

Quick Guide of SAS/IML Commands

```
Define a Matrix M={1 2 3, Element Identification a =M[2,3] a=6
                  4 5 6, Row Identification ar=M[2,] ar = 4 5 6
                  7 8 9}; Column Identification ac=M[,1] ac= 1
```

Operators

Addition	+	Matrices must conform	Can work with a scalar
Subtraction	-	Matrices must conform	Can work with a scalar
Matrix Multiplication	*	Matrices must conform	Can work with a scalar
Element Multiplication	#	Matrices must conform	Can work with a scalar
Element Division	/	Matrices must conform	Can work with a scalar
Matrix Power	**		
Element Power	##		
Less than	<		
Greater than	>		
Equal to	=		
Less than or equal to	<=		
Greater than or equal	>=		
Not equal to	^=		

Reduction Operators

Addition	+
Subtraction	-
Maximum	<>
Minimum	><
Index of Maximum	<:>
Index of Maximum	>:<
Mean	:
Sum of Squares	##
Transpose	`
Horizontal Concatenation	
Vertical Concatenation	//

```
Row Summation ars=M[,+]; ars = 6      Row Means arm=M[:,]; arm = 2
                                     15      5
                                     24      8
```

```
Column Summation acs=M[+,]; acs = 12 15 18
Column Means acm=M[:,]; acm = 4 5 6
Column SS acq=M[##,]; acq= 66 93 126
```

```
Row SS arq=M[,##]; arq= 14      Total SS mss=ssq(M)= 285
                                     77
                                     194
```

```
Number of rows nr=nrow(M); nr = 3; Number of columns nc=ncol(M); nc = 3;
Absolute Value G={-1 4 -5}; A=abs(G)={1 4 5};
Pvalue for F pf=1-probf(F,dfn,dfd); Palue for  $\chi^2$  = pchi=1-probchi(X,df);
```

```
Create an N x P matrix of Gaussian deviates E=rannor(j(N,P,0));
Uniform deviates E=ranuni(j(N,P,0));
```

Define a Matrix $M = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{Bmatrix}$, $N = \begin{Bmatrix} 8 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 9 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 5 \end{Bmatrix}$, Create an R x C matrix of zeros $ZED = j(R,C,0)$; ones $ONE = j(R,C,1)$; Create an N-dimensional Identity Matrix $IN = I(N)$;

Matrix Addition $S = M + N$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 9 & 4 & 6 \\ 8 & 14 & 12 \\ 14 & 9 & 14 \end{Bmatrix}$ Scalar Addition $S = N + 3$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 11 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 12 & 9 \\ 10 & 4 & 8 \end{Bmatrix}$

Matrix Subtraction $S = M - N$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 4 \end{Bmatrix}$ Scalar Subtraction $S = N - 2$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & 3 \end{Bmatrix}$

Matrix Multiplication $S = M * N$; $N = \begin{Bmatrix} 37 & 23 & 30 \\ 94 & 59 & 72 \\ 151 & 95 & 114 \end{Bmatrix}$ Element Multiplication $S = M \# N$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 8 & 4 & 9 \\ 16 & 45 & 36 \\ 49 & 8 & 45 \end{Bmatrix}$ or $S = N \# M$;

Matrix Division $S = M / N$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.125 & 1.000 & 1.000 \\ 1.000 & 0.556 & 1.000 \\ 1.000 & 8.000 & 1.800 \end{Bmatrix}$ Scalar Division $S = N / 4$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 2.00 & 0.50 & 0.75 \\ 1.00 & 2.25 & 1.50 \\ 1.75 & 0.25 & 1.25 \end{Bmatrix}$

Matrix Power $S = M^{**2}$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 30 & 36 & 42 \\ 66 & 81 & 96 \\ 102 & 126 & 150 \end{Bmatrix}$ Element Power $S = M \#\#2$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 16 & 25 & 36 \\ 49 & 64 & 81 \end{Bmatrix}$ or $S = M \#M$;

Matrix Inversion $S = \text{inv}(N)$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} .218 & -.039 & -.084 \\ .123 & .106 & -.201 \\ -.330 & .034 & .358 \end{Bmatrix}$ Element Square Root $S = N \#\#.5$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 2.83 & 1.41 & 1.73 \\ 2.00 & 3.00 & 2.45 \\ 2.65 & 1.00 & 2.24 \end{Bmatrix}$ or $S = \text{sqrt}(N)$;

Concatenation Horizontal $S = M | N$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 8 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 9 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 7 & 1 & 5 \end{Bmatrix}$ Vertical $S = M // N$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 8 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 9 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 5 \end{Bmatrix}$

Kronecker Product $S = B @ M$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 & 12 & 15 & 18 \\ 14 & 16 & 18 & 21 & 24 & 27 \end{Bmatrix}$ $S = I(2) @ N$; $S = \begin{Bmatrix} 8 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 9 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 1 & 5 \end{Bmatrix}$

Using SAS Data sets in IML

```
data jj;
input ID Y X1 X2 X3;
cards;
1 3 4 5 1
2 8 5 4 1
3 9 2 1 1
4 7 6 4 0
5 5 3 6 0
6 4 7 3 0
```

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: Y

```
;proc reg data=jj;
model y = x1 x2 x3;run;
```

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Squares	Sum of Square	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	11.63796	3.87932	0.47	0.7320	
Error	2	16.36204	8.18102			
Corrected Total	5	28.00000				

Root MSE	2.86025	R-Square	0.4156
Dependent Mean	6.00000	Adj R-Sq	-0.4609
Coeff Var	47.67080		

```
proc iml;
```

```
use jj;
read all var{y} into Y;
read all var{X1 X2 X3} into XM;
read point 2 var{Y} into Y8;
read point 6 var{ID} into N6;
N=nrow(Y);
X=(j(N,1,1)||XM)** Create a vector with N=6 rows, 1 column, of ones **;
B=(inv(X`*X))*(X`*Y);
print Y X Y8 N6;
print B;
```

Y	X				Y8	N6
3	1	4	5	1	8	6
8	1	5	4	1		
9	1	2	1	1		
7	1	6	4	0		
5	1	3	6	0		
4	1	7	3	0		

B

```
10.468259
-0.333124
-0.774984
0.003143
```