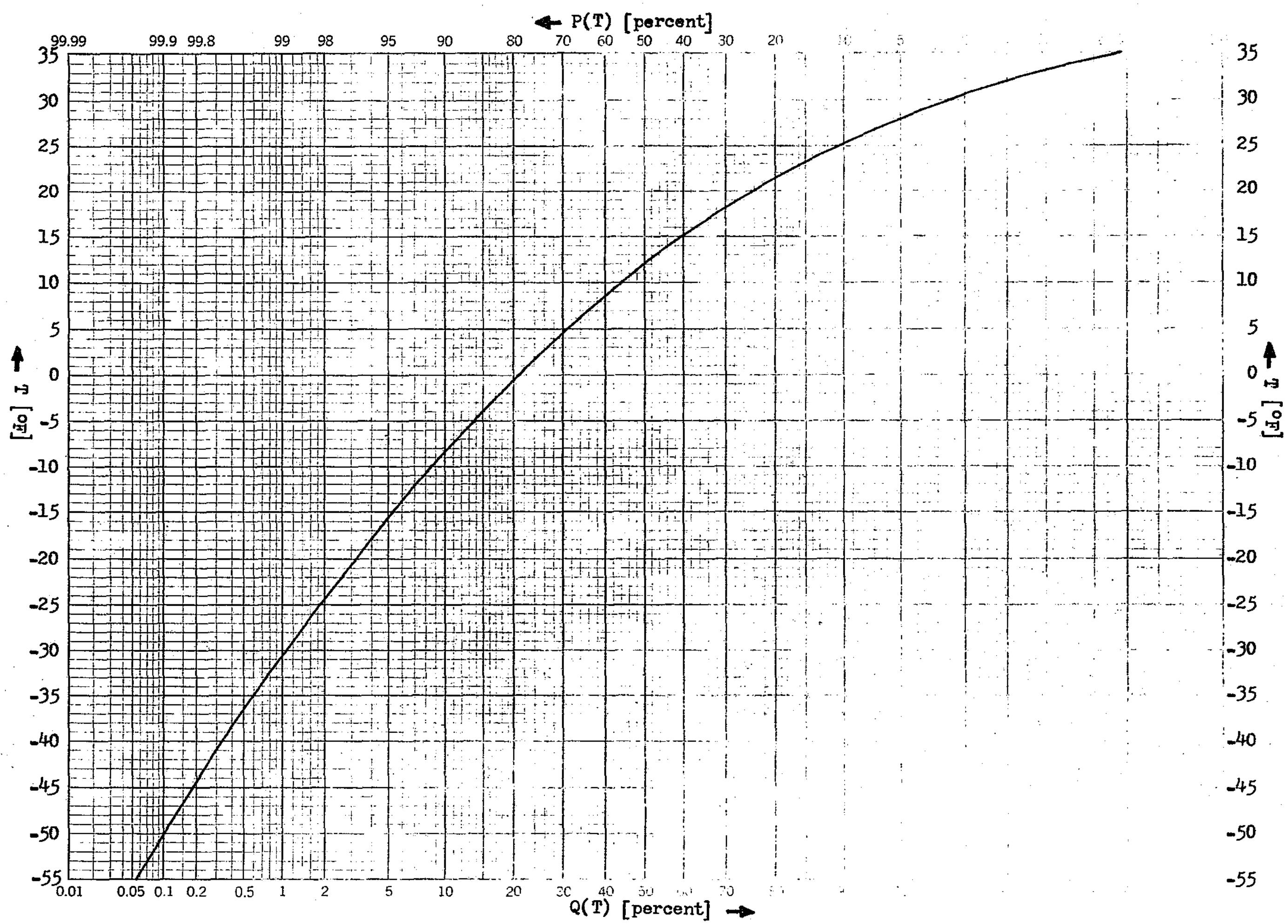

Figure 3. Graph Depicting the January Minimum Temperature at Laramie, Wyoming, (T) vs. the Cumulative Frequency of Temperature [P(T) and Q(T)].

TABLE 1

SAMPLE OF 100 JANUARY MINIMUM TEMPERATURES AT LARAMIE, WYOMING
USED TO TEST THE PROGRAM
(TEMPERATURES ARRANGED FROM HIGHEST TO LOWEST VALUE)

i	T_i(°F)	i	T_i(°F)	i	T_i(°F)
1	33	41	14	81	1
2	33	42	14	82	0
3	31	43	14	83	0
4	30	44	14	84	0
5	29	45	14	85	-1
6	27	46	14	86	-1
7	27	47	14	87	-2
8	26	48	13	88	-4
9	25	49	13	89	-5
10	25	50	12	90	-7
11	25	51	12	91	-8
12	24	52	11	92	-13
13	24	53	11	93	-13
14	23	54	10	94	-15
15	23	55	10	95	-16
16	23	56	10	96	-17
17	22	57	10	97	-18
18	22	58	9	98	-22
19	22	59	9	99	-33
20	22	60	9	100	-46
21	21	61	9		
22	21	62	8		
23	20	63	8		
24	20	64	8		
25	20	65	7		
26	19	66	7		
27	19	67	6		
28	18	68	6		
29	18	69	5		
30	18	70	5		
31	18	71	5		
32	18	72	5		
33	17	73	5		
34	17	74	4		
35	17	75	3		
36	17	76	3		
37	17	77	2		
38	16	78	2		
39	16	79	2		
40	15	80	2		

TABLE 2

VALUES OF $\gamma(a, T'/B)$, P(T), AND Q(T) FOR SELECTED
JANUARY MINIMUM TEMPERATURES AT LARAMIE, WYOMING

T(°F)	$\gamma(\hat{a}, T'/\hat{B})$	P(T)	Q(T)
37	0.00085	0.00006	0.99994
35	0.01592	0.00120	0.99880
30	0.35198	0.02648	0.97352
25	1.45297	0.10930	0.89070
20	3.26784	0.24583	0.75417
15	5.40220	0.40640	0.59360
12	6.66542	0.50143	0.49857
10	7.46000	0.56120	0.43880
5	9.20132	0.69220	0.30780
0	10.54511	0.79329	0.20671
-5	11.51347	0.86614	0.13386
-10	12.17533	0.91593	0.08407
-15	12.60905	0.94856	0.05144
-20	12.88370	0.96922	0.03078
-25	13.05274	0.98194	0.01806
-30	13.15430	0.98958	0.01042
-35	13.21409	0.99407	0.00593
-40	13.24867	0.99668	0.00332
-45	13.26836	0.99816	0.00184
-50	13.27942	0.99899	0.00101
-55	13.28556	0.99956	0.00055
-60	13.28893	0.99970	0.00030

APPENDIX

ACTUAL SR-52 PROGRAM

USED TO NORMALIZE METEOROLOGICAL VARIATES

(X replaces T in most of the symbology, since the program is used to normalize meteorological variates other than temperature).

SR-52 User Instructions

TITLE: MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION, SKEW, $\hat{a}$, AND $\hat{B}$ PAGE 1 OF 3

◄A►				
X_{BASE}	$\bar{X}$	S	SKEW	INIT.
X_i	i	$\hat{a}$	$\hat{B}$	MEDIAN

◄B►				

STEP	PROCEDURE	ENTER	PRESS			DISPLAY
1	LOAD PROGRAM CARD					
2	CLEAR REGISTERS		*E'			Ø
3	ENTER MEDIAN	X_{MEDIAN}	E			X_{MEDIAN}
4	CALCULATE X_{BASE}	$X_{MAX/MIN}$	*A'			3.891
	$=\sqrt{\frac{Z_{0.99995}}{Z_{[N/(N+1)]}}}\cdot\left[X_{MAX/MIN}-X_{MEDIAN}\right]$	$Z_{[N/(N+1)]}$		RUN		X_{BASE}
	$+X_{MEDIAN}$	*FIX m, m=Ø,…,9		RUN		X_{BASE} (TRUNCATED TO m DECIMAL PLACES)
	NOTE: USE STEPS 3 AND 4 WHEN ANY OF THE X_iS ARE ≤ Ø, AND/OR WHEN THE DISTRIBUTION HAS A NEGATIVE SKEW.					
5	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE X_i	X_i	A			X_i
				B		i, i=1,…,N
	REPEAT STEP 5 FOR ALL X_iS IN THE DISTRIBUTION					
6	COMPUTE THE MEAN		*B'			$\bar{X}$
7	COMPUTE THE STANDARD DEVIATION		*C'			S
8	COMPUTE THE SKEW		*D'			SKEW
9	COMPUTE $\hat{a}$		C			$\hat{a}$
1Ø	COMPUTE $\hat{B}$		D			$\hat{B}$
	$\bar{X}=\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_i/N$					
	$S=\sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_i^2-N\bar{X}^2\right)}$					
	$SKEW=\frac{3(x-X_{MEDIAN})}{S}$					
	$\hat{a}=\left[1+\sqrt{1+4A/3}\right]/4A$ WHERE $A=\ln\bar{x}'-\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\ln x_i'$, $x_i'=\lvert x_i-X_{BASE}\rvert$					
	$\hat{B}=\bar{X}'/\hat{a}$ WHERE $\bar{X}'=\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N}\lvert X_i-X_{BASE}\rvert\right]/N$					

SR-52 Coding Form

TITLE: $\bar{X}$, S, SKEW, $\hat{a}$, AND $\hat{B}$ PAGE 2 OF 3
PROGRAMMER: MORRIS S. WEBB, JR. DATE: 4/16/77

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
000	46	*LBL	
	17	*B'	
	53	(	
	43	RCL	
	ØØ	Ø	COMPUTE
005	Ø6	6	$\bar{X}$
	55	÷	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	ØØ	Ø	
010	54	)	
	56	*RTN	
	46	*LBL	
	18	*C'	
	53	(	
015	53	(	
	53	(	
	43	RCL	
	ØØ	0	
	Ø7	7	
020	75	−	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	ØØ	Ø	
	65	×	
025	17	*B'	COMPUTE
	4Ø	*x^2	S
	54	)	
	55	÷	
	53	(	
030	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	ØØ	Ø	
	75	−	
	Ø1	1	
035	54	)	
	54	)	
	3Ø	*√	

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
	54	)	
	56	*RTN	
040	46	*LBL	
	11	A	
	53	(	
	42	STO	
	ØØ	Ø	
045	Ø4	4	
	75	−	
	43	RCL	COMPUTE
	ØØ	Ø	X_i'
	Ø3	3	$=\lvert X_i-X_{BASE}\rvert$
050	54	)	AND DIS-
	4Ø	*x^2	PLAY X_i
	3Ø	*√	
	42	STO	
	ØØ	Ø	
055	Ø5	5	
	43	RCL	
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø4	4	
	81	HLT	
060	46	*LBL	COMPUTE
	12	B	SUMS
	43	RCL	
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø4	4	
065	44	SUM	
	ØØ	Ø	$\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_i$
	Ø6	6	
	4Ø	*x^2	
	44	SUM	
070	ØØ	Ø	$\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_i^2$
	Ø7	7	
	43	RCL	
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø5	5	
075	44	SUM	

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
	ØØ	Ø	$\sum_{i=1}^{N}X_i'$
	Ø8	8	
	23	LNX	
	44	SUM	
080	ØØ	Ø	$\sum_{i=1}^{N}\ln x_i'$
	Ø9	9	
	Ø1	1	
	44	SUM	
	Ø1	1	N
085	ØØ	Ø	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	DISPLAY
	ØØ	Ø	N
	81	HLT	
090	46	*LBL	
	13	C	COMPUTE
	53	(	$\hat{a}$
	53	(	AND STORE
	43	RCL	IN R_{12}
095	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø8	8	
	55	÷	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
100	ØØ	Ø	
	54	)	(COMPUTE
	23	LNX	A AND
	75	−	STORE
	43	RCL	IN R_{11})
105	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø9	9	
	55	÷	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
110	ØØ	Ø	
	54	)	

LABELS	
A	X_i
B	i
C	$\hat{a}$
D	$\hat{B}$
E	X_{MEDIAN}
A'	X_{BASE}
B'	$\bar{X}$
C'	S
D'	SKEW
E'	INIT.
REGISTERS	
00	
01	MEDIAN
02	$X_{MAX/MIN}$
03	X_{BASE}
04	X_i
05	X_i'
06	$\sum X$
07	$\sum X^2$
08	$\sum X'$
09	$\sum \ln x'$
10	N
11	A
12	$\hat{a}$
13	$\hat{B}$
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
FLAGS	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

TITLE X̄, S, SKEW, â, AND B̂ PAGE 3 OF 3
PROGRAMMER MORRIS S. WEBB, JR. DATE 4/16/77

SR-52 Coding Form

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
112	42	STO	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø1	1	
	53	(	
	53	(	
117	Ø4	4	
	55	÷	
	Ø3	3	
	65	X	
	43	RCL	
122	Ø1	1	COMPUTE
	Ø1	1	â
	85	+	AND STORE
	Ø1	1	IN R_{12}
	54	)	
127	3Ø	*√	
	85	+	
	Ø1	1	
	54	)	
	55	÷	
132	Ø4	4	
	55	÷	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø1	1	
137	95	=	
	42	STO	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø2	2	
	81	HLT	
142	46	*LBL	
	14	D	
	43	RCL	
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø8	8	
147	55	÷	COMPUTE
	43	RCL	B̂ AND
	Ø1	1	STORE IN
	ØØ	Ø	R_{13}
	55	÷	
152	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø2	2	
	95	=	
	42	STO	
157	Ø1	1	
	Ø3	3	
	81	HLT	
	46	*LBL	
	15	E	STORE
162	42	STO	MEDIAN
	ØØ	Ø	IN
	Ø1	1	$R_{Ø1}$
	81	HLT	
	46	*LBL	
167	16	*A'	COMPUTE
	42	STO	X_{BASE}
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø2	2	
	75	−	
172	43	RCL	
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø1	1	
	95	=	
	65	X	
177	53	(	
	Ø3	3	
	93	.	
	Ø8	8	($Z_{Ø.99995}$)
	Ø9	9	
182	Ø1	1	
	55	÷	
	81	HLT	(INSERT $Z_{[N/(N+1)]}$)
	54	)	
	3Ø	*√	
187	85	+	
	43	RCL	
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø1	1	
	95	=	
192	81	HLT	(INSERT *FIX m = Ø,…,9)
	52	EE	
	22	INV	(TRUNCATION
	52	EE	ROUTINE)
	22	INV	
197	57	*FIX	
	42	STO	(DISPLAY
	ØØ	Ø	TRUNCATED
	Ø3	3	X_{BASE})
	81	HLT	
202	46	*LBL	
	19	*D'	
	53	(	
	17	*B'	
	75	−	
207	43	RCL	COMPUTE
	ØØ	Ø	SKEW
	Ø1	1	
	54	)	
	65	X	
212	Ø3	3	
	55	÷	
	18	*C'	
	95	=	
	81	HLT	
217	46	*LBL	
	1Ø	*E'	CLEAR
	47	*CMS	REGISTERS
	25	CLR	
	81	HLT	
222			

LABELS	
A	X_i
B	i
C	â
D	B̂
E	X_{MEDIAN}
A'	X_{BASE}
B'	X̄
C'	S
D'	SKEW
E'	INIT.

REGISTERS	
ØØ	
Ø1	MEDIAN
Ø2	$X_{MAX/MIN}$
Ø3	X_{BASE}
Ø4	X_i
Ø5	X'_i
Ø6	$\sum X$
Ø7	$\sum X^2$
Ø8	$\sum X'$
Ø9	$\sum \ln X'$
1Ø	N
11	A
12	â
13	B̂
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	

FLAGS	
Ø	
1	
2	
3	
4	

SR-52 User Instructions

TITLE GAMMA FUNCTION AND INCOMPLETE GAMMA FUNCTION PAGE 1 OF 3

A				
(â+5)	X'/B̂			
Γ(â)	X	γ(â, X'/B̂)	P(x)	Q(x)

B				

STEP	PROCEDURE	ENTER	PRESS	DISPLAY
	THE "MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION, ···, B̂" PROGRAM IS TO BE USED PRIOR TO STEP 1.			
1	LOAD PROGRAM CARD			
2	CALCULATE Γ(â)		A	Γ(â)
3	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE X	X	B	X
4	CALCULATE γ(â, X'/B̂)		C	γ(â, X'/B̂) (UNROUNDED).
5	CALCULATE P(x)		D	P(x) (TO FIVE DECIMAL PLACES).
6	CALCULATE Q(x)		E	Q(x) (TO FIVE DECIMAL PLACES).
	REPEAT STEPS 3-6 FOR EACH X.			
	TO SEE (â+5)		*A'	
	TO SEE X'/B̂		*B'	

$$\Gamma(\hat{a}) = \int_0^\infty x^{\hat{a}-1} e^{x} dx \cong \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{(\hat{a}+5)}} \cdot (\hat{a}+5)^{(\hat{a}+5)} e^{-\left\{(\hat{a}+5) - \frac{1}{12(\hat{a}+5)} + \frac{1}{360(\hat{a}+5)^3}\right\}}}{(\hat{a}+4)\cdot(\hat{a}+3)\cdot(\hat{a}+2)\cdot(\hat{a}+1)\cdot\hat{a}}, \quad \frac{\text{ERROR}}{\Gamma(\hat{a})} < 2(10^{-7})$$

$$\gamma(\hat{a}, X'/\hat{B}) = \int_0^{X'/\hat{B}} x^{\hat{a}-1} e^{x} dx \cong (X'/\hat{B})^{\hat{a}} e^{-(X'/\hat{B})} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(X'/\hat{B})^n}{\hat{a}(\hat{a}+1)\cdots(\hat{a}+n)}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{\gamma(\hat{a}, X'/\hat{B})}{\Gamma(\hat{a})}$$

$$Q(x) = 1 - P(x)$$

Part No. 1220479

TITLE *Gamma/Incomplete Gamma Function* PAGE 2 OF 3
PROGRAMMER *Morris S. Webb, Jr.* DATE 5/29/77

SR-52 Coding Form

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
000	46	*LBL	
	17	*B'	
	53	(	
	53	(	
	43	RCL	
005	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø4	4	
	75	−	COMPUTE
	43	RCL	AND
	ØØ	Ø	DISPLAY
010	Ø3	3	$X'/\hat{\beta}$
	54	)	
	4Ø	*x^2	
	3Ø	*√	
	55	÷	
015	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø3	3	
	54	)	
	56	*RTN	
020	46	*LBL	COMPUTE
	13	C	$\gamma(\hat{a}, x'/\hat{\beta})$
	ØØ	Ø	
	42	STO	(STORE
	Ø1	1	ZERO IN
025	Ø5	5	R_{15} AND
	42	STO	R_{17})
	Ø1	1	
	Ø7	7	
	Ø1	1	
030	42	STO	(STORE 1
	Ø1	1	IN R_{16})
	Ø6	6	
	43	RCL	(RECALL
	Ø1	1	n)
035	Ø5	5	
	9Ø	*IFZRO	(IF n=Ø,
	ØØ	Ø	GO TO

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
	Ø4	4	STEP 45)
	Ø5	5	
040	17	*B'	(IF n≠Ø,
	41	GTO	CALCULATE
	ØØ	Ø	$X'/\hat{\beta}$ AND
	Ø4	4	GO TO STEP
	Ø6	6	46)
045	Ø1	1	
	55	÷	
	53	(	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	$\left[\frac{X'/\hat{\beta}}{\hat{a}+n}\right]$
050	Ø2	2	
	85	+	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø5	5	
055	95	=	
	49	*PROD	$\prod_{n=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{x'/\hat{\beta}}{\hat{a}+n}\right]$
	Ø1	1	$= R_{16}$
	Ø6	6	
	43	RCL	(RECALL
060	Ø1	1	R_{16})
	Ø6	6	
	44	SUM	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_{16}$
	Ø1	1	$= R_{17}$
	Ø7	7	
065	Ø1	1	
	44	SUM	(LOOP
	Ø1	1	COUNTER)
	Ø5	5	
	43	RCL	
070	Ø1	1	
	Ø6	6	
	57	*FIX	(IF R_{16} >
	Ø7	7	0.0000000
	52	EE	GO TO
075	22	INV	STEP Ø33;

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
	52	EE	IF NOT,
	22	INV	GO TO
	9Ø	*IFZRO	STEP Ø82)
	ØØ	Ø	
080	Ø3	3	
	Ø3	3	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø7	7	
085	65	×	
	17	*B'	
	45	y^x	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
090	Ø2	2	
	65	×	
	17	*B'	
	94	+/−	
	22	INV	
095	23	LnX	
	95	=	
	22	INV	
	57	*FIX	
	42	STO	(STORE
100	Ø1	1	$\gamma(\hat{a}, x'/\hat{\beta})$
	Ø8	8	IN R_{18})
	81	HLT	
	46	*LBL	
	16	*A'	
105	53	(	COMPUTE
	43	RCL	AND
	Ø1	1	DISPLAY
	Ø2	2	$(\hat{a}+5)$
	85	+	
110	Ø5	5	
	54	)	

LABELS
A $\Gamma(\hat{a})$
B X
C $\gamma(\hat{a}, x'/\hat{\beta})$
D P(x)
E Q(x)
A' $(\hat{a}+5)$
B' $x'/\hat{\beta}$
C'
D'
E'
REGISTERS
00
01 MEDIAN
02 $X_{MAX/MIN}$
03 X_{BASE}
04 X OR X_i
05 X_i'
06 $\sum X$
07 $\sum X^2$
08 $\sum X'$
09 $\sum \ln X'$
10 N
11 A
12 $\hat{a}$
13 $\hat{\beta}$
14 $\Gamma(\hat{a})$
15 n
16 $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{x'/\hat{\beta}}{\hat{a}+n}\right]$
17 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_{16}$
18 $\gamma(\hat{a}, x'/\hat{\beta})$
19
FLAGS
0
1
2
3
4

TITLE *Gamma/Incomplete Gamma Function* PAGE 3 OF 3
PROGRAMMER *Morris S. Webb, Jr.* DATE 5/29/77

SR-52 Coding Form

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
112	56	*RTN	
	46	*LBL	
	14	D	
	53	(	
	43	RCL	
117	Ø1	1	
	Ø8	8	COMPUTE
	55	÷	P(x)
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
122	Ø4	4	
	54	)	
	57	*FIX	
	Ø5	5	
	56	*RTN	
127	43	*LBL	
	15	E	
	Ø1	1	COMPUTE
	75	−	Q(x)
	14	D	
132	95	=	
	81	HLT	
	46	*LBL	
	11	A	
	Ø2	2	
137	65	×	
	59	*π	
	55	÷	
	16	*A'	COMPUTE
	95	=	$\Gamma(\hat{a})$
142	3Ø	*√	AND STORE
	65	×	IN R_{14}
	16	*A'	
	45	y^x	
	16	*A'	
147	65	×	
	53	(	
	16	*A'	

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
	75	−	
	53	(	
152	Ø1	1	
	Ø2	2	
	65	×	
	16	*A'	
	54	)	
157	2Ø	*1/x	
	85	+	
	53	(	
	Ø3	3	
	Ø6	6	
162	ØØ	Ø	
	65	×	
	16	*A'	
	45	y^x	
	Ø3	3	
167	54	)	
	2Ø	*1/x	
	54	)	
	94	+/−	
	22	INV	
172	23	LnX	
	55	÷	
	43	RCL	
	Ø1	1	
	Ø2	2	
177	55	÷	
	53	(	
	16	*A'	
	75	−	
	Ø4	4	
182	54	)	
	55	÷	
	53	(	
	16	*A'	
	75	−	
187	Ø3	3	

LOC	CODE	KEY	COMMENTS
	54	)	
	55	÷	
	53	(	
	16	*A'	
192	75	−	
	Ø2	2	
	54	)	
	55	−	
	53	(	
197	16	*A'	
	75	−	
	Ø1	1	
	95	=	
	42	STO	
202	Ø1	1	
	Ø4	4	
	81	HLT	
	46	*LBL	
	12	B	
207	22	INV	ENTER
	57	*FIX	AND DIS-
	42	STO	PLAY X
	ØØ	Ø	
	Ø4	4	
212	81	HLT	
217			
222			

LABELS
A $\Gamma(\hat{a})$
B X
C $\gamma(\hat{a}, x'/\hat{\beta})$
D P(x)
E Q(x)
A' $(\hat{a}+5)$
B' $x'/\hat{\beta}$
C'
D'
E'
REGISTERS
00
01 MEDIAN
02 $X_{MAX/MIN}$
03 X_{BASE}
04 X OR X_i
05 X_i'
06 $\sum X$
07 $\sum X^2$
08 $\sum X'$
09 $\sum \ln X'$
10 N
11 A
12 $\hat{a}$
13 $\hat{\beta}$
14 $\Gamma(\hat{a})$
15 n
16 $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{x'/\hat{\beta}}{\hat{a}+n}\right]$
17 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_{16}$
18 $\gamma(\hat{a}, x'/\hat{\beta})$
19
FLAGS
0
1
2
3
4

92 Smoke Management in the Willamette Valley. Earl M. Bates, May 1974. (COM-74-11277/AS)
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104 Objective Aids for Forecasting Minimum Temperatures at Reno, Nevada, During the Summer Months. Christopher D. Hill, January 1976. (PB-252-866/AS)
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107 Map Types as Aid in Using MOS PoPs in Western United States. Ira S. Brenner, August 1976. (PB259594)
108 Other Kinds of Wind Shear. Christopher D. Hill, August 1976. (PB260437/AS)
109 Forecasting North Winds in the Upper Sacramento Valley and Adjoining Forests. Christopher E. Fontana, September 1976.
110 Cool Inflow as a Weakening Influence on Eastern Pacific Tropical Cyclones. William J. Denney, November 1976. (PB 264655/AS)
111 Operational Forecasting Using Automated Guidance. Leonard W. Snellman, February 1977.
112 The MAN/MOS Program. Alexander E. MacDonald, February 1977. (PB 265941/AS)
113 Winter Season Minimum Temperature Formula for Bakersfield, California, Using Multiple Regression. Michael J. Oard, February 1977.
114 Tropical Cyclone Kathleen. James R. Fors, February 1977.
115 Program to Calculate Winds Aloft Using a Hewlett-Packard 25 Hand Calculator. Brian Finke, February 1977.
116 A Study of Wind Gusts on Lake Mead. Bradley Colman, April 1977.
117 The Relative Frequency of Cumulonimbus Clouds at the Nevada Test Site as a Function of K-value. R. F. Quiring, April 1977.
118 Moisture Distribution Modification by Upward Vertical Motion. Ira S. Brenner, April 1977.
119 Relative Frequency of Occurrence of Warm Season Echo Activity as a Function of Stability Indices Computed from the Yucca Flat, Nevada, Rawinsonde. Darryl Randerson, June 1977.
120 Some Meteorological Aspects of Air Pollution in Utah with Emphasis on the Salt Lake Valley. Dean N. Jackman and William T. Chapman, June 1977.
121 Climatological Prediction of Cumulonimbus Clouds in the Vicinity of the Yucca Flat Weather Station. R. F. Quiring, June 1977.

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