# NUMERICAL RECIPES

# The Art of Scientific Computing

# **Third Edition**

# NUMERICAL RECIPES

# The Art of Scientific Computing



### William H. Press

Raymer Chair in Computer Sciences and Integrative Biology The University of Texas at Austin

### Saul A. Teukolsky

Hans A. Bethe Professor of Physics and Astrophysics Cornell University

### William T. Vetterling

Research Fellow and Director of Image Science ZINK Imaging, LLC

### Brian P. Flannery

Science, Strategy and Programs Manager Exxon Mobil Corporation



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo

Cambridge University Press 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/numericalrecipes

© Cambridge University Press 1988, 1992, 2002, 2007 except for §13.10, which is placed into the public domain, and except for all other computer programs and procedures, which are © Numerical Recipes Software 1986, 1988, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007 All Rights Reserved.

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

Some sections of this book were originally published, in different form, in *Computers in Physics* magazine © American Institute of Physics 1988–1992. Portions of the code in Chapter 17 are © Ernst Hairer 2004. Used by permission.

First edition first published 1986 Second edition first published 1992 Third edition first published 2007

This printing is corrected to software version 3.0

Printed in Hong Kong by Golden Cup

Affiliations shown on title page are for purposes of identification only. No implication that the work contained herein was created in the course of employment is intended, nor is any knowledge or endorsement of these works by the listed institutions to be inferred.

Without an additional license to use the contained software, this book is intended as a text and reference book, for reading and study purposes only. However, a restricted, limited free license for use of the software by the individual owner of a copy of this book who personally keyboards one or more routines into a single computer is granted under terms described on p. xix. See the section "License and Legal Information" (pp. xix–xxi) for information on obtaining more general licenses.

Machine-readable media containing the software in this book, with included license for use by a single individual, are available from Cambridge University Press.

The software may also be downloaded, with immediate purchase of a license also possible, from the Numerical Recipes Software Web site (http://www.nr.com). Unlicensed transfer of Numerical Recipes programs to any other format, or to any computer except one that is specifically licensed, is strictly prohibited. Technical questions, corrections, and requests for information should be addressed to Numerical Recipes Software, P.O. Box 380243, Cambridge, MA 02238-0243 (USA), email info@nr.com, or fax 781-863-1739.

A catalog record for this book is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Numerical recipes : the art of scientific computing / William H. Press ... [et al.]. p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-521-88068-8 (hardback)

Numerical analysis – Computer programs.
 Science – Mathematics – Computer programs.
 FORTRAN (Computer program language).
 I. Press, William H.

QA297.N866 2007 518'.0285-dc22

2007062003

 ISBN
 978-0-521-88068-8
 hardback

 ISBN
 978-0-521-70685-8
 source code CD ROM

 ISBN
 978-0-521-88407-5
 hardback with source code CD ROM

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet Web sites referred to in this book and does not guarantee that any content on such Web sites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

# Contents

Pro	e <mark>face</mark> t	o the Third Edition (2007)	xi
Pro	eface t	o the Second Edition (1992)	xiv
Pro	e <mark>face</mark> t	o the First Edition (1985)	xvii
Lic	cense a	and Legal Information	xix
1	Prelin	ninaries	1
	1.0	Introduction	1
	1.1	Error, Accuracy, and Stability	8
	1.2	C Family Syntax	12
	1.3	Objects, Classes, and Inheritance	17
	1.4	Vector and Matrix Objects	24
	1.5	Some Further Conventions and Capabilities	30
2	Solut	ion of Linear Algebraic Equations	37
	2.0	Introduction	37
	2.1	Gauss-Jordan Elimination	41
	2.2	Gaussian Elimination with Backsubstitution	46
	2.3	LU Decomposition and Its Applications	48
	2.4	Tridiagonal and Band-Diagonal Systems of Equations	56
	2.5	Iterative Improvement of a Solution to Linear Equations	61
	2.6	Singular Value Decomposition	65
	2.7	Sparse Linear Systems	75
	2.8	Vandermonde Matrices and Toeplitz Matrices	93
	2.9	Cholesky Decomposition	100
	2.10	QR Decomposition	102
	2.11	Is Matrix Inversion an $N^3$ Process?	106
3	Inter	polation and Extrapolation	110
	3.0	Introduction	110
	3.1	Preliminaries: Searching an Ordered Table	114
	3.2	Polynomial Interpolation and Extrapolation	118
	3.3	Cubic Spline Interpolation	120
	3.4	Rational Function Interpolation and Extrapolation	124

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-88068-8 - Numerical Recipes: The Art of Scientific Computing, Third Edition
William H. Press, Saul A. Teukolsky, William T. Vetterling and Brian P. Flannery
Frontmatter
More information

vi		Contents	
	3.5	Coefficients of the Interpolating Polynomial	129
	3.6	Interpolation on a Grid in Multidimensions	132
	3.7	Interpolation on Scattered Data in Multidimensions	139
	3.8	Laplace Interpolation	150
4	Integ	ration of Functions	155
	4.0	Introduction	155
	4.1	Classical Formulas for Equally Spaced Abscissas	156
	4.2	Elementary Algorithms	162
	4.3	Romberg Integration	166
	4.4	Improper Integrals	167
	4.5	Quadrature by Variable Transformation	172
	4.6	Gaussian Quadratures and Orthogonal Polynomials	179
	4.7	Adaptive Quadrature	194
	4.8	Multidimensional Integrals	196
5	Evalı	ation of Functions	201
	5.0	Introduction	201
	5.1	Polynomials and Rational Functions	201
	5.2	Evaluation of Continued Fractions	206
	5.3	Series and Their Convergence	209
	5.4	Recurrence Relations and Clenshaw's Recurrence Formula	219
	5.5	Complex Arithmetic	225
	5.6	Quadratic and Cubic Equations	227
	5.7	Numerical Derivatives	229
	5.8	Chebyshev Approximation	233
	5.9	Derivatives or Integrals of a Chebyshev-Approximated Function	240
	5.10	Polynomial Approximation from Chebyshev Coefficients	241
	5.11	Economization of Power Series	243
	5.12	Padé Approximants	245
	5.13	Rational Chebyshev Approximation	247
	5.14	Evaluation of Functions by Path Integration	251
6	Speci	al Functions	255
	6.0	Introduction	255
	6.1	Gamma Function, Beta Function, Factorials, Binomial Coefficients	256
	6.2	Incomplete Gamma Function and Error Function	259
	6.3	Exponential Integrals	266
	6.4	Incomplete Beta Function	270
	6.5	Bessel Functions of Integer Order	274
	6.6	Bessel Functions of Fractional Order, Airy Functions, Spherical	
		Bessel Functions	283
	6.7	Spherical Harmonics	292
	6.8	Fresnel Integrals, Cosine and Sine Integrals	297
	6.9	Dawson's Integral	302
	6.10	Generalized Fermi-Dirac Integrals	304
	6.11	Inverse of the Function $x \log(x) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$	307
	6.12	Elliptic Integrals and Jacobian Elliptic Functions	309

		Contents	vi
	6.13	Hypergeometric Functions	318
	6.14	Statistical Functions	320
7	Rand	om Numbers	34(
	7.0	Introduction	340
	7.1	Uniform Deviates	34
	7.2	Completely Hashing a Large Array	35
	7.3	Deviates from Other Distributions	36
	7.4	Multivariate Normal Deviates	37
	7.5	Linear Feedback Shift Registers	38
	7.6	Hash Tables and Hash Memories	38
	7.7	Simple Monte Carlo Integration	39
	7.8	Quasi- (that is, Sub-) Random Sequences	40
	7.9	Adaptive and Recursive Monte Carlo Methods	41
8		ng and Selection	41
	8.0	Introduction	41
	8.1	Straight Insertion and Shell's Method	42
	8.2	Quicksort	42
	8.3	Heapsort	42
	8.4	Indexing and Ranking	42
	8.5	Selecting the $M$ th Largest	43
	8.6	Determination of Equivalence Classes	43
9		Finding and Nonlinear Sets of Equations	<b>4</b> 4
	9.0	Introduction	44
	9.1	Bracketing and Bisection	44
	9.2	Secant Method, False Position Method, and Ridders' Method	44
	9.3	Van Wijngaarden-Dekker-Brent Method	45
	9.4	Newton-Raphson Method Using Derivative	45
	9.5	Roots of Polynomials	46
	9.6	Newton-Raphson Method for Nonlinear Systems of Equations	47
	9.7	Globally Convergent Methods for Nonlinear Systems of Equations	47
10		nization or Maximization of Functions	48
	10.0	Introduction	48
	10.1	Initially Bracketing a Minimum	49
	10.2	Golden Section Search in One Dimension	49
	10.3	Parabolic Interpolation and Brent's Method in One Dimension	49
	10.4	One-Dimensional Search with First Derivatives	49
	10.5	Downhill Simplex Method in Multidimensions	5(
	10.6	Line Methods in Multidimensions	50
	10.7	Direction Set (Powell's) Methods in Multidimensions	50
	10.8	Conjugate Gradient Methods in Multidimensions	51
	10.9	Quasi-Newton or Variable Metric Methods in Multidimensions	52
		Linear Programming: The Simplex Method	52
		Linear Programming: Interior-Point Methods	53
		Simulated Annealing Methods	54
	10.13	Dynamic Programming	55

viii		Contents	
11		systems	563
	11.0	Introduction	563
	11.1	Jacobi Transformations of a Symmetric Matrix	570
	11.2	Real Symmetric Matrices	576
	11.3	Reduction of a Symmetric Matrix to Tridiagonal Form: Givens	-70
	11 /	and Householder Reductions	578
	11.4	Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors of a Tridiagonal Matrix	583
	11.5	Hermitian Matrices	590 590
	11.6 11.7		590 596
		The <i>QR</i> Algorithm for Real Hessenberg Matrices	390
	11.8	Improving Eigenvalues and/or Finding Eigenvectors by Inverse           Iteration	597
			397
12	Fast I	Fourier Transform	600
	12.0	Introduction	600
	12.1	Fourier Transform of Discretely Sampled Data	605
	12.2	Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)	608
	12.3	FFT of Real Functions	617
	12.4	Fast Sine and Cosine Transforms	620
	12.5	FFT in Two or More Dimensions	627
	12.6	Fourier Transforms of Real Data in Two and Three Dimensions	631
	12.7	External Storage or Memory-Local FFTs	637
13	Fouri	er and Spectral Applications	640
	13.0	Introduction	640
	13.1	Convolution and Deconvolution Using the FFT	641
	13.2	Correlation and Autocorrelation Using the FFT	648
	13.3	Optimal (Wiener) Filtering with the FFT	649
	13.4	Power Spectrum Estimation Using the FFT	652
	13.5	Digital Filtering in the Time Domain	667
	13.6	Linear Prediction and Linear Predictive Coding	673
	13.7	Power Spectrum Estimation by the Maximum Entropy (All-Poles)	
		Method	681
	13.8	Spectral Analysis of Unevenly Sampled Data	685
	13.9	Computing Fourier Integrals Using the FFT	692
		Wavelet Transforms	699
	13.11	Numerical Use of the Sampling Theorem	717
14	Statis	tical Description of Data	720
	14.0	Introduction	720
	14.1	Moments of a Distribution: Mean, Variance, Skewness, and So Forth	721
	14.2	Do Two Distributions Have the Same Means or Variances?	726
	14.3	Are Two Distributions Different?	730
	14.4	Contingency Table Analysis of Two Distributions	741
	14.5	Linear Correlation	745
	14.6	Nonparametric or Rank Correlation	748
	14.7	Information-Theoretic Properties of Distributions	754
	14.8	Do Two-Dimensional Distributions Differ?	762

		Contents	i
1	14.9	Savitzky-Golay Smoothing Filters	. 76
15 I	Mode	eling of Data	77.
	15.0	Introduction	. 77
1	15.1	Least Squares as a Maximum Likelihood Estimator	. 77
	15.2	Fitting Data to a Straight Line	
1	15.3	Straight-Line Data with Errors in Both Coordinates	
	15.4	General Linear Least Squares	
1	15.5	Nonlinear Models	
1	15.6	Confidence Limits on Estimated Model Parameters	
	15.7	Robust Estimation	
1	15.8	Markov Chain Monte Carlo	
	15.9	Gaussian Process Regression	
16 (	Class	ification and Inference	84
1	16.0	Introduction	. 84
1	16.1	Gaussian Mixture Models and k-Means Clustering	
1	16.2	Viterbi Decoding	
1	16.3	Markov Models and Hidden Markov Modeling	
1	16.4	Hierarchical Clustering by Phylogenetic Trees	
1	16.5	Support Vector Machines	
17 I	[nteg	ration of Ordinary Differential Equations	89
	17.0	Introduction	. 89
1	17.1	Runge-Kutta Method	
1	17.2	Adaptive Stepsize Control for Runge-Kutta	
1	17.3	Richardson Extrapolation and the Bulirsch-Stoer Method	
1	17.4	Second-Order Conservative Equations	
1	17.5	Stiff Sets of Equations	
1	17.6	Multistep, Multivalue, and Predictor-Corrector Methods	
1	17.7	Stochastic Simulation of Chemical Reaction Networks	
18 ]	<b>Fwo-</b>	Point Boundary Value Problems	95
1	18.0	Introduction	. 95
1	18.1	The Shooting Method	. 95
1	18.2	Shooting to a Fitting Point	. 96
1	18.3	Relaxation Methods	. 96
1	18.4	A Worked Example: Spheroidal Harmonics	. 97
1	18.5	Automated Allocation of Mesh Points	. 98
1	18.6	Handling Internal Boundary Conditions or Singular Points	. 98
19 I	[nteg	ral Equations and Inverse Theory	98
1	19.0	Introduction	. 98
1	19.1	Fredholm Equations of the Second Kind	. 98
1	19.2	Volterra Equations	. 99
1	19.3	Integral Equations with Singular Kernels	. 99
1	19.4	Inverse Problems and the Use of A Priori Information	. 100
1	19.5	Linear Regularization Methods	. 100

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-88068-8 - Numerical Recipes: The Art of Scientific Computing, Third Edition
William H. Press, Saul A. Teukolsky, William T. Vetterling and Brian P. Flannery
Frontmatter
More information

X		Contents
	19.7	Maximum Entropy Image Restoration
20	Partia	al Differential Equations 1024
	20.0	Introduction
	20.1	Flux-Conservative Initial Value Problems
	20.2	Diffusive Initial Value Problems
	20.3	Initial Value Problems in Multidimensions
	20.4	Fourier and Cyclic Reduction Methods for Boundary Value
		Problems
	20.5	Relaxation Methods for Boundary Value Problems
	20.6	Multigrid Methods for Boundary Value Problems
	20.7	Spectral Methods
21	Com	putational Geometry 1097
	21.0	Introduction
	21.1	Points and Boxes
	21.2	KD Trees and Nearest-Neighbor Finding
	21.3	Triangles in Two and Three Dimensions
	21.4	Lines, Line Segments, and Polygons
	21.5	Spheres and Rotations
	21.6	Triangulation and Delaunay Triangulation
	21.7	Applications of Delaunay Triangulation
	21.8	Quadtrees and Octrees: Storing Geometrical Objects
22	Less-	Numerical Algorithms1160
	22.0	Introduction
	22.1	Plotting Simple Graphs
	22.2	Diagnosing Machine Parameters
	22.3	Gray Codes
	22.4	Cyclic Redundancy and Other Checksums
	22.5	Huffman Coding and Compression of Data
	22.6	Arithmetic Coding
	22.7	Arithmetic at Arbitrary Precision

#### Index

1195

### Preface to the Third Edition (2007)

"I was just going to say, when I was interrupted..." begins Oliver Wendell Holmes in the second series of his famous essays, *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*. The interruption referred to was a gap of 25 years. In our case, as the autocrats of *Numerical Recipes*, the gap between our second and third editions has been "only" 15 years. Scientific computing has changed enormously in that time.

The first edition of *Numerical Recipes* was roughly coincident with the first commercial success of the personal computer. The second edition came at about the time that the Internet, as we know it today, was created. Now, as we launch the third edition, the practice of science and engineering, and thus scientific computing, has been profoundly altered by the mature Internet and Web. It is no longer difficult to find *somebody's* algorithm, and usually free code, for almost any conceivable scientific application. The critical questions have instead become, "How does it work?" and "Is it any good?" Correspondingly, the second edition of *Numerical Recipes* has come to be valued more and more for its text explanations, concise mathematical derivations, critical judgments, and advice, and less for its code implementations per se.

Recognizing the change, we have expanded and improved the text in many places in this edition and added many completely new sections. We seriously considered leaving the code out entirely, or making it available only on the Web. However, in the end, we decided that without code, it wouldn't be *Numerical Recipes*. That is, without code you, the reader, could never know whether our advice was in fact honest, implementable, and practical. Many discussions of algorithms in the literature and on the Web omit crucial details that can only be uncovered by actually coding (our job) or reading compilable code (your job). Also, we needed actual code to teach and illustrate the large number of lessons about object-oriented programming that are implicit and explicit in this edition.

Our wholehearted embrace of a style of object-oriented computing for scientific applications should be evident throughout this book. We say "a style," because, contrary to the claims of various self-appointed experts, there can be no one rigid style of programming that serves all purposes, not even all scientific purposes. Our style is ecumenical. If a simple, global, C-style function will fill the need, then we use it. On the other hand, you will find us building some fairly complicated structures for something as complicated as, e.g., integrating ordinary differential equations. For more on the approach taken in this book, see  $\S1.3 - \S1.5$ .

In bringing the text up to date, we have luckily not had to bridge a full 15-year gap. Significant modernizations were incorporated into the second edition versions in Fortran 90 (1996)\* and C++ (2002), in which, notably, the last vestiges of unitbased arrays were expunged in favor of C-style zero-based indexing. Only with this third edition, however, have we incorporated a substantial amount (several hundred pages!) of completely new material. Highlights include:

• a new chapter on classification and inference, including such topics as Gaussian mixture models, hidden Markov modeling, hierarchical clustering (phylogenetic trees), and support vector machines

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;Alas, poor Fortran 90! We knew him, Horatio: a programming language of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy: he hath borne us on his back a thousand times."

xii Preface to the Third Edition

- a new chapter on computational geometry, including topics like KD trees, quad- and octrees, Delaunay triangulation and applications, and many useful algorithms for lines, polygons, triangles, spheres, etc.
- many new statistical distributions, with pdfs, cdfs, and inverse cdfs
- an expanded treatment of ODEs, emphasizing recent advances, and with completely new routines
- much expanded sections on uniform random deviates and on deviates from many other statistical distributions
- an introduction to spectral and pseudospectral methods for PDEs
- interior point methods for linear programming
- more on sparse matrices
- interpolation on scattered data in multidimensions
- curve interpolation in multidimensions
- quadrature by variable transformation and adaptive quadrature
- more on Gaussian quadratures and orthogonal polynomials
- more on accelerating the convergence of series
- improved incomplete gamma and beta functions and new inverse functions
- improved spherical harmonics and fast spherical harmonic transforms
- generalized Fermi-Dirac integrals
- multivariate Gaussian deviates
- algorithms and implementations for hash memory functions
- incremental quantile estimation
- chi-square with small numbers of counts
- dynamic programming
- hard and soft error correction and Viterbi decoding
- eigensystem routines for real, nonsymmetric matrices
- multitaper methods for power spectral estimation
- wavelets on the interval
- information-theoretic properties of distributions
- Markov chain Monte Carlo
- Gaussian process regression and kriging
- stochastic simulation of chemical reaction networks
- code for plotting simple graphs from within programs

The *Numerical Recipes* Web site, www.nr.com, is one of the oldest active sites on the Internet, as evidenced by its two-letter domain name. We will continue to make the Web site useful to readers of this edition. Go there to find the latest bug reports, to purchase the machine-readable source code, or to participate in our readers' forum. With this third edition, we also plan to offer, by subscription, a completely electronic version of *Numerical Recipes* — accessible via the Web, downloadable, printable, and, unlike any paper version, always up to date with the latest corrections. Since the electronic version does not share the page limits of the print version, it will grow over time by the addition of completely new sections, available only electronically. This, we think, is the future of *Numerical Recipes* and perhaps of technical reference books generally. If it sounds interesting to you, look at http://www.nr.com/electronic.

This edition also incorporates some "user-friendly" typographical and stylistic improvements: Color is used for headings and to highlight executable code. For code, a label in the margin gives the name of the source file in the machine-readable distribution. Instead of printing repetitive #include statements, we provide a con-

Preface to the Third Edition

xiii

venient Web tool at http://www.nr.com/dependencies that will generate exactly the statements you need for any combination of routines. Subsections are now numbered and referred to by number. References to journal articles now include, in most cases, the article title, as an aid to easy Web searching. Many references have been updated; but we have kept references to the grand old literature of classical numerical analysis when we think that books and articles deserve to be remembered.

#### **Acknowledgments**

Regrettably, over 15 years, we were not able to maintain a systematic record of the many dozens of colleagues and readers who have made important suggestions, pointed us to new material, corrected errors, and otherwise improved the *Numerical Recipes* enterprise. It is a tired cliché to say that "you know who you are." Actually, in most cases, *we* know who you are, and we are grateful. But a list of names would be incomplete, and therefore offensive to those whose contributions are no less important than those listed. We apologize to both groups, those we might have listed and those we might have missed.

We prepared this book for publication on Windows and Linux machines, generally with Intel Pentium processors, using LaTeX in the TeTeX and MiKTeX implementations. Packages used include amsmath, amsfonts, txfonts, and graphicx, among others. Our principal development environments were Microsoft Visual Studio / Microsoft Visual C++ and GNU C++. We used the SourceJammer crossplatform source control system. Many tasks were automated with Perl scripts. We could not live without GNU Emacs. To all the developers: "You know who you are," and we thank you.

Research by the authors on computational methods was supported in part by the U.S. National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Energy.

### Preface to the Second Edition (1992)

Our aim in writing the original edition of *Numerical Recipes* was to provide a book that combined general discussion, analytical mathematics, algorithmics, and actual working programs. The success of the first edition puts us now in a difficult, though hardly unenviable, position. We wanted, then and now, to write a book that is informal, fearlessly editorial, unesoteric, and above all useful. There is a danger that, if we are not careful, we might produce a second edition that is weighty, balanced, scholarly, and boring.

It is a mixed blessing that we know more now than we did six years ago. Then, we were making educated guesses, based on existing literature and our own research, about which numerical techniques were the most important and robust. Now, we have the benefit of direct feedback from a large reader community. Letters to our alter-ego enterprise, Numerical Recipes Software, are in the thousands per year. (Please, *don't telephone* us.) Our post office box has become a magnet for letters pointing out that we have omitted some particular technique, well known to be important in a particular field of science or engineering. We value such letters and digest them carefully, especially when they point us to specific references in the literature.

The inevitable result of this input is that this second edition of *Numerical Recipes* is substantially larger than its predecessor, in fact about 50% larger in both words and number of included programs (the latter now numbering well over 300). "Don't let the book grow in size," is the advice that we received from several wise colleagues. We have tried to follow the intended spirit of that advice, even as we violate the letter of it. We have not lengthened, or increased in difficulty, the book's principal discussions of mainstream topics. Many new topics are presented at this same accessible level. Some topics, both from the earlier edition and new to this one, are now set in smaller type that labels them as being "advanced." The reader who ignores such advanced sections completely will not, we think, find any lack of continuity in the shorter volume that results.

Here are some highlights of the new material in this second edition:

- a new chapter on integral equations and inverse methods
- a detailed treatment of multigrid methods for solving elliptic partial differential equations
- routines for band-diagonal linear systems
- improved routines for linear algebra on sparse matrices
- Cholesky and *QR* decomposition
- orthogonal polynomials and Gaussian quadratures for arbitrary weight functions
- methods for calculating numerical derivatives
- Padé approximants and rational Chebyshev approximation
- Bessel functions, and modified Bessel functions, of fractional order and several other new special functions
- improved random number routines
- quasi-random sequences
- routines for adaptive and recursive Monte Carlo integration in high-dimensional spaces
- globally convergent methods for sets of nonlinear equations
- simulated annealing minimization for continuous control spaces

Preface to the Second Edition

XV

- fast Fourier transform (FFT) for real data in two and three dimensions
- fast Fourier transform using external storage
- improved fast cosine transform routines
- wavelet transforms
- Fourier integrals with upper and lower limits
- spectral analysis on unevenly sampled data
- Savitzky-Golay smoothing filters
- fitting straight line data with errors in both coordinates
- a two-dimensional Kolmogorov-Smirnoff test
- the statistical bootstrap method
- embedded Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg methods for differential equations
- high-order methods for stiff differential equations
- a new chapter on "less-numerical" algorithms, including Huffman and arithmetic coding, arbitrary precision arithmetic, and several other topics

Consult the Preface to the first edition, following, or the Contents, for a list of the more "basic" subjects treated.

#### **Acknowledgments**

It is not possible for us to list by name here all the readers who have made useful suggestions; we are grateful for these. In the text, we attempt to give specific attribution for ideas that appear to be original and are not known in the literature. We apologize in advance for any omissions.

Some readers and colleagues have been particularly generous in providing us with ideas, comments, suggestions, and programs for this second edition. We especially want to thank George Rybicki, Philip Pinto, Peter Lepage, Robert Lupton, Douglas Eardley, Ramesh Narayan, David Spergel, Alan Oppenheim, Sallie Baliunas, Scott Tremaine, Glennys Farrar, Steven Block, John Peacock, Thomas Loredo, Matthew Choptuik, Gregory Cook, L. Samuel Finn, P. Deuflhard, Harold Lewis, Peter Weinberger, David Syer, Richard Ferch, Steven Ebstein, Bradley Keister, and William Gould. We have been helped by Nancy Lee Snyder's mastery of a complicated TEX manuscript. We express appreciation to our editors Lauren Cowles and Alan Harvey at Cambridge University Press, and to our production editor Russell Hahn. We remain, of course, grateful to the individuals acknowledged in the Preface to the first edition.

Special acknowledgment is due to programming consultant Seth Finkelstein, who wrote, rewrote, or influenced many of the routines in this book, as well as in its Fortran-language twin and the companion Example books. Our project has benefited enormously from Seth's talent for detecting, and following the trail of, even very slight anomalies (often compiler bugs, but occasionally our errors), and from his good programming sense. To the extent that this edition of *Numerical Recipes in C* has a more graceful and "C-like" programming style than its predecessor, most of the credit goes to Seth. (Of course, we accept the blame for the Fortranish lapses that still remain.)

We prepared this book for publication on DEC and Sun workstations running the UNIX operating system and on a 486/33 PC compatible running MS-DOS 5.0 / Windows 3.0. We enthusiastically recommend the principal software used: GNU Emacs, T<sub>E</sub>X, Perl, Adobe Illustrator, and PostScript. Also used were a variety of C

xvi

Preface to the Second Edition

compilers — too numerous (and sometimes too buggy) for individual acknowledgment. It is a sobering fact that our standard test suite (exercising all the routines in this book) has uncovered compiler bugs in many of the compilers tried. When possible, we work with developers to see that such bugs get fixed; we encourage interested compiler developers to contact us about such arrangements.

WHP and SAT acknowledge the continued support of the U.S. National Science Foundation for their research on computational methods. DARPA support is acknowledged for §13.10 on wavelets.

### Preface to the First Edition (1985)

We call this book *Numerical Recipes* for several reasons. In one sense, this book is indeed a "cookbook" on numerical computation. However, there is an important distinction between a cookbook and a restaurant menu. The latter presents choices among complete dishes in each of which the individual flavors are blended and disguised. The former — and this book — reveals the individual ingredients and explains how they are prepared and combined.

Another purpose of the title is to connote an eclectic mixture of presentational techniques. This book is unique, we think, in offering, for each topic considered, a certain amount of general discussion, a certain amount of analytical mathematics, a certain amount of discussion of algorithmics, and (most important) actual implementations of these ideas in the form of working computer routines. Our task has been to find the right balance among these ingredients for each topic. You will find that for some topics we have tilted quite far to the analytic side; this where we have felt there to be gaps in the "standard" mathematical training. For other topics, where the mathematical prerequisites are universally held, we have tilted toward more indepth discussion of the nature of the computational algorithms, or toward practical questions of implementation.

We admit, therefore, to some unevenness in the "level" of this book. About half of it is suitable for an advanced undergraduate course on numerical computation for science or engineering majors. The other half ranges from the level of a graduate course to that of a professional reference. Most cookbooks have, after all, recipes at varying levels of complexity. An attractive feature of this approach, we think, is that the reader can use the book at increasing levels of sophistication as his/her experience grows. Even inexperienced readers should be able to use our most advanced routines as black boxes. Having done so, we hope that these readers will subsequently go back and learn what secrets are inside.

If there is a single dominant theme in this book, it is that practical methods of numerical computation can be simultaneously efficient, clever, and — important — clear. The alternative viewpoint, that efficient computational methods must necessarily be so arcane and complex as to be useful only in "black box" form, we firmly reject.

Our purpose in this book is thus to open up a large number of computational black boxes to your scrutiny. We want to teach you to take apart these black boxes and to put them back together again, modifying them to suit your specific needs. We assume that you are mathematically literate, i.e., that you have the normal mathematical preparation associated with an undergraduate degree in a physical science, or engineering, or economics, or a quantitative social science. We assume that you know how to program a computer. We do not assume that you have any prior formal knowledge of numerical analysis or numerical methods.

The scope of *Numerical Recipes* is supposed to be "everything up to, but not including, partial differential equations." We honor this in the breach: First, we *do* have one introductory chapter on methods for partial differential equations. Second, we obviously cannot include *everything* else. All the so-called "standard" topics of a numerical analysis course have been included in this book: linear equations, interpolation and extrapolation, integration, nonlinear root finding, eigensystems, and ordinary differential equations. Most of these topics have been taken beyond their

#### xviii

Preface to the First Edition

standard treatments into some advanced material that we have felt to be particularly important or useful.

Some other subjects that we cover in detail are not usually found in the standard numerical analysis texts. These include the evaluation of functions and of particular special functions of higher mathematics; random numbers and Monte Carlo methods; sorting; optimization, including multidimensional methods; Fourier transform methods, including FFT methods and other spectral methods; two chapters on the statistical description and modeling of data; and two-point boundary value problems, both shooting and relaxation methods.

#### **Acknowledgments**

Many colleagues have been generous in giving us the benefit of their numerical and computational experience, in providing us with programs, in commenting on the manuscript, or with general encouragement. We particularly wish to thank George Rybicki, Douglas Eardley, Philip Marcus, Stuart Shapiro, Paul Horowitz, Bruce Musicus, Irwin Shapiro, Stephen Wolfram, Henry Abarbanel, Larry Smarr, Richard Muller, John Bahcall, and A.G.W. Cameron.

We also wish to acknowledge two individuals whom we have never met: Forman Acton, whose 1970 textbook *Numerical Methods That Work* (New York: Harper and Row) has surely left its stylistic mark on us; and Donald Knuth, both for his series of books on *The Art of Computer Programming* (Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley), and for T<sub>E</sub>X, the computer typesetting language that immensely aided production of this book.

Research by the authors on computational methods was supported in part by the U.S. National Science Foundation.

### License and Legal Information

You must read this section if you intend to use the code in this book on a computer. You'll need to read the following Disclaimer of Warranty, acquire a Numerical Recipes software license, and get the code onto your computer. Without the license, which can be the limited, free "immediate license" under terms described below, this book is intended as a text and reference book, for reading and study purposes only.

For purposes of licensing, the electronic version of the *Numerical Recipes* book is equivalent to the paper version. It is not equivalent to a Numerical Recipes software license, which must still be acquired separately or as part of a combined electronic product. For information on Numerical Recipes electronic products, go to http://www.nr.com/electronic.

#### **Disclaimer of Warranty**

We make no warranties, express or implied, that the programs contained in this volume are free of error, or are consistent with any particular standard of merchantability, or that they will meet your requirements for any particular application. They should not be relied on for solving a problem whose incorrect solution could result in injury to a person or loss of property. If you do use the programs in such a manner, it is at your own risk. The authors and publisher disclaim all liability for direct or consequential damages resulting from your use of the programs.

#### The Restricted, Limited Free License

We recognize that readers may have an immediate, urgent wish to copy a small amount of code from this book for use in their own applications. If you personally keyboard no more than 10 routines from this book into your computer, then we authorize you (and only you) to use those routines (and only those routines) on that single computer. You are not authorized to transfer or distribute the routines to any other person or computer, nor to have any other person keyboard the programs into a computer on your behalf. We do not want to hear bug reports from you, because experience has shown that *virtually all* reported bugs in such cases are typing errors! This free license is not a GNU General Public License.

#### **Regular Licenses**

When you purchase a code subscription or one-time code download from the Numerical Recipes Web site (http://www.nr.com), or when you buy physical Numerical Recipes media published by Cambridge University Press, you automatically get a *Numerical Recipes Personal Single-User License*. This license lets you personally use Numerical Recipes code on any one computer at a time, but not to allow anyone else access to the code. You may also, under this license, transfer precompiled, executable programs incorporating the code to other, unlicensed, users or computers, providing that (i) your application is noncommercial (i.e., does not involve the selling of your program for a fee); (ii) the programs were first developed, compiled, and successfully run by you; and (iii) our routines are bound into the programs in such a manner that they cannot be accessed as individual routines and cannot practicably be

XX

License and Legal Information

unbound and used in other programs. That is, under this license, your program user must not be able to use our programs as part of a program library or "mix-and-match" workbench. See the Numerical Recipes Web site for further details.

Businesses and organizations that purchase code subscriptions, downloads, or media, and that thus acquire one or more Numerical Recipes Personal Single-User Licenses, may permanently assign those licenses, in the number acquired, to individual employees. In most cases, however, businesses and organizations will instead want to purchase Numerical Recipes licenses "by the seat," allowing them to be used by a pool of individuals rather than being individually permanently assigned. See http://www.nr.com/licenses for information on such licenses.

Instructors at accredited educational institutions who have adopted this book for a course may purchase on behalf of their students one-semester subscriptions to both the electronic version of the *Numerical Recipes* book and to the Numerical Recipes code. During the subscription term, students may download, view, save, and print all of the book and code. See http://www.nr.com/licenses for further information.

Other types of corporate licenses are also available. Please see the Numerical Recipes Web site.

#### About Copyrights on Computer Programs

Like artistic or literary compositions, computer programs are protected by copyright. Generally it is an infringement for you to copy into your computer a program from a copyrighted source. (It is also not a friendly thing to do, since it deprives the program's author of compensation for his or her creative effort.) Under copyright law, all "derivative works" (modified versions, or translations into another computer language) also come under the same copyright as the original work.

Copyright does not protect ideas, but only the expression of those ideas in a particular form. In the case of a computer program, the ideas consist of the program's methodology and algorithm, including the necessary sequence of steps adopted by the programmer. The expression of those ideas is the program source code (particularly any arbitrary or stylistic choices embodied in it), its derived object code, and any other derivative works.

If you analyze the ideas contained in a program, and then express those ideas in your own completely different implementation, then that new program implementation belongs to you. That is what we have done for those programs in this book that are not entirely of our own devising. When programs in this book are said to be "based" on programs published in copyright sources, we mean that the ideas are the same. The expression of these ideas as source code is our own. We believe that no material in this book infringes on an existing copyright.

#### **Trademarks**

Several registered trademarks appear within the text of this book. Words that are known to be trademarks are shown with an initial capital letter. However, the capitalization of any word is not an expression of the authors' or publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights, nor is it to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

Numerical Recipes, NR, and nr.com (when identifying our products) are trademarks of Numerical Recipes Software.

```
License and Legal Information
```

xxi

#### **Attributions**

The fact that ideas are legally "free as air" in no way supersedes the ethical requirement that ideas be credited to their known originators. When programs in this book are based on known sources, whether copyrighted or in the public domain, published or "handed-down," we have attempted to give proper attribution. Unfortunately, the lineage of many programs in common circulation is often unclear. We would be grateful to readers for new or corrected information regarding attributions, which we will attempt to incorporate in subsequent printings.

### **Routines by Chapter and Section**

Previous editions included a table of all the routines in the book, along with a short description, arranged by chapter and section. This information is now available as an interactive Web page at http://www.nr.com/routines. The following illustration gives the idea.

File Edit View Go Bookmarks	ines Index - M	lozilla Fir	efox		
File Ealt View Go Bookmarks	Tools Help				
NUME	RICA	AL I	RE	CIPES	1
in	dex of	Rou	cine	S	
Each line corresponds to a p					
internal names (not visible in	the book, though	gh related	to the st	truct or function names), a	as
well an abanders another and	I name numbers	. Multiple	pieces a	re combined into source	
well as chapter, section, and					
			respond	ences.	
code #include files. The follo	wing table show	vs the cor	respond		
		vs the cor	respond	sort by file	
code #include files. The follo	wing table show	vs the cor	respond		
code #include files. The follo sort by name	wing table show	ws the cor		sort by file	
code #include files. The follo sort by name Internal Name	wing table show	ws the cor ection Section	Page	sort by file File	
code #include files. The follo sort by name Internal Name flmoon	wing table show	vs the cor ection Section 1.0	Page 2	<u>sort by file</u> File calendar.h	
code #include files. The folio sort by name Internal Name flmoon julday	wing table show	ection Section 1.0 1.0	Page 2 6	sort by file File calendar.h calendar.h	
code #include files. The folio sort by name Internal Name flmoon julday caldat	wing table show	vs the cor section 1.0 1.0 1.0	Page 2 6 6	sort by file File calendar.h calendar.h calendar.h	
code #include files. The follo sort by name Internal Name flmoon julday caldat gaussj	wing table show	vs the cor section 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.1	Page 2 6 6 43	sort by file File calendar.h calendar.h calendar.h gaussj.h	
code #include files. The folio sort by name Internal Name flmoon julday caldat gaussj ludcmp	wing table show	vs the cor section 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.1 2.3	Page 2 6 6 43 51	sort by file File calendar.h calendar.h calendar.h gaussj.h ludcmp.h	
code #include files. The follo sort by name Internal Name flmoon julday caldat gaussj ludcmp ludcmp ludcmp	wing table show	vs the cor section 1.0 1.0 2.1 2.3 2.3	Page 2 6 43 51 51	sort by file File calendar.h calendar.h gaussj.h ludcmp.h ludcmp.h	