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**COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE LOGISTIC  
MODEL TO ESTIMATE THE PROBABILITY  
OF OCCURRENCE OF DISCRETE EVENTS**

C.F. CHUNG





**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
PAPER 78-11**

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**Critical reader**  
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# COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE LOGISTIC MODEL TO ESTIMATE THE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DISCRETE EVENTS

## Abstract

A FORTRAN computer program has been written for obtaining the maximum likelihood estimates of unknown parameters in the logistic response model. It uses the method of scoring.

The logistic model is a more appropriate model and may give better results than the standard linear model for estimating the probability of occurrence of a discrete event as a function of several explanatory variables. The method is applied to describe the occurrence of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in Newfoundland in terms of 17 selected geological variables.

## Résumé

Un programme informatique FORTRAN a été rédigé pour obtenir les estimations les plus probables de paramètres inconnus dans le modèle logistique des réponses. Il utilise la méthode de décompte.

Le modèle logistique est plus approprié et peut donner de meilleurs résultats que le modèle linéaire standard pour l'estimation de la probabilité de manifestation de phénomènes distincts comme fonction de plusieurs variables explicatives. La méthode utilisée sert à décrire la manifestation de gisements de sulfures en amas d'origine volcanique à Terre-Neuve en termes de 17 variables géologiques choisies.

## INTRODUCTION

This study deals with the logistic analysis for estimating the probability of occurrence of an event as a function of several explanatory variables from qualitative response data. A logistic non-linear model is postulated and the unknown parameters in the model are estimated by the maximum likelihood (ML) method.

As a tool for correlating the occurrence of mineral deposits with mappable geological attributes, standard regression analysis has been widely used by, among others, Agterberg and Cabilio (1969), Sinclair and Woodsworth (1970), DeGeoffrey and Wignall (1971). Although this method is computationally simple, it has limitations for estimating the probability from qualitative response data (cf. Agterberg, 1974a).

Agterberg and Robinson (1971) and Agterberg et al. (1972) proposed the use of the linear model for estimating the probability of occurrence of mineral deposits from mappable geological attributes. In a discussion of this model, Tukey (1971) suggested that logistic analysis might be used for estimating probability of occurrence of mineral deposits. Subsequently, a logistic model was applied to systematically quantified geological variables for detecting target areas for mineral exploration by Agterberg (1974b). The parameters in this model were estimated by the iterative weighted least squares method proposed by Walker and Duncan (1967). Amemiya (1976) has shown that Walker and Duncan's method is equivalent to the method of scoring used in this paper.

The linear model and its limitations as applied to qualitative response data will be first discussed. The logistic model will then be postulated, followed by a discussion of how to estimate the unknown parameters by the ML method. The method of scoring as an algorithm for obtaining a solution from the system of the ML equations, is described. As a practical example, the logistic model is postulated for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in Newfoundland for resource evaluation, and the probability of occurrence of the deposits for each of the unit cells of size 10km by 10km is estimated as a logistic function of quantified litho-age units (see Leech, 1975).

## LIMITATIONS OF APPLICATION OF THE LINEAR MODEL TO QUALITATIVE RESPONSE DATA

Consider an occurrence  $Y_i$  for the  $i$ -th object of an event. The random variable  $Y_i$  takes, without loss of generality, the two possible values 0 and 1 depending upon absence and presence, respectively. Let the probability of occurrence  $Y_i$  for the  $i$ -th object be  $\theta_i$ .

$$\theta_i = \text{prob}(Y_i = 1) = E(Y_i) \quad (1)$$

Suppose that such binary observations are available for  $n$  objects. The problem is to develop methods of analysis for establishing any dependence of  $\theta_i$  on explanatory variables representing characteristics of objects.

For assessing a dependence of  $\theta_i$  on explanatory variables, let us consider the linear model:

$$\theta_i = X_i' b \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (2)$$

where  $b' = (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_p)$  is the  $(p+1)$ -dimensional vector of unknown parameters to be estimated and  $X_i' = (1, x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{ip})$  are observed values of  $p$  explanatory variables for the  $i$ -th object for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

In order to estimate the unknown parameters  $b$ , the method of ordinary least squares (OLS) can be directly applied to the binary data where the observations 0 and 1 of  $Y_i$  are treated as if they were quantitative observations. The OLS estimates  $\hat{b}$  of  $b$  are:

$$\hat{b} = (X'X)^{-1} X'Y \quad \text{where}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1' \\ X_2' \\ \vdots \\ X_n' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & x_{21} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \dots & x_{np} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

However, the OLS estimates  $\hat{b}$  of  $b$  retain very strong optimal properties only if the random variables  $Y_i$  follow several conditions. One of these conditions is that the variances of the  $Y_i$ 's should be equal to some constant,  $\sigma^2$ . i.e.,  $\text{Var}(Y_i) = \sigma^2$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . However, since  $Y_i$  takes only two values 0 and 1,  $Y_i^2 = Y_i$ , and

$$\text{Var}(Y_i) = \theta_i(1 - \theta_i) \quad (4)$$

For this reason, there may be a serious loss of information if the OLS estimates  $\hat{b}$  of  $b$  are used, in particular, if the values of  $\theta_i(1 - \theta_i)$  vary considerably with  $i$ .

One possible alternative method to estimate  $b$  is to use an iterative scheme in which fitted values  $\hat{\theta}_i = X_i' \hat{b}$  are obtained from (2) and (3), and then the method of weighted least squares (WLS) is employed to estimate  $b$  using weights  $\hat{\theta}_i(1 - \hat{\theta}_i)$ . However, now, another serious restriction on the usefulness of the linear model (2) arises from the condition:

$$0 \leq \theta_i \leq 1 \quad (5)$$

Some of the estimated probabilities  $\hat{\theta}_i$  and  $\hat{\theta}_{iw}$  using the OLS estimates  $\hat{b}$  and the WLS estimates  $\hat{b}_w$  may not satisfy the condition (5). In such cases, the method of constrained least squares could be considered to estimate  $b$ . However, not only is the problem in the mathematical programming computationally complicated, but also statistical interpretations of the estimates are severely limited when the method of constrained least squares is used for estimating  $b$ . An alternative approach consists of using a nonlinear model such as the logistic model.

#### THE LOGISTIC MODEL AND THE MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD METHOD TO ESTIMATE THE UNKNOWN PARAMETERS

A simple method of representing the probability  $\theta_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) of occurrence of an event in terms of explanatory variables so that the estimate of probability lies between 0 and 1, is to postulate the logistic form:

$$\theta_i = E(Y_i) = \frac{e^{X_i' b}}{1 + e^{X_i' b}} \quad (6)$$

where the  $X_i$ 's and  $b$  are equivalent to those in equation (2). Equation (6) is called the logistic model. It has been advocated by Cox (1966, 1970), and Walker and Duncan (1967), among others, for estimating probabilities from qualitative response data. One of the advantages of this model is that any estimate of  $\theta_i$ , whatever  $X_i$ ' and  $b$  may be, satisfies the constraint (5).

In order to estimate  $b$ , Cox (1966, 1970) proposed to use the maximum likelihood (ML) method. The ML estimates  $\hat{b}$  of  $b$  are obtained as follows. We may first reorder the  $Y_i$ 's for computational simplicity so that the first  $n_1$  observed  $Y_i$ 's are 1 and the last  $n_2 = n - n_1$  observed  $Y_i$ 's are 0, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 = Y_2 = \dots = Y_{n_1} &= 1 \\ Y_{n_1+1} = \dots = Y_n &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Since  $\text{Prob}(Y_i=1) = \theta_i$  and  $\text{Prob}(Y_i=0) = 1 - \theta_i$ , the likelihood function is:

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \theta_i \prod_{j=n_1+1}^n (1 - \theta_j) \quad (8)$$

Substituting (6) into (8), we obtain the likelihood function

$$\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n_1} e^{X_i' b}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + e^{X_i' b})} = \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i' b\right)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + e^{X_i' b})} \quad (9)$$

Hence the log-likelihood  $L(b)$  is obtained by taking the logarithm of this equation (9):

$$L(b) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} X_i' b - \sum_{i=1}^n \log_e (1 + e^{X_i' b}) \quad (10)$$

Differentiating (10) with respect to  $b_s$ ,

$$s_s(b) = \frac{\partial L(b)}{\partial b_s} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} x_{is} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_{js} e^{X_j' b}}{1 + e^{X_j' b}} \quad (11)$$

which is called the efficient score of  $b_s$ . The information matrix  $I(b)$  is obtained by differentiating  $s_s(b)$  with respect to  $b_t$  where the  $(s, t)$ -th component  $I_{st}(b)$  is:

$$I_{st}(b) = E\left(-\frac{\partial^2 L(b)}{\partial b_s \partial b_t}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_{is} x_{it} e^{X_i' b}}{(1 + e^{X_i' b})^2} \quad (12)$$

The ML estimates  $\hat{b}$  should satisfy the system of equations

$$s_s(\hat{b}) = \left(s_s(b)\right)_{b=\hat{b}} = 0 \quad \text{for } s = 0, 1, \dots, p. \quad (13)$$

Substituting (11) into (13), we obtain the following system of equations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} x_{is} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_{js} e^{X_j' \hat{b}}}{1 + e^{X_j' \hat{b}}} = 0 \quad \text{for } s = 0, 1, \dots, p. \quad (14)$$

The method of scoring (Rao, 1971) can be applied for obtaining the solutions of  $\hat{b}$ .



## METHOD OF SCORING

The system of nonlinear equations in (14) is very complicated so that the solutions can not be obtained directly. One general method to solve the system is known as the method of scoring which is an iterative procedure. The method first takes an initial solution and then derives linear equations for additive corrections. This procedure can be repeated until the corrections become negligibly small.

Let  $d^0 = (d_0^0, d_1^0, \dots, d_p^0)$  be initial estimates of  $b$ . Then the first estimates  $d^1$ , in matrix notation, are given by

$$d^1 = d^0 + I^{-1}(d^0) s(d^0) \quad (15)$$

where  $s(d^0)$  is the  $(p+1)$ -dimensional vector with the  $s$ th component,  $s_s(d^0)$  is the efficient score of  $b_s$  at  $b=d^0$ , and  $I(d^0)$  is the information matrix at  $b=d^0$ . This process can be repeated with  $d^1$  as the new initial estimates. Then the  $(k+1)$ th estimates  $d^{k+1}$  of  $b$  are obtained from

$$d^{k+1} = d^k + I^{-1}(d^k) s(d^k) \quad \text{where}$$

$$s(d^k) = \begin{bmatrix} s_0(d^k) \\ s_1(d^k) \\ \vdots \\ s_p(d^k) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad I(d^k) = \begin{bmatrix} I_{00}(d^k) & \dots & I_{0p}(d^k) \\ I_{10}(d^k) & \dots & I_{1p}(d^k) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ I_{p0}(d^k) & \dots & I_{pp}(d^k) \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

Substituting (11) and (12) into (16), we obtain

$$s_s(d^k) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} x_{is} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_{js} e^{x_j^1 d^k}}{1 + e^{x_j^1 d^k}} \quad (17)$$

$$I_{st}(d^k) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_{is} x_{it} e^{x_i^1 d^k}}{(1 + e^{x_i^1 d^k})^2}$$

If the system (11) of ML equations has a solution, the vector  $s(d^k)$  of the efficient scores vanishes for some  $k$  and the  $d^k$  are the ML estimates of  $b$ . That is,

$$\hat{b} = d^k \quad (18)$$

The computational procedures of the program are described in the general flowchart in Figure 1. A generalized inverse matrix is substituted for the inverse matrix when the matrix is singular. In the case of singularity, the estimates  $\hat{b}$  do not have meaning but the estimates  $\hat{\theta}_1$  of the probabilities  $\theta_1$  are meaningful.

## PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

The occurrence of volcanogenic massive sulphide (Sangster, 1972) deposits in Newfoundland is considered for example. A logistic model is postulated for estimating the probability of the occurrence as a function of systematically quantified geological variables. The data on the occurrences of the volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits and geological variables have been taken from the data base for Project Appalachia (Leech, 1975).

In this data base, the island of Newfoundland was subdivided into 1409 cells with a size of 10 km by 10 km as shown in Figure 2. For each cell, a regular grid with 400 points was superimposed and 44 geological map units were quantified and compiled by Fabbri et al. (1975), by counting the number of points occupied by these map units. The 49 VMS deposits so far discovered in Newfoundland are distributed among 21 of the 1409 cells. These 21 cells are also shown in Figure 2.

The volcanic rocks of four geologic ages (Lower Silurian, Middle-Upper Ordovician, Lower Ordovician and Cambrian) host all of the 49 known VMS deposits. Hence, for this model, only 17 litho-age units which consist of all volcanic rocks of these ages together with associated sedimentary rocks and intrusions, are selected as explanatory variables in the model from the 44 litho-age units. Geological descriptions of the selected 17 litho-age units are listed in Table 1. Only 307 of the 1409 cells contain at least one of the 17 litho-age units. The 21 cells containing one or more of the 49 known deposits are included in these 307 cells.

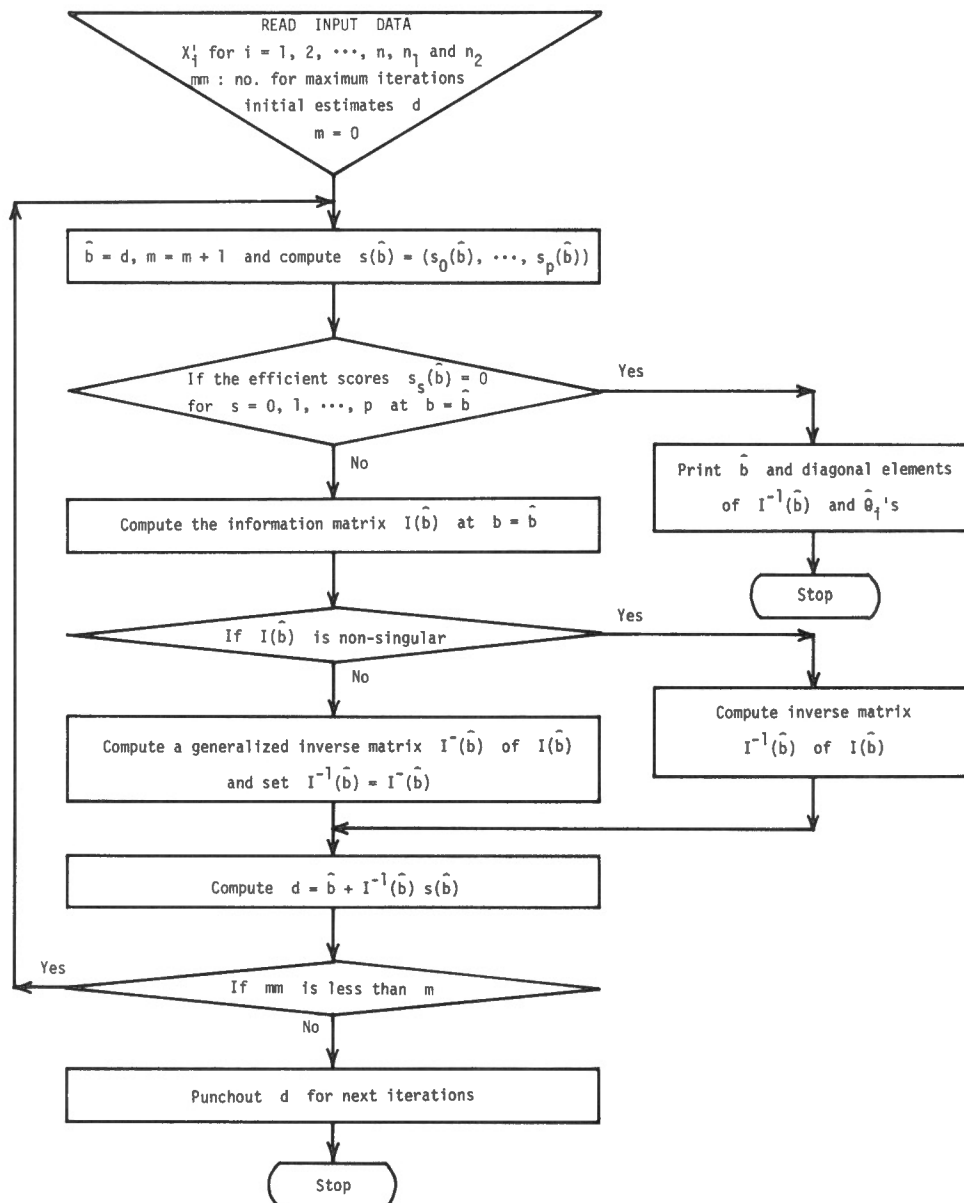


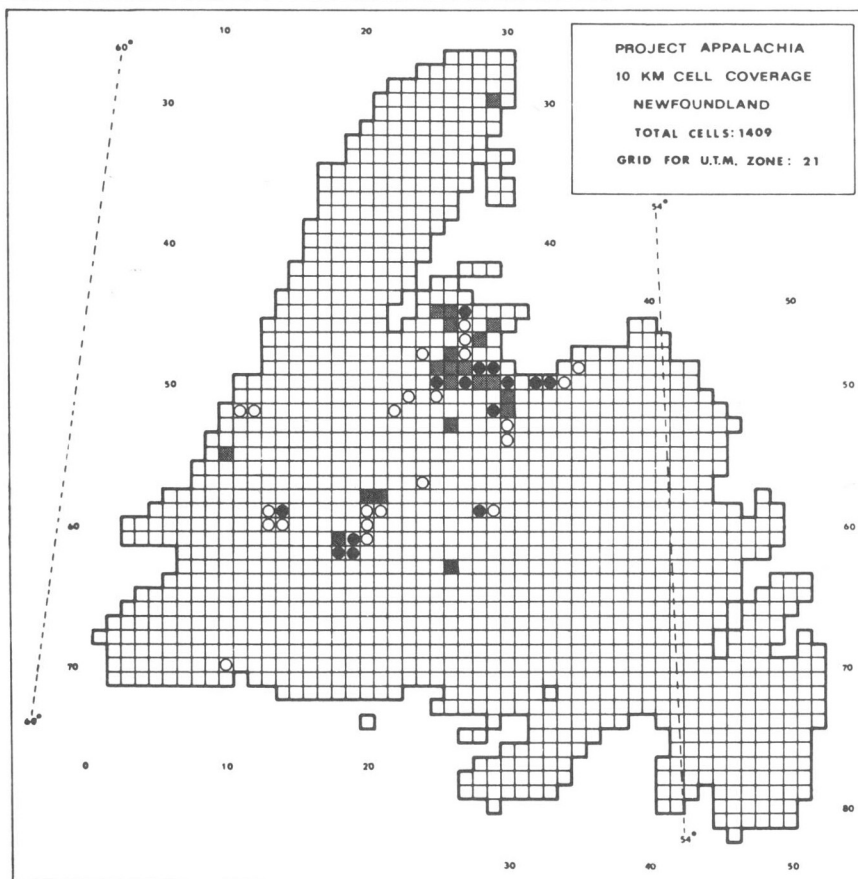
Figure 1. Flowchart of program LOGIST

Table 1

Geological description of the 17 selected litho-age units after Fabbri et al. (1975). The numbers in the boxes represent the index numbers of the explanatory variables used in the model

Rock Age types	Pel	Gw	Va	V	Vb	Gr	Um (Pre -Silurian)	GD
Lower Silurian	1	—	2	4	—	7	8	9
Middle -Upper Ordovician	3	5	—	6	—			
Lower Ordovician	10	11	—	12	13			
Cambrian	14	15	17	—	16			

Pel : Pelite (marine with or without minor siltstone and carbonate)  
 Gw : Greywacke - pelite, turbidite : deep water  
 Va : Acid volcanics greater than 50%  
 V : Basic volcanics; minor acid volcanics.  
 Vb : Basic volcanics; no reported acid volcanics.  
 Gr : Granite  
 Um : Ultramafic  
 GD : Gabbro-dioritic



- contains known occurrences of VMS deposits.
- estimated probability  $\geq 0.26$ .
- estimated probability  $\geq 0.13$ .

Figure 2. Probability map of the occurrence of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in Newfoundland. The probability is estimated from the selected systematically quantified 17 litho-age units (see text for detailed explanations) using the logistic analysis.

For any  $i$ -th cell, the vector of the observed values of the 17 explanatory variables  $x'_i = (1, x_{i1}, \dots, x_{i17})$  is known and the occurrence  $Y_i$  of the VMS deposits is recorded as 1 or 0 according to presence or absence of the known deposits for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 307$ . The data is listed in the Appendix 2.

The logistic model postulated for this example, as in (6), is that the probability  $\theta_i$  of occurrence  $Y_i$  of the VMS deposits in Newfoundland satisfies the following logistic function of the 17 litho-age units:

$$\theta_i = \text{Prob}(Y_i = 1) = \frac{e^{x_i \cdot b}}{1 + e^{x_i \cdot b}} \quad (19)$$

where  $b$  is the unknown parameters to be estimated.

The ML estimates  $\hat{b}$  of  $b$ , after using the program, are given as:

$$\hat{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -4.560, & -7.504, & 0.012, & -0.031, & -0.011, & -0.001, \\ -0.011, & 0.0, & 0.003, & 0.007, & -2.002, & -0.003, \\ -0.011, & 0.013, & -2.251, & 0.006, & 0.022, & 0.004 \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

after 17 iterations.

From the  $\hat{b}$  in (20), the estimate  $\hat{\theta}_i$  of  $\theta_i$  for the  $i$ -th cell is obtained from

$$\hat{\theta}_i = \widehat{\text{Prob}(Y_i = 1)} = \frac{e^{x_i \cdot \hat{b}}}{1 + e^{x_i \cdot \hat{b}}} \quad (21)$$

The interpretation of the estimates  $\hat{\theta}$  may be complicated because of the possible existence of undiscovered deposits. For this example, it was assumed that  $Y_i=0$  in the  $i$ -th cell if no VMS deposit has been discovered in that cell. This would imply that  $\hat{\theta}$  is not an estimate of the true probability if there remain undiscovered deposits in the study area. In other words, the  $\hat{\theta}_i$  is an estimate of only part of the true probability  $\theta_i$  and  $\hat{\theta}$  may be small. The largest  $\hat{\theta}_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 307$ ) is 0.75 and the average of the  $\hat{\theta}_i$ 's of the 21 cells containing one or more of the known VMS deposits is 0.26. The  $\hat{\theta}_i$ 's has been computed for the 286 cells where no VMS deposits have been discovered. Cells where the estimate  $\hat{\theta}_i$  is larger than 0.26 and 0.13, are indicated by solid and open circles, respectively, in Figure 2.

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APPENDIX I

INPUT PREPARATION

1. Identification card
 

Column	Format	Variable	Description
1-80	8A10	NAME	Any alphanumeric information used as output page heading.
  
2. Iteration control card
 

Column	Format	Variable	Description
1-10	F10.0	EVEL	Level of convergence
11-15	15	ITER	Maximum permissible number of iterations
16-20	15	ICØEF	=1, initial estimates of $b$ are given. (See initial coefficient cards) =0, zero vector, (0, 0, ..., 0) is used as initial estimates of $b$ .
  
3. Input control card
 

Column	Format	Variable	Description
1-5	15	NVAR	No. of explanatory variables
6-10	15	N1	No. of samples with $Y(I)=1$ (see text)
11-15	15	N2	No. of samples with $Y(I)=0$ (see text)
16-20	15	ITAPE	=1 if data block is stored on tape or desk. When ITAPE=1, unit 99 is reserved for data block. =0 if data block is on punched cards.
21-80	6A10	FØRM	Format of the data block. For example, (8F10.0)
  
4. Output control card
 

Column	Format	Variable	Description
1-5	15	IPRØB	=1, printout of observed and estimated values. =0, no action taken
6-10	15	ICØ	=1, final estimates $\hat{b}$ will be stored in unit 97 so that the user can catalogue the file for further studies =0, no action taken.
  
5. Initial coefficients cards
 

When ICØEF=0 (see iteration control card), no card is required. Skip this section and do not provide any card. However, if ICØEF=1, then  $\text{INT}((\text{NVAR}+1)/8) + 1$  cards should be provided for (NVAR+1) initial coefficient under the format (8F10.0) where  $\text{INT}(\cdot)$  is the function which takes only integer portion of the number ( $\cdot$ ), i.e.  $\text{INT}(1.92) = 1$ .
  
6. Data block
 

Consists of  $N = N1 + N2$  records on tape or disc file or  $N$  sets of cards. Each of  $N$  records or  $N$  sets of punched cards should contain observed values of NVAR explanatory variables under the format FØRM which was specified in input control card. First N1 records are for observations with  $Y(I) = 1$  and the following N2 records are for observations with  $Y(I) = 0$ .

APPENDIX II

Example of input and selected output

Example of input data

The input consists of 4 control cards (see Input Data Description) and Data Block of 307 records which are read from Unit 99. Each of the 307 records contains the x-y coordinates of the cell and information on the 17 litho-age units (see Practical Example for explanations). The Input Control card specifies reading of the information on 17 litho-age units from Unit 99.

(i) Listing of 4 control cards

```
LOGISTIC ANALYSIS, VMS DEPOSITS, NEWFOUNDLAND
0.1          30      0
  17      21  286    1 (6X,17F3.0)
  0        1
```

(ii) Listing of Data Block

26 45	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 39	28 41	0 0	0 219	0 5	64 0	000001
25 45	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	20 44	0 0	0 71	0 259	0 0	000002
26 63	0 0	0 0	0 242	92 0	49 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000003
28 50	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 255	17 0	0 0	0 0	0 128	0 0	0 0	0 0	000004
29 50	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2320	3 0	0 0	0 0	0 168	0 0	0 0	0 0	000005
30 51	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0378	22 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000006
30 52	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0349	51 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000007
18 61	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0288	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000008
26 53	0 32	15 11	25137	0 0	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000009
26 46	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0117	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 254	28	000010
26 48	0167	0 0	0 0	0 0 88	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 58	0 0	0 0	0 0	000011
25 49	0317	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 67	0 0	0 0	0 0	000012
20 58	0336	0 19	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000013
21 58	0328	0 25	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000014
28 47	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 9	5 0	0 28	0 0	0 3	23 0	000015	
10 55	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 4	5 90	0 66	93 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000016	
29 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	25 2	0 131	47 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000017	
27 49	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 039	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000018	
29 46	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	4 0	0 018	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 150	000019	
26 49	0 11	0 0	0 0	0 0 16	0 0	0 035	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000020	
26 50	0 19	0 30	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 020	5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000021	
15 67	0 0	0 461	30 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000022	
32 53	0 0	0 521	87 2	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000023	
14 67	0 0	0 802	33 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000024	
28 57	0 0	0 143	253 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000025	
27 60	0 0	0 56	75 0	0 0 8	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000026	
37 50	31 0	0 271	05 4	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000027	
25 60	29 0	0 98	92 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000028	
24 60	123 92	0 65	16 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000029	
23 52	0122	0134	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000030	
27 59	0195	0107	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000031	
22 61	54124	0 70	3 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000032	
24 56	0 35	0112	0 17	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000033	
24 52	0153	0247	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000034	
24 53	0170	0230	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000035	
23 53	0 84	0 95	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000036	
21 53	0100	0124	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000037	
22 53	0 22	0 45	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000038	
24 55	0 64	0 83	0 7	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000039	
23 61	149 18	0 9	50 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000040	
25 59	0131	0 50	73 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000041	
23 58	0179	0 0166	10 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000042	
11 70	0147	0 0 68	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000043	
23 60	1232	0 111	15 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000044	
36 53	0 0	66 33	4 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000045	
24 54	0 32	0165	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000046	
26 59	0 30	0 96	4 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000047	
27 58	0 15	0 96	21 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000048	
28 58	0 90	0203	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000049	
29 56	0 0	0193	43 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000050	
29 57	0 0	0 80	24 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000051	
24 51	0 62	0214	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	22 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000052	
25 53	0100	0274	0 5	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000053	
20 53	0 3	0 7	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000054	
33 53	0 0	0230	22 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	000055	





Appendix II (cont'd)

31 53	0	0	0	0109224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000128
15 63	0	0	0	0 0 18	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000129
17 63	0	0	37	0 70288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000130
35 53	0	0	0	36 42100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000131
20 61	0	0	0	0 71307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000132
30 53	0	0	0	0 77323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000133
21 59	0	18	0	0 26259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000134
19 67	0	0	0	0 7 32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000135
25 54	0	0	0	113 0155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000136
30 55	0	0	0	4 0 78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000137
39 51	0	0	56	0 0210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000138
17 62	0	0	38	0 0358	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000139
27 51	0	0	29	0 25309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000140
16 62	0	0	8	0 0 93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000141
16 63	0	0	15	0 0284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000142
29 55	0	0	0	3 0 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000143
18 62	0	0	0	0 0352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000144
18 66	0	0	0	0 1100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000145
19 60	0	0	0	0 0 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000146
19 61	0	0	0	0 0385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000147
19 62	0	0	0	0 0338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000148
20 60	0	0	0	0 12272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000149
25 55	0	0	0	0 0137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000150
29 52	0	0	0	0 0371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000151
29 53	0	0	0	0 0176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000152
29 54	0	0	0	0 0 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000153
30 54	0	0	0	0 10276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000154
31 54	0	0	0	0 0152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000155
18 60	0	0	0	0 0 31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000156
28 53	0	0	0	0 0 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000157
26 62	0	0	0	0189 41	0	38101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000158
26 55	0	0	79	0162 11	0	0 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000159
26 56	0	0	23	0374 3	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000160
26 54	0	0	78	0 36 36	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000161
36 52	5	0	8	11 60 0111	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000162
35 51	0	0	0	0 93 29 44	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000163
15 65	0	0	0	0319 6	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000164
17 66	0	0	0	0201 8	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000165
24 58	0	11	0	0389 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000166
25 65	0	0	0	0390 10	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000167
26 58	0	8	0	0258 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000168
26 64	0	0	0	0365 35	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000169
32 52	0	0	0	0258 15	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000170
36 50	0	0	0	0327 20	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000171
28 51	0	0	31	0303 66	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000172
16 64	0	0	10	0225 48	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000173
22 62	82	0	0	15276 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000174
21 61	0	78	0	0138 34	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000175
25 56	0	49	3	0 53 27	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000176
22 60	0	66	0	0271 23	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000177
20 62	0	14	0	0176 26	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000178
21 62	0	46	0	0127 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000179
24 59	0	76	0	0275 14	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000180
13 67	0	0	0	32263 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000181
31 51	0	0	0	0267 61	4	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000182
31 52	0	0	0	0286 60	2	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000183
37 49	0	0	0	3153 10	0	0 0	0	0	0	3	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000184
25 57	0	37	0	0359 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000185
28 60	0	23	0	0190 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000186
29 60	0	20	0	0190 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000187
34 53	0	0	0	0 91 17	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000188
25 64	0	0	0	0134105	0	33 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000189
19 63	0	0	8	0256112	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000190
22 59	0	0	0	0235133	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000191
32 51	0	0	0	0240115	0	0 0	0	0	0	6	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000192
33 51	0	0	0	0 50 34	0	0 0	0	0	0	2	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000193
21 60	0	0	0	0206180	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000194

Appendix II (cont'd)

27	52	0	0	0	0195132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000195
14	65	0	0	0	0217159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000196
21	52	0	34	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	000197
20	48	61	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	000198
20	47	44	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000199
23	50	0121	0	29	0	0	22	21	0	0	0	0	40	0145	0	0	0	000200
21	48	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	000201
20	50	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	000202
24	49	0161	0	23	0	0151	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	000203
20	49	21	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000204
23	57	0144	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000205
21	47	4	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000206
22	52	0275	0	25	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000207
26	60	0	65	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000208
23	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000209
25	51	0307	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000210
22	58	0206	0	12	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000211
19	59	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000212
28	59	0396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000213
29	58	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000214
29	59	0282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000215
11	69	0119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000216
10	69	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000217
22	56	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000218
21	57	0119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000219
21	56	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000220
20	59	0245	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000221
20	57	0136	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000222
10	70	0289	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000223
9	70	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000224
19	58	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000225
9	71	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000226
23	55	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000227
24	57	0275	0	42	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000228
25	52	0302	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000229
22	57	0	34	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000230
10	71	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000231
12	69	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000232
23	51	0226	0	12	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	27	0	17	0	0	000233
26	51	0140	0	9	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000234
25	48	0150	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000235
15	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	98	0	0	0	0	0	000236
13	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69308	0	0	18	0	0	0	000237
8	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	000238
14	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9283	0	0	0	0	0	0	000239
10	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	000240
9	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	12	0	7	31	0	0	0	0	000241
28	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0193	0	37	0170	0	0	0	0	0	0	000242
28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	000243
27	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	000244
10	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	€	21	0	0	31	8	0	0	0	000245
29	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	000246
33	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0353	0	0	0	0	0	000247
28	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0330	0	0	0	0	0	000248
35	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0265	0	0	0	0	0	000249
15	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0159	0	0	0	0	0	000250
29	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0352	0	0	0	0	0	000251
35	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	000252
28	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	000253
34	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	000254
15	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	000255
30	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	000256
29	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	000257
14	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0340	0	0	35	0	0	000258
27	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0270	0	0	0	0	0	000259
13	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0163	0	0237	0	0	0	000260
15	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0120	0	0	000261



Example of selected output

In order to save space, a part of output has been omitted from the full output for the run specified in the input.

```

LOGISTIC ANALYSIS, VMS DEPOSITS, NEWFOUNDLAND
LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE =      .1000000000
MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE NO. OF ITERATIONS = 30
NUMBER OF VARIABLES          = 17
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS WITH Y(I)=1 = 21
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS WITH Y(I)=0 = 286
ITAPE = 1      INPUT FORMAT = (6X,17F3.0)
IPROB = 0      ICO = 1
AS A STARTING POINT, ALL COEFFICIENTS ARE SET EQUAL TO ZERO.

      1 TH ITERATION
THE INPUT MATRIX HAS FULL RANK      18
SCORES-----ITERATION WILL CEASE WHEN ALL SCORES ARE LESS THAN THE GIVEN LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE.
-.132500000000E+03  -.355000000000E+03  -.317950000000E+04  -.117250000000E+04  -.233500000000E+04
-.577350000000E+04  -.391650000000E+04  -.166250000000E+04  -.963500000000E+03  -.102850000000E+04
-.220000000000E+03  -.197850000000E+04  -.246950000000E+04  -.654000000000E+03  -.900000000000E+01
-.907000000000E+03  -.790000000000E+02  -.720500000000E+03

      1 TH ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS
-.207481970741E+01  .105881755093E-04  .312654751221E-02  -.190685196247E-03  -.807077182694E-03
-.123669657949E-03  .279849431648E-02  -.350287243629E-03  -.604616171763E-03  .113665164554E-02
-.743733493896E-03  -.113785587834E-03  .403588727885E-02  .462046579239E-02  -.497866815205E-01
.950798744707E-03  .110174300000E-01  .402465683346E-03
NUMBER OF SCORES WHICH ARE GREATER THAN SPECIFIED LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE = 18
      .
      .
      .
    
```

8 TH ITERATION

THE INPUT MATRIX HAS FULL RANK 18

SCORES-----ITERATION WILL CEASE WHEN ALL SCORES ARE LESS THAN THE GIVEN LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE.  
 -.176499477018E-01 -.403339811061E+00 -.446825286279E+00 -.577594140794E-01 -.271262781801E+00  
 -.299254601310E+00 -.305692898306E+00 -.862048410090E-02 -.145075807256E+01 -.120399666757E-01  
 -.293166315143E+00 -.634956933072E-01 -.136855339837E+01 -.161759482580E-03 -.569474729695E-02  
 -.139657553173E+00 -.193497380678E-04 -.255526711044E-04

8 TH ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS

-.456232093766E+01 -.123917381668E+00 .117211577606E-01 -.311128213549E-01 -.105627099720E-01  
 -.17246998146E-02 .106560772865E-01 .206484457493E-04 .350281796204E-02 .652533395475E-02  
 -.110708232505E+00 -.335030178721E-02 .116028049656E-01 .126761605023E-01 -.921148942879E+00  
 .606701879595E-02 .218447551764E-01 .439734470456E-02

NUMBER OF SCORES WHICH ARE GREATER THAN SPECIFIED LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE = 9

•  
•  
•

12 TH ITERATION

THE INPUT MATRIX HAS FULL RANK 18

SCORES-----ITERATION WILL CEASE WHEN ALL SCORES ARE LESS THAN THE GIVEN LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE.  
 -.155443914666E-01 -.269668151836E-01 -.278008218533E+01 -.514988289848E-02 -.138838207578E+00  
 -.137956775030E+01 -.160419944077E-01 -.680042562417E-01 -.539302472089E-01 -.127158491614E-02  
 -.110261525778E-01 -.508034237128E-01 -.496121505130E-01 -.339517599059E-03 -.106381549911E-03  
 -.295637377712E-02 -.310752711812E-04 -.383697188227E-04

12 TH ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS

-.455953815905E+01 -.248879812094E+01 .118095857312E-01 -.311703097405E-01 -.106950928217E-01  
 -.146241859098E-02 .106253916227E-01 .157963732633E-04 .343549953034E-02 .650614087463E-02  
 -.423699237599E+00 -.314770593971E-02 .115860054860E-01 .126449228921E-01 -.150665005183E+01  
 .606126706442E-02 .218434671853E-01 .439155731402E-02

NUMBER OF SCORES WHICH ARE GREATER THAN SPECIFIED LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE = 3

•  
•  
•

17 TH ITERATION

THE INPUT MATRIX HAS FULL RANK 18

SCORES-----ITERATION WILL CEASE WHEN ALL SCORES ARE LESS THAN THE GIVEN LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE.

-0.249562254525E-03	-0.182470269994E-03	-0.423330865023E-01	-0.174509295903E-10	-0.200717226062E-02
-0.209840736334E-01	-0.291038304567E-10	-0.236468622461E-10	-0.554166511392E-03	-0.297228203635E-03
-0.111215079707E-03	-0.910962480566E-02	-0.851859367685E-04	-0.545696821064E-11	-0.724765546491E-06
-0.162621672644E-04	-0.181898940355E-11	0.		

17 TH ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS

-0.455960259706E+01	-0.750378679627E+01	.118105065942E-01	-0.311791442394E-01	-0.106954430960E-01
-0.146018762793E-02	.106255274642E-01	.157154076343E-04	.342940142662E-02	.650151887344E-02
-0.200213128684E+01	-0.310242847869E-02	.115851486628E-01	.126459605760E-01	-0.225063198809E+01
.606176593586E-02	.218440915409E-01	.439209742969E-02		

NUMBER OF SCORES WHICH ARE GREATER THAN SPECIFIED LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE = 0

LOGISTIC ANALYSIS, VMS DEPOSITS, NEWFOUNDLAND

FINAL ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS

-0.455960259706E+01	-0.750378679627E+01	.118105065942E-01	-0.311791442394E-01	-0.106954430960E-01
-0.146018762793E-02	.106255274642E-01	.157154076343E-04	.342940142662E-02	.650151887344E-02
-0.200213128684E+01	-0.310242847869E-02	.115851486628E-01	.126459605760E-01	-0.225063198809E+01
.606176593586E-02	.218440915409E-01	.439209742969E-02		

VARIANCES OF COEFFICIENTS

.70411712250+00	.54818963450+04	.11473202840-04	.23924955090-02	.26191426880-03
.32889849480-04	.87738023060-05	.51616624270-04	.10762762290-03	.58737266740-04
.29979698330+04	.18936785550-03	.90819311010-05	.46689797690-04	.20710883700+06
.24699469710-04	.65392752320-04	.38784071100-04		

STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF COEFFICIENTS

.839116870573E+00	.740398294520E+02	.338721166186E-02	.489131425027E-01	.161837655925E-01
.573496726078E-02	.296206048316E-02	.718447105017E-02	.103743733718E-01	.7664024418689E-02
.547537198078E+02	.137610993555E-01	.301362424682E-02	.697780751312E-02	.455092119271E+03
.496985610518E-02	.808657852981E-02	.622768585444E-02		

\*\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*\*

IF AT LEAST ONE OF THE VARIANCES IS PRINTED 0., ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS THEMSELVES ARE NOT MEANINGFUL DUE TO USE OF THE GENERALIZED INVERSE MATRIX. HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATES OF PROBABILITIES (PRINTED ONLY IF REQUESTED) ARE MEANINGFUL.





```

C   READ INPUT DATA BLOCK                                MAIN 064
C   * * * * *                                           MAIN 065
    IF(ITAPE.EQ.1)GO TO 80                                MAIN 066
    DO 70 I=1,N                                           MAIN 067
    READ FORM,(V(J),J=1,NVAR)                             MAIN 068
    DO 50 K=1,NVAR                                         MAIN 069
    L=K+1                                                  MAIN 070
    X(L)=V(K)                                              MAIN 071
50  CONTINUE                                              MAIN 072
    WRITE(10) (X(J),J=1,M)                                MAIN 073
    IF(I.GT.N1)GO TO 70                                    MAIN 074
    DO 60 K=1,M                                           MAIN 075
    T(K)=T(K)+X(K)                                         MAIN 076
60  CONTINUE                                              MAIN 077
70  CONTINUE                                              MAIN 078
    GO TO 120                                             MAIN 079
80  REWIND 99                                             MAIN 080
    DO 110 I=1,N                                          MAIN 081
    READ(99,FORM)(V(J),J=1,NVAR)                          MAIN 082
    DO 90 K=1,NVAR                                         MAIN 083
    L=K+1                                                  MAIN 084
    X(L)=V(K)                                              MAIN 085
90  CONTINUE                                              MAIN 086
    WRITE(10) (X(J),J=1,M)                                MAIN 087
    IF(I.GT.N1)GO TO 110                                  MAIN 088
    DO 100 K=1,M                                          MAIN 089
    T(K)=T(K)+X(K)                                         MAIN 090
100 CONTINUE                                              MAIN 091
110 CONTINUE                                              MAIN 092
    REWIND 99                                             MAIN 093
C   * * * * *                                           MAIN 094
C   START ITERATION                                       MAIN 095
C   * * * * *                                           MAIN 096
120 REWIND 10                                             MAIN 097
    ISTEP=1                                               MAIN 098
130 CONTINUE                                              MAIN 099
C   * * * * *                                           MAIN 100
C   CALL SUBROUTINE LOGIT FOR COMPUTATION                 MAIN 101
C   * * * * *                                           MAIN 102
    CALL LOGIT(M,N,ISTEP,V,T)                             MAIN 103
    REWIND 10                                             MAIN 104
    PRINT 15                                              MAIN 105
15  FORMAT(1H0,"SCORES-----ITERATION WILL CEASE WHEN ALL SCORES ARE LEMAIN 106
    1SS THAN THE GIVEN LEVEL OF CONVERGENCE.")          MAIN 107
    PRINT 13,(V(I),I=1,M)                                MAIN 108
    PRINT 16,ISTEP                                       MAIN 109
16  FORMAT(1H0,I2," TH ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS")     MAIN 110
    PRINT 13,(B(I),I=1,M)                                MAIN 111
    ILEVEL=0                                             MAIN 112
    DO 140 I=1,M                                         MAIN 113
    C=ABS(V(I))                                           MAIN 114
    IF(C.LT. EVEL)GO TO 140                               MAIN 115
    ILEVEL=ILEVEL+1                                       MAIN 116
140 CONTINUE                                              MAIN 117
    PRINT 17,ILEVEL                                       MAIN 118
17  FORMAT(1H0,"NUMBER OF SCORES WHICH ARE GREATER THAN SPECIFIED LEVEMAIN 119
    1L OF CONVERGENCE = ",I5)                            MAIN 120
    IF(ILEVEL.EQ.0)GO TO 160                              MAIN 121
    ISTEP=ISTEP+1                                         MAIN 122
    IF(ISTEP.GT.ITER)GO TO 150                            MAIN 123
    GO TO 130                                             MAIN 124
150 PRINT 18                                             MAIN 125
18  FORMAT(1H0,"THE SOLUTION CAN NOT BE OBTAINED FOR THE GIVEN LEVEL OMAIN 126
    1F CONVERGENCE AND THE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS",/MAIN 127
    21X,"HOWEVER, THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE PUNCHED OUTPUTS(CARDS) OF MAIN 128
    3THE LAST ESTIMATES OF BETA WHICH CAN BE USED FOR THE",/1X,"INITIAMAIN 129

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      4L COEFFICIENTS FOR NEXT JOB") MAIN 130
      PUNCH 19, (B(I), I=1, M) MAIN 131
      19 FORMAT(8F10.5) MAIN 132
      GO TO 220 MAIN 133
C      * * * * * MAIN 134
C      STOP ITERATION, PRINT ESTIMATES(ML ESTIMATES) AND VARIANCES MAIN 135
C      * * * * * MAIN 136
      160 PRINT 5, NAME MAIN 137
      PRINT 27 MAIN 138
      PRINT 13, (B(I), I=1, M) MAIN 139
      IF(ICO.NE.1) GO TO 772 MAIN 140
      REWIND 97 MAIN 141
      WRITE(97, 771) (B(I), I=1, M) MAIN 142
      771 FORMAT(5E20.12) MAIN 143
      REWIND 97 MAIN 144
      772 PRINT 21 MAIN 145
      21 FORMAT(1H0, "VARIANCES OF COEFFICIENTS") MAIN 146
      PRINT 22, (D(I, I), I=1, M) MAIN 147
      22 FORMAT(1H0, 5D20.10) MAIN 148
      PRINT 24 MAIN 149
      24 FORMAT(1H0, "STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF COEFFICIENTS") MAIN 150
      DO 170 I=1, M MAIN 151
      F(I)=DSQRT(D(I, I)) MAIN 152
      170 CONTINUE MAIN 153
      PRINT 13, (F(I), I=1, M) MAIN 154
      PRINT 25 MAIN 155
      IF(IPROB.EQ.0) GO TO 220 MAIN 156
C      * * * * * MAIN 157
C      PRINT ESTIMATED PROBABILITY MAIN 158
C      * * * * * MAIN 159
      PRINT 5, NAME MAIN 160
      M1=1 MAIN 161
      M2=N1 MAIN 162
      PRINT 26 MAIN 163
      180 DO 200 I=M1, M2 MAIN 164
      READ(10) (X(J), J=1, M) MAIN 165
      XX=0. MAIN 166
      DO 190 K=1, M MAIN 167
      XX=XX+X(K)*B(K) MAIN 168
      190 CONTINUE MAIN 169
      EX=EXP(XX) MAIN 170
      THE=EX/(1.0+EX) MAIN 171
      JJ=I-M1+1 MAIN 172A
      PRINT 31, JJ, THE MAIN 172B
      200 CONTINUE MAIN 173
      IF(M2.EQ.N) GO TO 210 MAIN 174
      M1=M1+1 MAIN 175
      M2=N MAIN 176
      PRINT 28 MAIN 177
      GO TO 180 MAIN 178
      210 REWIND 10 MAIN 179
      25 FORMAT(1H0, "***** WARNING *****", //, 1X, "IF AT LEAST ONE OF MAIN 180
      1 THE VARIANCES IS PRINTED 0., ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS THEMSELVES MAIN 181
      2 ARE NOT MEANINGFUL", //, 1X, "DUE TO USE OF THE MAIN 182
      3 GENERALIZED INVERSE MATRIX. HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATES OF PHAIN MAIN 183
      4 PROBABILITIES (PRINTED", //, 1X, "ONLY IF REQUESTED) MAIN 184
      5 ARE MEANINGFUL.") MAIN 185
      26 FORMAT(1H0, "ESTIMATED PROBABILITIES OF OBSERVATIONS WITH Y(I)=1") MAIN 186
      27 FORMAT(1H0, "FINAL ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS") MAIN 187
      28 FORMAT(1H0, "ESTIMATED PROBABILITIES OF OBSERVATIONS WITH Y(I)=0") MAIN 188
      31 FORMAT(1H , I5, 10X, F12.9) MAIN 189
      220 STOP MAIN 190
      END MAIN 191

      SUBROUTINE LOGIT(M, N, IS, V, T) LOGI 001
      COMMON X(20), B(20), NS(20), D(20, 20) LOGI 002
      DIMENSION T(20), V(20), F(20) LOGI 003

```

DOUBLE PRECISION D	LOGI 004
DO 2 J=1,M	LOGI 005
DO 1 I=1,M	LOGI 006
D(I,J)=0.0	LOGI 007
1 CONTINUE	LOGI 008
F(J)=0.0	LOGI 009
2 CONTINUE	LOGI 010
DO 6 K=1,N	LOGI 011
READ(10) (X(I),I=1,M)	LOGI 012
C=0.0	LOGI 013
DO 3 J=1,M	LOGI 014
C=C+B(J)*X(J)	LOGI 015
3 CONTINUE	LOGI 016
C=EXP(C)	LOGI 017
DD=1.0/(1.0+C)	LOGI 018
DO 4 J=1,M	LOGI 019
F(J)=F(J)-C*DD*X(J)	LOGI 020
4 CONTINUE	LOGI 021
DO 5 I=1,M	LOGI 022
DO 5 J=1,M	LOGI 023
D(I,J)=D(I,J)+X(I)*X(J)*C*DD*DD	LOGI 024
5 CONTINUE	LOGI 025
6 CONTINUE	LOGI 026
REWIND 10	LOGI 027
DO 7 J=1,M	LOGI 028
F(J)=T(J)+F(J)	LOGI 029
7 CONTINUE	LOGI 030
PRINT 13	LOGI 031
PRINT 8,IS	LOGI 032
8 FORMAT(1H0,I5,2X,2HTH,1X,"ITERATION")	LOGI 033
CALL GENINV(M)	LOGI 034
DO 11 J=1,M	LOGI 035
C=0.0	LOGI 036
IF(NS(J).EQ.-1)GO TO 10	LOGI 037
DO 9 I=1,M	LOGI 038
IF(NS(I).EQ.-1)GO TO 9	LOGI 039
C=C +D(I,J)*F(I)	LOGI 040
9 CONTINUE	LOGI 041
10 V(J)=C	LOGI 042
11 CONTINUE	LOGI 043
DO 12 J=1,M	LOGI 044
B(J)=B(J)+V(J)	LOGI 045
12 CONTINUE	LOGI 046
13 FORMAT(1H0)	LOGI 047
DO 14 J=1,M	LOGI 048
IF(NS(J).EQ.-1) D(J,J)=0.0	LOGI 049
V(J)=F(J)	LOGI 050
14 CONTINUE	LOGI 051
RETURN	LOGI 052
END	LOGI 053
SUBROUTINE GENINV(M)	GINV 001
COMMON C(20),F(20),NS(20),A(20,20)	GINV 002
DIMENSION B(20,20)	GINV 003
DOUBLE PRECISION A,XX	GINV 004
DO 2 I=1,M	GINV 005
NS(I)=-1	GINV 006
DO 1 J=1,M	GINV 007
B(I,J)=A(I,J)	GINV 008
1 CONTINUE	GINV 009
2 CONTINUE	GINV 010
3 DO 4 I=1,M	GINV 011
C(I)=0.0	GINV 012
4 CONTINUE	GINV 013
DO 5 I=1,M	GINV 014
XX=DABS(A(I,I))	GINV 015
IF((XX.LE.1.0D-7).OR.(NS(I).EQ.1))GO TO 5	GINV 016

K=I	GINV 017
GO TO b	GINV 018
5 CONTINUE	GINV 019
GO TO 11	GINV 020
6 XX=A(K,K)	GINV 021
NS(K)=1	GINV 022
C(K)=1.0/XX	GINV 023
DO 7 J=1,M	GINV 024
A(K,J)=A(K,J)/XX	GINV 025
7 CONTINUE	GINV 026
DO 9 I=1,M	GINV 027
IF(I.EQ.K)GO TO 9	GINV 028
XX=A(I,K)	GINV 029
C(I)=-XX*C(K)	GINV 030
DO 8 J=1,M	GINV 031
A(I,J)=A(I,J)-A(K,J)*XX	GINV 032
8 CONTINUE	GINV 033
9 CONTINUE	GINV 034
DO 10 I=1,M	GINV 035
A(I,K)=C(I)	GINV 036
10 CONTINUE	GINV 037
GO TO 3	GINV 038
11 K=0	GINV 039
DO 12 I=1,M	GINV 040
IF(NS(I).EQ.-1)GO TO 12	GINV 041
K=K+1	GINV 042
12 CONTINUE	GINV 043
IF(K.NE. M)GO TO 14	GINV 044
PRINT 13,M	GINV 045
13 FORMAT(1H0,"THE INPUT MATRIX HAS FULL RANK",I10)	GINV 046
GO TO 16	GINV 047
14 PRINT 15,K	GINV 048
15 FORMAT(1H0,"THE INPUT MATRIX HAS RANK",I10)	GINV 049
16 DO 22 K=1,M	GINV 050
IF(NS(K).EQ.-1)GO TO 22	GINV 051
DO 18 L=1,M	GINV 052
CC=0.0	GINV 053
IF(NS(L).EQ.-1)GO TO 18	GINV 054
DO 17 J=1,M	GINV 055
IF(NS(J).EQ.-1)GO TO 17	GINV 056
CC=CC+A(K,J)*B(J,L)	GINV 057
17 CONTINUE	GINV 058
C(L)=CC	GINV 059
18 CONTINUE	GINV 060
DO 19 L=1,M	GINV 061
IF(L.EQ.K)GO TO 19	GINV 062
CC=ABS(C(L))	GINV 063
IF(CC.LE.1.0E-3)GO TO 19	GINV 064
GO TO 20	GINV 065
19 CONTINUE	GINV 066
22 CONTINUE	GINV 067
GO TO 23	GINV 068
20 PRINT 21	GINV 069
21 FORMAT(1H0,"WARNING - - ERRONEOUS INVERSE MATRIX")	GINV 070
23 RETURN	GINV 071
END	GINV 072