```

C
C   EXPECTATION AND VARIANCE OF NUMBER OF CORRECT CHOICES
C
E=AN*(1.0-(1.0-1.0/AN)**AK)
V=AN*((1-1/AN)**AK+(AN-1)*(1-2/AN)**AK-AN*(1-1/AN)**(2*AK))
WRITE(6,500)'EXPECTED VALUE = ',E,'VARIANCE = ',V
500 FORMAT(1X,A17,F7.3,10X,A11,F7.3)
WRITE(6,*)
WRITE(6,*)

C
C   REPETITION ERROR PROBABILITIES AND MOMENTS ARE CALCULATED
C   USING THE RELATIONSHIP  $R = K - J$ 
C
WRITE(6,*)'PROBABILITY OF EXACTLY R REPETITION ERRORS, P(R), AND'
WRITE(6,*)'PROBABILITY OF AT MOST R REPETITION ERRORS, P(<=R).'
WRITE(6,300)'R',(J,J=K-J2,K)
WRITE(6,450)'P(R)',(P(J),J=J2,0,-1)
WRITE(6,455)'P(<=R)',(PGE(J),J=J2,0,-1)
WRITE(6,*)
E=AK-AN*(1.0-(1.0-1.0/AN)**AK)
WRITE(6,500)'EXPECTED VALUE = ',E,'VARIANCE = ',V
END

```

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Erratum

Brooks, J. O., III. The Trilinear program: A program to analyze longitudinal change on the Macintosh. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 1993, **25**(4), 485-486—On page 486, the third sentence should read:

Thus, the trilinear model will always fit data *at least* as well as the linear model, because if periods of stability are not present in a given subject's data, the estimates of change provided by the linear and trilinear models are equivalent.