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ANALYSIS OF LINEAR CONTINUOUS AND
SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS (NASA)

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A FORTRAN PROGRAM FOR THE ANALYSIS OF LINEAR
CONTINUOUS AND SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS

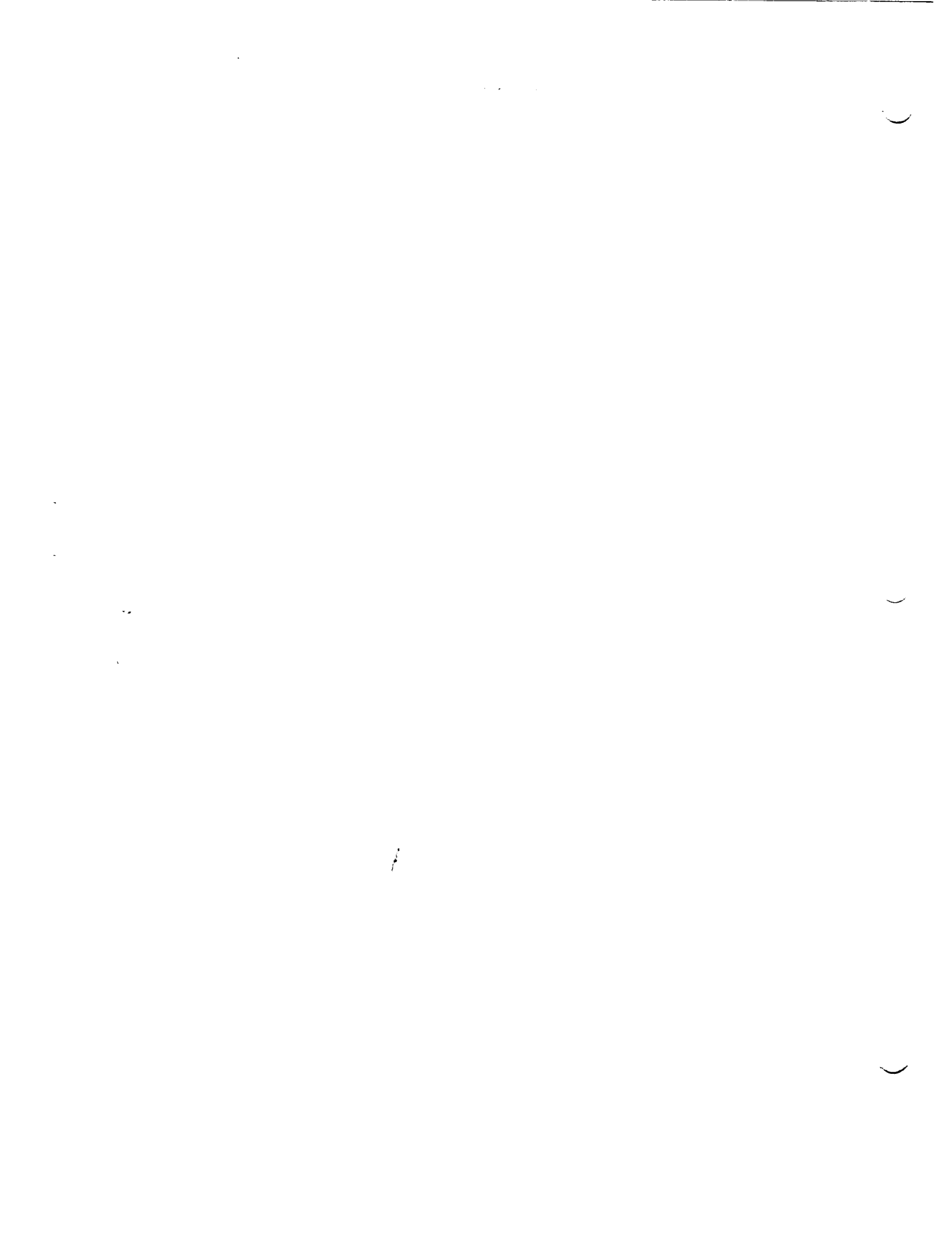
John W. Edwards

January 1976

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16. Abstract <p style="text-align: center;">A FORTRAN digital computer program which performs the general analysis of linearized control systems is described. State variable techniques are used to analyze continuous, discrete, and sampled-data systems. Analysis options include the calculation of system eigenvalues, transfer functions, root loci, root contours, frequency responses, power spectra, and transient responses for open- and closed-loop systems. A flexible data input format allows the user to define systems in a variety of representations. Data may be entered by inputting explicit data matrices or matrices constructed in user-written subroutines, by specifying transfer function block diagrams, or by using a combination of these methods.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY</p>		
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A FORTRAN PROGRAM FOR THE ANALYSIS
OF LINEAR CONTINUOUS AND SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS

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INTRODUCTION

A FORTRAN digital computer program is described which analyzes linear continuous or sampled-data systems using state variable techniques. Open- and closed-loop systems may be analyzed using frequency response or transient response techniques. Root locus and root contour options are also available. Systems may be defined by inputting explicit data matrices, by constructing matrices in user written subroutines, or by specifying transfer function block diagrams. The program also allows the user to define a system using a combination of the above methods. For instance, the plant may be described as a set of coupled differential equations and its control system described by a block diagram. The program allows the user to analyze such a system without converting the subsystems into a common representation.

SYMBOLS

A, B, C, H, G, F, K1, K2, K3, K4, D	matrices used to define system models
G(.)	transfer function
I	identity matrix
m	fractional computational time delay for sampled-data systems

N_X, N_Y, N_U	dimensions of state, output, and input vectors
R, S	matrices used to define system interconnections for MIXED option
s, z, w	Laplace, z -, and w - transform variables
z, v	output and input vectors for block diagram portions of MIXED systems
x, y, u	state, output, and input vectors
t	time-sec.
T	sampled-data system sample period-sec.
E	incremental time period-sec.
$\phi(t)$	state transition matrix
$\otimes(t)$	integral of $\phi(t)$
Subscripts:	
COM	command signal
EXT	external signal
n	time index for sampled-data systems
Superscripts:	
c	designates continuous subsystem of sampled-data system
d	designates discrete subsystem of sampled-data system
T	transpose of a matrix

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

CONTROL is a FORTRAN digital program capable of performing general analysis of linearized control systems problems. It utilizes state variable matrix operations to find system eigenvalues, transfer functions, root contours, root loci, frequency responses, power spectra, and transient responses. Continuous, discrete, and sampled-data system analyses may be accomplished. The data input format is quite flexible, allowing data to be entered in matrix form, block diagram form, general parameter input form, or a combination of these forms. The analysis options available are listed in Table I.

The basic systems which CONTROL analyses are

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (\text{plant equation}) \quad (1a)$$

$$y = Hx + Fu \quad (\text{output equation}) \quad (1b)$$

$$u = K_1x + Du_{com} \quad (\text{control law}) \quad (1c)$$

for continuous systems and

$$x_{n+1} = Ax_n + Bu_n \quad (\text{plant equation}) \quad (2a)$$

$$y_n = Hx_n + Fu_n \quad (\text{output equation}) \quad (2b)$$

$$u_n = K_1x_n + Du_{com_n} \quad (\text{control law}) \quad (2c)$$

for discrete systems. The state vector, x , is NX dimensional; the output vector, y , is NY dimensional; and the input vector, u , is NU dimensional.

To allow user flexibility, additional matrix equations are used in the program for definition of feedback control laws, etc., and will be discussed later. In all cases, the

system equations are reduced to the form of systems (1) or (2) before being analyzed.

CONTROL program analysis is performed in the CNTRLR subroutine which is diagrammed in figure 1. The use of each subroutine is briefly described below.

CARD - reads data cards which specify program options chosen
LOAD, MATRIX, CHANGE, CLASS - data input subroutines

LOAD - reads data input matrices

MATRIX - a user written subprogram which constructs system matrices from basic data

CHANGE - a user written subprogram which changes data already in the program. Used for parameter variation studies

CLASS - constructs system matrices from data describing a block diagram of transfer functions

SETUP - reduces input data matrices to the system equations (1) or (2)

EIGEN - determines system eigenvalues from the A matrix using QR-algorithm

ROOT - performs root loci analysis as a function of two independently incremented feedback gains

NMRATR - determines numerator zeroes of transfer functions defined by the NU inputs, u, and NY outputs, y.

FRQRSP - computes a frequency response at discrete frequencies for each transfer function determined by NMRATR

PSD - computes a power spectrum of the transfer functions determined by NMRATR assuming unity variance white noise excitation

THIST - computes a transient response of the system at discrete time points

INPUT - a user written subroutine which constructs the input vector to the transient response

The CONTROL program is on disc in the CDC CYBER 70 system and is called by the user with appropriate control cards. To utilize the full flexibility of CONTROL, the user may write several of the subroutines to perform data preparation for his specific problem. These subroutines are:

MAIN
MATRIX
CHANGE
INPUT

These subroutines may be compiled in SOURCE language. Note that they are not required. These subroutines are defined in the program on disc and are overridden by the user's source subroutines. If a specific output format is desired, any of the CONTROL subroutines may be modified by the user and compiled to override the disc versions. A brief description of the use of these routines is given below:

MAIN - Provides variable dimensioning capability. The size of all arrays used in CONTROL is declared here and passed through COMMON to all other subroutines. Thus the size of the system matrixes may be quickly and easily changed. The disc program is provided with:

$MX = 15 = n + 1$; $n =$ dimension of maximum state

$MY = 15 =$ dimension of maximum output vector

$MY = 10 =$ dimension of maximum input vector

MATRIX - A user written subroutine which constructs the system matrices. For instance, **MATRIX** may read the nondimensional aircraft stability derivatives, perform axes transformations, dimensionalize the derivatives, and insert the proper numbers into the system matrixes. General **MATRIX** routines are available for the standard lateral-directional and longitudinal linearized equations of motion which are generally used at FRC.

CHANGE - A user written subroutine which changes specified elements in the system matrices (which are already constructed through **MATRIX**, **LOAD**, or **CLASS**). This routine allows the capability of doing parameter variation studies on a basic system configuration without having to reload the problem data for each variation.

INPUT - This user written routine constructs the input vector for a time history calculation. Thus the user may generate step, impulse, ramp, sinusoidal, random inputs as desired. A basic routine which simply reads 1 card for the input vector \underline{u} is provided.

All of these routines have specified calling sequences which are given in Appendix 1. Each routine has specific **COMMON**

and DIMENSION statements which are required and which the user will not change. The structure of the CONTROL deck is shown in figure 2. The job control language for CONTROL is given in Table II. All figures, tables and information required to set up data for the CONTROL program are gathered at the end of this document for easy reference by the user.

CONTINUOUS SYSTEM MODELS

The basic continuous system model which CONTROL analyzes is given by (1) and is repeated here:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Hx + Fu \\ u &= K_1x + Du_{com}\end{aligned}$$

CONTROL analyzes three configurations of continuous system models: open loop, closed loop, and root loci. These three configurations are under the control of SYSTEM. For ease in problem setup, the additional matrices D, K1, K2, K3, K4, C, and G are defined.

Open Loop (SYSTEM = 1)

$$C\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (3a)$$

$$y = Hx + G\dot{x} + Fu \quad (3b)$$

Closed Loop (SYSTEM = 2)

$$C\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (4a)$$

$$u = K_1x + K_2\dot{x} + Du_{com} \quad (4b)$$

$$y = Hx + G\dot{x} + Fu \quad (4c)$$

Subscript COM indicates a "command" signal. Note that the

inclusion of the C matrix allows inertial cross-coupling between states. K2 and G allow for state derivative feedback and output. D allows for controller interconnections and feedforward gains.

CONTROL reduces the systems (3) and (4) with the substitutions

$$A \leftarrow C^{-1}A + C^{-1}B(I - K_2C^{-1}B)^{-1}(K_1 + K_2C^{-1}A)$$

$$B \leftarrow C^{-1}B(I - K_2C^{-1}B)^{-1}D$$

$$H \leftarrow H + GC^{-1}A + (F + GC^{-1}B)(I - K_2C^{-1}B)^{-1}D$$

$$F \leftarrow (F + GC^{-1}B)(I - K_2C^{-1}B)^{-1}D$$

to the system,

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu_{com} \quad (5a)$$

$$y = Hx + Fu_{com} \quad (5b)$$

Note that (5) is identical to the basic system (1) with u replaced by u_{COM} . Obviously, for the open-loop system $D = I$, $K_1 = K_2 = 0$, and $u = u_{COM}$.

Root Loci (SYSTEM = 3)

$$C\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (6a)$$

$$u = k_1(K_1x + K_2\dot{x}) + k_2(K_3x + K_4\dot{x}) \quad (6b)$$

This root loci model allows root loci as a function of two independent feedback variables. The first feedback variable is defined by the matrices K_1 and K_2 (e.g., normal acceleration = $\frac{V}{g}(\dot{\alpha} - q)$). K_3 and K_4 define the second feedback variable (commonly $K_3 = K_4 = 0$). The condition codes N_1 , N_2 , $GAIN_1$, and $GAIN_2$ determine the locus gain and number of locus points as follows:

$$k_1 = r * \text{GAIN1}$$

$$r = \begin{cases} 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N1; & N1 > 0 \\ 0, 1, 2, 4, \dots, 2^{(|N1|-2)}; & N1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k_3 = t * \text{GAIN2}$$

$$t = \begin{cases} 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N2; & N2 > 0 \\ 0, 1, 2, 4, \dots, 2^{(|N2|-2)}; & N2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

CONTROL computes the closed-loop system matrix as:

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

where

$$A \leftarrow A' + B'(I - k_1 K^1 - k_3 K^2)^{-1} (k_1 K^3 + k_3 K^4)$$

$$A' \leftarrow C^{-1}A$$

$$B' \leftarrow C^{-1}B$$

$$K^1 \leftarrow K2 B'$$

$$K^2 \leftarrow K4 B'$$

$$K^3 \leftarrow K1 + K2 A'$$

$$K^4 \leftarrow K3 + K4 A'$$

The eigenvalues of A are then determined to find the system root locus. The zeroes corresponding to the first feedback variable are determined by forming the observation equation:

$$y = Hx + Fu$$

where

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} K1 + K2 A' \\ K3 + K4 A' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} K2 B' \\ K4 B' \end{bmatrix}$$

A subsequent call to NMRATR then determines the zeroes. NMRATR determines the zeroes of the transfer function specified by the first nonzero row of these derived H and F matrices. If PLOT $\neq 0$, an additional data card is required for each root locus specifying the maximum and minimum axis coordinates desired for the plot (see Table II).

The continuous system models given above are summarized in Table III(a).

MIXED Systems

This problem formulation can be used to model a system which is described by a combination of differential equations and Laplace transform blocks. An example of such a system is an aircraft-control system. The aircraft equations of motion are usually known as differential equations while the control system is often given in block diagram form. The MIXED option gives the user the capability of easily modeling such a system. This option, which is a great convenience in analyzing continuous systems, becomes indispensable in the analysis of sampled-data systems. There it is used to correctly connect the continuous and discrete subsystems and to discretize to the continuous subsystem at the proper times.

The MIXED option involves a two-step data input stream. In the first step, the plant equations of motion are loaded as an open-loop system. The second step loads the block diagram control system data (CLASS subroutine) and augments the open-loop plant matrices with the control system dynamics.

Finally, the two subsystems are coupled together. The open-loop, closed-loop, and root locus options are available with the MIXED option.

The CLASS subroutine may be used by itself to construct state space formulations of systems described entirely by block diagrams. The input format for the MIXED option will be given after the CLASS loading option has been discussed.

DATA DECK FORMAT

CONTROL problem definition is accomplished in CARD. Condition codes defining the analysis options chosen, data input mode, and data handling procedures are read in a namelist format (CODE). Each pass through CNTRLR (figure 1) defines a case.

The CONTROL program data deck structure is shown in figure 3. The title card, namelist CODE, output label card, input label card, system data, and transient response input data formats are given in Table IV.

The format for entering data using namelist is illustrated in figure 4. Column 1 of each card must be blank. Column 2 of card 1 begins the name of the namelist (CODE) which is followed by a blank. Variable names in the namelist must be right justified with respect to the "=" sign, variable values must be right justified with respect to the "," sign and be of the proper type (real, integer). The namelist data entry is closed by the code "&END."

The analysis options chosen, data input format, and system structure are defined in the namelist, CODE. The variables which are defined by the namelist are:

Integer variables

READ, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, MIXED, DIGITL, FRPS, NUMERS,
TRESP, NX, NY, NU, NXC, NUC, ZOH, N1, N2, CONTUR,
MULTRT, MODEL, NSCALE, CMAT, NK2, FORM, IPT, IGO,
SAV, IFLAG, READ3

Real variables

DELT, FINALT, IFREQ, FFREQ, DELFRQ, GAIN1, GAIN2, M

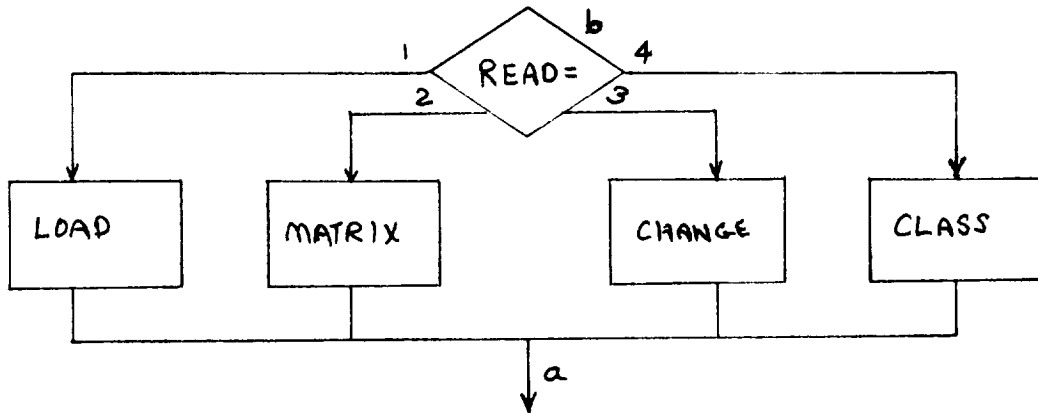
These variables are described in Appendix 2. All variables are initialized to zero at the start of each case (unless SAV = 1) and only nonzero variables need be defined in the namelist.

For root locus cases in which plots are requested, one card is required for each root locus by the plotter program to define the $j\omega$ scale on the plot. This card(s) follows the PLOT CARDS card.

Figure 1 indicates that CONTROL will return to the top of the program and look for more data at the end of each case. Thus data decks may be stacked together to analyze many cases on a single computer run.

DATA INPUT OPTIONS

The system data may be input in four different methods. The control loading option is determined by the condition code READ:



CHANGE (READ = 3) The CHANGE option is meant to be used on cases following an initial case. For instance, on case 1, the system matrices are loaded or constructed in LOAD, MATRIX, or CLASS. These "original" system matrices (as defined at point (a) on case 1) may be saved and made available at point (b) in case 2. If CHANGE is utilized in case 2, the "original" system matrices may be altered as desired. Thus a parameter variation study may be accomplished using a simple CHANGE subroutine.

The remaining three options--LOAD, MATRIX, and CLASS--will now be described.

LOAD (READ = 1) The subroutine LOAD reads explicit data matrices under the control of the condition codes. Each data matrix (e.g., A) is read row by row with an (8F10.4) format. Each data matrix must be preceded by a dimension card (2I10) giving the number of rows and columns in the matrix. For example, a 5 x 5 matrix would require 6 data cards (1 dimension card, 1 card per row) while an 8 x 9 matrix would require 19 data cards (1 dimension card, 2 cards per row). The matrices required are listed in STEP 1 of Table V.

MATRIX (READ = 2) MATRIX is a user written subroutine which constructs the system matrices required by the condition codes. These matrices are the same as those given in STEP 1 of Table V. Data defined in MATRIX are not destroyed by CONTROL. Thus the user may input data to the MATRIX subroutine for case 1 and reuse the data on subsequent cases.

CLASS (READ = 4) If READ = 4 the system matrices are constructed in CLASS from block diagram input data. If MIXED = 1, the control system dynamics, in block diagram form, are added on to the plant dynamics by the CLASS subroutine. Thus the CLASS subroutine has a dual function in CONTROL. In both cases, the data format describing the block diagram is the same. The data format is given as STEP 2 of Table V. Two options of inputting the block diagram information are provided. The first option describes the block diagram by inputting the transfer function polynomial coefficients explicitly for general fourth-order transfer functions. The second option allows the user to pick standard form constant, first-order, or second-order blocks to describe the system. These blocks are defined by a small number of parameters and are given in Table VI. The first option is used only if a particular transfer function form cannot be found in Table VI. The first option will not be described. A description of the second option begins on page 21.

The data required to describe a system given entirely by block diagrams are summarized below. The additional data required if MIXED = 1 will be described later.

NBLOCK = No. of blocks in block diagram

GRAPH = Integer matrix describing interconnection of blocks

BLOCK = Integer matrix describing dimension of numerator
and denominator polynomials of each block

NUMER = Matrix of polynomial coefficients of numerators of
each block (ordered from $s^0 \rightarrow s^m$)

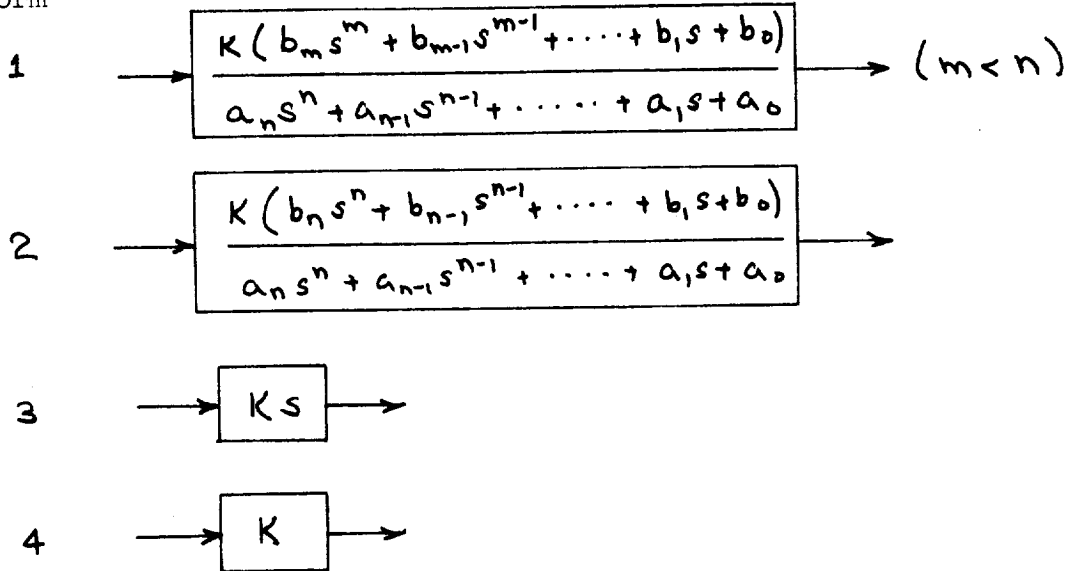
DENOM = Matrix of polynomial coefficients of denominators
of each block (ordered from $s^0 \rightarrow s^n$)

GAIN = Vector of gains of each block

ITHINY = Integer vector describing which block outputs are
to be saved in final H matrix

Allowable forms of blocks:

Form



Restrictions:

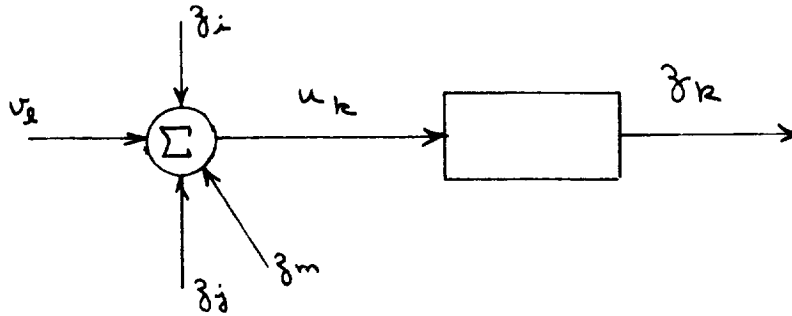
- a.) Inputs into a type 3.) block must be outputs of a type 1.) block.
- b.) $n \leq 4$
- c.) Number of blocks ≤ 20

Interconnection of blocks:

The interconnection of blocks may be described with the concept of internal and external inputs to a block:

Internal input - an input which is an output of a block in the system.

External input - any input other than internal inputs, designated by v . The input to any block may be the sum of three or less internal inputs and one external input.

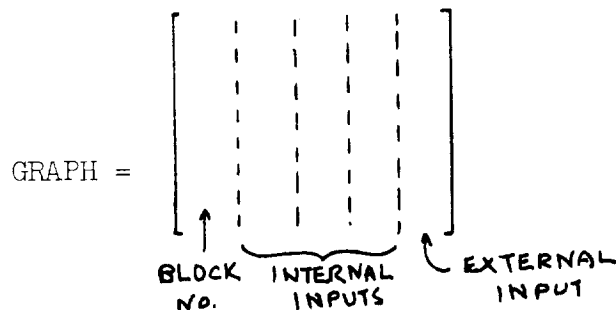


$$u_k = \pm v_l \pm z_i \pm z_j \pm z_m$$

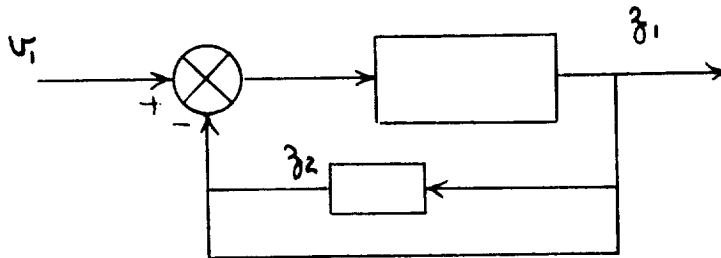
The \pm indicates that either sign may be used on any of the inputs. Whenever an external input is defined, a summing junction is implied at the input to the block.

Problem formulation

1. Label the outputs of the blocks consecutively $z_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
2. Label the external inputs consecutively $v_j, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
3. Construct the GRAPH Matrix (dimension NBLOCK x 5) where NBLOCK = number of blocks in the diagram:



A simple example will illustrate the method:



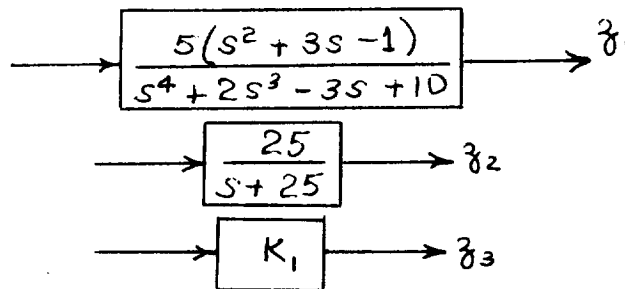
$$\text{GRAPH} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

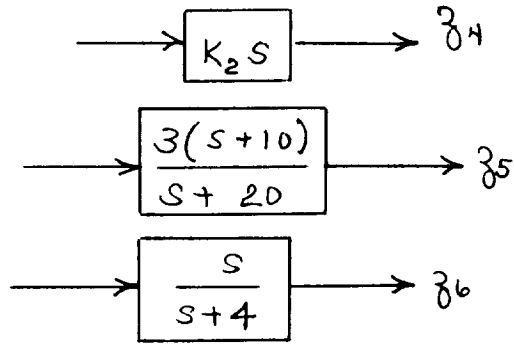
Note that negative inputs to summing junctions are indicated by the negative sign attached to the input label.

The following input data describe the internal composition of each block:

BLOCK - Describes the number of coefficients of the numerator and denominator polynomials which will be loaded (dimension NBLOCK x 3). The first column contains the block number (the sequence must correspond to the sequence of the first column of GRAPH). The second column contains the number of numerator coefficients to be loaded. The third column contains the number of denominator coefficients to be loaded.

example:





BLOCK =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note that a constant block K is treated as $K \frac{1}{s}$.

Also

$$K s = \frac{K(s+0)}{1}$$

NUMER (NBLOCK x 5)

NUMER contains the numerator coefficients.

For the above example:

NUMER =

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1. & 3. & 1. & 0 & 0 \\ 25. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10. & 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

DENOM (NBLOCK x 5)

Denom contains the denominator coefficients.

For the above example:

$$\text{DENOM} = \begin{bmatrix} 10. & -3. & 0 & 2. & 1. \\ 25. & 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 20. & 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4. & 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

GAIN (NBLOCK)

Gain is a vector containing the gain constants of the blocks.

For the above example:

$$\text{GAIN} = [5 \quad 1 \quad K_1 \quad K_2 \quad 3 \quad 1]$$

ITHINY (\leq NBLOCK)

In constructing the system matrices, CLASS constructs the output equation

$$y = Hx + Fu$$

where y is an NBLOCK vector. That is, the output of each block is defined as a component of the y vector. Ordinarily, the user will want to study only a few of these outputs. The ITHINY vector "thins" out the y vector. For the above example if;

$$\text{ITHINY} = [1 \quad 3 \quad 4]$$

then $y^t = (z_1, z_3, z_4)^t$

The second option of defining a block diagram will now be described. This option allows the user to pick standard form transfer functions given in Table VI to describe the block diagram. Only one data card per block is required to describe the system. The option is chosen by setting NIT = 1 on the first card of STEP 2. The data required to specify each block are NUM, TYPE, CONNEC, MOD, PARAM where

NUM is the block number.

TYPE is the type of transfer function from Table VI.

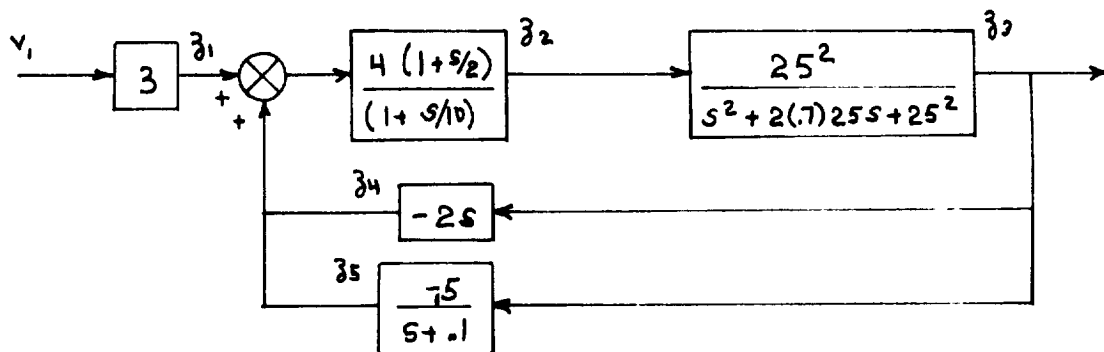
CONNEC specifies the connections between blocks and the external inputs. (This is the last four columns of GRAPH.)

MOD specifies whether the transfer function is an $s, z,$ or w -transform.

PARAM gives the parameters defining the block as indicated in Table VI.

Following the cards giving the above data for each block, one card for ITHINY is read.

example: set up the input data required to describe the system



The data required are

5	1									
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3.			
2	5	1	4	5	0	0	4.	10.	2.	
3	8	2	0	0	0	0	1.	25.	.7	
4	2	3	0	0	0	0	-2.			
5	4	3	0	0	0	0	-5.	.1		
1	2	3	4	5						

CLASS constructs a state space representation of each individual block using the phase variable canonical form. For example, the first block of the previous example:

$$G(s) = \frac{5(s^2 + 3s - 1)}{s^4 + 2s^3 - 3s + 10}$$

is modeled as

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Hx + Fu\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -10 & 3 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} & B &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ H &= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 15 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & F &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

CLASS constructs the state space representation of the entire block diagram in the following manner:

1. Write the output vector of the collection of blocks as

$$\begin{aligned}Cz &= Hx + Fu \\ z &= C^{-1}Hx + C^{-1}Fu\end{aligned}$$

2. Write the state equation describing the internal structure of each block (in phase variables) ignoring all connections between blocks and defining the "internal" input

vector, \underline{u}

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

3. Define the connection matrix, G , as

$$u = Gz$$

where

$$G(i, \text{GRAPH}(i, j)) = 1 \quad \text{if } \text{GRAPH}(i, j) \neq 0 \quad j = 2, 3, 4$$
$$= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

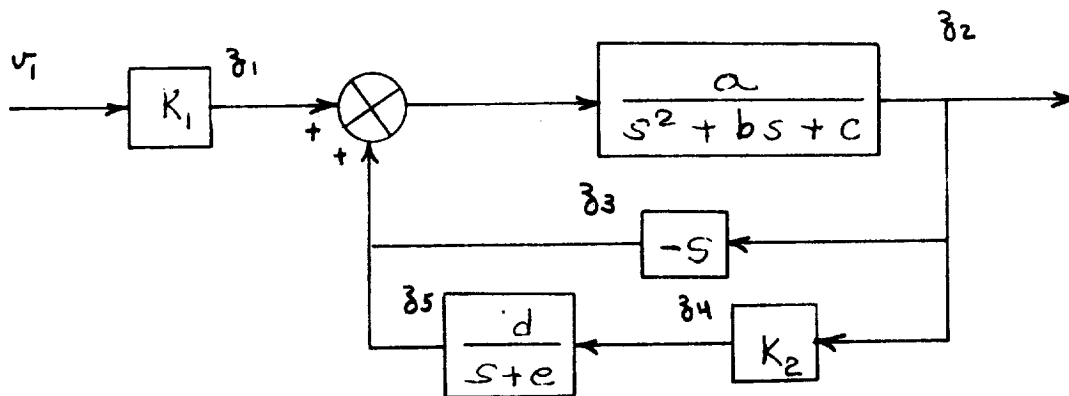
4. Couple the blocks together as

$$\dot{x} = (A + BGC^{-1}H)x + (BGC^{-1}F)v$$

$$y = (C^{-1}H)x + (C^{-1}F)v$$

The process of constructing the state variable representation is illustrated in the following example.

example: The operations described above will be performed for the system in the diagram.



$$\text{GRAPH} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. Write the output equation.

$$Cz = Hx + Fu$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -k_2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \\ z_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$z = C^{-1}Hx + C^{-1}Fu$$

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 \\ ak_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

2. Write the state equation of the uncoupled blocks.

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -c & -b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Write the connection matrix.

$$u = Gz$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \\ z_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

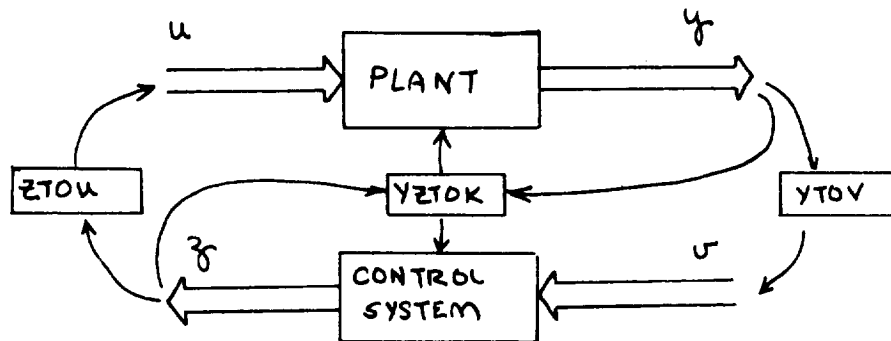
4. Couple the blocks together.

$$\dot{x} = (A + BGC^{-1}H)x + (BGC^{-1}F)u$$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -c & -(a+b) & d \\ aK_2 & 0 & -e \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ K_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

MIXED INPUT OPTION (CONTINUOUS SYSTEMS)

Mixed systems are characterized by having a portion of the system described by a set of differential equations and the remainder of the system described in block diagram form. The MIXED input option allows these systems to be analyzed without requiring the user to convert the system into a common representation. Typically the plant equations of motion are given and the control system is represented in block diagram form. The MIXED option constructs the state space representation of the system in a two-step process, the first step defining the plant and the second step augmenting the system with the control system block diagram data.



The input-output pairs for the plant and control system are designated $(\underline{u}, \underline{y})$ and $(\underline{v}, \underline{z})$, respectively. The state of the plant is \underline{x}_1 , and the state of the control system is \underline{x}_2 . The blocks YTOV, ZTOU, and YZTOK in the above diagram are additional connection data required by CLASS. They are used to connect the plant and controller. YZTOK defines a

feedback gain matrix to allow a conventional root locus to be performed while connections specified by YTOV and ZTOU are incorporated directly into the total system A matrix. Table V indicates the input data required for the MIXED option.

STEP 1 The plant is modeled as an open-loop system regardless of the value of SYSTEM. (In this case, SYSTEM refers to the total, augmented system).

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 \dot{x}_1 &= A_1 \dot{x}_1 + B_1 u_1 \\ y_1 &= H_1 x_1 + G_1 \dot{x}_1 + F_1 u_1 \end{aligned}$$

The quantities NX, NY, NU in the namelist must refer to this step. Additional dimensions required in step 2 are added by the program.

STEP 2 The control system is modeled by CLASS in the same manner described in the previous section. The required data are:

NBLOCK, GRAPH, BLOCK, NUMER, DENOM, GAIN,
 ITHINY, ITHINU, NYTOV, NZTOU, NYZTOK, YTOV,
 ZTOU, YZTOK.

The first seven quantities were defined in the last section while the remaining quantities specify how the system is connected.

ITHINY - Integer vector numbering, in sequence, those components of the augmented output vector $(y^T, z^T)^T$ to be saved for analysis.

- ITHINU - Integer vector numbering, in sequence those components of the augmented input vector $(u^T, v^T)^T$ to be saved for analysis.
- NYTOV - Number of connections from y to v .
- NZTOU - " " " z to u .
- NYZTOK - Number of feedback paths defined (with root locus option, the first connection specifies $K1$ and the second connection specifies $K3$).
- YTOV - Integer matrix of dimension $(NYTOV) \times 2$. Each row of the matrix describes a connection from y to v . The first element of a row specifies the component of y to be connected to the element of v specified by the second element.
- ZTOU - Integer matrix of dimension $(NZTOU) \times 2$ specifying connections between z and u in the same fashion as YTOV.
- YZTOK - Integer matrix of dimension $(NYZTOK) \times 2$ specifying a feedback gain matrix. The first number of a row specifies which element of the augmented output $(y^T, z^T)^T$ is to be fed back to the element of the augmented input $(u^T, v^T)^T$ specified by the second number of the row.

Note that numbers in YTOV and ZTOU refer to indexing in the individual vectors u, v, y, z while numbers in YZTOK refer to indexing in the augmented vectors $(u^T, v^T)^T$ and $(y^T, z^T)^T$. In all cases, the indexing is specified

before any thinning of the output or input has occurred.

The CLASS subroutine constructs the state space representation of the control system with the above data. The system is:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_2 &= A_2 x_2 + B_2 u \\ z &= H_2 x_2 + F_2 u\end{aligned}$$

The total system, at this point, is in the form of uncoupled diagonal blocks:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & | & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & | & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & | & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & | & B_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \vdots \\ v \end{bmatrix} \quad (7a)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ \vdots \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 & | & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & | & H_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} F_1 & | & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & | & F_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ \vdots \\ v \end{bmatrix} \quad (7b)$$

where the dimensions are

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &- NX \\ x_2 &- NX1 \\ y &- NY \\ z &- NY1 \\ u &- NU \\ v &- NU1\end{aligned}$$

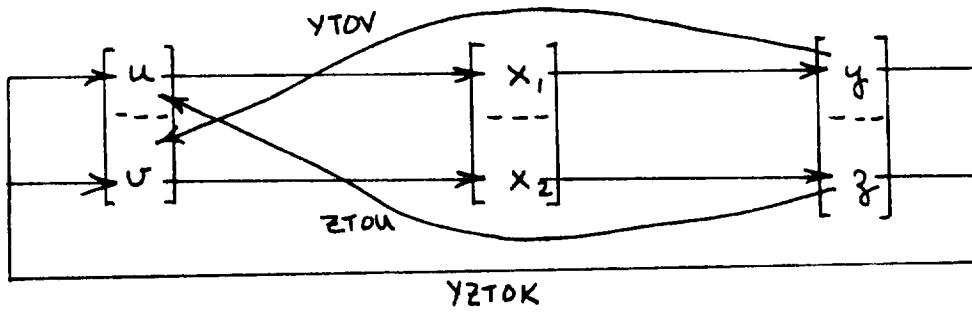
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} - \quad NX_T = NX + NX_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ \vdots \\ z \end{bmatrix} - \quad NY_T = NY + NY_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ \vdots \\ v \end{bmatrix} - \quad NU_T = NU + NU_1$$

The last three vectors above are the augmented state, augmented output, and augmented input vectors, respectively.

The system is now coupled together using YTOV, ZTOU, and YZTOK. The connections between the augmented input, state, and output vectors may be diagrammed as follows.



$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ \vdots \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I & R_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ R_2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ \vdots \\ z \end{bmatrix} + S \begin{bmatrix} u_{com} \\ \vdots \\ v_{com} \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

where subscript "com" designates an external "command" input.

The dimensions of R_1 , R_2 , and S are

$$R_1 - NU \times NY1$$

$$R_2 - NU1 \times NY$$

$$S - NUT \times (\# \text{ of elements in ITHINU})$$

R_1 , R_2 , and S are constructed according to the rules:

$$r_{1ij} = \begin{cases} 1.0 & \text{if } ZTOU(k,1) = j \text{ and } ZTOU(k,2) = i ; k=1,2,\dots,NZTOU \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$r_{2ij} = \begin{cases} 1.0 & \text{if } YTOV(k,1) = j \text{ and } YTOV(k,2) = i ; k=1,2,\dots,NYTOV \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$s_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1.0 & \text{if } i = ITHINU(j) ; j=1,2,\dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The submatrices R_1 and R_2 will be used to couple A_1 and A_2 while S is used to thin out the augmented input vector of unnecessary inputs. Unwanted outputs are thinned out at the very end by simply deleting rows of the final H and F output matrices (ITHINY).

The six partitioned matrices in (7) and (8) are defined to be A , B , H , F , R , and S and the system of equations is

reduced to the basic system (1) with the substitutions

$$\begin{aligned}A &\leftarrow A + BR(I - FR)^{-1}H \\B &\leftarrow BR(I - FR)^{-1}FS + BS \\H &\leftarrow (I - FR)^{-1}H \\F &\leftarrow (I - FR)^{-1}FS\end{aligned}$$

Now YZTOK is utilized to construct a feedback gain matrix if a root locus is desired. The feedback control law is

$$u = K_1 x + K_2 \dot{x}$$

The feedback gain matrices, K_1 and K_2 , are constructed by the rule:

$$\text{let YZTOK}(1, 1) = i$$

$$\text{YZTOK}(1, 2) = j$$

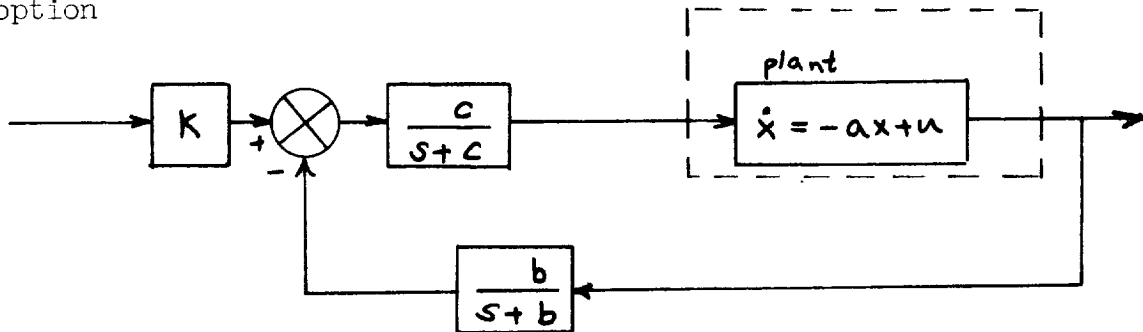
then the j th rows of K_1 and K_2 are copied from the i th row of the output matrices H and F . Thus feedback is defined from the i th output to the j th input.

If $\text{SYSTEM} = 3$ (root locus) a second row of YZTOK (if any) would be used to construct a second feedback variable into K_3 and K_4 , which would define the second feedback of a two-dimensional root locus.

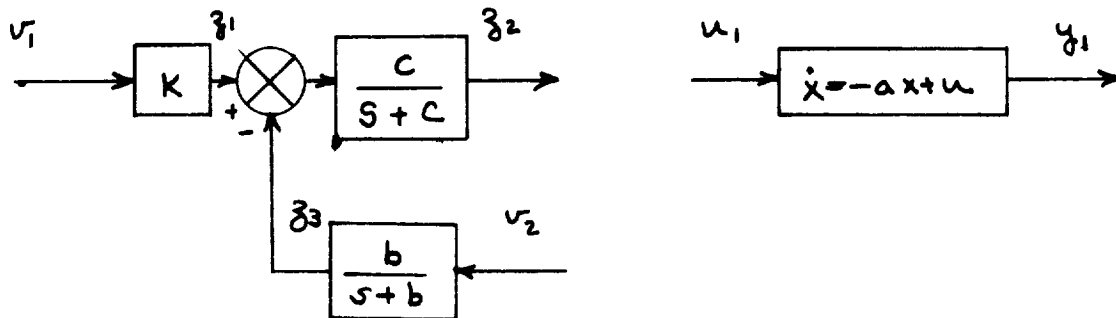
If a root locus is desired in which feedback is defined to the j th input, then the j th input cannot be thinned out of the system (i.e., j must appear in ITHINU).

If $\text{SYSTEM} = 2$ (closed loop) any number of feedback paths may be defined in YZTOK.

example: Set up the system indicated below using the MIXED option



The plant is described by a first order differential equation (STEP 1) and the control system is described by its block diagram representation. Redrawing the diagram:



$$\text{GRAPH} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a. If a closed-loop analysis is desired

$$YTOV = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ZTOU = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

will connect the system correctly.

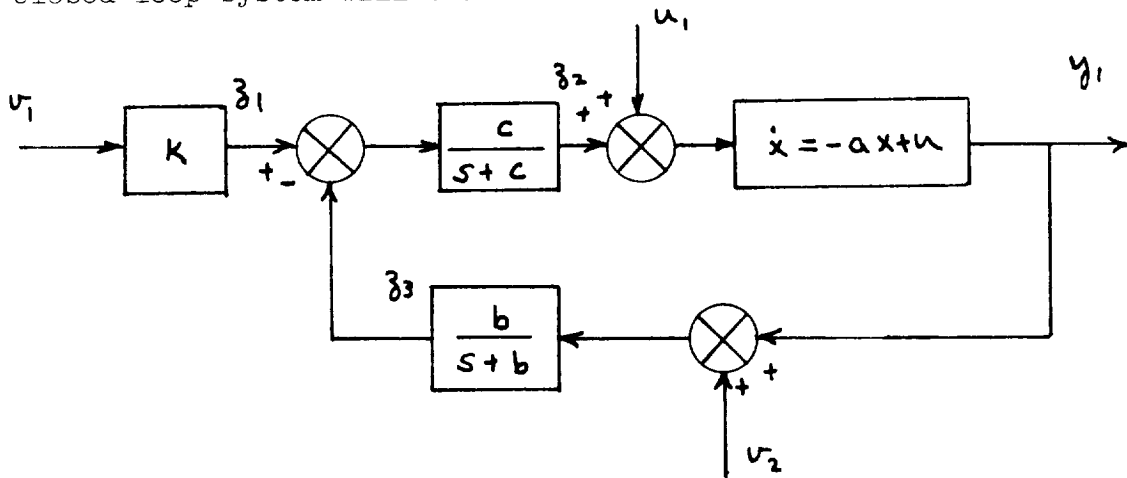
b. If a root locus is desired

$$YTOV = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$YZTOK = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

will provide the required feedback matrix (alternatively $ZTOU = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $YZTOK = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ will also give the desired locus, defining the feedback at a different point of the system).

Returning to the closed-loop system of a., the resulting closed-loop system will be:



with

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

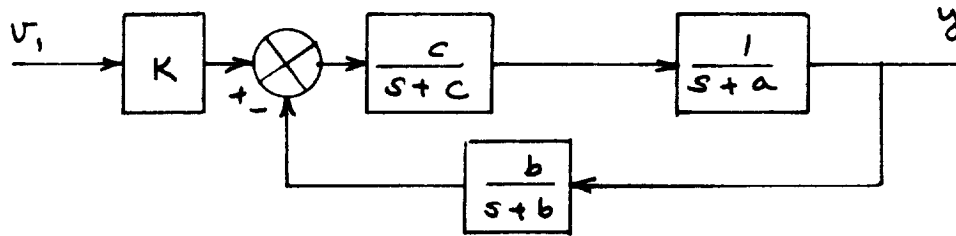
$$y^T = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Notice that the connections defined by YTOV and ZTOU create summing junctions. Following the connection of the system the input label (e.g., v_2) refers to the "external input" to the summing junction and not to the "error signal" (output of the summing junction). In many cases these external inputs are not of interest and will be thinned out with ITHINU. Similar thinning will usually be done on the output vector. For instance

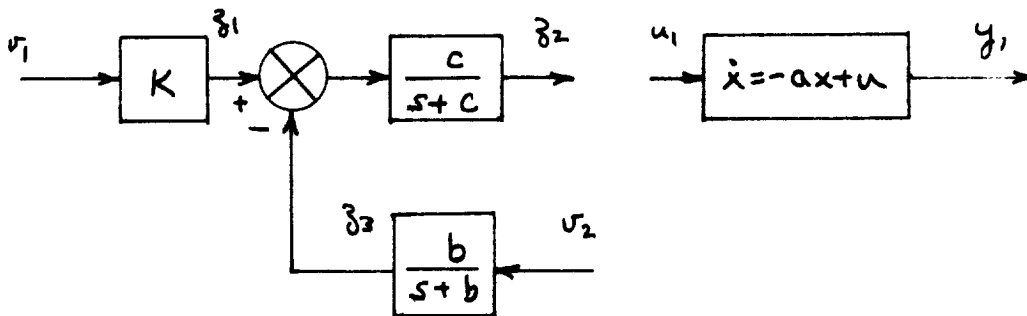
$$\text{ITHINU} = [2]$$

$$\text{ITHINY} = [1]$$

results in the system



example: set up the system of the previous example to do a root locus

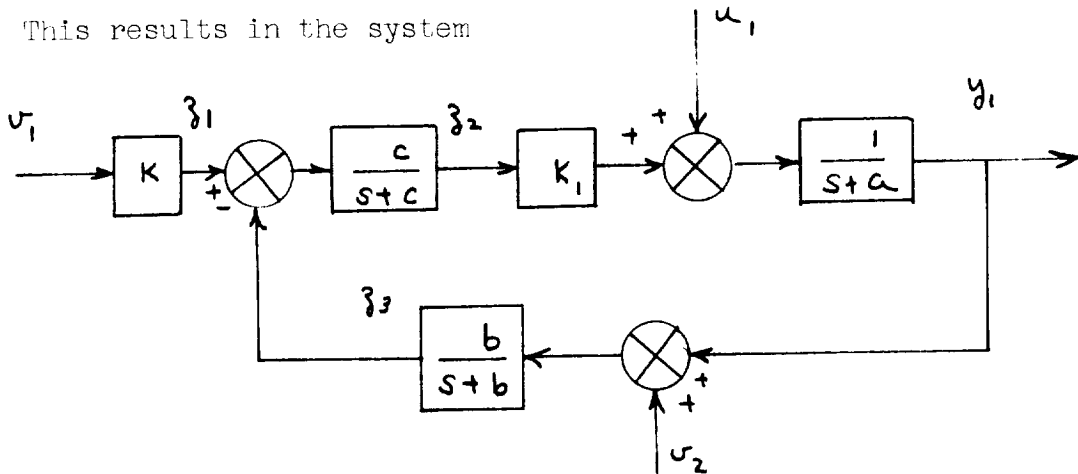


The above system can be put into the standard root locus form by defining

$$YTOV = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$YZTOK = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This results in the system



where K_1 is the root locus gain. For this system v_1 and v_2 may be thinned out but u_1 cannot be thinned out since a feedback variable has been defined to it. No output equation is defined for a root locus case, but the open-loop zeroes of z_2 due to an input at u_1 will be determined.

example: Suppose that STEP 1 of the MIXED option has defined a model of the lateral-directional dynamics of an airplane (A_1, B_1, H_1, F_1) with the plant input and output vectors:

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} \delta a \\ \delta r \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} p \\ r \\ \phi \\ a_y \end{bmatrix}$$

The pertinent input data are

$$\text{GRAPH} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{YTOV} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ZTOU} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{YZTOK} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The loading options which have been described above are summarized in Table V.

1. If $\text{READ} = 1, 2, 3$ and $\text{MIXED} = 0$, use STEP 1 of Table V. The required matrices must be defined via LOAD, MATRIX, or CHANGE.
2. If $\text{READ} = 4$ and $\text{MIXED} = 0$, use only STEP 2 of Table V. The required matrices will be constructed in CLASS from the block diagram data (GRAPH, etc.).
3. If $\text{MIXED} = 1$, the open-loop plant is defined by STEP 1 of Table V and the control system block diagram added as STEP 2 of Table V. In STEP 1, define the open-loop

plant as if SYSTEM = 1 regardless of the actual value of SYSTEM. SYSTEM, in this case, refers to the augmented system.

DISCRETE SYSTEM MODELS

If a system is known in a completely discrete form, then the system can be described by a combination of the vector difference equations,

$$x_{n+1} = A x_n + B u_n \quad (10a)$$

$$u_n = K1 x_n + D u_{com n} \quad (10b)$$

$$y_n = H x_n + F u_n \quad (10c)$$

The matrices G, C, K2, and K4 are not defined for discrete systems. This model is algebraically equivalent to the continuous system models (3), (4), and (6) and allows open-loop, closed-loop, and root locus models to be defined. The same computer algorithms which were used to generate eigenvalues for continuous systems can then be used for the discrete system. The resulting transfer functions are Z-transform transfer functions. The vector output sequence, y_n , corresponds to the continuous system transient response and may be generated directly from equations (10). The name-list parameters are defined in the same fashion as for continuous systems and all of the analysis options are available. To specify completely discrete system analysis, set DIGITL = 2 and DELT = T where T is the sample period. The completely discrete system models are given in Table IIIb. Frequency

responses are generated in the w -plane by means of the bilinear transformation

$$z = \frac{1+w}{1-w}$$

SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM MODELS

Sampled-data systems are composed of a continuous dynamical subsystem and a discrete subsystem. The continuous subsystem is called the plant and the discrete subsystem is called the digital controller. Usually, but not always, the digital controller will be a dynamical system. To analyze a sampled-data system, the continuous plant must be discretized so that the two subsystems have a common representation.

Careful attention must be given to the structure of the system in this discretizing process and the interconnection of the two subsystems. The MIXED option assumes a central role in the sampled-data analysis with the YTOV, ZTOU, and YZTOU options used to define the connections between the subsystem.

The sampled-data system is block diagrammed in figure 5 in which $D(z)$ is the digital controller described by the triple (u_n^d, x_n^d, y_n^d) and $G(s)$ is the continuous plant described by the triple (u^c, x^c, y^c) . The plant and digital controller dynamics are given by

$$\dot{\bar{x}}^c = A_c x^c + B_c u^c \quad (11a)$$

$$y^c = H_c x^c + F_c u^c \quad (11b)$$

$$x_{n+1}^d = A_d x_n^d + B_d u_n^d \quad (12a)$$

$$y_n^d = H_d x_n^d + F_d u_n^d \quad (12b)$$

The dimension of x^c is NXC and the dimension of u^c is NUC . (The Gx term in the output equation for y^c is allowed and has already been eliminated in equation (11)b.

These two systems are combined in the partitioned matrix form,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}^c \\ x_{n+1}^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_c & 0 \\ 0 & A_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^c \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_c & 0 \\ 0 & B_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix} \quad (13a)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^c \\ y_n^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_c & 0 \\ 0 & H_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^c \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} F_c & 0 \\ 0 & F_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix} \quad (13b)$$

Thus the order of the augmented state and output vectors is

- (a) plant states (outputs)
- (b) digital controller states (outputs)

CONTROL discretizes the upper left hand (NXC) x (NXC) sub-matrix of the augmented system A matrix.

The plant is generally assumed to be an open-loop system but analog feedback loops may be defined within the plant. Any such analog feedback must be defined explicitly in the plant A matrix, in YTOV, or ZTOU. Analog actuator dynamics and sensor dynamics are included in the plant. Actuators and sensors may be modeled in block diagram form using the MIXED option. The digital controller will usually be comprised

of a summing junction and digital filters. External inputs to the plant and digital controller may be defined. External inputs to the digital controller are considered to be sequences of numbers, $u_{ext_n}^d$, separated in time by the sample period, T . External inputs to the plant, u_{ext}^c , are considered as sampled continuous inputs. The inputs to the plant are comprised of the outputs of the digital controller and the sampled external inputs. These inputs may be applied to the plant as

- (a) outputs of samplers (pulse trains)
- (b) outputs of zero-order-hold elements,

The sampled-data block diagram of figure 5 is capable of representing a wide range of sampled-data systems. Figure 6 shows several of the possible configurations. Figure 6(a) shows an open-loop plant with a sampled (pulse train) input, figure 6(b) shows a closed-loop plant with a sampled error signal, figure 6(c) shows a closed-loop plant with digital compensation in the feedback path, and figure 6(d) shows a closed-loop plant with digital compensation in the forward path. Questions arising in the analysis of these systems involves the stability of the closed-loop system, the system transient response, and the synthesis of (digital) control systems. The CONTROL program allows these questions to be studied using the z -plane root locus, the w -plane frequency response (both standard and modified z -transforms), and the system transient response.

In order to perform this analysis, it is necessary to discretize the plant to obtain a discrete system model of the entire sampled-data system.

The form of the input function determines the proper discretization of the plant. CONTROL treats the first ZOH elements of u^c as inputs from zero-order-hold elements and the remaining (NUC - ZOH) elements of u^c as sampled inputs. Thus the ordering of the augmented input vector is

- (a) zero-order-hold inputs to plant
- (b) sampled inputs to plant
- (c) discrete inputs to digital controller

CONTROL discretizes the upper left hand (NXC) x (NUC) submatrix of the augmented system B matrix. The first ZOH columns of the submatrix are discretized to account for the zero-order-hold effect and the remaining (NUC-ZOH) columns are discretized to account for the sampling effect.

The system which results from the discretization of the plant is block diagramed in figure 7. All of the sequences x_n^d , x_n^c , y_n^c , etc., are defined at the same instants of time

$$t = nT; \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

However, since the system actually contains a continuous subsystem which has a continuous state trajectory it is necessary to define the exact meaning of sequences such as y_n^c . For instance, y_n^c has the two interpretations

$$y_n^{c+} \equiv \lim_{\epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0} y^c(nT + \epsilon_2) \quad \epsilon_2 > 0 \quad (14a)$$

$$y_n^{c-} \equiv y^c(nT - \epsilon_1) \quad \epsilon_1 > 0 \quad (14b)$$

Which of these two definitions is used has an important bearing on the resulting discretized system. The CONTROL program assumes

$$x_n^c \equiv \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} x^c(nT - \epsilon) \quad \epsilon > 0$$

$$u_n^c \equiv u^c(nT)$$

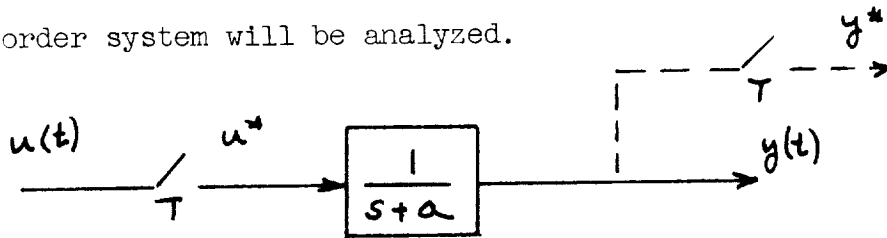
The interpretation of these definitions is that; the state, x_n^c , is defined at time $t = nT$ prior to the application of the input, u_n^c . The updated input, u_n^c , is applied to the system at the sampling instant, $t = nT$. Thus all events are timed with respect to u_n^c as occurring before or after the application of u_n^c .

Figure 8(a) shows the time sequence of events in the complete sampled-data system. At $t = nT - \epsilon_1$, the plant is sampled to provide y_n^{c-} and u_{extn}^d is input to the digital controller. Following the computational delay, ϵ_1 , the digital controller output, y_n^d , is updated (using y_n^{c-} and u_{extn}^d), the plant input, u_n^c , is defined (using y_n^d and u_{extn}^d) and applied to the plant. At $t = nT + \epsilon_2$ the plant output is y_n^{c+} . The time delay ϵ_2 may be regarded as

an infinitesimal (i.e., the limit goes to zero in eq. (14(a)) since the plant responds instantaneously to u_n^e . The time delay e_1 cannot be regarded as an infinitesimal since the digital controller requires a finite time to compute the update. y_n^d . However, if $e_1 \ll T$ it is customary to assume $e_1 \rightarrow 0$.

Figure 8(b) shows the idealized time sequence for the sampled-data system. In this idealized model, events occur only at the sample instants and they occur instantaneously.

To illustrate the discretizing process an open-loop first order system will be analyzed.



The state equation of the plant driven by the input train is

$$\dot{x} = -ax + u$$

$$u = u^* = u(t) \delta(t - nT) \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$$

The solution of the state equation for $0 \leq t < T$ is

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \phi(t) x_0 + \int_0^t \phi(t-\tau) u^*(\tau) d\tau \\ &= e^{-at} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{-a(t-\tau)} \delta(\tau) u(\tau) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{-at} x_0 + e^{-at} u_0$$

and in general

$$x_{n+1} \equiv x[(n+1)T] = e^{-aT} x_n + e^{-aT} u_n \quad (15a)$$

The output equation depends upon the choice of output; y_n^- or y_n^+ .

At $t = nT - \epsilon$ ($\epsilon \neq 0$) $u^* = 0$ and

$$y_n^- = x_n \quad (15b)$$

At $t = nT + \epsilon$ the impulse at $t = nT$ will have changed the state x_n to

$$\begin{aligned} x_n^+ = x(nT + \epsilon) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\phi(\epsilon) x_n + \int_{nT}^{nT + \epsilon} \phi(nT + \epsilon - \tau) u^*(\tau) d\tau \right] \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\phi(\epsilon) x_n + \phi(\epsilon) u_n \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$x_n^+ = x_n + u_n$$

since $\phi(0) = 1$ and $u^*(\tau) = u_n \delta(\tau - nT)$

The output y_n^+ is then

$$y_n^+ = x_n + u_n \quad (15c)$$

since $u(nT + \epsilon) = 0$.

The discretized system is given by equations (15a) and (15b) if y_n^- is chosen as the output, or by (15a) and (15c) if y_n^+ is chosen as the output. The corresponding z -transfer functions are

$$G(z) = \frac{e^{-aT}}{z - e^{-aT}} \quad \text{if } y_n \equiv y_n^- \quad (16a)$$

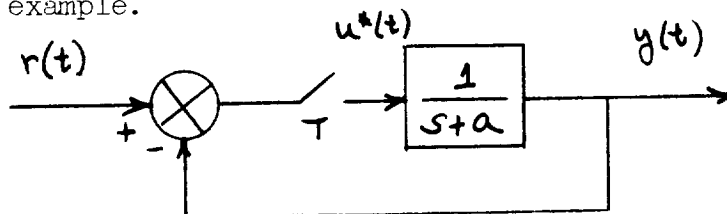
$$G(z) = \frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}} \quad \text{if } y_n \equiv y_n^+ \quad (16b)$$

An interesting result of this example is that (16b) is the standard z -transfer function (pulse transfer function) of $G(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$. Thus to generate standard z -transfer functions for the plant (11) the following convention should be used:

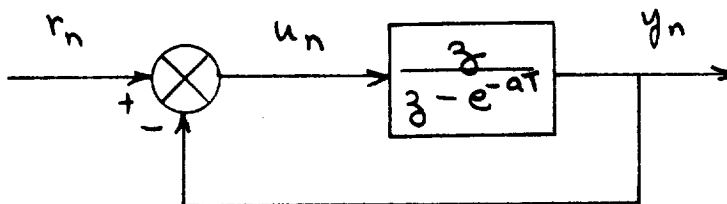
$$y_n \equiv y_n^+ = y(nT + \epsilon) \quad (17a)$$

$$x_n \equiv x_n^- = x(nT - \epsilon) \quad (17b)$$

Although this convention will generate correct pulse transfer functions, it is not the convention required for analyzing closed-loop sampled-data systems. This is evident from the following example.



This system is replaced by the equivalent discrete system:



whose state equation is (assuming $y_n = y_n^+$)

$$x_{n+1} = e^{-aT} x_n + e^{-aT} u_n$$

$$y_n = x_n + u_n$$

The control law is $u_n = r_n - y_n = r_n - x_n - u_n$

This control law is nonphysical since it requires the digital controller to compute, at $t = nT - \epsilon$, a control law requiring data not available until $t = nT$ (see fig. 8). Thus for a closed-loop sampled data system the convention $y_n \equiv y_n^+$ can lead to a nonphysical realization of the system. The correct convention for closed-loop sampled-data systems is

$$y_n \equiv y_n^- = y(nT - \epsilon) \quad \epsilon > 0$$

since this equation represents the measurements (observations) available to the digital controller at the time at which it must compute the control law.

Table VII lists the correctly discretized plant models for the various input and output definitions. Table VII(a) gives the models for the output convention $y_n \equiv y_n^-$ and Table VII(b) gives the models for the output convention $y_n \equiv y_n^+$. In Table VII(a) $F = 0$. This is required for the pulsed input since a continuous system with $F \neq 0$ cannot be driven by a pulse train. The ZOH input system (Table VII(a)) cannot have $F \neq 0$ since this would make y_n dependent on u_{n-1} and the analysis options of CONTROL are not applicable to such a system.

The only differences in Table VII(a) and (b) are in the direct feedforward term of the output equations. It is interesting to note that these terms in Table VII(b) (HBu_n for pulsed inputs and Fu_n for ZOH inputs) will be zero if

- a. all input-output transfer paths have at least 2 more poles than zeroes for the pulsed input system
- b. all input-output transfer paths have at least 1 more pole than zeroes for the ZOH system.

Inputs from digital controllers to continuous mechanical plants are almost always applied through zero-order-hold elements whose outputs drive actuators. If actuator dynamics are included in the plant then there will always be at least 1 more pole than zeroes for all transfer paths and there will be no difference in the two ZOH input cases of Table VII(a) and (b).

From Table VI the operations required to discretize the continuous plant are now apparent. CONTROL replaces the augmented system model of equations (13) with

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1}^c \\ \vdots \\ x_{n+1}^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & A_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n^c \\ \vdots \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \oplus B_c & | & \oplus B_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & 0 & | & B_d \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{ZOH}} \begin{bmatrix} u_n^c \\ \vdots \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix} \quad (18a)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{n+1}^c \\ \vdots \\ y_{n+1}^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & H_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n^c \\ \vdots \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} F_c & | & H_c B_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & 0 & | & F_d \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{NUC}} \begin{bmatrix} u_n^c \\ \vdots \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix} \quad (18b)$$

The partitioned submatrices $([\oplus B_c], [\phi B_c], [F_c], [H_c B_c])$ are interpreted as follows: The first NXC rows and ZOH columns of $\oplus B_c$ are copied into the corresponding location of the B matrix, etc. At this point the sampled-data system is completely discretized and is given by

$$x_{n+1} = Ax_n + Bu_n \quad (19a)$$

$$y_n = Hx_n + Fu_n \quad (19b)$$

where the augmented vectors and matrices are:

$$x_n = \begin{bmatrix} x_n^c \\ \vdots \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} \quad u_n = \begin{bmatrix} u_n^c \\ \vdots \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix} \quad y_n = \begin{bmatrix} y_n^c \\ \vdots \\ y_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(T) & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & A_d \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} [\oplus B_c] & | & [\phi B_c] & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & 0 & | & B_d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & H_d \end{bmatrix} \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} [F_c] & | & [H_c B_c] & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & 0 & | & F_d \end{bmatrix}$$

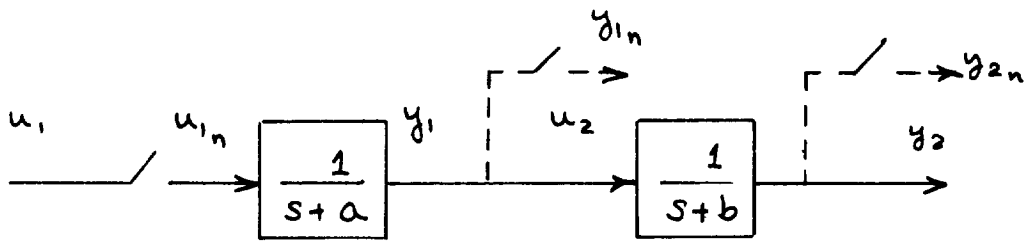
In light of the preceding discussion concerning the possibility of defining nonphysical feedback control laws, the submatrices $[F_c]$ and $[H_c B_c]$ must be interpreted carefully. CONTROL does not use $[F_c]$ or $[H_c B_c]$ to

define connections from the plant to the discrete subsystem or to define sampled-data feedback laws. This amounts to using $y_n^c = y^c(nT - \epsilon)$ instead of $y_n^c = y^c(nT + \epsilon)$ for these connections. These submatrices are used in computing z -transfer functions, frequency responses, and transient responses. Thus pulse transfer functions such as that of the above example can be computed. This completes the discussion concerning the discretization of the plant dynamics.

The sampled-data system has been reduced to a set of uncoupled matrix difference equations (19). The remaining step in the definition of the system is the method of connecting the digital controller and the discretized plant. These connections are best illustrated by the following examples. The examples illustrate the various possible combinations of continuous and discrete subsystems. Each example contains two systems. The appropriate uncoupled state and output equations are written for each example followed by the equation giving the connection between the two systems. The state equations are discretized, the connection equation incorporated at the appropriate time, and the final coupled discretized system is given.

example: Determine the properly discretized and connected equations for the following systems.

a.)



1. Original system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 0 \\ 0 & -b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Connection equation.

$$u_2 = y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

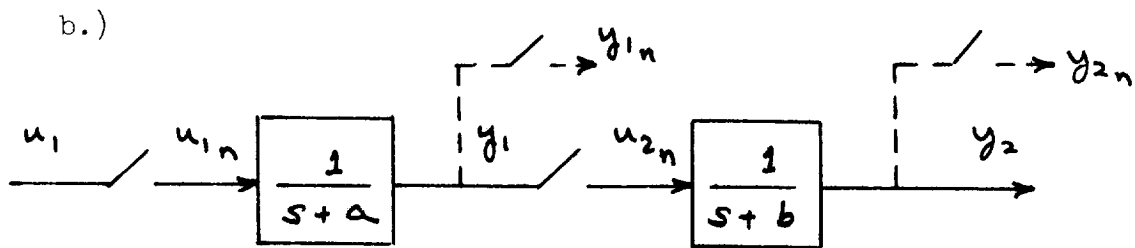
3. Coupled system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 0 \\ 1 & -b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_1$$

4. Final system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1n+1} \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ \frac{e^{-aT} - e^{-bT}}{b-a} & e^{-bT} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [u_{1n}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1n} \\ y_{2n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [u_{1n}]$$



1. Original system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 0 \\ 0 & -b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Discretized system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1n+1} \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-bT} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-bT} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1n} \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1n}^+ \\ y_{2n}^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1n} \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Connection equation.

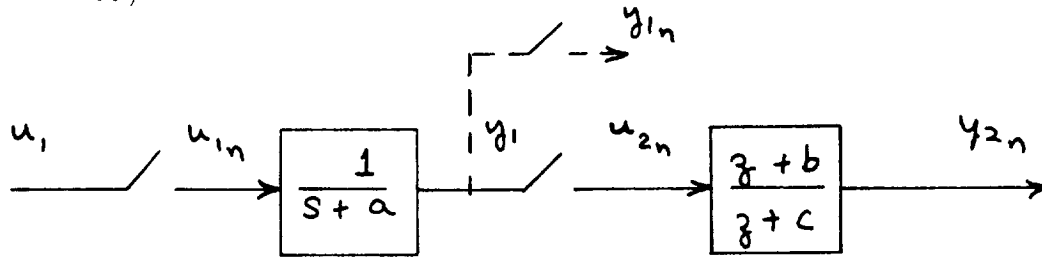
$$u_{2n} = y_{1n}^- = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. Final system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1n+1} \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ e^{-bT} & e^{-bT} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_{1n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1n}^+ \\ y_{2n}^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u_{1n}$$

e.)



1. Original system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 0 \\ 0 & -c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1^+ \\ y_{2n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (b-c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Discretized system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1n+1} \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ 0 & -c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1n} \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Connection equation.

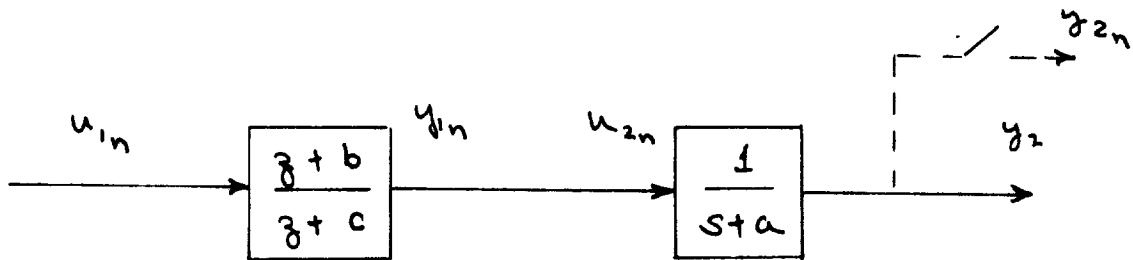
$$u_{2n} = y_{1n}^- = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. Final system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1n+1} \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ 1 & -c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_{1n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1n}^+ \\ y_{2n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & (b-c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_{1n}$$

d.)



1. Original system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_2 \\ x_{1n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 0 \\ 0 & -c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_2 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (b-c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Discretized system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{2n+1} \\ x_{1n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ 0 & -c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2n} \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{2n} \\ u_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{2n}^+ \\ y_{1n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (b-c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2n} \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{2n} \\ u_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Connection equation.

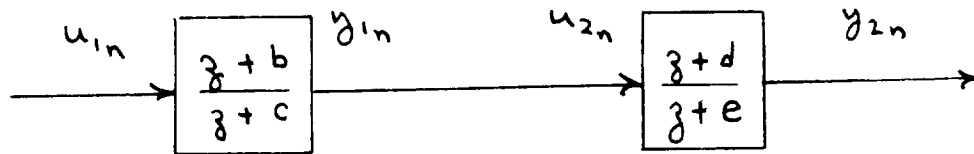
$$u_{2n} = y_{1n} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (b-c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2n} \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{2n} \\ u_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. Final system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{2n+1} \\ x_{1n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} & (b-c)e^{-aT} \\ 0 & -c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2n} \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-aT} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [u_{1n}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{2n}^+ \\ y_{1n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & (b-c) \\ 0 & (b-c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2n} \\ x_{1n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [u_{1n}]$$

e.)



1. Original system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1n+1} \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -c & 0 \\ 0 & -e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1n} \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1n} \\ y_{2n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (b-c) & 0 \\ 0 & (d-e) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1n} \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Connection equation.

$$u_{2n} = y_{1n} = \begin{bmatrix} (b-c) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1n} \\ u_{2n} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Final system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1n+1} \\ x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -c & 0 \\ b-c & -e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [u_{1n}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1n} \\ y_{2n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b-c & 0 \\ b-c & d-e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [u_{1n}]$$

A close study of these examples reveals that:

- i.) Connections between two continuous systems must be made before they are discretized (a).
- ii.) Connections to a continuous system from a sampler, zero-order-hold, or digital system must be made after the continuous system is discretized (b and d). Such a continuous system must have an input defined and the connection to the input is specified in a "feedback" gain matrix.
- iii.) Connections to a digital system from a continuous system may be made either before or after the system is discretized (c). The discretization has no effect on the connection equation.
- iv.) Connections between discrete systems may be made at any time since the discretization does not affect these systems (e).

SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM ANALYSIS USING THE MIXED OPTION

The use of the MIXED option of the CONTROL program to model sampled-data systems may be described now. The MIXED option involves a two-step process in which a set of linear differential equations are augmented with a block diagram control system.

Sampled-data systems involve a continuous subsystem, the plant, and a discrete subsystem, the digital controller. The CONTROL program constructs the sampled-data system model

by defining the plant in STEP 1 and the digital controller in STEP 2 of the MIXED option. It is not required that the plant correspond completely with STEP 1 of the MIXED option. For example, the block diagram control system (STEP 2) may contain a mixture of Laplace transformed blocks (actuator and sensor dynamics) and z -transformed blocks (the digital filters of the digital controller). The Laplace transform blocks are thus part of the plant. Conversely, difference equations defining digital filters may be written explicitly in the A matrix in STEP 1. The required ordering of inputs, outputs, and states is given in Table VIII(a). This ordering produces a preliminary sampled-data system which is a composite of the system of equations (7) and (13). (Due to the possibility of defining part of the plant in STEP 2, the correspondence between vectors (e.g., x_1 in eq. (7) and x^c in eq. (13)) is not exact.)

This preliminary system is connected together by connections specified in YTOV, ZTOU, and YZTOK. In light of the results of the examples given above, provision must be made for making some connections before the plant is discretized and the remainder after the discretization. To achieve this, the following sequence of operations is performed:

- i.) YTOV and ZTOU connections completed
- ii.) plant discretized
- iii.) YZTOK defines feedback gain matrix, K_1
- iv.) feedback gain matrix, K_1 , incorporated into total

system A matrix (closed-loop analysis) or used to perform a root locus

Thus connections which must be completed before the system is discretized are defined in YTOV, ZTOU, GRAPH, or the A_1 matrix of STEP 1. Connections from discrete systems to the plant (which must be made after the plant is discretized) must be defined in YZTOK. Table VIII(b) summarized the types of connections allowed and how they must be defined. $G(s)$ and $D(z)$ represent continuous and discrete subsystems, respectively. The sampled-data system model and its construction are given in Table III(c). The step indicated in Table III(c)(4) is the critical step in constructing the sampled-data system model. This step connects the digital controller to the plant in the correct manner. If a root locus is desired, this step defines the appropriate feedback gain matrix. If a root locus is called for, then the first connection specified by YZTOK will generate the feedback gain matrix, K_1 , and the second element of YZTOK (if any) will generate a second feedback gain matrix, K_3 . The control law is then

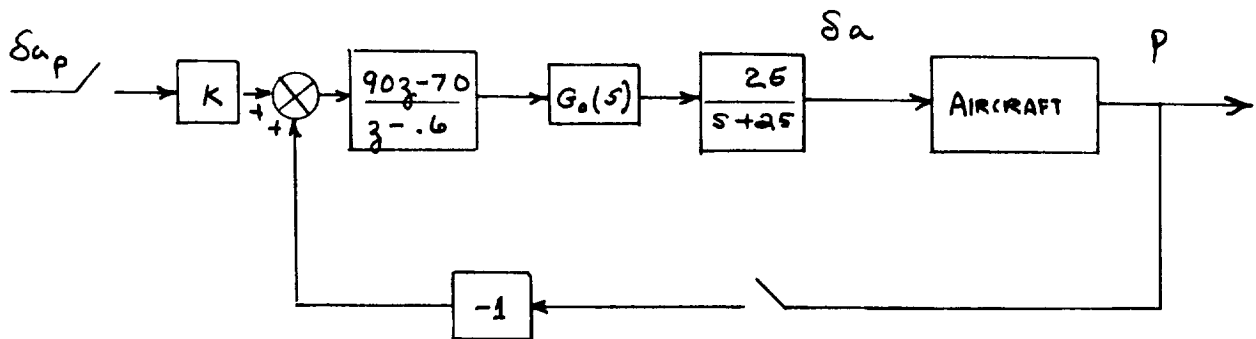
$$u_n = K_1 x_n + K_3 x_n$$

and K_1 , K_3 would generate a root locus grid.

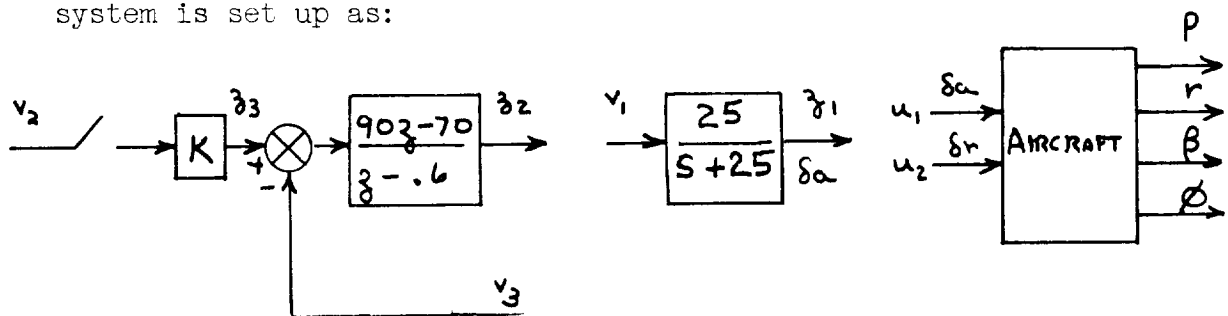
The formulation of the sampled-data system is illustrated in the following examples.

example: A lateral-directional aircraft plant with a roll rate feedback to a digital controller is to be modeled. The

block diagram of the system is:



The block diagram is comprised of a pilot input gain, a digital filter, a zero-order-hold, and the aileron actuator transfer function. The aircraft state vector and output vector is $y = x = (p \ r \ \beta \ \phi)^T$ and the aircraft equations of motion are input to CONTROL in STEP 1. The system is set up as:



STEP 1 defines the aircraft with $u = (\delta_a \ \delta_r)^T$. In STEP 2 the actuator block input and output must be numbered first since it is part of the plant. The appropriate data for STEP 2 is:

NBLOCK 3

GRAPH $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

BLOCK $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

NUMER $\begin{bmatrix} 25. & & \\ -70. & 90. & \\ 1. & & \end{bmatrix}$

DENOM $\begin{bmatrix} 25. & 1. & \\ -.6 & 1. & \\ 1. & & \end{bmatrix}$

GAIN $[1. \quad 1. \quad K]$

ITHINY $[1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4]$

ITHINU $[3 \quad 4]$

NYTOV, NZTOU,
NYZTOK $[1 \quad 1 \quad 1]$

YTOV [1 3]

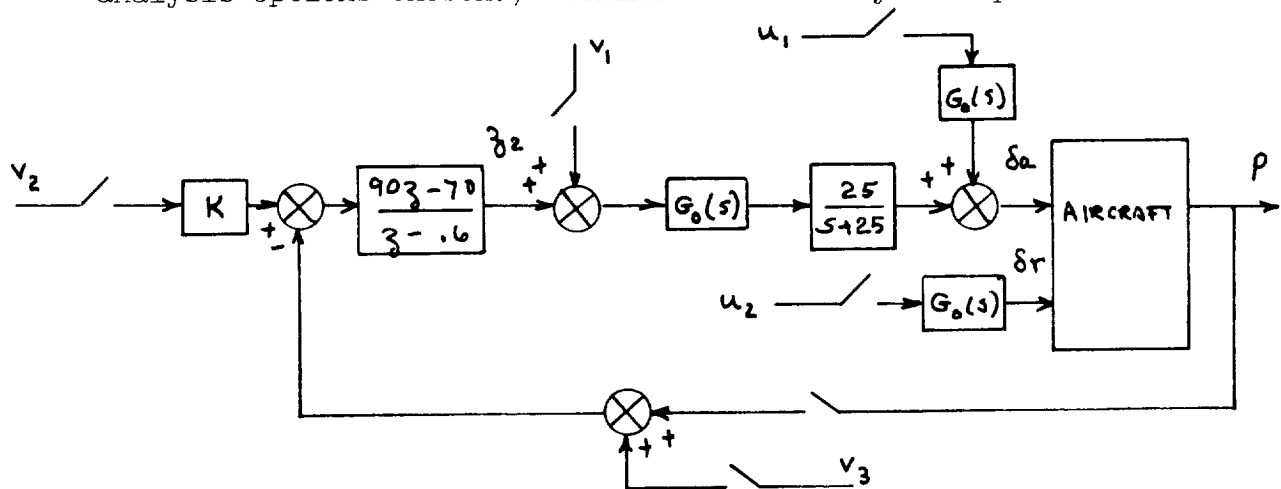
ZTOU [1 1]

YZTOK [6 3]

The pertinent namelist parameters are

DIGITL = 1, NXC = 5, NDC = 3, ZOH = 3,

(Other parameters are required to specify STEP 1 and the analysis options chosen.) CONTROL sets the system up as



The connection from δ_a to the summing junction before the zero-order-hold is constructed as a feedback control law

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_a \\ \delta_r \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = K1 x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -90 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ r \\ \beta \\ \phi \\ \delta_a \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

If SYSTEM = 2, this "feedback" connection is completed and closed-loop z -transfer functions, w -plane frequency responses, or transient responses may be obtained. If SYSTEM = 3, the feedback gain matrix is used to calculate the z -plane root locus.

The ITHINU vector in the above example specifies that only the 3rd and 4th elements of the augmented input vector will be retained. The 3rd element (v_1) must be retained if SYSTEM = 3 since a feedback is defined to this input. If v_1 is not retained the root locus could not be obtained.

COMPUTATIONAL DELAY AND MODIFIED z -TRANSFORMS

The digital controller requires a finite time, ϵ_1 , to compute the updated command signals to the plant (fig. 8(a)). The preceding analysis has assumed that $\epsilon_1 \ll T$. If this condition is not met the computational delay may be critical to the system stability. The modified z -transform allows this case to be analyzed using open-loop frequency response techniques. A linear analysis of a sampled-data system requires that all events pertinent to the system (state, input, output) be defined at one instant in time, the sampling instant. But if $\epsilon \approx T$, the digital filter computes commands based on the system output at time $nT - \epsilon_1$, while the plant state is defined only at time nT . The situation is shown in figure 9. At $t = (n+m-1)T$, the digital controller samples the plant output, $y_n^c(m)$, and inputs

u_n^d . The digital controller then computes the updated plant input u_n^c . This requires $(1-m)T$ seconds where $0 < m < 1$. If $m = 1$ there is no delay and if $m = 0$ there is a one sample period delay.

The output $y_n^c(m)$ is dependent upon the state of the plant at $t = (n-1)T$ and the form of the input u^c from $t = (n-1)T$ to $t = (n+m-1)T$. If the input to the plant is from a sampler then

$$\begin{aligned} y_n^c(m) &= H x^c[(n+m-1)T] \\ &= H \left[\phi(mT) x_{n-1}^c + \phi(mT) B u_{n-1}^c \right] \end{aligned} \quad (20a)$$

where

$$\phi(mT) = \int_0^{mT} e^{-A(mT-\tau)} d\tau$$

If the input to the plant is from a zero-order-hold then

$$y_n^c(m) = H \phi(mT) x_{n-1}^c + [H \oplus(mT) B + F] u_{n-1}^c \quad (20b)$$

where

$$\oplus(mT) = \int_0^{mT} \phi(mT-\tau) d\tau$$

In either case, $y_n^c(m)$ is described by (20a) or (20b) as a linear combination of x_{n-1}^c and u_{n-1}^c . Modified z-transform analysis is performed by idealizing the time sequence model of figure 9 and considering $y_n^c(m)$ and the digital controller update that it generates to occur instantaneously

with the plant update at $t = nT$. The resulting system model for sampled inputs is

$$x_{n+1}^c = \phi(T) x_n^c + \phi(T) B u_n^c \quad (21a)$$

$$y_n^c(m) = H \phi(mT) x_{n-1} + H \phi(mT) u_{n-1}^c \quad (21b)$$

The z -transform of (21) yields the transfer function matrix $G(z, m)$ where

$$\begin{aligned} Y_m(z) &\equiv G(z, m) U(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \left\{ H \phi(mT) [(zI - \phi(T))^{-1} \phi(T) B + B] \right\} U(z) \end{aligned}$$

Thus the model of equations (21) will generate modified z -transfer functions with the identifications

$$\begin{aligned} A &\leftarrow \phi(T) \\ B &\leftarrow \phi(T) B \\ H &\leftarrow H \phi(mT) \\ F &\leftarrow H \phi(mT) B \end{aligned}$$

A similar transfer matrix may be derived for zero-order-hold inputs.

The resulting z -transfer functions which the CONTROL program generates must be multiplied by z^{-1} to account for the sample period delay in the output equation (21b).

example: find $G(z, m)$ for $G(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$

The plant equations are

$$\dot{x} = -ax + u$$

$$y = x$$

then $\phi(t) = e^{-at}$, $\phi(mT) = e^{-amT}$ and

$$x_{n+1} = e^{-aT} x_n + e^{-aT} u_n$$

$$y_n(m) = e^{-amT} x_{n-1} + e^{-amT} u_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_m(z) &= \frac{1}{z} \left\{ e^{-amT} \frac{e^{-aT}}{z - e^{-aT}} + e^{-amT} \right\} U(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \frac{z e^{-amT}}{z - e^{-aT}} U(z) \end{aligned}$$

or $G(z, m) = \frac{e^{-amT}}{z - e^{-aT}}$

To obtain modified z -transforms of open-loop sampled-data systems the parameter m must be specified in the namelist. If $m = 1$, the standard z -transform will result if $y_n^{c+} = y_n^{c-}$. Numerical errors limit m to $m > .2$. All other namelist parameters required for sampled-data system analysis are unchanged. Only open-loop analysis can be accomplished with $m \neq 0$. Digital filters may be cascaded with the "open loop" plant using the MIXED option as described above. If the digital filter output drives the plant, recall that a quasi "closed-loop" system is set up with YZTOK defining a "feed-back" law and SYSTEM must be set to 2. Table VII(c) lists the modified z -transform models.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The methods of analysis used by the CONTROL program are summarized in this section.

Frequency Response and Power Spectra

The basic system equations ((1.) or (2.)) may be transformed to yield

$$pX(p) = AX(p) + BU_{com}(p) \quad (22a)$$

$$Y(p) = HX(p) + FU_{com}(p) \quad (22b)$$

where $p = s$ or z depending on the type of system. Equation (22) is rewritten to display the system transfer matrix,

$$Y(p) = G(p)U_{com}(p) \quad (23)$$

where

$$G(p) = H(pI - A)^{-1}B + F$$

The transfer matrix, $G(p)$, is an $NY \times NU$ matrix of transfer functions. If transfer functions and/or frequency responses are requested, CONTROL computes these $(NY) \cdot (NU)$ functions. Frequency responses are generated at discrete frequencies in the following manner:

1. Continuous systems - $G(p) = G(s)$. The frequency response of the i th output due to the j th input is generated by setting $s = j\omega$ in $g_{ij}(s)$ and allowing ω to take on discrete values as specified in Appendix 2.
2. Discrete and sampled-data systems - $G(p) = G(z)$
Frequency responses of z -transformed functions are

accomplished either in the w -plane or the z -plane under the control of FRPS. If FRPS = 1, $G(z)$ is transformed to a w -plane transfer matrix, $G(w)$, by the transformation

$$z = \frac{1+w}{1-w}$$

The frequency response is accomplished by the substitution $w = jv$ at discrete points along the positive imaginary axis in the w -plane.

If FRPS = -1, the frequency response is accomplished by the substitution $z = \cos \omega T + j \sin \omega T$ at discrete points along the upper unit semicircle in the z -plane.

The advantage of the w -plane frequency response is that asymptotic Bode plot methods may be used. (This is due to the frequency response being a polynomial function of the frequency.)

3. Continuous power spectra - $G(p) = G(s)$

Power spectra are computed for continuous systems from the relation

$$S_{y_i}(\omega) = |g_{ij}(\omega)|^2 S_{u_j}(\omega)$$

where $S_{y_i}(\omega)$ and $S_{u_j}(\omega)$ are the power spectra of the i th output and j th input, respectively, and $g_{ij}(s)$ is the corresponding transfer function. CONTROL assumes that

$$S_{u_j}(\omega) = 1$$

i.e., the input is unity variance white noise. Thus, to compute power spectra, a "shaping filter" will usually be added to the system dynamics and driven by the white noise input. The output of the filter then drives the system with the desired spectral content.

Eigenvalues

CONTROL uses the QR algorithm to determine the system eigenvalues. HESSEN transforms the matrix to upper Hessenburg form. QREIG then determines the eigenvalues via calls to QRT. The subroutines QREIG, HESSEN, and QRT are contained in the IBM Share Program No. 3006.01 written by P. Imiad Fawzi and J. E. VanNess, Northwestern University. The QR algorithm is discussed in reference 1.

Transfer Function Numerators

CONTROL determines the transfer function numerators as the eigenvalues of a matrix derived from the A, B, H, and F matrices. Details may be found in reference 2.

Transient Responses and Discretization of Sampled-Data Systems

To compute transient responses of continuous systems and to discretize sampled-data systems, the transition matrix and its integral are required. They are computed in the EAT subroutine by summing the partial series

$$\phi(t) = e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^3 t^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} A^n t^n$$

$$\Theta(t) = \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} d\tau = It + \frac{1}{2!} At^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^2 t^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} A^{(n-1)} t^n$$

The series are terminated when the last terms in both series cause changes to each element of both series less than 10^{-3} times the respective element or when the series has not converged in 24 terms.

In the computation of ϕ for sampled-data systems, it is common to have eigenvalues whose magnitudes are comparable to the half-sample frequency resulting in slow convergence of the series. In this case, the user does not have the flexibility of using a smaller integration step size since the sample period is fixed. To help alleviate this problem, CONTROL computes $\phi(T/8)$ and $\Theta(T/8)$ and then finds $\phi(T)$ and $\Theta(T)$ as

$$\phi(T) = [\phi(T/8)]^8$$

$$\Theta(T) = \Theta(T/8) \left[\sum_{i=0}^7 \phi(iT/8) \right]$$

Details may be found in reference 3.

Transient responses for continuous systems are calculated using $\phi(T)$ and $\Theta(T)$ as

$$x[(n+1)T] = \phi(T)x(nT) + \Theta(T)Bu(nT)$$

$$y(nT) = Hx(nT) + Fu(nT)$$

where $u(nT)$ is defined in the INPUT subroutine. The input, $u(nT)$, is held constant between sample periods.

Transient responses for discrete and sampled-data systems are computed in a similar manner from the difference equations

given in Table VII.

For sampled-data systems, the MULTRT option allows the user to compute the intersample response of the system. The system is then described by:

$$\begin{aligned}x_{n+1} &= A x_n + B u_n \\y_n &= H x_n + F u_n \\u_n &= K_1 x_n + P u_{com_n}\end{aligned}$$

where A and B are obtained by discretizing the plant for the time period, T/MULTRT and u_n is updated every T seconds. That is, the plant is discretized as though the sample period was T/MULTRT but u_n is held constant over T seconds. Thus, MULTRT intersample transient response points will be computed. Only transient responses are allowed with this option.

Digital Filtering

In synthesizing sampled-data systems, much time and effort can go into the computation of digital filter coefficients to give desired filtering to a signal. The CONTROL program allows the user to choose from a table of standard filters (Table VI) the filtering action he desires. The filter may be specified in the s , z , or w -plane. The transformation of s - and w -plane filters to z -plane filters can be carried out automatically by the program, allowing the user to draw upon experience in analog filtering techniques. The transformation of a w -plane filter to a z -plane filter is accomplished by replacing w by

$$w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$

The transformation of an s -plane filter to a w -plane filter is

$$u = \tanh\left(\frac{\alpha T}{2}\right)$$

where α is the s -plane first order pole or zero and u is the corresponding w -plane pole or zero. For complex poles and zeroes

$$\left(1 + \frac{2\beta}{\omega} s + s^2/\omega^2\right)$$

the transformation is

$$\left(1 + \frac{2\beta_w}{\omega_w} w + w^2/\omega_w^2\right)$$

where

$$\omega_w = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\beta_w = -u/\omega_w$$

$$u = \frac{\sinh(\alpha T)}{\cosh(\alpha T) + \cos(\beta T)}$$

$$v = \frac{\sin(\beta T)}{\cosh(\alpha T) + \cos(\beta T)}$$

with

$$\omega^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\alpha = -\beta\omega$$

Digital filters derived from this two-step process (called the bilinear transformation with frequency prewarping)

maintain a close resemblance of the original s -plane filters over a wide range of the half-sample frequency. References 4 and 5 give discussions of digital filters.

Model Following - If MODEL = 1, CONTROL computes frequency responses appropriate to the evaluation of model following systems. Let y_1 be the model output, y_2 be the model follower output, and let the model have inputs u_1 , and u_2 . The CONTROL program will compute the frequency responses (with FRPS set appropriately)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \quad \frac{y_1}{u_1}(j\omega) \\
 2 \quad \frac{y_2}{u_1}(j\omega) \quad ; \quad \frac{y_2/u_1}{y_1/u_1}(j\omega) \\
 3 \quad \frac{y_1}{u_2}(j\omega) \\
 4 \quad \frac{y_2}{u_2}(j\omega) \quad ; \quad \frac{y_2/u_2}{y_1/u_2}(j\omega)
 \end{array}$$

Thus, with MODEL set, CONTROL will provide the frequency responses

$$\frac{y_{2i+1}/u_l}{y_{2i}/u_l}(j\omega) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i = 1, 2, \dots, NY/2 \\ l = 1, 2, \dots, NU \end{array} \right.$$

in addition to the standard frequency responses.

Similarity Transformation - Numerical problems in calculating eigenvalues can sometimes be traced to the eigenvalues of a matrix being small compared to its norm. In this event, diagonal similarity transformations may aid in eigenvalue computation. For the autonomous system

$$\dot{x} = Ax \quad (24)$$

a similarity transformation is defined as the change of variables

$$z = Px$$

for P nonsingular. The system (24) becomes

$$\dot{z} = P\dot{x} = PAP^{-1}z = A'z$$

with $A' = PAP^{-1}$. The matrix A' has the same eigenvalues as A and if P is chosen properly, A' will have a smaller norm than A .

The CONTROL program includes an option (NSCALE) which the user may select if numerical problems are suspected in eigenvalue computations. In order to maintain the same input-output relationship, the program performs the following operations when the A matrix is scaled.

$$\begin{aligned} PB &\rightarrow B \\ HP^{-1} &\rightarrow H \\ K_1P^{-1} &\rightarrow K_1 \\ K_3P^{-1} &\rightarrow K_3 \end{aligned}$$

The scaling technique is described in references 6 and 7.

PROGRAM SIZE AND TIMING

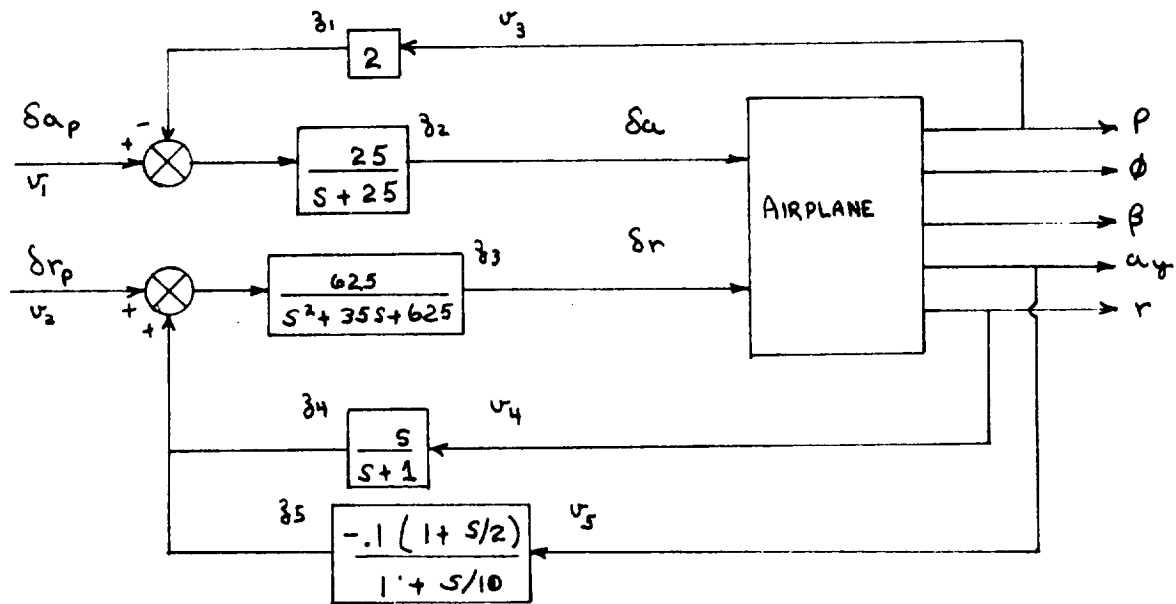
The CONTROL program requires 131 K₈ words of computer memory. It has operated on a CDC CYBER 70 computer utilizing a segmented structure which reduced the memory requirement to 72 K₈ words. Included in these size requirements is memory allocated to data matrices for maximum state, output, and input

vector dimensions of 15, 15, and 10, respectively. The data matrix storage requirements are a function of the system dimensions.

The example program of the next section was executed on the CDC CYBER 70 and required 17 sec. of CPU execution time to generate the problem setup and calculate ten transfer functions, ten frequency responses, and a transient response.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM

An example problem is given to illustrate the problem formulation, data deck, and output listing. The input and output listings are given in Appendix 3. The problem involves a lateral-directional airplane model with a control system consisting of aileron and rudder actuators, a roll rate feedback to δa , and yaw rate and side force feedback to δr through a washout and lead-lag filter, respectively. The system is shown in the block diagram.



The airplane equations of motion are

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\delta a} \\ \dot{\delta r} \\ \dot{\delta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_p & L_r & L_\beta & 0 \\ -Z_p & -Z_r & Z_\beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Y_\beta & g/V \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ r \\ \beta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} L_{\delta a} & L_{\delta r} \\ N_{\delta a} & N_{\delta r} \\ 0 & Y_{\delta r} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta a \\ \delta r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{r} \\ \dot{\beta} \\ \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{q}_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -V/g & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ r \\ \beta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & V/g & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{r} \\ \dot{\beta} \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix}$$

the control system is described using the MIXED option and frequency responses and transient responses are obtained for roll rate and yaw rate.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A FORTRAN digital computer program for the analysis of linear continuous and sampled-data systems has been described. The program features a flexible input format allowing the program user to define systems in a variety of representations. All systems are analyzed using state variable techniques. Analysis options of the program are: transfer functions, frequency responses, power spectra, root loci, root contours, and transient responses.

Dryden Flight Research Center

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Edwards, Calif., January 12, 1976

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APPENDIX 1

FORTRAN LISTING OF CONTROL

A brief description of the various subroutines of CONTROL follows:

- CONTROL - is the MAIN subroutine as described on page 5.
- ADD - performs matrix addition.
- ASCALE - scales the A matrix with a diagonal similarity transformation.
- CARD - is described on page 4.
- CHANGE - is described on page 6.
- CLASS - is described on page 4.
- CNTRLR - serves as the executive routine for CONTROL.
- CPMT - computes complex roots.
- EAT - computes the transition matrix and its integral.
- EIGEN - is described on page 4
- FRQRSP - is described on page 4.
- HESSEN - transforms a matrix to the upper Hessenburg form.
- INPUTV - is the INPUT subroutine described on page 6.
- INVR - determines the inverse of a matrix.
- LOAD - is described on page 4.
- LOAD1 - is used in conjunction with LOAD to load the system matrices.
- MAKE - makes two matrices equivalent.
- MATRIX - is described on page 4.

MULT - performs matrix multiplication.

NMRATR - is described on page 4.

PSP - is described on page 4.

OREIG - determines the system eigenvalues.

QRT - is used in conjunction with OREIG.

RDISC - reads input matrices from the disc storage units.

RDISC1 - is used in conjunction with RDISC.

REDUCE - determines the irreducible submatrices of a matrix (used with ASCALE).

ROOT - is described on page 4.

SETUP - is described on page 4.

SPIT - outputs matrices on the printer.

SPIT1 - is used in conjunction with SPIT.

THIST - is described on page 5.
(starts at label SPIT1 16)

SWZ - transforms s-and w-plane filters to z-plane filters.

TANG - computes complex arc tangents.

WDISC - writes input matrices on to disc storage.

WDISC1 - is used in conjunction with WDISC.

ZOT - initializes the system matrices to zero.

ZOT1 - is used in conjunction with ZOT.

ZTOW - converts z-plane transfer functions to w-plane transfer functions.

COPO - plots data on CALCOMP plotter.

READO - plots zeros for a root locus.

CSTAR - contains envelope curves for the C* options.

SUBSCL - computes the scaling factor for root locus plots.

```

PROGRAM CONTROL (INPUT=11,OUTPUT=65,TAPE1=INPUT,TAPE 3=OUTPUT,TAPE 5
1 1=1,TAPE6=65,TAPE7=66,TAPE8=67,TAPE9=65) CONTROL 2
REAL K1,K2,K3,K4 CONTROL 3
DIMENSION W1(15,15),W2(15,15),W3(15,15),ROOTR(15),ROOTI(15), CONTROL 4
1 1ROT(15),ROTI(15),SAV1(200),SAV2(200),U(15),V(15) CONTROL 5
DIMENSION A(15,15),B(10,10),C(15,15),H(15,15),G(15,1),F(1,10), CONTROL 6
1 1K1(10,15),K2(10,15),K3(10,15),K4(10,15),O(10,10) CONTROL 7
COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISURNAM CONTROL 8
DATA ISURNAM/0/ CONTROL 9
CONTROL 10
CONTROL MAIN PROGRAM. ABSOLUTE DIMENSIONS FOR ALL ARRAYS ARE CONTROL 11
DECLARED HERE AND PASSED THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM IN THE DIM CONTROL 12
COMMON BLOCK. TO CHANGE DIMENSIONS OF ARRAYS REQUIRES CHANGES ONL CONTROL 13
IN THIS ROUTINE. MX MUST BE SET EQUAL TO 'NX*1' WHERE NX IS THE CONTROL 14
MAXIMUM DIMENSION OF THE STATE VECTOR. CONTROL 15
CONTROL 16
CONTROL 17
IF (ISURNAM .GE. 2) WRITE (1,990) CONTROL 18
990 FORMAT(1X,'MAIN') CONTROL 19
MX=15 CONTROL 20
MY=15 CONTROL 21
MU=10 CONTROL 22
MS=200 CONTROL 23
CALL CNTRLR (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,O,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI, CONTROL 24
1 1ROT,ROTI,SAV1,SAV2,U,V, CONTROL 25
2 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) CONTROL 26
STOP CONTROL 27
END CONTROL 28

```

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	SUBROUTINE ADD (X,A,Y,B,C,N,M,	100	2
	1PX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	100	3
	DIMENSION A(MAT1,MAT2),B(MAT3,MAT4),C(MAT5,MAT6)	100	4
	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ I SUBNAM	100	5
	IF(I SUBNAM,0,2) WRITE(3,990)	100	6
	990 FORMAT(1X,'ADD')	100	7
	DO 10 I=1,N	100	8
	DO 10 J=1,M	100	9
10	C(I,J)=X*A(I,J)+Y*B(I,J)	100	10
	10 CONTINUE	100	11
	RETURN	100	12
	END	100	13

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	SUBROUTINE ASCALE (N,J,M,MM,P,A,B,C,DIFAR,	ASCALE	2
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ASCALE	3
		ASCALE	4
	THIS SUBROUTINE SCALES THE MATRIX A (OF DIMENSION N) WITH	ASCALE	5
5	A DIAGONAL SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATION. SUBROUTINE REDUCF IS	ASCALE	6
	CALLED TO DETERMINE THE IRREDUCIBLE SUBMATRICES OF A.	ASCALE	7
		ASCALE	8
	J- NUMBER OF IRREDUCIBLE SUBMATRICES	ASCALE	9
	MM(I)- DIMENSION OF THE ITH SUBMATRIX	ASCALE	10
10	M - MATRIX WHOSE ITH ROW CONTAINS THE ORIGINAL ROW AND COLUMN	ASCALE	11
	NUMBERS OF THE ITH SUBMATRIX	ASCALE	12
	TRANSFORMATION MATRIX	ASCALE	13
	P - VECTOR CONTAINING THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE	ASCALE	14
		ASCALE	15
15	THE ROUTINE PRODUCES THE SCALED A MATRIX	ASCALE	16
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,MUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	ASCALE	17
	ICONTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,	ASCALE	18
	ZIGC,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXEC,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	ASCALE	19
	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CCNTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3, FRPS, TRESP	ASCALE	20
20	INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH	ASCALE	21
	DIMENSION DIBAR (MX)	ASCALE	22
	DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MY),C(MX,MY)	ASCALE	23
	DIMENSION M(10,20),MM(20),P(20)	ASCALE	24
	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUBNAM	ASCALE	25
25	IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,930)	ASCALE	26
	930 FORMAT(1X,'SCALE')	ASCALE	27
	NSCALE=0	ASCALE	28
	ITEST=0	ASCALE	29
	CALL REDUCF (N,J,MM,M,A,B,C,ITEST,	ASCALE	30
30	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ASCALE	31
	IF (ITEST.EQ.0) GO TO 110	ASCALE	32
	DO 111 I=1,N	ASCALE	33
	P(I)=1.0	ASCALE	34
	111 CONTINUE	ASCALE	35
35	WRITE(3,112)	ASCALE	36
	112 FORMAT (/ ' SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATION MATRIX SET EQUAL TO IDENTI	ASCALE	37
	1TY* /)	ASCALE	38
	RETURN	ASCALE	39
	110 CONTINUE	ASCALE	40
40	DO 75 I=1,N	ASCALE	41
	P(I)=0.0	ASCALE	42
	75 CONTINUE	ASCALE	43
	STOP=1.0	ASCALE	44
	DO 100 I=1,J	ASCALE	45
45	NI=MM(I)	ASCALE	46
	IF (NI.NE.1) GO TO 70	ASCALE	47
	P(M(I,1))=1.0	ASCALE	48
	GO TO 100	ASCALE	49
	70 CONTINUE	ASCALE	50
50	DO 50 II=1,NI	ASCALE	51
	DO 51 JJ=1,NI	ASCALE	52
	B(II,JJ)=A(M(I,II),M(II,JJ))	ASCALE	53
51	CONTINUE	ASCALE	54
	DIFAR(II)=1.0	ASCALE	55
55	P(M(I,II))=1.0	ASCALE	56
	50 CONTINUE	ASCALE	57
	ICTCC=0	ASCALE	58

	K=0	ASCALF	59
F0	4 DO 10 II=1,N1	ASCALF	60
	SAPT=0.0	ASCALF	61
	RAIP=0.0	ASCALF	62
	DC 20 IP=1,N1	ASCALF	63
	IF (II.EQ.IP) GO TO 20	ASCALF	64
F5	RAIP=RAIP+9(II,IP)**2	ASCALF	65
	SAPI=SAPI+8(IP,II)**2	ASCALF	66
	20 CONTINUE	ASCALF	67
	DITTY=SQRT(SAPI/RAIP)	ASCALF	68
	DIBAR(II)=SQRT(DITTY)	ASCALF	69
	DIBARI=1.0/DIBAR(II)	ASCALF	70
70	P(M(I,II))=P(M(I,II))*DIBAR(II)	ASCALF	71
	DO 30 L=1,N1	ASCALF	72
	R(II,L)=R(II,L)*DIBAR(II)	ASCALF	73
	30 CONTINUE	ASCALF	74
F5	DO 40 L=1,N1	ASCALF	75
	R(L,II)=R(L,II)*DIBARI	ASCALF	76
	40 CONTINUE	ASCALF	77
	K=K+1	ASCALF	78
	IF ((DIBAR(II)).LE.(1.+STOP)) ICTCO=ICTCO+1	ASCALF	79
A0	IF ((DIBAR(II)).GT.(1.+STOP)) ICTCO=0	ASCALF	80
	IF (ICTCO.EQ.N1) GO TO 3	ASCALF	81
	10 CONTINUE	ASCALF	82
	IF (K.LT.40) GO TO 4	ASCALF	83
	3 CONTINUE	ASCALF	84
A5	100 CONTINUE	ASCALF	85
	DC 60 I=1,N	ASCALF	86
	DO 60 L=1,N	ASCALF	87
	A(I,L)=P(I)*A(I,L)/P(L)	ASCALF	88
	60 CONTINUE	ASCALF	89
	IF (IPT.LT.1) GO TO 200	ASCALF	90
90	WRITE (3,201) (P(II),I=1,N)	ASCALF	91
	201 FORMAT (/10X,' THE DIAGONAL TRANSFORMATION MATRIX IS*/40X,(E20.8))	ASCALF	92
	200 CONTINUE	ASCALF	93
	RETURN	ASCALF	94
	END	ASCALF	95

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	SUBROUTINE CARD	CARD	2
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	CARD	3
	1CONTUR,NUMFRS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,	CARD	4
	1IGO,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	CARD	5
5	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,S,W,CMAT,READ3,FRPS,TRESP	CARD	6
	INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH	CARD	7
	COMMON/ACOND/DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFRO,GAIN1,GAIN2,M	CARD	8
	COMMON/LABEL/INPT,OUTPT,TITLE	CARD	9
	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ISUBNAM	CARD	10
10	REAL INPT(10),OUTPT(20),TITLE(8)	CARD	11
	REAL IFFREQ,M	CARD	12
	NAMFLIST/CODE/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	CARD	13
	1CONTUR,NUMFRS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,IGO,	CARD	14
15	2FORM,IPT,READ3,KOUNT,DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFRO,GAIN1,GAIN2,	CARD	15
	3MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,	CARD	16
	4ZOH,M,ISUBNAM	CARD	17
	IF (ISUBNAM.EQ.2) WRITE(3,990)	CARD	18
	DATA PST/10MROCO /,PLOT/10MPLOT /	CARD	19
20	990 FORMAT(1X,'CARD')	CARD	20
	1 FORMAT (8A10)	CARD	21
	2 FORMAT (4D12)	CARD	22
	IF (KOUNT.NE.1) GO TO 10	CARD	23
	WRITE (3,11)	CARD	24
25	11 FORMAT (/," CONTROL PROGRAM PERMANENT FILE JHELIB,CYCLE 13, JANUARY 1,1976 ",/)	CARD	25
	13 CONTINUE	CARD	26
	IF (CONTUR.EQ.1.AND.KOUNT.GT.1) GO TO 5	CARD	27
	READ (1,1) TITLE	CARD	28
	IF (TITLE(1).EQ.PLOT) GO TO 300	CARD	29
30	IF (EOF(1).NE.0) STOP	CARD	30
	WRITE (3,3) TITLE	CARD	31
	3 FORMAT (1M1,8A10)	CARD	32
	IF (IFLAG.EQ.1.AND.KOUNT.GT.1) RETURN	CARD	33
	READ (1,CODE)	CARD	34
35	140 FORMAT (10X,'CONTINUOUS SYSTEM')	CARD	35
	141 FORMAT (10X,'SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM')	CARD	36
	142 FORMAT (10X,'DISCRETE SYSTEM')	CARD	37
	243 FORMAT (10X,'MIXED OPTION')	CARD	38
	143 FORMAT (10X,'OPEN LOOP')	CARD	39
40	144 FORMAT (10X,'CLOSED LOOP')	CARD	40
	145 FORMAT (10X,'ROOT LOCUS')	CARD	41
	245 FORMAT (10X,'ROOT CONTOUR')	CARD	42
	146 FORMAT (10X,'LOAD ROUTINE INPUT')	CARD	43
	147 FORMAT (10X,'MATRIX ROUTINE INPUT')	CARD	44
45	148 FORMAT (10X,'CHANGE ROUTINE INPUT')	CARD	45
	149 FORMAT (10X,'CLASS ROUTINE INPUT')	CARD	46
	151 FORMAT (10X,'TRANSFER FUNCTIONS')	CARD	47
	152 FORMAT (10X,'EIGENVALUES')	CARD	48
	153 FORMAT (10X,'FREQUENCY RESPONSES')	CARD	49
50	154 FORMAT (10X,'POWER SPECTRA')	CARD	50
	155 FORMAT (10X,'TRANSIENT RESPONSES')	CARD	51
	IS=DIGITL+1	CARD	52
	GO TO (170,171,172),IS	CARD	53
	170 WRITE (3,140)	CARD	54
55	GO TO 200	CARD	55
	171 WRITE (3,141)	CARD	56
	GO TO 200	CARD	57
		CARD	58

	172 WRITE (3,142)	CARD	59
	200 IF (MIXED.EQ. 1) WRITE (3,243)	CARD	60
60	GO TO (173,174,175),SYSTEM	CARD	61
	173 WRITE (3,143)	CARD	62
	GO TO 201	CARD	63
	174 WRITE (3,144)	CARD	64
	GO TO 201	CARD	65
65	175 WRITE (3,145)	CARD	66
	201 GO TO (176,177,178,179),READ	CARD	67
	176 WRITE (3,146)	CARD	68
	GO TO 202	CARD	69
	177 WRITE (3,147)	CARD	70
	GO TO 202	CARD	71
70	178 WRITE (3,148)	CARD	72
	GO TO 202	CARD	73
	179 WRITE (3,149)	CARD	74
75	202 IF (NUMERS.EQ.0.AND.SYSTEM.NE.3.AND.CONTUR.EQ.0) WRITE (3,151)	CARD	75
	IF (NUMERS.EQ. 1) WRITE (3,152)	CARD	76
	IF (CONTUR.EQ. 1) WRITE (3,245)	CARD	77
	IF (FRPS.EQ. 1 .OR. FRPS.EQ. -1) WRITE (3,153)	CARD	78
	IF (FRPS.EQ. 2) WRITE (3,154)	CARD	79
	IF (TRESP.NE. 0) WRITE (3,155)	CARD	80
80	WRITE (3,150) NX,READ,TRESP,CMAT,DELT,NY,SYSTEM,FRPS,NK2,FINAL,	CARD	81
	1*NU,MIXED,NUMERS,IFLAG,IFREQ,NXC,OUTPUT,FORM,IGC,DELFREQ,NUC,DIGITL,	CARD	82
	2*CONTUR,READ3,FFREQ,ZOH,IPT,MULTRT,SAV,GAIN1,N1,KOUNT,MODEL,NSCAL,	CARD	83
	3*GAIN2,N2,M	CARD	84
	150 FORMAT (1/10X,*NX =*,I4,11X,*READ =*,I4,8X,*TRESP =*,I4,8X,	CARD	85
85	1*CMAT =*,I4,8X,*DELT =*,F7.3/10X,*NY =*,I4,11X,*SYSTEM =*,	CARD	86
	2*I4,8X,*FRPS =*,I4,8X,*NK2 =*,I4,8X,*FINAL =*,F7.3/10X,	CARD	87
	3*NU =*,I4,11X,*MIXED =*,I4,8X,*NUMERS =*,I4,8X,*IFLAG =*,I4,	CARD	88
	4*8X,*IFREQ =*,F7.3/10X,*NXC =*,I4,11X,*OUTPUT =*,I4,8X,*FORM =*,	CARD	89
	5*I4,8X,*IGC =*,I4,8X,*DELFREQ =*,F7.3/10X,*NUC =*,I4,11X,	CARD	90
90	6*DIGITL =*,I4,8X,*CONTUR =*,I4,8X,*READ3 =*,I4,8X,*FFREQ =*,	CARD	91
90	7*F7.3/10X,*ZOH =*,I4,11X,*IPT =*,I4,8X,*MULTRT =*,I4,8X,	CARD	92
	8*SAV =*,I4,8X,*GAIN1 =*,F7.3/10X,*N1 =*,I4,11X,*KOUNT =*	CARD	93
	9*I4,8X,*MODEL =*,I4,8X,*NSCALE =*,I4,8X,*GAIN2 =*,F7.3/10X,	CARD	94
	10*N2 =*,I4,71X,*M =*,F7.3)	CARD	95
95	IF (MULTRT.GT.0) DELT=DELT/MULTRT	CARD	96
	IF (NY.EQ.0) GO TO 50	CARD	97
	IF (MIXED.NE.0.AND.NY.LT.8) GO TO 50	CARD	98
	READ (1,1)(OUTPT(I),I=1,NY)	CARD	99
	IF (EOF(1).NE.0) STOP	CARD	100
100	GO TO 51	CARD	101
	51 READ (1,1)(OUTPT(I),I=1,8)	CARD	102
	IF (EOF(1).NE.0) STOP	CARD	103
	51 IF (INI.EQ.0) GO TO 52	CARD	104
105	IF (MIXED.NE.0.AND.NY.LT.8) GO TO 52	CARD	105
	READ (1,1)(INPT(I),I=1,NU)	CARD	106
	IF (EOF(1).NE.0) STOP	CARD	107
	GO TO 53	CARD	108
	52 READ (1,1)(INPT(I),I=1,8)	CARD	109
	IF (EOF(1).NE.0) STOP	CARD	110
110	53 CONTINUE	CARD	111
	RETURN	CARD	112
	300 CALL COPO	CARD	113
	STOP	CARD	114
	5 READ (1,1) TITLE	CARD	115

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115      IF (FORM(1).NE.0) GO TO 98
          WRITE (3,8) TITLE
          A FORMAT ('//A10/1)
          RETURN
120      98 IF (FORM.ED.0) GO TO 99
          ND=3
          XYX=-1.
          WRITE (7) ND,XYX,XYX,XYX
          99 STOP
          END
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CARD 116
CARD 117
CARD 118
CARD 119
CARD 120
CARD 121
CARD 122
CARD 123
CARD 124
CARD 125
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	SUBROUTINE CHANGE (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3,	CHANGE	2
	1*Y,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CHANGE	3
	DIMENSION W1(MX,MX),W2(MX,MY),W3(MX,MX)	CHANGE	4
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	CHANGE	5
5	LCNTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TRFSP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,AK2,IFLAG,	CHANGE	6
	1IGC,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTPT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	CHANGE	7
	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CNTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3, FRPS,TRFSP	CHANGE	8
	INTEGER DIGITL, SCAPLT, ZOH	CHANGE	9
10	COMMON/ACOND/DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFREQ,GAIN1,GAIN2,M	CHANGE	10
	REAL K1, K2, K3, K4, IFREQ,M	CHANGE	11
	DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,MY),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),	CHANGE	12
	1K1(MU,MX),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),D(MU,MU)	CHANGE	13
	COMMON/RLKDAT/NUMER,DENOM,GAIN,GRAPH,BLOCK,STATE,YTOV,ZTOU,YZTOK,	CHANGE	14
15	1ITHIN,ITHINU,BLOCK,NYTOV,NZTOU,AXYL,NYZTOK,NYT,NYT,NUT,NY1,NU1	CHANGE	15
	REAL NUMER	CHANGE	16
	INTEGER GRAPH,BLOCK,STATE,YTOV,ZTOU,YZTOK	CHANGE	17
	DIMENSION GRAPH(20,5),BLOCK(20,3),NUMER(20,5),DENOM(20,5),	CHANGE	18
	XGAIN(20),STATE(20,4),ITHIN(30),ITHINU(20),YTOV(20,2),	CHANGE	19
	X ZTOU(20,2),NXYU(8),YZTOK(20,2)	CHANGE	20
20	C	CHANGE	21
	C USER WRITTEN SUBROUTINE TO CHANGE SYSTEM PARAMETERS SET UP IN	CHANGE	22
	C PREVIOUS CASE	CHANGE	23
	C	CHANGE	24
25	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISURNAM	CHANGE	25
	IF (ISURNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,990)	CHANGE	26
	990 FORMAT(1X,'CHANGE')	CHANGE	27
	RETURN	CHANGE	28
	END	CHANGE	29

```

SUBROUTINE CLASS (A,D,C,H,G,F,C,W1,W2,W3,
1 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,CIFITL,
COMMON/NUMERS,FRS,TYPE,SP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,
2 IGO,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXFC,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KCUNT
COMMON/ACOND/DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFRO,GAIN1,GAIN2,MMH
INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CENTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3,FRPS,TRES
3 INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH
DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,MX),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),
10 U(MU,MU)
DIMENSION W1(MX,MX),W2(MX,MX),W3(MX,MX)
REAL IFREQ,NUMER,MMH
COMMON/BLKDAT/NUMFR,MECM,DATA,GRAPH,BLOCK,STATF,YTOV,ZTCU,Y7TOK,
1 ITHINY,ITHINU,NBLOCK,NYTOV,NZTCU,NXYU,NY7TOK,NXT,NYT,NUT,NY1,NU1
15 INTEGER GRAPH,BLOCK,STATF,YTOV,ZTCU,YZTOK
DIMENSION GRAPH(20,5),BLOCK(20,3),NUMER(20,5),ECM(20,5),
XGAIN(20),STATF(20,4),ITHINY(30),ITHINU(20),YTOV(20,2),
XZTCU(2,2),NXYU(4),Y7TOK(20,2)
20 FORMAT (16I5)
COMMON/SUBMIT/ISUBNAM
IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE (1,990)
30 FORMAT(1X,'CLASS')
2 FORMAT (8F10.4)
NIN=1
NX1=NX
NY1=NY
NUL=NU
NXT=NX
NYT=NY
NUT=NU
30 IF (IGO.EQ.1) GO TO 224
NYTOV=0
NZTCU=0
NY7TOK=0
220 IF (MIXFC.EQ.1) GO TO 210
NX1=0
NY1=1
NUL=0
40 210 CONTINUE
IF (IGO.EQ.1.AND.KCUNT.GT.1) GO TO 86
DO 222 I=1,30
ITHINY(I)=0
222 CONTINUE
DO 223 I=1,20
ITHINU(I)=0
40 223 CONTINUE
READ (1,1) NBLOCK,NIT
IF (NBLOCK.NE.0) STOP
IF (NBLOCK.EQ.0) GO TO 230
IF (NIT.EQ.0) GO TO 736
CALL TWZ (DELT,IGO,
50 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
GO TO 86
736 DO 31 I=1,NBLOCK
READ (1,1) (GRAPH(I,J),J=1,5)
IF (FOF(I).NE.0) STOP
55 31 CONTINUE

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CLASS 2
CLASS 3
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	DO 12 I=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 59
	READ (1,1) (BLOCK(I,J),J=1,3)	CLASS 60
60	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 61
	92 CONTINUE	CLASS 62
	DO 13 J=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 63
	READ (1,2) (NUMBER(I,J),J=1,5)	CLASS 64
65	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 65
	93 CONTINUE	CLASS 66
	DO 14 I=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 67
	READ (1,2) (DFACM(I,J),J=1,5)	CLASS 68
68	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 69
	94 CONTINUE	CLASS 70
70	READ (1,2) (GAIN(I),I=1,NBLOCK)	CLASS 71
	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 72
	96 CONTINUE	CLASS 73
	DO 5 I=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 74
	DO 5 J=1,4	CLASS 75
75	STATE(I,J)=0.0	CLASS 76
	5 CONTINUE	CLASS 77
	NX=0	CLASS 78
	DO 20 I=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 79
	STATE(I,1)=GRAPH(I,1)	CLASS 80
80	IF (BLOCK(I,2).EQ.1.AND.BLOCK(I,3).EQ.1) GO TO 21	CLASS 81
	IF (BLOCK(I,2).GT.BLOCK(I,3)) GO TO 22	CLASS 82
	IF (BLOCK(I,2).EQ.BLOCK(I,3)) GO TO 23	CLASS 83
	STATE(I,3)=1	CLASS 84
	GO TO 24	CLASS 85
85	23 STATE(I,3)=2	CLASS 86
	24 STATE(I,2)=NX+1	CLASS 87
	STATE(I,4)=BLOCK(I,3)-1	CLASS 88
	NX=NX+BLOCK(I,3)-1	CLASS 89
	GO TO 20	CLASS 90
90	21 STATE(I,3)=4	CLASS 91
	GO TO 20	CLASS 92
	22 STATE(I,3)=3	CLASS 93
	20 CONTINUE	CLASS 94
	NU=1	CLASS 95
95	DO 21 K=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 96
	IF (IABS(GRAPH(K,5)).GT.NU) NU=IABS(GRAPH(K,5))	CLASS 97
	21 CONTINUE	CLASS 98
	NXT=NX*NX1	CLASS 99
	NYT=NBLOCK*NY1	CLASS 100
100	NU=NU*NU1	CLASS 101
	IF (IGC.EQ.1.AND.KOUNT.GT.1) GO TO 271	CLASS 102
	READ (1,1) (ITHIN(I),I=1,NYT)	CLASS 103
	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 104
	97 FORMAT (/1X,'ITHIN%')	CLASS 105
105	IF (READ.EQ.4.AND.SYSTEM.EQ.3) GO TO 232	CLASS 106
	IF (MIXED.NE.1) GO TO 243	CLASS 107
	232 READ (1,1) (ITHIN(I),I=1,NU)	CLASS 108
	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 109
110	230 READ (1,1) (NYTOV,NZTOU,NYZTO)	CLASS 110
	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 111
	IF (NYTOV.EQ.0) GO TO 231	CLASS 112
	DO 212 I=1,NYTCV	CLASS 113
	READ (1,1) (YTOV(I,J),J=1,2)	CLASS 114
	IF (EOF(1),NE.0) STOP	CLASS 115

115	212 CONTINUE	CLASS 116
	221 IF (NZTOU.EQ.0) GO TO 211	CLASS 117
	DO 213 I=1,NZTOU	CLASS 118
	READ (1,1)ZTOU(I,J),J=1,2)	CLASS 119
	IF (ZOF(I).NE.0) STOP	CLASS 120
120	213 CONTINUE	CLASS 121
	211 IF (NYZTOK.EQ.0) GO TO 243	CLASS 122
	DO 219 I=1,NYZTOK	CLASS 123
	READ (1,1) (YZTOK(I,J),J=1,2)	CLASS 124
	IF (EOP(I).NE.0) STOP	CLASS 125
125	219 CONTINUE	CLASS 126
	IF (SYSTEM.EQ.1) SYSTEM=2	CLASS 127
	243 CONTINUE	CLASS 128
	IF (NBLOCK.EQ.0) GO TO 241	CLASS 129
	214 FORMAT (/10X,*TIMINU*)	CLASS 130
130	215 FORMAT (/10X,*YTUV*)	CLASS 131
	217 FORMAT (/10X,*ZTOU*)	CLASS 132
	220 FORMAT (/10X,*YZTOK*)	CLASS 133
	GO TO 272	CLASS 134
	271 CONTINUE	CLASS 135
135	NX1=XXYU(1)	CLASS 136
	NY1=XXYU(2)	CLASS 137
	NU1=XXYU(3)	CLASS 138
	NX1=XXYU(4)	CLASS 139
	NY1=XXYU(5)	CLASS 140
140	NU1=XXYU(6)	CLASS 141
	NX=XXYU(7)	CLASS 142
	NU=XXYU(8)	CLASS 143
	GO TO 273	CLASS 144
	272 XXYU(1)=NX1	CLASS 145
145	XXYU(2)=NY1	CLASS 146
	XXYU(3)=NU1	CLASS 147
	XXYU(4)=NX1	CLASS 148
	XXYU(5)=NY1	CLASS 149
	XXYU(6)=NU1	CLASS 150
150	XXYU(7)=NX	CLASS 151
	XXYU(8)=NU	CLASS 152
	273 CONTINUE	CLASS 153
	IF (INIT.EQ.1) GO TO 340	CLASS 154
	WRITE (3,95)	CLASS 155
155	95 FORMAT (//* BLOCK DIAGRAM INPUT PARAMETERS ARE**/)	CLASS 156
	WRITE (3,96)	CLASS 157
	96 FORMAT (10X,* GRAPH**/)	CLASS 158
	DO 27 I=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 159
	WRITE (3,1) (GRAPH(I,J),J=1,5)	CLASS 160
160	97 CONTINUE	CLASS 161
	WRITE (3,98)	CLASS 162
	98 FORMAT (/10X,*BLOCK**/)	CLASS 163
	DO 29 I=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 164
	WRITE (3,1) (BLOCK(I,J),J=1,3)	CLASS 165
165	99 CONTINUE	CLASS 166
	WRITE (3,81)	CLASS 167
	81 FORMAT (/10X,*NUMER**/)	CLASS 168
	DO 42 I=1,NBLOCK	CLASS 169
	WRITE (3,2) (NUMER(I,J),J=1,5)	CLASS 170
170	42 CONTINUE	CLASS 171
	WRITE (3,83)	CLASS 172

	83	FORMAT (/10X,*DENOM */)	CLASS	173
		DO 44 I=1,NRLOCK	CLASS	174
		WRITE (3,2) (DENOM(I,J),J=1,5)	CLASS	175
170	40	CONTINUE	CLASS	176
		WRITE (3,85)	CLASS	177
	85	FORMAT (/10X,*GAIN*/)	CLASS	178
		WRITE (3,2) (GAIN(I),I=1,NRLOCK)	CLASS	179
	140	WRITE (3,87)	CLASS	180
		WRITE (3,1) (ITHINY(I),I=1,NYT)	CLASS	181
		IF (READ.EQ.4.AND.SYSTEM.EQ.3) GO TO 341	CLASS	182
		IF (MIXE).NE.1) GO TO 242	CLASS	183
	141	WRITE (3,214)	CLASS	184
		WRITE (3,1) (ITHINU(I),I=1,NUT)	CLASS	185
180		IF (NYTOV.EQ.0) GO TO 240	CLASS	186
		WRITE (3,215)	CLASS	187
		DO 216 I=1,NYT0V	CLASS	188
		WRITE (3,1) (YT0V(I,J),J=1,2)	CLASS	189
	216	CONTINUE	CLASS	190
190	240	IF (NYTCU.EQ.0) GO TO 241	CLASS	191
		WRITE (3,217)	CLASS	192
		DO 218 I=1,NZTCU	CLASS	193
		WRITE (3,1) (ZTCU(I,J),J=1,2)	CLASS	194
	218	CONTINUE	CLASS	195
190	241	IF (NY7TOK.EQ.0) GO TO 242	CLASS	196
		WRITE (3,220)	CLASS	197
		DO 221 I=1,NY7TOK	CLASS	198
		WRITE (3,1) (Y7TOK(I,J),J=1,2)	CLASS	199
	221	CONTINUE	CLASS	200
200	242	CONTINUE	CLASS	201
		IF (NRLOCK.EQ.0) RETURN	CLASS	202
		DO 440 I=1,NRLOCK	CLASS	203
		IF (DENOM(I, NRLOCK(I,3)).EQ.1.) GO TO 440	CLASS	204
		N9= NRLOCK(I,3)	CLASS	205
205		XX=DENOM(I,N9)	CLASS	206
		IF (XX.NE. 0.0) GO TO 442	CLASS	207
		WRITE (3,443) I	CLASS	208
	443	FORMAT (/10X,* LEADING COEFFICIENT OF NO. *,I5,* PLOCK IS ZERO*/)	CLASS	209
		GO TO 440	CLASS	210
210	442	CONTINUE	CLASS	211
		DO 441 J=1,N9	CLASS	212
		DENOM(I,J)= DENOM(I,J)/XX	CLASS	213
	441	CONTINUE	CLASS	214
		GAIN(I)= GAIN(I)/XX	CLASS	215
215	440	CONTINUE	CLASS	216
		DO 30 I=1,NRLOCK	CLASS	217
		IF (STATE(I,3).NE.4) GO TO 40	CLASS	218
		DO 31 J=1,NIN	CLASS	219
		IF (GRAPH(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 31	CLASS	220
220		C(I+NY1, IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1))+NY1)= -ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,J+1))*GAIN(I)	CLASS	221
		L*NUMER(I,1)/DENOM(I,1)	CLASS	222
	31	CONTINUE	CLASS	223
		IF (GRAPH(I,5).EQ.0) GO TO 30	CLASS	224
		F(I+NY1, IABS(GRAPH(I,5))+NU1)= ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,5))*GAIN(I)	CLASS	225
225		L*NUMER(I,1)/DENOM(I,1)	CLASS	226
		GO TO 30	CLASS	227
	40	IF (STATE(I,3).EQ.3) GO TO 50	CLASS	228
		NOST1=STATE(I,4)+1	CLASS	229

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	NOST=NOST1-1	CLASS	230
230	IF (NOST.NE.0) GO TO 45	CLASS	231
	WRITE (3,46)	CLASS	232
	46 FORMAT (/10X,*INCONSISTENT DATA IN CLASS*)	CLASS	233
	GO TO 30	CLASS	234
	45 DO 47 J=1,NOST	CLASS	235
235	H(I+NY1,STATE(I,2)+J-1+NX1)=GAIN(I)*(NUMER(I,J)-DENOM(I,J)*NUMER	CLASS	236
	1(I,NOST1))	CLASS	237
	42 CONTINUE	CLASS	238
	IF (STATE(I,1).EQ.1) GO TO 41	CLASS	239
	IF (GRAPH(I,5).EQ.3) GO TO 43	CLASS	240
240	F(I+NY1,IABS(GRAPH(I,5))+NU1)=ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,5))*GAIN(I)*NUMER	CLASS	241
	1(I,BLOCK(I,2))	CLASS	242
	43 CONTINUE	CLASS	243
	DO 44 J=1,NIN	CLASS	244
	IF (GRAPH(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 44	CLASS	245
245	C(I+NY1,IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1))+NY1)=-ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,J+1))*GAIN(I)	CLASS	246
	1*NUMER(I,BLOCK(I,2))	CLASS	247
	44 CONTINUE	CLASS	248
	41 CONTINUE	CLASS	249
	GO TO 30	CLASS	250
250	50 CONTINUE	CLASS	251
	DO 60 J=1,NIN	CLASS	252
	IF (GRAPH(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 60	CLASS	253
	NOST=STATE(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),4)	CLASS	254
	IF (NOST.GE.2) GO TO 47	CLASS	255
255	WRITE (3,48)	CLASS	256
	48 FORMAT (/10X,*DIFFERENTIATOR INPUT NOT ALLOWED*)	CLASS	257
	GO TO 60	CLASS	258
	47 DO 72 L=2,NOST	CLASS	259
	H(I+NY1,STATE(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),2)+L-1+NX1)=H(I+NY1,STATE(IABS	CLASS	260
260	1(GRAPH(I,J+1)),2)+L-1+NX1)*ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,J+1))*GAIN(I)*GAIN(IABS	CLASS	261
	2(GRAPH(I,J+1)))*(NUMER(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),L-1)-NUMER(IABS(GRAPH	CLASS	262
	1(I,J+1),NOST)*DENOM(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),L))	CLASS	263
	72 CONTINUE	CLASS	264
	IF (BLOCK(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),2)+1.LT.BLOCK(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),3)	CLASS	265
265	1)GO TO 60	CLASS	266
	H(I+NY1,STATE(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),2)+NX1)=H(I+NY1,STATE(IABS(GRAPH	CLASS	267
	1(I,J+1),2)+NX1)*GAIN(I)*GAIN(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)))*ISIGN(1,GRAPH	CLASS	268
	2(I,J+1))*(-1.)*NUMER(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1),NOST)*DENOM(IABS(GRAPH	CLASS	269
	3(I,J+1),1))	CLASS	270
270	IF (GRAPH(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),5).EQ.0) GO TO 73	CLASS	271
	F(I+NY1,IABS(GRAPH(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),5))+NU1)=ISIGN(1,GRAPH(IABS	CLASS	272
	1(GRAPH(I,J+1)),5))*GAIN(I)*GAIN(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)))*NUMER(IABS	CLASS	273
	2(GRAPH(I,J+1),BLOCK(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),2)-1)*ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,J+1)	CLASS	274
	3)+F(I+NY1,IABS(GRAPH(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),5))+NU1)	CLASS	275
275	73 DO 74 L=1,NIN	CLASS	276
	C(I+NY1,IABS(GRAPH(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),L+1))+NY1)=C(I+NY1,IABS(GRAP	CLASS	277
	1H(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),L+1)+NY1)-ISIGN(1,GRAPH(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)),	CLASS	278
	2L+1))*ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,J+1))*GAIN(I)*GAIN(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1)))	CLASS	279
	74 CONTINUE	CLASS	280
280	60 CONTINUE	CLASS	281
280	30 CONTINUE	CLASS	282
	II1=NY1+1	CLASS	283
	II2=N*BLOCK+NY1	CLASS	284
	DO 80 II=II1,II2	CLASS	285
285	C(II,II)=C(II,II)+1.0	CLASS	286

	80 CONTINUE	CLASS	287
	CALL INVP (C,W1,NYT,1,	CLASS	288
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CLASS	289
287	MAT1=MX	CLASS	290
	MAT2=MY	CLASS	291
	MAT3=MY	CLASS	292
	MAT4=MX	CLASS	293
	MAT5=MX	CLASS	294
	MAT6=MX	CLASS	295
295	CALL MULT (H1,H,W2,NYT,NYT,NXT,	CLASS	296
	1HX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CLASS	297
	MAT1=MY	CLASS	298
	MAT3=MX	CLASS	299
300	CALL MAKE (H,W2,NYT,NXT,	CLASS	300
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CLASS	301
	MAT1=MY	CLASS	302
	MAT3=MY	CLASS	303
	MAT4=MU	CLASS	304
	CALL MULT (H1,F,W2,NYT,NYT,NUT,	CLASS	305
305	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CLASS	306
	MAT1=MY	CLASS	307
	MAT2=MU	CLASS	308
	MAT3=MX	CLASS	309
	MAT4=MX	CLASS	310
310	CALL MAKE (F,W2,NYT,NUT,	CLASS	311
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CLASS	312
	DO 200 I=1,NALCCX	CLASS	313
	NCST=STATE(I,4)	CLASS	314
	IF (NCST.EQ.1) GO TO 200	CLASS	315
315	DO 201 J=1,NOST	CLASS	316
	A(STATE(I,2)+NCST-1+NX1,STATE(I,2)+J-1+NX1)=-DENOM(I,J)	CLASS	317
	IF (J.EQ.NOST) GO TO 201	CLASS	318
	A(STATE(I,2)-1+J+NX1,STATE(I,2)+J+NX1)=1.0	CLASS	319
320	201 CONTINUE	CLASS	320
	IF (IABS(GRAPH(I,5)).EQ.0) GO TO 110	CLASS	321
	R(STATE(I,2)+NOST-1+NX1,IABS(GRAPH(I,5))+NU1)=ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,5))	CLASS	322
110	CONTINUE	CLASS	323
	DO 120 J=1,NIN	CLASS	324
	IF (GRAPH(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 120	CLASS	325
325	DO 121 K=1,NX	CLASS	326
	A(STATE(I,2)+NOST-1+NX1,K+NX1)=A(STATE(I,2)+NCST-1+NX1,K+NX1)	CLASS	327
	+F(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1))+NY1,K+NX1)*ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,J+1))	CLASS	328
121	CONTINUE	CLASS	329
	DO 122 K=1,MU	CLASS	330
122	IF (F(I,K).NE.0.0) OUTPUT=3	CLASS	331
	R(STATE(I,2)+NCST-1+NX1,K+NU1)=R(STATE(I,2)+NOST-1+NX1,K+NU1)	CLASS	332
	+F(IABS(GRAPH(I,J+1))+NY1,K+NU1)*ISIGN(1,GRAPH(I,J+1))	CLASS	333
122	CONTINUE	CLASS	334
120	CONTINUE	CLASS	335
335	200 CONTINUE	CLASS	336
	DO 280 I=1,NX	CLASS	337
	DO 281 J=1,NX	CLASS	338
	C(I+NX1,J+NX1)=0.0	CLASS	339
281	CONTINUE	CLASS	340
340	C(I+NX1,I+NX1)=1.0	CLASS	341
280	CONTINUE	CLASS	342
	DO 300 I=1,NUT	CLASS	343

	DO 191 J=1,NUT	CLASS	344
	0(1,J)=0.0	CLASS	345
191	CONTINUE	CLASS	346
	0(1,J)=1.0	CLASS	347
	90 CONTINUE	CLASS	348
	DO 192 I=1,NYT	CLASS	349
	DO 192 J=1,NUT	CLASS	350
192	IF (0(1,J) > 0.0) GO TO 522	CLASS	351
	OUTPUT=1	CLASS	352
	GO TO 191	CLASS	353
	522 CONTINUE	CLASS	354
	OUTPUT=1	CLASS	355
195	523 CONTINUE	CLASS	356
	NU=NU+1	CLASS	357
	NY=NY+1	CLASS	358
	NY=NY+1	CLASS	359
198	RETURN	CLASS	360
	END	CLASS	361

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SUBROUTINE CNTRLR (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI, CNTRLR 2
1ROTR,ROTI,SAV1,SAV2,U,V, CNTRLR 3
1ROTR,ROTI,Z,Z,U,V, CNTRLR 4
2MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) CNTRLR 5
CNTRLR 6
THIS SUBROUTINE SERVES AS THE EXECUTIVE ROUTINE FOR THE CNTRLR 7
CONTROL PROGRAM. THE CONTROL PROGRAM IS CAPABLE OF PERFORMING CNTRLR 8
FOR LINEAR SYSTEMS, THE FOLLOWING OPERATIONS CNTRLR 9
CNTRLR 10
1. POCT LCCII AS A FUNCTION OF TWO FEEDBACK GAINS CNTRLR 11
CNTRLR 12
2. DETERMINATION OF SYSTEM EIGENVALUES FOR OPEN AND CNTRLR 13
CLOSED-LOOP SYSTEMS CNTRLR 14
CNTRLR 15
3. DETERMINATION OF SYSTEM TRANSFER FUNCTIONS FOR CNTRLR 16
ARBITRARY INPUT-OUTPUT VARIABLES CNTRLR 17
CNTRLR 18
4. CALCULATION OF TABULATED FREQUENCY RESPONSES CNTRLR 19
CNTRLR 20
5. CALCULATION OF TABULATED POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY CNTRLR 21
FUNCTIONS. CNTRLR 22
CNTRLR 23
6. TABULATED TIME HISTORY RESPONSE CNTRLR 24
CNTRLR 25
COMPUTATIONS ARE PERFORMED USING STATE VARIABLE MATRIX CNTRLR 26
NOTATION. CNTRLR 27
CNTRLR 28
CORRECTION MADE BY G. NORRIS JULY 5 73 CNTRLR 29
7 AND SAV1, Z2 AND SAV2 ARE SAME MATRIX CNTRLR 30
CNTRLR 31
COMMON/COND/READ, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, NX, NY, NU, NXC, NUC, N1, N2, DIGITL, CNTRLR 32
1CONTUR, NUMERS, FRPS, TRESP, MODEL, NSCALE, SAV, CMAT, NK2, IFLAG, CNTRLR 33
1IGC, FORM, IPT, REACT, MIXFC, MULTRI, SCAPLT, ZOH, KOUNT CNTRLR 34
INTEGER READ, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, FCOP, CCNTUR, SAV, CMAT, READ1, FRPS, TRESP CNTRLR 35
INTEGER DIGITL, SCAPLT, ZOH
COMMON/ACOND/ DELT, FINALT, IFREQ, FFREQ, DELFRQ, GAIN1, GAIN2, MM CNTRLR 36
REAL INPT (10), OUTPT (20), TITLE (8) CNTRLR 37
COMMON/LABEL /INPT, OUTPT, TITLE CNTRLR 38
REAL IFREQ, K1, K2, K3, K4, MM CNTRLR 39
DIMENSION A (MX, MY), B (MY, MU), C (MX, MY), H (MY, MY), G (MY, MY), F (MY, MU), CNTRLR 40
1K1 (MU, MX), K2 (MU, MX), K3 (MU, MX), K4 (MU, MX), D (MU, MU), CNTRLR 41
2W1 (MX, MY), W2 (MX, MY), W3 (MX, MY), RCOTR (MX), ROOTI (MX), ROTR (MX), CNTRLR 42
3ROTI (MX), U (MX), V (MX), Z (MS), Z2 (MS) CNTRLR 43
CNTRLR 44
DIMENSION A (15, 15), B (15, 10), C (15, 15), H (15, 15), G (15, 15), CNTRLR 45
1 F (15, 10), K1 (10, 15), K2 (10, 15), K3 (10, 15), K4 (10, 15), D (10, 10) CNTRLR 46
DIMENSION W1 (15, 15), W2 (15, 15), W3 (15, 15), ROOTR (15), ROCTI (15), CNTRLR 47
1 ROTR (15), ROTI (15), U (15), V (15), Z (200), Z2 (200) CNTRLR 48
DIMENSION H (10, 20), MM (20), P (20), ICCND (29), JCOND (29), RCOND (29) CNTRLR 49
EQUIVALENCE (READ, ICCND (1)), (DELT, RCOND (1)) CNTRLR 50
COMMON/ALKDAT/NUMER, DENOM, GAIN, GRAPH, BLOCK, STATE, YTOV, ZTOU, Y7TOK, CNTRLR 51
1ITHIN, ITHINU, NBLOCK, NYTOV, NY7TOU, NXYU, NY7TOK, NYT, NYT, NYU, NY1, NYU1 CNTRLR 52
DIMENSION GRAPH (20, 3), BLOCK (20, 3), NUMER (20, 5), DENOM (20, 5), CNTRLR 53
XGAIN (20), STATE (20, 4), ITHIN (10), ITHINU (20), YTOV (20, 2), CNTRLR 54
X ZTOU (20, 2), NXYU (8), Y7TOK (20, 2) CNTRLR 55
INTEGER GRAPH, BLOCK, STATE, YTOV, ZTOU, Y7TOK CNTRLR 56
REAL NUMER CNTRLR 57
COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUJNAM CNTRLR 58

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	DATA RCON/ICWF000 /	CNTRLR	69
	IF (IFURNAM,GE,2) WRITE (3,930)	CNTRLR	60
60	943 FOPMAT (1X,*CNTRLR*)	CNTRLR	61
	KOUNT=0	CNTRLR	62
	ISAV=0	CNTRLR	63
65	500 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	64
	ITT=0	CNTRLR	65
	DO 202 I=1,29	CNTRLR	66
	JCOND(I)=0	CNTRLR	67
	202 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	68
	DC 203 I=1,8	CNTRLR	69
	BCOND(I)=0.0	CNTRLR	70
70	203 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	71
	501 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	72
	REWIND 8	CNTRLR	73
	KOUNT=KOUNT+1	CNTRLR	74
	DO 200 I=1,29	CNTRLR	75
75	ICOND(I)=JCOND(I)	CNTRLR	76
	200 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	77
	CALL CAR7	CNTRLR	78
	IF (R=AC,NE,3) ISAV=0	CNTRLR	79
	DC 201 I=1,29	CNTRLR	80
80	JCOND(I)=ICOND(I)	CNTRLR	81
	201 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	82
	IF ((CNTUR,EO,1).AND.(FCPM,GT,0).AND.(ITT,EQ,0)) GO TO 91	CNTRLR	83
	GO TO 92	CNTRLR	84
85	91 NPLOT=1	CNTRLR	85
	WRITE (7) NPLOT	CNTRLR	86
	WRITE (7) RCON,TITLE,SYSTEM,MODEL,DIGITL,SCAPLT	CNTRLR	87
	92 IF ((CNTUR,EO,1) ITT=1	CNTRLR	88
	CALL 701 (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	CNTRLR	89
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CNTRLR	90
90	GO TO (3),40,50,60),READ	CNTRLR	91
	30 CALL LOAD (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	CNTRLR	92
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CNTRLR	93
	GO TO 60	CNTRLR	94
	40 CALL MATPIX (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3,	CNTRLR	95
95	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CNTRLR	96
	GO TO 50	CNTRLR	97
	50 DO 45 I=1,29	CNTRLR	98
	45 JCOND(I)=ICOND(I)	CNTRLR	99
100	GO TO 60	CNTRLR	100
	50 IF (ISAV,EO,0) GO TO 51	CNTRLR	101
	CALL PDISC (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	CNTRLR	102
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CNTRLR	103
	51 CALL CHANGE (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3,	CNTRLR	104
105	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CNTRLR	105
	IF (MIXED,EO,0.AND.ISAV,EO,0) GO TO 555	CNTRLR	106
	GO TO 60	CNTRLR	107
	55 IGO=0	CNTRLR	108
	555 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	109
110	CALL CLASS (A,B,C,H,G,F,D,W1,W2,W3,	CNTRLR	110
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	CNTRLR	111
	60 CONTINUE	CNTRLR	112
	IF (READ3,EO,1) JCOND(1)=3	CNTRLR	113
	IF (ISAV,EO,1) ISAV=1	CNTRLR	114
		CNTRLR	115

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115      IF (CONTUR.EQ.1.AND.KOUNT.GT.1) GO TO E9          CNTRLR 116
      CALL CPMT (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,              CNTRLR 117
116      1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)    CNTRLR 118
      IF (SAV.EQ.0) GO TO 70                             CNTRLR 119
      CALL WJISC (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,           CNTRLR 120
120      1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)    CNTRLR 121
      JCONV(1)=0                                         CNTRLR 122
      70 CONTINUE                                         CNTRLR 123
      CALL SETUP (J,M,MM,P,A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3, CNTRLR 124
125      1 ROOTR,                                          CNTRLR 125
126      2 MY,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)    CNTRLR 126
      IF (TRESP.GT.0) NPLOT=1                            CNTRLR 127
      IF (TRESP.GT.0) NPLOT=TRESP                        CNTRLR 128
      IF (FRP.NE.0) NPLOT=NY*NU                          CNTRLR 129
      IF (FRPS.GT.0.AND.TRESP.GT.0) NPLOT=NY*NU+1       CNTRLR 130
      IF (FRPS.NE.0.AND.TRESP.GT.0) NPLOT=NY*NU+TRESP   CNTRLR 131
130      IF (SYSTEM.EQ.3) NPLOT=1                          CNTRLR 132
      IF (FORM.GT.0.AND.CONTUR.EQ.0) WRITE (7) NPLOT     CNTRLR 133
      IF (MULTRT.NE.0) GO TO 101                          CNTRLR 134
      IF (SYSTEM.NE.3) GO TO 80                          CNTRLR 135
135      CALL ROOT (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI,U,V, CNTRLR 136
      1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)      CNTRLR 137
      GO TO 90                                             CNTRLR 138
      80 CONTINUE                                         CNTRLR 139
      WRITE (3,81)                                         CNTRLR 140
140      81 FORMAT (//10X,'THE EIGEN VALUES OF THE SYSTEM ARE'//20X,
      1'REAL PART',15X,'IMAGINARY PART')                CNTRLR 142
      CALL EIGEN (NX,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI,U,V,           CNTRLR 143
      1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)     CNTRLR 144
      IF (IFLAG.EQ.0.AND.CONTUR.EQ.1) GO TO 499         CNTRLR 145
145      IF (CONTUR.EQ.1) GO TO 501                       CNTRLR 146
      GO TO 502                                           CNTRLR 147
499      IF (FORM.EQ.0) GO TO 500                         CNTRLR 148
      NCE=1                                               CNTRLR 149
      XYX=-1.0                                           CNTRLR 150
150      WRITE (7)ND,XXX,XYX                               CNTRLR 151
      GO TO 500                                           CNTRLR 152
      502 CONTINUE                                         CNTRLR 153
      CALL CPMT (7,ROOTR,ROOTI,NX,                      CNTRLR 154
      1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)     CNTRLR 155
155      WRITE (3,82)                                       CNTRLR 156
      82 FORMAT (//10X,'THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE CHARACTERISTIC EQUATION OF D
      LTRFD FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S'//)              CNTRLR 158
      NX1=NX+1                                           CNTRLR 159
      WRITE (3,A3) (7(I),I=1,NX1)                       CNTRLR 160
160      83 FORMAT (E20,A)                                CNTRLR 161
      90 CONTINUE                                         CNTRLR 162
      IF (NUMERS.EQ.1) GO TO 100                         CNTRLR 163
      NN=NX                                               CNTRLR 164
      CALL NMRATR (NN,A,B,C,H,G,F,D,ROOTR,ROOTI,ROTP,ROTI,7,V, CNTRLR 165
165      CALL NMRATR (NN,A,B,C,H,G,F,D,RC(1R,RCOTI,ROTP,ROTI,U,V, CNTRLR 166
      1*W1,W2,W3,SAV1,SAV2,                              CNTRLR 167
      1*W1,W2,W3,7,ZZ,                                    CNTRLR 168
      2*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)     CNTRLR 169
170      100 CONTINUE                                       CNTRLR 170
      IF (TRESP.EQ.0) GO TO 507                          CNTRLR 171
      101 CONTINUE                                         CNTRLR 172

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SUBROUTINE CNTRLR

73/74 OPT=1

FTN 4.2+75061

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      CALL      THIST (A,B,C,H,F,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI,U,K1,D,7,V,      CNTRLR  173
      CALL      THIST (A,B,C,H,F,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI,U,K1,D,ROTI,ROTR, CNTRLR  174
175 1PX,MY,PU,PS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)      CNTRLR  175
      IF (SCAPLT,EQ,2) JCOND(28)=1      CNTRLR  176
      IF (IFLAG,EQ,0) GO TO 100      CNTRLR  177
      GO TO 501      CNTRLR  178
      END      CNTRLR  179
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	•	•	CPMT	2
			CPMT	3
			CPMT	4
			CPMT	5
			CPMT	6
			CPMT	7
			CPMT	8
			CPMT	9
10			CPMT	10
			CPMT	11
			CPMT	12
			CPMT	13
			CPMT	14
15			CPMT	15
			CPMT	16
			CPMT	17
			CPMT	18
			CPMT	19
			CPMT	20
20			CPMT	21
			CPMT	22
			CPMT	23
			CPMT	24
			CPMT	25
25			CPMT	26
			CPMT	27
			CPMT	28
			CPMT	29
			CPMT	30
30			CPMT	31
			CPMT	32
			CPMT	33
			CPMT	34
			CPMT	35
35			CPMT	36
			CPMT	37
			CPMT	38
			CPMT	39
40			CPMT	40
			CPMT	41

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SUBROUTINE CPMT(C,ROOTR,ROOTI,N,
  1 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
  COMPLEX A(0,0),F
  DIMENSION A(25),B(25),C(MX),POCTR(MX),ROOTI(MX),D(2),E(25)
  COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISURNAM
  IF(ISURNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,990)
  990 FORMAT(1X,'CPMT')
  DO 1 N,GT,1) GO TO 10
  C(1)=-ROOTR(1)
  C(2)=1.-J
  RETURN
10 CONTINUE
  A(1)=CMPLX(-ROOTR(1),ROOTI(1))
  A(2)=CMPLX(1.0,0.0)
  NX=2
  DO 4 I=2,N
  NY=NX+1
  DO 3 I=1,NY
  D(I)=CMPLX(0.0,0.0)
  1 CONTINUE
  D(1)=CMPLX(-ROOTP(II),ROOTI(II))
  D(2)=CMPLX(1.0,0.0)
  DO 3 I=1,2
  DO 3 J=1,NX
  K=I+J-1
  D(K)=A(J)*B(I)+D(K)
  3 CONTINUE
  NX=NX+1
  DO 5 JJ=1,NX
  A(JJ)=D(JJ)
  5 CONTINUE
  4 CONTINUE
  DO 7 I=1,NX
  E(I)=D(I)
  7 CONTINUE
  DO 6 I=1,NX
  C(I)=REAL(D(II))
  6 CONTINUE
  RETURN
END

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40 CONTINUE                                EAT      59
   W3MAX= W3MAX*G                          EAT      60
60 CALL ADD (S,0, W1, C, W3, W1, N, N,    EAT      61
   IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) EAT      62
   IF (W3MAX1.LT.W2MIN* 1.0E-03 .AND.W3MAX.LT.W1MIN* 1.0E-03) GO TO 70 EAT      63
7 CONTINUE                                EAT      64
   WRITE (3,1000) W1MIN, W3MAX, W2MIN, W3MAX1 EAT      65
64 FORMAT (' ERROR IN FAT',5X,W1MIN =',F15.6,5X,W3MAX =',F15.6,/' ', EAT      66
   11X,W1MIN =',F15.6,5X,W3MAX1 =',E15.6) EAT      67
70 CONTINUE                                EAT      68
   DO 90 K=1,3                              EAT      69
   CALL MAKE (W1, W1, N, N,                 EAT      70
   IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) EAT      71
   CALL MULT (W1, W3, C, N, N, N,         EAT      72
   IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) EAT      73
   CALL MAKE (W1, C, N, N,                 EAT      74
   IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) EAT      75
74 DO 80 J=1,N                              EAT      76
   W3(J, J)= W3(J, J)+1.                  EAT      77
80 CONTINUE                                EAT      78
   CALL MULT (W2, W3, C, N, N, N,         EAT      79
   IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) EAT      80
   CALL MAKE (W2, C, N, N,                 EAT      81
   IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) EAT      82
90 CONTINUE                                EAT      83
   T= T+1,                                  EAT      84
   WRITE (3,51) I                          EAT      85
65 FORMAT (/ ' THE TRANSITION MATRIX ',I5,' TERMS') EAT      86
   CALL SPIT (W1,NX,NX,                   EAT      87
   IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) EAT      88
   OFTOPN                                  EAT      89
   END                                      EAT      90

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SUBROUTINE EIGEN (N,M1,M2,M3,RCOT5,ROOT1,ROTR,ROTI,
1 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,
2 ICONTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TRFSP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,
3 IIG0,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXID,MULTPT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT
4 INTGFR,READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3,FRPS,TRFSP
5 INTGFR,DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH
6 DIMENSION M(10,20),MM(20),P(20),KD(25)
7 DIMENSION M1(MX,MX),M2(MX,MX),M3(MX,MX)
8 DIMENSION ROOTR(NX),ROOTI(MX),ROTR(MX),ROTI(MX)
9 COMMON/UDIM/MX,MY,MU,MS
10
11 THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE EIGENVALUES OF THE INPUT MATRIX (M1)
12
13 NSCALE=0 NO PRECONDITIONING OF THE INPUT MATRIX IS DONE
14
15 NSCALE=1 SCALE IS CALLED TO SCALE THE INPUT MATRIX BY A
16 DIAGONAL SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATION. THEN THE
17 EIGENVALUES OF THE IRREDUCIBLE SUBMATRICES ARE
18 DETERMINED.
19
20 NSCALE=2 REDUCE IS CALLED TO DETERMINE THE IRREDUCIBLE
21 SUBMATRICES OF M1, THEN THE EIGENVALUES OF THE
22 INDIVIDUAL SUBMATRICES ARE DETERMINED.
23
24
25 COMMON/SLWRIT/ISUBNAM
26 IF (ISUBNAM.EQ.2) WRITE (3,990)
27
28 990 FORMAT(1X,'*EIGEN*')
29
30 IFRNT=0
31 IF (NSCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 50
32 IF (NSCALE.EQ.2) GO TO 100
33 CALL ASCALE (N,J,M,MM,P,M1,M2,M3,ROTR,
34 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
35 GO TO 101
36
37 100 CALL REDUCE (N,J,MM,M,M1,M2,M3,
38 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
39 GO TO 101
40
41 DO 51 I=1,N
42 M(I,I)=I
43
44 51 CONTINUE
45 MM(I)=N
46 J=1
47
48 101 CONTINUE
49 KRUNT=0
50 DO 200 I=1,J
51 N5=MM(I)
52 DO 110 K=1,N5
53 DO 110 L=1,N5
54 M2(K,L)=M1(M(I),K)+M(I,L)
55
56 110 CONTINUE
57 CALL HESSEN (M2,N5,ROTR,
58 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
59 CALL DREIG (NS,ROTR,ROTI,IPRNT,M2,
60 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
61 IF (SYSTEM.EQ.3) GO TO 3
62 IF (CONTUR.EQ.1) GO TO J
63 GO TO 5
64
65
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	5 IF (FORM, EQ, 3) GO TO 5	EIGEN	9
	J3=0	EIGEN	10
60	DO 414 J=1, N5	EIGEN	11
	IF (PRTI(J4), LT, 0.) GO TO 414	EIGEN	12
	J3=J3+1	EIGEN	13
	KC(J3)=J4	EIGEN	14
	414 CONTINUE	EIGEN	15
65	WRITE(7) J3, (ROTRI(KD(K)), PCTI(KC(K)), K=1, J3)	EIGEN	16
	IF (FORM, EQ, 2) GO TO 7	EIGEN	17
	WRITE(1, 300) (RCTR(II), ROTI(II), II=1, N5)	EIGEN	18
	7 CONTINUE	EIGEN	19
	300 FORMAT (/ (2F10.8))	EIGEN	20
70	DO 120 K=1, N5	EIGEN	21
	ROCTR(KPUNT+K)=RCTR(K)	EIGEN	22
	RODTI(KCUNT+K)=ROTI(K)	EIGEN	23
	120 CONTINUE	EIGEN	24
	KRUNT=KPUNT+N5	EIGEN	25
75	700 CONTINUE	EIGEN	26
	RETURN	EIGEN	27
	END	EIGEN	28

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SUBROUTINE FRQRSP (NNUM,NN,GAIN,IP00,RCOTR,ROOTI,ROTR,ROTI,SAV1,   FRQRSP    2
1SAV2,INY,INU,          FRQRSP    3
2MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)   FRQRSP    4
REAL IFRFQ,M          FRQRSP    5
DIMENSION ROOTR(MX),ROOTI(MX),ROTR(MX),ROTI(MX),SAV1(MS),SAV2(MS) FRQRSP    6
COMPLEX RN1,RN2,RCI,P02 FRQRSP    7
INTEGER TWO,FOUR    FRQRSP    8
COMMON/LABEL/INPT,OUTPT,TITLE FRQRSP    9
REAL INPT(10),OUTPT(20),TITLE(8) FRQRSP   10
COMMON/COND/RFAD,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL, FRQRSP   11
1CONTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG, FRQRSP   12
1IGO,FORM,IPT,READX,MIXED,MULTRY,SCAPLT,ZON,KOUNT FRQRSP   13
INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3,FRPS,TRESP FRQRSP   14
INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZON FRQRSP   15
COMMON/ACOND/ DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,CELFPO,GAIN1,GAIN2,M FRQRSP   16
COMMON/SUBMIT/ ISUBNAM FRQRSP   17
REAL PST FRQRSP   18
DATA TWO/2/,FOUR/4/ FRQRSP   19
DATA PST/10MREQ / FRQRSP   20
IF (ISUBNAM,GE.2) WRITE (1,930) FRQRSP   21
999 FORMAT (1Y,*,FRQRSP*) FRQRSP   22
IF (FORM,GT.0) WRITE (7) PST,TITLE,SYSTEM,MODEL,DIGITL,SCAPLT FRQRSP   23
J=1 FRQRSP   24
IF (IMCD,EQ.2) GO TO 70 FRQRSP   25
IF (DIGITL,NE.0) GO TO 200 FRQRSP   26
WRITE (3,71) OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU) FRQRSP   27
71 FORMAT (//5X,A10,*/A10,*FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE**// FREQUENCY FRQRSP   28
1*,A1,*AMPLITUDE RATIO*,9X,*PHASE ANGLE**// RAD/SEC*,12X,*DB*,17X,* FRQRSP   29
2DEGREES*/) FRQRSP   30
GO TO 76 FRQRSP   31
200 WRITE (3,76) OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU) FRQRSP   32
76 FORMAT (//5X,A10,*/A10,* FREQUENCY RESPONSE W-PLANE**// W-PLANE FRQRSP   33
1 S-PLANE**// FREQUENCY FREQUENCY AMPLITUDE RATIO FRQRSP   34
2PHASE ANGLE*/12X,* RAD/SEC*,12X,*DB*,17X,*DEGREES*/) FRQRSP   35
75 IF (FORM,GT.0) WRITE (7) TWO,OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU) FRQRSP   36
GO TO 72 FRQRSP   37
70 IF (DIGITL,NE.0) GO TO 201 FRQRSP   38
WRITE (3,73) OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU),OUTPT(INY),OUTPT(INY-1) FRQRSP   39
73 FORMAT (//6X,*S-PLANE*,A10,*/A10,* FREQUENCY RESPONSE*1X,A10,*/ FRQRSP   40
1A10,*FREQUENCY RESPONSE**// FREQUENCY AMPLITUDE RATIO*9X,*PHASE FRQRSP   41
2ANGLE AMPLITUDE RATIO*9X,*PHASE ANGLE**// RAD/SEC*10X,*DB*17X,*DE FRQRSP   42
3GREES*,13X,*DB*,17X,*DEGREES*/) FRQRSP   43
GO TO 77 FRQRSP   44
40 WRITE (3,78) OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU),OUTPT(INY),OUTPT(INY-1) FRQRSP   45
78 FORMAT (//6X,*W-PLANE *,A10,*/A10,* FREQUENCY RESPONSE*3X,A10,* FRQRSP   46
1/*A10,* FREQUENCY RESPONSE**// W-PLANE S-PLANE**// FREQUENCY FRQRSP   47
2AMPLITUDE RATIO*9X,*PHASE ANGLE AMPLITUDE RATIO*9X,*PHASE ANGLE* FRQRSP   48
3* RAD/SEC*10X,*DB*17X,*DEGREES*.13X,*DB*.18X,*DEGREES*/) FRQRSP   49
77 IF (FORM,GT.0) WRITE (7) FOUR,OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU),OUTPT(INY),OUTPT FRQRSP   50
1(INY-1) FRQRSP   51
70 CONTINUE FRQRSP   52
FREQ=1/1.15 FRQRSP   53
IF (DIGITL,EQ.0,OR,INY,GT.1,OR,INU,GT.1,OR,FRPS,EQ.-1) GO TO 91 FRQRSP   54
IF (IFREQ,EQ.0) GO TO 90 FRQRSP   55
IFREQ= TAN(IFREQ*DELT*.5) FRQRSP   56
FFREQ= TAN(FFREQ*DELT*.5) FRQRSP   57
GO TO 91 FRQRSP   58

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	40	FFREQ= TAN(A7./57.3)	FRQSP	59
		IFREQ= TAN(FREC * DELT*.5)	FRQSP	60
80		DELFPQ= 1.15	FRQSP	61
	91	CONTINUE	FRQSP	62
	101	CONTINUE	FRQSP	63
		IF (IFREQ.EQ.0..AND.DIGITL.EQ.0) GO TO 80	FRQSP	64
		IF (IFREQ.NE.0..AND.DIGITL.EQ.0) GO TO 81	FRQSP	65
85		IF (IFREQ.EQ.0..AND.DIGITL.NE.0) GO TO 82	FRQSP	66
		IF (IFREQ.NE.0..AND.DIGITL.NE.0) GO TO 83	FRQSP	67
	97	FRJ=1.15*FFREQ	FRQSP	68
		IF (IJ.EQ.1) FFREQ=150.	FRQSP	69
		GO TO 84	FRQSP	70
70		81 IF (IJ.EQ.1) GO TO 85	FRQSP	71
		FRQ=FFREQ*DELFPQ	FRQSP	72
		GO TO 84	FRQSP	73
	85	FRQ=IFREQ	FRQSP	74
		GO TO 84	FRQSP	75
75		82 IF (IFREQ.EQ.-1) GO TO 80	FRQSP	76
		IF (IJ.EQ.1) GO TO 85	FRQSP	77
		FRQ=1.15*FFREQ	FRQSP	78
		GO TO 84	FRQSP	79
	87	FRQ=TAN(FREQ *DELT*.5)	FRQSP	80
		GO TO 84	FRQSP	81
90		83 IF (IJ.EQ.1) GO TO 85	FRQSP	82
		FRQ=FRQ*DELFPQ	FRQSP	83
	94	CONTINUE	FRQSP	84
		RN1=CMPLX (1.0,0.0)	FRQSP	85
85		RD1=CMPLX (1.0,0.0)	FRQSP	86
		XR= 0.0	FRQSP	87
		XI= FRQ	FRQSP	88
		QC 20 I=1,NN	FRQSP	89
		IF (FRPS.NE.-1) GO TO 21	FRQSP	90
90		YR= COS(FREQ*DELT)	FRQSP	91
		YI= SIN(FREQ*DELT)	FRQSP	92
	21	IF (.IGT,NNUM) GO TO 5	FRQSP	93
		RA2= CMPLX(XR-ROTP(I), XI-ROTI(I))	FRQSP	94
		RN1= RN1*RN2	FRQSP	95
95		5 RD2= CMPLX(XR-ROTP(I), XI-ROTI(I))	FRQSP	96
		RD1=RD1*RD2	FRQSP	97
	20	CONTINUE	FRQSP	98
		RD1=GAIN*RN1/RD1	FRQSP	99
		PHI=ATAN(RD1)	FRQSP	100
100		REAL1=REAL(RD1)	FRQSP	101
		AMAG=AIMAG(RD1)	FRQSP	102
		AMPRT=SQRT(AMAG**2+REAL1**2)	FRQSP	103
		DB=20.*ALOG10(AMPRT)	FRQSP	104
105		IF (IMCO.EQ.0) GO TO 30	FRQSP	105
		IF (IMCO.EQ.2) GO TO 40	FRQSP	106
		SAV1(J)=DB	FRQSP	107
		SAV2(J)=PHI	FRQSP	108
	30	IF (FORM.EQ.2) GO TO 6	FRQSP	109
		IF (DIGITL.NE. 0 ..AND. FRPS.NE. -1) GO TO 79	FRQSP	110
110		WRITE (3,50) FREQ,DB,PHI	FRQSP	111
		GO TO 11	FRQSP	112
	79	OMEGA= ATAN(FREQ)*2./DELT	FRQSP	113
		WRITE (3,51) FREQ,OMEGA,CR,PHI	FRQSP	114
	11	CONTINUE	FRQSP	115

115	IF(FORM.EQ.0) GO TO 60	FRQSP	116
	6 WRITE (7) FREQ,DP,PHI	FRQSP	117
	121 CONTINUE	FRQSP	118
	GO TO 60	FRQSP	119
	40 A=0.5*AV1(J)	FRQSP	120
120	H=PHI-5*V2(J)	FRQSP	121
	IF(FORM.EQ.2) GO TO 7	FRQSP	122
	IF (DITL.NE. 0 .AND. FRPS.NE. -1) GO TO 12	FRQSP	123
	WRITE (3,50) FREQ,DP,PHI,A,B	FRQSP	124
	GO TO 13	FRQSP	125
125	12 WRITE (3,51) FREQ,OMEGA,DP,PHI,A,B	FRQSP	126
	13 CONTINUE	FRQSP	127
	IF(FORM.EQ.0) GO TO 60	FRQSP	128
	7 WRITE (7) FREQ,DP,PHI,A,B	FRQSP	129
	131 CONTINUE	FRQSP	130
	50 FORMAT (F10.4,4E20.5)	FRQSP	131
130	51 FORMAT (2F10.4,4E20.5)	FRQSP	132
	60 J=J+1	FRQSP	133
	IF (FREQ.LE.FREQ) GO TO 100	FRQSP	134
	10 CONTINUE	FRQSP	135
135	IF(FORM.EQ.0) GO TO 8	FRQSP	136
	JD=99	FRQSP	137
	IF(IMOD.EQ.2) WRITE (7) JD,DP,PHI,A,B	FRQSP	138
	IF(IMOD.NE.2) WRITE (7) JC,DP,PHI	FRQSP	139
	8 CONTINUE	FRQSP	140
140	RETURN	FRQSP	141
	END	FRQSP	142

	SUBROUTINE HESSEN (A,M,B,	HESSEN	2
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	HESSEN	3
	DIMENSION B(MX),A(MX,MX)	HESSEN	4
	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUBNAM	HESSEN	5
5	IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE (1,900)	HESSEN	6
	49. FORMAT(1X,'HESSEN')	HESSEN	7
	IF (M-2) 30,30,32	HESSEN	8
	32 DO 40 LC = 3,M	HESSEN	9
	N = M - LC + 1	HESSEN	10
10	N1 = N - 1	HESSEN	11
	N2 = N - 2	HESSEN	12
	N3 = N1	HESSEN	13
	DIV = ABS(A(N,N-1))	HESSEN	14
	DO 2 J = 1,N2	HESSEN	15
15	IF (ABS(A(N,J))-DIV) 2,2,1	HESSEN	16
	1 NI = J	HESSEN	17
	2 DIV = ABS(A(N,J))	HESSEN	18
	3 CONTINUE	HESSEN	19
	IF(DIV) 3,40,3	HESSEN	20
20	3 IF(N1 - N1) 4, 7,4	HESSEN	21
	4 DO 5 J = 1,N	HESSEN	22
	DIV = A(J,NI)	HESSEN	23
	A(J,NI) = A(J,N1)	HESSEN	24
	A(J,N1) = DIV	HESSEN	25
25	5 CONTINUE	HESSEN	26
	DO 6 J = 1,M	HESSEN	27
	DIV = A(N1,J)	HESSEN	28
	A(N1,J) = A(N1,J)	HESSEN	29
	A(N1,J) = DIV	HESSEN	30
30	6 CONTINUE	HESSEN	31
	7 DO 24 K = 1, N1	HESSEN	32
	R(K) = A(N,K)/A(N,N-1)	HESSEN	33
	26 CONTINUE	HESSEN	34
	DO 45 J = 1,M	HESSEN	35
35	SUM = 0.0	HESSEN	36
	IF (J - N1) 46,43,43	HESSEN	37
	45 IF(0(J)) 41,43,41	HESSEN	38
	41 A(N,J) = 0.0	HESSEN	39
	DO 42 K = 1,N1	HESSEN	40
40	A(K,J) = A(K,J) - A(K,N1)*R(K)	HESSEN	41
	SUM = SUM + A(K,J)*R(K)	HESSEN	42
	42 CONTINUE	HESSEN	43
	GO TO 45	HESSEN	44
	43 DO 44 K = 1,N1	HESSEN	45
45	SUM = SUM + A(K,J)*R(K)	HESSEN	46
	44 CONTINUE	HESSEN	47
	45 A(N1,J) = SUM	HESSEN	48
	40 CONTINUE	HESSEN	49
50	30 RETURN	HESSEN	50
	END	HESSEN	51

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		SUBROUTINE INPUTV(DEL,T,U,	INPUTV	2
		1 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	INPUTV	3
		COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	INPUTV	4
		1 CONTUR,NUMERO,FRAC,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALF,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,	INPUTV	5
5		2 IGO,FORM,IPT,READX,MIXED,MULTPT,CCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	INPUTV	6
		INTEGER REA),SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CENTUR,SAV,CMA1,READ1,FRAC,TRESP	INPUTV	7
		INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH	INPUTV	8
		DIMENSION U(MX)	INPUTV	9
10		USER WRITTEN SUBROUTINE CONSTRUCTING INPUT VECTOR FOR TRANSIENT	INPUTV	10
		RESPONSE.	INPUTV	11
			INPUTV	12
		COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUBNAM	INPUTV	13
		IF(IURNAM,GE,2) WRITE(3,990)	INPUTV	14
15	990	FORMAT(1X,*INPUTV*)	INPUTV	15
		IF (T,GT,0.3) RETURN	INPUTV	16
		READ (1,1) (U(I),I=1,N)	INPUTV	17
		IF (EOF(1),NE,0) STOP	INPUTV	18
20	1	FORMAT (A10.4)	INPUTV	19
		RETURN	INPUTV	20
		END	INPUTV	21
			INPUTV	22


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SUBROUTINE INVR (A,R, JJJ, IT,
1 MX, MY, MU, MS, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, MAT4, MAT5, MAT6)
C PROGRAM AUTHORS R.E. FUNDERIC AND R.G. EDWARDS,
C COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY CENTER, UNION CARBIDE CORP., NUCLEAR DIV.,
C OAK RIDGE, TENN.
C
C CTO ORD PROGRAM NO. 9067.1
C DIMENSION A(MX,MX),R(MX,MX)
COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,NI,N2,DIGITL,
10 ICONTL,NUMRS,FRPS,TRFSP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,
IIG,FRM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTPT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT
INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CENTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3,FRPS,TRFSP
INTEGER DIGITL, SCAPLT, ZOH
15 COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUBNAM
IF(ISUBNAM.EQ.2) WRITE(3,990)
990 FORMAT(1X,'INVR*')
MAT1=MX
MAT2=MY
IF (IPT.LT.1) GO TO 70
WRITE(3,71)
20 71 FORMAT ('* MATRIX ENTERING INVR AND ITS INVERSE*')
CALL SPLIT1 (A, JJJ, JJJ,
1 MX, MY, MU, MS, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, MAT4, MAT5, MAT6)
70 CONTINUE
25 IF (JJJ.NE.1) GO TO 50
H(1,1)=1./A(1,1)
RETURN
51 CONTINUE
DO 21 I=1, JJJ
40 DO 20 J=1, JJJ
R(I,J)=0.0
20 CONTINUE
R(I,I)=1.0
21 CONTINUE
75 KK=JJJ
NV=JJJ
N=1.
IF (JJJ.LT.0) N=0.
KKM=KK-1
DO 9 I=1, KKM
-10 C=0.0
DO 1 J=1, KK
P=ABS(A(I,J))
IF (P.LT.S) GO TO 1
S=P
L=J
1 CONTINUE
IF (L.EQ.I) GO TO 5
DO 2 J=I, KK
S=A(I,J)
A(I,J)=A(L,J)
A(L,J)=S
2 CONTINUE
IF (NV.LF.0) GO TO 4
-5 DO 3 J=1, NV
C=A(I,J)
R(I,J)=R(L,J)
INVR 2
INVR 3
INVR 4
INVR 5
INVR 6
INVR 7
INVR 8
INVR 9
INVR 10
INVR 11
INVR 12
INVR 13
INVR 14
INVR 15
INVR 16
INVR 17
INVR 18
INVR 19
INVR 20
INVR 21
INVR 22
INVR 23
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INVR 50
INVR 51
INVR 52
INVR 53
INVR 54
INVR 55
INVR 56
INVR 57
INVR 58

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	R(I,J)=0	INVP	59
	3 CONTINUE	INVR	60
60	0=0	INVR	61
	IF(A(I,I).EQ.0.)GO TO 9	INVP	62
	IF0=I+1	INVP	63
	DO 4 J=I0,KK	INVR	64
	IF (A(J,I).EQ.0.) GO TO 5	INVR	65
65	S=A(J,I)/A(I,I)	INVR	66
	A(J,I)=0.0	INVR	67
	DC 6 K=I0,KK	INVR	68
	A(J,K)=A(J,K)-A(I,K)*S	INVR	69
	6 CONTINUE	INVR	70
70	IF (INV.LF.0) GO TO 3	INVR	71
	DO 7 K=1,NV	INVR	72
	R(J,K)=1(J,K)-R(I,K)*S	INVR	73
	7 CONTINUE	INVR	74
	8 CONTINUE	INVR	75
75	9 CONTINUE	INVR	76
	DO 10 I=1,KK	INVR	77
	D=7*A(I,I)	INVR	78
	10 CONTINUE	INVP	79
	IF(INV.LE.0)GO TO 13	INVR	80
80	KM0=KK-1	INVR	81
	DC 12 K=1,NV	INVR	82
	R(KK,K)=R(KK,K)/A(KK,KK)	INVR	83
	DO 12 I=1,KM0	INVR	84
	N=KK-I	INVR	85
85	DO 11 J=N,KM0	INVR	86
	R(N,K)=R(N,K)-A(N,J+1)*R(J+1,K)	INVP	87
	11 CONTINUE	INVR	88
	R(N,K)=R(N,K)/A(N,N)	INVR	89
	12 CONTINUE	INVR	90
90	13 QMAT=0	INVR	91
	IF (IPT.LT.1) GO TO 72	INVP	92
	CALL SPIT1 (R, JJJ, JJJ,	INVP	93
	1MX, MY, MU, MS, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, MAT4, MAT5, MAT6)	INVR	94
	72 CONTINUE	INVR	95
95	IF (IT.EQ.0) RETURN	INVR	96
	DO 30 I=1, JJJ	INVR	97
	DO 30 J=1, JJJ	INVR	98
	IF (ABS(R(I,J)).LT.1.E-5)R(I,J)=0.	INVR	99
100	30 CONTINUE	INVP	100
	RETURN	INVP	101
	END	INVR	102

	ROUTINE LOAD	(A,R,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	LOAD	2
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	3
		(THIS SUBROUTINE LOADS ALL MATRICES ACCORDING TO THE	LOAD	4
		PARAMETERS, SYSTEM AND OUTPUT, USING THE SUBROUTINE LOAD1	LOAD	5
			LOAD	6
		COMMON/COMMON/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	LOAD	7
		LCONTUR,NUMBERS,FRES,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,INK2,IFLAG,	LOAD	8
		LIIG,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	LOAD	9
10		INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3, FRES,TRESP	LOAD	10
		INTEROP,DIGITL, SCAPLT, ZOH	LOAD	11
		REAL K1,K2,K3,K4	LOAD	12
		DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,MX),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),	LOAD	13
15		K1(MU,MY),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),D(MU,MU)	LOAD	14
		COMMON/COMMON/IT ISUINAM	LOAD	15
		IF (TOUNAM.EQ.2) WRITE(3,990)	LOAD	16
	990	FORMAT(1X,'LOAD')	LOAD	17
		MAT1=MX	LOAD	18
		MAT2=MX	LOAD	19
20		NMAT=0	LOAD	20
		CALL LCA01 (A,NX,NY,NMAT,	LOAD	21
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	22
		MAT2=MU	LOAD	23
		CALL LCA01 (B,NX,MU,NMAT,	LOAD	24
25		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	25
		IF (CMAT.EQ.3) GO TO 20	LOAD	26
		MAT1=MX	LOAD	27
		MAT2=MX	LOAD	28
		CALL LCA01 (C,NX,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	29
30		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	30
		GO TO 40	LOAD	31
	20	MAT2=MX	LOAD	32
		CALL ZCT1(C,NX,NX,	LOAD	33
35		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	34
		DO 21 I=1,NY	LOAD	35
	21	C(I,I)=1.0	LOAD	36
	40	CONTINUE	LOAD	37
		IF (MIXED.EQ.1) GO TO 50	LOAD	38
		GO TO (50,50,60),SYSTEM	LOAD	39
40		MAT1=MU	LOAD	40
		MAT2=MX	LOAD	41
		CALL LCA01 (K1,NU,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	42
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	43
		IF (NK2.EQ.0) GO TO 62	LOAD	44
45		CALL LCA01 (K2,NU,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	45
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	46
	62	CONTINUE	LOAD	47
		IF (N2.EQ.0) GO TO 64	LOAD	48
		CALL LCA01 (K3,NU,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	49
50		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	50
		IF (NK2.EQ.0) GO TO 64	LOAD	51
		CALL LCA01 (K4,NU,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	52
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	53
55		64 CONTINUE	LOAD	54
		GO TO 200	LOAD	55
	50	MAT1=MY	LOAD	56
		MAT2=MX	LOAD	57
			LOAD	58

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	CALL LOAD1 (H,NY,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	59
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	60
60	GO TO (103,56,57,58),OUTPUT	LOAD	61
	56 CALL LOAD1 (G,NY,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	62
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	63
	GO TO 100	LOAD	64
	57 MAT2=MU	LOAD	65
65	CALL LOAD1 (F,NY,NU,NMAT,	LOAD	66
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	67
	GO TO 100	LOAD	68
	58 CALL LOAD1 (G,NY,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	69
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	70
70	MAT2=MU	LOAD	71
	CALL LOAD1 (F,NY,NU,NMAT,	LOAD	72
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	73
	100 IF (MIXED.EQ. 1) GO TO 200	LOAD	74
	GO TO (200,110,200),SYSTEM	LOAD	75
75	110 MAT1=MU	LOAD	76
	MAT2=MX	LOAD	77
	CALL LOAD1 (K1,NU,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	78
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	79
	IF (NK2.EQ.0) GO TO 66	LOAD	80
80	CALL LOAD1 (K2,NU,NX,NMAT,	LOAD	81
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	82
	66 CONTINUE	LOAD	83
	MAT2=MU	LOAD	84
	CALL LOAD1 (D,NU,MU,NMAT,	LOAD	85
85	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD	86
	200 RETURN	LOAD	87
	END	LOAD	88

	SUBROUTINE LOAD1 (4,N,M,NMAT,	LOAD1	2
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	LOAD1	3
	DIMENSION A(MAT1,MAT2)	LOAD1	4
	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUBNAM	LOAD1	5
	IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE (3,990)	LOAD1	6
0	990 FORMAT(1X,*LOAD1*)	LOAD1	7
	NMAT=NMAT+1	LOAD1	8
	10 FORMAT (2I10)	LOAD1	9
	READ (1,10) N1,N2	LOAD1	10
10	IF (.NOT.(1).NE.0) STOP	LOAD1	11
	IF (N1.EQ.N.AND.N2.EQ.M) GO TO 20	LOAD1	12
	WRITE (3,100) NMAT,N,M,N1,N2	LOAD1	13
	100 FORMAT (///,10X,* WARNING . DIMENSION OF NUMBR*,I2,* MATRIX SHOULD	LOAD1	14
15	1 B*,I5,* BY*,I2,* BUT IS*,I5,* BY*,I2,//)	LOAD1	15
	20 DO 30 I=1,N	LOAD1	16
	READ (1,200) (A(I,J),J=1,M)	LOAD1	17
	IF (.NOT.(1).NE.0) STOP	LOAD1	18
	30 CONTINUE	LOAD1	19
20	200 FORMAT (AF10.4)	LOAD1	20
	RETURN	LOAD1	21
	END	LOAD1	22

	SUBROUTINE MAKE (A,B,N,M,	MAKE	2
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	MAKE	3
	DIMENSION A(MAT1,MAT2),R(MAT3,MAT4)	MAKE	4
	COMMON/SUMWRIT/ISUINAM	MAKE	5
5	IF (ISUINAM.GE.2) WRITE(1,900)	MAKE	6
	900 FORMAT(1X,*MAKE*)	MAKE	7
	DO 10 I=1,N	MAKE	8
	DO 10 J=1,M	MAKE	9
10	A(I,J)=R(I,J)	MAKE	10
	10 CONTINUE	MAKE	11
	RETURN	MAKE	12
	END	MAKE	13

	SUBROUTINE MATRIX IA,9,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,O,W1,W2,W3,	MATRIX	2
	IMX,MV,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	MATRIX	3
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NK,NY,NU,NKC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	MATRIX	4
	1CONTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TREPO,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NKP,IFLAG,	MATRIX	5
5	1IGC,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXEC,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	MATRIX	6
	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CMAT,FRPS,TREPO,READ3	MATRIX	7
	INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH	MATRIX	8
	COMMON/ACOND/ DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DFLFFD,GAIN1,GAIN2,M	MATRIX	9
	REAL K1,K2,K3,K4,IFREQ,M	MATRIX	10
10	DIMENSION A(MY,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,MX),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),	MATRIX	11
	1K1(MU,MX),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),D(MU,ML),	MATRIX	12
	2W1(MX,MX),W2(MY,MX),W3(MX,MX)	MATRIX	13
	DIMENSION GRAPH(20,5),BLOCK(20,3),NUMER(20,5),DENOM(20,5),	MATRIX	14
	YGAIN(20),STATE(20,4),ITHINY(30),ITHINU(20),YTOV(20,2),	MATRIX	15
15	Y ZTCU(20,2),NXYU(4),YZTOK(20,2)	MATRIX	16
	REAL NUMER	MATRIX	17
	INTEGER GRAPH,BLOCK,STATE,YTOV,ZTCU,YZTOK	MATRIX	18
	COMMON /BLKDAT/ NUMER, DENOM, GAIN, GRAPH, BLOCK, STATE, YTOV,	MATRIX	19
	Y ZTCU, YZTOK, ITHINY, ITHINU, NBLOCK, NYTCV, NZTCU, NXYU, NYZTOK,	MATRIX	20
20	Y NXT, NYT, NUT, NY1, NU1	MATRIX	21
		MATRIX	22
	C	MATRIX	23
	C	MATRIX	24
	C	MATRIX	25
25	COMMON/SUBWRT/ ISUBNAM	MATRIX	26
	IF(ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,990)	MATRIX	27
	990 FORMAT(1X,*MATRIX SUB 2*)	MATRIX	28
	RETURN	MATRIX	29
	END	MATRIX	30

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	SUBROUTINE MULT (A,B,C,N,M,K,	MULT	2
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	MULT	3
	DIMENSION A (MAT1,MAT2),B (MAT3,MAT4),C (MAT5,MAT6)	MULT	4
	COMMON/DUBWRIT/ IOUTNAM	MULT	5
	IF (IOUTNAM.GE.2) WRITE (1,990)	MULT	6
	990 FORMAT (1X,*MULT*)	MULT	7
	DO 10 I=1,N	MULT	8
	DO 10 L=1,K	MULT	9
	XX=0.0	MULT	10
10	DO 11 J=1,M	MULT	11
	XX=XX+A(I,J)*B(J,L)	MULT	12
	11 CONTINUE	MULT	13
	C(I,L)=XX	MULT	14
	10 CONTINUE	MULT	15
14	RETURN	MULT	16
	END	MULT	17


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SUBROUTINE NMRATR (NN,A,B,C,D,G,F,H,ROCTR,ROOTI,ROTR,ROTI,Z,V,
1 W1,W2,W3,SAV1,SAV2,
2 NY,NY,NU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5)
3
4     THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE NUMERATORS OF TRANSFER
5     FUNCTIONS BY FINDING THE H MATRIX WHOSE EIGENVALUES ARE
6     THE DESIRED Z ROOTS. SUBROUTINE EIGEN IS CALLED TO FIND
7     THE EIGENVALUES.
8     CORRECTION MADE BY G. MORRIS JULY 5 73
9     V AND ROTR, AND Z AND ROTI ARE SAME MATRIX
10
11     COMMON/COND/HEAD,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,NI,N2,DIGITL,
12     ICONTUR,NUMER,IFRFS,TRFSP,MODEL,NSCALC,SAV,CHAT,NK2,IFLAG,
13     IGO,FORM,IPT,HEAD,MIXED,MULTPT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KCUNT
14     INTEGER HEAD, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, FORM, CONTUR, SAV, CHAT, HEAD3,
15     IFRFS, TRFSP
16     INTEGER SCAPLT,ZOH
17     COMMON/ACONDA/DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFR0,GAIN1,GAIN2,MN
18     REAL INPT(10), OUTPT(20),TITLE(8)
19     COMMON/LABEL/INPT,OUTPT,TITLE
20     REAL IFR0,MN
21     DIMENSION A(NX,NX),B(NY,MU),C(PX,PX),H(NY,NX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),
22     L(MU,MU),
23     W1(NX,MX),W2(NY,MX),W3(MY,MX),ROCTR(MX),ROOTI(MY),ROTR(MX),
24     ROTI(MY),Z(MX),V(MX),SAV1(MS),SAV2(MS)
25     DIMENSION A(15,15), B(15,15), C(15,15), H(15,15), G(15,15),
26     L(15,15), W1(15,15), W2(15,15), W3(15,15)
27     DIMENSION ROOTR(15), ROTI(15), RCTR(15), ROTI(15)
28     DIMENSION SAV1(200), SAV2(200)
29     COMMON/SURWRITE/ISURWAM
30     INTEGER ONF
31     DATA ONF /1/,DUMY/0.0/
32     IF ICONDNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,940)
33     FORMAT(IX,*NMRATR*)
34     DO 100 IJ=1,NU
35     IJOD=0
36     DO 100 I=1,NY
37     N=NN
38     DO 500 IX=1,NX
39     IF (H(I,IX).NE.0.0) GO TO 401
40     CONTINUE
41     WRITE(3,502)I
42     FORMAT(//10X,*ROW *I2,* OF H MATRIX IS NULL **/)
43     WRITE(7)ONF,DUMY,DUMY
44     GO TO 400
45     401 CONTINUE
46     IF (F(I,JI).EQ.0.0) GO TO 410
47     NNUP=NN
48     GO TO 431
49     410 DO 420 K=1,MN
50     ROTR(K)=0.
51     IF (H(I,K).NE.0.0)ROTR(K)=1.
52     CONTINUE
53     DO 430 LL=1,NN
54     DO 421 K=1,NN

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	IF (PCT*(K).EQ.0.0.OP.A(K, JJ).EQ.0.0) GO TO 421	NHRATR	59
	NHUM=NN-LL	NHRATR	60
10	GO TO 431	NHRATR	61
	421 CONTINUE	NHRATR	62
	ITEST=0	NHRATR	63
	DO 422 K=1,NN	NHRATR	64
	POTI(K)=0.	NHRATR	65
65	442 CONTINUE	NHRATR	66
	DO 422 K=1,NN	NHRATR	67
	DO 422 L=1,NN	NHRATR	68
	IF (K.EQ.L) GO TO 422	NHRATR	69
73	IF (POTR(K).EQ.0.0.OP.A(K,L).EQ.0.0) GO TO 422	NHRATR	70
	POTI(L)=1.	NHRATR	71
	ITEST=1	NHRATR	72
	422 CONTINUE	NHRATR	73
	IF (ITEST.EQ.0) GO TO 449	NHRATR	74
75	DO 423 K=1,NN	NHRATR	75
	RCTR(K)=POTI(K)	NHRATR	76
	423 CONTINUE	NHRATR	77
	430 CONTINUE	NHRATR	78
	440 WRITE (3,441) JJ,I	NHRATR	79
	441 FORMAT (/10X,'NUMBER',I4,' INPUT DOES NOT EXCITE NUMBER',I4,' DU	NHRATR	80
80	1TPUT//)	NHRATR	81
	GO TO 300	NHRATR	82
	431 W2(1,1)=F(I, JJ)	NHRATR	83
	MM=N+1	NHRATR	84
85	DO 4 K=2,MM	NHRATR	85
	W2(1,K)=H(I, K-1)	NHRATR	86
	W2(K,1)=H(K-1, JJ)	NHRATR	87
	DO 4 L=2,MM	NHRATR	88
	W2(K,L)=A(K-1, L-1)	NHRATR	89
90	4 CONTINUE	NHRATR	90
	5 CONTINUE	NHRATR	91
	IF (IPT,LT,?) GO TO 240	NHRATR	92
	WRITE (3,241)	NHRATR	93
	241 FORMAT (/ * NUMERATOR MATRICES * /)	NHRATR	94
95	MAT1=MX	NHRATR	95
	MAT2=MX	NHRATR	96
	CALL SPIT1 (W2,MM,MM,	NHRATR	97
	1MY,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	NHRATR	98
	240 CONTINUE	NHRATR	99
	II=1	NHRATR	100
100	IF (W2(1,1)) 181.8.181	NHRATR	101
	DO 100 II=1,LL	NHRATR	102
	DO 10 K=2,MM	NHRATR	103
	IF (W2(K,1).NE.0.0) GO TO 22	NHRATR	104
105	10 CONTINUE	NHRATR	105
	GO TO 200	NHRATR	106
106	22 M=K	NHRATR	107
	Z(II)=W2(M,1)	NHRATR	108
	DO 20 K=1,N	NHRATR	109
	DO 20 L=1,N	NHRATR	110
110	W3(K,L)=- (W2(K+1,1) / Z(II)) * (W2(1,L+1)+W2(M,L+1))	NHRATR	111
	15 CONTINUE	NHRATR	112
	20 CONTINUE	NHRATR	113
	DO 20 K=1,N	NHRATR	114
	DO 20 L=1,N	NHRATR	115

114	W3(K,L)=W3(K,L)+W2(K+1,L+1)	NMRATP	114
	2- CONTINUE	NMRATP	117
	30 CONTINUE	NMRATP	118
	IF (M=2) 32,42,32	NMRATP	119
	32 DO 40 K=1,N	NMRATP	120
120	STORE=W3(1,K)	NMRATP	121
	W3(1,K)=W3(M-1,K)	NMRATP	122
	W3(M-1,K)=STORE	NMRATP	123
	41 CONTINUE	NMRATP	124
	42 DO 50 K=1,N	NMRATP	125
125	G1=0.0	NMRATP	126
	44 DO 45 L=1,N	NMRATP	127
	G1=W3(K,L)*(W2(L+1,1)/Z(II))+G1	NMRATP	128
	41 CONTINUE	NMRATP	129
	W3(K,M-1)=G1	NMRATP	130
130	50 CONTINUE	NMRATP	131
	IF (M=2) 52,62,52	NMRATP	132
	52 DO 60 K=1,N	NMRATP	133
	STORE=W3(K,1)	NMRATP	134
	W3(K,1)=W3(K,M-1)	NMRATP	135
135	W3(K,M-1)=STORE	NMRATP	136
	60 CONTINUE	NMRATP	137
	62 G1=0.0	NMRATP	138
	70 DO 71 KKK=1,N	NMRATP	139
	G1=-W2(1,KKK+1)*W2(KKK+1,1)+G1	NMRATP	140
140	71 CONTINUE	NMRATP	141
	80 DO 70 K=1,N	NMRATP	142
	80 DO 70 L=1,N	NMRATP	143
	W2(K,L)=W3(K,L)	NMRATP	144
	70 CONTINUE	NMRATP	145
145	W2(1,1)=G1/Z(II)	NMRATP	146
	N=N-1	NMRATP	147
	M=M+1	NMRATP	148
	IF (IPT.LT.2) GO TO 180	NMRATP	149
	CALL SPIT1 (W2,MM,MM,	NMRATP	150
150	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	NMRATP	151
	180 CONTINUE	NMRATP	152
	181 CONTINUE	NMRATP	153
	C FOLLOWING STATEMENT ADDED SEPT 1972 DUE TO CDC IBM OO LOOP	NMRATP	154
	C INDEX DIFFERENCE	NMRATP	155
155	IF(II.NE.0) II=II-1	NMRATP	156
	C IN THE FORM---	NMRATP	157
	C DO 182 II=1,LL WHERE LL=1	NMRATP	158
	C II TERMINAL VALUE IS 2 ON CDC	NMRATP	159
	C II TERMINAL VALUE IS 1 ON IBM	NMRATP	160
160	IF (N.EQ.0) GO TO 197	NMRATP	161
	80 DO 190 K=1,N	NMRATP	162
	80 DO 185 L=1,N	NMRATP	163
	W3(K,L)=-W2(K+1,L+1)+ ((W2(K+1,1)*W2(1,L+1))/W2(1,1))	NMRATP	164
165	185 CONTINUE	NMRATP	165
165	190 CONTINUE	NMRATP	166
	197 DE= W2(1,1)	NMRATP	167
	IF (II) 193,194,193	NMRATP	168
	193 DO 195 KJ=1,II	NMRATP	169
	DE=DE*Z(KJ)	NMRATP	170
170	195 CONTINUE	NMRATP	171
	196 CONTINUE	NMRATP	172

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IF (K.NE.0) GO TO 199
WRITE (3,210) OUTPUT(I), INPT(J),DE
210 FORMAT (//10X,*THE*,A10,*/A10,*NUMERATOR GAIN IS *,E12.4,
175 1*THESE ARE NO ZEROS*/)
GO TO 198
199 DO 400 K=1,N
DO 400 J=1,N
N1(K,J)=M3(K,J)
190 400 CONTINUE
IF (IPT.LT.2) GO TO 243
CALL SPITI(W1,K,P)
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
243 CONTINUE
WRITE (3,203) OUTPUT(I),INPT(J),DE
203 FORMAT (//10X,*THE*,A10,*/A10,* NUMERATOR GAIN IS*,E12.4//* THE
1 ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE//20X,*REAL PART*,15X,*IMAGIN
2ARY PART*/)
IF (MN.NE.0.AND. SYSTEM .NE. 3) WRITE (3,1000)
190 1000 FORMAT (// * FOR MODIFIED Z-TRANSFORMS, ADD Z=0. POLE*/)
CALL EIGEN (N,M1,M2,M3,ROTR,ROTI,Z,V)
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
CALL CPMT (7,ROTR,ROTI,N)
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
195 WRITE (3,82)
82 FORMAT (//10X,* THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDE
1RED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S*/)
NX1=NX+1
WRITE (3,83) (Z(IA),IA=1,NX1)
200 83 FORMAT (520.8)
198 CONTINUE
IF (DIGITL.EQ.0) GO TO 110
IF (MN .EQ. 0) GO TO 113
NSAV=NX
NA=NX+1
NX=NX+1
IF (I .GT. 1 .OR. JJ .GT. 1) CC TC 113
RCOTR(NX)= 0.0
ROTI(NX)= 0.0
210 113 CONTINUE
IF (DIGITL.EQ.0 .OR. SYSTEM .EQ. 3 .OR. FRPS .EQ. -1) GO TO 110
IF (I .GT. 1 .OR. JJ .GT. 1) GO TO 110
CALL ZTOM (N,NN,DE,2,2,ROTR,ROTI,ROTR,ROTI,L1,DEE)
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
215 WRITE (3,111)
111 FORMAT (//10X,* THE N-PLANE POLES ARE */)
WRITE (3,112) (RCOTR(K),ROTI(K),K=1,NN)
112 FORMAT (//2E10.8)
110 CONTINUE
IF (DIGITL.EQ.0.OR.SYSTEM.EQ.3.OR.FRPS.EQ.-1) GO TO 120
CALL ZTOM (N,NN,DE,2,2,ROTR,ROTI,ROTR,ROTI,L1,DEE)
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
220 WRITE (3,121) DE
121 FORMAT (//10X,* THE N-PLANE TRANSFER FUNCTION GAIN IS *,E12.4/*
1 THE ZEROS ARE*/)
WRITE (3,112) (ROTR(K),ROTI(K),K=1,N)
225 120 CONTINUE
IF (FRPS.EQ.-1) GO TO 301
NMRATR 173
NMRATR 174
NMRATR 175
NMRATR 176
NMRATR 177
NMRATR 178
NMRATR 179
NMRATR 180
NMRATR 181
NMRATR 182
NMRATR 183
NMRATR 184
NMRATR 185
NMRATR 186
NMRATR 187
NMRATR 188
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NMRATR 210
NMRATR 211
NMRATR 212
NMRATR 213
NMRATR 214
NMRATR 215
NMRATR 216
NMRATR 217
NMRATR 218
NMRATR 219
NMRATR 220
NMRATR 221
NMRATR 222
NMRATR 223
NMRATR 224
NMRATR 225
NMRATR 226
NMRATR 227
NMRATR 228
NMRATR 229

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	IFR=FRPS*1	NMRATR	230
	GO TO (311,310,320) IFR	NMRATR	231
230	310 IF (MOD(L,2).EQ.0) GO TO 301	NMRATR	232
	IF (MOD(L,2).EQ.1) GO TO 302	NMRATR	233
	IF (MOD(L,2).EQ.2) GO TO 302	NMRATR	234
	IMOD=2	NMRATR	235
235	GO TO 301	NMRATR	236
	302 IMOD=1	NMRATR	237
	301 CALL FRQRSP (N,NN,DE,IMOD,ROOTR,ROOTI,ROTR,ROTI,SAV1,SAV2,	NMRATR	238
	I,JJ,	NMRATR	239
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	NMRATR	240
240	GO TO 311	NMRATR	241
	320 CALL PSD (N,NN,DF,ROOTR,ROOTI,ROTR,ROTI,SAV1,SAV2,I,JJ,	NMRATR	242
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	NMRATR	243
	GO TO 311	NMRATR	244
	290 WRITE (1,211) JJ	NMRATR	245
245	211 FORMAT (//10X,'COLUMN ',I2,' OF THE B MATRIX IS NULL*/)	NMRATR	246
	311 IF (MN.EQ.0) GO TO 300	NMRATR	247
	NX=NSAV	NMRATR	248
	NN=NSAV	NMRATR	249
250	300 CONTINUE	NMRATR	250
250	END	NMRATR	251

```

SUBROUTINE PSD (NNU4,NN,GAIN,ROOTR,ROOTI,ROTR,ROTI,SAV1,SAV2,
1 INY,INU,
2 MX,MV,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
PSD 2
PSD 3
PSD 4
PSD 5
PSD 6
PSD 7
PSD 8
PSD 9
PSD 10
PSD 11
PSD 12
PSD 13
PSD 14
PSD 15
PSD 16
PSD 17
PSD 18
PSD 19
PSD 20
PSD 21
PSD 22
PSD 23
PSD 24
PSD 25
PSD 26
PSD 27
PSD 28
PSD 29
PSD 30
PSD 31
PSD 32
PSD 33
PSD 34
PSD 35
PSD 36
PSD 37
PSD 38
PSD 39
PSD 40
PSD 41
PSD 42
PSD 43
PSD 44
PSD 45
PSD 46
PSD 47
PSD 48
PSD 49
PSD 50
PSD 51
PSD 52
PSD 53
PSD 54
PSD 55
PSD 56
PSD 57
PSD 58

THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE POWER SPECTRUM CORRESPONDING
TO THE TRANSFER FUNCTION WHOSE POLES ARE (ROOTR,ROOTI) AND
WHOSE ZEROS ARE (ROTR,ROTI). IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE INPUT
TO THE TRANSFER FUNCTION IS A WHITE NOISE PROCESS OF UNITY
VARIANCE AND HENCE THE PSD IS GIVEN BY THE SQUARE OF THE
MODULUS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION. THUS ANY CORRELATION
DESIRED IN THE RANDOM PROCESS EXCITING THE SYSTEM SHOULD
BE INCLUDED AS A SHAPING FILTER IN THE *A* MATRIX WHICH
IS EXCITED BY WHITE NOISE. NOTE THAT ONLY EXPONENTIALLY
CORRELATED PROCESSES MAY BE SO STRUCTURED.

DIMENSION ROOTP(MX),ROOTI(MX),ROTR(MX),ROTI(MX),SAV1(MS),SAV2(MS)
COMPLEX RN1,RN2,PD1,PD2
COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NY,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,
1CONTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,
2IGC,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTPT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KCOUNT
INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CNTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3,FRPS,TRESP
COMMON/ACOND/ DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFRO,GAIN1,GAIN2,M
INTEGER DIGITL, SCAPLT, ZOH
REAL FRFQ,M
REAL PST
COMMON/LABEL/IAPT,OUTPT,TITLE
REAL INPT(10), OUTPT(20),TITLE(8)
COMMON/SUBWRT/ ISUBNAM
DATA PST/10HSPC /
IF(IGURNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,990)
990 FORMAT(1X,'*PSD*')
IF(FORM.GT.0) WRITE(7)PST,TITLE,SYSTEM,MODEL,DIGITL,SCAPLT
VAPT=0
X=0.0
J=1
IF(FORM.GT.0) WRITE(7)OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU)
WRITE(3,60) OUTPT(INY),INPT(INU)
60 FORMAT (/10X,A10,/'*A10,* POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY*/10X,*FREQUENCY,R
1AD/5E0*4X,*PSD MAGNITUDE*/)
FFREQ=IFREQ
IF (IFREQ.NE.0.) GO TO 70
FFREQ=.1
FFREQ=150.
70 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
IF (IFREQ.NE.0.) GO TO 71
FFREQ=1.15*FFREQ
GO TO 72
71 FFREQ=DELFRO*FFREQ
72 CONTINUE
RN1=CMPLX (1.0,0.0)
PD1=CMPLX (1.0,0.0)
DO 20 I=1,NN
IF (I.GT.NNUM) GO TO 5
RN2=CMPLX (-ROTR(I),FREQ -ROTI(I))
PN1=RN1*RN2
PN2=CMPLX (-ROTR(I),-FREQ -ROTI(I))

```

	PN1=RN1*PN2	PSD	59
	PD2=DMPLX (I-RCCTR(I),FREQ -ROOTI(I))	PSD	60
60	PD1=PD1*PD2	PSD	61
	PD2=DMPLX (-RCCTR(I),-FREQ -ROOTI(I))	PSD	62
	PD1=PD1*PD2	PSD	63
	20 CONTINUE	PSD	64
	SAV1(J)=GAIN**2*PN1/RD1	PSD	65
65	VAR=VAR+SAV1(J)*(FREQ -Y)	PSD	66
	IF (FORM.EQ.2) GO TO 6	PSD	67
	WRITE (3,50) FREQ ,SAV1(J)	PSD	68
	IF (FORM.EQ.0) GO TO 40	PSD	69
70	WRITE (7) FREQ ,SAV1(J)	PSD	70
	40 CONTINUE	PSD	71
	50 FORMAT (14X,F8.4,12X,E12.4)	PSD	72
	K=FREQ	PSD	73
	J=J+1	PSD	74
	IF (FREQ.LE.FFREQ) GO TO 100	PSD	75
75	10 CONTINUE	PSD	76
	WRITE (3,30) VAR	PSD	77
	15 FORMAT (10X,*THE VARIANCE IS*E12.4)	PSD	78
	JJ=99	PSD	79
	WRITE (7) JJ,SAV1(I)	PSD	80
80	RETURN	PSD	81
	END	PSD	82

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	SUBROUTINE QREIG (M,ROOTP,POOTI,IFRNT,A,	QREIG	2
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	QREIG	3
	DIMENSION A(IMX,MY),ROOTP(MX),FCOTI(MX)	QREIG	4
	COMMON/COMMON/ISUBNAM	QREIG	5
	IF(IJSUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE (3,990)	QREIG	6
7	430 FOPMAT(1X,*QREIG*)	QREIG	7
	N = M	QREIG	8
	IF(IFRNT) AC,81,80	QREIG	9
10	80 WRITE (3,104)	QREIG	10
	81 ZERO = 0.0	QREIG	11
	JJ=1	QREIG	12
	177 XNN=0.0	QREIG	13
	XN2=0.0	QREIG	14
15	AA = 0.0	QREIG	15
	B = 0.0	QREIG	16
	C = 0.0	QREIG	17
	DD = 0.0	QREIG	18
	R=0.0	QREIG	19
	SIG=0.0	QREIG	20
20	ITER = 0	QREIG	21
	17 IF(N=2) 13,14,12	QREIG	22
	13 IF(IFRNT) A2,B3,B2	QREIG	23
	82 WRITE (3,105)A(1,1)	QREIG	24
25	83 PCOTI(1) = A(1,1)	QREIG	25
	ROOTI(1) = 0.0	QREIG	26
	1 CONTINUE	QREIG	27
	RETURN	QREIG	28
	14 JJ=1	QREIG	29
30	12 X = (A(N-1,N-1) - A(N,N))**2	QREIG	30
	S = 4.0*A(N,N-1)*A(N-1,N)	QREIG	31
	ITER = ITER + 1	QREIG	32
	IF (X.EQ.0.0.OR. ABS(S/X) .GT. 1.0E-8) GO TO 15	QREIG	33
	IF(X.EQ.0.0)GO TO 15	QREIG	34
35	IF(ABS(S/X).GT.1.0E-8) GO TO 15	QREIG	35
	15 IF (ABS(A(N-1,N-1)) - ABS(A(N,N))) 32,32,31	QREIG	36
	31 E = A(N-1,N-1)	QREIG	37
	G = A(N,N)	QREIG	38
	GO TO 33	QREIG	39
40	32 G = A(N-1,N-1)	QREIG	40
	F = A(N,N)	QREIG	41
	33 F = 0.	QREIG	42
	H = 0.	QREIG	43
	GO TO 24	QREIG	44
45	15 S = X + S	QREIG	45
	X = A(N-1,N-1) + A(N,N)	QREIG	46
	IF(S) 18,19,19	QREIG	47
	19 SQ= SQRT(S)	QREIG	48
	F=0.0	QREIG	49
	H=0.0	QREIG	50
50	IF (X) 21,21,22	QREIG	51
	21 F=(X-SQ)/2.0	QREIG	52
	G=(X+SQ)/2.0	QREIG	53
	GO TO 24	QREIG	54
55	22 G=(X-SQ)/2.0	QREIG	55
55	E=(X+SQ)/2.0	QREIG	56
	GO TO 24	QREIG	57
55	18 F= SQRT (-S)/2.0	QREIG	58

115	02 IF (Z=0.0) GO TO 101	QREIG	116
	03 QREIG=1	QREIG	117
	04 QREIG=0	QREIG	118
	05 GO TO 100	QREIG	119
129	06 R=0.0	QREIG	120
	07 D=0.0	QREIG	121
	08 XN=1/(N-1)	QREIG	122
	09 XN2=XN*(N-1)	QREIG	123
	10 CALL QAT (N,2,SIG,0,A,	QREIG	124
125	1 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	QREIG	125
	11 AA=	QREIG	126
	12 Q=0	QREIG	127
	13 Q=0	QREIG	128
	14 GO TO 12	QREIG	129
130	114 FORMAT (////1X, 9#REAL PART, 6X, 14#IMAGINARY PART, 2#X	QREIG	130
	1 13#TAB N AD 2#E0 5X 4#TAB //)	QREIG	131
	105 FORMAT (1X, 21#F, 8, 3X, 21#E, 8, 4#X (3))	QREIG	132
	107 FORMAT (7#X, E15, #)	QREIG	133
	108	QREIG	134
	109	QREIG	135

	SUBROUTINE QRT (N,R,SIG,D,A,	QRT	2
	IX,MY,MU,NC,NA11,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	QRT	3
	DIMENSION A(MX,MX),PSI(2),G(3)	QRT	4
	COMMON/SUBWRITE/ ISUBNAM	QRT	5
	IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,9+0)	QRT	6
5	990 FOPMAT(IX,*)DT*	QRT	7
	N1 = N - 1	QRT	8
	IA = N - 2	QRT	9
	IF = IA	QRT	10
10	IF(N-3) 101,10,60	QRT	11
	60 10 12 J = 3,N1	QRT	12
	J1 = N - J	QRT	13
	IF(ABS(A(J1+1,J1))-0) 10,10,11	QRT	14
	11 DEN = A(J1+1,J1+1)*(A(J1+1,J1+1)-SIG)+A(J1+1,J1+2)*A(J1+2,J1+1)+	QRT	15
	IF(DEN) 51,12,61	QRT	16
15	61 IF(ABS(A(J1+1,J1)*A(J1+2,J1+1)*(ABS(A(J1+1,J1+1)+A(J1+2,J1+2)	QRT	17
	I-SIG)+ABS(A(J1+3,J1+2)))/DEN)-0) 10,10,12	QRT	18
	12 IP=J1	QRT	19
	10 00 14 J=1,IP	QRT	20
20	J1=IP-J+1	QRT	21
	IF(ABS(A(J1+1,J1))-0) 13,13,14	QRT	22
	14 IO=J1	QRT	23
	13 00 10 I=IF,N1	QRT	24
	IF(I-IP) 16,15,15	QRT	25
25	15 G(1)=A(IP,IP)*(A(IP,IP)-SIG)+A(IP,IP+1)*A(IP+1,IP)+	QRT	26
	G(2)=A(IP+1,IP)*(A(IP,IP)+A(IP+1,IP+1)-SIG)	QRT	27
	G(3)=A(IP+1,IP)*A(IP+2,IP+1)	QRT	28
	A(IP+2,IP)=0.0	QRT	29
	60 10 13	QRT	30
30	16 G(1)=A(I,I-1)	QRT	31
	G(2)=A(I+1,I-1)	QRT	32
	IF(I-IA) 17,17,18	QRT	33
	17 G(3)=A(I+2,I-1)	QRT	34
	60 10 19	QRT	35
35	18 G(3)=0.0	QRT	36
	19 XK= -SIGN(SQRT(G(1)**2+G(2)**2+G(3)**2), G(1))	QRT	37
	22 IF(XK) 23,24,23	QRT	38
	23 AL=G(1)/XK+1.0	QRT	39
	PSI(1)=G(2)/(G(1)+XK)	QRT	40
	PSI(2)=G(3)/(G(1)+XK)	QRT	41
	60 10 25	QRT	42
40	24 AL=2.0	QRT	43
	PSI(1)=0.0	QRT	44
	PSI(2)=0.0	QRT	45
	25 IF(I-IO) 26,27,26	QRT	46
	26 IF(I-IP) 29,28,23	QRT	47
	28 A(I,I-1)=-A(I,I-1)	QRT	48
	60 10 27	QRT	49
45	29 A(I,I-1)=-XK	QRT	50
	27 00 30 J=I,N	QRT	51
	IF(I-IA) 31,31,32	QRT	52
	31 C=PSI(2)*A(I+2,J)	QRT	53
	60 10 33	QRT	54
	32 C=0.0	QRT	55
50	33 C=AL*(A(I,J)+PSI(1)*A(I+1,J)+C)	QRT	56
	A(I,J)=A(I,J)-F	QRT	57
	A(I+1,J)=A(I+1,J)-PSI(1)*F	QRT	58

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	IF(I-IA) 34,34,30	QRT	69
	14 A(I+2,J)=A(I+2,J)-PSI(2)*F	QRT	60
60	30 CONTINUE	QRT	61
	IF(I-IA) 35,35,36	QRT	62
	31 L=I+2	QRT	63
	GO TO 37	QRT	64
	32 L=N	QRT	65
65	37 DO 40 J=I+L	QRT	66
	IF(I-IA) 38,38,39	QRT	67
	38 C=PSI(2)*A(J,I+2)	QRT	68
	GO TO 41	QRT	69
	39 C=0.0	QRT	70
70	41 E=AL*(A(J,I)+PSI(1)*A(J,I+1)+C)	QRT	71
	A(J,I)=A(J,I)+E	QRT	72
	A(J,I+1)=A(J,I+1)-PSI(1)*E	QRT	73
	IF(I-IA) 42,42,40	QRT	74
	42 A(J,I+2)=A(J,I+2)-PSI(2)*E	QRT	75
75	40 CONTINUE	QRT	76
	IF(I-A+3) 43,43,100	QRT	77
	43 F=AL*PSI(2)*A(I+3,I+2)	QRT	78
	A(I+3,I)=F	QRT	79
	A(I+3,I+1)=-PSI(1)*E	QRT	80
80	A(I+3,I+2)=A(I+3,I+2)-PSI(2)*E	QRT	81
	100 CONTINUE	QRT	82
	101 RETURN	QRT	83
	END	QRT	84

	SUBROUTINE ROISC (A,R,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	ROISC	2
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	3
C		ROISC	4
C	THIS SUBROUTINE READS ALL INPUT MATRICES FROM DISC ACCORDING	ROISC	5
C	TO THE PARAMETERS, SYSTEM AND OUTPUT, USING SUBROUTINE ROISCI	ROISC	6
5		ROISC	7
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	ROISC	8
	1CONTUR,MUMER,FPPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,	ROISC	9
	?IG0,FORM,IBT,READ3,MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	ROISC	10
10	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3, FPPS,TRESP	ROISC	11
	INTERFER DIGITL,SCAPLT, ZOH	ROISC	12
	DIMENSION A(NX,NX),B(NX,MU),C(NX,NX),P(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),	ROISC	13
	K1(MU,MX),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),D(MU,ML)	ROISC	14
	REAL K1,K2,K3,K4	ROISC	15
15	COMMON/SUBWRT/ ISUBNAM	ROISC	16
	IF (ISUBNAM.GE.?) WRITE(3,990)	ROISC	17
990	FCPMAT (1X,*ROISC*)	ROISC	18
	MAT1=MX	ROISC	19
	MAT2=MY	ROISC	20
20	CALL ROISCI (A,NX,NX,	ROISC	21
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	22
	MAT2=MU	ROISC	23
	CALL ROISCI (B,NX,MU,	ROISC	24
25	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	25
	MAT2=MX	ROISC	26
	CALL ROISCI (C,NX,NX,	ROISC	27
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	28
	MAT1=MU	ROISC	29
	CALL ROISCI (K1,NU,NX,	ROISC	30
30	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	31
	CALL ROISCI (K2,NU,NX,	ROISC	32
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	33
	CALL ROISCI (K3,NU,NX,	ROISC	34
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	35
35	CALL ROISCI (K4,NU,NX,	ROISC	36
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	37
	MAT1=MY	ROISC	38
	CALL ROISCI (H,NY,NX,	ROISC	39
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	40
40	CALL ROISCI (G,NY,NX,	ROISC	41
	1MY,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	42
	MAT2=MU	ROISC	43
	CALL ROISCI (F,NY,NU,	ROISC	44
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	45
45	MAT1=MU	ROISC	46
	CALL ROISCI (D,NU,NU,	ROISC	47
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROISC	48
	REWIND B	ROISC	49
	RETURN	ROISC	50
50	END	ROISC	51

```

SUBROUTINE RDISC1 (A,N,M,
1 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
DIMENSION A(MAT1,MAT2)
COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUBNAM
IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,940)
940 FORMAT(IX,*RDISC1*)
DO 10 I=1,N
READ (A) ((I,J),J=1,M)
IF (EOF(A).NE.0) STOP1
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

RDISC1	2
RDISC1	3
RDISC1	4
RDISC1	5
RDISC1	6
RDISC1	7
RDISC1	8
RDISC1	9
RDISC1	10
RDISC1	11
RDISC1	12
RDISC1	13

```

SUBROUTINE REDUCE (N, J, MM, M, A, B, C, ITEST,
1M1, M1, M1, MS, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, MAT4, MAT5, MAT6)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE IRREDUCIBLE SUBMATRICES OF
C THE MATRIX A WITH DIMENSION N.
C
C J= NUMBER OF IRREDUCIBLE SUBMATRICES (1-5)
C MM(I) = DIMENSION OF THE ITH SUBMATRIX
C M = MATRIX WHOSE ITH ROW CONTAINS THE ORIGINAL ROW AND COLUMN
C NUMBERS OF THE ITH SUBMATRIX
C
C COMMON/COND/READ, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, NX, NY, NU, NXC, NUC, N1, N2, DIGITL,
1CONTUR, NUMERS, FRPS, TRFSP, MODEL, NSCALE, SAV, CMAT, NK2, IFL4G,
2IGG, FORM, IPT, READ3, MIXED, MULTRY, SCAPLT, ZOH, KCUNT
C INTEGER READ, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, FORM, CONTUR, SAV, CMAT, READ3, FRPS, TRFSP
C INTEGER DIGITL, SCAPLT, ZOH
C DIMENSION A (MX, MX), B (MX, MX), C (MX, MX)
C INTEGER SCAN
C DIMENSION M (10, 20), MM (20), SCAN (20)
C COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUPNAM
C IF (ISUPNAM, GE, 2) WRITE (3, 990)
390 FORMAT (1X, *REDUCE*)
C DO 50 I=1, 20
C DO 51 J=1, 10
C M(I, J)=0
C
C 61 CONTINUE
C MM(I)=0
C
C 60 CONTINUE
C DO 10 I=1, N
C DO 11 J=1, N
C B(I, J)=0.0
C C(I, J)=0.0
C IF (A(I, J), NE, 0.0) B(I, J)=1.0
C
C 11 CONTINUE
C B(I, I)=1.0
C
C 10 CONTINUE
C KRUNT=1
C
C 22 CONTINUE
C DO 20 I=1, N
C DO 20 J=1, N
C DO 21 K=1, N
C IF (B(I, K), EQ, 0.0, OR, B(K, J), EQ, 0.0) GO TO 21
C C(I, J)=1.0
C GO TO 20
C
C 21 CONTINUE
C
C 20 CONTINUE
C KRUNT=2*KRUNT
C IF (KRUNT, GE, N-1) GO TO 23
C DO 24 I=1, N
C DO 24 J=1, N
C B(I, J)=C(I, J)
C
C 24 CONTINUE
C GO TO 22
C
C 23 CONTINUE
C DO 30 I=1, N
C SCAN(I)=I
C
C 30 CONTINUE

```

REDUCE 2
REDUCE 3
REDUCE 4
REDUCE 5
REDUCE 6
REDUCE 7
REDUCE 8
REDUCE 9
REDUCE 10
REDUCE 11
REDUCE 12
REDUCE 13
REDUCE 14
REDUCE 15
REDUCE 16
REDUCE 17
REDUCE 18
REDUCE 19
REDUCE 20
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REDUCE 58

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	K=1	REDUCE	59
	DO 3 J=1,10	REDUCE	60
60	MM(J)=0	REDUCE	61
	NK=1	REDUCE	62
	JJ=1	REDUCE	63
	DO 16 I=1,K	REDUCE	64
	IF (C(SCAN(I),SCAN(I)).EQ.1.0.AND.C(SCAN(I),SCAN(I)).EQ.1.0)	REDUCE	65
65	1 GO TO 17	REDUCE	66
	GO TO 35	REDUCE	67
	17 M(I,JJ)=SCAN(I)	REDUCE	68
	MM(I)=MM(I)+1	REDUCE	69
70	NK=NK+1	REDUCE	70
	JJ=JJ+1	REDUCE	71
	16 CONTINUE	REDUCE	72
	K=K-NK	REDUCE	73
	IF (K.LE.0) GO TO 39	REDUCE	74
75	LL=1	REDUCE	75
	KRUNT=0	REDUCE	76
	KONT=0	REDUCE	77
	JX=K+NK	REDUCE	78
	DO 39 L=1,JX	REDUCE	79
	IF (SCAN(L).NE.M(I,LL)) GO TO 40	REDUCE	80
80	KRUNT=KRUNT+1	REDUCE	81
	LL=LL+1	REDUCE	82
	GO TO 39	REDUCE	83
	40 KRUNT=KRUNT+1	REDUCE	84
	KONT=KONT+1	REDUCE	85
85	SCAN(KONT)=SCAN(KRUNT)	REDUCE	86
	39 CONTINUE	REDUCE	87
	30 CONTINUE	REDUCE	88
	38 CONTINUE	REDUCE	89
	IF (K.GT.0)WRITE (3,103)	REDUCE	90
90	100 FORMAT (//,* MORE THAN 10 REDUCIBLE SUBMATRICES**//)	REDUCE	91
	IF (K.GT.0) ITEST=1	REDUCE	92
	IF (ITEST.LT.2) GO TO 200	REDUCE	93
	WRITE (3,201)	REDUCE	94
95	201 FORMAT (/* MATRIX M IN REDUCE**)	REDUCE	95
	IN STATEMENT DO 35 J=1,10 IF THE LOOP GOES TO COMPLETION	REDUCE	96
	J WILL = 11 ON CCC	REDUCE	97
	J WILL = 10 ON IRM	REDUCE	98
	IF (J.GE.11) J=J-1	REDUCE	99
100	DO 202 I=1,J	REDUCE	100
	MM=MM(I)	REDUCE	101
	WRITE (3,203) (M(I,L),L=1,MM)	REDUCE	102
	202 CONTINUE	REDUCE	103
	203 FORMAT (20I6)	REDUCE	104
105	200 CONTINUE	REDUCE	105
	RETURN	REDUCE	106
	END	REDUCE	107

	SUBROUTINE ROOT (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,F00TI,	ROOT	2
	10,V,	ROOT	3
	2*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	4
		ROOT	5
	THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES ROOT LOCII AS A FUNCTION OF TWO	ROOT	6
	FEEDBACK GAINS DEFINED BY K1,K2 AND K3,K4. THE OPEN LOOP	ROOT	7
	SYSTEM IS SCALED BY A SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATION. AT THE	ROOT	8
	CONCLUSION OF THE ROOT LOCII COMPUTATIONS THE NUMERATOR	ROOT	9
	ZEROS AND GAINS CORRESPONDING TO THE OPEN LOOP SYSTEM	ROOT	10
	ARE CALCULATED.	ROOT	11
		ROOT	12
	N1- NUMBER OF ROOT LOCUS POINTS FOR THE K1,K2 GAIN	ROOT	13
	N2- NUMBER OF ROOT LOCUS POINTS FOR THE K3,K4 GAIN	ROOT	14
		ROOT	15
15	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NL,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	ROOT	16
	ICONTUR,NUMERG,FRPS,TRESF,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,	ROOT	17
	ZIGC,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KCUNT	ROOT	18
	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3, FRPS,TRESF	ROOT	19
	INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH	ROOT	20
20	REAL IFREQ,K1,K2,K3,K4,MN	ROOT	21
	COMMON/ACOND/ DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFRQ,GAIN1,GAIN2,MN	ROOT	22
	DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(PX,MX),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),	ROOT	23
	K1(MU,MU),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),D(MU,MU)	ROOT	24
	DIMENSION W1(MX,MX),W2(MX,MX),W3(MX,MX)	ROOT	25
25	DIMENSION ROOTR(MX),ROOTI(MX),U(MX),V(MX)	ROOT	26
	DIMENSION M(10,20),MM(20),P(20)	ROOT	27
	COMMON/LABEL/INPT,OUTPT,TITLE	ROOT	28
	REAL INPT(10), OUTPT(20),TITLE(8)	ROOT	29
30	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISURNAM	ROOT	30
	DATA BLANK/AH /	ROOT	31
	DATA PST/10HPCLD /	ROOT	32
	IF(IISURNAM,GF,2) WRITE(3,990)	ROOT	33
	IF (ISURNAM ,EQ. 2) WRITE (3,990)	ROOT	34
35	990 FORMAT(1X,'ROOT')	ROOT	35
	IF (GAIN1,EQ.0.0) GAIN1=1.0	ROOT	36
	IF (GAIN2,EQ.0.0) GAIN2=1.0	ROOT	37
	WRITE (3,300) GAIN1,GAIN2	ROOT	38
40	300 FORMAT (/10X,'*GAIN1 = *F10.4,10X,'*GAIN2 = *F10.4/)	ROOT	39
	MAT1=MX	ROOT	40
	MAT2=MX	ROOT	41
	MAT3=MX	ROOT	42
	MAT4=MX	ROOT	43
	MAT5=MX	ROOT	44
	MAT6=MX	ROOT	45
45	IF(FORM.GT.0) WRITE(7)PST,TITLE,SYSTEM,MODEL,DIGITL,SCAPLT	ROOT	46
	IF(FORM.GT.0) WRITE(7)N2,N1	ROOT	47
	KK=1	ROOT	48
	N1A=TARS(N1)	ROOT	49
	RR=0.0	ROOT	50
50	TT=0.0	ROOT	51
	II=0	ROOT	52
	JJ=0	ROOT	53
	NK2=NK2+1	ROOT	54
	DC 40 I=1,N2	ROOT	55
55	IF (N1.LT.0) GO TO 141	ROOT	56
	II=I-1	ROOT	57
	RR=(I-1)*GAIN2	ROOT	58

		GO TO 142	ROOT	59
	141	RR=2.*PP	ROOT	60
60		II=2*IT	ROOT	61
		IF (I.EQ.1) II=0	ROOT	62
		IF (I.EQ.2) II=1	ROOT	63
		IF (I.EQ.1) RR=0.0	ROOT	64
		IF (I.EQ.2) RR=GAINP	ROOT	65
65	142	CONTINUE	ROOT	66
		DO 40 J=1,NIA	ROOT	67
		IF (NI.LI.0) GO TO 41	ROOT	68
		JJ=J-1	ROOT	69
		TT= (J-1) * GAINI	ROOT	70
70		GO TO 42	ROOT	71
	41	TT=2. * TT	ROOT	72
		JJ=2* JJ	ROOT	73
		IF (J.EQ.1) JJ=0	ROOT	74
		IF (J.EQ.2) JJ=1	ROOT	75
75		IF (J.EQ.1) TT=0.0	ROOT	76
		IF (J.EQ.2) TT=GAINI	ROOT	77
	42	CONTINUE	ROOT	78
		GO TO (101,100),NK3	ROOT	79
80	100	MAT1=MU	ROOT	80
		MAT2=MX	ROOT	81
		MAT3=NU	ROOT	82
		MAT4=MX	ROOT	83
		CALL ADD (TT,K2,PP,K4,W1,NU,NL,	ROOT	84
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	85
85		MAT1=MX	ROOT	86
		MAT3=MX	ROOT	87
		DO 43 IA=1,NU	ROOT	88
		OC 44 JA=1,NU	ROOT	89
		W1(IA,JA)=-W1(IA,JA)	ROOT	90
90	44	CONTINUE	ROOT	91
		W1(IA,IA)=1.0+W1(IA,IA)	ROOT	92
	43	CONTINUE	ROOT	93
		CALL TAVER (W1,W2,NU,P,	ROOT	94
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	95
95		MAT1=NU	ROOT	96
		MAT3=NU	ROOT	97
		CALL ADD (TT,K1,PP,K3,W1,NU,NX,	ROOT	98
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	99
100		MAT1=MX	ROOT	100
		MAT3=MX	ROOT	101
		CALL MULT (W2,W1,W3,NU,NU,NX,	ROOT	102
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	103
		GO TO 102	ROOT	104
100	101	MAT1=NU	ROOT	105
		MAT2=MX	ROOT	106
		MAT3=NU	ROOT	107
		MAT4=MX	ROOT	108
		CALL ADD (TT,K1,PP,K3,W3,NU,NX,	ROOT	109
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	110
110	102	CONTINUE	ROOT	111
		IF (J.EQ.2.AND.I.EQ.1) GO TO 200	ROOT	112
		IF (J.EQ.1.AND.I.EQ.2) GO TO 201	ROOT	113
		GO TO 202	ROOT	114
	200	DO 203 IX=1,NU	ROOT	115

115	DC 205 JX=1,NX	ROOT	116
	IF (NK2.EQ.1) GO TO 209	ROOT	117
	H(KK,JX)=W3(IY,JX)/TT	ROOT	118
	GO TO 205	ROOT	119
	209 H(KK,JX)=W1(IY,JX)/TT	ROOT	120
120	206 CONTINUE	ROOT	121
	IF (NK2.EQ.3) GO TO 203	ROOT	122
	DC 207 JX=1,NU	ROOT	123
	F(KK,JX)=K2(IY,JX)	ROOT	124
	207 CONTINUE	ROOT	125
125	203 KK=KK+1	ROOT	126
	NY=NU	ROOT	127
	GO TO 207	ROOT	128
	201 DC 204 IX=1,NU	ROOT	129
	DC 206 JX=1,NX	ROOT	130
130	IF (NK2.EQ.1) GO TO 210	ROOT	131
	H(KK,JX)=W3(IY,JX)/TT	ROOT	132
	GO TO 206	ROOT	133
	210 H(KK,JX)=W1(IY,JX)/RR	ROOT	134
	206 CONTINUE	ROOT	135
135	IF (NK2.EQ.0) GO TO 204	ROOT	136
	DC 208 JX=1,NU	ROOT	137
	F(KK,JX)=K4(IY,JX)	ROOT	138
	208 CONTINUE	ROOT	139
140	204 KK=KK+1	ROOT	140
	NY=2*NU	ROOT	141
140	202 CONTINUE	ROOT	142
	MAT1=MX	ROOT	143
	MAT2=MU	ROOT	144
	MAT3=MY	ROOT	145
145	MAT4=MY	ROOT	146
	CALL MULT (R,W3,W2,NX,NU,NX,	ROOT	147
	1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	148
	MAT2=MX	ROOT	149
150	CALL ADD (1.0,A,1.0,W2,W1,NX,NY,	ROOT	150
	1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	151
	IF (N2.NE.0) GO TO 220	ROOT	152
	WRITE (3,221) J, TT	ROOT	153
	221 FORMAT (//,10X,*NO. *,15,* ITERATION, 1ST GAIN =*,E12.4/ 120X,* REAL PART*,15X,*IMAGINARY PART*//)	ROOT	154
155	GO TO 222	ROOT	155
	220 WRITE (3,7) J, TT, I, RR	ROOT	157
	7 FORMAT (//,10X,*NO. *,15,* ITERATION, 1ST GAIN =*,E12.4,10X,*NO. * 1,15,* ITERATION, 2ND GAIN =*,E12.4/20X,*REAL PART*,15X, 2*IMAGINARY PART*//)	ROOT	158
160	222 CONTINUE	ROOT	159
	CALL EIGEN (NX,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI,U,V,	ROOT	160
	1*MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ROOT	161
	40 CONTINUE	ROOT	162
	DC 74 I=1,NU	ROOT	163
165	DC 74 J=1,NU	ROOT	164
	D(I,J)=0.0	ROOT	165
	74 CONTINUE	ROOT	166
	OUTPUT=3	ROOT	167
	IF (NK2.EQ.0) OUTPUT=1	ROOT	168
170	FRPS=0	ROOT	169
	NUMFRS=0	ROOT	170

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	OUTPUT(1)=BLANK	ROOT	173
	INPT(1)=BLANK	ROOT	174
	NLU=NU*2	ROOT	175
175	DO 52 I=1,NU	ROOT	176
	DO 51 J=1,NX	ROOT	177
	IF (H(I,J).EQ.0.0) GO TO 51	ROOT	178
	GO TO 52	ROOT	179
	51 CONTINUE	ROOT	180
180	50 CONTINUE	ROOT	181
	52 IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 54	ROOT	182
	IF (I.GT.NU) I=NLU-NU	ROOT	183
	DO 53 J=1,NX	ROOT	184
185	H(I,J)=H(I,J)	ROOT	185
	B(J,I)=B(J,I)	ROOT	186
	53 CONTINUE	ROOT	187
	DO 55 J=1,NU	ROOT	188
	F(I,J)=F(I,J)	ROOT	189
	56 CONTINUE	ROOT	190
190	54 NY=1	ROOT	191
	NU=1	ROOT	192
	WRITE (3,55)	ROOT	193
	55 FORMAT (//,10X,*ROOT LCCUS OPTION COMPUTES THE ZEROES OF THE FIRST	ROOT	194
	1 NON ZERO ROW*/10X,*OF K1 OR K3 RESPECTIVELY DUE TO INDICATED	ROOT	195
195	? INPUT*/1	ROOT	196
	RETURN	ROOT	197
	END	ROOT	198

```

SUBROUTINE SETUP (J,M,MM,P,A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,W1,W2,W3, SETUP      2
1 ROOTR, SETUP      3
2 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) SETUP      4
C SETUP      5
C THIS SUBPROGRAM REDUCES THE ORIGINAL INPUT MATRICES FOR SETUP      6
C THE OPEN AND CLOSED LOOP SYSTEMS TO STANDARD FORM AND SETUP      7
C SCALES THE RESULTING SYSTEM WITH A DIAGONAL SIMILARITY SETUP      8
C TRANSFORMATION. SETUP      9
C CORRECTION MADE BY G. MORRIS JULY 5 73 SETUP     10
C SETUP     11
COMMON/COND/RFAD,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL, SETUP     12
1CONTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG, SETUP     13
2IGC,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT SETUP     14
INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3, FRPS,TRESP SETUP     15
INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH SETUP     16
COMMON/ACOND/ DELT,FINALI,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFRO,GAIN1,GAIN2,MMM SETUP     17
PTCL K1, K2, K3, K4, IFRFO, MMM SETUP     18
DIMENSION M(10,20),MM(20),P(20) SETUP     19
DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,MX),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU), SETUP     20
1K1(MU,MX),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),D(MU,MU), SETUP     21
2W1(MX,MX),W2(MX,MX),W3(MX,MX),ROOTP(MX) SETUP     22
DIMENSION W1(15,15), W2(15,15), W3(15,15) SETUP     23
DIMENSION A(15,15), B(15,10), C(15,15), H(15,15), G(15,15) SETUP     24
DIMENSION F(15,10), D(10,10), ROCTR(15), SETUP     25
1 K1(10,15), K2(10,15), K3(10,15), K4(10,15) SETUP     26
COMMON/BLKDAT/NUMBER, DENOM, GAIN, GRAPH, BLOCK, STATE, YTOV, ZTOU, YZTOK, SETUP     27
1ITHINY, ITHINU, N BLOCK, NYTOV, NZTCU, NXYU, NYZTOK, NXY, NYT, NUT, NY1, NU1 SETUP     28
REAL NUMBER SETUP     29
INTEGER GRAPH, BLOCK, STATE, YTOV, ZTOU, YZTOK SETUP     30
DIMENSION GRAPH(20,5), BLOCK(20,3), NUMBER(20,5), DENOM(20,5), SETUP     31
YGAIN(20), STATE(20,4), ITHINY(30), ITHINU(20), YTOV(20,2), SETUP     32
Y ZTOU(20,2), NXYU(8), YZTOK(20,2) SETUP     33
COMMON/SLBWRT/ ISUBNAM SETUP     34
IF(IISUBNAM.GE.?) WRITE(3,990) SETUP     35
990 FORMAT(1X,*SETUP*) SETUP     36
IMIX=0 SETUP     37
IOK=0 SETUP     38
MAT1=MX SETUP     39
MAT2=MX SETUP     40
MAT3=MX SETUP     41
MAT4=MX SETUP     42
MAT5=MX SETUP     43
MAT6=MX SETUP     44
IF (CMAT.EQ.0) GO TO 5 SETUP     45
C SETUP     46
C ELIMINATE C MATRIX SETUP     47
C SETUP     48
CALL INVR (C,W2,NX,1, SETUP     49
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) SETUP     50
CALL MULT (W2,A,W1,NX,NX,NX, SETUP     51
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) SETUP     52
CALL MAKE (A,W1,NX,NX, SETUP     53
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) SETUP     54
MAT4=MU SETUP     55
CALL MULT (W2,B,W1,NX,NX,NU, SETUP     56
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6) SETUP     57
MAT2=MU SETUP     58

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	MAT4=MX	SETUP	59
	CALL MAKE (P,W1,NX,NU,	SETUP	60
60	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	61
	CMAT=0	SETUP	62
	GO TO (50,10,10),SYSTEM	SETUP	63
	10 IF (NK?.EQ.0) GO TO 40	SETUP	64
65	ELIMINATE K2,K4 MATRICES	SETUP	65
	IF (SYSTEM.EQ.3.AND.MIXED.NE.1) GO TO 660	SETUP	66
	MAT1=MU	SETUP	67
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	68
70	MAT4=MU	SETUP	69
	CALL MULT (K2,A,W1,NU,NX,NU,	SETUP	70
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	71
	DO 12 I=1,NU	SETUP	72
	DO 13 J=1,NU	SETUP	73
75	W2(I,J)=-W1(I,J)	SETUP	74
	13 CONTINUE	SETUP	75
	W2(I,I)=1.0+W2(I,I)	SETUP	76
	12 CONTINUE	SETUP	77
80	IF (DICTL.NE.1) GO TO 838	SETUP	78
	DO 319 I=1,NU	SETUP	79
	DO 319 J=1,NU	SETUP	80
	W2(I,J)=0.0	SETUP	81
	IF (I.EQ. J) W2(I,I)=1.0	SETUP	82
85	319 CONTINUE	SETUP	83
	838 CALL INVR (W2,W1,NU,0,	SETUP	84
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	85
	MAT1=MU	SETUP	86
	MAT4=MX	SETUP	87
90	CALL MULT (K2,A,W2,NU,NX,NX,	SETUP	88
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	89
	CALL ADD (1.0,K1,1.0,W2,W3,NU,NX,	SETUP	90
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	91
	MAT1=MX	SETUP	92
95	CALL MULT (W1,W3,W2,NU,NU,NY,	SETUP	93
	1PX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	94
	MAT3=MU	SETUP	95
	MAT4=MU	SETUP	96
100	CALL MULT (W1,0,W3,NU,NU,NU,	SETUP	97
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	98
	MAT1=MU	SETUP	99
	MAT2=MU	SETUP	100
	MAT3=MX	SETUP	101
	MAT4=MX	SETUP	102
105	CALL MAKE (D,W3,NU,NU,	SETUP	103
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	104
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	105
	CALL MAKE (K1,W2,NU,NX,	SETUP	106
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	107
	NK2=0	SETUP	108
110	GO TO 40	SETUP	109
	560 MAT1=MU	SETUP	110
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	111
	CALL MULT (K2,A,W1,NU,NX,NX,	SETUP	112
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	113
		SETUP	114
		SETUP	115

115	CALL MULT (K4,A,W2,NU,NX,NX,	SETUP	115
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	117
	CALL ADD (1.0,K1,1.0,W1,W3,NU,NX,	SETUP	118
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	119
	CALL ADD (1.0,K3,1.0,W2,W1,NU,NX,	SETUP	120
120	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	121
	CALL MAKE (K1,W3,NU,NX,	SETUP	122
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	123
	CALL MAKE (K3,W1,NU,NX,	SETUP	124
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	125
125	MAT4=MU	SETUP	126
	CALL MULT (K2,P,W1,NU,NX,NU,	SETUP	127
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	128
	CALL MULT (K4,B,W2,NU,NX,NU,	SETUP	129
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	130
130	MAT4=MX	SETUP	131
	CALL MAKE (K2,W1,NU,NU,	SETUP	132
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	133
	CALL MAKE (K4,W2,NU,NU,	SETUP	134
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	135
135	40 CONTINUE	SETUP	136
	50 IF (OUTPUT.EQ.1.OR.OUTPUT.EQ.3) GC TO 51	SETUP	137
	ELIMINATE G MATRIX	SETUP	138
140	MAT1=MY	SETUP	139
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	140
	MAT3=MY	SETUP	141
	MAT4=MU	SETUP	142
	CALL MULT (G,P,W1,NY,NX,NU,	SETUP	143
145	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	144
	MAT3=MU	SETUP	145
	MAT4=MY	SETUP	146
	MAT3=MX	SETUP	147
	CALL ADD (1.0,F,1.0,W1,W2,NY,NU,	SETUP	148
150	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	149
	CALL MAKE (F,W2,NY,NU,	SETUP	150
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	151
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	152
	CALL MULT (G,A,W1,NY,NX,NX,	SETUP	153
155	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	154
	CALL ADD (1.0,H,1.0,W1,W2,NY,NX,	SETUP	155
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	156
	CALL MAKE (H,W2,NY,NX,	SETUP	157
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	158
160	IF (OUTPUT.EQ.2) OUTPUT=3	SETUP	159
	IF (OUTPUT.EQ.4) OUTPUT=3	SETUP	160
	71 IF (MIXED.NE.1.OP.PEAD.EQ.-) GC TO 210	SETUP	161
	AUGMENT SYSTEM WITH CONTROL SYSTEM MODELED IN CLASS	SETUP	162
165	MAT1=MY	SETUP	163
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	164
	CALL ZOT1 (C,MY,MY,	SETUP	165
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	166
170	DO 211 I=1,NY	SETUP	167
	C(I,I)=1.0	SETUP	168
		SETUP	169
		SETUP	170
		SETUP	171
		SETUP	172

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	211	CONTINUE	SETUP	173
		CALL CLASS (A,P,C,M,G,F,D,W1,W2,W3,	SETUP	174
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	175
175	217	CONTINUE	SETUP	176
		MAT1=MX	SETUP	177
		MAT2=MY	SETUP	178
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	179
		MAT4=MY	SETUP	180
180		CALL MAKE (M1,A,NX,NX,	SETUP	181
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	182
		IF (NSCALE.EQ.0) GO TO 52	SETUP	183
		IF (NSCALE.EQ.2) GO TO 52	SETUP	184
185	C	SYSTEM SCALED BY A DIAGONAL SIMILARITY TRANSF=MATI N	SETUP	185
	C		SETUP	186
		ICK=1	SETUP	187
		CALL ASCALE (NX,J,M,MM,P,W1,W2,W3,ROCTR,	SETUP	188
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	189
190		DO 60 I=1,NX	SETUP	190
		DO 60 K=1,NU	SETUP	191
		K1(K,I)=K1(K,I)/F(I)	SETUP	192
		IF (SYSTEM.NE.3.AND.NK2.NE.1) GO TO 661	SETUP	193
		K3(K,I)=K3(K,I)/F(I)	SETUP	194
195	651	H(I,K)=G(I,K)*P(I)	SETUP	195
	50	CONTINUE	SETUP	196
		IF (SYSTEM.EQ.3.OR.MIXED.EQ.1) GO TO 662	SETUP	197
		DO 70 I=1,NY	SETUP	198
		DO 70 K=1,NX	SETUP	199
200		H(I,K)=H(I,K)/P(K)	SETUP	200
	70	CONTINUE	SETUP	201
	662	MAT1=MY	SETUP	202
		MAT2=MX	SETUP	203
205		CALL MAKE (A,W1,NX,NX,	SETUP	204
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	205
		IF (IPT.LT.1) GO TO 52	SETUP	206
		WRITE (3,110)	SETUP	207
	110	FORMAT (1M1,10X,'THE REDUCED AND SCALED SYSTEM IS')	SETUP	208
		CALL SPIT (A,P,C,M,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	SETUP	209
210		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	210
	52	IF (DIGITL.NE.1) GO TO 40	SETUP	211
		IF (N70U.EQ.0.AND.NY70V.EQ.0) GO TO 465	SETUP	212
		IMIX=1	SETUP	213
		GO TO 40	SETUP	214
215	C	DISCRETIZE CONTINUOUS PORTION OF SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM	SETUP	215
	C		SETUP	216
		465 IF (MM.EQ.0) GO TO 455	SETUP	217
		IF (SYSTEM.NE.1) GO TO 456	SETUP	218
		GO TO 457	SETUP	219
220	456	WRITE (3,456)	SETUP	220
	457	FORMAT (/,* POOT LOCUS AND CLOSED LOOP OPTIONS NOT ALLOWED WITH MO	SETUP	221
		-DIFIED Z-TRANSFORMS**)	SETUP	222
	457	XP=MM*OFLT	SETUP	223
225		CALL EAT (YM,A,W1,W2,W3,C,NXC,	SETUP	224
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	225
		IF (ZOM.EQ.0) GO TO 459	SETUP	226
		OUTPUT=1	SETUP	227
			SETUP	228
			SETUP	229

	MAT1=MY	SETUP	230
240	CALL MULT (H,W2,W3,NY,NXC,NXC,	SETUP	231
	1PX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	232
	MAT4=MU	SETUP	233
	MAT1=MY	SETUP	234
245	CALL MULT (W3,P,C,NY,NXC,NUC,	SETUP	235
	1PX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	236
	MAT1=MY	SETUP	237
	MAT3=MY	SETUP	238
	MAT4=MU	SETUP	239
240	MAT5=MY	SETUP	240
	MAT6=MU	SETUP	241
	CALL ADD (1.,C,1.,F,F,NY,NUC,	SETUP	242
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	243
459	MAT1=MY	SETUP	244
245	MAT3=MY	SETUP	245
	MAT4=MY	SETUP	246
	MAT5=MY	SETUP	247
	MAT6=MY	SETUP	248
	CALL MULT (H,W1,W3,NY,NXC,NXC,	SETUP	249
250	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	250
	CALL MAKE (H,W3,NY,NXC,	SETUP	251
250	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	252
	IF (70H.EQ.NUC) GO TO 455	SETUP	253
	NN1=70H+1	SETUP	254
	DO 460 I=1,NY	SETUP	255
255	DO 460 J=NN1,NLC	SETUP	256
	IF (F(I,J).NE.E) GO TO 461	SETUP	257
460	CONTINUE	SETUP	258
	GO TO 462	SETUP	259
461	WRITE (3,448)	SETUP	260
240	462 DO 463 I=1,NY	SETUP	261
	DO 463 J=NN1,NUC	SETUP	262
	XX=0.0	SETUP	263
	DO 464 K=1,NXC	SETUP	264
245	XX=XX+H(I,K)*B(K,J)	SETUP	265
464	CONTINUE	SETUP	266
	F(I,J)=XX	SETUP	267
463	CONTINUE	SETUP	268
	OUTPUT=3	SETUP	269
455	CONTINUE	SETUP	270
270	CALL EAT (DELTA,A,W1,W2,W3,C,NXC,	SETUP	271
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	272
	NN1=70H+1	SETUP	273
	DO 7 I=1,NXC	SETUP	274
270	DO 7 J=1,NXC	SETUP	275
	A(I,J)=W1(I,J)	SETUP	276
7	CONTINUE	SETUP	277
	IF (70H.EQ.0) GO TO 441	SETUP	278
	MAT1=MY	SETUP	279
	MAT4=MU	SETUP	280
280	CALL MULT (W2,B,W3,NXC,NXC,ZOH,	SETUP	281
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	282
	MAT2=MU	SETUP	283
	MAT4=MY	SETUP	284
285	CALL MAKE (R,W3,NXC,ZOH,	SETUP	285
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	286

	441	IF (ZOH.EQ.NUC) GO TO 442	SETUP	287
		IF (ZOH.LT.NUC) GO TO 443	SETUP	288
		WRITE (3,444)	SETUP	289
	444	FORMAT (7,* ZOH GREATER THAN NUC*/)	SETUP	290
290		DO 445 I=1,NY	SETUP	291
		DO 445 J=NN1,NUC	SETUP	292
		IF (F(I,J).NE.0.) GO TO 445	SETUP	293
	445	CONTINUE	SETUP	294
		GO TO 447	SETUP	295
295		446	SETUP	296
		WRITE (3,448)	SETUP	297
	448	FORMAT (/ * F MATRIX NOT NULL *)	SETUP	298
	447	DO 449 I=1,NXC	SETUP	299
		DO 449 J=NN1,NUC	SETUP	300
		XX=0.0	SETUP	301
300		DO 450 K=1,NXC	SETUP	302
		XX=XX+W(I,K)*R(K,J)	SETUP	303
	450	CONTINUE	SETUP	304
		W3(I,J)=XX	SETUP	305
	449	CONTINUE	SETUP	306
305		IF (MMM.NE.0.0) GO TO 470	SETUP	307
		DO 452 I=1,NY	SETUP	308
		DO 452 J=NN1,NUC	SETUP	309
		XY=0.0	SETUP	310
310		DO 453 K=1,NXC	SETUP	311
		XY=XY+H(I,K)*R(K,J)	SETUP	312
	453	CONTINUE	SETUP	313
		F(I,J)=XY	SETUP	314
	452	CONTINUE	SETUP	315
315		DO 451 I=1,NXC	SETUP	316
		DO 451 J=NN1,NUC	SETUP	317
		R(I,J)=W3(I,J)	SETUP	318
	451	CONTINUE	SETUP	319
		OUTPUT=3	SETUP	320
	442	CONTINUE	SETUP	321
320		IF (IPT.LT.1) GO TO 80	SETUP	322
		WRITE (3,111)	SETUP	323
	111	FORMAT (1H1,10X,* THE DISCRETIZED SYSTEM IS*)	SETUP	324
		CALL SPLIT (A, B, C, H, G, F, K1, K2, K3, K4, D,	SETUP	325
		1MX, MY, MU, MS, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, MAT4, MAT5, MAT6)	SETUP	326
325		80	SETUP	327
		CONTINUE	SETUP	328
		IF (MIXEQ.NE.1) GO TO 500	SETUP	329
		IF (MIXEQ.EQ.2) GO TO 500	SETUP	330
	C		SETUP	331
	C	SUBSYSTEMS DESCRIBED IN STEP1 AND STEP2 OF MIXED LOADING OPTION	SETUP	332
	C	ARE COUPLED USING YTOV AND ZTOU	SETUP	333
		IF (N3LOCK.EQ.0) GO TO 300	SETUP	334
		MAT1=MX	SETUP	335
		MAT2=MY	SETUP	336
335		MAT3=MX	SETUP	337
		MAT4=MY	SETUP	338
		CALL ZCT1 (M1, NUT, NYT,	SETUP	339
		1MX, MY, MU, MS, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, MAT4, MAT5, MAT6)	SETUP	340
		IF (N7TOU.EQ.0) GO TO 300	SETUP	341
340		DO 351 I=1,N7TOU	SETUP	342
		W1(ZTOU(I,2), ZTOU(I,1)+NY1)=1.0	SETUP	343
	351	CONTINUE	SETUP	344

	300	IF (NYTOV.EQ.0) GO TO 302	SETUP	344
		DD 303 I=1,NYTOV	SETUP	345
345		W1(YTOV(I,2)+NU1,YTOV(I,1))=1.0	SETUP	346
	303	CONTINUE	SETUP	347
		MAT1=MY	SETUP	348
		MAT2=MU	SETUP	349
	302	CALL MULT (F,W1,W3,NYT,NUT,NYT,	SETUP	350
350		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	351
		DD 306 I=1,NYT	SETUP	352
		DD 307 J=1,NYT	SETUP	353
		W3(I,J)=-W3(I,J)	SETUP	354
	307	CONTINUE	SETUP	355
355		W3(I,I)=1.0+W3(I,I)	SETUP	356
	306	CONTINUE	SETUP	357
		CALL INVR(W3,C,NYT,1,	SETUP	358
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	359
		MAT1=MX	SETUP	360
360		MAT2=MY	SETUP	361
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	362
		CALL MULT (C,H,W1,NYT,NYT,NXT,	SETUP	363
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	364
		MAT1=MY	SETUP	365
365		MAT3=MX	SETUP	366
		CALL MAKE (H,W3,NYT,NXT,	SETUP	367
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	368
		IF (ICK.NE.1) GO TO 312	SETUP	369
		DD 313 I=1,NY	SETUP	370
370		DD 313 J=1,NX	SETUP	371
		H(I,J)=H(I,J)/P(J)	SETUP	372
	313	CONTINUE	SETUP	373
	312	CONTINUE	SETUP	374
		MAT1=MY	SETUP	375
375		MAT2=MY	SETUP	376
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	377
		MAT4=MU	SETUP	378
		CALL MULT (C,F,W3,NYT,NYT,NUT,	SETUP	379
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	380
380		MAT1=MY	SETUP	381
		MAT2=MU	SETUP	382
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	383
		MAT4=MX	SETUP	384
		CALL MAKE (F,W3,NYT,NUT,	SETUP	385
385		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	386
		MAT1=MX	SETUP	387
		MAT2=MU	SETUP	388
		CALL MULT (G,W1,W3,NXT,NUT,NYT,	SETUP	389
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	390
390		MAT2=MX	SETUP	391
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	392
		CALL MULT (W3,H,W1,NXT,NYT,NXT,	SETUP	393
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	394
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	395
395		CALL ADD (1.0,A,1.0,W1,A,NYT,NYT,	SETUP	396
		1MY,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	397
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	398
		MAT4=MU	SETUP	399
		CALL MULT (W3,F,W1,NXT,NYT,NUT,	SETUP	400

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438	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	401
	IF (ICK.NE.1) GO TO 310	SETUP	402
	DO 311 I=1,NX	SETUP	403
	DO 311 J=1,NY	SETUP	404
	W(I,J)=W1(I,J)/P(J)	SETUP	405
406	311 CONTINUE	SETUP	406
	310 CONTINUE	SETUP	407
	MAT1=MX	SETUP	408
	MAT2=MY	SETUP	409
	MAT3=MX	SETUP	410
	MAT4=MY	SETUP	411
410	CALL ADD (1,0,P,1.0,W1,W2,NXT,NUT,	SETUP	412
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	413
	MAT7=MU	SETUP	414
	CALL MAKE (1,W2,NXT,NUT,	SETUP	415
415	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	416
	500 CONTINUE	SETUP	417
	IF (ITHX.NE.1) GO TO 466	SETUP	418
	ITHX=2	SETUP	419
	GO TO 466	SETUP	420
420	438 IF (READ.EQ.4.OR.MIXED.EQ.1) GO TO 728	SETUP	421
	GO TO 721	SETUP	422
	728 IF (NYZTOK.EQ.0) GO TO 720	SETUP	423
	720	SETUP	424
425	CONSTRUCT FEEDBACK MATRICES K1 AND K3 FROM YZTCK	SETUP	425
	IF (SYSTEM.EQ.1) SYSTEM=2	SETUP	426
	K=1	SETUP	427
	I=1	SETUP	428
430	710 MAT1=MX	SETUP	429
	MAT2=MY	SETUP	430
	CALL ZCT1(W1,NUT,NX,	SETUP	431
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	432
	CALL ZCT1(W2,NUT,NUT,	SETUP	433
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	434
435	715 CONTINUE	SETUP	435
	DO 714 J=1,NX	SETUP	436
	W1(YZTCK(I,2),J)=H(YZTOK(I,1),J)+W1(YZTOK(I,2),J)	SETUP	437
	714 CONTINUE	SETUP	438
	DO 713 J=1,NUT	SETUP	439
440	W2(YZTOK(I,2),J)=F(YZTOK(I,1),J)+W2(YZTOK(I,2),J)	SETUP	440
	713 CONTINUE	SETUP	441
	I=I+1	SETUP	442
	IF (SYSTEM.EQ.2) GO TO 730	SETUP	443
	DO 800 J=1,NYZTOK	SETUP	444
445	DO 801 L=1,20	SETUP	445
	IF (YZTOK(J,2).EQ.ITHINU(L)) GO TO 800	SETUP	446
	801 CONTINUE	SETUP	447
	WRITE (3,804) YZTOK(J,2)	SETUP	448
450	804 FORMAT (/10X,'*NO. ',I5,'* INPUT MUST BE SAVED FOR FEEDBACK*/)	SETUP	449
	DO 802 L=1,20	SETUP	450
	IF (ITHINU(21-L).EQ.0) GO TO 802	SETUP	451
	IF (YZTOK(J,2).GT.ITHINU(21-L)) GO TO 803	SETUP	452
	ITHINU(22-L)=ITHINU(21-L)	SETUP	453
	802 CONTINUE	SETUP	454
455	803 ITHINU(22-L)=YZTOK(J,2)	SETUP	455
	800 CONTINUE	SETUP	456

	MAT1=MU	SETUP	458
	MAT2=MU	SETUP	459
	IF (K1.L1.2) GO TO 731	SETUP	460
460	CALL MAKE (K1,W1,NUT,NX,	SETUP	461
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	462
	CALL MAKE (K2,W2,NUT,NUT,	SETUP	463
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	464
	IF (NY7TOK .EQ. 1) GO TO 732	SETUP	465
465	K=2	SETUP	466
	GO TO 734	SETUP	467
	731 CALL MAKE (K3,W1,NUT,NX,	SETUP	468
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	469
	CALL MAKE (K4,W2,NUT,NUT,	SETUP	470
470	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	471
	IF (NY7TOK .GT. 2) WRITE (3,722)	SETUP	472
	722 FORMAT ('*ONLY 2 LOOPS ALLOWED*')	SETUP	473
	732 GO TO 733 L=1,NUT	SETUP	474
	DO 733 J=1,NUT	SETUP	475
475	IF (K2(L,J) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 734	SETUP	476
	IF (K4(L,J) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 734	SETUP	477
	733 CONTINUE	SETUP	478
	GO TO 720	SETUP	479
	734 NK=1	SETUP	480
480	GO TO 720	SETUP	481
	730 IF (I .LE. NY7TOK) GO TO 713	SETUP	482
	DO 735 J=1,NUT	SETUP	483
	DO 737 L=1,NUT	SETUP	484
	W2(I,L)=W2(J,L)	SETUP	485
485	737 CONTINUE	SETUP	486
	W2(J,I)=1.0+W2(J,J)	SETUP	487
	736 CONTINUE	SETUP	488
	MAT1=MX	SETUP	489
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	490
490	CALL INVP (W2,W3,NUT,1,	SETUP	491
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	492
	MAT1=MU	SETUP	493
	MAT2=MU	SETUP	494
	MAT3=MX	SETUP	495
495	MAT4=MX	SETUP	496
	CALL MAKE (0,W3,NUT,NUT,	SETUP	497
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	498
	MAT1=MX	SETUP	499
	MAT2=MX	SETUP	500
500	CALL MULT (W3,W1,W2,NUT,NUT,NX,	SETUP	501
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	502
	MAT1=MU	SETUP	503
	CALL MAKE (K1,W2,NUT,NX,	SETUP	504
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	505
505	720 CONTINUE	SETUP	506
	IF (DIGITL .NE. 1) GO TO 6	SETUP	507
	DO 837 I=1,NU	SETUP	508
	DO 837 J=1,NUC	SETUP	509
	K2(I,J)=0.0	SETUP	510
510	K4(I,J)=0.0	SETUP	511
	837 CONTINUE	SETUP	512
	6 CONTINUE	SETUP	513
	IF (MULTPT .NE. 1) GO TO 727	SETUP	514

		IF (SYSTEM.NE.0) GO TO 727	SETUP	515
515	C		SETUP	516
	C	FOR CLOSED LOOP ANALYSIS, INCORPORATE FEEDBACK MATRIX,K1	SETUP	517
	C	AND FEEDFORWARD MATRIX,C	SETUP	518
	C		SETUP	519
		MAT1=MX	SETUP	520
520		MAT2=MU	SETUP	521
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	522
		MAT4=MY	SETUP	523
		CALL MULT (3,K1,W1,NX,NU,NX,	SETUP	524
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	525
525		MAT2=MX	SETUP	526
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	527
		CALL ADD (1.0,A,1.0,W1,W2,NX,NY,	SETUP	528
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	529
		CALL MAKE (A,W2,NX,NX,	SETUP	530
530		1MX,MU,MY,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	531
		MAT2=MY	SETUP	532
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	533
		MAT4=MY	SETUP	534
		CALL MULT (9.0,W1,NX,NU,NU,	SETUP	535
535		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	536
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	537
		MAT4=MX	SETUP	538
		CALL MAKE (B,W1,NX,NU,	SETUP	539
540		1MX,MU,MY,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	540
		MAT1=MY	SETUP	541
		MAT2=MY	SETUP	542
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	543
		CALL MULT (F,K1,W1,NY,NU,NX,	SETUP	544
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	545
545		MAT2=MX	SETUP	546
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	547
		CALL ADD (1.0,H,1.0,W1,W2,NY,NX,	SETUP	548
		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	549
		CALL MAKE (H,W2,NY,NX,	SETUP	550
550		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	551
		MAT2=MY	SETUP	552
		MAT3=MY	SETUP	553
		MAT4=MY	SETUP	554
		CALL MULT (F,D,W1,NY,NU,NU,	SETUP	555
555		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	556
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	557
		MAT4=MX	SETUP	558
		CALL MAKE (F,W1,NY,NU,	SETUP	559
560		1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	560
		SYSTEM=1	SETUP	561
727		CONTINUE	SETUP	562
		IF (PCAD.EQ.4.AND.SYSTEM.EQ.3) GO TO 828	SETUP	563
		IF (MIXED.NE.1) GO TO 721	SETUP	564
565		IF (NBLOCK.EQ.0) GO TO 520	SETUP	565
565	C		SETUP	566
	C	THIN THE INPUT VECTOR (MIXED LEADING OPTION)	SETUP	567
	C		SETUP	568
		DO 394 I=1,10	SETUP	569
		DO 321 J=1,NX	SETUP	570
571		R(J,I)=R(J,ITHINU(I))	SETUP	571

	321	CONTINUE	SETUP	572
		DO 323 J=1,NY	SETUP	573
		F(I,I)=F(J,IITHINU(I))	SETUP	574
575	323	CONTINUE	SETUP	575
		IF (SYSTEM.EQ.3.OR. MULTPT.NE.0) GO TO 322	SETUP	576
		GO TO 305	SETUP	577
	322	DO 325 J=1,NX	SETUP	578
		K1(I,J)=K1(IITHINU(I),J)	SETUP	579
		K3(I,J)=K3(IITHINU(I),J)	SETUP	580
580	325	CONTINUE	SETUP	581
		DO 326 J=1,NUT	SETUP	582
		D(I,I)=D(J,IITHINU(I))	SETUP	583
	326	CONTINUE	SETUP	584
		DO 327 J=1,NUT	SETUP	585
585	327	CONTINUE	SETUP	586
		D(I,J)=D(IITHINU(I),J)	SETUP	587
	327	CONTINUE	SETUP	588
	305	IF (IITHINU(I+1).EQ.0) GO TO 320	SETUP	589
	304	CONTINUE	SETUP	590
	320	IF (I.LT.NUT) NU=I	SETUP	591
590	721	CONTINUE	SETUP	592
		IF (MFAO.EQ.4.OR.MIXED.EQ.1.OR.READ.EQ.3) GO TO 729	SETUP	593
		GO TO 520	SETUP	594
	725	CONTINUE	SETUP	595
595	C	THIN THE OUTPUT VECTOR (MIXED LOADING OPTION)	SETUP	596
	C		SETUP	597
		DO 501 I=1,30	SETUP	598
		DO 502 J=1,NXT	SETUP	599
		H(I,J)=H(IITHINY(I),J)	SETUP	600
600	502	CONTINUE	SETUP	601
		DO 503 J=1,NUT	SETUP	602
		F(I,J)=F(IITHINY(I),J)	SETUP	603
	503	CONTINUE	SETUP	604
		IF (IITHINY(I+1).EQ.0) GO TO 521	SETUP	605
605	501	CONTINUE	SETUP	606
	21	IF (I.LT.NY) NY=I	SETUP	607
		IF (IMIX.NE.1) GO TO 520	SETUP	608
		IMIX=2	SETUP	610
		GO TO 465	SETUP	611
610	520	MAT1=MX	SETUP	612
		MAT2=MX	SETUP	613
		MAT3=MX	SETUP	614
		MAT4=MX	SETUP	615
		CALL MAKE (M1,A,NX,NX,	SETUP	616
615		1MX,NY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	617
		IF (MIXED.EQ.1) GO TO 102	SETUP	618
		IF (IPT.LT.1) GO TO 200	SETUP	619
	102	WRITE (3,100)	SETUP	620
620	100	FORMAT (1H1,10X,* THE FINAL REDUCED SYSTEM IS**//)	SETUP	621
		CALL SPIT (A,R,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	SETUP	622
		1MX,NY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SETUP	623
	200	CONTINUE	SETUP	624
		END		

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	SUBROUTINE SPIT (A,D,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	7
		SPIT	3
		SPIT	4
	THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS ALL MATRICES ACCORDING TO THE PARAMETERS, SYSTEM AND OUTPL1, USING SUBROUTINE SPIT1	SPIT	5
		SPIT	6
		SPIT	7
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPL1,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL, ICONTUR,NUMRS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CHAT,NK2,IFLAG, 2IGD,FORM,IPT,PSADT,MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZDM,KCUNT	SPIT	8
		SPIT	9
10	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTUR,SAV,CHAT,READT,FRPS,TRESP	SPIT	10
	INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZCH	SPIT	11
	DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,FX),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU), 1K1(MU,MX),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),DIMU,MU)	SPIT	12
	REAL K1,K2,K3,K4	SPIT	13
		SPIT	14
15	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ISURNAM	SPIT	15
	IF(ISURNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,990)	SPIT	16
	990 FORMAT(1X,*SPIT*)	SPIT	17
	MAT1=MX	SPIT	18
	MAT2=MY	SPIT	19
20	WRITE(3,10)	SPIT	20
	10 FORMAT (// 10X,*THE A MATRIX IS*//)	SPIT	21
	CALL SPIT1 (A,NX,NX, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	22
	WRITE(3,11)	SPIT	23
25	11 FORMAT (// 10X,*THE B MATRIX IS*//)	SPIT	24
	MAT2=MU	SPIT	25
	CALL SPIT1 (B,NX,NU, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	26
	MAT2=MY	SPIT	27
30	IF (CHAT.EQ.0) GO TO 21	SPIT	28
	WRITE(3,20)	SPIT	29
	20 FORMAT (//10X,*THE C MATRIX IS*//)	SPIT	30
	CALL SPIT1 (C,NX,NX, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	31
35	21 CONTINUE	SPIT	32
	GO TO (50,50,60),SYSTEM	SPIT	33
	50 WRITE(3,12)	SPIT	34
	12 FORMAT (// 10X,*THE K1 MATRIX IS*//)	SPIT	35
40	MAT1=MU	SPIT	36
	CALL SPIT1 (K1,NU,NX, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	37
	IF (NK2.EQ.0) GO TO 62	SPIT	38
	WRITE(3,13)	SPIT	39
45	13 FORMAT (// 10X,*THE K2 MATRIX IS*//)	SPIT	40
	CALL SPIT1 (K2,NU,NX, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	41
	62 CONTINUE	SPIT	42
	IF (NK3.EQ.0) GO TO 64	SPIT	43
	WRITE(3,14)	SPIT	44
50	14 FORMAT (// 10X,*THE K3 MATRIX IS*//)	SPIT	45
	CALL SPIT1 (K3,NU,NX, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	46
	IF (NK4.EQ.0) GO TO 64	SPIT	47
	WRITE(3,15)	SPIT	48
55	15 FORMAT (// 10X,*THE K4 MATRIX IS*//)	SPIT	49
	CALL SPIT1 (K4,NU,NX, 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	50
		SPIT	51
		SPIT	52
		SPIT	53
		SPIT	54
		SPIT	55
		SPIT	56
		SPIT	57
		SPIT	58

	64 CONTINUE	SPIT	69
	IF (MK=2.F0.1) GO TO 50	SPIT	70
60	GO TO 200	SPIT	71
	50 WRITE (3,16)	SPIT	72
	16 FORMAT (//10X,*THE H MATRIX IS*/)	SPIT	73
	17 FORMAT (//10X,*THE G MATRIX IS*/)	SPIT	74
	18 FORMAT (//10X,*THE F MATRIX IS*/)	SPIT	75
65	19 FORMAT (//10X,*THE D MATRIX IS*/)	SPIT	76
	MAT1=MY	SPIT	77
	CALL SPIT1 (H,NY,NX,	SPIT	78
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	79
	GO TO (100,56,57,58),OUTPUT	SPIT	80
70	56 WRITE (3,17)	SPIT	81
	CALL SPIT1 (G,NY,NX,	SPIT	82
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	83
	GO TO 100	SPIT	84
75	57 WRITE (3,18)	SPIT	85
	MAT2=MU	SPIT	86
	CALL SPIT1 (F,NY,MU,	SPIT	87
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	88
	GO TO 100	SPIT	89
80	58 WRITE (3,17)	SPIT	90
	CALL SPIT1 (G,NY,NX,	SPIT	91
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	92
	WRITE (3,18)	SPIT	93
	MAT2=MU	SPIT	94
	CALL SPIT1 (F,NY,MU,	SPIT	95
85	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	96
	100 GO TO (200,110,200),SYSTEM	SPIT	97
	110 WRITE (3,12)	SPIT	98
	MAT1=MU	SPIT	99
	MAT2=MX	SPIT	100
90	CALL SPIT1 (K1,NU,NX,	SPIT	101
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	102
	IF (NK?.F0.0) GO TO 66	SPIT	103
	WRITE (3,13)	SPIT	104
	CALL SPIT1 (K2,NU,NX,	SPIT	105
95	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	106
	66 CONTINUE	SPIT	107
	WRITE (3,19)	SPIT	108
	MAT2=MU	SPIT	109
	CALL SPIT1 (O,NU,NU,	SPIT	110
100	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT	111
	200 CONTINUE	SPIT	112
	RETURN	SPIT	113
	END	SPIT	114

```
5      SUBROUTINE SPIT1 (A,N,M,  
      1 MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)  
      DIMENSION A(MAT1,MAT2)  
      COMMON/COMMON/ ISUBNAM  
      IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,940)  
10     990 FORMAT(1X,'SPIT1*')  
      WRITE (1,10) N,M  
      10 FORMAT (2I10/)  
      DO 20 I=1,N  
10     WRITE (3,30) (A(I,J),J=1,M)  
      20 CONTINUE  
      30 FORMAT (10F12.4)  
      RETURN  
      END
```

```
SPIT1  2  
SPIT1  3  
SPIT1  4  
SPIT1  5  
SPIT1  6  
SPIT1  7  
SPIT1  8  
SPIT1  9  
SPIT1 10  
SPIT1 11  
SPIT1 12  
SPIT1 13  
SPIT1 14  
SPIT1 15
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SUBROUTINE THIST (A,B,C,H,F,W1,W2,W3,ROOTR,ROOTI,U,K1,D,Z,V,
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
C
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES A TABULATED TIME HISTORY RESPONSE
5 OF THE SYSTEM. INPUT TO THE SYSTEM IS UNDER USER CONTROL
C THROUGH A CALL TO SUBROUTINE INPT (DELT,T,U) WHERE DELT IS
C THE TIME INCREMENT, T IS THE TIME, AND U IS THE INPUT VECTOR
C OF DIMENSION MX. THE RESPONSE IS COMPUTED USING THE STATE
C TRANSITION MATRIX. THE TRANSITION MATRIX IS COMPUTED BY THE
10 SUBROUTINE FAT USING THE SERIES EXPANSION TECHNIQUE. TEN TERMS
C OF THE SERIES ARE USED.
C CORRECTION MADE BY G. NORRIS JULY 5 73
C
COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,NUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,
15 ICCNTUR,NUMERS,FRPS,TRESP,MODEL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,
2 IGC,FORM,IP1,READ3,MIXEC,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KCLNT
COMMON/ACOND/ DELT,FINALT,IFREQ,FFREQ,DELFRQ,GAIN1,GAIN2,M
INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CCNTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3, FRPS,TRESP
INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH
20 REAL K1, IFREQ, M
COMMON/LABEL/INPT,OUTPT,TITLE
REAL INPT(10), OUTPT(20),TITLE(8)
DIMENSION A (MX,MX),B (MX,MU),C (MX,MX),H (MY,MX),F (MY,MU),
1 X1 (MX,MX),W2 (MX,MY),W3 (MX,MX),FOOTR (MX),ROOTI (MX),U (MX),
2 K1 (MU,MX),Z (MU,MU),Z (MX),V (MX)
C
C DIMENSION A (15,15), B (15,10), C (15,15), H (15,15)
C DIMENSION F (15,10),K1 (10,15), D (10,10), Z (15), V (15), U (15)
C DIMENSION W1 (15,15), W2 (15,15), W3 (15,15)
C DIMENSION ROOTR (15), ROOTI (15)
30 DIMENSION K2 (10,15), K3 (10,15), K4 (10,15)
REAL PST
COMMON/SURWRIT/ ISUBNAM
DATA PST/10HTIME /
IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE (3,990)
990 FORMAT (1X,*THIST*)
IF (DIGITL.NE.0) GO TO 60
IF (MULTRT.GT.0) GO TO 60
CALL FAT (DELT,A,W1,W2,W3,C,NX,
40 1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
MAT1=MX
MAT2=MX
MAT3=MX
MAT4=MY
MAT5=MX
45 MAT6=MX
CALL MAKE (A,W1,NX,NX,
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
MAT4=MU
CALL MULT (W2,B,W3,NY,NY,MU),
50 1MY,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
MAT7=MU
MAT8=MX
CALL MAKE (B,W3,NX,NU,
1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)
55 CONTINUE
DC 400 TR=1,TRESP
T),0
SPIT1 16
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	DO 1 I=1,NX	SPIT1 73
	ROOTR(I)=0.0	SPIT1 74
60	ROOTI(I)=0.0	SPIT1 75
	Z(I)=1.0	SPIT1 76
	V(I)=1.0	SPIT1 77
	W(I,1)=0.0	SPIT1 78
	U(I)=0.0	SPIT1 79
85	1 CONTINUE	SPIT1 80
	NXX=NXC+1	SPIT1 81
	NUU=NUC+1	SPIT1 82
	IF(FORM.GT.0) WRITE(7) PST,TITLE,SYSTEM,MODEL,DIGITL,SCALPT	SPIT1 83
	NYU=NY+NU	SPIT1 84
70	IF (MULTRT.EQ.1) NYU=NY+NUC	SPIT1 85
	IF(FORM.GT.0) WRITE(7) NYU,(OUTPT(I),I=1,NY),(INPT(J),J=1,NU)	SPIT1 86
	WRITE(7,13) (OUTPT(I),I=1,NY),(INPT(J),J=1,NU)	SPIT1 87
	17 FORMAT (// * TIME *(11(2X,A10))//)	SPIT1 88
	IF (MULTRT.NE.1) GO TO 98	SPIT1 89
75	2) CONTINUE	SPIT1 90
	CALL INPUTV(DELT,T,U,	SPIT1 91
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT1 92
	DO 3 I=1,NY	SPIT1 93
	RCOTI(I)=0.0	SPIT1 94
80	DO 40 J=1,NU	SPIT1 95
	ROOTI(I)=ROOTI(I)+H(I,J)*ROOTR(J)	SPIT1 96
	10 CONTINUE	SPIT1 97
	DO 51 I=1,NY	SPIT1 98
	DO 31 J=1,NU	SPIT1 99
85	RCOTI(I)=ROOTI(I)+F(I,J)*U(J)	SPIT1 100
	31 CONTINUE	SPIT1 101
	IF(FORM.EQ.2) GO TO 6	SPIT1 102
	WRITE(7,10) T,(ROOTI(I),I=1,NY),(U(J),J=1,NU)	SPIT1 103
	IF(FORM.EQ.0) GO TO 7	SPIT1 104
90	5 WRITE(7) T,(ROOTI(I),I=1,NY),(U(J),J=1,NU)	SPIT1 105
	7 CONTINUE	SPIT1 106
	10 FORMAT (11E12,3)	SPIT1 107
	DO 40 I=1,NX	SPIT1 108
	W(I,1)=1.0	SPIT1 109
95	DO 40 J=1,NU	SPIT1 110
	W(I,1)=W(I,1)+A(I,J)*ROOTR(J)	SPIT1 111
	40 CONTINUE	SPIT1 112
	DO 41 I=1,NX	SPIT1 113
	DO 41 J=1,NU	SPIT1 114
100	W(I,1)=W(I,1)+B(I,J)*U(J)	SPIT1 115
	41 CONTINUE	SPIT1 116
	DO 42 I=1,NX	SPIT1 117
	RCOTR(I)=W(I,1)	SPIT1 118
	42 CONTINUE	SPIT1 119
105	T=T+DELT	SPIT1 120
	IF (T.LE.FINALT) GO TO 20	SPIT1 121
	GO TO 96	SPIT1 122
	98 KCT=1	SPIT1 123
	ICK=C	SPIT1 124
110	120 CONTINUE	SPIT1 125
	IF (ICK.EQ.1) GO TO 70	SPIT1 126
	CALL INPUTV(DELT,T,U,	SPIT1 127
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	SPIT1 128
	DO 75 I=1,NXC	SPIT1 129

115	V(I)=RCOTR(I)	SPIT1	130
	75 CONTINUE	SPIT1	131
	DO 71 I=1,NU	SPIT1	132
	XX=0.	SPIT1	133
	DO 72 J=1,NU	SPIT1	134
120	XX=XX+R(I,J)*U(J)	SPIT1	135
	72 CONTINUE	SPIT1	136
	Z(I)=XX	SPIT1	137
	71 CONTINUE	SPIT1	138
	DO 73 I=1,NU	SPIT1	139
125	XX=0.	SPIT1	140
	DO 74 J=1,NX	SPIT1	141
	XX=XX+R1(I,J)*RCOTR(J)	SPIT1	142
	74 CONTINUE	SPIT1	143
	Z(I)=Z(I)+XX	SPIT1	144
130	73 CONTINUE	SPIT1	145
	ICK=1	SPIT1	146
	70 CONTINUE	SPIT1	147
	DO 80 I=1,NY	SPIT1	148
	XX=0.	SPIT1	149
135	DO 81 J=1,NXC	SPIT1	150
	XX=XX+R(I,J)*RCOTR(J)	SPIT1	151
	81 CONTINUE	SPIT1	152
	ROOTI(I)=XX	SPIT1	153
	80 CONTINUE	SPIT1	154
140	DO 82 I=1,NY	SPIT1	155
	XX=0.	SPIT1	156
	DO 83 J=1,NUC	SPIT1	157
	XX=XX+R(I,J)*Z(J)	SPIT1	158
	83 CONTINUE	SPIT1	159
145	RCOTI(I)=RCOTI(I)+XX	SPIT1	160
	82 CONTINUE	SPIT1	161
	IF (FORM.EQ.2) GO TO 16	SPIT1	162
	WRITE (3,10) T,(ROOTI(I),I=1,NY),(Z(J),J=1,NUC)	SPIT1	163
	IF (FORM.EQ.0) GO TO 17	SPIT1	164
150	16 WRITE (7) T,(ROOTI(I),I=1,NY),(Z(J),J=1,NUC)	SPIT1	165
	17 CONTINUE	SPIT1	166
	DO 85 I=1,NXC	SPIT1	167
	XX=0.	SPIT1	168
	DO 86 J=1,NXC	SPIT1	169
155	XX=XX+A(I,J)*RCOTR(J)	SPIT1	170
	86 CONTINUE	SPIT1	171
	W1(I,1)=XX	SPIT1	172
	85 CONTINUE	SPIT1	173
160	DO 87 I=1,NXC	SPIT1	174
	XX=0.	SPIT1	175
	DO 88 J=1,NUC	SPIT1	176
	XX=XX+R(I,J)*Z(J)	SPIT1	177
	88 CONTINUE	SPIT1	178
	W1(I,1)=W1(I,1)+XX	SPIT1	179
165	87 CONTINUE	SPIT1	180
	DO 89 I=1,NXC	SPIT1	181
	ROOTR(I)=W1(I,1)	SPIT1	182
	89 CONTINUE	SPIT1	183
170	T=T+DELTA	SPIT1	184
	KCT=KCT+1	SPIT1	185
	IF (T.GT.FINALT) GO TO 96	SPIT1	186

	GO TO 100	SWZ	59
60	103 IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.1) GO TO 120	SWZ	60
	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.2) GO TO 121	SWZ	61
	BLOCK(L,2)=1	SWZ	62
	BLOCK(L,3)=2	SWZ	63
	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SWZ	64
	DENOM(L,1)=0.	SWZ	65
65	DENOM(L,2)=1.	SWZ	66
	GO TO 100	SWZ	67
	120 GAIN(L)=GAIN(L)*.5*DELT	SWZ	68
	121 BLOCK(L,2)=2	SWZ	69
	BLOCK(L,3)=2	SWZ	70
70	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SWZ	71
	NUMER(L,2)=1.	SWZ	72
	DENOM(L,1)=-1.	SWZ	73
	DENOM(L,2)=1.	SWZ	74
	GO TO 100	SWZ	75
75	104 IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.1) GO TO 1-1	SWZ	76
	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.2) GO TO 142	SWZ	77
	BLOCK(L,2)=1	SWZ	78
	BLOCK(L,3)=2	SWZ	79
	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SWZ	80
80	DENOM(L,1)=1.	SWZ	81
	DENOM(L,2)=1./PARAM(I,2)	SWZ	82
	GO TO 100	SWZ	83
	141 PARAM(I,2)=TANH(.5*PARAM(I,2)*DELT)	SWZ	84
	142 XNU=PARAM(I,2)	SWZ	85
85	BLOCK(L,2)=2	SWZ	86
	BLOCK(L,3)=2	SWZ	87
	NUMER(L,1)=XNU/(1.+XNU)	SWZ	88
	NUMER(L,2)=NUMER(L,1)	SWZ	89
	DENOM(L,2)=1.	SWZ	90
90	DENOM(L,1)=(XNU-1.)/(XNU+1.)	SWZ	91
	GO TO 100	SWZ	92
	105 BLOCK(L,2)=2	SWZ	93
	BLOCK(L,3)=2	SWZ	94
95	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.1) GO TO 151	SWZ	95
	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.2) GO TO 152	SWZ	96
	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SWZ	97
	NUMER(L,2)=1./PARAM(I,3)	SWZ	98
	DENOM(L,1)=1.	SWZ	99
100	DENOM(L,2)=1./PARAM(I,2)	SWZ	100
	GO TO 100	SWZ	101
	151 PARAM(I,2)=TANH(.5*PARAM(I,2)*DELT)	SWZ	102
	PARAM(I,3)=TANH(.5*PARAM(I,3)*DELT)	SWZ	103
	152 XNU=PARAM(I,2)	SWZ	104
	YN=PARAM(I,3)	SWZ	105
105	DENOM(L,1)=(XNU-1.)/(XNU+1.)	SWZ	106
	DENOM(L,2)=1.	SWZ	107
	NUMER(L,1)=(XNU*(XN-1.))/(XN*(XNU+1.))	SWZ	108
	NUMER(L,2)=(XNU*(XN+1.))/(XN*(XNU+1.))	SWZ	109
	GO TO 100	SWZ	110
110	106 BLOCK(L,2)=2	SWZ	111
	BLOCK(L,3)=2	SWZ	112
	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.1) GO TO 161	SWZ	113
	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.2) GO TO 162	SWZ	114
	NUMER(L,1)=0.	SWZ	115

115	NUMER(L,2)=1.	SW7	116
	DENOM(L,1)=PARAM(I,2)	SW7	117
	DENOM(L,2)=1.	SW7	118
	GO TO 100	SW7	119
120	161 PARAM(I,2)=TANH(.5*PARAM(I,2)*DELT)	SW7	120
	162 XN=PARAM(I,2)	SW7	121
	NUMER(L,1)=-1./(1.+XN)	SW7	122
	NUMER(L,2)=-NUMER(L,1)	SW7	123
	DENOM(L,1)=(XN-1.)/(XN+1.)	SW7	124
	DENOM(L,2)=1.	SW7	125
125	GO TO 100	SW7	126
	107 IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.1) GO TO 171	SW7	127
	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.2) GO TO 177	SW7	128
	BLOCK(L,2)=1	SW7	129
	BLOCK(L,3)=3	SW7	130
130	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SW7	131
	DENOM(L,1)=1./(PARAM(I,2)*PARAM(I,3))	SW7	132
	DENOM(L,2)=1./PARAM(I,2)+1./PARAM(I,3)	SW7	133
	DENOM(L,3)=1.	SW7	134
	GO TO 100	SW7	135
135	171 PARAM(I,2)=TANH(.5*PARAM(I,2)*DELT)	SW7	136
	PARAM(I,3)=TANH(.5*PARAM(I,3)*DELT)	SW7	137
	172 XNU=PARAM(I,2)	SW7	138
	XN=PARAM(I,3)	SW7	139
	GAIN(L)=GAIN(L)*XN*XNU/((XN+1.)*(XNU+1.))	SW7	140
140	BLOCK(L,2)=1	SW7	141
	BLOCK(L,3)=3	SW7	142
	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SW7	143
	NUMER(L,2)=2.	SW7	144
	NUMER(L,3)=1.	SW7	145
145	DENOM(L,1)=(XN-1.)*(XNU-1.)/(XN+1.)*(XNU+1.)	SW7	146
	DENOM(L,2)=(XN-1.)/(XN+1.)+(XNU-1.)/(XNU+1.)	SW7	147
	DENOM(L,3)=1.	SW7	148
	GO TO 100	SW7	149
150	13A IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.1) GO TO 181	SW7	150
	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.2) GO TO 182	SW7	151
	BLOCK(L,2)=1	SW7	152
	BLOCK(L,3)=3	SW7	153
	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SW7	154
	DENOM(L,1)=1./(PARAM(I,2)**2)	SW7	155
155	DENOM(L,2)=2.*PARAM(I,3)/PARAM(I,2)	SW7	156
	DENOM(L,3)=1.	SW7	157
	GO TO 100	SW7	158
	181 ALFA=-PARAM(I,2)*PARAM(I,3)	SW7	159
	BETA=SQRT(PARAM(I,2)**2-ALFA**2)	SW7	160
160	A=ALFA*DELT	SW7	161
	B=BETA*DELT	SW7	162
	C=EXP(A)*COS(B)+1.**2+SIN(B)**2*EXP(2.*A)	SW7	163
	D=EXP(2.*A)	SW7	164
	U=EXP(2.*A)	SW7	165
	V=2.*SIN(B)*EXP(A)/D	SW7	166
165	W=SQRT(U**2+V**2)	SW7	167
	OMEGA=PARAM(L,2)	SW7	168
	ZETA=PARAM(L,3)	SW7	169
	PARAM(I,2)=W	SW7	170
	PARAM(I,3)=-U/W	SW7	171
170	182 BLOCK(L,2)=3	SW7	172
	BLOCK(L,3)=3	SW7	172

	YN=PARAM(I,2)	SW7	173
	DENOM(L,1)=(1.-2.*PARAM(I,3)*XN+XN**2)/(1.+2.*PARAM(I,3)*XN+XN**2)	SWZ	174
	DENOM(L,2)=2.*(XN**2-1.)/(1.+2.*PARAM(I,3)*XN+XN**2)	SWZ	175
175	DENOM(L,3)=1.	SWZ	176
	GAIN(L)=GAIN(L)*XN**2/(1.+2.*PARAM(I,3)*XN+XN**2)	SWZ	177
	103 IF (NIP(I,7).NE.0) GO TO 110	SWZ	178
	II=NIP(I,2)-7	SWZ	179
	GO TO (100,221,222,223),II	SWZ	180
180	221 BLOCK(L,2)=3	SWZ	181
	NUMER(L,3)=1./PARAM(I,4)**2	SWZ	182
	NUMER(L,2)=2.*PARAM(I,5)/PARAM(I,4)	SWZ	183
	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SWZ	184
	GO TO 100	SWZ	185
185	222 BLOCK(L,2)=2	SWZ	186
	NUMER(L,2)=1./PARAM(I,4)	SWZ	187
	NUMER(L,1)=1.	SWZ	188
	GO TO 100	SWZ	189
	223 BLOCK(L,2)=2	SWZ	190
190	NUMER(L,1)=0.	SWZ	191
	NUMER(L,2)=1.	SWZ	192
	GO TO 100	SWZ	193
	110 II=NIP(I,2)-7	SWZ	194
	GO TO (230,232,231,230),II	SWZ	195
195	231 IF (AIP(I,7).FC.2) GO TO 230	SWZ	196
	PARAM(I,4)=TANH(.5*PARAM(I,4)*DELTA)	SWZ	197
	GO TO 230	SWZ	198
	232 IF (NIP(I,7).FC.2) GO TO 230	SWZ	199
	ALFA=-PARAM(I,4)*PARAM(I,5)	SWZ	200
200	BETA=SQRT(PARAM(I,4)**2-ALFA**2)	SWZ	201
	A=ALFA*DELTA	SWZ	202
	B=BETA*DELTA	SWZ	203
	D=(EXP(A)*COS(B)+1.)**2+SIN(B)**2*EXP(2.*A)	SWZ	204
205	U=(EXP(2.*A)	SWZ	205
	V=2.*SIN(B)*EXP(A)/D	SWZ	206
	W=SQRT(U**2+V**2)	SWZ	207
	PARAM(I,4)=W	SWZ	208
	PARAM(I,5)=-U/W	SWZ	209
	GO TO (240,241,242,243),II	SWZ	210
210	240 NUMER(L,1)=1.	SWZ	211
	NUMER(L,2)=2.	SWZ	212
	NUMER(L,3)=1.	SWZ	213
	GO TO 100	SWZ	214
	241 YN=PARAM(I,4)	SWZ	215
215	NUMER(L,2)=2.*(YN**2-1.)/(1.+2.*PARAM(I,5)*YN+YN**2)	SWZ	216
	NUMER(L,1)=(1.-2.*PARAM(I,5)*YN+YN**2)/(1.+2.*PARAM(I,5)*YN+YN**2)	SWZ	217
	NUMER(L,3)=1.	SWZ	218
	GAIN(L)=GAIN(L)*(1.+2.*PARAM(I,5)*YN+YN**2)/YN**2	SWZ	219
	GO TO 100	SWZ	220
220	242 YN=PARAM(I,4)	SWZ	221
	NUMER(L,1)=(YN-1.)/(YN+1.)	SWZ	222
	NUMER(L,2)=2.*YN/(YN+1.)	SWZ	223
	NUMER(L,3)=1.	SWZ	224
	GAIN(L)=GAIN(L)*(1.+YN)/YN	SWZ	225
225	GO TO 100	SWZ	226
	243 NUMER(L,1)=-1.	SWZ	227
	NUMER(L,2)=0.	SWZ	228
	NUMER(L,3)=1.	SWZ	229

2.10	IF (NIP(I,7).EQ.2) GO TO 110	SWZ	230
	GAIN(L)=GAIN(L)*(1.+2.*PARAM(I,3)*XN+XN**2)/XN**2	SWZ	231
	GAIN(L)=GAIN(L)*(1.+DENOM(L,1)+DENOM(L,2))	SWZ	232
	L/(2.*DFLT)	SWZ	233
	100 CCNTINLE	SWZ	234
	RETURN	SWZ	235
2.15	END	SWZ	236

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FUNCTION TANG

73/74 CPT=1

FTN 4.2+75060

01/09/7E 14.19.0F.

```
5      FUNCTION TANG (A)
      COMPLEX A,C
      EQUIVALENCE (C,B(1))
      DIMENSION B(2)
      C=A
      PHI=ATAN2 (B(2),B(1))*57.3
      IF (B(2).GT.0.0.AND.B(1).LT.0.0) GO TO 10
      TANG=PHI
      GO TO 20
10     TANG=PHI-360.
20     RETURN
      END
```

```
TANG 2
TANG 3
TANG 4
TANG 5
TANG 6
TANG 7
TANG 8
TANG 9
TANG 10
TANG 11
TANG 12
TANG 13
```

	SUBROUTINE WDISC (A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	WDISC	2
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	3
C		WDISC	4
C	THIS SUBROUTINE WRITES ALL INPUT MATRICES ON DISCS ACCORDING	WDISC	5
C	TO THE PARAMETERS, SYSTEM AND OUTPUT, USING SUBROUTINE WDISC1	WDISC	6
		WDISC	7
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,MUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	WDISC	8
	ICONTIP,NUMR0,FRFS,TRFSP,MODEL,NSCALF,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,	WDISC	9
	ZIGO,FORM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTPT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KOUNT	WDISC	10
10	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FORM,CONTOUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3,FRFS,TRFSP	WDISC	11
	INTEGER DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH	WDISC	12
	DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,MX),H(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),	WDISC	13
	K1(MU,MX),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MX),K4(MU,MX),O(MU,MU)	WDISC	14
	REAL K1,K2,K3,K4	WDISC	15
15	COMMON/SUBMRT/ISUBNAM	WDISC	16
	IF(ISUBNAM,GE,2) WRITE(3,990)	WDISC	17
	990 FORMAT(1X,'WDISC')	WDISC	18
	MAT1=MY	WDISC	19
	MAT2=MX	WDISC	20
20	CALL WDISC1 (A,NX,NX,	WDISC	21
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	22
	MAT2=MU	WDISC	23
	CALL WDISC1 (B,NX,NU,	WDISC	24
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	25
25	MAT2=MX	WDISC	26
	CALL WDISC1 (C,NX,NX,	WDISC	27
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	28
	MAT1=MU	WDISC	29
	CALL WDISC1 (K1,NU,NX,	WDISC	30
30	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	31
	CALL WDISC1 (K2,NU,NX,	WDISC	32
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	33
	CALL WDISC1 (K3,NU,NX,	WDISC	34
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	35
35	CALL WDISC1 (K4,NU,NX,	WDISC	36
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	37
	MAT1=MY	WDISC	38
	CALL WDISC1 (H,NY,NX,	WDISC	39
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	40
40	CALL WDISC1 (G,NY,NX,	WDISC	-1
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	-2
	MAT2=MU	WDISC	43
	CALL WDISC1 (F,NY,NU,	WDISC	44
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	45
45	MAT1=MU	WDISC	46
	CALL WDISC1 (O,N1,NU,	WDISC	-7
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC	48
	RETURN 8	WDISC	-9
	PEEUFN	WDISC	50
50	END	WDISC	51

	SUBROUTINE WDISC1 (A,N,M,	WDISC1	2
	IMX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	WDISC1	3
	DIMENSION A(MAT1,MAT2)	WDISC1	4
	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ ISUBNAM	WDISC1	5
5	IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE (3,990)	WDISC1	6
	990 FORMAT(1X,*WDISC1*)	WDISC1	7
	DO 10 I=1,N	WDISC1	8
	WRITE (8) (A(I,J),J=1,M)	WDISC1	9
10	10 CONTINUE	WDISC1	10
	RETURN	WDISC1	11
	END	WDISC1	12

	SUBROUTINE ZOT (A,R,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,K3,K4,D,	ZOT	2
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	3
	COMMON/COND/READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,NX,NY,NU,NXC,MUC,N1,N2,DIGITL,	ZOT	4
5	1CCNTUR,NUMFRS,FRPS,TRFSP,MODFL,NSCALE,SAV,CMAT,NK2,IFLAG,	ZOT	5
	2IGC,FOPM,IPT,READ3,MIXED,MULTRT,SCAPLT,ZOH,KCUNT	ZOT	6
	INTEGER (DIGITL,SCAPLT,ZOH	ZOT	7
	INTEGER READ,SYSTEM,OUTPUT,FOPM,CCNTUR,SAV,CMAT,READ3,FRPS,TRFSP	ZOT	8
		ZOT	9
	REAL K1,K2,K3,K4	ZOT	10
10	DIMENSION A(MX,MX),B(MX,MU),C(MX,MX),F(MY,MX),G(MY,MX),F(MY,MU),	ZOT	11
	1K1(MU,MX),K2(MU,MX),K3(MU,MY),K4(MU,MX),D(MU,MU)	ZOT	12
		ZOT	13
	C THIS SUBROUTINE INITIALIZES THE SYSTEM MATRICES TO ZERO	ZOT	14
	C USING ZOT1	ZOT	15
15		ZOT	16
		ZOT	17
	C	ZOT	18
	COMMON/SUBWRIT/ISURNAM	ZOT	19
	IF (ISURNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,990)	ZOT	20
20	990 FORMAT(1X,'ZOT')	ZOT	21
	MAT1=MX	ZOT	22
	MAT2=MX	ZOT	23
	CALL ZCT1 (A,MX,MX,	ZOT	24
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	25
25	CALL ZCT1 (C,MX,MX,	ZOT	26
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	27
	MAT1=MY	ZOT	28
	CALL ZCT1 (H,MY,MX,	ZOT	29
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	30
30	CALL ZCT1 (G,MY,MX,	ZOT	31
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	32
	MAT2=MU	ZOT	33
	CALL ZCT1 (F,MY,MU,	ZOT	34
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	35
35	MAT1=MX	ZOT	36
	CALL ZCT1 (9,MX,MU,	ZOT	37
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	38
	MAT1=MU	ZOT	39
	MAT2=MX	ZOT	40
40	CALL ZOT1 (K1,MU,MX,	ZOT	41
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	42
	CALL ZOT1 (K2,MU,MX,	ZOT	43
	1MY,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	44
	CALL ZOT1 (K3,MU,MX,	ZOT	45
45	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	46
	CALL ZCT1 (K4,MU,MX,	ZOT	47
	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	48
	MAT2=MU	ZOT	49
	CALL ZOT1 (O,MU,MU,	ZOT	50
50	1MX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT	51
50	RETURN	ZOT	52
	END	ZOT	53

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	SUBROUTINE ZOT1 (A,N,M,	ZOT1	2
	1*Y,M,Y,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZOT1	3
	DIMENSION A(MAT1,MAT2)	ZOT1	4
	COMMON/SUBWPIT/ ISUBNAM	ZOT1	5
	IF(ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE(3,990)	ZOT1	6
	990 FORMAT(1X,*ZOT1*)	ZOT1	7
	DO 10 I=1,N	ZOT1	8
	DO 10 J=1,M	ZOT1	9
	A(I,J)=0	ZOT1	10
10	CONTINUE	ZOT1	11
	RETURN	ZOT1	12
	END	ZOT1	13

	SUBROUTINE ZTOW (N,NN,DE,I,JJ,ROOTR,RCOTI,POTR,ROTI,L1,DFE, LHX,MY,MU,MS,MAT1,MAT2,MAT3,MAT4,MAT5,MAT6)	ZTOW	2
		ZTOW	3
	THIS SUBROUTINE CONVERTS Z-PLANE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS TO W-PLANE TRANSFER FUNCTIONS	ZTOW	4
		ZTOW	5
		ZTOW	6
		ZTOW	7
	DIMENSION ROOTR(MX),ROOTI(MX),POTR(MX),ROTI(MX)	ZTOW	8
	COMMON/COMMON/ISUBNAM	ZTOW	9
	IF (ISUBNAM.GE.2) WRITE (3,990)	ZTOW	10
10	990 FORMAT (1X,*ZTOW*)	ZTOW	11
	L2=0	ZTOW	12
	K=1	ZTOW	13
	IF (I.GT.1.0E9,JJ.GT.1) GO TO 1	ZTOW	14
	DEE=1.0	ZTOW	15
15	L1=0	ZTOW	16
	2 IF (ABS((ROOTR(K)-1.) +POTI(K)) .GT.10.**(-6)) GO TO 10	ZTOW	17
	L1=L1+1	ZTOW	18
	DEE=DEE/2.	ZTOW	19
	ROOTR(K)=0.0	ZTOW	20
20	ROOTI(K)=0.0	ZTOW	21
	K=K+1	ZTOW	22
	GO TO 11	ZTOW	23
	10 IF (ROCTI(K).NE.0.0) GO TO 12	ZTOW	24
	DEE=DEE/(1.+PCOTR(K))	ZTOW	25
25	ROOTR(K)=-((1.-ROOTR(K))/(1.+RCOTR(K))	ZTOW	26
	K=K+1	ZTOW	27
	GO TO 11	ZTOW	28
	12 A=ROOTR(K)**2	ZTOW	29
	B=ROOTI(K)**2	ZTOW	30
30	G=(1.+POTR(K))**2	ZTOW	31
	DEE=DEE/(G+B)	ZTOW	32
	ROOTR(K)=(A+B-1.)/(G+B)	ZTOW	33
	POTR(K+1)=ROOTR(K)	ZTOW	34
	RCOTI(K)=(2.*ROCTI(K))/(G+B)	ZTOW	35
35	ROOTI(K+1)=-ROOTI(K)	ZTOW	36
	K=K+2	ZTOW	37
	11 IF (K.LE.NN) GO TO 2	ZTOW	38
	RETURN	ZTOW	39
	1 DE=DE*DFE	ZTOW	40
40	NSAV=0	ZTOW	41
	13 IF (ABS((ROTR(K)+1.)+ROTI(K)).LT.10.**(-6)) GO TO 18	ZTOW	42
	IF (ABS((ROTR(K)-1.)+ROTI(K)).GT.10.**(-6)) GO TO 14	ZTOW	43
	DE=DE*2.	ZTOW	44
	L2=L2+1	ZTOW	45
45	ROTR(K)=0.	ZTOW	46
	ROTI(K)=0.	ZTOW	47
	K=K+1	ZTOW	48
	GO TO 15	ZTOW	49
	14 DE=DE*2.	ZTOW	50
50	ROTR(K)=-1000.	ZTOW	51
	ROTI(K)=0.	ZTOW	52
	K=K+1	ZTOW	53
	NSAV=NSAV+1	ZTOW	54
	GO TO 15	ZTOW	55
55	14 IF (ROTI(K).NE.0.) GO TO 16	ZTOW	56
	DE=DE*(1.+ROTR(K))	ZTOW	57
	POTR(K)=-((1.-ROTR(K))/(1.+POTR(K))	ZTOW	58

	K=K+1	ZTOW	59
	GO TO 14	ZTOW	60
60	14 A=ROTR(K)**2	ZTOW	61
	P=ROTI(K)**2	ZTOW	62
	G=(1.+ROTR(K))**2	ZTOW	63
	DE=DE*(G+P)	ZTOW	64
	ROTR(K)=(A+P-1.)/(G+P)	ZTOW	65
65	ROTR(K+1)=ROTR(K)	ZTOW	66
	ROTI(K)=(2.*ROTI(K))/(G+P)	ZTOW	67
	ROTI(K+1)=-ROTI(K)	ZTOW	68
	K=K+2	ZTOW	69
	15 IF (K.LE.N) GO TO 13	ZTOW	70
70	LMN=NN-N	ZTOW	71
	DE=DE*(-1.)**LMN	ZTOW	72
	II=1	ZTOW	73
	DO 20 I=1,N	ZTOW	74
	IF (ROTR(II).NE.-1000.) GO TO 22	ZTOW	75
75	K=II	ZTOW	76
	DO 21 L=K,N	ZTOW	77
	ROTR(L)=ROTR(L+1)	ZTOW	78
	ROTI(L)=ROTI(L+1)	ZTOW	79
	21 CONTINUE	ZTOW	80
80	GO TO 20	ZTOW	81
	22 II=II+1	ZTOW	82
	20 CONTINUE	ZTOW	83
	N=N-NSAV	ZTOW	84
	IF (N.EQ.NN)RETURN	ZTOW	85
85	N1=N+1	ZTOW	86
	N=NN-NSAV	ZTOW	87
	IF (N.LE.N1)RETURN	ZTOW	88
	DO 17 I=N1,N	ZTOW	89
	ROTR(I)=1.0	ZTOW	90
90	ROTI(I)=0.	ZTOW	91
	17 CONTINUE	ZTOW	92
	RETURN	ZTOW	93
	END	ZTOW	94

		XLABEL/10H MAG-DB /,LABEL1/10H PHI-DEG /,LABEL2/10H DUE TO /	COPO	59
			COPO	60
60	C	SET UP PLOT FACTORS AND READ DATA FOR AUTO PLOT REQUEST	COPO	61
			COPO	62
		HALF=2./72.54	COPO	63
		CM=10./725.4	COPO	64
		CALL PLOTS (UNCLF,REMUS,6)	COPO	65
70	C	CALL FACTOR (1.)	COPO	66
		READ(1,504)SNAME,SUPTASK	COPO	67
		READ(1,604) IVSN,SNAME,SUPTASK	COPO	68
		604 FORMAT (15X,2A10,5X,I4)	COPO	69
		604 FORMAT (14,11X,2A10,5X,I4)	COPO	70
70	C	WRITE (1,106)	COPO	71
		610 FORMAT ("",10X," PLOTTING HAS BEGUN")	COPO	72
			COPO	73
		DATA SET * CONTAINS PLOT DATA WRITTEN BY CONTROL PROGRAM	COPO	74
		FOR EACH CASE RUN IN THE CONTROL PROGRAM THE FOLLOWING IS WRITTEN	COPO	75
75	C	RECORD ONE NPLOT=NO. OF PLOTS	COPO	76
		RECORD TWO TYPE=TYPE OF PLOT (MUST BE TIME,FREQ,SPEC,ROL	COPO	77
		TITLE=80 CHARACTER PLOT TITLE	COPO	78
		SYSTEM=3 IMPLIES ROOT LOCUS	COPO	79
		MODEL=NOT USED	COPO	80
80	C	IDIG=1 INDICATES Z-PLANE ROOT LOCUS	COPO	81
		SCAPLT=NCT USED	COPO	82
			COPO	83
		YEP=0	COPO	84
		KLP=0	COPO	85
90	C	NCKP=0	COPO	86
		NOKP=0	COPO	87
		NNKP=0	COPO	88
		905) CONTINUE	COPO	89
		NCKP=NOKP+1	COPO	90
90	C	IF ((YEP.NE.1).AND.(NOKP.EQ.2)) GO TO 99	COPO	91
		IF (NOKP.EQ.2) REWIND 9	COPO	92
		IF (NOKP.EQ.2) GO TO 113	COPO	93
		IF (NCKP.EQ.3) GO TO 99	COPO	94
		REWIND 7	COPO	95
95	C	111) CONTINUE	COPO	96
		NCO=3	COPO	97
		906) IF (NCO.NE.0) GO TO 10	COPO	98
		IF (NOKP.NE.2) GO TO 1115	COPO	99
		READ(9) NPLOT	COPO	100
100	C	IF ((COF(9).NE.0) GO TO 99	COPO	101
		IF (NOKP.EQ.2) GO TO 114	COPO	102
		1115) CONTINUE	COPO	103
		READ(7)NPLOT	COPO	104
		IF ((COF(7).NE.0) GO TO 1051	COPO	105
105	C	114) CONTINUE	COPO	106
		IF (NOKP.EQ.2) NCKP=1	COPO	107
		IF (NOKP.EQ.2) NNKP=KLP	COPO	108
		IF (NOKP.EQ.1) KLP=KLP+1	COPO	109
		105) NCO=NCO+1	COPO	110
110	C	IF (NCO.EQ.NPLOT) NCO=0	COPO	111
		IF (NCKP.NE.2) GO TO 111	COPO	112
		READ (9) TYPE,TITLE,SYSTEM,MODEL,IDIG,SCAPLT	COPO	113
		IF ((COF(9).NE.0) GO TO 99	COPO	114
		IF (NOKP.EQ.2) GO TO 116	COPO	115


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170 172 CALL PLOT (2.*CM,2.*CM,-3)                COPO 173
      CALL FACTOR(HALF)                        COPO 174
      CALL AX90 (0.,0.,"TIME HISTORY---SECONDS",-22,8.5,0.,TIME(M+1),
      YTCM)                                    COPO 175
      CALL FACTOR(1.)                          COPO 176
      IF (KK.EQ.1) TIME(M+2)=TIME(M+1)*1.27   COPO 177
      YD=-20.                                  COPO 178
      YN=14.                                    COPO 179
180 182 CALL SYMBOL (.5*CM,23.2*CM,.20*CM,TITLE,0.,80) COPO 180
      GO TO 31                                  COPO 181
      31 YN=-6.                                  COPO 182
      YD=YD+6.                                  COPO 183
185 185 CALL PLOT (0.,YN*CM,-3)                COPO 184
      CALL SCALE (VP,2.5,M,1)                 COPO 185
      COPO 186
      IF (ENV NOT EQUAL TO ONE, GENERATE APPROPRIATE CSTAR ENVELOPE
      COPO 187
      COPO 188
      COPO 189
      IF (ENV.EQ.1) GO TO 29                   COPO 190
      IF ((NAME(KK).EQ.CSCRUV).AND.(VP(M+2).LT..8)) VP(M+2)=.8
      IF ((NAME(KK).EQ.CSPOA).AND.(VP(M+2).LT.1.)) VP(M+2)=1.
190 192 29 CONTINUE                            COPO 191
      CALL FACTOR(HALF)                        COPO 192
      CALL AX90 (0.,0.,NAME(KK),10,2.5,90.,VP(M+1),VP(M+2))
195 194 VP(M+2)=VP(M+2)*1.27                  COPO 193
      CALL FACTOR(1.)                          COPO 194
      COPO 195
      IF (ENV NOT EQUAL TO ONE, GENERATE APPROPRIATE CSTAR ENVELOPE
      COPO 196
      COPO 197
      COPO 198
      IF (ENV.EQ.1) GO TO 26                   COPO 199
      IF (NAME(KK).NE.CSCRUV) GO TO 28        COPO 200
      CTHL(20)=TIME(M+2)                       COPO 201
      CENVL(19)=VP(M+1)                         COPO 202
      CENVL(20)=VP(M+2)                         COPO 203
205 204 CALL LINE (CTHL,CENVL,18,1,0,0)        COPO 204
      CTHU(20)=CTHL(20)                         COPO 205
      CENVU(19)=CENVL(19)                       COPO 206
      CENVU(20)=CENVL(20)                       COPO 207
210 208 CALL LINE (CTHU,CENVU,18,1,0,0)        COPO 208
      GO TO 26                                  COPO 209
      2A PTHL(12)=TIME(M+2)                     COPO 210
      PENVL(11)=VP(M+1)                         COPO 211
      PENVL(12)=VP(M+2)                         COPO 212
      CALL LINE (PTHL,PENVL,10,1,0,0)           COPO 213
215 214 PTHU(12)=PTHL(12)                       COPO 214
      PENVU(11)=PENVL(11)                       COPO 215
      PENVU(12)=PENVL(12)                       COPO 216
      CALL LINE (PTHU,PENVU,21,1,0,0)           COPO 217
220 218 26 CONTINUE                            COPO 218
      CALL LINE (TIME,VP,M,1,0,0)               COPO 219
      COPO 220
      COPO 221
      NOPLOTS KEEPS TRACK OF NUMB#R OF PLOTS
      COPO 222
      NOPLOTS=NOPLOTS+1                        COPO 223
      WRITE(3,502)NAME(KK)                     COPO 224
225 225 502 FORMAT (10X,A10," TIME HISTORY PLOT COMPLETED")
      90 CONTINUE                              COPO 225
      ----- END OF DC LCOP 90 -----
      COPO 226
      COPO 227
      COPO 228
      COPO 229

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	C	SPACE TO NEXT PLOT PAGE	C0P0	230
240	C	CALL PLOT (24,49F0*CM,Y0*CM,-3)	C0P0	231
	C	GO TO 399	C0P0	232
	C		C0P0	233
	C	IS THIS A FREQUENCY RESPONSE PLOT?	C0P0	234
245	C	2 IF (TYPE,NE,FR) GO TO 5	C0P0	235
	C		C0P0	236
	C	-----	C0P0	237
	C	***** FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY PLOT SECTION *****	C0P0	238
	C		C0P0	239
	C	READ (7) NUOF, (NAME (J), J=1, NUOF)	C0P0	240
240	C	K=1	C0P0	241
	C		C0P0	242
	C	----- READ AND CONVERT FREQUENCY RESPONSE DATA -----	C0P0	243
	C	CHECK TO SEE IF THERE ARE TWO OR FOUR PLOTS	C0P0	244
	C		C0P0	245
245	C	7 IF (NUOF, EQ, TWO) READ (7) FREQ, VP (K), VP2 (K)	C0P0	246
	C	IF (NUOF, EQ, FOUR) READ (7) FR=0, VF (K), VP2 (K), C10 (K), S20 (K)	C0P0	247
	C	IF (IFRE, EQ, 99) GO TO 6	C0P0	248
	C	TIME (K) = ALOG10 (IFREQ)	C0P0	249
	C	K=K+1	C0P0	250
250	C	GO TO 7	C0P0	251
	C	8 K=K-1	C0P0	252
	C	GO TO 17	C0P0	253
	C		C0P0	254
	C	IS THIS A POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY PLOT?	C0P0	255
255	C	4 IF (TYPE, NE, PS) GO TO 23	C0P0	256
	C		C0P0	257
	C	----- THIS SECTION WILL READ AND CONVERT POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY DATA -----	C0P0	258
	C		C0P0	259
	C	READ (7) (NAME (J), J=1, 2)	C0P0	260
260	C	YI=16.	C0P0	261
	C	YA=-18.	C0P0	262
	C	K=1	C0P0	263
	C	16 READ (7) FREQ, VALUE	C0P0	264
	C	IF (IFR, EQ, 99) GO TO 13	C0P0	265
265	C	FREQ = FREQ / 6.2832	C0P0	266
	C	TIME (K) = ALOG10 (FREQ)	C0P0	267
	C	IF (K, EQ, 1) GO TO 35	C0P0	268
	C	IF (TIME (K), LT, PTIME) GO TO 13	C0P0	269
	C	35 PTIME = TIME (K)	C0P0	270
270	C	IF (VALUE) 14, 24, 34	C0P0	271
	C	14 VP (K) = ALOG10 (1 - VALUE)	C0P0	272
	C	GO TO 44	C0P0	273
	C	24 VP (K) = ALOG10 (VALUE)	C0P0	274
	C	GO TO 44	C0P0	275
275	C	24 VP (K) = 0	C0P0	276
	C	44 IF ((VP (K)), LT, YI) YI = VP (K)	C0P0	277
	C	IF ((VP (K)), GT, YA) YA = VP (K)	C0P0	278
	C	15 K=K+1	C0P0	279
	C	GO TO 16	C0P0	280
280	C	13 K=K-1	C0P0	281
	C	-----	C0P0	282
	C		C0P0	283
	C	DETERMINE X AXIS MINIMUM AND INCREMENT	C0P0	284
285	C	17 DO 20 J=1, 11	C0P0	285
	C	IF (TIME (J), LT, FLOAT (6 - J)) LOW = FLOAT (5 - J)	C0P0	286

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

	IF (TIME(K).GT.FLOAT(J-8))HIGH=FLOAT(J-7)	COPO	287
20	CONTINUE	COPO	288
	S=LOW	COPO	289
290	DO 30 J=1,5	COPO	290
	L=J	COPO	291
	S=S+1	COPO	292
	IF (S.EQ.HIGH) GO TO A	COPO	293
30	CONTINUE	COPO	294
8	XLEN=17.	COPO	295
295	IF (TYPE.EQ.PS) XLEN=18.	COPO	296
	XDIST=(XLEN/L)*CM	COPO	297
	TIME(K+1)=LOW	COPO	298
	TIME(K+2)=1./XCIST	COPO	299
	MUDI=1	COPO	300
300	C	COPO	301
	C---00 LOOP 101 WILL PLOT ONE PSD OR TWO FREQ. RESPONSE PLOTS-----	COPO	302
	C	COPO	303
	55 DO 101 KK=1,2	COPO	304
	X=2.*CM	COPO	305
305	Y=13.*CM	COPO	306
	IF (KK.EQ.1) GO TO 221	COPO	307
	X=0.	COPO	308
	Y=-13.*CM	COPO	309
310	IF (TYPE.NE.PS) GO TO 221	COPO	310
	X=0.0	COPO	311
	Y=13.*CM	COPO	312
	221 IF (KK.NE.2) GO TO 703	COPO	313
	CALL PLOT(X,Y,-3)	COPO	314
	GO TO 11	COPO	315
315	C	COPO	316
	C	COPO	317
	C	COPO	318
	GENERATE X AXIS (LOG) FOR PSD OR FREQUENCY RESPONSE	COPO	319
	703 IF (TYPE.EQ.FR) GO TO 700	COPO	320
	CALL PLOT(CM,0.,-3)	COPO	320
320	CALL SYMROL(.5*CM,25.2*CM,.20*CM,TITLE,0.,80)	COPO	321
	GO TO 701	COPO	322
	730 CALL PLOT(X,Y,-3)	COPO	323
	CALL SYMROL (.5*CM,12.2*CM,.20*CM,TITLE,0.,80)	COPO	324
	701 XN=0.	COPO	325
325	YN=0.	COPO	326
	IF (TYPE.EQ.FR) YN=-13.*CM	COPO	327
	LK=L+1	COPO	328
	PL=1.	COPO	329
	DO 40 J=1,LK	COPO	330
330	CALL SYMROL (XN,YN,.65*CM,13,0.,-1)	COPO	331
	IF (J.EC.LK) GO TO 40	COPO	332
	70 30 J1=1,8	COPO	333
	XP=XN+XDIST*LCG(J1)	COPO	334
335	CALL SYMROL (XP,YN,.2*CM,13,0.,-1)	COPO	335
	PL=PL+1.	COPO	336
	XPO=XP-.05*CM	COPO	337
	CALL NUMBER (XPO,YN-.30*CM,.15*CM,PL,0.,-1)	COPO	338
50	CALL PLOT (XPO,YN,3)	COPO	339
	PL=1.	COPO	340
340	40 XN=XN+XDIST	COPO	341
	CALL PLOT (0.,YN,2)	COPO	342
	YPM=-.2*CM	COPO	343

	XEN=.4*CM		COPO	344
	XNO=LOW		COPO	345
145	DO 80 J=1,LK		COPO	346
	CALL NUMBER (XRM,YN-.70*CM,.25*CM,10.,0.,-1)		COPO	347
	CALL NUMBER (XFM,YN-.50*CM,.125*CM,XNO,0.,-1)		COPO	348
	XNO=XNO+1.		COPO	349
	XPM=XM+XDIST		COPO	350
150	80 XFM=XF+XDIST		COPO	351
			COPO	352
	IS THIS A PSD PLOT?		COPO	353
	IF (TYPE, EQ, PS) GO TO 14		COPO	354
			COPO	355
155	GENERATE Y AXIS (CM) FOR FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND PLOT DATA LINE		COPO	356
			COPO	357
	CALL SYMBOL (5.5*CM,YN-1.15*CM,.25*CM,"FREQUENCY RESPONSE--RADIAN		COPO	358
	X/SEC",0.,31)		COPO	359
160	901 FORMAT (F10.4)		COPO	360
	READ (1,901) DDB		COPO	361
	IF (EOF(1)) .NE. 01	GO TO 902	COPO	362
	IF (DDB .EQ. 0.)	GO TO 902	COPO	363
	VMAX=-100.		COPO	364
	DO 904 IJK=1,K		COPO	365
165	IF (VP(IJK) .GT. VMAX) VMAX=VP(IJK)		COPO	366
			COPO	367
	CONTINUE		COPO	368
	VMAX=FLOAT((FIX(VMAX+DDB/2.))		COPO	369
	VP(K+1)=VMAX-6.0*DDB		COPO	370
	VP(K+2)=DDB		COPO	371
170	VMIN=VMAX-11.5*DDB		COPO	372
	DO 906 JKL=1,K		COPO	373
	IF (VP(JKL) .LT. VMIN) VP(JKL)=VMIN		COPO	374
			COPO	375
	CONTINUE	GO TO 903	COPO	376
175	902 CALL SCALE (VP,6.0,K,1)		COPO	376
	CONTINUE		COPO	377
	LAR(1)=LABEL		COPO	378
	LAR(3)=LABEL2		COPO	379
	J=2		COPO	380
180	IF (NOD(E, EQ, 1)) J=J-2		COPO	381
	LAR(2)=NAME(J+1)		COPO	382
	LAR(4)=NAME(J+2)		COPO	383
	CALL FACTOR (HALF)		COPO	384
185	CALL AX90 (0.,0.,LAR,40,6.,90.,VP(K+1),VP(K+2))		COPO	385
	VP(K+2)=VP(K+2)*1.27		COPO	386
	CALL FACTOR (1.)		COPO	387
	NO PLOTS=NO PLOTS+1		COPO	388
	CALL LINE (TIME,VP,K,1,0,0)		COPO	389
	GO TO 12		COPO	390
190			COPO	391
	GENERATE Y AXIS (LOG) FOR PSD		COPO	392
			COPO	393
	19 CALL SYMBOL (5.25*CM,-1.15*CM,.25*CM,"POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY--CYCL		COPO	394
	X/SEC",0.,34)		COPO	395
195	DO 70 J=1,32		COPO	396
	IF (YI .LT. FLOAT(1E-J)) LOWY=FLOAT(1E-J)		COPO	397
	IF (YA .GT. FLOAT(J-1E)) HIGHY=FLOAT(J-17)		COPO	398
200	CONTINUE		COPO	399
	S=LOWY		COPO	400

400	DO 50 J=1,10	COPD	401
	LY=J	COPD	402
	Q=Q+1	COPD	403
	IF (Q.G.HIGHY) GO TO 21	COPD	404
	CONTINUE	COPD	405
401	21 YDIST=(25./LY)*CM	COPD	406
	IND=25./LY	COPD	407
	VP(K+1)=LOWY	COPD	408
	VP(K+2)=1./YDIST	COPD	409
	YN=0.	COPD	410
410	LKY=LY+1	COPD	411
	PL=1.	COPD	412
	DO 140 J=1,LKY	COPD	413
	CALL SYMBOL (0.,YN,.3*CM,13,90.,-1)	COPD	414
	IF (J.EQ.LKY) GO TO 140	COPD	415
415	DO 100 J1=1,9	COPD	416
	IF (IND.LT.4) GO TO 75	COPD	417
	IF (IND.LT.6) GO TO 77	COPD	418
	IF (IND.LE.8) GO TO 78	COPD	419
	IF (IND.LE.12) GO TO 79	COPD	420
420	IF (J1.GT.5) GO TO 79	COPD	421
	DO 110 J2=1,4	COPD	422
	YQ=YN+YDIST*YLOG(J2,J1)	COPD	423
110	CALL SYMBOL (0.,YQ,.2*CM,13,90.,-1)	COPD	424
	GO TO 76	COPD	425
425	77 IF (J1.GT.3) GO TO 76	COPD	426
	GO TO 79	COPD	427
	78 IF (J1.GT.6) GO TO 76	COPD	428
	79 DO 120 J2=1,2	COPD	429
	YQ=YN+YDIST*YLOG(J2,J1)	COPD	430
430	120 CALL SYMBOL (0.,YQ,.2*CM,13,90.,-1)	COPD	431
	76 IF (J1.EQ.9) GO TO 100	COPD	432
	YQ=YN+YDIST*LCC(J1)	COPD	433
	CALL SYMBOL (0.,YQ,.3*CM,13,90.,-1)	COPD	434
	IF (IND.LT.4) GO TO 100	COPD	435
435	PL=PL+1.	COPD	436
	CALL NUMBER (-.25*CM,YQ,.15*CM,PL,0.,-1)	COPD	437
	CONTINUE	COPD	438
	PL=1.	COPD	439
440	140 YN=YN+YDIST	COPD	440
	CALL PLOT (0.,0.,2)	COPD	441
	YNO=LOWY	COPD	442
	YEM=.4*CM	COPD	443
	YBM=-.2*CM	COPD	444
445	DO 130 J=1,LKY	COPD	445
	CALL NUMBER (-.5*CM,YBM,.3*CM,10.,90.,-1)	COPD	446
	CALL NUMBER (-.8*CM,YEM,.2*CM,YNO,90.,-1)	COPD	447
	YNO=YNO+1.	COPD	448
	YBM=YBM+YDIST	COPD	449
450	130 YEM=YEM+YDIST	COPD	450
	LAB(1)=NAME(1)	COPD	451
	LAB(2)=LAB(1)	COPD	452
	LAB(3)=NAME(2)	COPD	453
	CALL SYMBOL (-1.3*CM,10.3*CM,.3*CM,LAB,90.,30)	COPD	454
	GO TO 22	COPD	455
455	2	COPD	456
	0	COPD	457

GENERATE SECOND FREQUENCY RESPONSE Y AXIS AND PLOT DATA LINE

```

11 VP2(K+1)=-270.
VP2(K+2)=60.*1.27
LAP(1)=LABEL1
LAP(3)=LABEL2
J=2
IF(NUNITE.EQ.1) J=J-2
LAP(2)=NAME(J+1)
LAP(4)=NAME(J+2)
CALL FACTOR(HALF)
CALL AX90(0.,0.,LAB,40,6.,90.,-270.,60.)
CALL FACTOR(1.)
NOPLOTS=NOPLOTS+1
CALL LINE(TIME,VP2,K,1,0,0)
C
C SPACE TO NEXT PLOT PAGE
17 IF(KK.EQ.2) CALL PLOT(28.4950*CM,0.,-3)
IF(KK.EQ.1) GO TO 101
GO TO 101
C
C PLOT PSD DATA LINE
C
22 CALL LINE(TIME,VP,K,1,0,0)
NOPLOTS=NOPLOTS+1
42 IF(IFRE.EQ.99) GO TO 36
READ(7)FREQ,VALUE,VALUE
GO TO 42
36 CONTINUE
C
C SPACE TO NEXT PLOT PAGE
CALL PLOT(23.4950*CM,0.,-3)
WRITE(3,1113)
1113 FORMAT(/10X,"P S D PLOTS COMPLETED"/)
GO TO 9A
101 CONTINUE
C
C ----- END OF CC LOOP 101 -----
C
WRITE(3,1112)
1112 FORMAT(/11X,"FREQUENCY RESPONSE PLOTS COMPLETED"/)
C
C CHECK FOR MORE THAN TWO FREQUENCY RESPONSE PLOTS
C
IF(ITYPE.EQ.PS) GO TO 999
IF(INLCC.EQ.TWC) GO TO 999
IF(NUNITE.EQ.2) GO TO 999
NUNITE=2
DO 200 JK=1,K
VP1(JK)=S10(JK)
200 VP2(JK)=S20(JK)
GO TO 96
C
C -----
C *****ROOT LOCUS AND ROOT CONTOUR SECTION*****
C
C
C IS THIS A ROOT LOCUS PLOT?

```

COP0 458
COP0 459
COP0 460
COP0 461
COP0 462
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COP0 465
COP0 466
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COP0 468
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COP0 513
COP0 514

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11      23 IF (TYPE.CO.RL) READ(7)N,M          COPD      515
      M=IABS(M)                              COPD      516
      CHECK FOR A Z-PLANE ROOT LOCUS (IOTIG=1) COPD      517
      IF (NOKP,-0.2) GO TO 1901              COPD      518
      IF (IOTIG.NE.1) GO TO 201              COPD      519
      YES=1                                    COPD      520
      IF (IOTIG.NE.1) GO TO 201              COPD      521
      YES=1                                    COPD      522
      ----- COPD      523
      *****Z-PLANE ROOT LOCUS SECTION***** COPD      524
      GENERATE HALF CIRCLE AND EACH AXES     COPD      525
      CALL PLOT (17.*CM,2.*CM,-3)            COPD      526
      CALL PLOT (0.,20.*CM,2)                COPD      527
      Z=1.                                     COPD      528
      Y=20.*CM                                 COPD      529
      DO 202 J=1,4                             COPD      530
      CALL SYMBOL (0.,Y.,2*CM,13,07.,-1)     COPD      531
      CALL NUMBER (1.5*CM,Y-.3*CM,.25*CM,7,90.,1) COPD      532
      Z=7-.5                                    COPD      533
      202 Y=Y-1.*CM                             COPD      534
      CALL SYMBOL (2.*CM,6.*CM,.3*CM,"Z - PLANE ROOT LOCUS (1.1 UNIT/CM COPD      535
      X)",10.,35)                               COPD      536
      Y=1.*CM                                    COPD      537
      CALL PLOT (0.,Y,3)                         COPD      538
      X=-12.*CM                                  COPD      539
      CALL PLOT (X,Y,2)                           COPD      540
      Z=1.2                                       COPD      541
      DO 203 J=1,3                                 COPD      542
      CALL PLOT (X,Y,3)                             COPD      543
      CALL PLOT (X,Y,2)                             COPD      544
      CALL SYMBOL (X,Y.,2*CM,13,0.,-1)          COPD      545
      CALL NUMBER (X,Y+.15*CM,.125*CM,Z,90.,1)  COPD      546
      CALL PLOT (X,Y+.15*CM,3)                   COPD      547
      Z=7-.4                                       COPD      548
      203 X=X+.4*CM                                 COPD      549
      CALL SYMBOL (-16.0*CM,.5*CM,.24*CM,TITLE(11,90.,80) COPD      550
      FOR ROOT LOCUS EACH GAIN INCREMENT HAS A DIFFERENT SYMBOL PLOTTED COPD      551
      CALL SYMBOL (-15.*CM,3.*CM,.24*CM,"GAIN INCREMENT ORDER---", COPD      552
      X90.,23)                                     COPD      553
      Y=0.1*CM                                     COPD      554
      X=-11.15*CM                                  COPD      555
      DO 204 J=1,17                                 COPD      556
      CALL SYMBOL (X,Y,RIG(J)*CM*1.2,ORDER(J),0.,-1) COPD      557
      204 Y=Y+.45*CM                                 COPD      558
      S1=1.31                                       COPD      559
      DO 205 J=1,100                                 COPD      560
      S1=S1-.01                                       COPD      561
      S10(J)=S1                                       COPD      562
      205 TIME(J)=-SQRT(1-S1)(J)**2                COPD      563
      S10(111)=-1.2                                       COPD      564
      S10(102)=-.254                                       COPD      565
      TIME(101)=-1.2                                       COPD      566
      TIME(102)=-.254                                       COPD      567
      205
      270

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	CALL PLOT (12.*CM,0.,-1)	COPO	572
	CALL LINE (TIME,C11,100,1,0,0)	COPO	573
	S1 =-1.01	COPO	574
	DO 276 J=1,100	COPO	575
	S1=11.*J	COPO	576
58	DO 277 S10=1	COPO	577
	CALL LINE (TIME,S10,100,1,0,0)	COPO	578
	XDT=1.*2.*S6	COPO	579
	YCR=YS,1.*2.*S4	COPO	580
59	YMIN=-1.*3	COPO	581
	YMAX=1.*3	COPO	582
	YMIN=0.	COPO	583
	YMAX=1.	COPO	584
	GO TO 287	COPO	585
60	-----	COPO	586
	***** FOLLOWING SECTION INVOLVES ROOT LOCUS OR ROOT CONTOUR	COPO	587
	READ MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES FOR Y AXIS AND X AXIS GENERATION	COPO	588
61	201 READ (1,900)YMIN,YMAX	COPO	589
	900 FORMAT (2F10.0)	COPO	590
	IF (EOF(1) .NE. 0) GO TO 99A	COPO	591
	WRITE (3,203)YMIN,YMAX	COPO	592
62	203 FORMAT (10X,"YMIN=",F6.1,FX,"YMAX=",F6.1)	COPO	593
	GENERATE X AXIS	COPO	594
63	CALL SUBROUT(YMAX,YMIN,25.0,1.,10.,YCREY)	COPO	595
	XDT=YCREY	COPO	596
	XMIN=-14.*XDT	COPO	597
	YMAX=6.*XDT	COPO	598
	CALL FACTOR(HALF)	COPO	599
64	IF (TYPE.EQ,RL) CALL AXIS (0.,0.,,"ROOT LOCUS",-10,9.,0.,XMIN,	COPO	600
	XXDT*2.)	COPO	601
	IF (TYPE.NE,RL) CALL AXIS (0.,0.,,"ROOT CONTOUR",-12,9.,0.,XMIN,	COPO	602
	XXDT*2.)	COPO	603
	CALL FACTOR(1.)	COPO	604
65	CALL PLOT (14.*CM,0.,3)	COPO	605
	CALL PLOT (14.*CM,25.*CM,2)	COPO	606
	CALL SYMBOL (CM,25.2*CM,.20*CM,TITLE(1),0.,80)	COPO	607
	IS THIS A ROOT CONTOUR PLOT	COPO	608
66	IF (TYPE.NE,RL) GO TO 61	COPO	609
	FOR ROOT LOCUS EACH GAIN INCREMENT HAS A DIFFERENT SYMBOL PLOTTED	COPO	610
	CALL SYMBOL (CM,26.)*CM,.24*CM,"GAIN INCREMENT ORDER---",0.,23)	COPO	611
67	K=7.10*CM	COPO	612
	Y=25.15*CM	COPO	613
	DO 170 J=1,10	COPO	614
	CALL SYMBOL (XN,YN,.24*CM,ORDER(J),0.,-1)	COPO	615
68	170 XN=X+.85*CM	COPO	616
	61 CONTINUE	COPO	617
	XN=18.3*CM	COPO	618
	YN=25.*CM	COPO	619

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      YE=YCREY*5.                                COPO      629
      YDO=YMIN+25.*YCR-Y                          COPO      630
630      DO 140 J=1,6                               COPO      631
      CALL PLOT (19.*CM,YN,3)                     COPO      632
      CALL SYMROL (18.*CM,YN,.4*CM,13,90.,-1)    COPO      633
      CALL NUMBER (XN,YN,.26*CM,YDO,0.,1)        COPO      634
      CALL PLOT (18.*CM,YN,3)                     COPO      635
635      YN=YN-C.*CM                               COPO      636
      140 YDO=YDO-Y5                               COPO      637
      YCREY=YCREY*2.54                            COPO      638
      XCT=YDT*2.54                                COPO      639
      IF(TYPT.NE.PL) GO TO 62                      COPO      640
640      237 CONTINUE                               COPO      641
      C-----                                     COPO      642
      C-----                                     COPO      643
      C---DC LOOP 140 WILL READ THE ROOTS WITH N BEING THE NO. OF GAIN INCREM COPO      644
      C---AND M BEING THE NO. OF ROOTS TO BE PLOTTED WITHIN EACH GAIN INCREM COPO      645
645      C---      BOTH 7-PLANE AND REGULAR ROOT LOCUS ARE PLOTTED HERE COPO      646
      C-----                                     COPO      647
      DO 140 J=1,N                                 COPO      648
      DO 140 K=1,M                                 COPO      649
      IF(K.EQ.1) PTF=1.                            COPO      650
650      IF (NOKP.NE.2) GO TO 1055                 COPO      651
      READ (9) I,(TIME(L),VP(L),L=1,I)           COPO      652
      IF (NOF(3),NE.0) GO TO 1900                COPO      653
      IF (NOKP.EQ.2) GO TO 115                   COPO      654
      1055 CONTINUE                               COPO      655
655      READ(7)I,(TIME(L),VP(L),L=1,I)           COPO      656
      IF (IDIG.EQ.1) WRITE(9)I,(TIME(L),VP(L),L=1,I) COPO      657
      115 CONTINUE                               COPO      658
      LL=0                                         COPO      659
      DO 140 L=1,I                                 COPO      660
660      C-----                                     COPO      661
      C-----                                     COPO      662
      C-----                                     COPO      663
      IF((VP(L)).GT.YMAX).OR.((VP(L)).LT.YMIN).OR.((TIME(L)).GT.XMAX).O COPO      664
      XR,((TIME(L)).LT.XMIN)) GO TO 160          COPO      665
      IF((VP(L)).EQ.0.).AND.((TIME(L)).EQ.0.)) GO TO 160 COPO      666
      IF((J.NE.1).OR.(K.NE.1)) GO TO 27          COPO      667
      XN=(TIME(L)-YMIN)/XDT                       COPO      668
      YN=(VP(L)-YMIN)/YCREY                       COPO      669
      IF(IDIG.EQ.1) XN=(1.2-VP(L))/XDT           COPO      670
      IF(IDIG.EQ.1) YN=(1.+TIME(L))/YCREY        COPO      671
      IF(NOKP.EQ.2) XN=-VP(L)/XDT                COPO      672
      IF(NOKP.EQ.2) YN=(16.+TIME(L)-1.)/.005)/2.54 COPO      673
      CALL SYMROL (XN,YN,.35*CM,.0.,-1)          COPO      674
      GO TO 160                                   COPO      675
675      27 LL=LL+1                                COPO      676
      TIME(LL)=TIME(L)                            COPO      677
      VP(LL)=VP(L)                                COPO      678
      160 CONTINUE                               COPO      679
      L=LL                                         COPO      680
680      IF(IDIG.NE.1) GO TO 208                   COPO      681
      DO 209 JJ=1,L                                COPO      682
      VT=VP(JJ)                                    COPO      683
      VP(JJ)=TIME(JJ)                              COPO      684
      209 TIME(JJ)=-VT                             COPO      685

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685      VP(L+1)=-1.                )OPD      686
        VP(L+2)=YCREY              )OPD      687
        TIME(L+1)=-1.7            )OPD      688
        TIME(L+2)=XDT              )OPD      689
        IF (NOKP.NE.2) GO TO 211   )OPD      690
690      VP(L+1)=.92                )OPD      691
        TIME(L+1)=0.0              )OPD      692
        GO TO 211                  )OPD      693
        209 VP(L+1)=YMIN             )OPD      694
        VP(L+2)=YCREY              )OPD      695
695      TIME(L+1)=XMIN             )OPD      696
        TIME(L+2)=XDT              )OPD      697
        211 KD=K                    )OPD      698
        IF(K.GT.10) KD=K-10        )OPD      699
        CALL LINE (TIME,VP,L,1,-1,ORDER(KC)) )OPD      700
        190 CONTINUE                )OPC      701
        1901 CONTINUE               )OPD      702
        IF(IDIG.NE.1) GO TO 1900    )OPD      703
        IF (KLF.NE.NMKP) GO TO 1900 )OPD      704
        IF (NOKP.EQ.1) GO TO 1900   )OPD      705
        CALL PLOT (17,*CH,2,*CH,-3) )OPD      706
        CALL FACTOR(1.7874)         )OPD      707
        CALL AXIS(0.,0.,16HZ-PLANE EXPANDED,-16,10.,90.,.92,.01) )OPD      708
        CALL AXIS(3.,8.,9HIMAG AXIS,-9.6.,180.,0.,.01) )OPD      709
        CALL SYMROL(-7.5,0.,.14,TITLE(1),90.,80) )OPD      710
        CALL SYMROL (-7.,.5.,.14,"GAIN INCREMENT ORDER ---",90.,24) )OPD      711
        YY=4.55                      )OPD      712
        DO 2044 J=1,10                )OPD      713
        CALL SYMROL (-7.1,YY,.14,ORDER(J),0.,-1) )OPD      714
        2044 YY=YY*.425                )OPD      715
        715 CALL FACTOR(1.0)           )OPD      716
        XMIN=.91                       )OPC      717
        XMAX=1.03                      )OPD      718
        YMIN=0.                          )OPD      719
        YMAX=.07                        )OPD      720
        720 XDT=.0127                  )OPD      721
        YCREY=.0127                    )OPD      722
        KLF=KLF+1                      )OPD      723
        WRITE (3,1111)                 )OPD      724
        1111 FORMAT(20X,"EXPANDED ROOT LOCUS COMPLETED") )OPD      725
        GO TO 207                      )OPD      726
        1300 CONTINUE                  )OPD      727
        C -----                    )OPD      728
        C -----                    )OPD      729
        730 C CALL SUBROUTINE TO PLOT ZEROES )OPD      730
        C -----                    )OPD      731
        C -----                    )OPD      732
        CALL READO(YMAX,YMIN,XMAX,XMIN,XDT,YCREY,IDIG ,TIME,VP,NOKP) )OPD      733
        IF(IDIG.NE.1) WRITE(3,1110)    )OPD      734
        IF(IDIG.EQ.1) WRITE(3,1117)    )OPD      735
        735 1117 FORMAT(20X,"Z PLANE ROOT LOCUS PLOT COMPLETED") )OPD      736
        C -----                    )OPD      737
        C -----                    )OPD      738
        C SPACE TO NEXT PLOT PAGE      )OPD      739
        IF(IDIG.NE.1) CALL PLOT (30.4950*CH,0.,-3) )OPD      740
        IF(IDIG.EQ.1) CALL PLOT (25.4950*CH,-2.*CH,-3) )OPD      741
        740 NOPLOTS=NOPLOTS+1          )OPD      742
        IF (NOKP.EQ.2) CALL PLOT (-12.*CH,0.,-3) )OPD      743
    
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	94 GO TO 999	COPO	743
		COPO	744
	-----	COPO	745
740	C*****ROOT CONTOUR PLOT SECTION*****	COPO	746
		COPO	747
	62 IFS=1	COPO	748
	GO TO 67	COPO	749
	66 IFS=1	COPO	750
750	67 READ(7), (TIME(L),VP(L),L=1,I)	COPO	751
	IF((TIME(I).EQ.-1.).AND.(VP(I).EQ.-1.)) GO TO 63	COPO	752
	LL=0	COPO	753
	DO 260 L=1,I	COPO	754
	IF((VP(L).GT.YMAX).OR.(VP(L).LT.YMIN).OR.(TIME(L).GT.XMAX).O	COPO	755
755	XR.(TIME(L).LT.XMIN)) GO TO 260	COPO	756
	IF((VP(L).EQ.0.).AND.(TIME(L).EQ.0.)) GO TO 260	COPO	757
	XN=(TIME(L)-XMIN)/XDT	COPO	758
	YN=(VP(L)-YMIN)/YDREY	COPO	759
	IF(IFS.GT.0) GO TO 65	COPO	760
760	CALL SYMBOL (XN,YN,.30*CM,4,0.,-1)	COPO	761
	GO TO 260	COPO	762
	65 CALL SYMBOL (XN,YN,.10*CM,1,0.,-1)	COPO	763
	CONTINUE	COPO	764
765	260 IF(IFS.EQ.0) GO TO 66	COPO	765
	GO TO 67	COPO	766
	63 IDIG=0	COPO	767
	WRITE (7,1119)	COPO	768
	1118 FORMAT (20X,"ROOT LOCUS PLOT COMPLETED")	COPO	769
770	1119 FORMAT (20X,"ROOT CONTOUR PLOT COMPLETED")	COPO	770
	-----	COPO	771
		COPO	772
		COPO	773
	SPACE TO NEXT PLOT PAGE	COPO	774
	CALL PLOT (30,4950*CM,0,-3)	COPO	775
775	NCPLOTS=NCPLOTS+1	COPO	776
	GO TO 999	COPO	777
	991 WRITE (7,1000)	COPO	778
	1000 FORMAT (/10X,"N O P L O T S R E Q U E S T E D")	COPO	779
	GO TO 99	COPO	780
780		COPO	781
	MUST BE A LIMIT CARD FOR EACH REGULAR ROOT LOCUS OR ROOT CONTOUR	COPO	782
		COPO	783
	998 WRITE(3,503)	COPO	784
785	503 FORMAT (10X,"F R O R - - NO DATA CARD FOR ROOT LOCUS OR ROOT CON	COPO	785
	TOUR PLOT")	COPO	786
	GO TO 999	COPO	787
	79 CONTINUE	COPO	788
	CALL PLOT (9,0.,993)	COPO	789
		COPO	790
790	GENERATE AUTOMATIC PLOT REQUEST	COPO	791
		COPO	792
	CALL PLOTREC(SNAME,SUBTASK,0,0,0,0,0,NCTA,NCTA,0,0,0,0,	COPO	793
	XPTITLE,NCPLOTS,0,IVSN,COMMENT)	COPO	794
	XPTITLE,NCPLOTS,0,0,COMMENT)	COPO	795
795	END	COPO	796


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      SUBROUTINE READO(YMAX, YMIN, XMAX, XMIN, YCREX, YCREY, IDIG, TIME, VP, NOKP) READO 2
      (1) READO 3
      READO 4
      READO 5
      C THIS SUBROUTINE READS AND PLOTS THE ZEROES OF THE TRANSFER READO 6
      C FUNCTION FOR A ROOT LOCUS READO 7
      C----- READO 8
      C READO 9
      DIMENSION TIME(1),VP(1) READO 10
      IF ((NOKP.NE.2) .OR. (IDIG.NE.1)) GO TO 1234 READO 11
      READ (9) I, (TIME(L),VP(L),L=1,I) READO 12
      IF (EOF(9).NE.0) GO TO 161 READO 13
      IF ((NOKP.EQ.2) .AND. (IDIG.EQ.1)) GO TO 11 READO 14
      1234 CONTINUE READO 15
      READ(7) I, (TIME(L),VP(L),L=1,I) READO 16
      IF (IDIG.EQ.1) WRITE (9) I, (TIME(L),VP(L),L=1,I) READO 17
      11 CONTINUE READO 18
      DO 160 L=1,I READO 19
      IF ((VP(L).GT. YMAX) .OR. (VP(L).LT. YMIN) .OR. (TIME(L).GT. XMAX) .OR. (TIME(L).LT. XMIN)) GO TO 160 READO 20
      XN=(TIME(L)-XMIN)/YCREX-.039 READO 21
      YN=(VP(L)-YMIN)/YCREY-.049 READO 22
      IF (IDIG.NE.1) GO TO 159 READO 23
      XN=(1.2-VP(L))/YCREX-.039 READO 24
      YN=(1.+TIME(L))/YCREY-.049 READO 25
      IF (YCREY.EQ..0127) XN=-VP(L)/YCREY -.039 READO 26
      IF (YCREY.EQ..0127) YN=(16.+(TIME(L)-1.)/.005)/2.5 -.049 READO 27
      159 CALL SYMBOL(XN,YN,.140 ,5.,0.,-1) READO 28
      160 CONTINUE READO 29
      161 CONTINUE READO 30
      RETURN READO 31
      END READO 32
      READO 33

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		SUBROUTINE CSTAR		CSTAR	2
				CSTAR	3
		-----		CSTAR	4
		THIS SUBROUTINE CONTAINS THE ENVELOPE CURVES FOR CSTAR OPTIONS		CSTAR	5
		CRUISE AND POWER APPROACH		CSTAR	6
		-----		CSTAR	7
				CSTAR	8
		COMMON/CSTARC/CTML,CTMU,CENVL,CENVU/CSTARP/PTML,PTMU,PENVL,PENVU		CSTAR	9
		DIMENSION CTML(20),CTMU(20),CENVL(20),CENVU(20),		CSTAR	10
		PTML(12),PTMU(23),PENVL(12),PENVU(23)		CSTAR	11
10	X	DATA CTML/	0.00, .20, .40, .50, .60, .70, .80, .90,	CSTAR	12
	X		1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.50, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90,	CSTAR	13
	X		2.00, 5.00, 0.00, 0.00/,	CSTAR	14
	XCENVL/0.0,	.000, .775, .855, .890, .890, .885, .855, .800,	CSTAR	15	
15	X	.785, .795, .810, .855, .905, .926, .940, .950,	CSTAR	16	
	X	.950, .000, .000/,	CSTAR	17	
	XCTMU/0.0,	.020, .075, .113, .180, .200, .300, .340, .400,	CSTAR	18	
	X	.600, .805, 1.000, 1.100, 1.200, 1.300, 1.400, 1.500,	CSTAR	19	
	X	5.000, 0.000, 0.000/,	CSTAR	20	
20	XCENVU/0.0,	.800, 1.200, 1.400, 1.600, 1.645, 1.730, 1.735, 1.720,	CSTAR	21	
	X	1.555, 1.355, 1.200, 1.145, 1.105, 1.070, 1.055, 1.050,	CSTAR	22	
	X	1.050, 0.000, 0.000/	CSTAR	23	
	DATA PTML/	0.00, .20, .60, 1.40, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00,	CSTAR	24	
	X	3.25, 3.50, 0.00, 0.00/,	CSTAR	25	
25	XPENVL/0.0,	0.00, .55, .85, .89, .76, .69, .69, .73,	CSTAR	26	
	X	.85, .00, .00/,	CSTAR	27	
	XPTMU/0.0,	.01, .06, .10, .16, .20, .30, .42, .50,	CSTAR	28	
	X	.60, .70, .80, .90, 1.00, 1.20, 1.33, 1.50, 2.00,	CSTAR	29	
	X	2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 0.00, 0.00/,	CSTAR	30	
30	XPENVU/0.0,	.50, 1.00, 1.20, 1.50, 1.62, 1.84, 2.00, 2.08,	CSTAR	31	
	X	2.16, 2.21, 2.23, 2.24, 2.21, 2.08, 2.00, 1.92, 1.71,	CSTAR	32	
	X	1.55, 1.39, 1.17, 0.00, 0.00/	CSTAR	33	
		END		CSTAR	34

	1	SUBROUTINE SUBSCL(XMAX, YMIN, S, KFAC, DIV, SCALE)	SUBSCL	2
	2	-----	SUBSCL	3
	3	THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE SCALING FACTOR FOR ROOT LOCUS PLOTS	SUBSCL	4
	4	-----	SUBSCL	5
	5		SUBSCL	6
	6		SUBSCL	7
	7	DIMENSION Y(1)	SUBSCL	8
	8	REAL FAC(4)	SUBSCL	9
	9	DATA FAC/1., 2., 5., 10./	SUBSCL	10
	10	A=XMAX-YMIN	SUBSCL	11
	11	IF(A, EQ, 0.) GO TO 17	SUBSCL	12
	12	SLEN=S*DIV/10.	SUBSCL	13
	13	B=A/SLEN	SUBSCL	14
	14	IF(B, GT., .5. AND, B, LE., 1.) GO TO 401	SUBSCL	15
	15	IF(B, LE., 5.) GO TO 18	SUBSCL	16
	16	GO TO 41	SUBSCL	17
	17	WRITE(3, 20)	SUBSCL	18
	18	20 FORMAT(' DATUM MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM ARE THE SAME')	SUBSCL	19
	19	40 SCALE=.01	SUBSCL	20
	20	GO TO 5	SUBSCL	21
	21	401 SCALE=1.	SUBSCL	22
	22	GO TO 5	SUBSCL	23
	23	41 DO 4 I=1, 999	SUBSCL	24
	24	DO 4 J=1, 3	SUBSCL	25
	25	IF(P, GE., FAC(J)*10.**(-I-1)) GO TO 4	SUBSCL	26
	26	SCALE=FAC(J)*10.**(-I-1)	SUBSCL	27
	27	GO TO 5	SUBSCL	28
	28	4 CONTINUE	SUBSCL	29
	29	GO TO 5	SUBSCL	30
	30	18 DO 13 I=1, 999	SUBSCL	31
	31	DO 13 J=1, 3	SUBSCL	32
	32	IF(A, LE., FAC(-J)*10.**(-I+1)) GO TO 39	SUBSCL	33
	33	SCALE=FAC(-J)*10.**(-I+1)	SUBSCL	34
	34	GO TO 5	SUBSCL	35
	35	39 CONTINUE	SUBSCL	36
	36	5 A=AMOD(YMIN, SCALE)	SUBSCL	37
	37	19 IF(XMIN, GT., 0.) XMIN=XMIN-A	SUBSCL	38
	38	IF(XMIN, LT., 0.) XMIN=XMIN+SCALE-A	SUBSCL	39
	39	IF(KFAC, GT., 0) GOT 350	SUBSCL	40
	40	XMIN=XMIN+SCALE*SLEN	SUBSCL	41
	41	SCALE=-SCALE	SUBSCL	42
	42	350 CONTINUE	SUBSCL	43
	43	RETURN	SUBSCL	44
	44	END	SUBSCL	45

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APPENDIX 2

NAMELIST CODE

THE CONDITION CODES AND INPUT DATA ARE CONTAINED IN THE NAMELIST CODE AND ARE LISTED BELOW. ALL OF THE CODES AND DATA ARE INITIALIZED TO ZERO AT THE START OF EACH CASE UNLESS THE SAV OPTION IS SET

CONDITION_CODES (INTEGER VARIABLES)

READ, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, MIXED, DIGITL, FRPS, NUMERS, TRESP, NX, NY, NU, NXC, NUC, ZOH, N1, N2, CONTUR, MULTRT, MODEL, NSCALE, CMAT, NK2, FORM, IPT, IGO, SAV, IFLAG, READ3

INPUT_DATA (REAL VARIABLES)

DELT, FINALT, IFREQ, FFREQ, DELFRQ, M, GAIN1, GAIN2

CONDITION_CODE_DESCRIPTION (INTEGER VARIABLES)

READ	1	DATA MATRICES INPUT THROUGH LOAD SUBROUTINE
	2	DATA MATRICES CONSTRUCTED IN USER WRITTEN MATRIX SUBROUTINE
	3	DATA FROM PREVIOUS CASE ALTERED IN USER WRITTEN CHANGE SUBROUTINE
	4	DATA MATRICES CONSTRUCTED FROM BLOCK DIAGRAM INFORMATION IN CLASS SUBROUTINE
SYSTEM	1	OPEN LOOP SYSTEM ANALYSIS
	2	CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM ANALYSIS
	3	ROOT LOCUS ANALYSIS
OUTPUT	1	$y = Hx$
	2	$y = Hx + G\dot{x}$
	3	$y = Hx + Fu$
	4	$y = Hx + G\dot{x} + Fu$
MIXED	0	NO ACTION
	1	MIXED SYSTEM ANALYSIS (SEE TABLE V.) SYSTEM MATRICES ARE CONSTRUCTED IN A TWO-STEP PROCESS, STEP 1 SPECIFIES OPEN LOOP PLANT (I.E. SPECIFY A, B, C, H, G, F REGARDLESS OF VALUE OF SYSTEM). STEP 2 AUGMENTS PLANT WITH CONTROL SYSTEM DESCRIBED BY BLOCK DIAGRAM USING CLASS. SYSTEM SPECIFIES THE TYPE OF ANALYSIS FOR THE AUGMENTED SYSTEM.
DIGITL	0	CONTINUOUS SYSTEM ANALYSIS
	1	SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM ANALYSIS
	2	DISCRETE SYSTEM ANALYSIS

IF DIGITL \neq 0, DELT SPECIFIES THE SAMPLE PERIOD OF THE DISCRETE OR SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM.

FRPS 0 NOT APPLICABLE
 1 FREQUENCY RESPONSE CALCULATED FOR EACH TRANSFER FUNCTION
 S-PLANE IF DIGITL = 0
 W-PLANE IF DIGITL = 1,2 (DELT REQUIRED)
 -1 S-PLANE FREQUENCY RESPONSES CALCULATED FROM Z-TRANSFER
 FUNCTIONS WITH DIGITL = 1,2 (DELT REQUIRED)
 2 S-PLANE POWER SPECTRA CALCULATED (DIGITL= 0)

NUMERS 0 NUMERATOR ZEROES OF S- OR Z-TRANSFER FUNCTIONS CALCULATED
 1 NUMERATOR ZEROES NOT CALCULATED

CONTROL WILL COMPUTE TRANSFER FUNCTION NUMERATOR ZEROES FOR ALL INPUT-OUTPUT PAIRS DEFINED BY THE INPUT AND OUTPUT VECTORS. FOR MIXED SYSTEM ANALYSIS, THE ITHINU AND ITHINY OPTIONS ALLOW UNWANTED TRANSFER FUNCTIONS TO BE ELIMINATED.

TRESP 0 NO ACTION
 N N TRANSIENT RESPONSES CALCULATED. *DELT SPECIFIES INTEGRATION STEP SIZE. IF DISC INPUT ROUTINE IS USED, THERE MUST BE N INPUT CARDS AT THE END OF THE DATA CASE GIVING THE INPUT STEP FUNCTION.

NX,NY,NU DIMENSIONS OF X, Y, AND U VECTORS. IF MIXED = 1, NX, NY, AND NU SPECIFY DIMENSIONS OF THE OPEN LOOP PLANT (STEP 1). STATES ADDED IN STEP 2 OF THE MIXED OPTION AUTOMATICALLY INCREMENT NX, NY, AND NU.

NXC,NUC DIMENSIONS OF STATE AND INPUT VECTORS CORRESPONDING TO THE CONTINUOUS SUBSYSTEM (PLANT) OF A SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM. THE PLANT MUST BE PARTITIONED IN THE UPPER LEFT POSITION OF THE SYSTEM MATRICES (A,B,H,F,ETC.) $NXC \leq NX$, $NUC \leq NU$

ZOH FOR SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS, THE NUMBER OF INPUTS TO THE PLANT WHICH ARE OUTPUTS OF ZERO-ORDER-HOLD DEVICES. THESE MUST BE THE FIRST ZOH COMPONENTS OF THE INPUT VECTOR, U.

N1,N2 THE ROOT LOCUS OPTION ALLOWS TWO FEEDBACK GAINS TO BE SPECIFIED. N1 IS THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS OF THE FIRST VARIABLE (K1,K2) AND N2 IS THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS OF THE SECOND VARIABLE (K3,K4). (COMMONLY, N2 = 0).
 IF N1 > 0, GAIN INCREMENTS ARE ARITHMETIC (0,1,2,3,...)
 IF N1 < 0, GAIN INCREMENTS ARE GEOMETRIC (0,1,2,4,8,...)
 Gain increments of second variable are the same as the first; N2 must be >0.

CONTUR 0 NOT APPLICABLE
 1 ROOT CONTOUR OPTION FOR PARAMETER VARIATION STUDIES
 CONTROL DETERMINES ONLY SYSTEM EIGENVALUES AND RETURNS TO TOP OF PROGRAM FOR NEXT VARIATION. CONTINUES UNTIL CONTUR SET TO ZERO. (USED WITH IFLAG, READ3, SAV, AND CHANGE)

MULTRT FOR SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS, COMPUTES MULTRT TRANSIENT RESPONSE POINTS FOR EACH SAMPLE PERIOD SO THAT INTERSAMPLE RESPONSE MAY BE INVESTIGATED. ONLY TRANSIENT RESPONSES ARE CALCULATED IF MULTRT IS SET.

MODEL 0 NOT APPLICABLE
 1 MODEL FOLLOWING ON CONSECUTIVE FREQUENCY RESPONSES

NSCALE 0 NOT APPLICABLE
 1 STATE VECTOR TRANSFORMED TO IMPROVE NUMERICAL CONDITIONING
 IN DETERMINATION OF EIGENVALUES. A MATRIX SCALED BY A
 DIAGONAL SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATION.

CMAT 0 C MATRIX IS THE IDENTITY MATRIX (C NOT REQUIRED)
 1 C \neq I (C REQUIRED)

NK2 0 K2 = 0 , K4 = 0 (K2,K4 NOT REQUIRED)
 1 K2 \neq 0 OR K4 \neq 0 (K2,K4 REQUIRED)

FORM 0 PRINT ONLY FOR OUTPUT
 1 PRINT AND PLOT OUTPUT
 2 PLOT ONLY FOR OUTPUT
 THE CONTROL PLOTTER PROGRAM AUTOMATICALLY SCALES ALL PLOTS
 EXCEPT ROOT LOCUS PLOTS (WHICH REQUIRE AN EXTRA
 DATA CARD).

IPT CODE FOR EXTRA PRINTOUT FOR DEBUGGING
 0 NO EXTRA PRINTING
 1,2 EXTRA PRINTING

IGD CODE FOR DATA REQUIRED BY CLASS SUBROUTINE
 0 INPUT DATA REQUIRED BY CLASS (TABLE V, STEP 2)
 1 CLASS USES DATA FROM PREVIOUS CASE

SAV 0 DATA MATRICES NOT SAVED
 1 DATA MATRICES SAVED FOR SUBSEQUENT CASES. IF MIXED = 1,
 CONTROL SAVES MATRICES DEFINED IN STEP 1 (CLASS INPUT
 DATA, STEP 2, IS NOT DESTROYED AND IS AVAILABLE FOR
 SUBSEQUENT CASES).

IFLAG 0 ON SUBSEQUENT CASE THE CONDITION CODES AND INPUT DATA ARE
 ZEROED BEFORE THE CALL TO CARD. CARD READS TITLE, NAMELIST,
 OUTPUT LABEL, AND INPUT LABEL CARDS
 1 ON SUBSEQUENT CASES THE CONDITION CODES AND INPUT DATA OF
 THE PRESENT CASE WILL BE USED. CARD READS ONLY A TITLE
 CARD FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT CASES. (THE OPTION MAY BE CANCELED
 BY SETTING IFLAG = 0 OR BY END OF DATA DECK).

READ3 0 NO ACTION
 1 ON SUBSEQUENT CASES, READ DEFAULTS TO 3 TO FORCE PROGRAM
 TO THE CHANGE SUBROUTINE. THE OPTION IS USED WITH IFLAG
 FOR PARAMETER VARIATION STUDIES.

INPUT_DATA_DESCRIPTION (REAL VARIABLES)

DELT TIME INCREMENT FOR TRANSIENT RESPONSES AND/OR SAMPLE PERIOD FOR SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS, SECONDS

FINALT FINAL TIME FOR TRANSIENT RESPONSES, SECONDS

IFREQ, FFREQ, DELFRQ

INITIAL, FINAL, AND INCREMENTAL FREQUENCIES FOR FREQUENCY RESPONSES OR POWER SPECTRA. DELFRQ = 1.1 IS GOOD FOR MOST APPLICATIONS. FREQUENCIES MUST BE SPECIFIED IN (DELFREQ CANNOT EQUAL 1.0) RADIANS/SEC. (S-PLANE) EVEN FOR DISCRETE AND SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS. IF IFREQ = 0., PROGRAM DEFAULTS TO AN INTERNAL SET OF FREQUENCY POINTS SPACED BETWEEN .1 AND 150. RAD/SEC. FOR SAMPLED-DATA FREQUENCY RESPONSES CONTROL DEFAULTS IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER,

IF DIGITL#0 AND FRPS #-1 AND IFREQ=0

IFREQ = TAN (.1*DELT*.5)

FFREQ = TAN (.9*3.14*.5)

IF DIGITL#0 AND FRPS #-1 AND IFREQ#0

IFREQ= TAN (IFREQ*DELT*.5)

FFREQ = TAN (FFREQ*DELT*.5)

M

CODE FOR MODIFIED Z-TRANSFER FUNCTION COMPUTATION FOR SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS. M IS THE FRACTIONAL SAMPLE PERIOD DELAY AND IS IN THE RANGE $0.5 \leq M \leq 1$. M = 1.0 GIVES THE STANDARD Z-TRANSFORM IF THE SIGNAL HAS NO JUMP DISCONTINUITY AT THE SAMPLE INSTANT. M = 0. GIVES THE Z-TRANSFORM WITH A ONE SAMPLE PERIOD DELAY. HOWEVER, NUMERICAL ERRORS LIMIT M TO $M \geq .2$. THEREFORE, IF M=0., THE PROGRAM DEFAULTS TO STANDARD Z-TRANSFORM ANALYSIS. ONLY OPEN LOOP CALCULATIONS (MODIFIED Z-TRANSFER FUNCTIONS AND FREQUENCY RESPONSES) MAY BE PERFORMED WITH THIS OPTION.

GAIN1, GAIN2 ROOT LOCUS GAIN INCREMENTS FOR THE TWO FEEDBACK GAIN VARIABLES ALLOWED WITH THE ROOT LOCUS OPTION. IF NOT SET, PROGRAM DEFAULTS TO GAIN1= 1.0, GAIN2= 1.0.

APPENDIX 3

INPUT AND OUTPUT LISTINGS OF EXAMPLE PROBLEM

A. INPUT LISTING

EXAMPLE PROBLEM LATERAL-DIRECTIONAL AIRPLANE & CONTROL SYSTEM
 \$CODE READ=1, MIXED=1, SYSTEM=1, OUTPUT=2, NX=4, NY=5, NU=2, NSCALE=0, SAV=0,
 CMAT=1, IPT=0, FRPS=1, IFLAG=0, RFAD3=0, DELT=.05, FINALT=3.,
 TRESP=1, FORM=C, IFREQ=.1, FFREQ=20., DELFRQ=1.11, \$END
 ROLLRATE YAWRATE BETA PHI AY
 DELTAAC DELTARC

	4	4		
-5.9	1.7	-15.		
-.4	-1.	10.		
-.004	-1.	-.25	.11	
1.				
	4	2		
14.	3.			
-.6	-6.			
	.07			
	4	4		
1.	-.02			
-.02	1.			
		1.		
			1.	
	5	4		
1.				
	1.			
		1.		
			1.	
-.0348	8.7		-1.	
	5	4		

			8.7				
	5	1					
1	1			3	-2.		
2	4			1	1.	25.	
3	8	4	5	2	1.	25.	.7
4	6			4	1.	1.	
5	5			5	-.1	10.	2.
	1	2	3	4	5		
	3	4					
	3	2	1				
	1	3					
	2	4					
	5	5					
	2	1					
	3	2					
	6	3					
		1.					

5. OUTPUT LISTING
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM LATERAL-DIRECTIONAL AIRPLANE AND CONTROL SYSTEM
 CONTINUOUS SYSTEM
 MIXED OPTION
 OPEN LOOP
 LOAD POINTING INPUT
 TRANSFER FUNCTIONS
 FREQUENCY RESPONSES
 TRANSIENT RESPONSES

NX = 4	SEAD = 1	TRESP = 1	CMAT = 1	DELT = .050
NY = 5	SYSTEM = 1	FRPS = 1	NK2 = 0	FINALT = 3.000
NU = 2	MIXED = 1	NUMRS = 0	IFLAG = 0	IFREQ = .100
NYC = 0	OUTPUT = 2	FORM = 0	TGC = 0	DELFREQ = 1.110
NUC = 0	DIGITL = 0	CONTUP = 0	READ3 = 0	FFREQ = 20.000
ZOH = 0	IPT = 0	MULTRT = 0	SAV = 0	GAIN1 = 0.000
N1 = 0	KOUNT = 1	MODEL = 0	NSCALE = 0	GAIN2 = 0.000
N2 = 0				M = 0.000

THE A MATRIX IS

4	4		
-1.7900E+01	.1700E+01	-.1530E+02	-0.
-.4300E+00	-.1000E+01	.1000E+02	-0.
-.4000E-02	-.1000E+01	-.2500E+00	.1100E+00
.1000E+01	-0.	-0.	-0.

THE B MATRIX IS

4	2	
.1400E+02	.3000E+01	
-.6000E+00	-.5000E+01	
-0.	.7000E-01	
-0.	-0.	

THE C MATRIX IS

4	4		
.1000E+01	-.2000E-01	-0.	-0.
-.2000E-01	.1000E+01	-0.	-0.
-0.	-0.	.1000E+01	-0.
-0.	-0.	-0.	.1000E+01

THE F MATRIX IS

5	4		
.1000E+01	-0.	-0.	-0.
-0.	.1000E+01	-0.	-0.
-0.	-0.	.1000E+01	-0.
-0.	-0.	-0.	.1000E+01
-.7480E-01	.8700E+01	-0.	-.1000E+01

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THE G MATRIX IS

	5	4		
-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.
-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.
-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.
-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.
-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.	.A700F+01

BLOCK DIAGRAM INPUT PARAMETERS

NO.	TYPE	CONN-C			MOD		PARAM				
1	1	-0	-0	-0	3	-0	-2.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
2	4	-0	-0	-0	1	-0	1.0000	25.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
3	8	4	5	-0	2	-0	1.0000	25.0000	.7000	-0.0000	-0.0000
4	6	-0	-0	-0	4	-0	1.0000	1.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
5	5	-0	-0	-0	5	-0	-1.0000	10.0000	2.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000

ITHINY

1	2	3	4	5	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

ITHINU

3	4	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
---	---	----	----	----	----	----

YTCV

1	3
2	4
3	5

ZTCU

2	1
3	2

YZTOK

4	3
---	---

THE FINAL REDUCED SYSTEM IS

THE A MATRIX IS

a	q								
-.5910E+01	.1681E+01	-.1441E+02	0.	.7698E+03	.1801E+04	0.	0.	0.	0.
-.5182E+00	-.9664E+00	.9704E+01	0.	-.8003E+01	-.7714E+04	0.	0.	0.	0.
-.4000E-02	-.1000E+01	-.2500E+00	.1100E+00	0.	.4375E+02	0.	0.	0.	0.
.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
-.2000E+01	0.	0.	0.	-.2500E+02	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1000E+01	1.	0.	0.
-.4333E+02	-.4250E+02	0.	.5000E+01	0.	-.6250E+03	-.3500E+02	-.1000E+01	-.4000E+02	0.
0.	.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-.1000E+01	0.	0.
.8625E+01	.8700E+01	0.	-.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-.1000E+02

THE B MATRIX IS

a	2
0.	0.
0.	0.
0.	0.
0.	0.
.1000E+01	0.
0.	0.
0.	-.1000E+01
0.	0.
0.	0.

THE H MATRIX IS

5	q								
.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	-.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.8625E+01	.8700E+01	0.	-.1000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

THE F MATRIX IS

5	2
0.	0.
0.	0.
0.	0.
0.	0.
0.	0.

THE EIGEN VALUES OF THE SYSTEM ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.38510438E+02	-.34711706E+02
-.38510438E+02	.34711706E+02
-.14860487E+02	-.36751121E+02
-.14860487E+02	.36751121E+02
.31951414E+02	0.
-.13419070E+01	0.
-.16901707E+01	0.
-.22354744E+01	0.
.92094333E-02	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE CHARACTERISTIC EQUATION ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

.62837635E+06
 -.64570633E+08
 -.49345278E+09
 -.44325784E+09
 -.14167525E+09
 -.21935520E+07
 .27156306E+04
 .33936257E+04
 .78126751E+02
 .10000000E+01

THE POLL RATE/ DELTA AC NUMERATOR GAIN IS .3498E+03

THE ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.40937930E+02	-.48392089E+02
-.40937930E+02	.48392089E+02
.37439375E+02	0.
-.12398563E+01	0.
-.17439393E+01	0.
.48342766E-01	0.
.53467247E-11	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

-.84155208E-07
 .15745192E+05
 -.30410208E+06
 -.39631655E+06
 -.14722565E+06
 .10837823E+04
 .47177938E+02
 .10000000E+01

POLL RATE/ DELTA AC FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	-.15460E+02	.86549E+02
.1110	-.14868E+02	.82507E+02
.1232	-.14283E+02	.78420E+02
.1368	-.13710E+02	.74304E+02
.1518	-.13156E+02	.70173E+02

.1545	-.12629E+02	.6E047E+02
.1970	-.12131E+02	.61946E+02
.2076	-.116E9E+02	.57A94E+02
.2305	-.11243E+02	.53916E+02
.2558	-.10857E+02	.50038E+02
.2839	-.10510E+02	.46286E+02
.3172	-.10202E+02	.42681E+02
.3498	-.99311E+01	.39244E+02
.3823	-.96946E+01	.35983E+02
.4310	-.94893E+01	.32925E+02
.4785	-.92119E+01	.30057E+02
.5311	-.891E8E+01	.27384E+02
.5835	-.862F4E+01	.24902E+02
.6544	-.83120E+01	.22603E+02
.72E3	-.80124E+01	.20474E+02
.8042	-.77254E+01	.18504E+02
.8949	-.74488E+01	.16679E+02
.9934	-.715811E+01	.14982E+02
1.1026	-.685211E+01	.13401E+02
1.2239	-.654677E+01	.11921E+02
1.3585	-.62205E+01	.10531E+02
1.5090	-.587E8E+01	.92195E+01
1.6739	-.553422E+01	.79763E+01
1.8590	-.52104E+01	.67930E+01
2.0624	-.482829E+01	.56612E+01
2.2822	-.44590E+01	.45732E+01
2.5410	-.402383E+01	.35210E+01
2.8206	-.362203E+01	.24961E+01
3.1308	-.32042E+01	.14899E+01
3.4722	-.28896E+01	.49278E+00
3.8575	-.25757E+01	-.50526E+00
4.2818	-.22619E+01	-.15151E+01
4.7528	-.19477E+01	-.25485E+01
5.2756	-.16324E+01	-.36183E+01
5.8559	-.13153E+01	-.47387E+01
6.5001	-.10095E+01	-.59255E+01
7.2151	-.80722E+01	-.71969E+01
8.0088	-.60443E+01	-.85739E+01
8.8837	-.40105E+01	-.10081E+02
9.8676	-.29691E+01	-.11750E+02
10.9530	-.19182E+01	-.13616E+02
12.1579	-.8555E+01	-.15726E+02
13.4952	-.77743E+01	-.18139E+02
14.9747	-.76832E+01	-.20932E+02
16.6275	-.75667E+01	-.24207E+02
18.4585	-.74255E+01	-.28099E+02
20.4867	-.72589E+01	-.32793E+02

THE YAW RATE / DELTA AC NUMERATOR GAIN IS $-.8003E+01$

THE ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.11898556E+03	-.16589430E+03
-.11898556E+03	.16589430E+03
.16616361E+03	0.
-.10090000E+01	0.
-.19927576E+01	0.
-.61133543E-02	-.65198013E-01
-.61133543E-02	.65198013E-01

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THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

-.09179697E+05
 -.05779664E+06
 -.14083768E+08
 -.70006513E+08
 -.01188814E+07
 .03541531E+04
 .74812500E+02
 .10000000E+01

YAW RATE / DELTA AC FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	-.21300E+02	-.13061E+03
.1110	-.13472E+02	-.12982E+03
.1242	-.17959E+02	-.12999E+03
.1368	-.16674E+02	-.13050E+03
.1518	-.15566E+02	-.13205E+03
.1685	-.14500E+02	-.13364E+03
.1870	-.13754E+02	-.13544E+03
.2076	-.13010E+02	-.13749E+03
.2305	-.12357E+02	-.13963E+03
.2558	-.11783E+02	-.14183E+03
.2839	-.11281E+02	-.14405E+03
.3152	-.10842E+02	-.14626E+03
.3498	-.10458E+02	-.14841E+03
.3883	-.10121E+02	-.15050E+03
.4310	-.98262E+01	-.15249E+03
.4785	-.95655E+01	-.15438E+03
.5311	-.93335E+01	-.15615E+03
.5895	-.91250E+01	-.15785E+03
.6544	-.89360E+01	-.15944E+03
.7263	-.87630E+01	-.16095E+03
.8062	-.86039E+01	-.16240E+03
.8949	-.84573E+01	-.16380E+03
.9934	-.83228E+01	-.16516E+03
1.1026	-.82006E+01	-.16649E+03
1.2239	-.80913E+01	-.16780E+03
1.3585	-.79956E+01	-.16908E+03
1.5040	-.79139E+01	-.17034E+03
1.6739	-.78463E+01	-.17156E+03
1.8580	-.77923E+01	-.17274E+03
2.0624	-.77510E+01	-.17388E+03
2.2892	-.77209E+01	-.17497E+03
2.5410	-.77004E+01	-.17601E+03
2.8204	-.76876E+01	-.17700E+03
3.1376	-.76808E+01	-.17795E+03
3.4752	-.76785E+01	-.17886E+03
3.8375	-.76795E+01	-.17975E+03
4.2288	-.76826E+01	-.18059E+03
4.6528	-.76873E+01	-.18147E+03
5.1256	-.76929E+01	-.18236E+03
5.6429	-.76991E+01	-.18328E+03
6.2101	-.77058E+01	-.18425E+03
6.8311	-.77129E+01	-.18530E+03
7.5088	-.77202E+01	-.18643E+03
8.2497	-.77278E+01	-.18770E+03
9.0576	-.77355E+01	-.18912E+03
9.9330	-.77433E+01	-.19074E+03
10.879	-.77509E+01	-.19262E+03
11.892	-.77580E+01	-.19484E+03
12.977	-.77640E+01	-.19750E+03

14.8275	-.77689E+01	-.20070E+03
14.4565	-.77730E+01	-.20465E+03
20.4867	-.77750E+01	-.20955E+03

THE BETA / DELTA AC NUMERATOR GAIN IS .6604E+01

THE ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.30001356E+03	0.
-.31081002E+03	0.
-.88070229E+02	0.
-.97466335E+00	0.
-.20056076E+01	0.
.84257968E-02	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

.13896621E+06
 -.1616094E+08
 -.25077612E+09
 -.86602900E+07
 -.35285104E+05
 .86245561E+02
 .10000000E+01

BETA / DELTA AC FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	.32188E+01	-.23476E+02
.1110	.31589E+01	-.25631E+02
.1232	.28696E+01	-.27927E+02
.1368	.26474E+01	-.30356E+02
.1518	.23889E+01	-.32901E+02
.1695	.20911E+01	-.35542E+02
.1870	.17515E+01	-.38253E+02
.2076	.13684E+01	-.41006E+02
.2305	.94098E+00	-.43769E+02
.2558	.46964E+00	-.46510E+02
.2839	-.44257E-01	-.49198E+02
.3152	-.59833E+00	-.51805E+02
.3498	-.11894E+01	-.54308E+02
.3883	-.18135E+01	-.56698E+02
.4310	-.24666E+01	-.58936E+02
.4785	-.31443E+01	-.61046E+02
.5311	-.38426E+01	-.63021E+02
.5895	-.45578E+01	-.64869E+02
.6544	-.52868E+01	-.66601E+02
.7263	-.60275E+01	-.68235E+02
.8062	-.67785E+01	-.69785E+02
.8949	-.75392E+01	-.71269E+02
.9934	-.83099E+01	-.72701E+02
1.1026	-.90915E+01	-.74091E+02
1.2239	-.98851E+01	-.75443E+02
1.3585	-.10692E+02	-.76758E+02
1.5080	-.11513E+02	-.78032E+02
1.6739	-.12348E+02	-.79257E+02
1.8580	-.13197E+02	-.80425E+02

2.0E24	-.14059E+02	-.81527E+02
2.2992	-.14933E+02	-.82558E+02
2.5410	-.15816E+02	-.83515E+02
2.7716	-.16708E+02	-.84397E+02
3.1306	-.17608E+02	-.85208E+02
3.4712	-.18508E+02	-.85954E+02
3.8875	-.19414E+02	-.86643E+02
4.2818	-.20321E+02	-.87286E+02
4.7528	-.21230E+02	-.87893E+02
5.2716	-.22139E+02	-.88476E+02
5.8589	-.23049E+02	-.89048E+02
6.5011	-.23957E+02	-.89624E+02
7.2151	-.24865E+02	-.90221E+02
8.0048	-.25772E+02	-.90857E+02
8.8827	-.26678E+02	-.91558E+02
9.8675	-.27582E+02	-.92333E+02
10.9530	-.28484E+02	-.93281E+02
12.1579	-.29383E+02	-.94392E+02
13.4952	-.30277E+02	-.95753E+02
14.9797	-.31167E+02	-.97454E+02
16.6275	-.32050E+02	-.99615E+02
18.4555	-.32929E+02	-.10240E+03
20.4867	-.33796E+02	-.10603E+03

THE PHI / DELTA AC NUMERATOR GAIN IS .3498E+03

THE ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.40937930E+02	-.48392019E+02
-.40937930E+02	.48392019E+02
.37439375E+02	0.
-.12398563E+01	0.
-.17493397E+01	0.
.49342747E-01	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

.15745197E+05
-.30410210E+06
-.43963166E+06
-.14722565E+06
.10877823E+04
.47177938E+02
.10000000E+01

PHI	/ DELTA AC FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE	
FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	.45407E+01	-.34575E+01
.1110	.42252E+01	-.74998E+01
.1232	.39043E+01	-.11586E+02
.1368	.35707E+01	-.15703E+02
.1518	.32177E+01	-.19833E+02
.1685	.28393E+01	-.23960E+02
.1870	.24304E+01	-.28061E+02
.2076	.19868E+01	-.32113E+02
.2305	.15057E+01	-.36091E+02

.2554	.99536E+00	-.39988E+02
.2819	.42551E+00	-.43721E+02
.3172	-.17309E+00	-.47325E+02
.3459	-.80864E+00	-.50762E+02
.3843	-.14785E+01	-.54018E+02
.4310	-.21797E+01	-.57082E+02
.4745	-.26087E+01	-.59950E+02
.5311	-.36620E+01	-.62622E+02
.5805	-.44362E+01	-.65104E+02
.5944	-.52282E+01	-.67404E+02
.7223	-.60352E+01	-.69532E+02
.8062	-.69546E+01	-.71502E+02
.8949	-.78845E+01	-.73328E+02
.9934	-.85232E+01	-.75024E+02
1.1026	-.93596E+01	-.76606E+02
1.2214	-.10223E+02	-.78085E+02
1.3585	-.11082E+02	-.79475E+02
1.5080	-.11947E+02	-.80787E+02
1.6739	-.12817E+02	-.82030E+02
1.8540	-.13691E+02	-.83214E+02
2.0624	-.14570E+02	-.84345E+02
2.2892	-.15453E+02	-.85433E+02
2.5410	-.16339E+02	-.86486E+02
2.8206	-.17227E+02	-.87510E+02
3.1308	-.18117E+02	-.88517E+02
3.4752	-.19009E+02	-.89514E+02
3.8575	-.19902E+02	-.90512E+02
4.2819	-.20794E+02	-.91522E+02
4.7528	-.21687E+02	-.92555E+02
5.2754	-.22579E+02	-.93625E+02
5.8559	-.23467E+02	-.94745E+02
6.5001	-.24354E+02	-.95932E+02
7.2151	-.25237E+02	-.97204E+02
8.0088	-.26116E+02	-.98580E+02
8.8897	-.26988E+02	-.10009E+03
9.8676	-.27863E+02	-.10176E+03
10.9530	-.28709E+02	-.10362E+03
12.1573	-.29553E+02	-.10573E+03
13.4952	-.30382E+02	-.10815E+03
14.9797	-.31193E+02	-.11094E+03
16.5275	-.31983E+02	-.11421E+03
18.2455	-.32749E+02	-.11811E+03
20.1487	-.33487E+02	-.12280E+03

THE ΔY / DELTA AC NUMERATOR GAIN IS .29E2F+04

THE ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.12023271E+02	-.15019465E+02
-.12023271E+02	.15019465E+02
-.10952181E+02	0.
-.70471725E+00	-.97429378E+00
-.70471725E+00	.97429378E+00
.79854692E-02	0.
-.10000000E+02	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

-.46854623E+03
.8090733E+05

**ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY**

.71766488E+05
 .46754798E+05
 .11838388E+05
 .10483452E+04
 .46410172E+02
 .10700000E+01

AY / DELTA AC FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	.72610E+01	-.20545E+03
.1110	.70846E+01	-.20775E+03
.1232	.69748E+01	-.21022E+03
.1368	.68273E+01	-.21283E+03
.1518	.67376E+01	-.21558E+03
.1685	.66013E+01	-.21844E+03
.1870	.65145E+01	-.22138E+03
.2076	.64737E+01	-.22437E+03
.2305	.64675E+01	-.22738E+03
.2558	.64187E+01	-.23036E+03
.2839	.63808E+01	-.23327E+03
.3152	.63210E+01	-.23606E+03
.3498	.62790E+01	-.23868E+03
.3883	.62745E+01	-.24108E+03
.4310	.62878E+00	-.24319E+03
.4785	-.51997E+00	-.24496E+03
.5311	-.15070E+01	-.24629E+03
.5895	-.25488E+01	-.24708E+03
.6544	-.36373E+01	-.24722E+03
.7267	-.47574E+01	-.24658E+03
.8062	-.58846E+01	-.24502E+03
.8949	-.69816E+01	-.24244E+03
.9934	-.80000E+01	-.23886E+03
1.1026	-.88874E+01	-.23442E+03
1.2239	-.96040E+01	-.22947E+03
1.3595	-.10140E+02	-.22444E+03
1.5090	-.10520E+02	-.21976E+03
1.6739	-.10792E+02	-.21566E+03
1.8580	-.11012E+02	-.21222E+03
2.0624	-.11222E+02	-.20934E+03
2.2892	-.11454E+02	-.20687E+03
2.5410	-.11723E+02	-.20461E+03
2.8206	-.12035E+02	-.20238E+03
3.1389	-.12387E+02	-.20002E+03
3.4972	-.12772E+02	-.19749E+03
3.8975	-.13182E+02	-.19442E+03
4.3418	-.13603E+02	-.19098E+03
4.7528	-.14023E+02	-.18703E+03
5.2276	-.14430E+02	-.18251E+03
5.6599	-.14810E+02	-.17742E+03
6.1501	-.15150E+02	-.17168E+03
6.7151	-.15436E+02	-.16529E+03
7.3588	-.15656E+02	-.15827E+03
8.0897	-.15795E+02	-.15059E+03
8.9267	-.15838E+02	-.14227E+03
10.0030	-.15765E+02	-.13331E+03
11.2579	-.15552E+02	-.12375E+03
12.6492	-.15169E+02	-.11365E+03
14.1977	-.14577E+02	-.10317E+03
15.9275	-.13734E+02	-.92598E+02
17.8466	-.12605E+02	-.82409E+02
20.0000	-.11175E+02	-.73240E+02

THE ROLL RATE/DELTA RC NUMERATOR GAIN IS .1801E+04
 THE Z-POLES OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.10000000E+01	0.
-.25000000E+02	0.
-.61123953E+01	0.
-.10000000E+02	0.
-.35026731E+01	0.
-.14030276E-12	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

-.75096000E-09
 -.43324306E+04
 -.67542014E+04
 -.12545209E+04
 .16964328E+03
 .33390274E+02
 .10000000E+01

ROLL RATE/DELTA RC FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	-.17819E+02	-.29695E+02
.1110	-.17975E+02	-.31742E+02
.1232	-.18162E+02	-.33797E+02
.1368	-.18383E+02	-.36047E+02
.1518	-.18642E+02	-.38473E+02
.1685	-.18941E+02	-.41056E+02
.1870	-.19284E+02	-.43767E+02
.2075	-.19672E+02	-.46577E+02
.2315	-.20105E+02	-.49456E+02
.2568	-.20585E+02	-.52371E+02
.2839	-.21109E+02	-.55293E+02
.3152	-.21676E+02	-.58193E+02
.3498	-.22283E+02	-.61051E+02
.3883	-.22927E+02	-.63849E+02
.4310	-.23603E+02	-.66577E+02
.4785	-.24310E+02	-.69232E+02
.5311	-.25042E+02	-.71816E+02
.5895	-.25795E+02	-.74337E+02
.6544	-.26574E+02	-.76805E+02
.7263	-.27371E+02	-.79232E+02
.8062	-.28187E+02	-.81631E+02
.8949	-.29022E+02	-.84010E+02
.9934	-.29876E+02	-.86374E+02
1.1026	-.30752E+02	-.88719E+02
1.2239	-.31649E+02	-.91035E+02
1.3585	-.32568E+02	-.93302E+02
1.5080	-.33507E+02	-.95492E+02
1.6739	-.34463E+02	-.97574E+02
1.8580	-.35431E+02	-.99511E+02
2.0624	-.36404E+02	-.10127E+03
2.2892	-.37373E+02	-.10282E+03
2.5410	-.38327E+02	-.10413E+03
2.8206	-.39253E+02	-.10520E+03

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
 OF POOR QUALITY

3.1358	-.41140E+02	-.10609E+03
3.4752	-.40974E+02	-.10653E+03
3.8575	-.41742E+02	-.10680E+03
4.2819	-.42433E+02	-.10682E+03
4.7528	-.43036E+02	-.10658E+03
5.2756	-.43542E+02	-.10611E+03
5.8589	-.43942E+02	-.10541E+03
6.5001	-.44232E+02	-.10449E+03
7.2151	-.44407E+02	-.10337E+03
8.0088	-.44463E+02	-.10208E+03
8.8897	-.44400E+02	-.10063E+03
9.8676	-.44217E+02	-.99091E+02
10.9530	-.43915E+02	-.97508E+02
12.1579	-.43498E+02	-.95962E+02
13.4952	-.42966E+02	-.94555E+02
14.9797	-.42324E+02	-.93411E+02
16.6225	-.41575E+02	-.92700E+02
18.4565	-.40725E+02	-.92624E+02
20.4867	-.39780E+02	-.93459E+02

THE YAW RATE /DELTA RC NUMERATOR GAIN IS -.3714E+04

THE ZEROES OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.10000000E+01	0.
-.1581129E+02	-.24557545E+02
-.1581129E+02	.24557545E+02
-.10000000E+02	0.
-.67823717E-01	-.16816906E+00
-.67823717E-01	.16816906E+00

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMFRATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

.27777777E+03
.14580808E+04
.27964141E+04
.27791700E+04
.12043562E+04
.42297306E+02
.10000900E+01

YAW RATE /DELTA RC FREQUENCY RESPONSE S-PLANE

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	-.19085E+02	-.90021E+02
.1110	-.20524E+02	-.86391E+02
.1232	-.22021E+02	-.81386E+02
.1358	-.23517E+02	-.74458E+02
.1488	-.24888E+02	-.65099E+02
.1625	-.25920E+02	-.53317E+02
.1770	-.26397E+02	-.40252E+02
.1926	-.26274E+02	-.27954E+02
.2100	-.25723E+02	-.18026E+02
.2288	-.24978E+02	-.10859E+02
.2489	-.24205E+02	-.60623E+01
.2710	-.23485E+02	-.30594E+01
.2958	-.22848E+02	-.13528E+01

.7883	-.22302E+02	-.57444E+00
.4310	-.21841E+02	-.46687E+00
-.745	-.21457E+02	-.85425E+00
.1311	-.21140E+02	-.16181E+01
.1895	-.20981E+02	-.26800E+01
.1544	-.20640E+02	-.39895E+01
.7263	-.20526E+02	-.55104E+01
.8052	-.20418E+02	-.72233E+01
.8949	-.20356E+02	-.91100E+01
.4314	-.20341E+02	-.11153E+02
1.1026	-.20374E+02	-.13312E+02
1.2239	-.20457E+02	-.15620E+02
1.3585	-.20595E+02	-.17912E+02
1.5040	-.20788E+02	-.20377E+02
1.6739	-.21039E+02	-.22753E+02
1.8580	-.21347E+02	-.25057E+02
2.0624	-.21717E+02	-.27234E+02
2.2892	-.22130E+02	-.29228E+02
2.5410	-.22597E+02	-.30986E+02
2.8206	-.23108E+02	-.32463E+02
3.1308	-.23657E+02	-.33620E+02
3.4722	-.24237E+02	-.34423E+02
3.8575	-.24839E+02	-.34851E+02
4.2818	-.25457E+02	-.34885E+02
4.7528	-.26083E+02	-.34518E+02
5.2756	-.26710E+02	-.33748E+02
5.8539	-.27331E+02	-.32580E+02
6.5001	-.27941E+02	-.31025E+02
7.2151	-.28533E+02	-.29099E+02
8.0088	-.29104E+02	-.26822E+02
8.8847	-.29649E+02	-.24217E+02
9.8676	-.30168E+02	-.21307E+02
10.9530	-.30657E+02	-.18114E+02
12.1579	-.31115E+02	-.14655E+02
13.4952	-.31540E+02	-.10941E+02
14.9797	-.31927E+02	-.69774E+01
16.6275	-.32265E+02	-.27709E+01
18.4565	-.32535E+02	.16525E+01
20.4867	-.32705E+02	.62035E+01

THE BETA / DELTA OF NUMERATOR GAIN IS .4375E+02

THE ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.10000000E+01	0.
-.85278345E+02	0.
-.15664379E+02	-.24652880E+02
-.15664379E+02	.24652880E+02
-.10000000E+02	0.
.38894055E-02	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

-.28297033E+04
 .72429157E+06
 .83510518E+06
 .11267429E+06
 .48169837E+04
 .12760321E+03
 .10000000E+01

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
.1000	-.74410E+01	-.20833E+03
.1110	-.75992E+01	-.21044E+03
.1232	-.77884E+01	-.21278E+03
.1368	-.80119E+01	-.21523E+03
.1518	-.82734E+01	-.21798E+03
.1685	-.85788E+01	-.22081E+03
.1870	-.89220E+01	-.22378E+03
.2076	-.93139E+01	-.22684E+03
.2305	-.97526E+01	-.22997E+03
.2558	-1.0238E+02	-.23314E+03
.2839	-1.0770E+02	-.23633E+03
.3152	-1.1346E+02	-.23951E+03
.3498	-1.1964E+02	-.24265E+03
.3883	-1.2622E+02	-.24576E+03
.4310	-1.3315E+02	-.24882E+03
.4785	-1.4042E+02	-.25182E+03
.5311	-1.4799E+02	-.25478E+03
.5895	-1.5586E+02	-.25770E+03
.6544	-1.6401E+02	-.26061E+03
.7263	-1.7243E+02	-.26350E+03
.8062	-1.8116E+02	-.26640E+03
.8949	-1.9020E+02	-.26932E+03
.9934	-1.9959E+02	-.27224E+02
1.1026	-2.0938E+02	-.27515E+02
1.2239	-2.1960E+02	-.27801E+02
1.3515	-2.3029E+02	-.28071E+02
1.4860	-2.4150E+02	-.28331E+02
1.6279	-2.5323E+02	-.28576E+02
1.7780	-2.6552E+02	-.28802E+02
1.9364	-2.7834E+02	-.29003E+02
2.1042	-2.9167E+02	-.29176E+02
2.2810	-3.0547E+02	-.29316E+02
2.4676	-3.1979E+02	-.29425E+02
2.6640	-3.3469E+02	-.29506E+02
2.8708	-3.4997E+02	-.29551E+02
3.0883	-3.6562E+02	-.29562E+02
3.3165	-3.8162E+02	-.29531E+02
3.5554	-3.9795E+02	-.29451E+02
3.8050	-4.1460E+02	-.29316E+02
4.0660	-4.3155E+02	-.29116E+02
4.3380	-4.4880E+02	-.28846E+02
4.6210	-4.6635E+02	-.28496E+02
4.9150	-4.8420E+02	-.28056E+02
5.2200	-5.0235E+02	-.27516E+02
5.5360	-5.2080E+02	-.26866E+02
5.8640	-5.3955E+02	-.26106E+02
6.2040	-5.5860E+02	-.25226E+02
6.5560	-5.7795E+02	-.24216E+02
6.9200	-5.9760E+02	-.23066E+02
7.2960	-6.1755E+02	-.21776E+02
7.6840	-6.3780E+02	-.20346E+02
8.0840	-6.5835E+02	-.18776E+02
8.5060	-6.7920E+02	-.17066E+02
8.9500	-7.0035E+02	-.15216E+02
9.4160	-7.2180E+02	-.13226E+02
9.9040	-7.4355E+02	-.11096E+02
10.4140	-7.6560E+02	-.8726E+01
10.9460	-7.8795E+02	-.6106E+01
11.5000	-8.1060E+02	-.3246E+01
12.0760	-8.3355E+02	-.1166E+01
12.6740	-8.5680E+02	7.26E+00
13.2940	-8.8035E+02	16.46E+00
13.9360	-9.0420E+02	25.16E+00
14.6000	-9.2835E+02	33.36E+00
15.2860	-9.5280E+02	41.06E+00
15.9940	-9.7755E+02	48.26E+00
16.7240	-1.00260E+03	54.96E+00
17.4760	-1.02995E+03	61.16E+00
18.2500	-1.05855E+03	66.86E+00
19.0460	-1.08840E+03	72.06E+00
19.8640	-1.11950E+03	76.76E+00
20.7040	-1.15185E+03	80.96E+00
21.5660	-1.18545E+03	84.66E+00
22.4500	-1.22030E+03	87.86E+00
23.3560	-1.25640E+03	90.56E+00
24.2840	-1.29375E+03	92.76E+00
25.2340	-1.33235E+03	94.46E+00
26.2060	-1.37220E+03	95.66E+00
27.2000	-1.41330E+03	96.36E+00
28.2160	-1.45565E+03	96.56E+00
29.2540	-1.50025E+03	96.26E+00
30.3140	-1.54710E+03	95.46E+00
31.3960	-1.59620E+03	94.16E+00
32.5000	-1.64855E+03	92.36E+00
33.6260	-1.70415E+03	89.06E+00
34.7740	-1.76300E+03	84.26E+00
35.9440	-1.82510E+03	77.96E+00
37.1360	-1.89045E+03	70.16E+00
38.3500	-1.95905E+03	60.86E+00
39.5860	-2.03090E+03	50.06E+00
40.8440	-2.10600E+03	37.76E+00
42.1240	-2.18435E+03	24.06E+00
43.4260	-2.26595E+03	8.96E+00
44.7500	-2.35080E+03	-10.66E+00
46.0960	-2.43890E+03	-25.96E+00
47.4640	-2.53025E+03	-40.86E+00
48.8540	-2.62485E+03	-55.36E+00
50.2660	-2.72270E+03	-69.46E+00
51.7000	-2.82380E+03	-83.16E+00
53.1560	-2.92815E+03	-96.46E+00
54.6340	-3.03575E+03	-109.36E+00
56.1340	-3.14660E+03	-121.76E+00
57.6560	-3.26070E+03	-133.66E+00
59.2000	-3.37805E+03	-145.06E+00
60.7660	-3.49865E+03	-155.96E+00
62.3540	-3.62250E+03	-166.36E+00
63.9640	-3.74960E+03	-176.26E+00
65.5960	-3.88000E+03	-185.66E+00
67.2500	-4.01460E+03	-194.56E+00
68.9260	-4.15340E+03	-202.96E+00
70.6240	-4.29640E+03	-210.86E+00
72.3440	-4.44360E+03	-218.26E+00
74.0860	-4.59500E+03	-225.16E+00
75.8500	-4.75060E+03	-231.56E+00
77.6360	-4.91040E+03	-237.46E+00
79.4440	-5.07440E+03	-242.86E+00
81.2740	-5.24260E+03	-247.76E+00
83.1260	-5.41500E+03	-252.16E+00
85.0000	-5.59160E+03	-256.06E+00
86.8960	-5.77240E+03	-259.46E+00
88.8140	-5.95740E+03	-262.36E+00
90.7540	-6.14660E+03	-264.76E+00
92.7160	-6.34000E+03	-266.66E+00
94.7000	-6.53760E+03	-268.06E+00
96.7060	-6.73940E+03	-268.96E+00
98.7340	-6.94540E+03	-269.36E+00
100.7840	-7.15560E+03	-269.36E+00

THE PHI /DELTA RC NUMERATOR GAIN IS .1001E+04

THE Z-POLES OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART

IMAGINARY PART

- .10000000E+01	0.
. 61123953E+31	0.
- .25000000E+02	0.
- .35026731E+01	0.
- .10000000E+32	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

- .53524306E+04
 - .57542014E+04
 - .12645208E+04
 . 16964028E+03
 . 33390278E+02
 . 10000000E+01

FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES
. 1000	. 21805E+01	- .11991E+03
. 1110	. 11181E+01	- .12175E+03
. 1232	. 24909E-01	- .12380E+03
. 1368	- .11026E+01	- .12605E+03
. 1518	- .22677E+01	- .12848E+03
. 1685	- .34736E+01	- .13106E+03
. 1870	- .47226E+01	- .13377E+03
. 2075	- .50167E+01	- .13658E+03
. 2305	- .73568E+01	- .13946E+03
. 2558	- .87427E+01	- .14238E+03
. 2839	- .10173E+02	- .14530E+03
. 3152	- .11647E+02	- .14820E+03
. 3498	- .13160E+02	- .15106E+03
. 3883	- .14711E+02	- .15386E+03
. 4310	- .16294E+02	- .15658E+03
. 4785	- .17906E+02	- .15924E+03
. 5311	- .19545E+02	- .16182E+03
. 5895	- .21207E+02	- .16434E+03
. 6544	- .22891E+02	- .16681E+03
. 7263	- .24594E+02	- .16924E+03
. 8062	- .26316E+02	- .17164E+03
. 8949	- .28057E+02	- .17402E+03
. 9934	- .29819E+02	- .17638E+03
1. 1026	- .31601E+02	- .17873E+03
1. 2239	- .33404E+02	- .18102E+03
1. 3585	- .35230E+02	- .18328E+03
1. 5080	- .37075E+02	- .18547E+03
1. 6739	- .38938E+02	- .18755E+03
1. 8580	- .40817E+02	- .18949E+03
2. 0624	- .42692E+02	- .19125E+03
2. 2892	- .44567E+02	- .19280E+03
2. 5410	- .46427E+02	- .19411E+03
2. 8206	- .48260E+02	- .19518E+03
3. 1308	- .50051E+02	- .19598E+03
3. 4752	- .51793E+02	- .19651E+03
3. 8575	- .53468E+02	- .19678E+03
4. 2818	- .55065E+02	- .19680E+03
4. 7528	- .56575E+02	- .19656E+03
5. 2756	- .57997E+02	- .19609E+03
5. 8559	- .59294E+02	- .19539E+03
6. 5001	- .60491E+02	- .19447E+03

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
 OF POOR QUALITY

7.2151	-.51571E+02	-.19335E+03
8.0088	-.52534E+02	-.19206E+03
8.8897	-.53377E+02	-.19061E+03
9.8276	-.54101E+02	-.18907E+03
10.8530	-.54706E+02	-.18749E+03
12.1379	-.55195E+02	-.18594E+03
13.4952	-.55570E+02	-.18453E+03
15.0377	-.55834E+02	-.18339E+03
16.6275	-.55992E+02	-.18268E+03
18.4565	-.56048E+02	-.18260E+03
20.4867	-.56095E+02	-.18344E+03

THE AY /DELTA RC NUMERATOR GAIN IS -.1671E+05

THE ZEROS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE

REAL PART	IMAGINARY PART
-.1000000E+01	0.
-.19153147E+02	-.36396151E+02
-.1963147E+02	.36396151E+02
-.42251286E+00	0.
-.54273431E-02	0.
-.1000000E+02	0.

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL ORDERED FROM THE LOWEST POWER OF S

-.39667357E+02
.70904524E+04
.25116682E+05
.20111111E+05
.71742719E+04
.50723320E+02
.10000000E+01

AY	/DELTA RC	FREQUENCY RESPONSE	S-PLANE
FREQUENCY RAD/SEC	AMPLITUDE RATIO DB	PHASE ANGLE DEGREES	
.1000	.43855E+01	-.14732E+02	
.1110	.42791E+01	-.15074E+02	
.1232	.41536E+01	-.15968E+02	
.1368	.40075E+01	-.16899E+02	
.1518	.38408E+01	-.17846E+02	
.1685	.36508E+01	-.18785E+02	
.1870	.34403E+01	-.19692E+02	
.2076	.32102E+01	-.20542E+02	
.2305	.29630E+01	-.21310E+02	
.2558	.27023E+01	-.21978E+02	
.2839	.24328E+01	-.22533E+02	
.3152	.21593E+01	-.22969E+02	
.3498	.19873E+01	-.23293E+02	
.3883	.18215E+01	-.23520E+02	
.4310	.16667E+01	-.23674E+02	
.4785	.15258E+01	-.23787E+02	
.5311	.13905E+00	-.23899E+02	
.5895	.12611E+00	-.24049E+02	
.6544	.11461E+00	-.24280E+02	
.7263	.10421E+00	-.24629E+02	
.8062	.9440E+00	-.25128E+02	

.8549	-.3125E-01	-.25802E+02
.9934	-.22785E+00	-.26665E+02
1.1026	-.42652E+00	-.27717E+02
1.2279	-.64773E+00	-.29947E+02
1.3585	-.83943E+00	-.32331E+02
1.5040	-.11948E+01	-.34830E+02
1.6739	-.15118E+01	-.37400E+02
1.8580	-.18422E+01	-.40986E+02
2.0524	-.22972E+01	-.45532E+02
2.2692	-.27561E+01	-.5092E+02
2.5040	-.32561E+01	-.5721E+02
2.7525	-.37932E+01	-.6433E+02
3.1138	-.43621E+01	-.7214E+02
3.4752	-.49566E+01	-.8078E+02
3.8475	-.55699E+01	-.9024E+02
4.2418	-.61915E+01	-.1005E+03
4.6528	-.68250E+01	-.1102E+03
5.0756	-.74527E+01	-.1205E+03
5.4959	-.80714E+01	-.1314E+03
5.9001	-.86761E+01	-.1429E+03
6.2951	-.92604E+01	-.1550E+03
6.6808	-.98255E+01	-.1677E+03
7.0497	-.10353E+02	-.1810E+03
7.4076	-.10857E+02	-.1950E+03
7.7570	-.11322E+02	-.2096E+03
8.0979	-.11778E+02	-.2248E+03
8.4292	-.12219E+02	-.2406E+03
8.7507	-.12546E+02	-.2570E+03
9.0625	-.12855E+02	-.2740E+03
9.3645	-.13140E+02	-.2916E+03
9.6567	-.13407E+02	-.3100E+03

THE TRANSITION MATRIX 11 TERMS

q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q
-.3565E+00	-.7306E+00	-.4430E+00	.9217E-01	.7458E+01	.6557E+02	.1036E+01	-.2057E-01	.7287E+00
-.1734E+01	.2952E+01	.3737E+00	-.2360E+00	.6289E+01	-.2055E+03	-.2887E+01	.5190E-01	-.1947E+01
-.4516E-01	-.3990E-01	.5730E+00	.1148E-01	-.1452E+00	.7171E+01	.8679E-01	-.1306E-02	.4717E-01
.2428E-01	-.9584E-02	-.1412E-01	.1001E+01	.2046E+00	.1766E+01	.2086E-01	-.7898E-03	.1055E-01
-.1942E-01	.1528E-01	.1968E-01	-.2052E-02	.3643E-01	-.2376E+01	-.3029E-01	.4516E-03	-.1038E-01
-.2322E-01	-.2360E-01	.1553E-02	.7461E-02	-.1172E+00	.1706E+01	.2922E-01	-.7744E-03	.2666E-01
-.6325E+00	-.1014E+01	.5618E-01	.1186E+00	-.4957E+01	.5005E+02	.6899E+00	-.2824E-01	.8943E+00
.2423E-01	.7467E-01	.1360E-01	-.3172E-02	.6630E-01	-.4648E+01	-.5180E-01	.9519E+00	-.2501E-01
.3349E+00	.4729E+00	-.2312E-01	-.5424E-01	.1974E+01	-.2226E+02	-.2441E+00	.3141E-02	.4903E+00

TIME	ROLL RATE	YAW RATE	PETA	PHI	AY	DELTA AC	DELTA RC
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-0.	.100E+01
.500E-01	.209E-01	-.525E-01	.132E-02	.293E-03	-.276E+00	-0.	.100E+01
.100E+00	.129E+00	-.415E+00	.150E-01	.346E-02	-.250E+01	-0.	.100E+01
.100E+00	.619E+00	-.219E+01	.901E-01	.191E-01	-.137E+02	-0.	.100E+01
.200E+00	.303E+01	-.110E+02	.468E+00	.950E-01	-.692E+02	-0.	.100E+01
.200E+00	.149E+02	-.542E+02	.234E+01	.468E+00	-.343E+03	-0.	.100E+01
.300E+00	.733E+02	-.267E+03	.115E+02	.230E+01	-.169E+04	-0.	.100E+01
.300E+00	.361E+03	-.131E+04	.568E+02	.113E+02	-.830E+04	-0.	.100E+01
.400E+00	.177E+04	-.645E+04	.280E+03	.557E+02	-.408E+05	-0.	.100E+01
.400E+00	.873E+04	-.317E+05	.137E+04	.274E+03	-.201E+06	-0.	.100E+01
.500E+00	.429E+05	-.156E+06	.676E+04	.135E+04	-.988E+06	-0.	.100E+01
.500E+00	.211E+06	-.768E+06	.333E+05	.653E+04	-.486E+07	-0.	.100E+01
.600E+00	.104E+07	-.378E+07	.164E+06	.326E+05	-.239E+08	-0.	.100E+01
.600E+00	.511E+07	-.186E+08	.805E+06	.160E+06	-.118E+09	-0.	.100E+01
.700E+00	.251E+08	-.914E+08	.396E+07	.789E+06	-.578E+09	-0.	.100E+01
.700E+00	.124E+09	-.450E+09	.195E+08	.388E+07	-.284E+10	-0.	.100E+01
.800E+00	.608E+09	-.221E+10	.958E+08	.191E+08	-.140E+11	-0.	.100E+01
.800E+00	.299E+10	-.109E+11	.471E+09	.939E+08	-.688E+11	-0.	.100E+01

.999F+00	.147F+11	-.375F+11	.232F+10	.462F+09	-.339F+12	-0.	.100E+01
.952F+00	.724E+11	-.263F+12	.114E+11	.227E+10	-.167E+13	-0.	.100E+01
.100F+01	.386F+12	-.129F+13	.561E+11	.112E+11	-.819E+13	-0.	.100E+01
.105F+01	.175E+13	-.637E+13	.276E+12	.550F+11	-.403E+14	-0.	.100E+01
.110F+01	.961F+13	-.313E+14	.136F+13	.270E+12	-.198E+15	-0.	.100E+01
.115F+01	.424E+14	-.154F+15	.627E+13	.133E+13	-.975E+15	-0.	.100E+01
.120F+01	.208F+15	-.758F+15	.328E+14	.654E+13	-.480E+16	-0.	.100E+01
.125F+01	.102F+16	-.373E+16	.161E+15	.322E+14	-.236E+17	-0.	.100E+01
.130E+01	.504E+16	-.183F+17	.794E+15	.158E+15	-.116E+18	-0.	.100E+01
.135F+01	.248F+17	-.902F+17	.391E+16	.778E+15	-.571E+18	-0.	.100E+01
.140F+01	.122E+18	-.444E+18	.192E+17	.383E+16	-.281E+19	-0.	.100E+01
.145E+01	.600E+18	-.219E+19	.945E+17	.188E+17	-.138E+20	-0.	.100E+01
.150E+01	.295E+19	-.107E+20	.465E+18	.926E+17	-.679E+20	-0.	.100E+01
.155E+01	.145E+20	-.528E+20	.229E+19	.456E+18	-.334E+21	-0.	.100E+01
.160E+01	.714F+20	-.260E+21	.112E+20	.224E+19	-.164E+22	-0.	.100E+01
.165E+01	.351E+21	-.128E+22	.533E+20	.110E+20	-.808E+22	-0.	.100E+01
.170F+01	.173F+22	-.628F+22	.272E+21	.542E+20	-.398E+23	-0.	.100E+01
.175F+01	.850E+22	-.109E+23	.134F+22	.267E+21	-.196E+24	-0.	.100E+01
.180E+01	.418E+23	-.522E+24	.559E+22	.131E+22	-.962E+24	-0.	.100E+01
.185E+01	.206E+24	-.748E+24	.324F+23	.645E+22	-.473E+25	-0.	.100E+01
.190E+01	.101E+25	-.168E+25	.159E+24	.317E+23	-.233E+26	-0.	.100E+01
.195E+01	.497E+25	-.181E+26	.784F+24	.156E+24	-.114E+27	-0.	.100E+01
.200F+01	.248E+26	-.830F+26	.385E+25	.768E+24	-.563E+27	-0.	.100E+01
.205F+01	.120E+27	-.438E+27	.190E+26	.378E+25	-.277E+28	-0.	.100E+01
.210E+01	.592E+27	-.215E+28	.933E+26	.186E+26	-.136E+29	-0.	.100E+01
.215E+01	.291E+28	-.106E+29	.459E+27	.914E+26	-.670E+29	-0.	.100E+01
.220F+01	.143E+29	-.521E+29	.236E+28	.450E+27	-.338E+30	-0.	.100E+01
.225F+01	.705E+29	-.256E+30	.111E+29	.221E+28	-.162E+31	-0.	.100E+01
.230E+01	.347E+30	-.126E+31	.546E+29	.109E+29	-.798E+31	-0.	.100E+01
.235E+01	.170E+31	-.620E+31	.269E+30	.535E+29	-.392E+32	-0.	.100E+01
.240E+01	.839E+31	-.305E+32	.132E+31	.263E+30	-.193E+33	-0.	.100E+01
.245E+01	.412E+32	-.150E+33	.650E+31	.129E+31	-.949E+33	-0.	.100E+01
.250E+01	.203E+33	-.738E+33	.320E+32	.637E+31	-.467E+34	-0.	.100E+01
.255F+01	.998E+33	-.363E+34	.157E+33	.313E+32	-.230E+35	-0.	.100E+01
.260E+01	.499E+34	-.179E+35	.773F+33	.154E+33	-.113E+36	-0.	.100E+01
.265E+01	.241E+35	-.878E+35	.380E+34	.758E+33	-.556E+36	-0.	.100E+01
.270F+01	.119E+36	-.432E+36	.187E+35	.373E+34	-.273E+37	-0.	.100E+01
.275E+01	.594E+36	-.213E+37	.920E+35	.193E+35	-.134E+38	-0.	.100E+01
.280E+01	.287E+37	-.105E+38	.453E+36	.902E+35	-.661E+38	-0.	.100E+01
.285F+01	.141E+38	-.514E+38	.223E+37	.444E+36	-.325E+39	-0.	.100E+01
.290E+01	.695E+38	-.253E+39	.110E+38	.218E+37	-.168E+40	-0.	.100E+01
.295E+01	.342E+39	-.124E+40	.539E+38	.107E+38	-.787E+40	-0.	.100E+01
.300E+01	.168E+40	-.612E+40	.265E+39	.528E+38	-.387E+41	-0.	.100E+01

TABLE I. CONTROL PROGRAM ANALYSIS OPTIONS

CONTINUOUS SYSTEMS	
OPEN AND CLOSED LOOP SYSTEMS	
TRANSFER FUNCTIONS	(S-PLANE)
FREQUENCY RESPONSES	(S-PLANE)
POWER SPECTRA	(S-PLANE)
TRANSIENT RESPONSES	
ROOT LOCUS	(S-PLANE)
DISCRETE SYSTEMS	
OPEN AND CLOSED LOOP SYSTEMS	
TRANSFER FUNCTIONS	(Z- OR W-PLANE)
FREQUENCY RESPONSES	(W- OR S-PLANE)
TRANSIENT RESPONSES	
ROOT LOCUS	(Z-PLANE)
SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS	
OPEN LOOP SYSTEMS	
STANDARD OR MODIFIED Z-TRANSFER FUNCTIONS	(Z- OR W-PLANE)
FREQUENCY RESPONSES	(W- OR S-PLANE)
TRANSIENT RESPONSES	
OPEN AND CLOSED-LOOP SYSTEMS	
STANDARD Z-TRANSFER FUNCTIONS	(Z- OR W-PLANE)
FREQUENCY RESPONSES	(W- OR S-PLANE)
TRANSIENT RESPONSES	
ROOT LOCUS	(Z-PLANE)
SYSTEMS MAY BE DEFINED BY,	
1. MATRICES	(LOAD)
2. PARAMETERS	(MATRIX)
3. BLOCK DIAGRAM	(CLASS)
4. COMBINATION OF (1.,2.) AND (3.)	(MIXED)

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TABLE II CONTROL PROGRAM JOB CONTROL LANGUAGE AS OF 11-1-74

JOB CONTROL CARDS FOR
STANDARD CONTROL RUN
WITHOUT SOURCE DECK
WITHOUT PLOT TAPE

JOBN,CM72000,T4777.
ATTACH(JWELIB, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
ATTACH(OVRLY, ID=JWE)
SEGLOAD(I=OVRLY)
LOAD(JWELIB)
EXECUTE.
789 PUNCH
DATA
6789 PUNCH (YELLOW CARD)

JOB CONTROL CARDS FOR
STANDARD CONTROL RUN
WITH SOURCE DECK
WITHOUT PLOT TAPE

JOBN,CM72000,T4777.
ATTACH(JWELIB, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
FTN(LR=OUTPUT)
REWIND(LGO)
COPYL(JWELIB, LGO, JWE)
ATTACH(OVRLY, ID=JWE)
SEGLOAD(I=OVRLY)
LOAD(JWE)
EXECUTE.
789 PUNCH
SOURCE DECKS
789 PUNCH
DATA
6789 PUNCH (YELLOW CARD)

JOB CONTROL CARDS FOR
STANDARD CONTROL RUN
WITHOUT SOURCE DECK
WITH PLOT TAPE

JOBN,CM72000,T4777,NT1.
ATTACH(JWELIB, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
LABEL (CARD) SEE DESCRIPTION
ATTACH(OVRLY, ID=JWE)
SEGLOAD(I=OVPLY)
LOAD(JWELIB)
EXECUTE.
EXIT.
BKSP(INPUT)
ATTACH(PLOTTC, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
LOAD(PLOTTC)
REDUCE.
EXECUTE.
789 PUNCH
DATA
PLOT CARDS (SEE DESCRIPTION)
6789 PUNCH (YELLOW CARD)

JOB CONTROL CARDS FOR
STANDARD CONTROL RUN
WITH SOURCE DECK
WITH PLOT TAPE

JOBN,CM72000,T4777,NT1.
ATTACH(JWELIB, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
LABEL (CARD) SEE DESCRIPTION
FTN(LR=OUTPUT)
REWIND(LGO)
COPYL(JWELIB, LGO, JWE)
ATTACH(OVRLY, ID=JWE)
SEGLOAD(I=OVRLY)
LOAD(JWE)
EXECUTE.
EXIT.
BKSP(INPUT)
ATTACH(PLOTTC, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
LOAD(PLOTTC)
REDUCE.
EXECUTE.
789 PUNCH
SOURCE DECKS
789 PUNCH
DATA
PLOT CARDS (SEE DESCRIPTION)
6789 PUNCH (YELLOW CARD)

JOB CONTROL CARDS USING UPDATE FILE
WITHOUT PLOT TAPE

JOBN,CM72000,T4777.
ATTACH(CONUPF, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
ATTACH(OVRLY, ID=JWE, MR=1)
UPDATE (P=CONUPF)
FTN(A, I=COMPILE, LR=0)
SEGLOAD (I=OVRLY)
LOAD(LGO)
EXECUTE.
789 PUNCH
*IDENT NAME
 UPDATES
*COMPILE CONTROL.SUBSCL
*END
789 PUNCH
 DATA
6789 PUNCH (YELLOW CARD)

JOB CONTROL CARDS USING UPDATE FILE
WITH PLOT TAPE

JCBN,CM72000,T4777,NT1.
ATTACH(CONUPF, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
ATTACH(OVRLY, ID=JWE, MR=1)
LABEL (CARD) SEE DESCRIPTION
UPDATE (P=CONUPF)
FTN(A, I=COMPILE, LR=0)
SEGLOAD (I=OVRLY)
LOAD(LGO)
EXECUTE.
EXIT.
BKSP(INPUT)
ATTACH(PLOTRC, ID=JWE, PW=ADDY, MR=1)
LOAD(PLOTRC)
REDUCE.
EXECUTE.
789 PUNCH
*IDENT NAME
 UPDATES
*COMPILE CONTROL.SUBSCL
*END
789 PUNCH
 DATA
PLOT CARDS (SEE DESCRIPTION)
6789 PUNCH (YELLOW CARD)

THE UPDATE FILE CAN BE USED TO MODIFY SOURCE ROUTINES IN THE CONTROL PROGRAM. UPDATES ARE USED TO INSERT OR DELETE CARDS OF A SPECIFIED SUBROUTINE. EXAMPLES OF THE UPDATE DIRECTIVES CAN BE FOUND IN THE UPDATE REFERENCE MANUAL. THE SOURCE LISTING FOR THE CONTROL PROGRAM IS CONTAINED IN ROOM 2115.

DESCRIPTION OF LABEL CARD
CC1
LABEL (TAPE6,W,D=HD,L=XXXXXXXXXX,VSN=YYYY)*RING IN*Z77**
XXXXXXXXXX=YOUR LABEL
YYYY=VOLUME NO. OBTAINED FROM COMPUTER ROOM
ZZZ=YOUR PAYROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION OF PLOT CARDS
PLOT CARDS
CARD ONE
CC1
PLOT
CARD TWO
CC1-4 CC 26-35 CC 41-44
NNNN NAME OF SUBTASK
 SUBMITTER (4 DIGIT NUMBER)
CARD THREE-N
CC1-10 CC11-20
 Y Y
MINIMUM MAXIMUM
(FLOATING POINT)
(ROOT LOCUS OR ROOT CONTOUR ONLY)
NNNN-VSN NUMBER

TABLE III. CONTROL: SYSTEM MODELS

A. CONTINUOUS SYSTEM MODELS

1. OPEN LOOP

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{C}x &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Hx + G\dot{x} + Fu \end{aligned}$$

2. CLOSED LOOP

$$\begin{aligned} C\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ u &= K_1x + K_2\dot{x} + Du_{com} \\ y &= Hx + G\dot{x} + Fu \end{aligned}$$

3. ROOT LOCUS

$$\begin{aligned} C\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ u &= (K_1x + K_2\dot{x}) + (K_3x + K_4\dot{x}) \end{aligned}$$

B. DISCRETE SYSTEM MODELS

1. OPEN LOOP

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= Ax_n + Bu_n \\ y_n &= Hx_n + Fu_n \end{aligned}$$

2. CLOSED LOOP

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= Ax_n + Bu_n \\ u_n &= K_1x_n + Du_{comn} \\ y_n &= Hx_n + Fu_n \end{aligned}$$

3. ROOT LOCUS

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= Ax_n + Bu_n \\ u_n &= (K_1x_n) + (K_3x_n) \end{aligned}$$

C. SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM MODELS

1. ORIGINAL SYSTEM

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}^c \\ x_{n+1}^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0^* & | & A_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^c \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & B_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y^c \\ y_n^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0^* & | & H_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^c \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} F_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & F_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$

2. CONNECTIONS PRIOR TO DISCRETIZATION

$$\begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix} = [C] \begin{bmatrix} y^c \\ y_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$

WHERE C IS DEFINED BY YTOU AND ZTOU AND DEFINES CONNECTIONS MADE BEFORE THE PLANT IS DISCRETIZED (SEE TABLE VII B.)

3. DISCRETIZED SYSTEM

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1}^c \\ x_{n+1}^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(\tau) & | & 0 \\ \hline 0^* & | & A_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n^c \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [\phi(\tau)B_c] & | & [\phi(\tau)B_d] & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & 0 & | & B_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_n^c \\ y_n^d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_c & | & 0 \\ \hline 0^* & | & H_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n^c \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [F_c] & | & [H_c B_c] & | & 0 \\ \hline 0 & | & 0 & | & F_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$

4. CONNECTIONS AFTER DISCRETIZATION

$$\begin{bmatrix} u^c \\ u_n^d \end{bmatrix} = [R] \begin{bmatrix} y_n^c \\ y_n^d \end{bmatrix} = [K1] \begin{bmatrix} x_n^c \\ x_n^d \end{bmatrix}$$

WHERE R IS DEFINED BY YZTK AND DEFINES CONNECTIONS MADE AFTER THE PLANT IS DISCRETIZED (SEE TABLE VII B.). FOR ROOT LOCUS, THE SECOND CONNECTION SPECIFIED BY YZTK (IF ANY) WILL GENERATE K3 (SIMILAR TO K1) DEFINING A SECOND FEEDBACK VARIABLE.

5. FINAL SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEM

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= Ax_n + Bu_n \\ y_n &= Hx_n + Fu_n \end{aligned} \right\} \text{FROM 3.}$$

$$u_n = K1x_n + Du_{comm} \quad \text{FROM 4. (D=I)}$$

* THESE SUBMATRICES MAY CONTAIN NON-ZERO ELEMENTS.

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TABLE IV CONTROL PROGRAM DATA DECK FORMAT

CARD 1 TITLE CARD FORMAT (10A8)
ANY LITERAL DATA DESIRED TO LABEL ALL PRINTOUTS AND PLOTS

CARD(S) 2 TO N NAMELIST CODE (SEE APPENDIX 2)
INTEGER VARIABLES
READ, SYSTEM, OUTPUT, MIXED, DIGITL, FRPS, NUMERS, TRESP, NX, NY, NU, NXC,
NUC, ZOH, N1, N2, CONTUR, MULTRT, MODEL, NSCALE, CMAT, NK2, FCRM, IPT, IGO,
SAV, IFLAG, READ3

REAL VARIABLES
DELT, FINALT, IFREQ, FFREQ, DELFRQ, GAIN1, GAIN2, M

CARD N+1 OUTPUT LABELS FCRMAT (8A10)
LITERAL OUTPUT VARIABLE LABELS USED TO LABEL PRINTOUTS AND PLOTS.
ORDERED IN SEQUENCE CORRESPONDING TO NY OUTPUTS, Y. LEAVE BLANK IF
SYSTEM = 3. Will read the greater of 8 or NY outputs.

CARD N+2 INPUT LABELS FCRMAT (8A10)
LITERAL INPUT VARIABLE LABELS USED TO LABEL PRINTOUTS AND PLOTS.
ORDERED IN SEQUENCE CORRESPONDING TO NU INPUTS, U. LEAVE BLANK IF
SYSTEM = 3. Will read the greater of 8 or NU inputs

CARD(S) (N+3) TO (M) SYSTEM DATA (SEE TABLE V AND APPENDIX 2)
SYSTEM DATA AS SPECIFIED BY LOAD, MATRIX, CHANGE, OR CLASS. IF READ =1,
EACH DATA MATRIX IS READ ROW-WISE WITH FORMAT (8F10.4) AND EACH
MATRIX MUST BE PRECEDED BY A DIMENSION CARD (FORMAT (2I10)) GIVING
THE NUMBER OF ROWS AND COLUMNS OF THE MATRIX.

CARD M+1 TRANSIENT RESPONSE INPUT DATA
INPUT IS CALLED BY THIST TO GENERATE THE TRANSIENT RESPONSE INPUT
VECTOR. THE INPUT SUBROUTINE ON THE DISC READS ONE DATA CARD FOR
EACH RESPONSE DEFINING A STEP INPUT ON THE NU COMPONENTS OF THE
augmented and thinned input vector, u. (format(7F10.4))

THE ABOVE CARDS DEFINE ONE CASE. AS MANY CASES AS DESIRED MAY BE STACKED
TOGETHER FOR A SINGLE COMPUTER RUN.

IF A PLOT IS REQUESTED THE PLOT CARDS AS DESCRIBED IN TABLE II ARE
REQUIRED

TABLE V. DATA REQUIRED BY CONDITION CODES

STEP_1 READ = 1,2,3

SYSTEM		REQUIRED MATRICES
1	OPEN LOOP	A,B,C,H,G,F
	IF MIXED =1, THIS IS STEP 1 OF THE MIXED LOADING OPTION	
2	CLOSED LOOP	A,B,C,H,G,F,K1,K2,D
3	ROOT LOCUS	A,B,C,K1,K2,K3,K4
IF CMAT = 0	C	MATRIX NOT REQUIRED
IF NK2 = 0	K2,K4	MATRIX NOT REQUIRED
IF OUTPUT = 1	G,F	MATRIX NOT REQUIRED
IF OUTPUT = 2	F	MATRIX NOT REQUIRED
IF OUTPUT = 3	G	MATRIX NOT REQUIRED
IF N2=0	K3,K4	MATRIX NOT REQUIRED

STEP_2 READ = 4 ; OR,
IF MIXED =1, THIS IS STEP 2 OF THE MIXED LOADING OPTION

CARD 1 NBLOCK,NIT FORMAT (2I5)
IF NIT = 0 GO TO (*)

CARDS 2-(NBLOCK+1) ONE CARD PER BLOCK FORMAT (I2,I3,5I5,5F10.4)
NUM,TYPE,(CCNEC(I),I=1,4),MOD,(PARAM(I),I=1,5)

NLM = BLOCK NUMBER
TYPE = BLOCK TYPE (1-10) SEE TABLE VI
CCNEC = SPECIFIES INPUTS TO BLOCK. FIRST THREE ELEMENTS MAY SPECIFY CONNECTIONS FROM OTHER BLOCKS (\pm). FOURTH ELEMENT MAY SPECIFY EXTERNAL INPUT (\pm). Table VI
MOD = SPECIFIES THAT G(P) IS S-,Z-, OR W- TRANSFORM As specified in A
PARAM = PARAMETERS DEFINING BLOCKS AS SPECIFIED IN TABLE VI
GO TO (**)

	NAME	TYPE	DIMENSION	FORMAT
(*)	GRAPH	INTEGER	NBLOCK X 5	5I5
	BLOCK	INTEGER	NBLOCK X 3	3I5
	NUMER	REAL	NBLOCK X 5	5F10.4
	DENOM	REAL	NBLOCK X 5	5F10.4
	GAIN	REAL	NBLOCK	8F10.4
(**)	ITHINY	INTEGER	\leq # OF OUTPUTS	16I5

STOP IF MIXED =0 UNLESS READ=4 and SYSTEM =3

ITHINL	INTEGER	\leq # OF INPUTS	16I5
NYTOV,NZTOU,NYZTOK	INTEGER		3I5
YTOV	INTEGER	NYTCV X 2	2I5
ZTOU	INTEGER	NZTCU X 2	2I5
YZTOK	INTEGER	NYZTCK X 2	2I5

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TABLE VI TRANSFER FUNCTION STANDARD FORMS (NIT = 1)

FOR READ = 4 OR MIXED = 1 STEP 2, THE CLASS SUBROUTINE ACCEPTS BLOCK DIAGRAM TRANSFER FUNCTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS. (SEE TABLE V. STEP2)

TYPE	G(P)	PARAM(I)				
		I=1	2	3	4	5
1	K	K				
2	Kp	K				
3	$K \frac{1}{p}$	K				
4	$\frac{K}{(1+p/a)}$	K	a			
5	$\frac{K(1+p/b)}{(1+p/a)}$	K	a	b		
6	$\frac{Kp}{(p+a)}$	K	a			
7	$\frac{K}{(1+p/a)(1+p/b)}$	K	a	b		
8	$\frac{K}{1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega} p + p^2/\omega^2}$	K	ω	ζ		
9	$\frac{K(1 + \frac{2\zeta_2}{\omega_2} p + p^2/\omega_2^2)}{(1 + \frac{2\zeta_1}{\omega_1} p + p^2/\omega_1^2)}$	K	ω_1	ζ_1	ω_2	ζ_2
10	$\frac{K(1+p/a)}{(1 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega} p + p^2/\omega^2)}$	K	ω	ζ	a	
11	$\frac{Kp}{1 + 2\frac{\zeta}{\omega} p + p^2/\omega^2}$ *	K	ω	ζ		

*Can consist of two real roots

TABLE VI (CONT.)

THE STANDARD FORM, G(P), IS INTERPRETED AS AN S-, W-, OR Z-PLANE TRANSFER FUNCTION AS SPECIFIED BELOW

DIGITL \ MOD	0	1	2
0	G(S)	---	---
1	G(S), G(Z)	G(S)	G(W)
2	G(Z)	G(S)	G(W)

IF MOD = 0 THE TRANSFER FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS ARE NOT MODIFIED

IF MOD = 1 THE TRANSFER FUNCTION CRITICAL FREQUENCIES ARE PREWARPED TO APPROXIMATE THE S-PLANE FILTER IN THE W- PLANE AND THEN TRANSFORMED TO THE Z-PLANE AS DESCRIBED BELOW. FIRST ORDER POLES AND ZEROS ARE WARPED AS

$$a = \tanh\left(\frac{\alpha T}{2}\right)$$

COMPLEX POLES AND ZEROS ARE WARPED AS

$$\omega_w = \sqrt{u_w^2 + v_w^2} \quad \beta_w = -\frac{u_w}{\omega_w}$$

where
$$u_w = \frac{\sinh(\alpha T)}{\cosh(\alpha T) + \cos(\beta T)}$$

$$v_w = \frac{\sin(\beta T)}{\cosh(\alpha T) + \cos(\beta T)}$$

with
$$\omega_s^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\beta_s = -\frac{\beta}{\omega_s}$$

IF MOD = 2 THE TRANSFER FUNCTION IS REGARDED AS A W-PLANE TRANSFER FUNCTION AND TRANSFORMED TO THE Z-PLANE BY THE BILINEAR TRANSFORMATION

$$w = (z-1)/(z+1)$$

IF DIGITL = 1 AND MOD ≠ 0 THE TRANSFER FUNCTION CANNOT BE PART OF THE CONTINUOUS PLANT (I.E. THE INPUT TO THE FILTER MUST BE NUMBERED HIGHER THAN NXC AND THE FILTER STATES MUST BE NUMBERED HIGHER THAN NXC)

IF DIGITL = 1 AND MOD = 0 THE TRANSFER FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS ARE NOT MODIFIED. THE FUNCTION IS INTERPRETED AS AN S- OR Z- PLANE FUNCTION DEPENDING ON THE RELATION OF THE FILTER STATES TO NXC. IF THE FILTER STATES ARE NUMBERED LESS THEN NXC, THEN THE FILTER IS TREATED AS PART OF THE CONTINUOUS PLANT. IF THE FILTER STATES ARE NUMBERED GREATER THAN NXC THEN THE FILTER IS TREATED AS PART OF DIGITAL CONTROLLER.

TABLE VII DISCRETIZED PLANT MODELS FOR VARIOUS INPUT AND OUTPUT DEFINITIONS

	A. (*) $y_n = y_n^- \equiv y(nT - \epsilon)$	B. (**) $y_n = y_n^+ \equiv y(nT + \epsilon)$
CONTINUOUS MODEL	$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ $y = Hx + Fu$	
SAMPLED INPUT	$x_{n+1} = \phi(T)x_n + \phi(T)Bu_n$ $y_n = Hx_n$	$x_{n+1} = \phi(T)x_n + \phi(T)Bu_n$ $y_n = Hx_n + HBu_n \quad (F \equiv 0)$
ZOH INPUT	$x_{n+1} = \phi(T)x_n + \Theta(T)Bu_n$ $y = Hx_n$	$x_{n+1} = \phi(T)x_n + \Theta(T)Bu_n$ $y_n = Hx_n + Fu_n$

C. (***) TIME DELAY $y_n(m) \equiv y[(n+m-1)T]$ $0 < m \leq 1$	
CONTINUOUS MODEL	$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ $y = Hx + Fu$
SAMPLED INPUT ($F \equiv 0$)	$x_{n+1} = \phi(T)x_n + \phi(T)Bu_n$ $y_n(m) = H\phi(mT)x_{n-1} + H\phi(mT)Bu_{n-1}$
ZOH INPUT	$x_{n+1} = \phi(T)x_n + \Theta(T)Bu_n$ $y_n(m) = H\phi(mT)x_{n-1} + [H\Theta(mT)B + F]u_{n-1}$

$$\phi(t) = \int_0^t e^{-A(t-\tau)} d\tau ; \Theta(t) = \int_0^t \phi(t-\tau) d\tau ; x_n = x_n^- \equiv x(nT - \epsilon)$$

- (*) CONTROL ASSUMES $y_n = y_n^-$ FOR ANY CONNECTIONS FROM THE PLANT TO THE DIGITAL CONTROLLER (I.E. PLANT FEEDBACK).
- (**) CONTROL ASSUMES $y_n = y_n^+$ FOR FINAL SYSTEM OUTPUT CALCULATIONS (TRANSIENT RESPONSES, TRANSFER FUNCTIONS).
- (***) MODIFIED Z-TRANSFORM ANALYSIS CAN ONLY BE USED WITH OPEN LOOP SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS.

TABLE VIII VECTOR ORDERING AND SYSTEM CONNECTION CONVENTIONS FOR SAMPLED-DATA SYSTEMS

A. VECTOR ORDERING CONVENTION

THE COMPONENTS OF THE AUGMENTED VECTORS U, X, AND Y MUST BE ORDERED IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCES, (IN STEP 2 OF THE MIXED OPTION, NUMBER THE EXTERNAL INPUTS AND BLOCK OUTPUTS IN THE INDICATED ORDER)

INPUT VECTOR, U

1. INPUTS TO PLANT FROM ZERO-ORDER-HOLD ELEMENTS (ZOH)
2. INPUTS TO PLANT FROM SAMPLERS (NUC-ZOH)
3. INPUTS TO DIGITAL CONTROLLER (NU-NUC)

STATE VECTOR, X

1. CONTINUOUS STATES (PLANT, NXC)
2. DISCRETE STATES (DIGITAL CONTROLLER, NX-NXC)

OUTPUT VECTOR, Y

1. PLANT OUTPUTS
2. DIGITAL CONTROLLER OUTPUTS

B. SYSTEM CONNECTION CONVENTION

CONNECTION	DEFINED IN
	<p>YTUV, ZTOU, GRAPH, A</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>
	<p>YZTOK</p> <p>"</p>

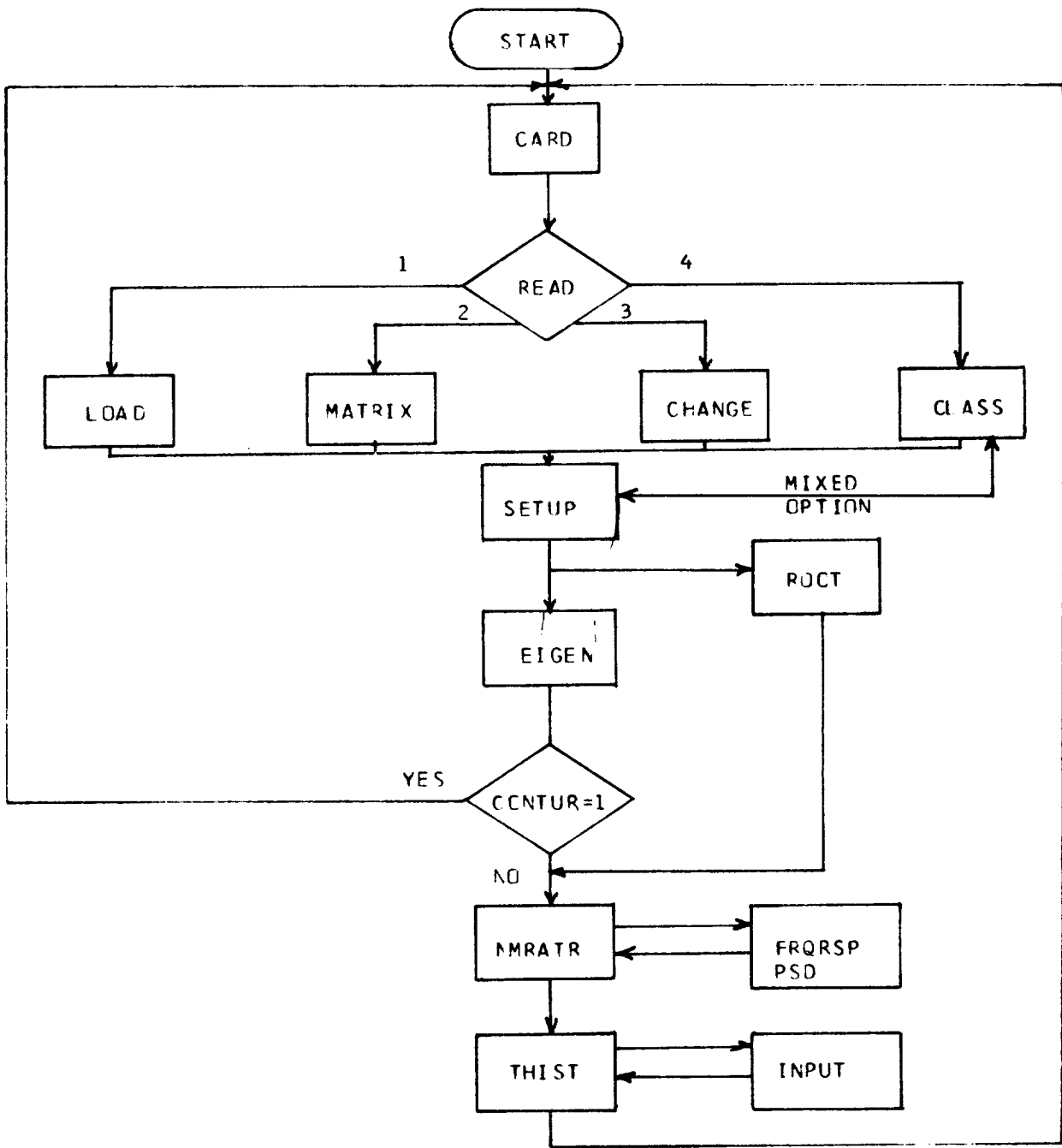
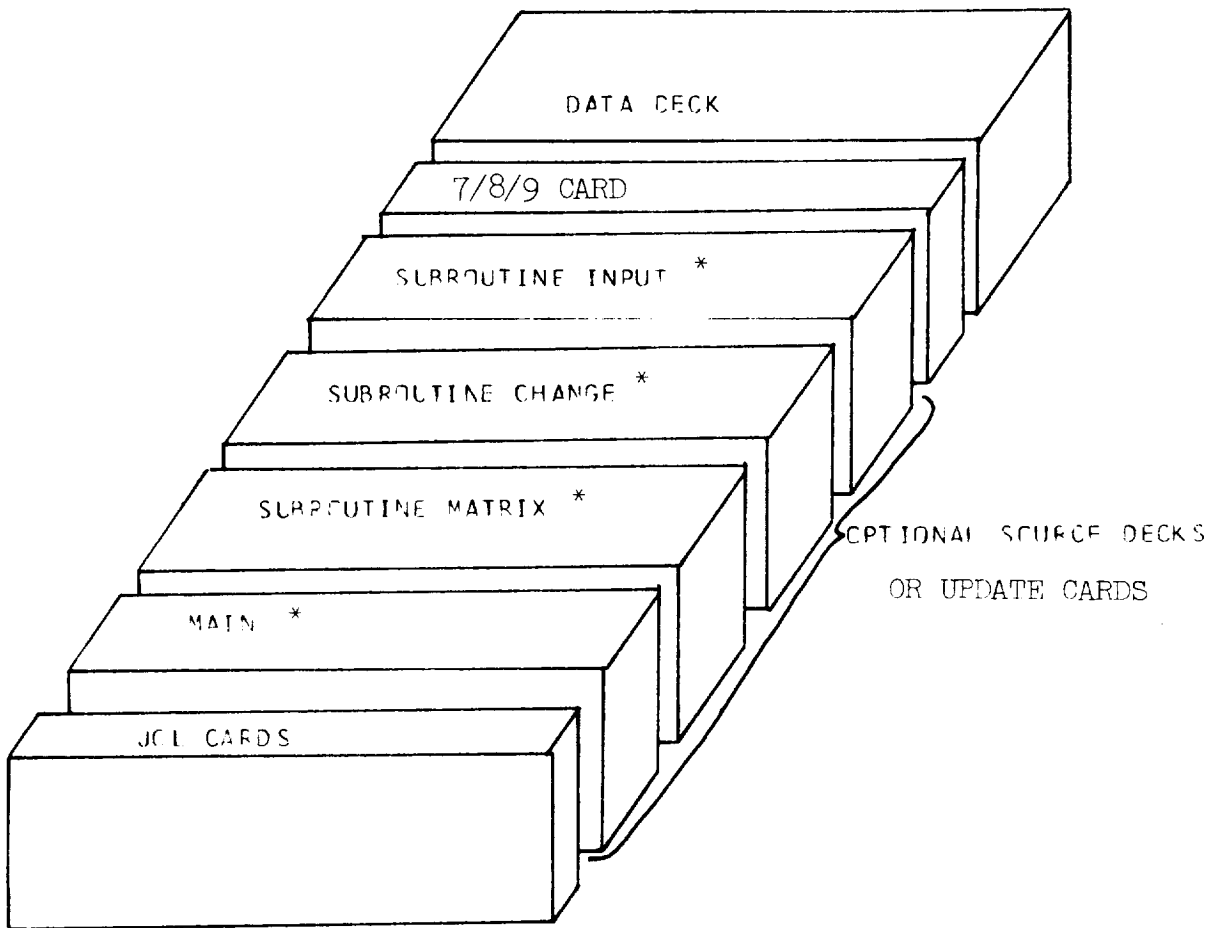


FIGURE 1 FLCW CHART OF CNTRLR SUBROUTINE



*OTHER SUBROUTINES AS DESIRED

FIGURE 2. STRUCTURE OF CONTROL DECK

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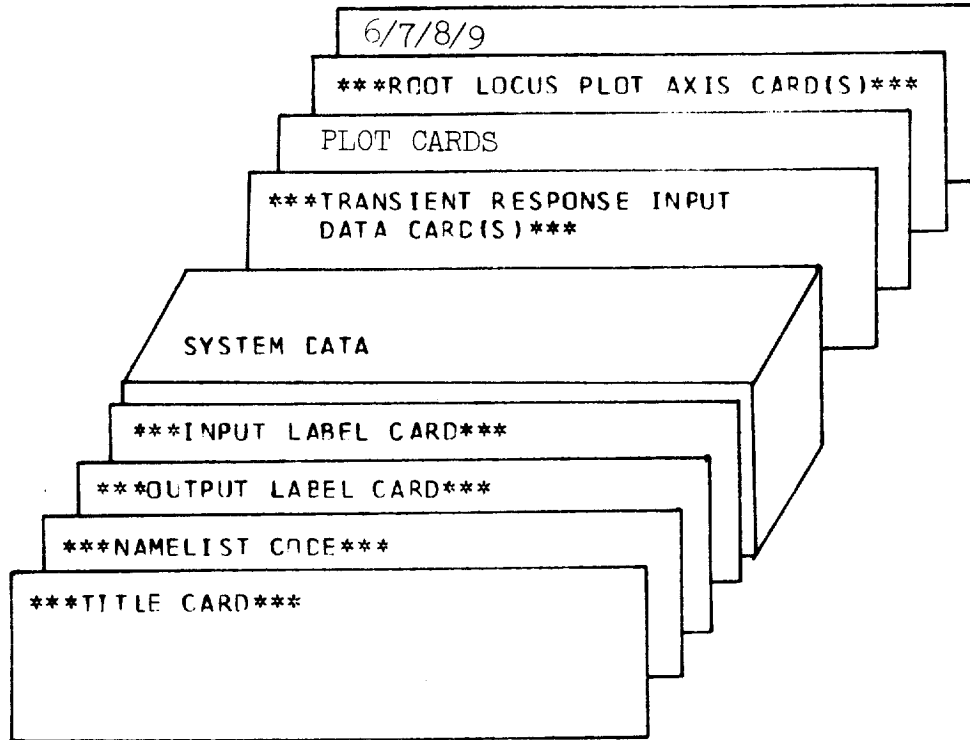


FIGURE 3. CONTROL PROGRAM DATA DECK STRUCTURE

```

CC2
  |
  ↓
$CODE      PEAD=1,   SYSTEM= 1,OUTPUT=3,NX=4,NY=5,NU=2,
           DELT= .05 ,FINALT=10., IFREQ=.5 ,FFREQ= 100.,DELFREQ=1.11,
           IPT=2,$END

```

FIGURE 4 EXAMPLE OF DATA ENTRY USING A NAMELIST FORMAT

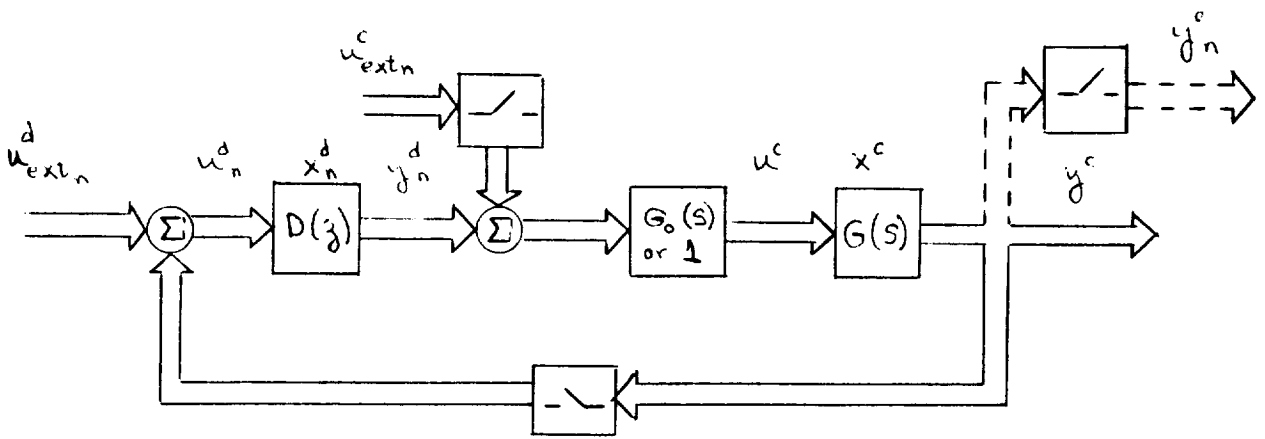


Figure 4.- Sampled-data system block diagram.

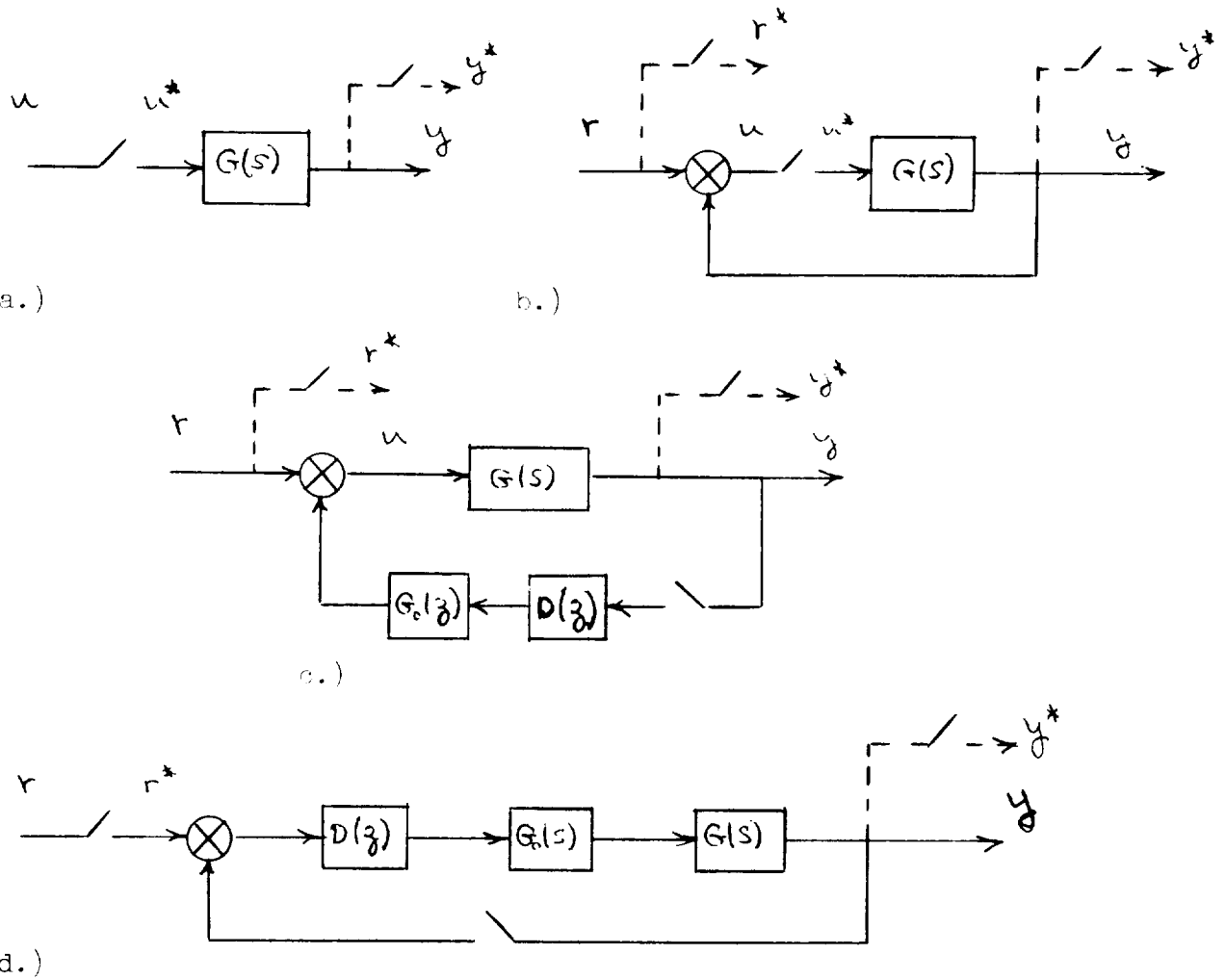


Figure 6.- Typical sampled-data systems analyzed by CONTROL.

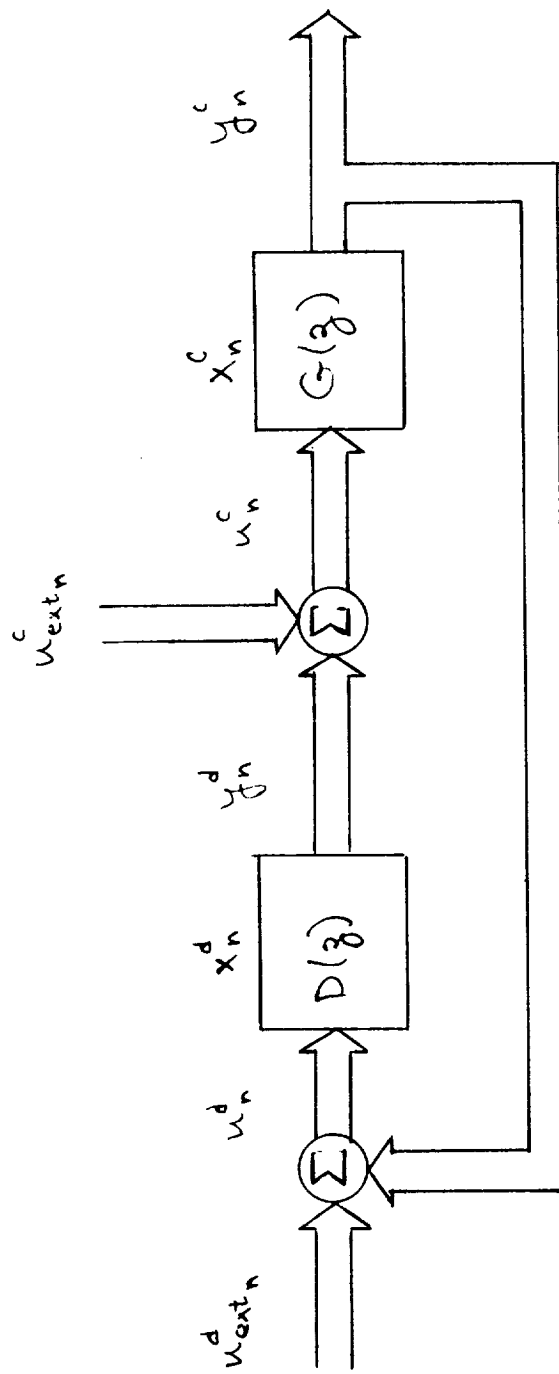
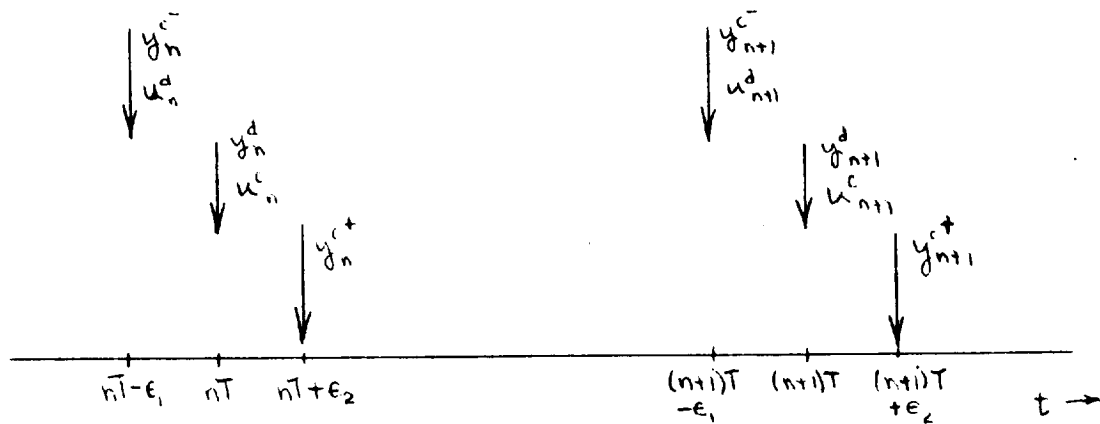
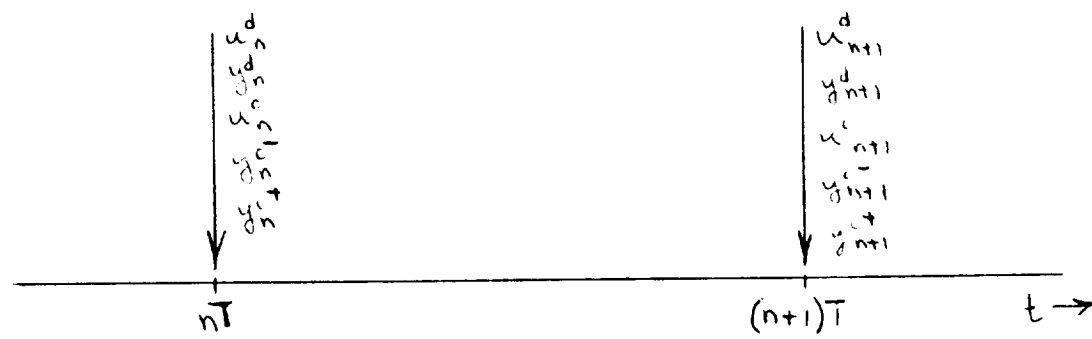


Figure 7.- Discretized sampled-data system block diagram.



a.) Time sequence of digital controller and plant.



b.) Idealized time sequence.

Figure 8.- Time sequence models for sampled-data systems.

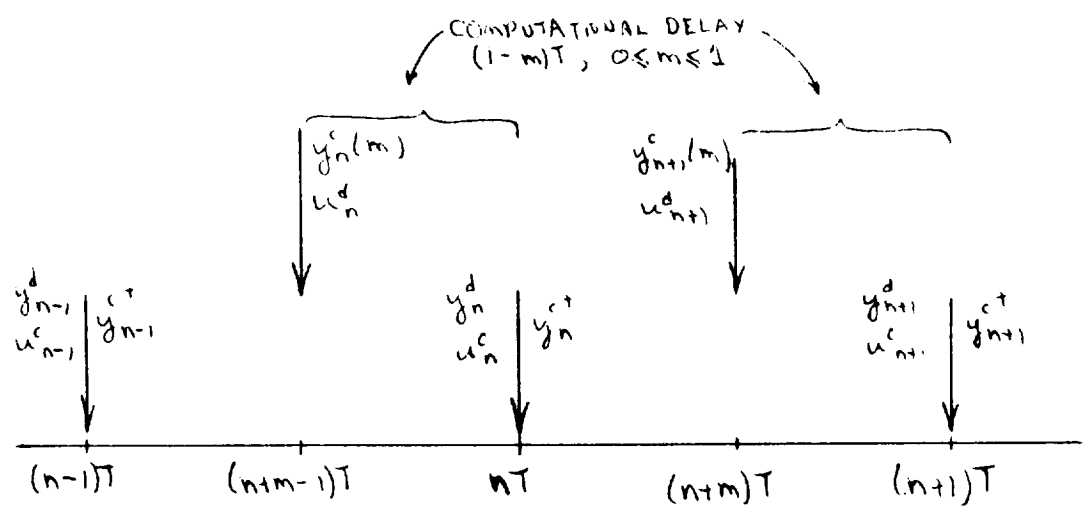


Figure 9.- Time sequence model for sampled-data systems with computational time delay.

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