

CMAT[©] Newsletter: July 2017

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1 General Remarks

Development on CMAT is no longer as intensive as in earlier years since I am working on two other projects. One of those at least applies CMAT and therefore I'm still adding features to CMAT. The `mds()` function was worked over and two new algorithms were added,

- a simple metric version of the ALSCAL method (de Leeuw, 2012; Takane, Young, & de Leeuw, 1977).
- the metric SMACOF algorithm by de Leeuw (2005), Mair, deLeeuw, Borg, & Groenen (2016).

1.1 New Functions

`mdu()` for multidimensional unfolding (the rectangular version of `mds()`),

`minquart()` obtain the minimum x^* of a quartic polynomial

$$p(x) = a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 \quad , \quad a_4 > 0$$

1.2 Fixed Bugs

2 Modifications of Features

3 Extensions to the Language

4 Extensions to Various Functions

4.1 Extension of `mds()` Function

```
< gof,conf,... > = mds(data,optn<,xini<,wini <,tra<,ceq<,ref<,pspl<,sew> .. >)
```

```
< gof,conf,wgt,eval,eval > = mds(data,optn<,xini,...> .. >)
```

```
< gof,conf,grad,resi > = mds(data,optn<,xini,...> .. >) KYST
```

```
< gof,conf,wgt,resi,cov > = mds(data,optn<,xini,...> .. >) MULTISCALE
```

Purpose: This function implements a variety of *metric* and *nonmetric* methods for 2-way and 3-way multidimensional scaling. Similar to cluster analysis, multidimensional scaling analyzes the relations between the rows of a data set (observations, cases) and is therefore different of most statistical methods which analyze the relations between the columns (variables, items) of a data set.

The result is usually a $n \times d$ configuration matrix $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ of n points in a small $d \ll p$ dimensional space, whose interpoint distances $d(x_i, x_j)$ fit in some way the distances among the larger p dimensional space of the input data. If $d = 2$ or $d = 3$, the plot of the $n \times d$ result configuration may uncover the most important relations among the observations of the data, such as clusters of similar subjects.

If the data is a tensor consisting of m data matrices belonging to different subjects or treatments different models for the model distance matrix \mathbf{D}_i ,

$$X_i = X * W_i \quad , \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m$$

can be applied among them:

identity \mathbf{W} is the identity \mathbf{I} matrix. This model can be fitted via KYST and MULTISCALE.

diagonal \mathbf{W} is a $d \times d$ positive diagonal matrix: this model is also known as Horan's model and can be fitted via COSPA, SUMSCAL, INDSCAL, and MULTISCALE.

full (symmetric) model: \mathbf{W} is a $d \times d$ symmetric matrix with a positive diagonal. This model can be fitted by MULTISCALE.

The following estimation methods are implemented:

TORG 2-way Torgerson metric scaling which is commonly used for obtaining starting configurations for other, more sophisticated methods of `mds()` and `mdu()`.

ALSCAL 2-way Takane, Young, & de Leeuw (1977) metric MDS (see de Leeuw, 2012)

KYST 2-way Kruskal-Young-Shepard-Torgerson metric and nonmetric scaling; see Young (1987), Kruskal, Young, & Seery (1978), default for 2-way

SMACOF 2- and 3-way metric and nonmetric method by de Leeuw (1984, 1994, 2007): these are iterative ALS methods suitable for problems with many observations

MULTISCALE 2- and 3-way maximum likelihood method by Ramsay (1977): this method also computes asymptotic standard errors for the unrotated point coordinates from which ellipsoidal confidence intervals of the point estimates can be drawn

The following methods are specifically designed for metric 3-way analyses:

COSPA 3-way (metric) COmmon SPace Analysis by Schoenemann (1972), default for 3-way, but can be used for 2-way analysis

INDSCAL 3-way (metric) INDividual Differences Scaling by Carroll & Chang (1970) using the Canonical Decomposition (CANDECOMP) technique is based on Horan's (1969) model, cannot be used for 2-way analysis

SUMSCAL 3-way (metric) individual differences scaling by de Leeuw & Pruzansky (1978), normally for 3-way, but can be used for 2-way too

Input: data This function permits the following forms of data input:

1. $n \times p$ matrices or $K \times n \times p$ 3-way tables (tensors) of *raw* data.
2. symmetric $n \times n$ matrices or $K \times n \times n$ 3-way tables (tensors) of distance (dissimilarity) data.
3. symmetric $n \times n$ matrices or $K \times n \times n$ 3-way tables (tensors) of correlation, covariance, or scalar product (similarity) data.

optn This argument must be specified in form of a two column matrix where the first column defines the option as string value (in quotes) and the second column can be used for a numeric or string specification of the option. See table below for content.

xini an $n \times d$ matrix of initial values for the **X** configuration of points

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"addc"		add constant if distance data do not satisfy triangle inequality
"dimmax"	int	maximum number dimensions d (def=2)
"dimmin"	int	minimum number dimensions d (def=2)
"dimdif"	int	step size dimensions d (def=1)
"data"	string	kind of input data
	"raw"	$n \times p$ raw data
	"diss"	dissimilarities
	"simi"	similarities
	"dist"	distances
	"corr"	correlations
	"cova"	covariances
	"scp"	scalar product data
"gutlin"		apply Guttman-Lingoes transformation
"met"	string	estimation method
	"torg"	Torgerson (2-way)
	"alsc"	ALSCAL (2-way)
	"kyst"	KYST (2-way)
	"cos"	COSPA (3-way)
	"sums"	SUMSCAL (3-way)
	"inds"	INDSCAL (3-way)
	"mult"	MULTISCALE (2 and 3)
	"smac"	SMACOF (2 and 3)

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"maxit"	int	number of iterations
"ndim"	int	number dimensions d (def=2)
"noplot"		do not plot
"nopr"		do not print
"pdat"		print input data
"pdis"		print distance matrices
"pcoef"		print X and W configurations
"phis"		print iteration history
"print"	int	controls printed output
"pres"		printed observationwise output
"plotf"	char	plotting into text file (with larger line size)
"plotco"	char	configuration plotting (dimensions pairwise)
	"non"	
	"som"	
	"all"	
"plotsc"	char	scatter plotting (data vs. model)
	"non"	
	"som"	
	"all"	
	"joi"	
"plowgt"	char	subject weights plotting (dimensions pairwise)
	"non"	
	"som"	
	"all"	
"seed"	int	seed of random generator (def: time of day)
"sing"	real	singularity criterion (def=1.e-8)
"xtol"	real	termination criterion (def=1.e-5)

Specific options for the INDSCAL, COSPA, and SUMSCAL methods:

This three methods are specifically designed for the 3-way metric MDS of a set of K scalar product matrices. For input raw data the `mds` function will produce distance or scalar product matrices which are suitable. They only fit 3-way scalar product data in a least squares sense and are therefore rather sensitive to outliers of the data. All other input data types, like (squared) Euclidean distances, are transformed internally to scalar product data.

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"dist"	string	form of distance function
	"euc"	use Euclidean distances (def)
	"squ"	use squared Euclidean distances
"norm"		use normed scalar products
"plin"	int	print only selected steps of INDSCAL iteration

Specific options for the more general KYST methods:

KYST uses more general algorithms and is applicable to a wider range of input data. KYST also permits to fit city-block distances and nonlinear or monotone regression between the data and the model distances. KYST can also deal with a reasonable amount of missing data.

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"acsav"	real	for termination test, def=0.66
"cutoff"	real	threshold for removing small distances from fit
"cosav"	real	for termination test, def=0.66
"coord"	char	type of normalization
	"as-is"	no normalization
	"stand"	normalize at each iteration
	"rotat"	rotate to principal components, def
"diag"	char	do or don't use diagonal of data matrix
	"absent"	do not use diagonal
	"present"	use diagonal (def)
"dpow"	real	power of distance function, def=2. should be in [1., 4.]
"ftol"	real	termination test for stress value, def=.01
"gtol"	real	termination test for 2-norm of gradient, def=0
"pre-it"	int	number of iterations for start estimates

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"poldeg"	int	polynomial degree of regression should be in [1, 4]
"regres"	char	type of regression between data and model values
	"asc"	isotone ascending (def)
	"des"	isotone descending
	"poly"	polynomial with intercept
	"poln"	polynomial without intercept
"split"	char	split data values in groups (for unfolding)
	"byrow"	
	"bygroup"	
	"bydeck"	
"sfrm"	int	kind of stress formula for optimization =1: default, =2: for unfolding
"sratst"	real	for termination test, def=.999
"start"	char	method for initial estimates
	"rand"	random
	"tors"	Torgerson-Young quasi nonmetric
"ties"	char	type of tie processing in isotone regression
	"prim"	type 1 processing
	"seco"	type 2 processing
"unsym"		input of unsymmetric data matrix (does not refer to "data" "raw" input)

Specific options for the MULTISCALE method:

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"alpha"	real	for CI of ML estimation (def=0.05)
"ase"		does compute standard errors (default for MULTISCAL)
"ccorr"		compute and print correlations of log dissimilarities between matrices
"coord"	char	type of normalization
	"as-is"	no normalization
	"rotat"	rotate to principal components (def)
"dlogn"		error distribution: lognormal
"dnorm0"		error distribution: normal with beta=0
"dnorm5"		error distribution: normal with beta=.5
"dnorm1"		error distribution: normal with beta=1
"itxmax"	int	maximum iterations for X (coordinates) optimization
"itwmax"	int	maximum iterations for W (weights) optimization
"itpmax"	int	maximum iterations for P (spline) optimization
"itamax"	int	maximum iterations for A (stand.error) optimization
"knots"	int	number (inner) knots for spline transform (is internally increased by two more boundary knots)
"mod"	char	subjective weighting model
	"ide"	identity model
	"dia"	(positive) diagonal weights
	"ful"	full $d \times d$ weight matrices
"noase"		does not compute standard errors
"orig"	int	=2: use original version of MULTISCALE program =0: use modified version
"pcorr"		print $d \times d$ asymptotic correlation matrices of coordinate estimates
"plis"		print line search information
"ptab"		print some table output
"regres"	char	type of regression between data and model values
	"scale"	
	"power"	power transform
	"spline"	spline transform

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"tech"	char	optimization technique (see NLP)
"vers"	int	version of algorithm
"varobs"	char	stimulus variance level: A fit
	"con"	constant (default)
	"obs"	stimuliwise (fit n add. parameters)
"varsub"	"pair"	pairwise (set $n * (n + 1)/2$ estimates)
	char	subject variance level
	"con"	constant
	"subw"	subjectwise (default) set m add. estimates

The number of parameters $p = p_1 + p_2 + p_3$ for the MULTISCALE approach is:

1. model specification:

$$p_1 = \begin{cases} n * d - d * (d + 1)/2 & \text{identity} \\ n * d + (m - 1) * (d - 1) - d & \text{diagonal} \\ n * d + (m - 1) * d(d + 1)/2 - m - d + 1 & \text{full} \end{cases}$$

2. varobs specification:

$$p_2 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{constant} \\ n - 1 & \text{stimuliwise} \\ n * n - 1)/2 - 1 & \text{pairwise} \end{cases}$$

3. varsub specification:

$$p_3 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{constant} \\ m - 1 & \text{subjectwise} \end{cases}$$

Specific options for the SMACOF method:

Option	Second Column	Meaning
--------	---------------	---------

Output: Let $s = \sum_{d=dimmin}^{dimmax} d$, i.e. for only one dimensionality $dimmin = dimmax$ there is $s = d$.

GOF a vector with some scalar results

conf this is a $n \times s$ matrix containing all of the computed $n \times d$ configurations horizontally concatenated

wgt the $w \times s$ matrix of the individual weights

eval or [i] for INDSCAL, COSPA, SUMSCAL: this a s vector of eigenvalues depending on the method [ii] for KYST, MULTISCAL, and SMACOF:

evect or grad [i] for INDSCAL, COSPA, SUMSCAL: this is a $n \times s$ matrix of eigenvectors [ii] for KYST, MULTISCAL, and SMACOF: it contains the gradient at the solution

resi the $n \times n$ symmetric matrix of residuals, i.e. differences among the distances of the input data and the model distances.

Restrictions: 1.

2.

Relationships: `mdu()`, `dist()`, `cluster()`, `anacor()`, `anaprof()`

Examples: 1. Randomly generated raw data in tensor form $X[2,n,p]$:

```

srand(123);
nind = [ 2 10 10 ]; m = p = nind[1];
nway = size(nind); n = nind[2]; nd = 4;
none = cons(n,1,1.); pone = cons(p,1,1.);

/* [1] Uniform random generation of pxnd weight matrix: W[p,nd] */
wght = rand(p,nd,"g");
print "Uniform: Unscaled wght=",wght;

/* [2] Normal random generated n x nd configuration: X[n,nd] */
coef = rand(n,nd,"g","norm",0.,1.);
coef += rand(n,nd,"g","norm",1.,1.);
mu = cons(nd,1,1.); id = ide(nd);
for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
    coef[j,] += mrand("mnor",mu,id)';
}
print "Normal: Unscaled coef=",coef;

```

```

/* [3] Normalize data[p+n,nd]: NORCONF() */
/* [3.1] center X[n,nd] */
mu = coef[+,] / n;

coef = coef - none * mu;
print "Centered Coef=", coef;

/* [3.2] scaling coef[n,nd] */
tv = coef[**,]; rv = 1. ./ sqrt(tv);
coef = coef .* (none * rv);
print "Scaled Coef=", coef;
print "Mean=", coef[+,];
print "Scale=", coef[**,];

/* [3.3] scaling wght[p,nd] */
twgt = wght .* (pone * tv);
print "Scaled WGT=", twgt;

/* [4] Concatenate COEF and WGHT */
wcof = twgt |> coef;

/* [5] Permute dimensions according weights
      sum of squares in descending order */
wscl = twgt[**,];
wrnk = wscl[>:]; print "Ranks=", wrnk;
wcof = wcof[,wrnk];
n1 = p+1; n2 = p+n;
wght = wcof[1:p,]; coef = wcof[n1:n2,];

/* [6] Weighted Configuration: Y = X * W */
real wxdat[p,n,nd];
for (j = 1; j <= p; j++) {
    wv = wght[j,];
    wxdat[j,,] = coef .* (none * wv);
    /* print "WXdat[j,,]=", wxdat[j,,]; */
}
print "Tensor WXDAT=",wxdat;

```

Tensor WXDAT=

```

*****
Tensor wxdat with 3 Dimensions
*****

```

wxdat_1

Dense Matrix (10 by 4)

	1	2	3	4
1	-14.554672	-1.6301023	4.9856908	0.0606599
2	-3.0380098	-4.5080465	1.0150659	0.0439437
3	6.4290345	-7.0272730	0.4288613	-0.6636031
4	-8.4827305	6.9577941	-1.4993646	0.1756061
5	18.784123	1.9255437	3.3502585	0.0904182
6	13.203212	0.4243445	-3.0888729	-0.5465808
7	1.3760075	3.8225599	1.3278726	0.2144417
8	-6.3482351	1.5903091	2.2758083	0.0053984
9	-4.2046344	-5.6754399	-5.2610451	0.3112615
10	-3.1640951	4.1203103	-3.5342749	0.3084545

wxdat_2

Dense Matrix (10 by 4)

	1	2	3	4
1	-6.3948545	-0.7757735	3.4352285	0.2674217
2	-1.3348037	-2.1454008	0.6993982	0.1937275
3	2.8247109	-3.3443127	0.2954930	-2.9255223
4	-3.7270388	3.3112474	-1.0330885	0.7741671
5	8.2531390	0.9163754	2.3083869	0.3986123
6	5.8010665	0.2019476	-2.1282877	-2.4096247
7	0.6045734	1.8191745	0.9149276	0.9453753
8	-2.7892102	0.7568357	1.5680719	0.0237990
9	-1.8473810	-2.7009689	-3.6249525	1.3722094
10	-1.3902016	1.9608753	-2.4351774	1.3598348

(a) Analysis with COSPA:

```
optn = [ "data"      "raw" ,
         "meth"     "cospa" ,
         "ndim"      2 ,
         "norm"      ];
< gof,conf,wgt,eval,vec > = mds(wxdat,optn);
print "GOF=",gof;
print "X Configuration=",conf;
```

```

print "W Configuration=",wgt;
print "Eigenvalues=",eval;
print "Eigenvectors=",evec;

```

```

*****
3-Way Multidimension Scaling
*****

```

```

Raw Input Data
Number Rows of Matrix . . . . . 10
Dimension . . . . . 2
Amount Input Information. . . . . 90
Number of Parameters. . . . . 24
Degrees of Freedom. . . . . 66

```

```

*****
Compute SCHOENEMANN COSPA
*****

```

Eigenvalues of Mean Scalar Product Matrix

```

1 :      0.9573      0.2185      0.1664      0.02963  1.191e-016
6 :  1.633e-017 -1.537e-017 -4.755e-017 -1.052e-016 -3.128e-016

```

Unrotated common space configuration

```

          DIM_1      DIM_2
0_01 -0.465592568  0.071152585
0_02 -0.093331284  0.147963476
0_03  0.227242154  0.246678538
0_04 -0.278491720 -0.215828327
0_05  0.585362887 -0.105058979
0_06  0.434267720 -0.008289568
0_07  0.032286775 -0.137844258
0_08 -0.205208492 -0.042378202
0_09 -0.128315170  0.181828134
0_10 -0.108220302 -0.138223400

```

Undiagonalized Weight Matrices:

Weight matrix: 1

```

          DIM_1      DIM_2

```

DIM_1 1.017745116
DIM_2 -0.027635222 0.907661656

Weight matrix: 2

	DIM_1	DIM_2
DIM_1	0.982254884	
DIM_2	0.027635222	1.092338344

Orthogonal Rotation Matrix

	DIM_1	DIM_2
DIM_1	0.230560993	0.973057875
DIM_2	0.973057875	-0.230560993

Rotated common space configuration

	DIM_1	DIM_2
0_01	-0.038111902	-0.469453525
0_02	0.122458472	-0.124931347
0_03	0.292425671	0.164245319
0_04	-0.274222781	-0.221226968
0_05	0.032733382	0.593814469
0_06	0.092058967	0.424478876
0_07	-0.126686370	0.063198410
0_08	-0.088549516	-0.189908979
0_09	0.147344825	-0.166780562
0_10	-0.159450748	-0.073435693

Diagonalized Weight Matrices:

Weight matrix: 1

	DIM_1	DIM_2
DIM_1	0.901113634	
DIM_2	-3.8580e-015	1.024293137

Weight matrix: 2

	DIM_1	DIM_2
DIM_1	1.098886366	
DIM_2	2.1927e-015	0.975706863

Schoenemann's Testindizes for COSPA

Matrix	CommonSpace	Diagonality
1	0.964379639	2.8395e-015
2	0.885697342	1.4974e-015

 Result Normalized Configuration

Common Space Configuration

	DIM_1	DIM_2
0_01	-0.489977791	-0.075071833
0_02	-0.130393281	0.241215514
0_03	0.171426039	0.576012484
0_04	-0.230898897	-0.540156903
0_05	0.619775732	0.064477364
0_06	0.443036873	0.181335360
0_07	0.065961412	-0.249543518
0_08	-0.198211702	-0.174422535
0_09	-0.174072122	0.290236005
0_10	-0.076646263	-0.314081938

Subjective Weight Matrices

	DIM_1	DIM_2
W_1	0.940278879	0.232245207
W_2	0.895677733	0.283217434

Goodness-of-fit resp. SCP Matrices

N	Av_SSQ_Diff	Correlation
1	0.000125092	0.994679763
2	0.000660168	0.972705057

Goodness-of-fit resp. Distance Matrices

N	Av_SSQ_Diff	Correlation
1	2.033206077	0.990027529
2	1.716943364	0.965981685

GOF=

| 1


```

-----
Error | 0.00000
Time | 0.00000
Ind. Inf. | 90.000
NParms | 24.000
DF | 66.000
unused | .
unused | .
unused | .
unused | .
unused | .

```

X Configuration=

```

      |          DIM_1          DIM_2
-----
0_01 | -0.48998 -0.07507
0_02 | -0.13039  0.24122
0_03 |  0.17143  0.57601
0_04 | -0.23090 -0.54016
0_05 |  0.61978  0.06448
0_06 |  0.44304  0.18134
0_07 |  0.06596 -0.24954
0_08 | -0.19821 -0.17442
0_09 | -0.17407  0.29024
0_10 | -0.07665 -0.31408

```

W Configuration=

```

      |          DIM_1          DIM_2
-----
W_1 |  0.94028  0.23225
W_2 |  0.89568  0.28322

```

Eigenvalues=

```

      |          DIM_1          DIM_2
-----
1 |  0.95725  0.21846

```

Eigenvectors=

```

      |          DIM_1          DIM_2
-----
0_01 | -0.47588  0.15223
0_02 | -0.09539  0.31657
0_03 |  0.23226  0.52777
0_04 | -0.28464 -0.46177
0_05 |  0.59829 -0.22478

```

```

0_06 | 0.44386 -0.01774
0_07 | 0.03300 -0.29492
0_08 | -0.20974 -0.09067
0_09 | -0.13115 0.38902
0_10 | -0.11061 -0.29573

```

(b) Analysis with SUMSCAL:

We run the same analysis with the SUMSCAL method, but now for two and also one dimension:

```

optn = [ "data"      "raw" ,
         "meth"     "sumsc" ,
         "dimmax"   2 ,
         "dimmin"   1 ,
         "norm"     ];
< gof,conf,wgt,eval,vec > = mds(wxdat,optn);

```

```

*****
3-Way Multidimension Scaling
*****

```

```

                          Raw Input Data
Number Rows of Matrix . . . . . 10
Dimension . . . . . 2
Amount Input Information. . . . . 90
Number of Parameters. . . . . 24
Degrees of Freedom. . . . . 66

```

```

*****
Compute DeLEEUW-PRUZANSKY SUMSCAL
*****

```

Eigenvalues of Mean Scalar Product Matrix

```

-----
1 : 0.9573 0.2185 0.1664 0.02963 1.191e-016
6 : 1.633e-017 -1.537e-017 -4.755e-017 -1.052e-016 -3.128e-016

```

Unrotated common space configuration

```

                          D_2_1      D_2_2
0_01 -0.465592568 0.071152585
0_02 -0.093331284 0.147963476
0_03 0.227242154 0.246678538
0_04 -0.278491720 -0.215828327
0_05 0.585362887 -0.105058979

```

```

0_06  0.434267720 -0.008289568
0_07  0.032286775 -0.137844258
0_08  -0.205208492 -0.042378202
0_09  -0.128315170  0.181828134
0_10  -0.108220302 -0.138223400

```

```

Undiagonalized Weight Matrices:
*****

```

```

Weight matrix: 1

```

```

          D_2_1      D_2_2
D_2_1  1.017745116
D_2_2 -0.027635222  0.907661656

```

```

Weight matrix: 2

```

```

          D_2_1      D_2_2
D_2_1  0.982254884
D_2_2  0.027635222  1.092338344

```

```

Iterative Simultaneous Diagonalization:
*****

```

```

Iter  ssq-off-dia    max(ang)    min(cos)
  1  0.055270443  1.3408e+154  0.000000000
  2  4.3715e-016  0.232654169  0.973057875
  3  4.3715e-016  2.8166e-017  1.000000000

```

```

Residuals SIMDIAG: nit = 2
-----

```

```

1 : 4.627e-032  4.93e-032

```

```

Orthogonal Rotation Matrix

```

```

          D_2_1      D_2_2
D_2_1  0.973057875 -0.230560993
D_2_2  0.230560993  0.973057875

```

```

Rotated common space configuration

```

```

          D_2_1      D_2_2

```

```

0_01 -0.469453525 -0.038111902
0_02 -0.124931347  0.122458472
0_03  0.164245319  0.292425671
0_04 -0.221226968 -0.274222781
0_05  0.593814469  0.032733382
0_06  0.424478876  0.092058967
0_07  0.063198410 -0.126686370
0_08 -0.189908979 -0.088549516
0_09 -0.166780562  0.147344825
0_10 -0.073435693 -0.159450748

```

Diagonalized Weight Matrices:

Weight matrix: 1

```

          D_2_1      D_2_2
D_2_1  1.024293137
D_2_2 -2.1511e-016  0.901113634

```

Weight matrix: 2

```

          D_2_1      D_2_2
D_2_1  0.975706863
D_2_2 -2.2204e-016  1.098886366

```

Schoenemann's Testindizes for SUMSCAL

```

1  0.964379639  1.5832e-016
2  0.885697342  1.5163e-016

```

Result Normalized Configuration

Common Space Configuration

```

          D_2_1      D_2_2
0_01 -0.489977791 -0.075071833
0_02 -0.130393281  0.241215514
0_03  0.171426039  0.576012484
0_04 -0.230898897 -0.540156903
0_05  0.619775732  0.064477364
0_06  0.443036873  0.181335360
0_07  0.065961412 -0.249543518

```

```

0_08 -0.198211702 -0.174422535
0_09 -0.174072122  0.290236005
0_10 -0.076646263 -0.314081938

```

Subjective Weight Matrices

```

           D_2_1      D_2_2
W_1  0.940278879  0.232245207
W_2  0.895677733  0.283217434

```

Goodness-of-fit resp. SCP Matrices

```

N  Av_SSQ_Diff  Correlation
1  0.000125092  0.994679763
2  0.000660168  0.972705057

```

Goodness-of-fit resp. Distance Matrices

```

N  Av_SSQ_Diff  Correlation
1  2.033206077  0.990027529
2  1.716943364  0.965981685

```

It follows the analysis in one dimension:

```

*****
Compute DeLeeuw-Pruzansky SUMSCAL for 1 Dimension(s)
*****

```

Unrotated common space configuration

```

           D_1_1
0_01 -0.465592568
0_02 -0.093331284
0_03  0.227242154
0_04 -0.278491720
0_05  0.585362887
0_06  0.434267720
0_07  0.032286775
0_08 -0.205208492
0_09 -0.128315170
0_10 -0.108220302

```

Undiagonalized Weight Matrices:

Weight matrix: 1

D_1_1
D_1_1 1.017745116

Weight matrix: 2

D_1_1
D_1_1 0.982254884

Schoenemann's Testindizes for SUMSCAL

1 0.908403857 0.000000000
2 0.816123639 0.000000000

Result Normalized Configuration

Common Space Configuration

D_1_1
O_01 -0.475875172
O_02 -0.095392504
O_03 0.232260793
O_04 -0.284642206
O_05 0.598290617
O_06 0.443858516
O_07 0.032999828
O_08 -0.209740518
O_09 -0.131149009
O_10 -0.110610345

Subjective Weight Matrices

D_1_1
W_1 0.974237878
W_2 0.940264806

Goodness-of-fit resp. SCP Matrices

N Av_SSQ_Diff Correlation

```

1 0.000574718 0.975346430
2 0.001385490 0.941856456

```

Goodness-of-fit resp. Distance Matrices

```

N Av_SSQ_Diff Correlation
1 0.000000000 1.000000000
2 0.000000000 1.000000000

```

(c) Analysis with INDSCAL:

```

optn = [ "data"      "raw" ,
         "meth"     "indsc" ,
         "ndim"      2 ,
         "norm"      ];
< gof,conf,wgt,eval,vec > = mds(wxdat,optn);

```

The following output of the iteration history could be restricted to larger steps using the plin option (default is 10):

Iterative Canonical Decomposition:

Iter	Way	Max. Dev.	Maximum	Residual
1	1	0.092338344		
1	2	0.002573734	0.092338344	0.275733651
11	1	0.000126273		
11	2	0.001420932	0.001420932	0.275619458
21	1	9.1720e-005		
21	2	0.001341886	0.001341886	0.275430703
31	1	5.9351e-005		
31	2	0.001262113	0.001262113	0.275255123
41	1	3.3093e-005		
41	2	0.001178954	0.001178954	0.275097042
.....				
631	1	3.3370e-006		
631	2	1.2614e-005	1.2614e-005	0.274047651
641	1	3.1349e-006		
641	2	1.1837e-005	1.1837e-005	0.274047522
651	1	2.9452e-006		
651	2	1.1108e-005	1.1108e-005	0.274047402
661	1	2.7671e-006		
661	2	1.0426e-005	1.0426e-005	0.274047292
664	0	9.9616e-006	9.9616e-006	0.274047235

Residuals CADECO: nit = 664

1 : 0.006999 0.03625

Result non-normalized configuration X:

Common Space Configuration

	DIM_1	DIM_2
0_01	-0.469705827	-0.036553819
0_02	-0.124329431	0.121437948
0_03	0.164347235	0.294394706
0_04	-0.222344182	-0.271971552
0_05	0.594691055	0.028653940
0_06	0.423981427	0.094048475
0_07	0.063142821	-0.127689246
0_08	-0.190385558	-0.087104099
0_09	-0.165710781	0.144643058
0_10	-0.073686760	-0.159859411

Common Space Configuration

	DIM_1	DIM_2
0_01	-0.469705827	-0.036553819
0_02	-0.124329431	0.121437948
0_03	0.164347235	0.294394706
0_04	-0.222344182	-0.271971552
0_05	0.594691055	0.028653940
0_06	0.423981427	0.094048475
0_07	0.063142821	-0.127689246
0_08	-0.190385558	-0.087104099
0_09	-0.165710781	0.144643058
0_10	-0.073686760	-0.159859411

Subjective Weight Matrices

	DIM_1	DIM_2
W_1	1.023979211	0.899153581
W_2	0.975339995	1.102091165

Result Normalized Configuration

Common Space Configuration

	DIM_1	DIM_2
0_01	-0.489950010	-0.072139585
0_02	-0.129687993	0.239659861
0_03	0.171430553	0.580992970
0_04	-0.231927151	-0.536740493
0_05	0.620322065	0.056549038
0_06	0.442254902	0.185606268
0_07	0.065864258	-0.251996903
0_08	-0.198591120	-0.171901425
0_09	-0.172852867	0.285455541
0_10	-0.076862638	-0.315485272

Common Space Configuration

	DIM_1	DIM_2
0_01	-0.489950010	-0.072139585
0_02	-0.129687993	0.239659861
0_03	0.171430553	0.580992970
0_04	-0.231927151	-0.536740493
0_05	0.620322065	0.056549038
0_06	0.442254902	0.185606268
0_07	0.065864258	-0.251996903
0_08	-0.198591120	-0.171901425
0_09	-0.172852867	0.285455541
0_10	-0.076862638	-0.315485272

Subjective Weight Matrices

	DIM_1	DIM_2
W_1	0.941108062	0.230861820
W_2	0.896405242	0.282966978

Goodness-of-fit resp. SCP Matrices

N	Av_SSQ_Diff	Correlation
1	0.000127246	0.994584218
2	0.000659062	0.972744353

Goodness-of-fit resp. Distance Matrices

N	Av_SSQ_Diff	Correlation
1	2.075138105	0.989819063

2 1.718323923 0.965938432

2. Scalar product and distance data in tensor form $D[2,n,n]$:

The first part of randomly generating the `coef` and `wgt` data is the same as for the raw data tensor `wxdat` above.

The tensor data `eudis` of distances are then obtained using the `dist` function:

```
/* [6] Weighted Euclidean Distances: WEUCDIS() */
real eudis[p,n,n];
for (j = 1; j <= p; j++) {
  wv = wght[j,];
  xcof = coef .* (none * wv);
  optn = [ 0, 0 ];
  eudis[j,,] = dist(xcof,"L2",optn);
  /* print "Eudis[j,,]=", eudis[j,,]; */
}
print "Tensor EUDIS=",eudis;
```

Tensor EUDIS=

```
*****
Tensor eudis with 3 Dimensions
*****
```

```
eudis_1
*****
```

Dense Symmetric Matrix (10 by 10)

S	1	2	3	4	5
1	0.0000000				
2	12.517277	0.0000000			
3	22.152531	9.8394964	0.0000000		
4	12.356763	12.940254	20.551525	0.0000000	
5	33.567743	22.870327	15.553271	28.148374	0.0000000
6	28.987725	17.472745	10.667907	22.715945	8.6757329
7	17.231406	9.4344830	12.034581	10.724700	17.628005
8	9.2229700	7.0525519	15.536413	6.9026711	25.157692
9	15.117752	6.4949865	12.174883	13.858909	25.699440
10	15.344827	9.7586323	15.262637	6.3637807	23.108129

S	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	----

```

-----
6 | 0.0000000
7 | 13.096467 0.0000000
8 | 20.315094 8.0987128 0.0000000
9 | 18.592868 12.836619 10.690362 0.0000000
10 | 16.807093 6.6596174 7.0984902 10.001059 0.0000000

```

eudis_2

Dense Symmetric Matrix (10 by 10)

```

S |          1          2          3          4          5
-----
1 | 0.0000000
2 | 5.9135599 0.0000000
3 | 10.566485 5.3508700 0.0000000
4 | 6.6365373 6.2318712 10.132854 0.0000000
5 | 14.788985 10.194800 7.9197796 12.671486 0.0000000
6 | 13.704587 8.4382427 5.2512397 10.573009 5.8389505
7 | 7.9080518 4.4822392 6.8526023 4.9812874 7.8457810
8 | 4.3468595 3.3647800 7.6585561 3.8384410 11.074632
9 | 8.6863458 4.5453515 7.4888400 6.8377826 12.298703
10 | 8.2577739 5.2962197 8.4694364 3.0972848 10.840219

S |          6          7          8          9          10
-----
6 | 0.0000000
7 | 7.0806884 0.0000000
8 | 9.6791208 3.7312506 0.0000000
9 | 9.1360795 6.8728797 6.4520669 0.0000000
10 | 8.3133128 3.9235426 4.6062928 4.8329621 0.0000000

```

All the results obtained with COSPA, SUMSCAL, and INDSCAL are the same as those obtained with the raw data input. Here we only show the mds call for COSPA:

```

optn = [ "data"      "dis" ,
         "meth"     "cospa" ,
         "nobs"      10 ,
         "ndim"      2 ,
         "norm"      ];
< gof,conf,wgt,eval,eval,eval > = mds(eudis,optn);
print "GOF=",gof;

```

```

print "X Configuration=",conf;
print "W Configuration=",wgt;
print "Eigenvalues=",eval;
print "Eigenvectors=",evec;

```

The tensor data scalp of scalar products are then obtained using the simple code:

```

/* [6] Weighted Configuration: Y = X * W */
real scalp[p,n,n];
for (j = 1; j <= p; j++) {
  wv = wght[j,];
  xdat = coef .* (none * wv);
  /* print "Xdat=", xdat; */
  scalp[j,,] = xdat * xdat';
}
print "Tensor SCALP=",scalp;

```

Tensor SCALP=

```

*****
Tensor scalp with 3 Dimensions
*****

```

```

scalp_1
*****

```

Dense Symmetric Matrix (10 by 10)

S	1	2	3	4	5
1	239.35651				
2	56.629284	30.584276			
3	-80.019400	12.553964	91.339342		
4	104.65673	-7.1096775	-104.18964	122.64655	
5	-259.82674	-62.342084	108.60925	-150.95050	367.78340
6	-208.29347	-45.183882	80.939938	-104.51143	238.42991
7	-19.625132	-20.055300	-17.588603	12.970976	37.675707
8	101.15092	14.427146	-51.016135	61.504092	-108.55878
9	44.237560	33.032238	10.388312	4.1211227	-107.50639
10	21.733749	-12.535965	-51.017027	60.861770	-63.313758
S	6	7	8	9	10

```

6 | 184.34477
7 | 15.570962 18.314592
8 | -90.174890 0.3669736 48.008505
9 | -41.842453 -34.399568 5.6948546 77.665048
10 | -29.279458 6.7693928 18.597319 8.6092796 39.574698

```

```

scalp_2
*****

```

Dense Symmetric Matrix (10 by 10)

```

S |          1          2          3          4          5
-----
1 | 53.368298
2 | 12.654620 6.9111339
3 | -15.236448 3.0443698 27.809416
4 | 17.923227 -2.7016504 -24.171767 26.521784
5 | -45.452089 -11.290610 19.764048 -29.801599 74.441589
6 | -45.209182 -10.131875 22.131477 -20.618844 42.188651
7 | -1.8816273 -3.8868014 -6.8715051 3.5571455 9.1455204
8 | 22.642510 3.2006496 -10.016078 11.300032 -18.696990
9 | 1.8234916 5.9911013 -1.2710098 2.7489006 -25.542608
10 | -0.6327998 -3.7909387 -15.182503 15.242772 -14.755914

S |          6          7          8          9          10
-----
6 | 44.029056
7 | -0.3506802 5.4057317
8 | -19.422208 1.1477050 10.811910
9 | -6.8538026 -8.0497273 -2.5429844 25.731289
10 | -5.7625912 1.7842387 1.5754542 7.9653492 13.556932

```

Running the following call of mds will generate the same results as reported above for other data input:

```

optn = [ "data"      "scp" ,
         "meth"     "cospa" ,
         "nobs"      10 ,
         "ndim"      2 ,
         "norm"      ] ;
< gof,conf,wgt,eval,vec > = mds(scalp,optn);

```

3. Test Example from the KYST Manual: Unsymmetric Matrix of Similarity Measures: Regression: Descending

First we use descending isotone (monotone) regression for the relationship among data and model values:

```
simi = [ 9.30  0.57  6.10  2.00  1.50 ,
         1.00  8.50  5.50  3.30  4.00 ,
         2.10  5.30  7.30  3.90  1.10 ,
         5.00  6.20  1.60  8.90  2.80 ,
         1.30  4.10  1.00  2.50  8.80 ];
```

```
print "KYST MDS without initial values: Descending";
optn = [ "data"      "simi" ,
         "unsym"    ,
         "meth"     "kyst" ,
         "regres"   "desc" ,
         "pre-it"   3 ,
         "coord"    "rotat" ,
         "dimmax"   3 ,
         "dimmin"   1 ,
         "phis"     ,
         "norm"     ];
< gof,conf > = mds(sim, optn);
```

```
*****
NonMetric Multidimensional Scaling
*****
```

Similarity Input Data (Unsymmetric)

Number Rows of Matrix	5
Maximum Dimension	3
Minimum Dimension	1
Amount Input Information.	25
Number of Parameters.	15
Degrees of Freedom.	10
Stress Formula.	1
Diagonal	Included
Isotone Regression	Descending
Tie Treatment	Primary
Maximum Number Iterations	5000
TORSCA Preiterations.	3

Similarity Matrix: 1

1	9.3	0.57	6.1	2	1.5
---	-----	------	-----	---	-----

2	1	8.5	5.5	3.3	4
3	2.1	5.3	7.3	3.9	1.1
4	5	6.2	1.6	8.9	2.8
5	1.3	4.1	1	2.5	8.8

 Compute Kruskal-Young-Shepard-Torgerson KYST

 There are 25 data values, split into 1 lists.

Torgerson-Young Quasi-Nonmetric Procedure for Initial Configuration

Iteration	Stress
0	0.022638560
1	0.002207875
2	0.000459813
3	0.000153818

[note] file tmds1.inp, line 63: Maximum number of pre-iterations 3 reached.

The best initial configuration by Torgerson-Young quasi-nonmetric method has Stress=0.000153818 Formula 1

History of Iteration for 3 Dimensions

Iter	STRESS	SRAT	SRATAV	CAGRCL	COSAV	ACSAV	SFGR	STEP
0	0.010	0.800	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0010	0.0002

Satisfactory Stress was reached after 0 iterations.

Final Configuration (Stress= 0.00989601 Formula 1)

	D_3_1	D_3_2	D_3_3
0_1	1.075123487	-0.513110454	-0.160950519
0_2	-0.696452481	0.652971078	-0.001235367
0_3	0.568985138	0.719528505	-0.156694064
0_4	0.008885202	-0.233080220	0.586641998
0_5	-0.956541346	-0.626308909	-0.267762048

Group	Count	Stress	Regression
1	25	0.00989601	Descending

History of Iteration for 2 Dimensions

Iter	STRESS	SRAT	SRATAV	CAGRCL	COSAV	ACSAV	SFGR	STEP
0	0.059	0.800	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0039	0.0057
1	0.057	0.968	0.852	0.999	0.659	0.659	0.0037	0.0155
2	0.052	0.916	0.873	0.988	0.876	0.876	0.0031	0.0530
3	0.041	0.785	0.843	0.357	0.533	0.533	0.0014	0.1104
	0.060			-0.658				0.0110
4	0.039	0.966	0.882	0.757	0.681	0.681	0.0010	0.0291
5	0.037	0.948	0.903	0.216	0.374	0.374	0.0005	0.0476
	0.051			-0.940				0.0048
6	0.037	0.996	0.933	-0.490	-0.196	0.451	0.0002	0.0027
7	0.037	0.999	0.955	-0.283	-0.253	0.340	0.0002	0.0016
8	0.037	0.999	0.969	0.007	-0.081	0.120	0.0001	0.0012
9	0.037	1.000	0.979	0.219	0.117	0.185	0.0001	0.0011
10	0.037	1.000	0.986	-0.272	-0.140	0.242	0.0001	0.0007
11	0.037	1.000	0.991	-0.381	-0.299	0.334	0.0000	0.0003
12	0.037	1.000	0.994	0.111	-0.028	0.187	0.0000	0.0002
13	0.037	1.000	0.996	0.415	0.264	0.337	0.0000	0.0003
14	0.037	1.000	0.997	0.008	0.095	0.120	0.0000	0.0002
15	0.037	1.000	0.998	-0.704	-0.432	0.505	0.0000	0.0001
16	0.037	1.000	0.999	0.850	0.414	0.733	0.0000	0.0001
17	0.037	1.000	0.999	-0.496	-0.187	0.577	0.0000	0.0000

Minimum was achieved after 17 iterations.

Final Configuration (Stress= 0.0371116 Formula 1)

	D_2_1	D_2_2
0_1	1.147921385	-0.496658734
0_2	-0.646499738	0.672365556
0_3	0.649763151	0.672655794
0_4	-0.001631430	-0.354985561
0_5	-1.149553368	-0.493377055

Group Count Stress Regression

1 25 0.03711159 Descending

History of Iteration for 1 Dimensions

Iter	STRESS	SRAT	SRATAV	CAGRCL	COSAV	ACSAV	SFGR	STEP
------	--------	------	--------	--------	-------	-------	------	------

0	0.212	0.800	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0109	0.0575
1	0.204	0.963	0.851	0.850	0.561	0.561	0.0006	0.1358
2	0.231	1.134	0.937	-0.946	-0.434	0.815	0.0187	0.0501
3	0.215	0.928	0.934	0.989	0.505	0.930	0.0110	0.0639
4	0.205	0.956	0.941	0.501	0.502	0.647	0.0029	0.1008
	0.213			-0.979				0.0101
5	0.205	0.997	0.959	0.997	0.829	0.878	0.0022	0.0267
6	0.204	0.997	0.972	-0.903	-0.314	0.895	0.0008	0.0094
	0.204			-0.977				0.0009
7	0.204	1.000	0.981	1.000	0.553	0.964	0.0006	0.0012
8	0.204	1.000	0.987	0.999	0.847	0.987	0.0004	0.0028
9	0.204	1.000	0.991	-0.649	-0.140	0.764	0.0001	0.0012
	0.204			-1.000				0.0001
10	0.204	1.000	0.994	1.000	0.612	0.920	0.0000	0.0002
11	0.204	1.000	0.996	1.000	0.868	0.973	0.0000	0.0004
	0.204			-1.000				0.0000
12	0.204	1.000	0.997	1.000	0.955	0.991	0.0000	0.0001
	0.204			-1.000				0.0000
13	0.204	1.000	0.998	1.000	0.985	0.997	0.0000	0.0000
	0.204			-0.990				0.0000
14	0.204	1.000	0.999	1.000	0.995	0.999	0.0000	0.0000
15	0.204	1.000	0.999	1.000	0.998	1.000	0.0000	0.0000

Minimum was achieved after 15 iterations.

Final Configuration (Stress= 0.203946 Formula 1)

D_1_1	
0_1	1.394282445
0_2	-0.663840798
0_3	0.746266448
0_4	-0.042636844
0_5	-1.434071249

Group	Count	Stress	Regression
1	25	0.20394609	Descending

4. Test Example from the KYST Manual: Unsymmetric Matrix of Similarity Measures: Regression: Third Order Polynomial

```
simi = [ 9.30  0.57  6.10  2.00  1.50 ,
         1.00  8.50  5.50  3.30  4.00 ,
         2.10  5.30  7.30  3.90  1.10 ,
```

```

5.00 6.20 1.60 8.90 2.80 ,
1.30 4.10 1.00 2.50 8.80 ];

```

```

print "KYST MDS without initial values: Polynomial Degree=3";
optn = [ "data"      "simi" ,
        "unsym"      ,
        "meth"      "kyst" ,
        "regres"    "poly" ,
        "poldeg"    3 ,
        "pre-it"    3 ,
        "coord"    "rotat" ,
        "dimmax"    3 ,
        "dimmin"    1 ,
        "phis"      ,
        "norm"      ];
< gof,conf > = mds(sim, optn);

```

```

*****
Metric Multidimensional Scaling
*****

```

```

Similarity Input Data (Unsymmetric)
Number Rows of Matrix . . . . . 5
Maximum Dimension . . . . . 3
Minimum Dimension . . . . . 1
Amount Input Information. . . . . 25
Number of Parameters. . . . . 15
Degrees of Freedom. . . . . 10
Stress Formula. . . . . 1
Diagonal . . . . . Included
Polynomial Regression Degree. . . . . 3
Maximum Number Iterations . . . . . 5000
TORSCA Preiterations. . . . . 3

```

```

*****
Compute Kruskal-Young-Shepard-Torgerson KYST
*****
There are 25 data values, split into 1 lists.

```

Torgerson-Young Quasi-Nonmetric Procedure for Initial Configuration

```

Iteration      Stress
              0 0.022638560

```

1 0.002207875
 2 0.000459813
 3 0.000153818

[note] file tmds1.inp, line 42: Maximum number of pre-iterations 3 reached.

The best initial configuration by Torgerson-Young quasi-nonmetric method has Stress=0.000153818 Formula 1

History of Iteration for 3 Dimensions

Iter	STRESS	SRAT	SRATAV	CAGRCL	COSAV	ACSAV	SFGR	STEP
0	0.169	0.800	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0069	0.0293
1	0.163	0.968	0.852	0.974	0.643	0.643	0.0056	0.0776
2	0.153	0.939	0.880	0.738	0.706	0.706	0.0034	0.2093
3	0.155	1.008	0.921	-0.703	-0.224	0.704	0.0057	0.0997
4	0.147	0.948	0.930	-0.463	-0.382	0.545	0.0022	0.0464
5	0.146	0.998	0.952	-0.837	-0.682	0.738	0.0021	0.0153
6	0.146	0.995	0.966	0.934	0.384	0.867	0.0006	0.0152
7	0.146	1.000	0.977	-0.897	-0.462	0.887	0.0008	0.0048
8	0.146	0.999	0.985	0.983	0.492	0.950	0.0003	0.0054
9	0.146	1.000	0.990	-0.819	-0.374	0.864	0.0002	0.0018
10	0.146	1.000	0.993	0.401	0.138	0.559	0.0000	0.0012
11	0.146	1.000	0.995	0.574	0.426	0.569	0.0000	0.0016
12	0.146	1.000	0.997	-0.448	-0.151	0.489	0.0001	0.0008
13	0.146	1.000	0.998	-0.553	-0.416	0.531	0.0000	0.0003
14	0.146	1.000	0.999	-0.631	-0.558	0.597	0.0000	0.0001
15	0.146	1.000	0.999	0.901	0.405	0.798	0.0000	0.0001

Minimum was achieved after 15 iterations.

Final Configuration (Stress= 0.145597 Formula 1)

	D_3_1	D_3_2	D_3_3
0_1	0.966987925	-0.512572882	-0.077858169
0_2	-0.609811159	0.628542479	0.045316107
0_3	0.480826435	0.706684142	-0.399330276
0_4	-0.075197068	-0.128523217	0.908024094
0_5	-0.762806134	-0.694130522	-0.476151756

The regression coefficients start with the intercept and it is of no surprise that the coefficient of the order 3 term is negative indicating an descending behavior:

Group Count Stress Regression Coefficients

1 25 0.14559717 2.003 -0.206 0.030 -0.004

History of Iteration for 2 Dimensions

Iter	STRESS	SRAT	SRATAV	CAGRCL	COSAV	ACSAV	SFGR	STEP
0	0.209	0.800	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0054	0.0281
1	0.206	0.986	0.858	0.929	0.613	0.613	0.0036	0.0714
2	0.203	0.983	0.898	0.149	0.307	0.307	0.0028	0.1094
3	0.205	1.012	0.934	-0.635	-0.315	0.524	0.0073	0.0547
4	0.200	0.973	0.947	0.532	0.244	0.529	0.0015	0.0535
5	0.200	1.002	0.965	-0.631	-0.333	0.596	0.0035	0.0232
6	0.199	0.994	0.975	0.775	0.398	0.714	0.0010	0.0260
7	0.199	1.000	0.983	-0.610	-0.267	0.645	0.0014	0.0109
8	0.199	0.999	0.988	0.742	0.399	0.709	0.0005	0.0119
9	0.199	1.000	0.992	-0.035	0.113	0.264	0.0005	0.0098
10	0.199	1.000	0.995	-0.483	-0.281	0.409	0.0005	0.0048
11	0.198	1.000	0.996	0.293	0.098	0.332	0.0002	0.0036
12	0.198	1.000	0.998	0.805	0.564	0.644	0.0002	0.0059
13	0.198	1.000	0.998	0.068	0.237	0.264	0.0002	0.0064
14	0.198	1.000	0.999	-0.851	-0.481	0.652	0.0005	0.0022
15	0.198	1.000	0.999	0.985	0.486	0.872	0.0003	0.0025

Minimum was achieved after 15 iterations.

Final Configuration (Stress= 0.198448 Formula 1)

	D_2_1	D_2_2
0_1	1.144281569	-0.497908299
0_2	-0.620555127	0.658039311
0_3	0.572111824	0.801728943
0_4	-0.004133515	-0.487920895
0_5	-1.091704751	-0.473939059

Group Count Stress Regression Coefficients

1 25 0.19844843 2.754 -0.894 0.176 -0.012

History of Iteration for 1 Dimensions

Iter	STRESS	SRAT	SRATAV	CAGRCL	COSAV	ACSAV	SFGR	STEP
------	--------	------	--------	--------	-------	-------	------	------

0	0.332	0.800	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0078	0.0647
	0.330			-0.967				0.0065
1	0.332	0.998	0.861	1.000	0.660	0.660	0.0067	0.0175
2	0.330	0.996	0.904	0.998	0.883	0.883	0.0037	0.0593
	0.331			-0.989				0.0059
3	0.330	0.999	0.935	1.000	0.960	0.960	0.0027	0.0210
4	0.330	0.999	0.956	-0.929	-0.287	0.939	0.0009	0.0076
	0.330			-0.998				0.0008
5	0.330	1.000	0.970	1.000	0.563	0.979	0.0007	0.0010
6	0.330	1.000	0.980	1.000	0.851	0.993	0.0005	0.0024
7	0.330	1.000	0.987	0.995	0.946	0.994	0.0001	0.0071
	0.330			-0.999				0.0007
8	0.330	1.000	0.991	-0.430	0.038	0.622	0.0000	0.0004
	0.330			-0.992				0.0000
9	0.330	1.000	0.994	0.466	0.321	0.519	0.0000	0.0000
	0.330			-0.995				0.0000
10	0.330	1.000	0.996	0.953	0.738	0.805	0.0000	0.0000
	0.330			-1.000				0.0000
11	0.330	1.000	0.997	0.998	0.910	0.933	0.0000	0.0000
	0.330			-1.000				0.0000
12	0.330	1.000	0.998	1.000	0.969	0.977	0.0000	0.0000
	0.330			-1.000				0.0000
13	0.330	1.000	0.999	1.000	0.990	0.992	0.0000	0.0000
	0.330			-1.000				0.0000
14	0.330	1.000	0.999	1.000	0.996	0.997	0.0000	0.0000

Minimum was achieved after 14 iterations.

Final Configuration (Stress= 0.329676 Formula 1)

D_1_1	
0_1	1.452973688
0_2	-0.710018727
0_3	0.707880939
0_4	-0.080754068
0_5	-1.370081832

Group	Count	Stress	Regression	Coefficients
1	25	0.32967640	3.139	-1.212 0.223 -0.014

5. Example HANGUL by Yoshio Takane: 3-way Rectangular Data:
m=3, n=14

```
print "HANGUL: 3-way Rectangular Data: Nsub=3, Nobs=14";
```

```

n = 14; nw = 3; ndim = 3;
order = [ 24 31 8 42 21 91 25 55 85 15 50 51 27 30 39 26 2 88 87 29 68
          53 49 72 69 67 22 75 57 44 16 19 36 48 10 78 33 7 35 4 61 46
          83 38 70 54 77 74 60 28 3 11 80 64 66 40 43 52 79 56 76 47 71
          90 14 32 6 12 81 23 65 9 63 45 41 73 37 59 58 89 84 5 20 62
          18 13 34 17 1 82 86 ];
dis1 = [ 4 6 3 4 3 1 3 3 2 6 6 7 3 4 6 4 1 2 3 6 6 7 6 1 4 6 6 4 7 4 6 7 6 1 3
         1 4 4 2 4 1 1 6 7 4 6 6 4 7 4 6 6 7 6 3 6 1 4 6 7 7 8 6 2 4 6 6 7 7 3
         3 6 4 2 6 6 7 5 6 3 1 4 7 6 8 6 7 7 4 4 3 ];
dis2 = [ 2 3 1 6 7 1 6 3 5 5 6 5 2 3 6 6 1 2 4 6 3 7 8 3 6 5 6 7 5 6 6 7 6 2 7
         1 6 4 2 5 7 3 5 6 7 7 6 6 7 8 4 7 8 5 4 7 2 4 8 4 3 7 7 4 3 5 4 6 7 6
         2 7 7 2 7 5 6 6 3 6 2 5 6 2 7 3 7 6 5 8 4 ];
dis3 = [ 3 5 2 9 4 1 5 4 8 9 8 8 5 9 8 7 1 6 6 6 8 8 9 2 5 5 6 8 9 8 7 8 4 1 6
         1 9 7 6 8 2 2 7 8 9 6 6 3 8 7 6 5 6 4 3 8 7 6 6 6 7 9 8 2 8 8 6 7 6 4
         6 7 6 1 9 7 7 9 1 7 2 9 7 7 8 2 6 9 6 9 3 ];
dis1[order] = dis1; dis2[order] = dis2; dis3[order] = dis3;

/* get tensor diss[nw,n,n] */
real diss[nw,n,n];
diss[1,..] = vec2tri(dis1,n,"ssym"); diss[2,..] = vec2tri(dis2,n,"ssym");
diss[3,..] = vec2tri(dis3,n,"ssym");
print "Tensor diss=",diss;

rnam = [" GA NA DA LA MA BA SA AA JA CHA KA TA PA HA "];
wnam = [" NAOMI ISABELLE OLEX "];
list tnam[3];
tnam[1] = wnam; tnam[2] = tnam[3] = rnam;
diss = dimname(diss,tnam);
print "Tensor diss=",diss;

print "HANGUL: Symmetric: nsub=3, nobs=14, ndim=3";
optn = [ "data"      "diss" ,
         "symm"      ,
         "meth"      "mult" ,
         "model"     "dia" ,
         "regres"    "power" ,
         "ndim"      3 ,
         "ptab"      ,
         "pdis"      ,
         "pres"      ,
         "phis"      ];
options LS=80;
< gof,conf,wgt,res > = mds(diss,optn);

```

 3-Way Multidimensional Scaling

Dissimilarity Input Data (Symmetric)

Number Rows of Matrix	14
Dimension	3
Number Subjects / Replications.	3
Amount Input Information.	273
Number of Parameters.	51
Degrees of Freedom.	222
Maximum Number Iterations	50
Convergence Criterion for Main Iterations	0.05
Number of Constraint Equations.	0
Individual Metric Matrix.	DIAGONAL
Estimated Data Transformation Type.	POWER
Stimulus Variance Type.	CONSTANT
Subject Variance Type	SUBWISE
Assumed Error Distribution.	LogNormal
Maximum Number of Configuration Iterations.	1
Convergence Criterion for Configuration	0.000366367
Maximum Number of Metric Matrix Iterations.	1
Convergence Criterion for Metric Matrix	0.00109951
Standard Error Weight Estimates	Post-Hoc

 Compute Metric MULTISCALE by J. Ramsay

Zero Data: 0 Nonzero Data: 546

Initial Configuration Matrix

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
GA	1.693392140	3.440379391	-0.058330375
NA	3.821119948	-0.865510991	-1.535791450
DA	1.242735081	2.824937623	2.057309005
LA	2.926946574	-0.817396710	0.605060613
MA	3.431472988	-0.370735784	-2.321494491
BA	-0.457316347	-1.568108691	2.953564288
SA	-2.857053380	-0.876447666	-2.282018660
AA	1.546868870	-2.013375035	1.268114706
JA	-0.740375144	-0.671116637	-2.832730182
CHA	-3.171367453	-0.345144311	-2.079653150
KA	-2.081242024	4.070858224	-0.393830538

TA -2.381454586 0.530835880 1.677753277
PA -0.755927749 -1.184727728 2.382583253
HA -2.217798916 -2.154447564 0.559463706

MainIter=0 ErrSS=34.7658 LogLik=-332.275 Std.Err=0.504672
Grad=3.37034

***** Main Iteration 1 *****

Configuration Iterations

Iter ErrorSS Penalty Grad

0 34.76577380 0.00000000 3.242322213

Line Search Convergence achieved after 4 Iterations.

0 20.19175731 0.00000000 0.808229728

Weight Matrix Iterations

Subj Iter ErrorSS GradLgn

Line Search Convergence achieved after 3 Iterations.

1 0 5.098514191 0.018974946

Line Search Convergence achieved after 3 Iterations.

2 0 8.235164576 0.028990435

Line Search Convergence achieved after 4 Iterations.

3 0 6.210575504 0.067967736

MainIter=1 ErrSS=18.5833 LogLik=-247.913 Std.Err=0.368973
Grad=0.781247

***** Main Iteration 17 *****

Configuration Iterations

Iter ErrorSS Penalty Grad

0 16.07777032 0.00000000 0.028864305

Line Search Convergence achieved after 3 Iterations.

0 16.07443345 0.00000000 0.016972150

Configuration matrix convergence achieved.

Weight Matrix Iterations

Subj Iter ErrorSS GradLgn

MainIter=17 ErrSS=16.0703 LogLik=-222.141 Std.Err=0.34312

Grad=0.0169858

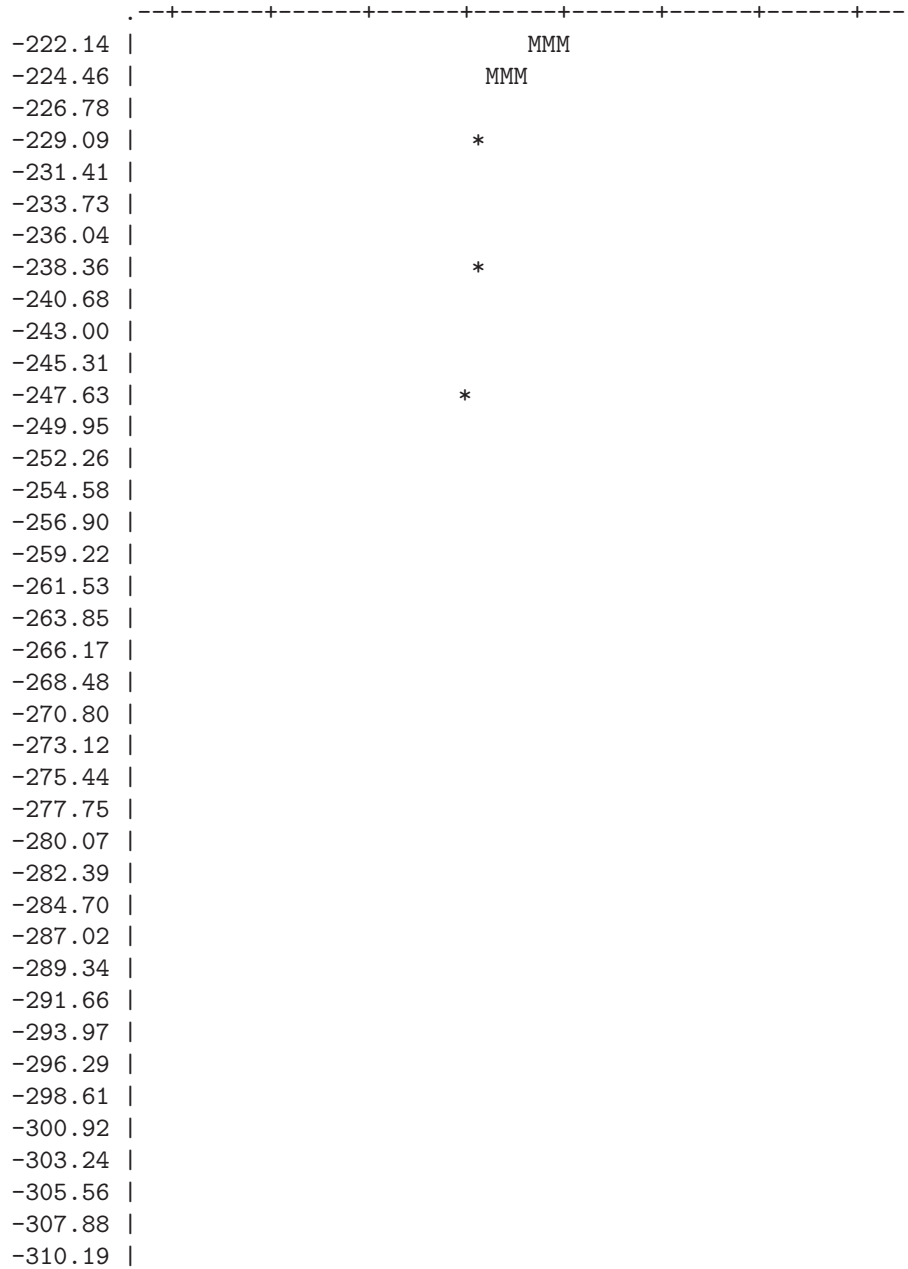
Main Convergence achieved after 17 Iterations.

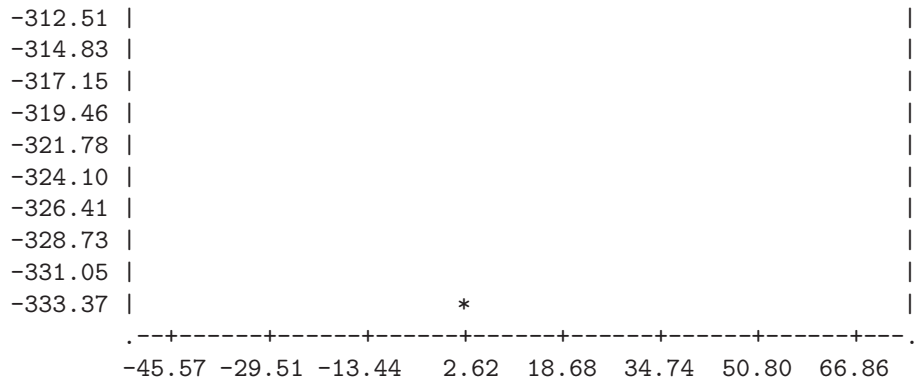
Post-Mortem Display of Iterations

Iter	LogLikel.	ErrorSSQ	Grad_Length
0	-332.275034	34.7657738	3.37034133
1	-247.912682	18.5832600	0.78124681
2	-237.995998	17.2037229	0.68795646
3	-228.132661	16.1328279	0.43250699
4	-224.694652	16.0185771	0.16987826
5	-224.111344	16.1412531	0.07203409
6	-223.947027	16.2305851	0.04191853
7	-223.834008	16.2993201	0.03925094
8	-223.718201	16.3456821	0.04228601
9	-223.562014	16.3497568	0.05768708
10	-223.325721	16.3119669	0.06698664
11	-222.986955	16.2402661	0.07156129
12	-222.696816	16.1705122	0.06266364
13	-222.459718	16.1037396	0.04617941
14	-222.320727	16.0801308	0.03924391
15	-222.224806	16.0631223	0.02864440
16	-222.170350	16.0777703	0.02346187

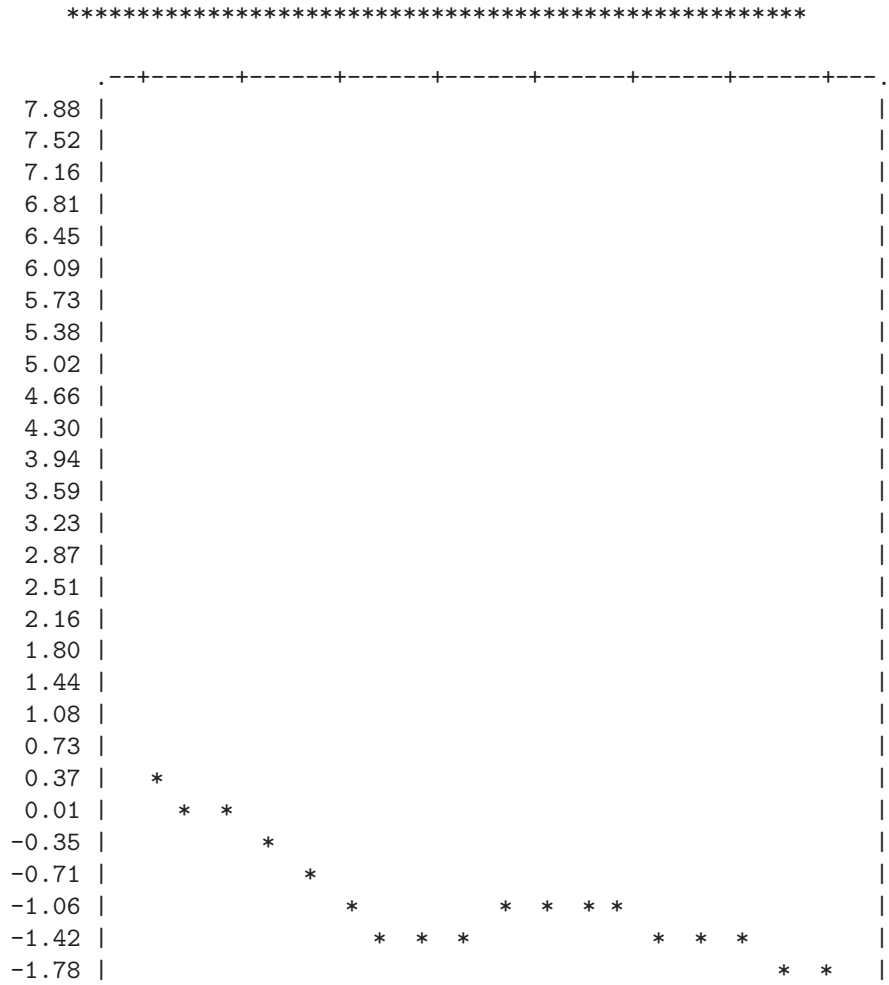
17 -222.140745 16.0703107 0.01698578

Log Likelihood Versus Iterations (Dimension=3)





Plot of LOG of Gradient Length vs. Iterations (Dim=3)



-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 1.00 3.48 5.96 8.44 10.92 13.40 15.88 18.35

 ML Results for 3 Dimensions

Log Likelihood.	-222.141
AIC Statistic	544.281
BIC Statistic	724.755
Unbiased Standard Error Estimate.	0.379642
Number of Parameters.	50
Number of Degrees of Freedom for Error.	223
Maximum Likelihood Standard Error Estimate.	0.34312

 ML Results for Zero Dimensions

Log Likelihood.	-397.547
AIC Statistic	801.093
BIC Statistic	811.922
Unbiased Standard Error Estimate.	0.572895
Number of Parameters.	3
Number of Degrees of Freedom for Error.	270

Chi Square for Comparing two Fits	350.812
Number of Degrees of Freedom for Chi Square	47
Probability of Exceeding this Chi Square.	0

Final Configuration Matrix

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
GA	-5.833769549	42.95111349	17.49054187
NA	33.71451814	23.01910644	-46.62252275
DA	-6.972180399	32.30519044	26.21958755
LA	74.17208531	4.518121476	3.582671946
MA	40.00171750	38.78290758	-26.40205602
BA	14.43745091	-27.51251267	22.23081108
SA	-61.36680439	-19.85491655	-14.00618563
AA	32.53634008	-18.94987224	-12.58251102
JA	-34.72490670	-2.986183306	-33.73231834
CHA	-35.02008594	-20.98091483	-21.01765981
KA	-26.82689028	31.78583605	21.54301983
TA	-14.13338676	-18.90323856	28.52173339

PA -6.551859311 -31.25637806 24.62244759
 HA -3.432228613 -32.91825927 10.15244032
 The decimal point has been moved 1 places to the right.

Results in Polar Coordinate Form

	1	2	3
GA	46.741310	98.000000	108.000000
NA	61.969409	34.000000	-54.000000
DA	42.186531	102.000000	105.000000
LA	74.395882	3.0000000	3.0000000
MA	61.654845	44.000000	-33.000000
BA	38.204546	-62.000000	57.000000
SA	66.002088	198.00000	193.00000
AA	39.699253	-30.000000	-21.000000
JA	48.503667	185.00000	224.00000
CHA	45.916742	211.00000	211.00000
KA	46.841468	130.00000	141.00000
TA	37.021269	233.00000	116.00000
PA	40.325587	258.00000	105.00000
HA	34.618839	264.00000	109.00000

First Value is Distance from the Origin
 Other Values are Angles in Degrees from First Dimension

 Standard Deviations and Variances for each Dimension

Dim	Std.Dev.	Variance	Percent
1	34.60001437	1197.160994	47
2	27.16411058	737.8889034	29
3	24.33720052	592.2993292	23

Interpoint Distances

	GA	NA	DA	LA
GA	0	77	13	89
NA	77	0	83	67
DA	13	83	0	88
LA	89	67	88	0
MA	63	26	70	56
BA	73	87	63	70
SA	89	109	85	138

AA	78	54	75	50
JA	74	74	74	115
CHA	80	85	76	114
KA	24	91	20	106
TA	63	98	51	94
PA	74	98	63	90
HA	76	87	67	86

.....

Final Weight Matrix

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
NAOMI	0.412642095	1.155887660	1.222149835
ISABELLE	1.218159780	1.158094466	0.418215205
OLEX	1.160933994	0.567936658	1.153117607

Results in Polar Coordinate Form

	1	2	3
NAOMI	1.7320508	70.000000	45.000000
ISABELLE	1.7320508	44.000000	43.000000
OLEX	1.7320508	26.000000	0.000000

First Value is Distance from the Origin

Other Values are Angles in Degrees from First Dimension

 Post-Hoc Standard Error Weight Estimates

	Input Order		Size Order
1	GA 0.00000000	1	GA 0.00000000
2	NA 0.61133448	4	LA 0.16585465
3	DA 2.29960410	5	MA 0.25344875
4	LA 0.16585465	2	NA 0.61133448
5	MA 0.25344875	13	PA 0.64146629
6	BA 1.26767980	11	KA 0.81903743
7	SA 1.66273222	14	HA 0.87274233
8	AA 1.25955433	9	JA 1.06895864
9	JA 1.06895864	8	AA 1.25955433
10	CHA 1.49133855	6	BA 1.26767980
11	KA 0.81903743	10	CHA 1.49133855
12	TA 2.00985566	7	SA 1.66273222
13	PA 0.64146629	12	TA 2.00985566
14	HA 0.87274233	3	DA 2.29960410

 Final Regression Coefficient and Exponent Estimates

Subject	Regression Coefficient	Exponent	Reciprocal	Subject	Exponent by Size
1 NAOMI	1.40680746	0.93303742	1.07176838	1 NAOMI	0.93303742
2ISABELLE	0.72030562	1.31213620	0.76211601	3 OLEX	0.99164164
3 OLEX	0.98684407	0.99164164	1.00842881	2ISABELLE	1.31213620

Mean= 1.07894 Standard Deviation= 0.20407

 Within-Subj. Std.Error Estimates and Multiple Correlations

Subj	Standard Error			Multiple Correlation			
	Unordered	Subj	Ordered	Subj	Unordered	Subj	Ordered
1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.91	2	0.67
2	0.45	3	0.32	2	0.67	3	0.75
3	0.32	2	0.45	3	0.75	1	0.91

 Asympt. Standard Errors of Estimate of Coordinates

1	GA	-0.5834	4.2951	1.7491
		0.7183	0.8379	0.6427

Correlation Matrix 1 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	-0.024978736	0.440441259
DIM_2	-0.024978736	1.000000000	-0.092418119
DIM_3	0.440441259	-0.092418119	1.000000000

2	NA	3.3715	2.3019	-4.6623
		0.4957	0.7825	0.4466

Correlation Matrix 2 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
--	-------	-------	-------

DIM_1	1.000000000	0.033762208	-0.100446586
DIM_2	0.033762208	1.000000000	-0.455694562
DIM_3	-0.100446586	-0.455694562	1.000000000

3	DA	-0.6972	3.2305	2.6220
		0.4882	0.5092	0.6462

Correlation Matrix 3 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	0.133052899	0.175968019
DIM_2	0.133052899	1.000000000	0.077459569
DIM_3	0.175968019	0.077459569	1.000000000

4	LA	7.4172	0.4518	0.3583
		0.5384	0.5615	0.5177

Correlation Matrix 4 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	-0.485018869	-0.046880810
DIM_2	-0.485018869	1.000000000	-0.209008714
DIM_3	-0.046880810	-0.209008714	1.000000000

5	MA	4.0002	3.8783	-2.6402
		0.5040	0.5151	0.4546

Correlation Matrix 5 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	0.491034736	-0.057189755
DIM_2	0.491034736	1.000000000	-0.071323172
DIM_3	-0.057189755	-0.071323172	1.000000000

6	BA	1.4437	-2.7513	2.2231
		0.9316	0.5191	0.8535

Correlation Matrix 6 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	-0.588478790	0.025758511
DIM_2	-0.588478790	1.000000000	-0.107072269
DIM_3	0.025758511	-0.107072269	1.000000000

7	SA	-6.1367	-1.9855	-1.4006
		0.7397	0.5875	0.9220

Correlation Matrix 7 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	-0.304544151	-0.114603685
DIM_2	-0.304544151	1.000000000	-0.361201975
DIM_3	-0.114603685	-0.361201975	1.000000000

8	AA	3.2536	-1.8950	-1.2583
		0.6351	0.7670	0.6686

Correlation Matrix 8 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	-0.063057167	-0.127590439
DIM_2	-0.063057167	1.000000000	0.671252254
DIM_3	-0.127590439	0.671252254	1.000000000

9	JA	-3.4725	-0.2986	-3.3732
		0.5475	0.5658	0.5126

Correlation Matrix 9 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	0.513133620	0.456933319
DIM_2	0.513133620	1.000000000	0.781066209
DIM_3	0.456933319	0.781066209	1.000000000

10	CHA	-3.5020	-2.0981	-2.1018
		0.4702	0.7437	0.5956

Correlation Matrix 10 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	-0.264506346	-0.196169208
DIM_2	-0.264506346	1.000000000	0.319587558
DIM_3	-0.196169208	0.319587558	1.000000000

11	KA	-2.6827	3.1786	2.1543
		0.6329	0.8756	0.7605

Correlation Matrix 11 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	-0.080332951	0.401870991
DIM_2	-0.080332951	1.000000000	0.213916668
DIM_3	0.401870991	0.213916668	1.000000000

12	TA	-1.4133	-1.8903	2.8522
		0.5556	0.6714	0.5545

Correlation Matrix 12 for Coordinate Estimates

	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	0.139738633	0.404038865
DIM_2	0.139738633	1.000000000	-0.109471051
DIM_3	0.404038865	-0.109471051	1.000000000

13	PA	-0.6552	-3.1256	2.4622
		0.5078	0.5252	0.7352

Correlation Matrix 13 for Coordinate Estimates

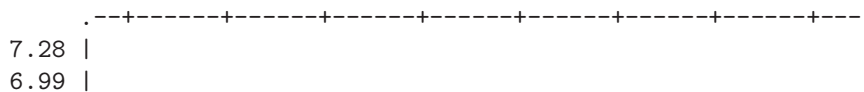
	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	0.336710058	-0.014465145
DIM_2	0.336710058	1.000000000	-0.240615577
DIM_3	-0.014465145	-0.240615577	1.000000000

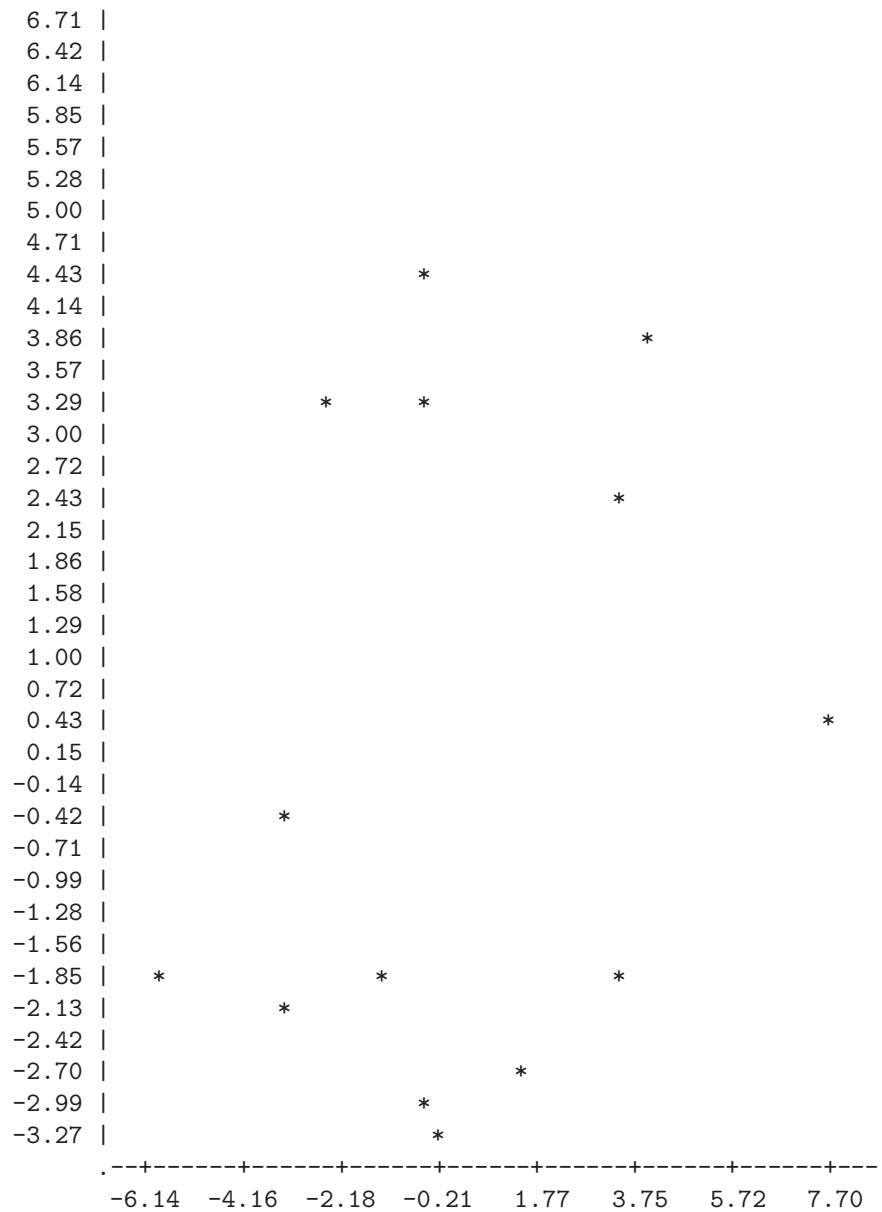
14	HA	-0.3432	-3.2918	1.0152
		0.4934	0.5487	0.5469

Correlation Matrix 14 for Coordinate Estimates

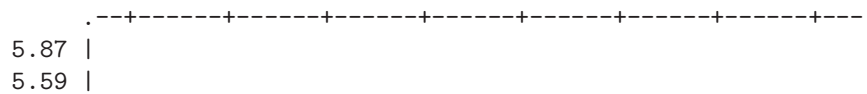
	DIM_1	DIM_2	DIM_3
DIM_1	1.000000000	0.505301215	0.531299385
DIM_2	0.505301215	1.000000000	0.877935810
DIM_3	0.531299385	0.877935810	1.000000000

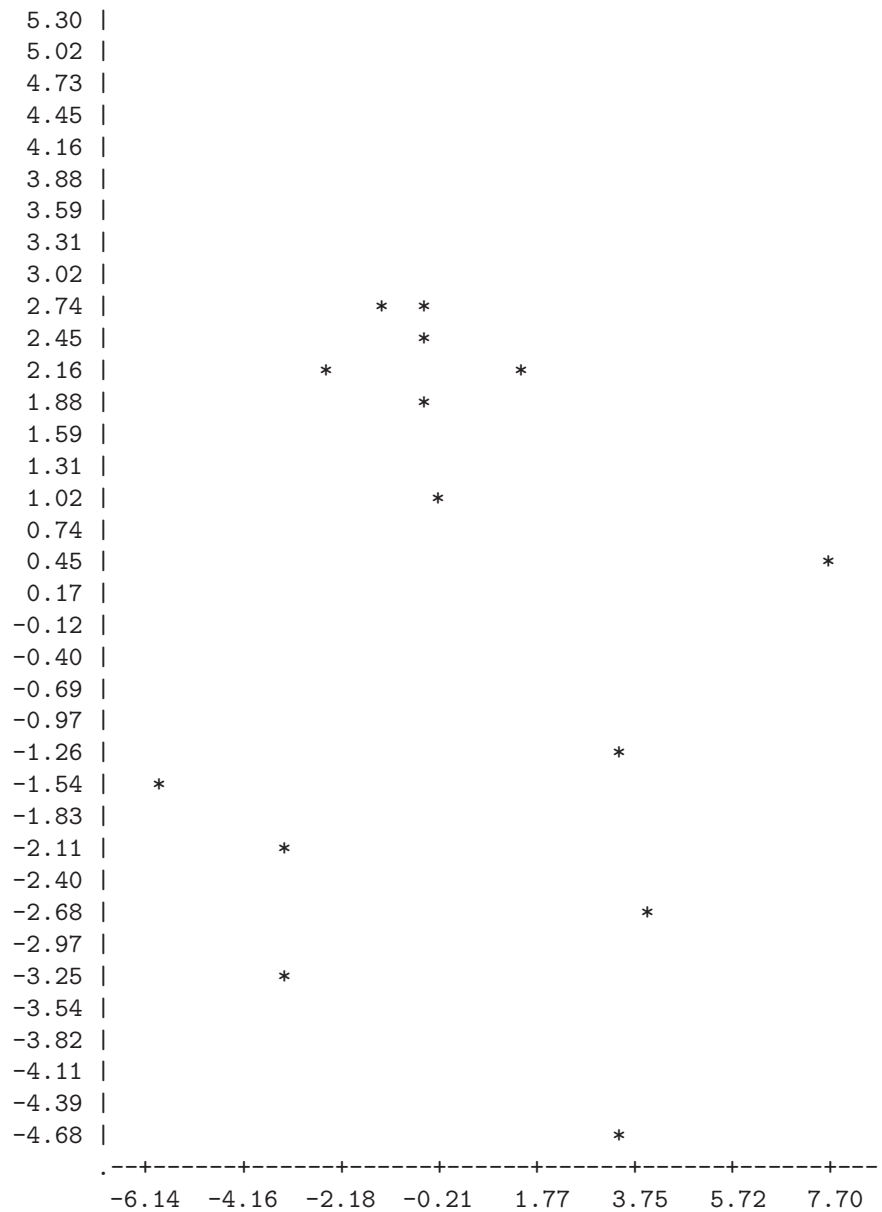
Configuration: Dimension 2 (Y-Axis) vs. Dimension 1 (X-Axis)



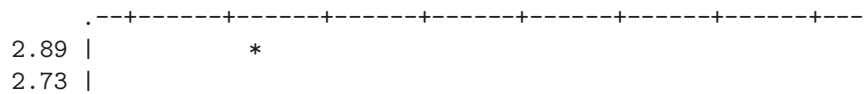


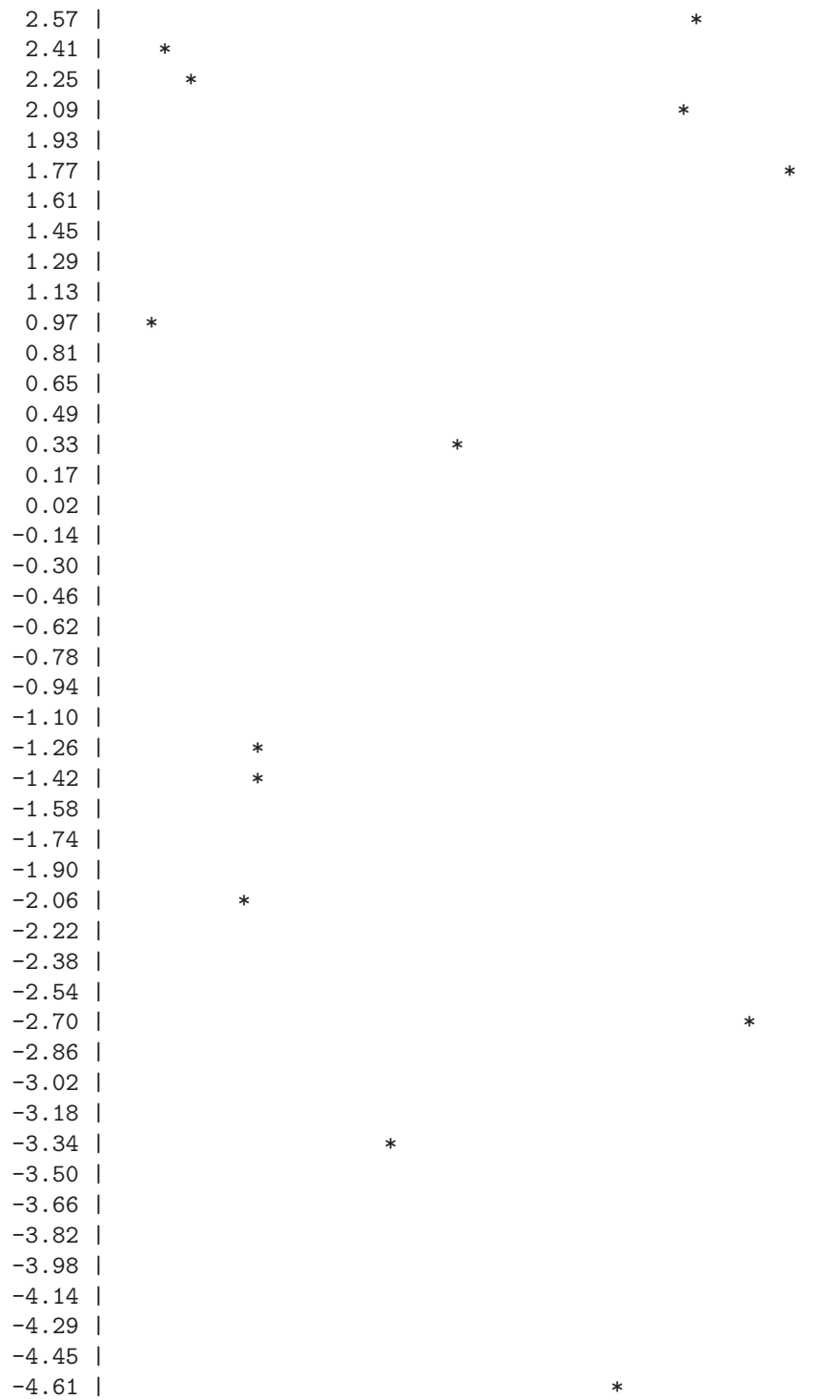
Configuration: Dimension 3 (Y-Axis) vs. Dimension 1 (X-Axis)





Configuration: Dimension 3 (Y-Axis) vs. Dimension 2 (X-Axis)





-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 -3.29 -2.19 -1.08 0.03 1.13 2.24 3.35 4.45

Transformed Observations: Subject=1

	GA	NA	DA	LA
GA	0.000000000	5.128367782	1.406807460	5.128367782
NA	5.128367782	0.000000000	7.486501175	5.128367782
DA	1.406807460	7.486501175	0.000000000	7.486501175
LA	5.128367782	5.128367782	7.486501175	0.000000000
MA	5.128367782	3.921088520	7.486501175	3.921088520
BA	7.486501175	8.644557291	7.486501175	5.128367782
SA	7.486501175	8.644557291	9.791549267	8.644557291
AA	7.486501175	3.921088520	5.128367782	3.921088520
JA	7.486501175	5.128367782	7.486501175	7.486501175
CHA	8.644557291	8.644557291	7.486501175	7.486501175
KA	1.406807460	9.791549267	1.406807460	7.486501175
TA	8.644557291	8.644557291	7.486501175	6.315385005
PA	7.486501175	7.486501175	5.128367782	5.128367782
HA	7.486501175	8.644557291	8.644557291	5.128367782

.....
 Smallest Value: 1.40681 Largest Value: 9.79155

Interpoint Distances: Subject=1

	GA	NA	DA	LA
GA	0.000000000	7.158159131	1.370558004	6.191635096
NA	7.158159131	0.000000000	7.795151562	5.891682281
DA	1.370558004	7.795151562	0.000000000	5.951115483
LA	6.191635096	5.891682281	5.951115483	0.000000000
MA	5.206060788	2.591533808	6.026122181	4.956083155
BA	7.045076335	8.625782950	6.027053099	5.077400153
SA	7.674641926	7.734798475	7.282667820	8.502045660
AA	7.166111207	5.372933335	6.794128139	3.738176556
JA	7.077124791	4.939050764	7.170939395	7.462352230
CHA	7.589068483	6.458338546	7.277167683	7.321478936
KA	1.700929113	7.801900058	1.259435926	6.758443997
TA	6.201400534	9.087634037	5.057124107	6.209752037
PA	7.330885611	9.269960481	6.250776957	6.274938090
HA	7.496727933	8.242553984	6.617793875	5.896113597

.....
 Smallest Value: 1.25944 Largest Value: 9.26996

Normalized Residuals: Subject=1

	MA	BA	SA	AA
GA	-0.067030618	0.270923841	-0.110647805	0.194985653
NA	1.846142233	0.009692450	0.495731186	-1.404289434
DA	0.967375305	0.966686685	1.319666588	-1.253906046
LA	-1.044269497	0.044526847	0.074105732	0.212964481
MA	0.000000000	-0.460180256	0.137649537	-0.595626465
BA	-0.460180256	0.000000000	-1.756529498	0.173533385
SA	0.137649537	-1.756529498	0.000000000	-0.326683485
AA	-0.595626465	0.173533385	-0.326683485	0.000000000
JA	-0.741271493	1.074014716	-0.535849169	2.020291872
CHA	0.073331919	-0.136792760	-0.858941556	1.037428300
KA	0.787188369	1.400725162	-1.085591432	0.943633307
TA	0.049187159	-1.533094294	1.696078236	0.132744744
PA	-0.834288953	0.320711097	1.638671557	0.514433155
HA	-0.490682645	-0.832249088	-2.180979586	0.622017989

.....

Smallest Value: -2.42579 Largest Value: 2.43163

Quantiles of Normalized Residuals: Subject=1

	GA	NA	DA	LA
GA	0.000000000	-1.359962536	0.054375453	-0.744341114
NA	-1.359962536	0.000000000	-0.332563025	-0.574739567
DA	0.054375453	-0.332563025	0.000000000	1.027144882
LA	-0.744341114	-0.574739567	1.027144882	0.000000000
MA	-0.247313727	1.844177266	0.938731970	-0.981979846
BA	0.390753455	-0.191527695	0.897170710	-0.136356872
SA	-0.275495595	0.511531310	1.294223527	-0.054375453
AA	0.275495595	-1.294223527	-1.233639904	0.332563025
JA	0.361503163	0.163876553	0.247313727	-0.163876553
CHA	0.640341274	1.233639904	0.081626883	0.027173016
KA	-0.780818419	0.981979846	0.480696247	0.450314414
TA	1.432159890	-0.361503163	1.712054734	-0.027173016
PA	1.0101e-007	-0.938731970	-0.857103039	-0.897170710
HA	-0.219332424	0.303903190	1.177268879	-0.607212923

.....

Smallest Value: -2.29533 Largest Value: 2.29533

5 New Developments

5.1 The `mdu()` Function

`< gof,xconf,yconf,resi,eval,xvec,yvec > = mdu(data,optn<,xini<yini,,.> . >)`

Purpose: This function implements a variety of algorithms for computing multidimensional unfolding. The input `data` matrix is usually $m \times n$ rectangular and estimated are two point configurations, the $m \times d$ configuration $X = (x_{ik})$ for the m rows and the $n \times d$ configuration $Y = (y_{jk})$ for the n columns of the data.

The following estimation methods are implemented:

TORG Torgerson metric unfolding which is commonly used for obtaining starting configurations for other, more sophisticated methods of `mds()` and `mdu()`.

ALSCAL Takane, Young, & de Leeuw (1977) metric unfolding (see de Leeuw, 2012)

KYST Kruskal-Young-Shepard-Torgerson metric and nonmetric unfolding; see Young (1987), Kruskal, Young, & Seery (1978)

MULTISCALE maximum likelihood method by Ramsay (1977): this method also computes approximate asymptotic standard errors for the unrotated point coordinates from which ellipsoidal confidence intervals of the point estimates can be drawn

SMACOF metric and nonmetric method by de Leeuw (1984, 1994, 2007): which is an iterative ALS methods suitable for problems with many observations

Input: data This function permits the following forms of data input:

1. $m \times n$ matrices of *raw* data.
2. $m \times n$ matrices of distance (dissimilarity) data.

optn This argument must be specified in form of a two column matrix where the first column defines the option as string value (in quotes) and the second column can be used for a numeric or string specification of the option. See table below for content.

xini an $n \times d$ matrix of initial values for the **X** configuration of points

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"addc"		add constant if distance data do not satisfy triangle inequality
"dimmax"	int	maximum number dimensions d (def=2)
"dimmin"	int	minimum number dimensions d (def=2)
"dimdif"	int	step size dimensions d (def=1)
"data"	string	kind of input data
	"raw"	$n \times p$ raw data
	"diss"	dissimilarities
	"simi"	similarities
	"dist"	distances
	"corr"	correlations
	"cova"	covariances
	"scp"	scalar product data
"gutlin"		apply Guttman-Lingoes transformation
"met"	string	estimation method
	"torg"	Torgerson
	"alsc"	ALSCAL
	"kyst"	KYST
	"mult"	MULTISCALE
	"smac"	SMACOF

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"maxit"	int	number of iterations
"ndim"	int	number dimensions d (def=2)
"noplot"		do not plot
"nopr"		do not print
"pdat"		print input data
"pdis"		print distance matrices
"pcoef"		print X and W configurations
"phis"		print iteration history
"print"	int	controls printed output
"pres"		printed observationwise output
"plotf"	char	plotting into text file (with larger line size)
"plotco"	char	configuration plotting (dimensions pairwise)
	"non"	
	"som"	
	"all"	
"plotsc"	char	scatter plotting (data vs. model)
	"non"	
	"som"	
	"all"	
	"joi"	
"plowgt"	char	subject weights plotting (dimensions pairwise)
	"non"	
	"som"	
	"all"	
"seed"	int	seed of random generator (def: time of day)
"sing"	real	singularity criterion (def=1.e-8)
"xtol"	real	termination criterion (def=1.e-5)

Specific options for the ALSCAL method:

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"ftol"	real	termination test for stress value, def=.0001

Specific options for the more general KYST methods:

KYST uses more general algorithms and is applicable to a wider range of input data. KYST also permits to fit city-block distances and nonlinear or monotone regression between the data and the model distances. KYST can also deal with a reasonable amount of missing data.

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"acsav"	real	for termination test (def=0.66)
"cutof"	real	threshold for removing small distances from fit
"cosav"	real	for termination test (def=0.66)
"coord"	char	type of normalization
	"as-is"	no normalization
	"stand"	normalize at each iteration
	"rotat"	rotate to principal components (def)
"diag"	char	do or don't use diagonal of data matrix
	"absent"	do not use diagonal
	"present"	use diagonal (def)
"dpow"	real	power of distance function, def=2. should be in [1., 4.]
"ftol"	real	termination test for stress value, def=.01
"gtol"	real	termination test for 2-norm of gradient, def=0
"pre-it"	int	number of iterations for start estimates

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"poldeg"	int	polynomial degree of regression should be in [1, 4]
"regres"	char	type of regression between data and model values
	"asc"	isotone ascending (def)
	"des"	isotone descending
	"poly"	polynomial with intercept
	"poln"	polynomial without intercept
"split"	char	split data values in groups (for unfolding)
	"byrow"	
	"bygroup"	
	"bydeck"	
"sfrm"	int	kind of stress formula for optimization =1: default, =2: for unfolding
"sratst"	real	for termination test (def=.999)
"start"	char	method for initial estimates
	"rand"	random
	"tors"	Torgerson-Young quasi nonmetric
"ties"	char	type of tie processing in isotone regression
	"prim"	type 1 processing
	"seco"	type 2 processing
"unsym"		input of unsymmetric data matrix (does not refer to "data" "raw" input)

Specific options for the MULTISCALE method:

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"alpha"	real	for CI of ML estimation (def=0.05)
"ase"		does compute standard errors (default for MULTISCAL)
"ccorr"		compute and print correlations of log dissimilarities between matrices
"coord"	char	type of normalization
	"as-is"	no normalization
	"rotat"	rotate to principal components (def)
"dlogn"		error distribution: lognormal
"dnorm0"		error distribution: normal with beta=0
"dnorm5"		error distribution: normal with beta=.5
"dnorm1"		error distribution: normal with beta=1
"itxmax"	int	maximum iterations for X (coordinates) optimization
"itwmax"	int	maximum iterations for W (weights) optimization
"itpmax"	int	maximum iterations for P (spline) optimization
"itamax"	int	maximum iterations for A (stand.error) optimization
"knots"	int	number (inner) knots for spline transform (is internally increased by two more boundary knots)
"mod"	char	subjective weighting model
	"ide"	identity model
	"dia"	(positive) diagonal weights
	"ful"	full $d \times d$ weight matrices
"noase"		does not compute standard errors
"orig"	int	=2: use original version of MULTISCALE program =0: use modified version
"pcorr"		print $d \times d$ asymptotic correlation matrices of coordinate estimates
"plis"		print line search information
"ptab"		print some table output
"regres"	char	type of regression between data and model values
	"scale"	
	"power"	power transform
	"spline"	spline transform

Option	Second Column	Meaning
"tech"	char	optimization technique (see NLP)
"vers"	int	version of algorithm
"varobs"	char	stimulus variance level: A fit
	"con"	constant (default)
	"obs"	stimuliwise (fit n add. parameters)
"varsub"	"pair"	pairwise (set $n * (n + 1)/2$ estimates)
	char	subject variance level
	"con"	constant
	"subw"	subjectwise (default) set m add. estimates

The number of parameters $p = p_1 + p_2 + p_3$ for the MULTISCALE approach is:

1. model specification:

$$p_1 = \begin{cases} n * d - d * (d + 1)/2 & \text{identity} \\ n * d + (m - 1) * (d - 1) - d & \text{diagonal} \\ n * d + (m - 1) * d(d + 1)/2 - m - d + 1 & \text{full} \end{cases}$$

2. varobs specification:

$$p_2 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{constant} \\ n - 1 & \text{stimuliwise} \\ n * n - 1)/2 - 1 & \text{pairwise} \end{cases}$$

3. varsub specification:

$$p_3 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{constant} \\ m - 1 & \text{subjectwise} \end{cases}$$

Specific options for the SMACOF method:

Option	Second Column	Meaning
--------	---------------	---------

Output: `gof` vector of scalar results

`xconf` the $m \times d$ configuration matrix \mathbf{X}

`yconf` the $n \times d$ configuration matrix \mathbf{Y}

Restrictions: 1. Since there are more, i.e. $(m + n) * d$, parameters (X, Y) to estimate from only $m \times n$ data, the dimension d of the two point configurations cannot exceed the upper limit

$$d < \frac{m * n}{m + n}$$

2.

Relationships: `mds()`, `dist()`, `cluster()`, `anacor()`

Examples: 1. TORGERSON with dissimilarity data:

```

srand(123);

/* Normal random generated nxnd configuration: X[nr,nc] */
nr = 10; nc = 4;
coef = rand(nr,nc,"g","norm",0.,1.);
coef += rand(nr,nc,"g","norm",1.,1.);
mu = cons(nc,1,1.); id = ide(nc);
for (j = 1; j <= nr; j++) coef[j,] += mrand("mnor",mu,id)';
                                print "Normal: Unscaled coef=",coef;
/*--- CMAT code for unsymmetric ALSICAL: data must be nonnegative ---*/
data = coef .* coef; wgt = cons(nr,nc,1.);

```

```

Normal: Unscaled coef=
|          1          2          3          4
-----
1 |  0.13945   5.6162   4.9593   0.89268
2 |  0.46138   3.9600   2.1125  -0.30472
3 |  0.24811   3.6825  -0.03017   3.1384
4 |   3.0081   0.83865   3.5334  -0.26173
5 |  0.38527   1.5628   2.9947   3.1497
6 |   1.3847   2.1498   0.19754   4.5737
7 |   3.0734   3.7302   2.1824   3.4404
8 |   2.0061   3.5394   3.2046   2.3395
9 |   0.69489   1.5902   1.5327  -1.9894
10 |  2.1309   1.0724   3.1897   2.5358

```

MDU Input Data=				
	1	2	3	4
1	0.0194	31.542	24.595	0.79688
2	0.21288	15.681	4.4628	0.0929
3	0.0616	13.561	0.0009	9.8495
4	9.0488	0.70334	12.485	0.0685
5	0.14843	2.4422	8.9681	9.9209
6	1.9174	4.6217	0.0390	20.919
7	9.4458	13.915	4.7630	11.836
8	4.0243	12.527	10.269	5.4732
9	0.48287	2.5288	2.3493	3.9578

```

print "Torgerson MDU with dissimilarity data";
optn = [ "data"      "diss" ,
         "meth"     "torg" ,
         "dimmax"   2 ,
         "noplot"   ,
         "phis"     ] ;
< gof,xcof,ycof,resi > = mdu(data,optn);
print "GOF=",gof;
print "X Configuration=", xcof;
print "Y Configuration=", ycof;
print "Residuals=", resi;

```

2. ALSCAL with dissimilarity data: Using the same data as with Torgerson method we run the metric rectangular ALSCAL algorithm with mdu():

```

print "ALSCAL MDU with dissimilarity data";
optn = [ "data"      "diss" ,
         "meth"     "alsc" ,
         "dimmax"   2 ,
         "noplot"   ,
         "phis"     ] ;
< gof,xcof,ycof,resi > = mdu(data,optn);
print "GOF=",gof;
print "X Configuration=", xcof;
print "Y Configuration=", ycof;
print "Residuals=", resi;

```

Metric Multidimensional Unfolding

Dissimilarity Input Data (Unsymmetric)

Number Rows of Matrix	10
Number Columns of Matrix	4
Dimension	2
Amount Input Information.	45
Number of Parameters.	20
Degrees of Freedom.	25
Maximum Number Iterations	1000

Dissimilarity Matrix: 1

1	0.01945	31.54	24.59	0.7969
2	0.2129	15.68	4.463	0.09285
3	0.06156	13.56	0.0009105	9.849
4	9.049	0.7033	12.48	0.0685
5	0.1484	2.442	8.968	9.921
6	1.917	4.622	0.03902	20.92
7	9.446	13.91	4.763	11.84
8	4.024	12.53	10.27	5.473
9	0.4829	2.529	2.349	3.958
10	4.541	1.15	10.17	6.43

Additive Constant: 31.5422

Compute ALSCAL MDU by Takane, Young, and de Leeuw, 1977

Iteration	Stress	DiffStress
1	877.0948534	511071997.0
2	325.3357999	551.7590535
3	265.4203366	59.91546331
4	193.4231729	71.99716371
5	158.6102045	34.81296839
6	143.4233042	15.18690030
7	138.4117298	5.011574408
8	137.0035431	1.408186701
9	136.5782488	0.425294284
10	136.3962784	0.181970452
11	136.2951587	0.101119612

12	136.2337215	0.061437210
13	136.1957329	0.037988638
14	136.1722208	0.023512143
15	136.1576740	0.014546799
16	136.1486635	0.009010502
17	136.1430672	0.005596283
18	136.1395784	0.003488725
19	136.1373942	0.002184234
20	136.1360205	0.001373721
21	136.1351526	0.000867887
22	136.1346019	0.000550710
23	136.1342510	0.000350884
24	136.1340266	0.000224412
25	136.1338826	0.000144019
26	136.1337899	9.2710e-005

Final Configuration Matrix

	DIM_1	DIM_2
0_01	55.02690109	-2.756160458
0_02	55.97579511	-0.811575552
0_03	57.02836252	0.195408961
0_04	53.62051950	0.666187285
0_05	54.32574967	1.147787135
0_06	56.72928104	2.000791735
0_07	57.68775782	0.390559253
0_08	54.09925512	-0.378547704
0_09	55.24357386	0.724626746
0_10	53.95017952	1.065336403

Final Configuration Matrix

	DIM_1	DIM_2
V_1	55.62672827	-0.409684457
V_2	54.52200152	2.729677275
V_3	56.97073847	1.594754255
V_4	54.52073215	-1.567429568

Residuals=

	DA_21	FD_21	DI_21	RS_21
0_0101	0.0194	17.828	5.8657	-5.8463
0_0102	31.542	51.025	30.349	1.1929
0_0103	24.595	39.857	22.709	1.8859

```

0_0104 | 0.79688 45.519 1.6693 -0.87241
0_0201 | 0.21288 4.0869 0.28336 -0.0705
0_0202 | 15.681 13.932 14.654 1.0274
.....
0_0903 | 2.3493 4.4732 3.7402 -1.3909
0_0904 | 3.9578 2.6484 5.7760 -1.8182
0_1001 | 4.5407 2.6127 4.9865 -0.44581
0_1002 | 1.1501 23.474 3.0970 -1.9469
0_1003 | 10.174 13.230 9.4041 0.76999
0_1004 | 6.4303 12.660 7.2570 -0.82665

```

```

di = cons(nr,nc,.);
for (i = 1; i <= nr; i++)
for (j = 1; j <= nc; j++) {
    d1 = xcof[i,1] - ycof[j,1];
    d2 = xcof[i,2] - ycof[j,2];
    di[i,j] = d1 * d1 + d2 * d2;
}
print "Squared Euclidean Distances", di;

```

```

Squared Euclidean Distances
|      1      2      3      4
-----
1 |  5.8657  30.349  22.709  1.6693
2 |  0.28336  14.654  6.7803  2.6885
3 |  2.3307  12.704  1.9615  9.3958
4 |  5.1824  5.0707  12.086  5.7994
5 |  4.1183  2.5409  7.1957  7.4104
6 |  7.0260  5.4034  0.22317  17.610
7 |  4.8882  15.493  1.9642  13.864
8 |  2.3341  9.8398  12.139  1.5911
9 |  1.4335  4.5409  3.7402  5.7760
10 |  4.9865  3.0970  9.4041  7.2570

```

5.2 The minquart() Function

```
xymin = minquart(coef,<,optn>)
```

Purpose: This function obtains the global minimum x^* of a quartic polynomial of the form

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 \quad , \quad a_4 > 0$$

Input: `coef` must be an int or real 5-vector of the coefficients where `coef[1]` corresponds to a_0 and `coef[5]` corresponds to $a_4 > 0$.

`optn` is an optional input argument which can be missing or specifies a vector of runtime options.

Output: If a solution can be returned there is only one return argument, a 2-vector `xymin` which contains $(x^*, p(x^*))$ the values of the global minimum. The algorithm is based on Jeffrey (1997). We thank Prof. de Leeuw for an R version of this algorithm.

Restrictions:

1. The coefficient of the largest power a_4 must be positive, otherwise the function is unrestricted w.r.t. minimum.
2. There cannot be any missing values for the first argument.

Relationships: `polynom()`, `polyval()`

Examples: 1. $p(x) = 3 + 6x - 123x^2 - 126x^3 + 1080x^4$:

```
coef = [ 3. 6. -123. -126. 1080. ];
print "MINQUART:", xy = minquart(coef);
```

```
MINQUART:
R |      Xmin      Ymin
-----
1 |    0.27574   -1.0958
```

Using the `fmin()` function requires to specify the univariate objective function which must be minimized:

```
function fquart(x) global(coef) {
  /* quartic polynomial */
  f = (((coef[5] * x + coef[4]) * x + coef[3]) * x + coef[2]) * x + coef[1];
  return(f);
}
```

The `fmin()` function computes the local minimum nearest to the starting point. However the function permits to specify an interval in which the user may assume the global solution is located. Here we do not specify that and a default search interval is used, and the local minimum left of x_0 is found:

```
x0 = .1 ;
xmn = fmin(fquart,x0); print "Xmin=",xmn;
fmn = fquart(xmn);      print "Fmin=",fmn;
```

```

Compute Minimum of Univariate Function
Method by Kahane, Moler, and Nash (1989)
Max Function Calls      1000      Absolute Error  1.0537e-008
Successful Termination
Left Bracket      -999.9000000      Right Bracket  1000.100000
Minimum Estimate-0.212003331      N Function Calls      24

```

That is a local minimum:

```

Xmin=-0.2120
Fmin=-0.4180

```

The Newton-Raphson algorithm is designed for multivariate optimization and is maybe overdoing it but is lucky in finding the global minimum:

```

mopt = [ "tech"      "newrap" ,
         "maxit"      3000 ,
         "maxfu"      8000 ];
x1 = nlp(fquart,x0,mopt); print "Xmin=",x1;
f1 = fquart(x1); print "Fmin=", f1;

```

That is the global minimum:

```

Xmin= 0.2757
Fmin=-1.0958

```

2. $p(x) = -12 + 8x + 9x^2 - 6x^3 + 1x^4$:

```

coef = [ -12. 8. 9. -6. 1. ];
print "MINQUART:", xy = minquart(coef);

```

MINQUART:

R	Xmin	Ymin
1	-0.32859	-13.432

```

function fquart(x) global(coef) {
/* quartic polynomial */
f = (((coef[5] * x + coef[4]) * x + coef[3]) * x + coef[2]) * x + coef[1];
return(f);
}

```

The `fmin()` function computes the local minimum nearest to the starting point. Here we are lucky and the global minimum is found:

```
xmn = fmin(fquart,x0); print "Xmin=",xmn;
fmn = fquart(xmn);     print "Fmin=",fmn;
```

```
Compute Minimum of Univariate Function
Method by Kahane, Moler, and Nash (1989)
Max Function Calls      1000      Absolute Error  1.0537e-008
Successful Termination
Left Bracket      -999.9000000      Right Bracket  1000.100000
Minimum Estimate-0.328589420      N Function Calls      22
```

That is the global minimum:

```
Xmin=-0.3286
Fmin=-13.432
```

The Newton-Raphson algorithm is designed for multivariate optimization and is maybe overdoing it:

```
mopt = [ "tech"      "newrap" ,
         "maxit"      3000 ,
         "maxfu"      8000 ];
x1 = nlp(fquart,x0,mopt); print "Xmin=",x1;
f1 = fquart(x1); print "Fmin=", f1;
```

That is the global minimum:

```
Xmin=-0.3286
Fmin=-13.432
```

6 Illustrations

6.1 CMAT Code for Metric ALSCAL Symmetric MDS

The following CMAT code is essentially a translation from the R code by de Leeuw (2012):

```
function alsc_sym(data,wgt,nd,nitr,eps)
{
  n = nrow(data); wsum = wgt[,+];
  data = data .** 2.; /* squared Euclidean distances */
  rsum = data[,+] / n; csum = data[+,] / n;
  tsum = data[+,+] / (n * n);
  emat = -.5 * (data - rsum * csum + tsum);
  < val, vmat, umat > = svd(emat);
  val = val[1:2,1:2]; umat = umat[,1:2];
  xcof = umat * sqrt(val); /* print "Starting X=", xcof; */
  dist = dist(xcof,"l2"); dist = dist .** 2.;
  if (nitr <= 0) goto leave; /* return Torgerson */

  resi = data - dist; /* print "Model squared Dist", dist; */
  w = wgt .* resi; rsum = w[,+]; /* print "rsum=", rsum; */
  w = w .* resi; sstr = .5 * w[+,+];
  /* print "Start: Stress=", sstr; */

  pstr = sstr; a = cons(5,1,.);
  iter = 1;
  while(1) {
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
      for (k = 1; k <= nd; k++) {
        wr = wgt[,i];
        uv = xcof[i,k] - xcof[,k]; /* print "uv=", uv; */
        a[5] = wsum[i];
        v = wr .* uv; a[4] = 2. * v[+];
        v = v .* uv; a[3] = 4. * v[+] - 2. * rsum[i];
        v = wr .* resi[,i] .* uv; a[2] = -4. * v[+];
        a[1] = sstr; /* print "Coef=", i, k, a; */
        pmin = minquart(a); /* print "Min=", pmin; */
        th = pmin[1];
        xcof[i,k] += th;
        dist[i, ] += 2. * th * uv + th * th;
        dist[ ,i] += 2. * th * uv + th * th;
        dist[i,i] -= 2. * th * th;
        resi = data - dist; /* print "Model squared Dist", dist; */
        w = wgt .* resi; rsum = w[,+]; /* print "rsum=", rsum; */
        w = w .* resi; sstr = .5 * w[+,+];
      }
  }
}
```

```

        print "Iter=", iter," stress=", sstr;
        if (pstr - sstr < eps) break;
        pstr = sstr; if (iter++ >= nitr) break;
    }
leave:
    dist = dist .** .5; data = data .** .5;
    return(xcof,dist);
}

srand(123);

/* Normal random generated nxnd configuration: X[n,nd] */
n = 10; nd = 4;
coef = rand(n,nd,"g","norm",0.,1.);
coef += rand(n,nd,"g","norm",1.,1.);
mu = cons(nd,1,1.); id = ide(nd);
for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) coef[j,] += mrand("mnor",mu,id)';
                                print "Normal: Unscaled coef=",coef;
data = dist(coef,"l2");                                print "EuclDistance=", data;

```

Normal: Unscaled coef=

	1	2	3	4
1	0.13945	5.6162	4.9593	0.89268
2	0.46138	3.9600	2.1125	-0.30472
3	0.24811	3.6825	-0.03017	3.1384
4	3.0081	0.83865	3.5334	-0.26173
5	0.38527	1.5628	2.9947	3.1497
6	1.3847	2.1498	0.19754	4.5737
7	3.0734	3.7302	2.1824	3.4404
8	2.0061	3.5394	3.2046	2.3395
9	0.69489	1.5902	1.5327	-1.9894
10	2.1309	1.0724	3.1897	2.5358

EuclDistance=

S	1	2	3	4	5
1	0.00000				
2	3.5192	0.00000			
3	5.8043	4.0705	0.00000		
4	5.8669	4.2719	6.3218	0.00000	
5	5.0443	4.2970	3.6962	4.3968	0.00000
6	7.0563	5.6210	2.3985	6.2341	3.3459

7	5.1349	4.5723	3.6016	4.8883	3.5592
8	3.6014	3.2783	3.7700	3.8952	2.6897
9	6.0469	2.9740	5.7718	3.5921	5.3521
10	5.5176	4.5115	4.5921	2.9612	1.9242

S	6	7	8	9	10

6	0.00000				
7	3.2517	0.00000			
8	4.0437	1.8527	0.00000		
9	6.7562	6.3357	5.2012	0.00000	
10	3.8501	3.1281	2.4780	5.0550	0.00000

```

nd = 2; nitr = 200; eps = 1.e-4;
wgt = cons(n,n,1.);
< xcof,dist > = als_c_sym(data,wgt,nd,nitr,eps);
print "Xcof=", xcof;
print "Dist=", dist;

```

Iteration history:

```

Iter= 1 stress= 5568.41
Iter= 2 stress= 2512.41
Iter= 3 stress= 2103.85
Iter= 4 stress= 1812.80
Iter= 5 stress= 1584.10
Iter= 6 stress= 1472.53
Iter= 7 stress= 1423.87
Iter= 8 stress= 1402.82
Iter= 9 stress= 1394.08
Iter= 10 stress= 1390.76
Iter= 11 stress= 1389.58
Iter= 12 stress= 1389.18
Iter= 13 stress= 1389.05
Iter= 14 stress= 1389.00
Iter= 15 stress= 1388.99
Iter= 16 stress= 1388.99
Iter= 17 stress= 1388.99
Iter= 18 stress= 1388.99
Iter= 19 stress= 1388.99
Iter= 20 stress= 1388.99

```

Xcof=

	1	2
1	16.549	-0.35450
2	14.603	-1.4567
3	12.544	2.5900
4	11.285	-3.4222
5	10.959	0.38212
6	10.116	2.4821
7	12.059	1.9374
8	13.152	0.37998
9	12.726	-4.1817
10	10.496	-0.69873

Dist=

S	1	2	3	4	5
1	0.00000				
2	2.2366	0.00000			
3	4.9706	4.5402	0.00000		
4	6.0927	3.8564	6.1427	0.00000	
5	5.6379	4.0812	2.7179	3.8182	0.00000
6	7.0308	5.9706	2.4309	6.0189	2.2631
7	5.0409	4.2415	0.81315	5.4152	1.9049
8	3.4753	2.3404	2.2921	4.2359	2.1928
9	5.4091	3.3085	6.7741	1.6294	4.8940
10	6.0631	4.1765	3.8747	2.8355	1.1761

S	6	7	8	9	10
6	0.00000				
7	2.0183	0.00000			
8	3.6931	1.9027	0.00000		
9	7.1570	6.1554	4.5815	0.00000	
10	3.2035	3.0650	2.8672	4.1361	0.00000

6.2 CMAT Code for Metric ALSCAL Rectangular MDU

The following CMAT code is essentially a translation from the R code by de Leeuw (2012):

```
function alsc_rec(data,wgt,nd,nitr,eps)
{
  nr = nrow(data); nc = ncol(data);
```

```

tt = (real)nr * nc / (nr + nc);
if (tt <= nd) print "Unfolding solution not determined: ", tt,nd;
wrsm = wgt[,+]; wscm = wgt[+,+];
rsum = data[,+] / nc; csum = data[+,] / nr;
tsum = data[+,+] / (nr * nc);
emat = -.5 * (data - rsum * csum + tsum);
< val, vmat, umat > = svd(emat);
val = val[1:2,1:2]; umat = umat[,1:2];
xcof = umat; ycof = emat' * umat; /* print "Starting Xcof=", xcof; */
/* print "Starting Ycof=", ycof; */

dist = cons(nr,nc,0.);
for (i = 1; i <= nr; i++)
for (j = 1; j <= nc; j++) {
  for (k = 1; k <= nd; k++) {
    xi = xcof[i,k]; yj = ycof[j,k];
    dist[i,j] += (xi - yj) * (xi - yj);
  } }
if (nitr <= 0) goto leave; /* return Torgerson */

resi = data - dist; /* print "Model squared Dist", dist; */
rm = wgt .* resi; rrrsm = rm[,+]; rrcsm = rm[+,+]; /* print "rsum=", rrrsm, rrcsm; */
tm = rm .* resi; trsm = tm[,+]; tcsm = tm[+,+];
sstr = .5 * tcsm[+]; /* print "Start: Stress=",sstr; */

pstr =sstr; a = cons(5,1,.);
iter = 1;
while(1) {
  for (i = 1; i <= nr; i++)
  for (k = 1; k <= nd; k++) {
    ww = wgt[i,]; /* ww[nc] */
    uv = xcof[i,k] - ycof[,k]; /* print "[1] uv=", uv; */
    a[5] = wrsm[i];
    v = ww .* uv; a[4] = 4. * v[+];
    v = v .* uv; a[3] = 4. * v[+] - 2. * rrrsm[i];
    v = ww .* rm[i,] .* uv; a[2] = -4. * v[+];
    a[1] =sstr; /* print "X Coef=", i, k, a; */
    pmin = minquart(a); /* print "X Min=", pmin; */
    th = pmin[1];
    xcof[i,k] += th;
    dist[i,] += 2. * th * uv' + th * th; /* print "Model squared Dist", dist; */
    rm[i,] = ww .* (data[i,] - dist[i,]);
    rrrsm[i] = rm[i,+];
    tm[i,] = rm[i,] .* (data[i,] - dist[i,]);
    trsm[i] = tm[i,+]; /* print "[1] rsum=", rrrsm,trsm; */
   sstr = .5 * trsm[+]; /* print "i,k=",i,k," X Stress=",sstr; */
  }
}

```

```

rscsm = rm[+,,]; tscsm = tm[+,,]; /* print "[1] csum=", rscsm,tscsm; */

for (j = 1; j <= nc; j++)
for (k = 1; k <= nd; k++) {
  ww = wgt[,j]; /* ww[nr] */
  uv = xcof[,k] - ycof[j,k]; /* print "[2] uv=", uv; */
  a[5] = wscsm[j];
  v = ww .* uv; a[4] = -4. * v[+];
  v = v .* uv; a[3] = 4. * v[+] - 2. * rscsm[j];
  v = ww .* rm[,j] .* uv; a[2] = 4. * v[+];
  a[1] = sstr; /* print "Y Coef=", j, k, a; */
  pmin = minquart(a); /* print "Y Min=", pmin; */
  th = pmin[1];
  ycof[j,k] += th;
  dist[,j] -= 2. * th * uv - th * th; /* print "Model squared Dist", dist; */
  rm[,j] = ww .* (data[,j] - dist[,j]);
  rscsm[j] = rm[+,j];
  tm[,j] = rm[,j] .* (data[,j] - dist[,j]);
  tscsm[j] = tm[+,j]; /* print "[2] csum=", rscsm,tscsm; */
  sstr = .5 * tscsm[+]; /* print "j,k=",j,k," , Y Stress=", sstr; */
}
rrsm = rm[+,,]; trsm = tm[+,,]; /* print "[2] rsum=", rrsm,trsm; */

print "Iter=", iter," stress=", sstr;
if (pstr - sstr < eps) break;
pstr = sstr; if (iter++ >= nitr) break;
}
leave:
dist .** .5;
return(xcof,ycof,dist);
}

```

```

srand(123);

```

```

/* Normal random generated nxnd configuration: X[n,nd] */
nr = 10; nc = 4;
coef = rand(nr,nc,"g","norm",0.,1.);
coef += rand(nr,nc,"g","norm",1.,1.);
mu = cons(nc,1,1.); id = ide(nc);
for (j = 1; j <= nr; j++) coef[j,] += mrand("mnor",mu,id)';
print "Normal: Unscaled coef=" ,coef;

```

```

Normal: Unscaled coef=
|      1      2      3      4

```

```

-----
 1 | 0.13945    5.6162    4.9593    0.89268
 2 | 0.46138    3.9600    2.1125   -0.30472
 3 | 0.24811    3.6825   -0.03017    3.1384
 4 | 3.0081    0.83865    3.5334   -0.26173
 5 | 0.38527    1.5628    2.9947    3.1497
 6 | 1.3847    2.1498    0.19754    4.5737
 7 | 3.0734    3.7302    2.1824    3.4404
 8 | 2.0061    3.5394    3.2046    2.3395
 9 | 0.69489    1.5902    1.5327   -1.9894
10 | 2.1309    1.0724    3.1897    2.5358

```

```

/*--- CMAT code for unsymmetric ALSICAL: data must be nonnegative ---*/
data = coef .* coef; wgt = cons(nr,nc,1.);
print "MDU Input Data=",data;

```

```

MDU Input Data=
  |      1      2      3      4
-----
 1 | 0.0194   31.542  24.595  0.79688
 2 | 0.21288  15.681   4.4628  0.0929
 3 | 0.0616   13.561   0.0009  9.8495
 4 | 9.0488   0.70334  12.485  0.0685
 5 | 0.14843  2.4422   8.9681  9.9209
 6 | 1.9174   4.6217   0.0390  20.919
 7 | 9.4458   13.915   4.7630  11.836
 8 | 4.0243   12.527  10.269  5.4732
 9 | 0.48287  2.5288   2.3493  3.9578
10 | 4.5407   1.1501  10.174  6.4303

```

```

nd = 2; nitr = 200; eps = 1.e-4;
< xcof,ycof,dist > = alsic_rec(data,wgt,nd,nitr,eps);
print "Xcof=", xcof;
print "Ycof=", ycof;
print "Dist=", dist;

```

```

Iter= 1 stress= 877.095
Iter= 2 stress= 325.336
Iter= 3 stress= 265.420
Iter= 4 stress= 193.423
Iter= 5 stress= 158.610
Iter= 6 stress= 143.423
Iter= 7 stress= 138.412

```

```

Iter= 8 stress= 137.004
Iter= 9 stress= 136.578
Iter= 10 stress= 136.396
Iter= 11 stress= 136.295
Iter= 12 stress= 136.234
Iter= 13 stress= 136.196
Iter= 14 stress= 136.172
Iter= 15 stress= 136.158
Iter= 16 stress= 136.149
Iter= 17 stress= 136.143
Iter= 18 stress= 136.140
Iter= 19 stress= 136.137
Iter= 20 stress= 136.136
Iter= 21 stress= 136.135
Iter= 22 stress= 136.135
Iter= 23 stress= 136.134
Iter= 24 stress= 136.134
Iter= 25 stress= 136.134
Iter= 26 stress= 136.134

```

```

Xcof=
  |          1          2
-----
 1 |    55.027   -2.7562
 2 |    55.976   -0.81158
 3 |    57.028    0.19541
 4 |    53.621    0.66619
 5 |    54.326    1.1478
 6 |    56.729    2.0008
 7 |    57.688    0.39056
 8 |    54.099   -0.37855
 9 |    55.244    0.72463
10 |    53.950    1.0653

```

```

Ycof=
  |          1          2
-----
 1 |    55.627   -0.40968
 2 |    54.522    2.7297
 3 |    56.971    1.5948
 4 |    54.521   -1.5674

```

```

Dist=

```

	1	2	3	4
1	5.8657	30.349	22.709	1.6693
2	0.28336	14.654	6.7803	2.6885
3	2.3307	12.704	1.9615	9.3958
4	5.1824	5.0707	12.086	5.7994
5	4.1183	2.5409	7.1957	7.4104
6	7.0260	5.4034	0.22317	17.610
7	4.8882	15.493	1.9642	13.864
8	2.3341	9.8398	12.139	1.5911
9	1.4335	4.5409	3.7402	5.7760
10	4.9865	3.0970	9.4041	7.2570

7 The Bibliography

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