

A FORTRAN 90 numerical library

Alberto Ramos. Madrid, November 2006.

Copyright © 2006 Alberto Ramos <alberto@martin.ft.uam.es>. Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled “GNU Free Documentation License”.

Contents

Contents	i
List of Tables	ix
Generalities	xi
Installing	xi
1 MODULE NumTypes	1
1.1 Description	1
1.2 Examples	1
2 MODULE Constants	3
2.1 Name conventions	3
2.2 π -related constants	3
2.2.1 Real	3
2.2.2 Complex	3
2.3 Square roots and log related constants	3
2.4 Other mathematical constants	4
3 MODULE Error	5
3.1 Defined variables	5
3.1.1 <code>stderr</code>	5
3.2 Subroutine <code>perror([routine], msg)</code>	5
3.2.1 Description	5
3.2.2 Arguments	5
3.2.3 Examples	6
3.3 Subroutine <code>abort([routine], msg)</code>	6
3.3.1 Description	6
3.3.2 Arguments	6
3.3.3 Examples	6
4 MODULE Integration	9
4.1 Function <code>Trapecio(a, b, Func, [Tol])</code>	9
4.1.1 Description	9
4.1.2 Arguments	9
4.1.3 Output	10

4.1.4	Examples	10
4.2	Function <code>Simpson(a, b, Func, [Tol])</code>	11
4.2.1	Description	11
4.2.2	Arguments	11
4.2.3	Output	11
4.2.4	Examples	11
4.3	Function <code>TrapezioAb(a, b, Func, [Tol])</code>	12
4.3.1	Description	12
4.3.2	Arguments	12
4.3.3	Output	13
4.3.4	Examples	13
4.4	Function <code>SimpsonAb(a, b, Func, [Tol])</code>	14
4.4.1	Description	14
4.4.2	Arguments	14
4.4.3	Output	14
4.4.4	Examples	14
4.5	Function <code>SimpsonInfUp(a, Func, [Tol])</code>	15
4.5.1	Description	15
4.5.2	Arguments	15
4.5.3	Output	16
4.5.4	examples	16
4.6	Function <code>SimpsonInfDw(a, Func, [Tol])</code>	17
4.6.1	Description	17
4.6.2	Arguments	17
4.6.3	Output	17
4.6.4	examples	17
4.7	Function <code>SimpsonSingUp(a, b, Func, [Tol], gamma)</code>	18
4.7.1	Description	18
4.7.2	Arguments	18
4.7.3	Output	19
4.7.4	Examples	19
4.8	Function <code>SimpsonSingDw(a, b, Func, [Tol], gamma)</code>	20
4.8.1	Description	20
4.8.2	Arguments	20
4.8.3	Output	20
4.8.4	Examples	21
4.9	Function <code>Euler(Init, Xo, Xfin, Feuler, [Tol])</code>	21
4.9.1	Description	21
4.9.2	Arguments	22
4.9.3	Output	22
4.9.4	Examples	23
4.10	Function <code>Rgnkta(Init, Xo, Xfin, Feuler, [Tol])</code>	24
4.10.1	Description	24
4.10.2	Arguments	24
4.10.3	Output	25
4.10.4	Examples	25

5	MODULE Linear	27
5.1	Subroutine <code>Pivoting(M,Ipiv,Idet)</code>	27
5.1.1	Description	27
5.1.2	Arguments	27
5.1.3	Examples	27
5.2	Subroutine <code>LU(M, Ipiv, Idet)</code>	28
5.2.1	Description	28
5.2.2	Arguments	28
5.2.3	Examples	29
5.3	Subroutine <code>LUsolve(M, b)</code>	30
5.3.1	Description	30
5.3.2	Arguments	30
5.3.3	Examples	30
5.4	Function <code>Det(M)</code>	31
5.4.1	Description	31
5.4.2	Arguments	31
5.4.3	Output	31
5.4.4	Examples	31
6	MODULE NonNum	33
6.1	Subroutine <code>Qsort(X,Ipt)</code>	33
6.1.1	Description	33
6.1.2	Arguments	33
6.1.3	Examples	33
6.2	Function <code>Locate(X, X₀, Iin)</code>	34
6.2.1	Description	34
6.2.2	Arguments	34
6.2.3	Output	34
6.2.4	Examples	34
7	MODULE SpecialFunc	37
7.1	Function <code>GammaLn(X)</code>	37
7.1.1	Description	37
7.1.2	Arguments	37
7.1.3	Output	37
7.1.4	Examples	37
7.2	Function <code>Theta(i, z, tau, Prec)</code>	38
7.2.1	Description	38
7.2.2	Arguments	38
7.2.3	Output	38
7.2.4	Examples	38
7.3	Function <code>ThetaChar(a, b, z, tau, Prec)</code>	39
7.3.1	Description	39
7.3.2	Arguments	39
7.3.3	Output	39
7.3.4	Examples	39
7.4	Function <code>Hermite(n,x,Dval)</code>	40

7.4.1	Description	40
7.4.2	Arguments	40
7.4.3	Output	40
7.4.4	Examples	40
7.5	Function <code>HermiteFunc(n,x,Dval)</code>	41
7.5.1	Description	41
7.5.2	Arguments	41
7.5.3	Output	41
7.5.4	Examples	41
7.6	Function <code>Basis(X1, X2, n, s, q, itau, Prec)</code>	42
7.6.1	Description	42
7.6.2	Arguments	42
7.6.3	Output	42
7.6.4	Examples	43
8	MODULE Statistics	45
8.1	Function <code>Mean(X)</code>	45
8.1.1	Description	45
8.1.2	Arguments	45
8.1.3	Output	45
8.1.4	Examples	45
8.2	Function <code>Var(X)</code>	46
8.2.1	Description	46
8.2.2	Arguments	46
8.2.3	Output	46
8.2.4	Examples	46
8.3	Function <code>Stddev(X)</code>	46
8.3.1	Description	46
8.3.2	Arguments	47
8.3.3	Output	47
8.3.4	Examples	47
8.4	Function <code>Moment(X, k)</code>	47
8.4.1	Description	47
8.4.2	Arguments	47
8.4.3	Output	47
8.4.4	Examples	48
8.5	Subroutine <code>Normal(X, [Rm], [Rsig])</code>	48
8.5.1	Description	48
8.5.2	Arguments	48
8.5.3	Examples	48
8.6	Subroutine <code>Histogram(Val, Ndiv, Ntics, Vmin, Vmax, h)</code>	49
8.6.1	Description	49
8.6.2	Arguments	49
8.6.3	Examples	49
8.7	Subroutine <code>LinearReg(X, Y, Yerr, [Func], Coef, Cerr, ChisqrV)</code>	50
8.7.1	Description	50
8.7.2	Arguments	50

8.7.3	Examples	51
9	MODULE Polynomial	55
9.1	Type Pol	55
9.1.1	Description	55
9.1.2	Components	55
9.1.3	Examples	55
9.2	Assignment	56
9.2.1	Description	56
9.2.2	Examples	56
9.3	Operator +	56
9.3.1	Description	56
9.3.2	Examples	56
9.4	Operator -	57
9.4.1	Description	57
9.4.2	Examples	57
9.5	Operator *	58
9.5.1	Description	58
9.5.2	Examples	58
9.6	Subroutine Init(P, Dgr)	59
9.6.1	Description	59
9.6.2	Arguments	59
9.6.3	Examples	59
9.7	Function Degree(P)	60
9.7.1	Description	60
9.7.2	Arguments	60
9.7.3	Output	60
9.7.4	Examples	60
9.8	Function Value(P, X)	61
9.8.1	Description	61
9.8.2	Arguments	61
9.8.3	Output	61
9.8.4	Examples	61
9.9	Function Deriv(P)	62
9.9.1	Description	62
9.9.2	Arguments	62
9.9.3	Output	62
9.9.4	Examples	63
9.10	Function Integra(P, Cte)	64
9.10.1	Description	64
9.10.2	Arguments	64
9.10.3	Output	64
9.10.4	Examples	64
9.11	Function InterpolValue(X, Y, Xo)	65
9.11.1	Description	65
9.11.2	Arguments	65
9.11.3	Output	65

9.11.4	Examples	65
9.12	Function <code>Interpol(X, Y)</code>	66
9.12.1	Arguments	66
9.12.2	Output	66
9.12.3	Examples	66
9.13	Subroutine <code>Spline(X, Y, Ypp0, YppN, Pols)</code>	67
9.13.1	Description	67
9.13.2	Arguments	67
9.13.3	Examples	67
10	MODULE Root	69
10.1	Subroutine <code>RootPol(a, b, [c, d], z1, z2, [z3, z4])</code>	69
10.1.1	Description	69
10.1.2	Arguments	69
10.1.3	Examples	69
10.2	Function <code>Newton(Xo, Fnew, [Tol])</code>	70
10.2.1	Description	70
10.2.2	Arguments	70
10.2.3	Output	71
10.2.4	Examples	71
10.3	Function <code>Bisec(a, b, Fbis, [Tol])</code>	72
10.3.1	Description	72
10.3.2	Arguments	72
10.3.3	Output	73
10.3.4	Examples	73
11	MODULE Fourier	75
11.1	Type <code>Fourier_Serie</code>	75
11.1.1	Description	75
11.1.2	Components	75
11.1.3	Examples	75
11.2	Type <code>Fourier_Serie_2D</code>	76
11.2.1	Description	76
11.2.2	Components	76
11.2.3	Examples	76
11.3	Assignment	76
11.3.1	Description	76
11.3.2	Examples	76
11.4	Operator <code>+</code>	77
11.4.1	Description	77
11.4.2	Examples	77
11.5	Operator <code>-</code>	78
11.5.1	Description	78
11.5.2	Examples	78
11.6	Operator <code>*</code>	78
11.6.1	Description	78
11.6.2	Examples	78

11.7	Operator **	79
11.7.1	Description	79
11.7.2	Examples	79
11.8	Subroutine Init_Serie (FS, Ns)	80
11.8.1	Description	80
11.8.2	Arguments	80
11.8.3	Examples	80
11.9	Function Eval_Serie (FS, X, [Y], Tx, [Ty])	81
11.9.1	Description	81
11.9.2	Arguments	81
11.9.3	Output	81
11.9.4	Examples	81
11.10	Function Unit (FS, Ns)	82
11.10.1	Description	82
11.10.2	Arguments	82
11.10.3	Examples	82
11.11	Function DFT (Data, Is)	83
11.11.1	Description	83
11.11.2	Arguments	83
11.11.3	Output	83
11.11.4	Examples	83
11.12	Function Conjg (FS)	84
11.12.1	Description	84
11.12.2	Arguments	84
11.12.3	Output	84
11.12.4	Examples	84
11.13	Subroutine Save_Serie (FS, File)	85
11.13.1	Description	85
11.13.2	Arguments	85
11.13.3	Examples	85
11.14	Subroutine Read_Serie (FS, File)	86
11.14.1	Description	86
11.14.2	Arguments	86
11.14.3	Examples	86
12	MODULE Time	87
12.1	Type tm	87
12.1.1	Description	87
12.1.2	Components	87
12.1.3	Example	87
12.2	Function gettime ()	88
12.2.1	Description	88
12.2.2	Arguments	88
12.2.3	Output	88
12.2.4	Example	88
12.3	Function isleap (Nyr)	89
12.3.1	Description	89

12.3.2 Arguments	89
12.3.3 Output	89
12.3.4 Example	89
12.4 Function <code>asctime(t)</code>	89
12.4.1 Description	89
12.4.2 Arguments	90
12.4.3 Output	90
12.4.4 Example	90
12.5 Function <code>Day_of_Week(Day, Month, Year)</code>	90
12.5.1 Description	90
12.5.2 Arguments	90
12.5.3 Output	90
12.5.4 Example	91
GNU Free Documentation License	93
1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS	93
2. VERBATIM COPYING	95
3. COPYING IN QUANTITY	95
4. MODIFICATIONS	95
5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS	97
6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS	97
7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS	98
8. TRANSLATION	98
9. TERMINATION	98
10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE	98
ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents	99
Bibliography	101
Index	103

List of Tables

2.1	π -related real constants defined in the <code>MODULE constants</code>	3
2.2	π -related complex constants defined in the <code>MODULE constants</code>	4
2.3	Square roots and log related constants defined in the <code>MODULE constants</code>	4
2.4	Other mathematical constants defined in the <code>MODULE constants</code>	4

Generalities

This is the documentation of a total of twelve **FORTRAN 90** modules with different utilities. This code is well documented, and can be useful for several people, although the idea is *not* to produce fast, high performance code, but to have nice data structures and **INTERFACE** definitions so that complex problems can be solved fast, writing only a couple of lines of code.

The code of all these modules is *free software*, this means that you can redistribute and/or modify all the code under the terms of the GNU General Public License¹ as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version. Note that the code is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but **without any warranty; without even the implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose**. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

The code has been written using standard **FORTRAN 90**, this means that it should run on any machine and with any compiler. In particular the code of all these modules has been compiled using GNU **gfortran**, INTEL **ifort** and DIGITAL **f90** for PC.

This manual is distributed under the GNU Free Documentation License. This means that you can copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled “GNU Free Documentation License”.

The source code of all the modules as well as the last version of this document should always be available (in it's last version) at:

<http://lattice.ft.uam.es/perpag/alberto/codigo-en.php>

there is also a **sourceforge.net** project, where the last version of both the source code and the documentation should be available:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/afnl>

Enjoy programming.

Installation

To install this library in a Unix/Linux environment, simply edit the **Makefile** file, and set the **F90** and **F90OPT** variables to whatever your compiler and your favourite optimisation flags are. After running **make** you should obtain a file called **libf90.a**, and probably (that depends on

¹<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>

the particular compiler) some `.mod` files. Copy the `libf90.a` library and the `.mod` files to any place you like, and compile and link your program to that files. With GNU `gfortran` this is done using the flags `-I<path> -L<path> -lf90`, where `<path>` has to be substituted by the path you have chosen.

In other environments, you should ask the local guru/administrator about how to generate a library. In particular in a Windows environment the best option is to repartition you hard drive, eliminate Windows and install any Unix like free operating system, like Linux or FreeBSD.

One

MODULE NumTypes

This is the documentation of the `MODULE NumTypes`, that contains the definition of Single Precision, and Double Precision data. All the other numerical modules use this data type definitions.

1.1 Description

The `MODULE NumTypes` provides the definition of the Single Precision and Double Precision real and complex data in a portable way. When we want to define a single precision real we *will* do it with a statement like `Real (kind=DP)`, instead of `Real (kind=4)`. What we mean with DP is defined in this module. The different data types are:

SP: Single precision real.

DP: Double precision real.

SPC: Single precision complex.

DPC: Double precision complex.

To make all the code as portable as possible, all the data definitions should make use of this module.

1.2 Examples

Here we will define `A` as a single precision real, `D` as a double precision real, `Ac` as a single precision complex, and `Dc` as a double precision complex.

```
.  
.   
USE NumTypes  
.   
.   
Real (kind=SP) :: A
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: D
Complex (kind=SPC) :: Ac
Complex (kind=DPC) :: Dc
.
.
```


Two

MODULE Constants

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Constants`, that contains the definition of the most used mathematical constants. This module uses numerical types defined in the `MODULE NumTypes`.

2.1 Name conventions

All the real simple precision constants ends with `_SP`, the real double precision constants with `_DP`, the complex simple precision with `_SPC` and the complex double precision with `_DPC`.

If a there exist a real or complex constant of simple precision defined, then it exist other with the same name (except for the suffix) of double precision and viceversa.

2.2 π -related constants

2.2.1 Real

The complex π -related defined in this module and its values can be seen in the table (2.1)

SP Name	DP Name	Value
PI_SP	PI_DP	π
TWOPI_SP	TWOPI_DP	2π
HALFPI_SP	HALFPI_DP	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

Table 2.1: π -related real constants defined in the `MODULE constants`.

2.2.2 Complex

The complex π -related defined in this module and its values can be seen in the table (2.2)

2.3 Square roots and log related constants

We have only real constants defined here. We can see a list of names-vlues in the table (2.3)

SPC Name	DPC Name	Value
UNITIMAG_SPC	UNITIMAG_DPC	ι
PI_IMAG_SPC	PI_IMAG_DPC	$\pi\iota$
TWOPI_IMAG_SPC	TWOPI_IMAG_DPC	$2\pi\iota$
HALFPI_IMAG_SPC	HALFPI_IMAG_DPC	$\frac{\pi}{2}\iota$

Table 2.2: π -related complex constants defined in the MODULE constants.

SP Name	DP Name	Value
SR2_SP	SR2_DP	$\sqrt{2}$
SR3_SP	SR3_DP	$\sqrt{3}$
SRe_SP	SRe_DP	\sqrt{e}
SRpi_SP	SRpi_DP	$\sqrt{\pi}$
LG102_SP	LG102_DP	$\log_{10} 2$
LG103_SP	LG103_DP	$\log_{10} 3$
LG10e_SP	LG10e_DP	$\log_{10} e$
LG10pi_SP	LG10pi_DP	$\log_{10} \pi$
LGe2_SP	LGe2_DP	$\log_e 2$
LGe3_SP	LGe3_DP	$\log_e 3$
LGe10_SP	LGe10_DP	$\log_e 10$

Table 2.3: Square roots and log related constants defined in the MODULE constants.

2.4 Other mathematical constants

In this section we have only the Euler γ constant. We can see the name-value pair in the table (2.4)

SP Name	DP Name	Value
GEULER_SP	GEULER_DP	$\gamma(= 0.5772\dots)$

Table 2.4: Other mathematical constants defined in the MODULE constants.

Three

MODULE Error

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Error`, a set of FORTRAN 90 routines that allow to write errors.

3.1 Defined variables

3.1.1 `stderr`

Description

This variable has the unit number of standard error.

Examples

```
Program Test
```

```
  USE Error
```

```
  Write(stderr,*)'This is printed in standard error.'
```

```
  Stop
```

```
End Program Test
```

3.2 Subroutine `perror([routine], msg)`

3.2.1 Description

Prints the error message `msg` in standard error. If the optional argument `routine` is given, it is used as the routine where the program has crashed.

3.2.2 Arguments

routine: Character string with arbitrary length. It should be the routine or program name where the error has occurred. It is an optional argument.

msg: Character string with arbitrary length. It should be the message that you want to print.

3.2.3 Examples

```
Program Test
  USE Error

  Integer :: N1, N2

  Write(*,*)'Two integer numbers:'
  Read(*,*)N1,N2

  If (N2 == 0) Then
    CALL Perror('Test', 'Division by cero. I will print the product of the two numbers')
    Write(*,*)N1*N2
  Else
    Write(*,*)N1/N2
  End If

  Stop
End Program Test
```

3.3 Subroutine abort([routine], msg)

3.3.1 Description

Prints the error message `msg` in standard error, and stops the program. If the optional argument `routine` is given, it is used as the routine where the program has crashed.

3.3.2 Arguments

routine: Character string with arbitrary length. It should be the routine or program name where the error has occurred. It is an optional argument.

msg: Character string with arbitrary length. It should be the message that you want to print.

3.3.3 Examples

```
Program Test
  USE Error

  Integer :: N1, N2

  Write(*,*)'Two integer numbers:'
  Read(*,*)N1,N2

  If (N2 == 0) Then
    CALL abort('Test', 'Division by cero')
  Else
    Write(*,*)N1/N2
  End If
```

End If

Stop

End Program Test

Four

MODULE Integration

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Integration`, a set of `FORTRAN 90` routines that performs numerical integration and solves the initial value problem for a specified system of first-order ordinary differential equations. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes`, so please read the documentation of this module *before* reading this.

4.1 Function Trapecio(a, b, Func, [Tol])

4.1.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function `Func` between `a` and `b` with precision `Tol` (optional) using the trapezoid rule.

4.1.2 Arguments

a, b: Real single or double precision. The limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```
Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface
```

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter, and the default is `Tol = 0.01`.

4.1.3 Output

If the arguments are real of single (double) precision, the result will also be a real of single (double) precision. The value of the integral.

4.1.4 Examples

```

Program Test
  USE NumTypes
  USE Integration

  Real (kind=DP) :: Tol

  Interface
    Function Fint(X)
      USE NumTypes

      Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
      Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
    End Function Fint
  End Interface

  Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
  Write(*,*)'Integral of x**2 between 0 and 1:'
  Write(*,*)Trapeccio(0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Fint, Tol)

  Stop
End Program Test

! *****
! *
Function Fint(X)
! *
! *****

  USE NumTypes

  Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
  Real (kind=DP) :: Fint

  Fint = X**2

  Return
End Function Fint

```


4.2 Function Simpson(a, b, Func, [Tol])

4.2.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function **Func** between **a** and **b** with precision **Tol** (optional) using the Simpson's rule.

In general this routine is better than Trapecio.

4.2.2 Arguments

a, b: Real single or double precision. The limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```
Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface
```

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter, and the default is **Tol** = 0.01.

4.2.3 Output

If the arguments are reals of single (double) precision, the result will also be a real of single (double) precision. The value of the integral.

4.2.4 Examples

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
USE Integration
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Tol
```

```
Interface
```

```
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes
```

```
    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
```

```
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
```

```
  End Function Fint
```

```
End Interface
```

```

Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
Write(*,*)'Integral of x**2 between 0 and 1:'
Write(*,*)Simpson(0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Fint, Tol)

Stop
End Program Test

! *****
! *
Function Fint(X)
! *
! *****

USE NumTypes

Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
Real (kind=DP) :: Fint

Fint = X**2

Return
End Function Fint

```

4.3 Function TrapecioAb(a, b, Func, [Tol])

4.3.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function `Func` between `a` and `b` with precision `Tol` (optional) using the open trapezoid rule.

4.3.2 Arguments

a, b: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. They are the limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```

Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface

```

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result.
It is an optional parameter, and the default is `Tol = 0.01`.

4.3.3 Output

If the arguments are single (double) precision, the result will also be of single (double) precision.
The value of the integral.

4.3.4 Examples

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
USE Integration
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Tol
```

```
Interface
```

```
Function Fint(X)
```

```
USE NumTypes
```

```
Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
```

```
End Function Fint
```

```
End Interface
```

```
Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
```

```
Write(*,*)'Integral of x**2 between 0 and 1:'
```

```
Write(*,*)TrapecioAb(0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Fint, Tol)
```

```
Stop
```

```
End Program Test
```

```
! *****
```

```
! *
```

```
Function Fint(X)
```

```
! *
```

```
! *****
```

```
USE NumTypes
```

```
Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
```

```
Fint = X**2
```

```
Return
```

```
End Function Fint
```

4.4 Function SimpsonAb(a, b, Func, [Tol])

4.4.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function `Func` between `a` and `b` with precision `Tol` (optional) using the open Simpson's rule.

In general better than `TrapeccioAb`

4.4.2 Arguments

a, b: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. They are the limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```
Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface
```

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter, and the default is `Tol = 0.01`.

4.4.3 Output

If the arguments are single (double) precision, the result will also be of single (double) precision. The value of the integral.

4.4.4 Examples

```
Program Test
  USE NumTypes
  USE Integration

  Real (kind=DP) :: Tol

  Interface
    Function Fint(X)
      USE NumTypes

      Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
      Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
    End Function Fint
  End Interface
```

```

Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
Write(*,*)'Integral of x**2 between 0 and 1:'
Write(*,*)SimpsonAb(0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Fint, Tol)

Stop
End Program Test

! *****
! *
Function Fint(X)
! *
! *****

USE NumTypes

Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
Real (kind=DP) :: Fint

Fint = X**2

Return
End Function Fint

```

4.5 Function SimpsonInfUp(a, Func, [Tol])

4.5.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function **Func** between **a** and ∞ with precision **Tol** (optional) using the Simpson rule and a change of variables.

4.5.2 Arguments

a: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. They are the limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```

Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface

```

This routine does not check if the integral exist, so the function must obviously decay fast for large x to obtain a finite value.

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter, and the default is $\text{Tol} = 0.01$.

4.5.3 Output

If the arguments are single (double) precision, the result will also be of single (double) precision. The value of the integral.

4.5.4 examples

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
USE Integration
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Tol
```

```
Interface
```

```
Function Fint(X)
USE NumTypes
```

```
Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
```

```
End Function Fint
```

```
End Interface
```

```
Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
```

```
Write(*,*)'Integral of e**(-x**2) between 0 and infinity:'
```

```
Write(*,*)SimpsonInfUp(0.0_DP, Fint, Tol)
```

```
Stop
```

```
End Program Test
```

```
! *****
```

```
! *
```

```
Function Fint(X)
```

```
! *
```

```
! *****
```

```
USE NumTypes
```

```
Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
```

```
Fint = exp(-X**2)
```

```

Return
End Function Fint

```

4.6 Function SimpsonInfDw(a, Func, [Tol])

4.6.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function `Func` between $-\infty$ and `a` with precision `Tol` (optional) using the Simpson rule and a change of variables.

4.6.2 Arguments

a: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. They are the limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```

Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface

```

This routine does not check if the integral exist, so the function must obviously decay fast for large $-x$ to obtain a finite value.

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter, and the default is `Tol = 0.01`.

4.6.3 Output

If the arguments are single (double) precision, the result will also be of single (double) precision. The value of the integral.

4.6.4 examples

```

Program Test
  USE NumTypes
  USE Integration

  Real (kind=DP) :: Tol

  Interface
    Function Fint(X)

```

```

        USE NumTypes

        Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
        Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
    End Function Fint
End Interface

Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
Write(*,*)'Integral of e**(-x**2) between -infinity and 0:'
Write(*,*)SimpsonInfDw(0.0_DP, Fint, Tol)

Stop
End Program Test

! *****
! *
Function Fint(X)
! *
! *****

    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint

    Fint = exp(-X**2)

    Return
End Function Fint

```

4.7 Function SimpsonSingUp(a, b, Func, [Tol], gamma)

4.7.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function `Func` between `a` and `b` with precision `Tol` (optional) using the Simpson's rule. The function may have an integrable singularity of the type:

$$f(x+b) \approx \frac{c}{(x-b)^\gamma} + \dots$$

with $0 < \gamma < 1$.

4.7.2 Arguments

a, b: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. They are the limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:


```

Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface

```

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter, and the default is $Tol = 0.01$.

gamma: The “degree of divergence” of the function in $x \approx b$.

4.7.3 Output

If the arguments are single (double) precision, the result will also be of single (double) precision. The value of the integral.

4.7.4 Examples

Program Test

```

USE NumTypes
USE Integration

```

```

Real (kind=DP) :: Tol

```

```

Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface

```

```

Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
Write(*,*)'Integral of 1/sqrt(-x) between -1 and 0:'
Write(*,*)SimpsonSingUp(-1.0_DP, 0.0_DP, Fint, Tol, 0.5_DP)

```

```

Stop

```

```

End Program Test

```

```

! *****
! *
Function Fint(X)
! *
! *****

```

```

USE NumTypes

Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
Real (kind=DP) :: Fint

Fint = Sqrt(-X)

Return
End Function Fint

```

4.8 Function SimpsonSingDw(a, b, Func, [Tol], gamma)

4.8.1 Description

Calculates the integral of the function **Func** between **a** and **b** with precision **Tol** (optional) using the Simpson's rule. The function may have an integrable singularity of the type:

$$f(x+a) \approx \frac{c}{(x-a)^\gamma} + \dots$$

with $0 < \gamma < 1$.

4.8.2 Arguments

a, b: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. They are the limits of the integral.

Func: The function to be integrated. It must be a function of only one argument of the same type as the function itself. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```

Interface
  Function Fint(X)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
  End Function Fint
End Interface

```

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter, and the default is **Tol** = 0.01.

gamma: The “degree of divergence” of the function in $x \approx a$.

4.8.3 Output

If the arguments are single (double) precision, the result will also be of single (double) precision. The value of the integral.

4.8.4 Examples

```

Program Test
  USE NumTypes
  USE Integration

  Real (kind=DP) :: Tol

  Interface
    Function Fint(X)
      USE NumTypes

      Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
      Real (kind=DP) :: Fint
    End Function Fint
  End Interface

  Tol = 1.0E-6_DP
  Write(*,*)'Integral of 1/sqrt(x) between 0 and 1:'
  Write(*,*)SimpsonSingUp(0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Fint, Tol, 0.5_DP)

  Stop
End Program Test

! *****
! *
Function Fint(X)
! *
! *****

  USE NumTypes

  Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
  Real (kind=DP) :: Fint

  Fint = Sqrt(X)

  Return
End Function Fint

```

4.9 Function Euler(Init, Xo, Xfin, Feuler, [Tol])

4.9.1 Description

Integrate the first order set of ODE defined by the function `Feuler`, with initial conditions given by the vector `Init` in `Xo`, until `Xfin`, with a precision given by `Tol` (optional).

A set of first order ODE's is given by the first derivatives of the variables involved:

$$\frac{dy_i(x)}{dx} = f_i(y_j, x)$$

and the initial conditions:

$$y_i(x_0)$$

After the integration we get:

$$y_i(x_{\text{fin}})$$

So to define a set of first order ODE's we need the value of the derivative of the variable i in the point x (this is done by **Feuler**), a vector of initial conditions (**Init**) and the point where these initial conditions are defined (**Xo**), and finally the point where we want the solution (**Xfin**)

4.9.2 Arguments

Init(:): Single (SP) or double (DP) precision vector of one dimension with the initial conditions.

Xo: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. The point where the initial conditions are defined.

Xfin: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. The point where we want the value of the functions.

Feuler: The function that defines the set of first order ODE's. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```
Interface
  Function Feuler(X, Y) Result (Func)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X, Y(:)
    Real (kind=DP) :: Func(Size(Y))
  End Function Feuler
End Interface
```

The function must return a vector with the values of the first derivatives of the functions $y_i(x)$ in the point **X**.

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result. It is an optional parameter.

4.9.3 Output

Real single or double precision (same as input) one dimensional array. The array contains the values of the functions y_i in the point **Xfin**.

4.9.4 Examples

This example below will integrate the set of first order ODE's defined by the equations:

$$\frac{dy_1(x)}{dx} = y_2(x); \quad \frac{dy_2(x)}{dx} = -y_1(x)$$

whose solution is:

$$y_1(x) = A \cos(x) + B \sin(x)$$

With the initial conditions $y_1(0) = 0; y_2(0) = 1$, the solution is:

$$y_1(x) = \sin(x); \quad y_2(x) = \cos(x)$$

so if we plot $y_1(1)$ and $y_2(1)$ we will obtain the values $\sin(1)$ and $y_2(1)$. In the following example, we will compare the result of integrating the differential equations with the exact values.

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
```

```
USE Integration
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Tol, In(2)
```

```
Interface
```

```
Function Feuler(X, Y) Result (Func)
```

```
USE NumTypes
```

```
Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X, Y(:)
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: Func(Size(Y))
```

```
End Function Feuler
```

```
End Interface
```

```
Tol = 1.0E-2_DP
```

```
In(1) = 0.0_DP
```

```
In(2) = 1.0_DP
```

```
Write(*,*)'Values of sin(1) and cos(1): '
```

```
Write(*,*)Euler(In, 0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Feuler, Tol)
```

```
Write(*,*)Sin(1.0_DP), Cos(1.0_DP)
```

```
Stop
```

```
End Program Test
```

```
! *****
! *
! Function FEuler(X, Y) Result (Func)
! *
! *****
```

```

Real (kind=8), Intent (in) :: X, Y(:)
Real (kind=8) :: Func(Size(Y))

Func(1) = Y(2)
Func(2) = -Y(1)

Return
End Function FEuler

```

4.10 Function Rgnkta(Init, Xo, Xfin, Feuler, [Tol])

4.10.1 Description

Integrate the first order set of ODE defined by the function **Feuler**, with initial conditions given by the vector **Init** in **Xo**, until **Xfin**, with a precision given by **Tol** (optional). This method uses a Runge-Kutta algorithm and is much more exact than the previous **Euler** function.

A set of first order ODE's is given by the first derivatives of the variables involved:

$$\frac{dy_i(x)}{dx} = f_i(y_j, x)$$

and the initial conditions:

$$y_i(x_0)$$

After the integration we get:

$$y_i(x_{\text{fin}})$$

So to define a set of first order ODE's we need the value of the derivative of the variable i in the point x (this is done by **Feuler**), a vector of initial conditions (**Init**) and the point where this initial conditions are defined (**Xo**), and finally the point where we want the solution (**Xfin**)

4.10.2 Arguments

Init(:): Single (SP) or double (DP) precision vector of one dimension with the initial conditions.

Xo: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. The point where the initial conditions are defined.

Xfin: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. The point where we want the value of the functions.

Feuler: The function that defines the set of first order ODE's. If it is an external function an interface block like the following should be declared:

```

Interface
  Function Feuler(X, Y) Result (Func)
    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X, Y(:)

```

```

      Real (kind=DP) :: Func(Size(Y))
    End Function Feuler
  End Interface

```

The function is the same as in the previos function.

Tol: Single (SP) or double (DP) precision. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the result.
It is an optional parameter.

4.10.3 Output

Real single or double precision (same as input) one dimensional array. The array contains the values of the functions y_i in the point **Xfin**.

4.10.4 Examples

This example below will integrate the set of first order ODE's defined by the equations:

$$\frac{dy_1(x)}{dx} = y_2(x); \quad \frac{dy_2(x)}{dx} = -y_1(x)$$

whose solution is:

$$y_1(x) = A \cos(x) + B \sin(x)$$

With the initial conditions $y_1(0) = 0; y_2(0) = 1$, we have:

$$y_1(x) = \sin(x); \quad y_2(x) = \cos(x)$$

so if we plot $y_1(1)$ and $y_2(1)$ we will obtain the values $\sin(1)$ and $y_2(1)$. In the following example, we will compare the values obtained with **Euler**, with **Rgnkta** and the exact ones.

Program Test

```

  USE NumTypes
  USE Integration

```

```

  Real (kind=DP) :: Tol, In(2)

```

```

Interface

```

```

  Function Feuler(X, Y) Result (Func)
    USE NumTypes

```

```

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X, Y(:)
    Real (kind=DP) :: Func(Size(Y))

```

```

  End Function Feuler

```

```

End Interface

```

```

Tol = 1.0E-3_DP
In(1) = 0.0_DP
In(2) = 1.0_DP

```

```

Write(*,*)'Values of sin(1) and cos(1): '
Write(*,*)' Euler: '
Write(*,*)Euler(In, 0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Feuler, Tol)
Write(*,*)' Runge-Kutta: '
Write(*,*)Rgnkta(In, 0.0_DP, 1.0_DP, Feuler, Tol)
Write(*,*)' Exact: '
Write(*,*)Sin(1.0_DP), Cos(1.0_DP)

Stop
End Program Test

! *****
! *
Function FEuler(X, Y) Result (Func)
! *
! *****

Real (kind=8), Intent (in) :: X, Y(:)
Real (kind=8) :: Func(Size(Y))

Func(1) = Y(2)
Func(2) = -Y(1)

Return
End Function FEuler

```


Five

MODULE Linear

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Linear`, a set of `FORTRAN 90` routines to solve linear systems of equations. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes`, and `MODULE Error` so please read the documentation of these modules *before* reading this.

5.1 Subroutine `Pivoting(M,Ipiv,Idet)`

5.1.1 Description

Permute the rows of M so that the biggest elements (in absolute value) of M are in the diagonal.

5.1.2 Arguments

`M(:, :)`: Real single or double precision two dimensional array. Initially it contains the matrix to permute, after calling the routine, it contains the permuted matrix. *Note that M is overwritten when calling this routine.*

`Ipiv(:)`: Integer one dimensional array. It returns the permutation of rows made to M .

`Idet`: Integer. If the number of permutations is odd, `Idet` = 1, if it is even `Idet` = -1

5.1.3 Examples

Program `TestLinear`

```
USE NumTypes
USE Linear
```

```
Integer, Parameter :: Nord = 4
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: M(Nord,Nord), L(Nord,Nord), U(Nord,Nord), &
    & Mcp(Nord,Nord)
```

```
Integer :: Ipiv(Nord), Iperm
```

```

! Fill M of random numbers
CALL Random_Number(M)

Write(*,*)'Original M: '
Do I = 1, Nord
  Write(*, '(100ES10.3)')(M(I,J), J = 1, Nord)
End Do

CALL Pivoting (M, Ipiv, Iperm)
Write(*,*)'Permuted M: '
Do I = 1, Nord
  Write(*, '(100ES10.3)')(M(I,J), J = 1, Nord)
End Do

Stop
End Program TestLinear

```

5.2 Subroutine LU(M, Ipiv, Idet)

5.2.1 Description

Make the LU decomposition of matrix M . That is to say, given a matrix M , this function returns two matrix L and U , such that

$$M = LU \quad (5.1)$$

where L is lower triangular, and U upper triangular.

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ L_{21} & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & 1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & U_{13} & \dots \\ 0 & U_{22} & U_{23} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & U_{33} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.2)$$

The rows of M are permuted so that the biggest possible elements are on the diagonal (this makes the problem more stable). The two matrices L and U are returned *overwriting* M .

5.2.2 Arguments

M(:, :): Real single or double precision two dimensional array. Initially it contains the matrix to decompose, after calling the routine, it contains L in its lower part, and U in its upper part. *Note that M is overwritten when calling this routine.*

Ipiv(:): Integer one dimensional array. It returns the permutation of rows made to M .

Idet: Integer. If the number of permutations is odd, **Idet** = 1, if it is even **Idet** = -1

5.2.3 Examples

Program TestLinear

```

USE NumTypes
USE Linear

Integer, Parameter :: Nord = 4

Real (kind=DP) :: M(Nord,Nord), L(Nord,Nord), U(Nord,Nord), &
    & Mcp(Nord,Nord)
Integer :: Ipiv(Nord), Iperm

! Fill M of random numbers, and make a copy
CALL Random_Number(M)
Mcp = M
L = 0.0_DP
U = 0.0_DP

! Make the LU decomposition and fill the matrices
! L and U
CALL Lu(M, Ipiv, Iperm)
Do I = 1, Nord
    L(I,I) = 1.0_DP
    U(I,I) = M(I,I)
    Do J = I+1, Nord
        L(J,I) = M(J,I)
        U(I,J) = M(I,J)
    End Do
End Do

! Now Make the product and see that it is the original matrix with
! some rows permuted
Write(*,*)'M: '
Do I = 1, Nord
    Write(*,'(100ES10.3)')(Mcp(I,J), J = 1, Nord)
End Do

Write(*,*)'L: '
Do I = 1, Nord
    Write(*,'(100ES10.3)')(L(I,J), J = 1, Nord)
End Do
Write(*,*)'U: '
Do I = 1, Nord
    Write(*,'(100ES10.3)')(U(I,J), J = 1, Nord)
End Do

```

```

M = MatMul(L,U)
Write(*,*)'LU (Same as M with some rows permuted): '
Do I = 1, Nord
    Write(*,'(100ES10.3)')(M(I,J), J = 1, Nord)
End Do

Stop
End Program TestLinear

```

5.3 Subroutine LUsolve(M, b)

5.3.1 Description

Solves the linear system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{11}x_1 + M_{12}x_2 + M_{13}x_3 + M_{14}x_4 + \dots &= b_1 \\
 M_{21}x_1 + M_{22}x_2 + M_{23}x_3 + M_{24}x_4 + \dots &= b_2 \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5.3}$$

5.3.2 Arguments

M(:, :): Real single or double precision two dimensional array. The matrix of coefficients.
M is overwritten when solving the system.

b(:): Real single or double precision one dimensional array. The independent terms before calling the routine, and the solution of the linear system of equations after calling it.
Note that b is overwritten when calling this routine.

5.3.3 Examples

Program TestLinear

```

USE NumTypes
USE Linear

Integer, Parameter :: Nord = 10

Real (kind=DP) :: M(Nord,Nord), L(Nord,Nord), U(Nord,Nord), &
    & Mcp(Nord,Nord), b(Nord), bcp(Nord)
Integer :: I piv(Nord), Iperm

! Fill M and b of random numbers, and make a copy of both
CALL Random_Number(M)
CALL Random_Number(b)
Mcp = M

```

```

bcp = b

! Solve the linear system
CALL LUsolve(M,b)

! Check that it is a solution:
b = MatMul(Mcp,b)
Write(*,*)'b: '
Write(*,'(100ES10.3)')(Abs(bcp(I)-b(I)), I = 1, Nord)

Stop
End Program TestLinear

```

5.4 Function Det(M)

5.4.1 Description

Computes the determinant of the matrix M .

5.4.2 Arguments

$M(:, :)$: Real or double precision two dimensional array. The matrix whose determinant we want to know.

5.4.3 Output

The value of the determinant. Same precision as the input argument.

5.4.4 Examples

Program TestLinear

```

USE NumTypes
USE Linear

Integer, Parameter :: Nord = 10

Real (kind=DP) :: M(Nord,Nord), L(Nord,Nord), U(Nord,Nord), &
    & Mcp(Nord,Nord), b(Nord), bcp(Nord)
Integer :: I piv(Nord), Iperm

! Fill M of randoms numbers
CALL Random_Number(M)

! Now compute the determinant.
Write(*,'(ES15.8)')Det(M)

```

```
    Stop  
End Program TestLinear
```

Six

MODULE NonNum

This is the documentation of the `MODULE NonNum`, a set of FORTRAN 90 routines to sort and search. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes`, and `MODULE Error` so please read the documentation of these modules *before* reading this.

6.1 Subroutine Qsort(X,Ipt)

6.1.1 Description

Sort the elements of `X(:)` in ascendant order.

6.1.2 Arguments

`X(:)`: Integer, real single or real double precision one dimensional array. Initially it contains unsorted numbers, and after calling the routine, it contains the sorted elements. *Note that X is overwritten when calling this routine.*

`Ipt(:)`: Integer vector, Optional. It returns the permutation made to `X(:)` to sort it.

6.1.3 Examples

Program TestNN

```
USE NumTypes
USE NonNumeric

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 10
Integer :: Ima(Nmax)
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax)

! Fill X(:) with random data, and define Y(:)
CALL Random_Number(X)
Y = Sin(12.34_DP*(X-0.5_DP))
```

```

! Plot an unsorted data table
Do I = 1, Nmax
  Write(*,'(1000ES13.5)')X(I), Y(I)
End Do

! Sort them, and plot the table again. Same points, but this time
! sorted
CALL Qsort(X, Ima)
Write(*,*)'# Again, this time sorted: '
Do I = 1, Nmax
  Write(*,'(1000ES13.5)')X(I), Y(Ima(I))
End Do

Stop
End Program TestNN

```

6.2 Function Locate(X, X₀, Iin)

6.2.1 Description

Given a *sorted* vector of elements $X(:)$, and a point X_0 , **Locate** returns the position n such that $X(n) < X_0 < X(n+1)$. If X_0 is less than all the elements of $X(:)$, **Locate** returns 0, and if it is greater than all the elements of $X(:)$, it returns the number of elements of $X(:)$

6.2.2 Arguments

X(:): Integer, real single or real double precision one dimensional *sorted* array.

X₀: Integer, real single or real double precision number, but the same type as $X(:)$. Point that we want to locate in the sorted vector $X(:)$.

Iin: Integer, Optional. Initial guess of the position.

6.2.3 Output

Integer. The position n such that

$$X(n) < X_0 < X(n+1)$$

6.2.4 Examples

Program TestNN

```

USE NumTypes
USE NonNumeric

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 100
Integer :: Ima(Nmax), Idx

```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), X0

! Fill X(:) with random data, and set X0 to some arbitrary value.
CALL Random_Number(X)
X0 = 0.276546754_DP

! Sort X(:), find the position of X0, and plot the neighborr
! elements.
CALL Qsort(X)
Idx = Locate(X, X0)
Write(*,'(1A,1ES33.25)')'Searched element: ', X0
Write(*,'(1A,1ES33.25)')'Previous element in the list: ', X(Idc)
Write(*,'(1A,1ES33.25)')'Next element in the list:      ', X(Idc+1)

Stop
End Program TestNN
```


Seven

MODULE SpecialFunc

This is the documentation of the `MODULE SpecialFunc`, a set of FORTRAN 90 routines to compute the value of some functions. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes`, `MODULE Constants`, `MODULE Error` so please read the documentation of these modules *before* reading this.

7.1 Function GammaLn(X)

7.1.1 Description

Compute $\log(\Gamma(X))$.

7.1.2 Arguments

x: Double (DP) precision. The point in which we want to know the value of $\Gamma(X)$.

7.1.3 Output

A real Double precision (DP).

7.1.4 Examples

This program should write the factorial of the first 100 numbers.

Program TestSpecialFunc

```
USE NumTypes
USE SpecialFunc
```

```
Integer :: q
```

```
Do q = 1, 100
```

```
  Write(*,'(1A13,1I4,1A3,1ES33.25)') 'Factorial of:', q, ' = ', &
    & exp(GammaLn(Real(q+1,kind=DP)))
```

```

End Do

Stop
End Program TestSpecialFunc

```

7.2 Function Theta(i, z, tau, Prec)

7.2.1 Description

Compute the value of the i^{th} Jacobi theta function ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) with nome $q = e^{i\pi\tau}$

$$\vartheta_i(z|\tau) \tag{7.1}$$

For a definition and properties of these functions take a look [1], here we will only say that following the conventions of the cited reference, our Theta functions have quasi-periods π and $\tau\pi$.

7.2.2 Arguments

- i:** Integer. Which theta function we want to compute. i must have one of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 4.
- z:** Complex Double Precision (DPC) or Complex Single Precision (SPC). The point in which we want to compute the Theta function.
- tau:** Complex, with the same precision as **z**. is the quasi period of the Theta function. must be in the upper half plane ($\text{Im}(\tau) > 0$).
- Prec:** Real, Optional. If **z** is DPC (SPC), **Prec** must be double precision (single precision). An estimation of the desired precision of the result. The default value is 1×10^{-3}

7.2.3 Output

If **z** is Double Precision Complex (SPC), the the result will be Double Precision Complex (SPC).

7.2.4 Examples

```

Program TestSpecialFunc

USE NumTypes
USE SpecialFunc

Complex (DPC) :: Z, tau

Z = Cmplx(0.546734, 2.76457643, kind=DPC)

```

```

tau = Cmplx(0.0_DP, 3.76387540_DP)

! Check the quasi-periodicity of the Third
! Jacobi Theta function.
Write(*,*)Theta(3, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)Theta(3, Z+Cmplx(PI_DP), tau)
Write(*,*)Theta(3, Z+PI_DP*tau, tau) * &
    &exp(PI_IMAG_DPC*tau + 2.0_DP*UNITIMAG_DPC*Z)

Stop
End Program TestSpecialFunc

```

7.3 Function ThetaChar(a, b, z, tau, Prec)

7.3.1 Description

Computes the value of the Theta function with Characteristics (a, b) and quasi-periods $(\pi, \pi\tau)$ in the point z :

$$\vartheta \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right] (z|\tau) \quad (7.2)$$

7.3.2 Arguments

a, b: Complex or Real, Single or double precision. The two characteristics of the Theta function.

z: Complex (Single or Double precision). The point in the complex plane.

tau: Complex (Single or Double precision). The quasi-period of the theta function. Must have $\text{Im}(\tau) > 0$.

Prec: Real (Single or Double precision). Optional. An estimation of the desired precision of the value of the theta function.

7.3.3 Output

Complex Single or Double precision, the same as the input values.

7.3.4 Examples

Program TestSpecialFunc

```

USE NumTypes
USE SpecialFunc

Real(kind=DP) :: Deriv, X1, X2
Complex (DPC) :: Wmas, Wmenos, Z, tau

```

```

Integer :: q, s

Z = Cmplx(0.546734, 2.76457643, kind=DPC)
tau = Cmplx(0.0_DP, 3.76387540_DP)

Write(*,*)'Theta 1:'
Write(*,*)Theta(1, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)-ThetaChar(0.5_DP,0.5_DP, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)'Theta 2:'
Write(*,*)Theta(2, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)ThetaChar(0.5_DP,0.0_DP, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)'Theta 3:'
Write(*,*)Theta(3, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)ThetaChar(0.0_DP,0.0_DP, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)'Theta 4:'
Write(*,*)Theta(4, Z, tau)
Write(*,*)ThetaChar(0.0_DP,0.5_DP, Z, tau)

Stop
End Program TestSpecialFunc

```

7.4 Function Hermite(n,x,Dval)

7.4.1 Description

Returns the value of the n^{th} Hermite polynomial in the point X . If **Dval** is specified, the value of the Derivative of the n^{th} Hermite polynomial in the point X is also returned.

7.4.2 Arguments

n: Integer. Which Hermite polynomial wants to compute.

x: Real (Single or Double precision). The point in which we want to compute the Polynomial.

Dval: Real (Single or Double precision). Optional. If specified, it stores the value of the Derivative of the Polynomials.

7.4.3 Output

Real single or double precision (same as input). The value of the n^{th} Hermite Polynomial in the point X .

7.4.4 Examples

```
Program TestSpecialFunc
```

```
USE NumTypes
USE SpecialFunc
```

```
Integer :: q
```

```
Write(*,*)'The first 31 Hermite Numbers'
Write(*,*)'http://www.research.att.com/~njas/sequences/A067994'
Do q = 1, 31
  Write(*, '(1I4,1ES33.25)')q, Hermite(q, 0.0_DP)
End Do
```

```
Stop
```

```
End Program TestSpecialFunc
```

7.5 Function HermiteFunc(n,x,Dval)

7.5.1 Description

Returns the value of the n^{th} Hermite function

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n!2^n\sqrt{\pi}}}e^{-x^2/2}H_n(x) \quad (7.3)$$

in the point X . If **Dval** is specified, the value of the Derivative of the n^{th} Hermite function in the point X is also returned.

7.5.2 Arguments

n: Integer. Which Hermite function wants to compute.

X: Real (Single or Double precision). The point in which we want to compute the Polynomial.

Dval: Real (Single or Double precision). Optional. If specified, it stores the value of the Derivative of the function.

7.5.3 Output

Real single or double precision (same as input). The value of the n^{th} Hermite function in the point X .

7.5.4 Examples

```
Program TestSpecialFunc
```

```

USE NumTypes
USE SpecialFunc

Real(kind=DP) :: Deriv, X1, X2, Sum
Complex (DPC) :: Wmas, Wmenos, Z, tau
Integer :: q, s

Write(*,*)'A (really bad) proof of orthonormality:'
X1 = -10.0_DP
Sum = 0.0_DP
Do q = -1000, 1000
    Sum = Sum + HermiteFunc(6,X1)**2
    X1 = X1 + 0.01_DP
End Do

Write(*, '(1ES33.25)')Sum*0.01_DP

Stop
End Program TestSpecialFunc

```

7.6 Function Basis(X1, X2, n, s, q, itau, Prec)

7.6.1 Description

Return the value of the basis elements of the Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_q of quasi-periodic functions

$$|n, s\rangle = e^{i\frac{f}{2}x_1x_2} \sum_{k \in s+q\mathbb{Z}} e^{-u^2/2} H_n(u) e^{2\pi i k \frac{x_1}{l_1}} \quad n = 0, \dots, \infty; s = 1, \dots, q \quad (7.4)$$

defined in the appendix of [2] (look there for more details and properties).

7.6.2 Arguments

X1,X2: Real (Single or Double precision). The point in the Torus.

n,s: Integer. Specify which element of the basis.

q: Integer. Specify the Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_q .

itau: Real (Single or Double precision). Specify the ratio of quasi-periods: $\text{itau} = l_2/l_1$.

Prec: Real (Single or Double precision). Optional. An estimation of the desired precision.

7.6.3 Output

Complex single or double precision, depends of the input arguments.

7.6.4 Examples

Program TestSpecialFunc

```

USE NumTypes
USE SpecialFunc

Real(kind=DP) :: X1, X2
Complex (DPC) :: Wmas, Wmenos,
Integer :: I, q, s

Write(*,*)'Looking at the quasi-periodicity properties:'
X1 = 0.97834D0
X2 = 0.873873D0
q = 4
s = 3
Do I = 0, 8
  Wmas = Basis( X1, X2+1.0_DP, I, s, q, 1.0_DP, 1.0D-15) * &
    & exp(PI_IMAG_DPC*X1*q)
  Wmenos = Basis( X1+1.0_DP, X2, I, s, q, 1.0_DP, 1.0D-15) * &
    & exp(-PI_IMAG_DPC*X2*q)
  Write(*,'(1I3,2ES33.25)')I, Basis( X1, X2, I, s, q, 1.0_DP, 1.0D-15)
  Write(*,'(1I3,2ES33.25)')I, Wmas
  Write(*,'(1I3,2ES33.25)')I, Wmenos
End Do

Stop
End Program TestSpecialFunc

```


Eight

MODULE Statistics

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Statistics`, a set of FORTRAN 90 routines to perform statistical description of data. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes`, `MODULE Constants`, `MODULE Error` and `MODULE Linear` so please read the documentation of these modules *before* reading this.

8.1 Function Mean(X)

8.1.1 Description

Compute the mean value of the numbers stored in `X(:)`.

8.1.2 Arguments

`X(:)`: Double (DP) or simple (SP) precision one dimensional array. The values whose mean we want to compute.

8.1.3 Output

A real double or simple precision (same type as the input). The mean of the values.

8.1.4 Examples

Program Tests

```
USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Statistics
```

```
Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 100, Npinta = 100, Npar = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), Yer(Nmax), &
    & Coef(Npar), Cerr(Npar), Corr, Xd(Nmax,2)
```

```
CALL Random_Number(X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')Mean(X)

Stop
End Program Tests
```

8.2 Function Var(X)

8.2.1 Description

Compute the variance of a vector of numbers $X(:)$

8.2.2 Arguments

$X(:)$: Double (DP) or simple (SP) precision one dimensional array. The values whose variance we want to compute.

8.2.3 Output

A real double or simple precision (same type as the input). The variance of the values.

8.2.4 Examples

Program Tests

```
USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Statistics

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 100, Npinta = 100, Npar = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), Yer(Nmax), &
    & Coef(Npar), Cerr(Npar), Corr, Xd(Nmax,2)

CALL Random_Number(X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')Var(X)

Stop
End Program Tests
```

8.3 Function Stddev(X)

8.3.1 Description

Computes the standard deviation of the numbers stored in the vector $X(:)$.

8.3.2 Arguments

X(:): Double (DP) or simple (SP) precision one dimensional array. The values whose standard deviation we want to compute.

8.3.3 Output

Real Single or Double precision, the same as the input values. The standard deviation of the values.

8.3.4 Examples

Program Tests

```
USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Statistics
```

```
Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 100, Npinta = 100, Npar = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), Yer(Nmax), &
    & Coef(Npar), Cerr(Npar), Corr, Xd(Nmax,2)
```

```
CALL Random_Number(X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')Stddev(X)
```

```
Stop
End Program Tests
```

8.4 Function Moment(X, k)

8.4.1 Description

Returns the k^{th} moment of the values stored in the vector **X(:)**.

8.4.2 Arguments

X(:): Real (Single or Double precision). The numbers whose k^{th} moment we want to compute.

k: Integer. Which moment we want to compute.

8.4.3 Output

Real single or double precision. The k^{th} moment of the numbers.

8.4.4 Examples

Program Tests

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Statistics

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 100, Npinta = 100, Npar = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), Yer(Nmax), &
    & Coef(Npar), Cerr(Npar), Corr, Xd(Nmax,2)

CALL Random_Number(X)
Write(*,*)'We should obtain the same numbers twice: '
Write(*, '(ES33.25)')Moment(X,2), Var(X)

Stop
End Program Test

```

8.5 Subroutine Normal(X, [Rm], [Rsig])

8.5.1 Description

Fills `X(:)` with numbers from a normal distribution with mean `Rm`, and standard deviation `Rsig`. The parameters `Rm` and `Rsig` are optional. If they are not given the mean will be 0, and the standard deviation 1.

8.5.2 Arguments

X(:): Real (Single or Double precision) one dimensional array. A vector that will be filled with numbers according to the normal distribution.

Rm: Real (Single or Double precision), Optional. The mean of the normal distribution. If not present the default value is 0.

Rsig: Real (Single or Double precision), Optional. The standard deviation of the normal distribution. If not present the default value is 1.

8.5.3 Examples

Program Tests

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Statistics

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 100, Npinta = 100, Npar = 4

```

```

Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), Yer(Nmax), &
    & Coef(Npar), Cerr(Npar), Corr, Xd(Nmax,2)

CALL Normal(X, 1.23_DP, 0.345_DP)
! Now compute the mean and standard deviation of the data
Write(*,*)'We should obtain 1.23 and 0.345: '
Write(*, '(ES33.25)')Mean(X), Stddev(X)

Stop
End Program Tests

```

8.6 Subroutine Histogram(Val, Ndiv, Ntics, Vmin, Vmax, h)

8.6.1 Description

Given a set of points `Val(:)`, this routine makes `Ndiv` divisions between the minimum and the greatest value of `Val` (respectively returned in `Vmin` and `Vmax`), each of size `h` (also returned), and returns in the integer vector `Nticks(:)` the number of points that are in each interval.

8.6.2 Arguments

Val(:): Real (Single or Double precision) one dimensional array. The original values.

Ndiv: Integer. The number of divisions.

Nticks: Integer one dimensional array. `Ndiv(I)` Tells how many points of `Val(:)` are between $Vmin + (I - 1)h$ and $Vmin + Ih$.

Vmin, Vmax: Real (Single or Double precision). The minimum and maximum values of `Val`.

h: Real (Single or Double precision). After calling the routine has the step of the division.

8.6.3 Examples

Program Tests

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Statistics

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 500000, Npinta = 100, Npar = 4, Ndiv = 100
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), Yer(Nmax), &
    & Coef(Npar), Cerr(Npar), Corr, Xd(Nmax,2), &
    & Xmin, Xmax, h, Xac
Integer :: Ntics(Ndiv)

CALL Normal(X, 1.23_DP, 0.345_DP)

```

```

CALL Histogram(X, Ndiv, Ntics, Xmin, Xmax, h)

Do I = 1, Ndiv
  Xac = Xmin + (I-1)*h
  Write(*,'(1ES33.25,1I)')Xac, Ntics(I)
End Do

Stop
End Program Tests

```

8.7 Subroutine LinearReg(X, Y, Yerr, [Func], Coef, Cerr, ChisqrV)

8.7.1 Description

Given a set of points $X(:)$ and $Y(:)$, this routine performs a linear fit to a set of functions defined by `Func`.

$$Y = \sum_i a_i f_i(X)$$

This routine also performs multi-dimensional fitting, in which case the points are specified as $X(:, :)$, where the first argument tells which point, and the second which variable.

8.7.2 Arguments

X(:, :): Real single or double precision one dimensional array (for a one dimensional fit) or two dimensional array (for a multidimensional fit). The independent variables. For a multidimensional fit, the first argument tells which point, and the second which variable. So the size of the array should be $X(Npoints, Ndim)$.

Y(:): Real single or double precision one dimensional array. The dependent variable.

Yerr(:): Real single or double precision one dimensional array. The errors of the points. If you don't have them, you should put all of them to some non-zero value.

Func: Optional. This routine defines the functions to fit. An interface like this should be provided

```

Interface
  Function Func(Xx, i)

    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=SP), Intent (in) :: Xx
    Integer, Intent (in) :: i
    Real (kind=SP) :: Func

  End Function Func
End Interface

```


if you want to perform a one dimensional fitting, and like this

```
Interface
  Function Func(Xx, i)

    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=SP), Intent (in) :: Xx(:)
    Integer, Intent (in) :: i
    Real (kind=SP) :: Func

  End Function Func
End Interface
```

if it is a multidimensional fitting. Since you are making a fitting to a function of the type

$$Y = \sum_i a_i f_i(X)$$

the values $f_i(X)$ are given by this function as `Func(X, I)`. If the functions are not specified (i.e. you don't put this argument), a fit to a polynomial is made (this only work for one-dimensional fittings).

`Coef(:)`: Real single or double precision one dimensional array. The parameters that you want to determine.

`Cerr(:)`: Real single or double precision one dimensional array. The errors in the parameters.

`ChiSqr`: Real single or double precision. The χ^2 per degree of freedom of the fit.

8.7.3 Examples

Program Tests

```
USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Statistics

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax = 200, Npinta = 100, Npar = 4, Ndiv = 100
Real (kind=DP) :: X(Nmax), Y(Nmax), Yer(Nmax), &
  & Coef(Npar), Cerr(Npar), Corr, Xd(Nmax,2), &
  & Xmin, Xmax, h, Xac
Integer :: Ntics(Ndiv)

Interface
  Function Fd(Xx, i)

    USE NumTypes
```

```

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: Xx(:)
    Integer, Intent (in) :: i
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fd

    End Function FD
End Interface

CALL Random_Number(Xd)
Xd(:, :) = 10.0_DP*(Xd(:, :) - 0.8_DP)

CALL Normal(Yer, 0.0_DP, 1.0E-3_DP)
Y(:) = 12.34_DP*Xd(:,1)*sin(Xd(:,2)) - 2.23_DP + &
      & 0.67_DP*Xd(:,1)**2*Xd(:,2) + 0.23_DP*Xd(:,1) + Yer(:)

CALL LinearReg(Xd, Y, Yer, Fd, Coef, Cerr, Corr)

! This should print the adjusted parameters,
! that have values: 12.34, -2.23, 0.67, 0.23
Do I = 1, Npar
    Write(*, '(2ES33.25)') Coef(I), Cerr(I)
End Do

! This prints the ChiSqr, that should be very
! close to 1.
Write(*, '(1A,1ES33.25)') 'ChiSqr of the Fit: ', Corr

Stop
End Program Tests

! *****
! *
Function Fd(X, i)
! *
! *****

USE NumTypes

Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X(:)
Integer, Intent (in) :: i
Real (kind=DP) :: Fd

If (I==1) Then
    Fd = 1.0_DP
Else If (I==2) Then

```

```
      Fd = X(1)*sin(X(2))
Else If (I==3) Then
      Fd = X(1)**2*X(2)
Else If (I==4) Then
      Fd = X(1)
End If

      Return
End Function FD
```


Nine

MODULE Polynomial

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Polynomial`, a set of `FORTTRAN 90` routines to work with polynomials. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes`, `MODULE Constants`, `MODULE Error` and `MODULE Linear` so please read the documentation of these modules *before* reading this.

9.1 Type `Pol`

9.1.1 Description

A new data type `Pol` is defined to work with polynomials. This type has two components: The coefficients of the polynomial, and the degree.

9.1.2 Components

`Coef(:)`: Real double precision one dimensional array.

`dg`: Integer. The degree of the polynomial.

9.1.3 Examples

A small example showing how to define a polynomial.

```
Program TestPoly
```

```
    USE NumTypes
    USE Error
    USE Polynomial
```

```
    Type (Pol) :: P1
```

```
    Stop
End Program TestPoly
```

9.2 Assignment

9.2.1 Description

You can directly assign one defined polynomial to another, or to an array of real numbers, that are interpreted as the coefficients.

9.2.2 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is x^4 - 6x^2 + 3, so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1)   = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3)   = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now Show what we have in our data type:
Do I = 0, Hermite4%dg
  Write(*, '(1I5,ES33.25)') I, Hermite4%Coef(I)
End Do

Stop
End Program TestPoly
```

9.3 Operator +

9.3.1 Description

You can naturally sum Pol data types.

9.3.2 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
```

```

USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Sum

! The Third Hermite polynomial is  $x^3 - 3x$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(2)   = -3.0_DP
Hcoef(4)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite3 = Hcoef(1:4)

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is  $x^4 - 6x^2 + 3$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1)   = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3)   = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now Add the two polynomials, and show the result.
Sum = Hermite3 + Hermite4
Do I = 0, Sum%deg
  Write(*,'(1I5,ES33.25)')I, Sum%Coef(I)
End Do

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.4 Operator -

9.4.1 Description

You can subtract Pol data types.

9.4.2 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

```

```

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4

```

```

Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Sum

! The Third Hermite polynomial is  $x^3 - 3x$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(2) = -3.0_DP
Hcoef(4) = 1.0_DP

Hermite3 = Hcoef(1:4)

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is  $x^4 - 6x^2 + 3$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1) = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3) = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5) = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now Subtract the two polynomials, and show the result.
Sum = Hermite3 - Hermite4
Do I = 0, Sum%deg
  Write(*,'(1I5,ES33.25)')I, Sum%Coef(I)
End Do

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.5 Operator *

9.5.1 Description

You can naturally multiply Pol data types and Pol data types with double precision real numbers.

9.5.2 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Sum

```



```

! The Third Hermite polynomial is  $x^3 - 3x$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(2)   = -3.0_DP
Hcoef(4)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite3 = Hcoef(1:4)

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is  $x^4 - 6x^2 + 3$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1)   = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3)   = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now multiply the two polynomials, and show the result.
Sum = Hermite3 * Hermite4
Do I = 0, Sum%deg
    Write(*,'(1I5,ES33.25)')I, Sum%Coef(I)
End Do

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.6 Subroutine Init(P, Dgr)

9.6.1 Description

Allocate memory space for the coefficients of a Pol type.

9.6.2 Arguments

P: Type Pol. The polynomial that you want to allocate space for.

Dgr Integer. The degree of the polynomial.

9.6.3 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

```

```

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4

```

```

Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Sum

! An alternative way of setting the third Hermite
! polynomial.
CALL Init(Hermite3, 3)
Hermite3%Coef(0) = 0.0_DP
Hermite3%Coef(1) = -3.0_DP
Hermite3%Coef(2) = 0.0_DP
Hermite3%Coef(3) = 1.0_DP
Hermite3%dg = 3

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.7 Function Degree(P)

9.7.1 Description

Returns the degree of the polynomial P.

9.7.2 Arguments

P: Type Pol. The polynomial whose degree we want to know.

9.7.3 Output

Integer. The degree of the polynomial P.

9.7.4 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1), X
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Sum

! The Third Hermite polynomial is  $x^3 - 3x$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(2) = -3.0_DP
Hcoef(4) = 1.0_DP

```

```

Hermite3 = Hcoef(1:4)

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is x^4 - 6x^2 + 3, so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1)   = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3)   = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now Mutiply the two polynomials, and show the result.
Sum = Hermite3 * Hermite4

! Show the degree of the product. It should be 4+3=7.
Write(*,*)Degree(Sum)

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.8 Function Value(P, X)

9.8.1 Description

Computes the value of the polynomial P in the point X.

9.8.2 Arguments

P: Type Po1. The polynomial.

X: Real double precision. The point in which you want to compute the value.

9.8.3 Output

Real double precision. The value of the polynomial P in the point X.

9.8.4 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1), X

```

```

Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Sum

! The Third Hermite polynomial is  $x^3 - 3x$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef    = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(2) = -3.0_DP
Hcoef(4) = 1.0_DP

Hermite3 = Hcoef(1:4)

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is  $x^4 - 6x^2 + 3$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef    = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1) = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3) = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5) = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now Mutiply the two polynomials, and show the result.
Sum = Hermite3 * Hermite4

! Compute the valuye of the product in some point in two
! different ways.
X = 9.34564_DP
Write(*, '(ES33.25)') Value(Sum, X)
Write(*, '(ES33.25)') Value(Hermite3, X) * Value(Hermite4, X)

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.9 Function Deriv(P)

9.9.1 Description

Computes the derivative of the polynomial P.

9.9.2 Arguments

P: Type Pol. The polynomial whose derivative we want to compute.

9.9.3 Output

Type Pol. Another polynomial: the derivative of P.

9.9.4 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1), X
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Res, Sum

! The Third Hermite polynomial is  $x^3 - 3x$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef    = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(2) = -3.0_DP
Hcoef(4) = 1.0_DP

Hermite3 = Hcoef(1:4)

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is  $x^4 - 6x^2 + 3$ , so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef    = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1) = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3) = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5) = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now compute the derivative of Hermite4
Res = Deriv(Hermite4)

! From the recursion relation of the Hermite polynomials
! we should obtain twice the same number:
X = 7.346582_DP
Write(*, '(ES33.25)') Value(Res, X)
Write(*, '(ES33.25)') 4.0_DP * Value(Hermite3, X)

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.10 Function Integra(P, Cte)

9.10.1 Description

Computes the integral of the polynomial P. If Cte is present then it is used as *integration constant*.

9.10.2 Arguments

P: Type Pol. The polynomial whose integral we want to compute.

Cte: Real single or double precision. Optional. The constant of integration. If not present, the default value is 0.

9.10.3 Output

Type Pol. Another polynomial: the integral of P.

9.10.4 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1), X
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Res, Sum

! The Third Hermite polynomial is x^3 - 3x, so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(2)   = -3.0_DP
Hcoef(4)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite3 = Hcoef(1:4)

! The fourth Hermite polynomial is x^4 - 6x^2 + 3, so
! we first assign the values of the coefficients.
Hcoef      = 0.0_DP
Hcoef(1)   = 3.0_DP
Hcoef(3)   = -6.0_DP
Hcoef(5)   = 1.0_DP

Hermite4 = Hcoef

! Now compute the derivative of Hermite4
```

```

Res = Integra(Hermite3, 3.0_DP/4.0_DP)

! From the recursion relation of the Hermite polynomials
! we should obtain twice the same number:
X = 7.346582_DP
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')Value(Res, X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')0.25_DP*Value(Hermite4, X)

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.11 Function InterpolValue(X, Y, Xo)

9.11.1 Description

Computes the value of the interpolation polynomial that pass trough (X(:), Y(:)) in the point Xo.

9.11.2 Arguments

X(:), Y(:): Real double precision one dimensional arrays. Specify the points at which the interpolation polynomial should pass.

Xo: The point at which you want to compute the interpolation polynomial.

9.11.3 Output

Real double precision. The value of the interpolation polynomial in Xo.

9.11.4 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4, Np = 7
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1), X, Xp(Np), Yp(Np)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Res, Sum

CALL Random_Number(Xp)
Yp = 3.347234_DP*Xp - 2.475875_DP*Xp**3 - 7.23467_DP*Xp**4 + &
    & 1.47854_DP*Xp**6

! Now we compute the value of the interpolation polynomial

```

```

! at X, and compare it with the real value of the Polynomial
X = -1.23899843_DP
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')InterpolValue(Xp, Yp, X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')3.347234_DP*X - 2.475875_DP*X**3 - &
    & 7.23467_DP*X**4 + 1.47854_DP*X**6

Stop
End Program TestPoly

```

9.12 Function Interpol(X, Y)

Computes the interpolation polynomial that pass trough (X(:), Y(:)). **Note that using this function can be very unstable.**

9.12.1 Arguments

X(:), Y(:): Real double precision one dimensional array. Specify the points at which the interpolation polynomial should pass.

9.12.2 Output

Type Pol. The interpolation polynomial.

9.12.3 Examples

Program TestPoly

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial

Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4, Np = 7
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1), X, Xp(Np), Yp(Np)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Res, Sum

CALL Random_Number(Xp)
Yp = 3.347234_DP*Xp - 2.475875_DP*Xp**3 - 7.23467_DP*Xp**4 + &
    & 1.47854_DP*Xp**6

! Now we compute the interpolation polynomial
! at X, and compare it with the real value of the Polynomial
X = -1.23899843_DP
Res = Interpol(Xp,Yp)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')Value(Res, X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')3.347234_DP*X - 2.475875_DP*X**3 - &

```



```
& 7.23467_DP*X**4 + 1.47854_DP*X**6
```

```
Stop
End Program TestPoly
```

9.13 Subroutine Spline(X, Y, Ypp0, YppN, Pols)

9.13.1 Description

Compute the cubic spline interpolation polynomial that pass trough (X(:), Y(:)).

9.13.2 Arguments

X(:), Y(:): Real double precision one dimensional arrays. Specify the points at which the cubic spline interpolation polynomial should pass.

Ypp0, YppN: The values of the second derivatives of the cubic spline interpolation polynomial in the first and last points.

Pols(:): Type Pol one dimensional array. Returns the N-1 cubic interpolation polynomials.

9.13.3 Examples

Program TestPoly

```
USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Polynomial
USE NonNumeric
```

```
Integer, Parameter :: Deg = 4, Np = 7
Real (kind=DP) :: Hcoef(Deg+1), X, Xp(Np), Yp(Np)
Type (Pol) :: Hermite4, Hermite3, Res, Sum, Spl(Np-1)
```

```
CALL Random_Number(Xp)
! Order Xp
CALL Qsort(Xp)
Yp = 3.347234_DP*Xp - 2.475875_DP*Xp**3 - 7.23467_DP*Xp**4 + &
& 1.47854_DP*Xp**6
```

```
! Now we compute the interpolation polynomial
! at X, and compare it with the real value of the Polynomial, and
! the value of the spline cubic interpolation polynomial.
X = 0.23899843_DP
Res = Interpol(Xp,Yp)
CALL Spline(Xp, Yp, 0.0_DP, 0.0_DP, Spl)
```

```
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')Value(Res, X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')Value(Spl(Locate(Xp, X)), X)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)')3.347234_DP*X - 2.475875_DP*X**3 - &
    & 7.23467_DP*X**4 + 1.47854_DP*X**6

Stop
End Program TestPoly
```

Ten

MODULE Root

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Root`, a set of `FORTRAN 90` routines to compute roots of functions. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes`, `MODULE Constants` and `MODULE Error` so please read the documentation of these modules *before* reading this.

10.1 Subroutine `RootPol(a, b, [c, d], z1, z2, [z3, z4])`

10.1.1 Description

Returns the complex roots of a polynomial of degree 2, 3 or 4.

10.1.2 Arguments

a, b, c, d: The coefficients of the polynomial. The meaning of the coefficieents **a, b, c, d** depends on the degree of the polynomial:

$$\begin{aligned}P(x) &= x^2 + ax + b \\P(x) &= x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \\P(x) &= x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d\end{aligned}$$

z1, z2, z3, z4: Complex simple or double precision. The roots of the polynomial.

10.1.3 Examples

Program `TestRoot`

```
USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Root
```

```
Real (kind=DP) :: a, b, c, d
Complex (kind=DPC) :: z1, z2, z3, z4, ac, bc, cc, dc
```

```

CALL Random_Number(a)
CALL Random_Number(b)
CALL Random_Number(c)
CALL Random_Number(d)
CALL RootPol(a,b,z1,z2)
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z1, Abs(z1**2 + a*z1 + Cmplx(b,kind=DPC))
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z2, Abs(z2**2 + a*z2 + Cmplx(b,kind=DPC))

CALL RootPol(a,b,c, z1,z2, z3)
Write(*,*)
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z1, Abs(z1**3+a*z1**2+b*z1+Cmplx(c,kind=DPC))
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z2, Abs(z2**3+a*z2**2+b*z2+Cmplx(c,kind=DPC))
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z3, Abs(z3**3+a*z3**2+b*z3+Cmplx(c,kind=DPC))

ac = Cmplx(a,kind=DPC)
bc = Cmplx(b,a,kind=DPC)
cc = Cmplx(c,kind=DPC)
dc = Cmplx(d,kind=DPC)
CALL RootPol(ac,bc,z1,z2)
Write(*,*)
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z1, Abs(z1**2 + ac*z1 + Cmplx(bc,kind=DPC))
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z2, Abs(z2**2 + ac*z2 + Cmplx(bc,kind=DPC))
CALL RootPol(ac,bc,cc, dc, z1,z2, z3, z4)
Write(*,*)
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z1, Abs(z1**4+ac*z1**3+bc*z1**2+cc*z1+dc)
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z2, Abs(z2**4+ac*z2**3+bc*z2**2+cc*z2+dc)
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z3, Abs(z3**4+ac*z3**3+bc*z3**2+cc*z3+dc)
Write(*,'(3ES20.12)')Z4, Abs(z4**4+ac*z4**3+bc*z4**2+cc*z4+dc)

Stop
End Program TestRoot

```

10.2 Function Newton(Xo, Fnew, [Tol])

10.2.1 Description

Compute a root of the function defined by the routine **Fnew**.

10.2.2 Arguments

Xo: Real simple or double precision. An initial guess of the position of the root.

Fnew: The function whose root we want to compute. It is defined as a subroutine that returns the value of the function and of its derivative. If it is an external function, an interface block like this should be defined

```

Interface
  Subroutine FNew(Xo, F, D)

    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: Xo
    Real (kind=DP), Intent (out) :: F, D
  End Subroutine FNew
End Interface

```

where F is the value of the function in Xo, and D the value of the derivative in Xo. If the arguments are of simple precision, a similar interface should be provided, where the arguments of **Fnew** are of single precision.

Tol: Real single or double precision. Optional. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the position of the root.

10.2.3 Output

Real single or double precision. The position of the root.

10.2.4 Examples

Program TestRoot

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Root

Real (kind=DP) :: a, b, c, d, X
Complex (kind=DPC) :: z1, z2, z3, z4, ac, bc, cc, dc

Interface
  Subroutine FNew(Xo, F, D)

    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: Xo
    Real (kind=DP), Intent (out) :: F, D
  End Subroutine FNew
End Interface

! Compute the value such that cos(x) = x
X = Newton(0.0_DP, Fnew, 1.0E-10_DP)
Write(*, '(1A,ES33.25)') 'Point: ', X
Write(*, '(1A,ES33.25)') 'Value of Cos: ', Cos(X)

```

```

      Stop
End Program TestRoot

! *****
! *
Subroutine FNew(Xo, F, D)
! *
! *****

USE NumTypes

Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: Xo
Real (kind=DP), Intent (out) :: F, D

F = Xo - Cos(Xo)
D = 1.0_DP + Sin(Xo)

Return
End Subroutine FNew

```

10.3 Function Bisec(a, b, Fbis, [Tol])

10.3.1 Description

Compute the root of the function defined by Fbis.

10.3.2 Arguments

a, b: Real single or double precision. Initial points, such that $\text{Fbis}(a)\text{Fbis}(b) < 0$.

Fbis: The function whose root we want to compute. It is defined as a function that returns the value of the function. If it is an external function, an interface block like this should be defined

```

Interface
  Function F(X)

      USE NumTypes

      Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
      Real (kind=DP) :: F
  End Function F
End Interface

```

where F is the value of the function in X. If the arguments are of simple precision, a similar interface should be provided, where the arguments of F are of single precision.

Tol: Real single or double precision. Optional. An estimation of the desired accuracy of the position of the root.

10.3.3 Output

Real single or double precision. The position of the root of Fbis.

10.3.4 Examples

Program TestRoot

```

USE NumTypes
USE Error
USE Root

Real (kind=DP) :: a, b, c, d, X
Complex (kind=DPC) :: z1, z2, z3, z4, ac, bc, cc, dc

Interface
  Function Fbis(X)

    USE NumTypes

    Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
    Real (kind=DP) :: Fbis
  End Function Fbis
End Interface

! Compute the value such that cos(x) = x
X = Bisec(0.0_DP, 1.1_DP, Fbis, 1.0E-10_DP)
Write(*,'(1A,ES33.25)')'Point:      ', X
Write(*,'(1A,ES33.25)')'Value of Cos: ', Cos(X)

Stop
End Program TestRoot

! *****
! *
Function FBis(X)
! *
! *****

USE NumTypes
```

```
Real (kind=DP), Intent (in) :: X
Real (kind=DP) :: Fbis

Fbis = X - Cos(X)

Return
End Function FBis
```


Eleven

MODULE Fourier

This is the documentation of the `MODULE Fourier`, a set of `FORTRAN 90` routines to work with Fourier series. This module make use of the `MODULE NumTypes` and the `MODULE Constants` so please read the documentation of these modules *before* reading this.

11.1 Type `Fourier_Serie`

11.1.1 Description

A new data type `Fourier_Serie` is defined to work with Fourier series. This type has two components: The modes, and the number of modes.

11.1.2 Components

`Coef(:):` Complex double precision one dimensional array. The modes.

`Nterm:` Integer. The number of terms of the Fourier series.

11.1.3 Examples

A small example showing how to define a polynomial.

Program `TestFourier`

```
USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier
```

```
Type (Fourier_Serie) :: Ff
```

```
Stop
End Program TestPoly
```

11.2 Type Fourier_Serie_2D

11.2.1 Description

A new data type `Fourier_Serie_2D` is defined to work with two dimensional Fourier series. This type has two components: The modes, and the number of modes.

11.2.2 Components

`Coef(:, :)`: Complex double precision two dimensional array. The modes.

`Nterm`: Integer. The number of terms of the Fourier series.

11.2.3 Examples

A small example showing how to define a polynomial.

Program TestFourier

```
USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier
```

```
Type (Fourier_Serie_2D) :: Ff
```

```
Stop
End Program TestPoly
```

11.3 Assignment

11.3.1 Description

You can directly assign one defined Fourier series (one or two dimensional) to another.

11.3.2 Examples

This example uses the `Init_Serie` subroutine. For details of the usage of this function look at the section (11.8), page (80).

Program TestFourier

```
USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier
```

```
Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2
```

```
CALL Init_Serie(FS1, 20)
CALL Init_Serie(FS2, 20)
```

```

FS1%Coef( 1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)
FS1%Coef(-1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

FS2 = FS1

Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS2%Coef( 1)
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS2%Coef(-1)

Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.4 Operator +

11.4.1 Description

You can naturally sum one or two dimensional Fourier series. If they have different sizes, it is assumed that the non defined modes of the short Fourier Series are zero.

11.4.2 Examples

This example uses the `Init_Serie` subroutine. For details of the usage of this function look at the section (11.8), page (80).

Program TestFourier

```

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

Type (Fourier_Serie_2D) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Integer :: Nt

Nt = 4
CALL Init_Serie(FS1, Nt)
CALL Init_Serie(FS2, Nt)

FS1%Coef( 1,1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)
FS1%Coef(-1,1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

FS2%Coef( 1,1) = Cmplx(-1.0_DP, 4.5_DP, kind=DPC)
FS2%Coef(-1,1) = Cmplx(-1.0_DP, -6.78745_DP, kind=DPC)

FS3 = FS1 + FS2
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS3%Coef( 1,1)
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS3%Coef(-1,1)

```

```

    Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.5 Operator -

11.5.1 Description

You can naturally subtract one or two dimensional Fourier series. If they have different sizes, it is assumed that the non defined modes of the short Fourier Series are zero.

11.5.2 Examples

```

Program TestFourier

```

```

    USE NumTypes
    USE Constants
    USE Fourier

```

```

    Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
    Integer :: Nt

```

```

    Nt = 4
    CALL Init_Serie(FS1, Nt)

```

```

    FS1%Coef( 1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)
    FS1%Coef(-1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

```

```

    FS2 = FS1

```

```

    FS3 = FS1 - FS2
    Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS3%Coef( 1)
    Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS3%Coef(-1)

```

```

    Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.6 Operator *

11.6.1 Description

You can naturally multiply one or two dimensional Fourier series, in which case the convolution of the Fourier Modes is performed. If they have different sizes, it is assumed that the non defined modes of the short Fourier Series are zero.

11.6.2 Examples

```

Program TestFourier

```

```

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Integer :: Nt

Nt = 4
CALL Init_Serie(FS1, Nt)

FS1%Coef( 1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)
FS1%Coef(-1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

FS2 = FS1

FS3 = FS1 * FS2
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS3%Coef( 0)

Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.7 Operator **

11.7.1 Description

You can naturally compute the integer power of a one or two dimensional Fourier series, in which case the convolution of the Fourier modes with themselves are performed a certain number of times.

11.7.2 Examples

Program TestFourier

```

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Integer :: Nt

Nt = 4
CALL Init_Serie(FS1, Nt)
CALL Init_Serie(FS2, Nt)
CALL Init_Serie(FS3, Nt)

FS1%Coef( 1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)

```

```

FS1%Coef(-1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

FS3%Coef(0) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.0_DP, kind=DPC)

FS2 = FS1**8
Do I = 1, 8
    FS3 = FS3 * FS1
End Do

Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS2%Coef( 0)
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS3%Coef( 0)

Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.8 Subroutine Init_Serie(FS,Ns)

11.8.1 Description

Allocate memory space for the modes of a one or two dimensional Fourier series.

11.8.2 Arguments

FS: Type `Fourier_Serie` or type `Fourier_Serie_2D`. The Fourier series that you want to allocate space for.

Ns: Integer. The number of modes.

11.8.3 Examples

Any of the examples of some of the previous sections are also good examples of the use of the `Init_Serie` subroutine. Here we simply repeat one of them.

Program TestFourier

```

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Integer :: Nt

Nt = 4
CALL Init_Serie(FS1, Nt)

FS1%Coef( 1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)
FS1%Coef(-1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

```

```

FS2 = FS1

FS3 = FS1 * FS2
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')FS3%Coef( 0)

Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.9 Function Eval_Serie(FS, X, [Y], Tx, [Ty])

11.9.1 Description

Compute the value of the Fourier series FS with periods Tx,Ty at the point X,Y.

11.9.2 Arguments

FS: Type `Fourier_Serie` or type `Fourier_Serie_2D`. The Fourier series that you want to evaluate.

X,Y: Real double precision. The point in which you want to evaluate the Fourier series. If FS is a two dimensional Fourier series, then Y must be present.

Tx,Ty: Real double precision. The period(s). If FS is a two dimensional Fourier series, then Ty must be present.

11.9.3 Output

Real double precision. The value of the function defined by the modes in FS at the point (X[,Y]).

11.9.4 Examples

```

Program TestFourier

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Integer :: Nt

Nt = 4
CALL Init_Serie(FS1, Nt)
CALL Init_Serie(FS2, Nt)
CALL Init_Serie(FS3, Nt)

FS1%Coef( 1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)

```

```

    FS1%Coef(-1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

    FS2 = FS1**2

    FS3 = FS1*FS2

    Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')Eval_Serie(FS1,0.12_DP,1.0_DP) * &
        & Eval_Serie(FS2,0.12_DP,1.0_DP)
    Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')Eval_Serie(FS3,0.12_DP,1.0_DP)

    Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.10 Function Unit(FS, Ns)

11.10.1 Description

Allocate memory space for the modes of a one or two dimensional Fourier series and sets the zero mode equal to 1.

11.10.2 Arguments

FS: Type `Fourier_Serie` or type `Fourier_Serie_2D`. The Fourier series that you want to allocate space for.

Ns: Integer. The number of modes.

11.10.3 Examples

Program TestFourier

```

    USE NumTypes
    USE Constants
    USE Fourier

    Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
    Integer :: Nt

    Nt = 4
    CALL Init_Serie(FS1, Nt)
    CALL Init_Serie(FS2, Nt)
    CALL Init_Serie(FS3, Nt)

    FS1%Coef( 1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.5_DP, kind=DPC)
    FS1%Coef(-1) = Cmplx(1.0_DP, 0.7_DP, kind=DPC)

    CALL Unit(FS2, Nt)

```



```

FS3 = FS1*FS2

Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')Eval_Serie(FS1,0.12_DP,1.0_DP)
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')Eval_Serie(FS3,0.12_DP,1.0_DP)

Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.11 Function DFT(Data, Is)

11.11.1 Description

Compute the Discrete Fourier Transform of the values stored in the complex array **Data**. If **Is** is present and is set to -1, the inverse Discrete Fourier Transform is performed. The direct Fourier transform is defined as

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \sum_{n=0}^N f_n e^{\frac{2\pi i n k}{N}} \quad \forall k \in \left[-\frac{N}{2}, \frac{N}{2}\right]$$

the inverse one is defined as

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^N f_n e^{\frac{-2\pi i n k}{N}} \quad \forall k \in \left[-\frac{N}{2}, \frac{N}{2}\right]$$

11.11.2 Arguments

Data(:, :): One or two dimensional double precision complex array. The data whose Discrete Fourier Transform we want to compute.

Is: Integer. Optional. A flag to tell if we want to compute the direct or the inverse Fourier transform.

11.11.3 Output

Type **Fourier_Serie** if **Data(:)** is one dimensional, and type **Fourier_Serie_2D** if **Data(:, :)** is two dimensional.

11.11.4 Examples

This example compute the discrete Fourier transform of $f(x_i) = \sin(x_i)$.

```

Program TestFourier

```

```

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

```

```

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax=20

```

```

Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Complex (kind=DPC) :: Data(Nmax), X
Integer :: Nt

Do I = 1, Nmax
  X = Cmplx(TWOPI_DP*I/Nmax)
  Data(I) = Sin(X)
End Do

FS1 = DFT(Data)

Write(*,'(1A,2ES33.25)') 'Mode k= 1: ', FS1%Coef( 1)
Write(*,'(1A,2ES33.25)') 'Mode k=-1: ', FS1%Coef(-1)
Write(*,'(ES33.25)' )Sum(Abs(FS1%Coef(:)))

Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.12 Function Conjg(FS)

11.12.1 Description

Computes the Fourier modes that correspond to the conjugate function. This means: If the modes of FS are $\tilde{f}(k)$, this function returns a Fourier series with modes $\tilde{f}(-k)$.

11.12.2 Arguments

FS: Type `Fourier_Serie` or type `Fourier_Serie_2D`. The Fourier series whose conjugate you want to compute.

11.12.3 Output

Type `Fourier_Serie` if FS is of type `Fourier_Serie`, and type `Fourier_Serie_2D` if FS is of type `Fourier_Serie_2D`.

11.12.4 Examples

Program TestFourier

```

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax=20
Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Complex (kind=DPC) :: Data(Nmax), X
Integer :: Nt

```

```

Do I = 1, Nmax
  X = Cmplx(TWOPI_DP*I/Nmax,kind=DPC)
  Data(I) = Sin(X) + Cmplx(0.0_DP,I*2.0_DP,kind=DPC)
End Do

FS1 = DFT(Data)

Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')Eval_Serie(FS1,0.23_DP,1.0_DP)
Write(*,'(2ES33.25)')Eval_Serie(Conjg(FS1),0.23_DP,1.0_DP)

Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.13 Subroutine Save_Serie(FS, File)

11.13.1 Description

Write the Fourier series FS to the file File.

11.13.2 Arguments

FS: Type `Fourier_Serie` or type `Fourier_Serie_2D`. The Fourier series that you want to store in a file.

File: Character string of arbitrary length. The name of the file in which you want to save FS.

11.13.3 Examples

Program TestFourier

```

USE NumTypes
USE Constants
USE Fourier

Integer, Parameter :: Nmax=20
Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
Complex (kind=DPC) :: Data(Nmax), X
Integer :: Nt

Do I = 1, Nmax
  X = Cmplx(TWOPI_DP*I/Nmax,kind=DPC)
  Data(I) = Sin(X) + Cmplx(0.0_DP,I*2.0_DP,kind=DPC)
End Do

FS1 = DFT(Data)

CALL Save(FS1,'datamodes.dat')

```

```

    Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

11.14 Subroutine Read_Serie(FS, File)

11.14.1 Description

Reads the Fourier series FS stored in the file File.

11.14.2 Arguments

FS: Type `Fourier_Serie` or type `Fourier_Serie_2D`. The name of the Fourier series data type in which you want to store that data.

File: Character Character string of arbitrary length. The name of the file in which the saved series is.

11.14.3 Examples

Program TestFourier

```

    USE NumTypes
    USE Constants
    USE Fourier

    Integer, Parameter :: Nmax=20
    Type (Fourier_Serie) :: FS1, FS2, FS3
    Complex (kind=DPC) :: Data(Nmax), X
    Integer :: Nt

    Do I = 1, Nmax
        X = Cmplx(TWOPI_DP*I/Nmax,kind=DPC)
        Data(I) = Sin(X) + Cmplx(0.0_DP,I*2.0_DP,kind=DPC)
    End Do

    FS1 = DFT(Data)

    CALL Save_Serie(FS1,'datamodes.dat')
    CALL Read_Serie(FS2,'datamodes.dat')

    Write(*, '(ES33.25)') Sum(Abs(FS1%Coef(:) - FS2%Coef(:)))

    Stop
End Program TestFourier

```

Twelve

MODULE Time

The `MODULE Time` is a module to provide access to date and time properties.

12.1 Type `tm`

12.1.1 Description

A new data type, called `tm` is defined. It has some properties common with the same derived type defined in the C standard library. The components of the type specify a time: Day, year, month, hour, etc...

12.1.2 Components

hour: Integer. Hour of the day [0-23].

min: Integer, Minutes after the hour [0-59].

sec: Integer. Seconds after the minute [0-59].

msec: Integer. Milliseconds after the second [0-999].

year: Integer. Year.

month: Integer. Month of the year [0-11].

mday: Integer. Day of the month [1-31].

wday: Integer. Day of the week since Sunday [0-6].

12.1.3 Example

A small example defining a `tm` data type.

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
USE Time
```

```
Type (tm) :: Oneday

OneDay%hour = 12
OneDay%min  = 0
OneDay%sec   = 0
OneDay%mday = 10
OneDay%mon   = 0
OneDay%year  = 2007
OneDay%yday  = 3

Stop
End Program Test
```

12.2 Function `gettime()`

12.2.1 Description

The function `gettime()` returns the current time and date in a `type tm` data type.

12.2.2 Arguments

This function has no arguments.

12.2.3 Output

Type `tm`, containing all the information about the date and time.

12.2.4 Example

A small program that prints the current year.

```
Program Test

USE NumTypes
USE Time

Type (tm) :: Oneday

Oneday = gettime()

Write(*,*)'Current year: ', Oneday%year

Stop
End Program Test
```

12.3 Function isleap(Nyr)

12.3.1 Description

The function `isleap(Nyr)` returns `.true.` if `Nyr` is a leap year, and `.false.` otherwise. Note that the leap years are different in the Julian and Gregorian calendars. In this code the Gregorian calendar is supposed valid *after* 1582¹.

12.3.2 Arguments

Nyr: Integer. The year.

12.3.3 Output

Logical. `.true.` if `Nyr` is a leap year, and `.false.` otherwise.

12.3.4 Example

A small program that tell us if the current year is leap.

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
USE Time

Type (tm) :: Oneday

Oneday = gettime()

If (isleap(Oneday%year)) Then
  Write(*,*)'We are in a leap year.'
Else
  Write(*,*)'We are not in a leap year.'
End If

Stop
End Program Test
```

12.4 Function asctime(t)

12.4.1 Description

The function `asctime`, returns a 24 length character string from a type `tm` data type, containing the date and time, in a similar way that the function `asctime` of the C standard library, for example:

¹For more details, take a look at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian_calendar

Wed Jan 10 19:15:49 2007

12.4.2 Arguments

t: Type `tm`. A Type `tm` data type containing the date and time.

12.4.3 Output

Character (len=24). A 24 length character string with the format `Www Mmm dd hh:mm:ss yyyy`, where `Www` is the weekday, `Mmm` the month in letters, `dd` the day of the month, `hh:mm:ss` the time, and `yyyy` the year.

12.4.4 Example

A small program that prints the current time.

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
USE Time
```

```
Write(*,'(1A)')asctime(gettime())
```

```
Stop
End Program Test
```

12.5 Function `Day_of_Week(Day, Month, Year)`

12.5.1 Description

The function `Day_of_Week(Day, Month, Year)`, returns the day of the week since sunday (sunday is 0), of the date that correspond to the input `Day, Month, Year`.

12.5.2 Arguments

Day: Integer. The day of the month [1-31].

Month: Integer. The month of the year [0-11].

Year: Integer. The year.

12.5.3 Output

Integer. The day of the week since sunday, thus a number between 0 and 6, with 0 corresponding to sunday.

12.5.4 Example

A small program that prints the date and time of the first of january of 1900.

Program Test

```
USE NumTypes
USE Time
```

```
Type (tm) :: Oneday
```

```
Oneday%hour = 12
Oneday%min  = 0
OneDay%sec  = 0
OneDay%mday = 1
OneDay%mon  = 0
OneDay%year = 1900
```

```
OneDay%wday = Day_of_Week(Oneday%mday, Oneday%mon, Oneday%year)
```

```
Write(*,*)asctime(Oneday)
```

```
Stop
```

```
End Program Test
```

GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.2, November 2002

Copyright © 2000,2001,2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document “free” in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of “copyleft”, which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The “**Document**”, below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as “**you**”. You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A “**Modified Version**” of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A “**Secondary Section**” is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document’s overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The “**Invariant Sections**” are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The “**Cover Texts**” are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A “**Transparent**” copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not “Transparent” is called “**Opaque**”.

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The “**Title Page**” means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, “Title Page” means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work’s title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section “**Entitled XYZ**” means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as “**Acknowledgements**”, “**Dedications**”, “**Endorsements**”, or “**History**”.) To “**Preserve the Title**” of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section “Entitled XYZ” according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication

that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or non-commercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution

and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I. Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.
- J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- K. For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.
- L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.
- M. Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

- N. Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled “Endorsements” or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.
- O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version’s license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled “Endorsements”, provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties—for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled “History” in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled “History”; likewise combine any sections Entitled “Acknowledgements”, and any sections Entitled “Dedications”. You must delete all sections Entitled “Endorsements”.

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an “aggregate” if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation’s users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document’s Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled “Acknowledgements”, “Dedications”, or “History”, the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License “or any later version” applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

Copyright © YEAR YOUR NAME. Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled “GNU Free Documentation License”.

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the “with ... Texts.” line with this:

with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

Bibliography

- [1] G. N. W. E. T. Whittaker, *A course on modern analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 1969.
- [2] A. González-Arroyo and A. Ramos, *Expansion for the solutions of the Bogomolny equations on the torus*, *JHEP* **07** (2004) 008, [[hep-th/0404022](#)].

Index

- Subroutine abort([routine], msg), 6
- Function asctime(t), 89
- Function Basis(X1, X2, n, s, q, itau, Prec) , 42
- Function Bisec(a, b, Fbis, [Tol]), 72
- Function Conjg(FS), 84
- Function Day_of_Week(Day, Month, Year), 90
- Function Degree(P), 60
- Function Deriv(P), 62
- Function Det(M), 31
- Function DFT(Data, Is), 83
- Function Euler(Init, Xo, Xfin, Feuler, [Tol]), 21
- Function Eval_Serie(FS, X, [Y], Tx, [Ty]) , 81
- Function GammaLn(X), 37
- Function gettimeofday(), 88
- Function Hermite(n,x,Dval), 40
- Function HermiteFunc(n,x,Dval), 41
- Subroutine Histogram(Val, Ndiv, Ntics, Vmin, Vmax, h), 49
- Subroutine Init(P, Dgr), 59
- Subroutine Init_Serie(FS,Ns), 80
- Function Integra(P, Cte), 64
- Function Interpol(X, Y), 66
- Function InterpolValue(X, Y, Xo), 65
- Function isleap(Nyr), 89
- Subroutine LinearReg(X, Y, Yerr, [Func], Coef, Cerr, ChisqrV), 50
- Function Locate(X, Xo, Iin), 34
- Subroutine LU(M, Ipiv, Idet), 28
- Subroutine LUsolve(M, b), 30
- Function Mean(X), 45
- Function Moment(X, k), 47
- Function Newton(Xo, Fnew, [Tol]) , 70
- Subroutine Normal(X, [Rm], [Rsig]), 48
- Subroutine perror([routine], msg), 5
- Subroutine Pivoting(M,Ipiv,Idet), 27
- Subroutine Qsort(X,Ipt), 33
- Subroutine Read_Serie(FS, File), 86
- Function Rgnkta(Init, Xo, Xfin, Feuler, [Tol]), 24
- Subroutine RootPol(a, b, [c, d], z1, z2, [z3, z4]), 69
- Subroutine Save_Serie(FS, File), 85
- Function Simpson(a, b, Func, [Tol]), 11
- Function SimpsonAb(a, b, Func, [Tol]), 14
- Function SimpsonInfDw(a, Func, [Tol]), 17
- Function SimpsonInfUp(a, Func, [Tol]), 15
- Function SimpsonSingDw(a, b, Func, [Tol], gamma), 20
- Function SimpsonSingUp(a, b, Func, [Tol], gamma), 18
- Subroutine Spline(X, Y, Ypp0, YppN, Pols), 67
- Function Stddev(X), 46
- Function Theta(i, z, tau, Prec), 38
- Function ThetaChar(a, b, z, tau, Prec), 39

Type `tm`, 87

Function `Trapecio(a, b, Func, [Tol])`, 9

Function `TrapecioAb(a, b, Func, [Tol])`,
12

Function `Unit(FS, Ns)`, 82

Function `Value(P, X)`, 61

Function `Var(X)`, 46