CONST

CONST *varname, value, varname, value,.....* ;

Function:

CONST defines scalar variables (constants) and assigns arithmetic values to them.

Usage:

CONST may be followed by as many argument pairs as desired (limited only by TSPs argument limit). Each pair is the name of the scalar variable followed by the value it is to be given. The variable names may be new or previously defined variables. The value may be omitted, in which case the variable is either given the value zero if it is new or left unchanged if it has already been defined.

The use of the CONST procedure is primarily to suppress the estimation of some of the parameters in a nonlinear estimation: instead of using a PARAM statement to give the parameter a starting value, use a CONST statement to fix the parameter throughout the estimation.

Examples:

```
CONST DELTA .15 ;

CONST A1 A2 A3 A4 ;

LIST ALIST A1-44;  CONST ALIST ;

PARAM ALPHA 1.0 BETA .5;  CONST ALPHA BETA GAMMA .9;
```

The second and third of these examples have the same effect. The fourth assigns a value only to the third variable GAMMA; the other two variables have the same value as they did previously, but their type is changed from PARAM to CONST.

Output:

CONST produces no printed output; it stores the variables named in data storage.