

N70-10614  
NASA CR-73383



RE-369

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AN  
ALGORITHM FOR THE NONLINEAR  
STABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE  
ORBITING ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY  
"PAIRED-TRACKER" CONTROL SYSTEM

August 1969

*Grumman*

**RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

**CASE FILE  
COPY**

**GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION**  
**BETHPAGE NEW YORK**

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALGORITHM  
FOR THE NONLINEAR STABILITY ANALYSIS OF  
THE ORBITING ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY  
"PAIRED-TRACKER" CONTROL SYSTEM

by

G. Geiss

V. Cohen

R. D'heedene

D. Rothschild

Systems Research Section

and

A. Chomas

Guidance and Control Section  
Product Engineering Department

August 1969

Final Contract Report on Extension to NAS2-4063.

Approved by: *Charles E. Mack, Jr.*  
Charles E. Mack, Jr.  
Director of Research

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by NASA Ames Research Center. The authors wish to thank Mr. Brian F. Doolin, Asst. Chief, Theoretical Guidance and Control Branch, for his general encouragement and specific help in obtaining the use of the IBM 360/95 computer at the NASA Institute for Space Studies. We also wish to thank Dr. David L. Stonehill of the Computer Applications Inc., who cooperated in every possible way, and Dr. George Meyer and Mr. Robert D. Showman of the NASA Ames Research Center, who provided valuable support and technical criticism.

## ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a study directed toward development of an effective algorithm for estimating the domain of attraction of the equilibrium state of the OAO "paired-Tracker" coarse pointing mode attitude control system via "optimal" quadratic form Liapunov functions. The algorithm is developed by formulating the estimation problem as a min-max problem which is solved by random search techniques.

The model of the system is reviewed, and several approximations to it are developed. A Popov type stability analysis is carried out for a simplified model to determine if it is absolutely stable and to then formulate a Lur e type Liapunov function to be used in the estimation procedure. The results of the analysis were negative due to a pole at the origin of the linear part of the system and because the dominant nonlinearity was saturation.

The algorithm is tested on both the full nine dimensional model and a six dimensional approximation. The results for both are similar, but disappointing by comparison to simulation results. However, the estimates obtained are well into the region where the nonlinearities are dominant, and this is encouraging.

Recommendations for further research are made in the areas of: better search techniques for problems of high dimension, methods for determining the fundamental limitations of "optimal" quadratic estimation of the domain of attraction, and more direct methods of estimating the domain of attraction.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction .....	1
II. The System Model and its Approximations .....	4
Review of Original Model .....	4
Star Tracker Model .....	4
Error Processor and Actuator .....	6
Reformulation of the State Equations .....	8
Effects of Offset on Linear Models .....	13
System Model with Motor Saturation Only .....	16
Elimination of Compensator Lag Dynamics .....	21
Comparison of Models via Simulation .....	25
III. Stability Analysis of a Simplified Model .....	68
Theorem (Popov) .....	70
IV. Numerical Technique for Estimating the Domain of Attraction .....	74
Picking a Q-Matrix .....	74
Theory .....	74
Experimental Results - Nine Dimensional Problem .....	76
Experimental Results - Six Dimensional Problem .....	93
Comparison of 6 and 9 Dimensional Results .....	95
Experimental Results for a Simple System .....	98
Picking a P-Matrix .....	102
V. Further Research .....	109
VI. Summary .....	112
VII. References .....	114

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
<b>Appendices:</b>	
I. Detailed Description of Estimation Algorithms .....	116
II. Simulation Program .....	209
III. Time Share Computer Listings .....	239

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Block Diagram of Basic Model .....	4
2	Typical Forward Channel [a) Without Wheel Gyroscopic Torques] and Feedback Path [b) Based on Gimbal Angle Rate Equations] .....	9
3	State Equations Based on Tracker Angle Model ....	14
4	Nondimensional State Equations Based on Tracker Angle Model - Offset Neglected .....	15
5	Six Dimensional Approximation of OAO "Paired-Tracker" System Model .....	26
6	Six Dimensional Approximation of OAO "Paired-Tracker" System Model with Motor Saturation Only .....	27
7	Control System Simulation Run Plan .....	29
8	Control System Simulation Run 1 (6 Sheets) .....	32
9	Control System Simulation Run 2 (6 Sheets) .....	38
10	Control System Simulation Run 3 (6 Sheets) .....	44
11	Control System Simulation Run 4 (6 Sheets) .....	50
12	Control System Simulation Run 5 (6 Sheets) .....	56
13	Control System Simulation Unstable Case (6 Sheets) .....	62
14	Simplified System Model for Popov Analysis .....	69
15	Two Dimensional Representation of Search Region .....	79
16	Relationship of State Space (x) to its Associated Eigenvector Space (y) in Two Dimensions .....	81

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
17	Schematic Representation of BI-SECTION Deterministic Search .....	83
18	Schematic Flow Chart of the Random Search of the State Space .....	84
19	Comparison of Semiaxes Projections Corresponding to Optimal Ellipsoids for Six and Nine Dimensions .....	97
I-1	Flow Chart for Algorithm Based on a Q-Matrix .....	118
I-2	Flow Chart for Algorithm Based on a P-Matrix .....	119
II-1	Generic Simulation Program Flow Chart .....	210
III-1	Flow Chart for the Logic of the Main Routine ....	240



LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Tabulated Results of Q-Matrix Search at the Institute for Space Studies .....	91
2	Summary of Runs at ISS for Six Dimensional Model .....	96
3	Results for Sample Second Order Systems .....	106

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes work performed under an extension to Contract NAS2-4063, "Nonlinear Analysis of the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory (OAO) Control System." It deals with the development of a numerical algorithm for estimating the domain of attraction of the equilibrium state of the NASA-Ames "paired-Tracker" coarse pointing mode attitude control system. This is the control system devised by Doolin and Showman (Refs. 1 and 2).

In our previous work (Ref. 3) we formulated the system equations in the required quasi-linear form and developed the algorithm as a min-max problem via LaSalle's theorem (Ref. 4) on the extent of asymptotic stability, and proved the feasibility of this approach. The computational approach was to use a gradient search routine (MIN-ALL) and the penalty function approach to solve the minimum problem. Since, in fact, the problem was to find a particular local minimum under a constraint and in the vicinity of the global (trivial, in this case) solution, a great deal of difficulty was encountered. At that time a random search was used to verify the results of the gradient search. It was much more effective than the gradient search, but very costly (it took some 26 minutes of IBM 360-75 time to solve the minimum problem, and this would have to be done repetitively to solve the maximum problem).

The goal of the present study, which is described in this report, is to make the feasible approach practical. We began by trying to improve the gradient search; however, this was abandoned as soon as major success was achieved in making the random search more efficient. The improved efficiency was accomplished by taking advantage of the known geometry of the problem and incorporating a

one dimensional search for the constraint surface. This was effected by judicious choice of the probability distribution of the random points and by incorporating appropriate logic to speed the search.

As soon as the algorithm for solving the minimization problem was functioning satisfactorily, attention was focused on developing an effective random search for the much higher dimensional maximization problem. Here a "creeping accelerated random search" was employed with some success. The dimensionality and complexity of this problem precluded consideration of any search based on gradients.

Thus, to summarize, the objective of this study was to attempt to make a practical tool of an algorithm whose feasibility had been proven and to investigate its effectiveness on a complex real problem. In the following (Section II), we describe briefly the derivation of the system equations and some useful approximations to these equations. Some of the approximations enable the performance of theoretical analyses; some reduce the computational complexity of the problem.

In Section III we describe a frequency domain stability analysis, based on Popov's theory, of the approximate system model and indicate why it does not work for more complex models. The objective was to establish the absolute stability of the approximate model and to derive from this a Lur -Liapunov function that might be used in the algorithm to obtain a better estimate than the quadratic form provided. This is followed (Section IV) by the details of two numerical algorithms that were constructed and tested, along with the experimental results obtained for the complete model and one approximate model and some two dimensional test problems.

Section V details the difficulties encountered in the study and the shortcomings of our approach, along with the outlines of some problems whose solutions might contribute to improving the state of the art in estimating the domain of attraction of physical nonlinear systems. The summary (Section VI) places in capsule form the salient features of the study. Details of the computer programs used in the study are found in the appendices.

## II. THE SYSTEM MODEL AND ITS APPROXIMATIONS

### Review of Original Model

The basic block diagram of the system is given in Fig. 1.

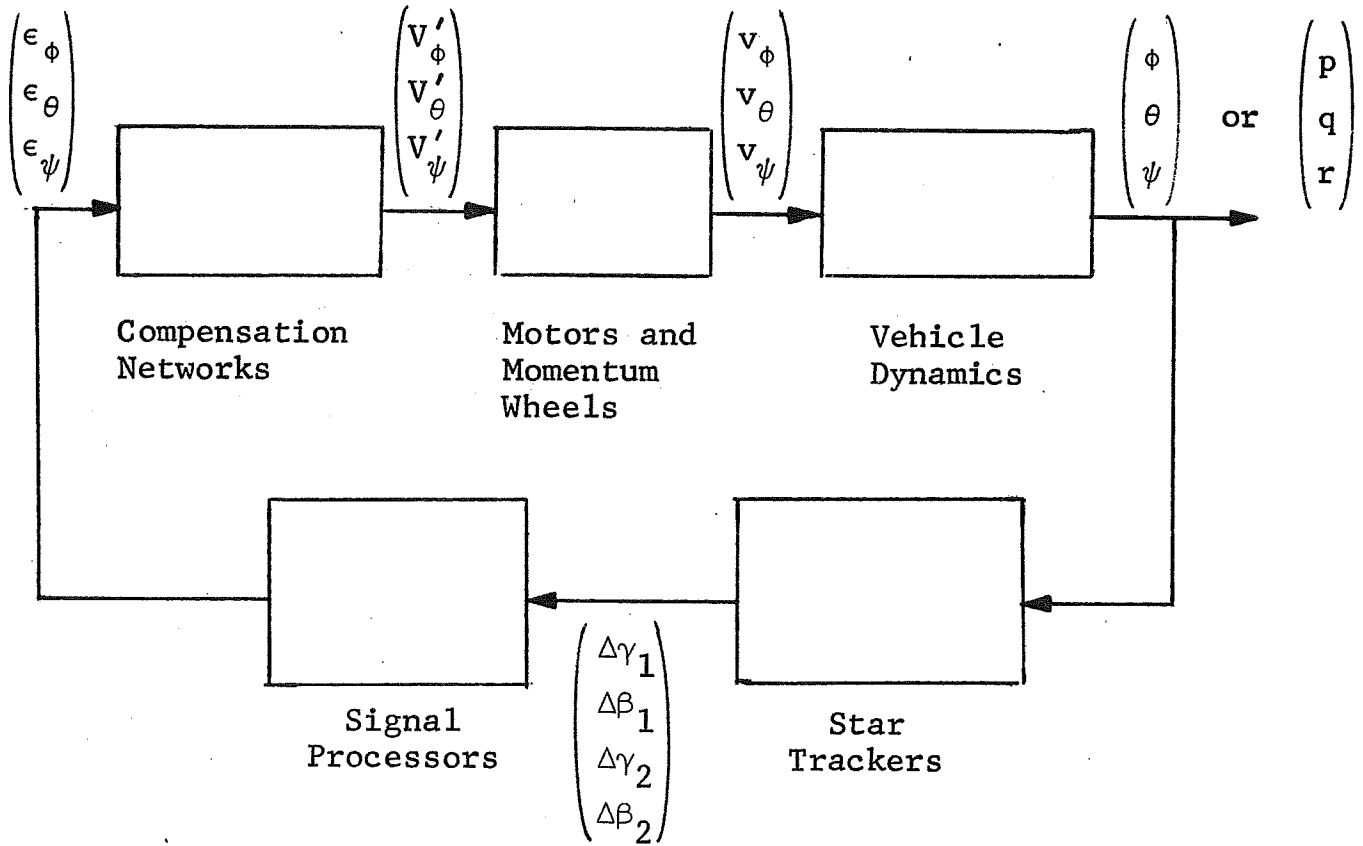


Fig. 1 Block Diagram of Basic Model

### Star Tracker Model

The relationship of the inertial reference coordinates  $(x_r, y_r, z_r)$  and body coordinates  $(x_b, y_b, z_b)$  is given by a set of rotation transformations  $R_\phi, R_\theta, R_\psi$ ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_r \\ y_r \\ z_r \end{pmatrix} = R_\psi R_\theta R_\phi \begin{pmatrix} x_b \\ y_b \\ z_b \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

where the Euler angles  $\phi, \theta, \psi$  are, respectively, the roll, pitch, and yaw angles with respect to the reference coordinates, and  $R_\phi, R_\theta, R_\psi$  are given by

$$R_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c\phi & -s\phi \\ 0 & s\phi & c\phi \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} c\theta & 0 & s\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s\theta & 0 & c\theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

and

$$R_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} c\psi & -s\psi & 0 \\ s\psi & c\psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For each Star Tracker, the relationship between the Tracker and Tracker reference coordinates is given by the rotation transformations  $R_\alpha, R_\beta, R_\gamma$ , viz.,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_T \\ y_T \\ z_T \end{pmatrix} = R_\alpha R_\beta R_\gamma \begin{pmatrix} x_{TR} \\ y_{TR} \\ z_{TR} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\gamma, \beta$  are the outer and inner gimbal angles, and the angle  $\alpha$  is the rotation about the Tracker optical axis. In Ref. 3, two equations for each Star Tracker are derived by relating the actual and commanded values of  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  with the corresponding error differences  $\Delta\beta$  and  $\Delta\gamma$ . The equations are given below:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta\beta_1 &= \sin^{-1}(c\psi c\theta s\beta_{1c} + s\psi c\theta c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} + s\theta s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}) - \beta_{1c} \\
 \Delta\gamma_1 &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-(s\psi s\phi + c\psi s\theta c\phi) s\beta_{1c} + (c\psi s\phi - s\psi s\theta c\phi) c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} + c\theta c\phi s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}}{-(s\psi c\phi - c\psi s\theta s\phi) s\beta_{1c} + (c\psi c\phi + s\psi s\theta s\phi) c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} - c\theta s\phi s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}} \right) - \gamma_{1c} \\
 \\
 \Delta\beta_2 &= \sin^{-1}(c\psi c\theta s\beta_{2c} - s\psi c\theta c\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} - s\theta s\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c}) - \beta_{2c} \\
 \Delta\gamma_2 &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{(s\psi s\phi + c\psi s\theta c\phi) s\beta_{2c} + (c\psi s\phi - s\psi s\theta c\phi) c\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} + c\theta c\phi s\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c}}{(s\psi c\phi - c\psi s\theta s\phi) s\beta_{2c} + (c\psi c\phi + s\psi s\theta s\phi) c\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} - c\theta s\phi s\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c}} \right) - \gamma_{2c} \\
 \\
 \Delta\beta_3 &= \sin^{-1}(c\psi c\theta s\beta_{3c} + s\psi c\theta s\gamma_{3c} c\beta_{3c} - s\theta c\gamma_{3c} c\beta_{3c}) - \beta_{3c} \\
 \Delta\gamma_3 &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-(s\psi c\phi - c\psi s\theta s\phi) s\beta_{3c} + (c\psi c\phi + s\psi s\theta s\phi) s\gamma_{3c} c\beta_{3c} + c\theta s\phi c\gamma_{3c} c\beta_{3c}}{(s\psi s\phi + c\psi s\theta c\phi) s\beta_{3c} - (c\psi s\phi - s\psi s\theta c\phi) s\gamma_{3c} c\beta_{3c} + c\theta c\phi c\gamma_{3c} c\beta_{3c}} \right) - \gamma_{3c} \\
 \\
 \Delta\beta_4 &= \sin^{-1}(c\psi c\theta s\beta_{4c} - s\psi c\theta s\gamma_{4c} c\beta_{4c} + s\theta c\gamma_{4c} c\beta_{4c}) - \beta_{4c} \\
 \Delta\gamma_4 &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{+(s\psi c\phi - c\psi s\theta s\phi) s\beta_{4c} + (c\psi c\phi + s\psi s\theta s\phi) s\gamma_{4c} c\beta_{4c} + c\theta s\phi c\gamma_{4c} c\beta_{4c}}{-(s\psi s\phi + c\psi s\theta c\phi) s\beta_{4c} - (c\psi s\phi - s\psi s\theta c\phi) s\gamma_{4c} c\beta_{4c} + c\theta c\phi c\gamma_{4c} c\beta_{4c}} \right) - \gamma_{4c}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

### Error Processor and Actuator

The equations for the "partial processor" used in our model for Trackers 1 and 2 are

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_\phi \\ \epsilon_\theta \\ \epsilon_\psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ d_{12}c(\gamma_{2c} + \Delta\gamma_2) & 0 & d_{12}c(\gamma_{1c} + \Delta\gamma_1) \\ -d_{12}s(\gamma_{2c} + \Delta\gamma_2) & 0 & -d_{12}s(\gamma_{1c} + \Delta\gamma_1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta\beta_1 \\ \Delta\gamma_1 \\ \Delta\beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

Each of these signals passes through a lead-lag compensation network, thereby producing the set of typical equations:

$$\dot{\omega}_{\phi} + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \omega_{\phi} = -K_c \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \epsilon_{\phi} \quad (6)$$

$$V'_{\phi} = \omega_{\phi} + K_c \left(1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2}\right) \epsilon_{\phi}$$

with a similar set of equations for  $\theta$  and  $\psi$ . Here  $V'$  denotes the output voltage of the compensation network.

The motor saturation is represented as

$$V'' = f(V') , \quad (7)$$

where

$$f(V') = \begin{cases} 26 , & V' > 26 \text{ volts} \\ V' , & |V'| \leq 26 \text{ volts} \\ -26 , & V' < -26 \text{ volts} . \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Incorporating the dynamic equations for the motors, momentum wheels, and vehicle in state variable form, and neglecting gyroscopic torques due to the momentum wheels, the state equations for the momentum wheels and vehicle reduce to



$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \dot{v}_\phi + \frac{1}{\tau_m} v_\phi &= \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} v''_\phi \\
 p &= -\frac{1}{I} v_\phi + \left( p(0) + \frac{1}{I} v_\phi(0) \right) \\
 \dot{v}_\theta + \frac{1}{\tau_m} v_\theta &= \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} v''_\theta \\
 q &= -\frac{1}{I} v_\theta + \left( q(0) + \frac{1}{I} v_\theta(0) \right) \\
 \dot{v}_\psi + \frac{1}{\tau_m} v_\psi &= \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} v''_\psi \\
 r &= -\frac{1}{I} v_\psi + \left( r(0) + \frac{1}{I} v_\psi(0) \right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} , \tag{9}$$

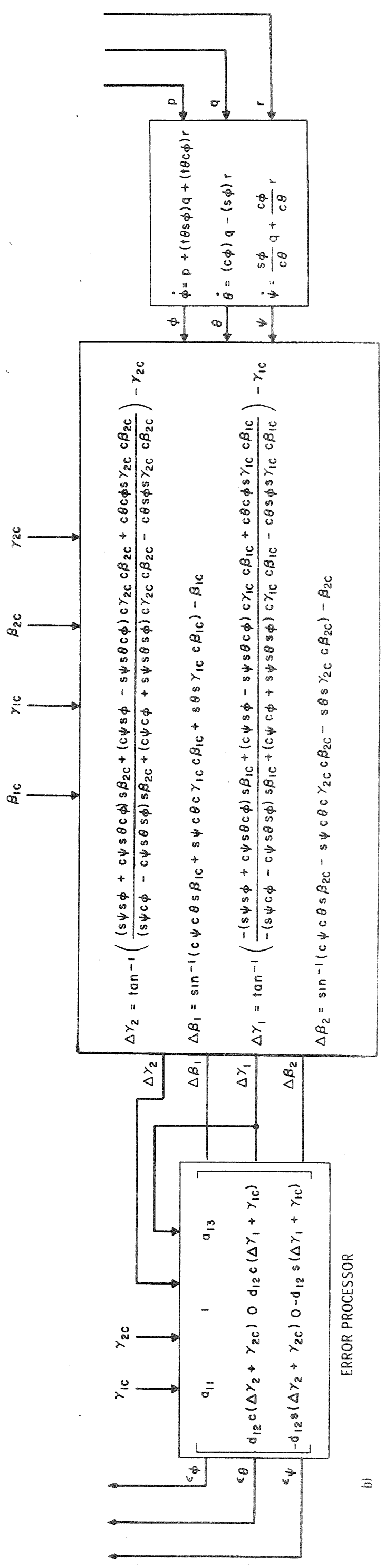
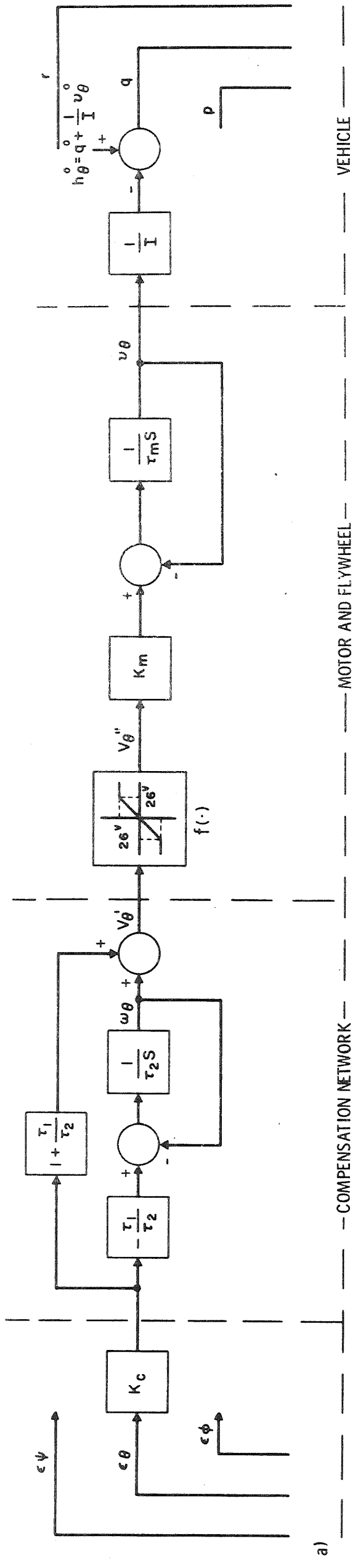
where  $p, q, r$  are the rotational rates about the body axes  $x_b, y_b, z_b$  and  $v_\phi, v_\theta, v_\psi$  are the wheel momentum variables. The equations for the Euler angles  $\phi, \theta, \psi$  are

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \dot{\phi} &= p + (t\theta s\phi)q + (t\theta c\phi)r \\
 \dot{\theta} &= (c\phi)q - (s\phi)r \\
 \ddot{\psi} &= \frac{s\phi}{c\theta} q + \frac{c\phi}{c\theta} r
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{10}$$

The equations presented thus far are summarized in the block diagram of Fig. 2.

### Reformulation of the State Equations

For the numerical portion of our stability analysis, we require the system state equations to take the form



STAR TRACKERS 1 AND 2

Fig. 2 Typical Forward Channel [a] Without Wheel Gyroscopic Torques] and Feedback Path [b] Based on Gimbal Angle Rate Equations]

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) , \quad (11)$$

where  $\mathbf{x}$  is the state vector of appropriate dimension,  $\mathbf{A}$  is the matrix of the linear part, and  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$  is the collection of non-linear terms that have no linear part, i.e.

$$\lim_{\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})\|}{\|\mathbf{x}\|} = 0 . \quad (12)$$

First we define a set of variables whose value at equilibrium ( $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = 0$ ) will be zero, viz.,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi' &= \phi - \phi_e \\ \theta' &= \theta - \theta_e \\ \psi' &= \psi - \psi_e \\ v'_\phi &= v_\phi - I h_\phi^0 \\ v'_\theta &= v_\theta - I h_\theta^0 \\ v'_\psi &= v_\psi - I h_\psi^0 \\ \omega'_\phi &= \omega_\phi - \left( -\frac{\tau_1 I}{\tau_2 K_m} h_\phi^0 \right) \\ \omega'_\theta &= \omega_\theta - \left( -\frac{\tau_1 I}{\tau_2 K_m} h_\theta^0 \right) \\ \omega'_\psi &= \omega_\psi - \left( -\frac{\tau_1 I}{\tau_2 K_m} h_\psi^0 \right) \end{aligned} \right\} , \quad (13)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{\phi}^0 &= p(0) + \frac{1}{I} v_{\phi}(0) \\
 h_{\theta}^0 &= q(0) + \frac{1}{I} v_{\theta}(0) \\
 h_{\psi}^0 &= r(0) + \frac{1}{I} v_{\psi}(0) ,
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

and  $\phi_e, \theta_e, \psi_e$  are the offset angles that are complicated functions of the initial angular momentum  $Ih_{\phi}^0, Ih_{\theta}^0, Ih_{\psi}^0$  and the commanded gimbal angles.

The equations using this newly-defined set of state variables become

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{\phi}' &= -\frac{1}{I} v_{\phi}' - \frac{(t\theta s\phi)}{I} v_{\theta}' - \frac{(t\theta c\phi)}{I} v_{\psi}' \\
 \dot{v}_{\phi}' &= -\frac{1}{\tau_m} v_{\phi}' + \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} f \left( K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) \epsilon_{\phi}' + \omega_{\phi}' + \frac{I}{K_m} h_{\phi}^0 \right) - \frac{I}{\tau_m} h_{\phi}^0 \\
 \dot{\omega}_{\phi}' &= -\frac{1}{\tau_m} \omega_{\phi}' - \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \epsilon_{\phi}' \\
 \dot{\theta}' &= -\frac{(c\phi)}{I} v_{\theta}' + \frac{(s\phi)}{I} v_{\psi}' \\
 \dot{v}_{\theta}' &= -\frac{1}{\tau_m} v_{\theta}' + \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} f \left( K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) \epsilon_{\theta}' + \omega_{\theta}' + \frac{I}{K_m} h_{\theta}^0 \right) - \frac{I}{\tau_m} h_{\theta}^0 \\
 \dot{\omega}_{\theta}' &= -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \omega_{\theta}' - \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \epsilon_{\theta}'
 \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\dot{\psi}' = -\frac{s\phi}{Ic\theta} v'_{\theta} - \frac{c\phi}{Ic\theta} v'_{\psi}$$

$$\dot{v}'_{\psi} = -\frac{1}{\tau_m} v'_{\psi} + \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} f \left( K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) \epsilon'_{\psi} + \omega'_{\psi} + \frac{I}{K_m} h^o_{\psi} \right) - \frac{I}{\tau_m} h^o_{\psi}$$

$$\dot{\omega}'_{\psi} = -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \omega'_{\psi} - \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \epsilon'_{\psi}$$

$$\epsilon'_{\phi} = a_{11} \Delta\beta_1 + \Delta\gamma_1 + a_{13} \Delta\beta_2 - \frac{I}{K_c K_m} h^o_{\phi}$$

$$\epsilon'_{\theta} = d_{12}^c (\gamma_{2c} + \Delta\gamma_2) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 + d_{12}^c (\gamma_{1c} + \Delta\gamma_1) \cdot \Delta\beta_2 - \frac{I}{K_c K_m} h^o_{\theta} \quad (15) \quad (\text{Cont.})$$

$$\epsilon'_{\psi} = -d_{12}^s (\gamma_{2c} + \Delta\gamma_2) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 - d_{12}^s (\gamma_{1c} + \Delta\gamma_1) \cdot \Delta\beta_2 - \frac{I}{K_c K_m} h^o_{\psi}$$

$$\Delta\beta_1 = \sin^{-1} (c\psi c\theta s\beta_{1c} + s\psi c\theta c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} + s\theta s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}) - \beta_{1c}$$

$$\Delta\gamma_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{D_1} \left( -(s\psi s\phi + c\psi s\theta c\phi) s\beta_{1c} + (c\psi s\phi - s\psi s\theta c\phi) c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} \right. \\ \left. + c\theta c\phi s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} \right) - \gamma_{1c}$$

$$D_1 = \left( -(s\psi c\phi - c\psi s\theta s\phi) s\beta_{1c} + (c\psi c\phi + s\psi s\theta s\phi) c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} \right. \\ \left. - c\theta s\phi s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} \right)$$

$$\Delta\beta_2 = \sin^{-1}(c\psi c\theta s\beta_{2c} - s\psi c\theta c\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} - s\theta s\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c}) - \beta_{2c}$$

$$\Delta\gamma_2 = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{D_2} \left( (s\psi s\phi + c\psi s\theta c\phi) s\beta_{2c} + (c\psi s\phi - s\psi s\theta c\phi) c\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} \right. \\ \left. + c\theta c\phi s\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} \right) - \gamma_{2c}$$

$$D_2 = \left( (s\psi c\phi - c\psi s\theta s\phi) s\beta_{2c} + (c\psi c\phi + s\psi s\theta s\phi) c\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} \right. \\ \left. - c\theta s\phi s\gamma_{2c} c\beta_{2c} \right)$$

The details of putting these equations into the required form, Eq. (11), are given in Ref. 5, and the general form of the result is illustrated in Fig. 3. The  $A_{ij}$  are complicated functions of the commanded gimbal angles and the initial total momenta, and these too are tabulated in Ref. 5. Their linearizations about  $\phi_e = \theta_e = \psi_e = 0$  are given in Ref. 3.

If the effects of nonzero equilibrium are assumed to be negligibly small, then the equations of Fig. 3 become those of Fig. 4, where the variables  $v', \omega'$  have been rescaled to be dimensionless, i.e.,

$$v''_{\theta} = \frac{1}{K_m K_c} v'_{\theta}, \text{ etc.}, \quad \omega''_{\theta} = \frac{\tau_2}{K_c \tau_1} \omega'_{\theta}, \text{ etc.} \quad (16)$$

Note that nonzero initial momenta,  $Ih_{\phi}^0, Ih_{\theta}^0, Ih_{\psi}^0$ , have the effect of displacing the linear regions of the corresponding saturation terms for  $f_2, f_5$ , and  $f_7$ .

### Effects of Offset on Linear Models

In the models used for our study, the assumption of zero angular offset at equilibrium was made in determining the

$\dot{\phi}$	0	$-\frac{1}{T}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{T} v_{\theta}' s(\phi' + \phi_0) + \frac{1}{T} v_{\psi}' c(\phi' + \phi_0) - A_{15} v_{\theta}' - A_{18} v_{\psi}'$
$\dot{v}_{\phi}$	$\frac{K_m K_c}{T_m} \left( 1 + \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right)$	$-\frac{1}{T_m}$	$+\frac{K_m}{T_m}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$+\frac{K_m}{T_m} f \left[ K_c \left( 1 + \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) (a_{11} \Delta\beta_1 + \Delta\gamma_1 + a_{13} \Delta\beta_2) + \omega_{\phi}' - \frac{T_1}{T_2} \frac{I}{K_m} h_{\phi}^0 \right] - \frac{K_m}{T_m} K_c \left( 1 + \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) \phi' - A_{24} \theta' - A_{27} \psi' - \frac{K_m}{T_m} \omega_{\phi}' - \frac{I}{T_m} h_{\phi}^0$
$\dot{\omega}_{\phi}$	$-\frac{T_1}{K_m T_2^2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{T_2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{T_1}{K_m T_2^2} \left[ (a_{11} \Delta\beta_1 + \Delta\gamma_1 + a_{13} \Delta\beta_2) - \phi' \right] - A_{34} \theta' - A_{37} \psi' + \frac{I T_1}{K_m T_2^2} h_{\phi}^0$
$\dot{\theta}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{T} \left[ v_{\theta}' (c(\phi' + \phi_0) - 1) + v_{\psi}' s(\phi' + \phi_0) \right] - A_{45} v_{\theta}' - A_{48} v_{\psi}'$
$\dot{v}_{\theta}$	$A_{91}$	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{T_m}$	$+\frac{K_m}{T_m}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$+\frac{K_m}{T_m} f \left[ K_c d_{12} \left( 1 + \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) (c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 + c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_2) + \omega_{\theta}' - \frac{T_1}{T_2} \frac{I}{K_m} h_{\theta}^0 \right] - A_{51} \phi' - A_{54} \theta' - A_{57} \psi' - \frac{K_m}{T_m} \omega_{\theta}' - \frac{I}{T_m} h_{\theta}^0$
$\dot{\omega}_{\theta}$	$A_{61}$	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{T_2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{T_1}{K_m T_2^2} d_{12} (c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 + c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_2) - A_{61} \phi' - A_{64} \theta' - A_{67} \psi' + \frac{I T_1}{K_m T_2^2} h_{\theta}^0$
$\dot{\psi}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{I c(\theta' + \theta_0)} \left[ v_{\theta}' s(\phi' + \phi_0) + v_{\psi}' (c(\phi' + \phi_0) - 1) \right] - A_{75} v_{\theta}' - A_{78} v_{\psi}'$
$\dot{v}_{\psi}$	$A_{81}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$+\frac{K_m}{T_m} f \left[ -K_c \left( 1 + \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) d_{12} (s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 + s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_2) + \omega_{\psi}' - \frac{T_1}{T_2} \frac{I}{K_m} h_{\psi}^0 \right] - A_{81} \phi' - A_{84} \theta' - A_{87} \psi' - \frac{K_m}{T_m} \omega_{\psi}' - \frac{I}{T_m} h_{\psi}^0$
$\dot{\omega}_{\psi}$	$A_{91}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$K_c \frac{T_1}{T_2^2} d_{12} (s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 + s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_2) - A_{91} \phi' - A_{94} \theta' - A_{97} \psi' + \frac{I T_1}{K_m T_2^2} h_{\psi}^0$

EQUATIONS LINEARIZED ABOUT

- $\phi' = \theta' = \psi' = 0$
- $\theta' = \theta - \theta_0$ , etc.
- $v_{\phi}' = v_{\theta}' = v_{\psi}' = 0$
- $v_{\theta}' = v_{\theta} - I h_{\theta}^0$ , etc.
- $\omega_{\phi}' = \omega_{\theta}' = \omega_{\psi}' = 0$
- $\omega_{\theta}' = \omega_{\theta} + \frac{T_1}{T_2} \frac{I}{K_m} h_{\theta}^0$ , etc.

$$\Delta\beta_1 = \sin^{-1}(c\psi c\theta s\beta_{1c} + s\psi c\theta c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} + s\theta s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}) - \beta_{1c}, \quad \Delta\beta_2 = \sin^{-1}(c\psi s\theta c\phi s\beta_{2c} + c\psi s\theta c\phi s\beta_{2c} + c\theta s\phi s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}) - \beta_{2c}$$

$$\Delta\gamma_1 = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-(s\psi s\phi + c\psi s\theta c\phi) s\beta_{1c} + (c\psi s\phi - s\psi s\theta c\phi) c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} + c\theta s\phi s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}}{-(s\psi c\phi - c\psi s\theta s\phi) s\beta_{1c} + (c\psi c\phi + s\psi s\theta s\phi) c\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c} - c\theta s\phi s\gamma_{1c} c\beta_{1c}} \right) - \gamma_{1c}, \quad \Delta\gamma_2 = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{+}{+} + \frac{+}{+} \right) - \gamma_{2c}$$

Fig. 3 State Equations Based on Tracker Angle Model

$\dot{\phi}$	0	$-\frac{K_m K_c}{I}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{K_m K_c}{I} v_{\theta} s \phi + \frac{K_m K_c}{I} v_{\psi} c \phi$
$v_{\dot{\phi}}$	$\frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{\tau_m \tau_2}$	$-\frac{1}{\tau_m}$	$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_m \tau_2}$	0	$(a_{11} s \gamma_{1c} - \beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c} - a_{13} s \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{\tau_m \tau_2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left[ K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) (a_{11} \Delta \beta_1 + \Delta \gamma_1 + a_{13} \Delta \beta_2) + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \omega_{\dot{\phi}} - \frac{\tau_1 I}{\tau_2 K_m} h_{\dot{\phi}} \right]$ $-\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left[ K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) \left( \phi' + (a_{11} s \gamma_{1c} - \beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c} - a_{13} s \gamma_{2c}) \theta' \right) \right]$ $+(a_{11} c \gamma_{1c} + \beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c} - a_{13} c \gamma_{2c}) \psi'$ $-\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_m \tau_2} \omega_{\dot{\phi}} - \frac{I}{K_m K_c \tau_m} h_{\dot{\phi}}$
$\omega_{\dot{\phi}}$	$-\frac{1}{\tau_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\tau_2}$	0	$-(a_{11} c \gamma_{1c} + \beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c} - a_{13} c \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_2}$	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{\tau_2} \left[ (a_{11} \Delta \beta_1 + \Delta \gamma_1 + a_{13} \Delta \beta_2) - \left( \phi' + (a_{11} s \gamma_{1c} - \beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c} - a_{13} s \gamma_{2c}) \theta' \right) \right]$ $+ (a_{11} c \gamma_{1c} + \beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c} - a_{13} c \gamma_{2c}) \psi' + \frac{I}{\tau_2 K_c K_m} h_{\dot{\phi}}$
$\dot{\theta}$	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{K_m K_c}{I}$	0	0	$-\left[ \frac{K_m K_c}{I} v_{\theta} (c \phi - 1) - \frac{K_m K_c}{I} v_{\psi} s \phi \right]$
$v_{\dot{\theta}}$	0	0	$\frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{\tau_m \tau_2}$	$-\frac{1}{\tau_m}$	$\frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{\tau_m \tau_2} \cdot d_{12} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	$-\frac{1}{\tau_m}$	$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_m \tau_2}$	0	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left[ K_c d_{12} \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) (c(\Delta \gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_1 + c(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_2) + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \omega_{\dot{\theta}} - \frac{\tau_1 I}{\tau_2 K_m} h_{\dot{\theta}} \right]$ $-\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left[ K_c d_{12} \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) (s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \theta + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \omega_{\dot{\theta}}) - \frac{I}{K_m K_c \tau_m} h_{\dot{\theta}} \right]$ $-\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_2} (c(\Delta \gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_1 + c(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_2)$ $+\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_2} (s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \theta' + \frac{I}{\tau_2 K_c K_m} h_{\dot{\theta}})$
$\omega_{\dot{\theta}}$	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_2} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	0	$-\frac{1}{\tau_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{I c \theta} \left[ K_m K_c v_{\theta} s \phi + K_m K_c v_{\psi} (c \phi - s \theta) \right]$
$\dot{\psi}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{I c \theta} \left[ K_m K_c v_{\theta} s \phi + K_m K_c v_{\psi} (c \phi - s \theta) \right]$	
$v_{\dot{\psi}}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{\tau_m \tau_2} - d_{12} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	$-\frac{1}{\tau_m}$	$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_m \tau_2}$	0	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left[ -K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) d_{12} (s(\Delta \gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_1 + s(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_2) + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \omega_{\dot{\psi}} - \frac{\tau_1 I}{\tau_2 K_m} h_{\dot{\psi}} \right]$ $-\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left[ K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) d_{12} (s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \psi' + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} \omega_{\dot{\psi}}) - \frac{I}{K_m K_c \tau_m} h_{\dot{\psi}} \right]$ $+\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_2} (s(\Delta \gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_1 + s(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta \beta_2)$ $+\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_2} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \psi' + \frac{I}{\tau_2 K_c K_m} h_{\dot{\psi}}$
$\omega_{\dot{\psi}}$	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_2} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	0	$-\frac{1}{\tau_2}$	0	

EQUATIONS LINEARIZED ABOUT  
 $\phi' = \theta' = \psi' = 0$   
 $v_{\dot{\phi}} = v_{\dot{\theta}} = v_{\dot{\psi}} = 0$   
 $\omega_{\dot{\phi}} = \omega_{\dot{\theta}} = \omega_{\dot{\psi}} = 0$

$\text{sgn } d_{12} = \text{sgn } (\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$   
 $\Delta \beta_1 = \sin^{-1}(c \psi c \theta s \beta_{1c} + s \psi c \theta c \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c} + s \theta s \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c}) - \beta_{1c}$   
 $\Delta \beta_2 = \sin^{-1}(c \psi s \phi + c \psi s \theta c \phi) s \beta_{1c} + (c \psi s \phi - s \psi s \theta c \phi) c \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c} + c \theta c \phi s \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c}$   
 $\Delta \gamma_1 = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-(s \psi c \phi - c \psi s \theta s \phi) s \beta_{1c} + (c \psi c \phi + s \psi s \theta s \phi) c \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c} - c \theta s \phi s \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c}}{-(s \psi c \phi - c \psi s \theta s \phi) s \beta_{1c} + (c \psi c \phi + s \psi s \theta s \phi) c \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c} - c \theta s \phi s \gamma_{1c} c \beta_{1c}} \right) - \gamma_{1c}$   
 $\Delta \gamma_2 = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{c \psi s \phi + c \psi s \theta c \phi}{-(s \psi c \phi - c \psi s \theta s \phi)} \right) - \gamma_{2c}$

Fig. 4 Nondimensional State Equations Based on Tracker Angle Model—Offset Neglected



linearized part of the matrix differential equations. To be exact, however, the state equations should be linearized about the true equilibrium values of the roll, pitch, and yaw angles.

A computer program was written for the IBM 360/75 to compare eigenvalues of the matrices of the linear part which were derived by assuming both zero and nonzero offset, for various values of commanded gimbal angles and initial momenta. Results have shown that for a range of commanded gimbal angles and initial total momenta well beyond those expected, that the differences in both real and imaginary parts of the calculated eigenvalues occur in the fourth significant figure for the actual OAO system (Ref. 6) and in the fifth figure for the "paired-Tracker" system.

#### System Model with Motor Saturation Only

An analysis of the simplified system where the only nonlinearities considered are those of motor saturation has been carried out literally because the numerical computation was too sensitive. The simplified system is represented as

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Gf(v) \quad , \quad (17)$$

where  $G$  is a  $9 \times 3$  matrix,  $f(v)$  is a three vector of saturation functions obtained from  $f(x)$  by deleting all nonlinear terms except saturation, and  $v$  is a three dimensional vector. These terms are:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{K_c K_m}{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_m} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\tau_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} & 2t\beta_{1c} c y_{1c} & 0 & 0 & -2t\beta_{1c} s y_{1c} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_c K_m}{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_m} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_c K_m}{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_m} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x' = [\phi', v_\phi'', \omega_\phi'', \theta', v_\theta'', \omega_\theta'', \psi', v_\psi'', \omega_\psi'']$$

$$\omega_\theta'' = \frac{\omega_\theta''}{d_{12}s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})} \quad ; \quad \omega_\psi'' = \frac{\omega_\psi''}{d_{12}s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})}$$

$$f(v) = \begin{bmatrix} f \left\{ K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) (\phi' - t\beta_{1c} c\gamma_{1c} \theta' + t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c} \psi') + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} d_{12}s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \omega_\phi'' + \frac{I}{K_m} h_\phi^o \right\} - \frac{I}{K_m} h_\phi^o \\ f \left\{ K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) d_{12} [s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \theta'] + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} d_{12}s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \omega_\theta'' + \frac{I}{K_m} h_\theta^o \right\} - \frac{I}{K_m} h_\theta^o \\ f \left\{ K_c \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) d_{12} [s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \psi'] + \frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} d_{12}s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \omega_\psi'' + \frac{I}{K_m} h_\psi^o \right\} - \frac{I}{K_m} h_\psi^o \end{bmatrix}$$

If we define  $T$  to be a matrix whose columns are the eigenvectors of  $A$ , and relate  $y$  to  $x$  by

$$x = Ty \tag{18}$$

we obtain

$$\dot{y} = T^{-1}ATy + T^{-1}Gf(v) . \tag{19}$$

It can be shown that

$$T^{-1}AT = \text{diag} \left[ 0, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{\tau_m}, -\frac{1}{\tau_m}, -\frac{1}{\tau_m}, -\frac{1}{\tau_2}, -\frac{1}{\tau_2}, -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \right] , \tag{20}$$

where  $T$  can be written as

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_m} & -\frac{1}{\tau_m} & -\frac{1}{\tau_m} & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \\ 1 & 0 & (2\tau_2 t\beta_{1c} c\gamma_{1c}) & \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_m} - 1 & 0 & -2\tau_2 t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)}{K_m K_c \tau_m^2} & 0 & \frac{-2I\tau_2 t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c}}{\tau_m K_m K_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-2\tau_2 \tau_m t\beta_{1c} c\gamma_{1c}}{\tau_2 - \tau_m} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{c\gamma_{1c}} & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{I}{\tau_m K_m K_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{c\gamma_{1c}} & -1 & 0 & \frac{\tau_m}{\tau_2 - \tau_m} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{s\gamma_{1c}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{I}{\tau_m K_m K_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s\gamma_{1c}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\tau_m}{\tau_m - \tau_2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{K_m K_c \tau_m}{I} & 0 & -2\tau_2 t\beta_{1c} c\gamma_{1c} & \frac{2\tau_2 \tau_m K_m K_c t\beta_{1c} c\gamma_{1c}}{I} & 0 & 2\tau_2 t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c} & -\frac{2\tau_2 \tau_m K_m K_c t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c}}{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -s\gamma_{1c} & \frac{K_m K_c \tau_m s\gamma_{1c}}{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{K_m K_c \tau_m}{I} & 0 & -t\gamma_{1c} & \frac{K_m K_c \tau_m s\gamma_{1c}}{I c\gamma_{1c}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{K_m K_c \tau_m^2}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2\tau_2 \tau_m^2 K_m K_c t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c}}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{K_m K_c \tau_m}{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{K_m K_c \tau_m}{I} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{\tau_m \tau_2 K_m K_c}{(\tau_m - \tau_2) I} & 1 & -2\tau_2 t\beta_{1c} c\gamma_{1c} & \frac{2K_m K_c \tau_2^2 t\beta_{1c} c\gamma_{1c} \tau_m}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} & 0 & 2\tau_2 t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c} & -\frac{2\tau_2 \tau_m K_m K_c t\beta_{1c} s\gamma_{1c}}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{\tau_m K_m K_c \tau_2}{I(\tau_m - \tau_2)} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{\tau_2 \tau_m K_m K_c}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

If we now proceed to "tear" the system by defining

$$z^T = [y_4, y_5, y_6, y_7, y_8, y_9]$$

where superscript T denotes transpose and consider v to be just the linear part of the argument in f(v), it can be shown that the system equations will reduce to the form

$$\dot{z} = A^* z + B^* f(v)$$

(21)

$$\dot{v} = H^* z + J^* f(v) ,$$

where

$$J^* \equiv 0$$

$$A^* = \text{diag} \left[ -\frac{1}{\tau_m}, -\frac{1}{\tau_m}, -\frac{1}{\tau_m}, -\frac{1}{\tau_2}, -\frac{1}{\tau_2}, -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \right] .$$

$$B^* = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{K_m \tau_m}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} & 0 & \frac{2\tau_2 \tau_m K_m t \beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c}}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} \\ 0 & \frac{K_m}{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{K_m}{I} \\ \frac{K_m \tau_2}{I(\tau_m - \tau_2)} & \frac{2K_m \tau_2^2 t \beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c}}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} & \frac{-2\tau_2^2 K_m t \beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c}}{I(\tau_2 - \tau_m)} \\ 0 & \frac{K_m \tau_2}{I(\tau_m - \tau_2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{K_m \tau_2}{I(\tau_m - \tau_2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^* = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{K_c}{\tau_m} \left[ 1 - \frac{\tau_2 + \tau_1}{\tau_m} \right] & \frac{K_c t \beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c}}{\tau_m} \left[ \frac{2\tau_1 \tau_m}{\tau_2 - \tau_m} + \frac{\tau_2 + \tau_1}{\tau_2} \right] & \frac{K_c}{\tau_m} \left( 1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \right) (2\tau_2 - 1) t \beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c} & -\frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{K_c}{\tau_m} d_{12} s (\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \left[ \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2 - \tau_m}{\tau_2 - \tau_m} \right] & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} d_{12} s (\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_c}{\tau_m} d_{12} s (\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \left[ \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2 - \tau_m}{\tau_2 - \tau_m} \right] & 0 & 0 & -\frac{K_c \tau_1}{\tau_2} d_{12} s (\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \end{bmatrix}$$

### Elimination of Compensator Lag Dynamics

The transfer function of the lead-lag compensation network is described by

$$G_c(s) = K_c \frac{(\tau_1 + \tau_2)s + 1}{\tau_2 s + 1}, \quad (22)$$

where

$$K_c = 2.685 \times 10^5 \text{ volt/rad}$$

$$\tau_1 = 4.5 \text{ sec}, \quad \tau_2 = .5 \text{ sec}.$$

Therefore,

$$G_c(s) = K_c \left[ \frac{9s}{s+2} + 1 \right] \quad (23)$$

Considering the fact that the rotational rates of the vehicle are much slower than 2 rad/sec, let us ignore for this treatment the effect of lag dynamics in  $G_c(p)$ . With this simplifying assumption, the resulting equations become

$$\frac{V'(s)}{\epsilon(s)} = K_c (4.5 s + 1) \quad (24)$$

with a corresponding differential equation for each channel,

$$V' = K_c (4.5 \dot{\epsilon} + \epsilon) \quad (25)$$

Proceeding to solve for  $\epsilon, \dot{\epsilon}$  we obtain:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon_\phi &= \Delta\gamma_1 \\ \epsilon_\theta &= d_{12} \left[ c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c})\Delta\beta_1 + c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c})\Delta\beta_2 \right] \\ \epsilon_\psi &= -d_{12} \left[ s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c})\Delta\beta_1 + s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c})\Delta\beta_2 \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_\phi = \dot{\Delta\gamma}_1 &= p - t(\Delta\beta_1 + \beta_{1c}) \cdot c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot q \\ &+ t(\Delta\beta_1 + \beta_{1c}) \cdot s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot r \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_\phi &= \left( h_\phi^o - \frac{v_\phi}{I} \right) - t(\Delta\beta_1 + \beta_{1c}) \cdot c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \left( h_\theta^o - \frac{v_\theta}{I} \right) \\ &+ t(\Delta\beta_1 + \beta_{1c}) \cdot s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \left( h_\psi^o - \frac{v_\psi}{I} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_\theta = & d_{12}c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \dot{\Delta\beta}_1 - d_{12}s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \dot{\Delta\gamma}_2 \Delta\beta_1 \\ & + d_{12}c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \dot{\Delta\beta}_2 - d_{12}s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \dot{\Delta\gamma}_1 \Delta\beta_2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} (27) \\ (\text{Cont.}) \end{array}$$

By defining the following variables as:

$$\begin{aligned} PJ_1 &\equiv s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \left( h_\theta^o - \frac{v_\theta}{I} \right) + c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \left( h_\psi^o - \frac{v_\psi}{I} \right) \\ PJ_2 &\equiv -s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \left( h_\theta^o - \frac{v_\theta}{I} \right) - c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \left( h_\psi^o - \frac{v_\psi}{I} \right) \\ PJ_3 &\equiv \left( h_\phi^o - \frac{v_\phi}{I} \right) + t(\Delta\beta_2 + \beta_{2c}) \cdot c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \left( h_\theta^o - \frac{v_\theta}{I} \right) \\ &\quad - t(\Delta\beta_2 + \beta_{2c}) \cdot s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \left( h_\psi^o - \frac{v_\psi}{I} \right) \\ PJ_4 &\equiv \left( h_\phi^o - \frac{v_\phi}{I} \right) - t(\Delta\beta_1 + \beta_{1c}) \cdot c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \left( h_\theta^o - \frac{v_\theta}{I} \right) \\ &\quad + t(\Delta\beta_1 + \beta_{1c}) \cdot s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \left( h_\psi^o - \frac{v_\psi}{I} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_\phi = PJ_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_\theta = & d_{12} \left[ c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot PJ_1 + c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot PJ_2 \right. \\ & \left. - s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 \cdot PJ_3 - s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_2 \cdot PJ_4 \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_{\psi} = & -d_{12} \left[ s(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot PJ_1 + s(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot PJ_2 \right. \\ & \left. + c(\Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_1 \cdot PJ_3 + c(\Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta\beta_2 \cdot PJ_4 \right] \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} (28) \\ (Cont.) \end{array}$$

the resulting state equations become:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi} &= h_{\phi}^0 - \frac{1}{I} v_{\phi} + (t_{\theta s \phi}) \cdot \left( h_{\theta}^0 - \frac{1}{I} v_{\theta} \right) + (t_{\theta c \phi}) \cdot \left( h_{\psi}^0 - \frac{1}{I} v_{\psi} \right) \\ \dot{v}_{\phi} &= -\frac{1}{\tau_m} v_{\phi} + \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} f \left( K_c (\epsilon_{\phi} + 4.5 \dot{\epsilon}_{\phi}) \right) \\ \dot{\theta} &= c\phi \cdot \left( h_{\theta}^0 - \frac{1}{I} v_{\theta} \right) - s\phi \cdot \left( h_{\psi}^0 - \frac{1}{I} v_{\psi} \right) \\ \dot{v}_{\theta} &= -\frac{1}{\tau_m} v_{\theta} + \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} f \left( K_c (\epsilon_{\theta} + 4.5 \dot{\epsilon}_{\theta}) \right) \\ \dot{\psi} &= \left( \frac{s\phi}{c\theta} \right) \left( h_{\theta}^0 - \frac{1}{I} v_{\theta} \right) + \left( \frac{c\phi}{c\theta} \right) \left( h_{\psi}^0 - \frac{1}{I} v_{\psi} \right) \\ \dot{v}_{\psi} &= -\frac{1}{\tau_m} v_{\psi} + \frac{K_m}{\tau_m} f \left( K_c (\epsilon_{\psi} + 4.5 \dot{\epsilon}_{\psi}) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Rescaling as before, we obtain

$$v'' = \frac{1}{K_m K_c} v' = \frac{1}{K_m K_c} (v - I h^0)$$

$$\phi' = \phi - \phi_e, \text{ etc.}$$

with Eq. (29) becoming:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\phi}' &= - \frac{K_m K_c}{I} \left[ v''_{\phi} + (t_{\theta} s_{\phi}) v''_{\phi} + (t_{\theta} c_{\phi}) v''_{\psi} \right] \\
\dot{v}''_{\phi} &= - \frac{1}{\tau_m} v''_{\phi} + \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f \left( K_c (\epsilon_{\phi} + 4.5 \dot{\epsilon}_{\phi}) \right) - \frac{I}{\tau_m K_m K_c} h_{\phi}^o \\
\dot{\theta}' &= - \frac{K_m K_c}{I} \left[ c_{\phi} \cdot v''_{\theta} - s_{\phi} \cdot v''_{\psi} \right] \\
\dot{v}''_{\theta} &= - \frac{1}{\tau_m} v''_{\theta} + \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f \left( K_c (\epsilon_{\theta} + 4.5 \dot{\epsilon}_{\theta}) \right) - \frac{I}{\tau_m K_m K_c} h_{\theta}^o \\
\dot{\psi}' &= - \frac{K_m K_c}{I} \left( \frac{s_{\phi}}{c_{\theta}} \cdot v''_{\theta} + \frac{c_{\phi}}{c_{\theta}} \cdot v''_{\psi} \right) \\
\dot{v}''_{\psi} &= - \frac{1}{\tau_m} v''_{\psi} + \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f \left( K_c (\epsilon_{\psi} + 4.5 \dot{\epsilon}_{\psi}) \right) - \frac{I}{\tau_m K_m K_c} h_{\psi}^o
\end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

Separating the linear and nonlinear terms in Eq. (30), putting them into the required form Eq. (11), and assuming that  $\Delta\beta_1^e$  and  $\Delta\beta_2^e$  are negligible, it can be shown that the six dimensional state equations take the form shown in Fig. 5. If we wish to consider the six dimensional model, and include only the nonlinearity due to the motor saturation function, the form of Fig. 5 reduces to that of Fig. 6.

### Comparison of Models via Simulation

Four models of the Ames system were simulated, namely: the basic nine dimensional nonlinear model, the basic model with a hard saturation of the error signals  $(\epsilon_{\phi}, \epsilon_{\theta}, \epsilon_{\psi})$ , the model with motor saturation as the only nonlinearity, and the six dimensional version (lead-lag replaced by pure lead) of the basic model. The purpose of these simulations is two-fold: 1) to gain

$$^* \Delta\beta_1^e = \left[ \Delta\beta_1(\phi_e, \theta_e, \psi_e) \right], \text{ etc.}$$

$\dot{\epsilon}'$	$0$	$0$	$0$	$0$	$0$	$-\frac{K K}{I} (t \delta s o v'_{\epsilon} + t \delta c o v'_{\psi})$
$\dot{v}'_2$	$\frac{1}{\tau_m} \left( 1 + \frac{K K}{4.5 \frac{m C}{I}} \right)$	$-\frac{t^{\beta} l c^{\gamma} l c}{\tau_m}$	$4.5 \frac{K K}{\tau_m I}$	$\frac{t^{\beta} l c^{\gamma} l c}{\tau_m}$	$-\frac{4.5 \frac{K K}{m C}}{\tau_m I}$	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f(K_c(\epsilon_{\theta} + 4.5 \epsilon_{\psi})) - \frac{I h_{\theta}^0}{\tau_m K_c K_c} - \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left\{ \ln f_2 \right\}$
$\dot{\psi}'$	$0$	$0$	$-\frac{K K}{I}$	$0$	$0$	$-\frac{K K}{I} ((c_{\theta} - 1)v'_{\theta} - s o v'_{\psi})$
$\dot{v}'_{\theta}$	$0$	$\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_m} \cdot s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	$\frac{4.5 \frac{K K d_{12}}{I}}{s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})}$	$0$	$0$	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f(K_c(\epsilon_{\theta} + 4.5 \epsilon_{\psi})) - \frac{I h_{\theta}^0}{\tau_m K_c K_c} - \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left\{ \ln f_4 \right\}$
$\dot{\psi}'$	$0$	$0$	$0$	$0$	$-\frac{K K}{I}$	$-\frac{K K}{I} \left( \frac{s^{\beta}}{c^{\beta}} v'_{\theta} + \left( \frac{c^{\beta}}{c^{\theta}} - 1 \right) v'_{\psi} \right)$
$\dot{v}'_{\psi}$	$0$	$0$	$0$	$\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_m} \cdot s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	$-\frac{4.5 \frac{K K d_{12}}{I}}{s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})}$	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f(K_c(\epsilon_{\psi} + 4.5 \epsilon_{\theta})) - \frac{I h_{\psi}^0}{\tau_m K_c K_c} - \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left\{ \ln f_6 \right\}$

$$\ln f_2 = K_c \left( (1 - (t^{\beta} l c^{\gamma} l c)_{\epsilon'}) + (t^{\beta} l c^{\gamma} l c)_{\psi'} + \frac{I}{K_c m} h_{\epsilon}^0 - \frac{4.5 \frac{K K}{m C}}{I} (v'_{\theta} - (t^{\beta} l c^{\gamma} l c)_{v'_{\theta}} + t^{\beta} l c^{\gamma} l c)_{v'_{\psi}} \right)$$

$$\ln f_4 = K_c d_{12} \left[ s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \theta + \frac{I h_{\theta}^0}{K_c m} - \frac{4.5 \frac{K K}{m C}}{I} (c_{\gamma_{2c}} s^{\gamma_{1c}} l c - c_{\gamma_{1c}} s^{\gamma_{2c}}) v'_{\theta} \right]$$

$$\ln f_6 = -K_c d_{12} \left[ -s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) v'_{\psi} + \frac{I h_{\psi}^0}{K_c m} - \frac{4.5 \frac{K K}{m C}}{I} (s^{\gamma_{2c}} c^{\gamma_{1c}} l c - s^{\gamma_{1c}} c^{\gamma_{2c}}) v'_{\psi} \right]$$

$$\epsilon_{\epsilon} = v_{\epsilon 1}$$

$$\epsilon_{\psi} = v_{\psi 4}$$

$$\epsilon_{\epsilon} = d_{12} [c(\gamma_{1c} + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \epsilon_1 + c(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot v_2] \quad \epsilon_{\psi} = d_{12} [c(\Delta_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot P_{J_1} + c(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot P_{J_2} - s(\Delta \gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \epsilon_1 \cdot P_{J_3} - s(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta \epsilon_2 \cdot P_{J_4}]$$

$$\epsilon_{\psi} = -d_{12} [s(\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \epsilon_1 + s(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot v_2] \quad \epsilon_{\psi} = -d_{12} [s(\Delta_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot P_{J_1} + s(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) P_{J_2} + c(\Delta \gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \Delta \epsilon_1 \cdot P_{J_3} + c(\Delta \gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}) \cdot \Delta \epsilon_2 \cdot P_{J_4}]$$

Fig. 5 Six Dimensional Approximation of OAO "Paired-Tracker" System Model

$\dot{\phi}'$	0	$-\frac{K_m K_c}{I}$	0	0	0	0	$\phi'$	0
$\dot{v}_\phi''$	$\frac{1}{\tau_m}$	$-\frac{1}{\tau_m} \left( 1 + \frac{K_m K_c}{4.5 \frac{m C}{I}} \right)$	$-\frac{t\beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c}}{\tau_m}$	$4.5 \frac{K_m K_c}{\tau_m I}$	$\frac{t\beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c}}{\tau_m}$	$-\frac{4.5 K_m K_c}{\tau_m I}$	$v_\phi''$	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f(\text{lin } f_2) - \frac{I h_\phi^0}{\tau_m K_m c} - \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left\{ \text{lin } f_2 \right\}$
$\dot{\theta}'$	0	0	0	$-\frac{K_m K_c}{I}$	0	0	$\theta'$	0
$\dot{v}_\theta''$	0	0	$\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_m} \cdot s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	$\frac{1}{\tau_m} \left[ 1 + \frac{4.5 K_m K_c d_{12}}{I} \cdot s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \right]$	0	0	$v_\theta''$	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f(\text{lin } f_4) - \frac{I h_\theta^0}{\tau_m K_m c} - \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left\{ \text{lin } f_4 \right\}$
$\dot{\psi}'$	0	0	0	0	0	$-\frac{K_m K_c}{I}$	$\psi'$	0
$\dot{v}_\psi''$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{d_{12}}{\tau_m} \cdot s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	$-\frac{1}{\tau_m} \left[ 1 + \frac{4.5 K_m K_c d_{12}}{I} \cdot s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \right]$	$v_\psi''$	$\frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} f(\text{lin } f_6) - \frac{I h_\psi^0}{\tau_m K_m c} - \frac{1}{K_c \tau_m} \left\{ \text{lin } f_6 \right\}$

$$\text{lin } f_2 = K_c \left[ \left( \phi' - (t\beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c}) \theta' + (t\beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c}) \psi' \right) + \frac{I}{K_m} h_\phi^0 - \frac{4.5 K_m K_c}{I} (v_\phi'' - (t\beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c}) v_\theta'' + t\beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c} v_\psi'') \right]$$

$$\text{lin } f_4 = K_c d_{12} \left[ s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \cdot \theta + \frac{I h_\theta^0}{K_m} - \frac{4.5 K_m K_c}{I} (c \gamma_{2c} s \gamma_{1c} - c \gamma_{1c} s \gamma_{2c}) v_\theta'' \right]$$

$$\text{lin } f_6 = -K_c d_{12} \left[ -s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \psi' + \frac{I h_\psi^0}{K_m} - \frac{4.5 K_m K_c}{I} (s \gamma_{2c} c \gamma_{1c} - s \gamma_{1c} c \gamma_{2c}) v_\psi'' \right]$$

Fig. 6 Six Dimensional Approximation of OAO "Paired-Tracker" System Model with Motor Saturation Only

insight into the effect on performance of parameter (gimbal command, total momentum) variation, and 2) to compare the various models in order to evaluate the use of a simpler model for the determination of the estimate of the domain of attraction.

The system variables plotted are the roll, pitch, and yaw, euler angles and the wheel momenta. For the models presented with no gyro and inertia coupling, the wheel momenta are identical to the vehicle body rates within a constant scale factor and bias. One set of initial conditions (of the state) was used for all the runs. Variations were made on the commanded gimbal angles and the total system momentum. Figure 7 presents a run plan and a list of symbols that represent the four models. The criteria for comparison are settling time, number of overshoots, peak overshoot, and a general similarity of wave shape.

Some specific comparisons of the models are:

- 1) AN and MV are always very similar and MV always displays less coupling than AN (Figs. 8 through 12).
- 2) The pitch and yaw response are nearly identical to each other for AN, ANL and MV. The yaw response always has a longer settling time and more overshoots than pitch for 6D. This shows one radical difference between 6D and AN. The reason is unexplained to date, but it is unlikely to be a simulation flaw (Figs. 8 through 12).
- 3) ANL and AN are similar, but ANL displays less damping (Fig. 8).
- 4) ANL and 6D are effected more strongly by nonzero system momentum and  $\beta_{1c} = 30^\circ$ . Figure 10 shows ANL

Run #	$\sin(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$	Inner Gimbal Commands		Total Axis Momenta	
		Degrees	Degrees	ft-lb sec	ft-lb sec
		$\beta_{1c}$	$\beta_{2c}$	$Ih_{\phi}^0$	$Ih_{\psi}^0$
1	0.1	0.0	-30.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.1	30.0	-30.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.1	30.0	-30.0	1.0	1.0
4	1.0	0.0	-30.0	0.0	0.0
5	1.0	0.0	-30.0	1.0	1.0

Initial Conditions:  $\phi, \theta, \psi = 15.0^\circ$ ;  $v_{\phi}, v_{\theta}, v_{\psi} = 1$  ft-lb<sub>f</sub> sec;  
 $\omega_{\phi}, \omega_{\theta}, \omega_{\psi} = 100$  volts

System Parameters:  $\tau_1 = 4.5$  sec;  $\tau_2 = 0.5$  sec;  $K_c = 2.685 \cdot 10^5$   
 volt/rad;  $K_m = 1/13$  ft-lb<sub>f</sub>-sec/volt;  
 $I = 1500$  slug-ft<sup>2</sup>

Basic Nonlinear Model - AN Motor Voltage Only Nonlinearity - MV  
 Basic Model with Limiting - ANL Six Dimensional Model - 6D

Fig. 7 Control System Simulation Run Plan

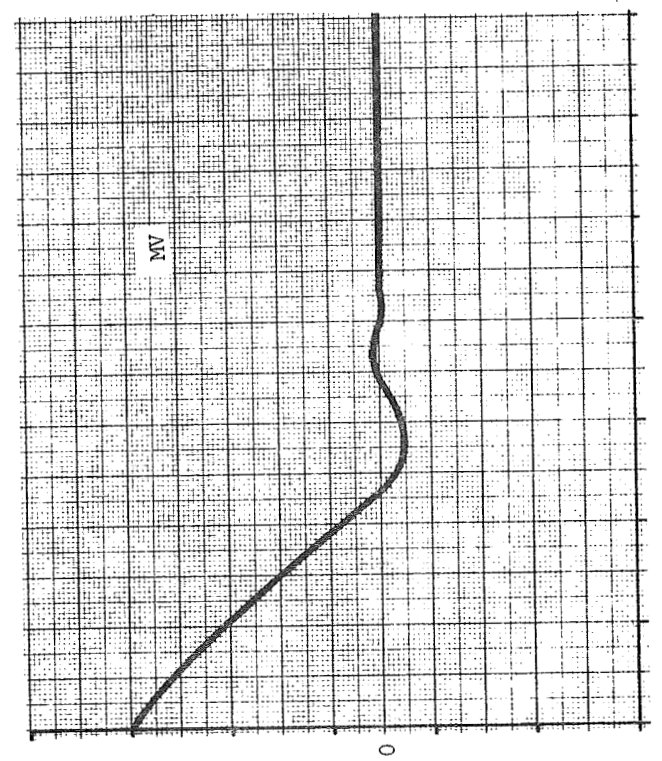
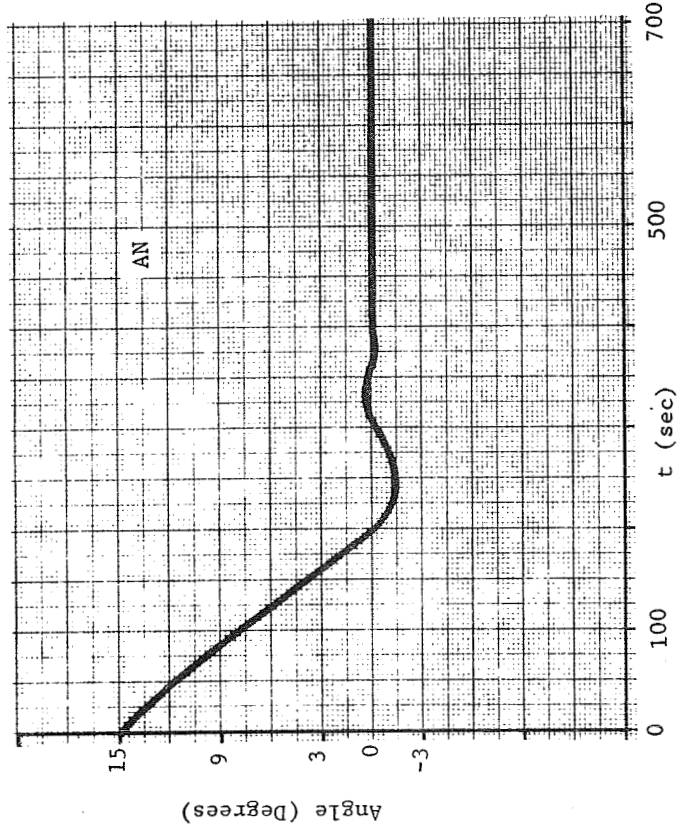
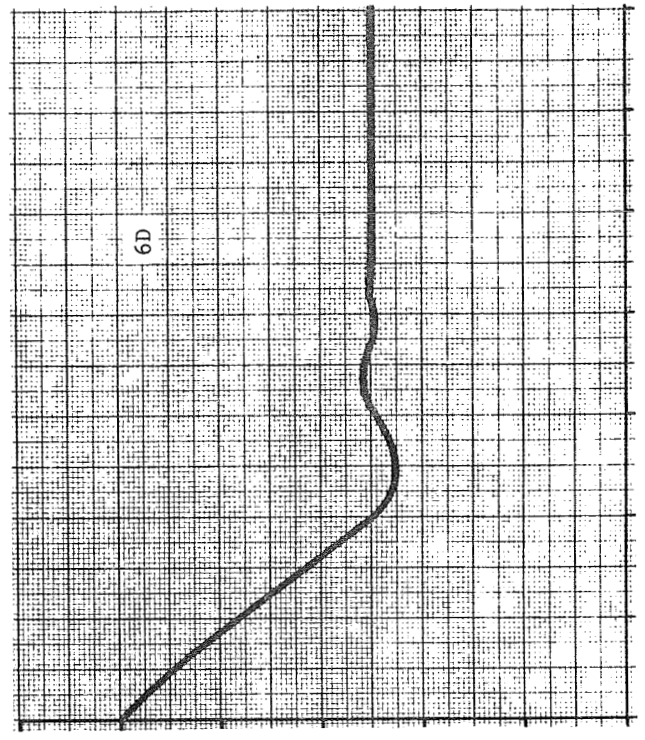
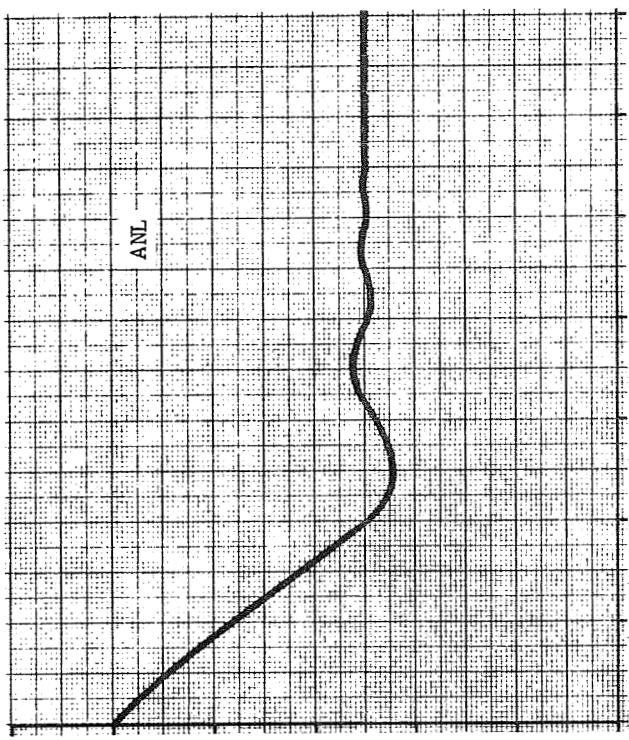
and 6D undergoing roll motor voltage reversal significantly sooner than AN and MV. The pitch-yaw coupling into roll seems greater for the ANL and 6D pair under the above condition.

Thus it can be said that all four models have varying degrees of similarity with some radical differences appearing for the more severe initial conditions.

In addition to the runs described above two other situations were simulated and they are discussed separately because they produced unstable motions. The models used were AN, 6D, and MV with initial conditions  $\phi(0) = \theta(0) = \psi(0) = 15^\circ$ ,  $v_\phi(0) = v_\theta(0) = v_\psi(0) = 1, 2 \text{ ft-lb}_f\text{-sec}$ ,  $\omega_\phi(0) = \omega_\theta(0) = \omega_\psi(0) = 100 \text{ volts}$ . The system parameters were  $\gamma_{1c} = 10.7^\circ$ ,  $\gamma_{2c} = 5^\circ$  ( $\sin(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) = 0.1$ ),  $\beta_{1c} = 30^\circ$ ,  $\beta_{2c} = 30^\circ$ ,  $Ih_\phi^0 = Ih_\theta^0 = Ih_\psi^0 = 1 \text{ ft-lb}_f\text{-sec}$ . Note that these parameter values differ from those used previously, viz.,  $\beta_{1c} = 0, 30^\circ$  and  $\beta_{2c} = -30^\circ$ , and they do not satisfy the stability criterion given in Ref. 2, i.e.,  $|\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}| \geq 10^\circ$ . Figure 13 presents the plotted results for the case  $v_\phi(0) = v_\theta(0) = v_\psi(0) = 2 \text{ ft-lb}_f\text{-sec}$ , the other case (initial wheel momentum at half wheel capacity) yields similar results. As the figures show, unstable motions result when the AN and 6D models are used, but not when the MV model is used. Calculation of the error signals  $\epsilon_\phi$ ,  $\epsilon_\theta$ , and  $\epsilon_\psi$  at the initial point shows that  $\epsilon_\theta$  and  $\epsilon_\psi$  have the wrong sign in AN and 6D, but they have the correct sign in MV. Thus, it is seen that although the motor saturation is the dominant nonlinearity for magnitude considerations ( $\pm 20$  arc secs of attitude error), the transcendental nonlinearities of the Tracker-error processor combination have an important bearing on the system stability; i.e., the use of the linearized error signal

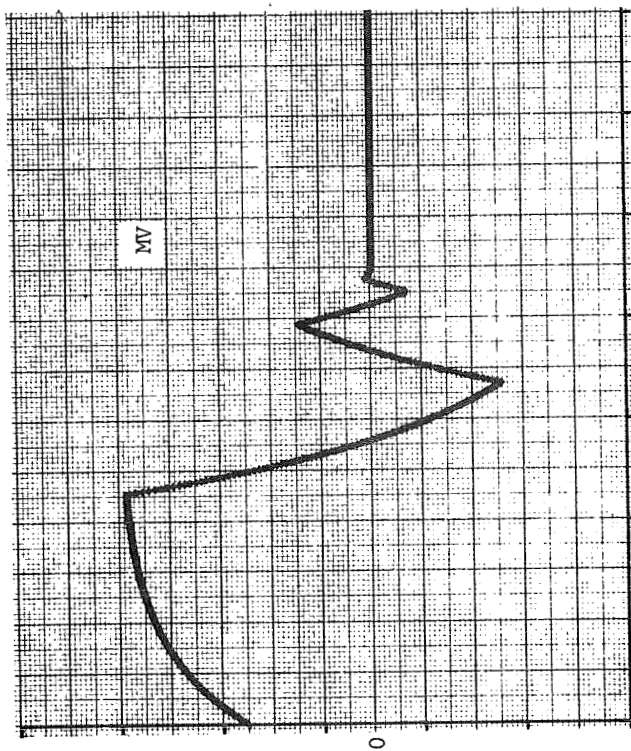
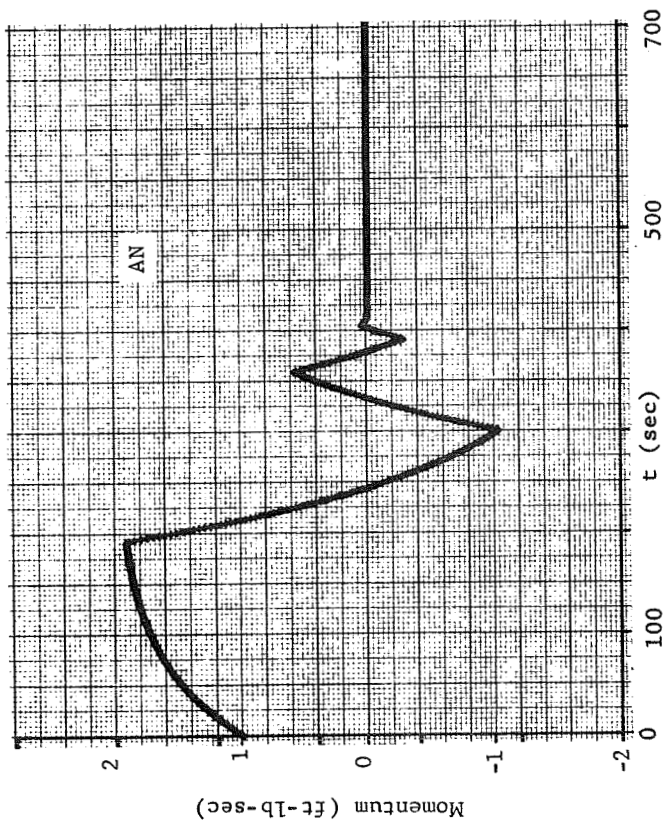
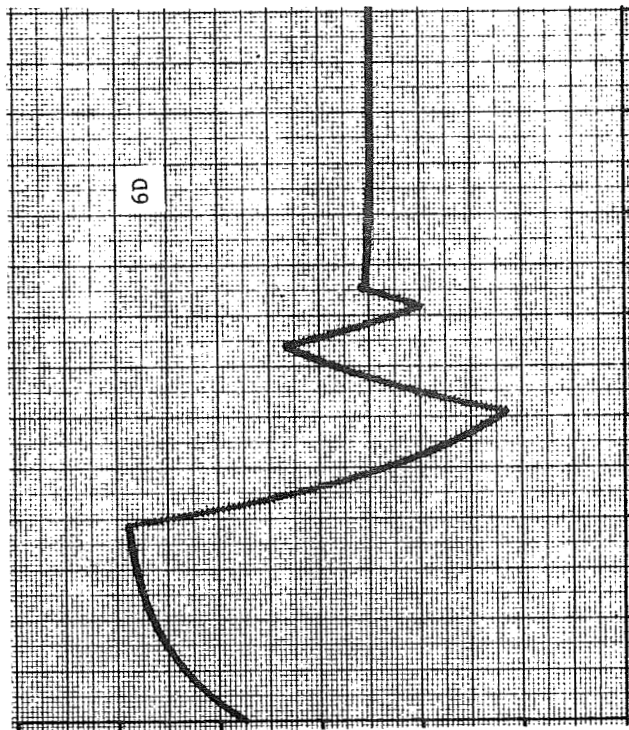
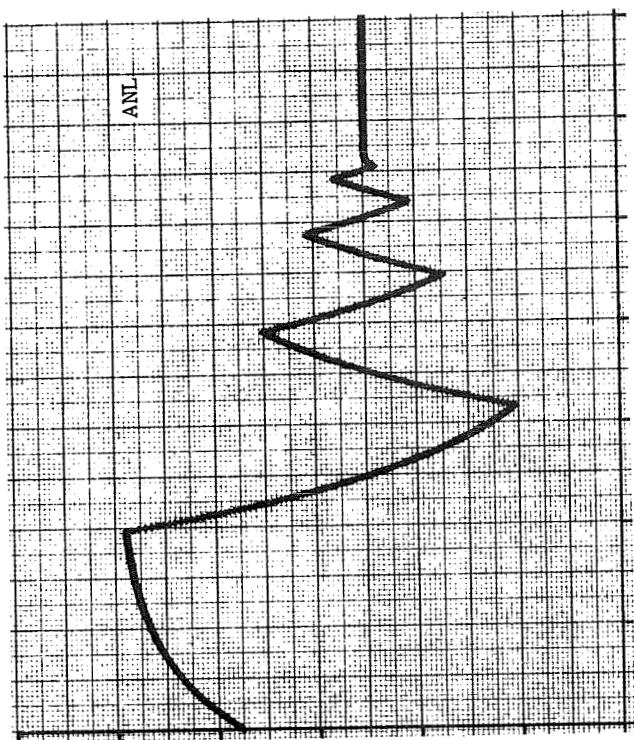
can produce erroneous stability conclusions. This emphasizes the need for the nonlinear analysis which was carried out in this study.





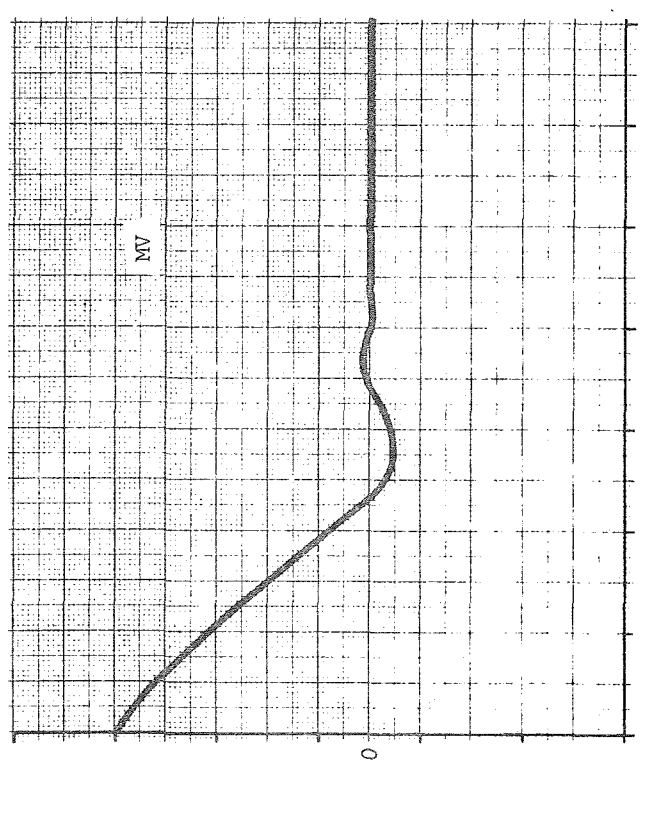
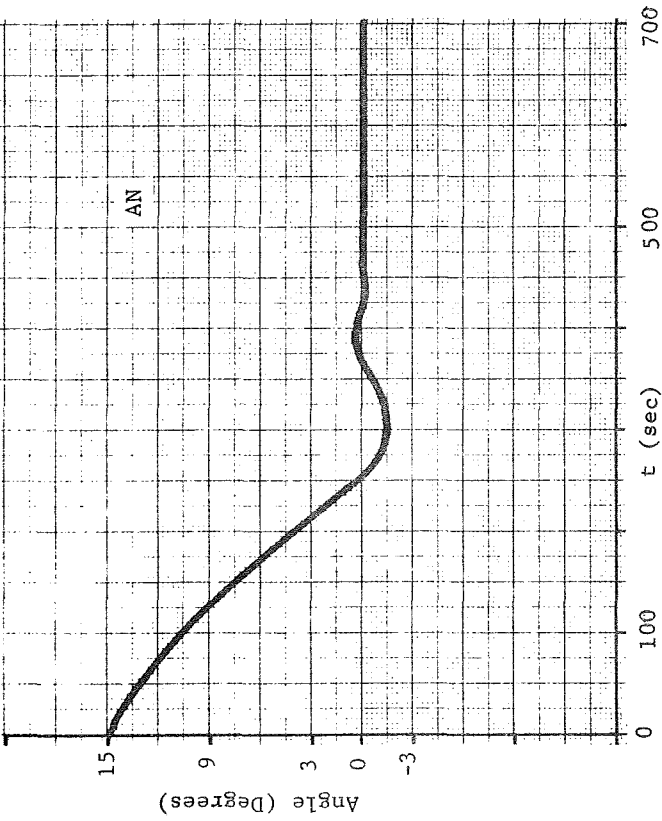
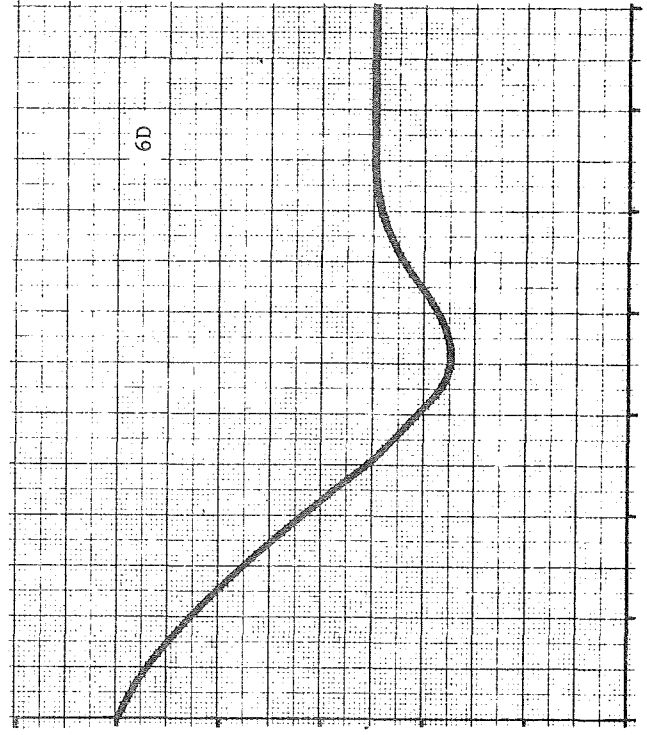
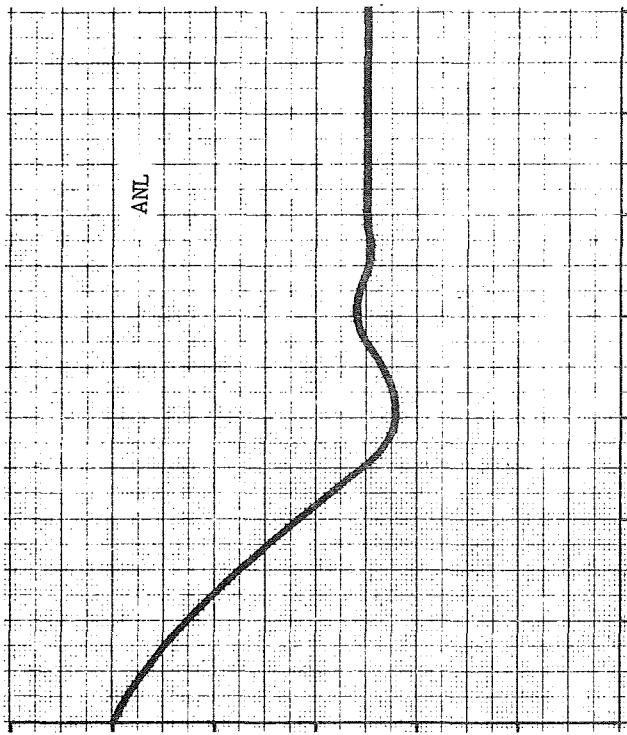
Run 1 Roll Angle

Fig. 8 Control System Simulation Run 1 (Sheet 1 of 6)



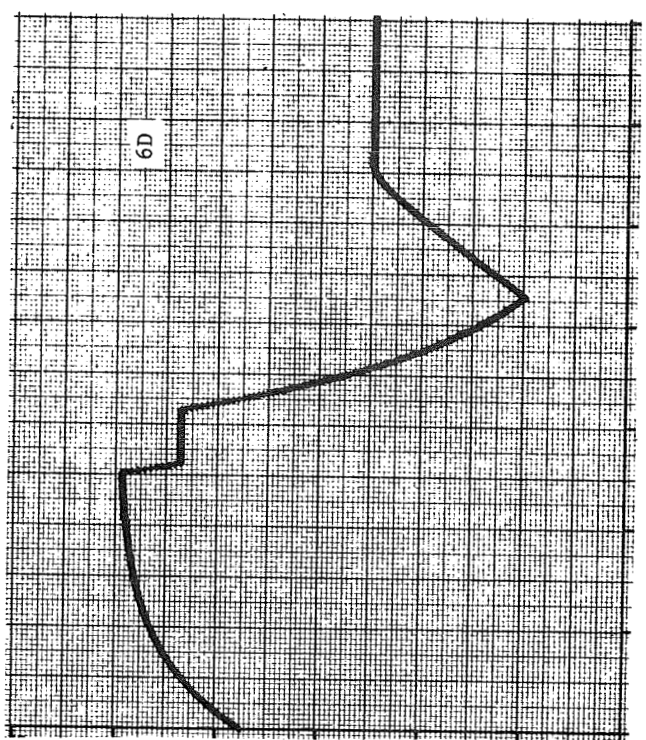
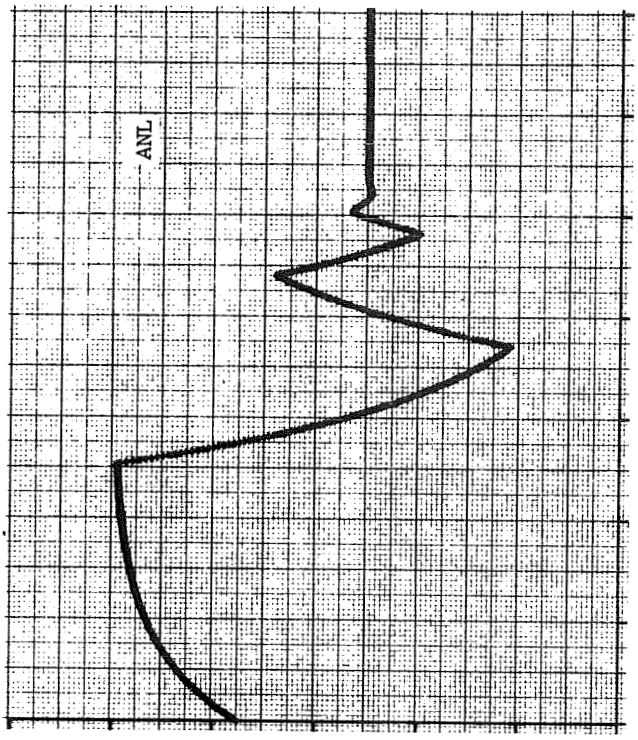
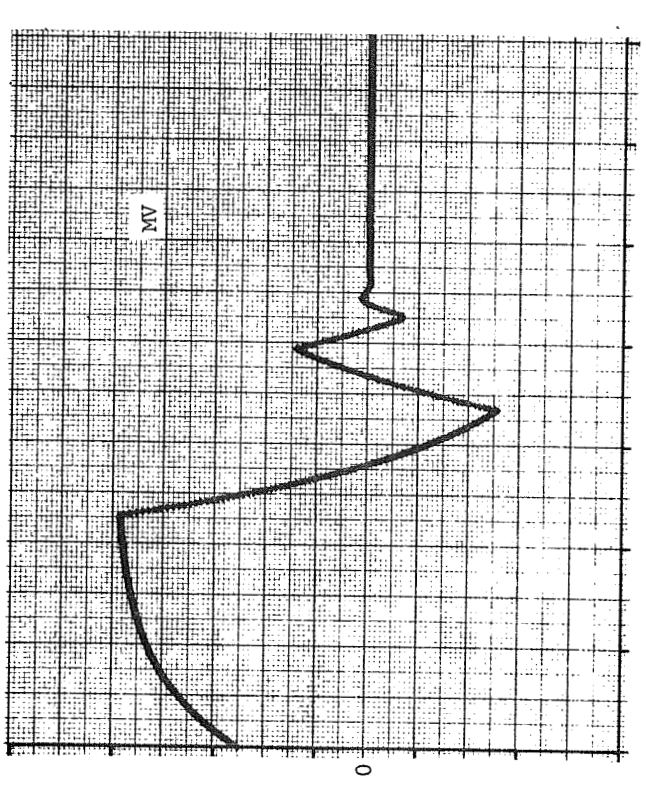
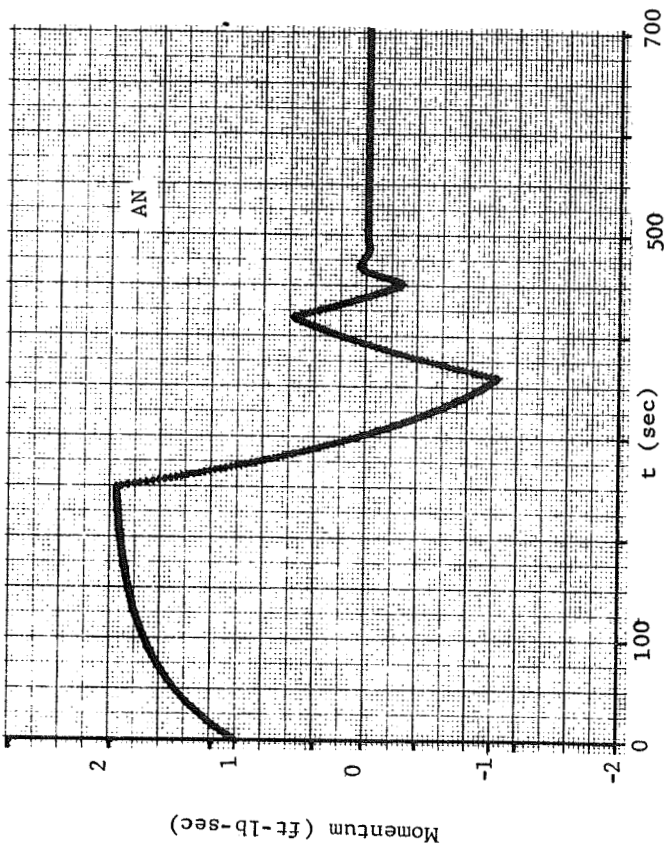
Run 1 Roll Wheel Momentum

Fig. 8 Control System Simulation Run 1 (Sheet 2 of 6)



Run 1 Pitch Angle

Fig. 8 Control System Simulation Run 1 (Sheet 3 of 6)



Run 1 Pitch Wheel Momentum

Fig. 8 Control System Simulation Run 1 (Sheet 4 of 6)

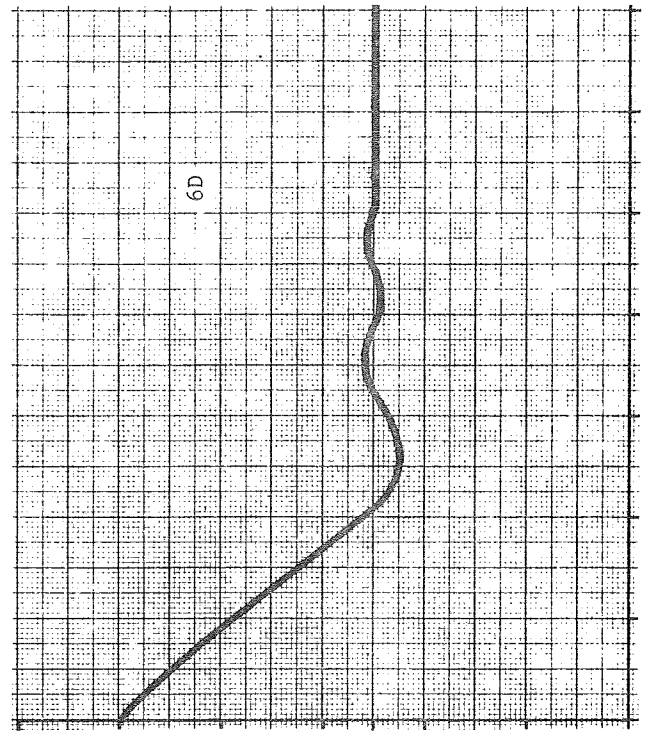
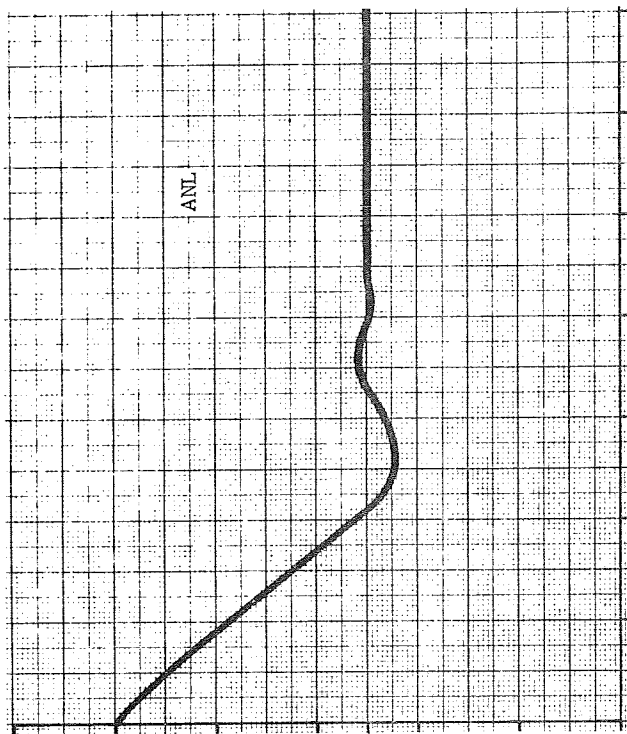
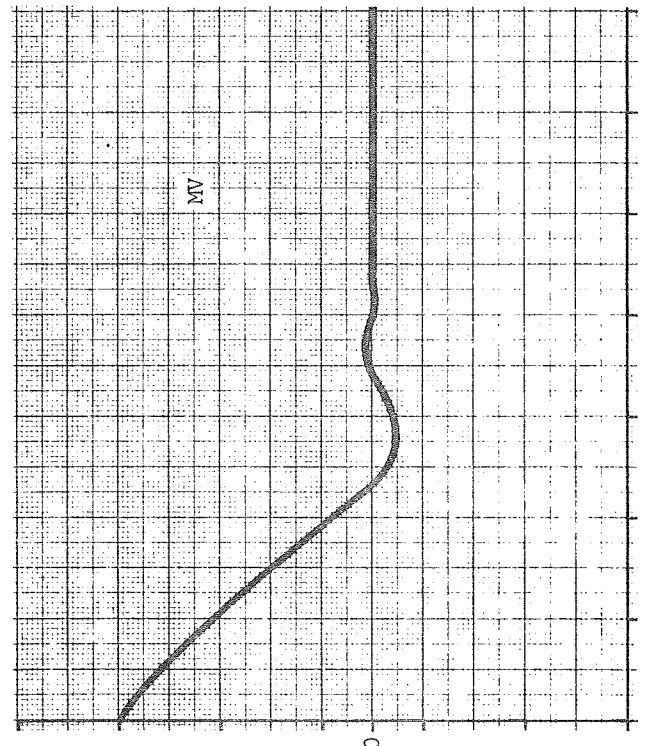
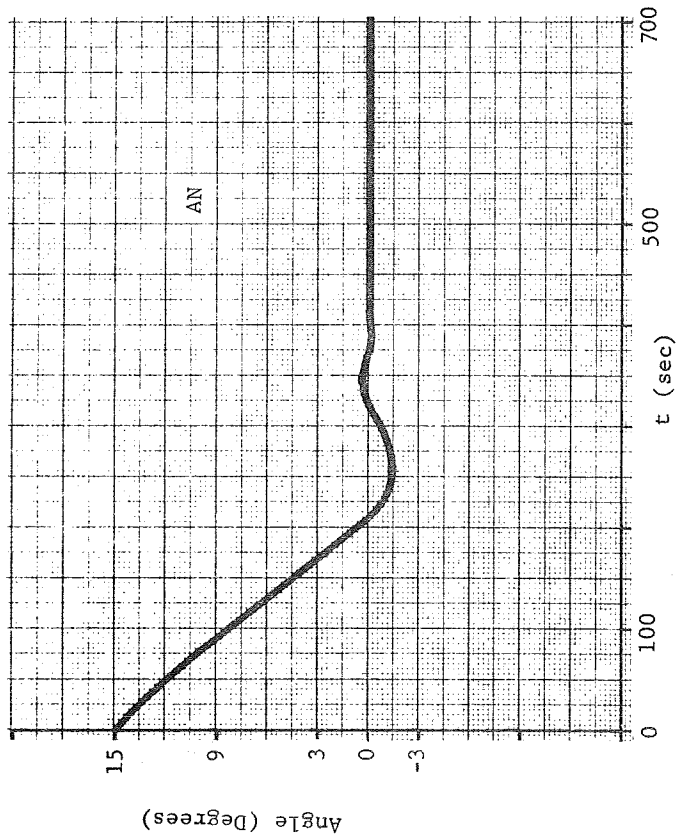
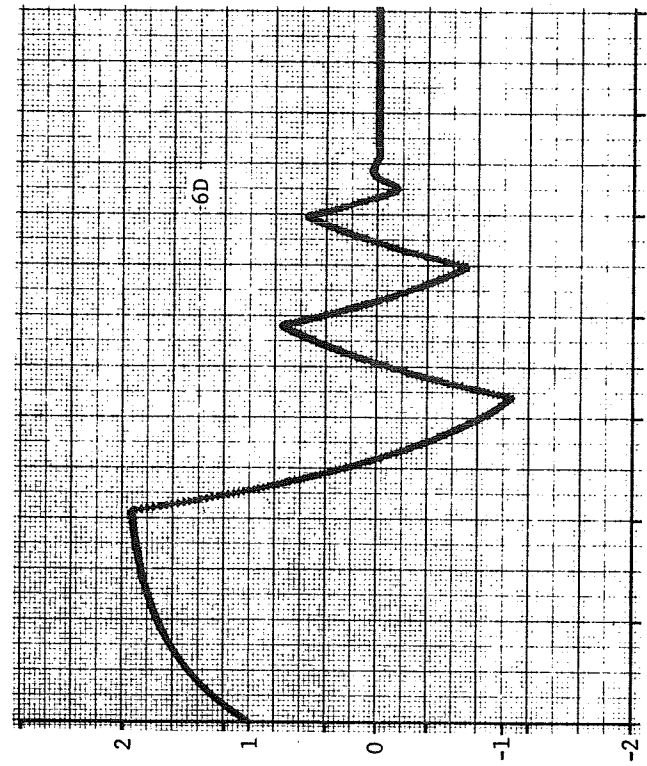
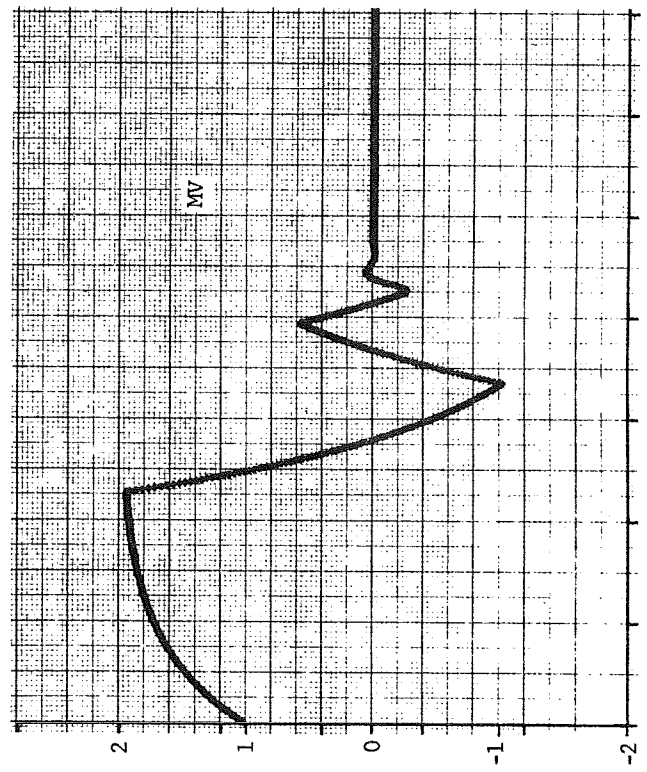
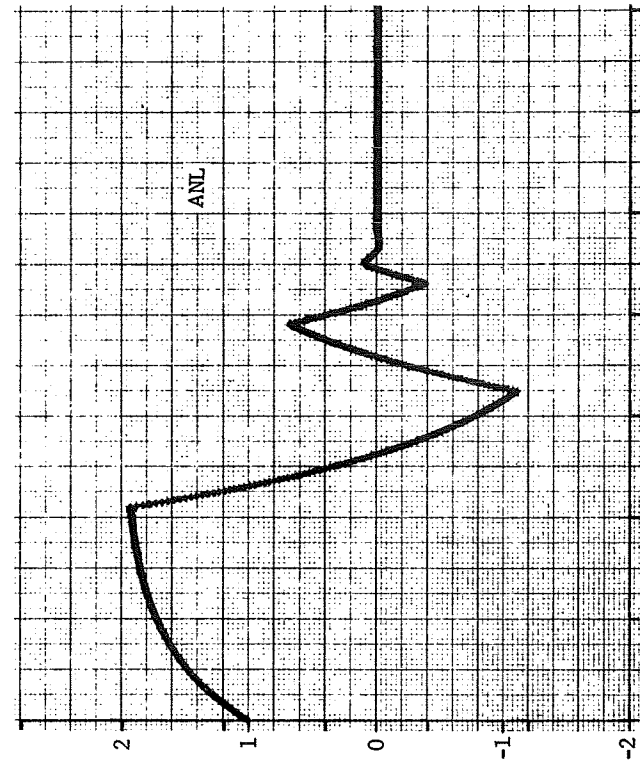
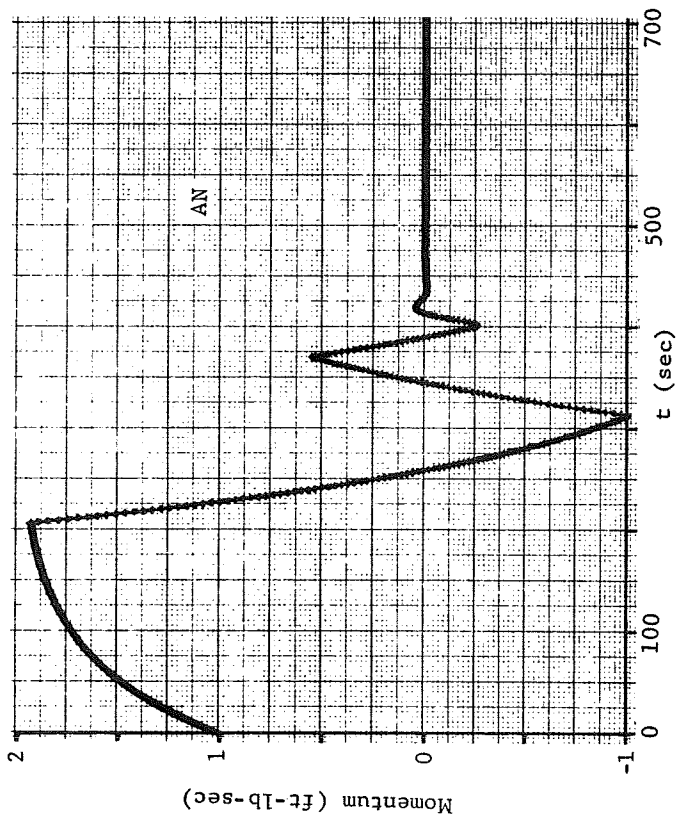


Fig. 8 Control System Simulation Run 1 (Sheet 5 of 6)



Run 1 Yaw Wheel Momentum

Fig. 8 Control System Simulation Run 1 (Sheet 6 of 6)

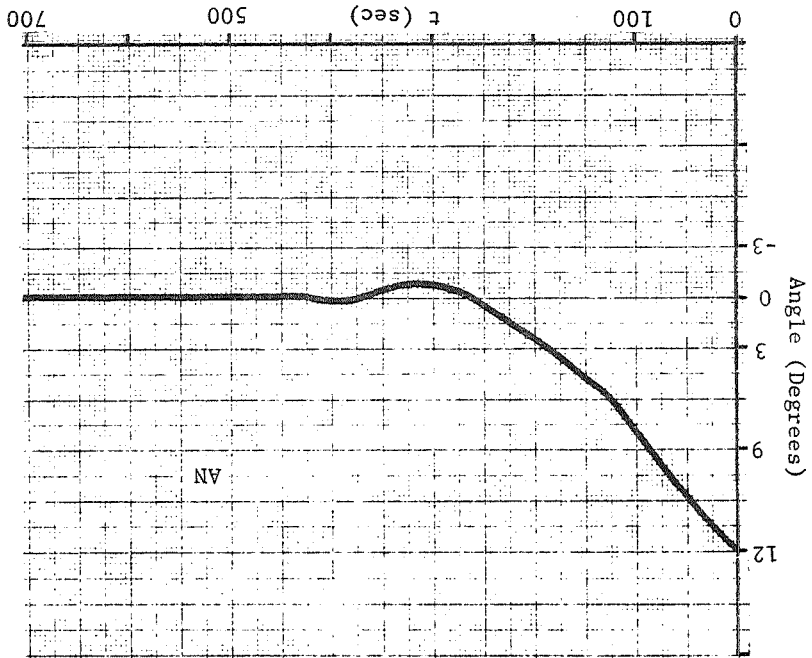
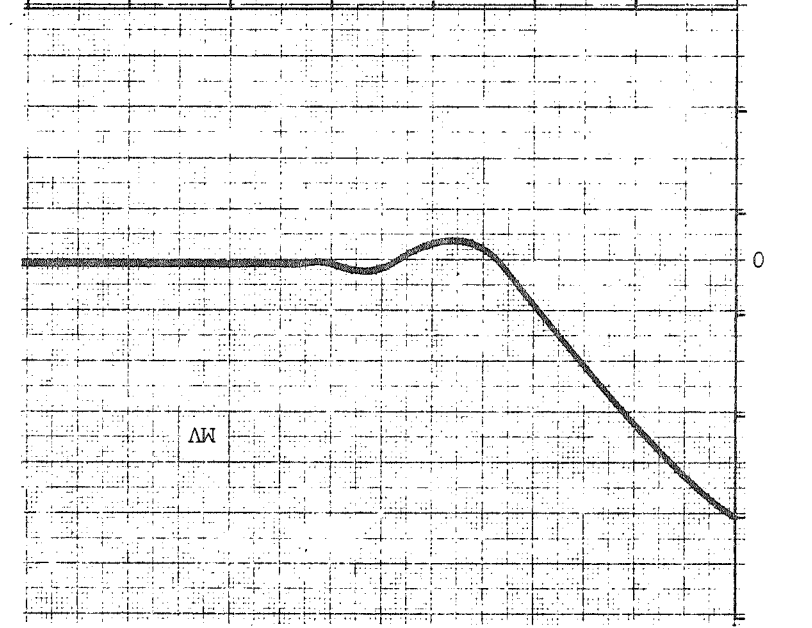
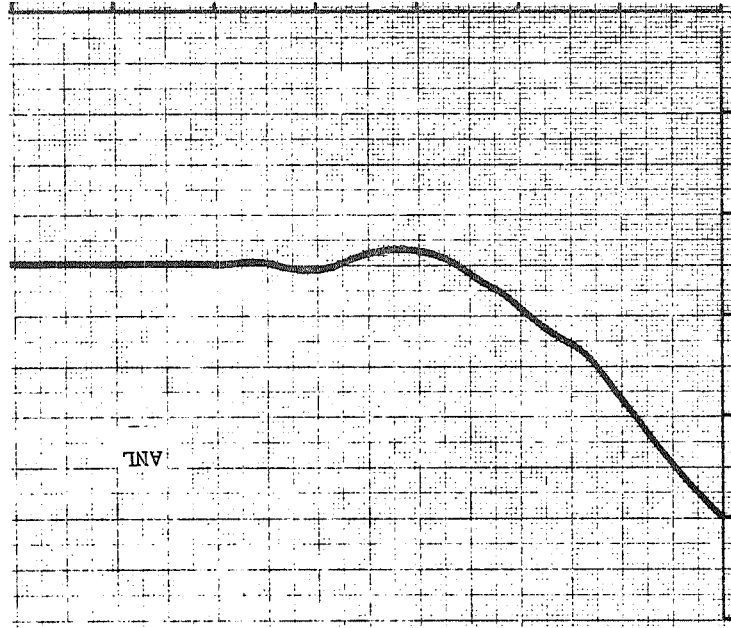
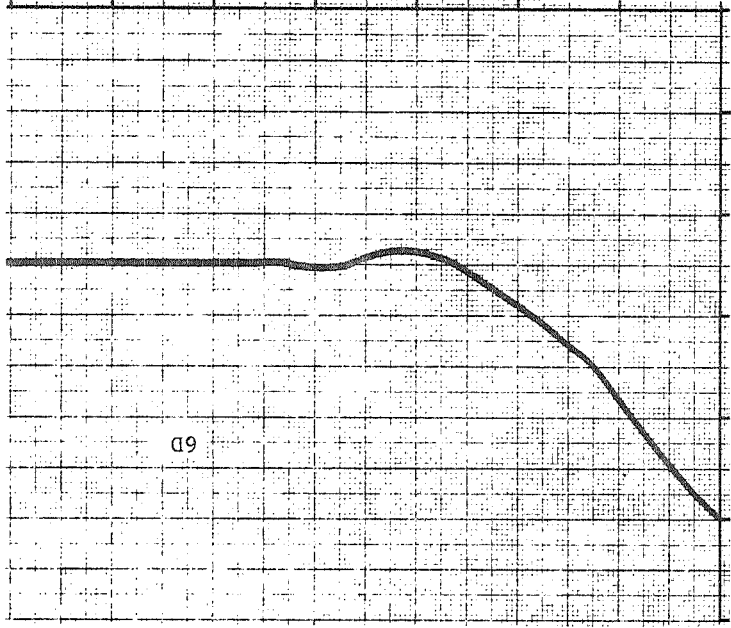


Fig. 6 Control System Simulation Run 2 (Sheet 1 of 6)

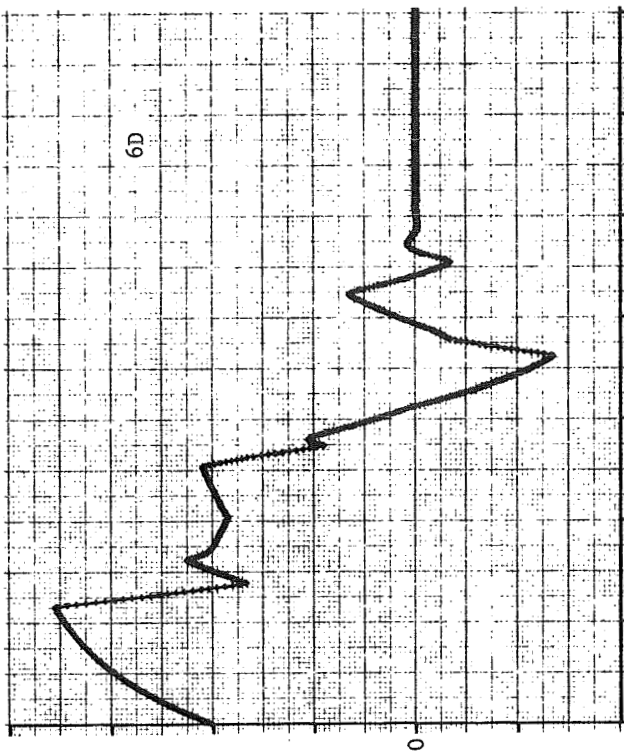
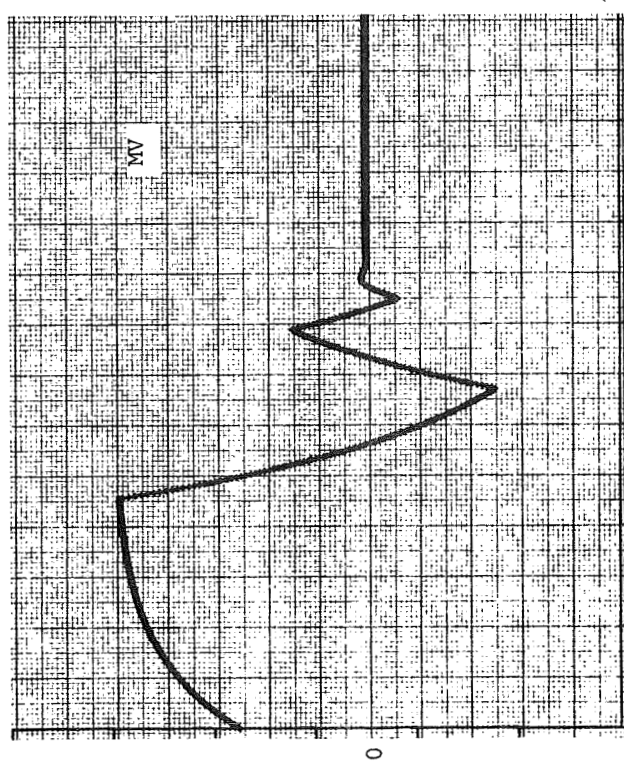
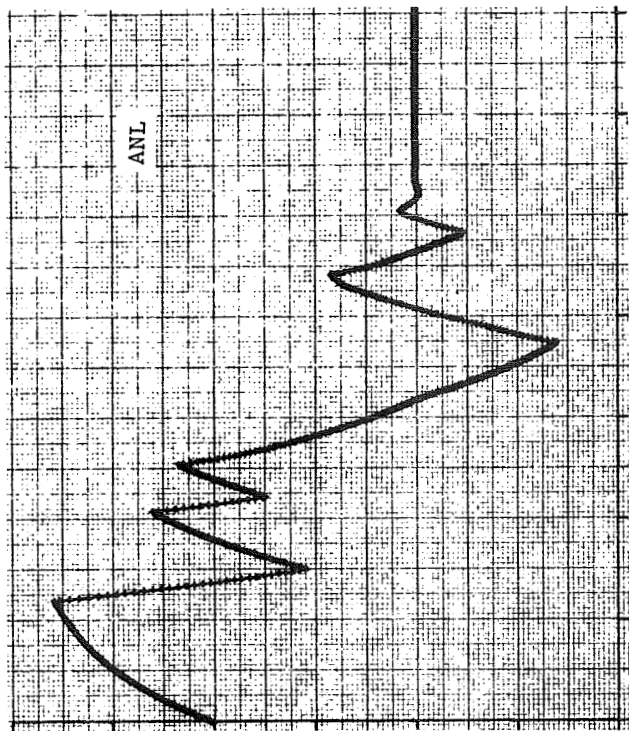
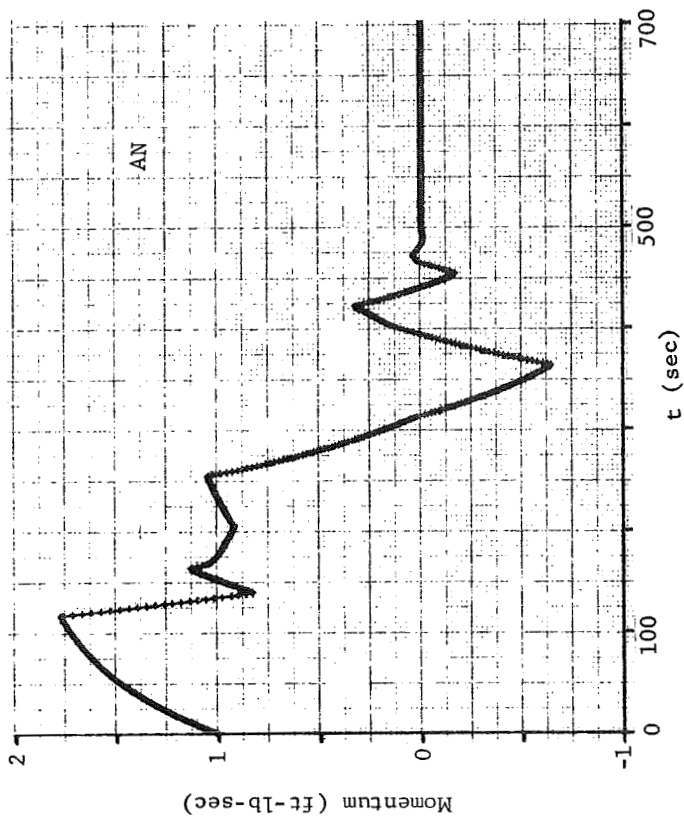
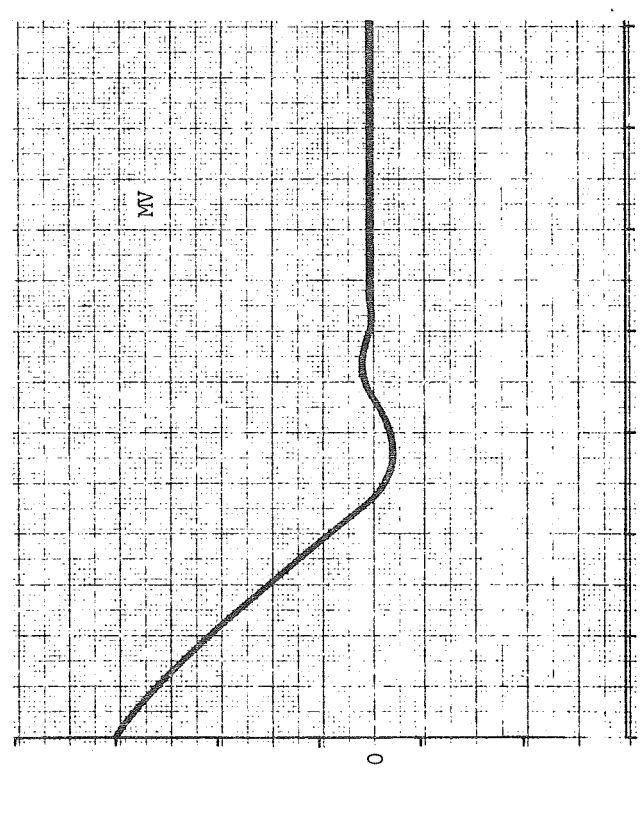
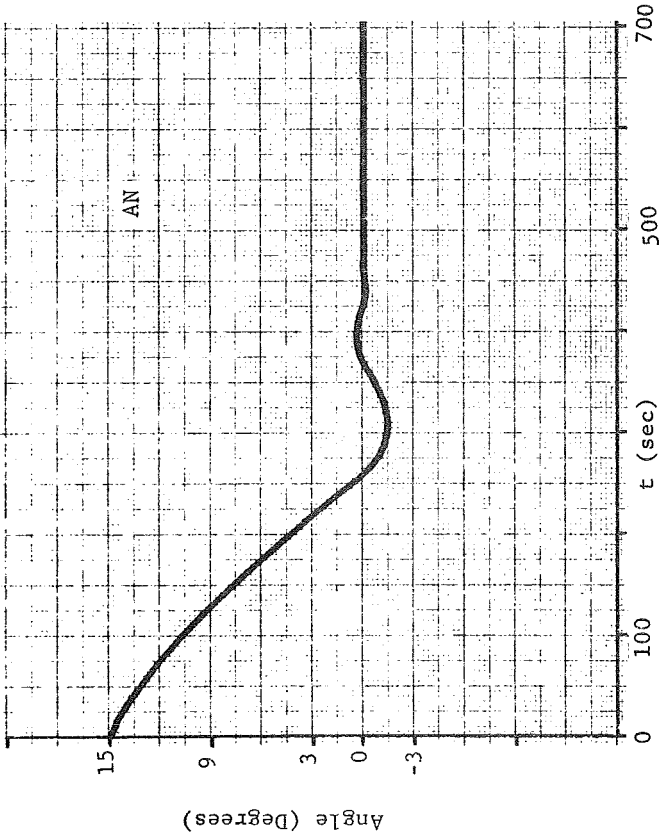
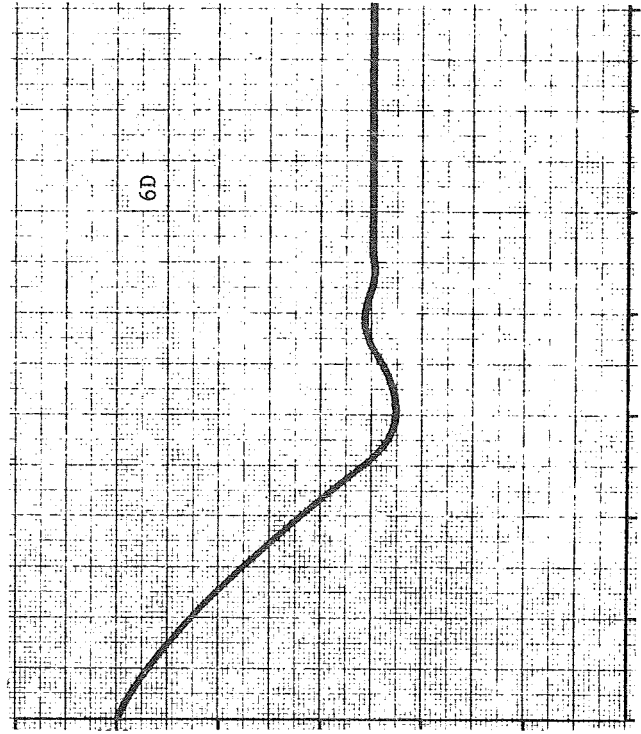
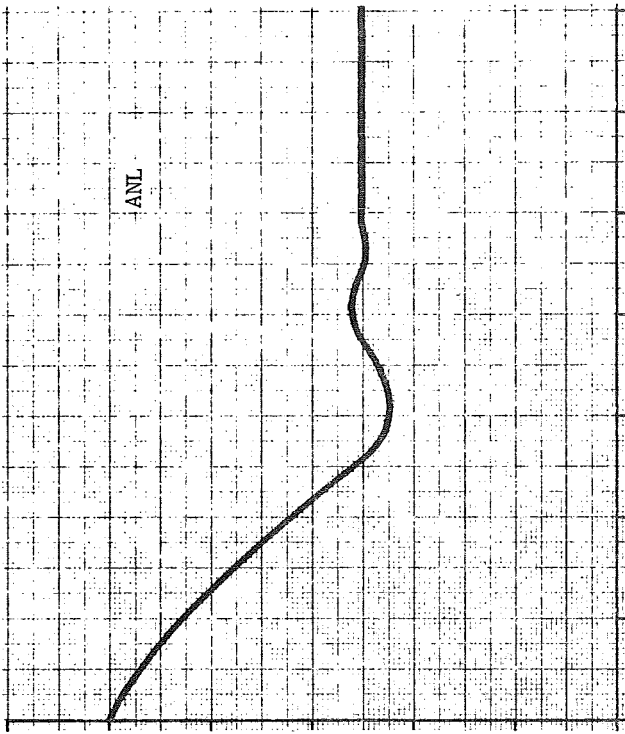


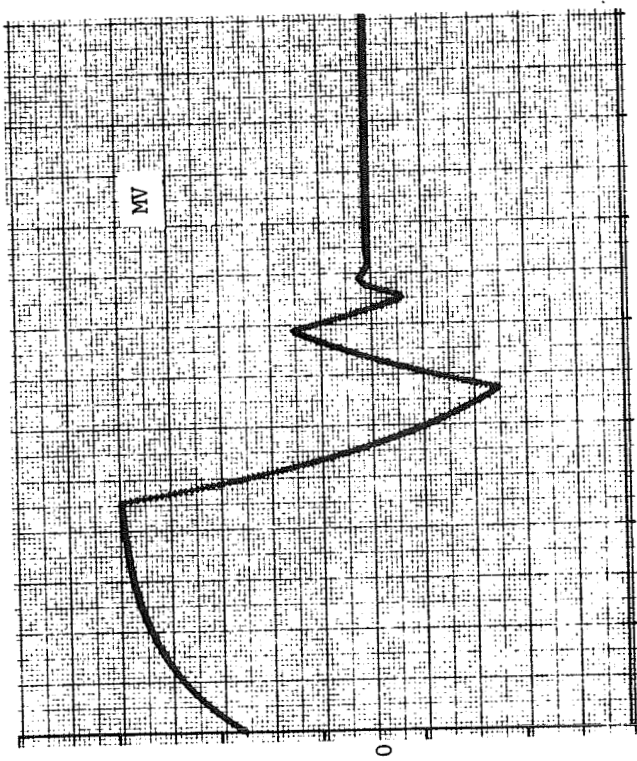
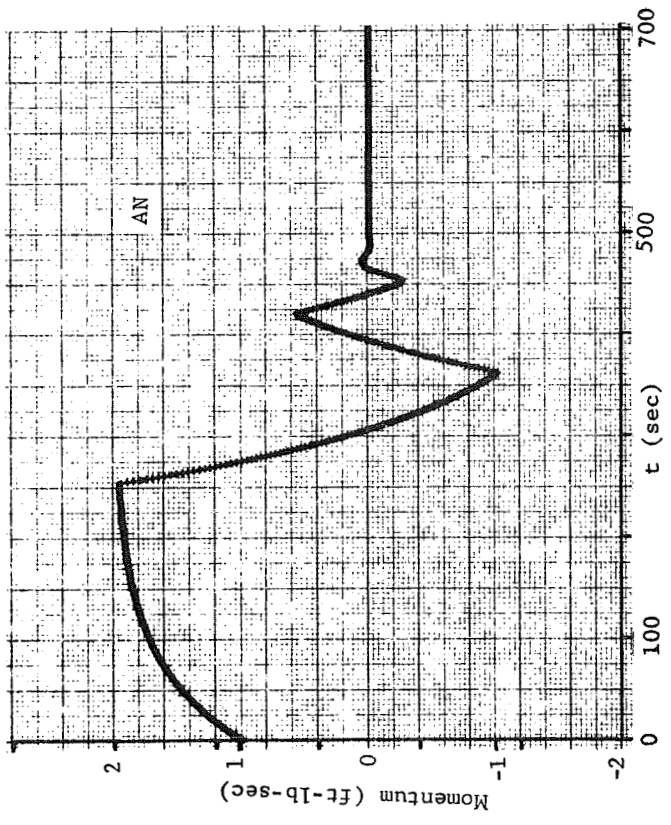
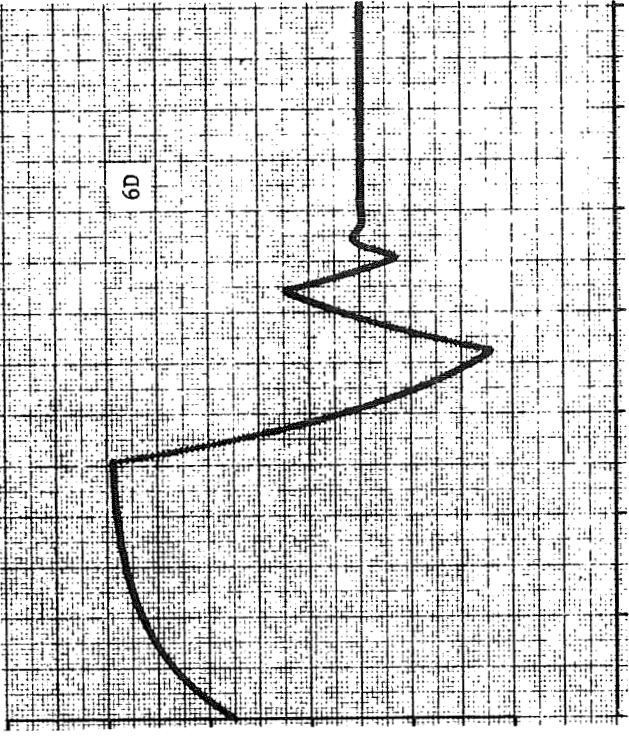
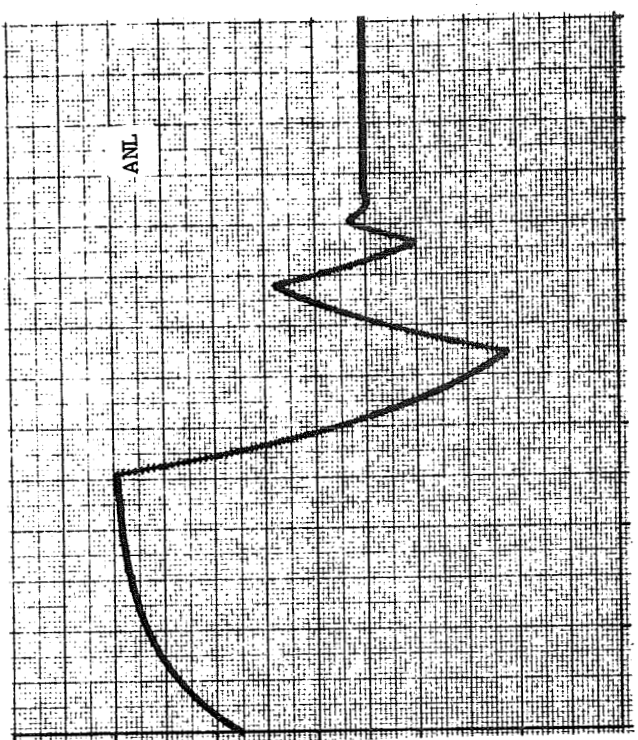
Fig. 9 Control System Simulation Run 2 (Sheet 2 of 6)





Run 2 Pitch Angle

Fig. 9 Control System Simulation Run 2 (Sheet 3 of 6)



Run 2 Pitch Wheel Momentum

Fig. 9 Control System Simulation Run 2 (Sheet 4 of 6)

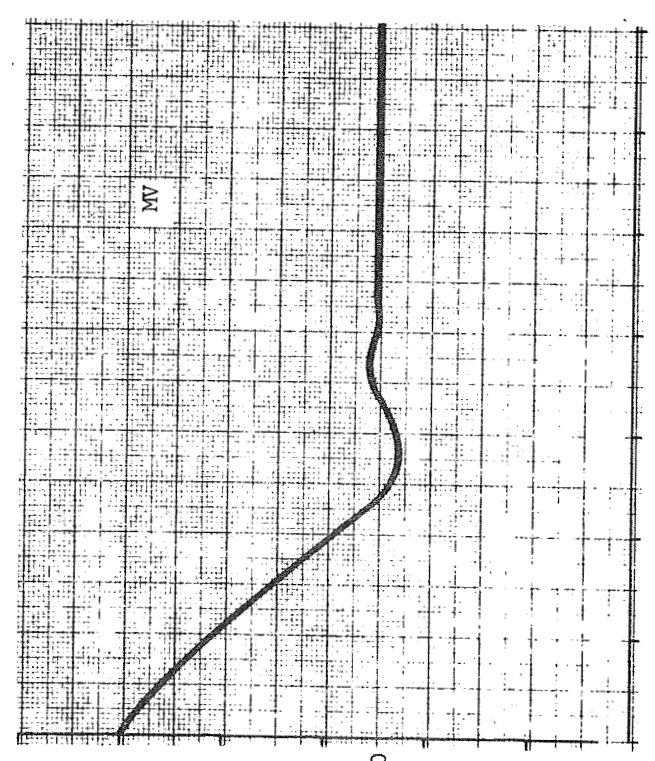
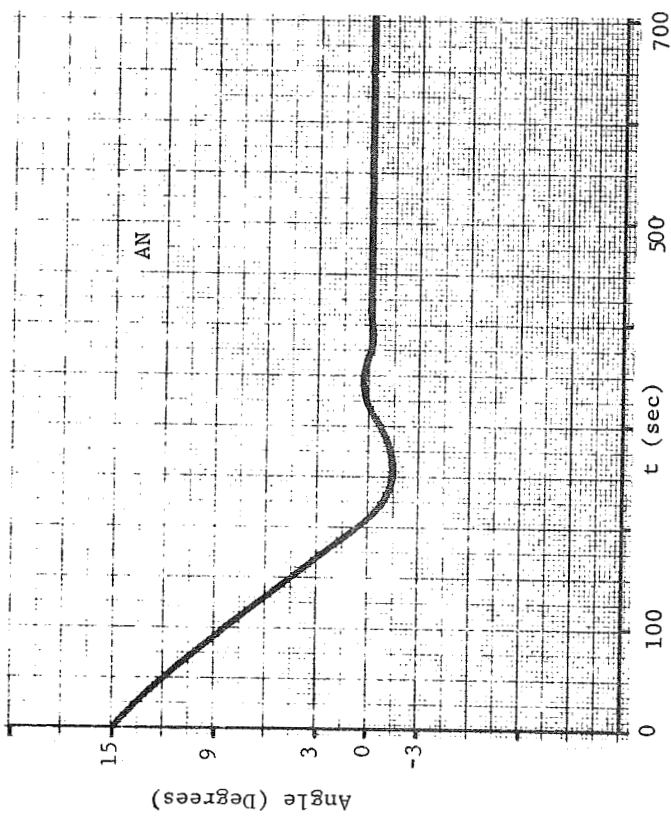
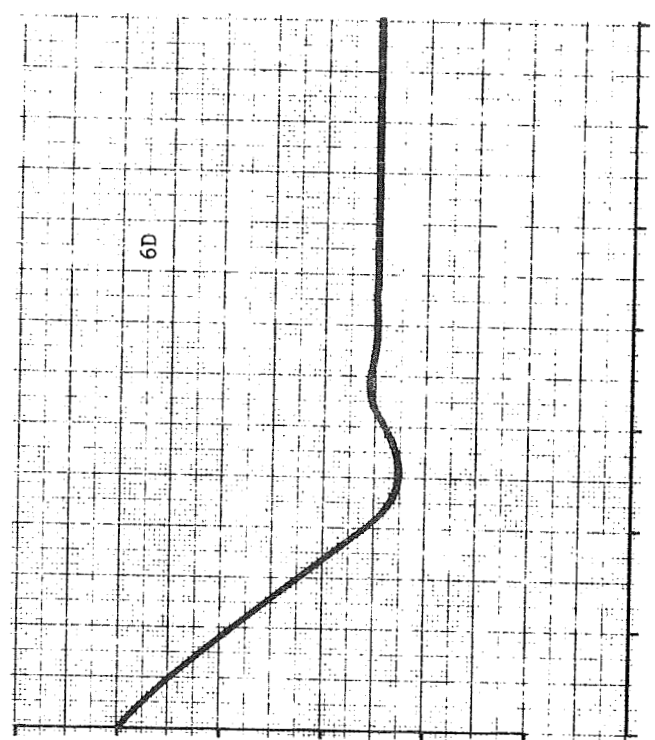
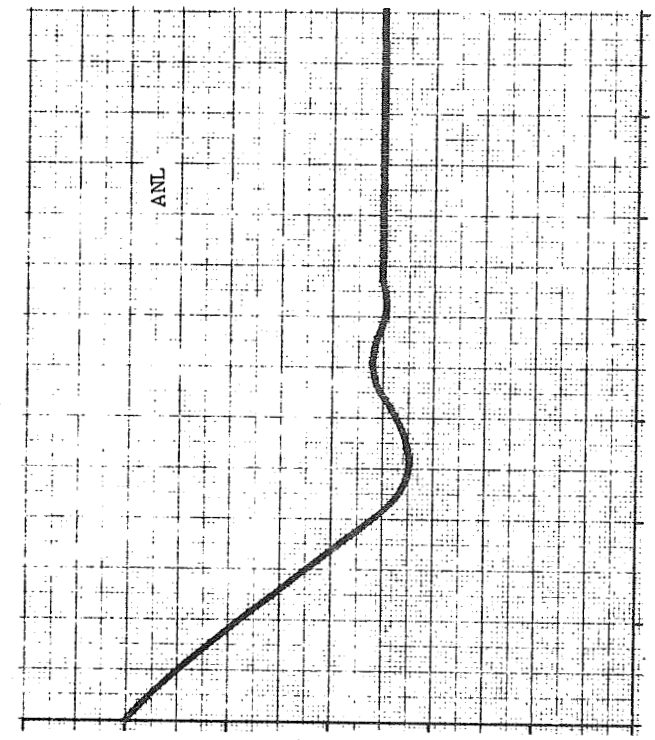
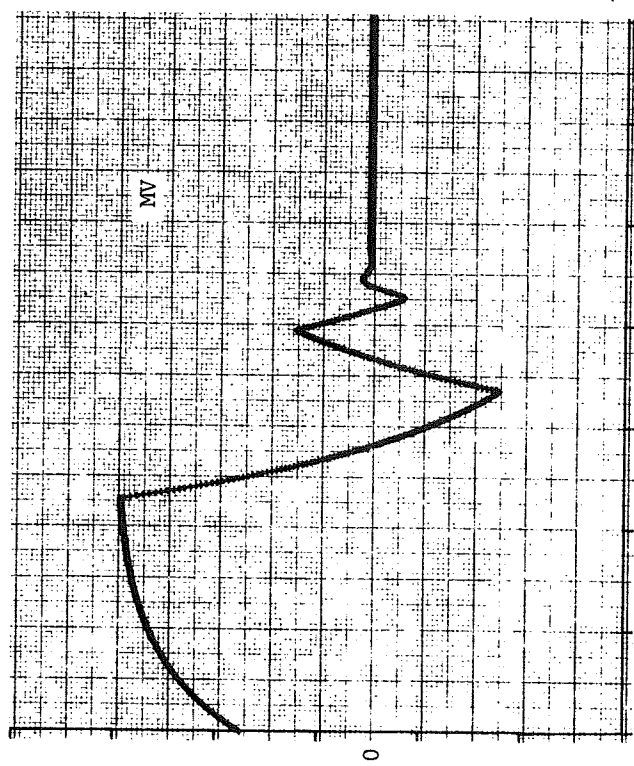
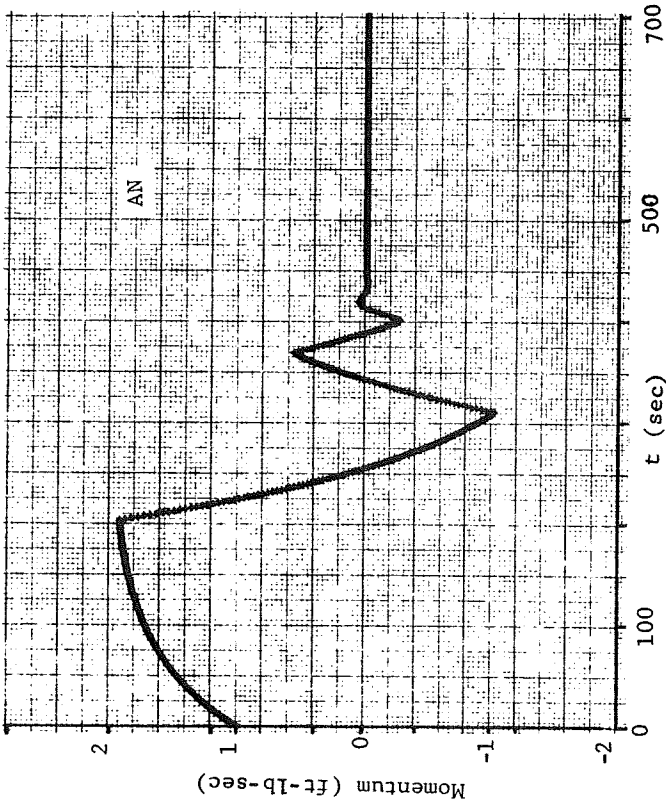
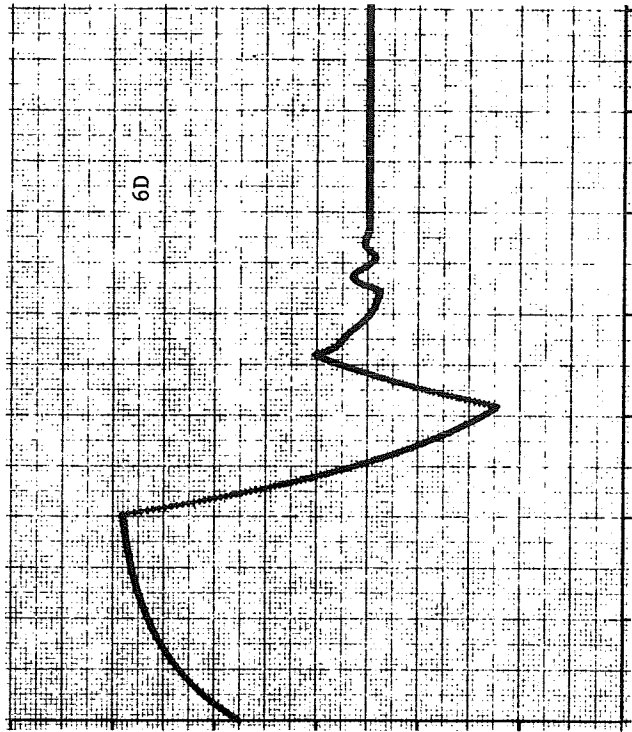
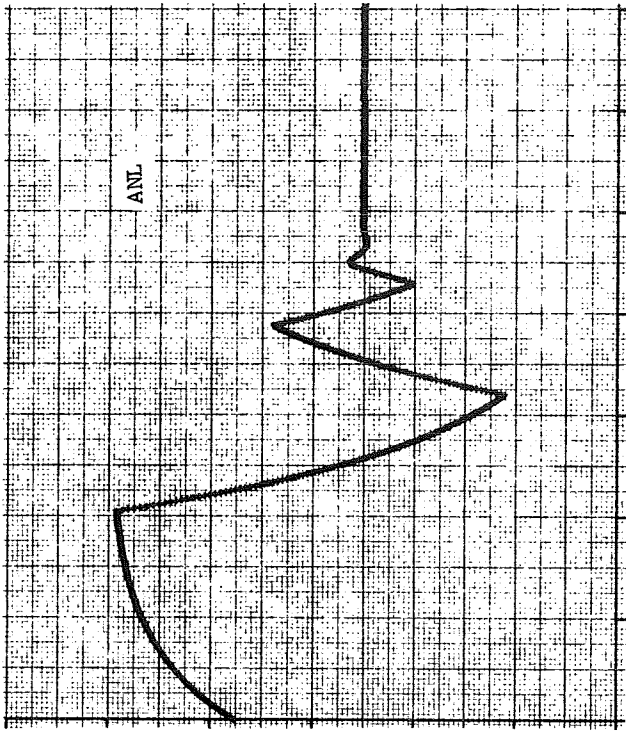
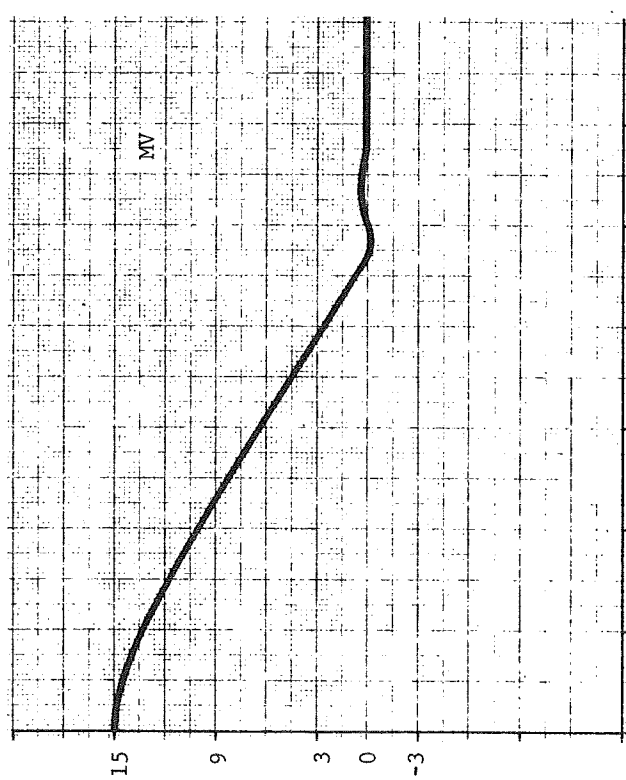
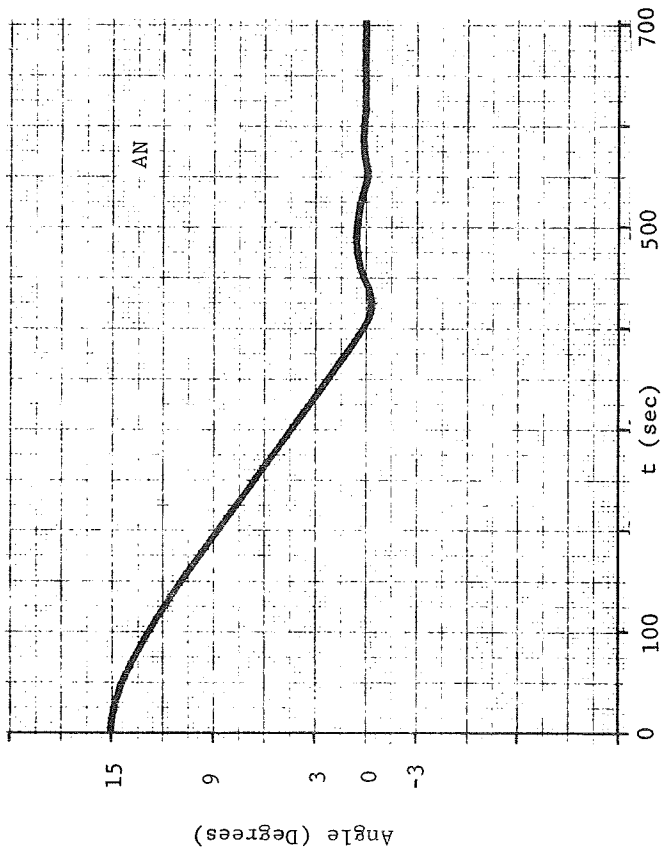
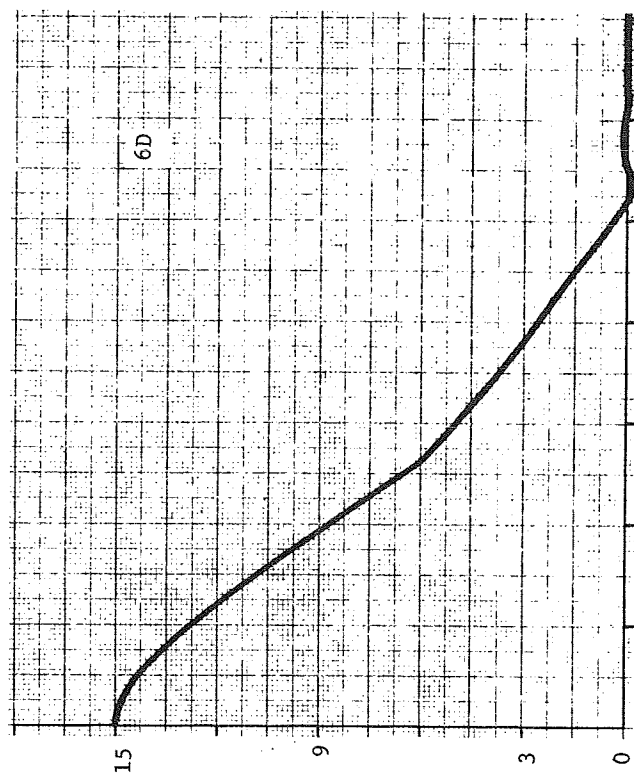
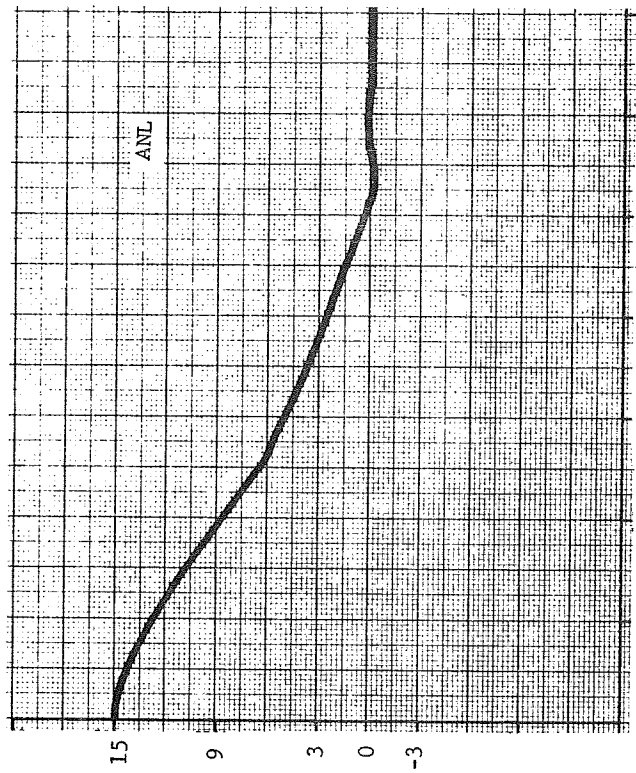


Fig. 9 Control System Simulation Run 2 (Sheet 5 of 6)



Run 2 Yaw Wheel Momentum

Fig. 9 Control System Simulation Run 2 (Sheet 6 of 6)



Run 3 Roll Angle

Fig. 10 Control System Simulation Run 3 (Sheet 1 of 6)

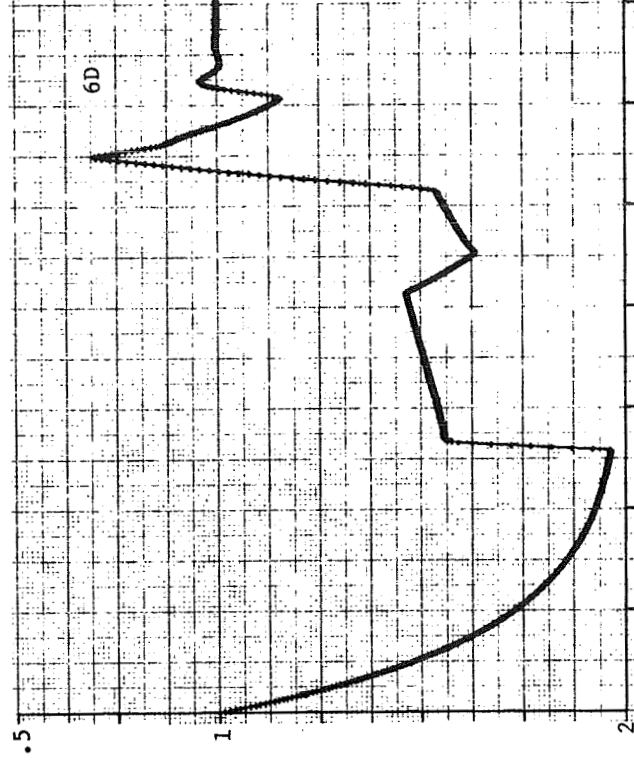
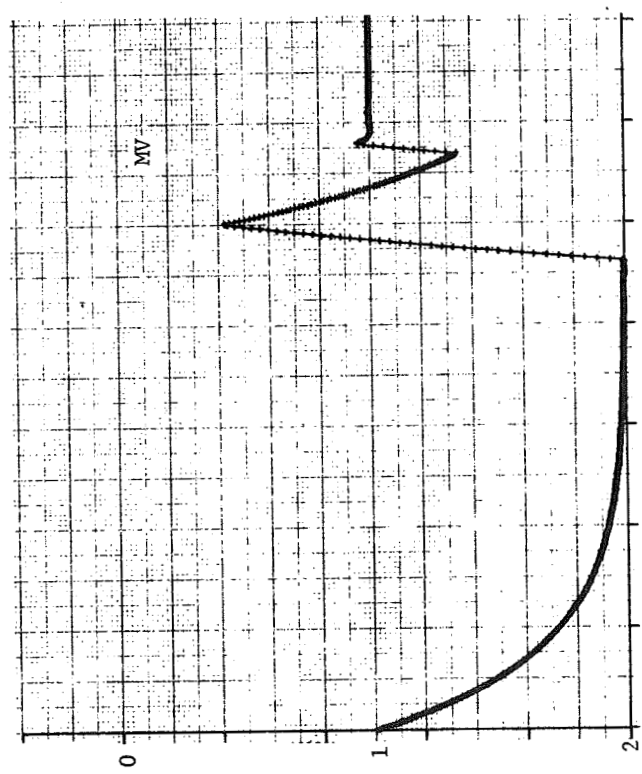
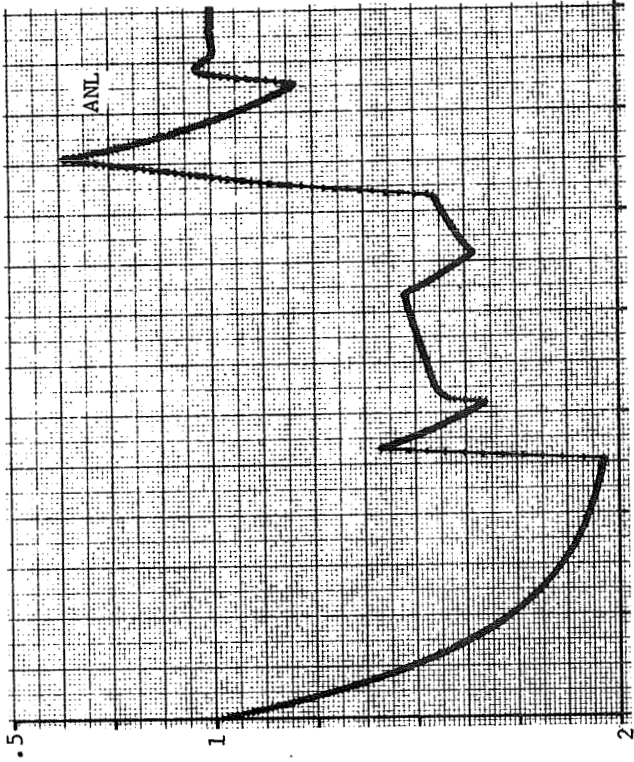
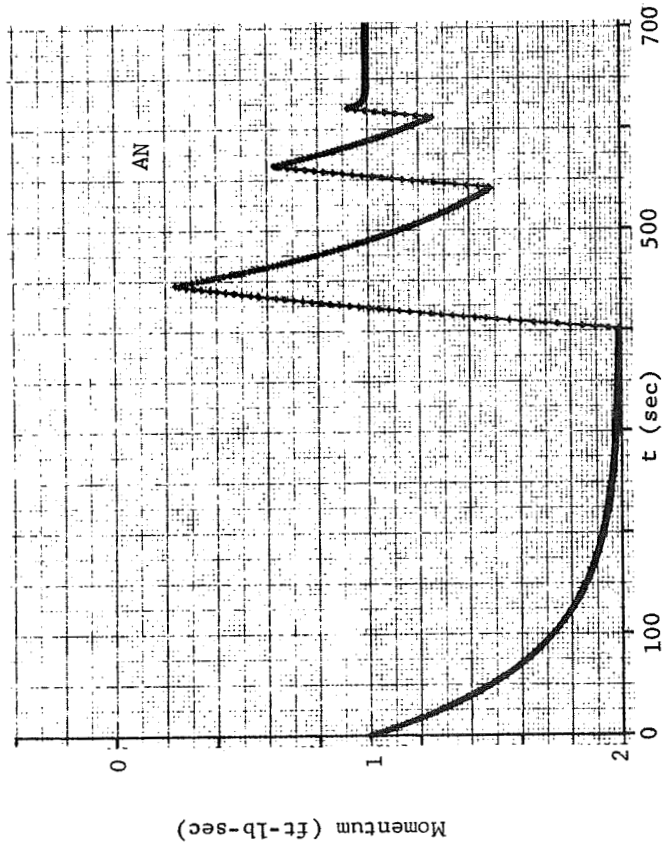
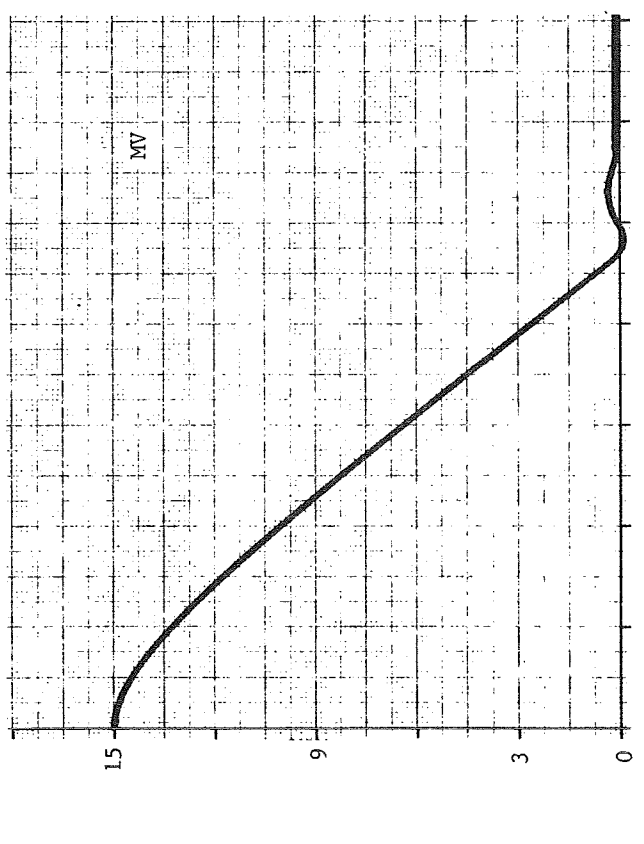
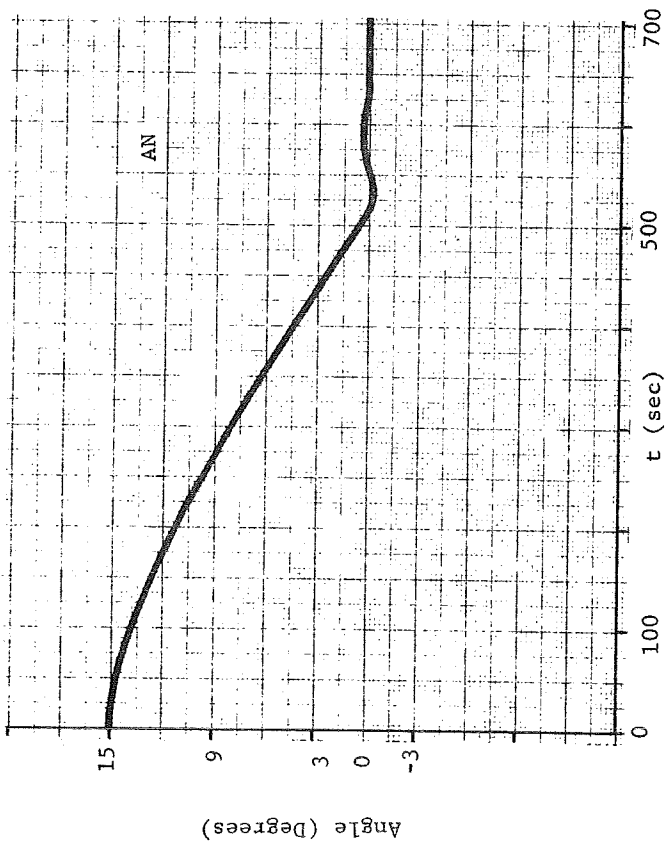
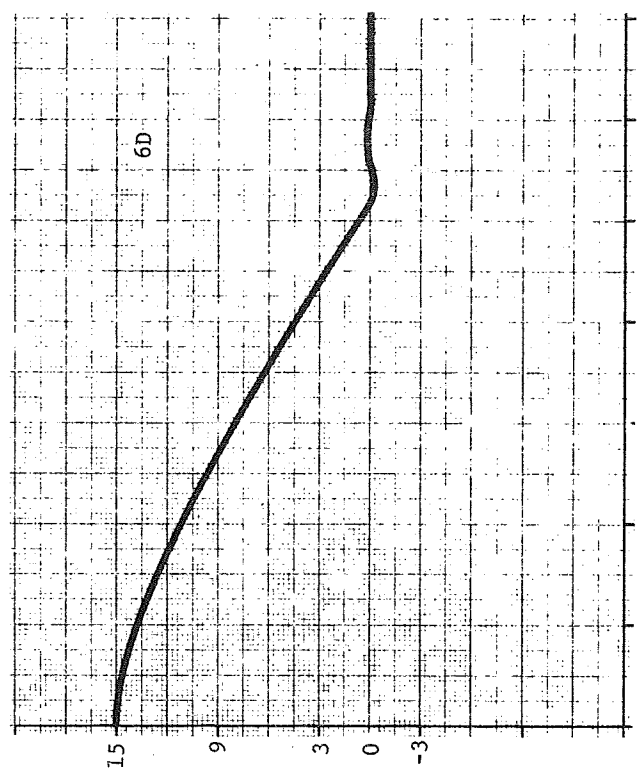
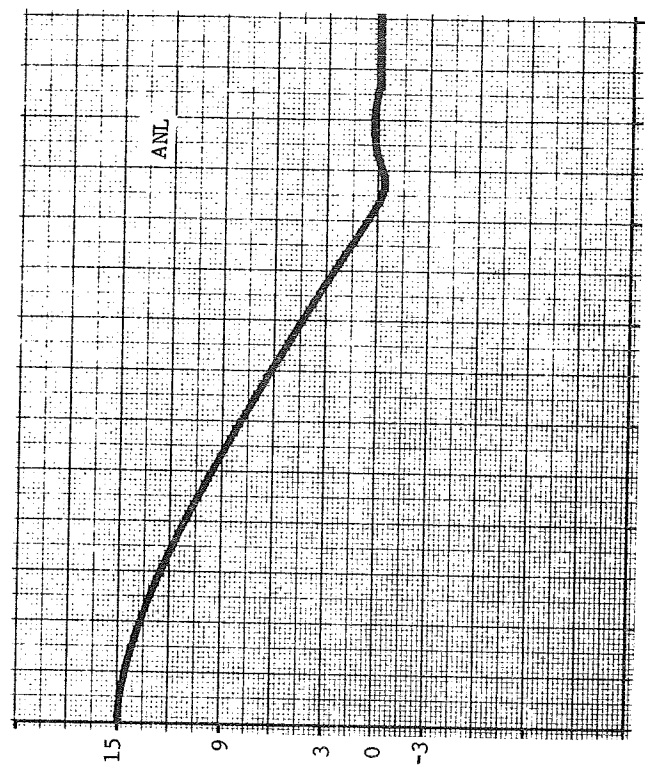


Fig. 10 Control System Simulation Run 3 (Sheet 2 of 6)

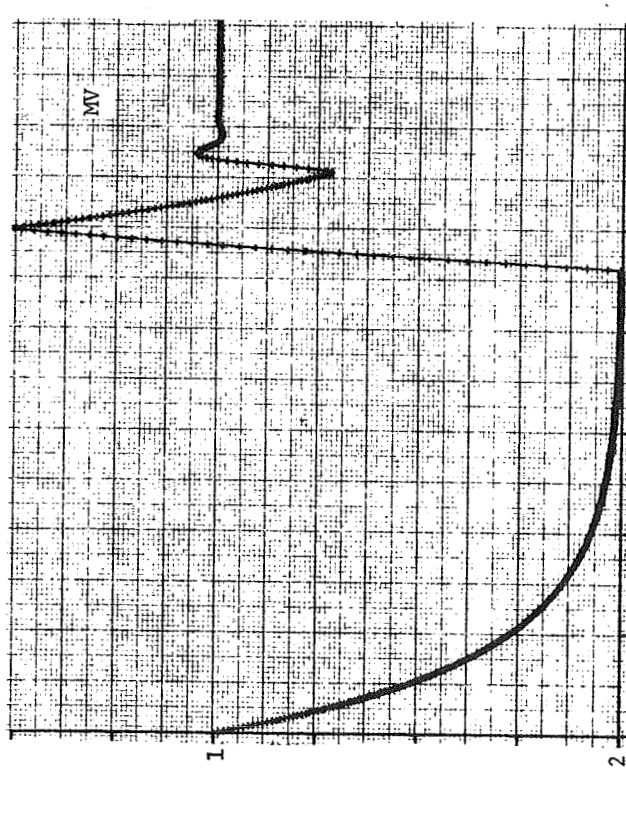
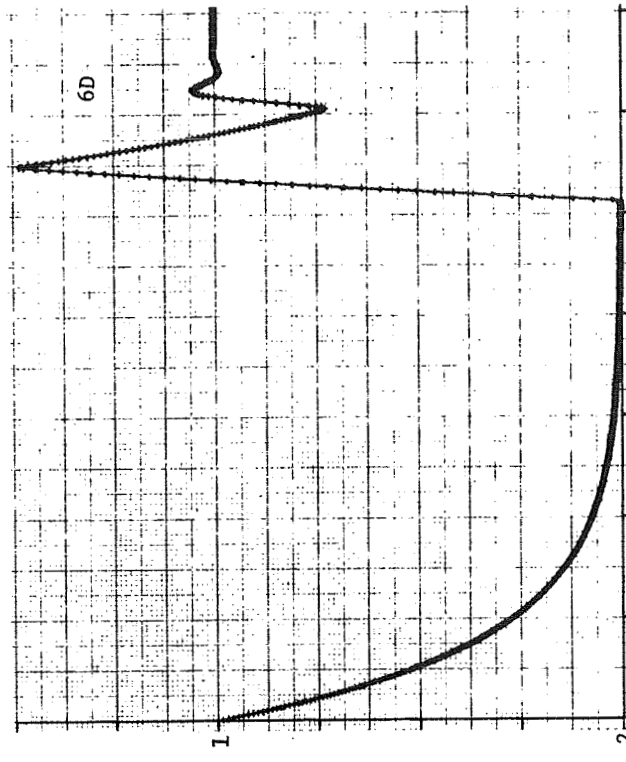
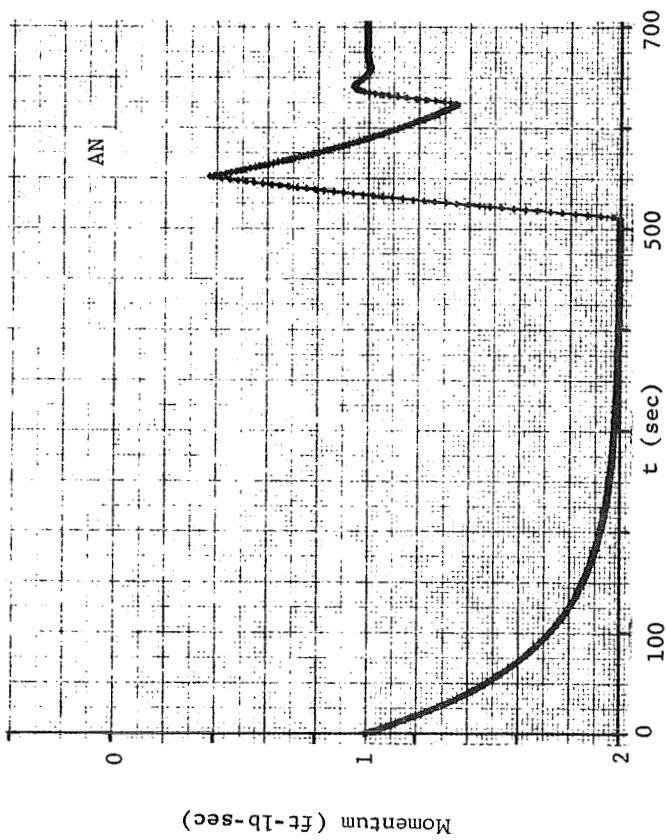
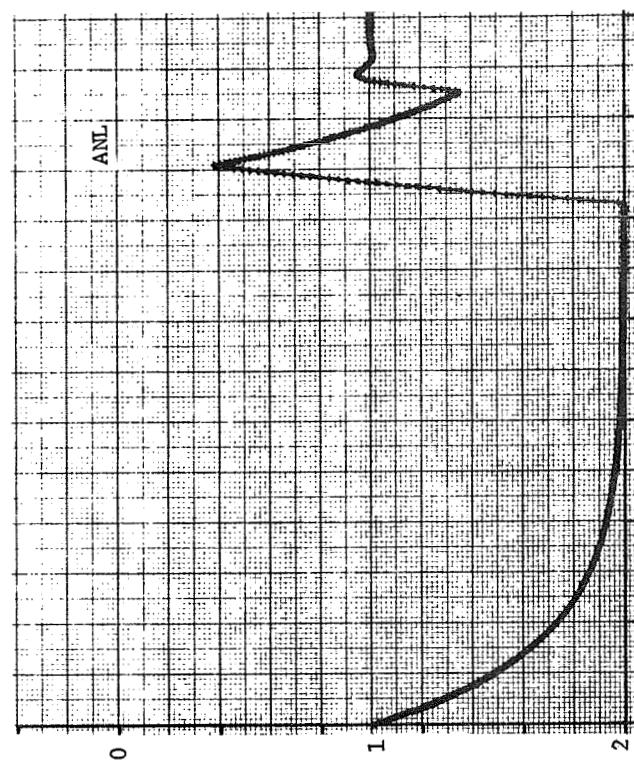
Run 3 Roll Wheel Momentum



Angle (Degrees)

Fig. 10 Control System Simulation Run 3 (Sheet 3 of 6)

Run 3 Pitch Angle



Momentum (ft-lb-sec)

t (sec)

Fig. 10 Control System Simulation Run 3 (Sheet 4 of 6)

Run 3 Pitch Wheel Momentum



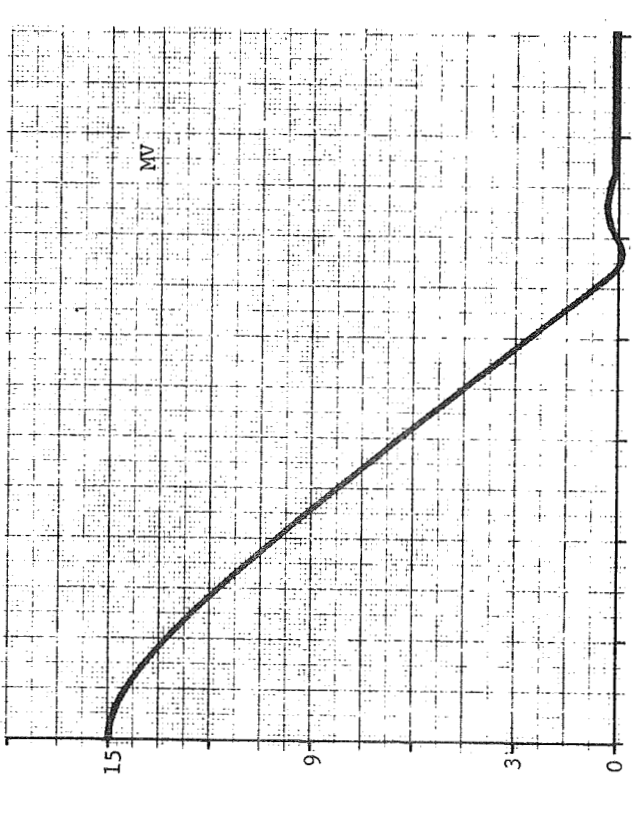
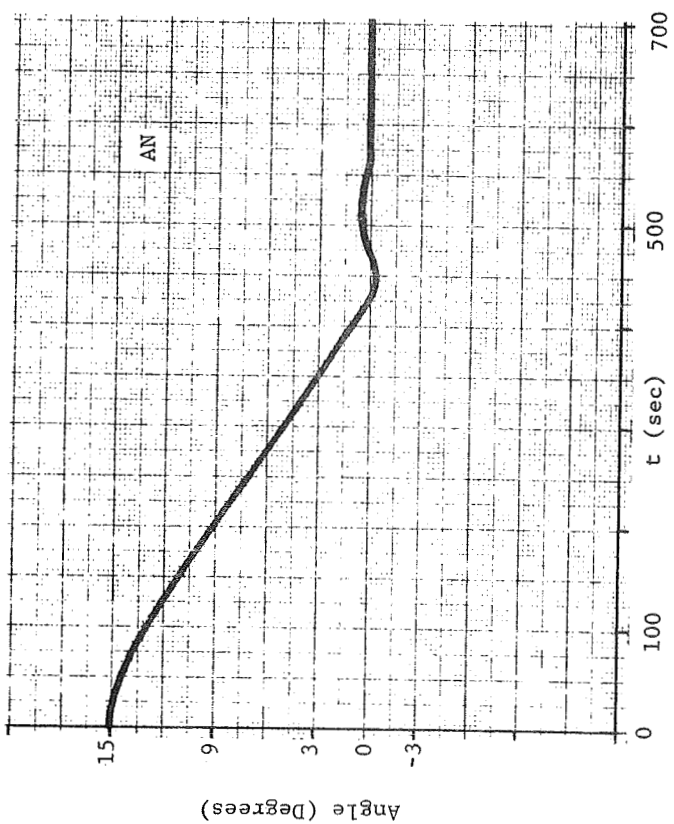
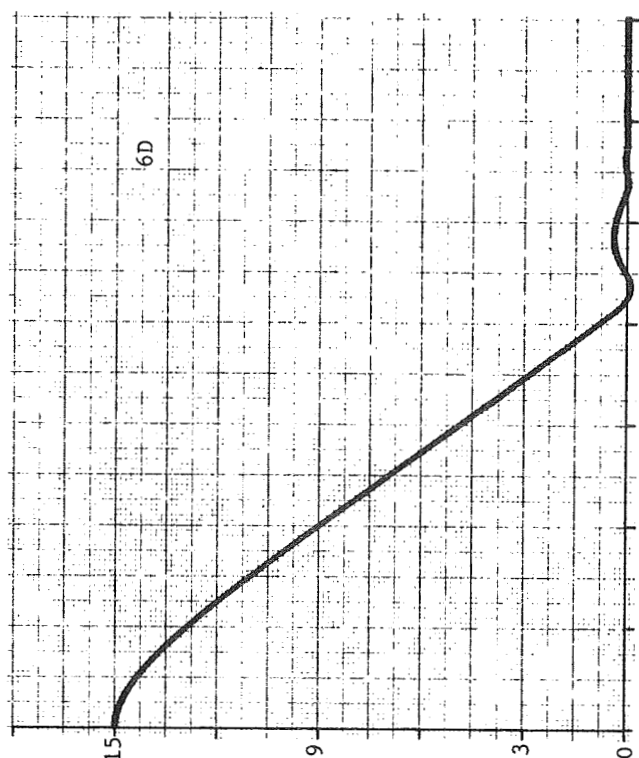
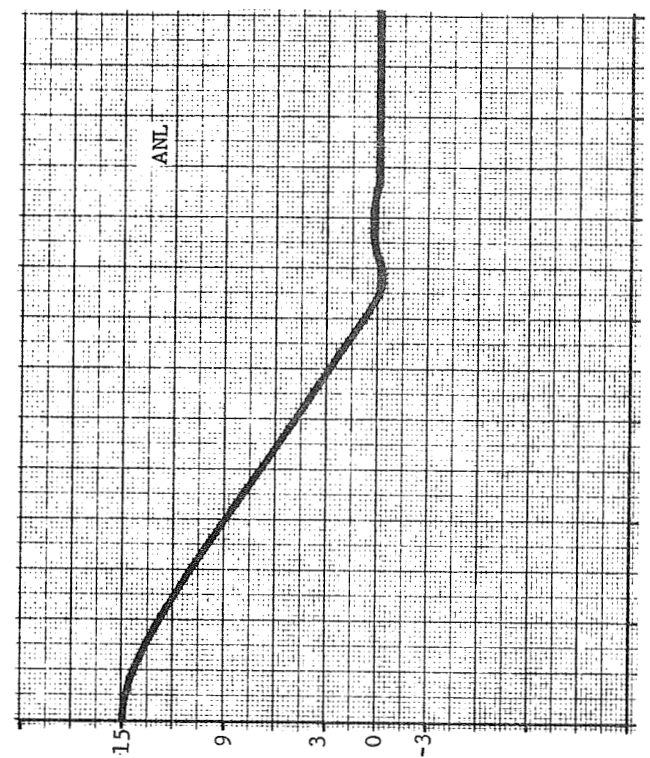
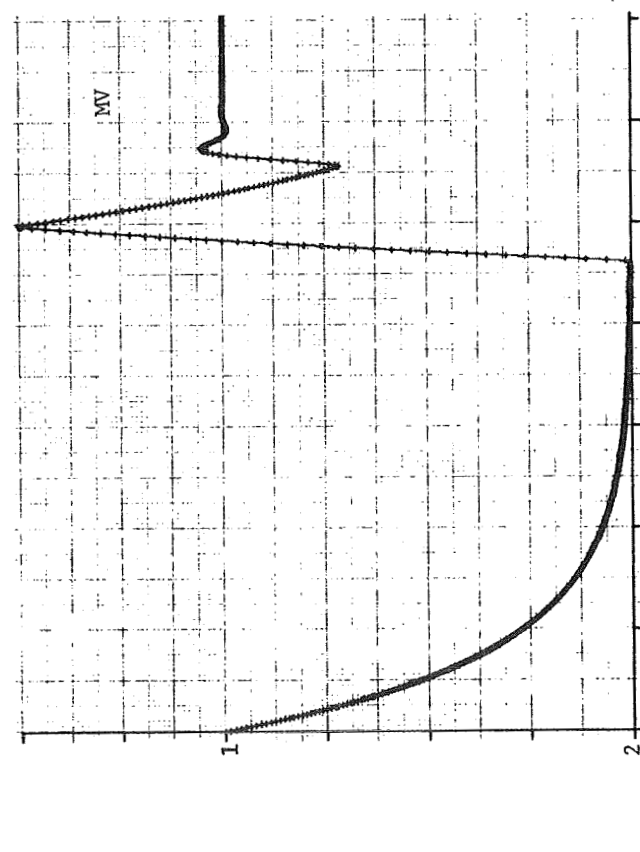
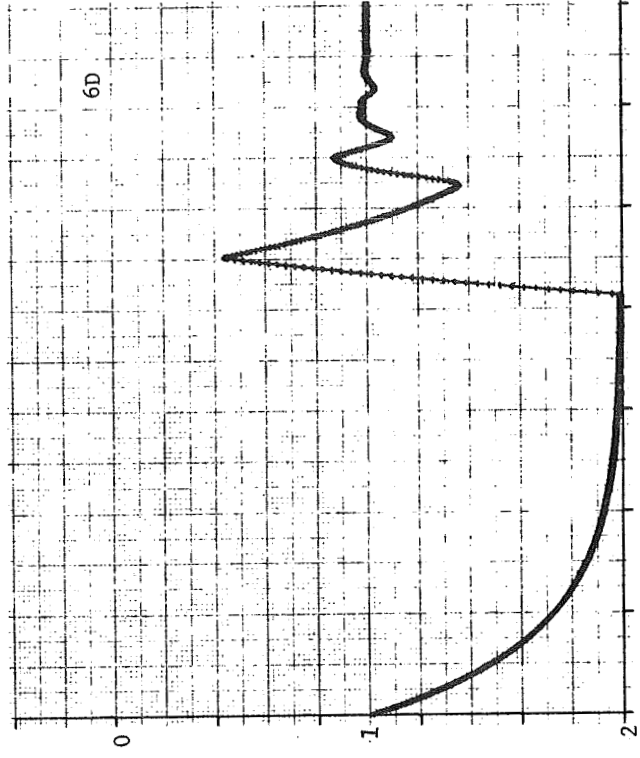
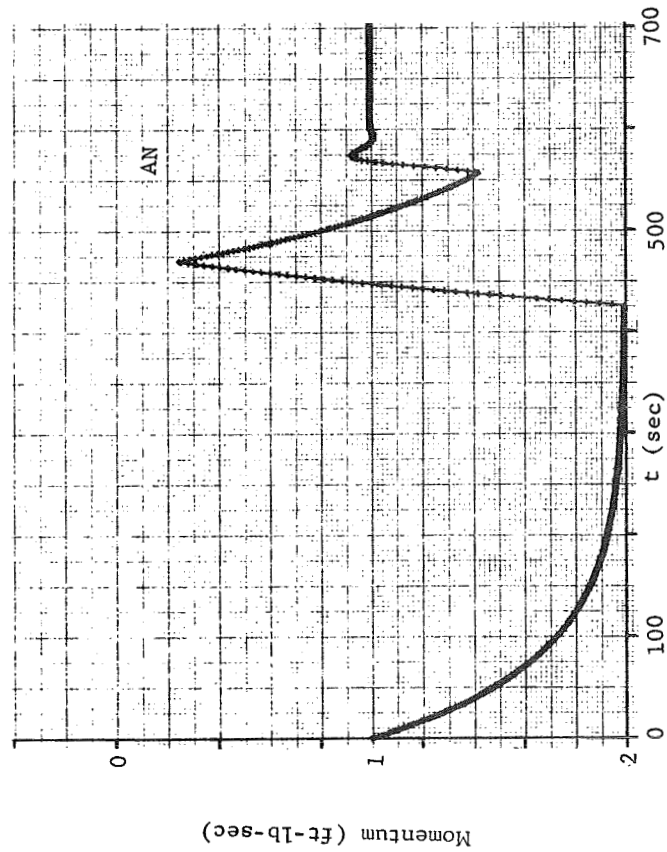
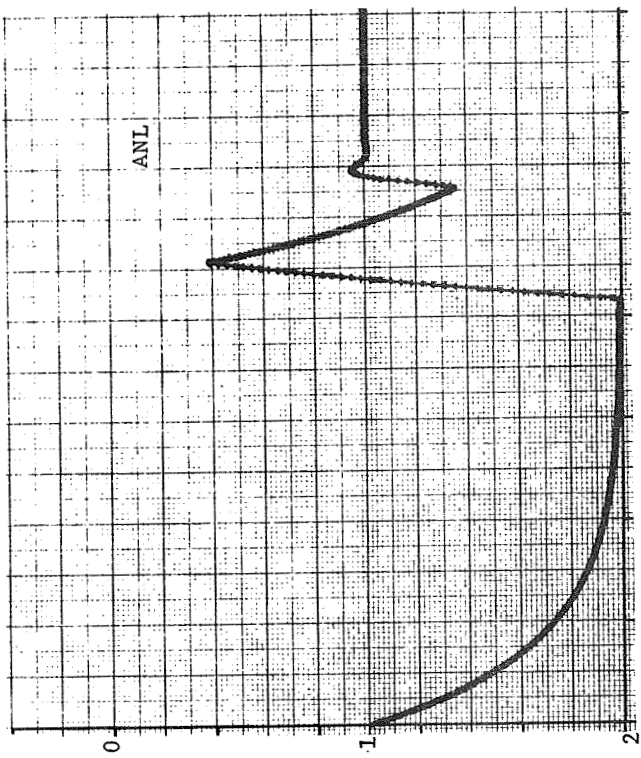


Fig. 10 Control System Simulation Run 3 (Sheet 5 of 6)

Run 3 Yaw Angle



Run 3 Yaw Wheel Momentum

Fig. 10 Control System Simulation Run 3 (Sheet 6 of 6)

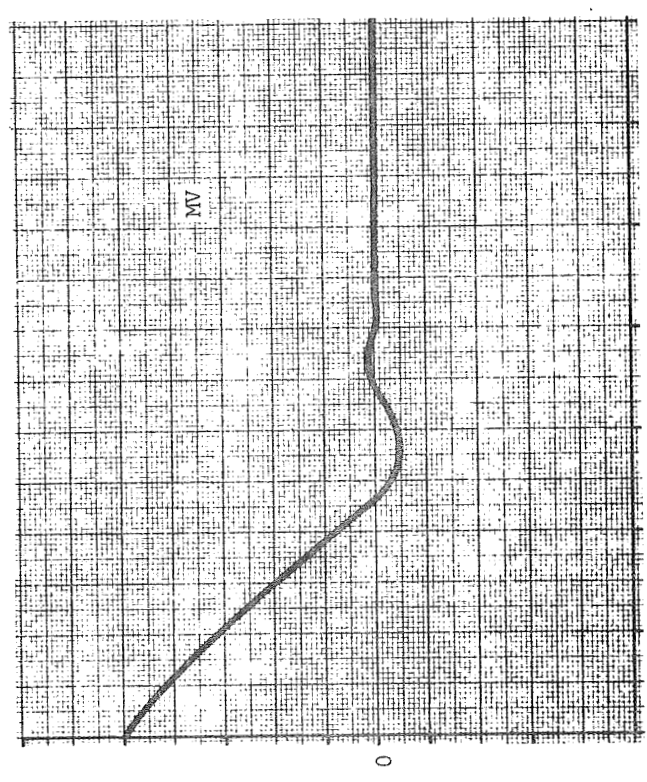
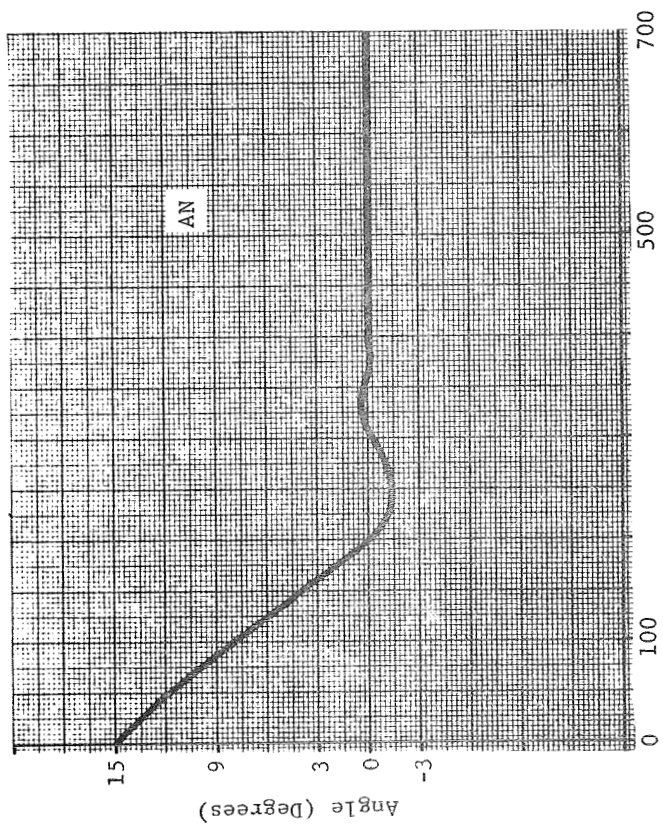
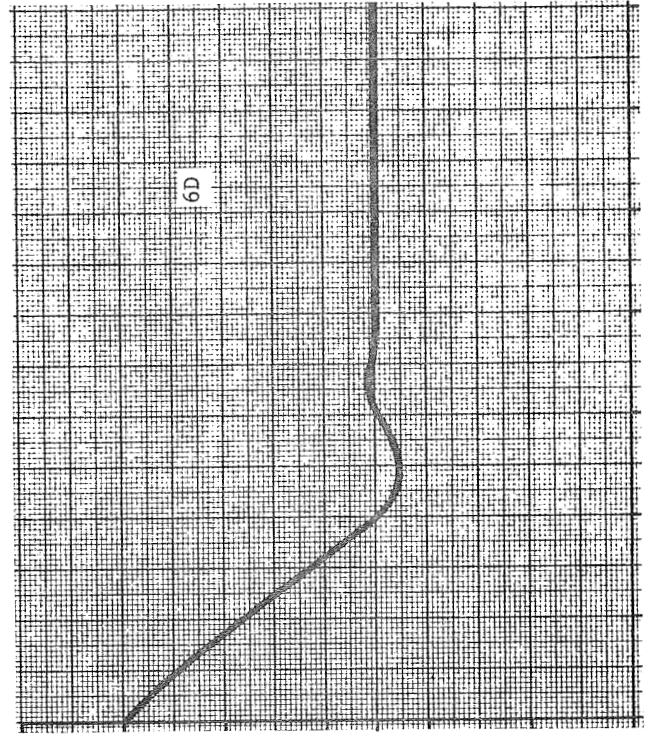
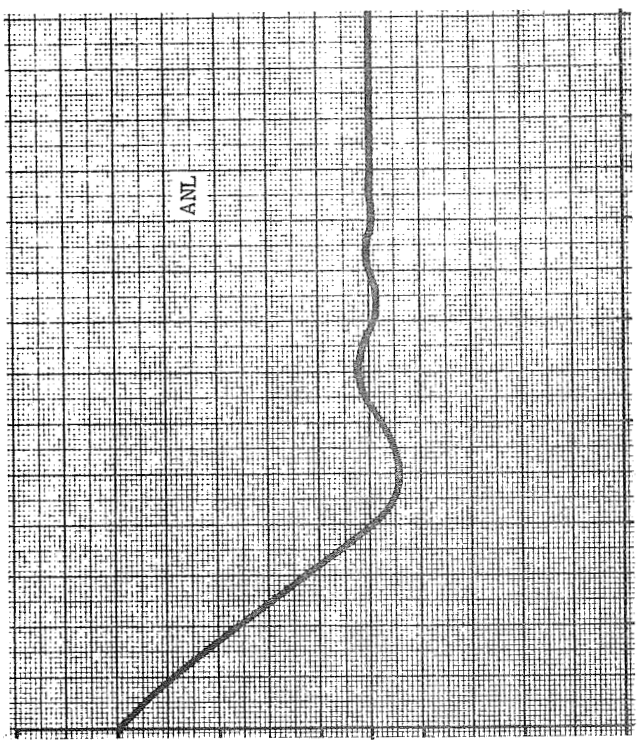


Fig. 11 Control System Simulation Run 4 (Sheet 1 of 6)

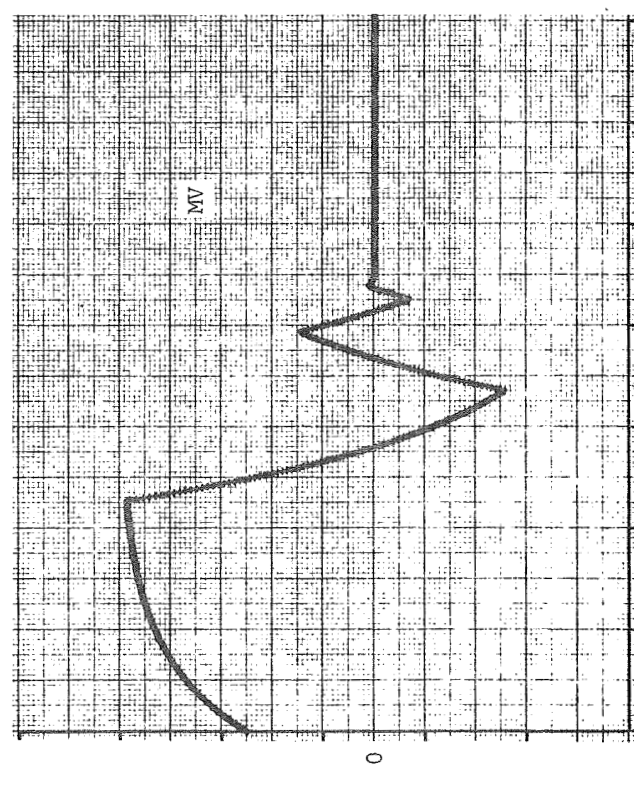
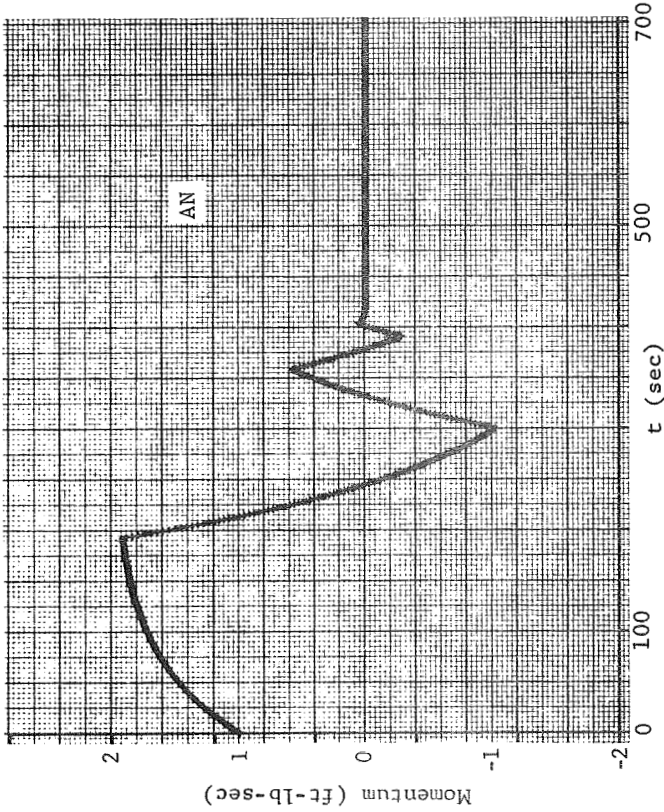
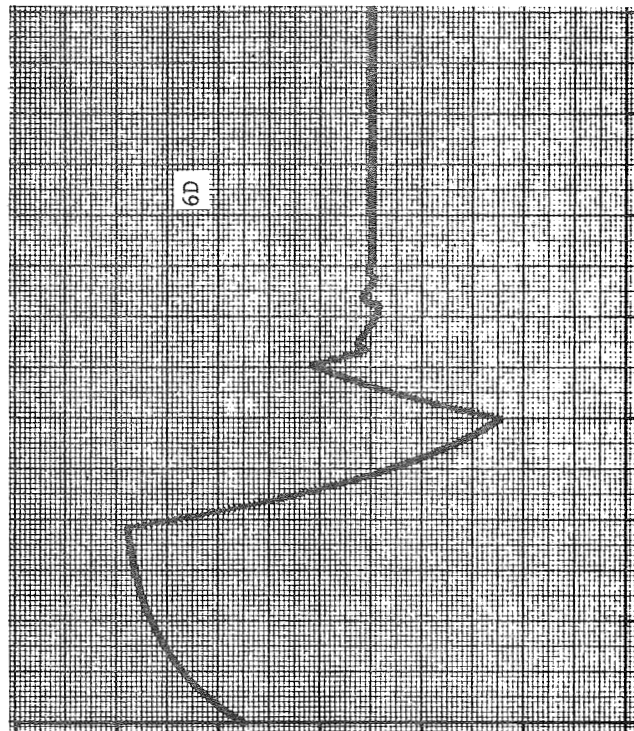
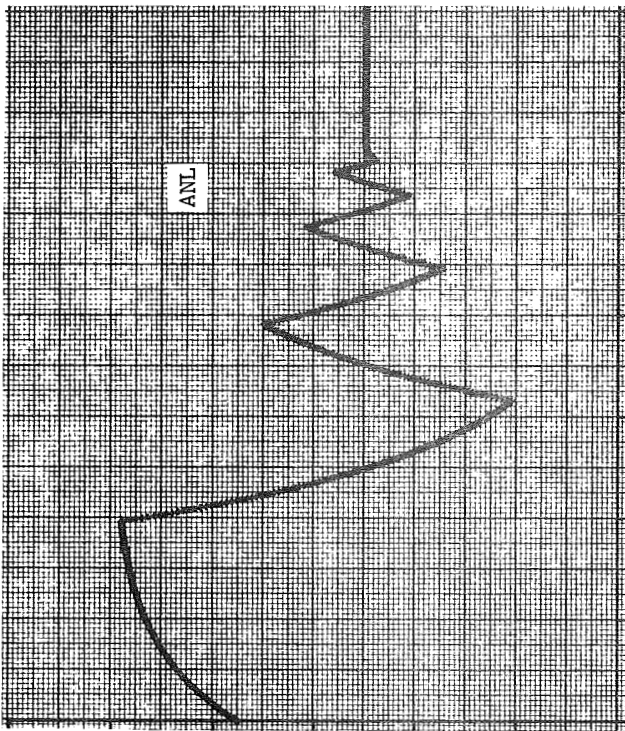


Fig. 11 Control System Simulation Run 4 (Sheet 2 of 6)

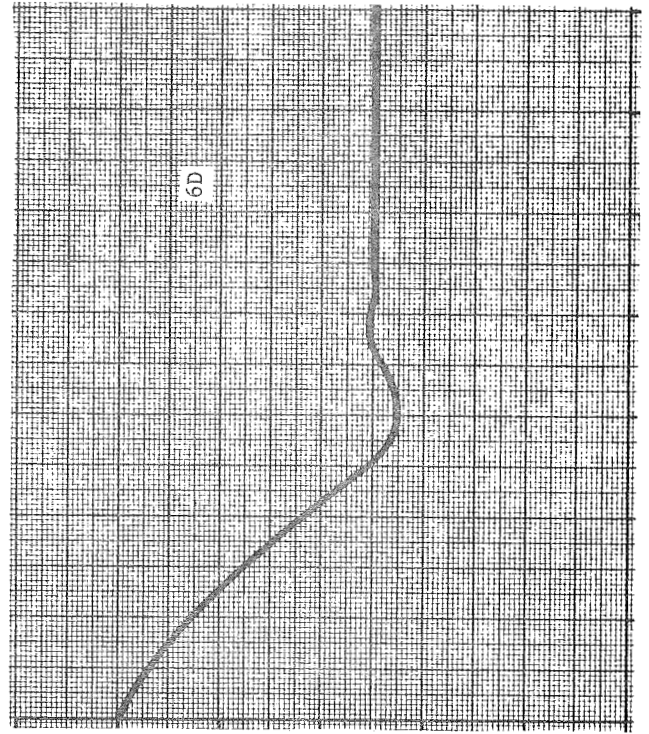
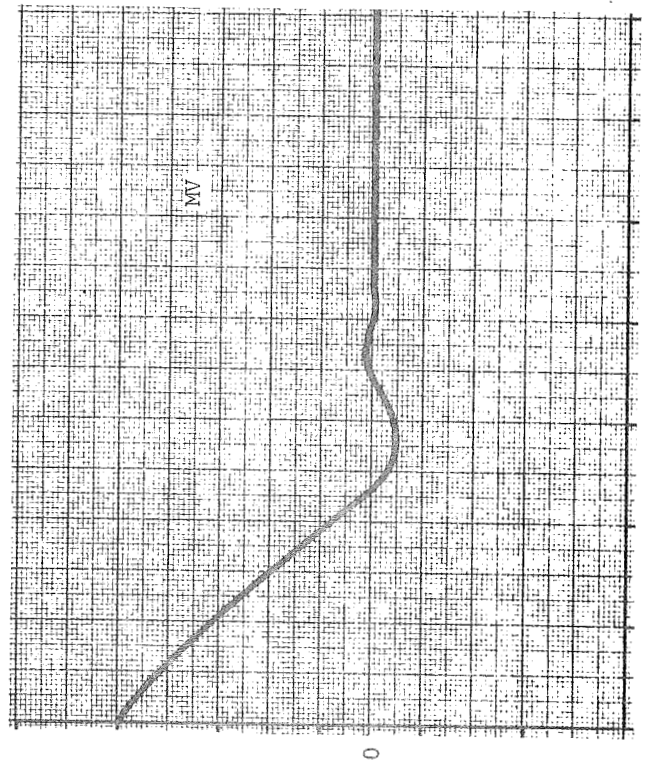
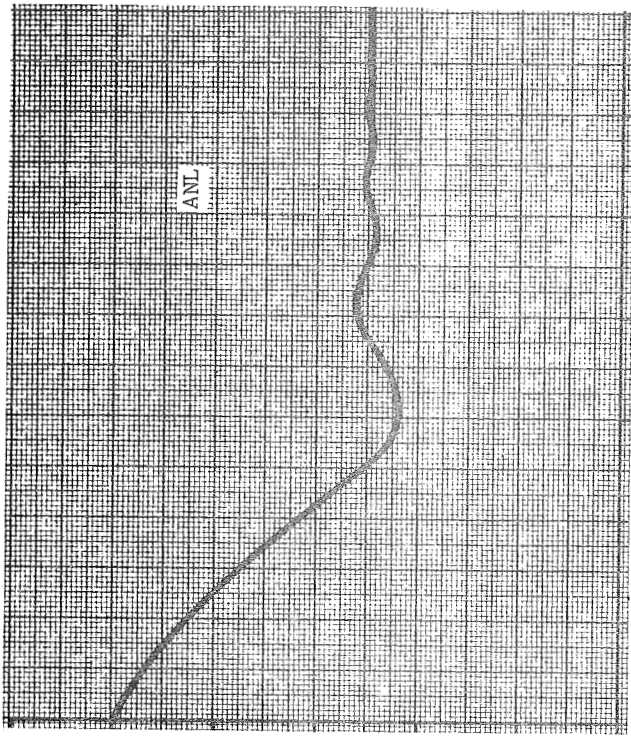
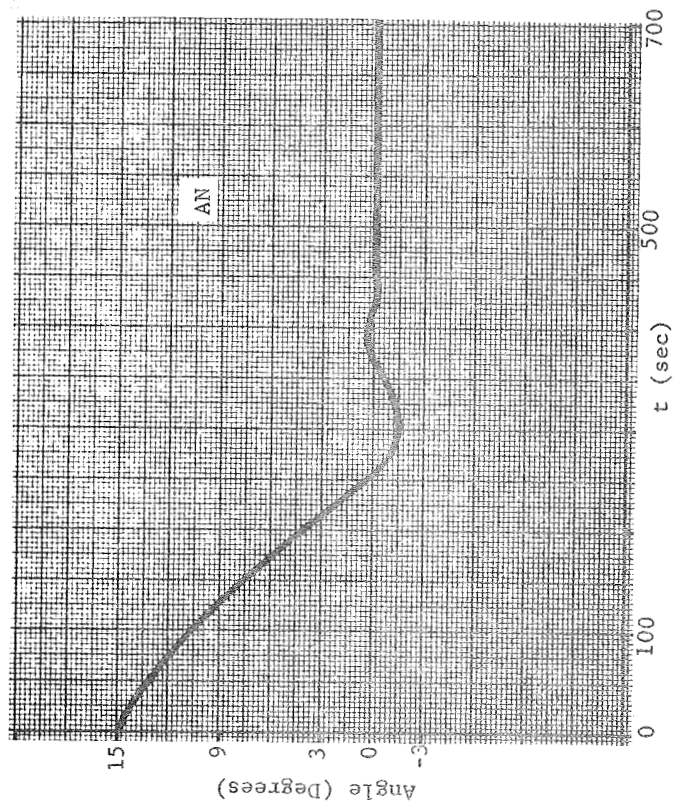


Fig. 11 Control System Simulation Run 4 (Sheet 3 of 6)

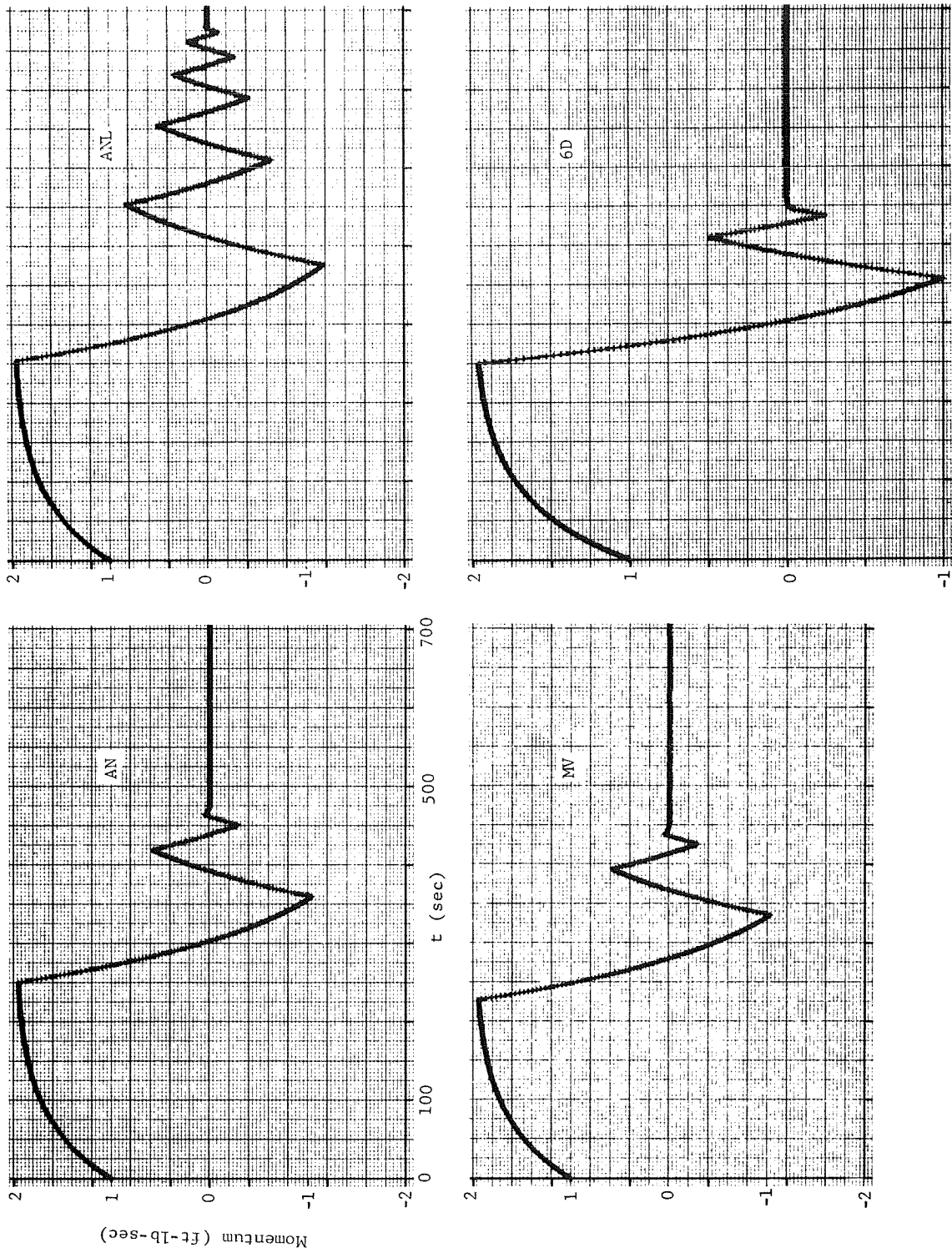


Fig. 11 Control System Simulation Run 4 (Sheet 4 of 6)

Run 4 Pitch Wheel Momentum

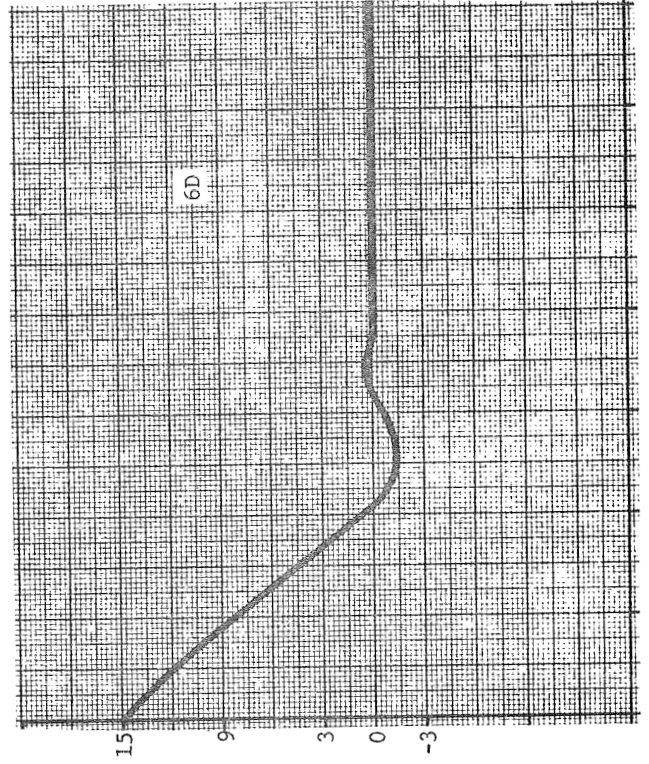
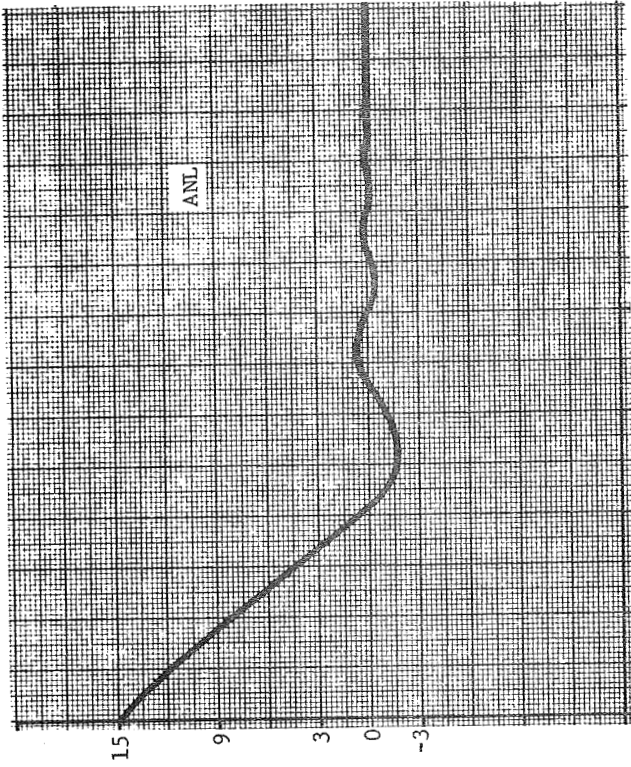
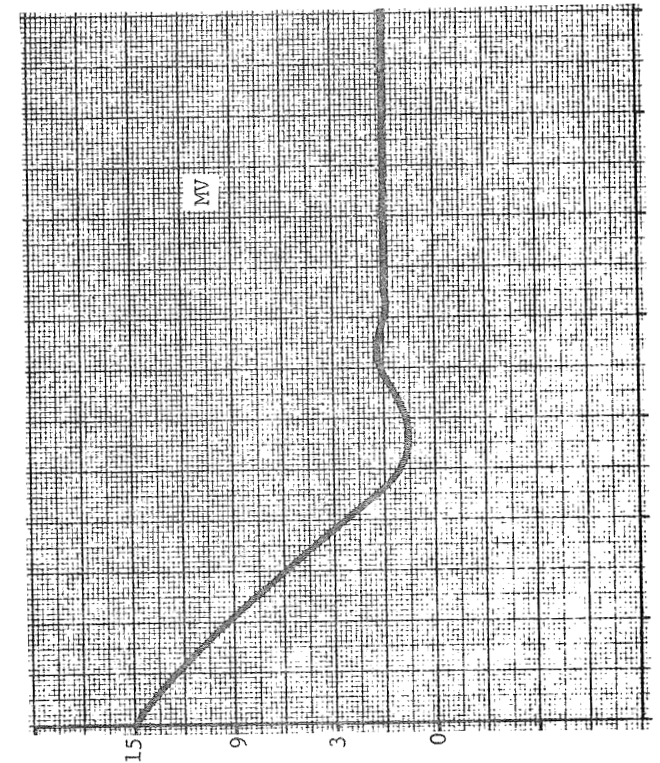
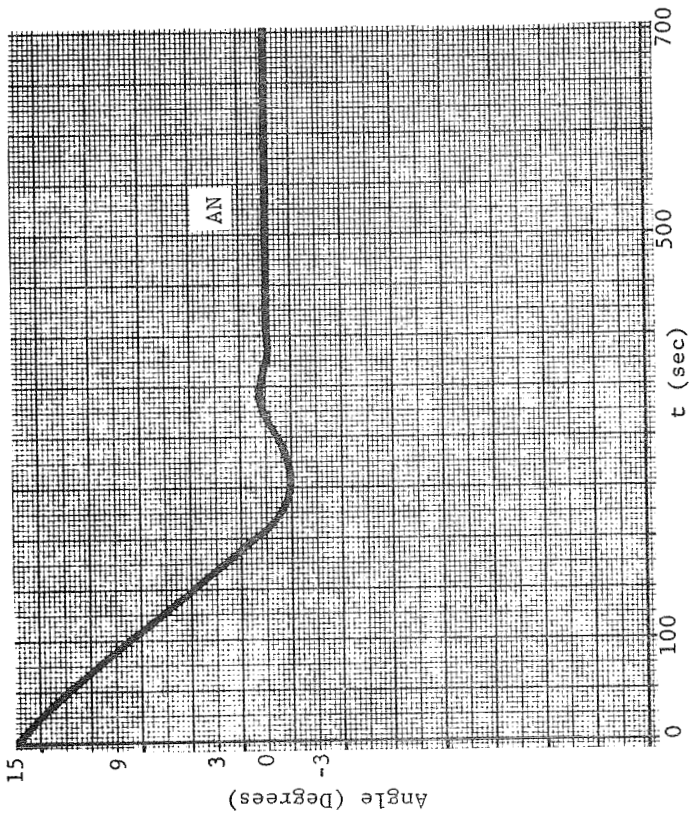


Fig. 11 Control System Simulation Run 4 (Sheet 5 of 6)

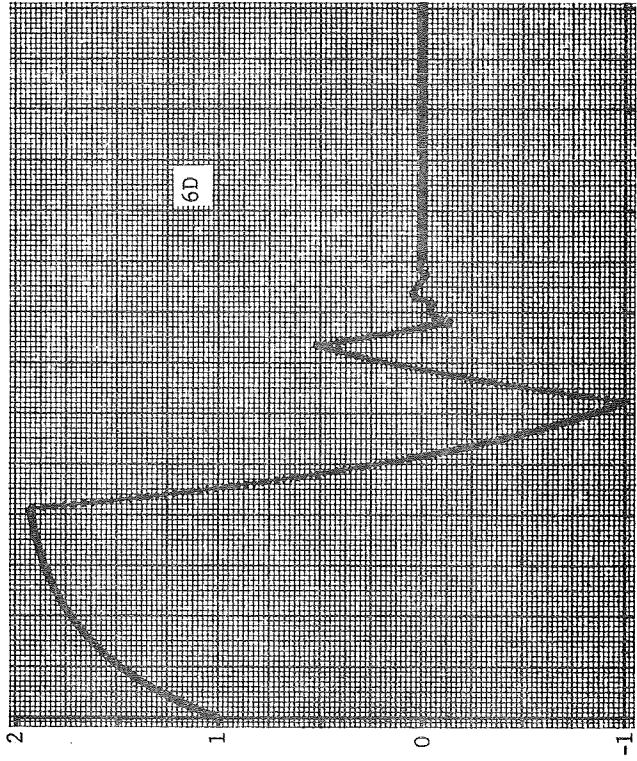
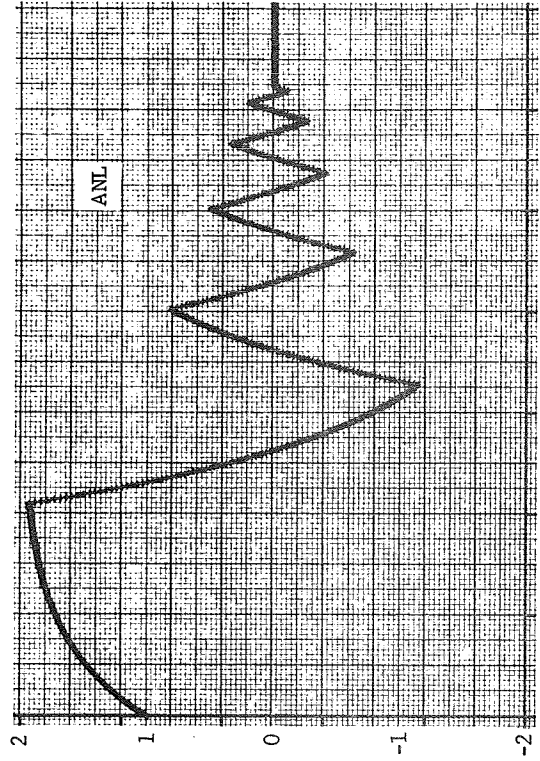
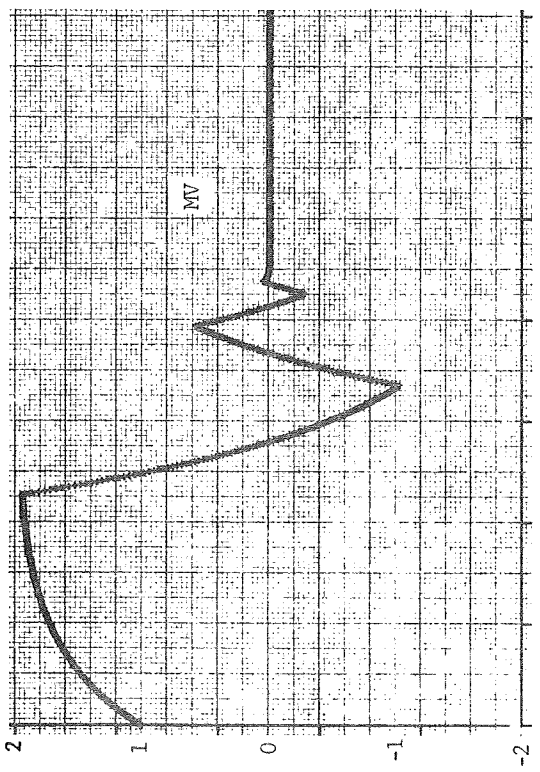
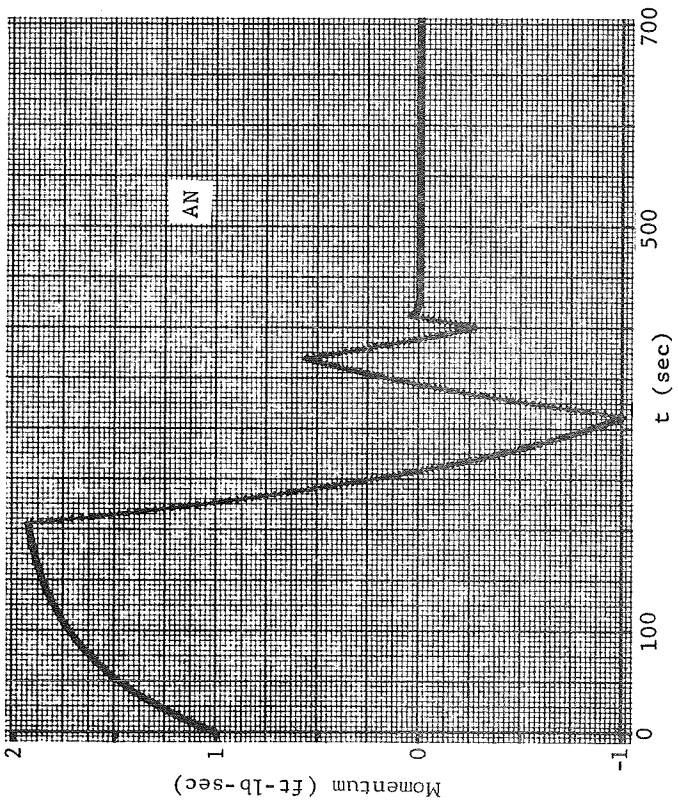


Fig. 11 Control System Simulation Run 4 (Sheet 6 of 6)



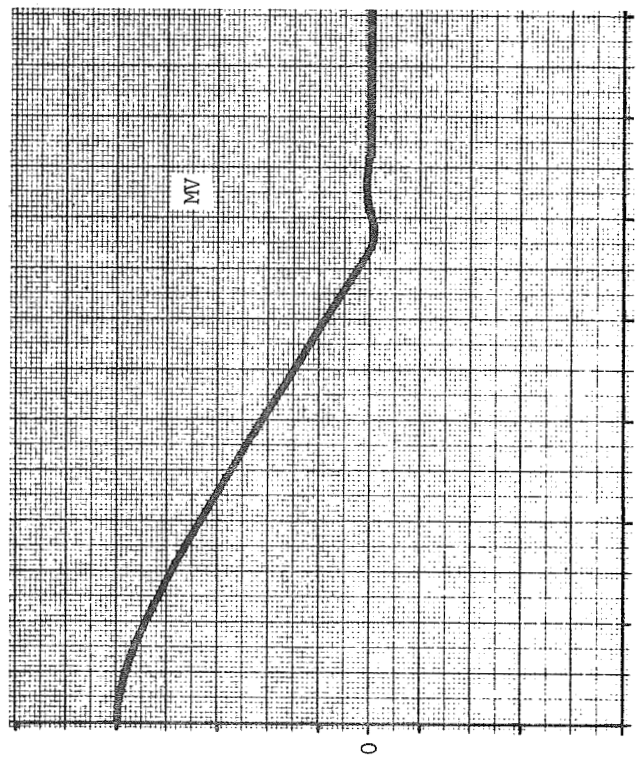
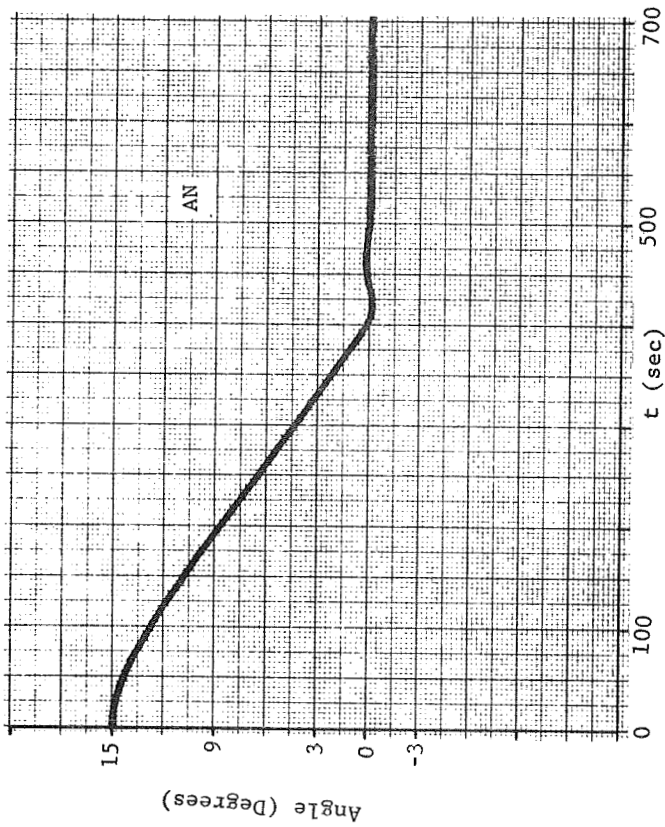
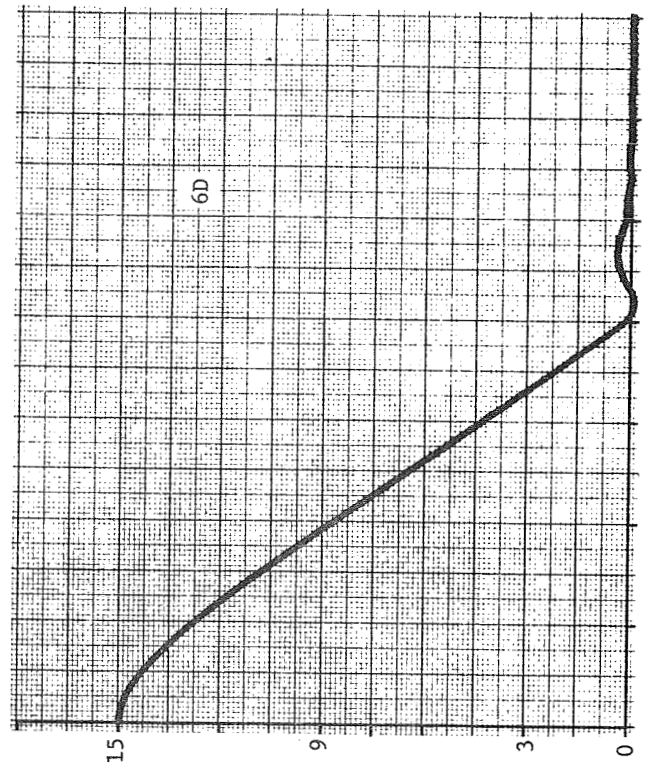
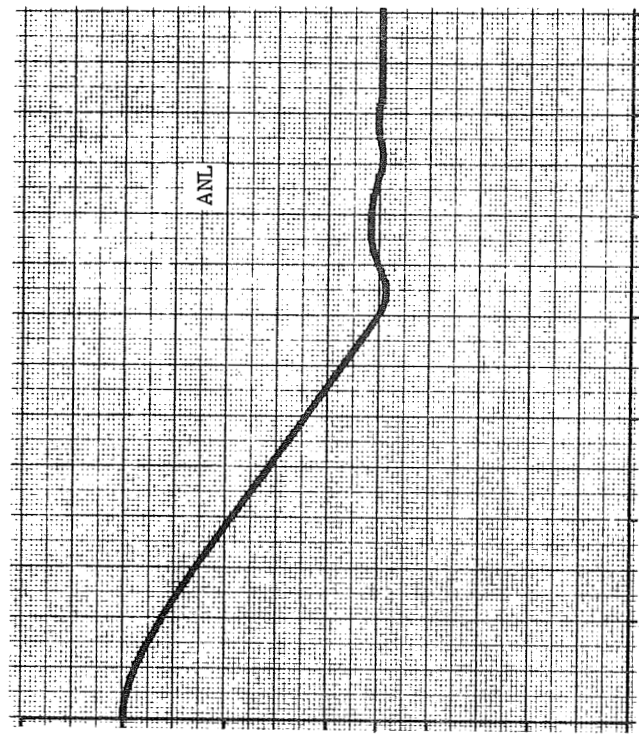
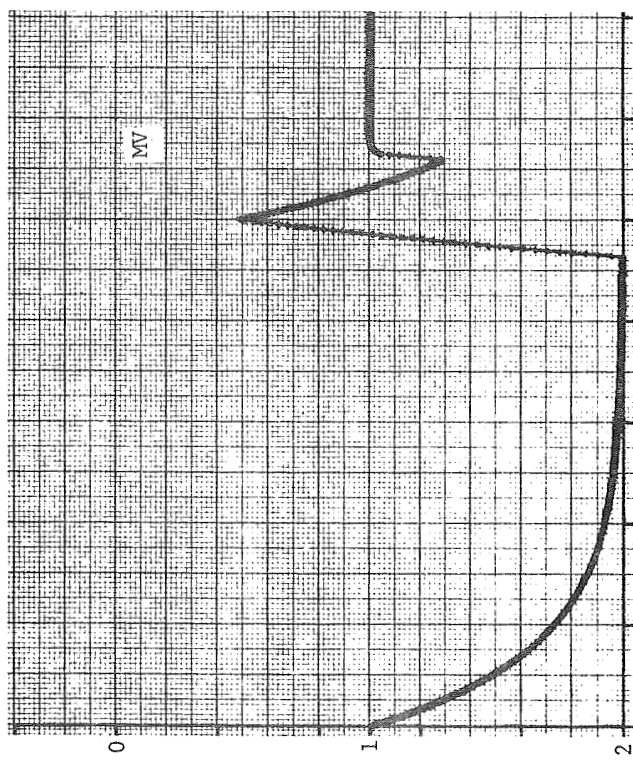
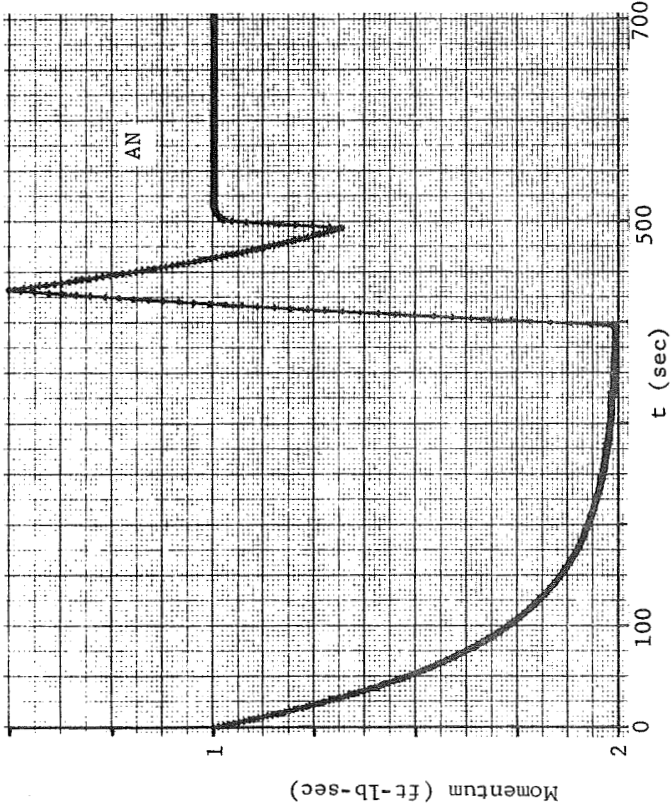
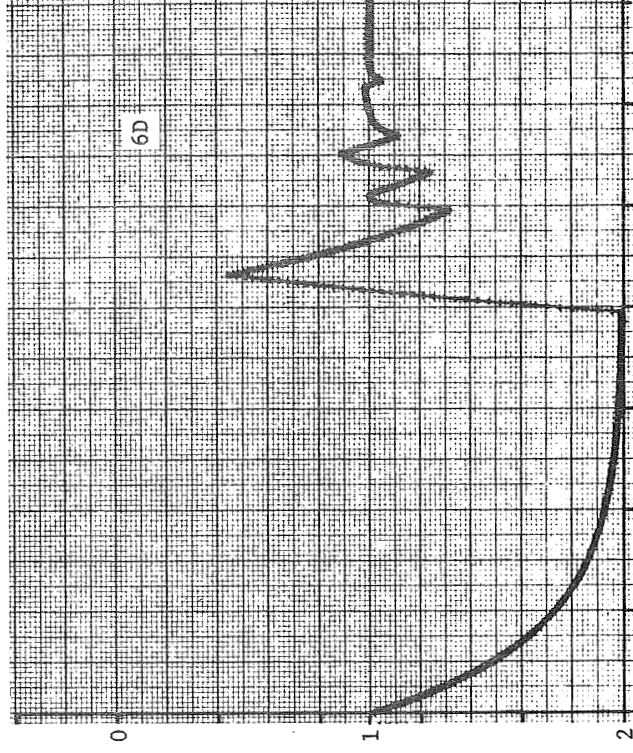
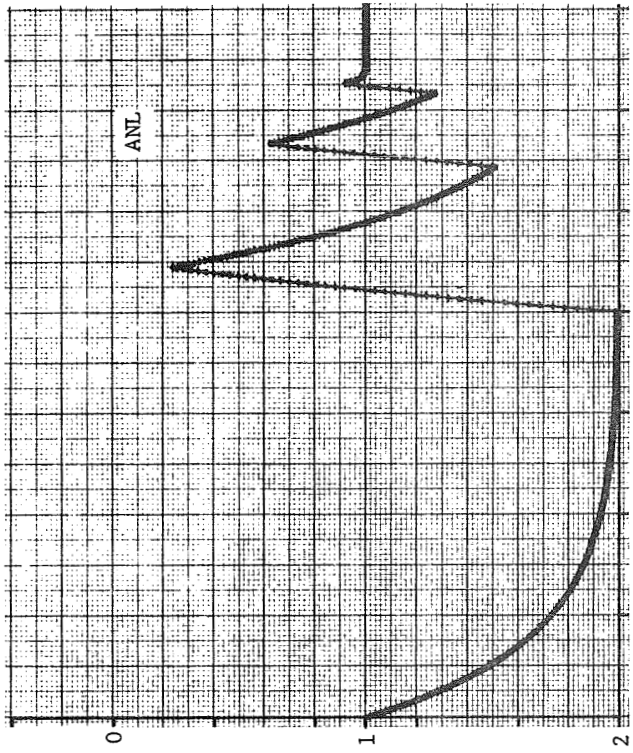
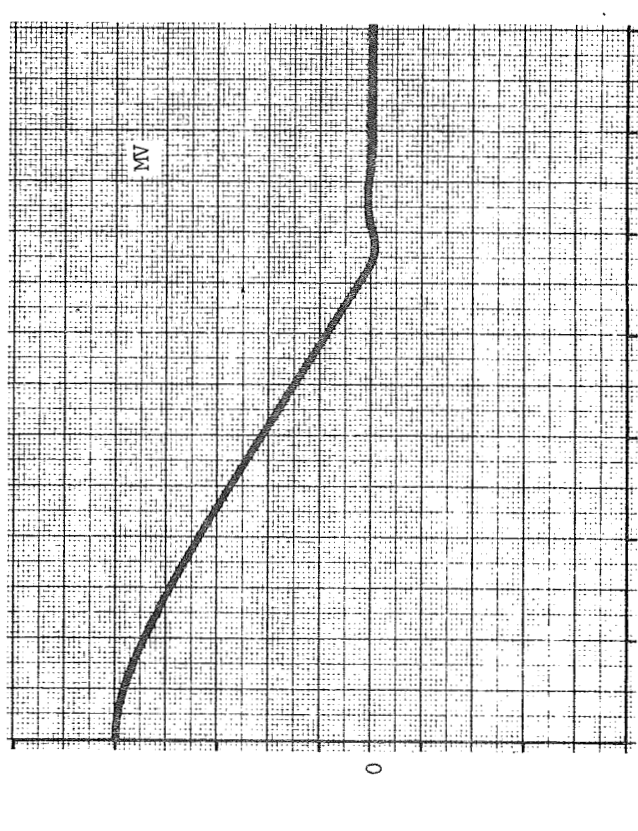
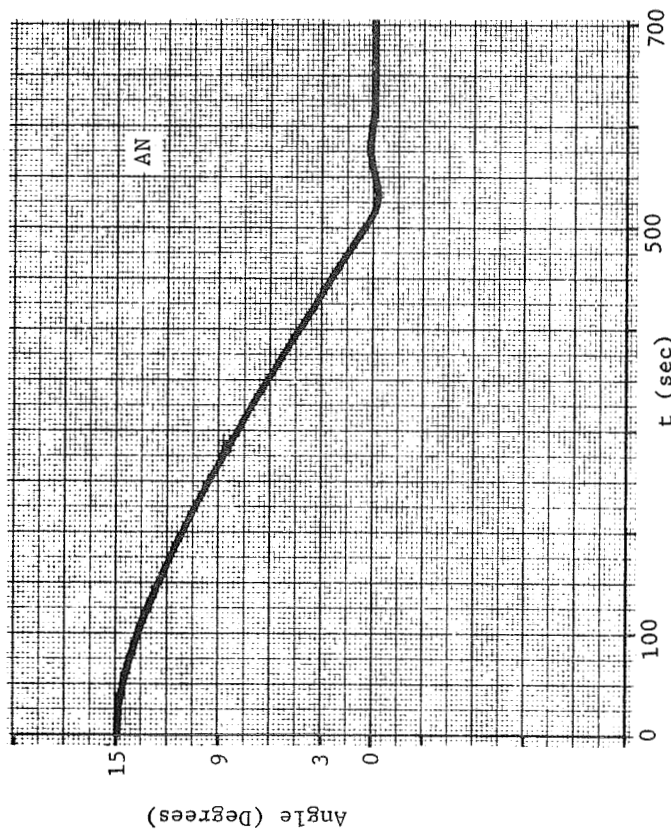
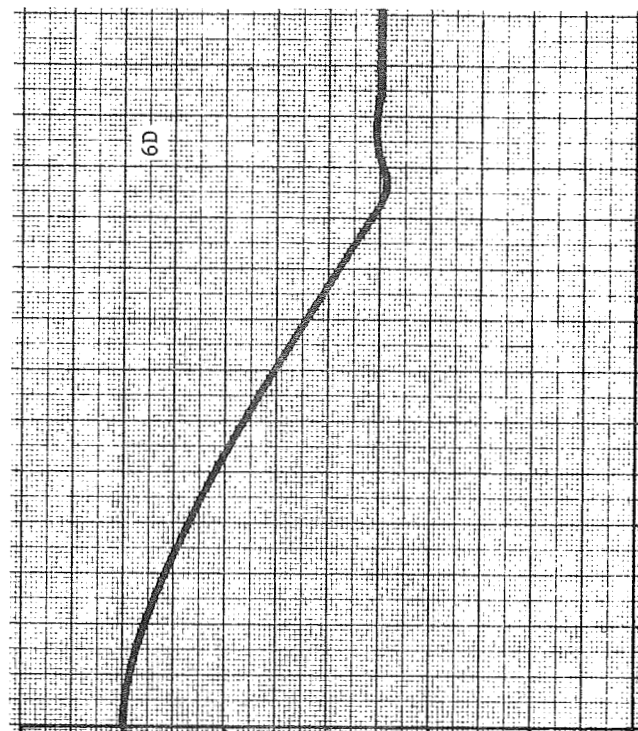
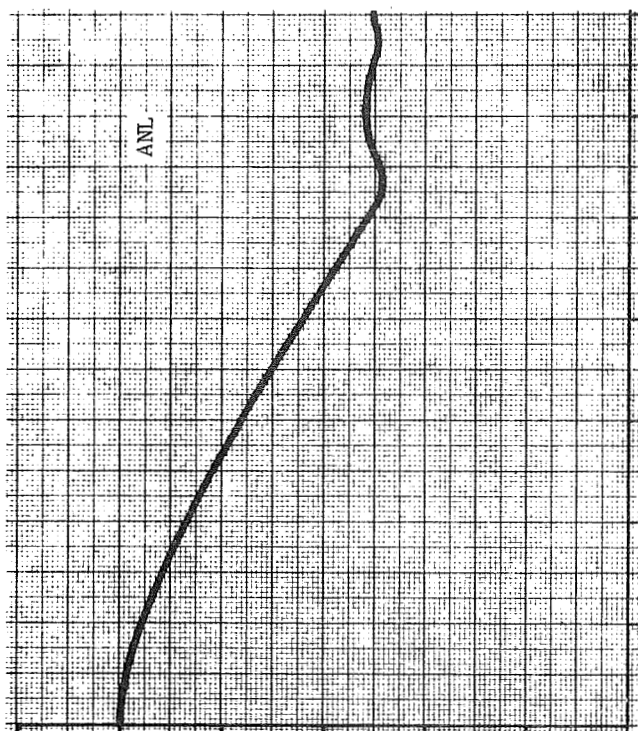


Fig. 12 Control System Simulation Run 5 (Sheet 1 of 6)



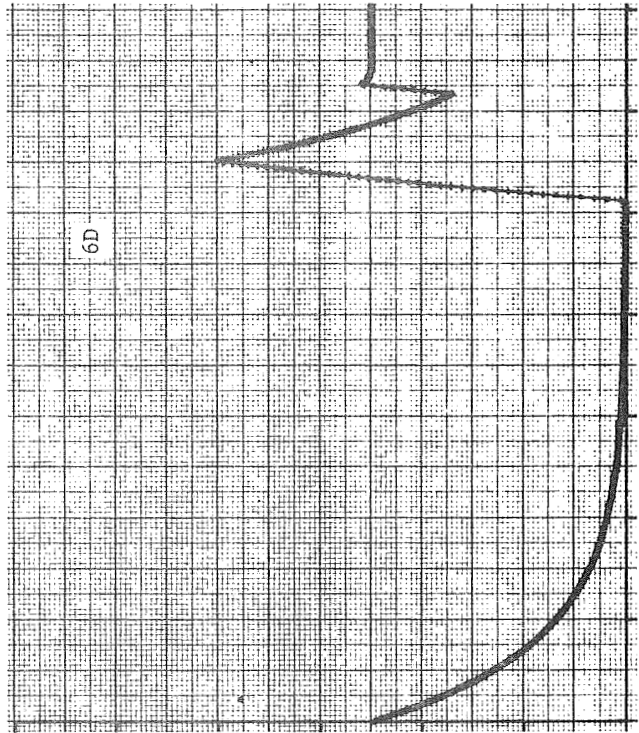
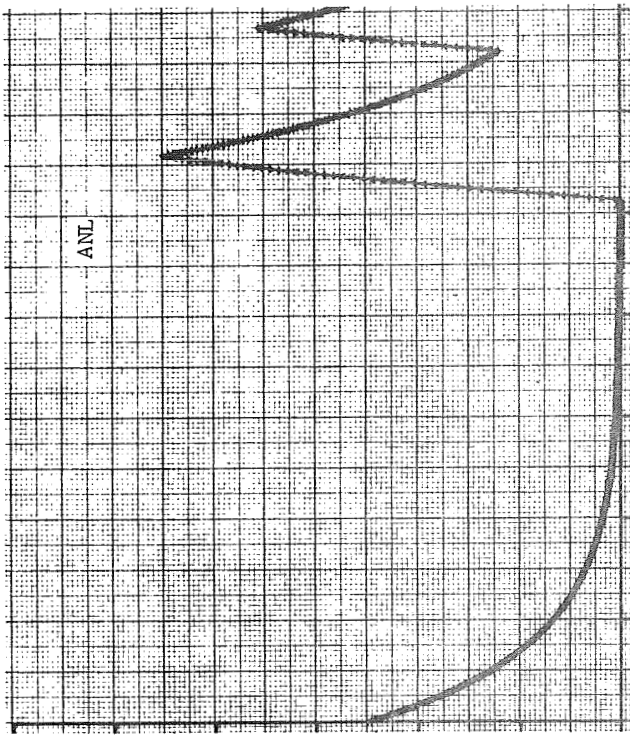
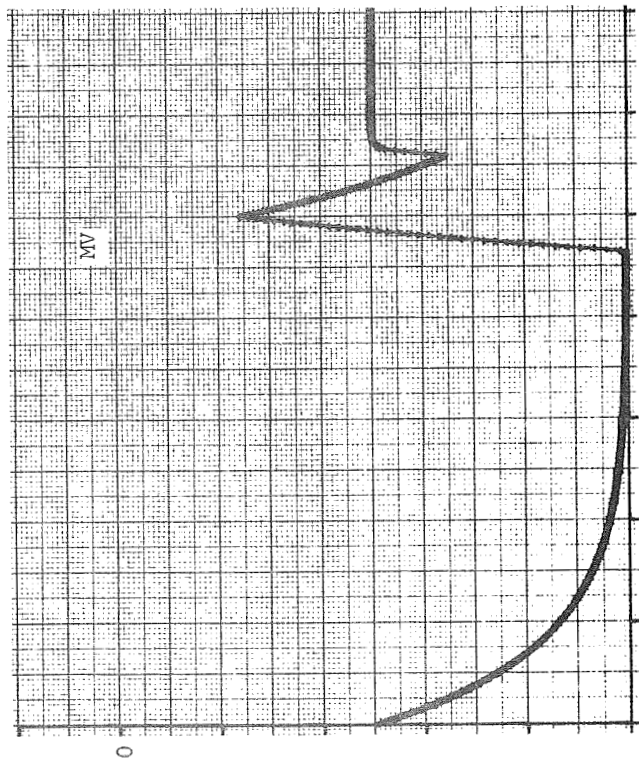
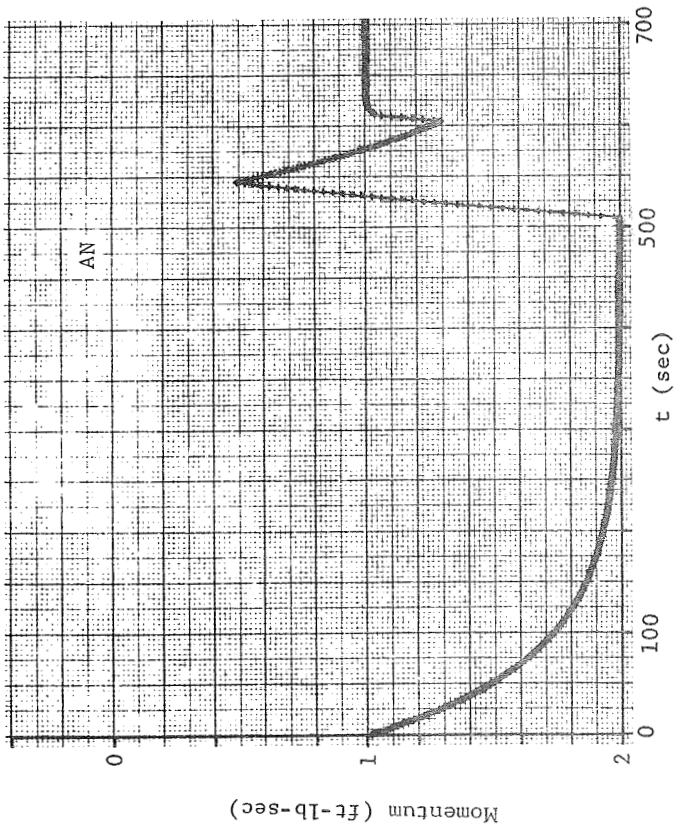
Run 5 Roll Wheel Momentum

Fig. 12 Control System Simulation Run 5 (Sheet 2 of 6)



Run 5 Pitch Angle

Fig. 12 Control System Simulation Run 5 (Sheet 3 of 6)



Run 5 Pitch Wheel Momentum

Fig. 12 Control System Simulation Run 5 (Sheet 4 of 6)

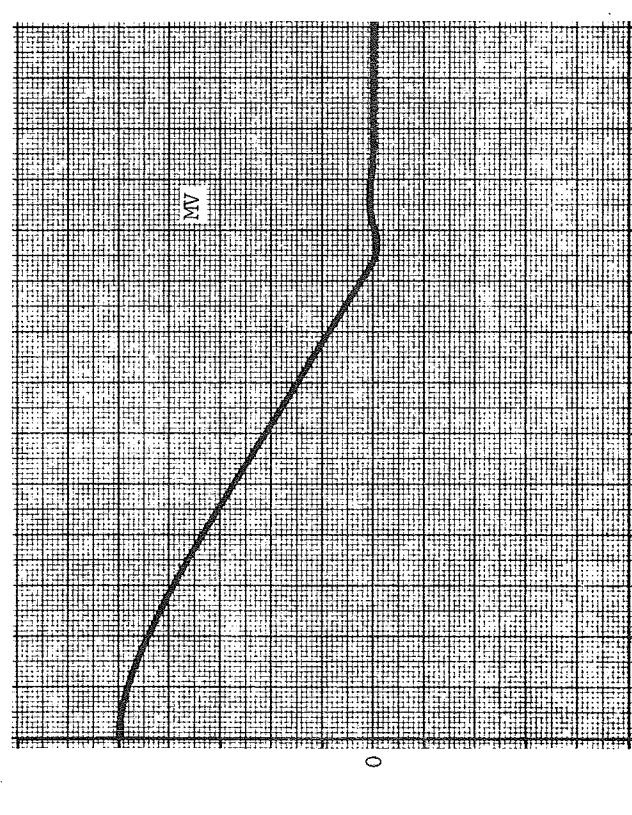
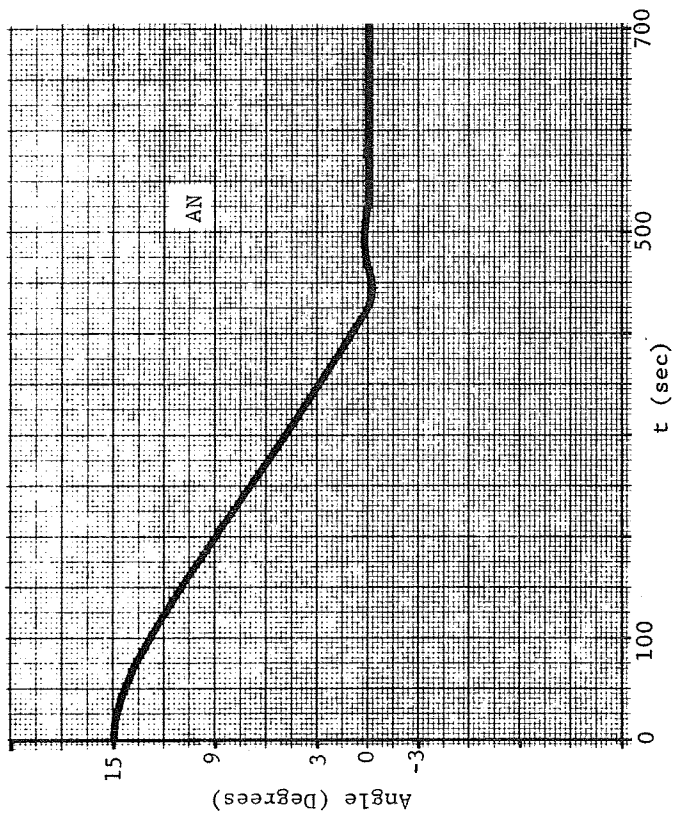
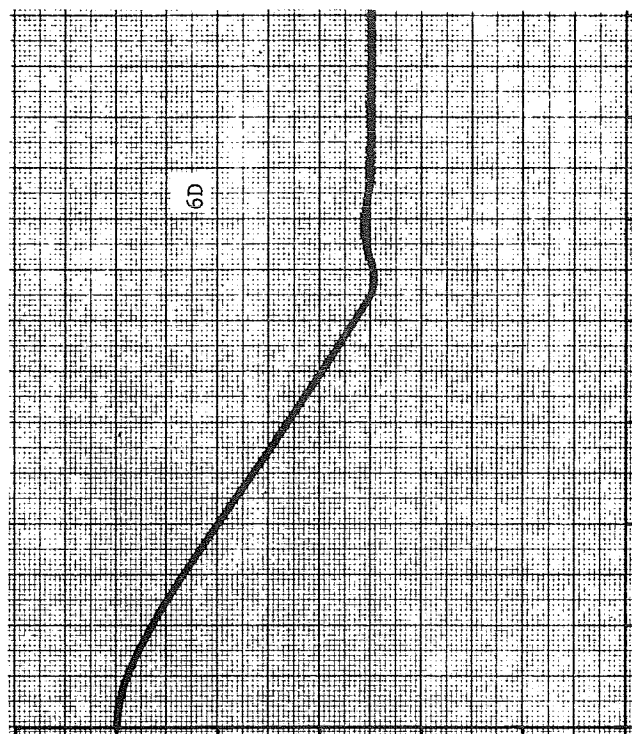
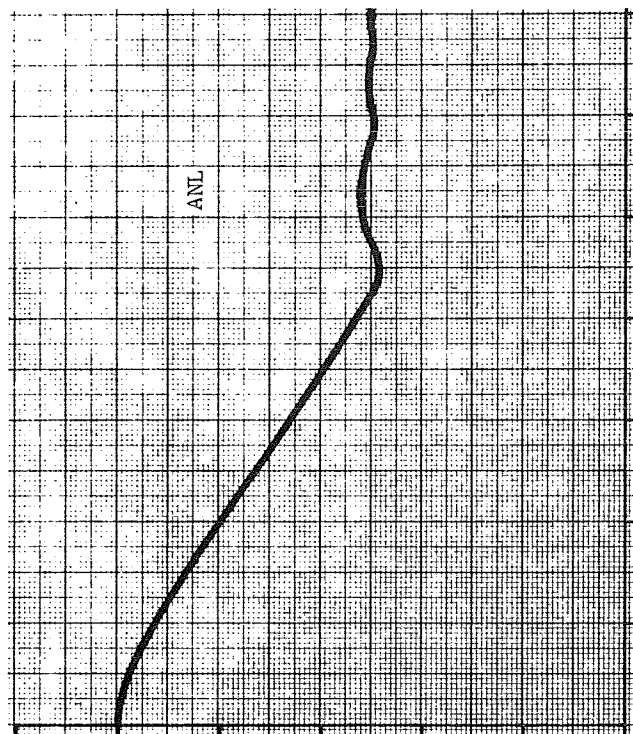
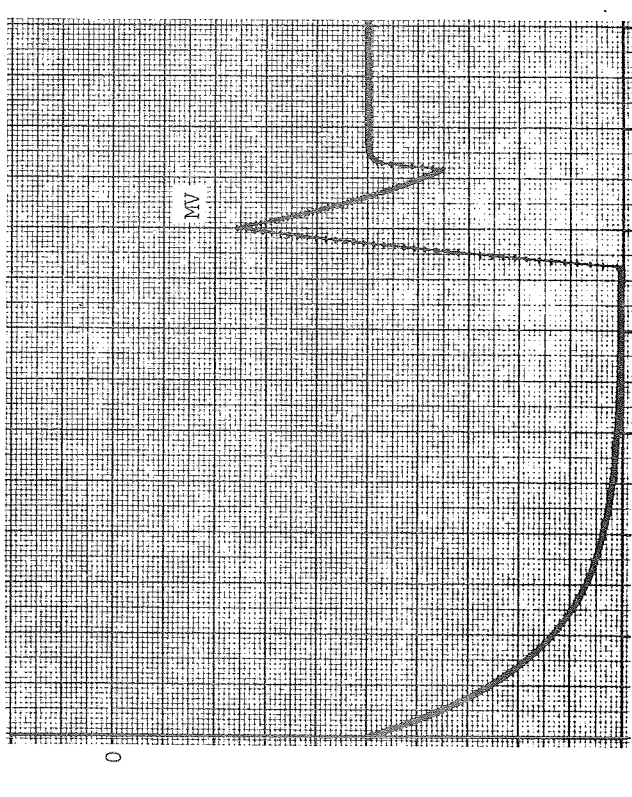
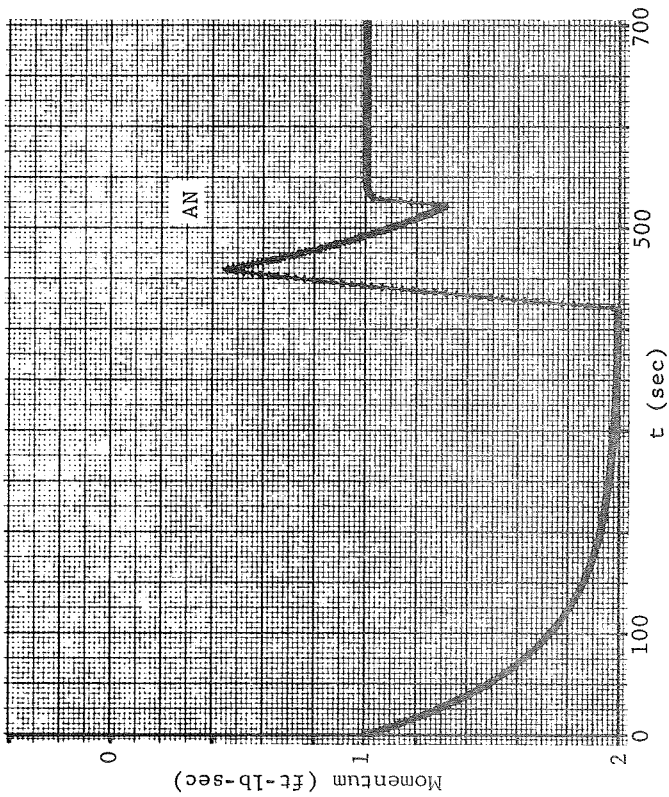
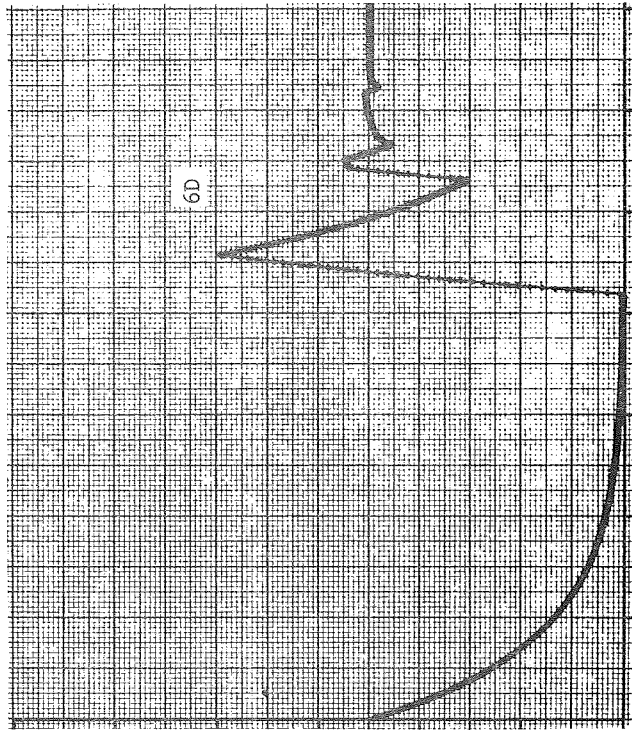
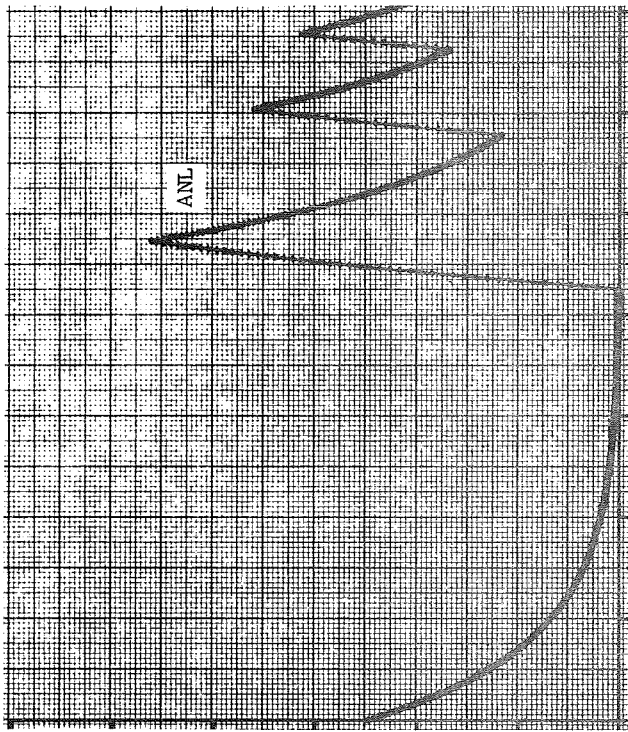


Fig. 12 Control System Simulation Run 5 (Sheet 5 of 6)



Run 5 Yaw Wheel Momentum

Fig. 12 Control System Simulation Run 5 (Sheet 6 of 6)

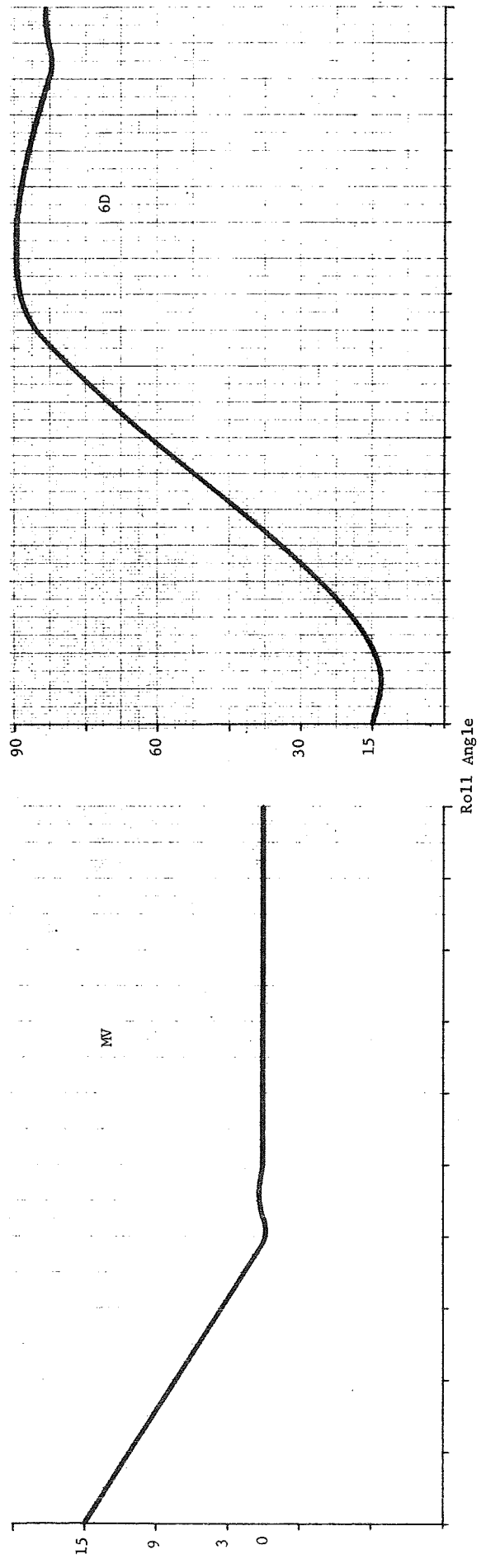
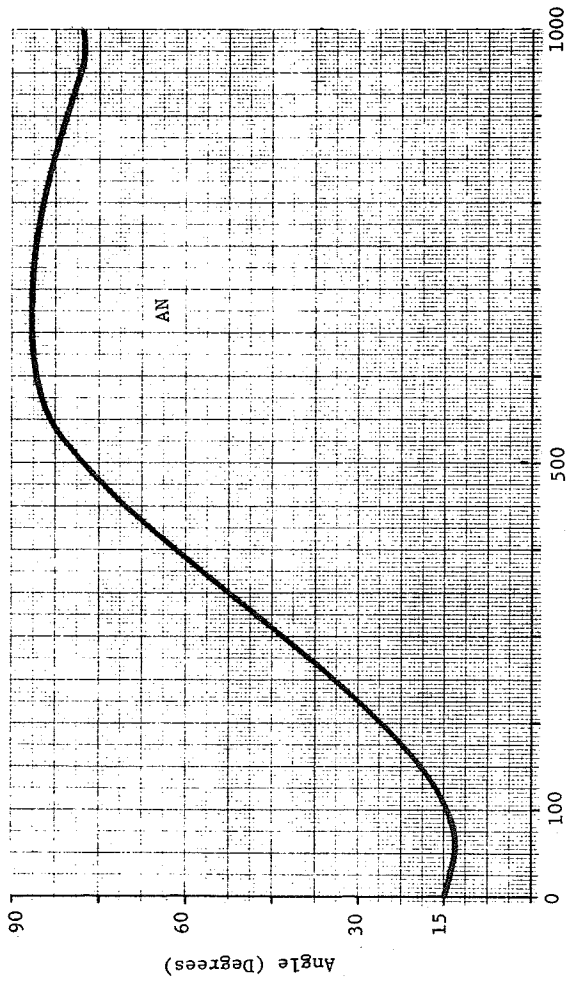


Fig. 13 Control System Simulation Unstable Case (Sheet 1 of 6)

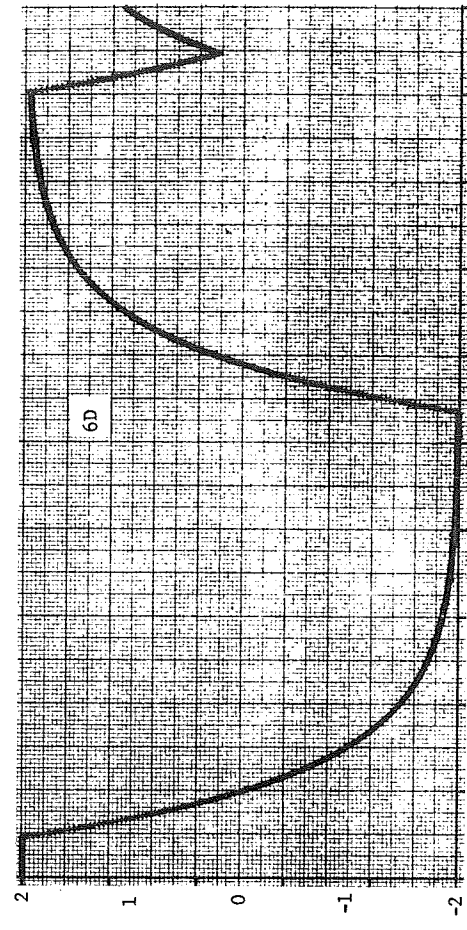
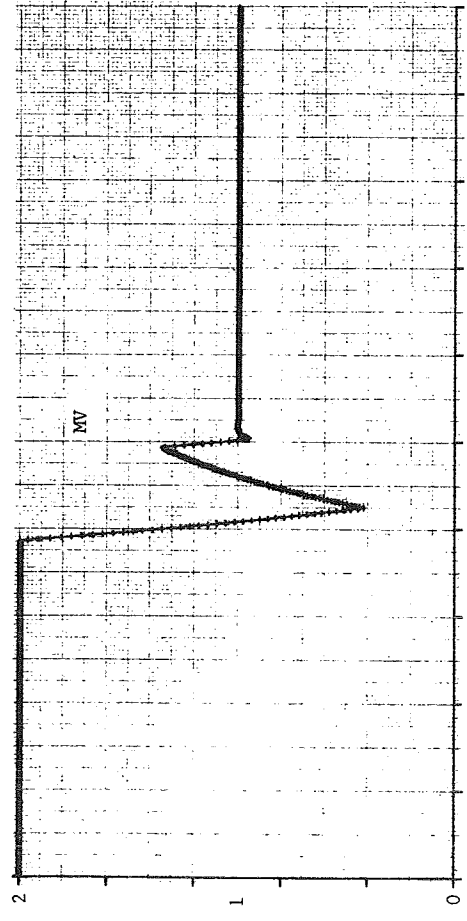
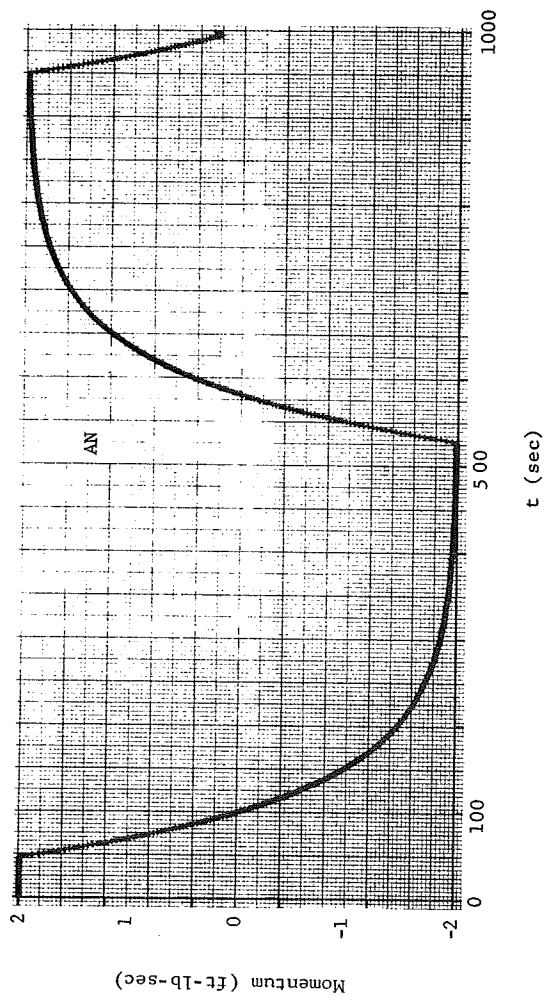


Fig. 13 Control System Simulation Unstable Case (Sheet 2 of 6)



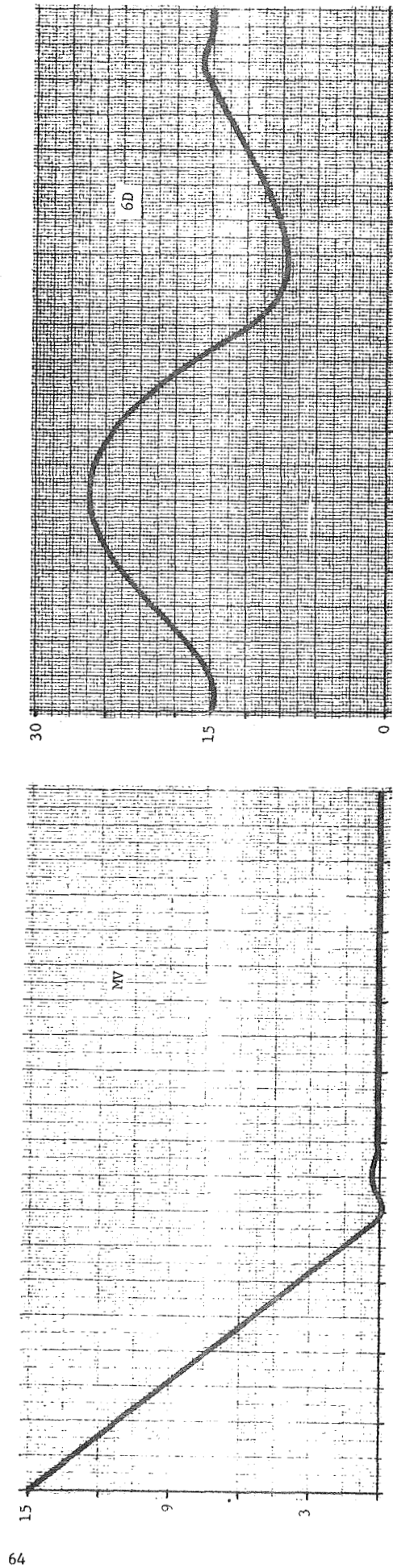
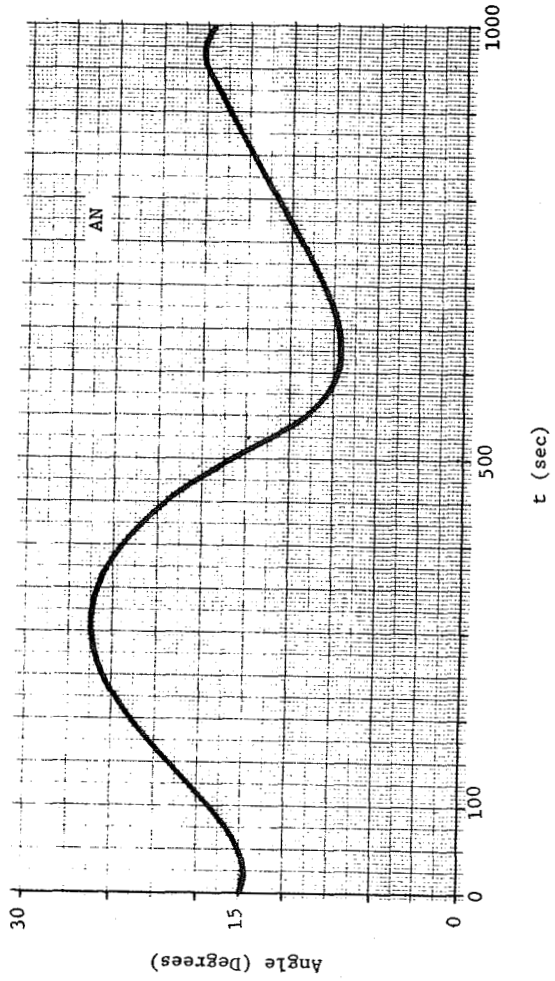
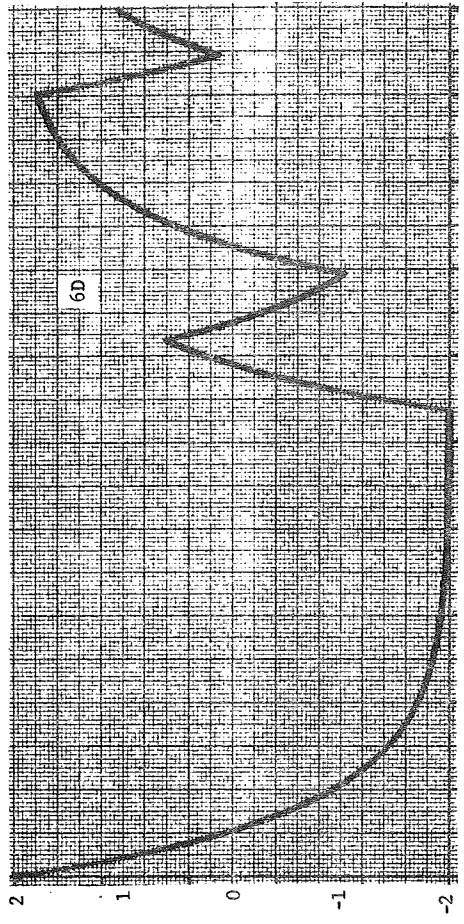
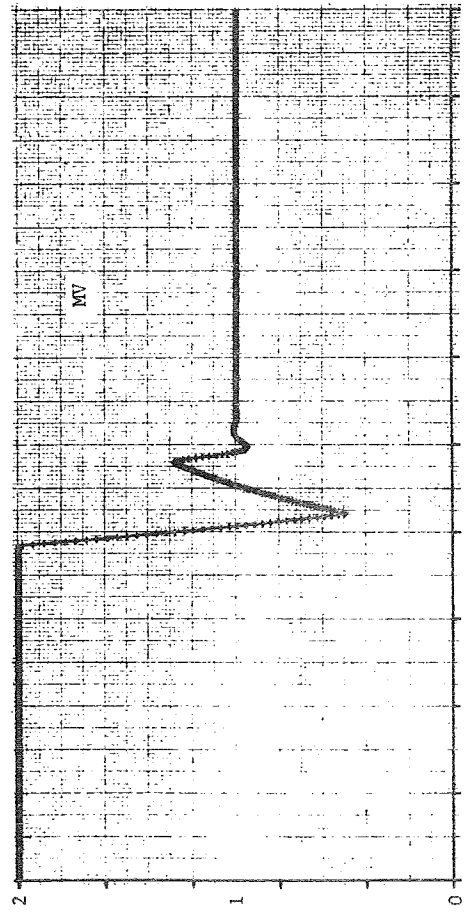
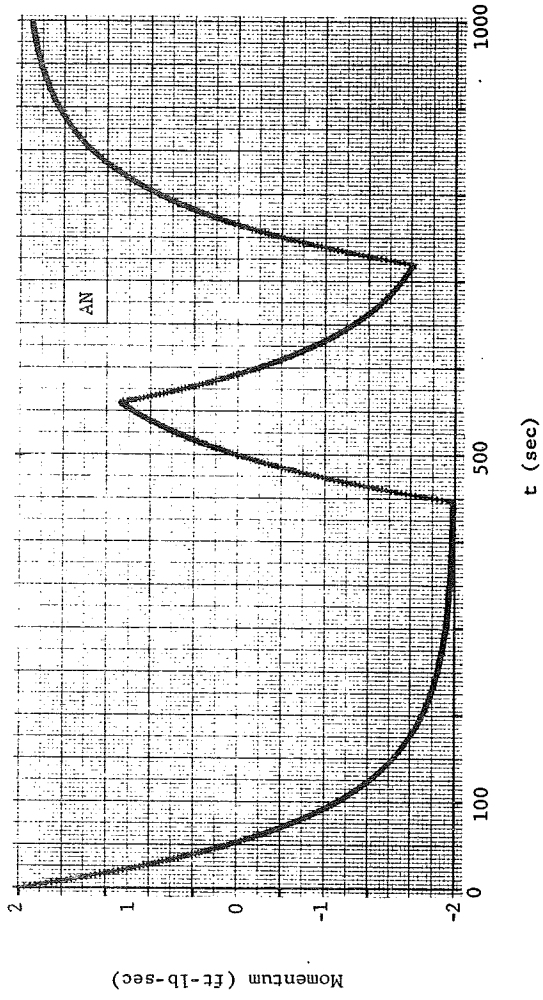


Fig. 13 Control System Simulation Unstable Case (Sheet 3 of 6)



Pitch Wheel

Fig. 13 Control System Simulation Unstable Case (Sheet 4 of 6)

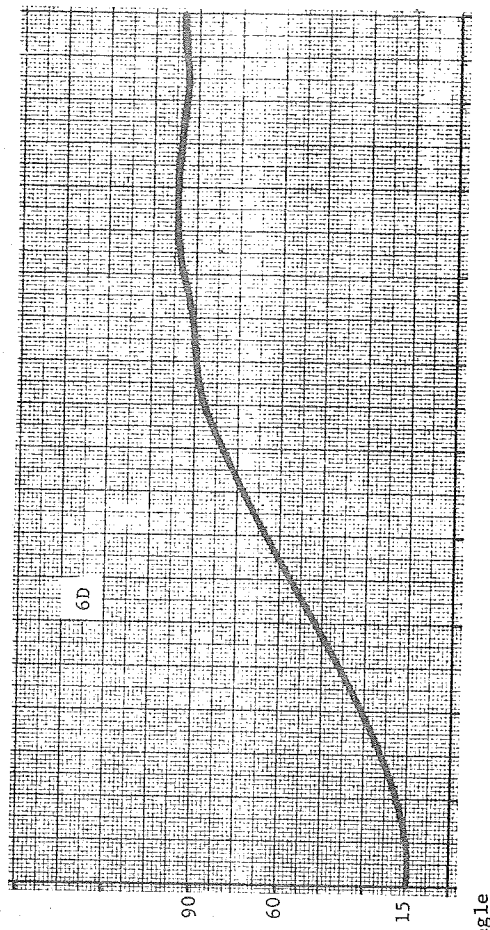
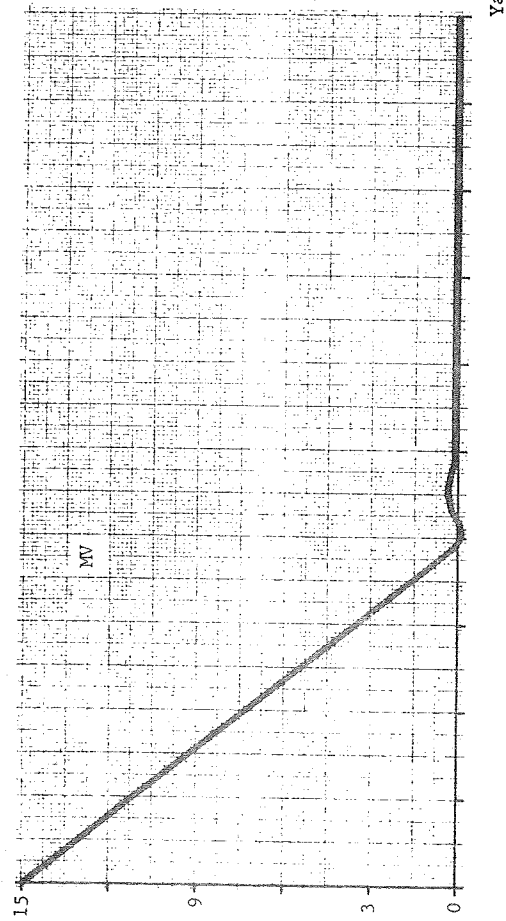
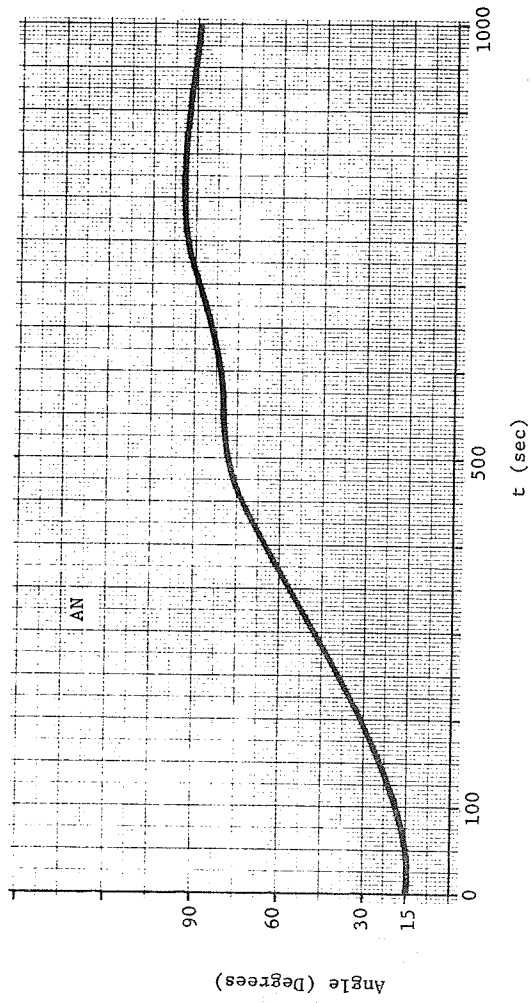
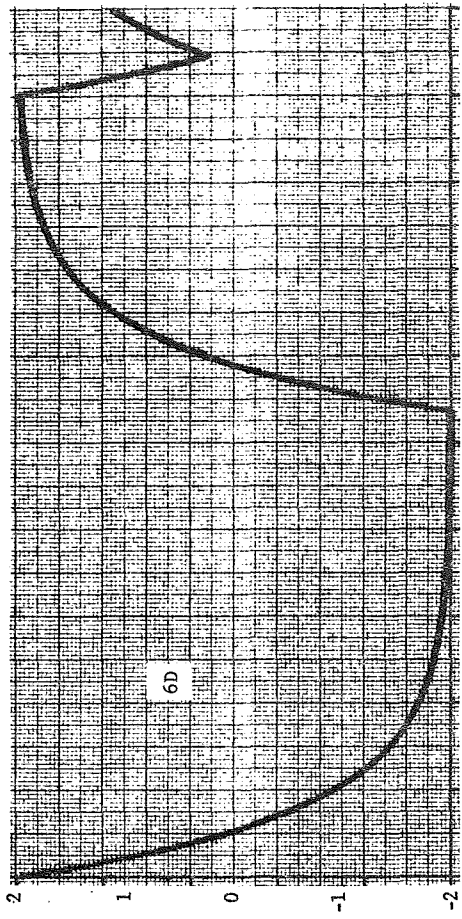
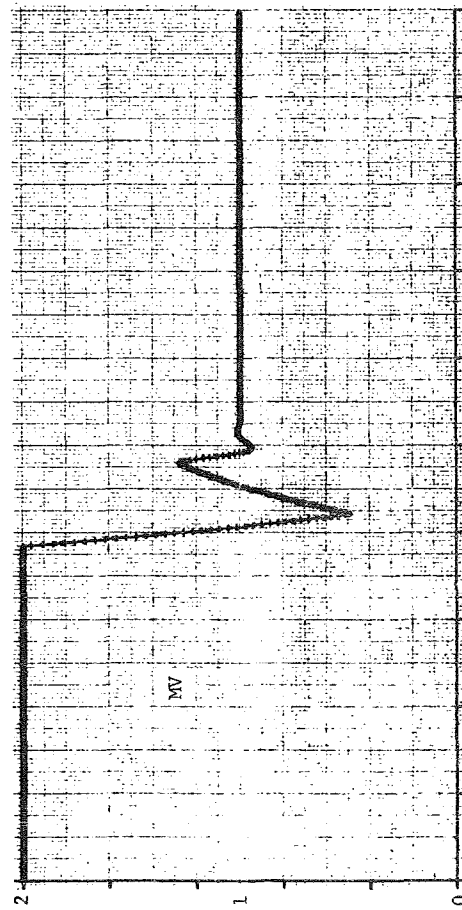
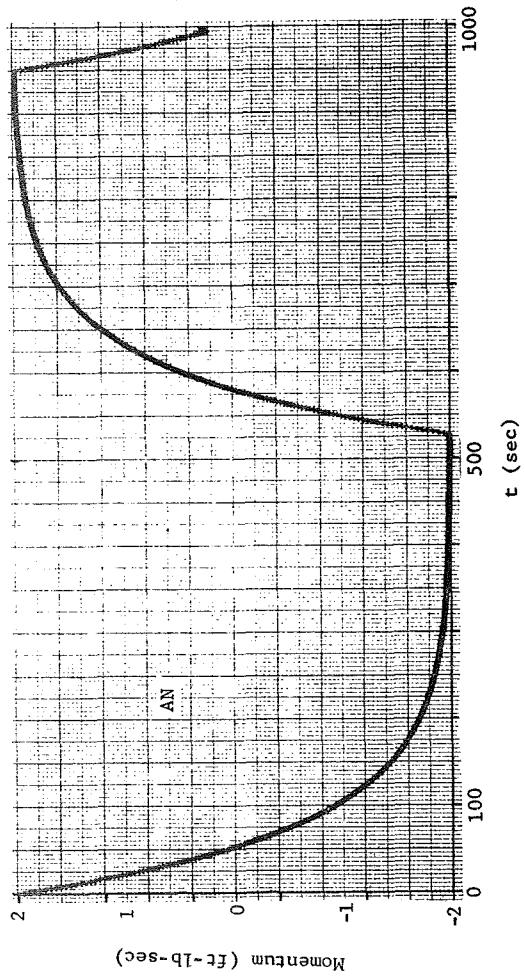


Fig. 13 Control System Simulation Unstable Case (Sheet 5 of 6)



Yaw Wheel

Fig. 13 Control System Simulation Unstable Case (Sheet 6 of 6)

### III. STABILITY ANALYSIS OF A SIMPLIFIED MODEL

The stability analysis of simplified models (motor saturation only) of the "paired-Tracker" control system serves two purposes in this study. First, if the simplified model can be proven to be globally asymptotically stable, then the domain of attraction is the whole space and, the algorithm could be tested on this model to determine its effectiveness by comparing the estimate to the known domain. The algorithm could then be tested with the more exact model to determine the effects of the other nonlinearities. Secondly, if the simplified model is globally asymptotically stable, the existence of a Luré-Liapunov function (quadratic form plus integral of the nonlinear terms) is guaranteed, and this could be used in the algorithm with the more exact model to see if it produces a better estimate of the domain of attraction than the optimum quadratic form. It is for these reasons that we carry out the stability analysis of the simplified model.

In Section II, the models of the "paired-Tracker" coarse pointing mode system were derived for the case in which all nonlinearities except the momentum wheel motor saturation are linearized. This resulted in the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{z} &= A^* z + B^* f(v) \\ \dot{v} &= H^* z + J^* f(v) \\ J^* &\equiv 0\end{aligned}\tag{21}$$

By applying the Laplace transform Eqs. (21) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{z}(s) &= (sI - A^*)^{-1} B^* \tilde{f}(\tilde{v}) \\ \tilde{v}(s) &= \frac{1}{s} H^* \tilde{z}(s)\end{aligned}\tag{31}$$

where  $\tilde{z}(s)$  is the Laplace transform of  $z(t)$ , etc., and thus,

$$\tilde{v}(s) = \frac{1}{s} H^* (sI - A^*)^{-1} B^* \tilde{f}(\tilde{v}) \quad (32)$$

By defining the transfer function from  $f(v)$  to  $(-v)$  as  $\tilde{W}(s)$ , viz.,

$$\tilde{W}(s) = \frac{-1}{s} H^* (sI - A^*)^{-1} B^* \quad (33)$$

we obtain the block diagram of Fig. 14.

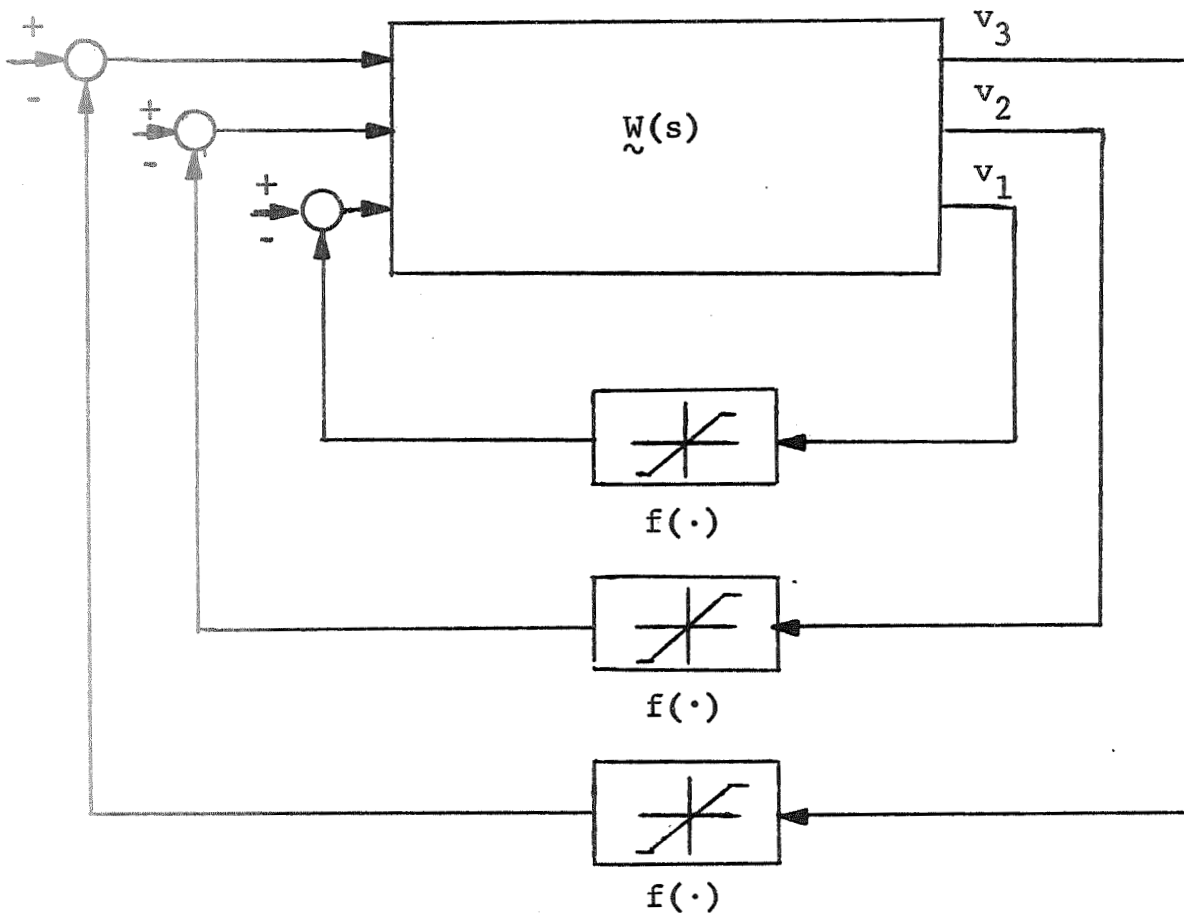


Fig. 14 Simplified System Model for Popov Analysis

A somewhat tedious calculation results in the exact form of  $\tilde{W}(s)$ , viz.,

$$\tilde{W}(s) = \tilde{w}(s)W \quad (34)$$

where

$$\tilde{w}(s) = + \frac{K_m K_c}{I} \left[ \frac{(\tau_1 + \tau_2)s + 1}{s(\tau_m s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)} \right] \quad (35)$$

and

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -t\beta_{1c} c \gamma_{1c} & t\beta_{1c} s \gamma_{1c} \\ 0 & d_{12} s (\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_{12} s (\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \end{bmatrix} .$$

Thus, in the case  $t\beta_{1c} = 0$ , it is clear that the problem reduces to three single channel problems of the Popov type. In any event, the pitch and yaw channels are always completely decoupled in this model and can always be treated as separate Popov problems. Unfortunately, in each case there is a pole at the origin and this requires using a special form of the Popov theorem (Ref. 7).

#### THEOREM (Popov)

For the particular case of a system to be absolutely stable in the sector  $[\epsilon, K]$  (where  $\epsilon > 0$  is an arbitrarily small number), it is sufficient that there exist a finite real number  $q$  such that for all  $\omega \geq 0$

$$\text{Re}(1 + i\omega q)W(i\omega) + \frac{1}{K} > 0 \quad , \quad (36)$$

and that the conditions for stability in the limit (i.e., if there is a single pole at the origin then  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \text{Im } W(i\omega) = -\infty$ ) are satisfied.

Note that the sector  $[\epsilon, K]$  means that  $\epsilon v^2 \leq vf(v) \leq Kv^2$ ,  $v \neq 0$ , which does not hold for saturation functions when  $|v| \rightarrow \infty$ . One could argue that since in reality the nonlinearity is only known for finite limits on  $v$ , it could be continued in an arbitrary fashion beyond the limits within which it is known and thus fit into the sector  $[\epsilon, K]$ . Although it would seem that the analysis is upset by just a fine mathematical point, the argument above is still not physically satisfying. In any event, let us continue to prove that  $\tilde{W}(s)$  as given in Eqs. (34 and 35), satisfies the theorem.

Let us assume  $t\beta_{1c} = 0$ , then we have three separate problems, two of which are identical. In particular, if we define

$$\tilde{W}^\dagger(s) = \frac{K_m K_c}{I} d_{12} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \left[ \frac{(\tau_1 + \tau_2)s + 1}{s(\tau_m s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)} \right], \quad (37)$$

we can solve all three problems simultaneously by recognizing that setting  $d_{12} = (s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}))^{-1}$  results in the pitch and yaw channels being identical to the roll channel. Note that for the system treated here  $K = 1$ .

Let us first examine the stability in the limit requirement, viz.,

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \text{Im } \tilde{W}^*(i\omega) = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{K_m K_c}{I} d_{12} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \frac{1}{i\omega} = -\infty, \quad (38)$$

if

$$\frac{K_m K_c}{I} d_{12} s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) > 0.$$



Since  $K_m$ ,  $K_c$ , and  $I$  are all positive, we have stability in the limit if  $d_{12}^s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) > 0$ , which is a design requirement, in fact  $d_{12} = 2.0 \operatorname{sgn}(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$ .

Now let us examine Eq. (36), i.e.,

$$\operatorname{Re}(1 + i\omega q) \left[ \frac{K_m K_c}{I} d_{12}^s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \left( \frac{(\tau_1 + \tau_2)i\omega + 1}{i\omega(\tau_m i\omega + 1)(\tau_2 i\omega + 1)} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{K} > 0, \quad (39)$$

which can be rewritten as

$$\frac{K_m K_c}{I} d_{12}^s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{(i\omega q + 1)((\tau_1 + \tau_2)i\omega + 1)}{i\omega(\tau_m i\omega + 1)(\tau_2 i\omega + 1)} \right] + \frac{1}{K} > 0. \quad (40)$$

Recall that a ratio of two polynomials whose roots are negative, real, and interlace, and whose numerator degree is one less than the denominator degree, is a positive real function. Thus, if we choose  $q > \tau_m$ , since  $\tau_2 < (\tau_1 + \tau_2) < \tau_m$ , the real part of the transfer function in brackets will be positive for all  $\omega$ , and the system will be absolutely stable for all  $K > 0$ .

We have proven that each channel of the "paired-Tracker" system is absolutely stable for all  $K > 0$  and all  $f(v)$  if  $d_{12}^s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) > 0$  and  $\epsilon v^2 \leq v f(v) \leq K v^2$ . Unfortunately, this does not admit the saturation function. Note that

$$f(v) = \operatorname{sat} \left( v + \frac{I h^0}{K_m} \right) - \frac{I h^0}{K_m}.$$

Thus the  $[\epsilon, K]$  sector requirement is satisfied for finite  $v$  only when  $I h^0 / K_m$  is less than the saturation level, or the initial momentum  $I h^0$  in that channel is less than the wheel capacity. We have also proven that the entire system is absolutely stable under the same conditions if  $t\beta_{1c} = 0$  since the three loops are uncoupled.

Attempts were made to prove the absolute stability of the coupled system via the methods of Moore and Anderson (Ref. 8), Sandberg (Ref. 9) and the very inclusive results of Yakubovich (Ref. 10). In all cases the pole at the origin caused the required conditions to be violated. The reason for the difficulty becomes apparent in the uncoupled case. In order to have absolute stability in the sector  $[0, K]$ , it is necessary that the system be asymptotically stable for all  $f(v) = c_1 v$ , where  $0 \leq c_1 \leq K$ ; however, because of the pole at the origin, the system is only stable for  $c_1 = 0$ .

The conclusions of this analysis are that: 1) for the uncoupled simplified system ( $t\beta_{1c} = 0$ ) the analysis implies that the system model with saturation only is asymptotically stable for all finite values of the initial conditions, when the initial total vehicle momentum is less than the wheel capacity; 2) for the coupled simplified system, the theory is not sufficiently developed to treat this system successfully. As a result, our plan to use the simplified system as a test of the algorithm's effectiveness and to use the resulting Luré-Liapunov function to obtain improved estimates of the domain of attraction are not fulfilled because of the pole at the origin in the transfer function and the present state of analysis techniques for systems with multiple nonlinearities.

#### IV. NUMERICAL TECHNIQUE FOR ESTIMATING THE DOMAIN OF ATTRACTION

##### Picking a Q-Matrix

###### Theory

A review of the theory of how and why a Q-matrix is chosen so that it results in a volume estimate of the domain of attraction is presented in this section.

Given the set of differential equations partitioned to be of the form

$$\dot{x} = Ax + f(x) \quad , \quad (41)$$

where  $A$  is a stable matrix and  $f(x)$  contains terms of  $O(x^2)$  and higher, we define a Liapunov function

$$V = x^T P x \quad , \quad (42)$$

such that the matrix  $P$  is a positive definite matrix which is insured by solving the Liapunov equation

$$A^T P + PA = -Q \quad (43)$$

given a positive definite Q-matrix. In general, if  $Q$  is of order  $n$ , then there are  $n(n+1)/2$  independent variables that describe  $Q$  and are bounded as follows (see Ref. 11):

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \lambda_i < \infty & \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta_j \leq \frac{\pi}{2} & \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, (n-1)(n-2)/2 \\ -\pi \leq \phi_k < \pi & \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, (n-1) \end{aligned}$$

The  $\lambda$ 's are the eigenvalues of  $Q$ , while the  $\theta$ 's and  $\phi$ 's are rotation components of the Q-matrix and essentially orient the

Q-matrix in the  $n(n + 1)/2$  space from which it is generated. Thus,  $n(n + 1)/2$  arbitrary variables are chosen within prescribed limits and by proper manipulation by QGEN subroutine of the search program, there results a positive definite matrix designated Q.

The Liapunov equation is then solved for the P-matrix, which is now assuredly positive definite. The search of the n-dimensional state space is then begun in a random fashion until a maximum V and a  $\dot{V}^\dagger$  close to zero is achieved, where

$$\dot{V} = -x^T Q x + 2x^T P f(x) \quad . \quad (44)$$

A point at which  $\dot{V}$  is approximately zero is achieved by a deterministic sectioning of a line that is struck from the origin to the point where  $V > 0$  and  $\dot{V} > 0$ . The line is then searched by consecutively halving it, to most closely approximate the point where  $\dot{V}$  changes sign, i.e., the  $\dot{V} = 0$  constraint curve — thus the approximation of  $\dot{V} = 0$ .

The result of the search is a Liapunov function V from which the volume estimate of the domain of attraction can be computed directly as proportional to

$$\text{vol} \propto \left( \frac{V^n}{|P|} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad . \quad (45)$$

The general idea of the method is to maximize the volume estimate to obtain the largest estimate of the domain of attraction that can then be translated into physical constraints on each of the state variables.

---

$\dagger(\cdot)$  indicates differentiation with respect to time.

## Experimental Results - Nine Dimensional Problem

Prior to presenting the numerical experimental results, a presentation of the development of the algorithm from the theory is thought to be not only of casual interest, but of a great degree of relevance to those persons concerned with search techniques in general. Although all known search techniques in multidimensional spaces fall into the local minimum trap and no assurance can be had that you have a global minimum since you have not examined every point or every realizable trajectory in the space, it was originally felt that gradient methods or modified gradient methods could eventually (if pursued for many trials from many initial points), yield an answer that would be satisfactory. In the case presented here, any estimate of the angular variables larger than that obtained from the limits of the linear system's angular variables which in turn were finally set by thousands of computer trials of the equations of motion would be called satisfactory.

The problem of searching for a largest volume estimate of the domain of attraction in an  $n$ -space is two fold. First a technique must be developed to search the state space of order  $n$ , while the second aspect requires that a space of order  $n(n+1)/2$  be searched optimally to acquire a best point from which the state space search can proceed.

The initial development began by arbitrarily choosing a point in the  $n(n+1)/2$  space such that a positive definite  $Q$ -matrix was forthcoming, and the Liapunov equation could be solved for a positive definite  $P$ . Thus the Liapunov function  $V = x^T P x$  could be evaluated and a search of the state space could begin. The solution of the Liapunov equation entailed an  $n^2 \times n^2$  inversion,

which for this case was  $81 \times 81$ . Double precision was deemed necessary after a check of the resulting single precision P-matrix showed it to be in error when substituted back into the Liapunov equation. The search of the nine space was initially begun by a straight gradient technique (MIN-ALL), which was touted to be an omnipotent tool in the analyses of a multidimensional (up to one-hundred independent variables) space for the minimum of a given function in that space. Much time was spent in arriving at an analytic gradient needed to facilitate operation of the program. Debugging of this analytic gradient was tedious and a numerical gradient was employed as a check.

In the numerical gradient, step size was critical in that a single fixed step size was not applicable in all coordinate directions; zero gradients in certain directions were obtained while very large gradients were obtained in other directions. An adaptive step size was tried, but the function was too varied in each direction, and we subsequently resorted to the analytic gradient after assurance of its accuracy by different persons checking the calculations.

The next step was minimization of  $V$  with  $\dot{V} = 0$ , along with the exclusion of the origin. Because the problem had a constrained minimum, the penalty function approach was chosen so that a constraint violation becomes penalized by virtue of the magnitude of the gain associated with the constraint; in this case,  $\dot{V} = 0$  is the constraint. The function chosen to be minimized was

$$\ell = \min_{x \neq 0} \left[ (V(x))^2 + K_1^2 (\dot{V}(x))^2 \right], \quad (46)$$

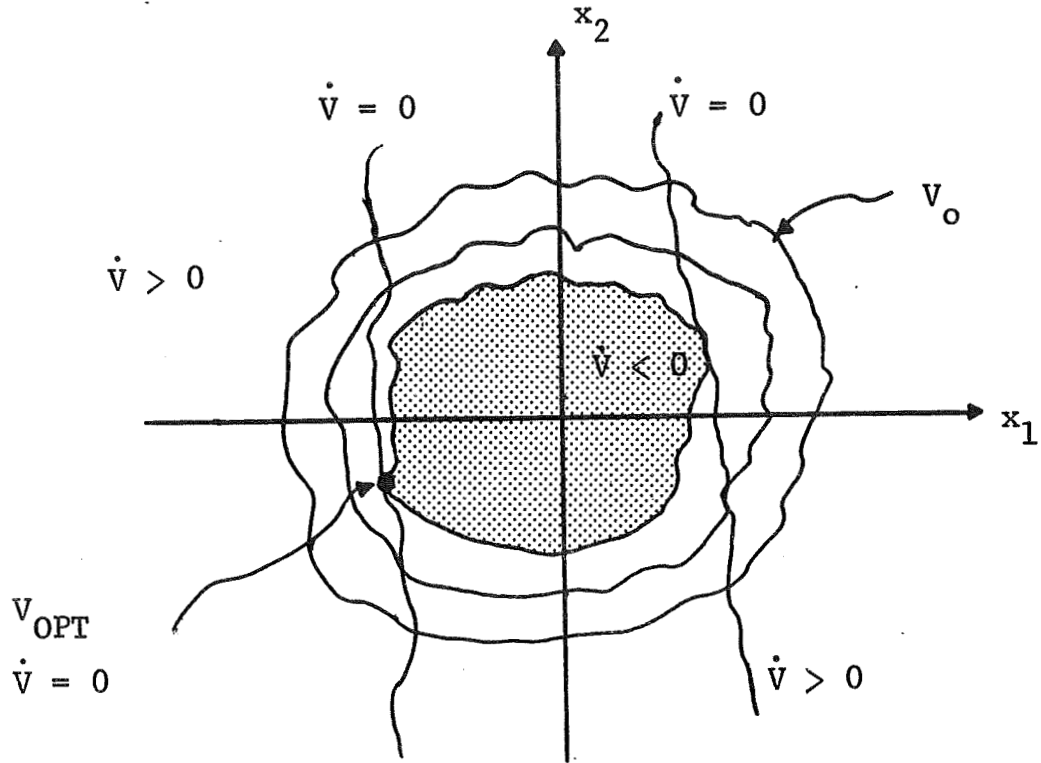
where  $x = 0$  must be avoided because it is a trivial solution to the problem. This was overcome by first minimizing an unconstrained problem

$$d = \min_x \left[ (V(x) - r)^2 + K_1^2 (\dot{V}(x))^2 \right] , \quad (47)$$

which drives  $\dot{V}(x) \rightarrow 0$  and  $V(x) \rightarrow r$ . Adjustment of the gain  $K_1^2$  during different phases of the search was of interest. Since  $V(x) - r$  is the most important aspect in the  $d$ -minimization,  $K_1^2 = 0.001$  was found to be satisfactory, whereas in the second phase (i.e.,  $\ell$ -minimization)  $\dot{V}(x) \approx 0$  was to be maintained, and hence  $K_1^2 = 1000$  was found to be satisfactory to penalize the system from straying from this constraint. The choice of  $r$  was initially 0.1, but this was ultimately reduced to  $r = 10^{-5}$  based on evidence produced by many runs.

The gradient method procedure was evaluated at this point. A great deal of time was required by the procedure for a search; this was due to the gradient computation at every point along the trajectory, and the local minimum problem which this method could not overcome. This, coupled with the fact that in the 45-space ( $n(n+1)/2$ ) search a gradient would be absurd, at least from an analytical point of view, and open to question concerning its validity in any numerical computation, dictated that another search method be found.

A random search was decided upon as a means of more effectively covering the nine-space with a better probability of avoiding the local minimum problem. How many points (nine-tuples) to evaluate for reasonable assurance of results was still a question, only to be answered by trial and error. Basically, a point (nine-tuple) was chosen arbitrarily (see Fig.15 for a two dimensional version of this technique) in the  $x$ -space along with an arbitrary  $Q$  and a large value of  $V$ , called  $V_0$ . ( $V_0 = 1$  is very large;  $V_0$



$$V_{OPT} = \text{Largest } V \text{ for which } \dot{V}_{INT} < 0$$

Fig. 15 Two Dimensional Representation of Search Region

corresponds to  $r$  in the gradient search discussed previously.)  
 The Liapunov equation is still solved for  $P$ ;

$$V = x^T P x \quad (48)$$

and

$$\dot{V} = -x^T Q x + 2x^T P f \quad (49)$$

It can be seen from the expression for  $V$  that the eigenvalues of  $P$  will determine the magnitude of the intercepts along the eigenvector directions by

$$y_{i\_INT} = \sqrt{V/\lambda_i} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 9 \quad (50)$$



where  $\lambda_i$  are the eigenvalues of  $P$  and  $V$  is a value of the function  $V(x)$  at a particular point. A point in the  $x$ -space is related to a point in the  $y$ -space (eigenvector space) by a pure rotation given by

$$x = Cy \quad , \quad (51)$$

where  $C$  is the normalized matrix of eigenvectors of  $P$  (see Fig. 16). Thus the random points are determined by selecting a random number from a Gaussian distribution with zero mean and specified variance  $\sigma$ .

[Experimental results indicated that when the random numbers were generated from a uniform distribution, a high percentage of the resulting  $V$ 's were larger than the  $V$  calculated at the  $y$ -intercept point. In an attempt to compensate for this skewing effect, the eigenvector coordinates were generated such that the distribution near the boundaries would be attenuated. The Gaussian distribution model was tried and proved quite successful. Each scaled vector component is generated independently via the same Gaussian model (all zero mean, same variance). This gives a Rayleigh type distribution in the scaled radial envelope, i.e.,

$$p(r) \approx \frac{r^{n-1} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{k(\sigma, n)} \quad ,$$

where  $\sigma^2$  is the variance for the Gaussian distribution and  $n$  is the dimension of the space. The tail of the radial distribution can be attenuated as desired by varying  $\sigma$ . A further modification was made by introducing a switching function which changes  $\sigma$  after a certain number of iterations: for less than 1000 iterations,  $\sigma = 1/6$ , while between 1000 and 5000 iterative points  $\sigma = 1/3$ .]

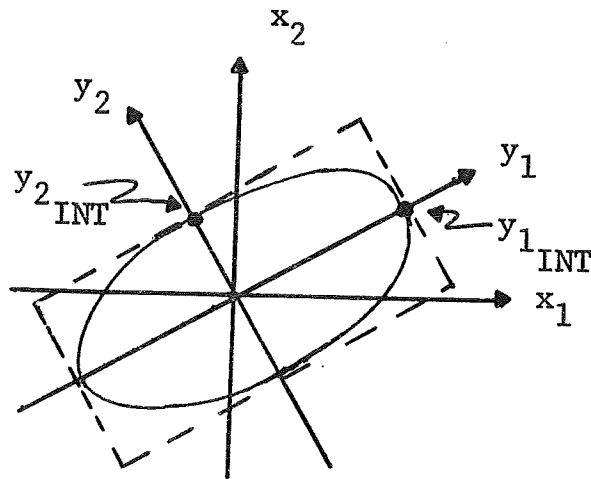


Fig. 16 Relationship of State Space ( $x$ ) to its Associated Eigenvector Space ( $y$ ) in Two Dimensions

Multiplying the random number by the intercept value ( $y_{i\_INT}$ ) yields a random point along  $y_i$  lying between  $\pm y_{i\_INT}$ . Transformation to the  $x$ -space will allow a computation of  $V$  and  $\dot{V}$  in the form expressed in Eqs. (48) and (49), respectively. If the Gaussian distribution produces a number outside the limits  $\pm 1$ , this shows up in the calculation of  $V$  where the calculated  $V$  is greater than the last best  $V$ . If  $V > V_{min}$ , the point is discarded and a new random point is selected.

Since the problem has been formulated as a minimum problem by choice, a maximum  $V$  is being sought wherein all points interior to the contour  $V = V_{max}$  have  $\dot{V} < 0$  (stable trajectories). If  $V_j < V_{j-1}$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ , where  $m$  is the number of trials and  $j$  is the  $j^{th}$  trial) and  $\dot{V} > 0$ , then a line is struck

from that point  $x$  to the origin, and this line of length  $\ell$  is halved 15 (arbitrary number) times in order to best achieve the  $\dot{V} = 0$  crossing. This portion of the search is termed the BI-SECTION PHASE and is deterministic (see Fig. 17). If  $V_j > V_{j-1}$ , a new random point is selected, since it has already been determined that, for that  $P$ , all trajectories have  $\dot{V} > 0$  and are hence divergent. If  $V_j < V_{j-1}$  and  $\dot{V}_j < 0$  no new information is gained, since it only means that the point lies somewhere interior to the  $V_{j-1}$  contour, thus a new random point is selected. Figure 18 shows a flow diagram of the Random Search Technique.

The number of points in any search was still most uncertain. Experimentation showed that even if up to 300,000 nine-tuples were selected, the best estimate or  $\max V$ , occurred usually before 5000 points were encountered. Thus 5000 points became the magical number as to how many trials were to be run during any one search.

The time to run was still excessive, so a reexamination of the steps was undertaken. The following steps reduced the running time measurably.

1. The generation of  $P$  from  $Q$  required an  $81 \times 81$  inversion which was repeated each time a new  $Q$  was selected. This was wholly unnecessary since the inverted matrix was only a function of  $A$  which was constant. The revision was to perform the inversion once and store it.
2. Comparison of  $V_j$  to  $V_{j-1}$  was changed to compute the  $\text{vol}^{-1}(V_j)$  and compare it to the best  $\text{vol}^{-1*}$  gained since the beginning of

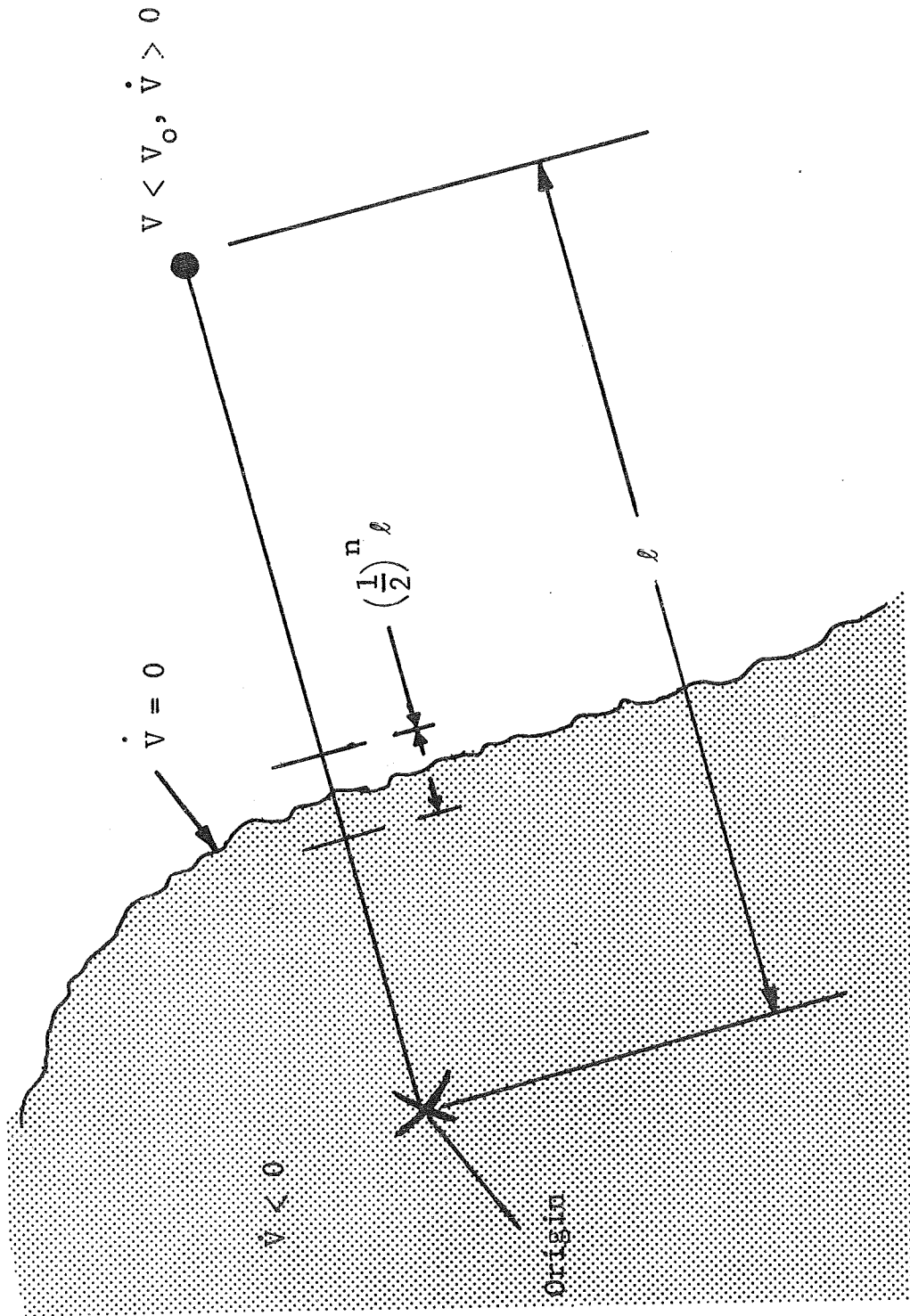


Fig. 17 Schematic Representation of BI-SECTION Deterministic Search

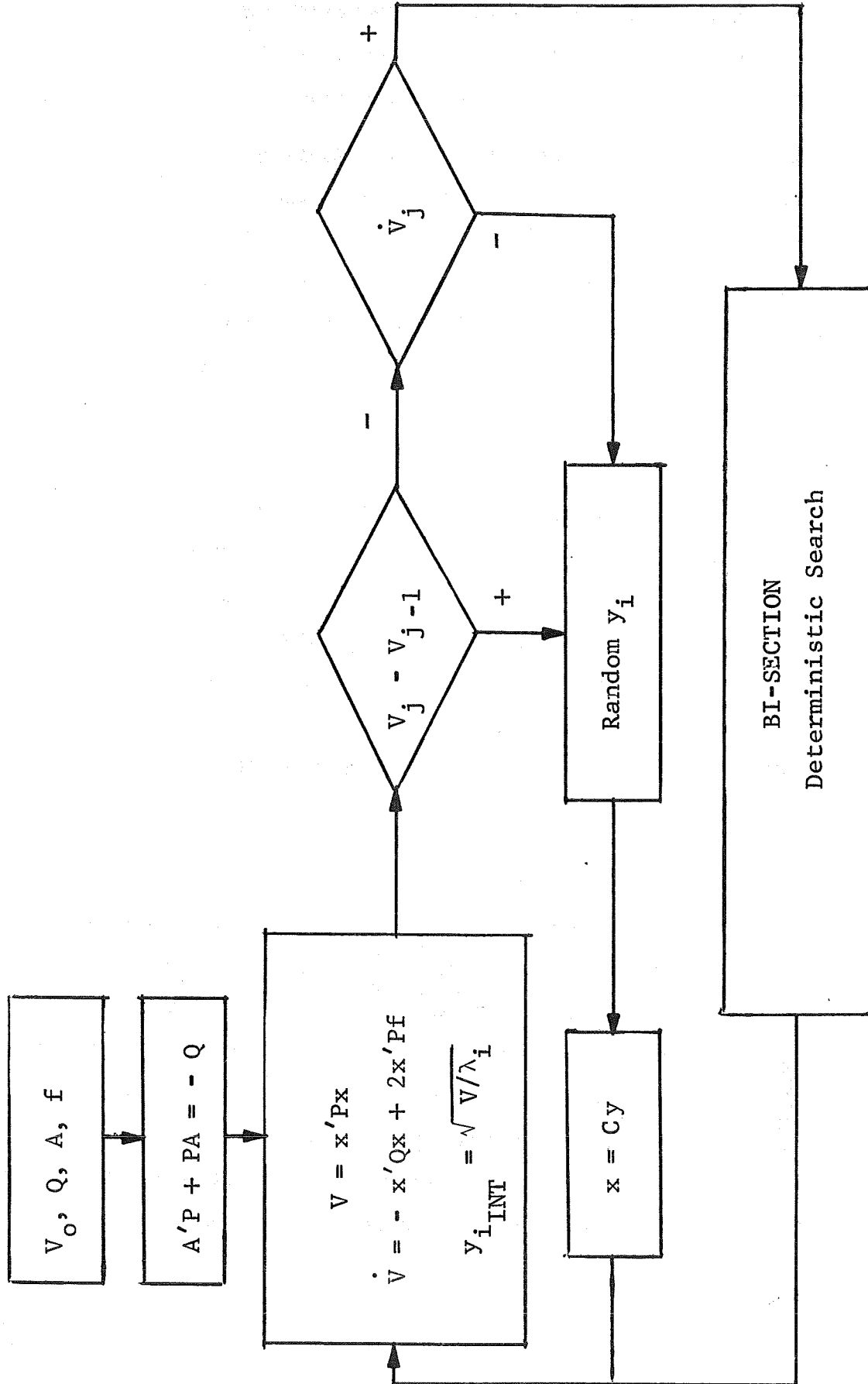


Fig. 18 Schematic Flow Chart of the Random Search of the State Space

the run and not just during that particular x-space search. If  $\text{vol}^{-1}(V_j) > \text{vol}^{-1*}$  then the search was aborted immediately.

3. The search was also aborted for Liapunov functions  $V < 10^{-12}$  since experience implied that  $V$  should be on the order of magnitude of  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-9}$ . There was an exponential overflow of the computer when  $V \approx 10^{-12}$  and  $|P| \approx 10^{30}$ , both of which had occurred.
4. Another problem was alleviated by aborting the search if any of the eigenvalues of  $P$  were negative. This is possible due to numerical difficulties when the eigenvalues are small. The numerical technique yields small negative eigenvalues in enough cases to be annoying (because  $y_i = \sqrt{V/\lambda_i}$ , the computer yields incorrect results due to precision).

All of the details mentioned above were associated with the search of the state space (x-space). Those difficulties having been overcome, we next turned our attention to find a method of searching the associated parameter space (45 space) to yield a best  $Q$ , which in turn will yield a minimum inverse volume estimate. It could not be done in the same way as the random search of the state space, since the geometry of parameter space was not known as was the geometry of the state space. Gradient techniques were "OUT" based on our unrewarding experience with MIN-ALL.

Random search was deemed the way to proceed. Note here that the parameter space in this problem is of order  $n(n+1)/2$ , which is 45. The 45 variables are  $\lambda_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$ ;  $\theta_j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, 28$ , and  $\phi_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 8$ .

The first search method was just on the lambdas ( $\lambda_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$ ), which are the diagonal terms of the Q-matrix when the rotation components ( $\theta_j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, 28$  and  $\phi_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 8$ ) are zero. This method consisted of setting all  $\theta$ 's and  $\phi$ 's equal to zero and all  $\lambda$ 's initially equal to unity. Since the Q-matrix can be scaled by any one of the  $\lambda$ 's,  $\lambda_1$  was chosen arbitrarily to remain at unity while the other  $\lambda$ 's were varied by random choice in the following sequential manner:

1. Select, sequentially, ten random choices of  $\lambda_2$  distributed uniformly from zero to one hundred with  $\lambda_3$  through  $\lambda_9$  equal to unity (the choice of the upper bound of one hundred is arbitrary; all that is necessary is that  $\lambda_i > 0$ ).
2. Generate an inverse volume estimate for each  $\lambda$  and retain the minimum inverse volume estimate and its associated  $\lambda_2$ ; call it  $\lambda_{2_{\min}}$ .
3. Starting with  $\lambda_1 = 1$  and  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_{2_{\min}}$ , search ten random  $\lambda_3$ 's, holding all  $\lambda_i$ 's = 1,  $i = 4, 5, \dots, 9$ .
4. Search the  $\lambda_4$  through  $\lambda_9$  variables in the same manner as above, retaining the minimum inverse volume with its associated  $\lambda$ .

The best inverse volume estimate using the above method was  $\text{vol}^{-1} = .148 \times 10^{50}$  for  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 27.70$ , and  $\lambda_3$  through  $\lambda_9$  equal to 1. This method was abandoned because other work indicated that there might be a greater sensitivity of the volume to changes in the rotation variables than to the hyperellipse axis scaling variables ( $\lambda_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, 9$ ). Furthermore, the search technique employed above tends to restrict the search volume somewhat; a minimum along one axis will not necessarily lead to the minimum over the space in question.

The second technique was also random, and was based on a set of  $\lambda$ 's,  $\theta$ 's and  $\phi$ 's that were thought to be optimum in the final report of last year's work (Ref. 3). The optimal set\* was searched with  $\gamma_{1c} = -\gamma_{2c} = 2.875^\circ$ ,  $\beta_{1c} = 0$ , and  $\beta_{2c} = -30^\circ$ . This resulted in our best inverse volume estimate at that time of  $.111 \times 10^{41}$ , which was nine orders of magnitude better than the best result of the  $\lambda$  search mentioned above. Holding the  $\lambda$ 's at the values of the optimal set, the following  $\theta$ 's and  $\phi$ 's were chosen randomly (uniform distribution over  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ ):  $\theta_j$ ,  $j = 6, 7, 13, 21, 22, 25$  with  $\theta_{22} = \theta_{28}$ ,  $\phi_7 = \theta_{21}$ , and  $\phi_8 = \theta_{25}$ . All other angular parameters were set equal to zero. This choice of rotations restricts Q and P to consist of three nonzero  $3 \times 3$  blocks on the diagonal. The best inverse volume estimate in this case was  $\text{vol}^{-1} = .841 \times 10^{48}$ , which is approximately eight orders of magnitude worse than that obtained with the optimal set.

---

\*  $\lambda_1 = 1.99$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 50.0$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 0.01$ ,  $\lambda_4 = \lambda_7 = 5.1962$ ,  $\lambda_5 = \lambda_8 = 10.0$ ,  
 $\lambda_6 = \lambda_9 = 0.0038$ ,  $\theta_6 = -\pi/4$ ,  $\theta_{21} = \phi_7 = -1.373$ , and  $\theta_7 = \theta_{13} =$   
 $\theta_{22} = \theta_{25} = \theta_{28} = \phi_8 = 0$ .



Another series of runs were made with the optimal set and random perturbations, as before, on the  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  variables, but with  $\gamma_{1c} = \beta_{1c} = 30^\circ$  and  $\gamma_{2c} = \beta_{2c} = -30^\circ$ . The best value of the inverse volume estimate obtained was  $\text{vol}^{-1} = .913 \times 10^{48}$ , which again is not as good as the previous set of runs. Note that since  $\beta_{1c} \neq 0$ ,  $P$  does not have the same form as  $Q$  because  $A$  is not of the same form.

Some interesting observations of the minimum inverse volume estimate ( $.111 \times 10^{41}$ ) are that its calculation contained the smallest determinant of  $P$  ( $|P| = 49.76$ ) that has been observed to date. The determinant of  $P$  is usually on the order of from  $10^9$  to  $10^{20}$ . Besides this, the angular state variables at the end of the search are approximately  $\theta = 20$  sec,  $\phi = -12$  sec, and  $\psi = 20$  sec of arc, which are also larger than usual. These values are at the point where the minimum  $V$  occurs on  $\dot{V} = 0$ . The maximum values obtained on the axes of the ellipsoidal estimate are  $\phi = 26.4$  sec,  $\theta = 56.6$  sec, and  $\psi = 56.5$  sec. The conjectured sensitivity to the rotation variables is borne out by these data, that is: for the case  $\gamma_{1c} = -\gamma_{2c} = 2.875$ ,  $\beta_{1c} = 0$  and  $\beta_{2c} = -30^\circ$ , the least and largest inverse volume estimates differ by 14 orders of magnitude; for the case  $\gamma_{1c} = \beta_{1c} = 30^\circ$ , and  $\gamma_{2c} = \beta_{2c} = -30^\circ$ , the range is 5 orders of magnitude. The range of variation observed for the random search over the eigenvalues is only three orders of magnitude.

While the random searches were continuing, a paper given by Barron (Ref. 12) gave some insight into what was termed an accelerated random search, a search with an orderly way of selecting step size. The technique consists of picking a starting point,  $\lambda^0$ ,  $\theta^0$ , and  $\phi^0$ , for which a volume estimate is obtained. A performance measure is defined as:

$$\underline{P} = \log \left[ \frac{(\text{vol}^{-1})}{10^{30}} \right] ,$$

where  $10^{30}$  is arbitrary and chosen to keep  $\underline{P}$  positive and in the vicinity of unity. Since this first estimate is the best to date, set  $\underline{P}^*$ , the best estimate, equal to  $\underline{P}$ . A random step, consistent with the constraints on  $\lambda$ ,  $\theta$ , and  $\phi$  (i.e.,  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $|\theta| \leq \pi/2$ ,  $|\phi| < \pi$ ), is chosen by first defining the variance as

$$\sigma = \log \underline{P}^* ,$$

picking a random number  $x$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq +1$ , and finally defining the step size as

$$\Delta u = (\text{sgn } x) \frac{\ell}{d} e^{-x^2/\sigma^2} ,$$

where

$$\ell = \begin{cases} 1000 & \text{for } \lambda_i & i = 1,9 \\ \pi/2 & \text{for } \theta_i & i = 1,28 \\ \pi & \text{for } \phi_i & i = 1,8 \end{cases}$$

and

$d =$  arbitrary divisor (taken as 4 initially).

Addition of this random step to the previous values of  $\lambda, \theta$ , and  $\phi$  results in another value of  $\underline{P}$ . If  $\underline{P} > \underline{P}^*$ , a step in the opposite direction is taken by setting  $\Delta u = -\Delta u$ , the consistency with the constraints is checked again, and  $\underline{P}$  is recalculated. If  $\underline{P}$  is still greater than  $\underline{P}^*$ , a new random step is chosen and added to the point associated with  $\underline{P}^*$ . As long as  $\underline{P} < \underline{P}^*$ , we set  $\underline{P}^* = \underline{P}$  and the step size is doubled until  $\underline{P} > \underline{P}^*$ , then a new random step is instituted from the point  $(\lambda, \theta, \phi)$  associated with  $\underline{P}^*$ .

The accelerated random search is based upon the concept of randomly choosing a search direction and a step size, and searching in that direction until a minimum is found. At the minimum, a new random direction and step size are chosen and the process is repeated. As the search gets closer to the minimum, the variance of the random step is decreased to facilitate accurate determination of the minimum.

The best minimum inverse volume estimate gained during the initial phases with the above technique was  $.585 \times 10^{38}$  whereas the best previous one was  $.111 \times 10^{41}$ . Therefore, the other two techniques were abandoned. The last change that was incorporated into the algorithm was a "creeping aspect" of the random search by which the random  $\Delta u$ 's become either larger or smaller as required. In particular, if  $d = 4$  in the expression for  $\Delta u$ , as prescribed above, and say 100 points are looked at with no improvement, then  $d$  is halved, thereby doubling  $\Delta u$ . One hundred trials with no improvement causes another halving of  $d$ , etc. If an improvement is obtained,  $d$  is set back to 4 and the expansion begins anew. If after say 500 trials where  $\Delta u$  is 16 times its original value and no improvement has been found, then  $d$  is set back to 4 and is consecutively doubled to decrease the step size in the same manner as the step size was increased above. Thus the creeping random search has an expanding and contracting facility, which has proven useful in determining the best  $\text{vol}^{-1}$  estimate to date.

The final results and conclusions of the nine dimensional search based on experimentation with the program utilizing an IBM 360/95 at the Institute for Space Studies-NASA (ISS) and the IBM 360/75 at Grumman are summarized in Table 1. Prior to running at the ISS, a 5000 point random search was being used in the state

Table 1

TABULATED RESULTS OF Q-MATRIX SEARCH PROGRAM AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SPACE STUDIES

Run #	Trials	Time (Min)	vol <sup>-1</sup> *	P*	Comments
1*	~ 150	3	.606 × 10 <sup>33</sup>	1.1217	5000-pt. search, quasi-diagonal Q (q-d-Q); job aborted - excessive output
2*	~ 2500	62	(not printed out)	1.1480	5000-pt. search, q-d-Q, reduced output run
3*	1019	105	.599 × 10 <sup>35</sup>	1.1592	300,000-pt. search from the best point of run 2, q-d-Q (all runs from here on are 300,000 pts)
4*	1000	14	.497 × 10 <sup>35</sup>	1.1566	Started from the best point of run 3, full-Q
5*	2000	16	.892 × 10 <sup>35</sup>	1.1650	Continuation of run 4 in random # gen., full-Q
6*	2473	72	.488 × 10 <sup>35</sup>	1.1563	q-d-Q from best point in run 3 (really an extension of 3)
7**	1022	118	.187 × 10 <sup>42</sup>	1.3757	q-d-Q, start from λ <sub>i</sub> = 1, θ <sub>j</sub> = φ <sub>k</sub> = 0
8**	1872	136	.202 × 10 <sup>41</sup>	1.3435	Start from the best point in run 3, q-d-Q
9***	29	38	.134 × 10 <sup>49</sup>	1.6042	Start from the best point in run 3, q-d-Q
10***	453	61	.105 × 10 <sup>50</sup>	1.6340	Same as run 9 except full-Q
11****	1000	2	abort condition <sup>†</sup> 10 <sup>51</sup>	1.6666	q-d-Q, started from the best point in run 3
12*****	1000	3	abort condition <sup>†</sup> 10 <sup>51</sup>	1.6666	q-d-Q, started from the best point in run 3
Total Trials	14518				

\* h<sub>i</sub> = 0, γ<sub>1c</sub> = -γ<sub>2c</sub> = .05017822 rad, β<sub>1c</sub> = 0, β<sub>2c</sub> = -π/6

\*\* h<sub>i</sub> = 0, γ<sub>1c</sub> = -γ<sub>2c</sub> = π/4, β<sub>1c</sub> = 0, β<sub>2c</sub> = -π/6

\*\*\* h<sub>i</sub> = 0, γ<sub>1c</sub> = -γ<sub>2c</sub> = π/4, β<sub>1c</sub> = -β<sub>2c</sub> = π/6

\*\*\*\* h<sub>i</sub> = 1/1500 (half wheel speed)+, -, +, γ<sub>1c</sub> = -γ<sub>2c</sub> = .05017822, β<sub>1c</sub> = 0, β<sub>2c</sub> = -π/6

\*\*\*\*\* h<sub>i</sub> = 0.2/1500 (1/10 wheel speed)+, +, +, γ<sub>1c</sub> = -γ<sub>2c</sub> = .050178, β<sub>1c</sub> = 0, β<sub>2c</sub> = -π/6

† if the best Liapunov function is < 10<sup>-12</sup>, the vol<sup>-1</sup> is set = 10<sup>51</sup> and P\* thus becomes ~ 5/3

space, and there were  $\text{vol}^{-1}$  estimates as small as  $.224 \times 10^{34}$  at Grumman. Because the IBM 360/95 at the ISS has a core 10 times larger than the IBM 360/75, and is 5 to 8 times faster, a 300,000-point random state space search was instituted in lieu of the 5000-point search in order to gain greater assurance that a valid answer had been reached. The best  $\text{vol}^{-1}$  estimate obtained using the 300,000-random point search was  $.488 \times 10^{35}$ , which corresponds to physical variable limits of\*  $|\phi| = 2.48$  min,  $|v_\phi| = 0.181$  ft-lb<sub>f</sub>-sec,  $|\omega_\phi| = 1980$  volts,  $|\theta| = 5.91$  min,  $|v_\theta| = 0.342$  ft-lb<sub>f</sub>-sec,  $|\omega_\theta| = 941$  volts,  $|\psi| = 8.98$  min,  $|v_\psi| = 0.452$  ft-lb<sub>f</sub>-sec,  $|\omega_\psi| = 1410$  volts. This result was obtained with a quasi-diagonal Q-matrix, zero initial momenta ( $h_\phi^0 = h_\theta^0 = h_\psi^0 = 0$ ),  $\sin(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) = 0.1$ ,  $\beta_{1c} = 0$ , and  $\beta_{2c} = -\pi/6$  radians (Run #6, Table 1). The inclusion of a full Q-matrix, addition of initial momenta, the inclusion of  $\beta_{1c} \neq 0$ , and increasing the  $\sin(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c})$  to values  $> 0.1$  causes degradation of the  $\text{vol}^{-1}$  as illustrated in Table 1.

The results indicate that the problem is quite sensitive to system parameter variation such as  $\gamma_{1c}$ ,  $\gamma_{2c}$ ,  $\beta_{1c}$ , and initial momenta. Further, the best Q-matrix for one set of parameters is certainly not the best for all sets of parameters. The best Q-matrix found was for  $\beta_{1c} = 0$  and Q chosen as quasi-diagonal. When  $\beta_{1c} = 0$ , the A-matrix becomes quasi-diagonal thereby decoupling the system, at least in the linear part. The nonlinear part is still coupled through the roll, pitch, and yaw channels. The most severe degradation of the system came when initial momenta were introduced to even one tenth of wheel capacity.

The computer programs which perform the technique illustrated herein are found in Appendix I.

\*It should be pointed out that the angle intercepts  $|\phi|$ ,  $|\theta|$ , and  $|\psi|$  were diminished by factors of approximately three from those obtained with the 5000-point random search.

## Experimental Results - Six Dimensional Problem

The six dimensional approximation to the nine dimensional Ames OAO system has been programmed for domain of attraction investigation by using the stability analysis algorithm (Pick-a-Q). The Q-matrix parameter space is of dimension 21. After restricting the Q search to quasi-diagonal matrices, with a limit of 100,000 random points per inner loop search, the best results obtained for the case  $\beta_{1c} = 0$ ,  $\beta_{2c} = -30^\circ$ ,  $\gamma_{1c} = 2.875^\circ = -\gamma_{2c}$ ,  $s(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) = 0.1$ ,  $h_\phi^0$ ,  $h_\theta^0$ ,  $h_\psi^0 = 0$  are:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 336.3 & -.2124 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - .2124 & .235 \times 10^{-3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & .0131 & - 1.387 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.387 & 147.9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & .0203 & - 2.036 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2.036 & 217.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 974.0 & -1.291 \times 10^4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - 1.291 \times 10^4 & 2.169 \times 10^5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & .0488 & - 2.512 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2.512 & 621.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & .0774 & - 3.895 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3.895 & 928.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inverse volume} = .562 \times 10^{25}$$

$$V_{\text{final}} = .353 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\dot{V}_{\text{final}} = .117 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$X_{\text{final}} = \begin{bmatrix} .170 \times 10^{-4} \\ .210 \times 10^{-5} \\ -.735 \times 10^{-3} \\ -.654 \times 10^{-5} \\ -.432 \times 10^{-4} \\ .272 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}$$

The semiaxes of the ellipsoid estimating the domain of attraction in nondimensional variables are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} .75 \times 10^{-7} \\ -1.27 \times 10^{-6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -.816 \times 10^{-7} \\ 1.95 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ .963 \times 10^{-7} \\ -2.38 \times 10^{-5} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4.15 \times 10^{-5} \\ 2.48 \times 10^{-6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -2.4 \times 10^{-3} \\ -1.01 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.02 \times 10^{-3} \\ 1.22 \times 10^{-5} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note that the wide dispersion of eigenvalues in the P matrix gives very thin ellipsoidal projections. The maximum allowable values (not occurring simultaneously) of the physical variables are: \*  $\phi = .14$  min,  $\theta = 10.4$  min,  $\psi = 8.30$  min,  $v_\phi = .050$  lb-ft-sec,  $v_\theta = 0.48$  lb-ft-sec,  $v_\psi = 0.39$  lb-ft-sec. The present computation rate is about 4000 Q matrices per hour.

#### Comparison of 6 and 9 Dimensional Results

Both programs exhibited best results for the case of the quasi-diagonal Q-matrix, zero initial momenta ( $h_\phi^0 = h_\theta^0 = h_\psi^0$ ),  $\sin(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}) = .1$ ,  $\beta_{1c} = 0$ , and  $\beta_{2c} = -\pi/6$  radians. The 6 dimensional results provided a better  $|\theta|$  intercept estimate of 10.4 min than the 9 dimensional estimate of 5.91 min; however, the 9 dimensional program provided surprisingly better  $|\phi|$  and  $|\psi|$  estimates (2.48 min compared to .14 min for  $|\phi|$ , and 8.98 min compared to 8.30 min for  $|\psi|$ ). Perhaps the failure of the 6 dimensional program to provide clearly

---

\* It should be noted that a 100,000-point search in 6 dimensions is equivalent to a 32 million point search in 9 dimensions.



superior estimates in spite of the smaller dimension of its Q parameter search and greater number of trials is due to the fact that the effect of a 100,000-point search per trial in 6 dimensions is approximately equivalent to a 32 million-point search in 9 dimensions; the 32 million is very conservative compared with the 300,000-point search actually used in the 9 dimensional case. It is interesting to compare the P-matrix eigenvector projections corresponding to the above cases (see Fig. 19).

As can be seen by Tables 1 and 2 the volume estimates seem to be affected proportionately for both the 6 and 9 dimensional cases, as the commanded gimbal angles or initial total momentum values are changed.

Table 2

SUMMARY OF RUNS AT ISS FOR 6 DIMENSIONAL MODEL

Run #	Trials	Time (Min)	vol <sup>-1</sup>	P*	Comments
1*	~ 8000	120	.562 x 10 <sup>25</sup>	1.237	100,000 point search, P* = log(vol) <sup>-1</sup> /20
2***	~ 3000	60	.261 x 10 <sup>30</sup>	1.471	" "
3**	4200	60	.225 x 10 <sup>27</sup>	1.318	" "
4****	4000	60	----	---	vol <sup>-1</sup> too small to compute without rescaling problem

\* h<sup>o</sup> = 0,  $\gamma_{1c} = -\gamma_{2c} = .05017822$  rad, B<sub>1c</sub> = 0, B<sub>2c</sub> = - $\pi/6$  rad

\*\*\* h<sup>o</sup> = 0,  $\gamma_{1c} = -\gamma_{2c} = .05017822$  rad, B<sub>1c</sub> =  $\pi/6$ , B<sub>2c</sub> = - $\pi/6$  rad

\*\* h<sup>o</sup> = 0,  $\gamma_{1c} = -\gamma_{2c} = \pi/4$ , B<sub>1c</sub> = 0, B<sub>2c</sub> = -0/6 rad

\*\*\*\* h<sup>o</sup> = 1/1500 (+, -, +),  $\gamma_{1c} = -\gamma_{2c} = .05017822$  rad, B<sub>1c</sub> = 0, B<sub>2c</sub> = - $\pi/6$  rad

A. Six Dimensional Semiaxes ( $\phi'$ ,  $v'_4$ ,  $v''_4$ ,  $\epsilon'$ ,  $v''_c$ ,  $\tau'$ ,  $v''_{\psi}$ )

$\begin{bmatrix} .75 \times 10^{-7} \\ -1.27 \times 10^{-6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -.82 \times 10^{-7} \\ 1.95 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -.96 \times 10^{-7} \\ -2.4 \times 10^{-5} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 4.2 \times 10^{-5} \\ 2.5 \times 10^{-6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -2.4 \times 10^{-3} \\ -1.0 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.0 \times 10^{-3} \\ 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
--	--	--	--	--	---

B. Nine Dimensional Semiaxes ( $\tau'$ ,  $v'_c$ ,  $\alpha''_1$ ,  $\epsilon'$ ,  $v''_c$ ,  $\omega''_c$ ,  $\psi'$ ,  $v''_{\psi}$ ,  $\omega''_{\psi}$ )

$\begin{bmatrix} .39 \times 10^{-8} \\ .68 \times 10^{-5} \\ .82 \times 10^{-7} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ .25 \times 10^{-7} \\ 1.7 \times 10^{-5} \\ .54 \times 10^{-6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -.32 \times 10^{-7} \\ -2.3 \times 10^{-5} \\ .81 \times 10^{-6} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} .51 \times 10^{-4} \\ -.54 \times 10^{-6} \\ .45 \times 10^{-4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -.33 \times 10^{-4} \\ .51 \times 10^{-5} \\ -1.5 \times 10^{-4} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -.33 \times 10^{-4} \\ .47 \times 10^{-5} \\ -1.5 \times 10^{-4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} .73 \times 10^{-3} \\ .91 \times 10^{-5} \\ -.83 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1.7 \times 10^{-3} \\ -1.0 \times 10^{-5} \\ 0.4 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -2.5 \times 10^{-3} \\ -1.7 \times 10^{-5} \\ .57 \times 10^{-3} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Note: Both cases correspond to  $B_{1c} = 0$ ,  $B_{2c} = -\pi/6$  rad,  $\tau'_{1c} = \tau'_{2c} = 2.8750$ ,  $s(\tau'_{1c} - \tau'_{2c}) = 0.1$ ,  $b_{1c}^0$ ,  $b_{2c}^0$ ,  $b_{\psi}^0 = 0$ .

Fig. 19 Comparison of Semiaxes Projections Corresponding to Optimal Ellipsoids for 6 and 9 Dimension

## Experimental Results for a Simple System

In the hope of determining whether there is a fundamental limitation inherent in estimating the domain of attraction of a system containing saturation and one or more zero eigenvalues, a two dimensional system with a single saturation and a zero eigenvalue has been formulated as a prototype of the OAO system. The random search algorithm has been programmed for use on the GE-235. A two dimensional stability problem was attempted, with the following system equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} K_1 \\ K_2 \end{pmatrix} \xi$$

$$\xi = -\text{sat}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} -.001 & \sigma > .001 \\ -\sigma & |\sigma| \leq .001 \\ .001 & \sigma < -.001 \end{cases}$$

This describes a critical plant with high gain saturating characteristics. Note that our definition of  $\xi$  here is equivalent to defining a constant  $K_c = 10^3$ , and using a  $\xi$  defined as

$$\xi = -\frac{1}{K_c} \left( \text{sat}(f(g)) \right),$$

where

$$g = K_c \sigma$$

$$-\text{sat}(f) = \begin{cases} -1 & \sigma > 1 \\ -\sigma & \sigma \leq 1 \\ 1 & \sigma < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma = x_1$$

A change of coordinates produces:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{K_2}{\alpha} \\ K_1 + \frac{K_2}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \xi$$

$$\xi = -\text{sat}(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma = y_1 + y_2 \quad ,$$

where

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\alpha^{-1} \\ 1 & \alpha^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} .$$

In the format required for our analysis, the equations are:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\left(\alpha - \frac{K_2}{\alpha}\right) & \frac{K_2}{\alpha} \\ -\left(K_1 + \frac{K_2}{\alpha}\right) & -\left(K_1 + \frac{K_2}{\alpha}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{K_2}{\alpha} \\ -\left(K_1 + \frac{K_2}{\alpha}\right) \end{pmatrix} g(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma = y_1 + y_2$$

$$g(\sigma) = \text{sat}(\sigma) - \sigma \quad .$$

The system characteristics exhibited here were chosen for their similarity to the system equations of the OAO stability problem.

Given a  $[\lambda, \theta]$  pair, which parameterize the Q-matrix, the objective of the numerical experiments was to find answers to the following.

1. Given a particular  $[\lambda, \theta]$  pair, how well does the estimate of  $\min V$  on  $\dot{V} = 0$  compare with the true value? The solution to this question can be found by amplifying a specific set of results. For the case where  $\alpha, K_1, K_2 = 1, \lambda = .001,$  and  $\theta = - .40,$  the algorithm provided  $V = .097$  as a final answer, with coordinates  $y_1 = .64, y_2 = - 1.69$  corresponding to the intersection of the constraint  $\dot{V} = 0$  with the ellipse  $V = .097.$  Neighboring  $V$  and  $\dot{V}$  loci were plotted with the result that the  $\dot{V} = 0$  constraint did not intersect any  $V$  curve below approximately  $V = .090.$  Thus the estimate is in error by less than 8 percent.
  
2. How large a region of stability can be predicted via the algorithm by searching over the  $[\lambda, \theta]$  space? For this case we know that the system is absolutely stable in the  $[\epsilon, K]$  sector. Therefore in the case of a saturation nonlinearity, the domain of attraction is nearly the whole space. In our numerical experimentation, most of the points searched in the  $[\lambda, \theta]$  space resulted in stability estimates within the region of essential linearity ( $|y_1 + y_2| < .001$ ). There was, however, a small region in the  $[\lambda, \theta]$  space that gave stability estimates well beyond that of essential linearity. Best results for about 100 points searched in the  $[\lambda, \theta]$  space provide us with  $[\lambda, \theta] = [.001, -.55],$  volume = 2.52,  $V_{\text{final}} = .1739,$  intersection with  $\dot{V} = 0$  at  $(y_1, y_2) = [-1.42, 2.46].$
  
3. How sensitive is the "volume" of the estimate of the region of stability to  $[\lambda, \theta]$  parameter changes?

The answer is dramatically evident in reviewing a small sample of results:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = .001 \\ \theta = -.35 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{\text{final}} = 3 \times 10^{-6} \\ \text{volume} = 3.5 \times 10^{-5} \\ y_1 = .0046 \\ y_2 = -.0036 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = .001 \\ \theta = -.40 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{\text{final}} = .097 \\ \text{volume} = 1.24 \\ y_1 = .64 \\ y_2 = -1.69 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = .001 \\ \theta = -.55 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{\text{final}} = .174 \\ \text{volume} = 2.52 \\ y_1 = -1.42 \\ y_2 = 2.46 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = .001 \\ \theta = -.60 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{\text{final}} = 5.5 \times 10^{-6} \\ \text{volume} = 7.9 \times 10^{-5} \\ y_1 = -.0133 \\ y_2 = .0123 \end{array} \right.$$

The sensitivity to the rotation parameter  $\theta$  is very apparent.

These results seem to indicate that the optimal quadratic estimation of the domain of attraction is a viable approach for the case of a critical plant with high gain saturating characteristics.

### Picking a P-Matrix

Computer runs were made that used the technique of generating a positive definite P-matrix directly, without generating Q and then solving the Liapunov equation

$$PA + A^T P = - Q \quad (52)$$

for P. This work originated with the motive of speeding the routine so that a great many matrices could be examined with a minimum of machine time. The abort feature described previously was essential to this plan, because the fact that P is positive definite does not ensure the definiteness of Q. Use of the abort procedure without direct generation of P had reduced the time required to investigate a matrix from 50 seconds to an average of about 10 seconds (2 seconds to search nine dimensional space and 8 seconds to generate Q and solve the Liapunov equation for P). Inversion of the  $81 \times 81$  matrix  $A_{\text{mod}}$  at each iteration was corrected as described previously. This reduced the time required to generate both Q and P, but the time saved was not the main advantage of direct P-matrix generation.

It soon became clear that direct generation of the P-matrix has other advantages. The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of P have direct physical interpretation in the nine dimensional state space, so that picking P directly follows Richard Hamming's commandment, "the purpose of computing is insight, not numbers" (Ref. 13).

In addition, when the P-matrix is generated directly, the A-matrix is unnecessary, and the time derivative  $\dot{x}$  can be efficiently computed directly from the nonlinear function. By setting  $x_1 = \phi'$ ,  $x_2 = v''_\phi$ ,  $x_3 = \omega''_\phi$ ,  $x_4 = \theta'$ ,  $x_5 = v''_\theta$ ,  $x_6 = \omega''_\theta$ ,  $x_7 = \psi'$ ,  $x_8 = v''_\psi$ ,  $x_9 = \omega''_\psi$ , the equations of Fig. 4 may be written in the form (for all initial momenta zero):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{x}_1 &= -ax_2 - a(x_5 \sin x_1 + x_8 \cos x_1) \tan x_4 \\
 \dot{x}_2 &= -bx_2 + \frac{b}{k} \text{sat}(10k\Delta\gamma_1 + 9kx_3) \\
 \dot{x}_3 &= -2(x_3 + \Delta\gamma_1) \\
 \dot{x}_4 &= -a(x_5 \cos x_1 - x_8 \sin x_1) \\
 \dot{x}_5 &= -bx_5 + \frac{b}{k} \text{sat}\left(d_{12}k(\Delta\beta_1 \cos \Gamma_2 + \Delta\beta_2 \cos \Gamma_1 + \frac{9}{2}x_6)\right) \\
 \dot{x}_6 &= -2x_6 - .2d_{12}(\cos \Gamma_2\Delta\beta_1 + \cos \Gamma_1\Delta\beta_2) \\
 \dot{x}_7 &= -a(x_5 \sin x_1 + x_8 \cos x_1)/\cos x_4 \\
 \dot{x}_8 &= -b(x_8 - \text{sat}\left(d_{12}k(-\Delta\beta_1 \sin \Gamma_2 - \Delta\beta_2 \sin \Gamma_1 + \frac{9}{2}x_9)\right)) \\
 \dot{x}_9 &= -2x_9 + .2d_{12}(\sin \Gamma_2\Delta\beta_1 + \sin \Gamma_1\Delta\beta_2) \quad ,
 \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= K_m K_c / I, \quad b = \frac{1}{\tau_m}, \quad k = K_c, \quad d_{12} = 20 \text{sgn}(\gamma_{1c} - \gamma_{2c}), \\
 h_\theta^0 &= h_\phi^0 = h_\psi^0 = 0, \quad \Gamma_1 = \Delta\gamma_1 + \gamma_{1c}, \quad \Gamma_2 = \Delta\gamma_2 + \gamma_{2c}
 \end{aligned} \tag{54}$$

relates the present notation to that of Fig. 4. (Note that  $d_{12}$  here is ten times  $d_{12}$  of Ref. 3.) See Appendix III for subroutine DER, which performs this calculation. The version



in the search routine is more sophisticated than the earlier version in the simulation routine. The main improvement is in the calculation of  $\Delta\gamma_i$  and  $\Delta\beta_i$ . Specifically, by using the upper sign for  $i = 1$  and the lower for  $i = 2$ , in Eq. (55)

$$\Delta\gamma_i = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\epsilon_\alpha - \epsilon_\beta \tan \gamma_{ic}}{1 + \epsilon_\beta (\tan \gamma_{ic} + \epsilon_\alpha) \tan \gamma_{ic}} \right), \quad (54)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_\alpha = & (\cos x_4 - 1) \tan \gamma_{ic} \mp \sin x_7 \tan x_1 \frac{\tan \beta_{ic}}{\cos \gamma_{ic}} \\ & \mp \cos x_7 \sin x_4 \frac{\tan \beta_{ic}}{\cos \gamma_{ic}} + \cos x_7 \tan x_1 - \sin x_7 \sin x_4, \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_\beta = & (\cos x_7 - 1) + \sin x_7 \sin x_4 \tan x_1 \mp \sin x_7 \frac{\tan \beta_{ic}}{\cos \gamma_{ic}} \\ & \pm \tan x_1 \sin x_4 \cos x_7 \frac{\tan \beta_{ic}}{\cos \gamma_{ic}} - \tan x_1 \cos x_4 \tan \gamma_{ic}. \end{aligned}$$

The formula in Fig. 4 is used to compute  $\Delta\beta_i$  unless round-off error would be significant because  $\Delta\beta_i < 0.1$ , in which case  $\Delta\beta = \sin^{-1} \mu$ , where  $\mu$  is the iteratively obtained solution of

$$\kappa = -a \tan \beta_{ic} + \mu, \quad (56)$$

in which

$$1 - a = \cos \Delta\beta_i = \sqrt{1 - \mu^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4}\mu^4 - \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}\mu^6, \quad (57)$$

and letting  $b_j = \cos x_j - 1$ ,  $j = 4, 7$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa = & (b_7 + b_4 + b_7 b_4) \tan \beta_{ic} \pm \sin x_7 (1 + b_4) \cos \gamma_{ic} \\ & \pm \sin x_4 \sin \gamma_{ic} , \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

where the upper sign is used for  $i = 1$  and the lower sign for  $i = 2$ . The procedure is fast, and does not require double precision arithmetic.

Initial experiments with direct generation of the P-matrix proceeded by using the classical Gershgorin Theorem (Ref. 14) and applying the results to the OAO. See the listing in Appendix III, where a positive definite matrix  $P$  is generated by simply requiring that each diagonal element is larger than the sum of the absolute values of the off diagonal elements in the same row. The computations on the PDP-10 time sharing service were so expensive that it was decided to refine the routine by using second order examples before returning to large order systems.

The results of this refinement at present are displayed in Appendix III. These routines have found quadratic Liapunov functions for the van der Pol equation

$$\ddot{x} + \epsilon(1 - x^2)\dot{x} + x = 0 \quad (59)$$

with  $\epsilon = 0.1, 1.0,$  and  $5.0$ . For  $\epsilon = 0.1$  the quadratic Liapunov function gives an estimate of the domain of attraction of area 4.8, while the actual area is approximately 12.5. A total of 1500 P-matrices were examined in about one minute on the PDP-10 computer, the best P-matrix found at trial number 89. Corresponding numbers for  $\epsilon = 1.0, \epsilon = 5.0$ ; for the Faulkner differential equation (Ref. 15)

$$\dot{x} = 6y - 2y^2 \tag{60}$$

$$\dot{y} = -10x - y + 4x^2 + 2xy + 4y^2$$

and the Frommer differential equation (Ref. 15)

$$\dot{x} = -y + x^2 + y^2 \tag{61}$$

$$\dot{y} = x - 2xy$$

are given in Table 3. The "actual areas" were obtained by counting squares in the figures in Davis's book (Ref. 15), and are intended for rough comparison only. Note that Frommer's equation, for which the quadratic estimate is worthless, has a linear part such that the origin is neutrally stable. The results for the Faulkner equation also appear to be discouraging, but represent a significant improvement over a previously published (Ref. 16) quadratic Liapunov function for this equation, derived through a computer study using Lie series.

Table 3

RESULTS FOR SAMPLE SECOND ORDER SYSTEMS

Equation		Area of		Computer Time, min.	Total no. of P-matrices	Trial at which best was found
		Quadratic Estimate	Actual Domain (Approx.)			
van der Pol	$\epsilon = 0.1$	4.8	12.5	1.05	1400	89
	$\epsilon = 1.0$	3.7	13.4	2.78	4600	737
	$\epsilon = 5.0$	4.9	26.4	0.78	1100	83
Faulkner		.03	3.14	7.62	22,000	3102
Faulkner		$5 \times 10^{-20}$	0.15	1.94	1800	1

The main object of the second order studies described above was not to get answers for second order problems, but to develop a routine that would work efficiently on higher order systems. See the discussion in Appendix III of the third computer listing presented in that appendix.

The routines of Appendix III along with the methods shown in Eqs. (53) through (58) have been programmed for the IBM 360/75 and the combination shows promise of investigating over 50,000 P matrices per hour. The subroutines DER and PGG0 are considerably more sophisticated than their predecessors AFX and QGEN, respectively. The former avoid double precision arithmetic and are over ten times faster than the latter. Additional compactness and speed is obtained by generation of points  $x$  by letting  $x = Cy$  as in Eq. (51), where

$$y_i = \xi_i R / \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_j^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

in which  $R, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n$  are independent, each  $\xi_i$  is uniformly distributed on  $(-1, +1)$ , and  $R$  is so distributed that  $\text{Prob}(R < r) = r^n$ . This procedure generates uniformly (by volume) distributed random points  $y$  without discarding points as mentioned following Fig. 16.

Some computer runs were also made by simply modifying the previously described PICK-A-Q routine so that it generated P matrices instead of Q matrices. There has been no real success from the PICK-A-P system.

There has been no real success in running the PICK-A-P system for the following reason. As a starting point, a particular selection of 45 parameters is undertaken in order to arrive at a p.d.

(positive-definite) P-matrix from which the search of the state space begins. Since  $\dot{V}$  is a required variable in the search and is a function of Q, a p.d. Q is formed by

$$Q = -A^T P - PA \quad .$$

Initially, the p.d. P did not yield a p.d. Q, and it is not necessary that it should. After a few hours of computer time in which 35,000 p.d. P-matrices were tried with no success (i.e., no p.d. Q-matrices), an alternative was undertaken.

The alternative was to take the best P from the best p.d. Q of the PICK-A-Q program, factor it into the required 45-input variables, and use these as input to the PICK-A-P program. This was done, but the reconstruction of the 45 variables to arrive at the p.d. P (QGEN-Subroutine) was deficient in that it did not yield the original p.d. P. This difficulty has not been resolved in terms of subroutine QGEN, and hence the negative results.

Another subroutine (PGGO), which utilizes the same factorization as mentioned above, to arrive at the 45 variables, yields the desired p.d. P. The exact reasons for the difference between PGGO and QGEN have not been ascertained to date.

## V. FURTHER RESEARCH

To briefly summarize the research described here, an effort has been made to prove the stability of a ninth order system arising in engineering practice. Simulation, experience, and intuition give convincing evidence that the OAO is globally stable, within the momentum capacities of the wheels. Mathematical proofs of this stability have continually failed, but always, it seems, because of some subtle mathematical triviality rather than real physical attributes of the system or important characteristics of the system model. Brute force computer studies using quadratic Liapunov functions and random searches to estimate the domain of attraction have continually given estimates of the domain which extend well into the nonlinear region, but are disappointingly small compared to simulation studies. One consolation is that a conservative estimate of the volume of the domain has been found for a real ninth order system and this represents a first. However, future work based on the present foundations should be more definitive.

Many questions of interest have been opened by the research described herein. The most fundamental questions involve: 1) the basic effectiveness of the widely used quadratic Liapunov functions for estimating actual domains of attraction and 2) methods of random search that will succeed in high dimensional problems. Insight into both questions can be obtained by developing a numerical algorithm that efficiently generates quadratic Liapunov functions and simultaneously assures that the best quadratic estimate of the domain of attraction has been obtained. Experience in developing such an algorithm has provided information about random and deterministic search techniques. The algorithm itself gives

experimental information on quadratic estimation of the domain of attraction. This information, it is hoped, will further stimulate more theoretical approaches, in particular, approaches that will lead to more sophisticated methods for directly describing the domain of attraction, a complicated set in Euclidian n-space.

Five very specific areas require immediate study: 1) methods of factoring a positive definite matrix into its diagonal eigenvalue matrix and its rotation matrices;<sup>†</sup> 2) the development of an algorithm to shrink the search in n-space to a set of points close to  $x^*$  and inside the estimated domain  $x^T P x \leq \ell$  when a point  $x^*$  is discovered such that  $\dot{V}(x^*) = 0$ ; 3) investigate more fully "almost diagonal" P-matrices (such matrices have provided the best estimates to date), 4) examine the possibility of describing the domain as a union of hyperellipses and possibly hyperannuli; and 5) construction of a neater algorithm for selecting random points inside a given domain in Euclidean n-space.

The above areas should not be regarded as main future research goals, but as representing ways in which further insight into the larger problem might be obtained, thereby leading to a better understanding of stable systems and models. The computer programs that have constituted the main emphasis in this report are regarded as tools leading to comprehension rather than as research goals.

One point should be emphasized about the viewpoint at Grumman. The most profound stability theorems presently available in the literature all relate to systems with a single nonlinearity or within a specific class of nonlinearities. The case under investigation at Grumman involves many nonlinearities that do not fall

---

<sup>†</sup>The converse construction problem is described in Ref. 3.

into these classes. The eventual hope is to develop theorems that identify stable systems with multiple nonlinearities, but our method is experimental rather than theoretical. It is based on the conviction that proving theorems in this area will become possible only after experimental evidence has presented a deeper understanding of the factors that cause a system to be stable.



## VI. SUMMARY

In this report we have reviewed the development of the state equations of the OAO "paired-Tracker" coarse pointing mode attitude control system and have displayed some simplifications of this model, viz., motor saturation only, and six dimensional approximation. These models were compared by simulation for relatively large initial conditions and were found to be essentially similar in behavior, with the exception of one unexplained difference in yaw response for the full model and the six dimensional approximation.

The motor saturation only model was analyzed using the Popov Theory, and it was shown that when the channels are linearly uncoupled, i.e.,  $\beta_{1c} = 0$ , each channel is absolutely stable when the initial total momentum is within the wheel capacity, if the gain of the nonlinearity does not go to zero with large argument. Unfortunately, this is not the case for a saturation and so we can only conclude that the domain of attraction is large, but that the channels are not globally stable. This difficulty arises because of a pole at the origin in the transfer function of the linear part. This also prevents successful analysis of the coupled system via the methods of Moore and Anderson, Sandberg, and Yacubovich.

The algorithm (Pick a Q-Matrix) for estimating the domain of attraction was developed and random search techniques for solving the required minimization problem and maximization problem were developed. The former problem was solved very successfully by taking advantage of the known geometry of the problem. The latter problem was solved with some degree of success by using a "creeping accelerated random search." However, because of the unknown geometry of

this latter problem and its higher dimensionality (45 versus 9), similar success was not achieved. The algorithm was tested on both the nine and six dimensional full nonlinear models with similar results. The results are disappointing by comparison to the simulation results; however, they are significantly beyond the region in which the nonlinear effects first become dominant.

The algorithm was also tried on a prototype two dimensional problem to demonstrate that the algorithm would work successfully on a saturated system with a critical linear part, but the results are very sensitive to the matrix rotation parameter. A second algorithm (Pick a P-Matrix) was formulated based upon a more heuristic approach and gave some promising results for two dimensional systems, but failed to produce any results for the nine dimensional problem. This failure was apparently due to our inability to obtain a good starting matrix by factoring the best P-matrix obtained via the first algorithm.

The review of required research shows that this approach (optimal quadratic estimation) is still a promising one, but illuminates some research problems of significance. Particularly, these are: the need for more effective search techniques for problems of high dimension, a method for determining the fundamental limitations of our approach, and a more direct procedure for estimating the domain of attraction.

## VII. REFERENCES

1. Doolin, B. F. and Showman, R. D., "Attitude Stabilization of Satellites with Gimbaled Star Trackers," presented at Second IFAC Symposium on Automatic Control in Space, Vienna, Austria, September 1967.
2. Showman, R. D., "Simplified Processing of Star Tracker Commands for Satellite Attitude Control," presented at IEEE Intl. Conv., New York, N.Y., March 1967; also IEEE Trans. on A.C., Vol. AC-12, No. 4, August 1967.
3. Geiss, G., Cohen, V., and Rothschild, D., Development of an Algorithm for the Nonlinear Stability Analysis of the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory Control System, Grumman Research Department Report RE-307, November 1967.
4. LaSalle, J. P. and Lefschetz, S., Stability by Liapunov's Direct Method with Applications, Academic Press, New York, 1961.
5. Feldman, W. and Geiss, G., The Effects of Angular Offset at Equilibrium on the Linear Model of the OAO "Paired-Tracker" Control System, Grumman Research Department Memorandum RM-387, November 1967.
6. Chomas, A. and Geiss, G., Derivation of OAO Coarse Pointing Mode Model in State Variable Form, Grumman Research Department Memorandum RM-415, June 1968.
7. Aizerman, M. A. and Gantmacher, F. R., Absolute Stability of Regulator Systems, trans. E. Polak, Holden-Day, Inc., San Francisco, 1964, p. 52.
8. Moore, J. B. and Anderson, B. D. O., "A Generalization of the Popov Criterion," Franklin Institute Journal, Vol. 285, No. 6, June 1968.
9. Sandberg, I. W., "On the Boundedness of Solutions of Nonlinear Integral Equations," Bell System Technical Journal, Vol. 44, pp. 439-453, 1965.
10. Yakubovich, V. A., "Frequency Conditions for the Absolute Stability of Control Systems with Several Nonlinear or Linear Nonstationary Blocks," Automation and Remote Control, No. 6, June 1967, pp. 857-880.

11. Rothschild, D. and Geiss, G., Parameterization of the Set of Positive Definite Matrices and An Algorithm for Its Generation, Grumman Research Department Memorandum RM-386, November 1967.
12. Barron, R. L., "Inference of Vehicle and Atmosphere Parameters from Free Flight Motions," presented at AIAA Guidance, Control and Flight Dynamics Conference, Huntsville, Alabama, August 14-16, 1967, AIAA Paper 67-600.
13. Hamming, R. W., Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1962, p. 400.
14. Householder, A. S., "Norms and the Localization of Roots of Matrices," Bull. Amer. Math. Soc., Vol. 74, 1968, p. 822.
15. Davis, H. T., Introduction to Nonlinear Differential and Integral Equations, USAEC, 1960, p. 344 ff.
16. Burnand, G. and Sarlos, G., "Determination of the Domain of Stability," J. Math. Anal. and Appl., Vol. 23, pp. 714-722, 1968.

## APPENDIX I

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATION ALGORITHMS

This appendix contains a flow chart and listing of the stability analysis algorithms where a Q-matrix is initially selected and where a P-matrix is initially selected. Both algorithms are basically the same, the primary difference being that in the Q-matrix selection an inversion process is required to determine the associated P-matrix (which is assuredly positive definite), whereas in the P-matrix selection the resulting Q-matrix (not necessarily positive definite) found by a matrix multiplication must be tested to ascertain its character. All Q-matrices that result from picking a P-matrix must be discarded if they prove to be semidefinite or negative definite because of the theory being utilized.

A thumbnail sketch of each of the subroutines shown in the flow charts (Figs. I-1 and I-2) follows.

#### Subroutine AFX

This subroutine calculates the matrix  $A$  and the nonlinear vector  $f(x)$  of the equations of motion  $\dot{x} = Ax + f(x)$ .

#### Subroutine QGEN

This subroutine generates a positive definite matrix  $Q$  given a set of  $n(n+1)/2$  independent variables as given in Ref. 3.

#### Subroutine DSRCH

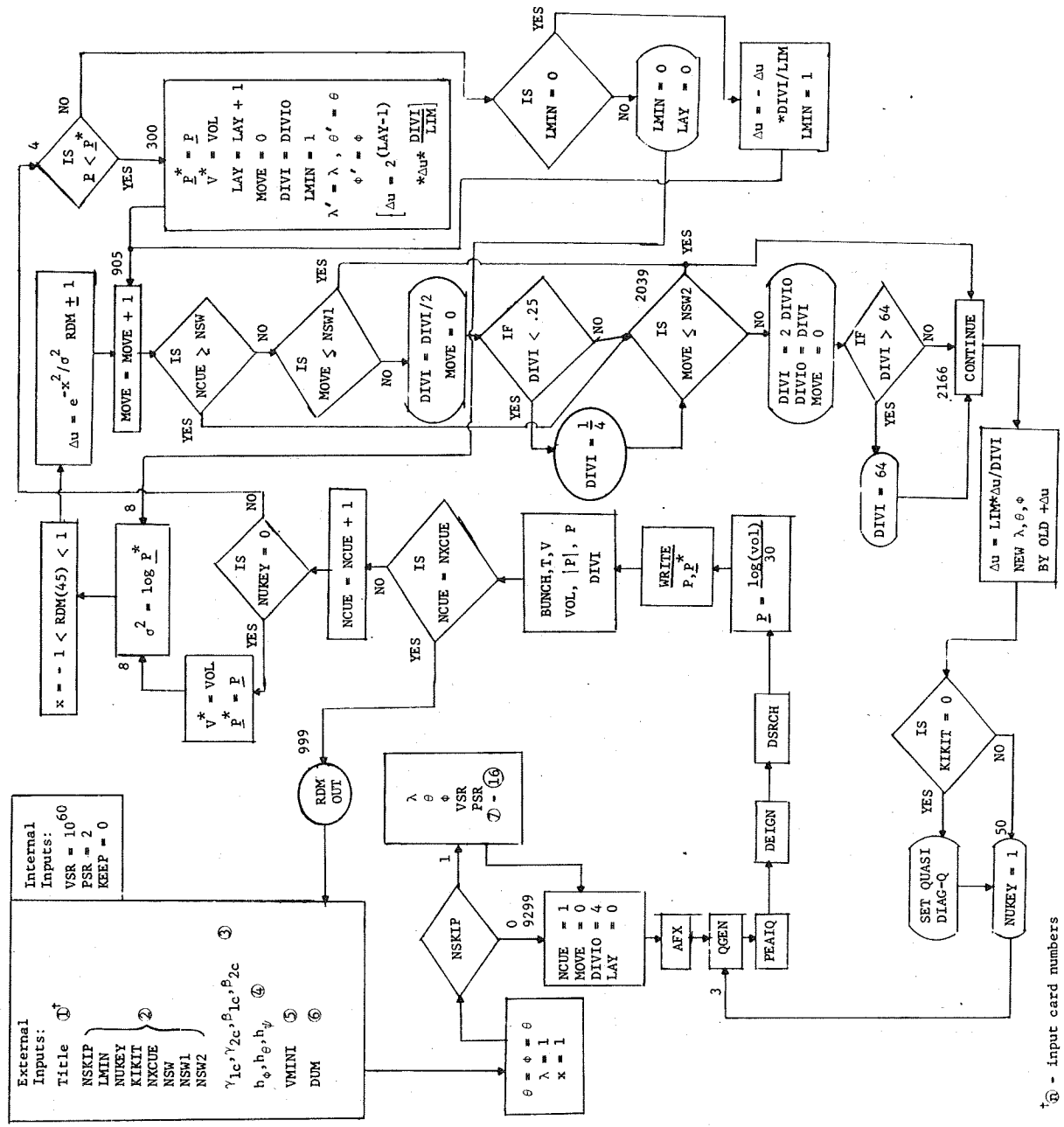
This subroutine is the search subroutine for the state space where a  $\min V$  with  $\dot{V} = 0$  is to be achieved.

### Subroutine PEAIQ

This subroutine solves the equation  $A^T P + PA = -Q$  for a positive definite P-matrix, given a stable A-matrix and a positive definite Q-matrix.

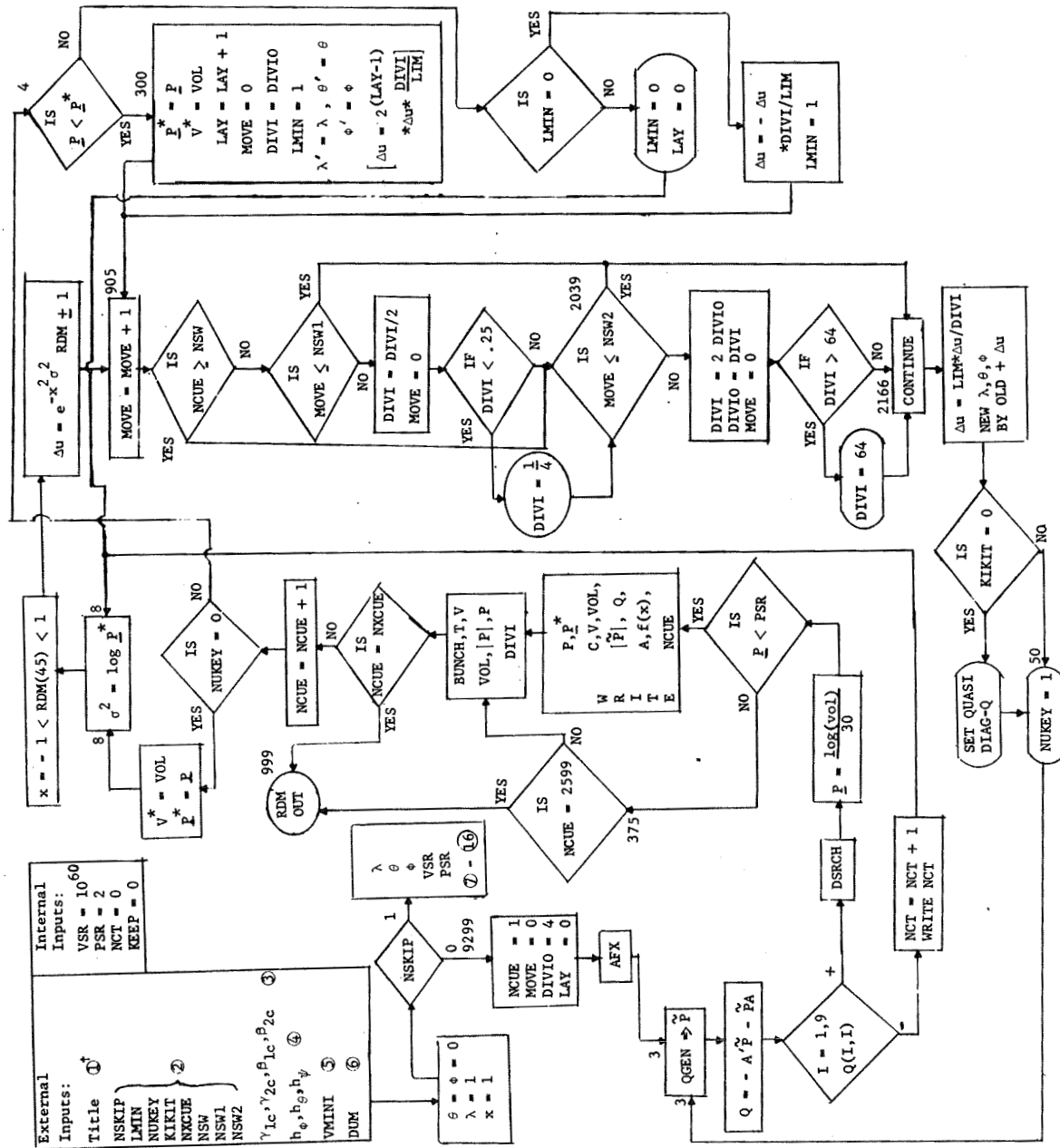
### Subroutine DEIGN

This subroutine calculates the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the positive definite P-matrix.



\* - input card numbers

Fig. I-1 Flow Chart for Algorithm Based on a Q-Matrix



† - card numbers

Fig. I-2 Flow Chart for Algorithm Based on a P-Matrix



LISTINGS FOR PICK-A-Q

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,CPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NODEBIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-F,O-Z)
ISN 0003      Q - OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM      8-20-68 INITIATE
ISN 0004      DIMENSION THETA(28),PHIV(8),XLAM(9),XLM(9),RHV(9),SLUF(9)
ISN 0005      DIMENSION XLAM(9)
ISN 0006      DIMENSION PRM(9,9)
ISN 0007      REAL*4 B,C,DUM,GUM
ISN 0008      DIMENSION ALP(18)
ISN 0009      DIMENSION DU(45),RX(45),NUTU(45),XLAMP(9),THETP(29),PHIVP(8)
ISN 0010      DIMENSION EX(9),XINC(9)
ISN 0011      DIMENSION DINC(9)
ISN 0012      DIMENSION BUNCH(3001,6)
ISN 0013      DIMENSION B(9),C(9,9)
ISN 0014      COMMON /BLK1/ PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THI,VTHI,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI
ISN 0015      COMMON /BLK2/ TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM
ISN 0016      COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0017      COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HTHT,HPSI
ISN 0018      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),X(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0019      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0020      COMMON/BLK78/X1E,X4E,X7E
ISN 0021      COMMON/BLK68/ T
ISN 0022      COMMON/ABORT/ DET, VSR ,VOL
ISN 0023      COMMON/BLK 70/ AAR(5,9),BM(9,9),PA(9,9),ATP(9,9)
ISN 0024      COMMON/GEORGE/INIT
ISN 0025      COMMON/BLKDS/VDOOTZ,XZERC(9),FZERO(9),NNZERO
ISN 0026      CALL SETCLK
ISN 0027      1001 FORMAT(5E14,7)
ISN 0028      102 READ(5,1101,END=1000) ALP
ISN 0029      1101 FORMAT(18A4)
ISN 0030      WRITE(6,191)(ALP(J),J=1,18)
ISN 0031      191 FORMAT(1H / 10X,18A4)
ISN 0032      N=9
ISN 0033      KEEP = 0
ISN 0034      751 TM = 76.8
ISN 0035      T1 = 4.5
ISN 0036      T2 = 0.5
ISN 0037      XKM = 1.0/13.0
ISN 0038      XKC = 2.685 E+CS
ISN 0039      A13 = 0.0
ISN 0040      A11 = 0.0
ISN 0041      AITREN= 1500.0
ISN 0042      F2LIM = 26.0
ISN 0043      READ(5,1001)GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0044      READ(5,1001)HPHI,HTHT,HPSI
ISN 0045      READ(5,1001)VMINI
ISN 0046      READ(5,712) DUM
ISN 0047      712 FORMAT(28)
ISN 0048      1104 READ(5,1104)NSKIP,LWIN,NUKEY,KIKIT,NXCUE,NSW,NSW1,NSW2
ISN 0049      1104 FORMAT(18I4)
C
C NSKIP = 0 FOR NO P-MATRIX ELEMENT INPUT -- STARTS WITH UNIT MATRIX
C NSKIP = 1 INPUT 10 CARDS WITH XLAM,THETA,PHIV,PSR AND VSR
C IF VSR AND PSR ARE GIVEN THEN NUKEY=LMIN=1
C KIKIT = 0---YIELDS TRI-DIAGONAL Q
C NXCUE MUST BE AT LEAST 1 LESS THAN THE LARGE DIMENSION OF BUNCH
C NXCUE - NSW = SHRINKING PORTION = OF PRINTS

```

```

C      NSW = = OF POINTS IN THE EXPANDING PORTION OF SEARCH
C      NSW1 = = OF PTS BEFORE DIVISOR SHRINKS IN EXPANDING SEARCH
C      NSW2 = = OF PTS BEFORE DIVISOR DOUBLES IN CONTRACTING SEARCH
C      IF(DUM)713,713,714
C      714 CALL RDMIN(DUM)
C      713 CONTINUE
C      WRITE(6,81)VMINI
C      81 FORMAT ( 7H VMINT= E14.7)
C      P1E = 3.1415926
C      P12 = PI/2.
C      DTR = PI/180.
C      GAMIC = GAMIC * DTR
C      GAM2C = GAM2C * DTR
C      BET1C = BET1C * DTR
C      BET2C = BET2C * DTR
C      DIF = GAMIC - GAM2C
C      D12 = DIF * 2.0 / DABS(DIF)
C      SDIF= SIN(DIF)
C      DO 201 I=1,28
C      201 THETA(I) = 0.
C      DO 202 I=1,9
C      202 PHIV(I) = 0.0
C      DO 203 I=1,5
C      203 XLAM(I) = 1.0
C      X(I) = 1.0
C      XLAM(I) = 1.0
C      NCU = 1
C      IF(NSKIP.EQ.0) GO TO 9259
C      READ(5,1001) (XLAM(I),I=1,9), (THETA(J),J=1,28), (PHIV(K),K=1,8)
C      1 ,PSR,VSR
C      9259 DO 444 I=1,N
C      DO 444 J=1,N
C      ATP(I,J)=0.0
C      444 PA(I,J)=0.0
C      DO 609 I=1,9
C      609 EX(I) = DLOG(XLAM(I))
C      DO 420 I=1,9
C      420 XLAMP(I) = XLAM(I)
C      DO 430 I=1,28
C      430 THETP(I) = THETA(I)
C      DO 440 I=1,8
C      440 PHIVP(I) = PHIV(I)
C      WRITE(6,550)(XLAMP(I),I=1,9), (THETP(I),I=1,28), (PHIVP(I),I=1,8)
C      SGIC = SIN(GAMIC)
C      CGIC = COS(GAMIC)
C      SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
C      CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
C      TBIC = SIN(BET1C)/COS(BET1C)
C      X1E = (AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HPHI-HTHT*(A11*SG1C-A13*SG2C-CG1C*TBIC
C      1 )/(D12*SDIF) +HPSI*(A11*CG1C-A13*CG2C+SG1C*TRIC)/(D12*SDIF))
C      X4E = (-AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HTHT/(D12*SDIF))
C      X7E = (-AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HPSI/(D12*SCIF))
C      P1I = (X(1)+X1E)/DTR
C      VPHI = X(2)*(XKM*KKC)+ HPHI*AITREN
C      WPHI = X(3)*KKC*T1/T2 - T1 *AITREN*HPHI/(T2*KKW)
C      THT = (X(4)+X4E)/DTR
10100450
10100460
10100470
10100480
10100490
10100500
10100510
10100520
10100530
10100540
10100550
10100560
10100570
10100580
10100590
10100600
10100610
10100620
10100630
10100640
10100650
10100660
10100670
10100690
10100920
10100940
10100950
10100960
10100970
10100980
10100990
10101000
10101010
10101020
10101030
10101040
10101050
10101060
10101070
10101080
10101090
10101100
10101110
10101120
10101130
10101140
10101150
10101160
10101170
10101190

```



ISN 0156	DO 27 J=1,N	10101840
ISN 0157	27 Q(I,J) = -ATP(I,J) - PA(I,J)	10101850
ISN 0158	WRITE(6,9765)	10101860
ISN 0159	9765 FORMAT(1H / 1X,3EH Q FROM PUTTING P INTO -ATP-PA = Q , //)	10101870
ISN 0160	DO 941 I=1,N	10101880
ISN 0161	941 WRITE(6,2963) ( Q(I,J),J=1,N)	10101890
ISN 0162	2963 FORMAT(1H / (1X,9E14,7) )	10101900
ISN 0163	445 VMIN = VMINI	10101910
ISN 0164	CALL DSRCH(VMIN,B,C,JSUE)	10101930
	C	
	EUSJ )6993.6(ETI	10101940
ISN 0165	3996 FORMAT( ' JSUE = ',I5 //)	10101950
ISN 0166	VL= VMIN	10101970
ISN 0167	P = DLOG10(VOL)/30.	10102010
ISN 0168	580 FORMAT( ' P =',E14.7,2CX,'PSR=',E14.7//)	10102020
ISN 0169	WRITE(6,580) P,PSR	10102030
ISN 0170	BUNCH(NCUE,1) = T	10102040
ISN 0171	BUNCH(NCUE,2) = VL	10102050
ISN 0172	BUNCH(NCUE,3) = VCL	10102060
ISN 0173	BUNCH(NCUE,4) = DET	10102070
ISN 0174	BUNCH(NCUE,5) = P	10102080
ISN 0175	BUNCH(NCUE,6) = DIVI	10102090
ISN 0176	IF(NCUE.E0.NXCUE) GO TO 999	10102100
ISN 0178	NCUE = NCUE + 1	10102110
ISN 0179	IF(NUKEY.NE.0) GO TO 4	10102120
ISN 0181	PSR = P	10102130
ISN 0182	VSR = VOL	10102140
ISN 0183	WRITE(6,570) PSR	10102150
ISN 0184	570 FORMAT( ' P-STAR = ',E14.7//)	10102160
ISN 0185	8 SIG2 = DLOG10(PSR)	10102170
ISN 0186	22 DO 9 I=1,45	10102200
ISN 0187	RX(I) = RDM(GUM)	10102210
ISN 0188	XLUV = -1.+ 2.*RX(I)	10102220
ISN 0189	IF(XLUV.LE.0.0) GO TO 3415	10102230
ISN 0191	NUTU(I) = 1	10102240
ISN 0192	GO TO 9	10102250
ISN 0193	3415 NUTU(I) = -1	10102260
ISN 0194	9 DU(I) =DEXP(-RX(I)**2/SIG2) * NUTU(I)	10102270
	C	
ISN 0195	560 FORMAT( ' DU = ' // (1X,9E13.6//)	10102290
ISN 0196	905 CCNTINUE	10102310
ISN 0197	MOVE = MOVE + 1	10102320
ISN 0198	IF(NCUE.GE.NSW) GO TO 2039	10102330
ISN 0200	IF(MOVE.LE.NSW1)GO TO 2166	10102340
ISN 0202	DIVI = 0.5*DIVI	10102350
ISN 0203	MOVE = 0	10102360
ISN 0204	IF (DIVI.LT.0.25) DIVI = 0.25	10102370
ISN 0206	GO TO 2166	10102380
ISN 0207	2039 IF(MOVE.LE.NSW2)GO TO 2166	10102390
ISN 0209	DIVI = 2.* DIVI0	10102400
ISN 0210	DIVIO = DIVI	10102410
ISN 0211	MOVE = 0	10102420
ISN 0212	IF (DIVI.GT.64.) DIVI = 64.	10102430
	C2166	
	WRITE(6,2332) DIVI	10102440
ISN 0214	2166 CONTINUE	
ISN 0215	2332 FORMAT( ' DIVI = ', E20.7 /)	10102450
ISN 0216	DO 10 I=1,9	10102460

ISN 0217	10	DU(I) = XLLIM * DU(I)/DIVI	10102470
ISN 0218		DO 12 I=10,37	10102480
ISN 0219	12	DU(I) = THLIM * DU(I)/DIVI	10102490
ISN 0220		DO 14 I=38,45	10102500
ISN 0221	14	DU(I) = PHLIM * DU(I)/DIVI	10102510
	C	WRITE(6,560)(DU(I),I=1,45)	10102530
ISN 0222		DO 20 I=1,9	10102550
ISN 0223	665	XINC(I) = EX(I) + DU(I)	10102560
ISN 0224		IF(XINC(I).LT.XLLIM) GC TC 209	10102570
ISN 0226		DU(I) = 0.5 * DU(I)	10102580
ISN 0227		GO TO 665	10102590
ISN 0228	209	IF(XINC(I).LT.-9.2) XINC(I)=-9.2	10102600
ISN 0230	20	XLAM(I) =DEXP(XINC(I))	10102610
ISN 0231	666	DO 30 I=1,28	10102620
ISN 0232		IP = I+9	10102630
ISN 0233	52	THETA(I) = THETP(I) + DU(IP)	10102640
ISN 0234		IF( DABS(THETA(I)).LT.PI/2) GO TO 30	10102650
ISN 0236		THETA(I) = THETA(I) - DU(IP)	10102660
ISN 0237	44	DU(IP) = 0.5* DU(IP)	10102670
ISN 0238		GO TO 52	10102680
ISN 0239	30	CONTINUE	10102690
ISN 0240		DO 40 I=1,8	10102700
ISN 0241		IP= 37+I	10102710
ISN 0242	62	PHIV(I) = PHIVP(I) + DU(IP)	10102720
ISN 0243		IF(DABS(PHIV(I)).LT.PI) GO TO 40	10102730
ISN 0245		PHIV(I) = PHIV(I) - DU(IP)	10102740
ISN 0246	54	DU(IP) = 0.5 * DU(IP)	10102750
ISN 0247		GO TO 62	10102760
ISN 0248	40	CONTINUE	10102770
	C	WRITE(6,560)(DU(I),I=1,45)	10102790
ISN 0249		IF(KIKIT.GT.0) GO TO 50	10102810
ISN 0251		DO 71 I=1,5	10102820
ISN 0252		PHIV(I) = 0.0	10102830
ISN 0253	71	THETA(I) = 0.0	10102840
ISN 0254		DO 72 I=8,12	10102850
ISN 0255	72	THETA(I) = 0.0	10102860
ISN 0256		DO 73 I= 14,20	10102870
ISN 0257	73	THETA(I) = 0.0	10102880
ISN 0258		THETA(23) =0.0	10102890
ISN 0259		THETA(24) =0.0	10102900
ISN 0260		DO 74 I=26,27	10102910
ISN 0261	74	THETA(I) = 0.0	10102920
ISN 0262		PHIV(6) =0.0	10102930
ISN 0263		THETA(28) = THETA(22)	10102940
ISN 0264		PHIV(7) = THETA(21)	10102950
ISN 0265		PHIV(8) =THETA(25)	10102960
ISN 0266	50	NUKEY = 1	10102980
ISN 0267		GO TO 3	10102990
ISN 0268	4	IF(P.LT.PSR) GO TO 300	10103000
ISN 0270		IF(LMIN.EQ.0) GO TO 305	10103010
ISN 0272		LMIN = 0	10103020
ISN 0273		LAY= 0	10103030
ISN 0274		GO TO 8	10103050
ISN 0275	305	DO 840 I = 1,9	10103060
ISN 0276	840	DU(I) =-DU(I) * 1.* DIVI / XLLIM	10103070
ISN 0277		DO 850 I = 10,37	10103080

```

ISN 0278      850 DU(I) = -DU(I) * 1. * DIVI / THLIM
ISN 0279      DO 860 I = 38,45
ISN 0280      860 DU(I) = -DU(I) * 1. * DIVI / PHLIM
ISN 0281      LMIN = 1
ISN 0282      GO TO 905
ISN 0283      300 PSR = P
ISN 0284      VSR = VOL
ISN 0285      LAY = LAY+1
ISN 0286      MOVE = 0
ISN 0287      DIVI = DIVIC
ISN 0288      LMIN = 1
ISN 0289      DO 310 I=1,9
ISN 0290      EX(I) = DLOG(XLAM(I))
ISN 0291      310 XLAMP(I) = XLAM(I)
ISN 0292      DO 320 I=1,28
ISN 0293      320 THETP(I) = THETA(I)
ISN 0294      DO 330 I= 1,8
ISN 0295      330 PHIVP(I) = PHIV(I)
ISN 0296      WRITE(6,550)((XLAMP(I),I=1,9),(THETP(I),I=1,28),(PHIVP(I),I=1,8))
ISN 0297      550 FORMAT( , XLAM-PRIME , THETA-PRIME , PHI-PRIME'/'(1X,9E13.6/))
ISN 0298      WRITE(6,2503) SIG2
ISN 0299      2503 FORMAT( , SIGMA-SQUARED = ,E14.7//)
ISN 0300      WRITE(6,100) VL,VCL
ISN 0301      100 FORMAT(1H /1X, 1GH LIAPUNCV FCT = E14.7 ,/
              1X,23H INVERSE VOL ESTIMATE = E14.7, / )
ISN 0302      1020 WRITE(6,1030)(B(I),I=1,9)
ISN 0303      1030 FDMAT(13H1 EIGENVALUES'/'(1P6E20.7))
ISN 0304      WRITE(6,700)((C(I),J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
ISN 0305      700 FDMAT(13H EIGENVECTORS'/'(5E12.4))
ISN 0306      WRITE(6,93) (( O(I),J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
ISN 0307      93 FORMAT(1H /1X,7H O(I),J)/(1X,9E14.7) )
ISN 0308      C 1200 FDMAT(10H FZERO(I),I=1,9),(XZERO(J),J=1,9)
              C 1200 FDMAT(10H FZERO(I),I=1,9),(XZERO(J),J=1,9)
              WRITE(6,1201)NNZEROS,VDOITZ,VMIN
ISN 0309      1201 FDMAT(8H NNZEROS=I6/12H VDOITZ,VMIN=-,2E14.7)
ISN 0310      DO 810 I = 1,9
ISN 0311      810 DU(I) = (2.**(LAY-1))*DU(I) * DIVI /XLLIM
ISN 0312      DO 820 I = 10,37
ISN 0313      820 DU(I) = (2.**(LAY-I))*DU(I) * DIVI /THLIM
ISN 0314      DO 830 I = 38,45
ISN 0315      830 DU(I) = (2.**(LAY-I))*DU(I) * DIVI /PHLIM
ISN 0316      GO TO 905
ISN 0317      999 CALL RDMOUT(DUM)
ISN 0318      WRITE(6,715) DUM
ISN 0319      715 FDMAT(140 Z8)
ISN 0320      GO TO 102
ISN 0321      1000 CONTINUE
ISN 0322      WRITE(6,191)(ALP(J),J=1,18)
ISN 0323      WRITE(6,8600)
ISN 0324      8600 FDMAT(18X, TIME, 12X, LIAPUNCV FCT, 9X, INVERSE VOL, 11X, DET(P),
              1, 11X, PERFORMANCE, 12X, DIVISOR, // )
ISN 0325      WRITE(6,8605) ((IBUNCH(I),J),J=1,6),I=1,NXCUE)
ISN 0326      8605 FDMAT (7X,6(6X,E14.7)/)
ISN 0327      CALL EXIT
ISN 0328      END

```

CCMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= 3MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SCURCF,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

ISN 0002	SUBROUTINE DSRCH(VMIN,B,C,JSUE)	10700010
ISN 0003	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	10700020
ISN 0004	DIMENSION G(9),R(9),GG(9),XX(9),C(9,9),PX(9)	10700030
	1,P(9),QX(9),DEL(9)	10700040
ISN 0005	PEAL*4 B,C,R1,R2	10700050
ISN 0006	COMMON/BLK DS/VDDTZ,XZERQ(9),FZERO(9),NNZERO	
ISN 0007	COMMON/BLK 11/DB1,CB2,DG1,DG2	10700070
ISN 0008	COMMON/BLK77/X(15)	10700080
ISN 0009	COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)	10700090
ISN 0010	COMMON/ABQRT/ DET, VSR ,VCL	10700100
ISN 0011	SD = SQRT(DET)	10700110
ISN 0012	JSUE = 0	10700120
ISN 0013	IFLAG = 0	10700130
ISN 0014	KAM = 0	10700140
ISN 0015	XK12 =100	10700150
ISN 0016	NN = 0	10700160
ISN 0017	NNN= 1	10700170
	C	10700180
ISN 0018	KFAIL=0	10700190
ISN 0019	100 DO 1050 I=1,9	10700200
ISN 0020	G(I)= VMIN/B(I)	10700210
ISN 0021	1050 GG(I)= SQRT(G(I))	10700220
ISN 0022	103 IF(NN .LT. 500*NNN)GC TC 800	10700230
ISN 0024	705 FORMAT(4H NN=,I6)	10700240
ISN 0025	NNN=NNN + 1	10700250
ISN 0026	800 NN = NN + 1	10700260
ISN 0027	IF(NN .GT. 3.0E+05) GO TO 311	10700270
ISN 0029	DO 101 I=1,9	10700280
ISN 0030	CALL BOXNO(R1,R2)	10700290
ISN 0031	XX(I) = R1	10700300
ISN 0032	IF(NN .LT. 1000)XX(I)= GG(I)*XX(I)/6.	10700310
ISN 0034	IF(NN .GE. 1000)XX(I)= GG(I)*XX(I)/3.	10700320
ISN 0036	101 CONTINUE	10700330
	C XX(I) ARE THE EIGENVECTOR COORDINATES	10700340
	C NOW TRANSFORM TO X(I) COORDINATES	10700350
ISN 0037	DO 930 I=1,9	10700360
ISN 0038	930 X(I)=0.0	10700370
ISN 0039	DO 935 I=1,9	10700380
ISN 0040	DO 935 J=1,9	10700390
ISN 0041	935 X(I)= X(I) + C(I,J)*XX(J)	10700400
	C GENERATE VL	10700410
ISN 0042	259 VL=0.0	10700420
ISN 0043	DO 260 I=1,9	10700430
ISN 0044	260 PX(I)=0.0	10700440
ISN 0045	DO 261 I=1,9	10700450
ISN 0046	DO 261 J=1,9	10700460
ISN 0047	261 PX(I)=PX(I) + PM(I,J)*X(J)	10700470
ISN 0048	DO 262 I=1,9	10700480
ISN 0049	262 VL=VL + X(I)*PX(I)	10700490
ISN 0050	IF(VL .GE. VMIN)GC TC 103	10700500
ISN 0052	JSW=1	10700510
ISN 0053	CALL AFX(JSW)	10700520
	C *****	10700530
ISN 0054	VDDT =0.0	10700540
ISN 0055	DO 250 I=1,9	10700550

```

ISN 0056 PF(I)=0.0
ISN 0057 250 OX(I)=0.0
ISN 0058 DO 251 I=1,9
ISN 0059 DO 251 J=1,9
ISN 0060 OX(I)=OX(I) + G(I,J)*X(J)
ISN 0061 251 PF(I)=PF(I) + PM(I,J)*F(J)
ISN 0062 DO 252 I=1,9
ISN 0063 252 VDOT = VDOT - X(I)* (OX(I)-2.0 * PF(I))
ISN 0064 IF(IFLAG.EQ.1)GO TC 520
ISN 0066 IF(VDOT .LT. 0)GO TC 103
ISN 0068 IF(VMIN .LT. VL)GO TC 103
ISN 0070 IFLAG = 1
ISN 0071 500 DO 510 I=1,9
ISN 0072 510 DEL(I)= 0.5*X(I)
C
ISN 0073 512 DO 515 I=1,9
ISN 0074 515 X(I)= X(I)- DEL(I)
ISN 0075 GO TO 535
ISN 0076 520 DO 530 I=1,9
ISN 0077 530 DEL(I)= DEL(I)*.5
ISN 0078 IF(VDOT .GT.0.0)GO TO 512
ISN 0080 DO 540 I=1,9
ISN 0081 540 X(I)= X(I) + DEL(I)
ISN 0082 535 KAME= KAM + 1
C
ISN 0083 560 FORMAT(7H VDOT,V/(1X,2E14.7))
C
ISN 0084 550 FORMAT(3H X=/(1X,9E13.4))
ISN 0085 IF(KAM .LT.15) GO TO 259
ISN 0087 VMIN = VL
ISN 0088 DO 1100 I=1,9
ISN 0089 FZERO(I)=F(I)
ISN 0090 1100 XZERO(I)=X(I)
ISN 0091 NNZERO= NN
ISN 0092 VDOTZ=VDOT
C
ISN 0093 )9,1=I,)I(F(.2GD,1GD,2BD,1BD)213,6(ETI 10700920
ISN 0094 IFLAG = 0
ISN 0095 KAM = 0
ISN 0096 KFAIL=1
ISN 0097 IF(VL.LT.1.0E-12) GC TO 66
ISN 0099 VOL= SD/(SORT(VL))*9
ISN 1100 IF(VOL.GT.VSR) GO TC 69
ISN 0102 GO TO 100
ISN 0103 65 CONTINUE
ISN 0104 66 WRITE(6,2220) VL,NN
ISN 0105 2220 FORMAT(' VL = ',E14.7,5X,'100 SMALL',5X,' NNE=',15 )
VOL = 1.0E+50
C
ISN 0106 69 JSUF = 1
C
ISN 0107 311 IF(KFAIL.EQ.0)GO TO 315
ISN 0109 WRITE(6,1202)NNZERC
ISN 0110 1202 FORMAT(' NNZERO =',16 )
ISN 0111 GO TO 316

```



ISN 0112	315 WRITE(6,2503)	10701130
ISN 0113	2503 FORMAT( ' NO LINEAR SEARCH ' / )	10701140
ISN 0114	315 WRITE(6,705)NN	10701150
ISN 0115	RETURN	10701160
ISN 0116	END	10701170

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= BMAIN,CPT=02,LINECNT=56,SCURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

ISN 0002		SUBROUTINE QGEN(THETA,PHIV,XLAM)	10900010
ISN 0003		IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	10900020
	C		10900030
	C	GENERATION OF POSITIVE DEFINITE Q MATRIX	10900040
ISN 0004		DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,QV,A,E,AM,Q,PM,ATP,PA,QP	10900050
ISN 0005		COMMON /BLK5/ A(S,S),Q(S,S),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)	10900060
ISN 0006		COMMON/BLK 70/ AAR(S,S),BM(9,9),PA(9,9),ATP(9,9)	10900070
ISN 0007		N=9	10900080
	C		10900090
ISN 0008		DIMENSION THETA(28),PHIV(8),XLAM(9),ZTHETA(28),TTHETA(28),	10900100
	1	BA(20,2C),SS(20,20,20),CC(20,20),Z(20,20,20),	10900110
	2	SM(9,9),G(S,S),GQ(9,9)	10900120
	C	),I=K,)K(MALX(,))8,I=J,)J(VIHP(,))2,I=I,)I(ATEHT())3601,5(CA	10900130
ISN 0009	1063	FORMAT(6F12.4)	10900140
ISN 0010		EXTERNAL DMOD	
ISN 0011		PI = 3.1415926	10900150
ISN 0012		PI2 = PI/2.	10900160
	C	WRITE(6,3) THETA,PHIV,XLAM	10900170
ISN 0013	3	FORMAT(23H DATA-THETA,PHIV,XLAM /{(IX,SE14.7)})	10900180
ISN 0014		NN=(N-1)*(N-2)/2	10900190
ISN 0015		DO 6 I=1,NN	10900200
ISN 0016		BAD=THETA(I)	10900210
ISN 0017	6	TTHETA(I) = DMOD(BAD,PI2)	10900220
	C	WE HAVE NOW INDEXED THETA.	10900230
	C	NOW WANT CONTINUED PRODUCT OF SS(I,J,L) FOR L=K+1,N .	10900240
	C	FOR EACH K=1,N-1 OBTAIN Z(K,I,J).	10900250
ISN 0018		NNI = N-1	10900260
ISN 0019	69	DO 20 K=1,NNI	10900270
	C		10900280
ISN 0020		DO 8 I=1,N	10900290
ISN 0021		DO 8 J=1,N	10900300
ISN 0022	8	BA(I,J)=0.0	10900310
ISN 0023		DO 99 I=1,N	10900320
ISN 0024	99	BA(I,I)=1.0	10900330
	C		10900340
ISN 0025		KK=K+1	10900350
ISN 0026		DO 10 L=KK,N	10900360
	C		10900370
ISN 0027		DO 15 I=1,N	10900380
ISN 0028		DO 15 J=1,N	10900390
ISN 0029	15	SS(I,J,L)=0.0	10900400
ISN 0030		DO 98 I=1,N	10900410
ISN 0031	98	SS(I,I,L)=1.0	10900420
	C	WE DEVELOP SS(I,J,L) AS FUNCTION THETA(L,K,N) FOR L L.T. N	10900430
	C	AND SS(I,J,L) FUNCTION OF PHIV(K) FOR L=N	10900440
ISN 0032		IF(L-N)25,23,23	10900450
ISN 0033	25	M=((2*N-K-2)*(K-1)/2)+N-L	10900460
ISN 0034		SS(K,K,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))	10900470
ISN 0035		SS(L,L,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))	10900480
ISN 0036		SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(TTHETA(M))	10900490
ISN 0037		SS(L,K,L)=SIN(TTHETA(M))	10900500
ISN 0038		GO TO 25	10900510
ISN 0039	23	SS(K,K,L)=COS(PHIV(K))	10900520
ISN 0040		SS(L,L,L)=COS(PHIV(K))	10900530
ISN 0041		SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(PHIV(K))	10900540

ISN 0042	C	SS(L,K,L)=SIN(PHIV(K))	10900550
ISN 0043		35 DO 70 I=1,N	10900560
ISN 0044		DO 70 J=1,N	10900570
ISN 0045		70 CC(I,J)=0.0	10900580
ISN 0046	C	DO 50 M=1,N	10900600
ISN 0047		DO 50 J=1,N	10900610
ISN 0048		DO 50 I=1,N	10900620
ISN 0049		50 CC(M,J)=BA(M,I)*SS(I,J,L)+CC(M,J)	10900630
ISN 0050		DO 110 I=1,N	10900640
ISN 0051		DO 110 J=1,N	10900650
ISN 0052		110 BA(I,J)=CC(I,J)	10900660
ISN 0053		10 CONTINUE	10900670
ISN 0054		DO 20 I=1,N	10900680
ISN 0055		DO 20 J=1,N	10900690
ISN 0056	C	20 Z(K,I,J)=BA(I,J)	10900700
ISN 0057		DO 7 I=1,N	10900710
ISN 0058		DO 7 J=1,N	10900720
ISN 0059		7 BM(I,J)=0.0	10900730
ISN 0060		DO 16 I=1,N	10900740
ISN 0061	C	16 BM(I,I)=1.0	10900750
ISN 0062	C	DO 40 K=1,NNI	10900760
ISN 0063		DO 75 I=1,N	10900770
ISN 0064		DO 75 J=1,N	10900780
ISN 0065	C	75 SM(I,J)=0.0	10900790
ISN 0066		DO 55 M=1,N	10900800
ISN 0067		DO 55 J=1,N	10900810
ISN 0068		DO 55 I=1,N	10900820
ISN 0069		55 SM(N,J)=Z(K,M,I)*BM(I,J)+SM(N,J)	10900830
ISN 0070		DO 40 I=1,N	10900840
ISN 0071		DO 40 J=1,N	10900850
ISN 0072	C	40 BM(I,J)=SM(I,J)	10900860
	C	BM(I,J) IS CONTINUED PRODUCT OF Z(K,I,J) FROM K=1 TO N-1	10900870
ISN 0073	C	IF(PP)41,41,19	10900880
ISN 0074		19 CONTINUE	10900890
ISN 0075		1R FORMAT(8H BM(I,J)/(E15.7))	10900900
ISN 0076		41 DO 78 I=1,N	10900910
ISN 0077		DO 78 J=1,N	10900920
ISN 0078	C	7R AAR(I,J)=BM(J,I)	10900930
	C	AAR(I,J) IS TRANSPCSE BM(I,J)	10900940
ISN 0079	C	DO 82 I=1,N	10900950
ISN 0080		DO 82 J=1,N	10900960
ISN 0081		92 G(I,J)=0.0	10900970
ISN 0082		DO 85 I=1,N	10900980
ISN 0083	C	85 G(I,I)=XLAM(I)	10900990
	C	G(I,J) IS THE LAMDA MATRIX	10901000
	C		10901010
			10901020
			10901030
			10901040
			10901050
			10901060
			10901070
			10901080
			10901090
			10901100

```

ISN 0084      DO 86 I=1,N
ISN 0085      DO 90 J=1,N
ISN 0086      86 QQ(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0087      DO 88 I=1,N
ISN 0088      DO 88 J=1,N
ISN 0089      DO 88 M=1,N
ISN 0090      98 QQ(I,J)=G(I,M)*BM(M,J)+QQ(I,J)
C
C      QQ(I,J)=LAMDA MATRIX *BM(I,J)
C
ISN 0091      DO 90 I=1,N
ISN 0092      DO 90 J=1,N
ISN 0093      90 Q(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0094      DO 95 I=1,N
ISN 0095      DO 95 J=1,N
ISN 0096      DO 95 M=1,N
ISN 0097      95 Q(I,J)=AAP(I,M)*QQ(M,J)+Q(I,J)
ISN 0098      RETURN
ISN 0099      END
10901110
10901120
10901130
10901140
10901150
10901160
10901170
10901180
10901190
10901200
10901210
10901220
10901230
10901240
10901250
10901260
10901270
10901300
10901310

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,CPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

ISN 0002	SUBROUTINE PEAIQ(KEEP)	10400010
ISN 0003	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	10400020
ISN 0004	COMMON /BLK 5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)	10400030
ISN 0005	C N = 9	10400040
	C	10400050
	C	10400060
ISN 0006	DOUBLE PRECISION AAMCD,P,QV,A,E,AM,C,PM,ATP,FA,QP	10400070
ISN 0007	DIMENSION AAMOD(82,E2),P(81),QV(81),E(9,9),AM(9,9)	10400080
	1 ,ISTEP(82),QP(9,9)	10400090
ISN 0008	COMMON/BLK 70/ AAR(9,9),BM(9,9),PA(9,9),ATP(9,9)	10400100
	C	10400110
	C N = DIMENSION OF A - MATRIX (INPUT ON CARD NO.2 )	10400120
	C A = INPUT MATRIX	10400130
	C	10400140
	C	10400150
	C	10400160
	C	10400170
	C	10400180
	C INITIALIZE PM , GP, ATP , PA , AM , E	10400190
	C	10400200
	C	10400210
	C	10400220
ISN 0009	NN = N*N	10400230
ISN 0010	DO 37 I=1,N	10400240
ISN 0011	DO 37 J=1,N	10400250
ISN 0012	PM(I,J) = 0.0	10400260
ISN 0013	QP(I,J) = 0.0	10400270
ISN 0014	ATP(I,J) = 0.0	10400280
ISN 0015	PA(I,J) = 0.0	10400290
ISN 0016	AM(I,J) = 0.0	10400300
ISN 0017	37 E(I,J) = 0.0	10400310
	C )N,1=I,)N,1=J,)J,I(A((3692,6(ETI	10400320
ISN 0018	2963 FORMAT(1H / (1X,9E14.7) )	10400330
	C	10400340
	C	10400350
	C MAKING Q PERFECTLY SYMMETRIC	10400360
ISN 0019	NK = 2	10400370
ISN 0020	42 DO 76 JJ = 1,8	10400380
ISN 0021	Q(NK,JJ) = Q(JJ,NK)	10400390
ISN 0022	NOK = NK-1	10400400
ISN 0023	IF(NOK .EQ. JJ) GO TO 77	10400410
ISN 0025	76 CONTINUE	10400420
ISN 0026	77 IF (NK.EQ.9) GO TO 87	10400430
ISN 0028	NK = NK + 1	10400440
ISN 0029	GO TO 42	10400450
ISN 0030	87 CONTINUE	10400460
	C	10400470
	C SETTING Q-MATRIX TO C-VECTOR	10400480
	C	10400490
ISN 0031	IA=1	10400500
ISN 0032	DO 62 I=1,N	10400510
ISN 0033	DO 62 J=1,N	10400520
ISN 0034	CV(IA) = Q(I,J)	10400530
ISN 0035	62 IA=IA+1	10400540
	C WRITE(6,206)	10400550

```

ISN 0036      206 FORMAT(1H / 1X, 12H 0-VECTOR // )
C             WRITE(6,2963)(QV(IP),IP=1,NN)
C
C
C             10400560
C             10400570
C             10400580
C             10400590
C             10400600
C             10400610
C             10400620
C             10400630
C             10400640
C             10400650
C             10400660
C             10400670
C             10400680
C             10400690
C             10400700
C             10400710
C             10400720
C             10400730
C             10400740
C             10400750
C             10400760
C
C             INITIALIZATION OF AAMOD
C
C
C             10400770
C             10400780
C             10400790
C             10400800
C             10400810
C             10400820
C             10400830
C             10400840
C             10400850
C             10400860
C             10400870
C             10400880
C             10400890
C             10400900
C             10400910
C             10400920
C             10400930
C             10400940
C             10400950
C             10400960
C             10400970
C             10400980
C             10400990
C             10401000
C             10401010
C             10401020
C             10401030
C             10401040
C             10401050
C             10401060
C             10401070
C             10401080
C             10401090
C             10401100
C             10401110
C
C             THIS SECTION ADDS THE A MATRIX TO THE DIAGONAL NXN
C             ELEMENTS OF AAMOD

```

```

C
C
ISN 0057 DO 50 K = 1,N 10401120
ISN 0058 IP = (K-1)*N 10401130
ISN 0059 DO 55 LT = 1,N 10401140
ISN 0060 DO 55 LM = 1,N 10401150
ISN 0061 ILT = IP+LT 10401160
ISN 0062 IPM = IP+LM 10401170
ISN 0063 55 AAMOD(ILT,IPM)= AAMOD(ILT,IPM)+ A(LM,LT) 10401180
ISN 0064 60 CONTINUE 10401190
C 10401200
C THAT FINISHES THE CALCULATION OF AMOD ,NOW WE MUST 10401210
C PRINT IT OUT BECAUSE SREVN1 WIPES OUT AAMOD 10401220
C 10401230
C 10401240
C )002,6(ETI 10401250
ISN 0065 200 FORMAT(1H / 1X,16H AAMOD - MATRIX // ) 10401260
C )NN,1=I, )NN,1=J, )J,I(DOMAA( )3692,6(ETI 10401270
C NOW FOR A-INVERSE 10401280
C 10401290
ISN 0066 IDEM=NN+1 10401300
C 10401310
ISN 0067 CALL MINVD(AAMOD,IDEM,NN,ISTEP,IERR) 10401320
C 10401330
C 10401340
C NOW AAMOD INVERSE HAS REPLACED AAMOD 10401350
C 10401360
C 10401370
ISN 0068 291 FORMAT(1H / 1X,22HAAMOD-INVERSE MATRIX , // ) 10401380
C )192,6(ETI 10401390
C NN,1=I 371 10401400
C )NN,1=J, )J,I(DOMAA( )3692,6(ETI 10401410
ISN 0069 66 DO 70 IB = 1,NN 10401420
ISN 0070 P(IB) =0.0 10401430
ISN 0071 DO 70 IC = 1,NN 10401440
ISN 0072 70 P(IB) = P(IB) -AAMOD(IB,IC) * QV(IC) 10401450
C WRITE(6,205) 10401460
ISN 0073 205 FORMAT(1H / 1X,14H P-MATRIX // ) 10401470
C WRITE(6,2963) (P(IR),IR=1,NN) 10401480
C SET P-VECTOR TO P-MATRIX TO GET Q-PRIME FROM-ATP-PA =QP 10401490
ISN 0074 K=1 10401500
ISN 0075 DO25 I=1,N 10401510
ISN 0076 DO25 J=1,N 10401520
ISN 0077 PM(I,J) = P(K) 10401530
ISN 0078 25 K=K+1 10401540
C CALCULATION OF ATP (A TRANSPOSE P ) 10401550
C CALCULATION OF PA (P-MATRIX X A ) 10401560
ISN 0079 DO 26 I=1,N 10401570
ISN 0080 DO 26 J=1,N 10401580
ISN 0081 DO 26 K=1,N 10401590
ISN 0082 ATP(I,J) = ATP(I,J) + A(K,I) *PM(K,J) 10401600
ISN 0083 26 PA(I,J) = PA(I,J) +PM(I,K) * A(K,J) 10401610
ISN 0084 DO 27 I=1,N 10401620
ISN 0085 DO 27 J=1,N 10401630
ISN 0086 27 QP(I,J) = -ATP(I,J) - PA(I,J) 10401640
C WRITE(6,9765) 10401650
ISN 0087 9765 FORMAT(1H / 1X,36H Q FROM PUTTING P INTO -ATP-PA = Q , // ) 10401660
C DC941 I=1,N 10401670

```

10401680  
10401690  
10401700

C 941 WRITE(5,2963) (QP(I,J),J=1,N)  
RETURN  
END

ISN 008R  
ISN 0089



COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,CPT=02,LINECNT=56, SOURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NREDIT,ID

ISN 0002	SURROUTINE	CLOCK		10200010
ISN 0003	COMMON/BLK6B/	T		10200020
ISN 0004	DATA	I/I/		10200030
ISN 0005	COMMON/GEORGE/INIT			
ISN 0006	CALL	CLOCKS(NEW)		
ISN 0007	T =	FLOAT(NEW-INIT) * .01		
ISN 0008	WRITE	(6,1) T		10200050
ISN 0009	1	FORMAT('0',90X,'CLOCK TIME',F16.2,5X,'SECONDS')		10200060
ISN 0010	I =	0		10200070
ISN 0011	RETURN			10200080
ISN 0012	END			10200090

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,CPT=02,LINECNT=56, SOURCE,PCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE DEIGN(PN,B,C)
ISN 0003 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
C THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE EIGEN VALUES AND VECTORS OF PM
ISN 0004 REAL*4 AA,R,C
ISN 0005 DIMENSION AA(60),B(9),OV(9),U(9),V(9),C(9,9),W(9),PM(9,9)
ISN 0006 DOUBLE PRECISION P(9)
ISN 0007 IK=1
ISN 0008 DO 1000 K= 1,9
ISN 0009 DO 1000 I= K,9
ISN 0010 AA(IK)= PM(I,K)
ISN 0011 1000 IK = IK + 1
ISN 0012 N= 9
ISN 0013 M = 45
ISN 0014 LEAD = 1
ISN 0015 CALL SYMBIG(AA,N,LEAD,N,M,B,P,OV,U,V,MISS)
ISN 0016 IF(MISS)GO 10,1020,1010
ISN 0017 1010 WRITE(6,1040)
ISN 0018 1040 FORMAT(17H ERROR IN EIGSYM )
ISN 0019 GO TO 60
ISN 0020 1020 CONTINUE
C FIND EIGENVECTORS OF PM(I,J)
ISN 0021 LOW = 1
ISN 0022 KOUNT = 9
ISN 0023 MID = 9
ISN 0024 CALL SECURE(C+LOW,KOUNT,MID,W)
C
ISN 0025 60 RETURN
ISN 0026 END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,CPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,IO

ISN 0002	FUNCTION IMEQD(MID,M,N,A,Y,D,SCALE)	10500010
	C THIS FORTRAN 4 PROGRAM SOLVES AX = Y BY TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION.	10500020
	C THE ARGUMENTS HAVE THE SAME MEANING AS THOSE OF XSIMEQ.	10500030
ISN 0003	REAL*8 DOTPR	10500040
ISN 0004	DOUBLE PRECISION SUM,A,Y,SCALE,D	10500050
ISN 0005	DIMENSION A(MID,1),Y(MID,1),SCALE(1)	10500060
ISN 0006	COMMON /INFO/ SUM,NUMBER,INCR,INCC	10500070
ISN 0007	INTEGER SPILL	10500080
	C SET OVERFLOW INDICATOR.	10500090
	C TAMPER OVERRIDES STANDARD HANDLING OF SPILL INTERRUPTIONS. ITS ARGU-	10500110
	C MENT IS SET TO ZERO AND THEREAFTER THE VALUES 0,1,2,3 INDICATE NO	10500120
	C SPILL, UNDERFLOW ONLY, OVERFLOW ONLY, AND BOTH, RESPECTIVELY.	10500130
ISN 0008	INCR = MID	10500140
ISN 0009	INCC = 1	10500150
ISN 0010	DO 120 I = 1,M	10500160
ISN 0011	X = 0.	10500170
ISN 0012	DO 100 J = 1,M	10500180
ISN 0013	GETZ = ABS(A(I,J))	10500190
ISN 0014	100 X = AMAX1(X,GETZ)	10500200
ISN 0015	IF (X) 105,490,105	10500210
ISN 0016	105 X = POW16(X)	10500220
	C POW16(X) IS THE POWER OF 16 NEXT LARGER THAN ABS(X)	10500230
ISN 0017	D = D * X	10500240
ISN 0018	X = 1./ X	10500250
ISN 0019	DO 110 J = 1,M	10500260
ISN 0020	110 A(I,J) = A(I,J) * X	10500270
ISN 0021	DO 120 J = 1,N	10500280
ISN 0022	120 Y(I,J) = Y(I,J) * X	10500290
ISN 0023	DO 140 J = 1,M	10500300
ISN 0024	X = 0.	10500310
ISN 0025	DO 130 I = 1,M	10500320
ISN 0026	GOTZ = ABS(A(I,J))	10500330
ISN 0027	130 X = AMAX1(X,GOTZ)	10500340
ISN 0028	IF (X) 135,490,135	10500350
ISN 0029	135 X = POW16(X)	10500360
ISN 0030	D = D * X	10500370
ISN 0031	SCALE(J) = X	10500380
ISN 0032	X = 1./ X	10500390
ISN 0033	DO 140 I = 1,M	10500400
ISN 0034	140 A(I,J) = A(I,J) * X	10500410
	C MAJOR LOOP. TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION WITH D.P. ACCUM OF INNER PRODUCTS	10500420
ISN 0035	DO 310 K = 1,M	10500430
ISN 0036	K1 = K - 1	10500440
ISN 0037	150 NUMBER = K1	10500450
ISN 0038	X = 0.	10500460
ISN 0039	L = K	10500470
ISN 0040	DO 180 I = K,M	10500480
ISN 0041	SUM = A(I,K)	10500490
ISN 0042	A(I,K) = DOTPR(A(I,1),A(1,K))	10500500
	C + X(NUMBER)*Y(NUMBER) WHERE X AND Y HAVE THE STORAGE INCREMENTS	10500510
	C DOTPR(X,Y) GIVES THE (D.P. ACCUMULATED) VALUE SUM + X(1)*Y(1) +...	10500520
	C INCR AND INCC. DOTPR USES COMMON AREA INFC	10500530
ISN 0043	165 IF (X - ABS(SUM)) 170,16C,180	10500540
ISN 0044	170 X = ABS(SUM)	10500550
ISN 0045	L=I	10500560

```

180 CONTINUE
IF (L - K) 490,220,150
C ROW INTERCHANGES TO INSURE LARGE PIVOTS
190 D = - D
DO 200 J=1,M
X = A(L,J)
A(L,J) = A(K,J)
200 A(K,J) = X
DO 210 J=1,N
X = Y(L,J)
Y(L,J) = Y(K,J)
210 Y(K,J) = X
220 X = -A(K,K)
IF (M-K) 490,275,230
230 KD = K + 1
DO 240 I = KD,M
240 A(I,K) = A(I,K) / X
250 DO 270 L = KD,M
SUM = A(K,L)
270 A(K,L) = DOTPR(A(K,1),A(1,L))
275 DO 290 L=1,N
SUM = Y(K,L)
290 Y(K,L) = DOTPR(A(K,1),Y(1,L))
C UNDULY SMALL PIVOT INDICATES A IS SINGULAR
300 IF (ABS(X) - 2.384186E-7) 490,490,310
310 CONTINUE
C BACK SOLUTION
I = M
DO 345 K=1,M
I1 = I + 1
NUMBER = M - I
DO 340 L = 1,N
SUM = -Y(I,L)
340 Y(I,L) = -DOTPR(A(I,I+1),Y(I+1,L)) / A(I,I)
345 I=I-1
DO 350 I = 1,M
X = 1./SCALE(I)
D = D * A(I,I)
DO 350 J = 1,N
350 A(I,J) = Y(I,J) * X
IMEQD = 1
480 CONTINUE
C STNRD ZEROS THE ARG OF TAMPER AND RESTORES STANDARD SPILL ACTION.
RETURN
490 D = 0.
IMEQD = 3
GO TO 480
END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,CPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

ISN 0002		SUBROUTINE AFX(JSW)	10800010
ISN 0003		IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	10800020
	C	*****	10800030
ISN 0004		COMMON /BLK1/ PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VTHT,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI	10800040
ISN 0005		COMMON /BLK2/ TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM	10800050
ISN 0006		COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C	10800060
ISN 0007		COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HTHT,HPSI	10800070
ISN 0008		COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)	10800080
ISN 0009		COMMON /BLK 11/DB1,DB2,DG1,DG2	10800090
ISN 0010		COMMON /BLK77/X(15)	10800100
ISN 0011		COMMON /BLK78/X1E,X4E,X7E	10800110
	C		10800120
	C	EXACT MODEL STATE EQUATIONS	10800130
	C		10800140
ISN 0012		IF(JSW.GT.0)GO TO 312	10800150
	C	( TRACKERS 3-4 (AMES 1-2) )	10800160
	C		10800170
	C	EQUATIONS ARE IN THE FORM X-DOOT = A X + F(X)	10800180
	C		10800190
	C	WHERE X IS A NINE COMPONENT COLUMN VECTOR AS IS F(X)	10800200
	C		10800210
	C	AND A IS 9X9 MATRIX	10800220
	C		10800230
	C	X-VECTOR IS ( PHI , VPHI , WPHI , THT , VTHT , WTHT , PSI ,	10800240
	C		10800250
	C	VPSI , WPSI )	10800260
	C		10800270
	C	*****	10800280
	C		10800290
ISN 0014		WRITE(6,1070)PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VTHT,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI,TM,T1,T2,	10800300
		1XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C,AITREN,HTHT,HPHI,HPSI	10800310
ISN 0015	1070	FORMAT(1H /10X,14H INITIAL STATE / 9E13.6 / 10X,13H INPUT CONSTS /	10800320
		110X, 29H TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12 / 8E14.7 / 10X, 30H GAM1C,GA	10800330
		2M2C,BET1C,BET2C,(RAD) / 4E14.7 / 10X,10H INERTIA = E14.7 ,/10X,	10800340
		317H HTHT,HPHI,HPSI = 3E14.7//)	10800350
	C	*****	10800360
ISN 0016		PI = 3.1415926	10800370
ISN 0017		DTR = PI/180.0	10800380
ISN 0018		RTD = 180.0/PI	10800390
	C	*****	10800400
	C		10800410
ISN 0019		SB2C = SIN(BET2C)	10800420
ISN 0020		CB2C = COS(BET2C)	10800430
ISN 0021		TB2C = SB2C/CB2C	10800440
ISN 0022		SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)	10800450
ISN 0023		CG1C = COS(GAM1C)	10800460
ISN 0024		SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)	10800470
ISN 0025		CG2C = COS(GAM2C)	10800480
ISN 0026		SB1C = SIN(BET1C)	10800490
ISN 0027		CB1C = COS(BET1C)	10800500
ISN 0028		TB1C = SB1C/CB1C	10800510
ISN 0029		SGAM1C = SG1C	10800520
ISN 0030		SGAM2C = SG2C	10800530
ISN 0031		CGAM1C = CG1C	10800540
ISN 0032		CGAM2C = CG2C	10800550

140



```

10801120      TTHT = STHT/CTHT
10801130      XNORW = XKC*TI/T2
10801140      PUP = 1.0/(XKC*TM)
10801150
10801160      GR1= CPSI*CTHT*SB1C
10801170      GR2= SPST*CTHT*CG1C*CB1C
10801180      GR3= STHT*SG1C*CB1C
10801190      GR4= GR1 + GR2 + GR3
10801200      DB1= ARSIN(GR4) - BET1C
10801210
10801220      DG1 =
10801230      1 SPHI + CPSI*STHT*CPHI) +CG1C*CB1C *(CPSI*STHT*CPHI) -SPSI*STHT*CPHI)
10801240      2 +SG1C*CB1C*CTHT*CPHI) / (SB1C *(-SPSI*CPHI + CPSI*STHT*SPHI)
10801250      3 +CG1C*CB1C*(CPSI*CPHI + SPST*STHT*SPHI) -CB1C*SG1C*CTHT*SPHI) )
10801260      - GAM1C
10801270
10801280
10801290
10801300
10801310
10801320
10801330
10801340
10801350
10801360
10801370
10801380
10801390
10801400
10801410
10801420
10801430
10801440
10801450
10801460
10801470
10801480
10801490
10801500
10801510
10801520
10801530
10801540
10801550
10801560
10801570
10801580
10801590
10801600
10801610
10801620
10801630
10801640
10801650
10801660
10801670

ISN 0071      TTHT = STHT/CTHT
ISN 0072      XNORW = XKC*TI/T2
ISN 0073      PUP = 1.0/(XKC*TM)
C
ISN 0074      GR1= CPSI*CTHT*SB1C
ISN 0075      GR2= SPST*CTHT*CG1C*CB1C
ISN 0076      GR3= STHT*SG1C*CB1C
ISN 0077      GR4= GR1 + GR2 + GR3
ISN 0078      DB1= ARSIN(GR4) - BET1C
C
ISN 0079      DG1 =
1 SPHI + CPSI*STHT*CPHI) +CG1C*CB1C *(CPSI*STHT*CPHI) -SPSI*STHT*CPHI)
2 +SG1C*CB1C*CTHT*CPHI) / (SB1C *(-SPSI*CPHI + CPSI*STHT*SPHI)
3 +CG1C*CB1C*(CPSI*CPHI + SPST*STHT*SPHI) -CB1C*SG1C*CTHT*SPHI) )
4 - GAM1C
C
ISN 0080      GL1= CPSI*CTHT*SB2C-SPSI*CTHT*CG2C*CB2C-STHT*SG2C*CB2C
ISN 0081      DB2= ARSIN(GL1) - BET2C
C
ISN 0082      DG2 = -GAM2C + ATAN( (SB2C*(SPSI*SFHI +CPSI*STHT*CPHI) +CG2C*
1 CB2C*(CPSI*SPHI-SPSI*STHT*CPHI) +SG2C*CB2C*CTMT*CPHI) / (SB2C*
2 (SPSI*GPHI-CPSI*STHT*SPHI)+CG2C*CB2C*(CPSI*CPHI+SPSI*STHT*SPHI)
3 -CTHT*SPHI*SG2C*CB2C) )
IF(BET1C*EQ. 0.0) GO TO 850
ISN 0083      APE1= ABS(DB1/BET1C)
ISN 0085      IF(APE1 .LT. 1.0-10)DB1= $G1C*TH1 + CG1C*PSI
ISN 0086      850 IF(GAM1C .EQ. 0.0) GC TO 851
ISN 0090      APE2= ABS(DG1/GAM1C)
ISN 0091      IF(APE2 .LT. 1.0-10)DG1= PHI - TB1C*CG1C*TH1 + TB1C*SG1C*PSI
ISN 0093      851 IF(BET2C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 852
ISN 0095      APE3= ABS(DB2/BET2C)
ISN 0096      IF(APE3 .LT. 1.0-10)DB2= -SG2C*TH1 - CG2C*PSI
ISN 0098      852 IF(GAM2C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 853
ISN 0100      APE4= ABS(DG2/GAM2C)
ISN 0101      IF(APE4 .LT. 1.0-10)DG2= PHI + TB2C*CG2C*TH1 - TB2C*SG2C*PSI
C
C *****
C CALCULATION OF NONLINEAR F(X)
C
C
C
C
853 SUM3 = A(2,4)/A(2,1)
ISN 0103
ISN 0104      SUM4 = A(2,7)/A(2,1)
ISN 0105      SUM5 = (COS(DG2+GAM2C))* DB1 + (COS(DG1 + GAM1C)) * DB2
ISN 0106      SUM6 = (SIN(DG2+GAM2C))* DB1 + (SIN(DG1 + GAM1C)) * DB2
ISN 0107      GAIN = XKC * (T1+T2)/T2
ISN 0108      F(1) = (TTHT * A(1,2))*(X(5)*SPHI + X(8)*CPHI)
C
C
C
C
ARGF2= -(T1/T2)*AITREN*HPHI/XKM + GAIN*DG1 + XNORW*X(3)
ISN 0109
ISN 0110      IF (ABS(ARGF2).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF2
ISN 0112      IF (ARGF2.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0114      IF (ARGF2.LT.-F2LIM) F2= -F2LIM
ISN 0116      F(2)= -(-F2 +GAIN*(X(1)+SUM3*X(4) +SUM4*X(7))+AITREN*HPHI
1 /XKM) * PUP - A(2,3)*X(3)
C
C
C
F(3)=A(3,1)*(DG1-(X(1)+SUM3*X(4) + SUM4*X(7)))-HPFI/(T2*A(1,2))
ISN 0117

```

ISN 0118		$F(4) = -A(1,2) * (X(5) * (1.0 - CPHI) + SPHI * X(8))$	10801680
	C		10801690
ISN 0119		$ARGF5 = GAIN * SUM5 * D12 - (T1/T2) * AITREN * HTHT / XKM + XNORW * X(6)$	10801700
ISN 0120		$IF(ABS(ARGF5) .LE. F2LIM) F2 = ARGF5$	10801710
ISN 0122		$IF(ARGF5 .GT. F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM$	10801720
ISN 0124		$IF(ARGF5 .LT. -F2LIM) F2 = -F2LIM$	10801730
ISN 0126		$F(5) = -(-F2 + GAIN * D12 * SDIF * X(4) + XNORW * X(6) + AITREN * HTHT / XKM)$	10801740
	1	* PUP	10801750
	C		10801760
ISN 0127		$F(6) = A(3,1) * D12 * (SUM5 - SDIF * X(4)) - HTHT / (T2 * A(1,2))$	10801770
	C		10801780
ISN 0128		$F(7) = A(1,2) * (X(5) * SPHI + X(8) * (CPHI - CTHT)) / CTHT$	10801790
	C		10801800
ISN 0129		$ARGF8 = -GAIN * D12 * SUM6 - (T1/T2) * AITREN * HPSI / XKM + XNORW * X(9)$	10801810
ISN 0130		$IF(ABS(ARGF8) .LE. F2LIM) F2 = ARGF8$	10801820
ISN 0132		$IF(ARGF8 .GT. F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM$	10801830
ISN 0134		$IF(ARGF8 .LT. -F2LIM) F2 = -F2LIM$	10801840
ISN 0136		$F(8) = -(-F2 + GAIN * D12 * SDIF * X(7) + XNORW * X(9) + AITREN * HPSI / XKM) * PUP$	10801850
	C		10801860
ISN 0137		$F(9) = -A(3,1) * D12 * (SUM6 + SDIF * X(7)) - HPSI / (T2 * A(1,2))$	10801870
	C		10801880
	C		10801890
	C		10801900
	C	*****	10801910
	C		10801920
ISN 0138		$IF(JSW .GT. 0) GO TO 6C2$	10801930
ISN 0140		$WRITE(6,5001) (F(I), I=1,9)$	10801940
ISN 0141	5001	$FORMAT(1H / 1X, 12H F(X) - VECTOR / 1X, 9E13.6)$	10801950
ISN 0142	602	CONTINUE	10801960
	C		10801970
	C		10801980
	C	*****	10801990
ISN 0143		RETURN	10802000
ISN 0144		END	10802010



COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SCURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

ISN 0002	FUNCTION SCAPR(X,Y,SUM,L,IX,IY)	11000010
ISN 0003	REAL*8 X(IX,1),Y(IY,1)	11000020
ISN 0004	REAL*8 SUM,SCAPR	11000030
ISN 0005	IF (L .EQ. 0) GO TC 110	11000040
ISN 0007	DO 100 J = 1,L	11000050
ISN 0008	100 SUM = SUM + X(1,J)*Y(1,J)	11000060
ISN 0009	110 SCAPR = SUM	11000070
ISN 0010	RETURN	11000080
ISN 0011	END	11000090

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NDEDIT,ID

```

ISN 0002      C      SUBROUTINE MINVD(A, IDIM, N, ISTEP, IERR)
ISN 0003          MATRIX INVERSION          DCUBLE PRECISION
ISN 0004          DOUBLE PRECISION A, ABSA1, ABSAL, TEMP, FAC, ABSA, DARS
ISN 0005          DIMENSION A(IDIM,1), ISTEP(1)
ISN 0006          K=1
ISN 0007          IERR=0
ISN 0008          NPI=N+1
ISN 0009          30 LL=1
ISN 0010          DO 35 J=1, N
ISN 0011          35 A(J, NPI)=A(J, 1)
ISN 0012          40 I=1
ISN 0013          L=2
ISN 0014          45 ABSA1=DABS(A(I, 1))
ISN 0015          ABSAL=DABS(A(L, 1))
ISN 0016          IF(ARSA1-ABSAL) 50, 55, 55
ISN 0017          50 I=L
ISN 0018          55 IF(L-N) 60, 56, 56
ISN 0019          56 IF(A(I, 1)) 65, 85, 65
ISN 0020          60 L=L+1
ISN 0021          GO TO 45
ISN 0022          65 IF(K-1) 70, 90, 70
ISN 0023          70 M=1
ISN 0024          75 IF(I-ISTEP(M)) 80, 84, 80
ISN 0025          80 IF(M-K+1) 81, 82, 62
ISN 0026          81 M=M+1
ISN 0027          GO TO 75
ISN 0028          82 DO 83 J=1, N
ISN 0029          83 A(J, 1)=A(J, NPI)
ISN 0030          GO TO 90
ISN 0031          84 IF(LL-N) 86, 85, 85
ISN 0032          85 IERR=1
ISN 0033          GO TO 610
ISN 0034          86 LL=LL+1
ISN 0035          A(I, 1)=0.00
ISN 0036          GO TO 40
ISN 0037          90 ISTEP(K)=I
ISN 0038          J=1
ISN 0039          100 IF(J-1) 110, 120, 110
ISN 0040          110 A(J, NPI)=0.00
ISN 0041          GO TO 130
ISN 0042          120 A(J, NPI)=1.00
ISN 0043          130 IF(J-N) 140, 150, 150
ISN 0044          140 J=J+1
ISN 0045          GO TO 100
ISN 0046          150 J=1
ISN 0047          TEMP=A(I, 1)
ISN 0048          160 A(I, J)=A(I, J)/TEMP
ISN 0049          IF(J-NPI) 170, 180, 180
ISN 0050          170 J=J+1
ISN 0051          GO TO 160
ISN 0052          180 J=1
ISN 0053          190 IF(J-1) 200, 200, 200
ISN 0054          200 IF(A(J, 1)-1.00) 230, 210, 230
ISN 0055          210 DO 220 M=1, NPI
ISN 0056          A(J, M)=A(J, M)-A(I, M)
ISN 0057          10600010
ISN 0058          10600020
ISN 0059          10600030
ISN 0060          10600040
ISN 0061          10600050
ISN 0062          10600060
ISN 0063          10600070
ISN 0064          10600080
ISN 0065          10600090
ISN 0066          10600100
ISN 0067          10600110
ISN 0068          10600120
ISN 0069          10600130
ISN 0070          10600140
ISN 0071          10600150
ISN 0072          10600160
ISN 0073          10600170
ISN 0074          10600180
ISN 0075          10600190
ISN 0076          10600200
ISN 0077          10600210
ISN 0078          10600220
ISN 0079          10600230
ISN 0080          10600240
ISN 0081          10600250
ISN 0082          10600260
ISN 0083          10600270
ISN 0084          10600280
ISN 0085          10600290
ISN 0086          10600300
ISN 0087          10600310
ISN 0088          10600320
ISN 0089          10600330
ISN 0090          10600340
ISN 0091          10600350
ISN 0092          10600360
ISN 0093          10600370
ISN 0094          10600380
ISN 0095          10600390
ISN 0096          10600400
ISN 0097          10600410
ISN 0098          10600420
ISN 0099          10600430
ISN 0100          10600440
ISN 0101          10600450
ISN 0102          10600460
ISN 0103          10600470
ISN 0104          10600480
ISN 0105          10600490
ISN 0106          10600500
ISN 0107          10600510
ISN 0108          10600520
ISN 0109          10600530
ISN 0110          10600540
ISN 0111          10600550

```

ISN 0056	220	CONTINUE	10600560
ISN 0057		GO TO 290	10600570
ISN 0058	230	IF(A(J,I)+1,D0)260,240,260	10600580
ISN 0059	240	DO 250 M=1,NP1	10600590
ISN 0060		A(J,M)=A(J,M)+A(I,M)	10600600
ISN 0061	250	CONTINUE	10600610
ISN 0062		GO TO 290	10600620
ISN 0063	260	IF(A(J,I))270,250,270	10600630
ISN 0064	270	FAC=A(J,I)	10600640
ISN 0065		DO 280 M=1,NP1	10600650
ISN 0066	280	A(J,M)=A(J,M)-A(I,M)*FAC	10600660
ISN 0067	290	IF(J-N)300,340,340	10600670
ISN 0068	300	J=J+1	10600680
ISN 0069		GO TO 190	10600690
ISN 0070	340	DO 350 J=1,N	10600700
ISN 0071		DO 350 M=1,N	10600710
ISN 0072		MP1=M+1	10600720
ISN 0073	350	A(J,M)=A(J,MP1)	10600730
ISN 0074		IF(K-N)360,390,390	10600740
ISN 0075	360	K=K+1	10600750
ISN 0076		GO TO 30	10600760
ISN 0077	390	DO 400 J=1,N	10600770
ISN 0078	400	A(NP1,J)=ISTEP(J)	10600780
ISN 0079		M=1	10600790
ISN 0080	410	I=ISTEP(M)	10600800
ISN 0081		IF(I-M)420,470,420	10600810
ISN 0082	420	DO 430 J=1,N	10600820
ISN 0083		TEMP=A(M,J)	10600830
ISN 0084		A(M,J)=A(I,J)	10600840
ISN 0085	430	A(I,J)=TEMP	10600850
ISN 0086		J=M	10600860
ISN 0087	440	IF(M-ISTEP(J))450,460,450	10600870
ISN 0088	450	J=J+1	10600880
ISN 0089		GO TO 440	10600890
ISN 0090	460	ISTEP(J)=I	10600900
ISN 0091	470	IF(M-N)480,490,490	10600910
ISN 0092	480	M=M+1	10600920
ISN 0093		GO TO 410	10600930
ISN 0094	490	DO 500 J=1,N	10600940
ISN 0095	500	ISTEP(J)=A(NP1,J)	10600950
ISN 0096	530	M=1	10600960
ISN 0097	540	I=ISTEP(M)	10600970
ISN 0098		IF(I-M)550,570,550	10600980
ISN 0099	550	DO 560 J=1,N	10600990
ISN 0100		TEMP=A(J,I)	10601000
ISN 0101		A(J,I)=A(J,M)	10601010
ISN 0102	560	A(J,M)=TEMP	10601020
ISN 0103		J=ISTEP(M)	10601030
ISN 0104		ISTEP(M)=ISTEP(J)	10601040
ISN 0105		ISTEP(J)=J	10601050
ISN 0106		GO TO 540	10601060
ISN 0107	570	IF(M-N)580,610,610	10601070
ISN 0108	580	M=M+1	10601080
ISN 0109		GO TO 540	10601090
ISN 0110	610	RETURN	10601100
ISN 0111		END	10601110

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SCOURCE,BCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

ISN 0002	FUNCTION DOTPR(X,Y)	11100010
ISN 0003	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-F,C-Z)	11100020
ISN 0004	REAL*8 X(1),Y(1)	11100030
ISN 0005	COMMON /INFO/ SUM,NUMBER,INCR,INCC	11100040
ISN 0006	DOTPR = SCAPR(X,Y,SUM,NUMBER,INCR,INCC)	11100050
ISN 0007	RETURN	11100060
ISN 0008	END	11100070

LISTINGS FOR PICK-A-P

DATE 69.102/10.54.40

OS/360 FORTRAN H

LEVEL 2 FEB 67

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN, OPT=02, LINECNT=56, SOURCE, PCD, LIST, NODCK, LOAD, MAP, NODPRT, ID

```

ISN 0002      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
ISN 0003      C
ISN 0004      Q - OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM      8-20-68  INITIATF
ISN 0005      DIMENSION THETA(26),PHIV(6),XLAM(9),RHV(9),SLUF(9)
ISN 0006      DIMENSION XLAM(9)
ISN 0007      DIMENSION B(9),C(9,9)
ISN 0008      DIMENSION PRM(9,9)
ISN 0009      REAL*4  H,C,DUM,GUM
ISN 0010      DIMENSION ALP(18)
ISN 0011      DIMENSION DU(45),RX(45),NUTU(45),XLAMP(9),THETP(28),PHIVP(8)
ISN 0012      DIMENSION EX(9),XINC(9)
ISN 0013      DIMENSION DINC(9)
ISN 0014      DIMENSION BUNCH(2600,6)
ISN 0015      COMMON /BLK1/ PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VHT,WHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI
ISN 0016      COMMON /BLK2/ TM,I1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM
ISN 0017      COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0018      COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HHT,HPSI
ISN 0019      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9)A0(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9,9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0020      COMMON/BLK 11/DBL,DB2,DG1,DG2
ISN 0021      COMMON/BLK77X(15)
ISN 0022      COMMON/BLK78/XIE,X4E,X7E
ISN 0023      COMMON/BLK68/ T
ISN 0024      COMMON/ABORT/ DET, VSR ,VOL
ISN 0025      COMMON/BLK 70/ AAR(9,9),BM(9,9),PA(9,9),ATP(9,9)
ISN 0026      CALL SYSTR(1)
ISN 0027      C
ISN 0028      THIS PROGRAM GENERATES P-MATRIX IN QGEN FROM 45-INPUT NUMBERS.
ISN 0029      C
ISN 0030      1001 FORMAT(5I14.7)
ISN 0031      102 READ(5,1101,END=1000) ALP
ISN 0032      1101 FORMAT(18A4)
ISN 0033      WRITE(6,191)(ALP(J),J=1,16)
ISN 0034      191 FORMAT(1H / 10X,18A4)
ISN 0035      READ(5,1104)NSKIP,LWIN,NUKEY,KIKIT,XKUC,NSW,NSW1,NSW2
ISN 0036      1104 FORMAT(18I4)
ISN 0037      C
ISN 0038      NSKIP = 0 FOR NO P-MATRIX ELEMENT INPUT -- STARTS WITH UNIT MATRIX
ISN 0039      C
ISN 0040      NSKIP = 1 INPUT 10 CARDS WITH XLAM,THETA,PHIV,PSR AND VSR
ISN 0041      C
ISN 0042      IF VSR AND PSR ARE GIVEN THEN NUKEY=LMIN=1
ISN 0043      C
ISN 0044      KIKIT = 0---YIELDS TRI-DIAGONAL Q
ISN 0045      C
ISN 0046      KIKIT = 1---VARIES ALL LAMDA , THETA AND PHIV
ISN 0047      C
ISN 0048      NKUC MUST BE AT LEAST 1 LESS THAN THE LARGF DIMENSION OF BUNCH
ISN 0049      C
ISN 0050      NKUC - NSW = SHRINKING PORTION = OF POINTS
ISN 0051      C
ISN 0052      NSW = OF POINTS IN THE EXPANDING PORTION OF SEARCH
ISN 0053      C
ISN 0054      NSW1 = OF PTS BEFORE DIVISOR SHRINKS IN EXPANDING SEARCH
ISN 0055      C
ISN 0056      NSW2 = OF PTS BEFORE DIVISOR DOUBLES IN CONTRACTING SEARCH
ISN 0057      VSR = 1.0 E+60
ISN 0058      PSP = 2*0
ISN 0059      N=0
ISN 0060      NCT = 0
ISN 0061      KEXP = 0
ISN 0062      751 TM = 75.8
ISN 0063      T1 = 4.5
ISN 0064      T2 = 0.5
ISN 0065      XKM = 1.0/13.0
ISN 0066      XKC = 2.745 F6CF
ISN 0067      A11 = 0.0
ISN 0068      A13 = 0.0
ISN 0069      AITREN = 1500.0

```

```

ISN 0045 F2LIM = 25.0
ISN 0046 READ(5,1001)GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0047 READ(5,1001)HPHI,HTHI,HPSI
ISN 0048 READ(5,1001)VMINI
ISN 0049 READ(5,712) DUM
ISN 0050 712 FORMAT(78)
ISN 0051 IF(DUM)I13,713,714
ISN 0052 714 CALL ADMIN(DUM)
ISN 0053 713 CONTINUE

```

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

INIMV)18,F(ETI RW

C

```

ISN 0054 81 FORMAT ( 7H VMINT= F14.7)
ISN 0055 PI= 3.1415926
ISN 0056 PI2 = PI/2.
ISN 0057 DTP = PI/180.
ISN 0058 GAM1C = GAM1C * DTP
ISN 0059 GAM2C = GAM2C * DTP
ISN 0060 BET1C = BET1C * DTP
ISN 0061 BET2C = BET2C * DTP
ISN 0062 DIF = GAM1C - GAM2C
ISN 0063 D12 = DIF * 2.0 / DABS(DIF)
ISN 0064 SQI=SQ(DIF)
ISN 0065 DO 201 I=1,23
ISN 0066 201 THETA(I) = 0.
ISN 0067 DO 202 I=1,8
ISN 0068 202 PHIV(I) = 0.0
ISN 0069 DO 203 I=1,9
ISN 0070 XLAM(I) = 1.0
ISN 0071 X(I) = 1.0
ISN 0072 XLAM(I) = 1.0
ISN 0073 IF(NSKIP,50.0) GO TC 9299
ISN 0075 READ(5,1001) (XLAM(I),I=1,9),(THETA(J),J=1,23),(PHIV(K),K=1,8)

```

149

```

1 PSP,VSR
9299 DO 444 I=1,N
ISN 0076 DO 444 J=1,N
ISN 0077 ATP(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0078 444 PAT(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0079 NCUE = 1
ISN 0080 DO 6009 I=1,9
ISN 0081 6009 EX(I) = DLOG(XLAM(I))
ISN 0082 DO 420 I=1,6
ISN 0083 420 XLAMP(I) = XLAM(I)
ISN 0084 DO 430 I=1,23
ISN 0085 430 THETP(I) = THETA(I)
ISN 0086 DO 440 I=1,8
ISN 0087 440 PHIVP(I) = PHIV(I)
ISN 0088 )S,I=I),(PVJHP(,J),I=I),(PTEHT(,J),I=I),(PMALX(,I))055,6(ETI RW

```

III  
III  
III  
III  
III  
III  
III

C

```

ISN 0089 SGIC = SIN(GAM1C)
ISN 0090 CGIC = COS(GAM1C)
ISN 0091 SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
ISN 0092 CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
ISN 0093 THIC = ( ATP(I)/ (XKW*KKC) / COS(BET1C)
ISN 0094 THIC = ( ATP(I)/ (XKW*KKC) * (HPHI-HTHI) * (A13*SGIC-A13*SG2C-CG1C*TRIC
ISN 0095 ) / (D12*SDIF) * HPSI * (A11*CG1C-A11*CG2C) / (D12*SDIF)
ISN 0096 X4 = ( ATP(I) / (XKW*KKC) * (HTHI / (D12*SDIF) )
ISN 0097 X7 = (-ATP(I) / (XKW*KKC) * (HPSI / (D12*SDIF) )
ISN 0098 X8 = (X(I)*X1) / GTR

```

```

ISN 0098 VPHI = X(2)*(XK*XKC)+ HPHI*AITREN
ISN 0099 WPHI = X(3)*XKC*TI/T2 - TI *AITREN*HPHI/(T2*XKM)
ISN 0100 TPT = (X(4)+X4E)/DTR
ISN 0101 VTHT = X(5)*XK*XKC + HTHI*AITREN
ISN 0102 WTHT = X(6)*XKC*TI/T2 - TI*AITREN*HTHI/(T2*XKM)
ISN 0103 PSI = (X(7)+X7E)/DTR
ISN 0104 VPSI = X(8)*XK*XKC + HPSI*AITREN
ISN 0105 WPSI = X(9)*XKC*TI/T2 - TI*AITREN*HPSI/(T2*XKM)
ISN 0106 JSW = 0
ISN 0107 MOVE = 0
ISN 0108 XLLIM = 6.9
ISN 0109 PHLIM = PI
ISN 0110 THLIM = PI
ISN 0111 DIVO = 4.
ISN 0112 DIVI = DIVIO
ISN 0113 LAY=0
ISN 0114 CALL CLOCK
ISN 0115 CALL AFX(JSW)
ISN 0116 3 CALL OGEN(THETA,PHIV,XLAM)
ISN 0117 DET = 1.0
ISN 0118 DO 704 I=1,9
ISN 0119 B(I) = XLAM(I)
ISN 0120 DET = DET * XLAM(I)
ISN 0121 DO 704 J=1,9
ISN 0122 PM(I,J) = Q(I,J)
ISN 0123 704 C(I,J) = AAR(I,J)

```

XX  
III  
III  
III

C CALCULATION OF ATP (A TRANSPOSE P)  
C CALCULATION OF PA (P-MATRIX X A)

```

ISN 0124 DO 26 I=1,N
ISN 0125 DO 26 J=1,N
ISN 0126 DO 26 K=1,N
ISN 0127 ATP(I,J) = ATP(I,J) & A(K,I) *PM(K,J)
ISN 0128 26 PA(I,J) = PA(I,J) *PM(I,K) * A(K,J)
ISN 0129 DO 27 I=1,N
ISN 0130 DO 27 J=1,N
ISN 0131 Q(I,J) = -ATP(I,J) - PA(I,J)
ISN 0132 DO 705 I=1,9
ISN 0133 705 IF(Q(I,I).LE.0.0) GO TO 706
ISN 0135 WRITE(6,3344) THETA,PHIV,XLAM
ISN 0136 3344 FORMAT( ' PARAMETERS OF P-MATRIX ', / ' DATA-THETA,PHIV,XLAM', /
1 / (1X,9E14.7) )
ISN 0137 GO TO 445
ISN 0138 706 NCT = NCT + 1
ISN 0139 WRITE(6,707)NCT
ISN 0140 707 FORMAT( ' 0(I,I) NEG -- NO. OF NEG MATRICES = ',I5 )
ISN 0141 GO TO 8
ISN 0142 445 VMIN = VMINI
ISN 0143 CALL CLOCK
ISN 0144 CALL DSPCH(VMIN,5,C,JSUE)

```

NP  
NP  
X

FORMAT( ' JSUE = ',I5 //)  
CALL CLOCK  
VL= VMIN  
P = DLOG10(VPL)/30.  
IF(P.GE.PSR) GO TO 375  
WRITE(6,2652) NCT

ISN 0152 2552 FORMAT( \* WE HAVE AN IMPROVEMENT AT NCUE = ',E14.7/)

ISN 0153 WRITE(6,5000) ( A(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)

ISN 0154 5000 FORMAT(1H / 1X,11H A-MATRIX / (1X, 9E13.6 /))

ISN 0155 WRITE(6,5001) (F(I),I=1,9)

ISN 0156 5001 FORMAT(1H / 1X,12H F(X)-VECTOR / 1X,9E13.6)

ISN 0157 WRITE(6,9061) DET

ISN 0158 9061 FORMAT(1H 10X, DETERMINANT OF P-MATRIX = ',E14.7/)

ISN 0159 WRITE(6,9765)

ISN 0160 9765 FORMAT(1H / 1X,36H Q FROM BUILDING P INJC -ATP-PA = Q, /)

ISN 0161 00941 I=1,N

ISN 0162 941 WRITE(6,2963) ( Q(I,J),J=1,N)

ISN 0163 2963 FORMAT(1H / (1X,9E14.7) )

ISN 0164 WRITE(6,491) ((C(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)

ISN 0165 491 FORMAT( \* MATRIX OF EIGENVECTORS IN COLUMNS \*(1X,9E14.7) )

ISN 0166 WRITE(6,100) VL,VOL

ISN 0167 100 FORMAT(1H / 1X, 16H LIAPUNCV FCT = E14.7, /

1X,23H INVERSE VOL ESTIMATE = E14.7, /)

ISN 0168 WRITE(6,580) P,PSR

ISN 0169 580 FORMAT( \* P = ',E14.7,20X,PSR=',E14.7/)

2600 IS THE SIZE OF BUNCH

ISN 0170 375 IF(NCUE.EQ.2599) GO TO 999

ISN 0171 BUNCH(NCUE,1) = T

ISN 0172 BUNCH(NCUE,2) = VL

ISN 0173 BUNCH(NCUE,3) = VCL

ISN 0174 BUNCH(NCUE,4) = DET

ISN 0175 BUNCH(NCUE,5) = P

ISN 0176 BUNCH(NCUE,6) = DIVI

ISN 0177 BUNCH(NCUE,6) = DIVI

ISN 0178 376 IF(NCUE.EQ.NXGUF) GO TO 999

ISN 0180 NCUE = NCUE + 1

ISN 0181 IF(NUKEY.NE.0) GO TO 4

ISN 0182 PSR = P

ISN 0183 VSP = VOL

ISN 0185 WRITE(6,570) PSR

ISN 0186 570 FORMAT( \* P-STAR = ',E14.7/)

ISN 0187 8 SIG2 = DLOG10(PSR)

ISN 0188 WRITE(6,2503) SIG2

ISN 0189 2503 FORMAT( \* SIGMA-SQUARED = ',E14.7/)

ISN 0190 22 DO 9 I=1,45

ISN 0191 RX(I) = RDM(GUM)

ISN 0192 XLUV = -1.+ 2.\*RX(I)

ISN 0193 IF(XLUV.LE.0.0) GO TO 3415

ISN 0195 NUTU(I) = 1

ISN 0196 GO TO 9

ISN 0197 3415 NUTU(I) = -1

ISN 0198 9 DU(I) =DEXP(-RX(I)\*\*2/SIG2) \* NUTU(I)

ISN 0199 C 560 FORMAT( \* DU = ' / (1X,9E13.6/)

ISN 0200 905 CONTINUE

ISN 0201 MOVE = MOVE + 1

ISN 0202 IF(NCUE.GE.NSW)GO TO 2039

ISN 0204 IF(MOVE.LE.NSW)GO TO 2166

ISN 0205 DIVI = 0.5\*DIVI

ISN 0207 MOVE = 0

ISN 0208 IF (DIVI.LT.0.25) DIVI = 0.25

ISN 0210 GO TO 2166

ISN 0211 2039 IF(MOVE.LE.NSW?) GO TO 2166



ISN 0213		DIVI = 2.5 DIVIG	
ISN 0214		DIVIG = DIVI	
ISN 0215		MOVE = 0	
ISN 0216		IF (DIVI.GT.64.) DIVI = 64.	
ISN 0218		2166 CONTINUE	
	C		IVID )2332.6(ETI RW 6612
ISN 0219	2332	FORMAT( ' DIVI = ', E20.7 /)	XX
ISN 0220		DO 10 I=1,9	XX
ISN 0221	10	DU(I) = XLLIM * DU(I)/DIVI	III
ISN 0222		DO 12 I=10,37	III
ISN 0223	12	DU(I) = THLIM * DU(I)/DIVI	III
ISN 0224		DO 14 I=38,45	III
ISN 0225	14	DU(I) = PHLIM * DU(I)/DIVI	III
	C		)54.1=I.)I(UD())065.6(ETI RW
ISN 0226		DO 20 I=1,9	III
ISN 0227	665	XINC(I) = EX(I) + DU(I)	III
ISN 0228		IF(XINC(I).LT.XLLIM) GO TO 209	III
ISN 0230		DU(I) = 0.5 * DU(I)	III
ISN 0231		GO TO 665	III
ISN 0232	209	IF(XINC(I).LT.-9.2) XINC(I)=-9.2	
ISN 0234	20	XLAM(I) =DEXP(XINC(I))	III
ISN 0235	665	DO 30 I=1,28	III
ISN 0235		IP = I+9	III
ISN 0237	52	THETA(I) = THETP(I) + DU(IP)	
ISN 0238		IF( DABS(THETA(I)).LT.PI ) GO TO 30	
ISN 0240		THETA(I) = THETA(I) - DU(IP)	
ISN 0241	44	DU(IP) = 0.5* DU(IP)	III
ISN 0242		GO TO 52	III
ISN 0243	30	CONTINUE	III
ISN 0244		DO 40 I=1,8	III
ISN 0245		IP= 37+I	III
ISN 0246	62	PHIV(I) = PHIVP(I) + DU(IP)	III
ISN 0247		IF(DABS(PHIV(I)).LT.PI) GO TO 40	
ISN 0249		PHIV(I) = PHIV(I) - DU(IP)	
ISN 0250	54	DU(IP) = 0.5 * DU(IP)	III
ISN 0251		GO TO 62	III
ISN 0252	40	CONTINUE	III
	C		)54.1=I.)I(UD())065.6(ETI RW
ISN 0253		IF(KIKIT.GT.0) GO TO 50	III
ISN 0255		DO 71 I=1,5	III
ISN 0255		PHIV(I) = 0.0	III
ISN 0257	71	THETA(I) = 0.0	III
ISN 0258		DO 72 I=8,12	III
ISN 0259	72	THETA(I) = 0.0	III
ISN 0260		DO 73 I= 14,20	III
ISN 0261	73	THETA(I) = 0.0	III
ISN 0262		THETA(23) =0.0	III
ISN 0263		THETA(24) =0.0	III
ISN 0264		DO 74 I=26,27	III
ISN 0265	74	THETA(I) = 0.0	III
ISN 0265		PHIV(6) =0.0	III
ISN 0267		THETA(28) = THETA(22)	III
ISN 0265		PHIV(7) = THETA(21)	III
ISN 0269		PHIV(9) =THETA(25)	III
ISN 0270	50	NUKEY = 1	III
ISN 0271		GO TO 3	III

```
ISN 0272 4 IF(PALT,PSR) GO TO 300
ISN 0274 IF(LMIN,EG,0) GC TO 305
ISN 0276 LMIN = 0
ISN 0277 LAY = 0
ISN 0278 GO TO B
ISN 0279 305 DO 840 I = 1,9
ISN 0280 840 DU(I) = DU(I) * 1.* DIVI / XLIM
ISN 0281 DO 850 I = 10,37
ISN 0282 850 DU(I) = DU(I) * 1.* DIVI / THLM
ISN 0283 DO 860 I = 38,45
ISN 0284 860 DU(I) = DU(I) * 1.* DIVI / PHLM
ISN 0285 LMIN = 1
ISN 0286 GO TO 905
ISN 0287 300 PSP = P
ISN 0288 VSR = VOL
ISN 0289 WRITE(6,3443)VSR,PSR
ISN 0290 3443 FORMAT(.E14.7, .E14.7, /)
ISN 0291 LAY = LAY+1
ISN 0292 MOVE = 0
ISN 0293 DIVI = DIVI0
ISN 0294 LMIN = 1
ISN 0295 DO 310 I=1,9
ISN 0296 EX(I) = PLOG(XLAM(I))
ISN 0297 310 XLAMP(I) = XLAM(I)
ISN 0298 DO 320 I=1,28
ISN 0299 320 THETP(I) = THETA(I)
ISN 0300 DO 330 I=1,8
ISN 0301 330 PHIVP(I) = PHIV(I)
ISN 0302 330 WRITE(6,550)(XLAMP(I),I=1,9),(THEIP(I),I=1,28),(PHIVP(I),I=1,8)
ISN 0303 550 FORMAT(. XLAM-PRIME . THETA-PRIME . PHIV-PRIME/((IX,9E13.57))
ISN 0304 DO 910 I = 1,9
ISN 0305 810 DU(I) = (2.**((LAY-1))*DU(I) * DIVI / XLIM
ISN 0306 DO 820 I = 10,37
ISN 0307 820 DU(I) = (2.**((LAY-1))*DU(I) * DIVI / THLM
ISN 0308 DO 930 I = 38,45
ISN 0309 830 DU(I) = (2.**((LAY-1))*DU(I) * DIVI / PHLM
ISN 0310 GO TO 905
ISN 0311 999 CALL RDMOUT(DUM)
ISN 0312 WRITE(6,715) DUM
ISN 0313 715 FORMAT(1H0 Z8)
ISN 0314 GO TO 102
ISN 0315 1000 CONTINUE
ISN 0316 WRITE(6,8600)
ISN 0317 WRITE(6,181)(ALP(J),J=1,18)
ISN 0318 8600 FORMAT(18X,TIME,12X,LIAPUNG FC1,9X,INVERSE VOL,11X,DET(P)
ISN 0319 1,11X,PERFORMANCE,12X,DIVISOR,///)
ISN 0320 WRITE(6,8605) (BUNCH(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,NXCUE)
ISN 0321 8605 FORMAT(13X,E14.7,6X,E14.7,6X,E14.7,6X,E14.7,6X,E14.7,6X,E14.7,7)
ISN 0322 CALL EXIT
END
```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINFCNT=50,SRUCE,PCO,LIST,MODECK,LOAD,MAP,NREDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE CLCK
ISN 0003 COMMON/BLK69/ T
ISN 0004 DATA I/I
ISN 0005 T = FLOAT(JCHRON(I))*01
ISN 0006 WRITE (5,1) T
ISN 0007 1 FORMAT('0',90X,CLCK TIME,FL6.2,5X,SECONDS.)
ISN 0008 I = 0
ISN 0009 RETURN
ISN 0010 END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= SRAIN,CPI=02,LINECNT=6, SOURCE,PCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NIPEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE DSRCH(VMIN,R,C,JSUF)
ISN 0003 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-F,O-Z)
ISN 0004 DIMENSION G(9),R(9),GG(9),XX(9),C(9,9),PX(5
ISN 0005 1,PF(9),OX(9),DEL(9)
ISN 0006 DIMENSION XZERO(9),FZERO(9)
ISN 0007 REAL*4 B,C,R1,R2
ISN 0008 COMMON/BLK 11/DR1,DB2,DG1,DG2
ISN 0009 COMMON/BLK 77/X(15)
ISN 0010 COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0011 COMMON/ARGORT/ DET, VSR ,VOL
ISN 0012 722 SD = SORT(DET)
ISN 0013 JSUF = 0
ISN 0014 IFLAG = 0
ISN 0015 KAM = 0
ISN 0016 XK12 = 100
ISN 0017 NN = 0
ISN 0018 NNE = 1
ISN 0019 KFAIL = 0

```

```

C
ISN 0020 100 DO 1050 I=1,9
ISN 0021 G(I)= VMIN/4(I)
ISN 0022 1050 GG(I)= SORT(G(I))
ISN 0023 103 IF(NN .LT. 500*NN)GC TO 800
ISN 0024 705 FORMAT(4H NN=,I,6)
ISN 0025 NNN=NNN & I
ISN 0026 800 NN = NN & 1
ISN 0027 IF(NN .GT. 5000) GC TO 311
ISN 0028 DO 101 I=1,9
ISN 0029 CALL BOXND(R1,R2)
ISN 0030 XX(I) = R1
ISN 0031 IF(NN .LT. 1000)XX(I)= GG(I)*XX(I)/6.
ISN 0032 IF(NN .GE. 1000)XX(I)= GG(I)*XX(I)/3.
ISN 0033 101 CONTINUE
ISN 0034 C XX(I) ARE THE EIGENVECTOR COORDINATES
ISN 0035 C NOW TRANSFORM TO X(I) COORDINATES

```

```

C
ISN 0036 DO 930 I=1,9
ISN 0037 930 X(I)=0.0
ISN 0038 DO 935 I=1,9
ISN 0039 DO 935 J=1,9
ISN 0040 935 X(I)= X(I)+ C(I,J)*XX(J)
ISN 0041 C GENERATE VL
ISN 0042 250 VL=0.0
ISN 0043 DO 260 I=1,9
ISN 0044 260 PX(I)=0.0
ISN 0045 DO 261 I=1,9
ISN 0046 DO 261 J=1,9
ISN 0047 261 PX(I)=PX(I)+ PM(I,J)*X(J)
ISN 0048 DO 262 I=1,9
ISN 0049 262 VL=VL+ X(I)*PX(I)
ISN 0050 IF(VL .GE. VMIN)GO TC 103
ISN 0051 JSW=1
ISN 0052 CALL AF X(JSW)
ISN 0053 C *****

```

```

C
ISN 0054 VOUT = 0.0
ISN 0055 DO 950 I=1,9

```

VOUT = 0  
VOUT = 50

```

ISN 0056          PF(I)=0.0                                VDOT 60
ISN 0057          250 QX(I)=0.0                            VDOT 70
ISN 0058          DO 251 I=1,9                             VDOT 80
ISN 0059          DO 251 J=1,9                             VDOT 90
ISN 0060          QX(I)= QX(I) & Q(I,J)*X(J)              VDOT100
ISN 0061          251 PF(I)=PF(I) & PM(I,J)*F(J)          VDOT110
ISN 0062          DO 252 I=1,9                             VDOT120
ISN 0063          252 VDOT = VDOT - X(I)* (QX(I)-2.0 * PF(I))
ISN 0064          IF(IFLAG.EQ.1)GO TO 520
ISN 0066          IF(VDOT .LT. 0)GO TO 103
ISN 0068          IF(VMIN .LT. VL)GO TO 103
ISN 0070          IFLAG = 1
ISN 0071          500 DO 510 I=1,9
ISN 0072          510 DEL(I)= 0.5*X(I)
C
ISN 0073          512 DO 515I=1,9
ISN 0074          515 X(I)= X(I)- DEL(I)
ISN 0075          GO TO 535
ISN 0076          520 DO 530 I=1,9
ISN 0077          530 DEL(I)= DEL(I)*.5
ISN 0078          IF(VDOT .GT.0.0)GO TO 512
ISN 0080          DO 540 I=1,9
ISN 0081          540 X(I)= X(I) + DEL(I)
ISN 0082          535 KAM= KAM + 1
C
ISN 0083          560 FORMAT(7H VDOT,V/(1X,2E14.7))
C
ISN 0084          550 FORMAT(3H X=/(1X,9E13.4))
ISN 0085          IF(KAM .LT.15) GO TO 259
ISN 0087          VMIN = VL
ISN 0088          DO 1100 I=1,9
ISN 0089          FZERO(I)=F(I)
ISN 0090          1100 XZERO(I)=X(I)
ISN 0091          NNZERO= NN
ISN 0092          VDOTZ=VDOT
C
ISN 0093          312 FORMAT(6H DB,0G,4E15.7/6H F(I)=,9E12.4 )
ISN 0094          IFLAG = 0
ISN 0095          KAM = 0
ISN 0096          KFAIL = 1
ISN 0097          IF(VL .LT.1.0E-12) GO TO 66
ISN 0099          VOL= SD/((SQRT(VL))**9)
ISN 0100          IF(VOL.GT.VSR) GO TO 69
ISN 0102          GO TO 100
ISN 0103          66 WRITE(6,2220) VL,NN
ISN 0104          2220 FORMAT(' VL = ',E14.7,5X,' TOO SMALL',5X,' NN=' ,I5 )
ISN 0105          VOL = 1.0E+50
C
ISN 0106          69 JSUE = 1
C
ISN 0107          311 IF(KFAIL.EQ.0) GO TO 315
ISN 0109          WRITE(6,1200) (FZERO(I),I=1,9),(XZERO(J),J=1,9)
ISN 0110          1200 FORMAT(10H FZERO(I)=,9E12.4/10H XZERO(I)=,9E12.4)
ISN 0111          WRITE(6,1201)NNZERO,VDOTZ,VMIN
ISN 0112          1201 FORMAT(9H NNZERO=,I5/12H VDOTZ,VMIN=,2E14.7)

```

156

NP

NN)507,6(ETI PW 113

ISN 0113 GJ TO 316  
ISN 0114 315 WRITE(6,250J)VMIN  
ISN 0115 2503 FORMAT(, NO LINEAR SEARCH ,/ ,\* VMIN=, E14.7/)  
ISN 0116 VMIN = 10.0\* VMIN  
ISN 0117 GJ TO 722  
ISN 0118 316 WRITE(6,705)NN  
ISN 0119 RETURN  
ISN 0120 END

C

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN, CPT=02, LINECNT=56, SCURCF, BCD, LIST, NODCK, LOAD, MAP, NODIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE AFX(JSW)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
              C *****
ISN 0004      COMMON /BLK1/ PHI, VPHI, WPHI, THJ, VTHT, WTHT, PSI, VPSI, WPSI
ISN 0005      COMMON /BLK2/ TM, T1, T2, XKM, XKC, A11, A13, D12, AITREN, F2LIM
ISN 0006      COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C, GAM2C, BET1C, BET2C
ISN 0007      COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI, HTHT, HPSI
ISN 0008      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9), Q(9,9), PM(9,9), F(9), DF(9,9)
ISN 0009      COMMON/BLK 11/DB1, DB2, DG1, DG2
ISN 0010      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0011      COMMON/BLK78/X1E, X4E, X7E
              C
              C EXACT MODEL STATE EQUATIONS
              C
ISN 0012      IF(JSW.GT.0)GO TO 312
              C ( TRACKERS 3-4 (AMES 1-2) )
              C
              C EQUATIONS ARE IN THE FORM X-DOT = A X & F(X)
              C
              C WHERE X IS A NINE COMPONENT COLUMN VECTOR AS IS F(X)
              C
              C AND A IS 9X9 MAIRIX
              C
              C X-VECTOR IS ( PHI , VPHI , WPHI , THJ , VTHT , WTHT , PSI ,
              C VPSI , WPSI )
              C *****
ISN 0014      WRITE(6,1070)PHI, VPHI, WPHI, THJ, VTHT, WTHT, PSI, VPSI, WPSI, TM, T1, T2,
              C 1XKM, XKC, A11, A13, D12, GAM1C, GAM2C, BET1C, BET2C, AITREN, HTHT, HPHI, HPSI
ISN 0015      1070 FORMAT(1H /10X, 14H INITIAL STATE / 9E13.6 / 10X, 13H INPUT CONSTS /
              C 110X, 29H TM, T1, T2, XKM, XKC, A11, A13, D12 / 6E14.7 / 10X, 30H GAM1C, GA
              C 2M2C, BET1C, BET2C, (RAD) / 4E14.7 / 10X, 10H INERTIA = E14.7 / 10X,
              C 317H HTHT, HPHI, HPSI = 3E14.7//)
              C *****
ISN 0016      PI = 3.1415926
ISN 0017      DTR = PI/180.0
ISN 0018      RTD = 180.0/PI
              C *****
              C
ISN 0019      SB2C = SIN(BET2C)
ISN 0020      CB2C = COS(BET2C)
ISN 0021      TB2C = SB2C/CB2C
ISN 0022      SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)
ISN 0023      CG1C = COS(GAM1C)
ISN 0024      SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
ISN 0025      CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
ISN 0026      SB1C = SIN(BET1C)
ISN 0027      CB1C = COS(BET1C)
ISN 0028      TB1C = SB1C/CB1C
ISN 0029      SGAM1C = SG1C
ISN 0030      SGAM2C = SG2C
ISN 0031      CGAM1C = CG1C
ISN 0032      CGAM2C = CG2C

```

158

\*\*\*\*\*  
DIF = GAMIC - GAM2C  
SDIF = SIN(DIF)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

CALCULATION OF THE A-MATRIX

DO 10 I=1,9  
DO 10 J=1,9  
10 A(I,J) = 0.0

ISN 0038 A(1,2) = -XKM\*XC/AITREN AFX

ISN 0039 A(7,8)=A(1,2) AFX

ISN 0040 A(2,1) = (T1C12)/(TM\*T2)

ISN 0041 A(2,2)=-1.0/TM

ISN 0042 A(5,5)=A(2,2)

ISN 0043 A(8,8)=A(5,5)

ISN 0044 A(3,3)=-1.0/T2

ISN 0045 A(6,6)=A(3,3)

ISN 0046 A(9,9)=-1/T2

ISN 0047 A(2,3) = T1/(TM\*T2) AFX

ISN 0048 A(5,6)=A(2,3)

ISN 0049 A(8,9)=A(2,3)

ISN 0050 A(2,4) = A(2,1) \* (-TRIC\*CGIC)

ISN 0051 A(2,7)=A(2,1)\*TB1C\*SGIC

ISN 0052 A(3,1) = -1.0/T2 AFX

ISN 0053 A(3,4)=A(3,1)\*A(2,4)/A(2,1)

ISN 0054 A(3,7)=A(3,1)\*A(2,7)/A(2,1)

ISN 0055 A(4,5)=A(1,2)

ISN 0056 A(5,4) = A(2,1) \* D12 \* SDIF

ISN 0057 A(6,4)=A(3,1)\*A(5,4)/A(2,1)

ISN 0058 A(6,7)=A(5,4)

ISN 0059 A(9,7)=A(6,4)

312 PHI= X(I) + XIE  
THT= X(4) + X4E  
PSI= X(7) + X7E  
SPHI = SIN(PHI)  
CPHI = COS(PHI)  
STHT = SIN(THT)  
CTHT = COS(THT)  
SPSI = SIN(PSI)  
CPSI = COS(PSI)  
THT = STHT/CTHT  
XNCRW = XKC\*T1/T2

NEEDS ANGLES FROM STATE VECTOR AND COMMAND ANGLES AS INPUT

CALCULATION OF DBI,DB2,DGI,DG2



```

ISN 0071      C      PUP = 1.0/(XKC*TM)                                AFX
ISN 0072      C      GR1= CPSI*CTHT*SB1C
ISN 0073      C      GR2= SPSI*CTHT*CG1C*CB1C
ISN 0074      C      GR3= STHT*SG1C*CB1C
ISN 0075      C      GR4= GR1 + GR2 + GR3
ISN 0076      C      DB1= ARSIN(GR4) - BET1C
ISN 0077      C      DG1 =
1 SPHI & CPSI*STHT*CPHI) &CG1C*CB1C *((CPSI*SPHI -SPSI*STHT*CPHI)
2 &SG1C*CB1C*CTHT*CPHI) / (SB1C *(-SPSI*CPHI & CPSI*STHT*SPHI)
3 &CG1C*CB1C*(CPSI*CPHI & SPSI*STHT*SPHI) -CB1C*SG1C*CTHT*SPHI) )
4 - GAM1C
ISN 0078      C      GL1= CPSI*CTHT*SB2C-SPSI*CTHT*CG2C*CB2C-STHT*SG2C*CB2C
ISN 0079      C      DB2= ARSIN(GL1) - BET2C
ISN 0080      C      DG2 = -GAM2C & ATAN( (SB2C*(SPSI*SPHI &CPSI*STHT*CPHI) &CG2C*
1 CB2C*(CPSI*SPHI-SPSI*STHT*CPHI) &SG2C*CB2C*CTHT*CPHI) / (SB2C*
2 (SPSI*CPHI-CPSI*STHT*SPHI) &CG2C*CB2C*(CPSI*CPHI&SPSI*STHT*SPHI)
3 -CTHT*SPHI*SG2C*CB2C) )
ISN 0081      C      IF(BET1C.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 850
ISN 0083      C      APE1= ARS(DB1/BET1C)
ISN 0084      C      IF(APE1 .LT. 1.0-10)DB1= SG1C*STHT + CG1C*PSI
ISN 0086      C      850 IF(GAM1C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 851
ISN 0088      C      APE2= ARS(DG1/GAM1C)
ISN 0089      C      IF(APE2 .LT. 1.0-10)DG1= PHI - TB1C*CG1C*STHT + TB1C*SG1C*PSI
ISN 0091      C      851 IF(BET2C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 852
ISN 0093      C      APE3= ARS(DB2/BET2C)
ISN 0094      C      IF(APE3 .LT. 1.0-10)DB2= -SG2C*STHT - CG2C*PSI
ISN 0096      C      852 IF(GAM2C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 853
ISN 0098      C      APE4= ARS(DG2/GAM2C)
ISN 0099      C      IF(APE4 .LT. 1.0-10)DG2= PHI + TB2C*CG2C*STHT - TB2C*SG2C*PSI
C
C      *****
C
C      CALCULATION OF NONLINEAR F(X)
C
ISN 0101      C      853 SUM3 = A(2,4)/A(2,1)
ISN 0102      C      SUM4 = A(2,7)/A(2,1)
ISN 0103      C      SUM5 = (COS(DG2&GAM2C))* DB1 & (COS(DG1 & GAM1C)) * DB2
ISN 0104      C      SUM6 = (SIN(DG2&GAM2C))* DB1 & (SIN(DG1 & GAM1C)) * DB2
ISN 0105      C      GAIN = XKC * (T1&T2)/T2                                AFX
ISN 0106      C      F(1) = (TTHT * A(1,2))*(X(5)*SPHI & X(8)*CPHI)          AFX
C
ISN 0107      C      ARGF2= -(T1/T2)*AITREN*HPHI/XKM + GAIN*DG1 + XNDRW*X(3)
ISN 0108      C      IF (ABS(ARGF2).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF2
ISN 0110      C      IF (ARGF2.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0112      C      IF (ARGF2.LT.-F2LIM) F2= -F2LIM
ISN 0114      C      F(2)= -(F2 &GAIN*(X(1)&SUM3*X(4) &SUM4*X(7))&AITREN*HPHI
1 /XKM) * PUP - A(2,3)*X(3)                                AFX
C
ISN 0115      C      F(3)=A(3,1)*(DG1-(X(1)+SUM3*X(4)+ SUM4*X(7))-HPHI/(T2*A(1,2)))
ISN 0116      C      F(4) = -A(1,2)* (X(5)*(1.0 - CPHI) & SPHI *X(8) )          AFX
C

```

```

ISN 0117 ARGF5= GAIN*SUM5*D12 -(T1/T2)*AITREN*HTHT/XKM + XNORW*X(6)
ISN 0118 IF(ABS(ARGF5).LE.F2LIM) F2 =ARGF5
ISN 0120 IF(ARGF5.GT.F2LIM) F2=F2LIM
ISN 0122 IF(ARGF5.LT.-F2LIM)F2 = -F2LIM
ISN 0124 F(5) =-(-F2 &GAIN*D12*SDIF*X(4) &XNORW*X(6) &AITREN*HTHT/XKM) AFX
1 * PUP AFX

C
ISN 0125 F(6) = A(3,1)*D12*(SUM5 - SDIF*X(4)) -HTHT/(T2*A(1,2))
C
ISN 0126 F(7) = A(1,2) * (X(5)*SPHI &X(3)*(CPHI-CTHT))/CTHT
C
ISN 0127 ARGF8= -GAIN*D12*SUM6-(T1/T2)*AITREN*HPSI/XKM + XNORW*X(9)
ISN 0128 IF(ABS(ARGF8).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF8
ISN 0130 IF(ARGF8.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0132 IF(ARGF8.LT.-F2LIM) F2=-F2LIM
ISN 0134 F(8) =-(-F2&GAIN*D12*SDIF*X(7) & XNORW*X(9) &AITREN*HPSI/XKM)*PUP
C
ISN 0135 F(9)= -A(3,1)*D12*(SUM6+SDIF*X(7))-HPSI/(T2*A(1,2))
C
C
C
C
*****
ISN 0136 IF(JSW.GT.0)GO TO 602
ISN 0138 602 CONTINUE
C
C
C
*****
ISN 0139 RETURN
ISN 0140 END

```

191

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME=EMAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE=PCO,LIST=NO,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002      SURROUTINE OGEN(THETA,PHIV,XLAM)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

C
ISN 0004      C GENERATION OF POSITIVE DEFINITE Q MATRIX
ISN 0005      DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,QV,A,E,AM,C,PM,ATP,PA,CP
ISN 0006      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DE(9,9)
ISN 0007      COMMON/BLK 70/ AAR(9,9),BM(9,9),PA(9,9),ATP(9,9)
ISN 0007      N=9

C
ISN 0008      C DIMENSION THETA(28),PHIV(8),XLAM(9),ZTHETA(28),TTHETA(28),
1          9A(20,20),SS(20,20,20,20),CC(20,20),Z(20,20,20),
2          SM(9,9),G(5,5),GQ(9,9)
3          99,1=K,K(MALX(,8),1=J),J(VIHP(,182,1=I),I(ATEHT(,3601,5(DA ER
4          1063 FORMAT(9E12.4)
ISN 0009      PI = 3.1415926
ISN 0010      PI2 = PI/2.
ISN 0011      NN=(N-1)*(N-2)/2
ISN 0012      DO 6 I=1,NN
ISN 0013      RAD=THETA(I)
ISN 0014      TTHETA(I)= AMOD(8AD,PI )
ISN 0015      C WE HAVE NOW INDEXED THETA.
C
ISN 0016      C NOW WANT CONTINUED PRODUCT OF SS(I,J,L) FOR L=K&1,N.
ISN 0017      C
ISN 0017      NNI = N-1
69 DO 20 K=1,NNI
C
ISN 0018      DO 8 I=1,N
ISN 0019      DO 9 J=1,N
ISN 0020      8 PA(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0021      DO 99 I=1,N
ISN 0022      99 9A(I,I)=1.0
C
ISN 0023      KK=K&1
ISN 0024      DO 10 L=KK,N
C
ISN 0025      DO 15 I=1,N
ISN 0026      DO 15 J=1,N
ISN 0027      15 SS(I,J,L)=0.0
ISN 0028      DO 98 I=1,N
ISN 0029      98 SS(I,I,L)=1.0
C
ISN 0030      C WE DEVELOP SS(I,J,L) AS FUNCTION THETA(L,K,N) FOR L.L.T. N
ISN 0031      C AND SS(I,J,L) FUNCTION OF PHIV(K) FOR LEN
ISN 0032      25 M=((2*N -K-2)*(K-1)/2)*N-L
ISN 0033      SS(K,K,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0034      SS(L,L,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0035      SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0036      SS(L,K,L)=SIN(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0037      GO TO 75
ISN 0038      75 SS(K,K,L)=COS(PHIV(K))
ISN 0039      SS(L,L,L)=COS(PHIV(K))
ISN 0040      SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(PHIV(K))
ISN 0041      SS(L,K,L)=SIN(PHIV(K))
C
ISN 0041      70 I=1,N

```

```

ISN 0042      DO 70 J=1,N
ISN 0043      70 CC(I,J)=0.0
C
ISN 0044      DO 50 M=1,N
ISN 0045      DO 50 J=1,N
ISN 0046      DO 50 I=1,N
ISN 0047      50 CC(M,J)=BA(M,I)*SS(I,J,L) &CC(M,J)
ISN 0048      DO 110 I=1,N
ISN 0049      DO 110 J=1,N
ISN 0050      110 BA(I,J)=CC(I,J)
ISN 0051      10 CONTINUE
ISN 0052      DO 20 I=1,N
ISN 0053      DO 20 J=1,N
ISN 0054      20 Z(K,I,J)=BA(I,J)
C
ISN 0055      DO 7 I=1,N
ISN 0056      DO 7 J=1,N
ISN 0057      7 BM(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0058      DO 16 I=1,N
ISN 0059      16 BM(I,I)=1.0
C
ISN 0060      DO 40 K=1,NNI
C
ISN 0061      DO 75 I=1,N
ISN 0062      DO 75 J=1,N
ISN 0063      75 SM(I,J)=0.0
C
ISN 0064      DO 55 M=1,N
ISN 0065      DO 55 J=1,N
ISN 0066      DO 55 I=1,N
ISN 0067      55 SM(M,J)=Z(K,M,I)*BM(I,J)&SM(M,J)
ISN 0068      DO 40 I=1,N
ISN 0069      DO 40 J=1,N
ISN 0070      40 BM(I,J)=SM(I,J)
C
C
ISN 0071      IF(PP)41,41,19
ISN 0072      19 CONTINUE
ISN 0073      18 FORMAT(9H BM(I,J)/(6E15.7))
ISN 0074      41 DO 78 I=1,N
ISN 0075      DO 78 J=1,N
ISN 0076      78 AAR(I,J)=BM(J,I)
C
C
ISN 0077      AAR(I,J) IS TRANSPCSE BM(I,J)
C
ISN 0078      DO 82 I=1,N
ISN 0079      DO 82 J=1,N
ISN 0080      82 G(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0081      DO 85 I=1,N
ISN 0082      DO 85 J=1,N
ISN 0083      85 G(I,I)=XLAW(I)
ISN 0084      G(I,J) IS THE LAMDA MATRIX
C
C
ISN 0085      DO 86 I=1,N
ISN 0086      DO 86 J=1,N
ISN 0087      86 RR(I,J)=0.0

```

```

ISN 0085      DO 88 I=1,N
ISN 0086      DO 86 J=1,N
ISN 0087      DO 85 M=1,N
ISN 0088      24 Q(I,J)=G(I,M)*BM(M,J)+Q(I,J)
C
C      Q(I,J)=LAMDA MATRIX #BM(I,J)
C
ISN 0089      DO 90 I=1,N
ISN 0090      DO 90 J=1,N
ISN 0091      90 Q(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0092      DO 95 I=1,N
ISN 0093      DO 95 J=1,N
ISN 0094      DO 95 M=1,N
ISN 0095      95 Q(I,J)=AA(I,M)*Q(I,J)+Q(I,J)
C
ISN 0096      93 FORMAT(1H /1X,7H Q(I,J)/(1X,9E14.7) )
ISN 0097      RETURN
ISN 0098      END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=55,SCURCE,PCD,LIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NQEDIT,IO

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE BOXNO (R1,R2)
ISN 0003      T1 = SORT(-2.0 *ALCG(RDM (DUM)))
ISN 0004      T2 = 6.2831853 * RDM (DUM)
ISN 0005      R1 = T1 * COS(T2)
ISN 0006      R2 = T1 * SIN(T2)
ISN 0007      RETURN
ISN 0008      END
```

LISTINGS FOR PICK-A-O (6D)  
OS/360 FORTRAN H

LEVEL 2 FEB 67

DATE 69.167/22.00.17

CUMPLER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56, SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      C      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
ISN 0003      U - OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM      8-20-68  INITIATE
ISN 0004      DIMENSION THETA(28),PHIV(8),XLAM(9),XLM(9),SLUF(9)
ISN 0005      DIMENSION XLAM(9)
ISN 0006      DIMENSION B(6),C(6,6)
ISN 0007      DIMENSION ABC(6,6),PRM(6,6)
ISN 0008      REAL*4  B,C,DUM,GUM
ISN 0009      DIMENSION ALP(18)
ISN 0010      DIMENSION DU(45),RX(45),NUTU(45),XLAMP(9),THETP(28),PHIVP(8)
ISN 0011      DIMENSION EX(9),XINC(9)
ISN 0012      DIMENSION DINC(6)
ISN 0013      DIMENSION BUNCH(S001,6)
ISN 0014      COMMON /BLK1/ PHIV,PHI,WPHI,TH,VTHT,WHT,PSI,VP,PSI,WPSI
ISN 0015      COMMON /BLK2/ TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM
ISN 0016      COMMON /BLK3/ GAMIC,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0017      COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HTHT,HPSI
ISN 0018      COMMON/BLK5/A(6,6),G(6,6),PM(6,6),F(6),DF(6,6)
ISN 0019      COMMON/BLK 11/DB1,DB2,DG1,DG2
ISN 0020      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0021      COMMON/BLK78/X1E,X3E,X5E
ISN 0022      COMMON/GEORGE/INIT
ISN 0023      COMMON/ ABORT/ DET, VSR, VOL
ISN 0024      COMMON/ BLK68/ T
ISN 0025      COMMON/BLKDS/V00TZ,XZERO(6),FZERO(6),NNZERO
ISN 0026      CALL SETCLK
ISN 0027      1001 FORMAT(5E14.7)
ISN 0028      102 READ(5,1101,END=1000)ALP
ISN 0029      C      KWTURBELYAKIN
ISN 0030      1101 FORMAT(18A4)
ISN 0031      WRITE(6,191)(ALP(J),J=1,18)
ISN 0032      191 FORMAT(1H / 10X,18A4)
ISN 0033      KEEP = 0
ISN 0034      751 TM = 76.8
ISN 0035      N=6
ISN 0036      T1 = 4.5
ISN 0037      T2 = 0.5
ISN 0038      XKM = 1.0/13.0
ISN 0039      XKC = 2.685 E+05
ISN 0040      A13 = 0.0
ISN 0041      A11 = 0.0
ISN 0042      AITREN= 1500.0
ISN 0043      F2LIM = 26.0
ISN 0044      READ(5,1001)GAMIC,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0045      READ(5,1001)HPHI,HTHT,HPSI
ISN 0046      READ(5,1001)VMINI
ISN 0047      READ(5,712) DUM
ISN 0048      712 FORMAT(2E)
ISN 0049      READ(5,1104)NSKIP,LMIN,NUKEY,KIKIT,NXCUE,NSW,NSW1,NSW2
ISN 0050      1104 FORMAT(1E14)
ISN 0051      IF(DUM)713,713,714
ISN 0052      714 CALL RDMIN(DUM)
ISN 0053      713 CONTINUE
ISN 0054      WRITE(6,81)VMINI
ISN 0055      81 FORMAT ( 7H VMINI= E14.7)
ISN 0056      PI= 3.1415926
ISN 0057      10100010
ISN 0058      10100020
ISN 0059      10100030
ISN 0060      10100040
ISN 0061      10100050
ISN 0062      10100060
ISN 0063      10100070
ISN 0064      10100080
ISN 0065      10100090
ISN 0066      10100100
ISN 0067      10100110
ISN 0068      MAIN
ISN 0069      10100130
ISN 0070      10100140
ISN 0071      10100150
ISN 0072      10100160
ISN 0073      10100170
ISN 0074      10100180
ISN 0075      10100190
ISN 0076      10100200
ISN 0077      MAIN
ISN 0078      10100210
ISN 0079      10100220
ISN 0080      10100230
ISN 0081      MAIN
ISN 0082      10100240
ISN 0083      10100250
ISN 0084      10100260
ISN 0085      10100270
ISN 0086      10100280
ISN 0087      10100290
ISN 0088      10100300
ISN 0089      10100310
ISN 0090      10100320
ISN 0091      10100330
ISN 0092      10100340
ISN 0093      10100350
ISN 0094      10100360
ISN 0095      10100370
ISN 0096      10100380
ISN 0097      10100390
ISN 0098      10100400
ISN 0099      10100410
ISN 0100      10100420
ISN 0101      10100430
ISN 0102      10100440
ISN 0103      10100450
ISN 0104      10100460
ISN 0105      10100470
ISN 0106      10100480
ISN 0107      10100490
ISN 0108      10100500
ISN 0109      10100510

```

10100520  
 10100530  
 10100540  
 10100550  
 10100560  
 10100570  
 10100580  
 10100590  
 10100600  
 10100610  
 10100620  
 10100630  
 10100640  
 10100650  
 10100660  
 10100670  
 10100680

```

PI2 = PI/2.
DTR = PI/180.
GAM1C = GAM1C * DTR
GAM2C = GAM2C * DTR
BET1C = BET1C * DTR
BET2C = BET2C * DTR
DIF = GAM1C - GAM2C
DI2 = DIF * 2.0 / DABS(DIF)
SDIF=SIN(DIF)
DU 201 I=1,10
201 THETA(I) = 0.
DU 202 I=1,5
202 PHIV(I) = 0.0
DU 203 I=1,6
    XLMX(I) = 1.0
    X(I) = 1.0
203 XLAM(I) = 1.0
IF(NSKIP .EQ. 0) GO TO 9299
READ(S,1001)(XLAM(I),I=1,6),(THETA(J),J=1,10),(PHIV(K),K=1,5),
1 PSR,VSR
9299 DU 420 I=1,6
420 XLAMP(I) = XLAM(I)
DU 6009 I=1,6
6009 EX(I) = DLOG(XLAM(I))
DU 430 I=1,10
430 THETP(I) = THETA(I)
DU 440 I=1,5
440 PHIVP(I) = PHIV(I)
WRITE(6,S50)(XLAMP(I),I=1,6),(THETP(I),I=1,10),(PHIVP(I),I=1,5)
SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)
SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
TB1C = SIN(BET1C)/COS(BET1C)
X1E = (AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HPI-HHT*(A11*SG1C-A13*SG2C-CG1C*TB1C
1 )/(DI2*SDIF) +HPSI*(A11*CG1C-A13*CG2C+SG1C*TB1C)/(DI2*SDIF))
X3E = (AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HHT/(DI2*SDIF))
X5E = (-AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HPSI/(DI2*SDIF))
PHI = (X(1)+X1E)/DTR
VPHI = X(2)*(XKM*KKC) + HPHI*AITREN
THT = (X(3)+X3E)/DTR
VHT = X(4)*XKM*KKC + HHT*AITREN
PSI = (X(5)+X5E)/DTR
VPSI = X(6)*XKM*KKC + HPSI*AITREN
VMAX = 0.0
NPUS = 2
JSM = 0
KARP = 1
MOVE = 0
XLLIM = 6.9
PHLIM = PI
THLIM = PI2
DIVIO = 4.
DIVI = DIVIO
PMIN = 30.
IF VSR AND PSR ARE GIVEN THEN NUKEY=LMIN=1
    
```

10100750  
 10100760  
 10100770  
 10100780  
 10100790  
 10100800  
 10100810  
 10100820  
 10100830  
 10100840  
 10100850  
 10100860  
 10100870  
 10100880  
 10100890  
 10100900  
 10100910  
 10100920  
 10100930  
 10100940  
 10100950  
 10100960  
 10100970  
 10100980  
 10100990  
 10101000  
 10101010  
 10101020  
 10101030  
 10101040  
 10101050  
 10101060  
 10101070  
 10101080  
 10101090  
 10101100  
 10101110  
 10101120  
 10101130

10100810  
 10100750  
 10100760  
 10100780  
 10100820  
 10100830  
 10100840  
 10100850  
 10100860  
 10100870  
 10100880  
 10100890  
 10100900  
 10100910  
 10100920  
 10100930  
 10100940  
 10100950  
 10100960  
 10100970  
 10100980  
 10100990  
 10101000  
 10101010  
 10101020  
 10101030  
 10101040  
 10101050  
 10101060  
 10101070  
 10101080  
 10101090  
 10101100  
 10101110  
 10101120  
 10101130

```

9299 DU 420 I=1,6
420 XLAMP(I) = XLAM(I)
DU 6009 I=1,6
6009 EX(I) = DLOG(XLAM(I))
DU 430 I=1,10
430 THETP(I) = THETA(I)
DU 440 I=1,5
440 PHIVP(I) = PHIV(I)
WRITE(6,S50)(XLAMP(I),I=1,6),(THETP(I),I=1,10),(PHIVP(I),I=1,5)
SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)
SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
TB1C = SIN(BET1C)/COS(BET1C)
X1E = (AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HPI-HHT*(A11*SG1C-A13*SG2C-CG1C*TB1C
1 )/(DI2*SDIF) +HPSI*(A11*CG1C-A13*CG2C+SG1C*TB1C)/(DI2*SDIF))
X3E = (AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HHT/(DI2*SDIF))
X5E = (-AITREN)/(XKM*KKC)*(HPSI/(DI2*SDIF))
PHI = (X(1)+X1E)/DTR
VPHI = X(2)*(XKM*KKC) + HPHI*AITREN
THT = (X(3)+X3E)/DTR
VHT = X(4)*XKM*KKC + HHT*AITREN
PSI = (X(5)+X5E)/DTR
VPSI = X(6)*XKM*KKC + HPSI*AITREN
VMAX = 0.0
NPUS = 2
JSM = 0
KARP = 1
MOVE = 0
XLLIM = 6.9
PHLIM = PI
THLIM = PI2
DIVIO = 4.
DIVI = DIVIO
PMIN = 30.
IF VSR AND PSR ARE GIVEN THEN NUKEY=LMIN=1
    
```

10100900  
 10100910  
 10100920  
 10100930  
 10100940  
 10100950  
 10100960  
 10100970  
 10100980  
 10100990  
 10101000  
 10101010  
 10101020  
 10101030  
 10101040  
 10101050  
 10101060  
 10101070  
 10101080  
 10101090  
 10101100  
 10101110  
 10101120  
 10101130



ISN 0109	NCUE = 1	10101190
ISN 0110	LAY=0	10101200
ISN 0111	CALL AFX(JSW)	10101250
ISN 0112	3 CALL QGEN(THETA,PHIV,XLAM)	10101270
ISN 0113	CALL PEAIQ(KEEP)	10101290
ISN 0114	KEEP = 1	10101300
	C	10101310
ISN 0115	DO 703 I=1,6	10101330
ISN 0116	DO 703 J=1,6	10101340
ISN 0117	ABC(I,J)=PM(I,J)	10101350
ISN 0118	703 PRM(I,J)=PM(I,J)	10101360
ISN 0119	CALL DEIGN(ABC,B,C)	10101380
ISN 0120	DO 6 I=1,6	10101400
ISN 0121	6 RHV(I) = 0.0	10101410
ISN 0122	DET = 1.0	10101420
ISN 0123	KDET= IMEQD(6,6,1,PRM,RHV,DET,SLUF)	10101440
ISN 0124	WRITE(6,9061)NCUE,DET	10101460
ISN 0125	9061 FORMAT(' NCUE=',IS , 'DET-P= ',E14.7 )	10101470
	C	10101480
ISN 0126	DO 21 I=1,6	10101490
ISN 0127	21 IF(B(I).LT.0.0)GO TO 22	10101500
ISN 0129	VMIN = VMINI	10101510
ISN 0130	CALL DSRCH(VMIN,B,C,JSUE)	10101530
ISN 0131	3996 FORMAT('JSUE=',IS//)	10101540
ISN 0132	VL= VMIN	10101550
ISN 0133	P= DLOG10(VOL)/20.	10101560
ISN 0134	580 FORMAT( ' P =',E14.7,20X,'PSR=',E14.7//)	10101570
ISN 0135	WRITE(6,580) P,PSR	10101580
ISN 0136	BUNCH(NCUE,1) = T	10101590
ISN 0137	BUNCH(NCUE,2)= VL	10101600
ISN 0138	BUNCH(NCUE,3)= VCL	10101610
ISN 0139	BUNCH(NCUE,4)= DET	10101620
ISN 0140	BUNCH(NCUE,5)= P	10101630
ISN 0141	BUNCH(NCUE,6)= DIVI	10101640
ISN 0142	IF(NCUE.EQ.NXCUE) GO TO 999	10101650
ISN 0144	NCUE = NCUE + 1	10101660
ISN 0145	IF(NUKEY.NE.0) GO TO 4	10101670
ISN 0147	PSR = P	10101680
ISN 0148	VSR = VOL	10101690
ISN 0149	WRITE(6,570) PSR	10101700
ISN 0150	570 FORMAT( ' P-STAR = ',E14.7//)	10101710
ISN 0151	8 SIG2 = DLOG10(PSR)	10101720
ISN 0152	WRITE(6,2503) SIG2	10101730
ISN 0153	2503 FORMAT( ' SIGMA-SQUARED = ',E14.7//)	10101740
ISN 0154	22 DU 9 I=1,21	10101750
ISN 0155	RX(I) = RDM(GUM)	10101760
ISN 0156	XLUV = -1.+ 2.*RX(I)	10101770
ISN 0157	IF(XLUV.LE.0.0) GO TO 3415	10101780
ISN 0159	NUTU(I) = 1	10101790
ISN 0160	GO TO 9	10101800
ISN 0161	3415 NUTU(I) =-1	10101810
ISN 0162	9 DU(I) =DEXP(-RX(I)**2/SIG2) * NUTU(I)	10101820
	C	10102340
ISN 0163	560 FORMAT( ' DU = ' //(1X,9E13.6//)	10101850
ISN 0164	505 CONTINUE	10101860
ISN 0165	MOVE = MOVE + 1	10101870

```

ISN 0166      IF(NCUE .GE. NSW)GO TO 2039
ISN 0168      IF(MOVE .LE. NSW1)GO TO 2166
ISN 0170      DIVI = 0.5 * DIVI
ISN 0171      MOVE = 0
ISN 0172      IF(DIVI .LT..25) DIVI= .25
ISN 0174      GO TO 2166
ISN 0175      IF(MOVE.LE.NSW2)GC TO 2166
ISN 0177      DIVI = 2.* DIVIO
ISN 0178      DIVIO = DIVI
ISN 0179      MOVE = 0
ISN 0180      IF(DIVI .GT. 64.)DIVI = 64.
ISN 0182      C2166 WRITE(6,2332)DIVI
ISN 0183      2166 CONTINUE
ISN 0184      2332 FORMAT( 'DIVI=',E20.7/)
ISN 0185      DO 10 I=1,6
ISN 0186      10 DU(I) = XLLIM * DU(I)/DIVI
ISN 0187      DO 12 I=7,16
ISN 0188      12 DU(I) = THLIM * DU(I)/DIVI
ISN 0189      DO 14 I=17,21
ISN 0190      14 DU(I) = PHLIM * DU(I)/DIVI
ISN 0191      C      WRITE(6,560)(DU(I),I=1,21)
ISN 0192      DO 20 I=1,6
ISN 0193      20 XINC(I) = EX(I) + DU(I)
ISN 0194      IF(XINC(I) .LT. XLLIM) GO TO 209
ISN 0195      DU(I) = 0.5 * DU(I)
ISN 0196      GO TO 665
ISN 0197      209 IF(XINC(I) .LT. -9.2) XINC(I)= -9.2
ISN 0198      20 XLAM(I) =DEXP(XINC(I))
ISN 0199      666 DO 30I=1,10
ISN 0200      IP=I + 6
ISN 0201      52 THETA(I)= THETP(I) + DU(IP)
ISN 0202      IF( DABS(THETA(I)).LT.PI2) GO TO 30
ISN 0203      THETA(I) = THETA(I) - DU(IP)
ISN 0204      44 DU(IP) = 0.5* DU(IP)
ISN 0205      GO TO 52
ISN 0206      30 CONTINUE
ISN 0207      DO 40I=1,5
ISN 0208      IP=16 + I
ISN 0209      62 PHIV(I) = PHIVP(I) + DU(IP)
ISN 0210      IF(DABS(PHIV(I)).LT.PI) GO TO 40
ISN 0211      PHIV(I) = PHIV(I) - DU(IP)
ISN 0212      54 DU(IP) = 0.5 * DU(IP)
ISN 0213      GO TO 62
ISN 0214      40 CONTINUE
ISN 0215      C      WRITE(6,560)(DU(I),I=1,21)
ISN 0216      IF(KKIT.GT.0) GO TO 50
ISN 0217      DO 71 I=1,3
ISN 0218      PHIV(I)=0.0
ISN 0219      71 THETA(I)=0.0
ISN 0220      DO 72 I=5,8
ISN 0221      72 THETA(I)=0.0
ISN 0222      THETA(10)=0.0
ISN 0223      PHIV(4)=0.0
ISN 0224      PHIV(5)= THETA(9)
ISN 0225      50 NUKEY = 1
ISN 0226      GO TO 3
ISN 0227      50 NUKEY = 1
ISN 0228      GO TO 3
10101900
10101910
10101920
10101930
10101950
10101960
10101970
10101980
10101990
10102000
10102010
10102020
10102030
10102040
10102050
10102060
10101840
10102100
10102110
10102120
10102130
10102140
10102150
10102160
10102170
10102180
10102190
10102200
10102210
10102220
10102230
10102240
10102250
10102260
10102270
10102280
10102290
10102300
10102310
10102320
10102080
10102360
10102370
10102380
10102390
10102400
10102410
10102420
10102430
10102440
10102460
10102470

```

ISN 0229	4 IF(P.LT.PSR) GO TO 300	10102480
ISN 0231	IF(LMIN.EQ.0) GO TO 305	10102490
ISN 0233	LMIN = 0	10102500
ISN 0234	LAY= 0	10102510
ISN 0235	CALL CLOCK	10102520
ISN 0236	GO TO 8	10102530
ISN 0237	305 DO 840 I=1,6	10102540
ISN 0238	840 DU(I) =-DU(I) * 1.* DIVI / XLLIM	10102550
ISN 0239	DO 850 I=7,16	10102560
ISN 0240	650 DU(I) =-DU(I) * 1.* DIVI / THLIM	10102570
ISN 0241	DO 860 I=17,21	10102580
ISN 0242	860 DU(I) =-DU(I) * 1.* DIVI / PHLIM	10102590
ISN 0243	LMIN = 1	10102600
ISN 0244	CALL CLOCK	10102610
ISN 0245	GO TO 905	10102620
ISN 0246	300 PSR = P	10102630
ISN 0247	LAY = LAY+1	10102640
ISN 0248	VSR = VOL	10102650
ISN 0249	MOVE = 0	10102660
ISN 0250	DIVI = DIVID	10102670
ISN 0251	LMIN = 1	10102680
ISN 0252	WRITE(6,100) VL,VCL	10102690
ISN 0253	100 FORMAT(1H /1X, 16H LIAPUNOV FCT = E14.7 ,/ 1 1X,23H INVERSE VOL ESTIMATE = E14.7, / )	10102700
ISN 0254	WRITE(6,93) (( Q(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)	10102710
ISN 0255	93 FORMAT(1H /1X,7H Q(I,J)/(1X,6E14.7))	10102720
ISN 0256	WRITE(6,11)((PM(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,6)	10102730
ISN 0257	11 FORMAT('0 PM'/(1P6E18.7))	10102740
ISN 0258	1020 WRITE(6,1030)(B(I),I=1,6)	10102750
ISN 0259	1030 FORMAT(13H1 EIGENVALUES/(1P6E20.7))	10102760
ISN 0260	WRITE(6,700)((C(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,6)	10102770
ISN 0261	700 FORMAT(13H EIGENVECTORS/(6E12.4))	10102780
ISN 0262	WRITE(6,1200)(FZERO(I),I=1,6),(XZERO(J),J=1,6)	10102790
ISN 0263	1200 FORMAT(10H FZERO(I)=,6E12.4/10H XZERO(I)=,6E12.4)	10102800
ISN 0264	WRITE(6,1201)NNZERO,VDOZ,VMIN	10102810
ISN 0265	1201 FORMAT(8H NNZERO=,IS/12H VDOZ,VMIN=,2E14.7)	10102820
ISN 0266	DO 310 I=1,6	10102830
ISN 0267	EX(I) = DLOG(XLAM(I))	10102840
ISN 0268	310 XLAMP(I) = XLAM(I)	10102850
ISN 0269	DO 320 I=1,10	10102860
ISN 0270	320 THETP(I) = THETA(I)	10102870
ISN 0271	DO 330 I=1,5	10102880
ISN 0272	330 PHIVP(I) = PHIV(I)	10102890
ISN 0273	WRITE(6,550)(XLAMP(I),I=1,6),(THETP(I),I=1,10),(PHIVP(I),I=1,5)	10102900
ISN 0274	550 FORMAT( ' XLAM-PRIME , THETA-PRIME , PHI-PRIME'/(1X,9E13.6/))	10102910
ISN 0275	DO 810 I=1,6	10102920
ISN 0276	810 DU(I) = (2.**{LAY-1})*DU(I) * DIVI /XLLIM	10102930
ISN 0277	DO 820 I=7,16	10102940
ISN 0278	820 DU(I) = (2.**{LAY-1})*DU(I) * DIVI /THLIM	10102950
ISN 0279	DO 830 I=17,21	10102960
ISN 0280	830 DU(I) = (2.**{LAY-1})*DU(I) * DIVI /PHLIM	10102970
ISN 0281	CALL CLOCK	10102980
ISN 0282	GO TO 905	10102990
ISN 0283	999 CALL RDMOUT(DUM)	10103000
ISN 0284	WRITE(6,715) DUM	10103010
ISN 0285	715 FORMAT(1H0 Z8)	10103020
		10103030
		10103040
		10103050
		10103060

ISN 0286	GG TO 102	10103070
ISN 0287	1000 CONTINUE	10103080
ISN 0288	WRITE(6,8600)	10103090
ISN 0289	8600 FORMAT(18X,'TIME',12X,'LIAPUNOV FCT',9X,'INVERSE VOL',11X,'DET(P)',	10103100
	1,11X,'PERFORMANCE',12X,'DIVISOR',///)	10103110
ISN 0290	WRITE(6,8605) ((BLNCH(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,NXCUE)	10103120
ISN 0291	8605 FORMAT(7X,6(6X,E14.7)/)	10103130
ISN 0292	CALL EXIT	10103140
ISN 0293	END	10103150



```

10300550
10300570
10300580
10300590
10300600
10300610
10300620
10300630
10300640
10300650
10300660
10300670
10300680
10300690
10300700
10300710
10300720
10300730
10300740
10300750
10300760
10300770
10300780
10300790
10300800
10300810
10300820
10300830
10300840
10300850
10300860
10300870
10300880
10300890
10300900
10300910
10300920
10300930
10300940
10300950
10300960
10300970
10300980
10301030
10301040
10301050
10301060
10301070
10301080
10301090
10301100

DN 250 I=1.6
PF(I)=0.0
250 OX(I)=0.0
DO 251 I=1.6
DO 251 J=1.6
OX(I)= OX(I) + O(I,J)*X(J)
251 PF(I)=PF(I) + PM(I,J)*F(J)
DO 252 I=1.6
252 VDOT = VDOT - X(I)* (OX(I)-2.0 * PF(I))
IF(IFLAG.EQ.1)GO TO 520
IF(VDOT .LT. 0)GO TO 103
IF(VMIN .LT. VL)GO TO 103
KFAIL=1
IFLAG = 1
500 DO 510 I=1.6
510 DEL(I)= 0.5*X(I)
512 DO 515 I=1.6
515 X(I)= X(I)- DEL(I)
GO TO 535
520 DO 530 I=1.6
530 DEL(I)= DEL(I)*.5
IF(VDOT.GT.0) GO TO 512
DO 540 I=1.6
540 X(I)= X(I) + DEL(I)
535 KAM= KAM + 1
540 FORMAT(7H VDOT,V/(1X,2E14.7))
550 FORMAT(3H X=/(1X,6E13.4))
IF(KAM .LT.15) GO TO 259
VMIN = VL
DO 1100 I=1.6
FZERO(I)= F(I)
1100 XZERO(I)= X(I)
NNZERO = NN
VDOTZ = VDOT
312 FORMAT(6H DB,DG,4E15.7/6H F(I)=,6E12.4)
IFLAG = 0
KAM = 0
IF(VL .LT. 1.0E-15)GO TO 66
VOL = SD/((SQRT(VL))*5)
IF(VOL .GT. VSR) GO TO 59
GO TO 100
66 CONTINUE
VOL = 1.0E+60
C
65 JSUE = 1
311 IF(KFAIL .EQ. 0)GO TO 315
WRITE(6,1202)NNZERO
1202 FORMAT(' NZERC=', I6)
GO TO 316
315 WRITE(6,2503)VMIN
2503 FORMAT(' NO LINEAR SEARCH', , VMIN=, E14.7/)
VMIN = 10.*VMIN
GO TO 722
315 WRITE(6,705)NN
RETURN
END
ISN 0055
ISN 0057
ISN 0058
ISN 0059
ISN 0060
ISN 0061
ISN 0062
ISN 0063
ISN 0064
ISN 0065
ISN 0066
ISN 0067
ISN 0069
ISN 0071
ISN 0072
ISN 0073
ISN 0074
ISN 0075
ISN 0076
ISN 0077
ISN 0078
ISN 0079
ISN 0080
ISN 0082
ISN 0083
ISN 0084
ISN 0085
ISN 0086
ISN 0087
ISN 0089
ISN 0090
ISN 0091
ISN 0092
ISN 0093
ISN 0094
ISN 0095
ISN 0096
ISN 0097
ISN 0098
ISN 0100
ISN 0101
ISN 0103
ISN 0104
ISN 0105
ISN 0106
ISN 0107
ISN 0109
ISN 0110
ISN 0111
ISN 0112
ISN 0113
ISN 0114
ISN 0115
ISN 0116
ISN 0117
ISN 0118

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,ID

ISN 0002	FUNCTION IMEQD(MID,M,N,A,Y,D,SCALE)	10800010
	C THIS FORTRAN 4 PROGRAM SOLVES AX = Y BY TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION.	10800020
	C THE ARGUMENTS HAVE THE SAME MEANING AS THOSE OF XSIMEQ.	10800030
ISN 0003	REAL*8 DOTPR	10800040
ISN 0004	DOUBLE PRECISION SUM,A,Y,SCALE,D	10800050
ISN 0005	DIMENSION A(MID,1),Y(MID,1),SCALE(1)	10800060
ISN 0006	COMMON /INFO/ SUM,NUMBER,INCR,INCC	10800070
ISN 0007	INTEGER SPILL	10800080
	C SET OVERFLOW INDICATOR.	10800090
	C TAMPER OVERRIDES STANDARD HANDLING OF SPILL INTERRUPTIONS. ITS ARGU-	10800110
	C MENT IS SET TO ZERO AND THEREAFTER THE VALUES 0,1,2,3 INDICATE NO	10800120
	C SPILL, UNDERFLOW ONLY, OVERFLOW ONLY, AND BOTH, RESPECTIVELY.	10800130
ISN 0008	INCR = MID	10800140
ISN 0009	INCC = 1	10800150
ISN 0010	DO 120 I = 1,M	10800160
ISN 0011	X = 0.	10800170
ISN 0012	DO 100 J = 1,M	10800180
ISN 0013	GETZ = ABS(A(I,J))	10800190
ISN 0014	100 X = AMAX1(X,GETZ)	10800200
ISN 0015	IF (X) 105,490,105	10800210
ISN 0016	105 X = POW16(X)	10800220
	C POW16(X) IS THE POWER OF 16 NEXT LARGER THAN ABS(X)	10800230
ISN 0017	D = D * X	10800240
ISN 0018	X = 1./ X	10800250
ISN 0019	DO 110 J = 1,M	10800260
ISN 0020	110 A(I,J) = A(I,J) * X	10800270
ISN 0021	DO 120 J = 1,N	10800280
ISN 0022	120 Y(I,J) = Y(I,J) * X	10800290
ISN 0023	DO 140 J = 1,M	10800300
ISN 0024	X = 0.	10800310
ISN 0025	DO 130 I = 1,M	10800320
ISN 0026	GOTZ = ABS(A(I,J))	10800330
ISN 0027	130 X = AMAX1(X,GOTZ)	10800340
ISN 0028	IF (X) 135,490,135	10800350
ISN 0029	135 X = POW16(X)	10800360
ISN 0030	D = D * X	10800370
ISN 0031	SCALE(J) = X	10800380
ISN 0032	X = 1./ X	10800390
ISN 0033	DO 140 I = 1,M	10800400
ISN 0034	140 A(I,J) = A(I,J) * X	10800410
	C MAJOR LOOP. TRIANGULAR DECOMPOSITION WITH D.P. ACCUM OF INNER PRODUCTS	10800420
ISN 0035	DO 310 K = 1,M	10800430
ISN 0036	K1 = K - 1	10800440
ISN 0037	150 NUMBER = K1	10800450
ISN 0038	X = 0.	10800460
ISN 0039	L = K	10800470
ISN 0040	DO 180 I = K,M	10800480
ISN 0041	SUM = A(I,K)	10800490
ISN 0042	A(I,K) = DOTPR(A(I,1),A(1,K))	10800500
	C + X(NUMBER)*Y(NUMBER) WHERE X AND Y HAVE THE STORAGE INCREMENTS	10800510
	C DOTPR(X,Y) GIVES THE (D.P. ACCUMULATED) VALUE SUM + X(1)*Y(1) +...	10800520
	C INCR AND INCC. DOTPR USES COMMON AREA INFO	10800530
ISN 0043	165 IF (X - ABS(SUM)) 170,180,180	10800540
ISN 0044	170 X = ABS(SUM)	10800550
ISN 0045	L=I	10800560

```

ISN 0046      180 CONTINUE
ISN 0047      IF (L - K) 490,220,190
ISN 0048      C HOW INTERCHANGES TO INSURE LARGE PIVOTS
ISN 0049      190 D = - D
ISN 0050      DO 200 J=1,M
ISN 0051      X = A(L,J)
ISN 0052      A(L,J) = A(K,J)
ISN 0053      DO 210 J=1,N
ISN 0054      X = Y(L,J)
ISN 0055      Y(L,J) = Y(K,J)
ISN 0056      210 Y(K,J) = X
ISN 0057      220 X = -A(K,K)
ISN 0058      IF (M-K) 490,275,230
ISN 0059      230 KD = K + 1
ISN 0060      DO 240 I = KD,M
ISN 0061      240 A(I,K) = A(I,K) / X
ISN 0062      250 DO 270 L = KD,M
ISN 0063      SUM = A(K,L)
ISN 0064      270 A(K,L) = DOTPR(A(K,1),A(1,L))
ISN 0065      275 DO 290 L=1,N
ISN 0066      SUM = Y(K,L)
ISN 0067      290 Y(K,L) = DOTPR(A(K,1),Y(1,L))
ISN 0068      C UNDUPLY SMALL PIVOT INDICATES A IS SINGULAR
ISN 0069      300 IF (ABS(X) - 2.384186E-7) 490,490,310
ISN 0070      310 CONTINUE
ISN 0071      C BACK SOLUTION
ISN 0072      I = M
ISN 0073      DO 345 K=1,M
ISN 0074      II = I + 1
ISN 0075      NUMBER = M - I
ISN 0076      DO 340 L = 1,N
ISN 0077      SUM = -Y(I,L)
ISN 0078      340 Y(I,L) = -DOTPR(A(I,I+1),Y(I+1,L)) / A(I,I)
ISN 0079      345 I=I-1
ISN 0080      DO 350 I = 1,M
ISN 0081      X = 1./ SCALE(I)
ISN 0082      D = D * A(I,I)
ISN 0083      DO 350 J = 1,N
ISN 0084      350 A(I,J) = Y(I,J) * X
ISN 0085      IMEOD = 1
ISN 0086      480 CONTINUE
ISN 0087      C STNDRD ZEROS THE ARG OF TAMPER AND RESTORES STANDARD SPILL ACTION.
ISN 0088      RETURN
ISN 0089      490 D = 0.
ISN 0090      IMEOD = 3
ISN 0091      GO TO 480
ISN 0092      END
ISN 0093      10800570
ISN 0094      10800580
ISN 0095      10800590
ISN 0096      10800600
ISN 0097      10800610
ISN 0098      10800620
ISN 0099      10800630
ISN 0100      10800640
ISN 0101      10800650
ISN 0102      10800660
ISN 0103      10800670
ISN 0104      10800680
ISN 0105      10800690
ISN 0106      10800700
ISN 0107      10800710
ISN 0108      10800720
ISN 0109      10800730
ISN 0110      10800740
ISN 0111      10800750
ISN 0112      10800760
ISN 0113      10800770
ISN 0114      10800780
ISN 0115      10800790
ISN 0116      10800800
ISN 0117      10800810
ISN 0118      10800820
ISN 0119      10800830
ISN 0120      10800840
ISN 0121      10800850
ISN 0122      10800860
ISN 0123      10800870
ISN 0124      10800880
ISN 0125      10800890
ISN 0126      10800900
ISN 0127      10800910
ISN 0128      10800920
ISN 0129      10800930
ISN 0130      10800940
ISN 0131      10800950
ISN 0132      10800960
ISN 0133      IMEOD
ISN 0134      IMEOD
ISN 0135      10800990
ISN 0136      10801000
ISN 0137      10801010
ISN 0138      10801020
ISN 0139      10801030
ISN 0140      10801040

```



COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,ID

ISN 0002	SUBROUTINE CLOCK	10200010
ISN 0003	COMMON/GEORGE/INIT	
ISN 0004	COMMON/BLK68/T	CLOCK
ISN 0005	DATA I/1/	10200020
ISN 0006	CALL CLOCKS(NEW)	CLOCK
ISN 0007	T = FLOAT(NEW -INIT) * .01	CLOCK
ISN 0008	WRITE (6,1) T	10200040
ISN 0009	1 FORMAT('0',90X,'CLOCK TIME',F16.2,5X,'SECONDS')	10200050
ISN 0010	I = 0	10200060
ISN 0011	RETURN	10200070
ISN 0012	END	10200080

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=55,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE DEIGN(PM,B,C)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C             THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE EIGEN VALUES AND VECTORS OF PM
ISN 0004      REAL*4  AA,B,C
ISN 0005      DIMENSION AA(60),B(6),QV(6),J(6),V(6),C(6,6),W(6),PM(6,6)
ISN 0007      IK=1
ISN 0008      DO 1000 K=1,6
ISN 0009      DO 1000 I=K,6
ISN 0010      AA(IK) = PM(I,K)
ISN 0011      1000 IK = IK + 1
ISN 0012      N=6
ISN 0013      M=21
ISN 0014      LEAD = 1
ISN 0015      CALL SYMBIG(AA,N,LEAD,N,M,B,P,QV,U,V,MISS)
ISN 0016      IF(MISS)1010,1020,1010
ISN 0017      1010 WRITE(6,1040)
ISN 0018      1040 FORMAT(17H ERROR IN BIGSYM )
ISN 0019      GO TO 60
C             FIND EIGENVECTORS OF PM(I,J)
ISN 0020      1020 LOW = 1
ISN 0021      KOUNT = 6
ISN 0022      MID = 6
ISN 0023      CALL SECURE(C,LOW,KOUNT,MID,W)
C
ISN 0024      60 RETURN
ISN 0025      END
    
```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME = \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NJEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE AFX(JSW)                                10500010
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)                        10500020
C             *****                                          10500030
ISN 0004      COMMON /BLK1/ PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VTHT,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI 10500040
ISN 0005      COMMON /BLK2/ TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM 10500050
ISN 0006      COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C           10500060
ISN 0007      COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HTHT,HPSI                    10500070
ISN 0008      COMMON/BLK5/A(6,6),Q(6,6),PM(6,6),F(6,6)        10500080
ISN 0009      COMMON/BLK 11/DB1,DB2,DG1,DG2                   10500090
ISN 0010      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)                               10500100
ISN 0011      COMMON/BLK78/X1E,X3E,X5E                         10500110
C                                                     10500120
C             EXACT MODEL STATE EQUATIONS                     10500130
C                                                     10500140
ISN 0012      IF(JSW.GT.0)GO TO 312                             10500150
C             ( TRACKERS 3-4 (AMES 1-2) )                     10500160
C                                                     10500170
C             EQUATIONS ARE IN THE FORM  X-DOT = A X + F(X)   10500180
C                                                     10500190
C             WHERE X IS A SIX COMPONENT COLUMN VECTOR AS IS F(X) 10500200
C                                                     10500210
C             AND A IS 6X6 MATRIX                              10500220
C                                                     10500230
C             X-VECTOR IS(PHI,VPHI,THT,VTHT,PSI,VPSI)         10500240
C                                                     10500250
C             *****                                          10500260
C                                                     10500270
ISN 0014      WRITE(6,1070)PHI,VPHI,THT,VTHT,PSI,VPSI,TM,T1,T2, 10500280
ISN 0015      1070 FORMAT(1H /10X,14H INITIAL STATE / 6E13.6 /10X,13H INPUT CONSTS/ 10500300
C             110X, 29H TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12 / 8E14.7 / 10X, 30H GAM1C,GA 10500310
C             2M2C,BET1C,BET2C,(RAD) / 4E14.7 / 10X,10H INERTIA = E14.7 ./10X, 10500320
C             317H HTHT,HPHI,HPSI = 3E14.7//)                  10500330
C             *****                                          10500340
ISN 0016      PI = 3.1415926                                    10500350
ISN 0017      DTR = PI/180.0                                    10500360
ISN 0018      RTD = 180.0/PI                                    10500370
C             *****                                          10500380
C                                                     10500390
ISN 0019      KK=0                                             10500400
ISN 0020      SB2C = SIN(BET2C)                                 10500410
ISN 0021      CB2C = COS(BET2C)                                 10500420
ISN 0022      TB2C = SB2C/CB2C                                  10500430
ISN 0023      SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)                                10500440
ISN 0024      CG1C = COS(GAM1C)                                10500450
ISN 0025      SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)                                10500460
ISN 0026      CG2C = COS(GAM2C)                                10500470
ISN 0027      SB1C = SIN(BET1C)                                10500480
ISN 0028      CB1C = COS(BET1C)                                10500490
ISN 0029      TB1C = SB1C/CB1C                                  10500500
ISN 0030      SGAM1C = SG1C                                    10500510
ISN 0031      SGAM2C = SG2C                                    10500520
ISN 0032      CGAM1C = CG1C                                    10500530
ISN 0033      CGAM2C = CG2C                                    10500540
C                                                     10500550

```



180

```

2 +SG1C*CB1C*CTHT*CPHI ) / (SB1C *(-SPSI*CPHI + CPSI*STHT*SPHI) 10501120
3 +CG1C*CB1C*(CPSI*CPHI + SPSI*STHT*SPHI) -CB1C*SG1C*CTHT*SPHI ) 10501130
4 - GAM1C 10501140
C 10501150
ISN 0071 GL1= CPSI*CTHT*SB2C-SPSI*CTHT*CG2C*CB2C-STHT*SG2C*CB2C 10501160
ISN 0072 DB2= ARSIN(GL1) - BET2C 10501170
C 10501180
ISN 0073 DG2 = -GAM2C + ATAN( (SB2C*(SPSI*SPHI +CPSI*STHT*CPHI) +CG2C* 10501190
1 CB2C*(CPSI*SPHI-SPSI*STHT*CPHI) +SG2C*CB2C*CTHT*CPHI )/ ( SB2C* 10501200
2 (SPSI*CPHI-CPSI*STHT*SPHI)+CG2C*CB2C*(CPSI*CPHI+SPSI*STHT*SPHI) 10501210
3 -CTHT*SPHI*SG2C*CB2C ) 10501220
ISN 0074 IF(BET1C.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 850 10501230
ISN 0076 APE1= ABS(DB1/BET1C) 10501240
ISN 0077 IF(APE1 .LT. 1.0-10)DB1= SG1C*THT + CG1C*PSI 10501250
ISN 0079 850 IF(GAM1C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 851 10501260
ISN 0081 APE2= ABS(DG1/GAM1C) 10501270
ISN 0082 IF(APE2 .LT. 1.0-10)DG1= PHI - TB1C*CG1C*THT + TB1C*SG1C*PSI 10501280
ISN 0084 851 IF(BET2C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 852 10501290
ISN 0086 APE3= ABS(DB2/BET2C) 10501300
ISN 0097 IF(APE3 .LT. 1.0-10)DB2= -SG2C*THT - CG2C*PSI 10501310
ISN 0089 852 IF(GAM2C .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 853 10501320
ISN 0091 APE4= ABS(DG2/GAM2C) 10501330
ISN 0092 IF(APE4 .LT. 1.0-10)DG2= PHI + TB2C*CG2C*THT - TB2C*SG2C*PSI 10501340
C 10501350
C ***** 10501360
C 10501370
C CALCULATION OF NONLINEAR F(X) 10501380
C 10501390
C 10501400
853 SUM5=(COS(DG2+GAM2C))*DB1 + (COS(DG1+GAM1C))*DB2 10501410
ISN 0095 SUM6=(SIN(DG2+GAM2C))*DB1 + (SIN(DG1+GAM1C))*DB2 10501420
ISN 0096 EPHI= DG1 10501430
ISN 0097 ETHT= D12*SUM5 10501440
ISN 0098 EPSI=-D12*SUM6 10501450
ISN 0099 PJ1=(XKM*XKC/AITREN)*(-SIN(DG1+GAM1C)*X(4)-COS(DG1+GAM1C)*X(6)) 10501460
ISN 0100 PJ2=(XKM*XKC/AITREN)*(SIN(DG2+GAM2C)*X(4)+COS(DG2+GAM2C)*X(6)) 10501470
ISN 0101 PJ3=(XKM*XKC/AITREN)*(-X(2)-TAN(DB2+BET2C)*(COS(DG2+GAM2C)*X(4) 10501480
1 - SIN(DG2+GAM2C)*X(6))) 10501490
ISN 0102 PJ4=(XKM*XKC/AITREN)*(-X(2)+TAN(DB1+BET1C)*(COS(DG1+GAM1C)*X(4) 10501500
1 -SIN(DG1+GAM1C)*X(6))) 10501510
ISN 0103 EPHID= PJ4 10501520
ISN 0104 ETHTD= D12*(COS(DG2+GAM2C)*PJ1+COS(DG1+GAM1C)*PJ2-SIN(DG2+GAM2C) 10501530
1 *DB1*PJ3-SIN(DG1+GAM1C)*DB2*PJ4) 10501540
ISN 0105 EPSID=-D12*(SIN(DG2+GAM2C)*PJ1+SIN(DG1+GAM1C)*PJ2+DB1*COS(DG2+ 10501550
1 GAM2C)*PJ3 + DB2*COS(DG1+GAM1C)*PJ4) 10501560
ISN 0106 F(1)= -XKM*XKC/AITREN*(TTHT*SPHI*X(4)+TTHT*CPHI*X(6)) 10501570
C 10501580
ISN 0107 ARGF2 =XKC*(EPHI + 4.5*EPHID) 10501590
ISN 0108 IF(ABS(ARGF2).LE.F2LIM)F2= ARGF2 10501600
ISN 0110 IF( (ARGF2).GT.F2LIM)F2= F2LIM 10501610
ISN 0112 IF( ARGF2.LT.-F2LIM)F2=-F2LIM 10501620
ISN 0114 F(2)= 1./[(XKC*TM)*(F2 -AITREN*HPHI/XKM)-1./TM*(X(1)-(TB1C*CG1C) 10501630
1 *X(3)+TB1C*SG1C*X(5) +AITREN*HPHI/(XKC*XKM)- 4.5*XKM*XKC/ 10501640
1 AITREN*(X(2)-TB1C*CG1C*X(4) + TB1C*SG1C*X(6)))] 10501650
C 10501660
ISN 0115 F(3)= -XKM*XKC/AITREN*((CPHI-1.)*X(4)-SPHI*X(6)) 10501670

```

	C		10501680
ISN 0116		ARGF4= XKC*(ETHT+4.5*ETHTD)	10501690
ISN 0117		IF(ABS(ARGF4).LE.F2LIM)F2= ARGF4	10501700
ISN 0119		IF( (ARGF4).GT.F2LIM)F2= F2LIM	10501710
ISN 0121		IF( ARGF4.LT.-F2LIM)F2=-F2LIM	10501720
ISN 0123		F(4)= 1./(XKC*TM)*(F2-AITREN*HTHT/XKM)	10501730
	1	-1./TM*(D12*(SDIF*X(3)+AITREN*HTHT/(XKC*XKM)- 4.5*XKM*XKC/	10501740
	1	AITREN*(CG2C*SG1C*X(4)-CG1C*SG2C*X(4))))	10501750
			10501760
	C		10501770
ISN 0124		F(5)= -XKM*XKC/AITREN*(SPHI*X(4)/CTHT+(CPHI/CTHT-1.)*X(6))	10501780
ISN 0125		ARGF6= XKC*(EPSI + 4.5*EPSID)	10501790
ISN 0126		IF(ABS(ARGF6).LE.F2LIM)F2=ARGF6	10501800
ISN 0128		IF( (ARGF6).GT.F2LIM)F2=F2LIM	10501810
ISN 0130		IF( ARGF6.LT.-F2LIM)F2=-F2LIM	10501820
ISN 0132		F(6)=1./(XKC*TM)*(F2-AITREN*HPSI/XKM)+1./TM*D12*(-SDIF*X(5)	10501830
	1	+AITREN*HPSI/(XKC*XKM)-4.5*XKM*XKC/AITREN*X(6)*	10501840
	1	(SG2C*CG1C-SG1C*CG2C))	10501850
		*****	10501860
ISN 0133	C	KK=KK+1	10501870
ISN 0134		IF(KK.EQ.2)GO TO 700	10501880
ISN 0136		GO TO 702	10501890
ISN 0137		700 WRITE(6,5002)DB1,DB2,DG1,DG2	10501900
ISN 0138		5002 FORMAT(6H DB,DG/1X,4E13.6)	10501910
ISN 0139		702 CONTINUE	10501920
			10501930
	C		10501940
ISN 0140		IF(JSW.GT.0)GO TO 602	10501950
ISN 0142		WRITE(6,5001)(F(I),I=1,6)	10501960
ISN 0143		5001 FORMAT(1H /1X,12H F(X)-VECTOR/1X,6E13.6)	10501970
ISN 0144		602 CONTINUE	10501980
			10501990
	C		10502000
	C		10502010
	C	*****	10502000
ISN 0145		RETURN	10502010
ISN 0146		END	

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NJEDIT, ID

ISN 0002	SUBROUTINE QGEN(THETA,PHIV,XLAM)	10600010
ISN 0003	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	10600020
	C	10600030
	C GENERATION OF POSITIVE DEFINITE Q MATRIX	10600040
ISN 0004	DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,QV,A,E,AM,Q,PM,ATP,PA,QP	10600050
ISN 0005	COMMON/BLKS/A(6,6),Q(6,6),PM(6,6),F(6),DF(6,6)	10600060
ISN 0006	N=6	10600070
	C	10600080
ISN 0007	DIMENSION THETA(28),PHIV(8),XLAM(9),ZTHETA(28),TTHETA(28),	10600090
	1 BA(20,20),SS(20,20,20),CC(20,20),Z(20,20,20),	10600100
	2 BM(20,20),SM(20,20),AAR(20,20),G(20,20),QQ(20,20)	10600110
	C )9,I=K,)K(MALX(,)8,I=J,)J(VIHP(,)8,I=I,)I(ATEHT(,)3601,5(DA	10600120
ISN 0008	1063 FORMAT(6E12.4)	10600130
ISN 0009	EXTERNAL DMOD	QGEN
ISN 0010	PI = 3.1415926	10600140
ISN 0011	PI2 = PI/2.	10600150
ISN 0012	NN=(N-1)*(N-2)/2	10600160
ISN 0013	DO 6I=1,NN	10600170
ISN 0014	BAD=THETA(I)	10600180
ISN 0015	6 TTHETA(I)=DMOD(BAD,PI2)	QGEN
	C WE HAVE NOW INDEXED THETA.	10600200
	C NOW WANT CONTINUED PRODUCT OF SS(I,J,L) FOR L=K+1,N.	10600210
	C FOR EACH K=1,N-1 OBTAIN Z(K,I,J).	10600220
ISN 0016	NNI = N-1	10600230
ISN 0017	69 DO 20 K=1,NNI	10600240
	C	10600250
ISN 0018	DO 8 I=1,N	10600260
ISN 0019	DO 8 J=1,N	10600270
ISN 0020	8 BA(I,J)=0.0	10600280
ISN 0021	DO 99 I=1,N	10600290
ISN 0022	99 BA(I,I)=1.0	10600300
	C	10600310
ISN 0023	KK=K+1	10600320
ISN 0024	DO 10 L=KK,N	10600330
	C	10600340
ISN 0025	DO 15 I=1,N	10600350
ISN 0026	DO 15 J=1,N	10600360
ISN 0027	15 SS(I,J,L)=0.0	10600370
ISN 0028	DO 98 I=1,N	10600380
ISN 0029	98 SS(I,I,L)=1.0	10600390
	C WE DEVELOP SS(I,J,L) AS FUNCTION THETA(L,K,N) FOR L L,T, N	10600400
	C AND SS(I,J,L) FUNCTION OF PHIV(K) FOR L=N	10600410
ISN 0030	IF(L-N)25,23,23	10600420
ISN 0031	25 M=((2*N-K-2)*(K-1)/2)+N-L	10600430
ISN 0032	SS(K,K,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))	10600440
ISN 0033	SS(L,L,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))	10600450
ISN 0034	SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(TTHETA(M))	10600460
ISN 0035	SS(L,K,L)=SIN(TTHETA(M))	10600470
ISN 0036	GO TO 35	10600480
ISN 0037	23 SS(K,K,L)=COS(PHIV(K))	10600490
ISN 0038	SS(L,L,L)=COS(PHIV(K))	10600500
ISN 0039	SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(PHIV(K))	10600510
ISN 0040	SS(L,K,L)=SIN(PHIV(K))	10600520
	C	10600530
ISN 0041	35 DO 70 I=1,N	10600540

```

ISN 0042      DO 70 J=1,N
ISN 0043      7C CC(I,J)=0.0
C
ISN 0044      DO 50 M=1,N
ISN 0045      DO 50 J=1,N
ISN 0046      DO 50 I=1,N
ISN 0047      50 CC(M,J)=BA(M,I)*SS(I,J,L) +CC(M,J)
ISN 0048      DO 10 I=1,N
ISN 0049      DO 10 J=1,N
ISN 0050      1X0 BA(I,J)=CC(I,J)
ISN 0051      10 CONTINUE
ISN 0052      DO 20 I=1,N
ISN 0053      DO 20 J=1,N
ISN 0054      20 Z(K,I,J)=BA(I,J)
C
ISN 0055      DO 7 I=1,N
ISN 0056      DO 7 J=1,N
ISN 0057      7 BM(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0058      DO 16 I=1,N
ISN 0059      16 BM(I,I)=1.0
C
ISN 0060      DO 40 K=1,NNI
C
ISN 0061      DO 75 I=1,N
ISN 0062      DO 75 J=1,N
ISN 0063      75 SM(I,J)=0.0
C
ISN 0064      DO 55 M=1,N
ISN 0065      DO 55 J=1,N
ISN 0066      DO 55 I=1,N
ISN 0067      55 SM(M,J)=Z(K,M,I)*BM(I,J)+SM(M,J)
ISN 0068      DO 40 I=1,N
ISN 0069      DO 40 J=1,N
ISN 0070      40 BM(I,J)=SM(I,J)
C
ISN 0071      BM(I,J) IS CONTINUED PRODUCT OF Z(K,I,J) FROM K=1 TO N-1
ISN 0072      IF(PP)41,41,19
ISN 0073      19 CONTINUE
ISN 0074      18 FORMAT(8H BM(I,J)/(6E15.7))
ISN 0075      41 DO 78 I=1,N
ISN 0076      DO 78 J=1,N
ISN 0077      78 AAR(I,J)=BM(J,I)
C
ISN 0078      AAR(I,J) IS TRANSPOSE BM(I,J)
ISN 0079      DO 82 I=1,N
ISN 0080      DO 82 J=1,N
ISN 0081      82 G(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0082      DO 85 I=1,N
ISN 0083      DO 85 J=1,N
ISN 0084      85 G(I,I)=XLAM(I)
C
ISN 0085      G(I,J) IS THE LAMDA MATRIX
C
ISN 0086      DO 86 I=1,N
ISN 0087      DO 86 J=1,N
ISN 0088      86 Q(I,J)=0.0

```



```

ISN 0085      DO 88 I=1,N
ISN 0086      DO 88 J=1,N
ISN 0087      DO 88 M=1,N
ISN 0088      88 QQ(I,J)=G(I,M)*BM(M,J)+QQ(I,J)

C
C      QQ(I,J)=LAMDA MATRIX *BM(I,J)
C
ISN 0089      DO 90 I=1,N
ISN 0090      DO 90 J=1,N
ISN 0091      90 Q(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0092      DO 95 I=1,N
ISN 0093      DO 95 J=1,N
ISN 0094      DO 95 M=1,N
ISN 0095      95 Q(I,J)=AAR(I,M)*QQ(M,J)+Q(I,J)
ISN 0096      RETURN
ISN 0097      END

10601110
10601120
10601130
10601140
10601150
10601160
10601170
10601180
10601190
10601200
10601210
10601220
10601230
10601240
10601250
10601260

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

ISN 0002	SUBROUTINE PEAIQ(KEEP)	10700010
ISN 0003	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	10700020
ISN 0004	COMMON/BLKS/A(6,6),Q(6,6),PM(6,6),F(6),DF(6,6)	10700030
	C	10700040
ISN 0005	N=6	10700050
	C	10700060
	C	10700070
ISN 0006	DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,QV,A,E,AM,Q,PM,ATP,PA,QP	10700080
ISN 0007	DIMENSION AAMOD(37,37),P(36),QV(36),E(6,6),AM(6,6)	10700090
	1,ISTEP(37),ATP(6,6),PA(6,6),QP(6,6)	10700100
	C	10700110
	C	10700120
	C	10700130
	C	10700140
	C	10700150
	C	10700160
	C	10700170
	C	10700180
	C	10700190
	C	10700200
	C	10700210
	C	10700220
ISN 0008	NN = N*N	10700230
ISN 0009	DO 37 I=1,N	10700240
ISN 0010	DO 37 J=1,N	10700250
ISN 0011	PM(I,J) = 0.0	10700260
ISN 0012	QP(I,J) = 0.0	10700270
ISN 0013	ATP(I,J) = 0.0	10700280
ISN 0014	PA(I,J) = 0.0	10700290
ISN 0015	AM(I,J) = 0.0	10700300
ISN 0016	37 E(I,J) = 0.0	10700310
	C	10700320
ISN 0017	2963 FORMAT(1H / (1X,9E14.7) )	10700330
	C	10700340
	C	10700350
	C	10700360
	C	10700370
	C	10700380
ISN 0018	MAKING Q PERFECTLY SYMMETRIC	10700390
	NK = 2	10700400
ISN 0019	42 DO 76 JJ=1,5	10700410
ISN 0020	Q(NK,JJ) = Q(JJ,NK)	10700420
ISN 0021	NOKK = NK-1	10700430
ISN 0022	IF(NOKK .EQ. JJ) GO TO 77	10700440
ISN 0024	76 CONTINUE	10700450
ISN 0025	77 IF(NK.EQ.6)GO TO 87	10700460
ISN 0027	NK = NK + 1	10700470
ISN 0028	GO TO 42	10700480
ISN 0029	87 CONTINUE	10700490
	C	10700500
	C	10700510
	C	10700520
ISN 0030	IA=1	10700530
ISN 0031	DO 62 I=1,N	10700540
ISN 0032	DO 62 J=1,N	10700550
ISN 0033	QV(IA) = Q(I,J)	10700560
ISN 0034	62 IA=IA+1	10700570
	C	10700580
	C	10700590

```

10700560
10700570
10700580
10700590
10700600
10700610
10700620
10700630
10700640
10700650
10700660
10700670
10700680
10700690
10700700
10700710
10700720
10700730
10700740
10700750
10700760
10700770
10700780
10700790
10700800
10700810
10700820
10700830
10700840
10700850
10700860
10700870
10700880
10700890
10700900
10700910
10700920
10700930
10700940
10700950
10700960
10700970
10700980
10700990
10701000
10701010
10701020
10701030
10701040
10701050
10701060
10701070
10701080
10701090
10701100
10701110

C THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE AAMOD MATRIX
C WHICH IS GIVEN BY
C XXXX
C X
C X AT+ A11.I A21.I A31.I
C X
C X A12.I AT+ A22.I A32.I
C X
C X A13.I A23.I AT+ A33.I
C X
C XXXX
C
C INITIALIZATION OF AAMOD
C
C IF(KEEP .GT. 0)GO TO 66
C DO 10 L = 1,NN
C DO 10 LA= 1,NN
C 10 AAMOD(L,LA) = 0.0
C
C DEFINE UNIT MATRIX OF ORDER N ,CALL IT E
C
C DO 30 MAA = 1,N
C 30 E(MAA,MAA) = 1.0
C
C
C THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE SECTION OF THE AMOD
C MATRIX WHICH IS COMPRISED OF A(J,I) * E
C IP = -N
C DO 50 MR=1,N
C IP = IP + N
C IPP = -N
C DO 50 JR =1,N
C IPP = IPP +N
C DO 40 K= 1,N
C DO 40 KA= 1,N
C AM(K,KA) = A(JR,MR) * E(K,KA)
C KAP = KA+IPP
C 40 AAMOD(KPIP,KAP)=AM(K,KA)
C 50 CONTINUE
C
C THIS SECTION ADDS THE A MATRIX TO THE DIAGONAL NXN
C ELEMENTS OF AAMOD
C
C DO 60 K = 1,N
C IP = (K-1)* N

```

```

ISN 0035
ISN 0037
ISN 0038
ISN 0039

```

```

ISN 0040
ISN 0041

```

```

ISN 0042
ISN 0043
ISN 0044
ISN 0045
ISN 0046
ISN 0047
ISN 0048
ISN 0049
ISN 0050
ISN 0051
ISN 0052
ISN 0053
ISN 0054

```

```

ISN 0055
ISN 0056

```

ISN 0057	DO 55 LT = 1,N	10701120
ISN 0058	DO 55 LM = 1,N	10701130
ISN 0059	ILT = IP+LT	10701140
ISN 0060	IPM = IP+LM	10701150
ISN 0061	55 AAMOD(ILT,IPM) = AAMOD(ILT,IPM)+ A(LM,LT)	10701160
ISN 0062	60 CONTINUE	10701170
	C	10701180
	C	10701190
	C	10701200
	C	10701210
	C	10701220
	C	10701230
	C	10701240
ISN 0063	IDEM=NN+1	10701250
	C	10701260
ISN 0064	CALL MINVD(AAMOD,IDEM,NN,ISTEP,IERR)	10701270
	C	10701280
	C	10701290
	C	10701300
	C	10701310
	C	10701320
ISN 0065	291 FORMAT(1H / 1X,22HAAMOD-INVERSE MATRIX , //)	10701330
	C	10701340
	C	10701350
ISN 0066	66 DO 70 IB = 1,NN	10701360
ISN 0067	P(IB) = 0.0	10701370
ISN 0068	DO 70 IC = 1,NN	10701380
ISN 0069	70 P(IB) = P(IB) - AAMOD(IB,IC) * QV(IC)	10701390
	C	10701400
ISN 0070	SET P-VECTOR TO P-MATRIX TO GET Q-PRIME FROM-ATP-PA =QP	10701410
ISN 0071	K=1	10701420
ISN 0072	DO 25 I=1,N	10701430
ISN 0073	DO 25 J=1,N	10701440
ISN 0074	PM(I,J) = P(K)	10701450
	25 K=K+1	10701460
	C	10701470
	C	10701480
ISN 0075	DO 26 I=1,N	10701490
ISN 0076	DO 26 J=1,N	10701500
ISN 0077	DO 26 K=1,N	10701510
ISN 0078	ATP(I,J) = ATP(I,J) + A(K,I) * PM(K,J)	10701520
ISN 0079	26 PA(I,J) = PA(I,J) + PM(I,K) * A(K,J)	10701530
ISN 0080	DO 27 I=1,N	10701540
ISN 0081	DO 27 J=1,N	10701550
ISN 0082	27 QP(I,J) = -ATP(I,J) - PA(I,J)	10701560
ISN 0083	RETURN	10701570
ISN 0084	END	10701570

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,ID

ISN 0022	FUNCTION SCAPR(X,Y,SUM,L,IX,IY)	10900010
ISN 0023	REAL*8 X(IX,1),Y(IY,1)	10900020
ISN 0024	REAL*8 SUM,SCAPR	10900030
ISN 0025	IF (L .EQ. 0) GO TO 110	10900040
ISN 0027	DO 100 J = 1,L	10900050
ISN 0028	100 SUM = SUM + X(1,J)*Y(1,J)	10900060
ISN 0029	110 SCAPR = SUM	10900070
ISN 0010	RETURN	10900080
ISN 0011	END	10900090

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT.ID

ISN 0002	FUNCTION DOTPR(X,Y)	11000010
ISN 0003	IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)	11000020
ISN 0004	REAL*8 X(1),Y(1)	11000030
ISN 0005	COMMON /INFO/ SUM,NUMBER,INCR,INCC	11000040
ISN 0006	DOTPR = SCAPR(X,Y,SUM,NUMBER,INCR,INCC)	11000050
ISN 0007	RETURN	11000060
ISN 0008	END	11000070

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56, SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NREDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      C      SUBROUTINE MINVD(A, DIM, N, ISTEP, IERR)
ISN 0003          MATRIX INVERSION          DOUBLE PRECISION
ISN 0004          DIMENSION A, ABSAI, ABSAL, TEMP, FAC, ABSA, DABS
ISN 0005          DIMENSION A(DIM,1), ISTEP(I)
ISN 0006          K=1
ISN 0007          IERR=0
ISN 0008          NP1=N+1
ISN 0009          DO 35 LL=1
ISN 0010          DO 35 J=1,N
ISN 0011          35 A(J, NP1)=A(J,1)
ISN 0012          40 I=1
ISN 0013          L=2
ISN 0014          45 ABSAI=DABS(A(I,1))
ISN 0015          ABSAL=DABS(A(L,1))
ISN 0016          IF(ABSAI-ABSAL)50,55,55
ISN 0017          50 I=L
ISN 0018          55 IF(L-N)60,56,56
ISN 0019          56 IF(A(I,1))65,85,65
ISN 0020          60 L=L+1
ISN 0021          GO TO 45
ISN 0022          65 IF(K-1)70,90,70
ISN 0023          70 M=1
ISN 0024          75 IF(I-ISTEP(M))80,84,80
ISN 0025          80 IF(M-K+1)81,82,82
ISN 0026          81 M=M+1
ISN 0027          GO TO 75
ISN 0028          82 DO 83 J=1,N
ISN 0029          83 A(J,1)=A(J, NP1)
ISN 0030          GO TO 90
ISN 0031          84 IF(LL-N)86,85,85
ISN 0032          85 IERR=1
ISN 0033          GO TO 610
ISN 0034          86 LL=LL+1
ISN 0035          A(I,1)=0.00
ISN 0036          90 ISTEP(K)=I
ISN 0037          J=1
ISN 0038          100 IF(J-1)110,120,110
ISN 0039          110 A(J, NP1)=0.00
ISN 0040          GO TO 130
ISN 0041          120 A(J, NP1)=1.00
ISN 0042          130 IF(J-N)140,150,150
ISN 0043          140 J=J+1
ISN 0044          GO TO 100
ISN 0045          150 J=1
ISN 0046          TEMP=A(I,1)
ISN 0047          160 A(I, J)=A(I, J)/TEMP
ISN 0048          IF(J-NP1)170,180,180
ISN 0049          170 J=J+1
ISN 0050          GO TO 160
ISN 0051          180 J=1
ISN 0052          190 IF(J-1)200,290,200
ISN 0053          200 IF(A(J,1)-1.00)230,210,230
ISN 0054          210 DO 220 M=1, NP1
ISN 0055          A(J, M)=A(J, M)-A(I, M)

```

ISN 0056	220 CONTINUE	11100560
ISN 0057	GO TO 290	11100570
ISN 0058	230 IF(A(J,1)+1.D0)260,240,260	11100580
ISN 0059	240 DO 250 M=1,NP1	11100590
ISN 0060	A(J,M)=A(J,M)+A(I,M)	11100600
ISN 0061	250 CONTINUE	11100610
ISN 0062	GO TO 290	11100620
ISN 0063	260 IF(A(J,1))270,290,270	11100630
ISN 0064	270 FAC=A(J,1)	11100640
ISN 0065	DO 280 M=1,NP1	11100650
ISN 0066	280 A(J,M)=A(J,M)-A(I,M)*FAC	11100660
ISN 0067	290 IF(J-N)300,340,340	11100670
ISN 0068	300 J=J+1	11100680
ISN 0069	GO TO 190	11100690
ISN 0070	340 DO 350 J=1,N	11100700
ISN 0071	DO 350 M=1,N	11100710
ISN 0072	MP1=M+1	11100720
ISN 0073	350 A(J,M)=A(J,MP1)	11100730
ISN 0074	IF(K-N)360,390,390	11100740
ISN 0075	360 K=K+1	11100750
ISN 0076	GO TO 30	11100760
ISN 0077	390 DO 400 J=1,N	11100770
ISN 0078	400 A(NP1,J)=ISTEP(J)	11100780
ISN 0079	M=1	11100790
ISN 0080	410 I=ISTEP(M)	11100800
ISN 0081	IF(I-M)420,470,420	11100810
ISN 0082	420 DO 430 J=1,N	11100820
ISN 0083	TEMP=A(M,J)	11100830
ISN 0084	A(M,J)=A(I,J)	11100840
ISN 0085	430 A(I,J)=TEMP	11100850
ISN 0086	J=M	11100860
ISN 0087	440 IF(M-ISTEP(J))450,460,450	11100870
ISN 0088	450 J=J+1	11100880
ISN 0089	GO TO 440	11100890
ISN 0090	460 ISTEP(J)=I	11100900
ISN 0091	470 IF(M-N)480,490,490	11100910
ISN 0092	480 M=M+1	11100920
ISN 0093	GO TO 410	11100930
ISN 0094	490 DO 500 J=1,N	11100940
ISN 0095	500 ISTEP(J)=A(NP1,J)	11100950
ISN 0096	530 M=1	11100960
ISN 0097	540 I=ISTEP(M)	11100970
ISN 0098	IF(I-M)550,570,550	11100980
ISN 0099	550 DO 560 J=1,N	11100990
ISN 1000	TEMP=A(J,I)	11101000
ISN 1001	A(J,I)=A(J,M)	11101010
ISN 1002	560 A(J,M)=TEMP	11101020
ISN 1003	J=ISTEP(M)	11101030
ISN 1004	ISTEP(M)=ISTEP(J)	11101040
ISN 1005	ISTEP(J)=J	11101050
ISN 1006	GO TO 540	11101060
ISN 1007	570 IF(M-N)590,610,610	11101070
ISN 1008	580 M=M+1	11101080
ISN 1009	GO TO 540	11101090
ISN 1010	610 RETURN	11101100
ISN 1011	END	11101110



LEVEL 2 FEB 67

DS/360 FORTRAN H

DATE 69.163/11.56.14

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NDEDIT, ID

ISN 0002  
ISN 0003  
ISN 0004  
ISN 0005  
ISN 0006  
ISN 0007  
ISN 0008

SUBROUTINE BOXND (R1,R2)  
T1 = SQRT(-2.0 \*ALOG(RDM (DUM)))  
T2 = 6.2831853 \* RDM (DUM)  
R1 = T1 \* COS(T2)  
R2 = T1 \* SIN(T2)  
RETURN  
END

11200010  
11200020  
11200030  
11200040  
11200050  
11200060  
11200070

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINFCNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NREDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      FUNCTION RDM(IX)
ISN 0003      DATA IY/5757403/
ISN 0004      IY=IY*65539
ISN 0005      IF(IY.GE.0) GO TO 6
ISN 0007      IY=IY+2147483647+1
ISN 0008      6 YFL=IY
ISN 0009      RDM=YFL*.4655613E-9
ISN 0010      RETURN
ISN 0011      ENTRY RDMIN( IX )
ISN 0012      IY=IX
ISN 0013      RDMIN=IX
ISN 0014      RETURN
ISN 0015      ENTRY RDMOUT ( IX )
ISN 0016      IX=IY
ISN 0017      RDMOUT=IX
ISN 0018      RETURN
ISN 0019      END

```

```

11300010
11300020
11300030
11300040
11300050
11300060
11300070
11300080
11300090
11300100
11300110
11300120
11300130
11300140
11300150
11300160
11300170

```

DATE 69.163/11.56.20

OS/360 FORTRAN H

LEVEL 2 FEB 67

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= SMAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE SETCLK  
ISN 0003      COMMON/GEORGE/INIT  
ISN 0004      CALL CLOCKS(INIT)  
ISN 0005      RETURN  
ISN 0006      END
```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN.OPT=02.LINECNT=56.SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT.ID

```
ISN 0002      FUNCTION DARSIN(X)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
ISN 0004      DARSIN=ATAN(X/SQRT(1.0-X**2))
ISN 0005      RETURN
ISN 0006      END
```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,ID

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE SYMBIG(A,NO,INDEX1,INDEX2,ASIZE,B,P,Q,U,V,MISS)
C HOUSEHOLDER TRI-DIAGONALIZATION ROUTINE FOR REAL SYMMETRIC MATRICES.
C FOLLOWED BY STURM-SEQUENCE COMPUTATION OF THE EIGENVALUES. PROGRAM
C SHOULD WORK FOR ORDERS UP TO 1000 AT LEAST, INCLUDING 1 AND 2, BUT IT
C IS AIMED PRIMARILY AT LARGE ORDERS. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO USE SCRATCH
C TAPES ABOUT AS ECONOMICALLY AS POSSIBLE, AND INNER PRODUCTS ARE ACCUM-
C ULATED IN D.P. TO ACHIEVE HIGH ACCURACY.
C
C
C
C
ISN 0003      DIMENSION A(1),Q(1),U(1),V(1),B(1),P(1)
ISN 0004      DOUBLE PRECISION P,SUM,PI
ISN 0005      INTEGER ASIZE
ISN 0006      EQUIVALENCE (SUM,SUN)
C
C
C INITIALIZE.
C
ISN 0007      NUMBER = INDEX2
ISN 0008      CALL OVERFL(I)
ISN 0009      N = IABS(NO)
ISN 0010      N1 = N - 1
ISN 0011      N2 = N - 2
C
C TEST TO SEE IF MATRIX IS ALREADY IN CORE.
C
ISN 0012      IF (NUMBER) 70,2000,80
C
C NO. REWIND TAPES, SET THE INDICATORS INCORE AND KEY, AND READ IN THE
C FIRST ROW OF MATRIX. THE ARRAY A IS USED TO HOLD AS MANY ROWS AS
C POSSIBLE. AT EACH STEP THE FIRST ROW IN CORE IS ELIMINATED AND ONE
C OR MORE NEW ROWS BROUGHT IN UNTIL ALL REMAINING ROWS ARE IN CORE.
C
ISN 0013      70 REWIND 2
ISN 0014      REWIND 3
ISN 0015      REWIND 4
ISN 0016      INCORE = 1
ISN 0017      KEY = 0
ISN 0018      READ (2) (A(I), I = 1,N)
ISN 0019      GO TO 90
C
C YES. SET THE INDICATOR INCORE AND DEFINE THE INDICES WHICH DESIGNATE
C FIRST AND LAST ELEMENTS OF FIRST ROW IN CORE. THE ARRAY A ALWAYS
C HOLDS THE ENTIRE MATRIX AND AS EACH ROW IS ELIMINATED, IT IS RE-
C PLACED BY THE CORRESPONDING V.
ISN 0020      80 INCORE = 0
ISN 0021      K2K2 = 1
ISN 0022      K2N = N
ISN 0023      90 NUMBER = IABS(NUMBER)
C
C DISPOSE OF TRIVIAL CASES.
C
ISN 0024      IF (ASIZE - N - N1) 100,110,110
ISN 0025      100 MISS = 1
ISN 0026      RETURN

```

```

ISN 0027      110 IF (N2) 120,125,130
ISN 0028      120 B(1) = A(1)
ISN 0029      GO TO 750
ISN 0030      125 U(2) = 0.
C
C INCORE = 0 MEANS THE (REMAINING) MATRIX FITS IN CORE. INCORE = 1 MEANS
C THAT SOME ROWS ARE STILL ON TAPE.
C IF KEY = 0 (K EVEN) READ T2 AND WRITE T3. REVERSE IF KEY = 1 (K ODD).
C M IS NUMBER OF ROWS (STARTING WITH K+1) WHICH FIT IN CORE. LIM IS THE
C INDEX OF LAST SUCH ROW. EVENTUALLY LIM REACHES N, AND THEREAFTER
C READING AND WRITING ARE SUPPRESSED.
C
ISN 0031      130 K2 = 1
ISN 0032      K3 = 2
ISN 0033      K1K1 = 1
ISN 0034      NK1 = N
ISN 0035      NEXTM = LIMIT(N,ASIZE)
ISN 0036      LIM = NEXTM
C
C MAJOR LOOP. EXCEPT FOR K = 0 AND K = N-2, THE KTH STEP COMPLETES STAGE
C K OF THE HOUSEHOLDER ALGORITHM AND BEGINS STAGE K+1. K = 0 PREPARES
C FOR STAGE 1, AND K = N-2 (VIRTUALLY) COMPLETES THE ALGORITHM.
C
C IF K IS G.T. 0, THE LOOP STARTS WITH P UPPER K AND V UPPER K STORED IN
C Q(K+1)...Q(N) AND U(K+1)...U(N). THE 1ST K DIAGONAL ELEMENTS ARE IN
C Q(1)...Q(K), WITH OFFDIAG ELEMENTS IN U(1)...U(K) AND THEIR SQUARES
C NECESSARY, ON TAPE. IF L IS THE 1ST K-VALUE FOR WHICH ROWS L&1...N
C IN V(1)...V(K). ROWS K+1...N OF A UPPER K ARE STORED IN CORE AND, IF
C FIT IN CORE, THEN A UPPER K STARTS IN A(1) FOR K L.T.E. L, AND IN
C A((K-L)(N-L) - (K-L)(K-L-1)/2 + 1) FOR K G.T. L.
C
C NIX = 0. BUT A POINTLESS PROVISION OF FORTRAN IV PROHIBITS EXPLICIT 0.
C
ISN 0037      NIX = 0
ISN 0038      DO 690 K = NIX,N2
ISN 0039      K1 = K2
ISN 0040      K2 = K3
ISN 0041      K3 = K + 3
ISN 0042      NK = NK1
ISN 0043      NK1 = NK - 1
ISN 0044      M = NEXTM
C
C TEST TO SEE IF ENTIRE (REMAINING) MATRIX FITS IN CORE
C
ISN 0045      IF (INCORE) 2000,140,150
C
C YES. IF K G.T. 0, FORM TAU, Q, AND NEW A. IF K = 0, SKIP.
C
ISN 0046      140 K1K1 = K2K2
ISN 0047      K1N = K2N
ISN 0048      IF (K) 2000,250,200
C
C NO. TRY AGAIN NEXT TIME
C
ISN 0049      150 INCORE = N - LIM
ISN 0050      K1N = NK

```

```

C
C IF K = 0, READ IN (AT LEAST) EARLY ROWS INTO UPPER TRIANGULAR ARRAY.
C
ISN 0051      IF (K) 2000,160,180
ISN 0052      160 II = N + 1
ISN 0053      IN = N + N1
ISN 0054      DO 170 I = 2,LIM
ISN 0055      II = IN + 1
ISN 0056      170 IN = IN + N - I
ISN 0057      GO TO 250

C
C NOW SKIP TO FORMATION OF NEW SUM, V, ALF, AND P.
C
C
C
C IF K IS G.T.0, FORM TAU AND GET Q (FROM OLD P AND V, NOW IN Q AND U.)
C
C IF MATRIX FITS, DON'T FRET ABOUT TAPES 2 AND 3.
C
C OTHERWISE GET SET FOR MORE READING AND WRITING.
C
ISN 0058      180 IF (INCORE) 2000,200,190
ISN 0059      190 REWIND 2
ISN 0060      REWIND 3
ISN 0061      200 SUM = 0.00
ISN 0062      DO 210 I = K1,N
ISN 0063      210 SUM = SUM + Q(I)*U(I)
ISN 0064      TAU = .5 * ALF * SUM
ISN 0065      DO 220 I = K1,N
ISN 0066      220 Q(I) = Q(I) - TAU*U(I)

C
C CONVERT ROWS K+1...LIM TO ROWS OF A UPPER K+1
C
ISN 0067      II = K1K1
ISN 0068      IN = K1N
ISN 0069      DO 240 I = K1,LIM
ISN 0070      J = I
ISN 0071      DO 230 IJ = II,IN
ISN 0072      A(IJ) = A(IJ) - Q(I)*U(J) - Q(J)*U(I)
ISN 0073      230 J = J + 1
ISN 0074      II = IN + 1
ISN 0075      240 IN = IN + N - I

C
C IF K = N-2, NO NEW SUM, V, ALF, ETC. ARE NEEDED. KICK OUT AND MOP UP.
C
ISN 0076      250 SUM = 0.00
ISN 0077      K1K2 = K1K1 + 1
ISN 0078      IF (N - K2) 2000,690,260
ISN 0079      260 DO 270 IJ = K1K2,K1N
ISN 0080      270 SUM = SUM + A(IJ)*A(IJ)
ISN 0081      Q(K+1) = A(K1K1)
ISN 0082      V(K+1) = SUM
ISN 0083      U(K+1) = SORT(SUM)

C
C IF SUM = 0, ROW K+1 ALREADY CONFORMS TO TRI-DIAG FORM. MAKE SPECIAL
C DEFINITION OF V AND ALF.

```

```

C
ISN 0084      IF (SUM) 2000,280,290
ISN 0085      280 V(K+2) = 1.
ISN 0086      ALF = 2.
ISN 0087      GO TO 320

C
C ORDINARY DEFINITION OF V AND ALF.
C
ISN 0088      290 IF (A(K1K2)) 310,310,300
ISN 0089      300 U(K+1) = -U(K+1)
ISN 0090      310 V(K+2) = A(K1K2) - U(K+1)
ISN 0091      ALF = 1. / (V(K+1) + ABS(A(K1K2)*U(K+1)))
ISN 0092      320 J = K1K1 + 2
ISN 0093      DO 330 I = K3,N
ISN 0094      V(I) = A(J)
ISN 0095      330 J = J + 1

C
C IF MATRIX WAS INITIALLY IN CORE, STORE V UPPER K+1 IN K+1 ST ROW OF A.
C
ISN 0096      IF (NUMBER) 336,2000,333
ISN 0097      333 A(K1K1) = ALF
ISN 0098      A(K1K1+1) = V(K+2)
ISN 0099      GO TO 440

C
C OTHERWISE, WRITE V UPPER K+1 ON TAPE 4.
C
ISN 0100      336 WRITE (4) ALF, (V(I), I = K2,N)

C
C IF MATRIX FAIL TO FIT, ELIMINATE ROW K+1 (NOW SUPERFLUOUS) AND MOVE
C OTHER ROWS FORWARD TO MAKE ROOM FOR 1 OR MORE NEW ROWS.
C
ISN 0101      IF (INCORE) 2000,440,340
ISN 0102      340 LK1 = NK + 1
ISN 0103      MOVE = II - LK1
ISN 0104      J = LK1
ISN 0105      DO 350 I = 1,MOVE
ISN 0106      A(I) = A(J)
ISN 0107      350 J = J + 1
ISN 0108      II = MOVE + 1
ISN 0109      IN = NK + MOVE - M

C
C UPDATE LIM. BRING IN NEW ROWS AND CONVERT TO ROWS OF A UPPER K+1.
C
ISN 0110      NEXTM = LIMIT(NK1,ASIZE)
ISN 0111      LIMINC = LIM + 1
ISN 0112      LIM = K1 + NEXTM
ISN 0113      DO 430 I = LIMINC,LIM
ISN 0114      360 IF (KEY) 2000,370,380
ISN 0115      370 READ (2) (A(IJ), IJ = II,IN)
ISN 0116      GO TO 390
ISN 0117      380 READ (3) (A(IJ), IJ = II,IN)
ISN 0118      390 IF (K) 2000,420,400
ISN 0119      400 J = I
ISN 0120      DO 410 IJ = II,IN
ISN 0121      A(IJ) = A(IJ) - Q(I)*U(J) - Q(J)*U(I)
ISN 0122      410 J = J + 1

```



```

ISN 0123      420 II = IN + I
ISN 0124      430 IN = IN + N - I
ISN 0125              K2K2 = 1
ISN 0126              K2N = NK1
ISN 0127              GO TO 450
ISN 0128      440 K2K2 = K1N + 1
ISN 0129              K2N = K1N + NK1

```

```

C
C COMPLETE POSITIONS K+2...LIM OF AV AND SUM UP TO LIM FOR THE LATE POSI-
C TIONS. IF ANY. AT STEP I. ITH ELEMENT OF AV IS COMPLETED. AND EFFECT
C OF COLUMN I ON ELEMENTS I+1...N IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
C

```

```

ISN 0130      450 II = K2K2
ISN 0131              IN = K2N
ISN 0132              DO 460 I = K2,N
ISN 0133      460 P(I) = 0.D0
ISN 0134              DO 500 I = K2,LIM
ISN 0135              J = I
ISN 0136              DO 470 IJ = II,IN
ISN 0137              P(I) = P(I) + A(IJ)*V(J)
ISN 0138      470 J = J + 1
ISN 0139              IF (N - I) 2000,500,480
ISN 0140      480 III = II + 1
ISN 0141              J = I + 1
ISN 0142              DO 490 IJ = III,IN
ISN 0143              P(J) = P(J) + A(IJ)*V(I)
ISN 0144      490 J = J + 1
ISN 0145              II = IN + 1
ISN 0146      500 IN = IN + N - I

```

```

C
C IF SOME ROWS ARE STILL ON TAPE. READ THEM IN. 1 AT A TIME. EACH ROW IS
C CONVERTED (IF K G.T. 0). THEN USED IN CALCULATION OF AV. THEN PUT ON
C THE OTHER TAPE TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEXT ROW.
C

```

```

ISN 0147              IF (N - LIM) 2000,660,510
ISN 0148      510 II = 1
ISN 0149              IN = N - LIM
ISN 0150              LIMINC = LIM + 1
ISN 0151              DO 640 I = LIMINC,N
ISN 0152              IF (KEY) 2000,520,530
ISN 0153      520 READ (2) (B(IJ), IJ = II,IN)
ISN 0154              GO TO 540
ISN 0155      530 READ (3) (B(IJ), IJ = II,IN)
ISN 0156      540 IF (K) 2000,570,550
ISN 0157      550 J = I
ISN 0158              DO 560 IJ = II,IN
ISN 0159              B(IJ) = B(IJ) - Q(I)*U(J) - Q(J)*U(I)
ISN 0160      560 J = J + 1
ISN 0161      570 J = I
ISN 0162              DO 580 IJ = II,IN
ISN 0163              P(I) = P(I) + B(IJ)*V(J)
ISN 0164      580 J = J + 1
ISN 0165              IF (N - I) 2000,610,590
ISN 0166      590 J = I + 1
ISN 0167              III = II + 1
ISN 0168      DO 600 IJ = III,IN

```

```

ISN 0169      P(J) = P(J) + B(IJ)*V(I)
ISN 0170      600 J = J + 1
ISN 0171      610 IF (KEY) 2000,620,630
ISN 0172      620 WRITE (3) (B(IJ),IJ = II,IN)
ISN 0173      GO TO 640
ISN 0174      630 WRITE (2) (B(IJ),IJ = II,IN)
ISN 0175      640 IN = IN - 1
ISN 0176      650 KEY = 1 - KEY
ISN 0177      660 CONTINUE
C
C PLACE NEW V AND P IN U AND Q.
C
ISN 0178      670 DO 680 I = K2,N
ISN 0179      U(I) = V(I)
ISN 0180      680 Q(I) = ALF * P(I)
ISN 0181      690 CONTINUE
C
C MOP UP BY COMPLETING ARRAYS OF DIAGONAL, OFF-DIAG AND SQUARE ELEMENTS.
C
ISN 0182      Q(N-1) = A(K1K1)
ISN 0183      U(N-1) = A(K1K1+1)
ISN 0184      V(N-1) = U(N-1)*U(N-1)
ISN 0185      Q(N) = A(K1K1+2)
ISN 0186      700 IF (NO) 710,2000,720
ISN 0187      710 WRITE (6,10) (Q(I), I = 1,N)
ISN 0188      10 FORMAT (////18H TRI-DIAGONAL FORM///5X,18H DIAGONAL ELEMENTS//(6
          1X,1P8E15.7))
ISN 0189      WRITE (6,20) (U(I), I = 1,N1)
ISN 0190      20 FORMAT (////5X,22H SUB-DIAGONAL ELEMENTS//(6X,1P8E15.7))
ISN 0191      720 CALL OVERFL(I)
ISN 0192      GO TO (730,740),I
ISN 0193      730 MISS = 2
ISN 0194      GO TO 1000
ISN 0195      740 CALL GROPER(N,INDEX1,NUMMER,Q,U,P,V,B)
ISN 0196      750 MISS = 0
ISN 0197      GO TO 1000
ISN 0198      2000 MISS = 3
ISN 0199      1000 RETURN
ISN 0200      ENTRY SECURE(X,LOW,KOUNT,MID,W)
ISN 0201      DIMENSION X(MID,1),W(1)
ISN 0202      CALL TRIVEC(A,Q,U,V,W,P,P(N/2 + 1),N)
ISN 0203      K = LOW
ISN 0204      DO 800 I = 1,KOUNT
ISN 0205      CALL VLANDT(B(K),X(1,I))
ISN 0206      800 K = K + 1
ISN 0207      RETURN
ISN 0208      END

```

201

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NJEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE GROPER(N,LIM1,NUMB,D,CFFD,PFFD,SEC,SIGMA)
ISN 0003      DIMENSION PFFD(1)
ISN 0004      DIMENSION D(1),OFFD(1),SEC(1),SIGMA(1)
ISN 0005      LIM2 = LIM1 + NUMB - 1
ISN 0006      CALL PREP(N,D,SEC,ROOT,LORD)
ISN 0007      N1 = N - 1
ISN 0008      BOUND = AMAX1(ABS(D(1))+ABS(OFFD(1)),ABS(OFFD(N1))+ABS(D(N1)))
ISN 0009      IF (N - 2) 16,200,100
ISN 0010      100 DO 1 I = 2,N1
ISN 0011      1 BOUND = AMAX1(BOUND,ABS(OFFD(I-1)) + ABS(D(I)) + ABS(OFFD(I)))
ISN 0012      200 DO 2 I = LIM1,LIM2
ISN 0013      SIGMA(I) = -BOUND
ISN 0014      2 PFFD(I) = BOUND
ISN 0015      LORD = 0
ISN 0016      RUTE = 1.0
ISN 0017      L = LIM1 - 1
ISN 0018      3 K = L + 1
ISN 0019      IF (K - LIM2) 4,4,13
ISN 0020      4 ROOT = .5 * (SIGMA(K) + PFFD(K))
ISN 0021      5 DO 6 I = K,LIM2
ISN 0022      IF (PFFD(K) - PFFD(I)) 7,6,7
ISN 0023      6 L = I
ISN 0024      7 IF (ROOT - RUTE) 8,3,8
ISN 0025      8 CALL DET(LORD)
ISN 0026      DO 11 I = K,L
ISN 0027      IF (I - LORD) 9,9,10
ISN 0028      9 SIGMA(I) = ROOT
ISN 0029      GO TO 11
ISN 0030      10 PFFD(I) = ROOT
ISN 0031      11 CONTINUE
ISN 0032      RUTE = ROOT
ISN 0033      IF (ROOT) 4,12,4
ISN 0034      12 KING = LORD
ISN 0035      GO TO 4
ISN 0036      13 IF (KING - LIM1) 16,14,14
ISN 0037      14 DO 15 I = LIM1,KING
ISN 0038      15 SIGMA(I) = PFFD(I)
ISN 0039      16 RETURN
ISN 0040      END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME = \$MAIN, OPT=02, LINECNT=56, SOURCE, BCD, LIST, DECK, LOAD, MAP, NOEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE TRIVEC(A,D,OFFD,P,Q,R,S,N)
C             SYMMETRIC MATRIX EIGENVECTOR CALCULATION.
C             GIVEN THE ENTRIES (D AND OFFD) OF THE HOUSEHOLDER TRI-DIAGONAL FORM B
C             OF A REAL SYMMETRIC MATRIX A, AND GIVEN A GOOD APPROXIMATE ROOT OF
C             B (AND A) THIS FORTRAN 4 SUBROUTINE COMPUTES A UNIT EIGENVECTOR X
C             OF B, THEN TRANSFORMS IT TO A UNIT VECTOR OF A, USING THE VECTORS W
C             STORED IN THE A ARRAY.
C             DIMENSION A(1),D(1),OFFD(1),P(1),Q(1),R(1),S(1),X(1)
ISN 0003      DOUBLE PRECISION SUM
ISN 0004      COMMON /INFO/ SUM,M,IX,IA
ISN 0005

C             C PART 1. PRELIMINARIES.
C
ISN 0006      IX = 1
ISN 0007      IA = 1
ISN 0008      N1 = N - 1
ISN 0009      N2 = N - 2
ISN 0010      RETURN
ISN 0011      ENTRY VLANDT(ROOT,X)
ISN 0012      ASSIGN 170 TO KOUNT
ISN 0013      TOL = 0.
ISN 0014      DO 100 I = 1,N
ISN 0015      P(I) = D(I) - ROOT
ISN 0016      Q(I) = OFFD(I)
ISN 0017      R(I) = 0.
ISN 0018      TOL = AMAX1(TOL,ABS(D(I)))
ISN 0019      100 X(I) = RDM(X) + .1
ISN 0020      TOL = (TOL + 1.E-15) * 1.E-15

C             C PART 2. MATRIX DECOMPOSITION.
C
ISN 0021      DO 150 I = 1,N1
ISN 0022      T = ABS (P(I))
ISN 0023      U = ABS (OFFD(I))
ISN 0024      IF (T + U - TOL) 110,120,120
ISN 0025      110 P(I) = TOL
ISN 0026      T = P(I)
ISN 0027      120 IF (T - U) 130,140,140
ISN 0028      130 S(I) = P(I)/OFFD(I)
ISN 0029      S(I) = OR(S(I), 1)
ISN 0030      TEMP = Q(I)
ISN 0031      P(I) = OFFD(I)
ISN 0032      Q(I) = P(I+1)
ISN 0033      R(I) = Q(I+1)
ISN 0034      P(I+1) = TEMP - S(I)*Q(I)
ISN 0035      Q(I+1) = -S(I)*R(I)
ISN 0036      GO TO 150
ISN 0037      140 S(I) = OFFD(I)/P(I)
ISN 0038      S(I) = AND(S(I),-2)
ISN 0039      P(I+1) = P(I+1) - S(I)*Q(I)
ISN 0040      150 CONTINUE
ISN 0041      IF (ABS(P(N)) .LT. TOL) P(N) = TOL
ISN 0043      GO TO 210

C             C PART 3. RIGHT SIDE MODIFICATION.

```

```

C
170 ASSIGN 330 TO KOUNT
180 DO 200 I = 1,N1
180 TEMP = AND(S(I), 1)
180 IF (TEMP) 180,190,180
180 T = X(I)
180 X(I) = X(I+1)
180 X(I+1) = T - S(I)*X(I)
180 GO TO 200
190 X(I+1) = X(I+1) - S(I)*X(I)
200 CONTINUE

C
C PART 4. TRIANGULAR SYSTEM SOLUTION.
C
180 X(N) = X(N)/P(N)
180 X(N1) = (X(N1) - Q(N1)*X(N)) / P(N1)
180 DO 220 I = 2,N1
180 K = N - I
180 X(K) = (X(K) - Q(K)*X(K+1) - R(K)*X(K+2)) / P(K)

C
C PART 5. SCALING TO UNIT VECTOR.
C
230 SUM = 0.00
230 M = N
230 SCALAR = SQRT(DOTPRO(X,X))
230 DO 250 I = 1,N
230 X(I) = X(I)/SCALAR
230 GO TO KOUNT, (170,330,370)

C
C PART 6. TRANSFORMATION BY ORTHOGONAL MATRICES.
C
330 L = (N*(N+1))/2 - 4
330 DO 360 I = 1,N2
330 NI = N - I
330 SUM = 0.00
330 M = I + 1
330 SCALAR = -A(L-1) * DOTPRO(X(NI),A(L))
330 IJ = L
330 DO 350 J = NI,N
330 X(J) = X(J) + SCALAR*A(IJ)
350 IJ = IJ + 1
360 L = L - I - 3
360 ASSIGN 370 TO KOUNT
360 GO TO 230
370 RETURN
END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,LIST,DECK,LOAD,MAP,NJEDIT,ID

```
ISN 0002      FUNCTION LIMIT(N,M)
ISN 0003      K = N
ISN 0004
ISN 0004      L = 0
ISN 0005      DO 100 I = 1,N
ISN 0006      L = L + K
ISN 0007      K = K - 1
ISN 0008      IF (M - L) 120,110,100
ISN 0009      100 CONTINUE
ISN 0010      LIMIT = N
ISN 0011      RETURN
ISN 0012      110 LIMIT = I
ISN 0013      RETURN
ISN 0014      120 LIMIT = I - 1
ISN 0015      RETURN
ISN 0016      END
```

E-LEVEL LINKAGE EDITOR OPTIONS SPECIFIED LIST.MAP  
 IEW0132 CLOCKS  
 IEW0132 DET  
 IEW0132 PREP  
 \*\*\*FORTHCLG DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET  
 \*\*MODULE HAS BECOME NOT EXECUTABLE

DIAGNOSTIC MESSAGE DIRECTORY

IEW0132 ERROR - SYMBOL PRINTED IS AN UNRESOLVED EXTERNAL REFERENCE.

MODULE MAP

CONTROL SECTION			ENTRY							
NAME	ORIGIN	LENGTH	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION
IHCFMOOR	00	68	AMOD	00	DMDD	26				
POW16	68	38	DPOW16	68						
DOTPRO	A0	4C								
INFO	F0	14								
\$MAIN=	108	3D116	\$MAIN	3BA80						
BLK1	3D220	48								
BLK2	3D268	50								
BLK3	3D2B8	20								
BLK4	3D2D8	18								
BLK5	3D2F0	480								
BLK11	3D7A0	20								
BLK77	3D7C0	78								
BLK78	3D838	18								
GEORGE	3D850	4								
ABORT	3D858	18								
BLK68	3D870	8								
BLKDS	3D878	6C								
CLOCK=	3D8E8	18A	CLOCK	3D928						
GEROGE	3DA78	4								
DSRCH=	3DA80	9EC	DSRCH	3DD20						
SCAPR=	3E470	22C	SCAPR	3E498						
AFX=	3E6A0	12AC	AFX	3E988						
DEIGN=	3F950	4C2	DEIGN	3FB90						
IMEQD=	3FE18	C10	IMEQD	3FE88						
PEAIQ=	40A28	3C1A	PEAIQ	43E30						

206

NAME	ORIGIN	LENGTH	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION
OGFN=	44648	25C34	OGEN	69340						
DOTPR=	6A280	156	DOTPR	6A288						
MINVD=	6A308	978	MINVD	6A450						
BOXNO=	6AF30	10E	BOXNO	6AF78						
RDM=	5B130	280	RDM	6B168	RDMIN	6B260	RDMOUT	6B30C		
SETCLK=	6B380	DA	SETCLK	6B380						
DARSIN=	6B480	15A	DARSIN	6B4B0						
SYMBIG=	6B5F0	156C	SYMBIG	6B740	SECURE	6C9C8				
GROPER=	6C860	4B6	GROPER	6C8B0						
TRIVEC=	6D018	7DE	TRIVEC	6D088	VLANDT	6D2E0				
LIMIT=	6D7F8	132	LIMIT	6D818						
IHCEXIT*	5D930	1C	EXIT	6D930						
IHCFIOSH*	5D930	D30	FIOCS=	6D950						
IHCUTBL*	6E680	148	IBCOM=	6E7C8	FDI0CS=	6E884	=IBXOUT	6F5AC	=BUFL0C	6F79C
IHCFCOMH*	6E7C8	100C	SYSEPR	6FDC8						
PRDCE * 6F8A8		352								
SYSEPR * 6FC00		7E4								
SYSFDV * 703E8		8	SYSRXT	70440						
SYSNT * 703F0		3C	DEXP	70448						
SYSDPT * 70430		C	DCOS	70618	DSIN	70636				
SYSRXT * 70440		2	DLOG10	70780	DLOG	707CC				
IHCLEXP *	70448	1CC	FRXPI=	70928						
IHCLESCN *	70618	150	DSORT	709C0						
INTCM *	707A0	9	TAMPER	70A58	ACTION	70A8A	STNDRD	70AA2		
IHCCLLOG *	707B0	178	DATAN2	70AC8	DATNF	70AE4	DATAN	70AFE		
IHCERXPI*	70928	94								
IHCLEQRT*	709C0	76								
FINAGL *	70A58	6C								
IHCLEATN2*	70AC8	22C								



NAME	ORIGIN	LENGTH	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION
IHCLTNCT*	70CF8	18B	DCOTAN	70CF8	DTAN	70D14	QDTAN	70E2C		
IHCSSCN *	70F80	11C	COS	70E80	SIN	70E9C				
IHCSSQRT*	70FA0	4C	SQRT	70FA0						
IHCSLOG *	71050	10C	ALOG10	71050	ALOG	7106C				
IHCFOVER*	71160	50	OVERFL	71160						
IHCFCVTH*	711B0	107C	ADCON=	711B0	FCVZO	712FC	FCVAD	713A2	FCVLO	71432
			FCV10	71768	FCVEO	71C5A	FCVCO	71E5C	INT6SW	72211
ENTRY ADDRESS	38A 80									
TOTAL LENGTH	7222C									

## APPENDIX II

### SIMULATION PROGRAM

This appendix contains a flow chart and listing of the simulations of the various models of the Ames system. The flow chart (Fig. II-1) is of the MAIN program, which is suitable for all simulations. The only change to accommodate the simulations occurs in the equations of motion in subroutine AFX.

The listings given are suitable for all four models, and the AFX subroutine for: 1) AN, 2) MV, 3) error limited, and 4) 6D are also given. ANL simply has limits  $e_\phi$ ,  $e_\theta$ ,  $e_\psi$  using three pairs of statements of the form:

```
IF (eφ .GT. V2) eφ = V2
```

```
IF (eφ .LT. -V2) eφ = -V2 .
```

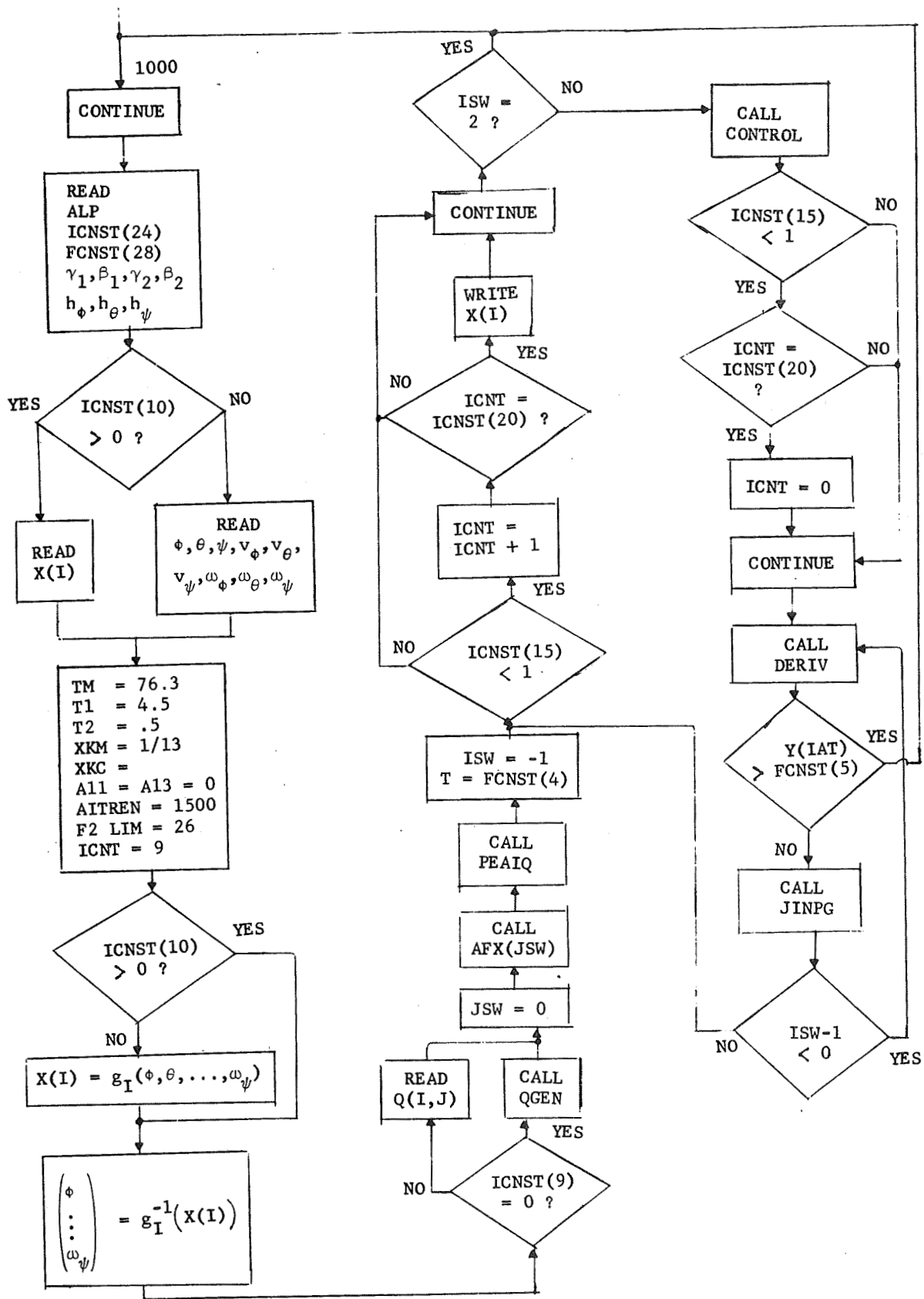


Fig. II-1 Generic Simulation Program Flow Chart

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NREDIT,ID

```

ISN 0002      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,G-Z)
C             NONLINEAR CONTROL SYSTEM SIMULATION
C             MODIFIED FOR NASA AMES OAO SYSTEM EQUATIONS
C             NOMENCLATURE
C             XZERO= INITIAL STATE
C             Y = PROCESS OUTPUT
C             X = NOISY OUTPUT
C             V = CONTROL INPUT
C             U = DISTURBED INPUT
C             DY = STATE DERIVATIVE
C             K = DIMENSION OF STATE SPACE
C             L = DIMENSION OF CONTROL SPACE
C             T = TIME
C             COMMON/BLKX/YZRO(9)
C             COMMON /BLK1/ PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VTHT,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI
C             COMMON /BLK2/ TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM
C             COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
C             COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HTHT,HPSI
C             COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
C             COMMON/BLK6/ IFLAG
C             COMMON/BLK7/X(15)
C             COMMON/BLK78/X1E,X4E,X7E
C             DIMENSION ICNST(24),FCNST(28),XZERO(15), Y(15),U(15),V(15),
C             IDY(15),ALP(18)
C             COMMON ICNST,FCNST,ALP
C             EQUIVALENCE (ICNST(1),K),(ICNST(2),L)
C             EQUIVALENCE (FCNST(1),H),(FCNST(2),T),LIM),(FCNST(3),EMAX)
1008 CONTINUE
102 READ (5,101) ALP
101 FORMAT(18A4)
C             HEADINGS
C             WRITE (6,7190)
7190 FORMAT (1H )
C             WRITE (6,190)
190 FORMAT(55H
C             WRITE (6,191) (ALP(J),J=1,18)
191 FORMAT(1H / 18X,18A4)
C             ICNST IS A VECTOR OF 24 INTEGERS ON ONE CARD
100 READ (5,101) (ICNST(J),J=1,24)
101 FORMAT (24I3)
C             IFLAG=ICNST(24)
C             IAT= ICNST(8)
C             FCNST IS A VECTOR OF 28 FLOAT CONSTANTS ON 4 CARDS
READ (5,111) (FCNST(J),J=1,28)
111 FORMAT(7E13.4)
C             XZERO IS THE INITIAL STATE ON 2 CARDS
C             ICNST(10)GT 0 PERMITS DIRECT STATE INPUT
C             IF(ICNST(11).GT.0)GO TO 750
READ(5,1001)PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VTHT,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI
GO TO 751
1001 FORMAT(5E14.7)
750 READ(5,1001) (X(I),I=1,9)
751 TM = 76.8
C             T1 = 4.5
C             T2 = 0.5
ISN 0031
ISN 0033
ISN 0035
ISN 0036
ISN 0037
ISN 0038
ISN 0039

```

NONLINEAR CONTROL SYSTEM SIMULATION

```

ISN 0040      XKM  = 1.0/13.0
ISN 0041      XKC  = 2.685 E05
ISN 0042      A13  = 2.0
ISN 0043      A11  = 0.0
ISN 0044      AITREN= 1500.0
ISN 0045      F2LIM = 26.0
ISN 0046      ICNT=9
ISN 0047      READ(5,1001)GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0048      READ(5,1001)HPhi,HTHT,HPSI
ISN 0049      PI= 3.1415926
ISN 0050      DTR = PI/180.
ISN 0051      GAM1C = GAM1C * DTR
ISN 0052      GAM2C = GAM2C * DTR
ISN 0053      BET1C = BET1C * DTR
ISN 0054      BET2C = BET2C * DTR
ISN 0055      DIF = GAM1C - GAM2C
ISN 0056      D12 = 2.0 * DIF / ABS(DIF)
ISN 0057      SDIF=SIN(DIF)
ISN 0058      SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)
ISN 0059      CG1C = COS(GAM1C)
ISN 0060      SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
ISN 0061      CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
ISN 0062      SB1C = SIN(BET1C)
ISN 0063      CB1C = COS(BET1C)
ISN 0064      TB1C = SB1C/CB1C
C
ISN 0065      DEFINE STATE VECTOR TO BE USED AS INITIAL STATE
                X1E = ( AITREN)/(XKM*XKC)*(HPhi-HTHT*(A11*SG1C-A13*SG2C-CG1C*TB1C
                1 ))/(D12*SDIF) &HPSI*(A11*CG1C-A13*CG2C&SG1C*TB1C)/(D12*SDIF))
ISN 0066      X4E = ( AITREN)/(XKM*XKC)*(HTHT/(D12*SDIF))
ISN 0067      X7E = (-AITREN)/(XKM*XKC)*(HPSI/(D12*SDIF))
ISN 0068      IF(ICNST(10).GT.0) GO TO 1999
ISN 0070      X(1) = PHI*DTR-X1E
ISN 0071      X(2)=(VPhi-AITREN*HPhi)/10.0
ISN 0072      X(3)= WPhi+T1*AITREN/(T2*XKM)*HPhi
ISN 0073      X(4) = THT*DTR-X4E
ISN 0074      X(5)=(VTHT-AITREN*HTHT)/10.0
ISN 0075      X(6)= WTHT+T1*AITREN/(T2*XKM)*HTHT
ISN 0076      X(7) = PSI*DTR-X7E
ISN 0077      X(8)=(VPSI-AITREN*HPSI)/10.0
ISN 0078      X(9)= WPSI+T1*AITREN/(T2*XKM)*HPSI
ISN 0079      1999 WRITE(6,2000)(X(I),I=1,9)
ISN 0080      2000 FORMAT(1H /10X,15H INITIAL STATE ,/(1X,5E20.7))
ISN 0081      IF(ICNST(10).EQ.0) GO TO 4377
ISN 0083      PHI = (X(1)+X1E)/DTR
ISN 0084      VPhi=10.0*X(2)+AITREN*HPhi
ISN 0085      WPhi=X(3)-T1*AITREN/(T2*XKM)*HPhi
ISN 0086      THT = (X(4)+X4E)/DTR
ISN 0087      VTHT=10.0*X(5)+AITREN*HTHT
ISN 0088      WTHT=X(6)-T1*AITREN/(T2*XKM)*HTHT
ISN 0089      PSI = (X(7)+X7E)/DTR
ISN 0090      VPSI=10.0*X(8)+AITREN*HPSI
ISN 0091      WPSI=X(9)-T1*AITREN/(T2*XKM)*HPSI
ISN 0092      4377 YZRO(1) = PHI
ISN 0093      YZRO(2) = VPhi
ISN 0094      YZRO(3) = WPhi
ISN 0095      YZRO(4) = THT

```

```

ISN 0096      YZRO(5) = VTHT
ISN 0097      YZRO(6) = WTHT
ISN 0098      YZRO(7) = PSI
ISN 0099      YZRO(8) = VPSI
ISN 0100      YZRO(9) = WPSI
ISN 0101      WRITE(6,2500) (YZRO(I),I=1,9)
ISN 0102      FORMAT(1H /10X, 7H YZRO =/(1X,5E20.7))
ISN 0103      DC 36 I=1,15
ISN 0104      36 XZERO(I) = X(I)
ISN 0105      C IF ICNST(9) IS GT ZERO O-MATRIX MUST BE SPECIFIED,OTHERWISE IT'S R ANDOM
ISN 0107      IF (ICNST(9).EQ.0) GO TO R43
ISN 0108      READ(5,88) (( Q(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
ISN 0109      88 FORMAT(5E16.7)
ISN 0110      GC TO R44
ISN 0111      843 CALL OGEN
ISN 0112      844 JSW =0
ISN 0113      CALL AFX(JSW)
ISN 0114      CALL PEATQ
ISN 0115      C INITIALIZATION
ISN 0116      ISW = -1
ISN 0117      T= FCNST(4)
ISN 0118      DO 50 J=1,K
ISN 0119      50 Y(J) = XZERO(J)
ISN 0120      C WRITING OF OUTPUT. THIS FORMAT ONLY GOOD FOR 10TH ORDER
ISN 0121      C SYSTEM OR LOWER
ISN 0122      200 IF(ICNST(15).GE.1)GO TO 900
ISN 0123      ICNT=ICNT+1
ISN 0124      IF(ICNT.NE.ICNST(20)) GO TO 900
ISN 0125      WRITE (6,201) T
ISN 0126      201 FORMAT(1H /,30X,5H TIME F10.5)
ISN 0127      WRITE (6,202) (Y(J),J=1,K)
ISN 0128      202 FORMAT(6H STATE / 10H TRUE , (5E20.8))
ISN 0129      900 CONTINUE
ISN 0130      DO 10 I=1,K
ISN 0131      10 X(I) = Y(I)
ISN 0132      230 IF (ISW.EQ.2) GO TO 1000
ISN 0133      CALL CNTRL(V,T)
ISN 0134      IF(ICNST(15).GE.1)GO TO 901
ISN 0135      IF(ICNT.NE.ICNST(20)) GO TO 901
ISN 0136      240 WRITE(6,241) (V(J),J=1,L)
ISN 0137      241 FORMAT(8H CONTROL, / 10H TRUE ,(5E20.8))
ISN 0138      ICNT=0
ISN 0139      901 CONTINUE
ISN 0140      DO 11 I = 1, L
ISN 0141      11 U(I) = V(I)
ISN 0142      300 CALL DERIV (DY,Y, U, T)
ISN 0143      IF( Y(IAT) .GT. FCNST(5) ) GO TO 1000
ISN 0144      350 CALL JINPG (Y,DY,T,TLIM,H,ISW,K,EMAX)
ISN 0145      C
ISN 0146      3000 FORMAT(6H ISW=,I5,19H JUST OUT OF JINPG ///)
ISN 0147      IF (ISW-1)300, 200,200
ISN 0148      END
ISN 0149

```

NOISE

WSI)0003,6(ETI RW

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NCEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE JINPG(QN,QNM, TIME, TLIM, STEP, ISW, K, EMAX )
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
              C   FORTH ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA SUBPROGRAM
              C   DIMENSION OF STATE SPACE CANNOT EXCEED 15
              C   NOMENCLATURE
              C       QN = CURRENT VALUE OF STATE
              C       QNM = CURRENT VALUE OF STATE DERIVATIVE
              C       K = DIMENSION STATE SPACE
ISN 0004      DIMENSION SUM(15), QN1(15), QN(15), QNM(15)          NCSS
ISN 0005      IF(ISW.GE.0) GO TO 100
              C   FIRST TIME
ISN 0007      1 ISW= 0
ISN 0008      TZERO =TIME
ISN 0009      EMAX= EMAX
ISN 0010      ICNTR=1
ISN 0011      H2 = 0.5*STEP
ISN 0012      DO 25 I=1,K
ISN 0013      SUM(I) =QNM(I)
ISN 0014      QN1(I) =QN(I)
ISN 0015      QN(I) =QN(I) & H2* QNM(I)
ISN 0016      25 CONTINUE
ISN 0017      TIME = TIME & H2
ISN 0018      GO TO 999
              C   TEST FOR ERROR
ISN 0019      100 IF ( ISW.EQ.1 ) GO TO 1
ISN 0021      IF ( ISW.EQ.2 ) GO TO 1999
              C   TEST FOR FINAL ENTRY
ISN 0023      IF(ICNTR.EQ.3) GO TO 200
ISN 0025      DO 125 I=1,K
ISN 0026      SUM(I) = SUM(I) & 2.0*QNM(I)
ISN 0027      125 QN(I) =QN1(I) & H2* QNM(I)
ISN 0028      TIME = TZERO&H2
ISN 0029      ICNTR = ICNTR&1
ISN 0030      H2 = H2&H2
ISN 0031      999 RETURN
              C   ERROR IN SETTING INPUT TO PROGRAM
ISN 0032      999 WRITE(6,800)
ISN 0033      800 FORMAT(40H INTEGRATION ERROR, ISW AT ENTRY =1.2 )
ISN 0034      CALL EXIT
              C   LAST TIME THRU
ISN 0035      200 H6 = STEP/6.0
ISN 0036      DO 210 I=1,K
ISN 0037      210 QN(I) = QN1(I) & H6*(SUM(I) & QNM(I))
ISN 0038      ISW= 1
ISN 0039      IF(TIME.GT.0.0) GC TO 68
ISN 0041      ATIME =DABS(TIME)
ISN 0042      ATLIM =DABS(TLIM)
ISN 0043      IF(ATIME.GE.ATLIM) GO TO 777
ISN 0045      GO TO 999
ISN 0046      68 IF(TIME.GE.TLIM)GO TO 777
ISN 0048      GO TO 999
ISN 0049      777 ISW = 2          NCSS
ISN 0050      GO TO 999
ISN 0051      END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE CNTRL(V,T)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
ISN 0004      REAL*4 N1,N2,NA,NO,KA,KO,NA,NRSS
ISN 0005      DIMENSION N1(1000),N2(1000)
ISN 0006      DIMENSION ICNST(24),FCNST(28),PX(9),V(15),ALP(12)
ISN 0007      COMMON/A/ XCOM(1000,13)
ISN 0008      COMMON/BLKX/YZRO(9)
ISN 0009      DIMENSION YCOM(12),BUFFER(512)
ISN 0010      DIMENSION TITLE(12),VA(13),DVA(13)
ISN 0011      DIMENSION PF(9),QX(9)
ISN 0012      COMMON ICNST,FCNST,ALP
ISN 0013      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),FM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0014      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0015      DATA TITLE/'X1','X2','X3','X4','X5','X6','X7','X8','X9','V',
1'VDOT','NORM'/
ISN 0016      DATA ITEST/1/
ISN 0017      DATA ICOUNT/0/
ISN 0018      KAT = 1000.
ISN 0019      JSW=1
ISN 0020      600 FORMAT(2F10.4)
ISN 0021      ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
ISN 0022      IF(T.EQ.FCNST(4)) JSW=0
ISN 0024      IF(T.EQ.FCNST(4)) K=1
ISN 0026      N=K
ISN 0027      V(1) = 0.0
ISN 0028      T=T
ISN 0029      CALL AFX(JSW)
ISN 0030      5001 FORMAT(1H / 1X,12H F(X)-VECTOR / 1X,9E13.6)
ISN 0031      CALL VLAP(PX,VL)
ISN 0032      CALL VDOTA(PF,QX,VDOT)
C
C      PLOTTING ROUTINES
C      THE FOLLOWING ARE PLOTTED --- THE INDIVIDUAL STATE COMPONENTS---
C      --- LIAPUNOV FCT ---
C      --- DERIVATIVE OF LIAPUNOV FCT ---
C      --- NORM OF THE STATE ---
C
C      THE MATRIX XCOM CONTAINS UP TO 1000 SETS OF THE 12 ITEMS ABOVE
C
C      NCRM OF THE STATE CALC
C
ISN 0033      XNORM = 0.0
ISN 0034      DO 375 I=1,9
ISN 0035      375 XNORM = XNORM + X(I)**2
ISN 0036      IF(T.GT.FCNST(4)) GO TO 380
ISN 0038      DO 379 I=1,9
ISN 0039      DO 379 J=1,9
ISN 0040      379 XCOM(I,J) = 0.0
ISN 0041      380 IF(ICOUNT.NE.ITEST) GO TO 2000
ISN 0043      ITEST = ITEST + 10
ISN 0044      IF(K.GT.100.)GO TO 620
ISN 0046      WRITE(6,630)(X(I),I=1,6)
ISN 0047      630 FORMAT(6E15.7)
ISN 0048      620 CONTINUE
ISN 0049      DO 385 I=1,9

```



```

ISN 0050      XCOM(K,I)= X(I)
ISN 0051      XCOM(K,I0) = VL
ISN 0052      XCOM(K,I1) = VDOT
ISN 0053      XCOM(K,I2) = SORT(XNORM)
ISN 0054      WRITE(6,403)XCOM(K,I2)
ISN 0055      FORMAT(1H /1X, 7H NORM =,E14.7/)
ISN 0056      XCOM(K,I3) = T
ISN 0057      IF(K.NE.KAT)GO TO 1000
ISN 0059      DO 5 I=1,12
ISN 0060          5 YCOM(I) = XCOM(I,I)
ISN 0061      DO 10 J=1,12
ISN 0062          DO 10 I=1,KAT
ISN 0063          10 XCOM(I,J)=XCOM(I,J)/YCOM(J)
ISN 0064      WRITE(6,99)K,N
ISN 0065      99 FORMAT( 4H0 K= IS , 4H N= IS)
ISN 0066      CALL PLOTS(BUFFER,512)
ISN 0067      DO 71 I=1,KAT
ISN 0068          71 N2(I)=XCOM(I,13)
ISN 0069      CALL SCALE(N2,N,10.,NA,NO,1,0)
ISN 0070      DO 777 J=1,12
ISN 0071      DO 72 I=1,KAT
ISN 0072          72 N2(I)=XCOM(I,J)
ISN 0073      WRITE(6,630)(N2(I),I=1,120)
ISN 0074      CALL SCALE(N2,N,6.,KA,KO,1,0)
ISN 0075      CALL AXIS(0,0,0,0,4HTIME,4,10,0,0,NA,NO,0)
ISN 0076      CALL AXIS(0,0,0,0,TITLE(J),4,6,90,0,KA,KO,0)
ISN 0077      CALL LINE(N2,N,1,1,-3,1,005)
ISN 0078      CALL EFORM(YCOM(J),NXA,EXP)
ISN 0079      WRITE(6,326) NXA
ISN 0080      326 FORMAT( , A = ,E14.7)
ISN 0081      CALL NUMBER(3,16,5,2,NXA,0,0,5)
ISN 0082      CALL SYMBL4(5,16,5,2,E,0,0,1)
ISN 0083      CALL NUMBER(5,25,6,5,2,EXP,0,0,-1)
ISN 0084      IF(J.GT.9) GO TO 9
ISN 0086      CALL SYMBL4(5,75,6,5,2,1,0,0,1)
ISN 0087      WRITE(6,327) YZRO(J)
ISN 0088      327 FORMAT( , YZRO(J) = , E14.7)
ISN 0089      NRSS = YZRO(J)
ISN 0090      CALL NUMBER(6,25,6,5,2,NRSS,0,0,3)
ISN 0091      WRITE(6,222) NRSS
ISN 0092      222 FORMAT( , NRSS = ,E14.7)
ISN 0093      9 CALL PLOT(12,10,-3)
ISN 0094      777 CONTINUE
ISN 0095      CALL EPLOT
ISN 0096      WRITE(6,98)
ISN 0097      98 FORMAT(14H0EPL0T CALLED )
ISN 0098      DO 778 I=1,50
ISN 0099      778 WRITE(6,779)N2(I),N2(I)
ISN 0100      779 FORMAT( 2H0 2E20.7)
ISN 0101      1000 K=K+1
ISN 0102      2000 CONTINUE
ISN 0103      RETURN
ISN 0104      END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NO DECK,LOAD,MAP,NCEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE DERIV(DY,Y,V,T)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
ISN 0004      DIMENSION ICNST(24),FCNST(28),Y(15),V(15),DY(15),ALP(18)
ISN 0005      COMMON ICNST,FCNST,ALP
ISN 0006      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0007      JSW = 1
C             THIS PROGRAM INTEGRATES THE AMES EQUATIONS OF MOTION IN TIME
ISN 0008      IF(T.EQ.FCNST(4)) GO TO 58
ISN 0009      CALL AFX(JSW)
ISN 0010      58 DO 25 I=1,9
ISN 0011      25 DY(I) = 0.0
C
ISN 0012      DO 45 I=1,9
ISN 0013      45 DY(I) = DY(I) + F(I)
C
ISN 0014      10 FORMAT( ' DY 1 THRU 9 ' / (1X,9E13.6) //)
ISN 0015      11 FORMAT( ' DY 1 THRU 9 ' / (1X,9E13.6) //)
ISN 0016      T=T
C
ISN 0017      100 FORMAT( ' Y = ' / 9E13.6 / ' F(X) = ' / 9E13.6/)
ISN 0018      RETURN
ISN 0019      END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=52,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0012      SUBROUTINE AFX(JSW)
ISN 0013      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C             IFLAG(0,1)15(EXACT,ONLY M.V. NON-LINEARITY)
C             *****
ISN 0014      COMMON /BLK1/ PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VHT,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI
ISN 0015      COMMON /BLK2/ TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM
ISN 0016      COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0017      COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HTHT,HPSI
ISN 0018      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0019      COMMON/BLK6/ IFLAG
ISN 0020      COMMON/BLK 11/DB1,DB2,DG1,DG2
ISN 0021      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0022      COMMON/BLK78/X1E,X4E,X7E

C             *****
C             WRITE(6,1070)PHI,VPHI,WPHI,THT,VHT,WTHT,PSI,VPSI,WPSI,TM,T1,T2,
ISN 0023      1070 XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C,AITREN,HTHT,HPHI,HPSI
ISN 0024      FORMAT(1H /10X,14H INITIAL STATE / 9E13.6 / 10X,13H INPUT CONSTS /
ISN 0025      110X, 29H TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12 / 8E14.7 / 10X, 30H GAM1C,GA
ISN 0026      2M2C,BET1C,BET2C,(RAD) / 4E14.7 / 10X,10H INERTIA = E14.7 ,/10X,
ISN 0027      317H HTHT,HPHI,HPSI = 3E14.7//)
C             *****
ISN 0028      PI = 3.1415926
ISN 0029      DTR = PI/180.0
ISN 0030      RTD = 180.0/PI
C             *****
C             SB2C = SIN(BET2C)
ISN 0031      CB2C = COS(BET2C)
ISN 0032      TB2C = SB2C/CB2C
ISN 0033      SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)
ISN 0034      CG1C = COS(GAM1C)
ISN 0035      SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
ISN 0036      CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
ISN 0037      SB1C = SIN(BET1C)
ISN 0038      CB1C = COS(BET1C)
ISN 0039      TB1C = SB1C/CB1C
ISN 0040      SGAM1C = SG1C
ISN 0041      SGAM2C = SG2C

```

```

ISN 0032      CGAM1C = CG1C
ISN 0033      CGAM2C = CG2C

C
C *****
ISN 0034      DIF = GAM1C - GAM2C
ISN 0035      SDIF = SIN(DIF)

C
C *****
C
C CALCULATION OF THE A-MATRIX
C
ISN 0036      DO 10 I=1,9
ISN 0037      DO 10 J=1,9
ISN 0038      10 A(I,J) = 0.0

C
ISN 0039      A(1,2)=-10.0/AITREN
ISN 0040      A(7,8)=A(1,2)
ISN 0041      A(2,1)=XKM*XKC*(1.0+T1/T2)/(10.0*TM)
ISN 0042      A(2,2)=-1.0/TM
ISN 0043      A(5,5)=A(2,2)
ISN 0044      A(8,8)=A(5,5)
ISN 0045      A(3,3)=-1.0/T2
ISN 0046      A(6,6)=A(3,3)
ISN 0047      A(9,9)=-1/T2
ISN 0048      A(3,1)=-XKC*T1/T2**2
ISN 0049      A(2,3)=XKM/(10.0*TM)
ISN 0050      A(5,6)=A(2,3)
ISN 0051      A(8,9)=A(2,3)
ISN 0052      A(2,4) = A(2,1) *(-TB1C*CG1C)
ISN 0053      A(2,7)=A(2,1)*TB1C*SG1C
ISN 0054      A(3,4)=A(3,1)*A(2,4)/A(2,1)
ISN 0055      A(3,7)=A(3,1)*A(2,7)/A(2,1)
ISN 0056      A(4,5)=A(1,2)
ISN 0057      A(5,4) = A(2,1) * D12 * SDIF
ISN 0058      A(6,4)=A(3,1)*A(5,4)/A(2,1)
ISN 0059      A(8,7)=A(5,4)
ISN 0060      A(9,7)=A(6,4)

C
ISN 0061      WRITE(6,5000) ( ( A(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
ISN 0062      5000 FORMAT(1H / 1X,11H A-MATRIX / (1X, 9E13.6 ))
ISN 0063      VIC=XKC*T1/T2

C
C *****
C
C CALCULATION OF DB1,DB2,DG1,DG2
C
C NEEDS ANGLES FROM STATE VECTOR AND COMMAND ANGLES AS INPUT
C
C
C
C
ISN 0064      312 PHI= X(1) + X1E
ISN 0065      THT= X(4) + X4E
ISN 0066      PSI= X(7) + X7E
ISN 0067      SPHI = SIN(PHI)
ISN 0068      CPHI = COS(PHI)
ISN 0069      STHT = SIN(THT)

```



```

ISN 0118      IF (ABS(ARGF2).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF2
ISN 0120      IF (ARGF2.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0122      IF (ARGF2.LT.-F2LIM) F2= -F2LIM
ISN 0124      F(2)=A(2,2)*X(2)+A(2,3)*F2-SUM3*HPHI
C
ISN 0125      F(3)=A(3,3)*X(3)+A(3,1)*DG1+SUM2*HPHI
ISN 0126      F(4)=A(1,2)*(CPHI*X(5)-SPHI*X(8))
C
ISN 0127      ARGF5=GAIN*D12*SUM5+X(6)-SUM4*HTHT
ISN 0128      IF (ABS(ARGF5).LE.F2LIM) F2 =ARGF5
ISN 0130      IF (ARGF5.GT.F2LIM) F2=F2LIM
ISN 0132      IF (ARGF5 .LT. -F2LIM)F2 = -F2LIM
ISN 0134      F(5)=A(2,2)*X(5)+A(2,3)*F2-SUM3*HTHT
C
ISN 0135      F(6)=A(3,3)*X(6)+A(3,1)*D12*SUM5+SUM2*HTHT
C
ISN 0136      F(7)=A(1,2)*(SPHI*X(5)+CPHI*X(8))/CTHT
C
ISN 0137      ARGF8=+GAIN*D12*SUM6+X(9)-SUM4*HPSI
ISN 0138      IF (ABS(ARGF8).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF8
ISN 0140      IF (ARGF8.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0142      IF (ARGF8.LT.-F2LIM) F2=-F2LIM
ISN 0144      F(8)=A(2,2)*X(8)+A(2,3)*F2-SUM3*HPSI
C
ISN 0145      F(9)=A(3,3)*X(9)+A(3,1)*D12*SUM6+SUM2*HPSI
C
ISN 0146      IF( JSW.GT.0) GO TO 10030
ISN 0148      WRITE(6,5003)IFLAG
ISN 0149      5003 FORMAT(' IFLAG=',I5,10X,' ALL NONLINEARLITIES'//)
ISN 0150      10030 GO TO 10039
C
ISN 0151      10029 CONTINUE
ISN 0152      ARGF2=GAIN*EPHI+X(3)-SUM4*HPHI
ISN 0153      IF (ABS(ARGF2).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF2
ISN 0155      IF (ARGF2.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0157      IF (ARGF2.LT.-F2LIM) F2= -F2LIM
ISN 0159      F(2)=A(2,2)*X(2)+A(2,3)*F2-SUM3*HPHI
ISN 0160      F(3)=A(3,3)*X(3)+A(3,1)*EPHI
ISN 0161      ARGF5=GAIN*ETHHT+X(6)-SUM4*HTHT
ISN 0162      IF (ABS(ARGF5).LE.F2LIM) F2 =ARGF5
ISN 0164      IF (ARGF5.GT.F2LIM) F2=F2LIM
ISN 0166      IF (ARGF5 .LT. -F2LIM)F2 = -F2LIM
ISN 0168      F(5)=A(2,2)*X(5)+A(2,3)*F2-SUM3*HTHT
ISN 0169      F(6)=A(3,3)*X(6)+A(3,1)*ETHHT
ISN 0170      ARGF8=GAIN*EPSI+X(9)-SUM4*HPSI
ISN 0171      IF (ABS(ARGF8).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF8
ISN 0173      IF (ARGF8.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0175      IF (ARGF8.LT.-F2LIM) F2=-F2LIM
ISN 0177      F(8)=A(2,2)*X(8)+A(2,3)*F2-SUM3*HPSI
ISN 0178      F(9)=A(3,3)*X(9)+A(3,1)*EPSI
C
ISN 0179      IF( JSW.GT.0) GO TO 10039
ISN 0181      WRITE(6,5002)IFLAG
ISN 0182      5002 FORMAT(' IFLAG=',I5,10X,' MCTOR VOLTAGE ONLY NONLINEARITY'//)
ISN 0183      10039 CONTINUE
C
*****

```

```
ISN 0184 C IF(JSW.GT.0)GO TO 602
ISN 0186 WRITE(6,5001) (F(I),I=1,9)
ISN 0187 5001 FORMAT(1H / 1X,12H F(X)-VECTOR / 1X,9E13.6)
ISN 0188 602 CONTINUE
```

```
C
C
C *****
ISN 0189 RETURN
ISN 0190 END
```

NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.
A	C	R*8	000000
Q	C	R*9	N.R.
B7		R*8	0000A8
G2		R*8	0000C0
R2		R*8	0000D8
AFX		R*8	N.R.
DB2	C	R*8	000008
DTR		R*8	0000E8
PSI	C	R*8	000030
TG2		R*8	000108
XKM	C	R*8	000018
ASIN	XF	R*8	000000
CG2C		R*8	000130
DBET	XF	R*8	000000
EPSI		R*8	000158
HPSI	C	R*8	000010
SD IF		R*8	000190
SPSI		R*8	0001B0
SUM4		R*8	0001D0
TB2C		R*8	0001F0
VPSI	C	R*9	000038
WTHT	C	R*8	000028
GAM2C	C	R*8	000008
ARGF2		R*8	000210
SGAM1C		R*8	000228
AITREN	C	R*8	000040

NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.
F	C	R*8	000798
R		R*8	000098
DF	C	R*8	N.R.
PI		R*8	0000C8
TM	C	R*8	000000
A11	C	R*8	000028
DG1	C	R*8	000010
D12	C	R*8	000038
PUP		R*8	0000F0
THT	C	R*8	000018
X1E	C	R*8	000000
CB1C		R*8	000118
CPHI		R*8	000138
EALF		R*8	000150
ETHT		R*8	000170
HTHT	C	R*8	000008
SG1C		R*8	000198
STHT		R*8	0001B8
SUM5		R*8	0001D8
TPHI		R*8	0001F8
VTHT	C	R*8	000020
XNDRW		R*8	000208
F2LIM	C	R*8	000048
ARGF5		R*8	000218
SGAM2C		R*8	000230
DSIN	IF		000000

NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.
I		I*4	000088
X	C	R*8	000000
F2		R*8	0000B0
PM	C	R*8	N.R.
T1	C	R*8	0000G8
A13	C	R*8	000030
DG2	C	R*8	000018
JSW		I*4	000090
RTD		R*8	0000F8
VIC		R*8	000110
X4E	C	R*8	000008
CB2C		R*8	000120
CBPSI		R*8	000140
EBET		R*8	000158
GAIN		R*8	000178
SB1C		R*8	000180
SG2C		R*8	0001A0
SUM2		R*8	0001C0
SUM6		R*8	0001E0
TTHT		R*8	000200
WPHI	C	R*8	000010
IFLAG	C	I*4	000000
BET1C	C	R*8	000010
ARGF8		R*8	000220
CGAM1C		R*8	000238
DCOS	IF		000000

NAME	TAG	TYPE	ADD.
J		I*4	00008C
B4		R*8	0000A0
G1		R*8	0000B8
R1		R*8	0000DC
T2	C	R*8	000010
DB1	C	R*8	000000
DIF		R*8	0000E0
PHI	C	R*8	000000
TG1		R*8	000100
XKC	C	R*8	000020
X7E	C	R*8	000010
CG1C		R*8	000128
CTHT		R*8	000148
EPHI		R*8	000160
HPHI	C	R*8	000000
SB2C		R*8	000188
SPHI		R*8	0001A8
SUM3		R*8	0001C8
TB1C		R*8	0001E8
VPHI	C	R*8	000008
WPSI	C	R*8	000040
GAM1C	C	R*8	000000
BET2C	C	R*8	000018
IBCOM=	XF	I*4	000000
CGAM2C		R*8	000240
DATAN	IF		000000



COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NCDECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

```
ISN 0002      FUNCTION DBET(B4,B7,TB,STHT,SPSI,CG,SG,SIGN)
ISN 0003      XKAP=(B7+B4+B7*B4)*TB+((1.0+B4)*SPSI*CG+STHT*SG)*SIGN
ISN 0004      XMU=XKAP
ISN 0005      2 SQ=XMU*XMU
ISN 0006      XF=XMU-XKAP-TB*0.5*SQ*(1.0+0.25*SQ*(1.0+0.5*SQ))
ISN 0007      IF (XF*XMU.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
ISN 0009      XMU=XMU-XF/(1.0-TB*XMU*(1.0+0.5*SQ*(1.0+0.75*SQ)))
ISN 0010      IF (ABS(XF/XMU).GE.1.0E-06) GO TO 2
ISN 0012      1 CONTINUE
ISN 0013      DBET=ASIN(XMU)
ISN 0014      RETURN
ISN 0015      END
```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,N,CDECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE PEACG
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

ISN 0004      COMMON /BLKS/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0005      N = 9

ISN 0006      DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,QV,A,E,AM,G,PM,ATP,PA,QP
ISN 0007      DIMENSION AAMOD(82,82),P(81),QV(81),E(9,9),AM(9,9)
1  I=STEP(82),ATP(9,9),PA(9,9),QP(9,9)

C  N = DIMENSION OF A - MATRIX (INPUT ON CARD NO.2 )
C  A = INPUT MATRIX

C  INITIALIZE PM , QP, ATP , PA , AM , E

      NN = N*N
      DO 37 I=1,N
      DO 37 J=1,N
      PM(I,J) = 0.0
      QP(I,J) = 0.0
      ATP(I,J) = 0.0
      PA(I,J) = 0.0
      AM(I,J) = 0.0
      37 E(I,J) = 0.0

C  2963 FORMAT(1H / (1X,9E14.7) )
C
C  MAKING Q PERFECTLY SYMMETRIC
      NK = 2
      DO 76 JJ = 1,8
      Q(NK,JJ) = Q(JJ,NK)
      NQK = NK-1
      IF(NQK .EQ. JJ) GO TO 77
      76 CONTINUE
      77 IF (NK.EQ.9) GO TO 87
      NK = NK + 1
      GO TO 42
      87 CONTINUE

C  SETTING Q-MATRIX TO Q-VECTOR
      IA=1
      DO 62 I=1,N
      DO 62 J=1,N
      QV(IA) = Q(I,J)
      62 IA=IA+1
      WRITE(6,206)
      206 FORMAT(1H / 1X, 12H Q-VECTOR // )

```



```

ISN 0056      DO 60  K = 1,N
ISN 0057      IP = (K-1)* N
ISN 0058      DO 55  LT = 1,N
ISN 0059      DO 55  LM = 1,N
ISN 0060      ILT = IP&LT
ISN 0061      IPM = IP&LM
ISN 0062      SS AAMOD(ILT,IPM) = AAMOD(ILT,IPM)& A(LM,LT)
ISN 0063      SC CONTINUE

C
C      THAT FINISHES THE CALCULATION OF AMOD ,NOW WE MUST
C      PRINT IT OUT BECAUSE SREVENI WIPES OUT AAMOD
C
C
C
C
C      )002,6(ETI RW
ISN 0064      200 FORMAT(1H / 1X,16H AAMOD - MATRIX // )
C
C      )NN,1=I, )NN,1=J, )J,I((DDMAA( )3692,6(ETI RW
C      NOW FOR A-INVERSE
C
C      IDEM=NNG1
ISN 0065
C
C      CALL MINVD(AAMOD, IDEM, NN, ISTEP, IERR)
ISN 0066
C
C      NOW AAMOD INVERSE HAS REPLACED AAMOD
C
C
C
C
C      )192,6(ETI RW
ISN 0067      291 FORMAT(1H / 1X,22HAAMOD-INVERSE MATRIX , //)
C
C      )NN,1=I 371 00
C      )NN,1=J, )J,I((DDMAA( )3692,6(ETI RW 371

ISN 0068      DO 70  IB = 1, NN
ISN 0069      P(IB) = 0.0
ISN 0070      DO 70  IC = 1, NN
ISN 0071      70 P(IB) = P(IB) - AAMOD(IB, IC) * QV(IC)
ISN 0072      WRITE(6,295)
ISN 0073      205 FORMAT(1H / 1X,14H P-MATRIX , //)
ISN 0074      WRITE(6,2963) (P(IR), IR=1, NN)
C      SET P-VECTOR TO P-MATRIX TO GET Q-PRIME FROM -ATP-PA =QP
C      K=1
ISN 0075      DO25 I=1, N
ISN 0076      DO25 J=1, N
ISN 0077      PM(I, J) = P(K)
ISN 0078
ISN 0079      25 K=K&1
C      CALCULATION OF ATP (A TRANSPOSE P )
C      CALCULATION OF PA (P-MATRIX X A )
ISN 0080      DO 26 I=1, N
ISN 0081      DO 26 J=1, N
ISN 0082      DO 26 K=1, N
ISN 0083      ATP(I, J) = ATP(I, J) & A(K, I) * PM(K, J)
ISN 0084      26 PA(I, J) = PA(I, J) & PM(I, K) * A(K, J)
ISN 0085      DO 27 I=1, N
ISN 0086      DO 27 J=1, N
ISN 0087      27 QP(I, J) = -ATP(I, J) - PA(I, J)
ISN 0088      WRITE(6,9765)
ISN 0089      9765 FORMAT(1H / 1X,36H Q FROM PUTTING P INTO -ATP-PA = Q , //)
ISN 0090      DO941 I=1, N
ISN 0091      941 WRITE(6,2963) (QP(I, J), J=1, N)
ISN 0092      RETURN

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN.OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,ID

```

15N 0002      SUBROUTINE MINVD(A, IDIM, N, ISTEP, IERR)
15N 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
15N 0004      C
15N 0005      DOUBLE PRECISION A, ABSAI, ABSAL, TEMP, FAC, ABSA, DABS
15N 0006      DIMENSION A(IDIM,1), ISTEP(1)
15N 0007      K=1
15N 0008      IERR=0
15N 0009      NP1=N+1
15N 0010      LL=1
15N 0011      DO 35 J=1, N
15N 0012      35 A(J, NP1)=A(J,1)
15N 0013      40 I=1
15N 0014      L=2
15N 0015      45 ABSAI=DABS(A(I,1))
15N 0016      ABSAL=DABS(A(L,1))
15N 0017      IF(ABSAI-ABSAL)50,55,55
15N 0018      50 I=L
15N 0019      55 IF(L-N)60,56,56
15N 0020      56 IF(A(I,1))65,85,65
15N 0021      60 L=L+1
15N 0022      GO TO 45
15N 0023      65 IF(K-1)70,90,70
15N 0024      70 M=1
15N 0025      75 IF(I-ISTEP(M))80,84,80
15N 0026      80 IF(M-K)81,82,82
15N 0027      81 M=M+1
15N 0028      GO TO 75
15N 0029      82 DO 83 J=1, N
15N 0030      83 A(J,1)=A(J, NP1)
15N 0031      GO TO 90
15N 0032      84 IF(LL-N)86,85,85
15N 0033      85 IERR=1
15N 0034      GO TO 610
15N 0035      86 LL=LL+1
15N 0036      A(I,1)=0.00
15N 0037      GO TO 40
15N 0038      90 ISTEP(K)=I
15N 0039      J=1
15N 0040      100 IF(J-1)110,120,110
15N 0041      110 A(J, NP1)=0.00
15N 0042      GO TO 130
15N 0043      120 A(J, NP1)=1.00
15N 0044      130 IF(J-N)140,150,150
15N 0045      140 J=J+1
15N 0046      GO TO 100
15N 0047      150 J=1
15N 0048      TEMP=A(I,1)
15N 0049      160 A(I, J)=A(I, J)/TEMP
15N 0050      IF(J-NP1)170,180,180
15N 0051      170 J=J+1
15N 0052      GO TO 160
15N 0053      180 J=1
15N 0054      190 IF(J-1)200,200,200
15N 0055      200 IF(A(J,1)-1.00)230,210,230
15N 0056      210 DO 220 M=1, NP1

```

```

ISN 0056      A(J,M)=A(J,M)-A(I,M)
ISN 0057      220 CONTINUE
ISN 0058      GO TO 290
ISN 0059      230 IF(A(J,I)E1.DD)260,240,260
ISN 0060      240 DO 250 M=1,NP1
ISN 0061      A(J,M)=A(J,M)&A(I,M)
ISN 0062      250 CONTINUE
ISN 0063      GO TO 290
ISN 0064      260 IF(A(J,I))270,290,270
ISN 0065      270 FAC=A(J,I)
ISN 0066      DO 280 M=1,NP1
ISN 0067      280 A(J,M)=A(J,M)-A(I,M)*FAC
ISN 0068      290 IF(J-N)300,340,340
ISN 0069      300 J=J&1
ISN 0070      GO TO 190
ISN 0071      340 DO 350 J=1,N
ISN 0072      DO 350 M=1,N
ISN 0073      MPI=M&1
ISN 0074      350 A(J,M)=A(J,MPI)
ISN 0075      IF(K-N)360,390,390
ISN 0076      360 K=K&1
ISN 0077      GO TO 30
ISN 0078      390 DO 400 J=1,N
ISN 0079      400 A(NP1,J)=ISTEP(J)
ISN 0080      M=1
ISN 0081      410 I=ISTEP(M)
ISN 0082      IF(I-M)420,470,420
ISN 0083      420 DO 430 J=1,N
ISN 0084      TEMP=A(M,J)
ISN 0085      A(M,J)=A(I,J)
ISN 0086      A(I,J)=TEMP
ISN 0087      J=M
ISN 0088      440 IF(M-ISTEP(J))450,460,450
ISN 0089      450 J=J&1
ISN 0090      GO TO 440
ISN 0091      460 ISTEP(J)=I
ISN 0092      470 IF(M-N)480,490,490
ISN 0093      480 M=M&1
ISN 0094      GO TO 410
ISN 0095      490 DO 500 J=1,N
ISN 0096      500 ISTEP(J)=A(NP1,J)
ISN 0097      530 M=1
ISN 0098      540 I=ISTEP(M)
ISN 0099      IF(I-M)550,570,550
ISN 0100      550 DO 560 J=1,N
ISN 0101      TEMP=A(J,I)
ISN 0102      A(J,I)=A(J,M)
ISN 0103      A(J,M)=TEMP
ISN 0104      J=ISTEP(M)
ISN 0105      ISTEP(M)=ISTEP(J)
ISN 0106      ISTEP(J)=J
ISN 0107      GO TO 540
ISN 0108      570 IF(M-N)580,610,610
ISN 0109      580 M=M&1
ISN 0110      GO TO 540
ISN 0111      600 RETURN

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,DPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002      SLBROUTINE QGEN
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)

C
C      GENERATION OF POSITIVE DEFINITE Q MATRIX
ISN 0004      DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,QV,A,E,AM,Q,PM,ATP,PA,QP
ISN 0005      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0006      N=9

C
ISN 0007      COMMON/A/ THETA(28),PHIV(8),XLAM(9),ZTHETA(28),
1              BA(20,20),SS(20,20,20),CC(20,20),Z(20,20,20),
2              BM(20,20),SM(20,20),AAR(20,20),G(20,20),QQ(20,20),
3              TTHETA(28)
C
C      )9,1=K,)K(MALX(,18,1=J,)J(VIHP(,182,1=I,)I(ATEHT(1)3601,5(DA ER
ISN 0008      1063 FORMAT(6E12.4)
ISN 0009      PI = 3.1415926
ISN 0010      PI2 = PI/2.
ISN 0011      DO 206 I=1,28
ISN 0012      THETA(I) = RDM(DUM)
ISN 0013      206 THETA(I) = -PI2 + THETA(I)*PI
ISN 0014      DO 207 I=1,8
ISN 0015      PHIV(I) = RDM(DUM)
ISN 0016      207 PHIV(I) = -PI + PHIV(I)* 2.* PI
ISN 0017      DO 208 I=1,9
ISN 0018      XLAM(I) = RDM(DUM)
ISN 0019      208 XLAM(I) = 0. + XLAM(I) * 100.
ISN 0020      WRITE(6,3) THETA,PHIV,XLAM
ISN 0021      3  FORMAT(23H DATA-THETA,PHIV,XLAM /{(1X,9E14.7)})
ISN 0022      NN=(N-1)*(N-2)/2
ISN 0023      DO 6I=1,NN
ISN 0024      BAD=THETA(I)
ISN 0025      6 TTHETA(I)= AMOD(BAD,PI2)

C
C      WE HAVE NOW INDEXED THETA.
C      NOW WANT CONTINUED PRODUCT OF SS(I,J,L) FOR L=K&1,N .
C      FOR EACH K=1,N-1 OBTAIN Z(K,I,J).
ISN 0026      NNI = N-1
ISN 0027      69 DO 20 K=1,NNI

C
ISN 0028      DO 8 I=1,N
ISN 0029      DO 8 J=1,N
ISN 0030      8 BA(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0031      DO 99 I=1,N
ISN 0032      99 BA(I,I)=1.0

C
ISN 0033      KK=K&1
ISN 0034      DO 10 L=KK,N

C
ISN 0035      DO 15 I=1,N
ISN 0036      DO 15 J=1,N
ISN 0037      15 SS(I,J,L)=0.0
ISN 0038      DO 98 I=1,N
ISN 0039      98 SS(I,I,L)=1.0

C
C      WE DEVELOP SS(I,J,L) AS FUNCTION THETA(L,K,N) FOR L L.T. N
C      AND SS(I,J,L) FUNCTION OF PHIV(K) FOR L=N
ISN 0040      IF(L=N)25,23,23
ISN 0041      25 M=((2*N -K-2)*(K-1)/2)&N-L

```

```

ISN 0042      SS(K,K,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0043      SS(L,L,L)=COS(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0044      SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0045      SS(L,K,L)=SIN(TTHETA(M))
ISN 0046      GO TO 35
ISN 0047      ?3 SS(K,K,L)=COS(PHIV(K))
ISN 0048      SS(L,L,L)=COS(PHIV(K))
ISN 0049      SS(K,L,L)=-SIN(PHIV(K))
ISN 0050      SS(L,K,L)=SIN(PHIV(K))

C
ISN 0051      35 DO 70 I=1,N
ISN 0052      DO 70 J=1,N
ISN 0053      70 CC(I,J)=0.0

C
ISN 0054      DO 50 M=1,N
ISN 0055      DO 50 J=1,N
ISN 0056      DO 50 I=1,N
ISN 0057      50 CC(M,J)=BA(M,I)*SS(I,J,L) &CC(M,J)
ISN 0058      DO110 I=1,N
ISN 0059      DO110 J=1,N
ISN 0060      110 BA(I,J)=CC(I,J)
ISN 0061      10 CONTINUE
ISN 0062      DO 20 I=1,N
ISN 0063      DO 20 J=1,N
ISN 0064      20 Z(K,I,J)=BA(I,J)

C
ISN 0065      DO 7 I=1,N
ISN 0066      DO 7 J=1,N
ISN 0067      7 BM(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0068      DO 16 I=1,N
ISN 0069      16 BM(I,I)=1.0

C
ISN 0070      DO 40 K=1,NNI

C
ISN 0071      DO 75 I=1,N
ISN 0072      DO 75 J=1,N
ISN 0073      75 SM(I,J)=0.0

C
ISN 0074      DO 55 M=1,N
ISN 0075      DO 55 J=1,N
ISN 0076      DO 55 I=1,N
ISN 0077      55 SM(M,J)=Z(K,M,I)*BM(I,J)&SM(M,J)
ISN 0078      DO 40 I=1,N
ISN 0079      DO 40 J=1,N
ISN 0080      40 BM(I,J)=SM(I,J)

C
C      BM(I,J) IS CONTINUED PRODUCT OF Z(K,I,J) FROM K=1 TO N-1
C

ISN 0081      IF(PP)41,41,19
ISN 0082      19 CONTINUE
ISN 0083      18 FORMAT(8H BM(I,J)/(6E15.7))
ISN 0084      41 DO 78 I=1,N
ISN 0085      DO 78 J=1,N
ISN 0086      78 AAR(I,J)=BM(J,I)

C
C      AAR(I,J) IS TRANSPOSE BM(I,J)

```



```

C
ISN 0087      DC 82 I=1,N
ISN 0088      DO 82 J=1,N
ISN 0089      82 G(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0090      DO 85 I=1,N
ISN 0091      85 G(I,I)=XLAM(I)
              G(I,J) IS THE LAMDA MATRIX
C
ISN 0092      DO 86 I=1,N
ISN 0093      DO 86 J=1,N
ISN 0094      86 QQ(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0095      DO 88 I=1,N
ISN 0096      DO 88 J=1,N
ISN 0097      DO 88 M=1,N
ISN 0098      88 QQ(I,J)=G(I,M)*BM(M,J)&QQ(I,J)
C
              QQ(I,J)=LAMDA MATRIX *BM(I,J)
C
ISN 0099      DC 90 I=1,N
ISN 0100      DO 90 J=1,N
ISN 0101      90 Q(I,J)=0.0
ISN 0102      DO 95 I=1,N
ISN 0103      DO 95 J=1,N
ISN 0104      DO 95 M=1,N
ISN 0105      95 Q(I,J)=AAR(I,M)*QQ(M,J)&Q(I,J)
ISN 0106      WRITE(6,93) (( Q(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
ISN 0107      93 FORMAT(1H /1X,7H Q(I,J)/(1X,9E14.7) )
ISN 0108      RETURN
ISN 0109      END

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE VLAP(PX,VL)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
ISN 0004      DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,QV,A,E,AM,Q,PM,ATP,PA,QP
ISN 0005      COMMON /BLK5/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0006      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0007      COMMON/BLKV/ SL
ISN 0008      DIMENSION PX(9)
ISN 0009      VL=0.0
ISN 0010      DO 250 I=1,9
ISN 0011      250 PX(I)=0.0
ISN 0012      DO 251 I=1,9
ISN 0013      DO 251 J=1,9
ISN 0014      251 PX(I) = PX(I) & PM(I,J)*X(J)
ISN 0015      DO 252 I=1,9
ISN 0016      252 VL = VL & X(I)*PX(I)
ISN 0017      C
ISN 0017      253 FORMAT(1H 10X, 5H VL = ,E14.7 )
ISN 0018      SL = VL
ISN 0019      RETURN
ISN 0020      END

```

VL 40  
VL 50  
VL 60  
VL 70  
VL 80  
VL 90  
VL100  
VL110  
LV 1352.6(ETI RW  
VL120  
VL130

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56, SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT, ID

```

ISN 0022 SUBROUTINE VDOTA(PF,OX,VDOCT)
ISN 0023 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
ISN 0024 DOUBLE PRECISION AAMOD,P,OV,A,E,AM,G,PM,ATP,PA,OP
ISN 0025 COMMON /BLKS/ A(9,9),Q(9,9),PM(9,9),F(9),DF(9,9)
ISN 0026 COMMON /BLK17/ EPS,XK12
ISN 0027 COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0028 DIMENSION PF(9),OX(9)
ISN 0029 SPE = 0.
ISN 0030 VDOT =0.0
ISN 0031 DO 250 I=1,9
ISN 0032 PF(I)=0.0
ISN 0033 250 OX(I)=0.0
ISN 0034 DO 251 I=1,9
ISN 0035 DO 251 J=1,9
ISN 0036 OX(I)= OX(I) & Q(I,J)*X(J)
ISN 0037 251 PF(I)=PF(I) & PM(I,J)*F(J)
ISN 0038 DO 252 I=1,9
ISN 0039 VDOT = VDOT - X(I)*(OX(I) - 2.0 * PF(I) )
ISN 0040 DO 253 I=1,9
ISN 0041 253 SPE = X(I)*OX(I) + SPE
ISN 0042 EPS = .05*ABS(SPE)
C04:TDV
C
ISN 0023 355 FORMAT( 6H XOX= 1E14.7)
ISN 0024 350 FORMAT(1H 1X,26H LIAPUNCV FCT DERIV = .E14.7 )
ISN 0025 RETURN
ISN 0026 END
VDDT 40
VDDT 50
VDDT 60
VDDT 70
VDDT 80
VDDT 90
VDDT100
VDDT110
VDDT120
TODV J0531.6(ETI RW
EPS J5531.6(ETI RW
VDDT160
VDDT170

```

## 6D LISTING

LEVEL 2 FEB 67

OS/360 FORTRAN H

DATE 69.179/09.31.71

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= \$MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=56,SOURCE,BCD,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,IO

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE AFX(JSW)
ISN 0003      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C             *****
ISN 0004      COMMON /BLK1/ PHI,VPHI,THT,VTHT,PSI,VPSI
ISN 0005      COMMON /BLK2/ TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,AITREN,F2LIM
ISN 0006      COMMON /BLK3/ GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C
ISN 0007      COMMON /BLK4/ HPHI,HTHT,HPSI
ISN 0008      COMMON /BLK5/ A(6,6),Q(6,6),PM(6,6),F(6),DF(6,6)
ISN 0009      COMMON/BLK 11/DB1,DB2,DG1,DG2
ISN 0010      COMMON/BLK77/X(15)
ISN 0011      COMMON/BLK78/X1E,X3E,X5E

C
C             EXACT MODEL STATE EQUATIONS
C
ISN 0012      IF(JSW.GT.0)GO TO 312
C             ( TRACKERS 3-4 (AMES 1-2) )
C
C             WHERE X IS A NINE COMPONENT COLUMN VECTOR AS IS F(X)
C
C             AND A IS 9X9 MATRIX
C
C             X-VECTOR IS ( PHI , VPHI , WPHI , THT , VTHT , WTHT , PSI ,
C             VPSI , WPSI )
C
C             *****
ISN 0014      WRITE(6,1070)PHI,VPHI,THT,VTHT,PSI,VPSI,TM,T1,T2,
C             1XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12,GAM1C,GAM2C,BET1C,BET2C,AITREN,HTHT,HPHI,HPSI
ISN 0015      1070 FORMAT(1H /10X,14H INITIAL STATE / 6E13.6 / 10X,13H INPUT CONSTS /
C             110X, 29H TM,T1,T2,XKM,XKC,A11,A13,D12 / 8E14.7 / 10X, 30H GAM1C,GA
C             2M2C,BET1C,BET2C,(RAD) / 4E14.7 / 10X,10H INERTIA = E14.7 ,/10X,
C             317H HTHT,HPHI,HPSI = 3E14.7//)
C             *****
ISN 0016      PI = 3.1415926
ISN 0017      DTR = PI/180.0
ISN 0018      RTD = 180.0/PI
C             *****
C
ISN 0019      SB2C = SIN(BET2C)
ISN 0020      CB2C = COS(BET2C)
ISN 0021      TB2C = SB2C/CB2C
ISN 0022      SG1C = SIN(GAM1C)
ISN 0023      CG1C = COS(GAM1C)
ISN 0024      SG2C = SIN(GAM2C)
ISN 0025      CG2C = COS(GAM2C)
ISN 0026      SB1C = SIN(BET1C)
ISN 0027      CB1C = COS(BET1C)
ISN 0028      TB1C = SB1C/CB1C
ISN 0029      SGAM1C = SG1C
ISN 0030      SGAM2C = SG2C
ISN 0031      CGAM1C = CG1C
ISN 0032      CGAM2C = CG2C

```

235

C



```

ISN 0071 9991 B4=-0.5*X(4)**2*(1.0-X(4)**2/12.0)
ISN 0072 GO TO 9993
ISN 0073 9992 B4=CTHT-1.0
ISN 0074 9993 IF (ABS(X(7))-0.15) 9994,9994,9995
ISN 0075 9994 B7=-0.5*X(7)**2*(1.0-X(7)**2/12.0)
ISN 0076 GO TO 9996
ISN 0077 9995 B7=CPSI-1.0
ISN 0078 9996 EALF=B4*TG1-(SPSI*TPHI+CPSI*STHT)*R1+CPSI*TPHI-SPSI*STHT
ISN 0079 EBET=B7+SPSI*STHT*TPHI-(SPSI-TPHI*STHT*CPSI)*R1-TPHI*CTHT*TG1
ISN 0080 DG1=ATAN((EALF-EBET*TG1)/(1.0+EBET*(TG1+EALF)*TG1))
ISN 0081 G1=DG1+GAM1C
ISN 0082 EALF=B4*TG2+(SPSI*TPHI+CPSI*STHT)*R2+CPSI*TPHI-SPSI*STHT
ISN 0083 EBET=B7+SPSI*STHT*TPHI+(SPSI-TPHI*STHT*CPSI)*R2-TPHI*CTHT*TG2
ISN 0084 DG2=ATAN((EALF-EBET*TG2)/(1.0+EBET*(TG2+EALF)*TG2))
ISN 0085 G2=DG2+GAM2C
ISN 0086 R=CPSI*CTHT*SB1C+SPSI*CTHT*CG1C*CB1C+STHT*SG1C*CB1C
ISN 0087 DB1=ASIN(R)
ISN 0088 DB1=DB1-BET1C
ISN 0089 IF (ABS(DB1)-0.1) 9997,9998,9998
ISN 0090 9997 DB1=DBET(B4,B7,TB1C,STHT,SPSI,CG1C,SG1C,+1.0)
ISN 0091 9998 R=CPSI*CTHT*SB2C-SPSI*CTHT*CG2C*CB2C-STHT*SG2C*CB2C
ISN 0092 DB2=ASIN(R)
ISN 0093 DB2=DB2-BET2C
ISN 0094 IF (ABS(DB2)-0.1) 9999,10009,10009
ISN 0095 9999 DB2=DBET(B4,B7,TB2C,STHT,SPSI,CG2C,SG2C,-1.0)
ISN 0096 10009 CONTINUE

```

C  
 C \*\*\*\*\*  
 C  
 C CALCULATION OF SIX DIM F VECTOR  
 C  
 C

```

ISN 0097 B1=DB1+BET1C
ISN 0098 B2=DB2+BET2C
ISN 0099 SG1=SIN(G1)
ISN 0100 CG1=COS(G1)
ISN 0101 TB1=SIN(B1)/COS(R1)
ISN 0102 TB2=SIN(B2)/COS(B2)
ISN 0103 SG2=SIN(G2)
ISN 0104 CG2=COS(G2)
ISN 0105 SUM2=SUM2/T2
ISN 0106 SUM3=AITREN/(10.0*TM)
ISN 0107 SUM4=AITREN*TI/(T2*XKM)
ISN 0108 SUM7=CG2*DB1+CG1*DB2
ISN 0109 SUM8=SG1*DB2+SG2*DB1
ISN 0110 SUM4=-SUM8
ISN 0111 SUM9=-SG2*CG2*TB2*DB1+SG1*CG1*TB1*DB2
ISN 0112 GAIN = XKC * (T1&T2)/T2
ISN 0113 F(1)=A(1,2)*(X(2)+TTHT*(SPHI*X(4)+CPHI*X(6)))
ISN 0114 A1=-1/TM
ISN 0115 ARGF2= (DG1+A(1,2)*(X(2)-TB1*(CG1*X(4)-SG1*X(6)))*4.5)*XKC
ISN 0116 IF (ABS(ARGF2).LE.F2LIM) F2 = ARGF2
ISN 0118 IF (ARGF2.GT.F2LIM) F2 = F2LIM
ISN 0120 IF (ARGF2.LT.-F2LIM) F2= -F2LIM
ISN 0122 F(2)=A1*X(2)-SUM3*HPHI+A(2,1)*F2/XKC
ISN 0123 F(3)=A(1,2)*(CPHI*X(4)-SPHI*X(6))

```

AFX

237

```

ISN 0124 ARGFA=XKC*D12*(SUM7+A(1,2)*(SUMR*X(2)+(SDIF+SUM9)*X(4)+(SG2**2*TB2
J*DB1-SG1**2*TB1*DB2)*X(6))*4.5)
ISN 0125 IF (ABS(ARGFA).LE.F2LIM) F4 =ARGF4
ISN 0127 IF (ARGFA.GT.F2LIM) F4=F2LIM
ISN 0129 IF (ARGF4 .LT. -F2LIM)F4 = -F2LIM
ISN 0131 F(4)=A1*X(4)-SUM3*HTHT+A(2,1)*F4/XKC
ISN 0132 F(5)=A(1,2)*(SPHI*X(4)+CPHI*X(6))/CTHT
ISN 0133 ARGF6=XKC*D12*(+SUM8-A(1,2)*(SUM7*X(2)+(CG2**2*TB2*DB1-CG1**2*TB1*
1DB2)*X(4)+(-SDIF+SUM9)*X(6))*4.5)
ISN 0134 IF (ABS(ARGF6).LE.F2LIM) F6 = ARGF6
ISN 0136 IF (ARGF6.GT.F2LIM) F6 = F2LIM
ISN 0138 IF (ARGF6.LT.-F2LIM) F6=-F2LIM
ISN 0140 F(6)=A1*X(6)-SUM3*HPSI+A(2,1)*F6/XKC

```

C  
C  
C  
C

\*\*\*\*\*

```

ISN 0141 IF (JSW.GT.0)GO TO 602
ISN 0143 WRITE(6,5001) (F(I),I=1,6)
ISN 0144 5001 FORMAT(1H / 1X,12H F(X)-VECTOR / 1X,6E13.6)
ISN 0145 602 CONTINUE

```

C  
C  
C

\*\*\*\*\*

```

ISN 0146 RETURN
ISN 0147 END

```

## APPENDIX III

### TIME SHARE COMPUTER LISTINGS

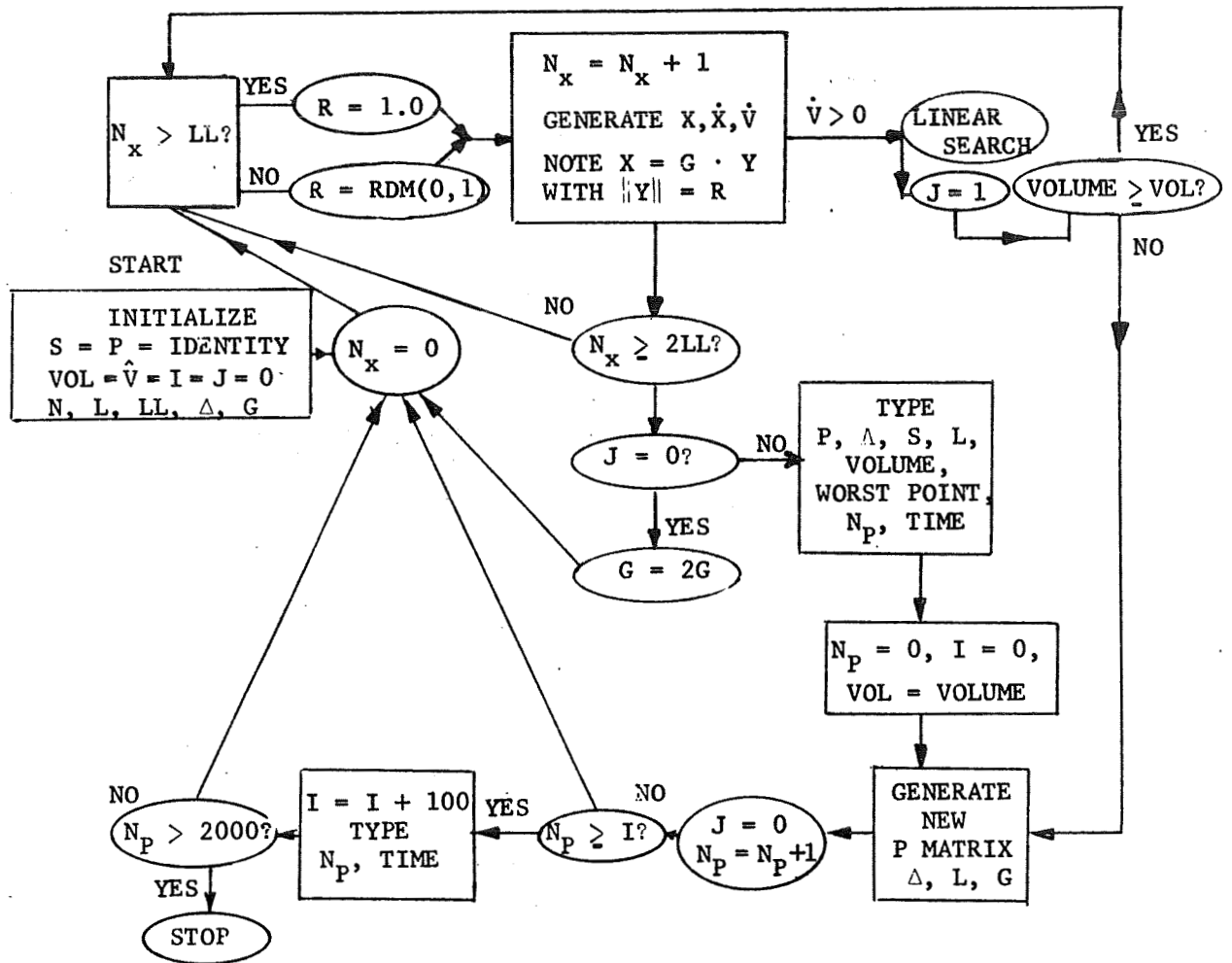
This appendix contains computer listings of three separate routines as they existed on June 12, 1969. The first is a variable step size simulation package for the OAO with zero initial momentum. It is written in FORTRAN IV for the GE Mark II time sharing service.

The second routine is a P-generation search routine for a quadratic Liapunov function for the nine-dimensional OAO. It is in FORTRAN IV for the PDP-10 time sharing service. These time share routines have been used largely to experiment, test ideas, and check; this routine, as presently written, will not perform a search but will always set  $x_i = 1$ ,  $i = 1, 9$ . Modification of line 860 to read "~~G~~ ~~T~~ 5" and deletion of lines 1621 and 1622 will change it back into a search routine.

The third routine illustrates a typical session at the teletype. It presents a typical run for the Faulkner equation, and is explained by the flow chart (Fig. III-1). The program is written for the Davis AL/COM system in FORTRAN IV. The entire session at the teletype is presented. It begins with a list of the routines to be executed, followed by a listing of the main routine, the logic of which is shown in Fig. III-1.

The listing is next edited to demonstrate the ease with which the case  $n = 2$  can be changed to  $n = 9$ , and the program is run. It finds the quadratic estimate of the domain  $3.5 x^2 + .25 xy + 2.0 y^2 \leq .05$  after examining 95 matrices. The corresponding volume is  $(.139)^2 = .019$ , which is not as good as reported in Table 2 after 3102 trials, but this routine





Notation

$N_x$  Is the Number of Points  $x$  Searched to Date,  $LL$  the Total Number to be Searched,  $V$  Is the Liapunov Function,  $V = x^T P x$ ,  $\Delta$  Is the Matrix of Eigenvalues of  $P = S \Lambda S^T$ ,  $\Delta = \det P$ ,  $N_p$  Is the Number of  $P$  Matrices Since the Last Best,  $VOLUME = L^n / 2 \sqrt{\Delta}$ , Where  $L = x^T P x$  for the Present  $x$  and  $VOL$  Is the Best Volume So Far,  $VOL = L^n / 2 \sqrt{\Delta}$  with  $L = w^T P w$ ,  $w$  the "Worst Point."

Fig. III-1 Flow Chart for the Logic of the Main Routine

stops after 2100 trials. The times printed out are dummy values, because subroutine CHARGE, although shown here, had not yet been implemented. Following the run, the various subroutines are listed.

OAO SIMULATION

(1 of 3 pages)

```

100 L=0
110 DIMENSION Z(9)
120 DIMENSION RELCH(9)
130 DIMENSION TEMP(100)
140 COMMON X(9),BICR,B2CR,GICR,G2CR,F(9),T,D12,A,B,XK
150 EXTERNAL DER
155 EXTERNAL SAT
160 X(1)=0.5235988E-01
170 X(4)=X(1);X(7)=X(1)
180 X(2)=-0.4841714E-06
181 X(5)=-X(2)
182 X(8)=X(5)
190 X(3)=-0.1034554E-04;X(6)=-0.1241465E-04;X(9)=-0.4138216E-04
191 X(11)=-.2617994E+00
192 X(2)=-.4841714E-06
193 X(3)=-.1034554E-04
194 X(4)=X(1);X(5)=-X(2)
195 X(6)=-.1241465E-04
196 X(7)=X(4);X(8)=X(5)
197 X(9)=-.4138216E-04
200 T=0.0
210 TF=2.0
220 IND=0
230 DT=1.0/2.17.
240 NITER=0;MIST=0
250 N=9
2600 M IS THE NUMBER OF INTEGRATION STEPS BETWEEN PRINTOUTS
270 M=99
280 K=M
290 BICD=30.
300 B2CD=30.
310 GICD=30.
320 G2CD=30.
325 A=2685.7195.
326 XK=268500.
330 B=1.776.8
340 D12=SIGN(2.,GICD-G2CD)
350 CENV=57.25578
360 BICR=BICD/CENV;B2CR=B2CD/CENV;GICR=GICD/CENV;G2CR=G2CD/CENV
370 DO 83 I=1,9
380 B5 Z(I,TA)=X(I,TA)
390 DBLE=0.05
400 HALF=5.0
410 GO TO 149.
420 30 PRINT, "NEXT VALUES OF TF AND N"
430 INPUT,TF,M
440 149 CONTINUE
460 B=1.776.8
480 10 CALL AMPB(IND,DER,TEMP,T,DT,X,F,N,ICOUNT,NITER,MIST)

```

0AO SIMULATION

(2 of 3 pages)

```

490 IF(K-M)3,2,2
500 2 K=-1
510 PRINT,"TIME",T
530 PRINT 40,(X(I),I=1,4)
540 PRINT 41,(X(I),I=5,9)
550 3 K=K+1
560 IF(T-TF)20,30,30
570 20 CALL AMPB2(IND,DER,TEMP,T,DT,X,F,N,ICOUNT,NITER,MTST)
580 IF(L-5)91,92,92
590 92 L=0;L1=9;L2=0
600 D0 95 IOTA=1,9
610 RELCH(IOTA)=ABS((X(IOTA)-Z(IOTA))/Z(IOTA))
620 IF(RELCH(IOTA)-DBLE)94,95,95
630 94 L1=L1-1
640 95 Z(IOTA)=X(IOTA)
650 G0 T0 97
660 91 L=L+1
670 G0 T0 10
680 97 IF(L1)98,98,99
690 98 IND=1
700 G0 T0 10
710 99 D0 100 IOTA=1,9
720 IF(RELCH(IOTA)-HALF)100,102,102
730 102 L2=L2+1
740 100 CONTINUE
750 IF(L2)10,10,103
760 103 IND=1
770 G0 T0 20
800 40 F0RMAT(14H X-VECTOR ,4E14.6)
810 41 F0RMAT(5E14.6)
820 END
830C EVALUATION OF F=Y DOT
840 SUBROUTINE DER
850 COMMON X(9),B1CR,B2CR,G1CR,G2CR,F(9),T,D12,A,B,XK
860 C1=C0S(X(1));C4=C0S(X(4));C7=C0S(X(7))
870 S1=SIN(X(1));S4=SIN(X(4));S7=SIN(X(7))
880 CG1=C0S(G1CR);SG1=SIN(G1CR)
890 CG2=C0S(G2CR);SG2=SIN(G2CR)
900 CB1=C0S(B1CR);SB1=SIN(B1CR)
910 CB2=C0S(B2CR);SB2=SIN(B2CR)
920 Q1=(S7*S1+C7*S4*C1)*SB1
930 Q2=(C7*S1-S7*S4*C1)*CG1*CB1
940 Q3=C4*C1*SB1*CB1
950 Q4=(S7*C1-C7*S4*S1)*SB1
960 Q5=(C7*C1+S7*S4*S1)*CG1*CB1
970 Q6=C4*S1*SG1*CB1
980 ALF=-Q1+Q2+Q3
990 BET=-Q4+Q5-Q6
1000 DG1=ATAN((ALF*CG1-BET*SG1)/(BET*CG1+ALF*SG1))
1010 G1=ATAN(ALF/BET)
1020 R=C7*C4*SB1+S7*C4*CG1*CB1+S4*SG1*CB1
1030 DB1=ATAN(R/(1.-R*R)↑0.5)
1040 DB1=DB1-B1CR
1050 Q1=(S7*S1+C7*S4*C1)*SB2

```

OAO SIMULATION

(3 of 3 pages)

```

1060 Q2=(C7*S1-S7*S4*C1)*C62*CB2
1070 Q3=C4*C1*S62*CB2
1080 Q4=(C7*C1-C7*S4*S1)*SB2
1090 Q5=(C7*C1+S7*S4*S1)*CG2*CB2
1100 Q6=C4*S1*S62*CB2
1110 ALF=G1+Q2+Q3
1120 BET=G4+Q5-Q6
1130 G2=ATAN(ALF/BET)
1140 R=C7*C4*SB2-S7*C4*C62*CB2-S4*S62*CB2
1150 DB2=ATAN(R/(1.-R*R)*0.5)
1160 DB2=DB2-B2CR
1180 Z2=10.*XK*DGI+9.*XK*X(3)
1190 Z5=20.*XK*(DB1*C6S(G2)+DB2*C6S(G1)+.45*X(G))
1200 Z5=.5*D12*Z5
1210 Z8=20.*XK*(-DB1*SIN(G2)-DB2*SIN(G1)+.45*X(G))
1220 Z8=.5*D12*Z8
1230 F(1)=-A*(X(2)+(X(5)*S1+X(8)*C1)*S4/C4)
1240 F(2)=-D*(X(2)-SAT(Z2)/XK)
1250 F(3)=-2.0*(X(3)+DGI)
1260 F(4)=-A*(X(5)*C1-X(8)*S1)
1270 F(5)=-D*(X(5)-SAT(Z5)/XK)
1280 F(6)=-2.0*X(G)-2.0*D12*(CLS(G2)*DB1+C6S(G1)*DB2)
1290 F(7)=-A*(X(5)*S1+X(8)*C1)/C4
1300 F(8)=-B*(X(8)-SAT(Z8)/XK)
1310 F(9)=-2.0*X(9)+2.0*D12*(SIN(G2)*DB1+SIN(G1)*DB2)
1390 RETURN
1400 END
1410 FUNCTION SAT(Z)
1420 IF(Z-26.)5,2,2
1430 2 SAT=26.
1440 GOTO 1
1450 5 IF(Z+26.)3,3,4
1460 3 SAT=-26.
1470 GOTO 1
1480 4 SAT=Z
1490 1 RETURN
1500 END

```

0AO QUADRATIC LIAPUNOV FUNCTION SEARCH

(1 of 6 pages)

DDD 12-JUN-69 14:21

```

00100      COMMON X(9),F(9)
00101      COMMON D12,A,B,XK,G1CR,G2CR,B1CR,B2CR,TB1,TB2,CG1,CG2,SG1,
      SG2
00102      COMMON TG1,TG2,R1,R2,SB1,SB2,CB1,CB2
00130      DIMENSION P(9,9),PZ(9,9),PX(9),D(9),EIG(9,9),TEMP1(9),
00140      + TEMP2(9)
00150      DIMENSION P1(9,9),Y(9),Z(9),EL(9,9)
00200      A=2685./195.
00210      B=1./76.8
00220      XK=268500.
00280      G1CR=0.05017822
00290      G2CR=-G1CR
00300      B1CR=0.0
00310      B2CR=-0.5235988
00320      CG1=COS(G1CR)
00330      CG2=COS(G2CR)
00340      SG1=SIN(G1CR)
00350      SG2=SIN(G2CR)
00360      TG1=SG1/CG1
00370      TG2=SG2/CG2
00380      D12=SIGN(2.,G1CD-G2CD)
00390      D12=10.0*D12
00400      CB1=COS(B1CR)
00410      CB2=COS(B2CR)
00420      SB1=SIN(B1CR)
00430      SB2=SIN(B2CR)
00440      TB1=SB1/CB1
00450      TB2=SB2/CB2
00460      R1=TB1/CG1
00470      R2=TB2/CG2
00480      DO 1 I=1,9
00490      DO 2 J=1,9
00500      PZ(I,J)=0.0
00510      2 P(I,J)=0.0
00520      PZ(I,1)=1.0
00530      1 P(I,1)=1.0
00540      P(1,1)=.4352277E+02
00550      P(1,2)=.8029531E+01
00560      P(2,1)=P(1,2)
00570      P(2,2)=.3393061E+02
00580      P(1,3)=.1009517E+02
00590      P(3,1)=P(1,3)
00600      P(3,3)=.2354561E+01
00610      P(2,3)=.1674426E+01
00620      P(3,2)=P(2,3)
00630      P(4,4)=.1133817E+02
00640      P(4,5)=.7809173E+01
00650      P(5,4)=P(4,5)
00660      P(5,5)=.6688454E+01
00670      P(4,6)=.4734676E+01
00680      P(6,4)=P(4,6)

```

0AO QUADRATIC LIAPUNOV FUNCTION SEARCH

(2 of 6 pages)

```

00690      P(6,6)=.2547270E+01
00700      P(5,6)=.2397112E+01
00710      P(6,5)=P(5,6)
00720      P(7,7)=.7626979E+01
00730      P(7,8)=.8563903E+00
00740      P(8,7)=P(7,8)
00750      P(8,8)=.1421839E+02
00760      P(7,9)=.6084420E+01
00770      P(9,7)=P(7,9)
00780      P(9,9)=.1100106E+02
00790      P(8,9)=-.8632137E+01
00800      P(9,8)=P(8,9)
00810      VH=.4506492E+00
00811      VL=10.
00820      LL=5000
00830      N=0
00840      SC=.02
00850      VH=0.0
00855      G=XNORM1(-1.,0.0,1.0)
00856      NN=0
00860      GO TO 753
00870      8      K=0
00880      80     DO 9 I=1,9
00890      9      D(I)=0.5*X(I)
00900      110    DO 10 I=1,9
00910      10     X(I)=X(I)-D(I)
00920      20     K=K+1
00930      IF (K-15) 35, 36, 36
00940      35     CALL DER
00950      VD=0.0
00960      DO 12 I=1,9
00970      PX(I)=0.0
00980      DE 13 J=1,9
00990      13     PX(I)=PX(I)+P(I,J)*X(J)
01000      12     VD=VD+F(I)*PX(I)
01010      IF (VD) 17, 18, 18
01020      17     DO 19 I=1,9
01030      D(I)=0.5*D(I)
01040      19     X(I)=X(I)+D(I)
01050      GO TO 20
01060      18     DO 201 I=1,9
01070      201    D(I)=0.5*D(I)
01080      GO TO 110
01090      36     VL=0.0
01100      DO 51 I=1,9
01110      PX(I)=0.0
01120      DL 52 J=1,9
01130      52     PX(I)=PX(I)+P(I,J)*X(J)
01140      51     VL=VL+X(I)*PX(I)
01142      TYPE 631,VL
01145      CALL RTIME(IT)
01150      9900   FORMAT(5G)
01160      TYPE 9900,N,VH,VL,IT
01162      9800   FORMAT(' X-VECTOR ')

```

QAO QUADRATIC LIAPUNOV FUNCTION SEARCH

(3 of 6 pages)

```

01165      TYPE 9800
01167      TYPE 9895,X
01170      XPZX=0.0
01180      DO 38 I=1,9
01190      PX(I)=0.0
01200      DO 37 J=1,9
01210      37  PX(I)=PX(I)+PZ(I,J)*X(J)
01220      38  XPZX=XPZX+X(I)*PX(I)
01230      IF (XPZX-0.99*VH) 50, 7, 7
01240      50  SCALE=SCALE+SC
01250      N=0
01255      NN=0
01260      VL=10.0
01270      99  DO 973 I=1,9
01280      973  P(I,I)=0.0
01290      DO 100 I=1,8
01300      II=I+1
01310      DO 100 J=II,9
01320      G=XNDRM1(0.0,0.0,1.0)
01350      P(I,J)=PZ(I,J)+G*SCALE
01360      100  P(J,I)=P(I,J)
01370      DO 102 I=1,9
01390      G=XNDRM1(0.0,0.0,1.0)
01410      102  P(I,I)=PZ(I,I)+G*SCALE
01420      5   DO 72 I=1,9
01430      DO 72 J=1,9
01440      72  P(I,J)=P(I,J)
01450      73  CALL EIG1(P1,EIG,9,1.0E-08,TEMP1,TEMP2,9,9)
01451      DETP=1.0
01452      DO 632 I=1,9
01453      632  DETP=DETP*P1(I,I)
01454      TYPE 633,DETP
01455      9898  FORMAT(9H P MATRIX)
01456      633  FORMAT(' DET P =',G)
01465      9897  FORMAT(9(5E14.6/4E14.6//))
01485      9895  FORMAT(5E14.6/4E14.6)
01500      77  DO 71 I=1,9
01510      IF(P1(I,I).LE.0.0) GO TO 99
01515      71  D(I)=(VL/P1(I,I))*0.5
01520      5001 DO 74 I=1,9
01560      Y(I)=XNDRM1(0.,0.,.3)
01561      74  Y(I)=Y(I)*D(I)
01590      DO 753 I=1,9
01595      R=R+Z(I)*Z(I)
01600      X(I)=0.0
01610      DO 753 J=1,9
01620      753  X(I)=X(I)+EIG(I,J)*Y(J)
01621      DO 7014 I=1,9
01622      7014  X(I)=1.0
01630      IF(N-NN) 800, 801, 800
01640      801  NN=NN+50
01650      CALL RTIME(IT)
01660      TYPE 802,N,IT

```



0AO QUADRATIC LIAPUNOV FUNCTION SEARCH

(4 of 6 pages)

```

01670 802  FORMAT( 'N= ',I5, ' CLOCK TIME IS ',G, ' MILLISECONDS ')
01710 800  - N=N+1
01720      CALL DER
01725      PRINT 631,F
01726 631  FORMAT(9G)
01730      VD=0.0
01740      DO 186 I=1,9
01750      PX(I)=0.0
01760      DO 6 J=1,9
01770 6     PX(I)=PX(I)+P(I,J)*X(J)
01780 186  VD=VD+F(I)*PX(I)
01785      TYPE 8000,VD
01786 8000  FORMAT( 'VD AT VICS X IS ',G)
01787      GO TO 36
01790      IF (VD) 7, 8, 8
01800 7     IF (N-LL) 5001, 61, 61
01810 61    VH=VL
01815 9894  FORMAT(20H SCALE, SC, NO. OF P)
01820      TYPE 9894
01825      RATIO=SCALE/SC
01830      TYPE 9900,SCALE,SC,RATIO
01840      DO 62 J=1,9
01850      DO 62 I=1,9
01860 62    PZ(I,J)=P(I,J)
01865      TYPE 9899
01866      TYPE 9897,PZ
01870      CALL EIG1(P,EIG,9,1.0E-08,TEMP1,TEMP2,9,9)
01874 9890  FORMAT( 'EIGENVALUES ')
01875      PRINT 9890
01876      TYPE 9895,(P(I,I),I=1,9)
01877      TYPE 9891
01878 9891  FORMAT( 'EIGENVECTOR MATRIX ')
01879      TYPE 9897,EIG
01880      DET=1.0
01890      SC=0.0
01900      DO 932 I=1,9
01910      SC=SC+P(I,I)
01920 932  DET=DET*P(I,I)
01930      SC=1.0/SC
01940      SCALE=0.0
01960 9899  FORMAT(1H, 'NEW P ZERO MATRIX ')
01975 9893  FORMAT(1H, 'VH,DETP,SQRT(VOL) ')
01980      TYPE 9893
01985      SQRTV=VH**2.25/DET**0.25
01988      VOL=1.0/(SQRTV)**0.5
01990      TYPE 9900,VH,DET,SQRTV,VOL
02000      GO TO 50
02010      END
02030      SUBROUTINE DER
02040      COMMON X(9),F(9)
02041      COMMON D12,A,B,XK,G1CR,G2CR,B1CR,B2CR,IB1,IB2,CG1,CG2,SG1,
        SG2
02042      COMMENTG1,TG2,R1,R2,SB1,SB2,CB1,CB2
02070      C1=COS(X(1))

```

0AO QUADRATIC LIAPUNOV FUNCTION SEARCH

(5 of 6 pages)

```

02080      C4=COS(X(4))
02090      C7=COS(X(7))
02100      S1=SIN(X(1))
02110      S4=SIN(X(4))
02120      S7=SIN(X(7))
02130      T1=S1/C1
02140      IF (ABS(X(4))-0.15) 1, 1, 2
02150  1     B4=-0.5*X(4)*X(4)*(1.0-X(4)*X(4)/12.0)
02160      GO TO 3
02170  2     B4=C4-1.0
02180  3     IF (ABS(X(7))-0.15) 4, 4, 5
02190  4     B7=-0.5*X(7)*X(7)*(1.0-X(7)*X(7)/12.0)
02200      GO TO 6
02210  5     B7=C7-1.0
02220  6     EALF=B4*TG1-(S7*T1+C7*S4)*R1+C7*T1-S7*S4
02230      EBET=B7+S7*S4*T1-(S7-T1*S4*C7)*R1-T1*C4*TG1
02240      DG1=ATAN((EALF-EBET*TG1)/(1.0+EBET+(TG1+EALF)*TG1))
02250      G1=DG1+G1CR
02260      EALF=B4*TG2+(S7*T1+C7*S4)*R2+C7*T1-S7*S4
02270      EBET=B7+S7*S4*T1+(S7-T1*S4*C7)*R2-T1*C4*TG2
02280      DG2=ATAN((EALF-EBET*TG2)/(1.0+EBET+(TG2+EALF)*TG2))
02290      G2=G2CR+DG2
02300      R=C7*C4*SB1+S7*C4*CG1*CB1+S4*SG1*CB1
02310      DB1=ASIN(R)
02320      DB1=DB1-B1CR
02330      IF (ABS(DB1)-0.1) 7, 8, 8
02340  7     DB1=DBET(B4,B7,TB1,S4,S7,CG1,SG1,+1.0)
02350  8     R=C7*C4*SB2-S7*C4*CG2*CB2-S4*SG2*CB2
02360      DB2=ASIN(R)
02370      DB2=DB2-B2CR
02380      IF (ABS(DB2)-0.1) 9, 10, 10
02390  9     DB2=DBET(B4,B7,TB2,S4,S7,CG2,SG2,-1.0)
02400  10    CONTINUE
02410      Z2=10.0*XK*DG1+9.0*XK*X(3)
02420      Z5=D12*XK*(DB1*COS(G2)+DB2*COS(G1)+.45*X(6))
02430      Z8=D12*XK*(-DB1*SIN(G2)-DB2*SIN(G1)+.45*X(9))
02440      F(1)=-A*(X(2)+(X(5)*S1+X(8)*C1)*S4/C4)
02450      F(2)=-B*(X(2)-SAT(Z2)/XK)
02460      F(3)=-2.0*(X(3)+DG1)
02470      F(4)=-A*(X(5)*C1-X(8)*S1)
02480      F(5)=-B*(X(5)-SAT(Z5)/XK)
02490      F(6)=-2.0*X(6)-0.2*D12*(COS(G2)*DB1+COS(G1)*DB2)
02500      F(7)=-A*(X(5)*S1+X(8)*C1)/C4
02510      F(8)=-B*(X(8)-SAT(Z8)/XK)
02520      F(9)=-2.0*X(9)+0.2*D12*(SIN(G2)*DB1+SIN(G1)*DB2)
02530      RETURN
02540      END
02550      FUNCTION SAT(Z)
02560      IF (Z-26.) 5, 2, 2
02570  2     SAT=26.
02580      GO TO 1
02590  5     IF (Z+26.) 3, 3, 4
02600  3     SAT=-26.
02610      GO TO 1

```

0AO QUADRATIC LIAPUNOV FUNCTION SEARCH

(6 of 6 pages)

```

02620 4 SAT=Z
02630 1 RETURN
02640 END
02650 FUNCTION DBET(B4,B7,TB,S4,S7,CG,SG,SIGN)
02660 XKAP=(B7+B4+B7*B4)*TB+((1.0+B4)*S7*CG+S4*SG)*SIGN
02670 XMU=XKAP
02680 2 SQ=XMU*XMU
02690 XF=XMU-XKAP-TB*0.5*SQ*(1.0+0.25*SQ*(1.0+0.5*SQ))
02700 IF (XF*XMU.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
02710 XMU=XMU-XF/(1.0-TB*XMU*(1.0+0.5*SQ*(1.0+0.75*SQ)))
02720 IF (ABS(XF/XMU).GE.1.0E-06) GO TO 2
02730 1 CONTINUE
02740 DBET=ASIN(XMU)
02750 RETURN
02760 END

```

\*

SYSTEM?..

.HELLO

C/P UNITS 14.4

CONNECT TIME 00:18

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(1 of 10 pages)

↑C

.LOGI

AL/COM JOB 9 LINE 24 12-JUN-69 12:51

TYPE COMPANY PROJECT NAME

GRUMMAN DEMO ALL

6-11: FOR CHANGED SYSTEM UNAVAILABILITY SCHEDULE "TYPE SYS:SCHED.WPR"

EXIT

↑C

.TYPE LIST.COM

LIST.COM 6/12/69 1252 542-1-1

00100 VAN.FOR  
00110 PGGE.FOR  
00120 PG2.FOR  
00130 LIN.FOR  
00140 DER.FOR  
00150 INITIAL.FOR  
00160 RAND.FOR  
00170 RANDU.FOR  
00180 CHARGE.MAC

EXIT

↑C

.TYPE VAN.FOR

VAN.FOR 6/12/69 1253 542-1-1

00050 COMMON XX(9,200),FF(9,200),P(9,9),SM(9,9),THETA(28),  
00055 1 PRIV(8),XLAM(9),D(9),X(9),F(9),G(9),Y(9),PX(9),  
00060 2 WORST(9),VD,RZSRFG,DEI,VLL,VLL1,XNU4,RXNU4,PI,VH,  
00065 3 VL,LL,N,NBP,NPH,NTH,NEPTS  
00090 III=12  
00100 IGER=0  
00110 CALL INITIAL  
00115 LLL=2\*LL  
00120 ZSRFG=N  
00130 XNU4=ZSRFG/4.  
00140 RXNU4=1.0/XNU4  
00150 RZSRFG=1./ZSRFG  
00160 14 NEPTS=0  
00170 1 IF(NEPTS-LL)20,20,21  
00180 21 R=1.0  
00190 GD TO 22  
00200 20 R=RAND(0.0)\*\*RZSRFG  
00210 22 SIZE=0.0  
00220 DO 31 I=1,N  
00230 Y(I)=(2.\*RAND(0.0)-1.)  
00240 31 SIZE=SIZE+Y(I)\*Y(I)

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(2 of 10 pages)

```

00250      SIZE=SQRT(SIZE)
00260      DO 32 I=1,N
00270  32    Y(I)=(Y(I)/SIZE)*R*G(I)
00280      DO 3 I=1,N
00290  2    X(I)=0.0
00300      DO 3 J=1,N
00310  3    X(I)=X(I)+SM(I,J)*Y(J)
00320      CALL DER
00330      VD=0.0
00340      DO 5 I=1,N
00350      PX(I)=0.0
00360      DO 4 J=1,N
00370  4    PX(I)=PX(I)+P(I,J)*X(J)
00380  5    VD=VD+F(I)*PX(I)
00390      NEPTS=NEPTS+1
00400  548  IF(VD)6,6,7
00410  6    IF(NEPTS-LLL)1,11,11
00420  7    CALL LIN
00430      JSW=1
00440      IF(VOL1-VOL)10,1,1
00450  10   CALL PG2
00460      JSW=0
00470      NBP=NBP+1
00480      IF(IGOR-NBP)16,16,14
00490  16   IGOR=IGOR+100
00510      TYPE 15,111,NBP
00520  15   FORMAT(' TIME ',110,' MS.',',110,' P MATRICES ')
00530      IF(NBP-2000)14,14,17
00540  11   IF(JSW.EQ.0)GO TO 40
00560      TYPE 100,((P(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
00565  100  FORMAT('// NEW P ZERO MATRIX /2(2G//)
00570      TYPE 101,(XLAM(I),I=1,N)
00575  101  FORMAT(' EIGENVALUES ',2G)
00580      TYPE 110,((SM(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
00585  110  FORMAT(' EIGENVECTOR MATRIX /2(2G//)
00590      TYPE 111,VL
00595  111  FORMAT(' DOMAIN XTPX.LT.',G)
00600      TYPE 1000,VOL 1
00605  1000 FORMAT(' SQRT VOLUME ',G)
00610      TYPE 1001,(WERST(K),K=1,N)
00615  1001 FORMAT(' WERST POINT ',2G)
00616      TYPE 1010,NBP
00617  1010 FORMAT(' NO. OF P MATRICES ',G///)
00620      NBP=0
00630      VOL=VOL1
00640      IGOR=0
00650      GO TO 10
00660  40   DO 41 I=1,N
00670  41   G(I)=2.*G(I)
00680      GO TO 14
00690  17   STOP
00700      END

```

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(3 of 10 pages)

EXIT  
↑C

.SEEDIT VAN.FOR  
OLD

```
*MR560,615$2$9$SEARCH ENDS*1560,615
00560      TYPE 100,((P(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
00565      100      FORMAT(// 'NEW P ZERO MATRIX' /9(9G/))
00570      TYPE 101,(XLAM(I),I=1,N)
00575      101      FORMAT( 'EIGENVALUES' ,9G)
00580      TYPE 110,((SM(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,N)
00585      110      FORMAT( 'EIGENVECTOR MATRIX' /9(9G/))
00590      TYPE 111,VL
00595      111      FORMAT( 'DOMAIN XTPX.LT.' ,G)
00600      TYPE 1000,VOL I
00605      1000     FORMAT( 'SQRT VOLUME' ,G)
00610      TYPE 1001,(WORST(K),K=1,N)
00615      1001     FORMAT( 'WORST POINT' ,9G)
*MR560,615$9$2$SEARCH ENDS*E
```

EXIT  
↑C

.EXECUTE @LIST.COM  
COMPILING: VAN.FOR

LOADING.

CORE 8.  
START 000543

NEW P ZERO MATRIX

```
1.0000000  0.0000000
0.0000000  1.0000000
```

EIGENVALUES 1.0000000 1.0000000

EIGENVECTOR MATRIX

```
1.0000000  0.0000000
0.0000000  1.0000000
```

DOMAIN XTPX.LT. 0.2440884E-25

SQRT VOLUME 0.1562332E-12

WORST POINT -0.1365368E-12 0.7593781E-13

NO. OF P MATRICES 0

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(4 of 10 pages)

TIME 12MS., 1 P MATRICES

NEW P ZERO MATRIX

2.8136173 0.3750980E-01  
0.3750980E-01 1.6194153

EIGENVALUES 2.8147944 1.6182383

EIGENVECTOR MATRIX

0.9995080 -0.3136356E-01  
0.3136356E-01 0.9995080

DOMAIN XTPX.LT. 0.3754065E-01

SQRT VOLUME 0.1326260

WORST POINT 0.1051866 0.6052599E-01

NO. OF P MATRICES 39

TIME 12MS., 1 P MATRICES

NEW P ZERO MATRIX

3.5033651 0.1267110  
0.1267110 2.0193114

EIGENVALUES 3.5141063 2.0085704

EIGENVECTOR MATRIX

-0.9964264 0.8446520E-01  
-0.8446520E-01 -0.9964264

DOMAIN XTPX.LT. 0.5133801E-01

SQRT VOLUME 0.1390094

WORST POINT 0.1128978E-01 0.1580458

NO. OF P MATRICES 94

TIME 12MS., 1 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 100 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 200 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 300 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 400 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 500 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 600 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 700 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 800 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 900 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 1000 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 1100 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 1200 P MATRICES  
TIME 12MS., 1300 P MATRICES

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(5 of 10 pages)

```

TIME      12MS.,      1400 P MATRICES
TIME      12MS.,      1500 P MATRICES
TIME      12MS.,      1600 P MATRICES
TIME      12MS.,      1700 P MATRICES
TIME      12MS.,      1800 P MATRICES
TIME      12MS.,      1900 P MATRICES
TIME      12MS.,      2000 P MATRICES
TIME      12MS.,      2100 P MATRICES
EXIT
↑C

```

.TYPE PGGØ.FØR

PGGØ.FØR 6/12/69 1308 542-1-1

```

00005      SUBROUTINE PGGØ
00050      COMMON XX(9,200),FF(9,200),P(9,9),SM(9,9),THETA(28),
00055      1 PHIV(8),XLAM(9),D(9),X(9),F(9),G(9),Y(9),PX(9),
00060      2 WORST(9),VD,RZSRFG,DET,VØL,VØLI,XNU4,RXNU4,PI,VH,
00065      3 VL,LL,N,NØP,NPH,NTH,NØPTS
00100      DO 4 I=1,N
00110      DO 3 J=1,N
00120      P(I,J)=0.0
00130      3 SM(I,J)=0.0
00140      4 SM(I,1)=1.0
00150      DO 2 K=1,NPH
00160      KP1=K+1
00170      C=CØS(PHIV(K))
00180      S=SIN(PHIV(K))
00190      DO 1 M=1,N
00200      STEM=SM(K,M)
00210      SM(K,M)=SM(K,M)*C-SM(N,M)*S
00220      1 SM(N,M)=STEM*S+SM(N,M)*C
00230      IF(K.GE.NPH) GO TO 5
00240      DO 2 L=NPH,KP1,-1
00250      MU=((2*(N-1)-K)*(K-1))/2+N-L
00260      C=CØS(THETA (MU))
00270      S=SIN(THETA (MU))
00280      DO 2 M=1,N
00290      STEM=SM(K,M)
00300      SM(K,M)=SM(K,M)*C-SM(L,M)*S
00310      2 SM(L,M)=STEM*S+SM(L,M)*C
00320      5 DET=1.0
00330      DO 7 I=1,N
00340      7 DET=DET*XLAM(I)
00350      VL=(VØL*(DET**0.25)*30.)*(RXNU4)
00360      DO 6 I=1,N
00370      G(I)=(VL/XLAM(I))**0.5
00380      DO 6 J=1,N
00390      DO 6 K=1,N
00400      6 P(I,J)=P(I,J)+SM(I,K)*XLAM(K)*SM(J,K)
00410      RETURN
00420      END

```



EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(6 of 10 pages)

EXIT  
↑C

TYPE PG2.FOR

PG2.FOR 6/12/69 1310 542-1-1

```

00005 SUBROUTINE PG2
00050 COMMON XX(9,200),FF(9,200),P(9,9),SM(9,9),THETA(28),
00055 PHIV(8),XLAM(9),D(9),X(9),F(9),G(9),Y(9),PX(9),
00060 WPRST(9),VD,RZSRFG,DET,VCL,VCL1,XNU4,RXNU4,PI,VH,
00065 VL,LL,N,NP,NPH,NIH,NPTS
00100 IF(NWP.LE.100)GO TO 20
00110 IF(NWP.LE.500)GO TO 30
00120 IF(NWP.LE.1000)GO TO 20
00130 IF(NWP.LE.1500)GO TO 30
00140 IF(NWP.LE.2000)GO TO 20
00150 DO 22 I=1,N
00160 XLAM(I)=1./RAND(0,0)
00170 IF(NWP.GT.500)GO TO 100
00180 DD 24 I=1,NPH
00190 PHIV(I)=PI*(-1.+2.*RAND(0,0))
00200 DD 26 I=1,NIH
00210 THETA(I)=0.5*PI*(-1.+2.*RAND(0,0))
00220 CALL PGGU
00230 RETURN
00240 END

```

EXIT  
↑C

TYPE LIN.FOR

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(7 of 10 pages)

LIN.FOR 6/12/69 1312 542-1-1

```

00005      SUBROUTINE LIN
00050      COMMON XX(9,200),FF(9,200),P(9,9),SM(9,9),THETA(28),
00055      1  PHIV(8),XLAM(9),D(9),X(9),F(9),G(9),Y(9),PX(9),
00060      2  WORST(9),VD,RZSRFG,DET,VOL,VOLI,XNU4,RXNU4,PI,VH,
00065      3  VL,LL,N,NOP,NPH,NTH,NOPTS
00100      K=0
00110      DO 1 I=1,N
00120      1  D(I)=0.5*X(I)
00130      2  DO 3 I=1,N
00140      3  X(I)=X(I)-D(I)
00150      4  K=K+1
00160      IF(K.GE.15)GO TO 11
00170      CALL DER
00180      VD=0.0
00190      DO 6 I=1,N
00200      PX(I)=0.0
00210      DO 5 J=1,N
00220      5  PX(I)=PX(I)+P(I,J)*X(J)
00230      6  VD=VD+F(I)*PX(I)
00240      IF(VD)7,9,9
00250      7  DO 8 I=1,N
00260      D(I)=0.5*D(I)
00270      8  X(I)=X(I)+D(I)
00280      GO TO 4
00290      9  DO 10 I=1,N
00300      10 D(I)=0.5*D(I)
00310      GO TO 2
00320      11 DO 12 I=1,N
00330      12 WORST(I)=X(I)
00340      VL=0.0
00350      DO 14 I=1,N
00360      PX(I)=0.0
00370      DO 13 J=1,N
00380      13 PX(I)=PX(I)+P(I,J)*X(J)
00390      14 VL=VL+X(I)*PX(I)
00400      DO 15 I=1,N
00410      15 G(I)=(VL/XLAM(I))*0.5
00420      VOL I=VL**XNU4/DET**0.25
00430      RETURN
00440      END

```

EXIT  
↑C

.TYPE DER.FOR

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(8 of 10 pages)

DER.FOR 6/12/69 1315 542-1-1

```

00005      SUBROUTINE DER
00050      COMMON XX(9,200),FF(9,200),P(9,9),SM(9,9),THETA(28),
00055      1  PHIV(8),XLAM(9),D(9),X(9),F(9),G(9),Y(9),PX(9),
00060      2  WORST(9),VD,RZSRFG,DET,VOL,VOL1,XNU4,RXNU4,PI,VH,
00065      3  VL,LL,N,NBP,NPH,NTH,NEPTS
00100      F(1)=2.*X(2)*(3.-X(2))
00110      F(2)=X(1)*(-10.+4.*X(1)+2.*X(2))+X(2)*(-1.+4.*X(2))
00120      RETURN
00130      END

```

EXIT  
TC

.TYPE INITIAL / .FOR  
SWITCH ERROR

EXIT  
TC

.TYPE INITIAL.FOR

INITAL.FOR 6/12/69 1317 542-1-1

```

00005      SUBROUTINE INITAL
00050      COMMON XX(9,200),FF(9,200),P(9,9),SM(9,9),THETA(28),
00055      1  PHIV(8),XLAM(9),D(9),X(9),F(9),G(9),Y(9),PX(9),
00060      2  WORST(9),VD,RZSRFG,DET,VOL,VOL1,XNU4,RXNU4,PI,VH,
00065      3  VL,LL,N,NBP,NPH,NTH,NEPTS
00100      PI=3.1415926536
00110      N=2
00120      LL=200
00130      NPH=N-1
00140      NTH=NPH*(N-2)/2
00150      DO 1 I=1,N
00160      1  XLAM(I)=1.0
00170      DO 2 I=1,NPH
00180      2  PHIV(I)=0.0
00190      DO 3 I=1,NTH
00210      3  THETA(I)=0.0
00220      CALL PGGG
00230      NBP=0
00240      ZARK=RAND(-5.0)
00260      VH=0.0
00270      VL = 1000.0
00280      VOL=0.0
00290      DO 4 I =1,N
00300      4  G(I)=(VL/XLAM(I))*0.5
00310      RETURN

```

EXIT  
TC

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY

(9 of 10 pages)

.TYPE RAND.FOR

RAND.FOR 6/12/69 1318 542-1-1

```
00100      SUBROUTINE RAND(X)
00110      CALL RANDU(IX,IY,YFL)
00120      RAND=YFL
00130      IX=IY
00140      RETURN
```

EXIT

↑C

.TYPE RANDU.FOR

RANDU.FOR 6/12/69 1319 542-1-1

C  
C

C  
C

SUBROUTINE RANDU

C  
C

PURPOSE

C  
C

COMPUTES UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED RANDOM REAL NUMBERS BETWEEN  
0 AND 1.0 AND RANDOM INTEGERS BETWEEN ZERO AND  
2\*\*35. EACH ENTRY USES AS INPUT AN INTEGER RANDOM NUMBER  
AND PRODUCES A NEW INTEGER AND REAL RANDOM NUMBER.

C  
C

C  
C

USAGE

CALL RANDU(IX,IY,YFL)

C  
C

DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS

C  
C

IX - FOR THE FIRST ENTRY THIS MUST CONTAIN ANY ODD INTEGER  
NUMBER WITH NINE OR LESS DIGITS. AFTER THE FIRST ENTRY,

C  
C

IX SHOULD BE THE PREVIOUS VALUE OF IY COMPUTED BY THIS  
SUBROUTINE.

C  
C

IY - A RESULTANT INTEGER RANDOM NUMBER REQUIRED FOR THE NEXT

C  
C

ENTRY TO THIS SUBROUTINE. THE RANGE OF THIS NUMBER IS  
BETWEEN ZERO AND 2\*\*35

C  
C

YFL- THE RESULTANT UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED, FLOATING POINT,  
RANDOM NUMBER IN THE RANGE 0 TO 1.0

C  
C

REMARKS

C  
C

THIS SUBROUTINE IS SPECIFIC TO SYSTEM/360  
THIS SUBROUTINE WILL PRODUCE 2\*\*35-1 TERMS  
BEFORE REPEATING

C  
C

SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED

C  
C

NONE

EXPERIMENTAL P-GENERATION PACKAGE AND  
 A TYPICAL RUN ON THE TIME SHARING TTY  
 (10 of 10 pages)

METHOD  
 RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR ADAPTED FROM 7090 PAF  
 ROUTINES. (TAH 7/29/68 ALC)

```

C .....
C SUBROUTINE RANDU(IX,IY,YFL)
C EQUIVALENCE (IZER,ZER),(IYFL,ZFL)
C ZER= 2000000000000
C IY= 3777777777777.AND.(IX*"200+IX+"311715164025)
C IYFL=IZER.ØR.(IY/"400)
C YFL=ZFL+ZER
C RETURN
C END
  
```

```

EXIT
↑C
TYPE CHARGE.MAC
  
```

```

CHARGE.MAC 6/12/69 1322 542-1-1

00100 ENTRY ICHAR
00110 ICHAR: Z
00120 CALL 0,(SIXBIT/CHARGE/1
00130 JKA 15,0(16)
00140 END
  
```

```

EXIT
↑C

.LØGD
TIME ØN TIME CU'S
12:51 0:31 109.5
↑C
  
```



GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION  
BETHPAGE NEW YORK