A Bibliography of Publications of George Marsaglia

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Abstract
This bibliography records publications of George Marsaglia.

Title word cross-reference

1, 2, 3 [184]. $1/2\pi \tan^{-1}(\lambda)$ [11]. $10^{2857}$ [133]. $10^{40}$ million [155]. 64 [172]. $A$ [28, 29]. $A + B$ [28, 29]. $\Gamma$ [100]. $n!$ [107]. $\pi$ [180].
\(\text{rank}(A + B) = \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)\) [77]. $t$ [91]. $\tan^{-1}(\lambda)$ [11]. $X + Y$, $X/Y$ [103].

*good* [138].

-bit [172]. -distribution [91].

1988 [196, 197].

2011 [203]. 20th [196, 197].
42 [79, 80].

64-bit [138, 146].

= [191].


Distributions [17, 20, 162]. Diverted [42]. does [77]. Dose [42, 52, 50].
DUPER [78]. during [50, 52].

easily [95]. easy [184]. Editor [161]. Effect [26, 48, 89]. effectiveness [199].
Evaluating [140, 147, 148]. evaluation [121]. exact [94].
exact-approximation  [94]. exceeding [155]. Exchange [73, 68, 18, 61].
Extension [84]. Extracorporeal [52, 56, 50].

fourth [189]. fractional [125]. Function [60, 15, 100, 121]. Functions [3, 60, 66, 188, 189, 70, 95].

Gamma [128, 84, 88, 103, 134]. Gaussian [112]. General [7, 6, 57].


having [15]. held [188, 189, 190]. Hemochromatosis [83]. Hidden [168].
High [203]. histograms [101]. honor [198]. hyperplane [171].
hyperspheres [181]. Hypotheses [157]. Hypothesis [7, 6].

Iron [83, 68, 18, 61, 89]. Irradiation [52, 56, 50]. Iterated [4, 5].

July [190]. June [188]. Jury [137].

quadratic [6, 10]. Query [64].


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WA [203].

Xorshift [145, 144, 179, 187].

Zaman [173]. Ziggurat [178, 135, 176].

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[11] George Marsaglia. Tables of $1/2\pi Tan^{-1}(\lambda)$ and $Tan^{-1}(\lambda)$ for $\lambda = .0001, .0002, \ldots, .9999$, with some remarks on their use in finding the normal probability measure of polygonal regions. Report D1-82-0078, Boeing Scientific Research Laboratories, Seattle, WA, USA, ???? 1960. ?? pp.


Marsaglia:1963:CMC


Marsaglia:1963:ENDa


Marsaglia:1963:ENDb


Marsaglia:1963:GDR


Marsaglia:1963:GVT


Marsaglia:1963:RNF


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[54] George Marsaglia. Still another method for producing normal variables in a computer. Mathematical note ??, Boeing Scientific Research Labora-
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Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, 63(3):370–381, March 1967. CODEN JLCMAK. ISSN 0022-2143 (print), 1532-6543 (electronic).


Marsaglia:1968:OLRa


Marsaglia:1968:OLRb


Marsaglia:1968:QPR


Marsaglia:1969:OSA


Marsaglia:1969:OSA

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[89] Karl Skarberg, Mary Eng, Helmut Huebers, George Marsaglia, and Clement Finch. Plasma radioiron kinetics in man: explanation for the


[Marsaglia:1980:CGN]


[Marsaglia:1980:GRV]


[Marsaglia:1983:RNG]


[Marsaglia:1983:RVI]


[Marsaglia:1984:EAM]


[Marsaglia:1984:FEI]


[Marsaglia:1984:GCM]
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Marsaglia:1997:RNG

127 George Marsaglia. A random number generator for C. Posted to the sci.math.num-analysis news group, September 29, 1997. URL http://mathforum.org/kb/thread.jspa?messageID=1607565. From the posting: “Keep the following six lines of code somewhere in your files. #define znew ((z=36969*(z&65535)+(z>>16))<<16) #define wnew ((w=18000*(w&65535)+(w>>16))&65535) #define IUNI (znew+wnew) #define UNI (znew+wnew)*4.6566613e-10 static unsigned long w=362436069; void setseed(unsigned long i1,unsigned long i2)z=i1; w=i2; Whenever you need random integers or random reals in your C program, just insert those six lines at (near?) the beginning of the program. In every expression where you want a random real in \([0,1)\) use UNI, or use IUNI for a random 32-bit integer. No need to mess with ranf() or ranf(lastI), etc., with their requisite overheads. Choices for replacing the two multipliers 36969 and 18000 are given below. Thus you can tailor your own in-line multiply-with-carry random number generator.”.

Marsaglia:1998:MPMa


Marsaglia:1998:MPMb


Marsaglia:1999:RNC

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[133] George Marsaglia. The monster, A random number generator with period over $10^{2857}$ times as long as the previously touted longest-period one. Technical report ??, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, USA, ????, 2000.


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URL http://groups.google.ws/group/comp.sys.sun.admin/browse_thread/thread/683ff52120e5b4d/b53ccad5aa5d6017.


shift generators and the well-understood linear feedback shift register generators. See also [184, 185, 186] for the failure of Marsaglia’s xorwow() generator from this paper. See [179, 187] for detailed analysis.


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Dyadkin:1997:SBM


Bach:1998:EPM


Robert:1999:MCS


Dyadkin:2000:SBM


Moler:2001:CCN


Robert:2004:MCS

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Gleser:1989:CPS


Burr:1992:UEN


Grassberger:1993:CGR


Ralston:1993:ECS


Ralston:2003:ECS


Lathrop:2011:SPI

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George Marsaglia was an American mathematician and computer scientist. He established the lattice structure of linear congruential generators in the paper "Random numbers fall mainly in the planes", later termed the Marsaglia effect or Marsaglia's theorem. This phenomenon means that n-tuples with coordinates obtained from consecutive use of the generator will lie on a small number of equally spaced hyperplanes in n-dimensional space. He also developed the diehard tests, a series of tests to determine whether or not a sequence of numbers have the statistical properties that could be expected from a random sequence.