

ERRATA FOR
Hill, M.C., 1998, Methods and Guidelines for effective Model Calibration:
U.S. Geological Survey water-Resources Investigations Report 98-4005, 90p.
9/22/2000

Page	Correction		
5	Line 8. 'seasonal' should be 'annual'.		
9	Equation 5 should be: $(b_j^{r+1} - b_j^r) / b_j^r = d_j^r / b_j^r \quad j=1, NP \quad (5)$ <p>Add to the end of the following sentence: , and b_j^{r+1} is calculated with $\rho_r=1.0$ in equation 4b.</p> <p>At end of the same paragraph, add the following equation and text: $\rho_r = DMAX / [d_i^r / b_i^r] \quad (6)$ where i is the parameter for which equation 5 has the largest absolute value.</p>		
12	The variable SOSR is identical to variable SOSC of MODFLOWP.		
12-13	Equation 8 can be evaluated for any simulated value, so the phrase 'associated with the i th observation' should be omitted from two of the definitions that follow equation 8, and text following the definitions should begin with the new sentence: The simulated value considered in equation 8 can be any hydraulic head, flow, or advective-transport when using MODFLOWP, and can be any simulated value when using UCODE. Dimensionless scaled sensitivities associated with the observations are printed in a table by both MODFLOWP and UCODE.		
16	First full paragraph, eighth line. The first word should be method instead of sensitivity.		
18	In the last full paragraph, an equation number in the second sentence is incorrect. The sentence should read: 'This can be proven by substituting equation 2 into equation 14 and ...'		
63	The headings for the first table should be: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Poor: Small parameter composite scaled sensitivity; large coefficient of variation or confidence interval</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Good: Large parameter composite scaled sensitivity; small coefficient of variation or confidence interval</td> </tr> </table>	Poor: Small parameter composite scaled sensitivity; large coefficient of variation or confidence interval	Good: Large parameter composite scaled sensitivity; small coefficient of variation or confidence interval
Poor: Small parameter composite scaled sensitivity; large coefficient of variation or confidence interval	Good: Large parameter composite scaled sensitivity; small coefficient of variation or confidence interval		
78	In the definition for \underline{g}^r , the T should be a superscript on \underline{X} , indicating the transpose of \underline{X} .		
79	The first paragraph should end as: $[(\underline{X}_r^T \underline{\omega} \underline{X}_r + \underline{R}_r)]^{-1/2}$		
80	Starting with the fourth line, the first paragraph should read as (changes are in bold type): their value ($\underline{d}_i^r > 0$), and (3) parameters that are log-transformed and the regression is trying to decrease their value ($\underline{d}_i^r < 0$). The objective that allows a single damping parameter to be chosen despite the individual circumstances is that the smallest value is needed, regardless of how it is calculated.		
80, Table B1.	The equations in the last two rows of column A should be $\exp(d_i^r)-1.0$. The equations in the last two rows of column B should be $\rho_r = DMAX / \exp(d_i^r)-1.0 $, Where $ \cdot $ denotes the absolute value.		
81	Replace the first partial paragraph, including equations B3 and B4, with the following: equations for log-transformed parameters are derived using equation (B2). The DMAX restriction requires that $(\exp(b_j^{r+1})/\exp(b_j^r))-1.0 \leq DMAX$, or, $\rho_r = \min \{ 1.0; DMAX / \exp(d_i^r)-1.0 \} \quad i=1, NP. \quad (B3)$		