

NASA Technical Memorandum 86410

STEP AND STEPSPL - COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR AERODYNAMIC MODEL STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND PARAMETER ESTIMATION

(NASA-TM-86410) STEP AND STEPSPL: COMPUTER
PROGRAMS FOR AERODYNAMIC MODEL STRUCTURE
DETERMINATION AND PARAMETER ESTIMATION
(NASA) 142 p HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 01C

N86-21549

Unclas
G3/08 05776

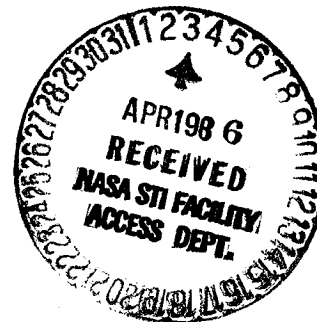
JAMES G. BATTEPERSON

JANUARY 1986



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia 23665



— —

— —

INTRODUCTION

The successful parametric modeling of the aerodynamics for an airplane operating at high angles of attack or sideslip is performed in two phases. First, the aerodynamic model structure must be determined and second the associated aerodynamic parameters (stability and control derivatives) must be estimated for that model. Though the aerodynamic model structure is known to be linear at low angles of attack, the appearance of nonlinearities at higher angles of attack has been a prominent feature in several recent reports of flight test results (refs. 1, 2, 3). Since a large number of possible nonlinear terms could contribute to the aerodynamic function, some method must be developed that examines only the influential terms while ignoring those that are superfluous. One possibility is to look at all combinations of linear and nonlinear terms. However, as pointed out in reference 4, the number of models to be considered grows too fast with the number of possible terms for such a technique to be practical. The use of stepwise regression was suggested in reference 5. Stepwise regression examines each term as to its usefulness in improving the model (by reducing residual variance). Candidate model terms are added one at a time and/or deleted one or more at a time until no more candidate terms can pass a given test of statistical significance. This provides a least squares equation error estimate of the model structure and associated parameters at each step of the model building.

The stepwise regression technique has been used (refs. 1, 2, 3) for analyzing flight data from high angle-of-attack and large amplitude maneuvers. The purpose of this paper is to document two versions of a stepwise regression computer program which were developed for the determination of airplane aerodynamic model structure and to provide two examples of their use. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the airplane equations of motion. One should read references 1 and 2 for applications of the technique to actual flight data.

The two computer programs that are the subject of this report, STEP and STEPSPL, are written in FORTRAN IV (ANSI 1966) compatible with a CDC FTN4 compiler. Both programs are adaptations of a standard forward stepwise regression algorithm (ref. 6). The purpose of the adaptation is to facilitate the selection of an adequate mathematical model of the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients of an airplane from flight test data. The major difference between STEP and STEPSPL is in the basis for the model (found in SUBROUTINE DATASET). The basis for models in STEP is the standard polynomial Taylor's series expansion of the aerodynamic function about some steady-state trim condition (see refs. 1 and 3). Program STEPSPL utilizes a set of spline basis functions (refs. 3 and 7).

The paper is organized as follows. After this introduction is a section describing the approach and rationale of the program. The main program and sub-routines are each described as to their respective purposes and dimensioning information. Next, a section addresses the interpretation of output based on two examples. There are seven appendices. Appendix A is the listing for STEP. Appendix B is a listing of the NAMELIST/INPUT for the first example. Appendix C consists of the output for the first example (which demonstrates STEP). Appendix D is a sample job control deck for running the example in a batch mode at the Langley Research Center computer center. Appendix E is the STEPSPL listing. Appendix F contains the output of example 2, (which demonstrates STEPSPL). Finally, appendix G contains a sampling

of options for the spline model basis used in conjunction with STEPSPL. The interested reader can start by running the given test case and then modifying the program to fit his specific use.

STEPWISE REGRESSION

This section describes the basic principles and features of the stepwise regression which is used to determine aerodynamic model structure from flight data. It is assumed that the general structural form of the mathematical model for the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients can be written as

$$y(t) = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1(t) + \theta_2 x_2(t) + \dots + \theta_n x_n(t) \quad (1)$$

where

$y(t)$ aerodynamic force or moment coefficient ($C_X, C_Y, C_Z, C_m, C_l, C_n$) at time t

$x_j(t)$ airplane state plus control variables ($\alpha, q, \beta, p, r, \delta_e, \delta_a, \delta_r$) and their combinations at time t ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

θ_j airplane stability and control coefficients ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

θ_0 constant reflecting and initial steady-state condition.

The forward stepwise regression described in this paper begins with the assumption that there are no variables in the postulated regression equation other than the bias term θ_0 . An effort is then made to find an optimal subset of variables by inserting independent variables into the model one at a time. The first independent variable selected for entry into the equation is the one that has the largest correlation with the dependent variable y . Suppose that this variable is x_1 . This is also the variable that produces the largest value of the F-statistic for testing the significance of regression. The variable is then entered if the partial F-statistic of its associated parameter, $\hat{\theta}_1$, exceeds a preselected critical F-value.

$$F_p = \frac{\hat{\theta}_1^2}{s^2(\hat{\theta}_1)} > F_{crit}$$

where $\hat{\theta}_1$ is the estimated parameter associated with x_1 and $s^2(\hat{\theta}_1)$ is the variance estimate of θ_1 .

The second variable chosen for entry is the one that now has the largest correlation with y after adjusting for the effect on y of x_1 . These correlations are referred to as partial correlations. In general, at each step, the independent variable having the highest partial correlation with y is added to the model if the partial F-statistic of its associated parameter exceeds the preselected F_{crit} . At each step of the procedure, all variables entered into the model previously are reassessed by examining their corresponding partial F-statistics. A variable added at an earlier step may be redundant because the relationship between

it and the remaining variables now in the equation has reduced its value of F_p to less than F_{crit} . If this happens, the insignificant variable is deleted from the regression model. The procedure terminates when all significant terms have been included in the model.

Five Associated Information Criteria

At each stage of the stepwise regression, as a new variable enters the model, five useful quantities are calculated. All these quantities should be examined for the final model selection. First, the user can consider the total F-value for a given model of Q variables calculated as the ratio of the mean square due to the regression to the mean square of the residual. This ratio is given as

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (\hat{y}(i) - \bar{y})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N (y(i) - \hat{y}(i))^2} \frac{N - Q}{Q - 1}$$

where

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y(i)$$

This number usually increases to some maximum value as new variables enter the regression, but then decreases slightly as the new terms are less effective in reducing the residuals. Heuristically, the maximum F-value represents a model which best fits the data with a minimum number of parameters. Second, the squared multiple correlation coefficient R^2 is calculated. This number, expressed as a percentage, is a measure of the usefulness of the terms, other than θ_0 , in the model. The value of R^2 would be 100 percent for a model that perfectly fit the data. Third, at each stage, the partial F-values F_p for each parameter are printed. The user should look for consistency in the value of F_p . For example, if one value of F_p is only slightly greater than F_{crit} and all other values of F_p are much greater, the user may not want to include the variable with the small value of F_p in the model. The fourth aid in model selection is the estimated normalized autocorrelation function for the residuals. The estimate of the autocorrelation function at lag h is given by

$$\hat{w}(h) = \frac{1}{N - h} \sum_{i=1}^{N-h} v(i) v(i + h) \quad (h = 0, 1, \dots, M)$$

where h is the lag number and M is the maximum lag number, which is usually 10 percent of N . For data sampled each Δt second, the time separation associated with lag h is $h \cdot \Delta t$. The normalized autocorrelation function is calculated as

$\hat{W}(h)/\hat{W}(0)$. This function should approach that for white noise with a value of 1 at zero lag and values of 0 at lags of 1 to M. In applications, when the value of F_p for a parameter makes the utility of an independent variable questionable, the contribution of that variable to the actual model structure can be assessed by observing the effect of the variable on the autocorrelation function of residuals. The fifth number that is useful is the standard error in the residuals, $\hat{\sigma}$, which is printed at each stage of the regression.

One learns from experience that not all of the five criteria listed above are "optimally" satisfied for any single model. However, the stepwise regression and its associated information criteria do significantly reduce the number of possible models from which the user must choose. Moreover, as the model structure is determined, so are the parameter estimates. Finally, ambiguity in the model selection can also be resolved by requiring that the estimated parameters make sense physically and that the selected model have good prediction capability.

Selection of Candidate Model Variables

The selection of a set of candidate model variables from which the stepwise regression can build a model should rely on the user's a priori knowledge of the physical system that is to be modeled. For the airplane, assumptions as to the most influential variables and symmetry considerations have led to the following logic for selection of candidate model variables for a spline analysis of the longitudinal maneuver. The range of the independent variable which is most important in the determination of the dependent variable is partitioned into several subsets, each having support on less of the range than the previous subset. For example, the force coefficient C_z is mainly dependent on α . Hence if $\alpha = \{z | a \leq z \leq b\}$, then the α range, $[a, b]$, is divided according to the spline basis functions as follows:

$$(\alpha - \alpha_i)_+^m \equiv \begin{cases} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^m & (\alpha \geq \alpha_i) \\ 0 & (\alpha < \alpha_i) \end{cases}$$

The values of α_i are called knots. An example of the "+" function is given in figure 1. The four knots in this figure are at $\alpha = 2^\circ, 4^\circ, 6^\circ,$ and 8° . Hence,

$$(\alpha - \alpha_1)_+^0 = 1 \text{ for } \alpha \geq \alpha_1 = 2^\circ, \text{ and } (\alpha - \alpha_1)_+^0 = 0$$

for $\alpha < \alpha_1$. Similarly,

$$(\alpha - \alpha_2)_+^0 = 1 \text{ for } \alpha \geq 4^\circ, \text{ and } (\alpha - \alpha_2)_+^0 = 0 \text{ for } \alpha < 4^\circ,$$

and so forth, for the rest of the "+" functions. If the order of the "+" function, denoted by the superscript m is other than zero, say 2, then

$$(\alpha - \alpha_1)_+^2 = (\alpha - \alpha_1)^2 \text{ for } \alpha \geq \alpha_1 \text{ and}$$

$$(\alpha - \alpha_1)_+^2 = 0 \text{ for } \alpha < \alpha_1.$$

Hence, the vertical force coefficient C_Z can be represented as:

$$C_Z = C_{Z,0} + C_{Z_\alpha} \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^K C_{Z_{\alpha_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)_+ + C_{Z_q} \frac{q\bar{c}}{2V} + \sum_{i=1}^K C_{Z_{q_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)_+^0 \frac{q\bar{c}}{2V} \\ + C_{Z_{\delta_e}} \delta_e + \left(C_{Z_{\delta_e}} \right)_7 \delta_e (\alpha - \alpha_7)_+^0 + \left(C_{Z_{\delta_e}} \right)_{13} \delta_e (\alpha - \alpha_{13})_+^0$$

Though it appears lengthy and awkward, the following formulation of the FORTRAN code allows for simple deletion, addition, and/or change in candidate model variables.

```

DO 910 I=1,NPTS
X(1,I)=ALPH(I)
X(2,I)=C/(2*VEL(I))*Q(I)
X(3,I)=DELE(I)
DO 911 III=4,39
911 X(III,I)=0.
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(1)) X(4,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(1)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(1)) X(5,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(2)) X(6,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(2)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(2)) X(7,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(3)) X(8,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(3)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(3)) X(9,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(4)) X(10,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(4)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(4)) X(11,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(5)) X(12,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(5)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(5)) X(13,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(6)) X(14,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(6)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(6)) X(15,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(7)) X(16,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(7)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(7)) X(17,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(8)) X(18,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(8)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(8)) X(19,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(9)) X(20,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(9)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(9)) X(21,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(10)) X(22,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(10)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(10)) X(23,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(11)) X(24,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(11)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(11)) X(25,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(12)) X(26,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(12)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(12)) X(27,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(13)) X(28,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(13)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(13)) X(29,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(14)) X(30,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(14)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(14)) X(31,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(15)) X(32,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(15)

```

```

IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(15)) X(33,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(16)) X(34,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(16)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(16)) X(35,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(17)) X(36,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(17)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(17)) X(37,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(7)) X(38,I)=X(3,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(13)) X(39,I)=X(3,I)

```

910 CONTINUE

In the preceding printout, $VEL(I)$ = airspeed V at t_i , Q = pitch rate q , $NPTS$ = number of data points N , C = wing mean aerodynamic chord \bar{c} , and $X(J,I)$ = value of j th model variable at t_i . The symbols $XKNOT()$ indicate knots for specific values of α . The code above actually gives the logic for creating the $(39 \times N)$ matrix containing the time histories of each of the 39 candidate independent variables. The 17 knots in angle of attack can be set at any value the user deems adequate for the data by setting $XKNOT(I)$ in the program with $I = 1,17$. Changing the candidate model variables can easily be accomplished by substituting the new variable for any of the 39 candidate variables listed. The number of candidate variables is limited only by the size of the computer memory.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM STEP

Main Program

The main program for STEP is dimensioned to accept measurements of flight data at 500 time points. For example, at a data rate of 20 points per second, this dimensioning allows 25.0 seconds of data to be used. The main program includes all logic for the actual regression procedure as well as most of the printing logic. The namelist INPUT is read in the main program. This namelist contains data for airplane mass, geometry and inertia characteristics, initial conditions, option switches and starting time. The namelist will be discussed in detail below. The main program also does all calculations involving the correlation matrix and analysis of variance. It provides for the printing of the partial F-values for variables in the regression, the estimates of their coefficients and standard errors of those coefficients. The total F-value for the model, the percent variation from the mean explained by the regression model, and the variance of the residual sequence are also printed from the main program.

Dimensions - As mentioned, most data arrays are dimensioned 500 to accommodate a maximum of 25 seconds of data at a rate of 20 points per second. However, this and other dimensions may be adjusted by the user to conform to individual computer capability. This section is written to aid the user in such changes. Let $MAXNPTS$ be the maximum number of data points to be analyzed and $N-1$ be the maximum number of independent variables to be considered for the regression. For example $N-1$ is 24 in STEP since the lateral equations have 24 candidate model variables as seen from the X array in lines 79 through 102 of subroutine DATASET (appendix A). The dimensions for arrays in STEP are as follows:

$T, Y, YHAT, XNU, AX, AY, AZ, PDOT, QDOT, RDOT, VEL, P, Q, R,$ and QQ are each dimensioned $MAXNPTS$

X is the two-dimensional data array and should be dimensioned $N \times MAXNPTS$

S and $XXSUM$ are two-dimensional work arrays and are dimensioned $N \times N$

ICNT, IORD, B, V, STDER, FPART, TN, PPLT, FPLT, XSUM, XBAR, SIGMA, PPRT are each dimensioned N

W and XLAG are arrays for the autocorrelation function and its lag number. They should be dimensioned at least MAXNPTS/10.

APR is used in the calculation of the PRESS (Prediction Error Sum of Squares) criterion. It is a two-dimensional array with dimensions $N \times (MAXNPTS + N)$.

RR, A, AP are two-dimensional arrays containing variance and covariance information and are dimensioned $(2N-1) \times (2N-1)$.

Namelist Input - A namelist called INPUT communicates airplane geometry, mass and inertia characteristics as well as initial conditions and logic switches for program options. The elements of INPUT and their definitions are listed alphabetically as follows:

ALPHT - angle of attack trim value (radians)

BETT - angle of sideslip trim value (radians)

BSPAN - wing span (meters)

CBAR - wing mean aerodynamic chord (meters)

DELAT - aileron displacement at trim (radians)

DELET - elevator deflection at trim (radians)

DELRT - rudder displacement at trim (radians)

FCRT - critical F-value for entry or elimination of a term in the model

A nominal value between 5 and 10 for FCRT has proven effective from experience with high angle-of-attack airplane data.

G - acceleration due to gravity (m/sec^2)

IACELOP - option switch to read angular accelerations from data

0 - read from data

1 - calculate by cubic spline subroutine

IEQN - indicates which equations are to be fit:

If LATOP = 0 then IEQN = 1 for C_x

2 for C_z

3 for C_m

If LATOP = 1 then IEQN = 1 for C_y

2 for C_l

3 for C_n

IFILOP - option switch to incorporate low pass filter on lateral acceleration measurements

IFILOP = 1 for filter active

IFILOP = 0 for filter inactive

IFLAG - option switch to have first LINMAX terms considered before any other terms. LINMAX is set in the main program.
IFLAG = 1 activates the option
IFLAG = 0 all terms are searched from the first pass on

LINMAX is set to 3 in line 38 of Program STEP (appendix A) for the longitudinal option (LATOP = 0) and 5 in line 40 for the lateral option (LATOP = 1). These values allow for consideration of the first three candidate model variables α , q , and δe for the longitudinal equations and the first five candidate model variables β , p , r , δa , and δr for the lateral equations. To consider any J terms first, in general, Linmax should be set to J and those J terms should be the first J terms entered into the two-dimensional X array in SUBROUTINE DATASET.

IPLOT - option to activate plotting
IPLOT = 1 activates plotting
IPLOT = 0 for no plotting

IPRESOP - option to invoke PRESS calculation
IPRESOP = 1 activates option
IPRESOP = 0 for no PRESS calculation

IPSKP - For IPRESOP = 1, IPSKP selects every (IPSKP)-th point for calculation of PRESS

ITRIMOP - option switch to read trim values from first data point to be analyzed. If ITRIMOP = 1, the namelist supplied values (or default values of 0) for ALPHT, BETT, DELAT, DELET, DELRT are used. If ITRIMOP = 0, the values of angle of attack, angle of sideslip, aileron deflection, elevator deflection and rudder deflection at time TS are used for ALPHT, BETT, DELAT, DELET, DELRT, respectively.

IX - moment of inertia about longitudinal body axis (kg m^2)

IXZ - product of inertias (kg m^2)

IY - moment of inertia about lateral body axis (kg m^2)

IZ - moment of inertia about vertical body axis (kg m^2)

LATOP - option switch for lateral equations
LATOP = 1 for fitting lateral equations
LATOP = 0 for fitting longitudinal equations

M - airplane mass (kg)

NEQ - the number of equations to be fit (as opposed to IEQN which indicates which NEQ equations are to be fit). NEQ can be 1, 2, or 3.

NPTS - number of data points to be fit

PT - roll rate trim value (rad/sec)

QT - pitch rate trim value (rad/sec)

RHO - atmospheric density (kg/m^3)

RT - yaw rate trim value (rad/sec)

SAREA - wing area (m^2)

TS - starting time for data to be fit

Subroutines

SUBROUTINE DATASET - The purpose of SUBROUTINE DATASET is to read flight data from a file (TAPE 1) into the program and to set up the data array of time histories of the candidate independent model variables. The candidate variables for both the longitudinal and lateral options are given in Table 1. The user can easily change any of the candidate model variables in the table to meet his own needs. The candidate model variables presented here have proven to be useful in the work reported in reference 1.

The number of candidate model variables is limited only by the size of computer memory. Any changes in the number of candidate model variables in the X array of SUBROUTINE DATASET should be reflected in the value of N in the main program and possibly the dimensions which depend on N throughout the program.

SUBROUTINE DATASET also calls a cubic spline differentiation subroutine (SUBROUTINE SECDEF AND FUNCTION DERESP) for the calculation of angular accelerations from the measured angular rates. These calls can be eliminated as can the SUBROUTINE SECDEF and FUNCTION DERESP if the user has measured angular accelerations available.

SUBROUTINE AUTO - The normalized autocorrelation function for the residual sequence is calculated. XLAG and W must be dimensioned at least MAXNPTS/10.

SUBROUTINE FIL - This subroutine is a low pass filter for the smoothing of data in the time domain. The algorithm is taken from reference 8. When this filter routine is active (IFILOP = 1) the user must choose FC and FT (which define the frequency range in Hz for band pass roll off) in this subroutine so that H(I), I = 1, NPTS/2 is always defined.

Subroutines for PRESS calculation - STEP and STEPSPL programs use six subroutines for PRESS calculations. The main program calls upon three primary routines: PRESS, UPDATE, and PSET. These in turn call on three secondary routines: REDEF, INTRCHG, and RANDOM. Subroutines PRESS and UPDATE are called during each pass as model variables are added or deleted. The PRESS routine simply computes the value of PRESS associated with each candidate variable. This is done without any effect on the regular stepwise regression calculations. Subroutine UPDATE is used to modify the normal equations to reflect the change in model variables during each pass. A separate set of normal equations is used by PRESS so that the stepwise regression and PRESS calculations can proceed independently.

Subroutine PSET is called once at the start of a run to establish the dataset to be used in the PRESS computations. As described in reference 1, for a large number of data points PRESS approaches the residual sum of squares (RSS). Therefore it may be necessary when handling large datasets (number of points greater than 100) to use a reduced number of data points. The IPSKP variable controls the number of data points to be used by PRESS. The selection of 30 to 40 points has proven to be best. IRAN = 1 is the flag which indicates the reduced dataset is to be randomly selected.

The secondary routines RANDOM, REDEF, and INTRCHG provide a few simple operations. RANDOM returns a uniformly distributed random variable which is used to randomly select data when required by PSET. Subroutine INTRCHG is used by UPDATE to interchange rows and columns in the normal equation matrices. Subroutine REDEF is an initializing routine used to prepare the appropriate matrices for PRESS computations.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM STEPSPL

STEPSPL differs from STEP mainly in the dimensions of arrays and in the SUBROUTINE DATASET. Program STEPSPL is dimensioned to accept data lengths of 900 points (45 seconds of data at 20 points per second). There is provision for 39 independent variables which will be spline "+" functions and for 23 spline knots. The "+" function is defined as $(\Delta\alpha)_+^m \equiv (\alpha - \alpha_k)_+^m \frac{\Delta}{\alpha_k}$ if $\alpha \geq \alpha_k$, $(\Delta\alpha)_+^m \equiv 0$, if $\alpha < \alpha_k$, where α_k is the value of the kth knot in angle of attack in radians.

Example 2 demonstrates the use of STEPSPL. Appendix E contains the STEPSPL listing.

Dimensions - Let MAXNPTS be the maximum number of points to be analyzed and let $N - 1$ be the maximum number of independent variables to be considered. The dimensions of arrays are as follows: T, Y, YHAT, XNU, AX, AY, AZ, PDOT, QDOT, RDOT, VEL, P, Q, R are each dimensioned MAXNPTS.

X is the two-dimensional data array and is dimensioned $N \times \text{MAXNPTS}$.

S and XXSUM are two-dimensional work arrays and are dimensioned $N \times N$.

ICNT, B, V, STDER, FPART, XSUM, XBAR, and SIGMA are each dimensioned N.

W and XLAG are arrays for the autocorrelation function and its lag number. They should each be dimensioned at least $\text{MAXNPTS}/10$.

RR, A, and AP are two-dimensional arrays containing variance and covariance information and are dimensioned $(2N - 1) \times (2N - 1)$.

Namelist Input - The namelist for STEPSPL is the same as that for STEP with the exception of the variables IPRESOP, and IPSKP which apply to PRESS subroutines not found in STEPSPL.

USING STEP AND STEPSPL

Aids in the Selection of an Adequate Model

Since there is no cost function which ensures that the best model has been found, STEP and STEPSPL provide a subset of all possible models. From this subset, one must make the selection of an adequate model for the data at hand. To assist in the selection of an adequate model, the programs provide several statistical and informational parameters at each step of the fitting process. These parameters are as follows:

1. The partial F-values for the coefficients of all variables that are currently in the model.

2. The total F-value associated with the current model.
3. The square of the correlation coefficient in percent corresponding to the percent variation from the mean of the data that is explained by the current model.
4. The Prediction Sum of Squares (PRESS) criterion - The scalar PRESS, corresponding to the ℓ th subset of model variables, is defined as

$$\text{PRESS} = \sum_{i=1}^N \{y(i) - \hat{y}[i/x(1), \dots, x(i-1), x(i+1), \dots, x(N)]_{\ell}\}^2$$

where $y(i)$ is the i th response of the system and $\hat{y}(i/\dots)_{\ell}$ is the least squares estimate of $E\{y(i)\}$ for the ℓ th subset. Note the i th observation, $x(i)$, is not used in forming the estimate $\hat{y}(i/\dots)_{\ell}$. The model corresponding to the smallest value of PRESS is the best predictor model. It is also a parsimonious model since PRESS reflects the added cost of redundant model variables.

5. The standard deviation of the residual. This should approach that calibrated for the instrument used to measure the dependent variable.

Also at each point in the selection process the user is provided with a synopsis of variables currently in the model as well as the estimates of the coefficients of those variables and the standard error of those estimates.

Example 1

In this example STEP is run on a simulated data set. The program listing is found in appendix A. The simulated data set to which the program STEP is applied is a subset of the time history for the mathematical model given in figure 2. The subset consists of the 43 points corresponding to an angle of attack in the range $14^{\circ} < \alpha < 16^{\circ}$. The true values for the parameters in this range are

$$C_{X_{\alpha}} = 0.700 \quad C_{Z_{\alpha}} = -3.00 \quad C_{m_{\alpha}} = -1.00$$

$$C_{X_q} = 0.0 \quad C_{Z_q} = -20.0 \quad C_{m_q} = +15.0$$

$$C_{X_{\delta e}} = 0.05 \quad C_{Z_{\delta e}} = -1.10 \quad C_{m_{\delta e}} = -1.00$$

The namelist/INPUT/for this example is found in appendix B and the output listing is in appendix C. In examining the namelist/INPUT/it is seen that:

1. IPRESOP = 0 - No PRESS calculation will be made; with PRESS inactive, processing time is cut by about a factor of 2.
2. TS = 0.0 - The first data point to be considered for fitting is that corresponding to time 0.0 sec on the data tape.
3. NEQ = 3 - All 3 equations corresponding to the choice of LATOP will be fit.
4. IEQN = 1, 2, 3 - The NEQ equations to be fit are 1, 2, and 3.
5. NP'TS = 43 - 43 datapoints after TS are to be fit.
6. IPLOT = 1 - The program will plot the measured and computed time histories, residual sequence, and autocorrelation sequence at each step of the regression. If PRESS is active, IPLOT = 1 will also allow for the plotting of a synopsis of F-values and PRESS values after the last significant variable has been added to the model.
7. IFLAG = 1 - Selects the option whereby the first LINMAX terms are considered before any others. These terms correspond to a linear model.
8. SAREA = 13.74 - The wing area for the airplane is 13.74 m².
9. BSPAN = 9.98 - The airplane wingspan is 9.98 m.
10. CBAR = 1.40 - The airplane wing mean aerodynamic chord is 1.40 m.
11. M = 1055 - The airplane has a mass of 1055 kg.
12. RHO = 1.0272 - The mean atmospheric density during the maneuver was 1.0272 kg/m³.
13. G = 9.81 m/sec² - is the gravitational acceleration constant.
14. IX = 2357 - The moment of inertia about the longitudinal body axis is 2357 kg m².
15. IY = 3051 - The moment of inertia about the lateral body axis is 3051 kg m².
16. IZ = 4833 - The moment of inertia about the vertical body axis is 4833 kg m².
17. IXZ = 177. - The product of inertia is 177 kg m².
18. DELET = -0.08318 - The elevator displacement at trim initial conditions is -0.08318 rad.
19. ALPHT = 0.2095 - The trim angle of attack is 0.2095 rad.
20. BETT = 0 - The trim angle of sideslip is 0. rad.
21. DELAT = 0 - The aileron displacement to trim is 0. rad.

22. DELRT = 0 - The rudder displacement to trim is 0. rad.
23. QT = 0 - Trim pitch rate is 0. rad/sec.
24. PT = 0 - Trim roll rate is 0. rad/sec.
25. RT = 0 - Trim yaw rate is 0. rad/sec.
26. FCRT = 5 - The critical partial F-value for entry into the regression is 5.
27. ITRIMOP = 1 - The trim values provided in this namelist will be used as opposed to the values of the associated variables at time TS.
28. IPSKP = 10. - Indicates the the PRESS option, if activated by IPRESOP = 1, should select every 10th point for the evaluation of the PRESS.
29. LATOP = 0 - Indicates that the longitudinal equations are to be considered for the fitting.
30. IACELOP = 0 - Indicates that angular accelerations will be read directly from the data string.
31. IFILOP = 0 - Indicates that the low pass filter will be inactive.

After the namelist, the trim values for angle of attack, angle of sideslip, aileron, elevator, and rudder are printed. The output is continued in appendix C with a line of header information and a run identifier from the data tape, the value of IEQN and the number of points to be fit printed. It is seen that for RUN 1, equation (1) (C_x since the longitudinal option is active), is to be fit for 43 data points (NPTS = 43). If an even number of points is specified for NPTS in the namelist, that number will be decreased by 1 by the program so that NPTS is always odd.

Next is a listing of the relevant data for the points being fit. Here, for the longitudinal option, time, velocity, angle of attack, pitch rate, and elevator deflection are listed. If the lateral option had been chosen (LATOP = 1), then time, velocity, angle of sideslip, roll rate, yaw rate, aileron deflection, and rudder deflection would have been printed.

The next line indicates that the highest correlation between the measured dependent variable (a_x here since LATOP = 0 and IEQN = 1) and an independent variable is for the first model variable, which is angle of attack. The partial F-value for this variable is 878, and its entry accounts for 95 percent of the variation. The standard deviation of the residual sequence ($a_{x_{\text{measured}}} - a_{x_{\text{computed from model}}}$) is 0.00139. The total F-value for this model is 857.

The next line gives the least squares estimates for parameters currently in the model. The order of the estimates is the same as the entry of data into the X array in SUBROUTINE DATASET. Below the parameter estimates is found the estimated standard error for that estimate. Here, $C_{x\alpha} = 0.651$ with $\hat{\sigma}_{C_{x\alpha}} = 0.022$ and the model for C_x is at this stage:

$$C_X = C_{X_0} + C_{X_\alpha} (\alpha - \alpha_0)$$

$$= 0.000229 + 0.651 (\alpha - \alpha_0)$$

An optional visual aid is provided in the form of a plot. An example of the plot and its interpretation is given for the STEPSPL program in example 2.

The next variable chosen for the regression is variable 3, δ_e , with a partial F-value of 5.59×10^8 . Since the entry of this term explains essentially 100 percent of the variation, it enhances the partial F-value of variable 1 also. The standard deviation of the residual sequence is now 0.38×10^{-6} and the F-value for the model is 5.98×10^9 .

The new parameter estimates are $C_{X_\alpha} = 0.700$ and $C_{X_{\delta_e}} = 0.050$. The respective standard errors are $\hat{\sigma}_{C_{X_\alpha}} = 0.61 \times 10^{-5}$ and $\hat{\sigma}_{C_{X_{\delta_e}}} = 0.20 \times 10^{-5}$ and the model is

$$C_X = C_{X_0} + C_{X_\alpha} (\alpha - \alpha_0) + C_{X_{\delta_e}} (\delta_e - \delta_{e,0})$$

$$= 0.000063 + 0.700 (\alpha - \alpha_0) + 0.05 (\delta_e - \delta_{e,0})$$

This completes the fitting of the C_X equation.

Next, RUN 1, equation (2) is to be fit. Equation (2) (for LATOP = 0) corresponds to the C_Z force coefficient. Again 43 points are to be fit. The most significant of the first three variables (since IFLAG = 1, the first LINMAX = 3 are considered) is variable 2, q . With 58.76 percent of the variation explained, the model at this point is

$$C_Z = C_{Z_0} + C_{Z_q} \frac{\bar{qc}}{2V}$$

$$= -1.31 - 15.0 \frac{\bar{qc}}{2V}$$

Next variable 3, δ_e , is added as being most highly correlated to the residual sequence of the previous model. With entry of the δ_e term, 72.64 percent of the variation is explained and the model is now

$$C_Z = C_{Z_0} + C_{Z_q} \frac{\bar{qc}}{2V} + C_{Z_{\delta_e}} (\delta_e - \delta_{e,0})$$

$$= -1.34 - 17.8 \frac{\bar{qc}}{2V} - 0.705 (\delta_e - \delta_{e,0})$$

With the entry of the variable 1, α , 100 percent of the variation is explained and the final model is simply the complete linear model.

$$C_Z = C_{Z_0} + C_{Z_\alpha} (\alpha - \alpha_0) + C_{Z_q} \frac{\bar{q}\bar{c}}{2V} + C_{Z_{\delta e}} (\delta e - \delta e,0)$$

$$= -1.21 - 3.00 (\alpha - \alpha_0) - 20.0 \frac{\bar{q}\bar{c}}{2V} - 1.10 (\delta e - \delta e,0)$$

The third and final equation to be fit in example 1 is the pitching moment equation. The process goes as in the equations (1) and (2) with the first three terms incorporated into the model. With the linear model completed, the model equation is

$$C_m = -0.731 - 1.05\alpha + 15.3 \frac{\bar{q}\bar{c}}{2V} - 0.996 (\delta e - \delta e,0)$$

and explains 99.9 percent of the variation. However, the program adds, in the next step, variable 7. Note that the partial F-value of 29 for this variable is much less than and totally out of line with the first three terms (with partial F-values of 2960., 5530., and 20,300.). Hence, the user might consider this last term to be superfluous and retain the linear model from the previous step. The unexplained 0.06 percent has been contributed by the spline differentiation of q to obtain \bar{q} . When data for accelerations were read directly from the simulation program, 100 percent of the variation was accounted for.

Example 2

This example demonstrates the use of STEPSPL. STEPSPL is the basic STEP program with some dimension changes to allow for longer data lengths and the spline basis functions incorporated into SUBROUTINE DATASET. The simulated data for this example was generated by numerically integrating a model given by:

$$C_X = -0.180 + 0.700\alpha + 0.050 (\delta e - \delta e,0)$$

$$C_Z = 0.112 - 5.00\alpha + 2.00 (\alpha - 0.2269)_+ + 1.50 (\alpha - 0.3142)_+$$

$$- 10.0 \frac{\bar{q}\bar{c}}{2V} - 10.0 (\alpha - 0.2269)_+ \frac{\bar{q}\bar{c}}{2V} - 10.0 (\alpha - 0.3142)_+ \frac{\bar{q}\bar{c}}{2V}$$

$$- 0.800 (\delta e - \delta e,0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_m = & 0.105 - 0.400\alpha - 0.600 (\alpha - 0.2269)_+ - 1.00 (\alpha - 0.3142)_+ \\
& - 15.0 \frac{q\bar{c}}{2V} + 10.0 (\alpha - 0.1745)_+^0 \frac{q\bar{c}}{2V} + 10.0 (\alpha - 0.2269)_+^0 \frac{q\bar{c}}{2V} \\
& - 10.0 (\alpha - 0.3142)_+^0 \frac{q\bar{c}}{2V} \\
& - 2.00 (\delta e - \delta e, o)
\end{aligned}$$

This longitudinal model is integrated using an elevator doublet input string. Random noise (with Gaussian distribution, zero mean, and $\sigma = 0.003$) was added to pitch rate q . This σ corresponds to ground calibration measurement error for the pitch rate gyro in previous flight testing. This σ should yield a σ of 0.08 for q and 0.023 for C_m .

Appendix E gives the results of applying STEPSPL to the noisy data sequence. The first information written is the namelist so that the user may quickly confirm that all elements on the list are correct. In this example, it is seen that only one equation (NEQ = 1) is to be fit. That is the third equation (IEQN = 3) which is the pitching moment equation since LATOP = 0. With IACELOP = 1, the spline subroutines are called to numerically differentiate the angular rate in order to derive angular accelerations. Since there is no PRESS option with STEPSPL, the PRESS associated options of example 1 are absent. Otherwise all INPUT options are the same as in example 1.

After the namelist, there is a listing of the angles of attack corresponding to cardinal knot positions. Following the knot values is a listing of trim conditions that the program will be using. Next is a line of header information giving a run identification number, the equation to be fit and the number of points to be fit. Here, it is seen that RUN 1, Equation 3 (C_m) is to be fit and 239 points will be used. Next the relevant data is printed. Since the longitudinal option has been selected, these data are time, airspeed, angle of attack, pitch rate and elevator deflection.

Following the data listing is the actual fitting information. The overall listing of information is the same as described in example 1 for STEP. The major difference is in the number of candidate model variables (which is now 39 plus a bias term). The maximum partial F-value (349.) is associated with the variable number 3, elevator deflection. The percent variation explained by the addition of this variable is 59.49 percent leaving a standard deviation of the residual sequence of 0.07. The parameter $C_{m\delta e}$ is estimated as -2.31 with a standard error of 0.12. The bias term, C_{m_0} , is estimated to be -0.000723. The next term selected by STEPSPL is variable 1, angle of attack. The listing now shows that variables in positions 1 and 3 are in the regression (by the "1's" in those positions). The percent variation explained by this model is 89.65 percent leaving a standard deviation of the residual sequence of 0.036. The total F-value for this model is 1022. The parameter estimates are:

$$C_{m_0} = 0.246$$

$$C_{m_\alpha} = -1.05 (\pm 0.040)$$

$$C_{m_{\delta e}} = -2.09 (\pm 0.063)$$

The process continues until the entry of variable 13 corresponding to q ($\alpha = 0.1571$)^o the knot at $\alpha = 9^\circ$ ($9^\circ = 0.1571$ rad). The final estimated model is given in Table 2 and in figure 3, where it is compared with the true model used to generate the data. Though some of the values given in table 2 appear to be bad, it is seen from figure 3 that the overall model is very good. The program has approximated the one knot in C_{m_q} at 10° by two knots: one is at 9° and the other is at 11° . Thus, the table of values does not offer as good a feeling for the model as does the figure.

In addition to the printout that has been discussed for this example and example 1, a plotting option is available. The subroutines used in the listings provided for STEP and STEPSPL are local to the LARC computer center, but the user may combine whatever software is at his disposal to plot the same information. Figure 4 contains the plot output for example 2. At each variable entry, three plots are generated. For example, figure 4(b) represents the entry of variable 3, δe . The bottom plot in figure 4(b) displays the measured C_m (+'s) and the C_m computed by the model (solid line) at this stage of the regression. Above that, is a plot of the residual time history and the top plot is the autocorrelation function of the residual sequence. It is seen in figure 4(b), that the one variable model leaves quite a bit of structure in the residual sequence. In figure 4(c), the model, residuals, and autocorrelation sequence for the model containing δe and α are plotted. The autocorrelation sequence and the residual sequence are improved dramatically over figure 4(b). By figure 4(f), the visual aid displays a good fit, and good autocorrelation for the residual sequence. Figure 4(f) corresponds to the model containing 5 variables plus a bias term. The remaining parts of figure 4 all indicate a good fit and acceptable autocorrelation function. In general the plots have several applications to the curve fitting problem. One application is through structure that is left in the residual sequence. The user can look for new candidate model variables that might remove that structure. Secondly, if the structure is too fine for the user's eye, the autocorrelation function may indicate that that structure is present. Third, of course, is simply a picture of how well the computed curve fits the measured data. This also demonstrates the noisiness of the data. For example, a large variance in the residual sequence may indicate some filtering is required on the measured data. The indication for filtering is especially strong when the model fits the overall trends in the measured data but the residual variance is still large.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Two versions of a stepwise regression computer program which were developed for the determination of airplane model structure from flight data have been presented. The use of the program STEP with a Taylor's series expansion of the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients was demonstrated in example 1. It is recommended that this program be used in regions where the variations in angles of attack and sideslip are not large but nonlinearity or aerodynamic coupling is suspected. Secondly, an example employing program STEPSPL was given. This program uses spline basis functions for the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients. It is recommended that STEPSPL be used when maneuvers having large variations in angle of attack and/or angle of sideslip need to be analyzed. The appendices contain the program listings and output for the two examples.

REFERENCES

1. Klein, V., Batterson, J. G., Murphy, P. C.: Determination of Airplane Model Structure from Flight Data by Using Modified Stepwise Regression. NASA TP-1916, 1981.
2. Batterson, James G.: Estimation of Airplane Stability and Control Derivatives from Large Amplitude Longitudinal Maneuvers. NASA TM-83185, 1981.
3. Klein, V., Batterson, J. G.: On the Determination of Airplane Model Structure from Flight Data. Presented at 6th IFAC Symposium on Identification and Parameter Estimation. June 7-11, 1982, Arlington, VA, USA.
4. Taylor, Lawrence W., Jr.: A New Criterion for Modeling Systems. Presented at the 5th Conference on Optimization Techniques, Rome, Italy, May 7-11, 1973.
5. Gupta, Narendra K. and Hall, W. Earl, Jr.: Model Structure Determination and Test Input Selection for Identification of Nonlinear Regimes. ONR-CR215-213-5, U.S. Navy, Feb. 1976. (Available from DTIC as AD A037 831.)
6. Draper, N. R. and Smith, H.: Applied Regression Analysis. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., c1966.
7. deBour, Carl: A Practical Guide to Splines; Applied Mathematics Series, Volume 27; Springer-Verlag, New York, NY, 1978.
8. Graham, Ronald J.: Determination and Analysis of Numerical Smoothing Weights. NASA TR R-179, 1963.

APPENDIX A

This appendix contains a listing of PROGRAM STEP.

```

1      PROGRAM STEP(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE1,TAPE2,TAPE3=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
      REAL M,IY,IX,IZ,IXZ
      DIMENSION RR(49,49),A(49,49),AP(49,49)
      DIMENSION T(500),Y(500),YHAT(500),XNU(500)
5      DIMENSION S(25,25),B(25),V(25)
      DIMENSION STDER(25),FPART(25)
      DIMENSION W(50),XLAG(50)
      DIMENSION IEON(3)
10     DIMENSION TN(25),PPLT(25),FPLT(25),TITLE(8)
      COMMON/START/ X(25,500),XXSUM(25,25),XSUM(25),XBAR(25),SIGMA(25)
      COMMON/ACDATA/ SAREA,BSPAN,CBAR,M,RHO,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,DELET,ALPHT
1      BETT,DELAT,DELRT,QT,PT,RT
      COMMON/AOP/ APR(25,525),QQ(500),PPRT(25),PRSMIN
15     COMMON/FLAGS/ IPSKP,NPTS,IDIM,JDIM,NMAX,IMIN,ICNT(25),IORD(25)
      *           ,IPPTS,LATOP,ITRIMOP,ICALL,IACELOP,IFILOP
      COMMON/ORDER/ IEQ,N
      COMMON/ACCFL/ AX(500),AY(500),AZ(500),PDDT(500),QDDT(500),RDDT(500)
21     1,VEL(500),P(500),Q(500),R(500)
      EQUIVALENCE (A,RR)
20     NAMLIST /INPUT/ IPRESOP,TS,NEQ,IEON,
      *           NPTS,IPLOT,IFLAG,
      *           SAPEA,BSPAN,CBAR,
      *           M,RHO,G,
      *           IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,
25     *           DELET,ALPHT,BETT,DELAT,DELRT,QT,PT,RT,
      *           FCRT,ITRIMOP,IPSKP,LATOP,IACELOP,IFILOP
      ALPHT=BETT=DELET=DELAT=DELRT=QT=PT=RT=0.
      CALL PSEUDO
30     2502 TOL=1.0E-08          $ICALL=0
      READ(5,INPUT)
      IF(EOF(5)) 2501,2503
      2503 WRITE(6,INPUT)
      C
      C
35     PRINT SUMMARY TITLES ON TAPE2
      WRITE(2,980)
      980 FORMAT(10X,'STEPWISE REGRESSION SUMMARY*')
      N=15 $LINMAX=3
      IF(LATOP.EQ.1) N=25
40     IF(LATOP.EQ.1) LINMAX=5
      C
      DD 1000 L=1,NEQ

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

IEO=IEON(L)      $NGO=0
ICALL=ICALL+1
CALL DATASET(TS,T,Y,X)
WRITE(2,985) IEO
985 FOPMAT(5X,*EQN # *,I2)
WRITE(2,981)
981 FOPMAT(2X,*TOT #*,2X,*PARAM #*,2X,*% VAR*,5X,*PRESS*,9X,*TOT F*)

50 C
C   SET UP DATA ARRAYS
C
IF(LATOP.EQ.1) GO TO 800
DO 804 I=1,NPTS
IF(IEO-2) 801,802,803
801 X(N,I)-Y(I)=2*M*G/(RHO*SAREA*VEL(I)*VEL(I))*AX(I)
GO TO 804
802 X(N,I)-Y(I)=2*M*G/(RHO*SAREA*VEL(I)*VEL(I))*AZ(I)
GO TO 804
22 60 803 X(N,I)-Y(I)=2*IY/(RHO*SAREA*CBAR*VEL(I)*VEL(I))*(ODOT(I)
1-(IZ-IX)/IY*P(I)*R(I)-IXZ/IY*R(I)*R(I)-P(I)*P(I))
804 CONTINUE
GO TO 805
800 DO 806 I=1,NPTS
IF(IEO-2) 807,808,809
65 807 X(N,I)-Y(I)=2*M*G/(RHO*SAREA*VEL(I)*VEL(I))*AY(I)
GO TO 806
808 X(N,I)-Y(I)=2*IX/(RHO*SAREA*BSPAN*VEL(I)*VEL(I))*(PDOT(I)-
1(IY-IZ)/IX*Q(I)*R(I)-(IXZ/IX)*(P(I)*Q(I)+RDOT(I)))
GO TO 806
70 809 X(N,I)-Y(I)=2*IZ/(RHO*SAREA*BSPAN*VEL(I)*VEL(I))*(RDOT(I)-
1(IX-IY)/IZ*P(I)*Q(I)-(IXZ/IZ)*(PDOT(I)-O(I)*R(I)))
806 CONTINUE
805 CONTINUE
75 IANQVA=0      $NM1=N-1      $N2M1=2*N-1      $IPASS=0
N2=N2M1*N2M1      $MAXLAG=NPTS/10
LINCNT=0      $LM1=NM1
F1=F2=FCRT
IF(IFLAG.EQ.1) LINOP=1
80 DO 206 I=1,MAXLAG
206 XLAG(I)=I-1
DO 51 I=1,2401
51 A(I)=0.
DO 52 I=1,NM1

```



```

85      52 A(I,I+N)=1.
        DO 53 I=1,NM1
90      53 A(I+N,I)=-1.
        DO 50 I=1,N
        XBAR(I)=XSUM(I)-ICNT(I)=0.
        DO 50 II=1,N
        50 XXSUM(II,I)=0.
        DO 100 II=1,N
        DO 100 I=1,N
        DO 100 J=1,NPTS
95      100 XXSUM(I,II)=XXSUM(I,II)+X(I,J)*X(II,J)
        DO 101 II=1,N
        DO 101 J=1,NPTS
        101 XSUM(II)=XSUM(II)+X(II,J)
        DO 201 I=1,N
        DO 200 J=1,NPTS
100     200 XBAR(I)=XPAP(I)+X(I,J)
        201 XBAR(I)=XBAR(I)/NPTS
        DO 202 I=1,N
        DO 202 J=1,N
105     S(I,J)=XXSUM(I,J)-XSUM(I)*XSUM(J)/NPTS
        202 CONTINUE
        DO 203 I=1,N
        203 SIGMA(I)=SQRT(S(I,I))
        DO 204 I=1,NM1
        IPI=I+1
        DO 204 J=IPI,N
110     RR(I,J)=S(I,J)/(SIGMA(I)*SIGMA(J))
        204 RR(J,I)=RR(I,J)
        DO 205 I=1,N
115     205 RR(I,I)=1.
        DO 210 I=1,N
        SIGMA(I)=SIGMA(I)/SQRT(FLOAT(NPTS))
        210 CONTINUE
        PHI=NPTS-1
120     DO 301 I=1,NM1
        301 B(I)=0.
        SY=SIGMA(N)*SQRT(RR(N,N)/PHI)

```

C
C
C

REDEFINE XXSUM,X WITH REDUCED # OF DATA PTS FOR USE BY PRESS

125

IF(IPRESOP.EQ.0) GO TO 450

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

IF(IPSKP .GT. 0) CALL PSET
IF(IPSKP .EQ. 0) IPPTS=NPTS

```

130

C
C
C
C

```

START LARGE LOOP
VMAX CALCULATED

```

```

450 I=1      $ VMAX=0.  $IPASS=IPASS+1

```

```

320 IF(A(I,I).GT.TOL) 250,300

```

135

```

250 IF(ICNT(I).EQ.1) GO TO 300

```

```

V(I)=A(I,N)*A(N,I)/A(I,I)

```

```

IF(V(I).GT.VMAX) 260,300

```

```

260 VMAX=V(I) $NMAX=I

```

```

300 IF(LINOP.EQ.1) LM1=LINMAX

```

140

```

IF(I.EQ.LM1) 330,310

```

```

310 I=I+1

```

```

GO TO 320

```

```

330 CONTINUE

```

```

I=NMAX

```

145

*

```

CALCULATE F

```

```

IF(VMAX.LT.TOL) 2000,443

```

```

2000 IF(LINOP.EQ.0) 1999,2111

```

```

443 F=PHI+VMAX/(A(N,N)-VMAX)

```

```

IF(F.GT.0.) GO TO 444

```

150

```

A(N,N)=VMAX SF=-F $NGD=1  $PRINT 998

```

```

444 PRINT 950,F,I

```

```

IF(F.GT.F1.OR.LINOP.EQ.1) 400,1999

```

```

400 IF(IPRESOP.EQ.0) GO TO 403

```

155

C
C
C

```

CALC PRESS

```

```

CALL PRESS

```

```

403 CONTINUE

```

*

```

UPDATE THE A MATRIX

```

```

ICNT(I)=1 $PHI=PHI-1

```

```

DO 401 II=1,N2M1

```

```

DO 401 JJ=1,N2M1

```

```

IF(II.NE.I) GO TO 402

```

```

AP(II,JJ)=A(II,JJ)/A(II,II)

```

```

GO TO 401

```

165

```

402 AP(II,JJ)=A(II,JJ)-A(II,I)*A(I,JJ)/A(I,I)

```

```

401 CONTINUE

```

```

DO 411 I2=1,N2M1

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

PROGRAM STEP	74/74	OPT=1	FTN 4.8+528	82/10/26. 07.41.22	PAGE	5
411	170	*	DD 411 J2=1,N2M1 A(I2,J2)=AP(I2,J2)			
430	175	*	PRINT 951,(ICNT(II),II=1,NM1) PARTIAL F TESTS			
	179		IF(IPASS.EQ.1) GO TO 431 IF(NGD.EQ.1) GO TO 431 DD 419 II=1,NM1 IF(ICNT(II).EQ.1) 410,419			
410	180		FPA(I,II)=PHI*A(I,II,N)/(A(N,N)+A(II+N,II+N)) PRINT 952,II,FPA(II)			
419	180		CONTINUE			
418	180	*	IF(IANDVA.EQ.0.1) GO TO 431 ELIMINATE VARIABLES WITH F<FZ			
	185		DD 429 II=1,NM1 IF(ICNT(II).EQ.1) 420,429 IF(FPART(II).LT.FZ.AND.LINOP.EQ.0) 421,429			
421	185		IMIN=II ICNT(II)=0 SPRINT 953,II			
	190		DD 428 II=1,N2M1 DD 428 JJ=1,N2M1 IF(II.NE.IMIN) GO TO 427 AP(II,JJ)=A(II,JJ)/A(N+II,N+II)			
427	190		GO TO 428 AP(II,JJ)=A(II,JJ)-A(II,N+IMIN)+A(IMIN,JJ)/A(N+IMIN,N+IMIN)			
428	195		CONTINUE DD 426 I2=1,N2M1 DD 426 J2=1,N2M1			
426	195	*	A(I2,J2)=AP(I2,J2)			
429	200		CONTINUE NEW ANOVA SUMMARY IANDVA=1 GO TO 430			
431	205	C	CONTINUE IF(IPRESOP.EQ.0) GO TO 432			
	210	C	CALL UPDATE IANDVA=0 IV=C DD 439 II=1,N IV=IV+ICNT(II)			

```

SSDR=1.-A(N,N) $XMSDR=SSDR/IV
SSREG=A(N,N) $XSSREG=SSREG/PHI
PVAP=100*SSDR
PPRINT 954,PVAR
215 SCRES=SQRT(A(N,N)*S(N,N)/PHI)
PPRINT 955,SDRES
FTOT=XMSDR/XSSREG
PRINT 957,FTOT
957 FCPMAT(1Y,*TOTAL F VALUE IS*,E12.5)

```

220

C
C
C

PRINT SUMMARY ON TAPE2

225

```

982 WRITE(2,982) IV,NMAX,PVAR,PPRT(NMAX),FTOT
FORMAT(1X,I5,2X,I5,3X,F6.2,3X,E12.5,3X,E12.5)

```

26

230

```

TN(IV)=FLOAT(IV)
PPLT(IV)=PPRT(NMAX)
FPLT(IV)=FTOT
DO 449 II=1,NM1
IF(ICNT(II).NE.1) GO TO 448
B(II)=A(II,N)*SORT(S(N,N)/S(II,II))
STDER(II)=SDRES*SQRT(A(II,II)/S(II,II))
GO TO 449

```

```

448 B(II)=0. $STDEP(II)=0.
449 CONTINUE

```

235

```

SUM=0.
DO 451 II=1,NM1
451 SUM=SUM+B(II)*XBAR(II)
B(N)=XBAR(N)-SUM
PRINT958

```

240

```

PPRINT 956,(B(II),II=1,N)
PRINT 956,(STDER(II),II=1,NM1)
DO 460 II=1,NPTS
YHAT(II)=B(N)
DO 461 JJ=1,NM1

```

245

```

461 YHAT(II)=YHAT(II)+B(JJ)*X(JJ,II)
460 XNU(II)=Y(II)-YHAT(II)
IF(IPLOT .EQ. 0) GO TO 470

```

250

```

CALL AUTO(XNU,MAXLAG,NPTS,W,XXSUM(N,N),IV+1,YHAT,Y)
CALL INFOPLT(0,NPTS,T,1,Y,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,1.,4,4HTIME,6,
16HY,YHAT,22,5.,3.5,.75,.75)
CALL INFOPLT(9,NPTS,T,1,YHAT,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,1.,4,4HTIME,6,
16HY,YHAT,C,5.,3.5,.75,.75)

```

```

255 CALL INFOPLT(9,NPTS,T,1,XNU,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,4,4HTIME,6,
16HY-YHAT,22,5,3.5,0.0,4.75)
CALL INFOPLT(1,MAXLAG,XLAG,1,W,1,0,0,0,0,0,3,
13MLAG,6,6HAUTO C,22,5,3.5,0.0,4.75)
470 CONTINUE
IF(NGO.EQ.1) GO TO 1000
GO TO 2112
260 2111 LINOP=0 $LINCNT=LINMAX $LM1=N-1
GO TO 450
2112 LINCNT=LINCNT+1
IF(LINCNT.GE.LINMAX) LINOP=0
LM1=N-1
GO TO 450
265 950 FORMAT(1X,///,10X,*MAXIMUM F VALUE IS *,E10.3,* FOR VARIABLE *,I3)
951 FORMAT(1X,*VARIABLES IN REGRESSION*,24I4)
952 FORMAT(1X,*PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE *,I3,* IS *,E10.3)
953 FORMAT(1X,*VARIABLE *,I3,* ELIMINATED*)
270 954 FORMAT(1X,*PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS *,F6.2)
955 FOPMAT(1X,*STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS *,E10.3)
958 FORMAT(1X,*NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE*)
956 FORMAT(1X,15E9.3,/,1X,10E9.3)
998 FORMAT(1X,*NEGATIVE F VALUE CALCULATED*)
275 1999 CONTINUE
IF(IPRESOP.EQ.C) GO TO 1000
CALL PLOT2(IN,PPLT,FPLT,IV,24HTOTAL NO. PARAM IN MODEL,24,
* 5HPPRESS,5,4HFTOT,4)
280 1000 CONTINUE
ENDFILE 2
REWIND 2
WRITE(6,3000)
3000 FOPMAT(1H1,2X,* *)
DO 1500 I=1,100
285 READ(2,2001) TITLE
IF(EQF(2)) 2500,1200
1200 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2001) TITLE
1500 CONTINUE
290 2001 FOPMAT(8A10)
2500 CONTINUE
GO TO 2502
2501 CALL CALPLT(0,0,999)
STOP

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

PROGRAM STEP

74/74 OPT-1

FTN 4.8+528

82/10/28. 07.41.22

PAGE 8

295

END

28

```

1      SUBROUTINE DATASET(TS,T,Y,X)
      REAL M,IY,IX,IZ,IXZ
      DIMENSION T(500),Y(500),X(25,500)
      DIMENSION BETA(500),ALPH(500)
5      DIMENSION DELA(500),DELR(500),DELE(500)
      DIMENSION NAMES(50),IUNITS(50),HDR(8),DATA(50)
      DIMENSION PDR(500),QDD(500),RDD(500),PTEM(500),QTEM(500),RTEM(500)
10     1,WRK1(500),WRK2(500),WRK3(500),WRK4(500),WRK5(500),WRK6(500)
      COMMON/ACDATA/ S,B,C,M,RHO,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,DELET,ALPHT
      1,BETT,DELAT,DELRT,QT,PT,RT
      COMMON/FLAGS/ IPSKP,NPTS,IDIM,JDIM,NMAX,IMIN,ICNT(25),IORD(25)
      * ,IPPTS,LATOP,I TRIMDP,ICALL,IACELOP,IFILOP
      COMMON/ORDP/ IEQ,N
      COMMON/ACCEL/ AX(500),AY(500),AZ(500),PDDOT(500),QDDOT(500),RDDOT(500)
15     1),VEL(500),P(500),Q(500),R(500)
      C
      C
      C
20     IF(ICALL.GT.1) GO TO 46
      J2=NPTS/2
      JPTS=2+J2
      IF((NPTS-JPTS).EQ.0) NPTS=JPTS-1
      JDIM=NPTS+N
      IDIM=N
25     REWIND 1
      ID=1
      NCH=20
      * READ(1) ID,NCH,(NAMES(I),I=1,NCH),(IUNITS(I),I=1,NCH),HDR
      * IF(EOF(1)) 9994,502
30     502 READ(1) (DATA(J),J=1,NCH)
      IF(EOF(1)) 9996,8001
      8001 IF((TS).GT.DATA(1)) 502,600
      600 CONTINUE
      IF(ITRIMDP.EQ.1) GO TO 602
      BETT=DATA(3) $DELAT=DATA(13) $DELRT=DATA(15) $DELET=DATA(14)
      ALPHT=DATA(19)
35     602 PRINT 1980,ALPHT,BETT,DELAT,DELET,DELRT
      1980 FORMAT(IX,///,10X,*TRIM VALUES*/,15X,
      **ALPHT BETT AILT DELET DELRT*/,
      *10X,5E12.5)
      DO 15 I=1,NPTS
40     READ(1) (DATA(J),J=1,NCH)

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

      IF(EOF(1)) 9996,601
601 CONTINUE
45 T(I)= DATA(1)-TS
      VEL(I)= DATA(2)
      BETA(I)= DATA(18)-BETT
      ALPH(I)= DATA(19)-ALPHT
      P(I)= DATA(5)
50 Q(I)= DATA(6)
      R(I)= DATA(7)
      AX(I)=DATA(10)
      AY(I)= DATA(11)
      AZ(I)= DATA(12)
55 DELA(I)= DATA(13)-DELAT
      DELR(I)= DATA(15)-DELRT
      DELE(I)=DATA(14)-DELET
      PDD(I)=DATA(16) SQDD(I)=DATA(20) SRDOT(I)=DATA(17)
15 CONTINUE
60 IF(IACELDP.EQ.0) GO TO 46
      CALL SECDEP(3,3,T,P,PDD,PTEM,NPTS,PO,P3,.5,.5,WRK1,WRK2,WRK3,
1WRK4,WRK5,WRK6)
      CALL SECDEP(3,3,T,Q,QDD,QTEM,NPTS,PO,P3,.5,.5,WRK1,WRK2,WRK3,
1WRK4,WRK5,WRK6)
65 CALL SECDEP(3,3,T,R,RDD,RTEM,NPTS,PO,P3,.5,.5,WRK1,WRK2,WRK3,
1WRK4,WRK5,WRK6)
      DD 45 I=1,NPTS
      PDOT(I)=DEPSP(T(I),T,P,NPTS,PDD,PTEM)
      QDOT(I)=DEPSP(T(I),T,Q,NPTS,QDD,QTEM)
70 RCOT(I)=DEPSP(T(I),T,R,NPTS,RDD,RTEM)
45 CONTINUE
46 CONTINUE
      IF(IFILDP.EQ.0) GO TO 47
      CALL FIL(T,AY,NPTS)
75 47 CONTINUE
      C
      IF(LATOP.NE.1) GO TO 803
      DD 800 I=1,NPTS
      X(1,I)=BETA(I)
80 X(2,I)=P(I)*B/(2.*VEL(I))
      X(3,I)=R(I)*B/(2.*VEL(I))
      X(4,I)=DELA(I)
      X(5,I)=DELR(I)
      X(6,I)=ALPH(I)*X(1,I)
```


85 X(7,I)=ALPH(I)*X(2,I)
X(8,I)=X(3,I)*ALPH(I)
X(9,I)=DELA(I)*ALPH(I)
X(10,I)=DELR(I)*ALPH(I)
X(11,I)=ALPH(I)+ALPH(I)*X(1,I)
90 X(12,I)=ALPH(I)*ALPH(I)*X(2,I)
X(13,I)=ALPH(I)*ALPH(I)*X(3,I)
X(14,I)=ALPH(I)*ALPH(I)*X(4,I)
X(15,I)=ALPH(I)*ALPH(I)*X(5,I)
X(16,I)=X(1,I)*X(1,I)
95 X(17,I)=X(1,I)*X(16,I)
X(18,I)=X(1,I)*X(17,I)
X(19,I)=X(1,I)*X(18,I)
X(20,I)=X(1,I)*X(11,I)
X(21,I)=ALPH(I)*X(16,I)
100 X(22,I)=ALPH(I)
X(23,I)=ALPH(I)*ALPH(I)
X(24,I)=ALPH(I)*X(23,I)
31 800 CONTINUE
GO TO 804
105 803 CONTINUE
DO 801 I=1,NPTS
X(1,I)=ALPH(I)
X(2,I)=C/(2*VEL(I))*Q(I)
X(3,I)=DELE(I)
110 X(4,I)=X(1,I)*X(1,I)
X(5,I)=X(1,I)*X(2,I)
X(6,I)=X(1,I)*X(3,I)
X(7,I)=X(4,I)*X(2,I)
X(8,I)=X(4,I)*X(3,I)
115 X(9,I)=X(4,I)*X(1,I)
X(10,I)=X(9,I)*X(1,I)
X(11,I)=X(10,I)*X(1,I)
X(12,I)=X(11,I)*X(1,I)
X(13,I)=X(12,I)*X(1,I)
120 801 X(14,I)=X(13,I)*X(1,I)
804 CONTINUE
PRINT 964, ID, IEQ, NPTS
IF(ICALL.GT.1) GO TO 999
IF(LATOP.EQ.0) GO TO 50
PPRINT 968
125 968 FORMAT(1X,7X,*TIME*,11X,*V*,12X,*BETA*,11X,*P*,14X,*R*,11X,

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```
1*DELA*,11X,*DELR*)
964 FORMAT(1H1,3X,*RUN*,I5,5X,*EQUATION *,I2,5X,*NPTS*,I5,///)
PRINT 962,(T(I),VEL(I),BETA(I),P(I),R(I),DELA(I),DELR(I),I=1,NPTS)
130 962 FORMAT(7(2X,E12.4))
CALL INFOPLT(1,NPTS,T,1,DELA,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,0.,1,IHT,
14,4HDELA,22,7.,5.,.75,.75)
CALL INFOPLT(1,NPTS,T,1,DELR,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,0.,1,IHT,
14,4HDELR,22,7.,5.,.75,.75)
135 GO TO 999
50 CONTINUE
PRINT 998
998 FORMAT(1X,7X,*TIME*,11X,*V*,11X,*ALPHA*,11X,*Q*,14X,*DELE*)
PRINT 997,(T(I),VEL(I),ALPH(I),Q(I),DELE(I),I=1,NPTS)
140 997 FORMAT(5(2X,E12.4))
CALL INFOPLT(1,NPTS,T,1,DELE,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,0.,1,IHT,
14,4HDELE,22,7.,5.,.75,.75)
GO TO 999
9998 PRINT 9999
145 9999 FORMAT(1X,*EOF ON DUMMY READ*)
GO TO 999
9996 PRINT 9997,J,I
9997 FORMAT(1X,*EOF ON DATA READ*,5X,*INDEX J,I= *,2I10)
GO TO 999
150 9994 PRINT 9995
9995 FORMAT(1X,*EOF ON HDR READ*)
999 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
```

```

1  SUBROUTINE AUTO(X,MAXLAG,N,W,YSQ,IQ,YHAT,Y
    DIMENSION X(1),W(1),YHAT(1),Y(1)
    MLAG1=MAXLAG-1 $XN=FLOAT(N)
    XSUM=0. $XXSUM=0. $YSUM=YHSUM=P=PL=0.
    DD 7 I=1,N
    YHSUM=YHSUM+YHAT(I)
    YSUM=YSUM+Y(I)
    XSUM=XSUM+X(I)
    YHAR=YHSUM/N
    XMEAN=XSUM/N
    DD 8 I=1,N
    X(I)=X(I)-XMEAN
    DD 12 I=1,N
    XXSUM=XXSUM+X(I)*X(I)
    YHATSQ=YSQ-XXSUM
    PRINT 9CO,XMEAN,XXSUM
    900 FORMAT(1X,*RESIDUAL MEAN IS*,E12.5,/,1X,*SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUAL IS *
    1,E12.5)
    DD 2 K=1,MAXLAG
    SUM=C. $WO=0.
    NMK=N-K
    DD 1 I=1,NM,K
    SUP=SUM+X(I)*X(I+K)
    2 W(K)=1./((N-K)*SUM
    DD 3 I=1,N
    WO=WC/N
    3 WO=WC+X(I)*X(I)
    DD 9 I=1,MAXLAG
    W(MAXLAG+2-I)=W(MAXLAG+1-I)
    9 W(I)=WO
    DD 10 I=1,N
    X(I)=X(I)+XMEAN
    10 W(I)=W(I)/WO
    DD 11 I=1,MAXLAG
    W(I)=W(I)/WO
    RETURN
    END

```

33

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

1	C	FUNCTION DERSP(XX,X,Y,N,P,H)	DSCF 230
	C	FUNCTION DERSP	DSCF 10
	C		DSCF 20
5	C	DERSP IS USED TO OBTAIN THE FIRST DERIVATIVE OF SPLINE	DSCF 30
	C	CURVE FITTED DATA	DSCF 40
	C		DSCF 50
	C	USAGE -	DSCF 60
	C	X = DERSP(XX,X,Y,N,P,H)	DSCF 70
10	C	NOTE - IF XX LESS THAN X(1) THEN DERSP = DX(1)/DY	DSCF 80
	C	IF XX GREATER THAN X(N) THEN DERSP = DX(N)/DY	DSCF 90
	C		DSCF 100
	C	WHERE -	DSCF 110
	C	XX INDEPENDENT VARIABLE FOR WHICH INTERPOLATED SLOPE	DSCF 120
15	C	IS DESIRED	DSCF 130
	C	X N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF INDEPENDENT POINTS	DSCF 140
	C	Y N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF DEPENDENT POINTS	DSCF 150
	C	N NUMBER OF DATA POINTS	DSCF 160
	C	P N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR FROM UPDATE	DSCF 170
20	C	H (N-1)-DIMENSIONED VECTOR FROM UPDATE	DSCF 180
	C		DSCF 190
	C	SUBROUTINES CALLED -	DSCF 200
	C	NONE	DSCF 210
	C		DSCF 220
25		DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),P(1),H(1)	DSCF 240
		XP=XX	DSCF 250
		IF(XX.LT.X(1)) GO TO 1	DSCF 260
		K=N-1	DSCF 270
		DD 2 I=1,K	DSCF 280
30		IF(XX.LT.X(I+1)) GO TO 3	DSCF 290
	2	CONTINUE	DSCF 300
		I=K	DSCF 310
		XP=X(N)	DSCF 320
		GO TO 3	DSCF 330
35	1	XP=X(1)	DSCF 340
		I=1	DSCF 350
	3	F1=(X(I+1)-XP)**2	DSCF 360
		F2=(XP-X(I))**2	DSCF 370
		F3=H(I)/3.	DSCF 380
40		DERSP=((F3-F1/H(I))*P(I) + (F2/H(I)-F3)*P(I+1))/2.+(Y(I+1)-Y(I))/	DSCF 390
	1	H(I)	DSCF 400
		RETURN	DSCF 410
		END	DSCF 420

1		SUBROUTINE SECDEF(L1,L2,X,Y,P,H,N,PO,P3,XK1,XK2,A,B,C,D,GAMMA,	UPD	480
	1	BETA)	UPD	490
	C	SUBROUTINE SECDEF	UPD	10
	C		UPD	20
5	C	SECDEF IS USED WITH FUNCTION SPLINE TO PERFORM A SPLINE	UPD	30
	C	INTERPOLATION. IT IS USED TO GENERATE P AND H.	UPD	40
	C		UPD	50
	C	USAGE -	UPD	60
	C	CALL SECDEF(L1,L2,X,Y,P,H,N,PO,P3,XK1,XK2,A,B,C,D,GAMMA,BETA)	UPD	70
10	C		UPD	80
	C	WHERE -	UPD	90
	C	L1,L2 DETERMINE THE END CONDITIONS AT X(1) AND X(N) TO BE	UPD	100
	C	USED. (SEE BELOW)	UPD	110
	C	X N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF INDEPENDENT POINTS	UPD	120
15	C	Y N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF DEPENDENT POINTS	UPD	130
	C	P N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR TO BE RETURNED	UPD	140
	C	H (N-1)-DIMENSIONED VECTOR TO BE RETURNED	UPD	150
	C	N NUMBER OF DATA POINTS	UPD	160
	C	SECOND DERIVATIVES ARE GIVEN AT THE END POINTS	UPD	170
20	C	XK1 NOT USED	UPD	180
	C	XK2 NOT USED	UPD	190
	C	IF L1=1 THEN	UPD	200
	C	PO SECOND DERIVATIVE AT X(1),Y(1)	UPD	210
	C	IF L2=1 THEN	UPD	220
25	C	P3 SECOND DERIVATIVE AT X(N),Y(N)	UPD	230
	C	FIRST DERIVATIVES ARE GIVEN AT THE END POINT	UPD	240
	C	XK1 NOT USED	UPD	250
	C	XK2 NOT USED	UPD	260
	C	IF L1=2 THEN	UPD	270
30	C	PO FIRST DERIVATIVE AT X(1),Y(1)	UPD	280
	C	IF L2=2 THEN	UPD	290
	C	P3 FIRST DERIVATIVE AT X(N),Y(N)	UPD	300
	C	NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE CURVE IS KNOWN	UPD	310
	C	PO NOT USED	UPD	320
35	C	P3 NOT USED	UPD	330
	C	IF L1=3 THEN	UPD	340
	C	XK1 $P''(3,0) = XK1 * P''(3,1)$, XK1 GREATER THAN 0	UPD	350
	C	IF L2=3 THEN	UPD	360
	C	XK2 $P''(3,N) = XK2 * P''(3,N-1)$, XK2 GREATER THAN 0	UPD	370
40	C	A N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	380
	C	B N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	390
	C	C N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	400

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

		D	N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	410	
		BETA	N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	420	
45		GAMMA	N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	430	
				UPD	440	
		SUBROUTINES CALL -		UPD	450	
		NONE		UPD	460	
				UPD	470	
50		DIMENSION X(N),Y(N),A(N),B(N),C(N),D(N),GAMMA(N),BETA(N),H(N),P(N)				
		K=N-1			UPD	510
		DO 1 J=1,K			UPD	520
	1	H(J)=X(J+1)-X(J)			UPD	530
		DO 2 J=2,K			UPD	540
55		A(J) = H(J-1)/H(J)			UPD	550
		B(J) = 2.*(H(J)+H(J-1))/H(J)			UPD	560
		C(J) = 1.			UPD	570
	2	D(J) = 6./H(J)*((Y(J+1)-Y(J))/H(J)-(Y(J)-Y(J-1))/H(J-1))			UPD	580
		IF(L1.EQ.2) GO TO 20			UPD	590
60		IF(L1.EQ.3) GO TO 10			UPD	600
		B(1)=1.			UPD	610
		C(1)=0.			UPD	620
		D(1)=P0			UPD	630
		GO TO 30			UPD	640
65	10	B(1)=1.			UPD	650
		C(1)=-XK1			UPD	660
		D(1)=0.			UPD	670
		GO TO 30			UPD	680
	20	B(1)=H(1)/3.			UPD	690
70		C(1)=H(1)/6.			UPD	700
		D(1)=(Y(2)-Y(1))/H(1)-P0			UPD	710
	30	IF(L2.EQ.2) GO TO 21			UPD	720
		IF(L2.EQ.3) GOTO 11			UPD	730
		A(N)=0.			UPD	740
75		B(N)=1.			UPD	750
		D(N)=P3			UPD	760
		GO TO 40			UPD	770
	11	A(N)=-XK2			UPD	780
		B(N)=1.			UPD	790
80		D(N)=0.			UPD	800
		GO TO 40			UPD	810
	21	A(N)=H(K)/6.			UPD	820
		B(N)=H(K)/3.			UPD	830
		D(N)=P3-(Y(N)-Y(K))/H(K)			UPD	840

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

UPD 850
UPD 860
UPD 870
UPD 880
UPD 890
UPD 900
UPD 910
UPD 920
UPD 930
UPD 940
UPD 950

40 BETA(I)=B(I)
GAMMA(I)=D(I)/BETA(I)
DO 6 J=2,N
BETA(J)=B(J)-A(J)*C(J-1)/BETA(J-1)
GAMMA(J)=D(J)-A(J)*GAMMA(J-1)/BETA(J)
P(N) = GAMMA(N)
DO 7 J=1,K
M=N-J
P(M)=GAMMA(M)-C(M)*P(M+1)/BETA(M)
RETURN
END

95
90
85

```
1 SUBROUTINE FIL(T,P,NPTS)
  DIMENSION PF(500),H(500),P(500),T(500)
  PI=3.14159 SFC=2.5 SFT=2.51 SWC=2*PI*FC SWT=2*PI*FT
  NMID=NPTS/2 SDT=.05
5 WZ=(WT-WC)*(WT-WC)
  DO 3 I=1,NMID
    K=I
3 H(I)=PI/(2*K*DT)*(SIN(WT*K*DT)+SIN(WC*K*DT))/(PI*PI-WZ*K*DT
  1*K*DT)
10 HO=FC+FT
  NPMI=NPTS-1
  HNORM=HO
  DO 1 I=1,NMID
1 HNORM=HNORM+H(I)*2.
  DO 2 I=1,NMID
15 2 H(I)=H(I)/HNORM
  HC=HO/HNORM
  DO 5 I=2,NMID
38 IM1=I-1
20 PF(I)=HC*P(I)
  DO 51 J=1,IM1
51 PF(I)=PF(I)+H(J)*(P(I+J)+P(I-J))
  DO 52 J=I,NMID
52 PF(I)=PF(I)+2*H(J)*P(I+J)
25 5 CONTINUE
  NP2=NMID+2
  DO 4 I=NP2,NPMI
  NPMI=NPTS-I
  PF(I)=HO*P(I)
30 DO 41 J=1,NPMI
41 PF(I)=PF(I)+H(J)*(P(I-J)+P(I+J))
  NPMI1=NPMI+1
  DO 42 J=NPMI1,NMID
42 PF(I)=PF(I)+2*H(J)*P(I-J)
35 4 CONTINUE
  PF(1)=HO*P(1) SPF(NPTS)=HO*P(NPTS) SPF(NMID+1)=HO*P(NMID+1)
  DO 10 J=1,NMID
  PF(1)=PF(1)+2*H(J)*P(1+J)
  PF(NMID+1)=PF(NMID+1)+H(J)*(P(NMID+1+J)+P(NMID+1-J))
40 10 PF(NPTS)=PF(NPTS)+2*H(J)*P(NPTS-J)
  DO 6 I=1,NPTS
  6 P(I)=PF(I)
```


ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

RETURN
END

2

PAGE

02/10/26. 07.41.22

FTN 4.8+528

DPT-1

74/74

SUBROUTINE FIL

8

```
1      SUBROUTINE PLOT2(T,X,Y,N,LABT,LT,LABX,LX,LABY,LY)
      DIMENSION T(1),X(1),Y(1)
      N1=N+1
      N2=N+2
5      CALL ASCALE(T,4.,N,1,10.)
      CALL ASCALE(X,2.,N,1,10.)
      CALL ASCALE(Y,2.,N,1,10.)
      CALL CALPLT(1.,1.,-3)
      CALL AXES(0.,0.,0.,4.,T(N1),T(N2),1.,5.,LABT,.15,-LT,2)
10     CALL CALPLT(0.,1.,-3)
      CALL AXES(0.,0.,90.,2.,Y(N1),X(N2),1.,5.,LABX,.15,LX,2)
      CALL LINPLT(T,X,N,1,0,0,1)
      CALL CALPLT(0.,2.5,-3)
      CALL AXES(0.,0.,90.,2.,Y(N1),Y(N2),1.,5.,LABY,.15,LY,2)
15     CALL LINPLT(T,Y,N,1,0,0,1)
      CALL NFRAME
      RETURN
      END
```


ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CALL FAVAS(TTS,1,Y,X)

ST OP DATA ARRAYS

IF (LAMP=0) GO TO 60

DO 804 I=1,NPTS

IF (I=2) 801,802,803

X(N,I)=Y(I)=2*M*G/(PH)*SARCA*VEL(I)*VEL(I)*AX(I)

GO TO 804

X(N,I)=Y(I)=2*M*G/(KH)*SARCA*VEL(I)*VEL(I)*AZ(I)

GO TO 804

X(N,I)=Y(I)=2*Y/(RH)*SARL*CBAR*VEL(I)*VEL(I)*QD(I)

IF (I)*K(I)

1-P(I)*K(I)*(I7-IX)/IY-(K(I)*P(I)+XZ/IY)

804 CONTINUE

GO TO 805

IF (I=2) 807,808,809

X(N,I)=Y(I)=2*M*G/(KH)*SARCA*VEL(I)*VEL(I)*AY(I)

GO TO 806

X(N,I)=Y(I)=2*IX/(RH)*SARCA*SPAN*VEL(I)*VEL(I)*PD(I)-

2(IY-IZ)/IX*Q(I)*K(I)-(IXZ/IX)*P(I)+Q(I)+FDT(I)

GO TO 806

X(N,I)=Y(I)=2*IZ/(KH)*SARCA*SPAN*VEL(I)*VEL(I)*PD(I)-

I(IX-IY)/IZ*P(I)+Q(I)-(IXZ/IZ)*PD(I)-Q(I)*P(I)

806 CONTINUE

805 CONTINUE

IANVA=0 \$NPI=N-1 \$N2I=2*I-1 \$PASS=0

N2=N2I*N2MI

\$N1=N-1 \$N2I=2*I-1 \$PASS=0

LIHNT=0 \$LMI=NMI

FI=F2=FCFI

IF (FLAS .EQ. 1) LINDP=1

DO 206 I=1,MAXLAG

XLA(I)=I-1

DO 51 I=1,CL41

A(I)=0

DO 52 I=1,NMI

A(I,I)=1

DO 53 I=1,NMI

A(I,I+1)=-1

DO 50 I=1,N

XLA(I)=XLA(I)+LCON(I)*0

DO 50 I=1,N

62

```

1      P=H*CON/STEP/SPL(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE1,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
      K=NLQ,LY,IX,IZ,IXZ
      DIMENSION FF(79,79),A(79,79),AP(79,79)
      DIMENSION T(900),Y(900),YIAT(900),XNUM(900)
      DIMENSION S(40,40),I(40),V(40)
      DIMENSION STDLK(40),FPART(40)
      DIMENSION W(23),XLAG(90)
      DIMENSION IQN(3),KNT(23)
      COMMON/START/ X(40,900),XXSUM(40,90),XSUM(40,1),XBAR(40),SIGMA(40)
10     COMMON/CDATA/ SAREA,SPAN,CBAR,H,KHU,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,DELFT,ALPHT
      I,DLTT,DTLAT,DLRT,QT,PT,RT
      COMMON/FLAG/ NPTS,ICNT(40),LATOP,ITRIMOP,ICALL,IACLUP,IFILUP
      COMMON/PROF/ I=Q,N
      COMMON/ACCEL/ AX(900),AY(900),AZ(900),PBUT(900),QBUT(900),PDU(900)
15     COMMON/KNT/ XNLT(23)
      EQUIVALENCE (A,FF)
      NAMELIST /INPUT/ TS,NLQ,I,QN,
      * NPTS,IPLJT,IFLAG,
20     * SAREA,SPAN,CBAR,
      * H,KHU,G,
      * IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,
      * DLTT,ALPHT,BITT,DLAT,DLFT,QT,PT,RT,
      * FCRT,ITRIMOP,LATOP,IACLUP,IFILUP
25     ALPHT=BITT=DLTT=DLAT=DLFT=QT=PT=RT=0.
      C/LL PSCOMB
      2501 TEL=1.0E-08      ICALL=0
      DO 49 I=1,23
      49 XNLT(I)=.087265+(I-1)*.017453
30     READ(5,INPUT)
      IF (END(5)) 2501,2503
      2503 W=ITL(5,INPUT)
      DO 30 I=1,23
      30 KNT(I)=IFIX(XNLT(I)*57.3)
      PRINT 959,(I,1=1,17),(KNT(I),1=1,17)
      N=40      M=HMAX=3
      IF (LATOP.EQ.1) H=25
      IF (LATOP.EQ.2) LINMAX=5
40     DO 1000 L=1,NEQ
      IQN=L/ON(L)      KNGU=L
      ICALL=ICALL+1
  
```

APPENDIX 5

This appendix contains the listing for PROGRAM STEPSPL (as used in example 2).

R2142 B

07.41.20.STEPJ,T3000.
07.41.20.BATTERSON
07.41.20.USER,043450N.
07.41.21.CHARGE,101218,LRC.
07.41.21.GET,STEP1.
07.41.22.FTN(I=STEP1,R=0,A,PL=15000)
07.41.32. 13.535 CP SECGNDS COMPILATION TIME
07.41.32.GET,DUM.
07.41.33.GET,BINVDP.
07.41.34.SKIPR,BINVDP,7,,B.
07.41.34.COPYRR,BINVDP,TAPE1,1.
07.41.34. COPY COMPLETE.
07.41.34.REWIND,TAPE1.
07.41.34.ATTACH,FTNMLIB/UN=LIBRARY.
07.41.34.ATTACH,AKCLIB/UN=LIBRARY.
07.41.35.ATTACH,LPCGOSF/UN=LIBRARY.
07.41.35.GET,ISSILIB/UN=474750C.
07.41.36.LDSET(LIB=FTNMLIB/AKCLIB/LRCGOSF/ISSILIB,PRESETA=NGINF,MAP=SBEX)
07.41.36.LGD,DUM.
07.41.42. STP
07.41.42. 251100 MAXIMUM EXECUTION FL.
07.41.42. 8.700 CP SECONDS EXECUTION TIME.
07.41.42.PLOT.VARIAN(FRAMCNT=30,EDIT(1,30))
07.41.44.V001
07.41.53. 10 FRAMES / 2.31 METEPS GENERATED.
07.41.53.PICTURE IMAGE FILE WILL BE SAVED ON DISK
07.41.56. ***** PLOT OUTPUT COMPLETED *****
07.41.56.PLOT.VARIAN(FRAMCNT=30,EDIT(31,60))
07.41.58.V002
07.42.04. NO PLOTTING ATTEMPTED
07.42.05.PLOT.VARIAN(FRAMCNT=30,EDIT(61,90))
07.42.07.V002
07.42.13. NO PLOTTING ATTEMPTED
07.42.13.PLOT.VARIAN(FRAMCNT=30,EDIT(91,120))
07.42.15.V002
07.42.21. NO PLOTTING ATTEMPTED
07.42.22.PLOT.VARIAN(FRAMCNT=30,EDIT(121,150))
07.42.24.V002
07.42.30. NO PLOTTING ATTEMPTED
07.42.30.EXIT.
07.42.30.UEAD, 0.002KUNS.
07.42.30.UEPF, 1.426KUNS.
07.42.30.UEMS, 21.462KUNS.
07.42.30. 175 CPU SEC = UECP/5.0.
07.42.30.UECP, 43.379SECS.
07.42.30.AESR, 192.282HUNTS.
07.42.30.APPROXIMATE JOB EXECUTION COST = \$ 3

APPENDIX 4

This appendix contains a sample procedure file (JCL deck) for running example 1 at the Langley Research Center computer complex.

STEPWISE REGRESSION SUMMARY

EQN # 1						
TOT #	PARAM #	% VAR	PRESS		TOT F	
1	1	95.43	-R		.85710E+03	
2	3	100.00	-R		.59773E+10	
EQN # 2						
TOT #	PARAM #	% VAR	PRESS		TOT F	
1	2	58.76	-R		.58427E+02	
2	3	72.64	-R		.53111E+02	
3	1	100.00	-R		.28453E+11	
EQN # 3						
TOT #	PARAM #	% VAR	PRESS		TOT F	
1	2	80.54	-R		.16970E+03	
2	3	97.22	-R		.69937E+03	
3	1	99.94	-R		.20866E+05	
4	7	99.97	-R		.27162E+05	

01

PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 99.94
 STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .148E-02
 TOTAL F VALUE IS .20866E+05
 NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 -.105E+01 .153E+02-.996E+000. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. -0.731E-01
 .236E-01 .866E-01 .784E-020. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
 RESIDUAL MEAN IS -.52800E-14
 SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUAL IS .85285E-04

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .305E+02 FOR VARIABLE 7
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .296E+04
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .553E+04
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .203E+05
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 7 IS .297E+02
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .296E+04
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .553E+04
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .203E+05
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 7 IS .297E+02
 PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 99.97
 STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .112E-02
 TOTAL F VALUE IS .27162E+05
 NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 -.107E+01 .143E+02-.991E+000. 0. 0. .327E+030. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. -0.717E-01
 .179E-01 .657E-01 .595E-020. 0. 0. .203E+020. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
 RESIDUAL MEAN IS -.55085E-14
 SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUAL IS .47891E-04

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .424E+01 FOR VARIABLE 14

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
 OF POOR QUALITY

57

RUN 1 EQUATION 2 NPTS 43

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .599E+02 FOR VARIABLE 2
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS 58.76
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .334E-01
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .105E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .203E+02
 PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 72.64
 STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .276E-01
 TOTAL F VALUE IS .53111E+02
 NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 0. -.150E+020. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. -.131E+01
 0. .196E+010. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
 RESIDUAL MEAN IS -.79977E-13
 SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUAL IS .45829E-01

54

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .208E+02 FOR VARIABLE 3
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .105E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .203E+02
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .105E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .203E+02
 PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 72.64
 STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .276E-01
 TOTAL F VALUE IS .53111E+02
 NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 0. -.178E+02-.705E+000. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. -.134E+01
 0. .161E+01 .146E+000. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
 RESIDUAL MEAN IS -.85596E-13
 SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUAL IS .30403E-01

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .239E+11 FOR VARIABLE 1
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .234E+11
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .749E+11
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .249E+11
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .234E+11
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .749E+11
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .249E+11

RUN 1 EQUATION 1 NPTS 43

TIME	V	ALPHA	Q	DELE
.1900E+01	.3500E+02	.5374E-01	.2420E+00	-.1732E+00
.1950E+01	.3500E+02	.6537E-01	.2647E+00	-.1732E+00
.2900E+01	.3500E+02	.6850E-01	-.2173E+00	-.5175E-01
.2950E+01	.3500E+02	.5170E-01	-.3565E+00	-.3884E-01
.4650E+01	.3500E+02	.3553E-01	.1953E+00	-.3984E-01
.4700E+01	.3500E+02	.4322E-01	.1919E+00	-.3961E-01
.4750E+01	.3500E+02	.5047E-01	.1868E+00	-.3917E-01
.4800E+01	.3500E+02	.5722E-01	.1796E+00	-.3906E-01
.4850E+01	.2500E+02	.6341E-01	.1711E+00	-.3864E-01
.4900E+01	.3500E+02	.6897E-01	.1606E+00	-.3851E-01
.5450E+01	.3500E+02	.6481E-01	-.1021E+00	-.3614E-01
.5500E+01	.3500E+02	.5780E-01	-.1290E+00	-.3570E-01
.5550E+01	.3500E+02	.4981E-01	-.1561E+00	-.3526E-01
.5600E+01	.3500E+02	.4086E-01	-.1833E+00	-.3468E-01
.7100E+01	.3500E+02	.3530E-01	.1309E+00	-.3782E-01
.7150E+01	.3500E+02	.4007E-01	.1237E+00	-.3839E-01
.7200E+01	.3500E+02	.4435E-01	.1153E+00	-.3906E-01
.7250E+01	.3500E+02	.4810E-01	.1056E+00	-.3950E-01
.7300E+01	.3500E+02	.5127E-01	.9469E-01	-.3984E-01
.7350E+01	.3500E+02	.5384E-01	.8256E-01	-.4006E-01
.7400E+01	.3500E+02	.5577E-01	.6929E-01	-.4039E-01
.7450E+01	.3500E+02	.5702E-01	.5484E-01	-.4028E-01
.7500E+01	.3500E+02	.5757E-01	.3936E-01	-.4028E-01
.7550E+01	.3500E+02	.5739E-01	.2289E-01	-.4039E-01
.7600E+01	.3500E+02	.5646E-01	.5478E-02	-.4017E-01
.7650E+01	.3500E+02	.5476E-01	-.1275E-01	-.4006E-01
.7700E+01	.3500E+02	.5230E-01	-.3164E-01	-.4028E-01
.7750E+01	.3500E+02	.4906E-01	-.5114E-01	-.4006E-01
.7800E+01	.3500E+02	.4504E-01	-.7107E-01	-.4017E-01
.7850E+01	.3500E+02	.4026E-01	-.9135E-01	-.4006E-01
.9200E+01	.3500E+02	.3555E-01	.8793E-01	-.3434E-01
.9250E+01	.3500E+02	.3834E-01	.7742E-01	-.3445E-01
.9300E+01	.3500E+02	.4052E-01	.6554E-01	-.3334E-01
.9350E+01	.3500E+02	.4208E-01	.5247E-01	-.3300E-01
.9400E+01	.3500E+02	.4298E-01	.3833E-01	-.3288E-01
.9450E+01	.3500E+02	.4321E-01	.2328E-01	-.3322E-01
.9500E+01	.3500E+02	.4272E-01	.7163E-02	-.3243E-01
.9550E+01	.3500E+02	.4151E-01	-.9791E-02	-.3232E-01
.9600E+01	.3500E+02	.3958E-01	-.2739E-01	-.3266E-01
.9650E+01	.3500E+02	.3691E-01	-.4561E-01	-.3266E-01
.1100E+02	.3500E+02	.3640E-01	.5560E-01	-.3547E-01
.1105E+02	.3500E+02	.3772E-01	.4323E-01	-.3513E-01
.1110E+02	.3500E+02	.3843E-01	.2984E-01	-.3411E-01

APPENDIX 3

This appendix contains the output generated by PROGRAM STEP for example 1.

RT = 0.0,
FCRT = .5E+01,
ITRIMOP = 1,
IPSKP = 10,
LATOP = 0,
IACELOP = 0,
IFILOP = 0,
\$END

TRIM VALUES
ALPHT BETT AILT DELET DELRT
.20950E+00 0. 0. -.83180E-01 0.

50

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

67

```
SINPUT
IPRESOP = 0,
TS      = 0.0,
NEO     = 3,
IEQN    = 1, 2, 3,
NPTS    = 43,
IPLOT   = 1,
IFLAG   = 1,
SAREA   = .1374E+02,
BSPAN   = .998E+01,
CBAR    = .14E+01,
M       = .1055E+04,
RHO     = .10272E+01,
G       = .981E+01,
IX      = .2357E+04,
IY      = .3051E+04,
IZ      = .4833E+04,
IXZ     = .177E+03,
DELET   = -.8318E-01,
ALPHT   = .2095E+00,
BETT    = 0.0,
DELAT   = 0.0,
DELRT   = 0.0,
QT      = 0.0,
PT      = 0.0,
```

APPENDIX 2

This appendix contains the NAMELIST/INPUT/ for example 1.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

1

PAGE

82/10/28. 07.41.22

FTN 4.8+528

DPT-1

74/74

FUNCTION RANDOM

FUNCTION RANDOM(J)

DATA ISEED/32741/

ISEED+16345

ISEED=ISEED.AND.1777778

RANDOM=FLOAT(ISEED)/65536.

RETURN

END

5

1

47

```

1      SUBROUTINE PSET
      COMMON/FLAGS/ IPSKP,NPTS,IDIM,JDIM,NMAX,IMIN,ICNT(25),IORD(25)
      *      ,IPPTS,ITRINOP,ICALL
      COMMON/START/ X(25,500),XXSUM(25,25),XSUM(25),XBAR(25),SIGMA(25)
5      COMMON /ORDER/ IE0,N
      DIMENSION ITEMP(500),XTEM(500)
      IRAN=0

```

```

      C
      C
10     C      SET INDEX FOR SELECTED DATA PTS

```

```

      IPPTS=0
      DO 5 J=1,NPTS,IPSKP
      IPPTS=IPPTS+1
      JP=J
15     IF(IRAN.EQ.1) JP=RANDOM(J)*NPTS
      IF(JP.EQ.0) JP=1
      ITEMP(IPPTS)=JP

```

```

5      CONTINUE
      DO 10 I=1,N
      DO 20 J=1,IPPTS
      XTEM(J)=X(I,ITEMP(J))
20     CONTINUE
      DO 30 J=1,IPPTS
      X(I,J)=XTEM(J)
25     CONTINUE

```

```

10     CONTINUE
      DO 40 K=1,625
      XYSUM(K)=0.0
40     CONTINUE
      DO 50 II=1,N
      DO 50 I=1,N
      DO 50 J=1,IPPTS
      XXSUM(I,II)=XXSUM(I,II)+X(I,J)*X(II,J)
50     CONTINUE

```

```

35     C
      C
      C      REDEFINE JDIM FOR REDUCED # OF DATA PTS

```

```

      JDIM=25+IPPTS
      RETURN
40     END

```

```
1      SUBROUTINE REDEF
      COMMON/FLAGS/ IPSKP,NPTS,JDIM,JDIM,NMAX,IMIN,ICNT(25),IORD(25)
      *      ,IPPTS,ITRIMOP,ICALL
      COMMON/START/ X(25,500),XXSUM(25,25),XSUM(25),XBAR(25),SIGMA(25)
5      COMMON/AQP/ A(25,525),O(500),PPRT(25),PRSMIN
      COMMON /ORDER/ IEQ,N
      C
      C      INITIALIZE A,O,IORD
      C
10     NP1=N+1
      DO 100 I=1,N
      DO 100 J=1,N
      A(I,J)=XXSUM(I,J)
100    CONTINUE
15     DO 110 I=1,N
      K=0
      DO 110 J=NP1,JDIM
      K=K+1
      A(I,J)=X(I,K)
20     110 CONTINUE
      DO 120 I=1,IPPTS
      O(I)=0.0
120    CONTINUE
130    CONTINUE
25     DO 140 I=1,N
      IORD(I)=I
140    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```
1      SUBROUTINE INTRCHG(ICHG,JCHG)
      COMMON/AOP/ A(25,525),Q(500),PPRT(25),PRSMIN
      COMMON/FLAGS/ IPSKP,NPTS,IDIM,JOIM,NMAX,IMIN,ICNT(25),ICRD(25)
      *      ,IPPTS,ITRIMOP,ICALL,IACELOP,IFILOP
5      DIMENSION ARDW(525),ACOL(25),BROW(525),BCOL(25)

      C
      C
      C      INTERCHANGE ROWS AND COLUMNS OF MATRIX A

      DO 10 J=1,JOIM
10     ARDW(J)=A(ICHG,J)
      BROW(J)=A(JCHG,J)
      A(ICHG,J)=BROW(J)
      A(JCHG,J)=ARDW(J)
10     CONTINUE
15     DO 20 I=1,IDIM
      ACOL(I)=A(I,ICHG)
      BCOL(I)=A(I,JCHG)
      A(I,ICHG)=BCOL(I)
      A(I,JCHG)=ACOL(I)
20     CONTINUE

      C
      C
      C      INTERCHANGE ROWS OF IORD

25     IROW=IORD(ICHG)
      JROW=IORD(JCHG)
      IORD(JCHG)=IROW
      ICRD(ICHG)=JROW
      RETURN
      END
```

```
      DO 350 I=1,N
      DO 350 J=NP1,JDIM
      A(I,J)=AP(I,J)
45      350 CONTINUE
      C
      C
      C
      UPDATE Q
      DO 400 I=1,IPPTS
      C(I)=Q(I)+A(IDEF,N+I)*A(IDEF,N+I)
      400 CONTINUE
      10 CONTINUE
      RETURN
55      END
```



```
1      SUBROUTINE UPDATE
      COMMON/FLAGS/ IPSPK,NPTS,IDIM,JDIM,NMAX,IMIN,ICNT(25),IORD(25)
      *      ,IPPTS,ITRIMOP,ICALL,IACELOP,IFILOP
5      COMMON/AOP/ A(25,525),O(500),PPRT(25),PRSMIN
      COMMON /ORDER/ IEQ,N
      DIMENSION AP(25,525)

      C
      C      UPDATE A MATRIX (=APR) USED IN PRESS CALC
      C
10     NM1=N-1 3NP1=N+1
      CALL REDEF
      KK=0
      DO 10 II=1,NM1
15     IF(ICNT(II).EQ.0) GO TO 10
      KK=KK+1
      IDEF=KK
      DO 210 LL=1,NM1
      IF(IORD(LL).EQ.II) K=LL
210    CONTINUE
20     CALL INTRCHG(IDEF,K)
      K=IDEF
      DO 100 I=1,IDIM
      DO 100 J=1,JDIM
      AP(I,J)=A(I,J)
25     100 CONTINUE
      DO 200 I=K,N
      DO 200 J=K,JDIM
      IF(I.EQ.K) GO TO 225
      AP(I,J)=A(I,J)-(A(K,I)*A(K,J))/A(K,K)
30     GO TO 200
      225 CONTINUE
      IF(J.EQ.K) GO TO 250
      AP(I,J)=A(I,J)/SQRT(A(K,K))
      GO TO 200
35     250 CONTINUE
      AP(I,J)=SQRT(A(K,K))
      200 CONTINUE
      DO 300 I=1,N
      DO 300 J=I,N
40     A(I,J)=AP(I,J)
      A(J,I)=A(I,J)
      300 CONTINUE
```

```

1      SUBROUTINE PRESS
      COMMON/FLAGS/ IPSKP,NPTS,IDIM,JDIM,NMAX,IMIN,ICNT(25),IORD(25)
      *      ,IPPTS,ITRINOP,ICALL,IACELOP,IFILOP
      COMMON/START/ X(25,500),XXSUM(25,25),XSUM(25),XBAR(25),SIGMA(25)
5      COMMON/AOP/ A(25,525),Q(500),PPRT(25),PRSMIN
      COMMON /ORDER/ IEQ,N
      NM1=N-1
      IDEF=0
      IMIN=0
10     PRSMIN=1.E06
      DO 10 I=1,NM1
      IDEF=IDEF+ICNT(I)
10     CONTINUE
      C
      C      INITIALIZE A,Q,IORD IF IDEF=0
      C
      IF(IDEF .GT. 0) GO TO 130
      CALL REDEF
130    CONTINUE
      C
      C      COMPUTE PRESS (=PRSMIN) FOR VARIABLES NOT YET IN MODEL
      C
      DO 200 II=1,NM1
      IF(ICNT(II).EQ.1) GO TO 200
      DO 210 LL=1,NM1
      IF(IORD(LL).EQ.II) K=LL
210    CONTINUE
      PRS=0.0
      DO 250 I=1,IPPTS
      PNUM=A(K,K)*A(N,I+N)-A(K,N)*A(K,N+I)
      PDNM=A(K,K)*(1.-Q(I))-A(K,N+I)*A(K,N+I)
      PRS=PRS+(PNUM+PNUM)/(PDNM+PDNM)
250    CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,800) PRS,II
35     800  FORMAT(5X,'PRESS= *E12.5,5X,'FOR VARIABLE*,I5)
      PPRT(II)=PRS
      IF(PPSHIN .LT. PRS) GO TO 200
      PRSMIN=PRS
      IMIN=II
40     200  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

300 IF (L19) GOTO L21 L21=L1*MAX
      310 L=I+1
      GO TO 32
320 CONTINUE
      L=MAX
      CALCULATE F
      IF (L*MAX*LT.1DL) 2000,443
      443 F=PHI*VMAX/(A(N,N)-VMAX)
      IF (.NOT.D.1) GO TO 444
      A(N,N)=VMAX F=-F $RGU=1 $PRINT 99
      444 PRINT 950,F,1
      IF (.NOT.FI).OR.LINPR.0.1) 400,197
400 CONTINUE
      UPDATE THE A MATRIX
      LCH(I)=1 $PR=PHI-1
      DO 401 I=1,NM1
      DO 401 J=1,NM1
      IF (I.NE.J) GO TO 402
      A(I,J)=A(I,J)/V(I,I)
      A(J,I)=A(I,J)/V(I,I)
      GO TO 401
      402 A(I,J)=A(I,J)-A(I,I)*A(J,I)/V(I,I)
      401 CONTINUE
      DO 411 I=1,NM1
      DO 411 J=1,NM1
      A(I,J)=A(I,J)
      411 A(I,J)=A(I,J)
      PARTIAL F TESTS
      430 PRINT 411, (C(I,I)),I=1,NM1
      *
      IF (PASS) GO TO 431
      IF (NO) GO TO 431
      DO 415 I=1,NM1
      IF (C(I,I)) 410,414
      IF (C(I,I))=PHI*A(I,I)/((A(N,N)*A(I,I)+N))
      PRINT 300, I, $PARTIAL
      415 CONTINUE
      IF (INVAR) GO TO 431
      414 IF (INVAR) GO TO 431
      413 IF (INVAR) GO TO 431
      412 IF (PARTIAL) PRINT
      IF (I) 411) 420,429
      IF (I) 411) 420,429
      420 IF (PARTIAL) 411,422 AND LINPR.0.1) 421,425

```



```

      Y(1)=Y(1)-YHAT(1)
      P=PI*Y
      NPT=1, NPT, 0, (11), 11=1, 11)
      P=PI*Y(1), (S) (11, 11=1, 11)
219 01 40 11=1, 11)
      YHAT(11)=0
      DO 40 J=1, N11
401 YHAT(11)=YHAT(11)+0(JJ)*X(JJ, 11)
402 X(11)=Y(11)-YHAT(11)
220 IF (ABS(X(11)) .GT. 0) GO TO 47)
      CALL APTC(ANU, MAXLAG, NPTS, 4, XSDU(11, 1), YHAT, Y)
      NPT=NPT/2
      CALL INTPLOT(5, NPT, 2, 2, Y, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 4, 11, 6,
16, Y, YHAT, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 7)
220 CALL INTPLOT(9, NPT, 2, 2, YHAT, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 4, 11, 6,
16, Y, YHAT, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 7)
      CALL INTPLOT(9, NPT, 2, 2, X(11), 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3,
16, Y-YHAT, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 7)
230 CALL INTPLOT(1, MAXLAG, XLAG, 1, X, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3,
13, X(11), 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 7)
470 CONTINUE
      IF (N11 .GT. 1) GO TO 1010
      GO TO 2112
230 2111 LINCP=0, LINCNT=LINMAX, LMI=1-1
      GO TO 410
2112 LINCNT=LINCNT+1
      IF (LINCNT.GE.LINMAX) LINJP=0
      LMI=N-1
      GO TO 410
240 01 01 FORMAL(2X, //, 10X, #MAXIMUM F VALUE IS *, E10.3, # FOR VARIABLE *, 13)
201 FORMAL(1X, #VARIABLES IN REGRESSION*, 2414)
202 FORMAL(1X, #PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE *, 13, # IS *, E10.3)
203 FORMAL(1X, #VARIABLE *, 13, # IS ELIMINATED*)
204 FORMAL(1X, #PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS *, E10.2)
240 205 FORMAL(1X, #STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS *, E10.3)
206 FORMAL(1X, #R SQUARE ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE*)
207 FORMAL(1X, //, 10X, #R2 ESTIMATES*, 1714, /,
11X, #R2 VALUE (D-C)*, 1714)
208 FORMAL(1X, #D.F. *, 10X, 1714)
209 FORMAL(1X, #RESIDUAL F VALUE (CALCULATED*)
210 CONTINUE
211 CONTINUE

```

67

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

VARIABLES	SR	TYPE	RELICATION	REFS	2*34	2*35	5*50	5*52	11*54	5*60	10*62
10062	I	INTEGER		10*51	2*71	77	2*79	2*81	3*83	65	3*89
				2*75	2*96	3*99	3*102	154	3*106	2*107	2*109
				2*111	115	2*122	123	5*124	125	2*126	128
				127	139	143	146	4*149	DEFINED	33	2*35
				45	51	74	76	78	80	82	87
				73	97	102	103	108	119	114	121
				129	132						
54	FACELOP	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	12	16					
10066	LANDIVA	INTEGER		REFS	164	DEFINED	59	182	188		
55	ICALL	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	12	42	DEFINED	27	42		
1	ICRT	INTEGER	ARRAY	FLAGS	REFS	17	123	155	160	167	191
				DEFINED	33	143	159				202
0	ICG	INTEGER	INDEX	REFS	13	44	59	DEFINED	41		
53275	ICGN	INTEGER	ARRAY	REFS	6	16	41				
55	IFILOP	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	12	18					
10056	IFLAG	INTEGER		REFS	19	73					
10101	II	INTEGER		REFS	85	3*89	3*92	146	4*147	3*149	155
				156	5*161	2*162	172	4*173	3*175	191	202
				4*203	5*204	2*206	2*210	213	214	216	3*213
				3*214	DEFINED	24	36	30	144	155	159
				170	190	201	209	213	214	215	
10114	I11N	INTEGER		REFS	172	4*175	DEFINED	169			
10071	IPASS	INTEGER		REFS	121	157	DEFINED	59	121		
10055	IPLDT	INTEGER		REFS	18	220					
10103	IP1	INTEGER		REFS	105	DEFINED	104				
52	ITPRMOP	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	20	18					
10115	IV	INTEGER		REFS	191	192	DEFINED	179	191		
6	IX	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	10	18	54	3*62	65	
11	IX2	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	10	18	54	62	65	
7	IY	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	10	18	3*54	62	65	
10	IZ	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	10	18	54	62	3*65	
10061	I1	INTEGER		REFS	2*20	167	187	3*169	DEFINED	26	166
10112	I2	INTEGER		REFS	2*153	2*177	DEFINED	151	177		
10102	J	INTEGER		REFS	2*19	32	95	3*99	3*106	2*107	
				DEFINED	87	41	94	95	105		
10111	J0	INTEGER		REFS	2*147	3*147	2*173	3*175	2*212		
				DEFINED	145	171	217				
10113	J2	INTEGER		REFS	2*153	2*177	DEFINED	152	175		
53306	KNT	INTEGER	ARRAY	REFS	5	35	DEFINED	34			
10064	L	INTEGER		REFS	41	DEFINED	40				
51	LATER	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	12	18	37	38	47		

69

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY.

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS			DEFINED				
10074	LINCNT	INTEGER		236	237	DEFINED	71	234	236		
10063	LINMAX	INTEGER		127	234	237	DEFINED	36	38		
10100	LINOP	INTEGER		127	135	140	168	DEFINED	73	234	
				237							
10075	LM1	INTEGER		128	DEFINED	71	127	234	238		
3	M	REAL	ACDATA	2	10	18	50	52	60		
10073	MAXLAG	INTEGER		74	221	229	DEFINED	70			
1	N	INTEGER	ORDER	13	50	52	54	60	62	65	
				2*69	79	81	82	84	87	90	
				93	97	98	101	105	108	110	3*116
				2*124	2*136	2*138	6*161	2*173	3*175	2*186	190
				2*192	2*193	4*196	3*203	2*211	213	216	2*221
				234	238	DEFINED	36	37			
10054	NEQ	INTEGER		18	40						
10065	NGO	INTEGER		158	186	232	DEFINED	41	138		
10107	NMAX	INTEGER		132	DEFINED	126					
10067	NM1	INTEGER		71	78	80	103	114	155	159	
				166	201	209	214	217	DEFINED	69	
0	NPTS	INTEGER	FLAGS	12	18	48	58	70	88	91	
				94	96	99	111	113	215	221	222
10126	NPT2	INTEGER		223	225	227	DEFINED	222			
10072	N2	* INTEGER		DEFINED	70						
10070	N2M1	INTEGER		REFS	2*70	144	145	151	152	170	171
				177	178	DEFINED	69				
14234	P	REAL	ARRAY	ACCEL	REFS	14	3*54	62	65		
5214	PDOT	REAL	ARRAY	ACCEL	REFS	14	62	65			
10104	PHI	REAL		REFS	116	136	143	161	193	196	
				DEFINED	113	143					
20	PT	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	10	18	DEFINED	25			
10122	PVAR	REAL		REFS	195	DEFINED	194				
16040	Q	REAL	ARRAY	ACCEL	REFS	14	2*62	2*65			
7020	QDOT	REAL	ARRAY	ACCEL	REFS	14	54				
17	QT	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	10	18	DEFINED	25			
17644	R	REAL	ARRAY	ACCEL	REFS	14	3*54	62	65		
10624	RDOT	REAL	ARRAY	ACCEL	REFS	14	62	65			
4	RHO	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	10	18	50	52	54	60	62
				65							
10127	RR	REAL	ARRAY	REFS	3	17	107	116	DEFINED	106	107
				109							
21	RT	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	10	18	DEFINED	25			
47451	S	REAL	ARRAY	REFS	5	102	106	196	2*203	204	
				DEFINED	99						

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	10	18	50	52	54	60	62
0 SAREA		REAL	ACDATA	REFS	10	18	50	52	54	60	62
				65							
10123 SORES		REAL		REFS	197	204	DEFINED	196			
111460 SIGMA		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	9	2*106	111	116	DEFINED	102	111
10116 SDR		REAL		REFS	192	194	DEFINED	192			
10120 SSREG		REAL		REFS	193	DEFINED	193				
52671 STOR		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	6	214	DEFINED	204	206		
10125 SUM		REAL		REFS	210	211	DEFINED	208	210		
10105 SY	*	REAL		DEFINED	116						
40431 T		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	4	43	223	225	227		
10060 TOL		REAL		REFS	122	134	DEFINED	27			
10053 TS		REAL		REFS	18	43					
52621 V		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	5	125	126	DEFINED	124		
12430 VEL		REAL	ARRAY	ACCEL	REFS	14	2*50	2*52	2*54	2*62	2*65
10106 VMAX		REAL		REFS	125	134	2*136	138	DEFINED	121	126
53011 W		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	7	221	229				
0 X		REAL	ARRAY	START	REFS	9	43	2*89	92	95	218
				DEFINED	50	52	54	60	62	65	
111410 XBAR		REAL	ARRAY	START	REFS	9	95	96	210	211	
				DEFINED	83	95	96				
53143 XLAG		REAL	ARRAY		REFS	7	229	DEFINED	75		
10117 XMSDR		REAL		REFS	198	DEFINED	192				
10121 XMSSREG		REAL		REFS	198	DEFINED	193				
0 XNOT		REAL		REFS	16	34	DEFINED	29			
45645 XNU		REAL	ARRAY		REFS	4	221	227	DEFINED	219	
111340 XSUM		REAL	ARRAY	START	REFS	9	92	2*99	DEFINED	83	92
106240 XXSUM		REAL	ARRAY	START	REFS	9	89	99	221	DEFINED	85
42235 Y		REAL	ARRAY		REFS	4	43	219	221	223	89
				DEFINED	50	52	54	60	62	65	
71 44041 YHAT		REAL	ARRAY		REFS	4	218	219	221	225	
				DEFINED	216	218					

FILE NAMES

MODE

0 INPUT											
2054 OUTPUT	FMT		WRITES	35	138	139	155	162	169	195	197
				199	212	213	214				
4130 TAPE1											
0 TAPES	NAME		HEADS	30							
2054 TAPE6	NAME		WRITES	32							

EXTERNALS	TYPL	ARGS	REFERENCES					
AUTO		7	221					
CALPLT		3	257					
DATASET		4	43					
EOF	REAL	1	31					
INFOPLT		20	223	225	227	229		
PSEUDO		0	26					
SORT	REAL	1 LIBRARY	102	111	116	196	203	204

INLINE FUNCTIONS	TYPE	ARGS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
FLOAT	REAL	1 INTRIN		111
IFIX	INTEGER	1 INTRIN		34

NAMELISTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
INPUT	18	30 32

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES		
0 30	34	33		
0 49	29	28		
0 50	85	82	84	
0 51	77	76		
0 52	79	78		
0 53	81	80		
0 100	89	86	87	88
0 101	92	90	91	
0 200	95	94		
0 201	96	93		
0 202	100	97	98	
0 203	102	101		
72 0 204	107	103	105	
0 205	109	108		
0 206	75	74		
0 210	112	110		
0 250	INACTIVE	123	122	
0 260	INACTIVE	126	125	
6734 300		127	123	125
0 301		115	114	
0 310	INACTIVE	129	128	
6717 320		122	130	
6744 330		131	128	
0 400	INACTIVE	141	140	
7017 401		150	144	145 148

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
7014 402	149	146
0 410	161	160
0 411	153	151 152
0 418	164	
7070 419	163	159 160
0 420	168	167
0 421	169	168
0 426	179	177 178
7132 427	175	172
7135 428	176	170 171 174
7157 429	180	166 167 168
7041 430	155	183
7163 431	184	157 158 164
0 439	191	190
6751 443	136	134
6762 444	139	137
7246 448	206	202
7250 449	207	201 205
6714 450	121	235 239
0 451	210	209
0 460	219	215
0 461	218	217
7342 470	231	220
6352 800	58	47
0 801	50	49
6325 802	52	49
6333 803	54	49
6347 804	56	48 51 53
6427 805	68	57
6424 806	67	58 61 64
0 807	60	59
6373 808	62	59
6410 809	65	59
7732 950	240	139
7741 951	241	155
7746 952	242	162
7755 953	243	169
7762 954	244	195
7770 955	245	197
10013 956	249	213 214
7713 957	200	199
7776 958	246	212

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
10004 959 FMT	247	35
10016 998 FMT	250	138
7361 1000	252	40 232
0 1500 INACTIVE	253	
7361 1999	251	135 140
0 2000 INACTIVE	135	134
10023 2001 FMT NO REFS	254	
7345 2111	234	135
7352 2112	236	233
0 2500 INACTIVE	255	
7364 2501	257	31
6226 2502	27	256
0 2503 INACTIVE	32	31

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
6233	49	I1	28 29	5B	INSTACK
6251	30	I	33 34	4B	INSTACK
6260		I	35 35	4B	EXT REFS
6276	1000	L	40 252	1066B	EXT REFS NOT INNER
6315	804	I	48 56	34B	OPT
6363	806	I	58 67	43B	OPT
6450	206	I	74 75	3B	INSTACK
6456	51	I	76 77	2B	INSTACK
6467	52	I	78 79	3B	INSTACK
6500	53	I	80 81	3B	INSTACK
6505	50	I	82 85	15B	NOT INNER
6515	50	I1	84 85	2B	INSTACK
6523	100	I1	86 89	23B	NOT INNER
6524	100	I	87 89	20B	NOT INNER
6535	100	J	88 89	3B	INSTACK
6547	101	I1	90 92	14B	NOT INNER
6555	101	J	91 92	3B	INSTACK
6564	201	I	93 96	16B	NOT INNER
6572	200	J	94 95	3B	INSTACK
6603	202	I	97 100	21B	NOT INNER
6613	202	J	98 100	5B	INSTACK
6625	203	I	101 102	7B	EXT REFS
6635	204	I	103 107	23B	NOT INNER
6650	204	J	105 107	5B	INSTACK
6664	205	I	108 109	3B	INSTACK
6671	210	I	110 112	6B	EXT REFS
6703	301	I	114 115	2B	INSTACK

74

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
6774	401	II	144 150	30B	NOT INNER
7010	401	JJ	145 150	11B	OPT
7025	411	I2	151 153	14B	NOT INNER
7032	411	J2	152 153	3B	INSTACK
7052	419	II	159 163	21B	EXT REFS
7075	429	II	166 180	65B	EXT REFS NOT INNER
7110	428	II	170 176	32B	NOT INNER
7126	428	JJ	171 176	11B	OPT
7143	426	I2	177 179	14B	NOT INNER
7150	426	J2	178 179	3B	INSTACK
7174	439	II	190 191	3B	INSTACK
7226	449	II	201 207	25B	EXT REFS
7256	451	II	204 210	4B	INSTACK
7302	460	II	215 219	22B	NOT INNER
7313	461	JJ	217 218	3B	INSTACK

COMMON BLOCKS	LENGTH	MEMBERS - BIAS NAME(LENGTH)
START	37720	0 X (36000)
ACDATA	18	37640 XBAR (40)
		0 SAKEA (1)
		3 M (1)
		6 IX (1)
		9 IXZ (1)
		12 BETT (1)
		15 QT (1)
FLAGS	46	0 NPTS (1)
		42 ITRIMOP (1)
		45 IFILOP (1)
ORDER	2	0 IEQ (1)
ACCEL	9000	0 AX (900)
		2700 PDDOT (900)
		5400 VEL (900)
		8100 R (900)
KNOT	23	0 XNOT (23)
		36000 XXSUM (1600)
		37680 SIGMA (40)
		1 BSPAN (1)
		4 RHU (1)
		7 IY (1)
		10 DELET (1)
		13 DELAT (1)
		16 PT (1)
		1 ICNT (40)
		43 ICALL (1)
		1 N (1)
		900 AY (900)
		3600 QDOT (900)
		6300 P (900)
		2 CBAR (1)
		5 G (1)
		8 IZ (1)
		11 ALPHT (1)
		14 DELRT (1)
		17 RT (1)
		41 LATOP (1)
		44 IACELOP (1)
		1800 AZ (900)
		4500 RDOT (900)
		7200 Q (900)

EQUIV CLASSES	LENGTH	MEMBERS - BIAS NAME(LENGTH)
A	6241	0 RR (62+1)

STATISTICS		
PROGRAM LENGTH	45457B	19247
BUFFER LENGTH	5670B	3000
CM LABELED COMMON LENGTH	133331B	46809

75

STATISTICS

52000R CM USED

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

SUBROUTINE DATSET(TS,TY,X)
  REAL M,IY,IX,IZ,IXZ
  DIMENSION IR(2)
  DIMENSION T(900),Y(900),X(40,900)
  DIMENSION BETA(900),ALPHA(900)
  DIMENSION DELTA(900),DELK(900),DELE(900)
  DIMENSION NAME$(50),IUNITS(50),HDR(8),DATA(50)
  DIMENSION PDD(900),QDD(900),RDD(900),PTEM(900),QTEM(900),
  IRTEM(900),WRK1(900),WRK2(900),WRK3(900),WRK4(900),WRK5(900),
  2WRK6(900)
  COMMON/ACDATA/ SB,C,M,RHD,G,IX,IY,IZ,IXZ,DELET,ALPHA
  ,BETI,DELET,DELRT,GT,PT,KT
  COMMON/FLAGS/ NPTS,ICNT(40),LATDP,ITRIMDP,ICALL,IACFLDP,IFLDP
  COMMON/ORDER/ IEQ,N
  COMMON/ACCEL/ AX(900),AY(900),AZ(900),PDDT(900),QDDT(900),KDDT(900)
  ,VEL(900),P(900),Q(900),R(900)
  COMMON/KNDT(XNDT(23))
  IF(ICALL.GT.1) GO TO 46
  J2=NPTS/2
  JPTS=2*J2
  IF(NPTS-JPTS) .EQ.0) NPTS=JPTS-1
  * 501 READ(1) ID,NCH,(NAME$(I),I=1,NCH),(IUNITS(I),I=1,NCH),HDR
  * IF(EOF(1)) 9994,502
  501 CONTINUE
  ID=1 SNCH=20 $HDR(1)=3HHDK $LN=1 $IR(1)=51 $IR(2)=100
  502 READ(1) (DATA(J),J=1,NCH)
  IF(EOF(1)) 9996,8001
  9001 IF((ITS).GT.LAT(1)) 502,600
  600 CONTINUE
  IF(ITRIMDP.GT.1) GO TO 602
  BETI=DATA(3) $DELTA=DATA(13) $DELK=DATA(15) $DELET=DATA(14)
  ALPHI=DATA(19)
  602 PRINT 190,ALPHI,BETI,DELET,DELET,DELET
  1980 FORKMAT(1X,///,10X,*IKIM VALUES*,15X,
  **ALPHI BETI ALTI DLEET DELRT*/
  *10X,SE12.5)
  DO 15 I=1,NPTS
  READ(1) (DATA(J),J=1,NCH)
  IF(EOF(1)) 9996,601

```

```
601 CONTINUE
CALL GETRAN(IR,IN,2,RN,Y1,Y2)
45 IN=IN+1
T(I)=DATA(1)-TS
VEL(I)=DATA(2)
BETA(I)=DATA(18)-BETT
ALPH(I)=DATA(19)
50 P(I)=DATA(5)
Q(I)=DATA(6)+.003*RN
R(I)=DATA(7)
AX(I)=DATA(10)
AY(I)=DATA(11)
55 AZ(I)=DATA(12)
DELA(I)=DATA(13)-DELAT
DELR(I)=DATA(15)-DELRT
DELE(I)=DATA(14)-DELET
PDDT(I)=DATA(16)  $QDOT(I)=DATA(20)  $RDOT(I)=DATA(17)
60 15 CONTINUE
IF(IACELP.EQ.0) GO TO 46
CALL SECDEF(3,3,T,P,PDD,PTEM,NPTS,PO,P3,.5,.5,WRK1,WRK2,WRK3,
1WRK4,WRK5,WRK6)
CALL SECDEF(3,3,T,Q,QDD,QTEM,NPTS,PO,P3,.5,.5,WRK1,WRK2,WRK3,
65 1WRK4,WRK5,WRK6)
CALL SECDEF(3,3,T,R,RDD,RTEM,NPTS,PO,P3,.5,.5,WRK1,WRK2,WRK3,
1WRK4,WRK5,WRK6)
DO 45 I=1,NPTS
78 70 PDDT(I)=DERSP(T(I),T,P,NPTS,PDD,PTEM)
QDOT(I)=DERSP(T(I),T,Q,NPTS,QDD,QTEM)
RDOT(I)=DERSP(T(I),T,R,NPTS,RDD,RTEM)
45 CONTINUE
46 CONTINUE
IF(LATOP.NE.1) GO TO 803
DO 800 I=1,NPTS
75 X(1,I)=BETA(I)
X(2,I)=P(I)*B/(2.*VEL(I))
X(3,I)=R(I)*B/(2.*VEL(I))
X(4,I)=DELA(I)
80 X(5,I)=DELR(I)
X(6,I)=ALPH(I)*X(1,I)
X(7,I)=ALPH(I)*X(2,I)
X(8,I)=X(3,I)*ALPH(I)
X(9,I)=DELA(I)*ALPH(I)
```



```
130 IF (ALPH(1).GE.XNOT(10)) X(22,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(10)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(10)) X(23,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(11)) X(24,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(11)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(11)) X(25,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(12)) X(26,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(12)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(12)) X(27,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(13)) X(28,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(13)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(13)) X(29,I)=X(2,I)
135 IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(14)) X(30,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(14)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(14)) X(31,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(15)) X(32,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(15)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(15)) X(33,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(16)) X(34,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(16)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(16)) X(35,I)=X(2,I)
140 IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(17)) X(36,I)=ALPH(I)-XNOT(17)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(17)) X(37,I)=X(2,I)
IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(7)) X(38,I)=X(3,I)
801 IF (ALPH(I).GE.XNOT(11)) X(39,I)=X(3,I)
145 804 CONTINUE
PRINT 964, ID, IEQ, NPTS
IF (ICALL.GT.1) GO TO 999
IF (LATOP.EQ.0) GO TO 50
PRINT 968
150 969 FORMAT(1X,7X,*TIME*,11X,*V*,12X,*BETA*,11X,*P*,14X,*R*,11X,
1*DELA*,11X,*DELR*)
964 FORMAT(1H1,3X,*RUN*,15,5X,*EQUATION *,I2,5X,*NPTS*,15,///)
PRINT 962, (T(I),VEL(I),BETA(I),P(I),R(I),DELA(I),DELR(I),I=1,NPTS)
962 FORMAT(7(2X,E12.4))
155 CALL INFOPLT(1,NPTS,T,1,DELA,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,1,1HT,
14,4HDELA,22,7.,5.,.75,.75)
CALL INFOPLT(1,NPTS,T,1,DELR,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,1,1HT,
14,4HDELR,22,7.,5.,.75,.75)
GO TO 999
160 50 CONTINUE
PRINT 998
998 FORMAT(1X,7X,*TIME*,11X,*V*,11X,*ALPHA*,11X,*Q*,14X,*DELLE*)
PRINT 997, (T(I),VEL(I),ALPH(I),Q(I),DLE(I),I=1,NPTS)
997 FORMAT(5(2X,E12.4))
165 CALL INFOPLT(1,NPTS,T,1,DELLE,1,0.,0.,0.,0.,1,1HT,
14,4HDELE,22,7.,5.,.75,.75)
GO TO 999
998 PRINT 9999
```

```

9999 FORMAT(IX,*E0F ON DUMMY READ*)
      GO TO 999
9996 PRINT 9997,J,I
9997 FORMAT(IX,*E0F ON DATA READ*,5X,*INDEX J,I = *,2110)
      GO TO 999
9994 PRINT 9995
9995 FORMAT(IX,*E0F ON HDR READ*)
999 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
  
```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS DEF LINE REFERENCES

3 DATASET 1

VARIABLES SN TYPE RELOCATION

3101 ALPH REAL ARRAY

ENTRY POINT	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
175			3101 ALPH	REAL	ARRAY	
170			0 AX	REAL	ARRAY	
			1604 AY	REAL	ARRAY	
			3410 AZ	REAL	ARRAY	
			1 B	REAL	ACDATA	
			1275 BETA	REAL	ARRAY	
			14 BETA	REAL	ACDATA	
			2 C	REAL	ACDATA	
			12275 DATA	REAL	ARRAY	
			4705 DELA	REAL	ARRAY	

ENTRY POINT	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
5			36	DEFINED	REFS	
81			36	DEFINED	REFS	
82			36	DEFINED	REFS	
83			35	DEFINED	REFS	
84			35	DEFINED	REFS	
85			35	DEFINED	REFS	
86			34	DEFINED	REFS	
87			34	DEFINED	REFS	
88			34	DEFINED	REFS	
89			34	DEFINED	REFS	
90			34	DEFINED	REFS	
91			34	DEFINED	REFS	
92			34	DEFINED	REFS	
93			34	DEFINED	REFS	
94			34	DEFINED	REFS	
95			34	DEFINED	REFS	
96			34	DEFINED	REFS	
97			34	DEFINED	REFS	
98			34	DEFINED	REFS	
99			34	DEFINED	REFS	
100			34	DEFINED	REFS	
101			34	DEFINED	REFS	
102			34	DEFINED	REFS	
103			34	DEFINED	REFS	
104			34	DEFINED	REFS	
105			34	DEFINED	REFS	
106			34	DEFINED	REFS	
107			34	DEFINED	REFS	
108			34	DEFINED	REFS	
109			34	DEFINED	REFS	
110			34	DEFINED	REFS	
111			34	DEFINED	REFS	
112			34	DEFINED	REFS	
113			34	DEFINED	REFS	
114			34	DEFINED	REFS	
115			34	DEFINED	REFS	
116			34	DEFINED	REFS	
117			34	DEFINED	REFS	
118			34	DEFINED	REFS	
119			34	DEFINED	REFS	
120			34	DEFINED	REFS	
121			34	DEFINED	REFS	
122			34	DEFINED	REFS	
123			34	DEFINED	REFS	
124			34	DEFINED	REFS	
125			34	DEFINED	REFS	
126			34	DEFINED	REFS	
127			34	DEFINED	REFS	
128			34	DEFINED	REFS	
129			34	DEFINED	REFS	
130			34	DEFINED	REFS	
131			34	DEFINED	REFS	
132			34	DEFINED	REFS	
133			34	DEFINED	REFS	
134			34	DEFINED	REFS	
135			34	DEFINED	REFS	
136			34	DEFINED	REFS	
137			34	DEFINED	REFS	
138			34	DEFINED	REFS	
139			34	DEFINED	REFS	
140			34	DEFINED	REFS	
141			34	DEFINED	REFS	
142			34	DEFINED	REFS	
143			34	DEFINED	REFS	
144			34	DEFINED	REFS	
145			34	DEFINED	REFS	
146			34	DEFINED	REFS	
147			34	DEFINED	REFS	
148			34	DEFINED	REFS	
149			34	DEFINED	REFS	
150			34	DEFINED	REFS	
151			34	DEFINED	REFS	
152			34	DEFINED	REFS	
153			34	DEFINED	REFS	
154			34	DEFINED	REFS	
155			34	DEFINED	REFS	

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS								
15	DELAT	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11	36	56	DEFINED	34			
10315	DELE	REAL	ARRAY	REFS	6	106	163	165	DEFINED	58		
12	DELET	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11	36	58	DEFINED	34			
6511	DLER	REAL	ARRAY	REFS	6	80	85	153	157			
				DEFINED	57							
16	DELRT	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11	36	57	DEFINED	34			
5	G	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11							
12265	HDR	REAL	ARRAY	REFS	7	DEFINED	28					
1264	I	INTEGER		REFS	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
					53	54	55	56	57	58	3*59	2*69
					2*70	2*71	2*76	3*77	3*78	2*79	2*80	3*81
					3*82	3*83	3*84	3*85	4*86	4*87	4*88	4*89
					4*90	3*91	3*92	3*93	3*94	3*95	3*96	2*97
					3*98	3*99	2*104	3*105	2*106	108	3*109	3*110
					3*111	3*112	3*113	3*114	3*115	3*116	3*117	3*118
					3*119	3*120	3*121	3*122	3*123	3*124	3*125	3*126
					3*127	3*128	3*129	3*130	3*131	3*132	3*133	3*134
					3*135	3*136	3*137	3*136	3*139	3*140	3*141	3*142
					3*143	3*144	7*153	5*163	171	DEFINED	40	68
					75	103	153	163				
54	IACELDP	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	13	61						
53	ICALL	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	13	21	147					
1	ICNT	INTEGER	ARRAY	REFS	13							
1260	ID	INTEGER		REFS	146	DEFINED	20					
0	IEQ	INTEGER	ORDER	REFS	14	146						
55	IFILOP	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	13							
1272	III	INTEGER		REFS	108	DEFINED	107					
1262	IN	INTEGER		REFS	44	45	DEFINED	28	45			
1273	IK	INTEGER	ARRAY	REFS	3	44	DEFINED	2*28				
52	IUKIMOP	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	13	33						
12203	IUNITS	INTEGER	*UNDEF	REFS	7							
6	IX	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	11						
11	IX2	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	11						
7	IY	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	11						
10	IZ	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	11						
1263	J	INTEGER		REFS	29	41	171	DEFINED	29	41		
1257	JPTS	INTEGER		REFS	2*24	DEFINED	23					
1256	J2	INTEGER		REFS	23	DEFINED	22					
51	LATDP	INTEGER	FLAGS	REFS	13	74	148					
3	M	REAL	ACDATA	REFS	2	11						
1	N	INTEGER	ORDER	REFS	14							
12121	NAMES	INTEGER	*UNDEF	REFS	7							

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS		DEFINED				
1261 NCH		INTEGER		29	41	DEFINED	28			
0 NPTS		INTEGER	FLAGS	13	22	24	40	62	64	66
				68	70	71	75	103	146	153
				155	157	163	165	DEFINED	24	
14234 P		REAL	ARRAY ACCEL	15	62	69	77	153		
				DEFINED	50					
12357 PDD		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	62	69			
5214 PDDT		REAL	ARRAY ACCEL	REFS	15	DEFINED	59	69		
20 PT		REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11					
17573 PTEM		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	62	69			
1270 PO		REAL		REFS	62	64	66			
1271 P3		REAL		REFS	62	64	66			
16040 Q		REAL	ARRAY ACCEL	REFS	15	64	70	105	163	
				DEFINED	51					
14163 QDD		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	64	70			
7020 QDDT		REAL	ARRAY ACCEL	REFS	15	DEFINED	59	70		
17 QT		REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11					
21377 QTEM		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	64	70			
17644 R		REAL	ARRAY ACCEL	REFS	15	66	71	78	153	
				DEFINED	52					
15767 RDD		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	66	71			
10624 RDDT		REAL	ARRAY ACCEL	REFS	15	DEFINED	59	71		
4 RHO		REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11					
1265 RN		REAL		REFS	44	51				
21 RT		REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11					
23203 RTEM		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	66	71			
0 S		REAL	ACDATA	REFS	11					
0 T		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	4	62	64	66	2*69	2*70
				153	155	157	163	165	DEFINED	1
0 TS		REAL	F.P.	REFS	31	46	DEFINED	1		2*71
12430 VEL		REAL	ARRAY ACCEL	REFS	15	77	78	105	153	163
				DEFINED	47					
25007 WRK1		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	62	64	66		
26613 WRK2		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	6	62	64	66		
30417 WRK3		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	62	64	66		
32223 WRK4		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	62	64	66		
34027 WRK5		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	62	64	66		
35633 WRK6		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	8	62	64	66		
0 X		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	4	81	82	83	86	87
				89	90	2*91	2*92	2*93	2*94	2*95
				99	110	112	114	116	118	120
				124	126	128	130	132	134	138

VARIABLES		SN	TYPE	RELOCATION									
					140	142	143	144	DEFINED	1	76	77	
					78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	
					86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	
					94	95	96	97	98	99	104	105	
					106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	
					115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	
					123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	
					131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	
					139	140	141	142	143	144			
0	XN0T		REAL	ARRAY	KNOT	RFFS	17	2*109	110	2*111	112	2*113	114
						2*115	116	2*117	118	2*119	120	2*121	122
						2*123	124	2*125	126	2*127	128	2*129	130
						2*131	132	2*133	134	2*135	136	2*137	138
						2*139	140	2*141	142	143	144		
0	Y		REAL	ARRAY	F.P.	REFS	4	DEFINED	1				
1266	Y1	*	REAL			REFS	44						
1267	Y2	*	REAL			REFS	44						
FILE NAMES		MODE											
	OUTPUT		FMT		WRITES	36	146	149	153	161	163	168	171
					174								
	TAPE1		UNFMT		READS	29	41						
EXTERNALS		TYPE		ARGS		REFERENCES							
	DEKSP		REAL		6	69	70	71					
	EDF		REAL		1	30	42						
	GETRAN				6	44							
	INFOPLT				20	155	157	165					
	SECDEF				17	62	64	66					
STATEMENT LABELS				DEF LINE		REFERENCES							
0	15				60	40							
0	45				72	68							
160	46				73	21	61						
573	50				160	148							
0	501		INACTIVE		27								
23	502				29	31							
0	600		INACTIVE		32	31							
0	601		INACTIVE		43	42							
45	602				36	33							
0	800				100	75							
0	801				144	103							

78

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE

REFERENCES

223	803		102	74					
532	804		145	101					
0	805		108	107					
1156	962	FMT	154	153					
1133	964	FMT	152	146					
1122	968	FMT	150	149					
1205	997	FMT	164	163					
1164	998	FMT	162	161					
631	999		176	147	159	167	170	173	
1072	1980	FMT	37	36					
0	8001	INACTIVE	31	30					
0	9994	INACTIVE	174						
1235	9995	FMT	175	174					
624	9996		171	30	42				
1224	9997	FMT	172	171					
0	9998	INACTIVE	168						
1213	9999	FMT	169	168					

LOOPS

LABEL

INDEX

FROM-TO

LENGTH

PROPERTIES

EXT REFS

EXITS

EXT REFS

OPT

NOT INNER

INSTACK

EXT REFS

EXT REFS

50	15	I	40 60	538					
136	45	I	68 72	228					
171	800	I	75 100	318	OPT				
224	801	I	103 144	3068		NOT INNER			
241	805	III	107 108	28	INSTACK				
544		I	153 153	178		EXT REFS			
600		I	163 163	148		EXT REFS			

COMMON BLOCKS

ACDATA

LENGTH

MEMBERS

- BIAS NAME(LENGTH)

85

FLAGS

46

ORDER

2

ALCEL

1000

0	S	(1)	1	B	(1)	2	C	(1)
3	M	(1)	4	RHO	(1)	5	G	(1)
6	IX	(1)	7	IY	(1)	8	IZ	(1)
9	IX2	(1)	10	DELET	(1)	11	ALPHT	(1)
12	BETT	(1)	13	DELAT	(1)	14	DELRT	(1)
15	QT	(1)	16	PT	(1)	17	RT	(1)
0	NPTS	(1)	1	ICNT	(40)	41	LATDP	(1)
42	ITRIMOP	(1)	43	ICALL	(1)	44	IACELDP	(1)
45	IFILUP	(1)						
0	IEQ	(1)	1	N	(1)			
0	AX	(900)	900	AY	(900)	1800	AZ	(900)
2700	PDOT	(900)	3600	QDOT	(900)	4500	RDOT	(900)
5400	VEL	(900)	6300	P	(900)	7200	Q	(900)
8100	K	(900)						

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

SUBROUTINE DATASET 73/74 OPT=1

COMMON BLOCKS LENGTH 23
MEMBERS - BIAS NAME(LENGTH) 0 XNOT (23)

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH 37534B 16220
CM LABELED COMMON LENGTH 21601B 9089
52000B CM USED


```

1      SUBROUTINE AUTO(X,MAXLAG,N,W,YSQ,YHAT,Y)
      DIMENSION X(1),W(1),YHAT(1),Y(1)
      MLAG1=MAXLAG-1
      XSUM=0.  $XSUM=0.
5      DO 7 I=1,N
      7  XSUM=XSUM+X(I)
      XMEAN=XSUM/N
      DO 8 I=1,N
      8  X(I)=X(I)-XMEAN
10     DO 12 I=1,N
      12  XXSUM=XXSUM+X(I)*X(I)
      PRINT 900,XMEAN,XXSUM
900   FORMAT(1X,*RESIDUAL MEAN IS*,E12.5,/,1X,
15     1*SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUALS IS*,E12.5)
      DO 2 K=1,MAXLAG
      SUM=0.  $WO=0.
      NMK=N-K
      DO 1 I=1,NMK
      1  SUM=SUM+X(I)*X(I+K)
20     2  W(K)=1./(N-K)*SUM
      DO 3 I=1,N
      3  WO=WO+X(I)*X(I)
      WO=WO/N
      DO 9 I=1,MAXLAG
25     9  W(MAXLAG+2-I)=W(MAXLAG+1-I)
      W(1)=WO
      DO 10 I=1,N
      10  X(I)=X(I)+XMEAN
      DO 11 I=1,MAXLAG
30     11  W(I)=W(I)/WO
      RETURN
      END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
3 AUTO	1	31

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	6	2*9	2*11	2*19	2*22	2*25	2*28
153 I		INTEGER		2*30	DEFINED	5	8	10	18	21	24
155 K		INTEGER		27		29					
0 MAXLAG		INTEGER	F.P.	REFS	17	19	2*20	DEFINED	15		
150 MLAGM1	*	INTEGER		DEFINED	3	15	24	2*25	29		
0 N		INTEGER	F.P.	DEFINED	1						
160 NMK		INTEGER		REFS	3						
156 SUM		REAL		REFS	5	7	8	10	17	20	21
0 W		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	23	27	DEFINED	1			
157 WU		REAL		REFS	18	18	DEFINED	17			
0 X		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	19	20	DEFINED	16	19		
154 XMEAN		REAL		REFS	2	25	30	DEFINED	1	20	25
151 XSUM		REAL		REFS	26	30					
152 XXSUM		REAL		REFS	22	23	26	30	DEFINED	16	22
0 Y		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	23						
0 YHAT		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	2	6	9	2*11	2*19	2*22	28
0 YSQ		REAL	*UNUSED	REFS	1	9	28	DEFINED	7		
				REFS	4	7	DEFINED	4	6		
				REFS	11	12	DEFINED	4	11		
				REFS	2	DEFINED	1				
				REFS	2	DEFINED	1				
				DEFINED	1						

FILE NAMES	MODE	WRITES	12
OUTPUT	FMT		
STATEMENT LABELS			
0 1		19	18
0 2		20	15
0 3		22	21
0 7		6	5
0 8		9	8
0 9		25	24
0 10		28	27
0 11		30	29
0 12		11	10
137 900	FMT	13	12

88

SUBROUTINE AUTO

73/74

OPT=1

FTN 4.8+552

85/05/02. 13.03.28

PAGE 3

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FRJM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
15	7	I	5 6	38	INSTACK
27	8	I	8 9	38	INSTACK
36	12	I	10 11	38	INSTACK
44	2	K	15 20	248	NOT INNER
55	1	I	18 19	48	INSTACK
73	3	I	21 22	38	INSTACK
106	9	I	24 25	28	INSTACK
116	10	I	27 28	38	INSTACK
126	11	I	29 30	38	INSTACK

STATISTICS

PROGRAM LENGTH

1708

120

520006 CM USED

1 SUBROUTINE FIL(T,P,NPTS)
DIMENSION PF(500),H(500),P(500),T(500),HOMEGA(500)
PI=3.14159 \$FC=2.5 \$FT=2.51 \$WC=2*PI+\$C \$WT=2*PI*FT
5 NMID=NPTS/2 \$DT=.05
W2=(WT-WC)*(WT-WC)
DO 3 I=1,NMID
K=I
3 H(I)=PI/(2*K*DT)*(SIN(WT*K*DT)+SIN(WC*K*DT))/(PI*PI-W2*K*DT
1*K*DT)
10 HO=FC+FT
NPM1=NPTS-1
HNORM=HO
DO 1 I=1,NMID
1 HNORM=HNORM+H(I)*2.
15 DO 2 I=1,NMID
2 H(I)=H(I)/HNORM
HO=HO/HNORM
DO 5 I=2,NMID
IM1=I-1
20 PF(I)=HO*P(I)
DO 51 J=1,IM1
51 PF(I)=PF(I)+H(J)*(P(I+J)+P(I-J))
DO 52 J=1,NMID
52 PF(I)=PF(I)+2*H(J)*P(I+J)
25 5 CONTINUE
NP2=NMID+2
DO 4 I=NP2,NPM1
NPMI=NPTS-I
PF(I)=HO*P(I)
30 DO 41 J=1,NPM1
41 PF(I)=PF(I)+H(J)*(P(I-J)+P(I+J))
NPMIPI=NPMI+1
DO 42 J=NPMIPI,NMID
42 PF(I)=PF(I)+2*H(J)*P(I-J)
35 4 CONTINUE
PF(1)=HO*P(1) \$PF(NPTS)=HO*P(NPTS) \$PF(NMID+1)=HO*P(NMID+1)
DO 10 J=1,NMID
PF(1)=PF(1)+2*H(J)*P(1+J)
PF(NMID+1)=PF(NMID+1)+H(J)*(P(NMID+1+J)+P(NMID+1-J))
40 10 PF(NPTS)=PF(NPTS)+2*H(J)*P(NPTS-J)
DO 6 I=1,NPTS
6 P(I)=PF(I)

RETURN
END

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY	POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES											
3	FIL	1	43											
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELUCATION	REFS	5*8	DEFINED	4							
237	DT	REAL		REFS	3	10	DEFINED	3						
232	FC	REAL		REFS	3	10	DEFINED	3						
233	FT	REAL		REFS	2	14	16	22	24	31	34			
1237	H	REAL	ARRAY	REFS	38	39	40	DEFINED	8	16				
245	HNORM	REAL		REFS	14	16	17	DEFINED	12	14				
2223	HOMEGA	REAL	*UNDEF	REFS	2									
243	HJ	REAL		REFS	12	17	20	29	3*36					
				DEFINED	10	17								
241	I	INTEGER		REFS	7	8	14	2*16	19	2*20	4*22			
				REFS	23	3*24	28	2*29	4*31	3*34	2*42			
				DEFINED	6	13	15	18	27	41				
246	IM1	INTEGER		REFS	21	DEFINED	19							
247	J	INTEGER		REFS	3*22	2*24	3*31	2*34	2*38	3*39	2*40			
				DEFINED	21	23	30	33	37					
242	K	INTEGER		REFS	5*8	DEFINED	7							
236	NMID	INTEGER		REFS	6	13	15	18	23	26	33			
				REFS	37	4*39	DEFINED	4						
251	NPM1	INTEGER		REFS	30	32	DEFINED	28						
252	NPM1P1	INTEGER		REFS	33	DEFINED	32							
244	NPM1	INTEGER		REFS	27	DEFINED	11							
0	NPTS	INTEGER	F.P.	REFS	4	11	28	2*36	3*40	41				
				DEFINED	1									
250	NP2	INTEGER		REFS	27	DEFINED	26							
0	P	REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	2	20	2*22	24	29	2*31	34			
				REFS	38	3*36	2*39	40	DEFINED	1	42			
253	PF	REAL	ARRAY	REFS	2	22	24	31	34	38	39			
				REFS	40	42	DEFINED	20	22	24	29			
				REFS	34	3*36	38	39	40					

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	2*3	3*8	DEFINED	3
231	P1	REAL		REFS	2	DEFINED	1	
0	T	REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	2*5	8	DEFINED	3
234	WC	REAL		REFS	2*5	8	DEFINED	3
235	WT	REAL		REFS	8	DEFINED	5	
240	W2	REAL		REFS	8	DEFINED	5	

EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
SIN	REAL	1 LIBRARY	2*8

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
0 1	14	13
0 2	16	15
0 3	8	6
0 4	35	27
0 5	25	18
0 6	42	41
0 10	40	37
0 41	31	30
0 42	34	33
0 51	22	21
0 52	24	23

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXT REFS
22	3	I	6 8	22B		
53	1	I	13 14	3B	INSTACK	
62	2	I	15 16	3B	INSTACK	
70	5	I	18 25	33B		NOT INNER
101	51	J	21 22	4B	INSTACK	
114	52	J	23 24	4B	INSTACK	
126	4	I	27 35	35B		NOT INNER
140	41	J	30 31	4B	INSTACK	
154	42	J	33 34	4B	INSTACK	
201	10	J	37 40	11B	OPT	
217	6	I	41 42	2B	INSTACK	

STATISTICS	PROGRAM	LENGTH	3222B	1682
		52000B CM USED		

92

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

1		FUNCTION DERSP (XX,X,Y,N,P,H)	DSCF 230
	C	FUNCTION DERSP	DSCF 10
	C		DSCF 20
	C	DERSP IS USED TO OBTAIN THE FIRST DERIVATIVE OF SPLINE	DSCF 30
5	C	CURVE FITTED DATA	DSCF 40
	C		DSCF 50
	C	USAGE -	DSCF 60
	C	X = DERSP (XX,X,Y,N,P,H)	DSCF 70
	C	NOTE - IF XX LESS THAN X(1) THEN DERSP = DX(1)/DY	DSCF 80
10	C	IF XX GREATER THAN X(N) THEN DERSP = DX(N)/DY	DSCF 90
	C		DSCF 100
	C	WHERE -	DSCF 110
	C	XX INDEPENDENT VARIABLE FOR WHICH INTERPOLATED SLOPE	DSCF 120
	C	IS DESIRED	DSCF 130
15	C	X N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF INDEPENDENT POINTS	DSCF 140
	C	Y N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF DEPENDENT POINTS	DSCF 150
	C	N NUMBER OF DATA POINTS	DSCF 160
	C	P N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR FROM UPDATE	DSCF 170
	C	H (N-1)-DIMENSIONED VECTOR FROM UPDATE	DSCF 180
20	C		DSCF 190
	C	SUBROUTINES CALLED -	DSCF 200
	C	NONE	DSCF 210
	C		DSCF 220
	C	DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),P(1),H(1)	DSCF 240
25		XP=XX	DSCF 250
		IF (XX.LT.X(1)) GO TO 1	DSCF 260
		K=N-1	DSCF 270
		DO 2 I=1,K	DSCF 280
		IF (XX.LT.X(I+1)) GO TO 3	DSCF 290
30	93	2 CONTINUE	DSCF 300
		I=K	DSCF 310
		XP=X(N)	DSCF 320
		GO TO 3	DSCF 330
		1 XP=X(I)	DSCF 340
		I=1	DSCF 350
35		3 F1=(X(I+1)-XP)**2	DSCF 360
		F2=(XP-X(I))**2	DSCF 370
		F3=H(I)/3.	DSCF 380
		DERSP=((F3-F1/H(I))*P(I) + (F2/H(I)-F3)*P(I+1))/2.+(Y(I+1)-Y(I))/	DSCF 390
40		1 H(I)	DSCF 400
		RETURN	DSCF 410
		END	DSCF 420

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS DEF LINE REFERENCES
 4 DERSP 1 41

VARIABLES		SN	TYPE	RELOCATION										
56	DERSP		REAL			DEFINED	39							
62	F1		REAL			REFS	39	DEFINED	36					
63	F2		REAL			REFS	39	DEFINED	37					
64	F3		REAL			REFS	2*39	DEFINED	38					
0	H		REAL	ARRAY	F.P.	REFS	24	38	3*39	DEFINED	1			
61	I		INTEGER			REFS	29	36	37	38	7*39			
						DEFINED	28	31	35					
60	K		INTEGER			REFS	28	31	DEFINED	27				
0	N		INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	27	32	DEFINED	1				
0	P		REAL	ARRAY	F.P.	REFS	24	2*39	DEFINED	1				
0	X		REAL	ARRAY	F.P.	REFS	24	26	29	32	34	36	37	
						DEFINED	1							
57	XP		REAL			REFS	36	37	DEFINED	25	32	34		
0	XX		REAL		F.P.	REFS	25	26	29	DEFINED	1			
0	Y		REAL	ARRAY	F.P.	REFS	24	2*39	DEFINED	1				

STATEMENT LABELS		DEF LINE	REFERENCES
27	1	34	26
0	2	30	28
32	3	36	29 33

76	LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FRJM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
	15	2	I	28 30	58	INSTACK EXITS

STATISTICS
 PROGRAM LENGTH 708 56
 52000B CM USED

1		SUBROUTINE SECDER(L1,L2,X,Y,P,H,N,P0,P3,XK1,XK2,A,B,C,D,GAMMA,	UPD	480
	1	BETA)	UPD	490
		SUBROUTINE SECDER	UPD	10
			UPD	20
5		SECDER IS USED WITH FUNCTION SPLINE TO PERFORM A SPLINE	UPD	30
		INTERPOLATION. IT IS USED TO GENERATE P AND H.	UPD	40
			UPD	50
		USAGE -	UPD	60
		CALL SECDER(L1,L2,X,Y,P,H,N,P0,P3,XK1,XK2,A,B,C,D,GAMMA,BETA)	UPD	70
10			UPD	80
		WHERE -	UPD	90
		L1,L2 DETERMINE THE END CONDITIONS AT X(1) AND X(N) TO BE	UPD	100
		USED. (SEE BELOW)	UPD	110
		X N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF INDEPENT POINTS	UPD	120
15		Y N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR OF DEPENDENT POINTS	UPD	130
		P N-DIMENSIONED VECTOR TO BE RETURNED	UPD	140
		H (N-1)-DIMENSIONED VECTOR TO BE RETURNED	UPD	150
		N NUMBER OF DATA POINTS	UPD	160
		SECOND DERIVATIVES ARE GIVEN AT THE END POINTS	UPD	170
20		XK1 NOT USED	UPD	180
		XK2 NOT USED	UPD	190
		IF L1=1 THEN	UPD	200
		P0 SECOND DERIVATIVE AT X(1),Y(1)	UPD	210
		IF L2=1 THEN	UPD	220
25		P3 SECOND DERIVATIVE AT X(N),Y(N)	UPD	230
		FIRST DERIVATIVES ARE GIVEN AT THE END POINT	UPD	240
		XK1 NOT USED	UPD	250
		XK2 NOT USED	UPD	260
		IF L1=2 THEN	UPD	270
30		P0 FIRST DERIVATIVE AT X(1),Y(1)	UPD	280
		IF L2=2 THEN	UPD	290
		P3 FIRST DERIVATIVE AT X(N),Y(N)	UPD	300
		NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE CURVE IS KNOWN	UPD	310
		P0 NOT USED	UPD	320
35		P3 NOT USED	UPD	330
		IF L1=3 THEN	UPD	340
		XK1 $P''(3,0) = XK1 * P''(3,1)$, XK1 GREATER THAN 0	UPD	350
		IF L2=3 THEN	UPD	360
		XK2 $P''(3,N) = XK2 * P''(3,N-1)$, XK2 GREATER THAN 0	UPD	370
40		A N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	380
		B N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	390
		C N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	400

	C	D	N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	410
	C	BETA	N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	420
45	C	GAMMA	N-DIMENSIONED WORK VECTOR	UPD	430
	C			UPD	440
	C	SUBROUTINES CALL -		UPD	450
	C	NONE		UPD	460
	C			UPD	470
50		DIMENSION	X(N),Y(N),A(N),B(N),C(N),D(N),GAMMA(N),BETA(N),H(N),P(N)		
		K=N-1		UPD	510
		DO 1 J=1,K		UPD	520
	1	H(J)=X(J+1)-X(J)		UPD	530
		DO 2 J=2,K		UPD	540
55		A(J) = H(J-1)/H(J)		UPD	550
		B(J) = 2.*(H(J)+H(J-1))/H(J)		UPD	560
		C(J) = 1.		UPD	570
	2	D(J) = 6./H(J)*((Y(J+1)-Y(J))/H(J)-(Y(J)-Y(J-1))/H(J-1))		UPD	580
		IF(L1.EQ.2) GO TO 20		UPD	590
60		IF(L1.EQ.3) GO TO 10		UPD	600
		B(1)=1.		UPD	610
		C(1)=0.		UPD	620
		D(1)=P0		UPD	630
		GO TO 30		UPD	640
65	10	B(1)=1.		UPD	650
		C(1)=-XK1		UPD	660
		D(1)=0.		UPD	670
		GO TO 30		UPD	680
	20	B(1)=H(1)/3.		UPD	690
70		C(1)=H(1)/6.		UPD	700
		D(1)=(Y(2)-Y(1))/H(1)-P0		UPD	710
96	30	IF(L2.EQ.2) GO TO 21		UPD	720
		IF(L2.EQ.3) GOTO 11		UPD	730
		A(N)=0.		UPD	740
75		B(N)=1.		UPD	750
		D(N)=P3		UPD	760
		GO TO 40		UPD	770
	11	A(N)=-XK2		UPD	780
		B(N)=1.		UPD	790
80		D(N)=0.		UPD	800
		GO TO 40		UPD	810
	21	A(N)=H(K)/6.		UPD	820
		B(N)=H(K)/3.		UPD	830
		D(N)=P3-(Y(N)-Y(K))/H(K)		UPD	840

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

85      40 BETA(1)=B(1)
        GAMMA(1)=D(1)/BETA(1)
        DO 6 J=2,N
        BETA(J)=B(J)-A(J)*C(J-1)/BETA(J-1)
90      6 GAMMA(J)=(D(J)-A(J)*GAMMA(J-1))/BETA(J)
        P(N) = GAMMA(N)
        DO 7 J=1,K
        M=N-J
7      P(M)=GAMMA(M)-C(M)*P(M+1)/BETA(M)
        RETURN
95      END
    
```

UPD 850
 UPD 860
 UPD 870
 UPD 880
 UPD 890
 UPD 900
 UPD 910
 UPD 920
 UPD 930
 UPD 940
 UPD 950

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
 OF POOR QUALITY

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS DEF LINE REFERENCES
 3 SECDER 1 94

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	KEYS	50	88	89	DEFINED	1	55	74
0 A		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	78	82					
0 B		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	50	85	88	DEFINED	1	56	61
0 BETA		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	65	69	75	83			
0 C		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	50	86	88	89	93		
0 D		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	1	85	88			57	62
0 GAMMA		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	50	88	93	DEFINED	1	58	63
0 H		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	REFS	66	70					
0 L1		INTEGER	F.P.	REFS	50	86	89	DEFINED	1	56	63
0 L2		INTEGER	F.P.	REFS	67	71	76	84			
201 J		INTEGER		REFS	50	89	90	93	DEFINED	1	86
200 K		INTEGER		REFS	84						
0 L1		INTEGER	F.P.	REFS	50	2*55	3*56	3*53	69	70	71
0 L2		INTEGER	F.P.	REFS	82	83	84	DEFINED	1	53	
				REFS	82	83	84	DEFINED	1	53	
				REFS	52	3*53	3*55	4*56	57	8*58	5*88
				REFS	92	52	54	57	87	91	
				REFS	52	54	82	83	2*84	91	
				DEFINED	51						
				REFS	59	60	DEFINED		1		
				REFS	72	73	DEFINED		1		

C-2

97

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS		DEFINED				
202 M		INTEGER		5*93		92				
0 N		INTEGER	F.P.	10*50		51	75	76	78	79
				80		83	87	2*90	92	
				DEFINED		1				
0 P		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	50	93	DEFINED	1	90	93	
0 P0		REAL	F.P.	63	71	DEFINED	1			
0 P3		REAL	F.P.	76	84	DEFINED	1			
0 X		REAL	AKRAY F.P.	50	2*53	DEFINED	1			
0 XK1		REAL	F.P.	66	DEFINED	1				
0 XK2		REAL	F.P.	78	DEFINED	1				
0 Y		REAL	ARRAY F.P.	50	4*58	2*71	2*84	DEFINED	1	

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
0 1	53	52
0 2	58	54
0 6	89	87
0 7	93	91
53 10	65	60
103 11	78	73
60 20	69	59
113 21	82	72
70 30	72	64
127 40	85	77
		68
		81

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
15	1	J	52 53	38	INSTACK
30	2	J	54 58	128	OPT
142	6	J	87 89	68	INSTACK
165	7	J	91 93	58	INSTACK

STATISTICS
 PROGRAM LENGTH 2128 138
 52000B CM USED

86

APPENDIX 6

This appendix contains the output generated by PROGRAM STEPSPL for example 2.

\$INPUT

TS = 0.0,
NEQ = 1,
IEQN = 3, -576460752303354399, -576460752303354398,
NPTS = 240,
IPLOT = 1,
IFLAG = 1,
SAKEA = .1374E+02,
BSPAN = .998E+01,
CBAR = .14E+01,
M = .1055E+04,
RHD = .10272E+01,
G = .981E+01,
IX = .2357E+04,
IY = .3051E+04,
IZ = .4833E+04,
IXZ = .177E+03,
DELET = 0.0,
ALPHT = 0.0,
BETT = 0.0,
DELAT = 0.0,
DELRT = 0.0,
QT = 0.0,
PT = 0.0,
RT = 0.0,

001

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

FCRT = .5E+01,
TRIMOP = 0,
LATOP = 0,
IACLOP = 1,
IFILOP = 0,
\$END

KNUT NUMBER KNOT VALUE(DEG)
1 5
2 6
3 7
4 8
5 9
6 10
7 11
8 12
9 13
10 14
11 15
12 16
13 17
14 18
15 19
16 20
17 21

TRIM VALUES
ALPHI .26247E+00 0.
DETT
0. ALLT
0. DELET
0. DELRT

TIME	V	ALPHA	0	DELE
.100E+00	.350E+02	.2629E+00	-.4934E-02	0.
.150E+00	.350E+02	.2632E+00	-.171E-01	0.
.200E+00	.350E+02	.2632E+00	-.1775E-01	0.
.250E+00	.350E+02	.2639E+00	-.1881E-03	-.500E-01
.300E+00	.350E+02	.2661E+00	.3127E-01	-.100E+00
.350E+00	.350E+02	.2706E+00	.8009E-01	-.140E+00
.400E+00	.350E+02	.2772E+00	.1388E+00	-.140E+00
.450E+00	.350E+02	.2859E+00	.1873E+00	-.140E+00
.500E+00	.350E+02	.2966E+00	.2309E+00	-.140E+00
.550E+00	.350E+02	.3091E+00	.2842E+00	-.140E+00
.600E+00	.350E+02	.3229E+00	.3255E+00	-.140E+00
.650E+00	.350E+02	.3376E+00	.3476E+00	-.140E+00
.700E+00	.350E+02	.3524E+00	.3550E+00	-.100E+00
.750E+00	.350E+02	.3664E+00	.3353E+00	-.500E-01
.800E+00	.350E+02	.3783E+00	.2925E+00	0.
.850E+00	.350E+02	.3872E+00	.2222E+00	.500E-01
.900E+00	.350E+02	.3922E+00	.1382E+00	.100E+00
.950E+00	.350E+02	.3927E+00	.3994E-01	.140E+00
.100E+01	.350E+02	.3887E+00	.7266E-01	.140E+00
.105E+01	.350E+02	.3806E+00	.1619E+00	.140E+00
.110E+01	.350E+02	.3687E+00	.2525E+00	.140E+00
.115E+01	.350E+02	.3531E+00	.3325E+00	.140E+00
.120E+01	.350E+02	.3344E+00	.4100E+00	.140E+00
.125E+01	.350E+02	.3130E+00	.4736E+00	.140E+00
.130E+01	.350E+02	.2887E+00	.5321E+00	.100E+00
.135E+01	.350E+02	.2635E+00	.5787E+00	.500E-01
.140E+01	.350E+02	.2383E+00	.5894E+00	0.
.145E+01	.350E+02	.2131E+00	.5854E+00	0.
.150E+01	.350E+02	.1891E+00	.5654E+00	0.
.155E+01	.350E+02	.1672E+00	.5479E+00	0.
.160E+01	.350E+02	.1482E+00	.5050E+00	0.
.165E+01	.350E+02	.1320E+00	.4671E+00	0.
.170E+01	.350E+02	.1185E+00	.4244E+00	0.
.175E+01	.350E+02	.1073E+00	.3900E+00	0.
.180E+01	.350E+02	.9841E-01	.3574E+00	0.
.185E+01	.350E+02	.9150E-01	.3217E+00	0.
.190E+01	.350E+02	.8642E-01	.2892E+00	0.
.195E+01	.350E+02	.8300E-01	.2653E+00	0.
.200E+01	.350E+02	.8107E-01	.2284E+00	0.
.205E+01	.350E+02	.8048E-01	.2058E+00	0.
.210E+01	.350E+02	.8107E-01	.1812E+00	0.
.215E+01	.350E+02	.9270E-01	.1585E+00	0.
.220E+01	.350E+02	.8525E-01	.1347E+00	0.
.225E+01	.350E+02	.8860E-01	.1095E+00	0.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

2303E+02	3500E+02	9263E-01	0.
2350E+01	3500E+02	9723E-01	0.
2400E+01	3500E+02	1023E+00	0.
2450E+01	3500E+02	1078E+00	0.
2500E+01	3500E+02	1136E-01	0.
2550E+01	3500E+02	1199E-01	0.
2600E+01	3500E+02	1259E+00	0.
2650E+01	3500E+02	1322E+00	0.
2700E+01	3500E+02	1386E+00	0.
2750E+01	3500E+02	1450E+00	0.
2800E+01	3500E+02	1514E+00	0.
2850E+01	3500E+02	1578E+00	0.
2900E+01	3500E+02	1640E+00	0.
2950E+01	3500E+02	1701E+00	0.
3000E+01	3500E+02	1761E+00	0.
3050E+01	3500E+02	1820E+00	0.
3100E+01	3500E+02	1878E+00	0.
3150E+01	3500E+02	1935E+00	0.
3200E+01	3500E+02	1991E+00	0.
3250E+01	3500E+02	2045E+00	0.
3300E+01	3500E+02	2098E+00	0.
3350E+01	3500E+02	2150E+00	0.
3400E+01	3500E+02	2199E+00	0.
3450E+01	3500E+02	2248E+00	0.
3500E+01	3500E+02	2293E+00	0.
3550E+01	3500E+02	2339E+00	0.
3600E+01	3500E+02	2384E+00	0.
3650E+01	3500E+02	2429E+00	0.
3700E+01	3500E+02	2474E+00	0.
3750E+01	3500E+02	2517E+00	0.
3800E+01	3500E+02	2559E+00	0.
3850E+01	3500E+02	2600E+00	0.
3900E+01	3500E+02	2639E+00	0.
3950E+01	3500E+02	2675E+00	0.
4000E+01	3500E+02	2709E+00	0.
4050E+01	3500E+02	2740E+00	0.
4100E+01	3500E+02	2768E+00	0.
4150E+01	3500E+02	2793E+00	0.
4200E+01	3500E+02	2814E+00	0.
4250E+01	3500E+02	2832E+00	0.
4300E+01	3500E+02	2846E+00	0.
4350E+01	3500E+02	2856E+00	0.
4400E+01	3500E+02	2863E+00	0.
4450E+01	3500E+02	2865E+00	0.
4500E+01	3500E+02	2864E+00	0.
4550E+01	3500E+02	2858E+00	0.
4600E+01	3500E+02	2849E+00	0.
4650E+01	3500E+02	2836E+00	0.
4700E+01	3500E+02	2820E+00	0.
2303E+02	3500E+02	9263E-01	0.
2350E+01	3500E+02	9723E-01	0.
2400E+01	3500E+02	1023E+00	0.
2450E+01	3500E+02	1078E+00	0.
2500E+01	3500E+02	1136E-01	0.
2550E+01	3500E+02	1199E-01	0.
2600E+01	3500E+02	1259E+00	0.
2650E+01	3500E+02	1322E+00	0.
2700E+01	3500E+02	1386E+00	0.
2750E+01	3500E+02	1450E+00	0.
2800E+01	3500E+02	1514E+00	0.
2850E+01	3500E+02	1578E+00	0.
2900E+01	3500E+02	1640E+00	0.
2950E+01	3500E+02	1701E+00	0.
3000E+01	3500E+02	1761E+00	0.
3050E+01	3500E+02	1820E+00	0.
3100E+01	3500E+02	1878E+00	0.
3150E+01	3500E+02	1935E+00	0.
3200E+01	3500E+02	1991E+00	0.
3250E+01	3500E+02	2045E+00	0.
3300E+01	3500E+02	2098E+00	0.
3350E+01	3500E+02	2150E+00	0.
3400E+01	3500E+02	2199E+00	0.
3450E+01	3500E+02	2248E+00	0.
3500E+01	3500E+02	2293E+00	0.
3550E+01	3500E+02	2339E+00	0.
3600E+01	3500E+02	2384E+00	0.
3650E+01	3500E+02	2429E+00	0.
3700E+01	3500E+02	2474E+00	0.
3750E+01	3500E+02	2517E+00	0.
3800E+01	3500E+02	2559E+00	0.
3850E+01	3500E+02	2600E+00	0.
3900E+01	3500E+02	2639E+00	0.
3950E+01	3500E+02	2675E+00	0.
4000E+01	3500E+02	2709E+00	0.
4050E+01	3500E+02	2740E+00	0.
4100E+01	3500E+02	2768E+00	0.
4150E+01	3500E+02	2793E+00	0.
4200E+01	3500E+02	2814E+00	0.
4250E+01	3500E+02	2832E+00	0.
4300E+01	3500E+02	2846E+00	0.
4350E+01	3500E+02	2856E+00	0.
4400E+01	3500E+02	2863E+00	0.
4450E+01	3500E+02	2865E+00	0.
4500E+01	3500E+02	2864E+00	0.
4550E+01	3500E+02	2858E+00	0.
4600E+01	3500E+02	2849E+00	0.
4650E+01	3500E+02	2836E+00	0.
4700E+01	3500E+02	2820E+00	0.

.7200E+01	.3500E+02	.2371E+00	.5063E-01	0.
.7250E+01	.3500E+02	.2394E+00	.4900E-01	0.
.7300E+01	.3500E+02	.2417E+00	.5066E-01	0.
.7350E+01	.3500E+02	.2439E+00	.4456E-01	0.
.7400E+01	.3500E+02	.2462E+00	.4336E-01	0.
.7450E+01	.3500E+02	.2484E+00	.4852E-01	0.
.7500E+01	.3500E+02	.2505E+00	.4354E-01	0.
.7550E+01	.3500E+02	.2525E+00	.4263E-01	0.
.7600E+01	.3500E+02	.2544E+00	.4184E-01	0.
.7650E+01	.3500E+02	.2562E+00	.4512E-01	0.
.7700E+01	.3500E+02	.2578E+00	.4072E-01	0.
.7750E+01	.3500E+02	.2593E+00	.3774E-01	0.
.7800E+01	.3500E+02	.2606E+00	.3791E-01	0.
.7850E+01	.3500E+02	.2618E+00	.2964E-01	0.
.7900E+01	.3500E+02	.2627E+00	.2272E-01	0.
.7950E+01	.3500E+02	.2635E+00	.1746E-01	0.
.8000E+01	.3500E+02	.2641E+00	.1568E-01	0.
.8050E+01	.3500E+02	.2645E+00	.2438E-01	0.
.8100E+01	.3500E+02	.2646E+00	.8031E-02	0.
.8150E+01	.3500E+02	.2646E+00	.6162E-02	0.
.8200E+01	.3500E+02	.2653E+00	.3082E-02	0.
.8250E+01	.3500E+02	.2638E+00	-.9692E-03	0.
.8300E+01	.3500E+02	.2632E+00	-.1275E-01	0.
.8350E+01	.3500E+02	.2623E+00	-.1454E-01	0.
.8400E+01	.3500E+02	.2613E+00	-.1714E-01	0.
.8450E+01	.3500E+02	.2600E+00	-.2094E-01	0.
.8500E+01	.3500E+02	.2587E+00	-.2915E-01	0.
.8550E+01	.3500E+02	.2571E+00	-.3490E-01	0.
.8600E+01	.3500E+02	.2554E+00	-.3315E-01	0.
.8650E+01	.3500E+02	.2536E+00	-.3291E-01	0.
.8700E+01	.3500E+02	.2517E+00	-.3785E-01	0.
.8750E+01	.3500E+02	.2497E+00	-.3979E-01	0.
.8800E+01	.3500E+02	.2476E+00	-.4808E-01	0.
.8850E+01	.3500E+02	.2454E+00	-.5018E-01	0.
.8900E+01	.3500E+02	.2432E+00	-.4747E-01	0.
.8950E+01	.3500E+02	.2410E+00	-.4659E-01	0.
.9000E+01	.3500E+02	.2388E+00	-.5029E-01	0.
.9050E+01	.3500E+02	.2366E+00	-.5204E-01	0.
.9100E+01	.3500E+02	.2344E+00	-.4532E-01	0.
.9150E+01	.3500E+02	.2323E+00	-.4815E-01	0.
.9200E+01	.3500E+02	.2303E+00	-.4862E-01	0.
.9250E+01	.3500E+02	.2284E+00	-.4763E-01	0.
.9300E+01	.3500E+02	.2265E+00	-.4677E-01	0.
.9350E+01	.3500E+02	.2248E+00	-.3728E-01	0.
.9400E+01	.3500E+02	.2234E+00	-.4370E-01	0.
.9450E+01	.3500E+02	.2222E+00	-.3741E-01	0.
.9500E+01	.3500E+02	.2211E+00	-.3352E-01	0.
.9550E+01	.3500E+02	.2204E+00	-.2693E-01	0.
.9600E+01	.3500E+02	.2198E+00	-.1753E-01	0.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

• 9650E+01	• 3500E+02	• 2194E+00	• 1332E-01
• 9700E+01	• 3500E+02	• 2192E+00	• 1259E-01
• 9750E+01	• 3500E+02	• 2193E+00	• 9854E-02
• 9800E+01	• 3500E+02	• 2193E+00	• 7939E-03
• 9900E+01	• 3500E+02	• 2201E+00	• 2980E-02
• 9950E+01	• 3500E+02	• 2206E+00	• 3657E-02
• 1000E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2214E+00	• 2176E-02
• 1005E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2222E+00	• 7867E-02
• 1010E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2232E+00	• 1566E-01
• 1015E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2242E+00	• 1483E-01
• 1020E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2254E+00	• 1691E-01
• 1025E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2266E+00	• 1906E-01
• 1030E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2279E+00	• 1646E-01
• 1035E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2293E+00	• 3240E-01
• 1040E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2308E+00	• 3030E-01
• 1045E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2323E+00	• 2976E-01
• 1050E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2340E+00	• 3124E-01
• 1055E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2357E+00	• 3328E-01
• 1060E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2375E+00	• 3682E-01
• 1065E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2393E+00	• 3523E-01
• 1070E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2411E+00	• 3839E-01
• 1075E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2429E+00	• 4165E-01
• 1080E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2447E+00	• 3969E-01
• 1085E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2464E+00	• 3033E-01
• 1090E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2481E+00	• 3435E-01
• 1095E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2497E+00	• 3359E-01
• 1100E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2513E+00	• 2790E-01
• 1105E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2528E+00	• 3381E-01
• 1110E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2541E+00	• 3078E-01
• 1115E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2554E+00	• 3345E-01
• 1120E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2565E+00	• 2878E-01
• 1125E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2575E+00	• 2466E-01
• 1130E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2583E+00	• 2593E-01
• 1135E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2590E+00	• 2148E-01
• 1140E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2595E+00	• 1938E-01
• 1145E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2598E+00	• 1147E-01
• 1150E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2600E+00	• 6646E-02
• 1155E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2600E+00	• 1887E-02
• 1160E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2594E+00	• 4867E-02
• 1165E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2595E+00	• 1069E-02
• 1170E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2590E+00	• 6468E-02
• 1175E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2583E+00	• 1552E-01
• 1180E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2575E+00	• 1205E-01
• 1185E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2565E+00	• 1383E-01
• 1190E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2554E+00	• 2619E-01
• 1195E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2542E+00	• 2713E-01
• 1200E+02	• 3500E+02	• 2528E+00	• 2881E-01

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .349E+03 FOR VARIABLE 3
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0
 PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 59.49
 STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .706E-01
 TOTAL F VALUE IS .34801E+03
 NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 0. 0. -.231E+010.
 0.
 0.
 0. 0. .124E+000.
 0.
 0.
 RESIDUAL MEAN IS -.46313E-15
 SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUALS IS .11819E+01

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .691E+03 FOR VARIABLE 1
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .688E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .109E+04
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .688E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .109E+04
 PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 89.65
 STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .358E-01
 TOTAL F VALUE IS .10225E+04
 NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 -.105E+010. -.209E+010.
 0.
 0.
 .398E-010. .629E-010.
 0.
 0.
 RESIDUAL MEAN IS .79735E-13
 SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUALS IS .30185E+00

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .575E+02 FOR VARIABLE 2
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
 OF POOR QUALITY

107

.246E+01

PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .496E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .573E+02
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .124E+04
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .496E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .573E+02
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .124E+04
 PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 91.68

STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .321E-01
 TOTAL F VALUE IS .86327E+03

NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 -.908E+00-.683E+01-.236E+010.
 0.
 0.209E+00

.357E-01 .715E+00 .564E-010.
 0.
 0.

RESIDUAL MEAN IS .68295E-13
 SIGMA SQ OF RESIDUALS IS .24271E+00

108

MAXIMUM F VALUE IS .103E+03 FOR VARIABLE 28
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .362E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .564E+02
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .119E+04
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 28 IS .103E+03

VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 VARIABLES IN REGRESSION 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 1 IS .362E+03
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 2 IS .564E+02
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 3 IS .119E+04
 PARTIAL F VALUE FOR VARIABLE 28 IS .103E+03

PERCENT VARIATION EXPLAINED IS 94.22
 STD. DEVIATION OF RESIDUALS IS .268E-01

TOTAL F VALUE IS .95390E+03
 NEW PARAMETER ESTIMATES AND STD. DEV. ARE
 -.730E+00-.572E+01-.211E+010.
 0.
 0. 0. -.140E+010. 0.173E+00

.298E-01 .597E+00 .471E-010.
 0.
 0. 0. .105E+000. 0.

RESIDUAL MEAN IS .54179E-13

APPENDIX 7

This appendix presents three optional forms for the model structure determination basis in SUBROUTINE DATASET. One longitudinal option and two lateral options are given.

The longitudinal option given here is an example of the second-order spline which gives a smoother representation than the first or zeroth-order spline. The example here provides for a second-order spline in C_{zq} . When this basis is used for the C_m equation, it provides a second-order spline for C_{mq} .

LONGITUDINAL EQUATIONS: SECOND OPTION

an example for C_z

$$C_z = C_z(\alpha) \beta = q = \delta_e = 0 + C_{z_q}(\alpha) \bar{q}c/2V + C_{z_{\delta_e}}(\alpha) \delta_e$$

where

$$C_z(\alpha) = C_z(0) + C_{z_\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^{17} D_{\alpha_i} (\alpha - \alpha_i) +$$

$$C_{z_q}(\alpha) = C_{z_q} + C_{z_{q\alpha}} \alpha + C_{z_{q\alpha^2}} \alpha^2 +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{17} D_{q\alpha_i^2} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^2 +$$

$$C_{z_{\delta_e}}(\alpha) = C_{z_{\delta_e}} + \sum_{i=1}^3 D_{\delta_e_i} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^0 +$$

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

C LONGITUDINAL EQUATIONS: SECOND OPTION

```
DO 906 I=1,NPTS
X(1,I)=ALPH(I)
X(2,I)=C/(2*VEL(I))*Q(I)
X(3,I)=DELE(I)
DO 907 III=4,39
907 Y(III,I)=0.
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(1)) X(4,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(1)
X(5,I)=X(2,I)*ALPH(I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(2)) X(6,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(2)
X(7,I)=X(2,I)*ALPH(I)**2
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(3)) X(8,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(3)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(1)) X(9,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(1))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(4)) X(10,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(4)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(3)) X(11,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(3))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(5)) X(12,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(5)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(4)) X(13,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(4))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(6)) X(14,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(6)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(5)) X(15,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(5))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(7)) X(16,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(7)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(6)) X(17,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(6))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(8)) X(18,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(8)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(7)) X(19,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(7))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(9)) X(20,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(9)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(8)) X(21,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(8))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(10)) X(22,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(10)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(9)) X(23,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(9))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(11)) X(24,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(11)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(10)) X(25,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(10))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(12)) X(26,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(12)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(11)) X(27,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(11))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(13)) X(28,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(13)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(12)) X(29,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(12))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(14)) X(30,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(14)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(13)) X(31,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(13))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(15)) X(32,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(15)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(14)) X(33,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(14))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(16)) X(34,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(16)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(15)) X(35,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(15))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(17)) X(36,I)=ALPH(I)-XKNOT(17)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(17)) X(37,I)=(ALPH(I)-XKNOT(17))*2*X(2,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(7)) X(38,I)=X(3,I)
IF(ALPH(I).GE.XKNOT(13)) X(39,I)=X(3,I)
906 CONTINUE
DO 906 I=1,NPTS
```

Next, we give an example of a first option for the lateral equations. This simple version, incorporating zeroth-order splines in α and first-order splines in β should be used for the first approximations to the lateral coefficients.

LATERAL EQUATIONS: FIRST OPTION

An example for C_n

$$C_n = C_n(\alpha, \beta) \Big|_{\substack{p=r=0 \\ \delta_a=\delta_r=0}} + C_{n_p}(\alpha) pb/2V + C_{n_r}(\alpha) rb/2V \\ + C_{n_{\delta a}}(\alpha) \delta_a + C_{n_{\delta r}}(\alpha) \delta_r$$

where

$$C_n(\alpha, \beta) = C_0 + C_1 \beta + \sum_{i=7}^9 B_i (\beta - \beta_i)_+ +$$

$$+ C_{n_\alpha} \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^6 C_{n_{\beta_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)_+$$

$$C_{n_p}(\alpha) = C_{n_p} + \sum_{i=1}^6 C_{n_{p_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)_+$$

$$C_{n_r}(\alpha) = C_{n_r} + \sum_{i=1}^6 C_{n_{r_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)_+$$

$$C_{n_{\delta a}}(\alpha) = C_{n_{\delta a}} + \sum_{i=1}^6 C_{n_{\delta a_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)_+$$

$$C_{n_{\delta r}}(\alpha) = C_{n_{\delta r}} + \sum_{i=1}^6 C_{n_{\delta r_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)_+$$

and

$$(\beta - \beta_i)_+ = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } |\beta| < \beta_i \\ \beta - \beta_i & \text{for } \beta \geq \beta_i \\ \beta + \beta_i & \text{for } \beta \leq -\beta_i \end{cases}$$

LATERAL EQUATIONS: FIRST OPTION

DN R07 I=1,NPTS

X(1,1)=BETA(I)

X(2,1)=P(I)*R/(2.*VEL(I))

X(3,1)=R(I)*R/(2.*VEL(I))

X(4,1)=DELA(I)

X(5,1)=DFLR(I)

ND 099 III=C,39

890

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(ALPH(I),GE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(1))

807 CONTINUE

X(30,1)=ALPH(I)

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

IF(BETA(I),LE,XKNOT(9))

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

If the first option given for the lateral equations indicates a need for a two-degree spline in (α, β) , the following lateral option can be used.

LATERAL EQUATIONS: SECOND OPTION

and example for C_n

$$C_n(\alpha, \beta) = C_0 + C_1 \beta + \sum_{i=1}^4 (A_{0i} + A_{1i} \beta) (\alpha - \alpha_i)^0 + \sum_{j=6}^7 B_{0j} (\beta - \beta_j)^0 + \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=6}^7 D_{ij} (\beta - \beta_j)^0 (\alpha - \alpha_i)^0$$

Note: for the analysis it was assumed that $A_{0i} = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.
This assumption was confirmed by the later analysis using partitioned data.

$$C_{n_p}(\alpha) = C_{n_p} + \sum_{i=1}^5 C_{n_{p_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^0$$

$$C_{n_r}(\alpha) = C_{n_r} + \sum_{i=1}^5 C_{n_{r_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^0$$

$$C_{n_{\delta a}}(\alpha) = C_{n_{\delta a}} + \sum_{i=1}^5 C_{n_{\delta a_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^0$$

$$C_{n_{\delta r}}(\alpha) = C_{n_{\delta r}} + \sum_{i=1}^5 C_{n_{\delta r_i}} (\alpha - \alpha_i)^0$$

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

LATERAL EQUATIONS: SECOND OPTION

DO 904 I=1,NPTS

X(1,1)=BETA(1)

X(2,1)=P(1)+B(1)*VEL(1)

X(3,1)=R(1)+B(1/2)*VEL(1)

X(4,1)=DELA(1)

X(5,1)=DELR(1)

DO 905 I=1-6,39

X(III,1)=0

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(1) X(6,I)=X(1,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(1) X(7,I)=X(2,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(1) X(8,I)=X(3,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(1) X(9,I)=X(4,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(1) X(10,I)=X(5,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(2) X(11,I)=X(1,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(2) X(12,I)=X(2,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(2) X(13,I)=X(3,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(2) X(14,I)=X(4,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(2) X(15,I)=X(5,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(3) X(16,I)=X(1,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(3) X(17,I)=X(2,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(3) X(18,I)=X(3,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(3) X(19,I)=X(4,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(3) X(20,I)=X(5,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(4) X(21,I)=X(1,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(4) X(22,I)=X(2,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(4) X(23,I)=X(3,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(4) X(24,I)=X(4,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(4) X(25,I)=X(5,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(5) X(26,I)=X(2,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(5) X(27,I)=X(3,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(5) X(28,I)=X(4,I)

IF(ALPH(I)).GE.XKNOT(5) X(29,I)=X(5,I)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(6) X(30,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(6)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(6) X(31,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(6)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(6) X(32,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(6)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(6) X(33,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(6)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(6) X(34,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(6)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(35,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(36,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(37,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(38,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(39,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(40,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(41,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(42,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(43,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(44,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(45,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(46,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(47,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(48,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(49,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(50,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(51,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(52,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(53,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(54,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

IF(BETA(1)).LE.-XKNOT(7) X(55,I)=BETA(1)-XKNOT(7)

TABLE 1

α	α^2	$\alpha\beta^2$	α^3	β	$\beta\alpha$	$\beta\alpha^2$	β^2	α
q	αq	$\alpha^2\beta^2$	α^4	p	pa	$p\alpha^2$	β^3	α^2
δ_e	$\alpha\delta_e$		α^5	r	ra	$r\alpha^2$	β^4	α^3
			α^6	δ_a	$\delta_a\alpha$	$\delta_a\alpha^2$	β^5	
			α^7	δ_r	$\delta_r\alpha$	$\delta_r\alpha^2$	$\beta^2\alpha^2$	
			α^8					

TABLE 2

	TRUE VALUE	ESTIMATED VALUE	ESTIMATED STANDARD ERROR
C_{m_0}	.105	.101	-----
C_{m_α}	-.400	-.384	(.023)
C_{m_q}	-15.0	-15.8	(0.4)
$C_{m_{\delta e}}$	-2.00	-2.16	(.04)
$C_{m(\Delta\alpha)_{+13^\circ}}$	-.600	-.561	(.039)
$C_{m(\Delta\alpha)_{+17^\circ}}$	0.00	-.939	(.080)
$C_{m(\Delta\alpha)_{+18^\circ}}$	-1.00	0.00	-----
$C_{m_q(\Delta\alpha)^\circ_{+9^\circ}}$	0.00	5.30	(.52)
$C_{m_q(\Delta\alpha)^\circ_{+10^\circ}}$	+10.0	5.74	(.55)
$C_{m_q(\Delta\alpha)^\circ_{+13^\circ}}$	+10.0	+6.65	(.62)
$C_{m_q(\Delta\alpha)^\circ_{+17^\circ}}$	0.00	-6.98	(.89)
$C_{m_q(\Delta\alpha)^\circ_{+18^\circ}}$	-10.0	-5.96	(1.0)

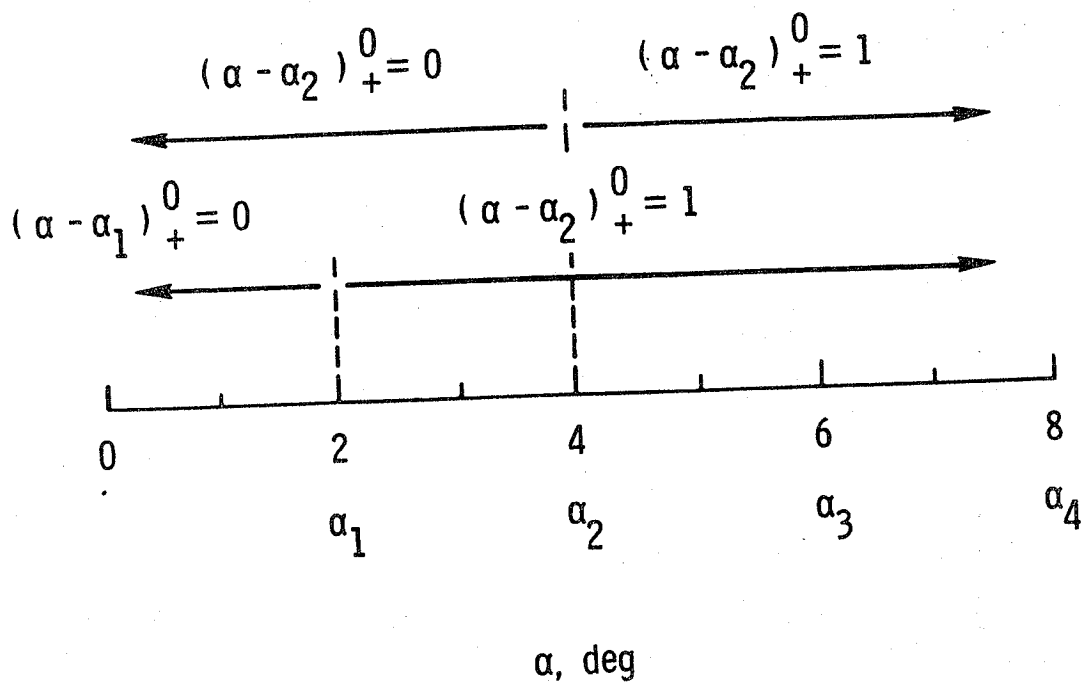
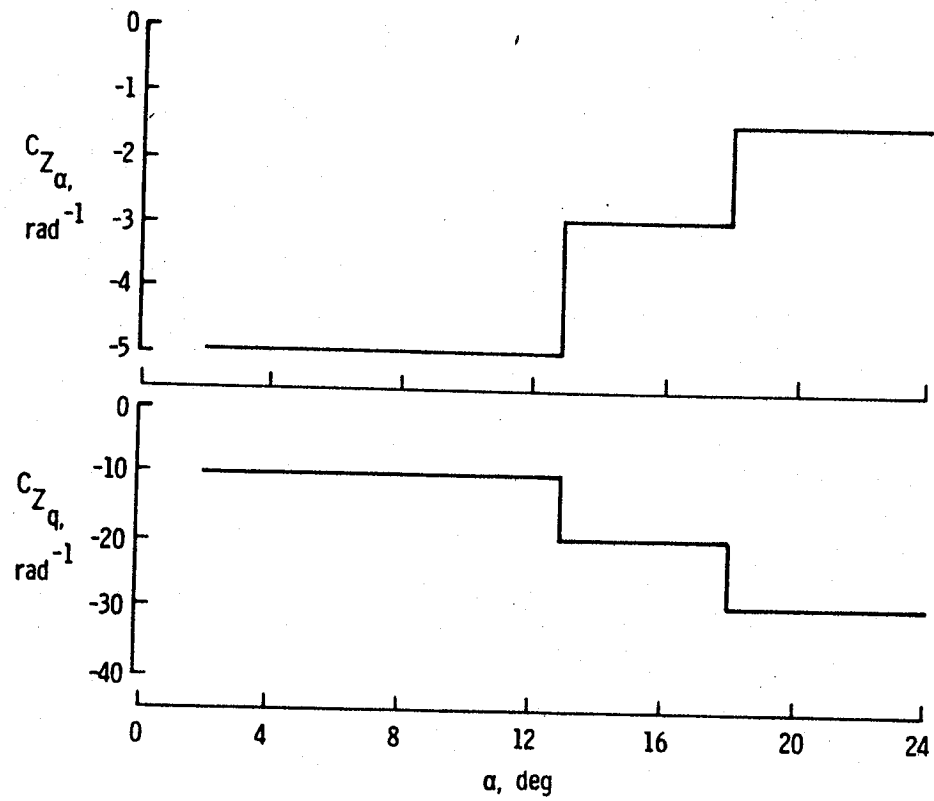
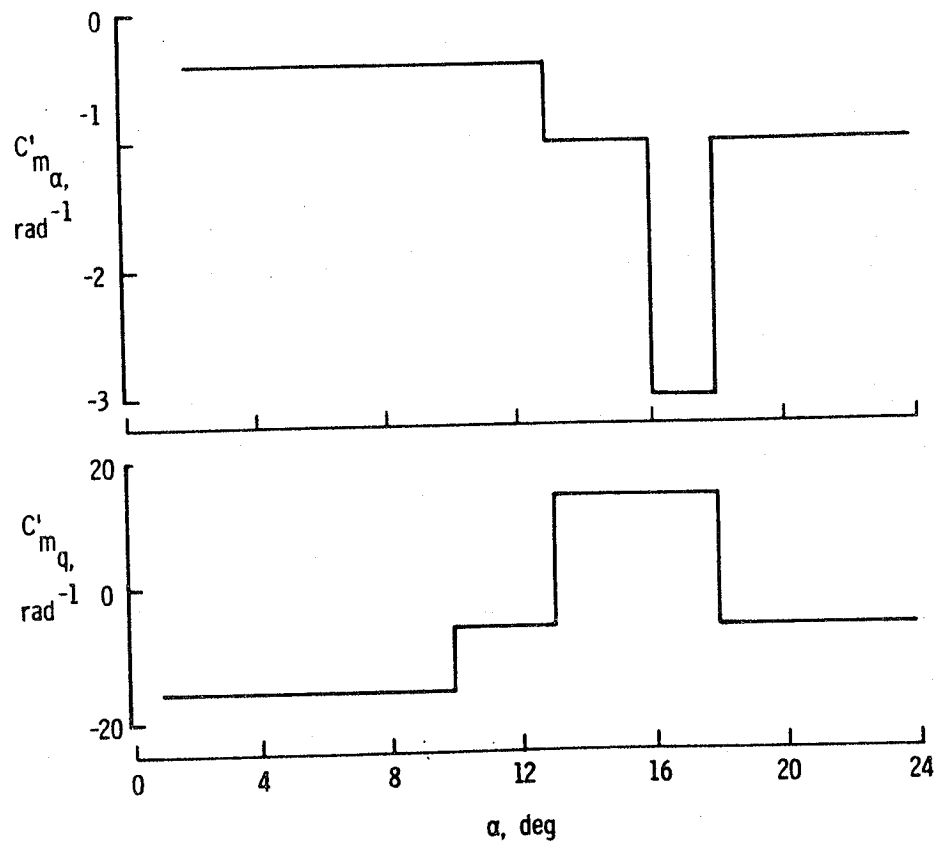


Figure 1.- Illustration of regions of support for spline "plus" function.



(a) Z-force derivatives.

Figure 2.- Aerodynamic math model for example 1.



(b) Pitching moment derivatives.

Figure 2.- Concluded.

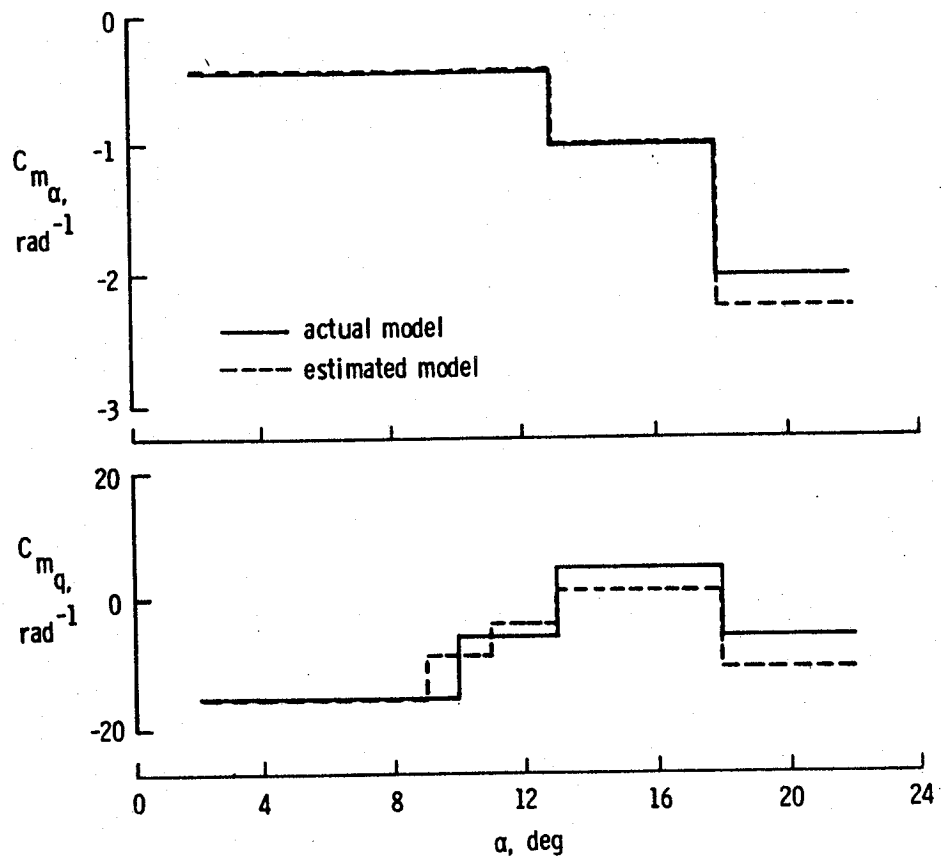
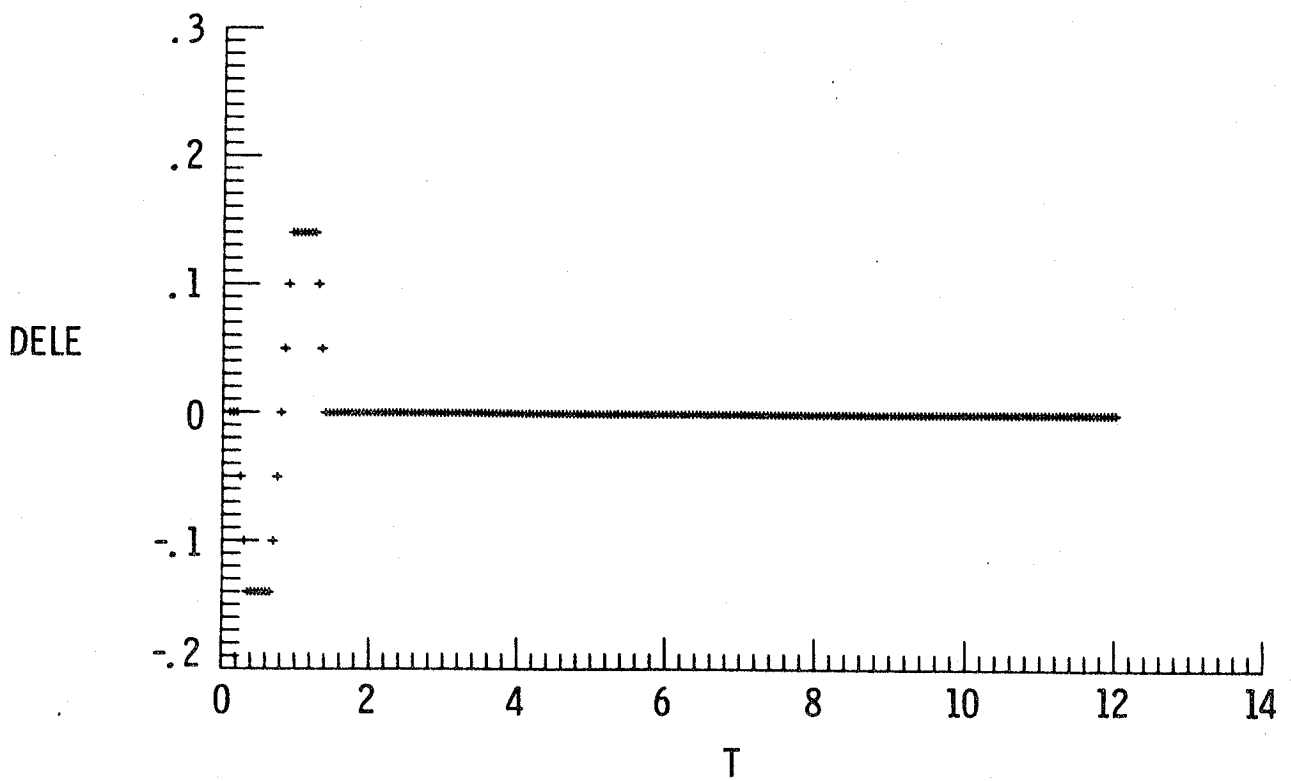
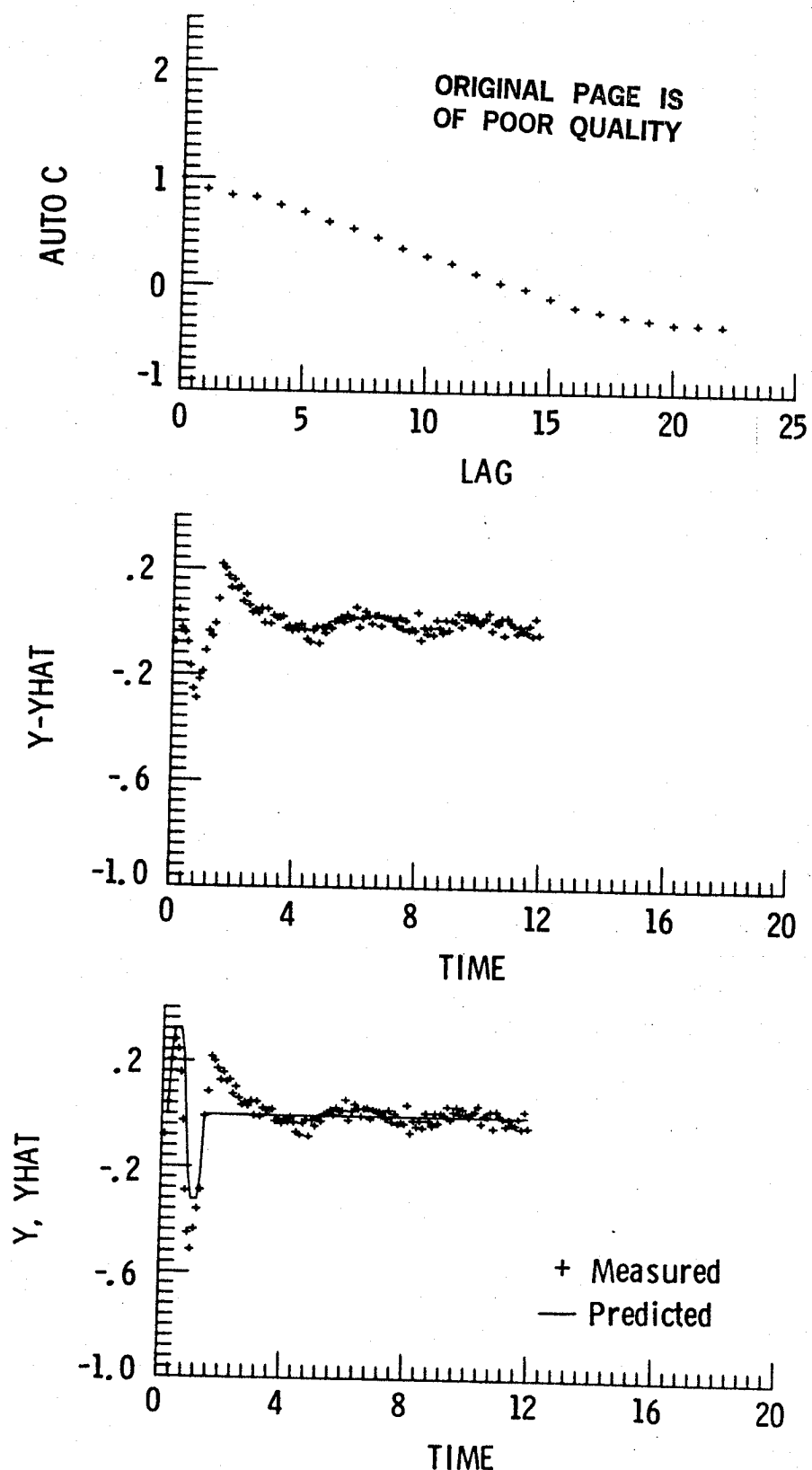


Figure 3.- Results of analysis of noisy pitching moment simulated data compared with true model.

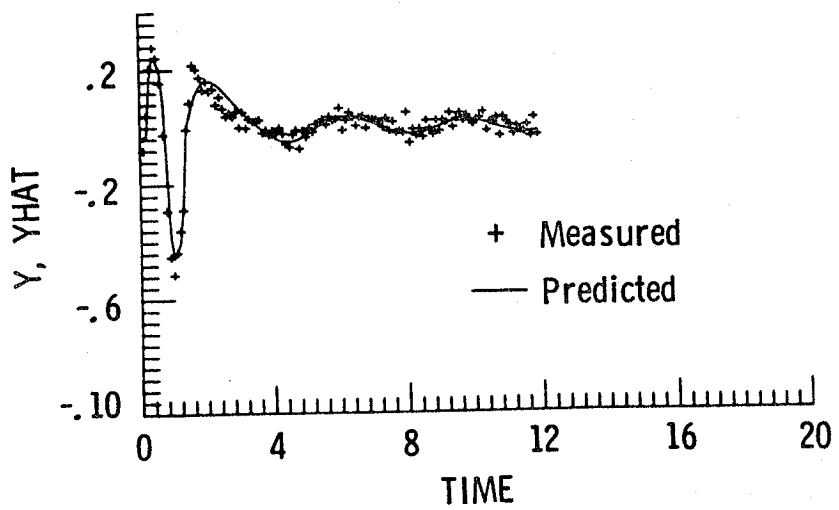
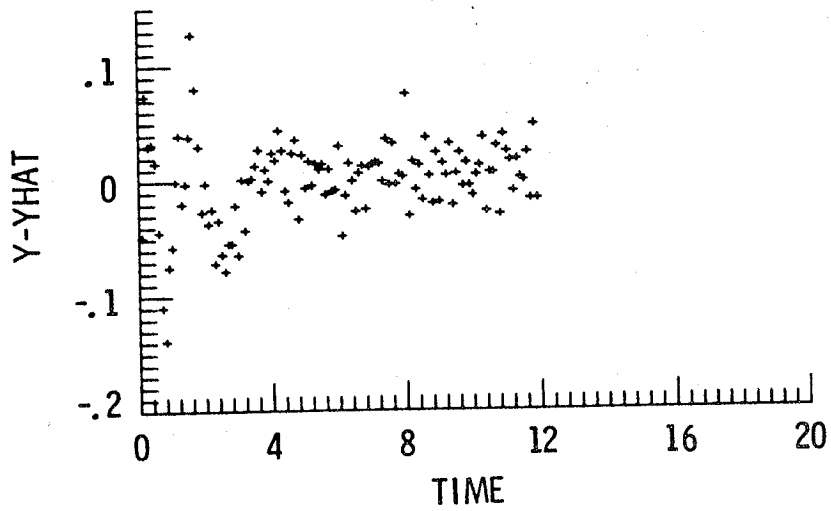
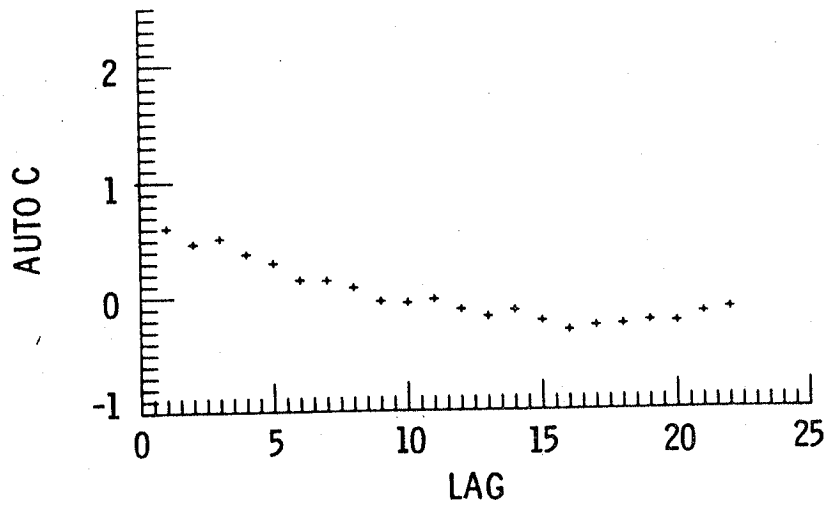


(a) Elevator input.

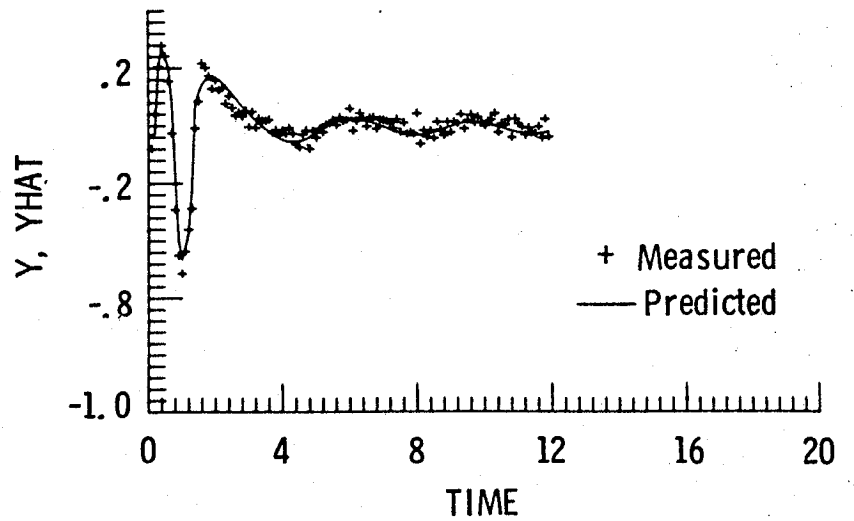
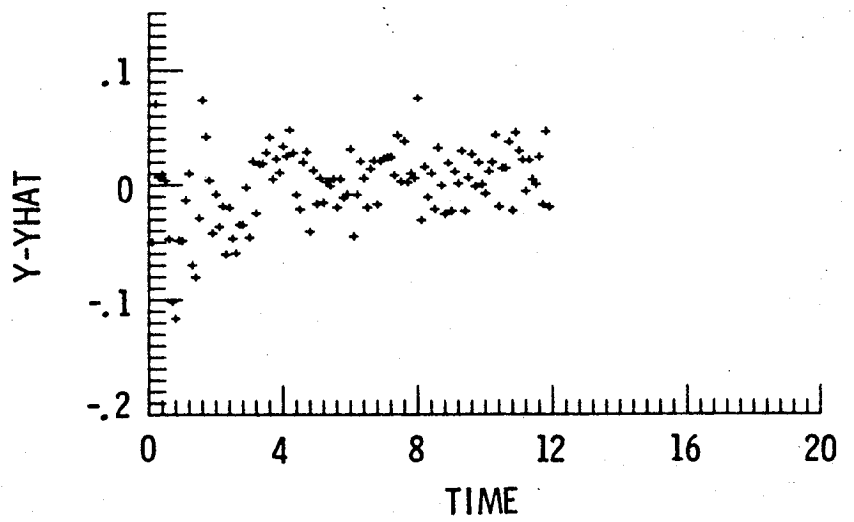
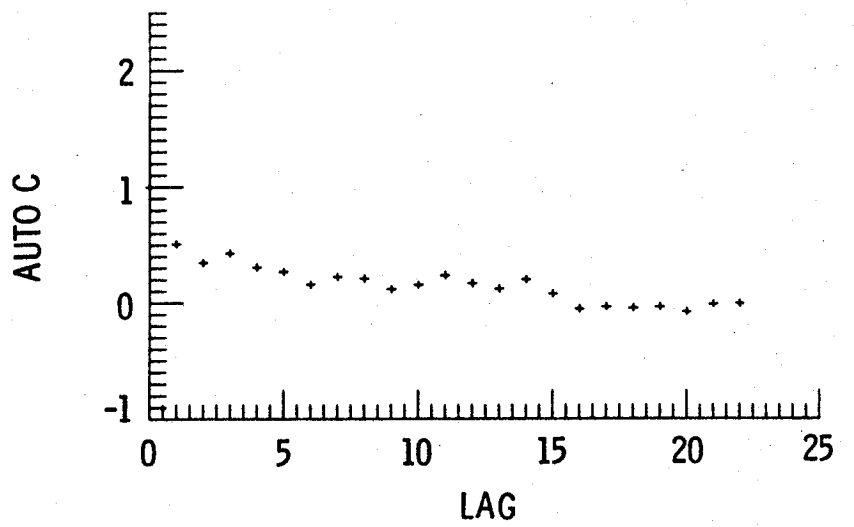
Figure 4.- Calcomp plotter output for STEPSPL in example 2.



(b) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for one variable model.

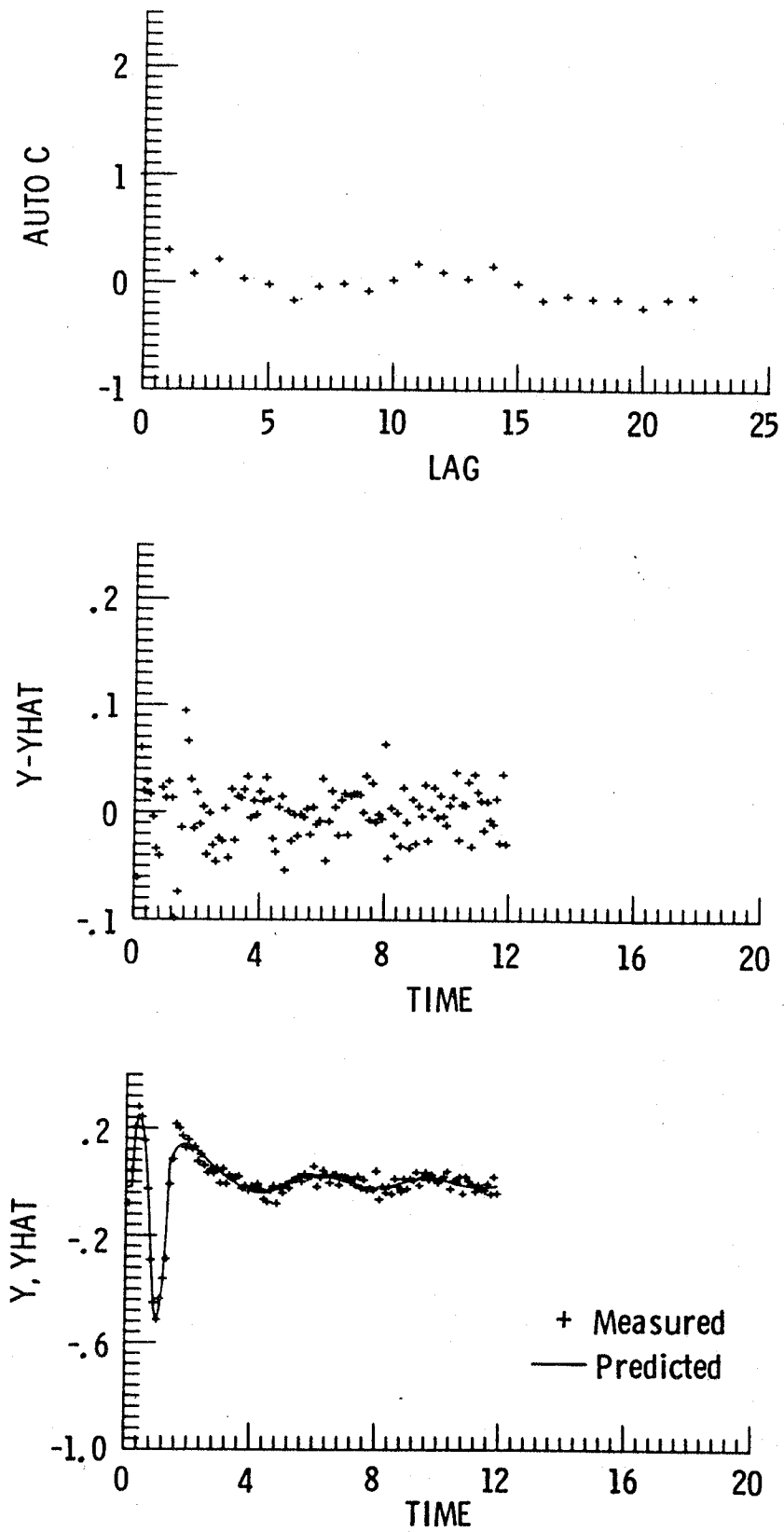


(c) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for two variable model.

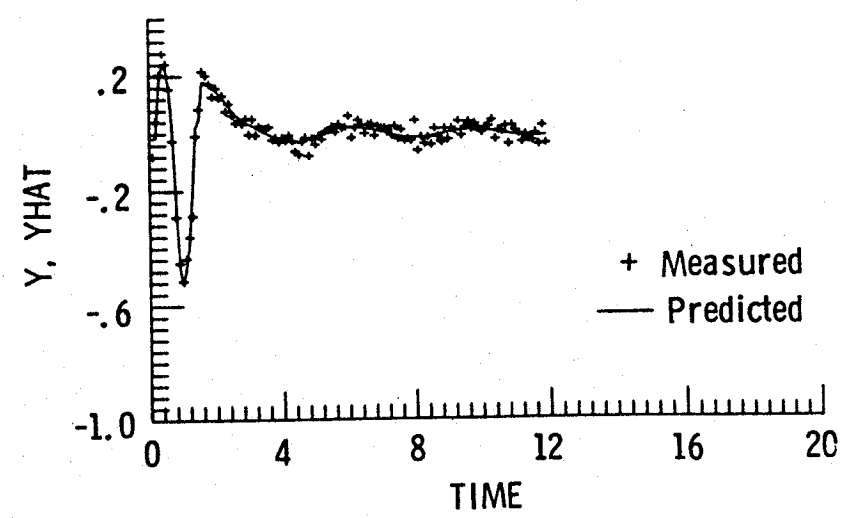
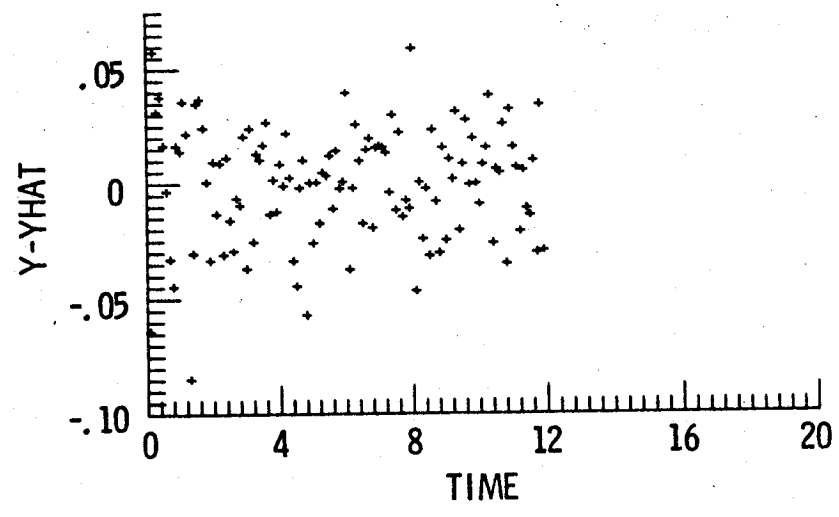
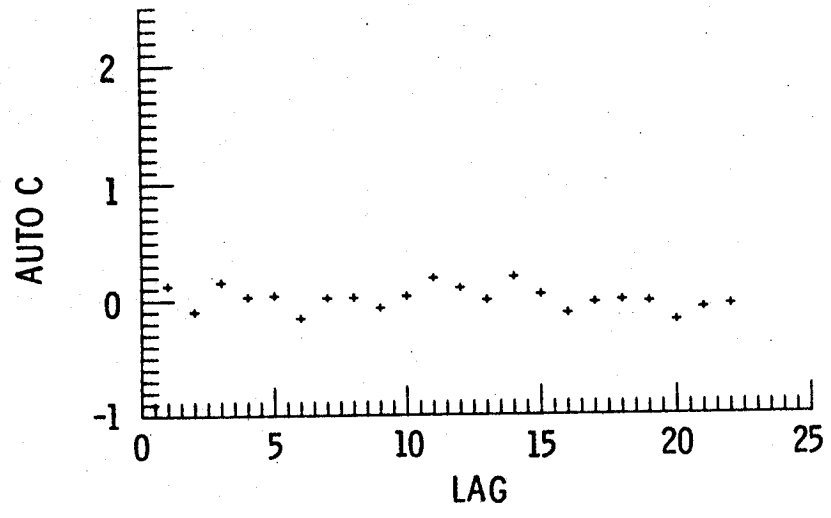


(d) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for three variable model.

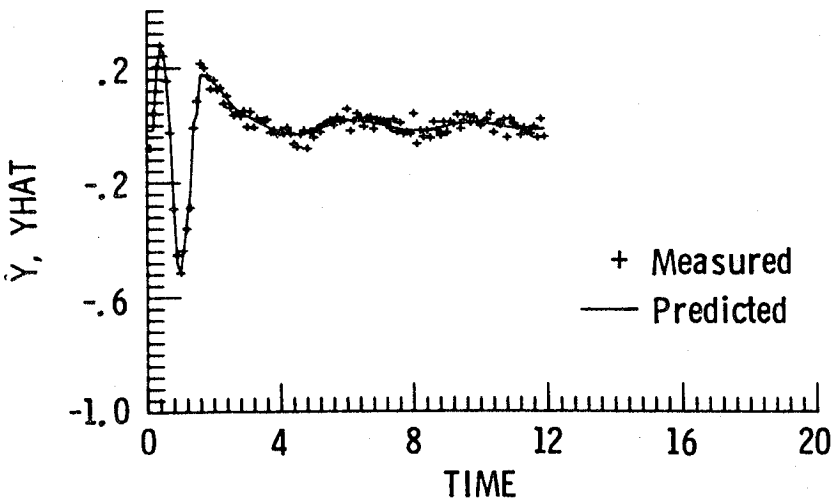
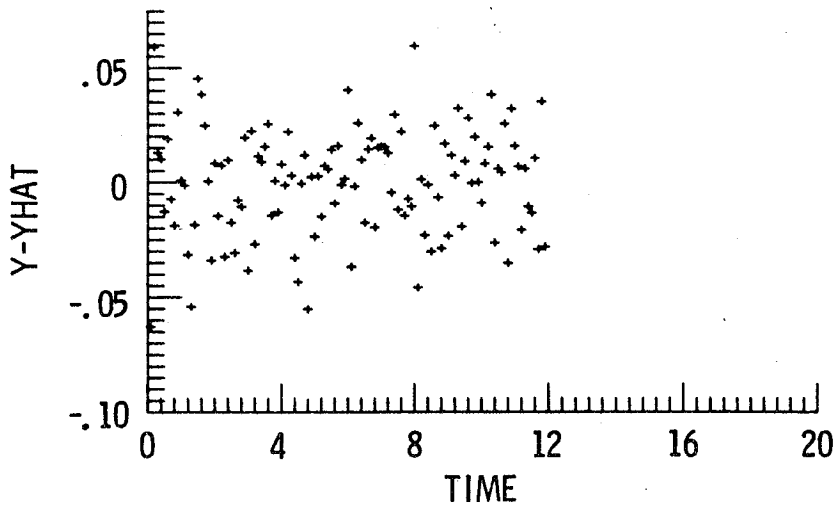
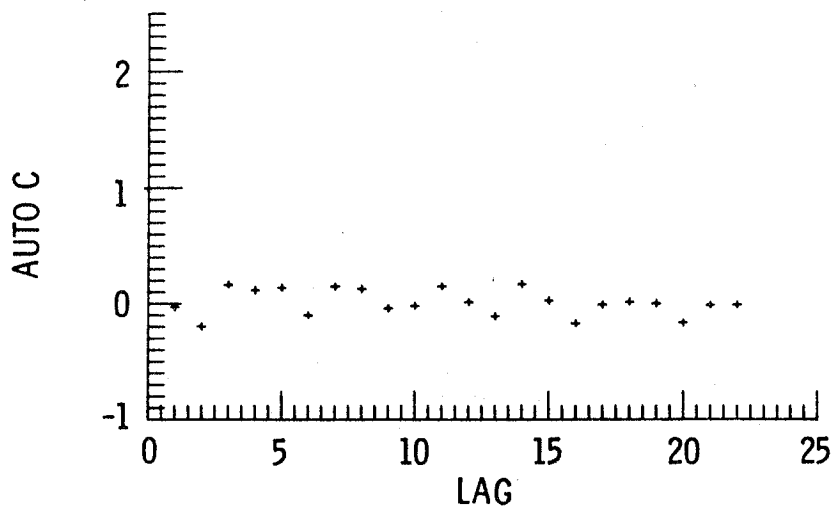
Figure 4.- Continued.



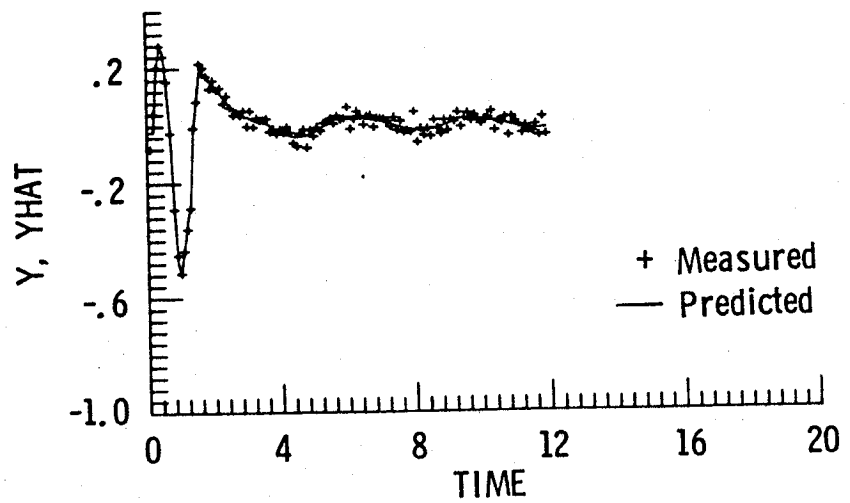
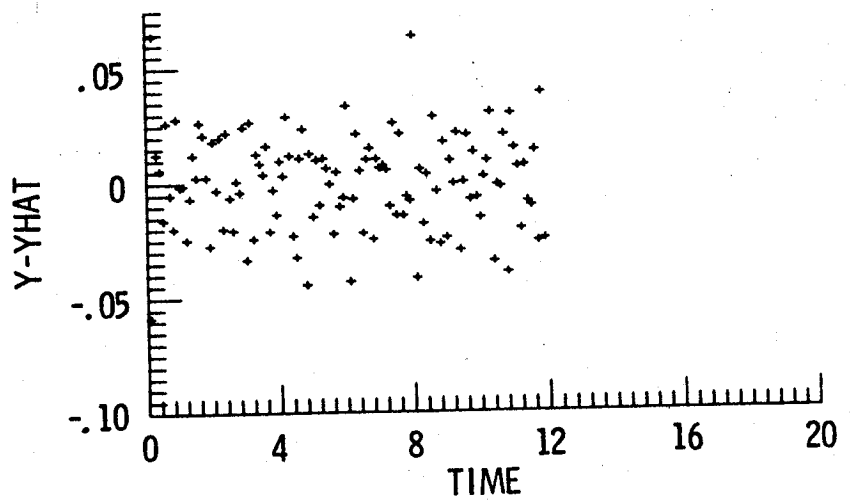
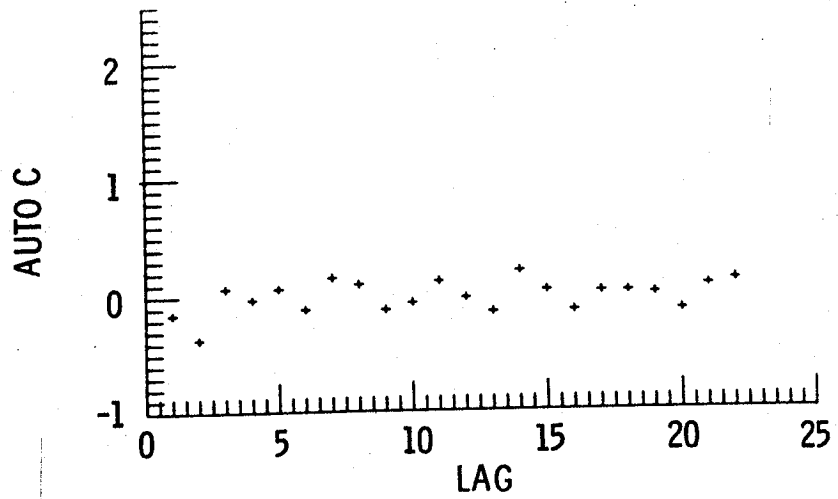
(e) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for four variable model.



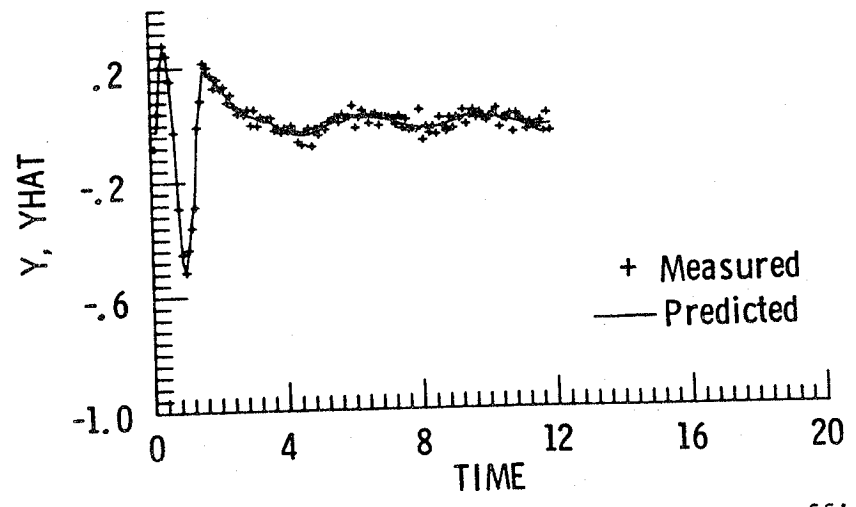
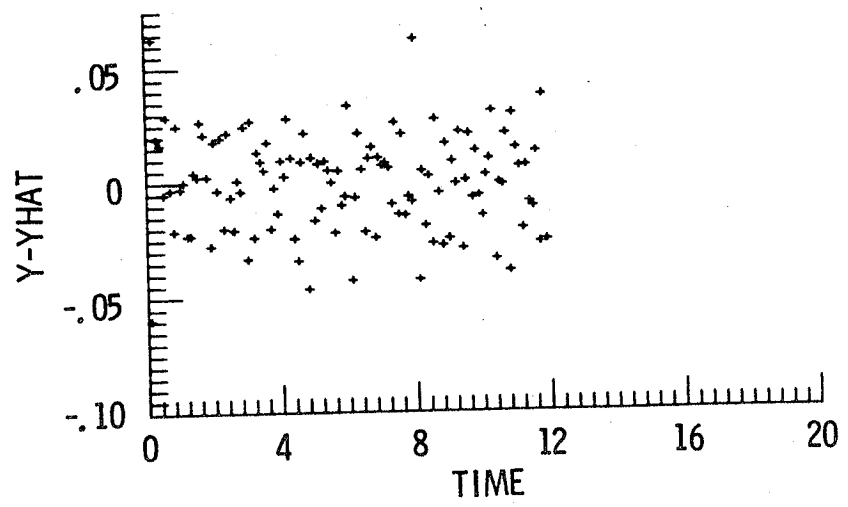
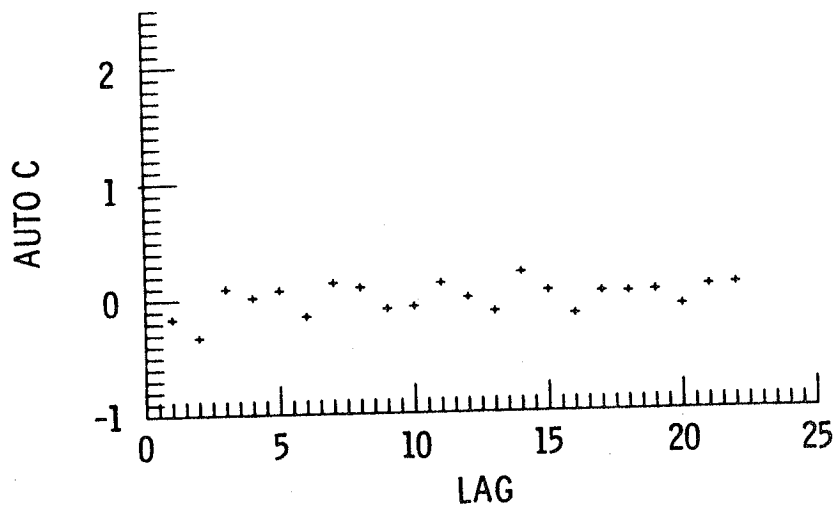
(f) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for five variable model.



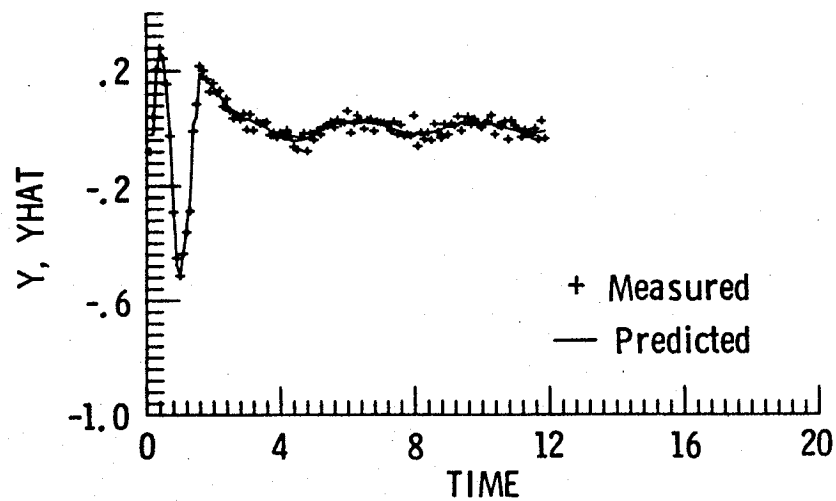
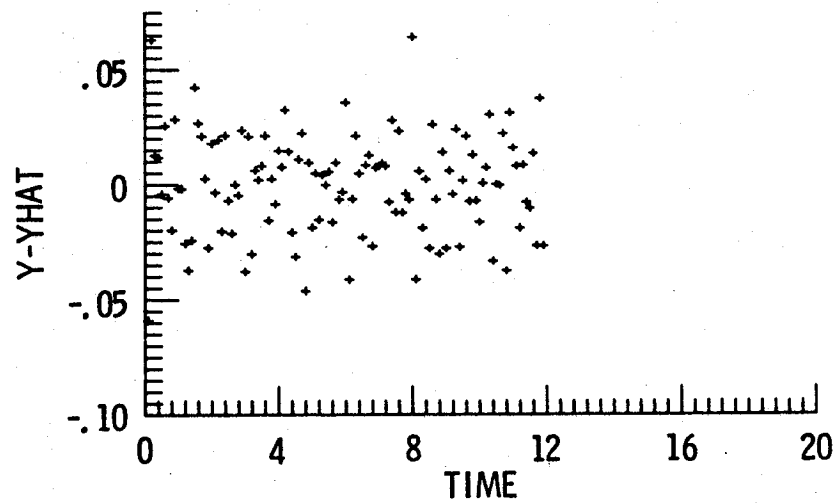
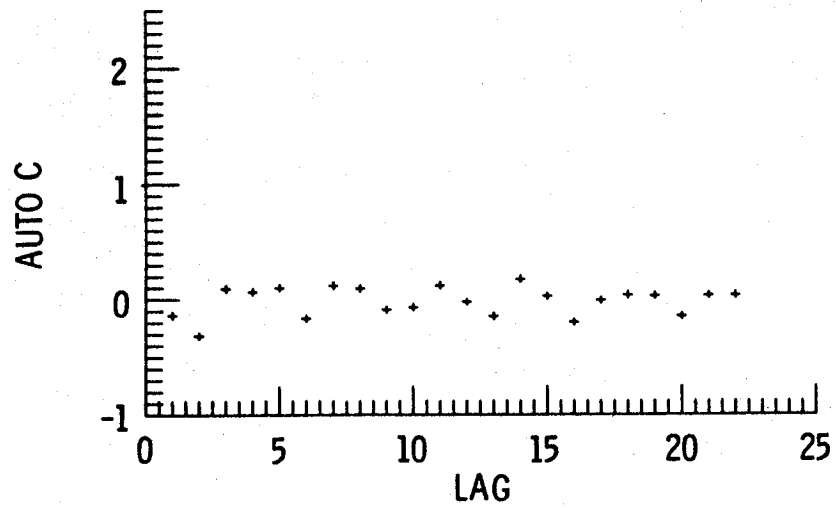
(g) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for six variable model.



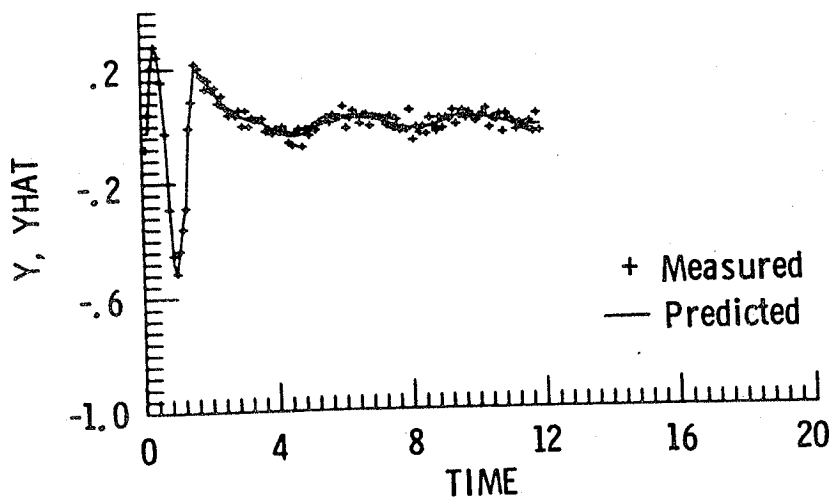
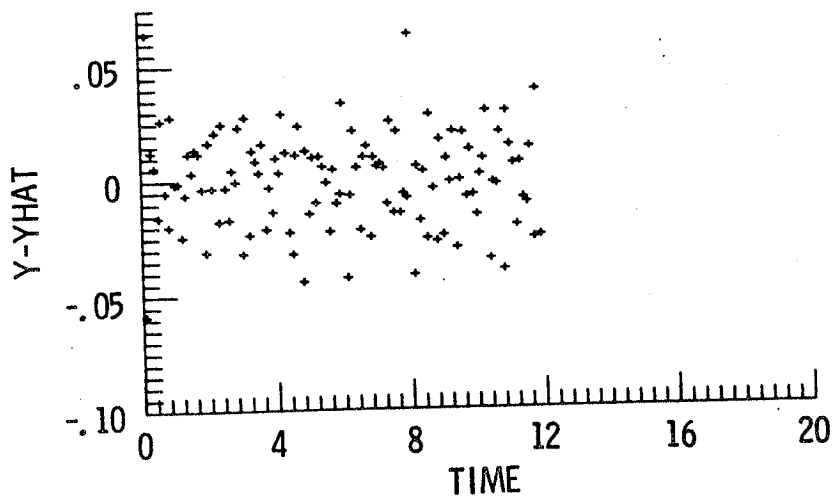
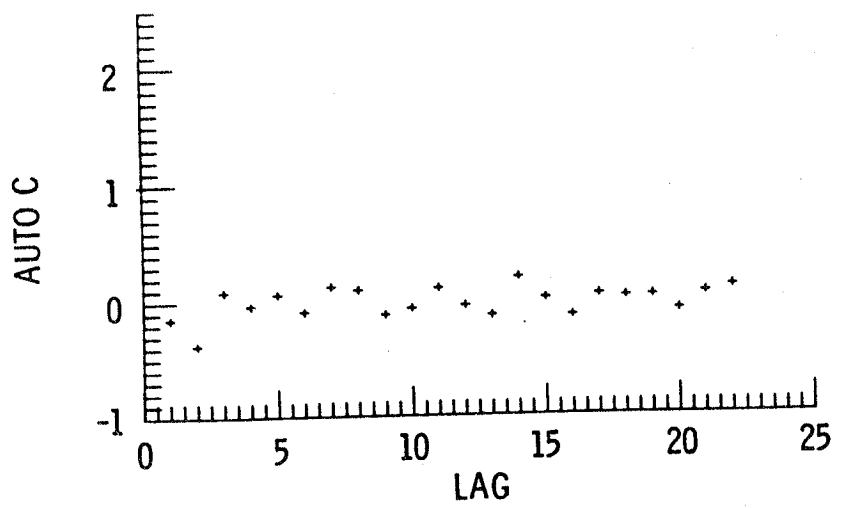
(h) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for seven variable model.



(1) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for eight variable model.



(j) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for nine variable model.



(k) Predicted and estimated pitching moment coefficients, residual sequence, and autocorrelation function for ten variable model.

Figure 4.- Concluded.

1. Report No. NASA TM-86410		2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle STEP and STEPSPL - Computer Programs for Aerodynamic Model Structure Determination and Parameter Estimation				5. Report Date January 1986	
				6. Performing Organization Code 505-66-01-04	
7. Author(s) James G. Batterson				8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, VA 23665-5225				10. Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract or Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, DC 20546				13. Type of Report and Period Covered Technical Memorandum	
				14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY					
16. Abstract The successful parametric modeling of the aerodynamics for an airplane operating at high angles of attack or sideslip is performed in two phases. First the aerodynamic model structure must be determined and second the associated aerodynamic parameters (stability and control derivatives) must be estimated for that model. The purpose of this paper is to document two versions of a stepwise regression computer program which were developed for the determination of airplane aerodynamic model structure and to provide two examples of their use on computer generated data. References are provided for the application of the programs to real flight data. The two computer programs that are the subject of this report, STEP and STEPSPL, are written in FORTRAN IV (ANSI 1966) compatible with a CDC FTN4 compiler. Both programs are adaptations of a standard forward stepwise regression algorithm. The purpose of the adaptation is to facilitate the selection of an adequate mathematical model of the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients of an airplane from flight test data. The major difference between STEP and STEPSPL is in the basis for the model. The basis for the model in STEP is the standard polynomial Taylor's series expansion of the aerodynamic function about some steady-state trim condition. Program STEPSPL utilizes a set of spline basis functions.					
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s)) system identification parameter estimation stepwise regression equation error			18. Distribution Statement UNCLASSIFIED - UNLIMITED SUBJECT CATEGORY 08		
19. Security Classif. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED		20. Security Classif. (of this page) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 141	22. Price A07

