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mathematisch
centrum**



AFDELING NUMERIEKE WISKUNDE

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P.W.HEMKER (ed.)
NUMAL, A LIBRARY OF NUMERICAL PROCEDURES IN ALGOL 60
INDEX AND KWIC INDEX

2e boerhaavestraat 49 amsterdam

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Acknowledgements

The numerical library NUMAL is being developed by the joint efforts of the members of the library group of the Numerical Mathematics Department of the Mathematical Centre.

But, in this place I specially want to acknowledge Mr. G.J.F. Vinkesteyn, who takes care of the library files, and Mr. A.C. IJsselstein, who adapted and ran the kwic-index program by which the kwic-index in this report was generated.

P.W.H.

Introduction

On request of the Academic Computing Centre Amsterdam (SARA) the Mathematical Centre adapted its library of numerical procedures for use with the CD CYBER 70 system. The major part is now available for use and compatible with the CD ALGOL 60 compiler version 3. The resulting library is called NUMAL.

The aim of NUMAL is to provide a high level numerical library for ALGOL 60 programmers. The library contains a set of validated numerical procedures together with supporting documentation. Except for a small number of double length scalar product routines, all the source texts are written in ALGOL 60 and they are to a high degree independent of the computer/compiler used.

Unlike the former numerical library of the Mathematical Centre, the documentation of the library NUMAL is self-contained and does not refer to other MC-publications as far as the directions for use and the source texts of the procedures are concerned.

Of course, the library is in continuous development and any description will be an instantaneous one. In this report we give an index of the procedures available in january 1974 and a kwic-index of the procedures whose full descriptions were available at december 1st 1973.

The aim of the Mathematical Centre is to distribute an extended version of the index and kwic-index approximately twice a year.

Organization of the library

The library NUMAL is stored as a number of permanent files in the CD CYBER 70 system of SARA.

These files are:

1. the file "numal 3 index"

This file contains an up to date index of the library. A listing of version 740101 (january 1st 1974) is printed below.

It gives a survey of the procedures and it describes the way one can obtain the documentation of each procedure.

2. the file "numal 3"

(Numerical procedures in ALGOL 60, version 3).

This is a library file which contains the object code of the procedures available. This library can be used when programs are loaded, compiled by the CD ALGOL 60 compiler, version 3.

3. the files "numal 3 document a"

"numal 3 document b"

etc.

These files contain the documentation.

Each of these documentation files is subdivided into a number of segments, each consisting of two successive records. The first record of a segment contains a description of a procedure (or set of procedures) and instructions for use; the second record contains the ALGOL 60 source text(s).

The files "numal 3 document a" and "numal 3 document b" only contain ALGOL 60 source texts. Full documentation is in preparation. Mostly, the user can find documentation in the LR-series of the Mathematical Centre.

The files "numal 3 document c" upto "numal 3 document f" contain full documentation of those procedures which also were available for the EL-X8 computer of the Mathematical Centre and which are now available in a revised form for the CD CYBER 70 system.

The files "numal document g" and "numal document h" contain full documentation of the procedures, developed in 1973 for NUMAL.

The procedures described in "numal 3 document a" up to and including "numal 3 document f" are available for all users of the SARA CD CYBER 70 system. At the moment the procedures described in "numal 3 document g" and "numal 3 document h" are only available for those who have the disposal of an MC-project number.

INDEX TO THE LIBRARY
NUMAL
OF ALGOL 60 PROCEDURES IN NUMERICAL MATHEMATICS

ON REQUEST OF THE ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTRE AMSTERDAM (SARA) THE LIBRARY NUMAL IS DEVELOPED AND SUPPORTED BY THE NUMERICAL MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT OF THE MATHEMATICAL CENTRE (AMSTERDAM). THE PRESENT DOCUMENT CONTAINS A SURVEY OF THE PROCEDURES AVAILABLE IN OR PLANNED FOR NUMAL. MOREOVER, IT DESCRIBES THE WAY BY WHICH ONE CAN OBTAIN FULL DOCUMENTATION OF THOSE PROCEDURES ALREADY AVAILABLE.

FILES.

THE LIBRARY NUMAL CONSISTS OF A NUMBER OF FILES:

1. FILE "NUMAL3INDEX".
THIS FILE CONTAINS THIS PARTICULAR DOCUMENT, I.E. THE INDEX TO THE LIBRARY.
2. FILE "NUMAL3" A LIBRARY FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE OBJECT CODE OF THE PROCEDURES AVAILABLE. THIS LIBRARY CAN BE USED WHEN PROGRAMS, COMPILED UNDER ALGOL3, ARE LOADED. FOR THE USE OF A LIBRARY FILE SEE E.G.
SCOPE REF MANUAL, CHAPTER 6.
INTERCOM REF MANUAL, CHAPTER 3, XEQ COMMAND.
3. THE FILES "NUMAL3DOCUMENTA"
"NUMAL3DOCUMENTB"
"NUMAL3DOCUMENTC"
ETC. .

THESE FILES CONTAIN THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURES. EACH OF THESE FILES IS SUBDIVIDED INTO A NUMBER OF SEGMENTS, EACH CONSISTING OF TWO SUCCESSIVE RECORDS. THE FIRST RECORD OF A SEGMENT CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF A PROCEDURE (OR SET OF PROCEDURES); THE SECOND RECORD CONTAINS THE ALGOL 60 SOURCE TEXT(S). THE FILES "NUMAL3DOCUMENTA" AND "NUMAL3DOCUMENTB" ONLY CONTAIN ALGOL 60 SOURCE TEXTS. FULL DOCUMENTATION IS IN PREPARATION. MOSTLY THE USER CAN FIND DOCUMENTATION IN THE LR-SERIES OF THE MATHEMATICAL CENTRE, WHICH CONTAINS DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EL-X8 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHMS. THE FILES "NUMAL3DOCUMENTC", "NUMAL3DOCUMENTD" ETC. CONTAIN FULL DOCUMENTATION.

HOW TO GET ENTRANCE TO THE DOCUMENTATION.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SUBJECT, THE PRESENT INDEX CONTAINS THE NAMES OF THE PROCEDURES, THE CORRESPONDING CODE NUMBERS IN NUMAL3 AND A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENTATION. THIS REFERENCE GIVES A FILENAME AND A NUMBER OF RECORDS TO BE SKIPPED ON THAT FILE (SKIPR). IN ORDER TO CONSULT A SPECIFIED RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION, ALL PRECEDING RECORDS HAVE TO BE SKIPPED.

EXAMPLE.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURE "MULTISTEP"
(SECTION 5.2.1.1.1.1, ON FILE "NUMAL3DOCUMENTC" , SKIPR=30)
THE NEXT CONTROL CARDS CAN BE USED

```
*****  
ATTACH,N3C,NUMAL3DOCUMENTC.  
SKIPF,N3C,30.  
COPYBR,N3C,OUTPUT.  
*****
```

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE SOURCE TEXT, ONE MORE RECORD HAD TO BE SKIPPED.

SERVICE.

ADVICE ABOUT THE USE OF THE LIBRARY OR ABOUT THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL
PROCEDURES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE PROGRAM ADVISOR OF THE
MATHEMATICAL CENTRE.

NOTE.

FOR FUTURE PUBLICATION THE DOCUMENTATION IS SCATTERED WITH LAYOUT
SYMBOLS: \$+ \$< \$> \$! \$= \$; \$. ETC..

P.W.HEMKER
(MATHEMATICAL CENTRE)

NO PART OF THE LIBRARY NUMAL MAY BE REPRODUCED, STORED IN A
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM OR TRANSMITTED, IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS,
ELECTRONIC, PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR OTHERWISE, WITHOUT THE
PRIOR WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTRE AMSTERDAM
(SARA) OR THE MATHEMATICAL CENTRE (AMSTERDAM).

INDEX	PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION FILENAME	SKIPR
1.ELEMENTARY PROCEDURES				
1.REAL VECT AND MAT OPERATIONS				
1.INITIALIZATION	INIVEC	31010	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	0
	INIMAT	31011	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	0
	INIMATD	31012	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	0
	INISYMD	31013	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	0
	INISYMRW	31014	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	0
2.DUPLICATION	DUPVEC	31030	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	2
	DUPVECROW	31031	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	2
	DUPROWVEC	31032	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	2
	DUPVECCOL	31033	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	2
	DUPCOLVEC	31034	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	2
	DUPMAT	31035	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	2
3.MULTIPLICATION	MULVEC	31020	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	4
	MULROW	31021	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	4
	MULCOL	31022	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	4
	COLCST	31131	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	4
	ROWCST	31132	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	4
4.SCALAR PRODUCTS	VECVEC	34010	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	MATVEC	34011	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	TAMVEC	34012	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	MATMAT	34013	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	TAMMAT	34014	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	MATTAM	34015	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	SEQVEC	34016	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	SCAPRD1	34017	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
	SYMMATVEC	34018	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	6
5.ELIMINATION	ELMVEC	34020	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMCOL	34023	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMRW	34024	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMVECCOL	34021	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMCOLVEC	34022	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMVECROW	34026	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMRWVEC	34027	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMCOLROW	34029	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	ELMRWCOL	34028	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
	MAXELMRW	34025	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	8
6.INTERCHANGING	ICHVEC	34030	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	10
	ICHCOL	34031	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	10
	ICHROW	34032	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	10
	ICHROWCOL	34033	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	10
	ICHSEQVEC	34034	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	10
	ICHSEQ	34035	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	10
7.ROTATION	ROTCOL	34040	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	12
	ROTRW	34041	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	12
8.VECTOR NORMS				
1. 1. 9.VECTOR SCALING	ABSMAXVEC	31060	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	32

INDEX		PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION FILENAME	SKIPIR
1.	1.	REASCL	34183	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	8
	9.				
	10.	MAXMAT	34230	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	26
	11.				
	11.				
	2.				
	1.				
	2.				
	3.	COMCOLCST	34352	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	6
		COMROWCST	34353	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	6
	4.	COMMATVEC	34354	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	18
		HSHCOMCOL	34355	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	24
		HSHCOMPRD	34356	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	24
	5.	ELMCOMVECCOL	34376	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	0
		ELMCOMCOL	34377	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	0
		ELMCOMROWVEC	34378	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	0
	6.	ROTCOMCOL	34357	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	2
	7.	ROTCOMROW	34358	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	2
	8.				
	9.				
	10.	COMSCL	34193	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	10
	11.	COMEUCNRM	34359	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	20
	11.	SCLCOM	34360	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	22
	3.				
	1.	COMABS	34340	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	14
		COMSQRT	34343	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	16
		CARPOL	34344	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	18
	2.	COMMUL	34341	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	20
		COMDIV	34342	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	22
	4.	LNGVECVEC	34410	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGMATVEC	34411	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGTAMVEC	34412	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGMATMAT	34413	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGTAMMAT	34414	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGMATTAM	34415	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGSEQVEC	34416	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGSCAPRD1	34417	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		LNGSYMMATVEC	34418	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
	2.				
	1.				
	2.	POL	31040	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	0
		NEWPOL	31041	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	2

INDEX	PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION	FILENAME	SKIPR
2. 2.	CHP	31042	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	ALLCHP	31043	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	ORTPOL0	31044	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	ALLORTPOL0	31045	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	ORTPOL1	31046	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	ALLORTPOL1	31047	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	CHS	35082	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
3.EVAL. OF CONTINUED FRACTIONS	JFRAC	35083	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
4.OPERATIONS UN POLYNOMIALS	NEWORN	31050	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC		4
	POWCHS	31051	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	MULPOL	31052	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	SUMPOL	31053	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	TAYPOL	31241	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	NORDERPOL0	31242	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	NORDERPOL1	31243	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	NORDERPOL2	31244	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	DERPOL0	31245	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	DERPOL1	31246	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	DERPOL2	31247	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	INTCHS	31248	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	RECCOF	31249	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
	POLCHS	31250	NOT YET AVAILABLE		
3.ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS	DEC	34300	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		22
1.LINEAR EQUATIONS	GSSELM	34231	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		22
1.FULL MATRICES	ONENRMINV	34240	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		22
1.SQUARE NON-SINGULAR MATRICES	ERBELM	34241	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		22
1.REAL MATRICES	GSSERB	34242	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		22
1.GENERAL MATRICES	GSSNRI	34252	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		22
1.PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	DETERM	34303	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		24
2.CALCULATION OF DETERMINANT	SOL	34051	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		26
3.SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	DECSOL	34301	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		26
	SOLELM	34061	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		26
	GSSSOL	34232	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		26
4.MATRIX INVERSION	GSSSOLERB	34243	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		26
	INV	34053	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		28
	DECINV	34302	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		28
	INV1	34235	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		28
	GSSINV	34236	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		28
5.ITERATIVELY IMPROVED SOLUTION	GSSINVERB	34244	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		28
	ITISOL	34250	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		30
	GSSITISOL	34251	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		30
	ITISOLERB	34253	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE		30
3. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 5.					

INDEX	PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION FILENAME	SKIPR
3. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 5.	GSSITISOLERB	34254	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	30
2.SYMMETRIC POS DEF MATRICES				
1.PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	CHLDEC2	34310	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	0
	CHLDEC1	34311	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	0
2.CALCULATION OF DETERMINANT	CHLDETERM2	34312	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	2
	CHLDETERM1	34313	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	2
3.SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	CHLSOL2	34390	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	4
	CHLSOL1	34391	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	4
	CHLDECSOL2	34392	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	4
	CHLDECSOL1	34393	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	4
4.MATRIX INVERSION	CHLINV2	34400	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	6
	CHLINV1	34401	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	6
	CHLDECINV2	34402	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	6
	CHLDECINV1	34403	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	6
2.COMPLEX MATRICES				
2.FULL RANK OVERDETERM SYSTEMS				
1.REAL MATRICES				
1.PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	LSQORTDEC	34134	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	32
	LSQDGLINV	34132	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	32
2.LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION	LSQSOL	34131	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	34
	LSQORTDECSOL	34135	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	34
2.COMPLEX MATRICES				
3.OTHER PROBLEMS				
1.REAL MATRICES				
1.SOLUTION OVERDETERMINED SYST	SOLSVDOVR	34280	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	0
	SOLOVR	34281	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	0
2.SOLUTION UNDERDETERM SYSTEMS	SOLSVDUND	34282	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	2
	SOLUND	34283	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	2
3.SOLUTION HOMOGENEOUS EQUATION	HOMSOLSVD	34284	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	4
	HOMSOL	34285	NUMAL300CUMENTH	4
4.PSEUDO-INVERSION	PSDINVSVD	34286	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	6
	PSDINV	34287	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	6
2.COMPLEX MATRICES				
2.SPARSE MATRICES				
1.DIRECT METHODS				
1.REAL MATRICES				
1.NON-SYMMETRIC MATRICES				
1.BAND MATRICES				
1.PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	DECBND	34320	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	0
2.CALCULATION OF DETERMINANT	DETERMBND	34321	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	2
3.SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	SOLBND	34071	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	4
	DECSOLBND	34322	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	4
3. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 3.				

INDEX	PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION FILENAME	SKIPIR
3. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1.	2. TRIIDIAGONAL MATRICES 1. PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	DECTRI DECTRIPIV	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	16 16
	2. CALCULATION OF DETERMINANT			
	3. SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	SOLTRI DECSOLTRI SOLTRIPIV DECSOLTRIPIV	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH NUMAL3DOCUMENTH NUMAL3DOCUMENTH NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	18 18 18 18
	2. SYMMETRIC POS DEF MATRICES 1. BAND MATRICES 1. PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	CHLDECBND	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	6
	2. CALCULATION OF DETERMINANT	CHLDETERMBND	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	8
	3. SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	CHLSOLBND CHLDECSOLBND	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	10 10
	2. TRIIDIAGONAL MATRICES 1. PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	DECSYMTRI	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	20
	2. CALCULATION OF DETERMINANT			
	3. SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	SOLSYMTRI DECSOLSYMTRI	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	22 22
	2. COMPLEX MATRICES 2. ITERATIVE METHODS 2. COMPLEX MATRICES	CONJ GRAD	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	36
2. TRANSFORMATION TO SPECIAL FORM 1. SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATIONS 1. EQUILIBRATION 1. REAL MATRICES	2. COMPLEX MATRICES	EQILBR BAKLBR	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	12 12
	2. TRANSF TO HESSENBERG FORM 1. REAL MATRICES 1. SYMMETRIC MATRICES	EQILBRCOM BAKLBRCOM	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	16 16
	2. ASYMMETRIC MATRICES	TFMSYMTRI2 BAKSYMTRI2 TFMPREVEC TFMSYMTRI1 BAKSYMTRI1	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD NUMAL3DOCUMENTD NUMAL3DOCUMENTD NUMAL3DOCUMENTD NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	34 34 34 34 34
	2. COMPLEX MATRICES 1. HERMITIAN MATRICES	TFMREAHES BAKREAHES1 BAKREAHES2	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF NUMAL3DOCUMENTF NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	14 14 14
3. 2. 1. 2. 2. 1.		HSHHRMTRI HSHHRMTRIVAL	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	4 4

INDEX		PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION	SKIPR
				FILENAME	
3.	2.	1.	2.	2.	1.
				2.NON-HERMITIAN MATRICES	
				2.OTHER TRANSFORMATIONS	
				1.TRANSF TO BIDIAGONAL FORM	
				1.REAL MATRICES	
				2.COMPLEX MATRICES	
				3.THE (ORDINARY) EIGENV PROBLEM	
				1.REAL MATRICES	
				1.SYMMETRIC MATRICES	
				1.TRIDIAGONAL MATRICES	
				2.FULL MATRICES	
				2.ASYMMETRIC MATRICES	
				1.MATRICES IN HESSENBERG FORM	
				2.FULL MATRICES	
				2.COMPLEX MATRICES	
				1.HERMITIAN MATRICES	
				2.NON-HERMITIAN MATRICES	
				1.MATRICES IN HESSENBERG FORM	
				2.FULL MATRICES	
				4.THE GENERALIZED EIGENV PROBLEM	
3.				5.SINGULAR VALUES	
		BAKHRMTRI	34365	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	4
		HSHCOMHES	34366	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	14
		BAKCOMHES	34367	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	14
		HSHREABID	34260	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	8
		PSTTFMMAT	34261	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	8
		PRETFMMAT	34262	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	8
		VALSYMTRI	34151	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	36
		VECSYMTRI	34152	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	36
		VALQRISYMTRI	34165	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		QRISYMTRI	34161	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	36
		EIGVALSYM2	34153	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	12
		EIGSYM2	34154	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	12
		EIGVALSYM1	34155	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	12
		EIGSYM1	34156	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	12
		QRIVALSYM2	34162	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	12
		QRISYM	34163	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	12
		QRIVALSYM1	34164	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	12
		REAVLQRI	34180	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	16
		REAVECHES	34181	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	16
		REAQRI	34186	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	16
		COMVALQRI	34190	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	16
		COMVECHES	34191	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	16
		REAEIGVAL	34182	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	34
		REAEIG1	34184	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	34
		REAEIG3	34187	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	34
		COMEIGVAL	34192	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	36
		COMEIG1	34194	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	36
		EIGVALHRM	34368	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	8
		EIGHRM	34369	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	8
		QRIVALHRM	34370	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	8
		QRHRM	34371	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	8
		VALQRICOM	34372	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	12
		QRICOM	34373	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	12
		EIGVALCOM	34374	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	10
		EIGCOM	34375	NUMAL3DOCUMENTG	10

INDEX			PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION	
					FILENAME	SKIPR
3.	5.	1.REAL MATRICES				
		1.BIDIAGONAL MATRICES	QRISNGVALBID	34270	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	10
			QRISNGVALDECBID	34271	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	10
		2.FULL MATRICES	QRISNGVAL	34272	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	12
			QRISNGVALDEC	34273	NUMAL3DOCUMENTH	12
		2.COMPLEX MATRICES				
	6.	ZERUS OF POLYNOMIALS				
		1.ZERUS OF ORTHOGONAL POLYNOM.	ZOP0	31360	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
			ZOP1	31361	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		2.BY MEANS OF COMPANION MATRIX				
		3.ZERUS OF COMPLEX POLYNOMIALS				
	4.	ANALYTIC EVALUATIONS	COMKWD	34345	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	24
		1.EVAL. OF AN INFINITE SERIES	EULER	32010	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	28
			SUMPOSSERIES	32020	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	16
		2.QUADRATURE				
		1.ONE-DIMENSIONAL QUADRATURE	QADRAT	32070	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	6
			INTEGRAL	32051	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	48
		2.MULTIDIMENSIONAL QUADRATURE	TRICUB	32075	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		3.GAUSSIAN WEIGHTS	GSSWGT0	31420	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
			GSSWGT1	31421	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
		3.NUMERICAL DIFFERENTIATION				
	5.	NON-ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS				
		1.ANALYTIC EQUATIONS				
		1.NON-LINEAR EQUATIONS				
		1.A SINGLE EQUATION	ZEROIN	34150	NUMAL3DOCUMENTF	18
		2.A SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS	DAMPED NEWTON	34200	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	44
		2.OPTIMIZATION	RNK1UPD	34211	NUMAL3DOCUMENTO	30
			DAVUPD	34212	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	30
			FLEUPD	34213	NUMAL3DOCUMENTO	30
			LINEMIN	34210	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	30
			RNK1MIN	34214	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	30
			FLEMIN	34215	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	30
		3.CURVE AND SURFACE FITTING				
		SEE ALSO 7.				
	2.	FUNCTIONAL EQUATIONS				
		1.DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS				
		1.INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS				
		1.FIRST ORDER ORDINARY D.E.				
		1.NO DERIVATIVES RHS AVAILABLE				
			RK1	33010	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	8
			RK1N	33011	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	10
			RK4A	33016	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	20
			RK4NA	33017	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	22
			RK5NA	33018	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	24
5.	2.	1.				

INDEX	PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION FILENAME	SKIPR
5. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1.	MULTISTEP	33080	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	30
	MODIFIED RUNGE KUTTA	33060	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	28
	EXPONENTIAL FITTED RUNGE KUTTA	33070	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	16
2.JACOBIAN MATRIX AVAILABLE	EFSIRK	33160	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	34
	EFERK	33120	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	32
	LINIGER1	33130	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	38
	LINIGER2	33131	NUMAL3DOCUMENTD	38
SEE ALSO PROC. MULTISTEP (5.2.1.1.1.1)				
3.SEVERAL DERIVATIVES AVAILABLE	MODIFIED TAYLOR	33040	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	26
2.SECOND ORDER ORDINARY D.E.	EXPONENTIAL FITTED TAYLOR	33050	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	12
1.NO DERIVATIVES RHS AVAILABLE	RK2	33012	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	12
	RK2N	33013	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	14
	RK3	33014	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	16
	RK3N	33015	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	18
2.SEVERAL DERIV. RHS AVAILABLE				
3.PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS				
2.BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS				
1.TWO POINT B.V.P.				
2.TWO-DIMENSIONAL B.V.P.				
3.MULTI-DIMENSIONAL B.V.P.				
4.OVER-DETERMINED PROBLEMS				
3.INVERSE PROBLEMS				
2.INTEGRAL EQUATIONS				
3.INTEGRO- DIFFERENTIAL EWS				
4.DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS				
5.CONVOLUTION EQUATIONS				
6.FUNCTION EVALUATIONS				
1.MATHEMATICAL CONSTANTS	EULER NUMBERS	35131	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
	BERNOULLI NUMBERS	35132	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
2.PHYSICAL CONSTANTS				
3.RANDOM NUMBERS	RANDOM	30010	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
	SETRANDOM	30011	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
4.ELEMENTARY FUNCTIONS				
1.CIRCULAR FUNCTIONS	TAN	35120	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
	ARCSIN	35121	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
	ARCCOS	35122	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
2.HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS	SINH	35111	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	24
	COSH	35112	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	24
	TANH	35113	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	24
	ARC SINH	35114	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	24
	ARC COSH	35115	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	24
	ARC TANH	35116	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	24
5.EXPONENTIAL INTEGRAL	EI	35080	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
	EI ALPHA	35081	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
6.GAMMA FUNCTION, ETC.				
6.	GAMMA	35061	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	42

INDEX	PROCEDURE	CODE	DESCRIPTION FILENAME	SKIPR
6. 6.	RECIP GAMMA	35060	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	42
	LOG GAMMA	35062	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	42
	INCOMGAM	35030	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	40
	INCBETA	35050	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	14
	IBPPLUSN	35051	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	14
	IBQPLUSN	35052	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	14
	IXQFIX	35053	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	14
	IXPFIX	35054	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	14
	FORWARD	35055	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	14
	BACKWARD	35056	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	14
7.ERROR FUNCTION, ETC.	ERF	35020	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	38
8.LEGENDRE FUNCTIONS				
9.BESSEL FUNCTIONS OF INT. ORDER				
1.BESSEL FUNCTIONS J AND Y	BESSELJ	35100	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	26
	BESSELY	35101	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	26
2.BESSEL FUNCTIONS I AND K	K0	35040	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	56
	KA	35070	NUMAL3DOCUMENTB	62
	BESSELI	35102	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	28
	BESSELK	35103	NUMAL3DOCUMENTA	28
3.KELVIN FUNCTIONS				
10.BESSEL FUNCTIONS OF FRAC.ORDER				
1.SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTIONS	AIRY	35140	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
2.MOD.SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTIONS	AI	35141	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
3.RICATTI-BESSEL FUNCTIONS	BI	35142	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
4.AIRY FUNCTIONS	AIRYZEROS	35145	NOT YET AVAILABLE	
7.INTERPOLATION & APPROXIMATION				
1.INTERPOLATION	NEWTON	36010	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	44
2.APPROXIMATION				
1.PREPARATORY PROCEDURES	INI	36020	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	18
	SNOREMEZ	36021	NUMAL3DOCUMENTE	20
2.NEAR MINIMAX APPROXIMATION				
3.MINIMAX APPROXIMATION	MINMAXPOL	36022	NUMAL3DOCUMENTC	46
4.LEAST SQUARES APPROXIMATION				
8.NUMBER THEORY				

OBSOLETE PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE	CODE	RETIREMENT	EXPIRATION	REPLACED BY
RNKSVM20	34100	730901	731201	
SOLSVM20	34101	730901	731201	
RNKSOLSVM20	34102	730901	731201	
INVSVM20	34103	730901	740101	
RNKINVSVM20	34104	730901	740101	
SOLSYMOM20	34105	730901	740101	
RNKSVM10	34110	730901	740101	
SOLSVM10	34111	730901	740101	
RNKSOLSVM10	34112	730901	740101	
INVSVM10	34113	730901	740101	
RNKINVSVM10	34114	730901	740101	
DET	34050	730901	740101	DEC(3.1.1.1.1.1.1),DETERM(3.1.1.1.1.1.2)
DETSOL	34052	730901	740101	DECSOL(3.1.1.1.1.1.3),DETERM.
DETINV	34054	730901	740101	DECINV(3.1.1.1.1.1.4),DETERM.
RNKELM	34060	730901	740101	GSSLM(3.1.1.1.1.1.1)
RNKSOLELM	34062	730901	740101	GSSSOL(3.1.1.1.1.1.3)
SOLHOM	34063	730901	740101	SINGULAR VALUE PROCEDURES (3.5)
INVELM	34064	730901	731201	GSSINV(3.1.1.1.1.1.4)
DETBND	34070	730901	740101	DECBND(3.1.2.1.1.1.1.1),DETERMBND(3.1.2.1.1.1.1.2)
DETSOLBND	34072	730901	740101	DECSOLBND(3.1.2.1.1.1.1.3),DETERMBND.
DETSVM2	34080	730901	740101	CHLDEC2(3.1.1.1.1.2.1),CHLDETERM2(3.1.1.1.1.2.2)
SOLSVM2	34081	730901	740101	CHLSOL2(3.1.1.1.1.2.3)
DETSOLSVM2	34082	730901	740101	CHLDECSOL2(3.1.1.1.1.2.3),CHLDETERM2.
INVSVM2	34083	730901	740101	CHLINV2(3.1.1.1.1.2.4)
DETINVSVM2	34084	730901	740101	CHLDECINV2(3.1.1.1.1.2.4),CHLDETERM2.
DETSVM1	34090	730901	740101	CHLDEC1(3.1.1.1.1.2.1),CHLDETERM1(3.1.1.1.1.2.2)
SOLSVM1	34091	730901	740101	CHLSOL1(3.1.1.1.1.2.3)
DETSOLSVM1	34092	730901	740101	CHLDECSOL1(3.1.1.1.1.2.3),CHLDETERM1.
INVSVM1	34093	730901	740101	CHLINV1(3.1.1.1.1.2.4)
DETINVSVM1	34094	730901	740101	CHLDECINV1(3.1.1.1.1.2.4),CHLDETERM1.
DETSYMBND	34120	730901	740101	CHLDECBND(3.1.2.1.1.2.1.1),CHLDETERMBND.
SOLSYMBND	34121	730901	740101	CHLSOLBND(3.1.2.1.1.2.1.3)
DETSOLSYMBND	34122	730901	740101	CHLDECSOLBND(3.1.2.1.1.2.1.3),CHLDETERMBND.
LSQDEC	34130	730901	740101	LSQORTDEC(3.1.1.2.1.1)
LSQDECSOL	34133	730901	740101	LSQORTDECSOL(3.1.1.2.1.2)
ORIVALSVMTRI	34160	730925	740101	VALQRISVMTRI(3.3.1.1.1)

VERSION: 740101

Kwic index to the library NUMAL of ALGOL 60 procedures in numerical mathematics.

This key word in context (kwic) index is based upon only those procedures whose full documentation was available on 1 december 1973.

Directions for use:

The kwic index is based upon program abstracts such as:

32070 C 6 \$qadrat (\$quadrature) computes the \$definite \$integral of a \$function of one variable over a finite interval.

The first ten characters ("32070 C 6") of each abstract are a code to locate the procedure, while the remaining characters until a period comprise a short description of the program (its name, what it does, and how it does it), only "important" words (preceded by a \$ in the above example) are used as key words in the kwic index.

The first appearance of our above example abstract in the kwic index is:

t (quadrature) computes the definite integral of a function of one variable over a finite interval. 32070 C 6

If this program (qadrat) is of interest, you can locate it as follows: the first five digits give the number of the object code procedure in the library file "NUMAL3". The next letter is to locate the documentation file: "A" corresponds to file "NUMAL3DOCUMENTA", "B" to file "NUMAL3DOCUMENTB" etc.. The final number specifies the number of records to be skipped on the documentation file in order to locate the documentation of the particular program.

In case an entry in the kwic index is not completely readable (i.e., truncated at an end of the line), you can find a complete listing (by code number) of all the abstracts following the kwic index.

HE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM	ABSMAXVEC COMPUTES THE INFINITY NORM OF A VECTOR AND DELIVERS THE INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MO	31060 D 32
HAT MATRIX ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM	ABSOLUTE VALUE.	34025 D 8
SI GEARS, ADAMS = MOULTON, CR	ABSOLUTE VALUE.	34230 D 26
ING MULTISTEP METHODS; GEARS,	ADAMS = RASHFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDER CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF	33080 C 30
	ADAMS = MOULTON, OR ADAIS = RASHFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDER CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR	33080 C 30
	ELMCOMVECCOL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO A COMPLEX VECTOR.	34376 G 0
	ELMCOMCOL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR.	34377 G 0
	ELMCOMROWVEC ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX VECTOR TO A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR.	34378 G 0
	ELMVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO ANOTHER VECTOR.	34020 D 8
	ELMCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COLUMN VECTOR.	34023 D 8
	ELMVECCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR.	34021 D 8
	ELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO ANOTHER ROW VECTOR.	34024 D 8
	ELMCOLVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR.	34022 D 8
	ELMVECROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR.	34026 D 8
	ELMROWVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR.	34027 D 8
	ELMCOLROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR.	34029 D 8
	ELMROWCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR.	34028 D 8
	MAXELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE NEW ROW ELE	34025 D 8
EULER COMPUTES THE SUM OF AN	ALTERNATING SERIES.	32010 D 28
NOMIAL (IN GRUNERT FORM) THAT	APPROXIMATES A FUNCTION GIVEN FOR DISCRETE ARGUMENTS; THE SECOND REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM IS USED FO	36022 C 46
D FOR THIS MINIMAX POLYNOMIAL	APPROXIMATION.	36022 C 46
FERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE	ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE.	33018 C 24
L VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN	AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE	33120 C 32
L VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN	AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT	33160 C 34
L VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN	AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST	33130 D 38
L VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN	AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECON	33131 D 38
LINEMIN IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION.	34210 D 30
RNK1UPD IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION.	34211 D 30
EAUUPD IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION.	34212 D 30
FAUUPD IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION.	34213 D 30
IXQFIX IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION.	35053 E 14
IXPFIX IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION.	35054 E 14
FORWARD IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION.	35055 E 14
BACKWARD IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION.	35056 E 14
INI IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR MINIMAX APPROXIMATION.	36020 E 18
GSSERB IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATION WITH AN UPPER BOUND FOR THE ERROR.	34242 E 22
GSSYRI IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS.	34252 E 22
COMSCL IS AN	AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPUTATION OF COMPLEX EIGENVECTORS OF A REAL MATRIX.	34193 F 10
	BACKWARD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION.	35056 E 14
BAKSYMTR12 PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMTR12.	34141 D 34
BAKSYMTR1 PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMTR11.	34144 D 34
BAKLBR PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBR.	34174 F 12
BAKREAHES1 PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON A VE	34171 F 14
BAKREAHES2 PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON THE	34172 F 14
BAKHRMTR1 PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHHRMTR1.	34365 G 4
BAKCOMHES PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHCOMHES.	34367 G 14
BAKLBRCOM PERFORMS THE	BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBRCOM.	34362 G 16
	BAKCOMHES PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHCOMHES.	34367 G 14
	BAKHRMTR1 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHHRMTR1.	34365 G 4
	BAKLBRCOM PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBR	34362 G 16
	BAKLBR PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBR,	34174 F 12
	BAKREAHES1 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORM	34171 F 14
	BAKREAHES2 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORM	34172 F 14
	BAKSYMTR11 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERF	34144 D 34
	BAKSYMTR12 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERF	34141 D 34
COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A	BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY DECBND.	34321 E 2
STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	BAND MATRIX, WHICH IS DECOMPOSED BY DECBND.	34071 E 4
H SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE	BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBND.	34332 E 10
A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE	BAND MATRIX AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD.	34333 E 10

TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A	BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION,	34320 E 0
PERFORMS THE DECOMPOSITION OF A	BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34322 E 4
, ADAMS - MOULTON, OR ADAMS -	BASHFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDER CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF STIFF DI	33080 C 30
SOLSVDDND CALCULATES THE	BEST LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGU	34282 H 2
SOLUTION CALCULATES THE	BEST LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VAL	34283 H 2
CBETA COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE	BETA FUNCTION $I(X,P,Q), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0,$	35050 E 14
PLUSN COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE	BETA FUNCTION $I(X,P+H,Q), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0,$ FOR $H=U(1)NMAX,$	35051 E 14
PLUSN COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE	BETA FUNCTION $I(X,P,Q+N), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0,$ FOR $H=U(1)NMAX,$	35052 E 14
N OF A REAL MATRIX OF WHICH A	BIDIAGONAL DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN, BY MEANS OF AN IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,	34271 H 10
TRANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO	BIDIAGONAL FORM BY MEANS OF HOUSEHOLDER TRANSFORMATION,	34260 H 8
ID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO	BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34261 H 8
ID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO	BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34262 H 8
THE SINGULAR VALUES OF A REAL	BIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,	34270 H 10
ED TAYLOR SOLVES AN INITIAL (	BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP TAY	33040 C 26
NGE KUTTA SOLVES AN INITIAL (	BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER (NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY	33060 C 28
EQUATIONS AND COMPUTES AN UPPER	BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34243 E 26
ERSE OF A MATRIX AND AN UPPER	BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34244 E 28
REFINED SOLUTION AND AN UPPER	BOUND FOR ITS ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF T	34253 E 30
ERBELM COMPUTES AN UPPER	BOUND FOR THE ERROR IN THE SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34241 E 22
	CARPOL TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX NUMBER GIVEN IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES INTO POLAR COORDINATES,	34344 D 18
RMS A COMPLEX NUMBER GIVEN IN	CARTESIAN COORDINATES INTO POLAR COORDINATES,	34344 D 18
	CHLDEC1 (LINEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MA	34311 F 0
	CHLDEC2 (LINEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MA	34310 F 0
	CHLDEC3ND PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX BY THE CHOLE	34330 E 6
	CHLDECINV1 COMPUTES, BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, ST	34403 F 6
	CHLDECINV2 COMPUTES, BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, ST	34402 F 6
	CHLDECSOL1 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, T	34393 F 4
	CHLDECSOL2 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, T	34392 F 4
	CHLDECSOL3ND PERFORMS THE DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX AND SOLVES THE	34333 E 10
	CHLDETERM1 COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOS	34313 F 2
	CHLDETERM2 COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOS	34312 F 2
	CHLDETERM3ND COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMP	34331 E 8
	CHLINV1 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CH	34401 F 6
	CHLINV2 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CH	34400 F 6
	CHLSOL1 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED	34391 F 4
	CHLSOL2 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED	34390 F 4
	CHLSOL3ND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HA	34332 E 10
NEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE	CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34310 F 0
NEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE	CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED COLUMNWISE IN A ONE-DIMENSION	34311 F 0
SITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX BY THE	CHOLESKY METHOD,	34330 E 6
EM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE	CHOLESKY METHOD,	34333 E 10
EM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE	CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34392 F 4
CHLDECINV1 COMPUTES, BY THE	CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34393 F 4
CHLDECINV2 COMPUTES, BY THE	CHOLESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL AR	34402 F 6
L ELEMENTS AND SQUARES OF THE	CHOLESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL AR	34403 F 6
INISYMD INITIALIZES A	CODIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF A HERMITIAN TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX WHICH IS UNITARY SIMILAR TO A GIVEN HERMITIAN	34364 G 4
LIZES (PART OF) A DIAGONAL OR	CODIAGONAL OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31013 D 0
ADRATIC EQUATION WITH COMPLEX	CODIAGONAL WITH A CONSTANT,	31012 D 0
NEWTON DETERMINES THE	COEFFICIENTS,	34345 D 24
MINMAXPOL DETERMINES THE	COEFFICIENTS OF THE NEWTON INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FUNCTION VALUES,	36010 C 44
	COEFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL (IN GRUNERT FORM) THAT APPROXIMATES A FUNCTION GIVEN FOR DISCRETE ARG	36022 C 46
	COLCST MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31131 D 4
TES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO	COLUMN VECTORS,	34014 D 6
INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO	COLUMN VECTORS,	34031 D 10
ARY ROTATION OPERATION ON TWO	COLUMN VECTORS,	34040 D 12
R PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND	COLUMN VECTOR,	34013 D 6
ELEMENTS OF A ROW VECTOR AND	COLUMN VECTOR,	34033 D 10
PUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A	COLUMN VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34012 D 6
MULCOL MULTIPLIES A	COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31022 D 4
COLCST MULTIPLIES A	COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31131 D 4

OMCOLCST MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX
DUPVECCOL COPIES (PART OF) A
ELMCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A
MVECCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A
MROWCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A

MPUTES THE ERROR FUNCTION AND
ION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND
ION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND
OF A QUADRATIC EQUATION WITH
ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A
ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A
OL PERFORMS A ROTATION ON TWO
COMCOLCST MULTIPLIES A
PLIES A COMPLEX MATRIX WITH A
COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A
NVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A
PUTES THE EUCLIDEAN NORM OF A
M NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A
HSHCOMHES TRANSFORMS A
EQUILBPCOM TRANSFORMS A
COMMUL MULTIPLIES TWO
COMPUTES THE QUOTIENT OF TWO
ABS COMPUTES THE MODULUS OF A
COMPUTES THE SQUARE ROOT OF A
CAMPOL TRANSFORMS A
ELMCOMVECCOL ADDS A
ELMCOMCOL ADDS A
ELMCOMROWVEC ADDS A
OW PERFORMS A ROTATION ON TWO
COMROWCST MULTIPLIES A
PUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A
COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A
NVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A
ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A
HSHCOMCOL TRANSFORMS A

AR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF

IAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC STEP
WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDER
TESIAN COORDINATES INTO POLAR
LEX NUMBER GIVEN IN CARTESIAN
DUPVEC
DUPVECCOL
DUPROWVEC
DUPVECCOL
DUPCOLVEC
DUPMAT
DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY

COLUMN VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,
COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COLUMN VECTOR,
COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
COLUMN VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,
COMABS COMPUTES THE MODULUS OF A COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMCOLCST MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMDIV COMPUTES THE QUOTIENT OF TWO COMPLEX NUMBERS,
COMEUCLNRM COMPUTES THE EUCLIDEAN NORM OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,
COMKWD COMPUTES THE ROOTS OF A QUADRATIC EQUATION WITH COMPLEX COEFFICIENTS,
COMMATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR AND A COMPLEX VECTOR,
COMMUL MULTIPLIES TWO COMPLEX NUMBERS,
COMPLEMENTARY ERROR FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT; THESE FUNCTIONS ARE RELATED TO THE NORMAL OR GAUSS
COMPLETE PIVOTING,
COMPLETE PIVOTING,
COMPLEX COEFFICIENTS,
COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO A COMPLEX VECTOR,
COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR,
COMPLEX COLUMN VECTORS,
COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMPLEX HOUSEHOLDER MATRIX,
COMPLEX MATRIX,
COMPLEX MATRIX,
COMPLEX MATRIX,
COMPLEX MATRIX,
COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UNITARY UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL NON-NEGATIVE SUBDIAGONAL,
COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED COMPLEX MATRIX,
COMPLEX NUMBERS,
COMPLEX NUMBERS,
COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMPLEX NUMBER GIVEN IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES INTO POLAR COORDINATES,
COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO A COMPLEX VECTOR,
COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR,
COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX VECTOR TO A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR,
COMPLEX ROW VECTORS,
COMPLEX ROW VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMPLEX ROW VECTOR AND A COMPLEX VECTOR,
COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,
COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,
COMPLEX VECTOR TO A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR,
COMPLEX VECTOR INTO A VECTOR PROPORTIONAL TO A UNIT VECTOR,
COMROWCST MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMSCL IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPUTATION OF COMPLEX EIGENVECTORS OF A REAL MATRIX,
COMSQRT COMPUTES THE SQUARE ROOT OF A COMPLEX NUMBER,
COMVALQRI CALCULATES THE REAL AND COMPLEX EIGENVALUES OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF
COMVECHES CALCULATES THE EIGENVECTOR CORRESPONDING TO A GIVEN COMPLEX EIGENVALUE OF A REAL UPPER HES
CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,
CONJ GRAD SOLVES A SYMMETRIC AND POSITIVE DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJ
CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,
CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,
COORDINATES,
COORDINATES INTO POLAR COORDINATES,
COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
COPIES (PART OF) A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,
COPIES (PART OF) A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,
COPIES (PART OF) A MATRIX TO (AN OTHER) MATRIX,
CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,

34352 G 6
31033 D 2
34023 D 8
34021 D 8
34028 D 8
34340 D 14
34352 G 6
34342 D 22
34359 G 20
34345 D 24
34354 G 18
34341 D 20
35020 C 38
34231 E 22
34232 E 26
34345 D 24
34376 G 0
34377 G 0
34357 G 2
34352 G 6
34356 G 24
34374 G 10
34375 G 10
34359 G 20
34360 G 22
34366 G 14
34361 G 16
34341 D 20
34342 D 22
34340 D 14
34343 D 16
34344 D 18
34376 G 0
34377 G 0
34378 G 0
34358 G 2
34353 G 6
34354 G 18
34372 G 12
34373 G 12
34378 G 0
34355 G 24
34353 G 6
34193 F 10
34343 D 16
34190 F 16
34191 F 16
34220 C 36
34220 C 36
33120 C 32
33080 C 30
34344 D 18
34344 D 11
31030 D 1
31031 D 2
31032 D 2
31033 D 2
31034 D 2
31035 D 2
34300 E 22

SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY	CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34301 E 26
	DAVUPD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION,	34212 D 30
	DECBND PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION,	34320 E 0
	DECIINV COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX,	34302 E 28
ATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE UDU	DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34421 H 22
ECBND PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR	DECOMPOSITION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION,	34320 E 0
DECSOLBND PERFORMS THE	DECOMPOSITION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34322 E 4
ECBND PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR	DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34330 E 6
CHLDECSOLBND PERFORMS THE	DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	34333 E 10
DEC PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR	DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34300 E 22
SSELM PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR	DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34231 E 22
TIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY	DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34310 F 0
TIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY	DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED COLUMNWISE IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34311 F 0
TES, WITHOUT PIVOTING, THE LU	DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34423 H 16
WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING, THE LU	DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34426 H 16
DECSYMTRI CALCULATES THE UDU	DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34420 H 20
	DECSOLBND PERFORMS THE DECOMPOSITION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM	34322 E 4
	DECSOLSYMTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34422 H 22
	DECSOLTRIPIV SOLVES WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT	34428 H 18
	DECSOLTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34425 H 18
	DECSOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34301 E 26
	DECSYMTRI CALCULATES THE UDU DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34420 H 20
	DECTRIPIV CALCULATES, WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34426 H 16
ECOMPOSITION AS CALCULATED BY	DECTRIPIV IS GIVEN,	34427 H 18
	DECTRI CALCULATES, WITHOUT PIVOTING, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34423 H 16
	DEC PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34300 E 22
	DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,	34220 C 36
LVES A SYMMETRIC AND POSITIVE	DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE INTERVAL,	32070 C 6
T (QUADRATURE) COMPUTES THE	DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE OR INFINITE INTERVAL OR OVER A NUMBER	32051 C 48
L (QUADRATURE) COMPUTES THE	DETERMIND COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,	34321 E 2
	DETERMINANT OF A BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,	34321 E 2
DETERMIND COMPUTES THE	DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBND,	34331 E 8
CHLDETERMIND COMPUTES THE	DETERMINANT OF A MATRIX PROVIDED THAT THE MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY DEC OR GSSELM,	34303 E 24
DETERM COMPUTES THE	DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34312 F 2
CHLDETERM2 COMPUTES THE	DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34313 F 2
CHLDETERM1 COMPUTES THE	DETERM COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A MATRIX PROVIDED THAT THE MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY DEC OR G	34303 E 24
	DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF MIM (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX) OF A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,	34132 E 32
	DIAGONAL ELEMENTS AND SQUARES OF THE CODIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF A HERMITIAN TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX WHICH IS	34135 E 34
	DIAGONAL OR CODIAGONAL WITH A CONSTANT,	34364 G 4
	DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	31012 D 0
	DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34214 D 30
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	34215 D 30
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33010 C 8
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33011 C 10
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33012 C 12
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33013 C 14
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT HAND SI	33014 C 16
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT HAND S	33015 C 18
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION BY SOMETIMES USING A DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33016 C 20
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS BY SOMETIMES USING THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33017 C 22
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33018 C 24
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP TAYLOR METHOD; THIS METHOD IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR THE IN	33040 C 26
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, PROVIDED HIGHER ORDER DERIVATIVES CAN BE EASILY OBTAINED,	33040 C 26
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STORAGE REQUIREMENTS,	33060 C 28
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MULTISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAMS - MOULTON, OR ADAMS	33080 C 30
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33080 C 30
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE JACOB	33120 C 32
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33120 C 32
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR	33160 C 34
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33160 C 34

ONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AU	33130 D 38
ABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.	33130 D 38
ONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO A	33131 D 38
ABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.	33131 D 38
LNGVEVEC COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34410 H 14
LNGMATVEC COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34411 H 14
LNGTAMVEC COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34412 H 14
LNGMATM COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A COLUMN VECTOR,	34413 H 14
LNGTAMMAT COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34414 H 14
LNGMATTAM COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34415 H 14
LNGSEQVEC COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34416 H 14
LNGSCAPRD1 COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34417 H 14
LNGSYMMATVEC COMPUTES IN	DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW IN A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34418 H 14
	DUPCOLVEC COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	31034 D 2
	DUPMAT COPIES (PART OF) A MATRIX TO (AN OTHER) MATRIX,	31035 D 2
	DUPROWVEC COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	31032 D 2
	DUPVECCOL COPIES (PART OF) A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	31033 D 2
	DUPVECROW COPIES (PART OF) A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	31031 D 2
	DUPVEC COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	31030 D 2
	EFERK SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUAT	33120 C 32
	EFIRK SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUA	33160 C 34
	EIGCOM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34375 G 10
	EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34156 E 12
	EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34154 E 12
	EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34163 E 12
	EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT ALL EIGENVALUES ARE RE	34186 F 16
UTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE	EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34151 D 36
UTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE	EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34165 D 36
QRISYM COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34161 D 36
REAQRI CALCULATES THE	EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING	34155 E 12
TES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE,	EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING	34153 E 12
VALQRISYMRI COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-ITERATION,	34164 E 12
COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND	EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-ITERATION,	34162 E 12
UTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE	EIGENVALUES OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT ALL EIGENVALUES ARE REAL, BY MEANS OF S	34180 F 16
UTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE	EIGENVALUES OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF DOUBLE QR-ITERATION,	34190 F 16
QRIVALSYM1 COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34368 G 8
QRIVALSYM2 COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34369 G 8
REAVALQRI CALCULATES THE	EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34370 G 8
LCULATES THE REAL AND COMPLEX	EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34371 G 8
EIGVALHRM COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34374 G 10
COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND	EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34375 G 10
QRIVALHRM COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,	34372 G 12
COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND	EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,	34373 G 12
CORRESPONDING TO A GIVEN REAL	EIGENVALUE OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, BY MEANS OF INVERSE ITERATION,	34181 F 16
RESPONDING TO A GIVEN COMPLEX	EIGENVALUE OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF INVERSE ITERATION,	34191 F 16
QRISYMRI COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34161 D 36
EIGHRM COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34369 G 8
QRHRM COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34371 G 8
EIGCOM COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34375 G 10
QRICOM COMPUTES ALL	EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,	34373 G 12
VECSYMRI COMPUTES	EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY INVERSE ITERATION,	34152 D 36
E CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES AND	EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34156 E 12
E CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES AND	EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34154 E 12
COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES AND	EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34163 E 12
ALCULATES THE EIGENVALUES AND	EIGENVECTORS OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT ALL EIGENVALUES ARE REAL, BY MEANS OF	34186 F 16
REAVECHES CALCULATES THE	EIGENVECTOR CORRESPONDING TO A GIVEN REAL EIGENVALUE OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, BY MEANS OF	34181 F 16
COMVECHES CALCULATES THE	EIGENVECTOR CORRESPONDING TO A GIVEN COMPLEX EIGENVALUE OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS O	34191 F 16
	EIGHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34369 G 8
	EIGSYM1 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH	34156 E 12
	EIGSYM2 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH	34154 E 12

	EIGVALCOM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34374 G 10
	EIGVALHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34368 G 8
	EIGVALSYM1 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIME	34155 E 12
	EIGVALSYM2 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIME	34153 E 12
ICHROWCOL INTERCHANGES	ELEMENTS OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34033 D 10
ICHVEC INTERCHANGES	ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34030 D 10
ICHSEQVEC INTERCHANGES	ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34034 D 10
ICHSEQ INTERCHANGES	ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34035 D 10
ICHCOL INTERCHANGES	ELEMENTS OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34031 D 10
ICHROW INTERCHANGES	ELEMENTS OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34032 D 10
AND DELIVERS THE INDEX FOR AN	ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,	31060 D 32
ES AND MODULUS OF THAT MATRIX	ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	34230 D 26
OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN	ELIMINATION,	34320 E 0
ELIMINATION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN	ELIMINATION AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34322 E 4
ELIMINATION OF A MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN	ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34231 E 22
ELIMINATION OF A MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN	ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34232 E 26
LINEAR EQUATIONS BY GAUSSIAN	ELICOLRCW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34029 D 8
	ELICOLVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34022 D 8
	ELICOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COLUMN VECTOR,	34023 D 8
	ELICOMCCL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR,	34377 G 0
	ELICOMRCWVEC ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX VECTOR TO A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR,	34378 G 0
	ELICOMVECCOL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO A COMPLEX VECTOR,	34376 G 0
	ELMROWCCL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34028 D 8
	ELMROWVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34027 D 8
	ELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO ANOTHER ROW VECTOR,	34024 D 8
	ELMVECCCL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34021 D 8
	ELMVECCROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34026 D 8
	ELMVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO ANOTHER VECTOR,	34020 D 8
EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY	EQLBRCCM,	34362 G 16
	EQLBRCCM TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED COMPLEX MATRIX,	34361 G 16
EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY	EQLBR,	34174 F 12
	EQLBR TRANSFORMS A MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED MATRIX,	34173 F 12
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP TAYLOR METHOD; THIS METHOD IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF	33040 C 26
R (NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STORAGE REQUIREMENTS,	33060 C 28
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE JACOBIAN MATRIX AN	33120 C 32
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION	33160 C 34
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP	33130 D 38
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP	33131 D 38
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MULTISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAMS - MOULTON, OR ADAMS - BASHFORTH M	33080 C 30
SOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34051 E 26
ELM SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34061 E 26
ING FROM PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS, PROVIDED HIGHER ORDER DERIVATIVES CAN BE EASILY OBTAINED,	33040 C 26
GRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS,	33080 C 30
GRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS,	33120 C 32
GRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS,	33160 C 34
GRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS,	33130 D 38
GRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS,	33131 D 38
D SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS,	34322 E 4
OLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS,	34241 E 22
ERB SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS AND COMPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34243 E 26
SOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34301 E 26
SOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34232 E 26
LVES A SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS BY SOMETIMES USING THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33017 C 22
VE DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,	34220 C 36
D SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34333 E 10
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33011 C 10
OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33013 C 14
OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT HAND SIDE,	33015 C 18
M OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL	EQUATIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33018 C 24
BND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR	EQUATIONS WITH BAND MATRIX, WHICH IS DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,	34071 E 4

BND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBND,	34332 E 10
SOLVES A SINGLE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION BY SOMETIMES USING A DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE.	33016 C 20
NGLE FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD.	33010 C 8
S A SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD.	33012 C 12
S A SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT HAND SIDE,	33014 C 16
UTES THE ROOTS OF A QUADRATIC EQUATION WITH COMPLEX COEFFICIENTS.	34345 D 24
COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED COMPLEX MATRIX,	34361 G 16
FORMS A MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED MATRIX,	34173 F 12
ORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBR,	34174 F 12
ORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBRCOM,	34362 G 16
ON AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERBELM COMPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR THE ERROR IN THE SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34241 E 22
MPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERF COMPUTES THE ERROR FUNCTION AND COMPLEMENTARY ERROR FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT; THESE FUNCTION	35020 C 38
IX AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS G	34253 E 30
ERF COMPUTES THE ERROR FUNCTION AND COMPLEMENTARY ERROR FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT; THESE FUNCTIONS ARE RELATED TO	34243 E 26
OR FUNCTION AND COMPLEMENTARY ERROR FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT; THESE FUNCTIONS ARE RELATED TO THE NORMAL OR GAUSSIAN PROBABILIT	34244 E 28
MPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR THE ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	35020 C 38
COMEUCNRM COMPUTES THE EUCLIDEAN NORM OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34241 E 22
PCL EULER COMPUTES THE SUM OF AN ALTERNATING SERIES,	34359 G 20
NEWPCP EVALUATES A POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE GRUNERT FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME.	32010 D 28
THE RANGE [1/2,3/2]; ODD AND EVEN PARTS ARE ALSO DELIVERED.	31040 C 0
EMEZ (SECOND REMEZ ALGORITHM) EXCHANGES NUMBERS WITH NUMBERS OUT OF A REFERENCE SET,	31041 C 2
E ARGUMENTS; THE SECOND REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM IS USED FOR THIS MINIMAX POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION.	35060 C 42
, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE JACOBIAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR	36021 E 20
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE JACOBIAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC STEP	36022 C 46
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFEREN	33120 C 32
AL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEG	33120 C 32
AL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTE	33160 C 34
POSITION OF A MATRIX BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING.	33130 D 38
OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING.	33131 D 38
RK1 SOLVES A SINGLE FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD.	34300 E 22
RK1N SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD.	34301 E 26
RK5NA SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE.	33010 C 8
PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP TAYLOR METHOD; THIS METHOD IS PARTICULARLY SUITABL	33011 C 10
PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MULTISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAMS - MOULTO	33018 C 24
EN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH US	33040 C 26
EN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD;	33080 C 30
EN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHO	33120 C 32
EN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METH	33160 C 34
PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER (NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED S	33130 D 38
QUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE JACOBIAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITA	33131 D 38
BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIF	33060 C 28
BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STI	33120 C 32
QUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	33130 D 38
FLEMIN (OPTIMIZATION) MINIMIZES A GIVEN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE	33131 D 38
FLEUPD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION,	33160 C 34
FORWARD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,	34215 D 30
FUNCTION,	34213 D 30
FUNCTION AND COMPLEMENTARY ERROR FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT; THESE FUNCTIONS ARE RELATED TO THE NO	35055 E 14
FUNCTION BY PADE APPROXIMATIONS,	35020 C 38
FUNCTION FOR ARGUMENTS IN THE RANGE [1/2,3/2]; ODD AND EVEN PARTS ARE ALSO DELIVERED,	35020 C 38
FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT; THESE FUNCTIONS ARE RELATED TO THE NORMAL OR GAUSSIAN PROBABILITY FUNC	35030 C 40
FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT,	35060 C 42
FUNCTION FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS,	35020 C 38
FUNCTION GIVEN FOR DISCRETE ARGUMENTS; THE SECOND REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM IS USED FOR THIS MINIMAX	35061 C 42
FUNCTION I(X,P+N,Q),0<=X<=1,P>0,Q>0, FOR N=0(1)NMAX,	35062 C 42
FUNCTION I(X,P,Q),0<=X<=1,P>0,Q>0,	36022 C 46
FUNCTION I(X,P,Q+N),0<=X<=1,P>0,Q>0, FOR N=0(1)NMAX,	35051 E 14
	35050 E 14
	35052 E 14

	SHSCOMCOL TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX VECTOR INTO A VECTOR PROPORTIONAL TO A UNIT VECTOR,	34355 G 24
ANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO	HSHCOMHES,	34367 G 14
	HSHCOMHES TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UNITARY UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL NON	34366 G 14
	HSHCOMPRD PREMULTIPLIES A COMPLEX MATRIX WITH A COMPLEX HOUSEHOLDER MATRIX,	34356 G 24
ANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO	HSHHRMTRIAL DELIVERS THE MAIN DIAGONAL ELEMENTS AND SQUARES OF THE CODIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF A HERMITI	34364 G 4
	HSHHRMTRI,	34365 G 4
	HSHHRMTRI TRANSFORMS A HERMITIAN MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR REAL SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34363 G 4
OSTMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY	HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34261 H 8
PREMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY	HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34262 H 8
	HSHREABID TRANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM BY MEANS OF HOUSEHOLDER TRANSFORMATION,	34260 H 8
	IBPPLUSN COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(X, P+N, Q), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0$, FOR $N=0(1)NMAX$,	35051 E 14
	IBQPLUSN COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(X, P, Q+N), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0$, FOR $N=0(1)NMAX$,	35052 E 14
	ICHCOL INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34031 D 10
	ICHRWCCL INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34033 D 10
	ICHROW INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34032 D 10
	ICHSEQVEC INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34034 D 10
	ICHSEQ INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34035 D 10
	ICHVEC INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34030 D 10
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN	IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE	33130 D 38
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN	IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABL	33131 D 38
EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI -	IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33160 C 34
	INCBETA COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(X, P, Q), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0$,	35050 E 14
	INCCIGAM COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE GAMMA FUNCTION BY PADE APPROXIMATIONS,	35030 C 40
	INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(X, P, Q), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0$,	35050 E 14
INCBETA COMPUTES THE	INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(X, P+N, Q), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0$, FOR $N=0(1)NMAX$,	35051 E 14
IBPPLUSN COMPUTES THE	INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(X, P, Q+N), 0 \leq X \leq 1, P > 0, Q > 0$, FOR $N=0(1)NMAX$,	35052 E 14
IBQPLUSN COMPUTES THE	INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,	35053 E 14
N AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE	INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,	35054 E 14
N AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE	INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,	35055 E 14
N AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE	INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,	35056 E 14
N AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE	INCOMPLETE GAMMA FUNCTION BY PADE APPROXIMATIONS,	35030 C 40
INCCIGAM COMPUTES THE	INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,	31060 D 32
OF A VECTOR AND DELIVERS THE	INDICES AND MODULUS OF THAT MATRIX ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	34230 D 26
MAXMAT FINDS THE	INFINITE INTERVAL OR OVER A NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE INTERVALS,	32051 C 48
ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE OR	INFINITY NORM OF A VECTOR AND DELIVERS THE INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,	31060 D 32
ABSMAXVEC COMPUTES THE	INIMATD INITIALIZES (PART OF) A DIAGONAL OR CODIAGONAL WITH A CONSTANT,	31012 D 0
	INIMAT INITIALIZES (PART OF) A MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31011 D 0
	INISYMD INITIALIZES A CODIAGONAL OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31013 D 0
	INISYMRW INITIALIZES A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31014 D 0
INISYMD	INITIALIZES A CODIAGONAL OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31013 D 0
INISYMRW	INITIALIZES A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31014 D 0
INIVEC	INITIALIZES (PART OF) A VECTOR WITH A CONSTANT,	31010 D 0
INIMAT	INITIALIZES (PART OF) A MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31011 D 0
INIMATD	INITIALIZES (PART OF) A DIAGONAL OR CODIAGONAL WITH A CONSTANT,	31012 D 0
MULTISTEP SOLVES AN	INITIAL VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOW	33080 C 30
EFERK SOLVES	INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN E	33120 C 32
EFIRK SOLVES	INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN E	33160 C 34
LINIGER1 SOLVES	INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN I	33130 D 38
LINIGER2 SOLVES	INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN I	33131 D 38
MODIFIED TAYLOR SOLVES AN	INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ON	33040 C 26
ODIFIED RUNGE KUTTA SOLVES AN	INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER (NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQU	33060 C 28
	INIVEC INITIALIZES (PART OF) A VECTOR WITH A CONSTANT,	31010 D 0
	INI IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR MINIMAX APPROXIMATION,	36020 E 18
ATURE) COMPUTES THE DEFINITE	INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE INTERVAL,	32070 C 6
ATURE) COMPUTES THE DEFINITE	INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE OR INFINITE INTERVAL OR OVER A NUMBER OF CONSEC	32051 C 48
	INTEGRAL (QUADRATURE) COMPUTES THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE D	32051 C 48
PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR THE	INTEGRATION OF LARGE SYSTEMS ARISING FROM PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, PROVIDED HIGHER ORDER DERI	33040 C 26
CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE	INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33080 C 30
IC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR	INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33120 C 32
GE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR	INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33160 C 34

IC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR	INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33130 D 38
IC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR	INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33131 D 38
USING A DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS	INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33016 C 20
ING THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS	INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33017 C 22
TIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS	INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33018 C 24
ICHVEC	INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34030 D 10
ICHSEQVEC	INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34034 D 10
ICHSEQ	INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,	34035 D 10
ICHCOL	INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34031 D 10
ICHROW	INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34032 D 10
ICHROWCOL	INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34033 D 10
HE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NEWTON	INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FUNCTION VALUES,	36010 C 44
TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY LINEAR	INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34151 D 36
-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR	INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34155 E 12
-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR	INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34153 E 12
OVER A NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE	INTERVALS,	32051 C 48
	INV1 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM IS GIVEN,	34235 E 28
	INVERSE ITERATION,	34152 D 36
	INVERSE ITERATION,	34161 F 16
	INVERSE ITERATION,	34191 F 16
MMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY	INVERSE OF A MATRIX, WHICH IS TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED,	34240 E 22
ESSENBERG MATRIX, BY MEANS OF	INVERSE OF A MATRIX OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM IS GIVEN,	34053 E 28
HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF	INVERSE OF A MATRIX,	34302 E 28
INV COMPUTES THE 1-NORM OF THE	INVERSE OF A MATRIX OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM IS GIVEN,	34235 E 28
	INVERSE OF A MATRIX,	34236 E 28
INV COMPUTES THE	INVERSE OF A MATRIX,	34244 E 28
DECINV COMPUTES THE	INVERSE OF A MATRIX AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34286 H 6
INV1 COMPUTES THE	INVERSE OF A MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34287 H 6
GSSINV COMPUTES THE	INVERSE OF A MATRIX BY MEANS OF THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34400 F 6
GSSINVERB COMPUTES THE	INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34401 F 6
DINVSVD CALCULATES THE PSEUDO	INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34402 F 6
PSDINV CALCULATES THE PSEUDO	INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34403 F 6
CHLINV2 COMPUTES THE	INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34132 E 32
CHLINV1 COMPUTES THE	INVERSE OF M*M (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX) OF A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,	34135 E 34
, BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE	INVERSE OF M*M (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX),	34053 E 28
, BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE	INV COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM IS GIVEN,	34152 D 36
THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE	ITERATION,	34161 F 16
THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE	ITERATION,	34191 F 16
	ITERATION,	34250 E 30
TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY INVERSE	ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX OF WHICH IS GIVEN IN ITS TR	34251 E 30
G MATRIX, BY MEANS OF INVERSE	ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34253 E 30
RG MATRIX BY MEANS OF INVERSE	ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF W	34254 E 30
	ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34253 E 30
ITISOL COMPUTES AN	ITISOLERB COMPUTES AN ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF	34250 E 30
GSSITISOL COMPUTES AN	ITISOL COMPUTES AN ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX OF WHICH	35054 E 14
ITISOLERB COMPUTES AN	IXCFIX IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,	35053 E 14
GSSITISOLERB COMPUTES AN	IXCFIX IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,	35051 E 14
	1(X,P+N,Q), 0<=X<=1, P>0, Q>0, FOR N=0(1)NMAX,	35052 E 14
THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION	1(X,P,Q+N), 0<=X<=1, P>0, Q>0, FOR N=0(1)NMAX,	35050 E 14
THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION	1(X,P,Q), 0<=X<=1, P>0, Q>0,	33120 C 32
THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION	JACOBIAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	33040 C 26
E KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE	LARGE SYSTEMS ARISING FROM PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, PROVIDED HIGHER ORDER DERIVATIVES CAN BE	34134 E 32
TABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF	LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,	34132 E 32
EFFICIENT MATRIX) OF A LINEAR	LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,	34131 E 34
	LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM, PROVIDED THAT THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY LSQORTDEC,	34135 E 34
LSQSOL SOLVES A LINEAR	LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM AND COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF M*M (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX	34280 H 0
LSQORTDEC SOLVES A LINEAR	LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VA	34281 H 0
SOLSVDQVR CALCULATES THE	LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DEC	34282 H 2
SOLOVR CALCULATES THE	LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR V	34283 H 2
SOLSVDQND CALCULATES THE BEST	LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DE	33018 C 24
SOLQND CALCULATES THE BEST	LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	
NENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE ARC		

POSITIVE DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,	34220	C	36
SOLBND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH BAND MATRIX, WHICH IS DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,	34071	E	4
TION AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34322	E	4
CHLSOLBND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBN	34332	E	10
TRIX AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34333	E	10
N THE SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34241	E	22
SOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34051	E	26
DECSOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34301	E	26
SOLELM SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34061	E	26
GSSOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34232	E	26
GSSOLERB SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS AND COMPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34243	E	26
FINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX OF WHICH IS GIVEN IN ITS TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM,	34250	E	30
FINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34291	E	30
FOR ITS ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34253	E	30
FINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34254	E	30
CHLDEC2 (	LINEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STOR	34310	F	0
CHLDEC1 (	LINEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STOR	34311	F	0
C POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34390	F	4
C POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34391	F	4
C POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34392	F	4
C POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34393	F	4
OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34280	H	0
OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34281	H	0
F A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34282	H	2
F A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34283	H	2
OLVES A HOMOGENEOUS SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34284	H	4
OLVES A HOMOGENEOUS SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34285	H	4
SOLTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34424	H	18
DECSOLTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34425	H	18
SOLTRIPV SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION AS CALCULAT	34427	H	18
PARTIAL PIVOTING A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34428	H	18
SOLSYMTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE ULDU DECOMPOSITION	34421	H	22
CSOLSYMTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF	LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34422	H	22
MMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY	LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34151	D	36
N A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY	LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34155	E	12
N A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY	LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34153	E	12
F THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX OF A	LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,	34134	E	32
M (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX) OF A	LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,	34132	E	32
LSQSOL SOLVES A	LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM, PROVIDED THAT THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY LSQORTDEC,	34131	E	34
LSQORTDECSOL SOLVES A	LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM AND COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF M ⁻¹ M (M COEFFICIENT	34135	E	34
	LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM AND COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF M ⁻¹ M (M COEFFICIENT	34210	D	30
	LINEMIN IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION,	33130	D	38
	LINIGER1 SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQ	33131	D	38
	LINIGER2 SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQ	34413	H	14
	LNGMATMAT COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A COLUMN VECTOR,	34415	H	14
	LNGMATTAC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34411	H	14
	LNGMATVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34417	H	14
	LNGSCAPRD1 COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34416	H	14
	LNGSEQVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34418	H	14
	LNGSYMMAVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW IN A SYMMETRIC MA	34414	H	14
	LNGTAMMAT COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34412	H	14
	LNGTAMVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34410	H	14
	LNGVECVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	35062	C	42
OG GAMMA COMPUTES THE NATURAL	LOGARITHM OF THE GAMMA FUNCTION FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS,	35062	C	42
	LOG GAMMA COMPUTES THE NATURAL LOGARITHM OF THE GAMMA FUNCTION FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS,	34132	E	32
	LSQDGLINV COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF M ⁻¹ M (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX) OF A LINEAR LE	34135	E	34
	LSQORTDECSOL SOLVES A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM AND COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE	34134	E	32
	LSQORTDEC PERFORMS THE HOUSEHOLDER TRIANGULARIZATION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX OF A LINEAR LEAST SQ	34131	E	34
	LSQSOL SOLVES A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM, PROVIDED THAT THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOS	34423	H	16
	LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34426	H	16
ULATES, WITHOUT PIVOTING, THE	LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,			
S, WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING, THE				

HSHHRMTRIVAL DELIVERS THE	MAIN DIAGONAL ELEMENTS AND SQUARES OF THE CODIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF A HERMITIAN TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX WHICH	34364 G 4
RS OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL	MATMAT COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34013 D 6
ES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL	MATRIX BY INVERSE ITERATION,	34152 D 36
ES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL	MATRIX BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34151 D 36
ES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL	MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34165 D 36
E INDICES AND MODULUS OF THAT	MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34161 D 36
VEC COMPUTES THE TRANSFORMING	MATRIX ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	34230 D 26
DUPMAT COPIES (PART OF) A	MATRIX IN COMBINATION WITH PROCEDURE TFMSYMHTRIZ,	34142 D 34
NIMAT INITIALIZES (PART OF) A	MATRIX TO (AN OTHER) MATRIX,	31035 D 2
S A CODIAGONAL OF A SYMMETRIC	MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31011 D 0
TIALIZES A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC	MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31013 D 0
	MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31014 D 0
	MATTAM COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34015 D 6
	MATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34011 D 6
	HAXELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE N	34025 D 8
	MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,	31060 D 32
	MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	34025 D 8
	MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	34230 D 26
	MAXMAT FINDS THE INDICES AND MODULUS OF THAT MATRIX ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	34230 D 26
	METRIC METHOD,	34214 D 30
	METRIC METHOD,	34215 D 30
	MINIMAX APPROXIMATION,	36020 E 18
	MINIMAX POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION,	36022 C 46
	MINIMIZES A GIVEN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34214 D 30
	MINIMIZES A GIVEN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34215 D 30
	MINMAXPOL DETERMINES THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL (IN GRUNERT FORM) THAT APPROXIMATES A FUNCTI	36022 C 46
	MODIFIED RUNGE KUTTA SOLVES AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER	33060 C 28
	MODIFIED TAYLOR SOLVES AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFE	33040 C 26
	MODULUS,	31060 D 32
	MODULUS OF A COMPLEX NUMBER,	34340 D 14
	MODULUS OF THAT MATRIX ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	34230 D 26
	MOULTON, OR ADAMS - BASHFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDER CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE INT	33080 C 30
	MULCOL MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31022 D 4
	MULROW MULTIPLIES A ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER VECTOR,	31021 D 4
	MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31022 D 4
	MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31131 D 4
	MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,	34352 G 6
	MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,	34353 G 6
	MULTIPLIES A ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER VECTOR,	31021 D 4
	MULTIPLIES A ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER ROWVECTOR,	31132 D 4
	MULTIPLIES A VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31020 D 4
	MULTIPLIES TWO COMPLEX NUMBERS,	34341 D 20
	MULTISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAMS - MOULTON, OR ADAMS - BASHFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDE	33080 C 30
	MULTISTEP SOLVES AN INITIAL VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33080 C 30
	MULVEC MULTIPLIES A VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31020 D 4
	NATURAL LOGARITHM OF THE GAMMA FUNCTION FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS,	35062 C 42
	NEWGRN TRANSFORMS A POLYNOMIAL REPRESENTATION FROM NEWTON FORM INTO GRUNERT FORM,	31050 C 4
	NEWPOL EVALUATES A POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE NEWTON FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,	31041 C 2
	NEWTON DETERMINES THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NEWTON INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FU	36010 C 44
	NEWTON FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,	31041 C 2
	NEWTON FORM INTO GRUNERT FORM,	31050 C 4
	NEWTON INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FUNCTION VALUES,	36010 C 44
	NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STORAGE REQUIRE	33060 C 28
	NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34183 F 8
	NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34360 G 22
	NORMAL OR GAUSSIAN PROBABILITY FUNCTION,	35020 C 38
	NORM OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34359 G 20
	NORM OF A VECTOR AND DELIVERS THE INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,	31060 D 32
	NORM OF THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX, WHICH IS TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED,	34240 E 22
	NUMBERS,	34341 D 20
VERS THE INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT		
LUE OF THE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF		
LUS OF THAT MATRIX ELEMENT OF		
VERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE		
VERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE		
IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR		
GE ALGORITHM IS USED FOR THIS		
RNK1MIN (OPTIMIZATION)		
FLEMIN (OPTIMIZATION)		
DEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN		
COMABS COMPUTES THE		
MAXMAT FINDS THE INDICES AND		
ISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAMS -		
MULCOL	MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	
COLCST	MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	
COMCOLCST	MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,	
COMROWCST	MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,	
MULROW	MULTIPLIES A ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER VECTOR,	
ROWCST	MULTIPLIES A ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER ROWVECTOR,	
MULVEC	MULTIPLIES A VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	
COMMUL	MULTIPLIES TWO COMPLEX NUMBERS,	
IONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING	MULTISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAMS - MOULTON, OR ADAMS - BASHFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDE	
	MULTISTEP SOLVES AN INITIAL VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	
	MULVEC MULTIPLIES A VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	
LOG GAMMA COMPUTES THE	NATURAL LOGARITHM OF THE GAMMA FUNCTION FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS,	
	NEWGRN TRANSFORMS A POLYNOMIAL REPRESENTATION FROM NEWTON FORM INTO GRUNERT FORM,	
	NEWPOL EVALUATES A POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE NEWTON FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,	
	NEWTON DETERMINES THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NEWTON INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FU	
	NEWTON FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,	
	NEWTON FORM INTO GRUNERT FORM,	
	NEWTON INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FUNCTION VALUES,	
	NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STORAGE REQUIRE	
	NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	
	NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	
	NORMAL OR GAUSSIAN PROBABILITY FUNCTION,	
	NORM OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	
	NORM OF A VECTOR AND DELIVERS THE INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,	
	NORM OF THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX, WHICH IS TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED,	
	NUMBERS,	

S THE QUOTIENT OF TWO COMPLEX	NUMBERS,	34342 D 22
UTES THE MODULUS OF A COMPLEX	NUMBER,	34340 D 14
THE SQUARE ROOT OF A COMPLEX	NUMBER,	34343 D 16
CARPOL TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX	NUMBER GIVEN IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES INTO POLAR COORDINATES,	34344 D 18
MENTS IN THE RANGE [1/2,3/2];	ODD AND EVEN PARTS ARE ALSO DELIVERED,	35060 C 42
	ONENRMINV COMPUTES THE 1-NORM OF THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX, WHICH IS TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED,	34240 E 22
IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR	OPTIMIZATION,	34210 D 30
IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR	OPTIMIZATION,	34211 D 30
IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR	OPTIMIZATION,	34212 D 30
IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR	OPTIMIZATION,	34213 D 30
RNK1MIN (	OPTIMIZATION) MINIMIZES A GIVEN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC M	34214 D 30
FLEMIN (	OPTIMIZATION) MINIMIZES A GIVEN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC M	34215 D 30
THOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND	ORDER CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33080 C 30
RK1 SOLVES A SINGLE FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33010 C 8
RK1N SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33011 C 10
RK2 SOLVES A SECOND	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33012 C 12
K2N SOLVES A SYSTEM OF SECOND	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33013 C 14
RK3 SOLVES A SECOND	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT H	33014 C 16
K3N SOLVES A SYSTEM OF SECOND	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT	33015 C 18
K5NA SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33018 C 24
M, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP TAYLOR METHOD; THIS METHOD IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR	33040 C 26
M, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MULTISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAMS - MOULTON, OR	33080 C 30
AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE	33120 C 32
AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHCD; SUITAB	33160 C 34
AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH	33130 D 38
AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WIT	33131 D 38
RENIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH	ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33010 C 8
M, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST	ORDER (NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STORAGE	33060 C 28
E LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A	OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COE	34280 H 0
E LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A	OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34281 H 0
IAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED	PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34231 E 22
IAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED	PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34232 E 26
OF LARGE SYSTEMS ARISING FROM	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, PROVIDED HIGHER ORDER DERIVATIVES CAN BE EASILY OBTAINED,	33040 C 26
X BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH	PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34300 E 22
S BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH	PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34301 E 26
DECTRIPIV CALCULATES, WITH	PARTIAL PIVOTING, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34426 H 16
DECSOLTRIPV SOLVES WITH	PARTIAL PIVOTING A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34428 H 18
RANGE [1/2,3/2]; ODD AND EVEN	PARTS ARE ALSO DELIVERED,	35060 C 42
PIV CALCULATES, WITH PARTIAL	PIVOTING, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34426 H 16
UT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL	PIVOTING,	34300 E 22
COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE	PIVOTING,	34231 E 22
UT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL	PIVOTING,	34301 E 26
COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE	PIVOTING,	34232 E 26
SOLTRIPV SOLVES WITH PARTIAL	PIVOTING A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34428 H 18
IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES INTO	POLAR COORDINATES,	34344 D 18
ITHM IS USED FOR THIS MINIMAX	POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION,	36022 C 46
S OF THE NEWTON INTERPOLATION	POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FUNCTION VALUES,	36010 C 44
POL EVALUATES A	POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE GRUNERT FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,	31040 C 0
NEWPOL EVALUATES A	POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE NEWTON FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,	31041 C 2
NEWGRN TRANSFORMS A	POLYNOMIAL REPRESENTATION FROM NEWTON FORM INTO GRUNERT FORM,	31050 C 4
MINES THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE	POLYNOMIAL (IN GRUNERT FORM) THAT APPROXIMATES A FUNCTION GIVEN FOR DISCRETE ARGUMENTS; THE SECOND R	36022 C 46
	POL EVALUATES A POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE GRUNERT FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,	31040 C 0
J GRAD SOLVES A SYMMETRIC AND	POSITIVE DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,	34220 C 30
DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34330 E 6
HE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBDN,	34331 E 8
NEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBDN,	34332 E 10
DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34333 E 10
DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34310 F 0
DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED COLUMNWISE IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34311 F 0
HE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34312 F 2

HE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34313 F 2
CHLSOL2 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34390 F 4
CHLSOL1 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34391 F 4
CHLDECSOL2 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A TW	34392 F 4
CHLDECSOL1 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A ON	34393 F 4
ES THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34400 F 6
ES THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34401 F 6
D, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34402 F 6
D, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC	POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34403 F 6
M OF A CONVERGENT SERIES WITH	POSITIVE TERMS, USING THE VAN WIJNGAARDEN TRANSFORMATION,	32020 E 16
PSTTFMMAT CALCULATES THE	POSTMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34261 H 8
HSHCOMPRD	PREMULTIPLIES A COMPLEX MATRIX WITH A COMPLEX HOUSEHOLDER MATRIX,	34356 G 24
PRETFMMAT CALCULATES THE	PREMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34262 H 8
	PRETFMMAT CALCULATES THE PREMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGON	34262 H 8
	PROBABILITY FUNCTION,	35020 C 38
TED TO THE NORMAL OR GAUSSIAN	PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY F	33120 C 32
EFERK SOLVES INITIAL VALUE	PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY F	33160 C 34
EFIRK SOLVES INITIAL VALUE	PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPON	33130 D 38
LINIGER1 SOLVES INITIAL VALUE	PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPON	33131 D 38
LINIGER2 SOLVES INITIAL VALUE	PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP TAYLOR METHOD; THIS	33040 C 26
AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE	PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER (NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUN	33060 C 28
AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE	PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MULTISTEP	33080 C 30
ISTEP SOLVES AN INITIAL VALUE	PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34012 D 6
TAMVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34412 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34011 D 6
MATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34013 D 6
MATMAT COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34411 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A COLUMN VECTOR,	34413 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34018 D 6
SYMMATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW IN A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34418 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34010 D 6
VECVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34014 D 6
TAMMAT COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34015 D 6
MATTAM COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34016 D 6
SEQVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34017 D 6
SCAPRD1 COMPUTES THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34410 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34414 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34415 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34416 H 14
N DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR	PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34417 H 14
	PSDINVSVD CALCULATES THE PSEUDO INVERSE OF A MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION	34286 H 6
	PSDINV CALCULATES THE PSEUDO INVERSE OF A MATRIX BY MEANS OF THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34287 H 6
	PSEUDO INVERSE OF A MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34286 H 6
	PSEUDO INVERSE OF A MATRIX BY MEANS OF THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34287 H 6
PSDINVSVD CALCULATES THE	PSTTFMMAT CALCULATES THE POSTMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGO	34261 H 8
PSDINV CALCULATES THE	QADRAT (QUADRATURE) COMPUTES THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE INT	32070 C 6
	QRICOM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SV	34373 G 12
	QRHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34371 G 8
	QRISNGVALBD CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUES OF A REAL BIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF IMPLICIT QR-ITER	34270 H 10
	QRISNGVALDECBD CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF A REAL MATRIX OF WHICH A BIDIAGONAL D	34271 H 10
	QRISNGVALDEC CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF A REAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF AN IMPLICIT QR	34273 H 12
	QRISNGVAL CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUES OF A REAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF AN IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,	34272 H 12
	QRISYMTRI COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATIO	34161 D 36
	QRISYMM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34163 E 12
	QRIVALHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34370 G 8
	QRIVALSYM1 COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-	34164 E 12
	QRIVALSYM2 COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-	34162 E 12
	QR-ITERATION,	34165 D 36
MMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY	QR-ITERATION,	34161 D 36
MMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY	QR-ITERATION,	34164 E 12
N A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY		

PUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A	ROW VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34011 D 6
PUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A	ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34013 D 6
OL INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF A	ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34033 D 10
MULROW MULTIPLIES A	ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER VECTOR,	31021 D 4
ROWCST MULTIPLIES A	ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER ROWVECTOR,	31132 D 4
OMROWCST MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX	ROW VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,	34353 G 6
DUPVECROW COPIES (PART OF) A	ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	31031 D 2
ELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A	ROW VECTOR TO ANOTHER ROW VECTOR,	34024 D 8
MVECROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A	ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34026 D 8
MCOLROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A	ROW VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34029 D 8
XELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A	ROW VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLU	34025 D 8
L EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33010 C 8
EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33011 C 10
L EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33012 C 12
EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33013 C 14
L EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT HAND SIDE,	33014 C 16
EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT HAND SIDE,	33015 C 18
AL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STORAGE REQUIREMENTS,	33060 C 28
XPONENTIALY FITTED, EXPLICIT	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE JACOBIAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATI	33120 C 32
IALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT	RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33160 C 34
VECVEC COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34010 D 6
MATVEC COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34011 D 6
TAVEC COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34012 D 6
MATMAT COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34013 D 6
TAMMAT COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34014 D 6
MATTAM COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34015 D 6
SEQVEC COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34016 D 6
SCAPRD1 COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34017 D 6
SYMMATVEC COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34018 D 6
COMMATVEC COMPUTES THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR AND A COMPLEX VECTOR,	34354 G 18
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34410 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34411 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND A VECTOR,	34412 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A COLUMN VECTOR,	34413 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34414 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,	34415 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34416 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34417 H 14
PUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE	SCALAR PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW IN A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34418 H 14
ELMVEC ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO ANOTHER VECTOR,	34020 D 8
ELMCOL ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COLUMN VECTOR,	34023 D 8
ELMVECCOL ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34021 D 8
ELMROW ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO ANOTHER ROW VECTOR,	34024 D 8
ELMCOLVEC ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34022 D 8
ELMVECROW ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34026 D 8
ELMROWVEC ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34027 D 8
ELMCOLROW ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34029 D 8
ELMROWCOL ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34028 D 8
MAXELMROW ADDS A	SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF	34025 D 8
	SCAPRD1 COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34017 D 6
	SCLCOM NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A COMPLEX MATRIX,	34360 G 22
	SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33012 C 12
	SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33013 C 14
	SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON	33014 C 16
	SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON	33015 C 18
	SECOND REMEZ ALGORITHM) EXCHANGES NUMBERS WITH NUMBERS OUT OF A REFERENCE SET,	36021 E 20
	SECOND REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM IS USED FOR THIS MINIMAX POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION,	36022 C 46
	SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33160 C 34
	SEQVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34016 D 6
TES THE SUM OF AN ALTERNATING	SERIES,	32010 D 28

PUTES THE SUM OF A CONVERGENT	SERIES WITH POSITIVE TERMS, USING THE VAN WIJNGAARDEN TRANSFORMATION,	32020 E 16
EN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF	SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34214 D 30
EN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF	SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34215 D 30
BR TRANSFORMS A MATRIX INTO A	SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED MATRIX,	34173 F 12
FORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A	SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED COMPLEX MATRIX,	34361 G 16
RMS A HERMITIAN MATRIX INTO A	SIMILAR REAL SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34363 G 4
GONAL MATRIX WHICH IS UNITARY	SIMILAR TO A GIVEN HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34364 G 4
REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A	SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34140 D 34
REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A	SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34143 D 34
FORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A	SIMILAR UNITARY UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL NON-NEGATIVE SUBDIAGONAL,	34366 G 14
ANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO A	SIMILAR UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION,	34170 F 14
RK4A SOLVES A	SINGLE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION BY SOMETIMES USING A DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33016 C 20
RK1 SOLVES A	SINGLE FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33010 C 8
QRISNGVALBID CALCULATES THE	SINGULAR VALUES OF A REAL BIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,	34270 H 10
QRISNGVAL CALCULATES THE	SINGULAR VALUES OF A REAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF AN IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,	34272 H 12
EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34280 H 0
LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34281 H 0
EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34282 H 2
LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34283 H 2
EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34284 H 4
LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34285 H 4
F A MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34286 H 6
E OF A MATRIX BY MEANS OF THE	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34287 H 6
RISNGVALDECBID CALCULATES THE	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF A REAL MATRIX OF WHICH A BIDIAGONAL DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN, BY MEANS	34271 H 10
QRISNGVALDEC CALCULATES THE	SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF A REAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF AN IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,	34273 H 12
	SNDREMEZ (SECOND REMEZ ALGORITHM) EXCHANGES NUMBERS WITH NUMBERS OUT OF A REFERENCE SET,	36021 E 20
	SOLBND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH BAND MATRIX, WHICH IS DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,	34071 E 4
	SOLLELM SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX	34061 E 26
	SOLOVR CALCULATES THE LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS	34281 H 0
	SOLSVDQVR CALCULATES THE LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROV	34280 H 0
	SOLSVDND CALCULATES THE BEST LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS	34282 H 2
	SOLSVMTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDE	34421 H 22
	SOLTRIPIV SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE	34427 H 18
	SOLTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU	34424 H 18
	SOLUND CALCULATES THE BEST LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY	34283 H 2
	SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSIT	34280 H 0
CALCULATES THE LEAST SQUARES	SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34281 H 0
CALCULATES THE LEAST SQUARES	SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34241 E 22
ER BOUND FOR THE ERROR IN THE	SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSI	34282 H 2
ULATES THE BEST LEAST SQUARES	SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34283 H 2
ULATES THE BEST LEAST SQUARES	SOLVES AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION	33040 C 26
MODIFIED TAYLOR	SOLVES AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER (NON-LINEAR) DIFFER	33060 C 26
MODIFIED RUNGE KUTTA	SOLVES AN INITIAL VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF	33080 C 30
MULTISTEP	SOLVES A HOMOGENEOUS SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF T	34284 H 4
HOMSOLSVD	SOLVES A HOMOGENEOUS SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34285 H 4
HOMSOL	SOLVES A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM, PROVIDED THAT THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY L	34131 E 34
LSQSOL	SOLVES A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM AND COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF M/M (M CO	34135 E 34
LSQORTIFCSOL	SOLVES A SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33012 C 12
RK2	SOLVES A SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES AL	33014 C 16
RK3	SOLVES A SINGLE FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33010 C 8
RK1	SOLVES A SINGLE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION BY SOMETIMES USING A DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE	33016 C 20
RK4A	SOLVES A SYMMETRIC AND POSITIVE DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRAD	34220 C 36
CONJ GRAD	SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLD	34390 F 4
CHLSOL2	SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLD	34391 F 4
CHLSOL1	SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX B	34392 F 4
CHLDECSOL2	SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX B	34393 F 4
CHLDECSOL1	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33011 C 10
RK1N	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33013 C 14
RK2N	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DER	33015 C 18
RK3N	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS BY SOMETIMES USING THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION V	33017 C 22
RK4NA		

	RK5NA	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33018	C	24
	SOLBND	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH BAND MATRIX, WHICH IS DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,	34071	E	4
	CHLSOLBND	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DEC	34332	E	10
	SCL	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVE	34051	E	26
	DECSOL	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34301	E	26
	SOLELM	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVE	34061	E	26
	GSSSOL	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOT	34232	E	26
	GSSSOLERB	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS AND COMPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34243	E	26
	SOLTRI	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMP	34424	H	18
	DECSOLTRI	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34425	H	18
	SOLTRIPIV	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMP	34427	H	18
	SOLSYMTRI	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE	34421	H	22
	DECSOLSYMTRI	SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34422	H	22
	EFERK	SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33120	C	32
	EFSIRK	SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33100	C	34
	LINIGER1	SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33130	D	38
	LINIGER2	SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33131	D	38
	TIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX AND	SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34333	E	10
	DECSOLTRIPIV	SOLVES WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34428	H	18
		SOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS	34051	E	26
		SQUARE ROOT OF A COMPLEX NUMBER,	34343	D	16
	CONSORT COMPUTES THE	STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STOPAGE REQUIREMENTS,	33060	C	28
	DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A	STEP AND ORDER CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33080	C	30
	HFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC	STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33120	C	32
	JACOBIAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC	STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33080	C	30
	ITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF	STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33120	C	32
	; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF	STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33100	C	34
	; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF	STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33130	D	38
	; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF	STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33131	D	38
	; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF	STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,	33060	C	28
	NGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED	STORAGE REQUIREMENTS,	34151	D	36
	LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A	STURM SEQUENCE,	34155	E	12
	LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A	STURM SEQUENCE,	34153	E	12
	A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE	STURM SEQUENCE,	34025	D	8
		SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,	32020	E	16
		SUMPOSSERIES COMPUTES THE SUM OF A CONVERGENT SERIES WITH POSITIVE TERMS, USING THE VAN WIJNGAARDEN	32010	D	28
		SUM OF AN ALTERNATING SERIES,	32020	E	16
	EULER COMPUTES THE	SUM OF A CONVERGENT SERIES WITH POSITIVE TERMS, USING THE VAN WIJNGAARDEN TRANSFORMATION,	34018	D	6
	SUMPOSSERIES COMPUTES THE	SYMMATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34220	C	36
		SYMMETRIC AND POSITIVE DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,	31013	D	0
	CONJ GRAD SOLVES A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	31014	D	0
	INITIALIZES A DIAGONAL OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,	34140	D	34
	SYMROW INITIALIZES A ROW OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34143	D	34
	TFMSYMTR12 TRANSFORMS A REAL	SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34155	E	12
	TFMSYMTR11 TRANSFORMS A REAL	SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34153	E	12
	CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34156	E	12
	CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34154	E	12
	NVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34104	E	12
	NVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-ITERATION,	34162	E	12
	COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-ITERATION,	34163	E	12
	COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34418	H	14
	NVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34330	E	6
	CT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW IN A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34331	E	8
	TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBND,	34332	E	10
	COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBND,	34333	E	10
	STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY ME	34310	F	0
	RFORMS THE DECOMPOSITION OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34311	F	0
	E CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED COLUMNWISE IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34312	F	2
	E CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED COLUMNWISE IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34313	F	2
	COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34313	F	2
	COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34390	F	4
	CHLSCL2 SOLVES A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,			

CHLSCL1 SOLVES A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34391 F 4
CHLDECGL2 SOLVES A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STOR	34392 F 4
CHLDECGL1 SOLVES A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STOR	34393 F 4
NV2 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34400 F 6
NV1 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34401 F 6
ESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34402 F 6
ESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A	SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,	34403 F 6
CONSECUTIVE, EIGENVALUES OF A	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34151 D 36
RI COMPUTES EIGENVECTORS OF A	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY INVERSE ITERATION,	34152 D 36
COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34155 D 36
VECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34161 D 36
AN MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR REAL	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34363 G 4
S THE UDU DECOMPOSITION OF A	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34420 H 20
STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE UDU DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34421 H 22
STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34422 H 22
CT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW OF A	SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34018 D 6
FOR THE INTEGRATION OF LARGE	SYSTEMS ARISING FROM PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, PROVIDED HIGHER ORDER DERIVATIVES CAN BE EASILY	33040 C 26
RK4NA SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS BY SOMETIMES USING THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33017 C 22
RK1N SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33011 C 10
RK5NA SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,	33018 C 24
Y) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP TAYLOR METHOD; THIS METHOD IS PARTICULAR	33040 C 26
Y) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER (NON=LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH	33060 C 28
IAL VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MULTISTEP METHODS: GEARS, ADAM	33080 C 30
BLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHO	33120 C 32
BLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTT	33150 C 34
BLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-	33130 D 38
METRIC AND POSITIVE DEFINITE,	SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONENTIALLY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE	33131 D 38
SOLBND SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,	34220 C 36
AN ELIMINATION AND SOLVES THE	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH BAND MATRIX, WHICH IS DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,	34071 E 4
CHLSOLEND SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34322 E 4
TE BAND MATRIX AND SOLVES THE	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED B	34332 E 10
HE ERROR IN THE SOLUTION OF A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34333 E 10
SOL SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34241 E 22
DECSOL SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34051 E 26
SOLELP SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34301 E 26
GSSSOL SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34061 E 26
GSSSOLERB SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,	34232 E 26
ATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS AND COMPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34243 E 26
ATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX OF WHICH IS GIVEN IN ITS TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM,	34290 E 30
PER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR, OF A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34291 E 30
ATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,	34293 E 30
A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34254 E 30
A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2,	34390 F 4
A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1,	34391 F 4
SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRA	34392 F 4
SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRA	34393 F 4
SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX	34280 H 0
SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34281 H 0
OMSOLSVD SOLVES A HOMOGENEOUS	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX	34282 H 2
HOMSOL SOLVES A HOMOGENEOUS	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX	34283 H 2
SOLTRI SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34284 H 4
DECSOLTRI SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34285 H 4
SOLTRIPIV SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION I	34424 H 18
OLVES WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34425 H 18
SOLSYMRI SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION A	34427 H 18
DECSOLSYMRI SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34428 H 18
RK2N SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE UDU DEC	34421 H 22
RK3N SOLVES A	SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34422 H 22
	SYSTEM OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,	33013 C 14
	SYSTEM OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES	33015 C 18

TIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP MODIFIED	TAMMAT COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,	34014 D 6
	TAIVVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34012 D 6
	TAYLOR METHOD; THIS METHOD IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF LARGE SYSTEMS ARISING FROM	33040 C 26
	TAYLOR SOLVES AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL E	33040 C 26
RANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY	TFMPREVEC COMPUTES THE TRANSFORMING MATRIX IN COMBINATION WITH PROCEDURE TFMSYMTR12,	34142 D 34
RANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY	TFMREAHES, ON A VECTOR,	34171 F 14
	TFMREAHES, ON THE COLUMNS OF A MATRIX,	34172 F 14
RANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY	TFMREAHES TRANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY THE WILKINSON TRANSFORM	34170 F 14
	TFMSYMTR11,	34144 D 34
RANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY	TFMSYMTR11 TRANSFORMS A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFO	34143 D 34
	TFMSYMTR12,	34141 D 34
IN COMBINATION WITH PROCEDURE	TFMSYMTR12,	34142 D 34
	TFMSYMTR12 TRANSFORMS A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFO	34140 D 34
ELMCOL ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COLUMN VECTOR,	34023 D 8
ELMVECCOL ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34021 D 8
ELMROWCOL ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34028 D 8
MVECCOL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER	TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO A COMPLEX VECTOR,	34376 G 0
MCOMCOL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER	TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR,	34377 G 0
MROWVEC ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER	TIMES A COMPLEX VECTOR TO A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR,	34378 G 0
ELMROW ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO ANOTHER ROW VECTOR,	34024 D 8
ELMVECROW ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34026 D 8
ELMROW ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34029 D 8
MAXELMROW ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF MAXIMU	34025 D 8
ELMVEC ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A VECTOR TO ANOTHER VECTOR,	34020 D 8
ELMROWVEC ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34022 D 8
ELMROWVEC ADDS A SCALAR	TIMES A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34027 D 8
IDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS	TRANSFORMATION,	34140 D 34
IDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS	TRANSFORMATION,	34143 D 34
NBERG MATRIX BY THE WILKINSON	TRANSFORMATION,	34170 F 14
FORM BY MEANS OF HOUSEHOLDER	TRANSFORMATION,	34260 H 8
BAKSYMTR12 PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMTR12,	34141 D 34
ESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS	TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMTR12,	34141 D 34
BAKSYMTR11 PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMTR11,	34144 D 34
ESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS	TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMTR11,	34144 D 34
BAKLBR PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBR,	34174 F 12
BAKREAHES1 PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON A VECTOR,	34171 F 14
BAKREAHES2 PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON THE COLUM	34172 F 14
BAKHRMTR1 PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHHRMTR1,	34365 G 4
BAKCOMHES PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHCOMHES,	34367 G 14
BAKLBRCOM PERFORMS THE BACK	TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBRCOM,	34362 G 16
TFMPREVEC COMPUTES THE	TRANSFORMING MATRIX IN COMBINATION WITH PROCEDURE TFMSYMTR12,	34142 D 34
CARPOL	TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX NUMBER GIVEN IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES INTO POLAR COORDINATES,	34344 D 18
HSHCOMHES	TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UNITARY UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL NON-NEGATIVE	34366 G 14
EQUILBRCOM	TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED COMPLEX MATRIX,	34361 G 16
HSHCOMCOL	TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX VECTOR INTO A VECTOR PROPORTIONAL TO A UNIT VECTOR,	34355 G 24
HSHHRMTR1	TRANSFORMS A HERMITIAN MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR REAL SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34363 G 4
EQUILBR	TRANSFORMS A MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED MATRIX,	34173 F 12
NEWGRN	TRANSFORMS A POLYNOMIAL REPRESENTATION FROM NEWTON FORM INTO GRUNERT FORM,	31050 C 4
TFMSYMTR12	TRANSFORMS A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34140 D 34
TFMSYMTR11	TRANSFORMS A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34143 D 34
TFMREAHES	TRANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION,	34170 F 14
HSHREABID	TRANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM BY MEANS OF HOUSEHOLDER TRANSFORMATION,	34260 H 6
G MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO	TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34261 H 6
G MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO	TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,	34262 H 8
TDEC PERFORMS THE HOUSEHOLDER	TRIANGULARIZATION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX OF A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,	34134 E 32
DECBDN PERFORMS THE	TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION,	34320 E 0
CHLDECBDN PERFORMS THE	TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD,	34330 E 6
DEC PERFORMS THE	TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,	34300 E 22
GSSLEM PERFORMS THE	TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVD	34231 E 22
STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34424 H 18

STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34425 H 18
STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION AS CALCULATED BY DECTRIPIV IS GIV	34427 H 18
STEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH	TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34428 H 18
NEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE UDU DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34421 H 22
NEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,	34422 H 22
E, EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,	34151 D 36
S EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY INVERSE ITERATION,	34152 D 36
LL EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34165 D 36
ND EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34161 D 36
INTO A SIMILAR REAL SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34363 G 4
ONAL ELEMENTS OF A HERMITIAN	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX WHICH IS UNITARY SIMILAR TO A GIVEN HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34364 G 4
NG, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34423 H 16
NG, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34426 H 16
DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC	TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34420 H 20
METRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR	TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34140 D 34
METRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR	TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,	34143 D 34
T LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A	UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE CO	34282 H 2
T LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A	UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,	34283 H 2
N TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX WHICH IS	UNITARY SIMILAR TO A GIVEN HERMITIAN MATRIX,	34364 G 4
COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR	UNITARY UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL NON-NEGATIVE SUBDIAGONAL,	34366 G 14
ERBELM COMPUTES AN	UPPER BOUND FOR THE ERROR IN THE SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,	34241 E 22
EAR EQUATIONS AND COMPUTES AN	UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34243 E 26
HE INVERSE OF A MATRIX AND AN	UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,	34244 E 28
IVELY REFINED SOLUTION AND AN	UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FOR	34253 E 30
A REAL MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION,	34170 F 14
TES THE EIGENVALUES OF A REAL	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT ALL EIGENVALUES ARE REAL, BY MEANS OF SINGLE QR-ITERATION,	34180 F 16
VEN REAL EIGENVALUE OF A REAL	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, BY MEANS OF INVERSE ITERATION,	34181 F 16
ES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A REAL	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT ALL EIGENVALUES ARE REAL, BY MEANS OF SINGLE QR-ITERATION,	34186 F 16
COMPLEX EIGENVALUES OF A REAL	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF DOUBLE QR-ITERATION,	34190 F 16
COMPLEX EIGENVALUE OF A REAL	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF INVERSE ITERATION,	34191 F 16
ALL EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,	34372 G 12
AND EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,	34373 G 12
MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UNITARY	UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL NON-NEGATIVE SUBDIAGONAL,	34366 G 14
DECSYMTRI CALCULATES THE	UDU DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,	34420 H 20
ENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE	UDU DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,	34421 H 22
	VALCRICM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL,	34372 G 12
	VALCRISYMTRI COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,	34165 D 36
	VALSYMTRI COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE, EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY LINEAR	34151 D 36
	VALUE,	34025 D 8
W ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE	VALUE,	34230 D 26
X ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE	VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIAL	33160 C 34
EFIRK SOLVES INITIAL	VAN WILUNGAARDEN TRANSFORMATION,	32020 E 16
ITH POSITIVE TERMS, USING THE	VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34214 D 30
RENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL	VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34215 D 30
RENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL	VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34214 D 30
ION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A	VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,	34215 D 30
ION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A	VECSYMTRI COMPUTES EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY INVERSE ITERATION,	34152 D 36
	VECTORS,	34010 D 6
TES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO	VECTORS,	34014 D 6
SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN	VECTORS,	34015 D 6
THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW	VECTORS,	34016 D 6
TES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO	VECTORS,	34017 D 6
TES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO	VECTORS,	34030 D 10
INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO	VECTORS,	34034 D 10
INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO	VECTORS,	34035 D 10
INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO	VECTORS,	34031 D 10
HANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO COLUMN	VECTORS,	34032 D 10
ERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO ROW	VECTORS,	34040 D 12
ATION OPERATION ON TWO COLUMN	VECTORS,	34041 D 12
ROTATION OPERATION ON TWO ROW	VECTORS,	34410 H 14
ION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO	VECTORS,	

R PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND	VECTOR,	34011 D 6
RODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND	VECTOR,	34012 D 6
CT OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN	VECTOR,	34013 D 6
TS OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN	VECTOR,	34033 D 10
PUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A	VECTOR AND A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,	34018 D 6
S THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW	VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34013 D 6
INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF A ROW	VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,	34033 D 10
MPUTES THE INFINITY NORM OF A	VECTOR AND DELIVERS THE INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,	31060 D 32
S THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW	VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34011 D 6
HE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN	VECTOR AND VECTOR,	34012 D 6
T MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX COLUMN	VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,	34352 G 6
WGST MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX ROW	VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER,	34353 G 6
MULVEC MULTIPLIES A	VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31020 D 4
MULROW MULTIPLIES A ROW	VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER VECTOR,	31021 D 4
ROWGST MULTIPLIES A ROW	VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER ROWVECTOR,	31132 D 4
MULCOL MULTIPLIES A COLUMN	VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31022 D 4
COLCST MULTIPLIES A COLUMN	VECTOR BY A SCALAR,	31131 D 4
ELMVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A	VECTOR TO ANOTHER VECTOR,	34020 D 8
ROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW	VECTOR TO ANOTHER ROW VECTOR,	34024 D 8
DUPCOLVEC COPIES (PART OF) A	VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	31034 D 2
MCOLVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A	VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34022 D 8
ROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW	VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,	34029 D 8
DUPROWVEC COPIES (PART OF) A	VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	31032 D 2
MROWVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A	VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34027 D 8
ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN	VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,	34028 D 8
ROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW	VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE V	34025 D 8
DUPVEC COPIES (PART OF) A	VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	31030 D 2
VECROW COPIES (PART OF) A ROW	VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	31031 D 2
COL COPIES (PART OF) A COLUMN	VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	31033 D 2
ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN	VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34021 D 8
ROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW	VECTOR TO A VECTOR,	34026 D 8
NIVEC INITIALIZES (PART OF) A	VECTOR WITH A CONSTANT.	31010 D 6
	VECVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,	34010 D 6
POSITIVE TERMS, USING THE VAN	VIJNGAARDEN TRANSFORMATION,	32020 E 16
PPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY THE	WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION,	34170 F 14
ORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE	WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON A VECTOR,	34171 F 14
ORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE	WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON THE COLUMNS OF A MATRIX,	34172 F 14
	ZERCIN SEARCHES FOR A ZERO OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE IN A GIVEN INTERVAL,	34150 F 18
ZEROIN SEARCHES FOR A	ZERO OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE IN A GIVEN INTERVAL,	34150 F 18

31010 D 0 INIVEC INITIALIZES (PART OF) A VECTOR WITH A CONSTANT,
31011 D 0 INIMAT INITIALIZES (PART OF) A MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,
31012 D 0 INIMATD INITIALIZES (PART OF) A DIAGONAL OR CODIAGONAL WITH A CONSTANT,
31013 D 0 INISYMD INITIALIZES A CODIAGONAL OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,
31014 D 0 INISYMDR INITIALIZES A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH A CONSTANT,
31020 D 4 MULVEC MULTIPLIES A VECTOR BY A SCALAR,
31021 D 4 MULROW MULTIPLIES A ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER VECTOR,
31022 D 4 MULCOL MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,
31030 D 2 DUPVEC COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
31031 D 2 DUPVEGROW COPIES (PART OF) A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
31032 D 2 DUPROWVEC COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,
31033 D 2 DUPVECCOL COPIES (PART OF) A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
31034 D 2 DUPCOLVEC COPIES (PART OF) A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,
31035 D 2 DUPMAT COPIES (PART OF) A MATRIX TO (AN OTHER) MATRIX,
31040 C 0 POL EVALUATES A POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE GRUNERT FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,
31041 C 2 NEWPOL EVALUATES A POLYNOMIAL GIVEN IN THE NEWTON FORM BY THE HORNER SCHEME,
31050 C 4 NEWGRN TRANSFORMS A POLYNOMIAL REPRESENTATION FROM NEWTON FORM INTO GRUNERT FORM,
31060 D 32 ABSMAXVEC COMPUTES THE INFINITY NORM OF A VECTOR AND DELIVERS THE INDEX FOR AN ELEMENT MAXIMAL IN MODULUS,
31131 D 4 COLCST MULTIPLIES A COLUMN VECTOR BY A SCALAR,
31132 D 4 ROWCST MULTIPLIES A ROW VECTOR BY A SCALAR STORING THE RESULT IN ANOTHER ROWVECTOR,
32010 D 28 EULER COMPUTES THE SUM OF AN ALTERNATING SERIES,
32020 E 16 SUMPOSSERIES COMPUTES THE SUM OF A CONVERGENT SERIES WITH POSITIVE TERMS, USING THE VAN WIJNGAARDEN TRANSFORMATION,
32051 C 48 INTEGRAL (QUADRATURE) COMPUTES THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE OR INFINITE INTERVAL OR OVER A NU
MBER OF CONSECUTIVE INTERVALS,
32070 C 6 QADRAT (QUADRATURE) COMPUTES THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE OVER A FINITE INTERVAL,
33010 C 8 RK1 SOLVES A SINGLE FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,
33011 C 10 RK1N SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,
33012 C 12 RK2 SOLVES A SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,
33013 C 14 RK2N SOLVES A SYSTEM OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD,
33014 C 16 RK3 SOLVES A SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT HAND SIDE,
33015 C 18 RK3N SOLVES A SYSTEM OF SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING A 5-TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; NO DERIVATIVES ALLOWED ON RIGHT H
AND SIDE,
33016 C 20 RK4A SOLVES A SINGLE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION BY SOMETIMES USING A DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,
33017 C 22 RK4NA SOLVES A SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS BY SOMETIMES USING THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,
33018 C 24 RK5NA SOLVES A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING THE ARC LENGTH AS INTEGRATION VARIABLE,
33040 C 26 MODIFIED TAYLOR SOLVES AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY A ONE-STEP
TAYLOR METHOD; THIS METHOD IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF LARGE SYSTEMS ARISING FROM PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION
S, PROVIDED HIGHER ORDER DERIVATIVES CAN BE EASILY OBTAINED,
33060 C 28 MODIFIED RUNGE KUTTA SOLVES AN INITIAL (BOUNDARY) VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER (NON-LINEAR) DIFFERENTIAL EQUA
TIONS, BY A STABILIZED RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WITH LIMITED STORAGE REQUIREMENTS,
33080 C 30 MULTISTEP SOLVES AN INITIAL VALUE PROBLEM, GIVEN AS A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MULTISTE
P METHODS; GEARS, ADAMS - HUNTER, OR ADAMS - BASHFORTH METHOD; WITH AUTOMATIC STEP AND ORDER CONTROL AND SUITABLE FOR THE INTEGRATI
ON OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,
33120 C 32 EFERK SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED
, EXPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD WHICH USES THE JACOBIAN MATRIX AND AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENT
IAL EQUATIONS,
33130 D 38 LINIGER1 SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONEN
TIALY FITTED, FIRST ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,
33131 D 38 LINIGER2 SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN IMPLICIT, EXPONEN
TIALY FITTED, SECOND ORDER ONE-STEP METHOD WITH NO AUTOMATIC STEP CONTROL; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
33160 C 34 EFSIRK SOLVES INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS, GIVEN AS AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, BY AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTE
D, SEMI - IMPLICIT RUNGE KUTTA METHOD; SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION OF STIFF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS,
34010 D 6 VECVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,
34011 D 6 MATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND VECTOR,
34012 D 6 TAMVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND VECTOR,
34013 D 6 MATMAT COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,
34014 D 6 TAMMAT COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,

34015 D 6 MATTAM COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,
34016 D 6 SEQVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,
34017 D 6 SCAPRD1 COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,
34018 D 6 SYMMATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,
34020 D 8 ELMVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO ANOTHER VECTOR,
34021 D 8 ELMVECCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
34022 D 8 ELMCOLVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,
34023 D 8 ELMCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COLUMN VECTOR,
34024 D 8 ELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO ANOTHER ROW VECTOR,
34025 D 8 MAXELMROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR, AND RETURNS THE SUBSCRIPT VALUE OF THE NEW ROW ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,
34026 D 8 ELMVECROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A VECTOR,
34027 D 8 ELMROWVEC ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,
34028 D 8 ELMROWCOL ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A COLUMN VECTOR TO A ROW VECTOR,
34029 D 8 ELMCOLROW ADDS A SCALAR TIMES A ROW VECTOR TO A COLUMN VECTOR,
34030 D 10 ICHVEC INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,
34031 D 10 ICHCOL INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,
34032 D 10 ICHROW INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO ROW VECTORS,
34033 D 10 ICHROWCOL INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF A ROW VECTOR AND COLUMN VECTOR,
34034 D 10 ICHSEQVEC INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,
34035 D 10 ICHSEQ INTERCHANGES ELEMENTS OF TWO VECTORS,
34040 D 12 ROTCOL PERFORMS AN ELEMENTARY ROTATION OPERATION ON TWO COLUMN VECTORS,
34041 D 12 ROTROW PERFORMS AN ELEMENTARY ROTATION OPERATION ON TWO ROW VECTORS,
34051 E 26 SOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,
34053 E 28 INV COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM IS GIVEN,
34061 E 26 SOLELN SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,
34071 E 4 SOLBND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH BAND MATRIX, WHICH IS DECOMPOSED BY DECBND,
34131 E 34 LSQSOL SOLVES A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM, PROVIDED THAT THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY LSQRTDEC,
34132 E 32 LSDGLINV COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF MIM (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX) OF A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,
34134 E 32 LSQRTDEC PERFORMS THE HOUSEHOLDER TRIANGULARIZATION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX OF A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM,
34135 E 34 LSQRTDECSOL SOLVES A LINEAR LEAST SQUARES PROBLEM AND COMPUTES THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE INVERSE OF MIM (M COEFFICIENT MATRIX),
34140 D 34 TFMSYMPTR12 TRANSFORMS A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,
34141 D 34 BAKSYMPTR12 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMPTR12,
34142 D 34 TFMPREVEC COMPUTES THE TRANSFORMING MATRIX IN COMBINATION WITH PROCEDURE TFMSYMPTR12,
34143 D 34 TFMSYMPTR11 TRANSFORMS A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR TRIDIAGONAL ONE BY HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION,
34144 D 34 BAKSYMPTR11 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMSYMPTR11,
34150 F 18 ZEROIN SEARCHES FOR A ZERO OF A FUNCTION OF ONE VARIABLE IN A GIVEN INTERVAL,
34151 D 36 VALSYMPTR1 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE, EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,
34152 D 36 VECSYMPTR1 COMPUTES EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY INVERSE ITERATION,
34153 E 12 EIGVALSYM2 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,
34154 E 12 EIGSYM2 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,
34155 E 12 EIGVALSYM1 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION USING A STURM SEQUENCE,
34156 E 12 EIGSYM1 COMPUTES ALL, OR SOME CONSECUTIVE EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, WHICH IS STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY,
34161 D 36 QRISYMPTR1 COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,
34162 E 12 QRIVALSYM2 COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-ITERATION,
34163 E 12 QRISYMP1 COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,
34164 E 12 QRIVALSYM1 COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY, BY QR-ITERATION,
34165 D 36 VALQRISYMPTR1 COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY QR-ITERATION,
34170 F 14 TFMREAHES TRANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION,
34171 F 14 BAKREAHES1 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON A VECTOR,
34172 F 14 BAKREAHES2 PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE WILKINSON TRANSFORMATION AS PERFORMED BY TFMREAHES, ON THE COLUMNS OF A MATRIX,
34173 F 12 EQUILBR TRANSFORMS A MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED MATRIX,
34174 F 12 BAKLHR PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBR,
34180 F 16 REAVALQR1 CALCULATES THE EIGENVALUES OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT ALL EIGENVALUES ARE REAL, BY MEANS OF SINGLE Q

R-ITERATION,
 34181 F 16 REAVECHES CALCULATES THE EIGENVECTOR CORRESPONDING TO A GIVEN REAL EIGENVALUE OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, BY MEANS OF INVERSE
 ITERATION.
 34183 F 8 REASCL NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY.
 34186 F 16 REAQR1 CALCULATES THE EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT ALL EIGENVALUES ARE REAL, BY MEANS
 OF SINGLE QR-ITERATION.
 34190 F 16 COMVALQR1 CALCULATES THE REAL AND COMPLEX EIGENVALUES OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF DOUBLE QR-ITERATION,
 34191 F 16 COMVECHES CALCULATES THE EIGENVECTOR CORRESPONDING TO A GIVEN COMPLEX EIGENVALUE OF A REAL UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX BY MEANS OF INVER
 SE ITERATION.
 34193 F 10 COMSCL IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPUTATION OF COMPLEX EIGENVECTORS OF A REAL MATRIX.
 34210 D 30 LINEMIN IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION,
 34211 D 30 RNK1UPD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION.
 34212 D 30 DAVUPD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION.
 34213 D 30 FLEUPD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMIZATION.
 34214 D 30 RNK1MIN (OPTIMIZATION) MINIMIZES A GIVEN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD,
 34215 D 30 FLEMIN (OPTIMIZATION) MINIMIZES A GIVEN DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY A VARIABLE METRIC METHOD.
 34220 C 36 CONJ GRAD SOLVES A SYMMETRIC AND POSITIVE DEFINITE, SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,
 34230 D 26 MAXMAT FINDS THE INDICES AND MODULUS OF THAT MATRIX ELEMENT OF MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE VALUE,
 34231 E 22 GSSELM PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,
 34232 E 26 GSSOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH COMBINED PARTIAL AND COMPLETE PIVOTING,
 34235 E 28 INV1 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX OF WHICH THE TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM IS GIVEN.
 34236 E 28 GSSINV COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX,
 34240 E 22 ONENRMINV COMPUTES THE 1-NORM OF THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX, WHICH IS TRIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED,
 34241 E 22 ERBELM COMPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR THE ERROR IN THE SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,
 34242 E 22 GSSERB IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATION WITH AN UPPER BOUND FOR THE ERROR,
 34243 E 26 GSSOLERB SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS AND COMPUTES AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,
 34244 E 28 GSSINVERB COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR,
 34250 E 30 ITISOL COMPUTES AN ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX OF WHICH IS GIVEN IN ITS TRIANGULARLY DE
 COMPOSED FORM,
 34251 E 30 GSSITISOL COMPUTES AN ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,
 34252 E 22 GSSNRI IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,
 34253 E 30 ITISOLERB COMPUTES AN ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION AND AN UPPER BOUND FOR ITS ERROR, OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, OF WHICH THE T
 RIANGULARLY DECOMPOSED FORM OF THE MATRIX IS GIVEN,
 34254 E 30 GSSITISOLERB COMPUTES AN ITERATIVELY REFINED SOLUTION OF A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS,
 34260 H 8 HSHREABID TRANSFORMS A REAL MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM BY MEANS OF HOUSEHOLDER TRANSFORMATION,
 34261 H 8 PSTTFMAT CALCULATES THE POSTMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,
 34262 H 8 PRETFMAT CALCULATES THE PREMULTIPLYING MATRIX USED BY HSHREABID TO TRANSFORM A MATRIX INTO BIDIAGONAL FORM,
 34270 H 10 QRISNGVALBID CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUES OF A REAL BIDIAGONAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,
 34271 H 10 QRISNGVALDEC BID CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF A REAL MATRIX OF WHICH A BIDIAGONAL DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN, BY MEANS
 OF AN IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,
 34272 H 12 QRISNGVAL CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUES OF A REAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF AN IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,
 34273 H 12 QRISNGVALDEC CALCULATES THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF A REAL MATRIX BY MEANS OF AN IMPLICIT QR-ITERATION,
 34280 H 0 SOLSDOVR CALCULATES THE LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DEC
 OPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,
 34281 H 0 SOLDOVR CALCULATES THE LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION
 .
 34282 H 2 SOLSDVUND CALCULATES THE BEST LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VAL
 UE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IS GIVEN,
 34283 H 2 SOLUND CALCULATES THE BEST LEAST SQUARES SOLUTION OF A UNDERDETERMINED SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPO
 SITION,
 34284 H 4 HOMSOLSVD SOLVES A HOMOGENEOUS SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION OF THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX
 IS GIVEN.
 34285 H 4 HOMSOL SOLVES A HOMOGENEOUS SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY MEANS OF SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,
 34286 H 6 PSDINVSVD CALCULATES THE PSEUDO INVERSE OF A MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,
 34287 H 6 PSDINV CALCULATES THE PSEUDO INVERSE OF A MATRIX BY MEANS OF THE SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION,
 34300 E 22 DEC PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A MATRIX BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,
 34301 E 26 DECSOL SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY CROUT FACTORIZATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING,
 34302 E 28 DECINV COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A MATRIX,
 34303 E 24 DETERM COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A MATRIX PROVIDED THAT THE MATRIX HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY DEC OR GSSELM,
 34310 F 0 CHLDEC2 (LINEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONA

L ARRAY.
 34311 F 0 CHLDEC1 (LINEAR EQUATIONS) COMPUTES THE CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED COLUMNWISE IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY.
 34312 F 2 CHLDETERM2 COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2.
 34313 F 2 CHLDETERM1 COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1.
 34320 E 0 DECBND PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION.
 34321 E 2 UETERMBND COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY DECBND.
 34322 E 4 DECSOLBND PERFORMS THE DECOMPOSITION OF A BAND MATRIX BY GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS.
 34330 E 6 CHLDECBND PERFORMS THE TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD.
 34331 E 8 CHLDETERMND COMPUTES THE DETERMINANT OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBND.
 34332 E 10 CHLSOLBND SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX, WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDECBND.
 34333 E 10 CHLDECSOLBND PERFORMS THE DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE BAND MATRIX AND SOLVES THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD.
 34340 D 14 COMABS COMPUTES THE MODULUS OF A COMPLEX NUMBER.
 34341 D 20 COMMUL MULTIPLIES TWO COMPLEX NUMBERS.
 34342 D 22 COMDIV COMPUTES THE QUOTIENT OF TWO COMPLEX NUMBERS.
 34343 D 16 COMSQRT COMPUTES THE SQUARE ROOT OF A COMPLEX NUMBER.
 34344 D 18 CARPOL TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX NUMBER GIVEN IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES INTO POLAR COORDINATES.
 34345 D 24 COMKWD COMPUTES THE ROOTS OF A QUADRATIC EQUATION WITH COMPLEX COEFFICIENTS.
 34352 G 6 COMCOLCST MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER.
 34353 G 6 COMROWCST MULTIPLIES A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR BY A COMPLEX NUMBER.
 34354 G 18 COMMATVEC COMPUTES THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR AND A COMPLEX VECTOR.
 34355 G 24 HSHCOMCOL TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX VECTOR INTO A VECTOR PROPORTIONAL TO A UNIT VECTOR.
 34356 G 24 HSHCOMPRD PREMULTIPLIES A COMPLEX MATRIX WITH A COMPLEX HOUSEHOLDER MATRIX.
 34357 G 2 ROTCOMCOL PERFORMS A ROTATION ON TWO COMPLEX COLUMN VECTORS.
 34358 G 2 ROTCOMROW PERFORMS A ROTATION ON TWO COMPLEX ROW VECTORS.
 34359 G 20 COMEUCNRM COMPUTES THE EUCLIDEAN NORM OF A COMPLEX MATRIX.
 34360 G 22 SCLCOM NORMALIZES THE COLUMNS OF A COMPLEX MATRIX.
 34361 G 16 EQUILBRCOM TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR EQUILIBRATED COMPLEX MATRIX.
 34362 G 16 BAKLBRCOM PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO THE EQUILIBRATION AS PERFORMED BY EQUILBRCOM.
 34363 G 4 HSHHRMTRI TRANSFORMS A HERMITIAN MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR REAL SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX.
 34364 G 4 HSHHRMTRIVAL DELIVERS THE MAIN DIAGONAL ELEMENTS AND SQUARES OF THE CODIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF A HERMITIAN TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX WHICH IS UNITARY SIMILAR TO A GIVEN HERMITIAN MATRIX.
 34365 G 4 BAKHRMTRI PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHHRMTRI.
 34366 G 14 HSHCOMHES TRANSFORMS A COMPLEX MATRIX INTO A SIMILAR UNITARY UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL NON-NEGATIVE SUBDIAGONAL.
 34367 G 14 BAKCOMHES PERFORMS THE BACK TRANSFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO HSHCOMHES.
 34368 G 8 EIGVALHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX.
 34369 G 8 EIGHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX.
 34370 G 9 QRIVALHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX.
 34371 G 8 QRHRM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A HERMITIAN MATRIX.
 34372 G 12 VALGRICOM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL.
 34373 G 12 QRICOM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX UPPER HESSENBERG MATRIX WITH A REAL SUBDIAGONAL.
 34374 G 10 EIGVALCOM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX MATRIX.
 34375 G 10 EIGCOM COMPUTES ALL EIGENVECTORS AND EIGENVALUES OF A COMPLEX MATRIX.
 34376 G 0 ELMCOMVECCOL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO A COMPLEX VECTOR.
 34377 G 0 ELMCOMCOL ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR TO ANOTHER COMPLEX COLUMN VECTOR.
 34378 G 0 ELMCOMROWVEC ADDS A COMPLEX NUMBER TIMES A COMPLEX VECTOR TO A COMPLEX ROW VECTOR.
 34390 F 4 CHLSOL2 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2.
 34391 F 4 CHLSOL1 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS, THE MATRIX BEING DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1.
 34392 F 4 CHLDECSOL2 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY.
 34393 F 4 CHLDECSOL1 SOLVES A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE MATRIX BEING STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY.
 34400 F 6 CHLINV2 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC2.
 34401 F 6 CHLINV1 COMPUTES THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN DECOMPOSED BY CHLDEC1.
 34402 F 6 CHLDECINV2 COMPUTES, BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY.
 34403 F 6 CHLDECINV1 COMPUTES, BY THE CHOLESKY METHOD, THE INVERSE OF A SYMMETRIC POSITIVE DEFINITE MATRIX, STORED IN A ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY.
 34410 H 14 LNGVECVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS.

34411 H 14 LNGMATVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A VECTOR,
34412 H 14 LNGTAMVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A COLUMN VECTOR AND A VECTOR,
34413 H 14 LNGMATMAT COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A ROW VECTOR AND A COLUMN VECTOR,
34414 H 14 LNGTAMMAT COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO COLUMN VECTORS,
34415 H 14 LNGMATTAH COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO ROW VECTORS,
34416 H 14 LNGSEQVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,
34417 H 14 LNGSCAPRD1 COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS,
34418 H 14 LNGSYMMATVEC COMPUTES IN DOUBLE PRECISION THE SCALAR PRODUCT OF A VECTOR AND A ROW IN A SYMMETRIC MATRIX,
34420 H 20 DECSYMTRI CALCULATES THE U+DU DECOMPOSITION OF A SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,
34421 H 22 SOLSYMTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE U+DU DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,
34422 H 22 DECSOLSYMTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH SYMMETRIC TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,
34423 H 16 DECTRI CALCULATES, WITHOUT PIVOTING, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,
34424 H 18 SOLTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION IS GIVEN,
34425 H 18 DECSOLTRI SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,
34426 H 16 DECTRIPIV CALCULATES, WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING, THE LU DECOMPOSITION OF A TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX,
34427 H 18 SOLTRIPIV SOLVES A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX, PROVIDED THAT THE LU DECOMPOSITION AS CALCULATED BY DECTRIPIV IS GIVEN,
34428 H 18 DECSOLTRIPIV SOLVES WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS WITH TRIDIAGONAL COEFFICIENT MATRIX,
35020 C 38 ERF COMPUTES THE ERROR FUNCTION AND COMPLEMENTARY ERROR FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT; THESE FUNCTIONS ARE RELATED TO THE NORMAL OR GAUSSIAN PROBABILITY FUNCTION,
35030 C 40 INCOMGAM COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE GAMMA FUNCTION BY PADE APPROXIMATIONS,
35050 E 14 INCBETA COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(x, p, q), 0 \leq x \leq 1, p > 0, q > 0$,
35051 E 14 IBPPLUSN COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(x, p+n, q), 0 \leq x \leq 1, p > 0, q > 0$, FOR $N=0(1)NMAX$,
35052 E 14 IBQPLUSN COMPUTES THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION $I(x, p, q+n), 0 \leq x \leq 1, p > 0, q > 0$, FOR $N=0(1)NMAX$,
35053 E 14 IXQFIX IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,
35054 E 14 IXPFIX IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,
35055 E 14 FORWARD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,
35056 E 14 BACKWARD IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR THE INCOMPLETE BETA FUNCTION,
35060 C 42 RECIP GAMMA COMPUTES THE RECIPROCAL OF THE GAMMA FUNCTION FOR ARGUMENTS IN THE RANGE $\{1/2, 3/2\}$; ODD AND EVEN PARTS ARE ALSO DELIVERED.
35061 C 42 GAMMA COMPUTES THE GAMMA FUNCTION FOR A REAL ARGUMENT,
35062 C 42 LOG GAMMA COMPUTES THE NATURAL LOGARITHM OF THE GAMMA FUNCTION FOR POSITIVE ARGUMENTS,
36010 C 44 NEWTON DETERMINES THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NEWTON INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL FOR GIVEN ARGUMENTS AND FUNCTION VALUES,
36020 E 18 INI IS AN AUXILIARY PROCEDURE FOR MINIMAX APPROXIMATION,
36021 E 20 SDRREMEZ (SECOND REMEZ ALGORITHM) EXCHANGES NUMBERS WITH NUMBERS OUT OF A REFERENCE SET,
36022 C 46 MINMAXPOL DETERMINES THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL (IN GRUNERT FORM) THAT APPROXIMATES A FUNCTION GIVEN FOR DISCRETE ARGUMENTS; THE SECOND REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM IS USED FOR THIS MINIMAX POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION,