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PROGRAM SAMPLE_DQ
USE FMZM
USE FM_DOUBLE_INT
USE FM_QUAD_INT
USE FM_QUAD_REAL
```

```
IMPLICIT NONE
```

```
! This program illustrates the use of the three modules for using FM, IM, or ZM variables
! with double and quadruple length integer and real variables supplied by the compiler.
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! These would be needed for cases where the user's program uses all three precisions,
! single, double, quad. Then using a compiler switch to automatically make 64-bits the
! default would not work.
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! The variables used to select the kind of integers and floating-point real and complex
! numbers to be used, DOUBLE_INT, QUAD_INT, and QUAD_FP, are defined in the three modules.
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```
INTEGER :: J, J1, J2
INTEGER (DOUBLE_INT) :: K, K1, K2
INTEGER (QUAD_INT) :: L, L1, L2
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```
REAL :: A1, A2
REAL (KIND(1.0D0)) :: B1, B2
REAL (QUAD_FP) :: C1, C2
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```
COMPLEX :: R1, R2
COMPLEX (KIND(1.0D0)) :: S1, S2
COMPLEX (QUAD_FP) :: T1, T2
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```
TYPE(FM) :: F1, REL_ERROR
TYPE(ZM) :: Z1, Z2
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! For a simple example calculation, sum several pieces of the harmonic series,
!  $1/n + 1/(n+1) + \dots + 1/(n+10^{**5})$ .
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```
!  $n = 10^{**2}$  for single precision,
!  $n = 10^{**13}$  for double precision,
!  $n = 10^{**29}$  for quad precision.
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```
! In each case, use type(fm) to get a more accurate sum and compute the relative
! error for the other sum.
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```
J1 = 10**2
J2 = J1 + 10**5
A1 = 0
F1 = 0
DO J = J1, J2
  A2 = J
  A1 = A1 + 1/A2
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  F1 = F1 + 1/T0_FM(J)
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ENDDO
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REL_ERROR = ABS( (F1-A1)/F1 )
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WRITE (*,"(A,ES15.7/)" ' Relative error for the single precision real sum = ', &
      TO_QUAD(REL_ERROR)

K1 = 10_DOUBLE_INT**13
K2 = K1 + 10**5
B1 = 0
F1 = 0
DO K = K1, K2
  B2 = K
  B1 = B1 + 1/B2

  F1 = F1 + 1/TO_FM(K)
ENDDO
REL_ERROR = ABS( (F1-B1)/F1 )
WRITE (*,"(A,ES15.7/)" ' Relative error for the double precision real sum = ', &
      TO_QUAD(REL_ERROR)

L1 = 10_QUAD_INT**29
L2 = L1 + 10**5
C1 = 0
F1 = 0
DO L = L1, L2
  C2 = L
  C1 = C1 + 1/C2

  F1 = F1 + 1/TO_FM(L)
ENDDO
REL_ERROR = ABS( (F1-C1)/F1 )
WRITE (*,"(A,ES15.7/)" ' Relative error for the quad precision real sum = ', &
      TO_QUAD(REL_ERROR)

!           Do a similar sum using complex numbers.
!           1/sqrt(n+i) + 1/sqrt(n+1+i) + ... + 1/sqrt(n+10**4+i).

!           n = 10**2 for single precision,
!           n = 10**13 for double precision,
!           n = 10**29 for quad precision.

!           In each case, use type(zm) to get a more accurate sum and compute the relative
!           error for the other sum.

J1 = 10**2
J2 = J1 + 10**4
R1 = 0
Z1 = 0
Z2 = TO_ZM(' i ')
DO J = J1, J2
  R2 = J + CMPLX(0.0, 1.0)
  R1 = R1 + 1/SQRT(R2)

  Z1 = Z1 + 1/SQRT(J+Z2)
ENDDO
REL_ERROR = ABS( (Z1-R1)/Z1 )
WRITE (*,"(A,ES15.7/)" ' Relative error for the single precision complex sum = ', &
      TO_QUAD(REL_ERROR)

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```

K1 = 10_DOUBLE_INT**13
K2 = K1 + 10**4
S1 = 0
Z1 = 0
Z2 = TO_ZM(' i ')
DO K = K1, K2
    S2 = K + CMLPX(0.0D0, 1.0D0, KIND(1.0D0))
    S1 = S1 + 1/SQRT(S2)

    Z1 = Z1 + 1/SQRT(K+Z2)
ENDDO
REL_ERROR = ABS( (Z1-S1)/Z1 )
WRITE (*, "(/A,ES15.7/)" ) ' Relative error for the double precision complex sum = ', &
    TO_QUAD(REL_ERROR)

L1 = 10_QUAD_INT**29
L2 = L1 + 10**4
T1 = 0
Z1 = 0
Z2 = TO_ZM(' i ')
DO L = L1, L2
    T2 = L + CMLPX(0.0_QUAD_FP, 1.0_QUAD_FP, QUAD_FP)
    T1 = T1 + 1/SQRT(T2)

    Z1 = Z1 + 1/SQRT(L+Z2)
ENDDO
REL_ERROR = ABS( (Z1-T1)/Z1 )
WRITE (*, "(/A,ES15.7/)" ) ' Relative error for the quad precision complex sum = ', &
    TO_QUAD(REL_ERROR)

END PROGRAM SAMPLE_DQ

```