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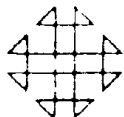
PROGRAM NUMBER

**086012**

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CONTRIBUTED PROGRAM LIBRARY SUBMITTAL FORM  
(for IBM S/360, 1130 and 1800)

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This form should be completed and submitted with the program package to PID at the address shown above. Standards and instructions for submitting programs are in your *User Group Reference Manual* or the *Contributed Program Submittal Standards Manual* available from PID.

- ① Program Order Number (to be filled in by PID) . . . . . 360D-08-6-012
- ② System Type (machine) . . . . . 360-65
- ③ Search Key . . . . . PRG, PERSPECTIVE,  
PLOTTING OF CURVES AND  
SURFACES, RECTANGULAR  
GRID
- ④ Programming Language . . . . . 360OS, FL4G
- ⑤ Author's Name and Address . . . . . BRUCE KUBERT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ⑥ Direct Inquiries to Name and Address  
(if different than Author) . . . . . MARY BARLING  
AEROSPACE CORPORATION  
P. O. Box 5866  
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA 92408
- ⑦ Title of Program . . . . . PRG, PERSPECTIVE PLOTTING ROUTINE,  
RECTANGULAR GRID  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ⑧ Submitter's User Group Affiliation Code and Installation Code . . . . . [S] [A.S.B.]
- ⑨ Submitter's Own Program Identification and Suffix (optional) . . . . . [PRG] [ ]
- ⑩ Primary Subject Code . . . . . 08.6
- ⑪ Secondary Subject Codes . . . . . [ ] . [ ] . [ ] . [ ] .
- ⑫ Operating or Monitor System Required . . . . . OS VERSION 15 / 16
- ⑬ New or Revision Code (if revision, show prior Program Order Number in item 1) . . . . . [N]
- ⑭ Year Completed . . . . . 69
- ⑮ Date of Submittal . . . . . 082869
- ⑯ Documentation (number of original pages submitted) . . . . . 58
- ⑰ Abstract (should contain sufficient information for a reader to determine the value of the program). Listed on the reverse side of this form are subjects which may serve as a guide for a descriptive abstract.

# CONTRIBUTED PROGRAM LIBRARY SUBMITTAL FORM

## Subject Guide

- Purpose
- Programming Language used
- Version and modification level or release number of IBM Programming System used, or program order number for non-IBM authored program used
- Field of application
- Type of routine (main program, subroutine, etc.)
- Specific description of machine requirements
- Engineering Changes (EC) level of equipment (if pertinent)

## ABSTRACT

PRG is an OS/360 FORTRAN subroutine which generates perspective plots of curves and surfaces. The surfaces represent functions of two variables,  $f(x, y)$ , which satisfy certain restrictions. The plot of a surface is constructed from two families of curves on the surface, one family having curves with fixed  $x$  coordinates, the other family having curves with fixed  $y$  coordinates. The plotting of the latter can be suppressed. The surfaces can be rotated or translated. As an option the surfaces may be taken to be opaque, in which case all hidden lines are eliminated. The input data for the surface is given in five arrays which contain the starting  $x$  and  $y$  values, the  $x$  and  $y$  increments and the  $z$  values. The input data for a curve is a set of consecutive points lying on the curve. This program replaces PRG (D003A). This subroutine is a modification of a program originally written by J. Szabo and S. Giulieri. It is compatible with FORTRAN H, however, it has only been checked out on FORTRAN G. The program was run on an IBM 360-IH65 using less than 270K.

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(Please attach additional pages if necessary) . . . . . Total pages attached \_\_\_\_\_

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- (18) Signature of Submitter and Date Mary Barling 2/26/70
- (19) Signature of Installation Addressee Edward H. Wasitui

T4SF

PRG

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Card Deck Key (PRG)

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Deck # 1 | FORTAN Source Deck (PRG), sequence D0030001 through D0031257 in cc 73-80; 1257 cards. |
| Deck # 2 | Sample Driver Deck (1PRG001 through 1PRG141 in cc 73-80; 141.                         |
| Deck # 3 | Test Data Deck (2PRG), sequence 2PRG001 through 2PRG0012 in cc 73-80; 12 cards.       |

#### Identification

PRG, Perspective Plotting Subroutine, Rectangular Grid  
OS/360 FORTRAN  
M. Earling,  
Aerospace Corporation, San Bernardino Operations

#### Purpose

The purpose of this subroutine is to generate perspective plots of curves and surfaces. A given surface, say  $S_1$ , represents a function of two variables, say  $z = f_1(x, y)$ , which satisfies certain restrictions. A plane must exist such that the projection of  $S_1$  in it is a rectangular region, say  $R_1$ . This plane is the  $x$ - $y$  plane associated with  $S_1$ . The input data for  $S_1$  are the mesh points of a rectangular grid whose boundary corresponds to that of  $R_1$ . The  $z$  values at the mesh points are given in a four dimensional array. The  $x$  and  $y$  values are implied by giving the starting values and increments for  $x$  and  $y$ . These are given in four one dimensional arrays. Consecutive points on each grid line are joined by straight line segments. The resulting piecewise linear curves are then plotted in perspective. The input data for a curve is a set of consecutive points lying on the curve.

#### Restrictions

1. PRG requires subroutine PLT 360 (Program Number D044A) which is in the S/360 Library.
2. The following named common are used in PRG and may not appear in the calling program: VECT, LN, MPAPL, OBS, ONE, FOUR, TRN, BOXES, MPPLI, TSAV, TR, FNP, AND DEBUG.
3. The projections of the rectangular grid in the  $x$ - $y$  plane for each surface must satisfy the following condition:

005

#### Restrictions (cont)

The function  $f$  is defined for a rectangular grid of points, i.e.,

$$Z_{ij} = f(X_i, Y_j)$$

where

$$X_i = X_1 + (i-1) \delta x \quad i = 1, \dots, M$$

$$Y_j = Y_1 + (j-1) \delta y \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$

where  $\delta x$ ,  $\delta y$  are positive spacings between consecutive grid lines in the  $x$  and  $y$  directions respectively.  $X_1$  and  $Y_1$  are the coordinate values associated with the leftmost and lowest grid lines respectively.

4. The coordinate  $z$  may assume one or more values at each mesh point. If  $z$  assumes  $n_f$  values at each mesh point the surface is said to be segmented into  $n_f$  levels, each  $z$  value at a particular mesh point belonging to a particular level and each level representing a contiguous portion of the surface.  $n_f$  must be fixed for all mesh points of a given surface. The range of  $z$  values should not be unduly large or small compared to the range of  $x$  and  $y$  values or the resulting plot will be hardly more than a line. This is due to the procedure for scaling (see Scaling).

#### Method

The method is described in Reference 1.

#### Scaling

We wish to scale our figure in such a manner that regardless of the angles from which we view it, the picture will never fill up more than a specified area. We first find the  $x$  limits ( $x_{\min}$ ,  $x_{\max}$ ), the  $y$  limits ( $y_{\min}$ ,  $y_{\max}$ ), and the  $z$  limits ( $z_{\min}$ ,  $z_{\max}$ ) of all points to be plotted. A centroid is computed

$$B = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$$

006

# Scaling (cont)

where

$$b_x = \frac{x_{\max} + x_{\min}}{2}$$

$$b_y = \frac{y_{\max} + y_{\min}}{2}$$

$$b_z = \frac{z_{\max} + z_{\min}}{2}$$

The distance R from  $(b_x, b_y, b_z)$  to  $(x_{\min}, y_{\min}, z_{\min})$  is then computed.

The sphere described by

$$(x - b_x)^2 + (y - b_y)^2 + (z - b_z)^2 = R^2$$

contains the figure.

A sphere is always transformed into a figure of the same size, regardless of the angle of observation if the distance from the center to the point of observation remains fixed. Consider the projective transformation used (described in Reference 1). It can be shown that if  $q > 1$  is a factor such that the observation point is at a distance of  $qR$  from point B and B is taken as the origin of the perspective plot, then the maximum and minimum x and y coordinates in the projective plane are

$$\left| x \right| \leq \frac{Rq}{\sqrt{q^2 - 1}} = x_g$$

$$\left| y \right| \leq \frac{Rq}{\sqrt{q^2 - 1}} = y_g$$

Therefore, taking our scales to be  $[-x_g, x_g]$  and  $[-y_g, y_g]$  assures us that the surface described by f will always be contained in this area.

# Usage

It will be convenient to explain the usage of the program by describing the most general figure that can be plotted by PRG and then relating properties of the various parts of the figure to particular constants and arrays that must be input to PRG. Accordingly, let us define a basic rectangular coordinate system,  $R_o$ , to which all parts of the figure will be referred. It is required to construct a figure containing NARAYS surfaces and NCURVS space curves. A particular space curve is described by specifying the coordinates of consecutive points on the curve referred to  $R_o$ . These coordinates are stored in the three dimensional array C described below in Section B: Curve Entrance.

Let  $S_{NA}$  denote the n-th surface to be plotted and suppose that it consists of NLEVEL (NA) levels. Let a rectangular coordinate system,  $R_{NA}$ , be given in terms of which the mesh points of  $S_{NA}$  are specified.  $R_{NA}$  is related to  $R_o$  by a translation vector,  $Q_{NA}$ , giving the coordinates of the origin of  $R_{NA}$  in terms of  $R_o$ , and a rotation matrix,  $A_{NA}$ , giving direction numbers of the x and y axes of  $R_{NA}$  with respect to  $R_o$ . (See description of QC and AL in Section C: Rotation Entrance.)

Points on  $S_{NA}$  are specified as follows:  $x_{i,na}$  and  $y_{j,na}$  denote the x and y coordinates referred to  $R_{NA}$  of the mesh point defined as the intersection of the i<sup>th</sup> x line and the j<sup>th</sup> y line.  $Z(I, J, K, NA) = f_K(x_{i,na}, y_{j,na})$  where K specifies the particular level.

We have

$$I = 1, 2, \dots, M(NA)$$

$$J = 1, 2, \dots, N(NA)$$

$$K = 1, 2, \dots, NLEVEL(NA)$$

where M(NA) and N(NA) are the number of x lines and y lines associated with  $S_{NA}$  respectively, and NLEVEL (NA) is the number of levels in  $S_{NA}$ .

There are seven entry points to PRG: a setup entrance; a curve entrance; a rotation entrance; a scaling entrance; a data entrance; a cleanup entrance; and

# Usage (con't)

a tape-rewind entrance.

Before describing the various call statements, it will be convenient to define the following quantities:

NMAX is the maximum of M(NA), NA=1, NARAYS  
NMAX is the maximum of N(NA), NA=1, NARAYS  
NPMAX is the maximum of NP(NA), NA=1, NARAYS  
LMAX is the maximum of NLEVEL(NA), NA=1, NARAYS  
NR ≥ NARAYS  
NL ≥ NCURVS  
NXYT is the maximum of (MMAX, NMAX, NPMAX)

The quantities M, N, NP, NLEVEL, NARAYS and NCURVS are described in Sections A and B below.

## A. Setup Entrance

The Setup Entrance must be made for each series of plots of a given figure before any other entry to PRG. This is done with the following statement:

CALL PERSPO (X0, DELTAX, Y0, DELTAY, Z, NZ1, NZ2, NZ3, M, N, NARAYS, NLEVEL, NCP, PT, XT, YT, Q, IVIS, IYPLT, LEWA, KCHECK, TEST1, TEST2, PIZ, P2Z, P3Z, IRQT, NCURVS, XMINI, XMAXI, YMINI, YMAXI, CZMINI, CZMAXI, BØX1, BØX2, BØX3, BØX4, NBØX)

where

X0 is a one dimensional array of length NR. X0(NA) contains the algebraically smallest x coordinate associated with the grid used to define S<sub>NA</sub>.

DELTAX is a one dimensional array of length NR. DELTAX(NA) contains the increment in x associated with the grid used to define S<sub>NA</sub>.

# Setup Entrance (con't)

Y0 is a one dimensional array of length NR. Y0(NA) contains the algebraically smallest y coordinate associated with the grid used to define S<sub>NA</sub>.

DELTAY is a one dimensional array of length NR. DELTAY(NA) contains the increment in y associated with the grid used to define S<sub>NA</sub>.

Z is a four dimensional array of dimensions (NZ1, NZ2, NZ3, NR). Z(I, J, L, NA) contains the z coordinate associated with the Lth level of S<sub>NA</sub> at the mesh point defined as the intersection of the Ith x line and the Jth y line.

NZ1 ≥ MMAX. (See description of the array Z.)

NZ2 ≥ NMAX. (See description of the array Z.)

NZ3 ≥ LMAX. (See description of the array Z.)

M is a one dimensional array of length NR. M(NA) contains the number of x-lines associated with S<sub>NA</sub>.

N is a one dimensional array of length NR. N(NA) contains the number of y-lines associated with S<sub>NA</sub>.

NARAYS is the number of surfaces to be plotted.

NLEVEL is a one dimensional array of length NR. NLEVEL(NA) contains the number of levels associated with S<sub>NA</sub>.

NCP is the number of characters in the plot title. The maximum number of characters is 80.

PT is a one dimensional array containing the plot title.

XT is a one dimensional array of length ≥ NXYT which is used to store the x values of the projected points.

| Setup Entrance (con't) |  |
|------------------------|--|
| YT                     | is a one dimensional array of length $\geq$ NXYT which is used to store the y values of the projected points.  |
| Q                      | is the factor q described in the section on Scaling. The observation point will be a distance Q*R from the centroid B. Q must be greater than 1. A value of Q=5 is reasonable for most applications. As Q becomes smaller the perspective distortion increases. As $Q \rightarrow \infty$ the figure approaches a parallel projection. |
| IVIS                   | = 1 if the hidden parts of the figure are to be suppressed.<br># 1 if the hidden parts of the figure are to be plotted.  |
| IYPLT                  | = 1 if only the x = constant lines are to be plotted.<br># 1 if both x = constant and y = constant lines are to be plotted.  |
| LEWA                   | = a two dimensional array used by PRG for storing visibility information for each point.<br>Dimensioned at (NZ1, NZ2).   |
| KCHECK                 | = a two dimensional array used by PRG. Typed as INTEGER*2. Dimensioned at (NR, NR).  |
| TEST1                  | = a one dimensional array of length NZ3.   |
| TEST2                  | = a one dimensional array of length NZ3.   |
| P1Z                    | = a one dimensional array of length NZ3.   |
| P2Z                    | = a one dimensional array of length NZ3.   |
| P3Z                    | = a one dimensional array of length NZ3.   |
| IRQT                   | = 1, if at least one surface is rotated or translated.<br>= 0, if no surfaces are rotated or translated.   |
| NCURVS                 | = the number of space curves to be plotted.  |
| Setup Entrance (con't) |  |
| XMINI                  | = a one dimensional array of length NR used by PRG to store the minimum transformed x value of each array.   |
| XMAXI                  | = a one dimensional array of length NR used by PRG to store the maximum transformed x value of each array.   |
| YMINI                  | = a one dimensional array of length NR used by PRG to store the minimum transformed y value of each array.   |
| YMAXI                  | = a one dimensional array of length NR used by PRG to store the maximum transformed y value of each array.   |
| CZMINI                 | = a one dimensional array of length NR used by PRG to store the minimum distance from C, the center of projection (i. e., the eye of the observer) to each surface.  |
| CZMAXI                 | = a one dimensional array of length NR used by PRG to store the maximum distance from C to each surface.   |
| B0X1                   | = a one dimensional array of length NBOX.  |
| B0X2                   | = a one dimensional array of length NBOX.  |
| B0X3                   | = a one dimensional array of length NBOX.  |
| B0X4                   | = a one dimensional array of length NBOX.  |
| NBOX                   | see description of B0X1. Note: In order to obtain the most efficiency NBOX should be equal to NARAYS*(NARAYS+NCURVS) but if limited storage capacity precludes this a smaller value is acceptable.   |



# Curve Entrance

If at least one space curve is to be plotted (i.e., NCURVS>0) the following call statement must be made prior to the scaling entrance.

CALL PERSPC (C, NC1, LCHECK, NL, NP, LEWC)

where

C is a three dimensional array of dimensions (NC1, 3, NL).

C(I, J, NC) contains the x, y, or z coordinate of the Ith point on the NCth curve as J=1, 2 or 3 respectively.

NC1 ≥ NPMAX (see description of the array C).

LCHECK is a two dimensional array of dimensions (NL, NR).  
LCHECK must be typed as INTEGER\*2.

NL ≥ NCURVS

NP is a one dimensional array of length NL. NP(NC) contains the number of points in the NCth curve.

LEWC = a one dimensional array used for visibility information.  
Dimensioned at (NPMAX).

# Rotation Entrance

If at least one translated or rotated surface is involved (i.e., IRQT = 1) this entry must be used. This entry computes the direction cosines of the axes of the local coordinate systems with respect to the basic coordinate system and must be made prior to the scaling entrance.

CALL PERSPR (AL, ID, QC)

where

AL is a three dimensional array of dimensions (3, 3, NR).  
AL(I, J, NA) is the cosine of the angle between the Ith axis of the Nth coordinate system, and the Jth axis of the basic coordinate system. The first, second and

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# Rotation Entrance (con't)

third coordinate axes correspond to the x, y, and z axes respectively. The user supplies direction numbers for I = 1, and 2 and the program determines the rotation matrix such that the coordinate system is right handed. For arrays which are not rotated, the user must supply the identity matrix.

ID = a one dimensional array of length NR.

ID (NA) = 1 if the surface is rotated or translated.  
≠ 1 if the surface is not rotated or translated.

QC = a two dimensional array of dimensions (3, NR).  
QC(I, NA) is the x, y or z coordinate in the basic coordinate system of the origin of the Nth local coordinate system as I = 1, 2 or 3 respectively.

# D. Scaling Entrance

This entry computes the centroid and does the scaling. It must be made at least once for every series of plots of a given figure. If it is desired that the scaling for plot  $n_p$  be the same as that for plot  $n_p - 1$ , this call must not be made between the two pertinent calls to PERSP2.

CALL PERSPI

# E. Data Entrance

This entrance which specifies the observer's position, C, causes a new plot to be initiated. The line of sight is taken to be CB where B is the centroid of the figure (see section on Scaling). There can be any number of data entrances for each setup entry. The four entries (in A-D) must be made at least once, if applicable, before this entry.

CALL PERSP2 (THETA, PHI)

where

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Entrance (con't)

CHETA = the longitude, in degrees, of the observation point  
measured from the x axis of  $R'_0$ .  
 $0 \leq \theta \leq 360$

PHI = co-latitude, in degrees, of the observation point  
measured from the Z axis of  $R'_0$  to the line through  
the centroid B and the observation point, C.  
 $0 < \theta < 180$   
 $R'_0$  is a coordinate system whose axes correspond  
and are parallel to those of  $R_0$  and whose origin is  
at B.

Clean-up Entrance

This entry terminates the plotting of a figure and must be called before  
initiating a new data entry (PERSP2) or setup entry (PERSP0).

ALL PERSP4

Tape Rewind Entrance

This entry terminates all plotting in the run.

ALL PERSP5.

RG requires 41234 bytes.

Line and Entry Point Descriptions

0, PERSP1, This subroutine controls the flow of the program  
2, PERSP4, according to the options used. It calls M1, M2, DIRC,  
5, PERSP5, PERSP6, IOUT0, IOUT1, IOUT2, NICEB, NICEL, NICER,

Subroutine and Entry Point Descriptions (con't)

PL0T0, PL0T1, PL0TC, PL0TR, TRANSF0,  
TRANSF1, AND PLT.

DIRC This subroutine determines the direction cosines AL  
(I, J, NA), such that the coordinate system of the NAth  
array is right handed.

M1, M2 The first entry transforms a point from the ith  
coordinate system to the basic coordinate system.  
The second entry transforms a point from the basic  
coordinate system to the ith coordinate system.

TRANSF0, TRANSF1 This subroutine transforms a point in space to a point  
in the perspective plane.

IOUT0, IOUT1, IOUT2 This subroutine determines the visibility of a point.  
It calls TARAY, I0F0, Z0F0, Y0F0, and X0F0.

NICEB, NICEC, NICEL, NICER This subroutine determines the visibility of points  
on a line between a visible mesh point and an invisible  
mesh point. It calls M1, M2, IOUT1, IOUT2, TRANSF1,  
and PLT.

PL0T0, PL0T1, PL0TR, PL0TC This subroutine determines the points to be plotted,  
transforms these points and plots them. It calls  
M1, TRANSF1, NICEP, NICEC, and PLT.

Z0F0 This subroutine is used to interpolate for z at an  
arbitrary point between two points where the values of  
z are known.

Y0F0 This subroutine determines the y coordinate of the inter-  
section of the line of sight and a specified grid line of the  
form  $x = \text{constant}$ .

X0F0 This subroutine determines the x coordinate of the inter-  
section of the line of sight and a specified grid line of the  
form  $y = \text{constant}$ .

Subroutine and Entry Point Descriptions (con't)

TARAY This subroutine determines if the projection of the line of sight, CP, in the x - y plane intersects the grid formed by the projections in the x - y plane of the data points on S<sub>NA</sub>. If intersections do occur the one closest to the observation point, C, is stored in (XM, YM).

IØF0 This subroutine is used to determine the index of the x line, at on just left of XM and the index of the y line at or just below YM.

Selected Messages

1. AXES NOT PERP. STØP  
This message is written by subroutine DIRC and means that the x and y axes are not mutually perpendicular. The user should correct the AL array.
2. ILLEGAL ØBSERVATION PØINT .....STØP  
This message is printed by subroutine TRNSF0. The user has given PHI a value of 0° or 180°.
3. BØX TABLES WERE FILLED.  
BØX ARRAYS EXCEEDED BY ICØUNT  
This message is written by PERSP2. It is not an error message. Execution time may be decreased by increasing NBØX, the dimensions of XBØX1, XBØX2, YBØX1, and YBØX2. ICØUNT is the number of cells each of these arrays should be increased for maximum efficiency.
4. INTERSECTING ARRAYS ARE NOT LARGE ENOUGH NLEV = .  
This message is written by subroutine IØUT0 and means that the first dimension of TSAV is not large enough. The dimension should be changed to TSAV (nlev, 4) where nlev is the maximum number of levels in any surface.

Selected Messages (con't)

5. ERRØRS IN INØRØU . . . .  
This message is written by subroutine IØUT0 and means that there are inconsistencies in the boundary specifications. Execution is stopped.

Reference

1. "Two Computer Programs for the Perspective Representation of Curves and Surfaces," Aerospace Report No. TR-0200(S9990)-1 by Bruce R. Kubert.

```

SUBROUTINE PERSPO (XO,DELTA,X,YO,DELTAY,Z,NZ1,NZ2,
1 NZ3,M,N,NARAYX,NLEVEL,NCP,PT,XT,YT,Q/,/IVIX/,
2 /IYPLX/,LEWA,KCHECK,TEST1,TEST2,P1Z,P2Z,P3Z,/IROX/,
3 /NCURVS/, XMINI,XMAXI,YMINI,YMAXI,CZMINI,CZMAXI,
4 XBOX1,XBOX2,YBOX1,YBOX2,/MXINDX/)
C SUBROUTINE PERSPO CONTROLS THE FLOW OF THE PROGRAM ACCORDING TO THE
C OPTIONS USED. IT CALLS M1,M2,DIRC,IOUT0,IOUT1,IOUT2,NICER,NICEL,
C 2NICER,PLOT0,PLOT1,PLOT2,PLOT3,TRANSF,TRANSF1,AND PLT.
DIMENSION XO(1),DELTA(1),YO(1),DELTAY(1)
DIMENSION TEST1(1),TEST2(1)
DIMENSION XMINI(1),XMAXI(1),YMINI(1),YMAXI(1),CZMINI(1),CZMAXI(1)
INTEGER*2 KCHECK
DIMENSION XBOX1(1),XBOX2(1),YBOX1(1),YBOX2(1)
C THE CARDS ABOVE WERE ADDED FOR THE FAST KCHECK MODIFICATION.
DIMENSION PT(1),M(1),N(1),NLEVEL(1),XT(1),YT(1)
DIMENSION P1Z(1),P2Z(1),P3Z(1)
DIMENSION Z(NZ1,NZ2,NZ3,1),LEWA(NZ1,1),KCHECK(NARAYX,1)
DOUBLE PRECISION THETA,GAMMA,CONV,ST,CT,SG,CG
COMMON /TRN/ XH,YH,ZH,CH,CY,CZ,D
COMMON /DEBUG/KBUG
COMMON /FNP/ X1000,DELX,DELY,SAVE(30)
COMMON /VECT/ VO(3),VI(3)
COMMON /OBS/ CX1,CY1,CZ1
COMMON /ONE/ IROT
COMMON /MPAPL/IVIS
COMMON /FOUR/ NARAYS
COMMON /MPPLI/IYPLT
DATA BLANK /4H /
DATA SU /Z7FFFFFFFF/
DATA CONV /.17453292519943D-1/
DATA AXES /ZDF000000/
KBUG = 0
IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE(6,1001)
1001 FORMAT (1X,'REACHED PERSPO')
IROT = IROX
NARAYS = NARAYX

```

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```

IVIS = IVIX
IYPLT = IYPLX
CALL PLOT0 (XT,YT,LEWA,NZ1)
CALL IOUT0 (CX1,CY1,CZ1,TEST2,TEST1)
CALL NICER (XO,DELTA,X,YO,DELTAY,Z,NZ1,NZ2,NZ3,NLEVEL,M,N,KCHECK,
1 NARAYX,XT,YT,P1Z,P2Z,P3Z,XBOX1,XBOX2,YBOX1,YBOX2)
RETURN
ENTRY PERSPO (C,NC1,LCHECK,NLC,NP,LEWC)
INTEGER*2 LCHECK
DIMENSION NP(1),LEWC(1)
DIMENSION C(NC1,3,1),LCHECK(NLC,1)
CALL NICEL (LCHECK,NLC)
RETURN
ENTRY PERSPR (AL,ID,QC)
DIMENSION AL(3,3,1),QC(3,1),ID(1)
CALL NICER (AL,QC)
DO 1 I=1,NARAYS
IF (KBUG .GE. 5)
1WRITE (6,14) ((AL(K,L,I),K=1,3),L=1,3),((QC(K,L),K=1,3),L=1,2)
14 FORMAT(1X,3E13.5/)
CALL DIRC (AL(1,1,1))
IF (KBUG .GE. 5)
1WRITE (6,14) ((AL(K,L,I),K=1,3),L=1,3),((QC(K,L),K=1,3),L=1,2)
CONTINUE
RETURN
ENTRY PERSPI
XMN = SO
XMX = -SU
YMN = SO
YMX = -SU
ZMN = SO
ZMX = -SU
IF (NARAYS .EQ. 0) GO TO 11
DO 10 NA=1,NARAYS
MNA = M(NA)
NNA = N(NA)

```

```

LEV = NLEVEL(NA)
DO 20 J=1,MNA
VI(2) = YO(NA) + FLOAT(J-1)*DELTAY(NA)
DO 21 I=1,MNA
VI(1) = XO(NA) + FLOAT(I-1)*DELTAX(NA)
DO 15 K=1,LEV
VI(3) = Z(I,J,K,NA)
IF (IROT.EQ. 1) GO TO 16
DO 17 IS=1,3
17 VO(IS) = VI(IS)
GO TO 18
16 CONTINUE
CALL M1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
18 IF (XMN.GT. VO(1)) XMN=VO(1)
IF (XMX.LT. VO(1)) XMX=VO(1)
IF (YMN.GT. VO(2)) YMN=VO(2)
IF (YMX.LT. VO(2)) YMX=VO(2)
IF (ZMN.GT. VO(3)) ZMN=VO(3)
IF (ZMX.LT. VO(3)) ZMX=VO(3)
15 CONTINUE
21 CONTINUE
20 CONTINUE
10 CONTINUE
11 CONTINUE
IF (NCURVS.EQ.0) GO TO 22
DO 25 NC=1,NCURVS
NMC = NP(NC)
DO 26 I=1,NMC
IF (XMN.GT. C(I,1,NC)) XMN=C(I,1,NC)
IF (XMX.LT. C(I,1,NC)) XMX=C(I,1,NC)
IF (YMN.GT. C(I,2,NC)) YMN=C(I,2,NC)
IF (YMX.LT. C(I,2,NC)) YMX=C(I,2,NC)
IF (ZMN.GT. C(I,3,NC)) ZMN=C(I,3,NC)
IF (ZMX.LT. C(I,3,NC)) ZMX=C(I,3,NC)
26 CONTINUE
25 CONTINUE

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D0030074  
D0030075  
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D0030100  
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D0030108

021

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22 CONTINUE
XB=(XMN+XMX)/2.
YB=(YMN+YMX)/2.
ZB=(ZMN+ZMX)/2.
RC=SQRT((XMX-XB)**2+(YMX-YB)**2+(ZMX-ZB)**2)
D=RC*Q
PXS=-D/SQRT(Q*Q-1.)
PXI=-PXS*0.22222222
PXS=PXS-0.5*PXI
PYS = PXS
RETURN
ENTRY PERSP2 (/THETA/,/GAMMA/)
IF (KBUG.GE. 1) WRITE(6,27)
27 FORMAT (1X, 'REACHED PERSP2')
THETA=THETA*CONV
GAMMA=GAMMA*CONV
ST = DSIN(THETA)
CT = DCOS(THETA)
SG = DSIN(GAMMA)
CG = DCOS(GAMMA)
CX=RC*SG*CT*Q+XB
CY=RC*SG*ST*Q+YB
CZ=RC*CG*Q+ZB
CX1 = CX
CY1 = CY
CZ1 = CZ
IF (KBUG.GE. 1) WRITE (6,802)CX,CY,CZ
802 FORMAT(3E20.8)
CALL TRANSF0
X100D=100./PXI
X100D=100./PXI
NIT = 16
CALL PLT (1,NIT,PXS,PXI,XT,0,1,PXS,PXI,0,1,YT,NCP,PT,0,BLANK,0,
*BLANK)
CALL PLT (3,0,50,-10.,1,AXES)
CALL PLT (3,0,50,10.,1,AXES)

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D0030109  
D0030110  
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D0030112  
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D0030115  
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D0030122  
D0030123  
D0030124  
D0030125  
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D0030144

022

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C   THESE CARDS ARE FOR THE FAST KCHECK MODIFICATION.
      ICOUNT = 0
      INDX=0
      IF (IVIS .NE. 1) GO TO 49
      IF (KCHECK(1,1).EQ.-1) GO TO 49
      KCHECK(1,1)= 1
      IF (NARAYS .LT. 2.AND. NCURVS .EQ. 0) GO TO 49
      DO 46 NA=1,NARAYS
      MNA=M(NA)
      NNA=N(NA)
      LEV=NLEVEL(NA)
      XTMIN=SO
      XTMAX=-SO
      YTMIN=SO
      YTMAX=-SO
      CZMIN=SO
      CZMAX=-SO
      DO 45 K=1,LEV
      DO 45 I=1,MNA
      DO 45 J=1,NNA
      VI(1) = XO(NA) + FLOAT(I-1)*DELTAX(NA)
      VI(2) = YO(NA) + FLOAT(J-1)*DELTAY(NA)
      VI(3)=Z(I,J,K,NA)
C   HOLES NOT CONSIDERED IN RECTANGULAR CASE
      IF (IROT.EQ.1) GO TO 43
      DO 42 IS=1,3
42   VO(IS)=VI(IS)
      GO TO 44
43   CALL MI(AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
44   CALL TRNSF1(VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XTEST,YTEST)
      IF (XTEST.LT.XTMIN) XTMIN=XTEST
      IF (XTEST.GT.XTMAX) XTMAX=XTEST
      IF (YTEST.LT.YTMIN) YTMIN=YTEST
      IF (YTEST.GT.YTMAX) YTMAX=YTEST
      CZTEST=(VO(1)-CX)**2+(VO(2)-CY)**2+(VO(3)-CZ)**2
      IF (CZTEST.LT.CZMIN) CZMIN=CZTEST

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D0030145
D0030146
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023

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      IF (CZTEST.GT.CZMAX) CZMAX=CZTEST
45   CONTINUE
      XMINI(NA)=XTMIN
      XMAXI(NA)=XTMAX
      YMINI(NA)=YTMIN
      YMAXI(NA)=YTMAX
      CZMINI(NA)=CZMIN
46   CZMAXI(NA)=CZMAX
      KBOX = 0
      KCHECK(NARAYS,NARAYS)=1
      NARM1=NARAYS-1
      IF (NARM1.LT. 1) GO TO 49
      DO 48 NA=1,NARM1
      KCHECK(NA,NA)=1
      XMINNA=XMINI(NA)
      XMAXNA=XMAXI(NA)
      YMINNA=YMINI(NA)
      YMAXNA=YMAXI(NA)
      CZMINA=CZMINI(NA)
      CZMAXA=CZMAXI(NA)
      NB1=NA+1
      DO 48 NB=NB1,NARAYS
      KCK=1
      XMINNB=XMINI(NB)
      XMAXNB=XMAXI(NB)
      YMINNB=YMINI(NB)
      YMAXNB=YMAXI(NB)
      CZMINB=CZMINI(NB)
      CZMAXB=CZMAXI(NB)
      IF (XMINNA.GE.XMAXNB) KCK=0
      IF (XMINNB.GE.XMAXNA) KCK=0
      IF (YMINNA.GE.YMAXNB) KCK=0
      IF (YMINNB.GE.YMAXNA) KCK=0
      KCHECK(NB,NA)=0
      KCHECK(NA,NB)=0
      IF (KCK.EQ.0) GO TO 48

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D0030216

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024

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      IF (INDX.LT.MXINDX) GO TO 47
      KCHECK(NB,NA)=-2
      KCHECK(NA,NB)=-2
      ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
      IF (KBOX .EQ. 1) GO TO 476
      KBOX = 1
      WRITE (6,473)
473  FORMAT (23H0BOX TABLES WERE FILLED )
      GO TO 476
47  INDX=INDX+1
      KCHECK(NB,NA)=INDX
      KCHECK(NA,NB)=INDX
      XBOX1(INDX)=AMAX1(XMINNA,XMINNB)
      XBOX2(INDX)=AMIN1(XMAXNA,XMAXNB)
      YBOX1(INDX)=AMAX1(YMINNA,YMINNB)
      YBOX2(INDX)=AMIN1(YMAXNA,YMAXNB)
476  IF (CZMINA.GE.CZMAXB) KCHECK(NB,NA)=0
      IF (CZMINB.GE.CZMAXA) KCHECK(NA,NB)=0
48  CONTINUE
      IF (KBUG .LT. 1) GO TO 4895
      DO 485 NA1 = 1, NARAYS
485  WRITE (6,104)(KCHECK (NA1,NB1),NB1= 1,NARAYS)
      IJ1 = 1
      DO 489 IK = 1,INDX,12
      IJ2 = IJ1 + 11
      WRITE (6,487)(XBOX1(IJB),IJB=IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488)(XBOX2(IJB),IJB=IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (YBOX1(IJB),IJB=IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (YBOX2(IJB),IJB=IJ1,IJ2)
487  FORMAT (1H0,12F8.2)
488  FORMAT (1X, 12F8.2)
489  IJ1 = IJ2 + 1
4895 CONTINUE
      49  INSAV = INDX
      IF (ICOUNT .GT. 0 .AND. NCURVS .EQ. 0) WRITE (6,491) ICOUNT
491  FORMAT (1X,'BOX ARRAYS EXCEEDED BY' 114)

```

025

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      IF (NARAYS.EQ.0) GO TO 371
      IF (IVIS .NE. 1) GO TO 705
      IF (NCURVS .EQ. 0) GO TO 705
      IF (KCHECK(1,1) .EQ. -1) GO TO 705
      INDX=INSAV
C  RELOCATE SO DO NOT NEED BOXES LATER
      DO 70 NC=1,NCURVS
      NNC=NP(NC)
      DO 70 NA=1,NARAYS
      I1=0
      I2=0
      I3=0
      I4=0
      LCHECK(NC,NA)=0
      DO 65 NPT = 1,NNC
      IFLG=1
      CXTST=C(NPT,1,NC)
      CYTST=C(NPT,2,NC)
      CZTST=C(NPT,3,NC)
      CALL TRANSF(CXTST,CYTST,CZTST,XTEST,YTEST)
      IF (XTEST.GE.XMAXI(NA)) IFLG=0
      IF (XTEST.LE.XMINI(NA)) IFLG=0
      IF (YTEST.GE.YMAXI(NA)) IFLG=0
      IF (YTEST.LE.YMINI(NA)) IFLG=0
      ZTEST=(CXTST-CX)**2+(CYTST-CY)**2+(CZTST-CZ)**2
      IF (ZTEST.LE.CZMINI(NA)) IFLG=0
      IF (IFLG.EQ.0) GO TO 63
      IF (INDX .LT. MXINDX) GO TO 605
      ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
      LCHECK (NC,NA) = - 2
      IF (KBOX .EQ. 1)GO TO 70
      KBOX = 1
      WRITE (6,473)
      GO TO 70
605  CONTINUE
      IF (I1.NE.0) GO TO 61

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```

      I1=NPT
      GO TO 65
61    IF (I2.EQ.0) GO TO 65
      IF (I3.NE.0) GO TO 62
      I3=NPT
      GO TO 65
62    IF (I4.EQ.0) GO TO 65
      I4=NNC
      GO TO 66
63    IF (I1.EQ.0) GO TO 65
      IF (I2.NE.0) GO TO 64
      I2=NPT-1
      GO TO 65
64    IF (I3.EQ.0) GO TO 65
      IF (I4.NE.0) GO TO 65
      I4=NPT-1
65    CONTINUE
66    IF (I1.EQ.0) GO TO 70
      IF (I2.NE.0) GO TO 67
      I2=NNC
      GO TO 68
67    IF (I3.EQ.0) GO TO 68
      IF (I4.NE.0) GO TO 68
      I4=NNC
68    CONTINUE
      INDX=INDX+1
      LCHECK(INDX,NA)=INDX
      XBOX1(INDX) = I1
      XBOX2(INDX) = I2
      YBOX1(INDX) = I3
      YBOX2(INDX) = I4
70    CONTINUE
      IF (KBUG .LT. 1) GO TO 7045
      WRITE (6,704)
704   FORMAT (1X,'LCHECK ARRAY')
      DO 702 NBI = 1,NCURVS

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D0030311
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D0030324

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027

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702  WRITE (6,703) (LCHECK(NBI,NA),NA=1,NARAYS)
703  FORMAT (1X,(15I6))
      IJ1 = 1
      DO 701 IK=1,INSAV,12
      IJ2 = IJ1 + 11
      WRITE (6,487) (XBOX1(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (XBOX2(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (YBOX1(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (YBOX2(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
701  IJ1 = IJ2+1
      IJ0 = INSAV + 1
      IJ1 = IJ0
      DO 7036 IK = IJ0,INDX,12
      IJ2 = IJ1 + 11
      WRITE (6,7032) IJ1,IJ2
7032  FORMAT (1H0,I4,90X,I5)
      WRITE (6,487) (XBOX1(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (XBOX2(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (YBOX1(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
      WRITE (6,488) (YBOX2(IJB),IJB = IJ1,IJ2)
7034  FORMAT (20I5)
7036  IJ1 = IJ2 + 1
7045  CONTINUE
      IF (ICOUNT .GT. 0) WRITE (6,491) ICOUNT
705  CONTINUE
      KPRNTC = 0
      DO 50 NA=1,NARAYS
      MNA = M(NA)
      NNA = N(NA)
      LEV = NLEVEL(NA)
      DO 40 I=1,MNA
      DO 40 J=1,NNA
      LEWA (I,J) = 0
40    CONTINUE
      DO 53 K=1,LEV
      IF (IIVIS .NE. 1) GO TO 56

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D0030325
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D0030360

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      DO 51 I=1,MNA
      DO 52 J=1,NNA
      DO 57 LVS=1,LEV
      P3Z(LVS) = Z(I,J,LVS,NA)
57  CONTINUE
      PX = XO(NA) + FLOAT(I-1)*DELTAX(NA)
      PY = YO(NA) + FLOAT(J-1)*DELTAY(NA)
      IF (IROT.NE.1) CALL IOUT1 (PX,PY,P3Z,LEW,K)
      VI(1) = XO(NA) + FLOAT(I-1)*DELTAX(NA)
      VI(2) = YO(NA) + FLOAT(J-1)*DELTAY(NA)
      VI(3)=P3Z(K)
      IF (IROT.EQ.1) GO TO 577
      DO 576 IS=1,3
576  VO(IS)=VI(IS)
      GO TO 578
577  CALL M1(AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
578  CALL TRNSF1(VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XTEST,YTEST)
      IF (KBUG.GE.1) WRITE(6,579) NA,I,J,VI(1),VI(2),VI(3),VO(1),VO(2)
      1,VO(3),XTEST,YTEST
579  FORMAT (1X,3I4,2X,8E13.5)
      DO 55 NB=1,NARAYS
      TEMP = P3Z(K)
      DELX = DELTAX(NB)
      DELY = DELTAY(NB)
      ISAM = 0
      IF (NA.EQ.NB) ISAM=1
      KCK=KCHECK(NA,NB)
      IF (KCK.EQ.0) GO TO 55
      IF (KCK.LT.0) GO TO 58
      IF (ISAM.EQ.1) GO TO 58
      INDX=KCHECK(NA,NB)
      IF (XTEST.LT.XBOX1(INDX)) GO TO 55
      IF (XTEST.GT.XBOX2(INDX)) GO TO 55
      IF (YTEST.LT.YBOX1(INDX)) GO TO 55
      IF (YTEST.GT.YBOX2(INDX)) GO TO 55
58  CONTINUE

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029

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C  END OF CARDS FOR FAST KCHECK MODIFICATION
      IF (IROT.NE.1) GO TO 102
      VO(1) = CX
      VO(2) = CY
      VO(3) = CZ
      CALL M2 (AL(1,1,NB),QC(1,NB))
      CX1 = VI(1)
      CY1 = VI(2)
      CZ1 = VI(3)
      VI(1) = XO(NA) + FLOAT(I-1)*DELTAX(NA)
      VI(2) = YO(NA) + FLOAT(J-1)*DELTAY(NA)
      IF (ISAM.EQ.1) GO TO 101
      VI(3) = P3Z(K)
      CALL M1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
      CALL M2 (AL(1,1,NB),QC(1,NB))
      P3Z(K) = VI(3)
101  CALL IOUT1 (VI(1),VI(2),P3Z,LEW,K)
102  CONTINUE
      CALL IOUT2 (XO(NB),DELTAX(NB),YO(NB),DELTAY(NB),Z(1,1,1,NB),NZ1,
      INZ2,NLEVEL(NB),M(NB),N(NB),ISAM,654)
      P3Z(K) = TEMP
55  CONTINUE
54  LEWA(1,J) = LEW
52  CONTINUE
      IF (KBUG.LT.1) GO TO 525
      WRITE (6,104) (LEWA(1,J),J=1,NNA)
104  FORMAT (1H0/(15I6))
525  CONTINUE
51  CONTINUE
56  IF (IROT.NE.1) GO TO 103
      CALL PLOT1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
103  CONTINUE
      CALL PLOT2 (XO(NA),DELTAX(NA),YO(NA),DELTAY(NA),Z(1,1,K,NA),NZ1,
      1M(NA),N(NA),NA,K)
53  CONTINUE
50  CONTINUE

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```

71 CONTINUE
  IF (INCURVS.EQ.0) GO TO 81
371 CONTINUE
  IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE(6,376)
376 FORMAT ('1CURVES')
  DO 80 NC = 1,NCURVS
    NNC=NP(NC)
    LEV=1
    DO 715 I = 1,NNC
715 LEWC(I) = 0
    DU 77 I=1,NNC
    LEW = 0
    CXTST=C(1,1,NC)
    CYTST=C(1,2,NC)
    CZTST=C(1,3,NC)
    IF (IVIS.NE.1) GO TO 78
    IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE(6,717) NC,I,CXTST,CYTST,CZTST
717 FORMAT (1X,2I5,3F10.4)
    DO 75 NB=1,NARAYS
    KCK=LCHECK(NC,NB)
    IF (KCK.EQ.0) GO TO 75
    IF (KCK.LT.0) GO TO 72
    T = 1
    IF (XBOX1(KCK) .LE. T .AND. T .LE. XBOX2(KCK)) GO TO 72
    IF (YBOX1(KCK) .LE. T .AND. T .LE. YBOX2(KCK)) GO TO 72
    GO TO 75
72 ISAM=0
    DELX = DELTAX(NB)
    DELY = DELTAY(NB)
    IF (IKOT.NE.1) GO TO 725
    IF (ID(NB).EQ.1) GO TO 73
725 CX1=CX
    CY1=CY
    CZ1=CZ
    VI(1)=CXTST
    VI(2)=CYTST

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 D0030468

031

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  VI(3)=CZTST
  GO TO 74
73 VO(1)=CX
  VO(2)=CY
  VO(3)=CZ
  CALL M2(AL(1,1,NB),QC(1,NB))
  CX1=VI(1)
  CY1=VI(2)
  CZ1=VI(3)
  VO(1)=CXTST
  VO(2)=CYTST
  VO(3)=CZTST
  CALL M2(AL(1,1,NB),QC(1,NB))
74 P3Z(1)=VI(3)
  TEMP=P3Z(1)
  CALL IOUT1 (VI(1),VI(2),P3Z,LEW,LEV)
  CALL IOUT2 (XO(NB),DELTAX(NB),YO(NB),DELTAY(NB),Z(1,1,1,NB),NZ1,
  1NZ2,NLEVEL(NB),M(NB),N(NB),ISAM,676)
75 CONTINUE
  P3Z(1)=TEMP
76 LEWC(1)=LEW
77 CONTINUE
78 CALL PLOT(C(1,1,NC),NC1,LEWC,NNC,NC)
  IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE(6,104) (LEWC(I),I=1,NNC)
80 CONTINUE
81 CONTINUE
  RETURN
  ENTRY PERSP4
  CALL PLT (5,IL,PLIM)
  RETURN
  ENTRY PERSP5
  CALL PLT (6)
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE M1(A1,Q1)
C M1 TRANSFORMS A POINT IN THE I COORDINATE SYSTEM TO THE BASIC

```

D0030469  
 D0030470  
 D0030471  
 D0030472  
 D0030473  
 D0030474  
 D0030475  
 D0030476  
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 D0030496  
 D0030497  
 D0030498  
 D0030499  
 D0030500  
 D0030501  
 D0030502  
 D0030503  
 D0030504

032

```

C      1COORDINATE SYSTEM.
COMMON /VECT/ VO(3),VI(3)
COMMON /DEBUG/KBUG
DIMENSION AI(3,1),QI(1)
DO 10 I=1,3
  SUM = 0.
DO 15 J=1,3
  SUM = SUM + AI(J,I)*VI(J)
  IF (KBUG .GE. 5)
    1WRITE (6,13) SUM, AI(J,I), VI(J), I, J
13  FORMAT (1X, 'M1', 10X, 3E13.5, 2I5)
15  CONTINUE
    VO(I) = SUM + QI(I)
    IF (KBUG .GE. 5)
      1WRITE (6,14) VO(I), SUM, QI(I)
14  FORMAT((1X, 3E13.5/))
10  CONTINUE
    RETURN
    ENTRY M2 (AJ,QJ)
C      M2 TRANSFORMS A POINT IN THE BASIC COORDINATE SYSTEM TO THE
C      1COORDINATE SYSTEM.
DIMENSION AJ(3,1),QJ(1)
DO 20 I=1,3
  SUM = 0.
DO 25 J=1,3
  SUM = SUM + AJ(I,J) * (VO(J)-QJ(J))
  IF (KBUG .GE. 5)
    1WRITE (6,24) SUM, AJ(I,J), VO(J), QJ(J), I, J
24  FORMAT (1X, 'M2', 5X, 4E13.5, 2I5)
25  CONTINUE
    VI(I) = SUM
    IF (KBUG .GE. 5)
      1WRITE(6,14) VI(I), SUM
20  CONTINUE
    RETURN
    END

```

033

```

SUBROUTINE NICEB (XO, DELTAX, YO, DELTAY, Z, NZ1, NZ2,
1  NZ3, NLEVEL, M, N, KCHECK, NK, XT, YT, P1Z, P2Z, P3Z,
2  XBOX1, XBOX2, YBOX1, YBOX2)
DIMENSION XO(1), DELTAX(1), YO(1), DELTAY(1)
C      NICE DETERMINES THE VISIBILITY OF POINTS ON A LINE BETWEEN A
C      1VISIBLE MESH POINT AND AN INVISIBLE MESH POINT. IT CALLS M1, M2,
C      2IOUT1, IOUT2, TRNSF1, AND PLT.
DIMENSION P1Z(1), P2Z(1), M(1), N(1), P3Z(1), NLEVEL(1)
DIMENSION XT(1), YT(1)
INTEGER*2 KCHECK, LCHECK
DIMENSION Z(NZ1, NZ2, NZ3, 1), KCHECK(NK, 1)
DIMENSION XBOX1(1), XBOX2(1), YBOX1(1), YBOX2(1)
COMMON /TRN/ XB, YB, ZB, CX, CY, CZ, D
COMMON /VECT/ VO(3), VI(3)
COMMON /FOUR/ NARAYS
COMMON /OBS/ CX1, CY1, CZ1
COMMON /DEBUG/KBUG
COMMON /ONE/ IROT
COMMON /FNP/ X1000, DELX, DELY, SAVE(30)
DATA AL2 /0.69314718/
DATA CHECK /1.0E38/
RETURN
ENTRY NICEL (LCHECK, NL)
DIMENSION LCHECK(NL, 1)
RETURN
ENTRY NIGER (AL, QC)
DIMENSION AL(3, 3, 1), QC(3, 1)
DO 1 I=1, NARAYS
  IF (KBUG .GE. 5)
    1WRITE (6,14) ((AL(K,L,1), K=1,3), (L=1,3), ((QC(K,L), K=1,3), L=1,3))
14  FORMAT(1X, 3E13.5/))
1  CONTINUE
    RETURN
    ENTRY NICEP (/I1/, /J1/, /I2/, /J2/, /NA/, /ILEV/)
PIX = XO(NA) + FLOAT(I1-1)*DELTAX(NA)
PIY = YO(NA) + FLOAT(J1-1)*DELTAY(NA)

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P2X = X0(NA) + FLOAT(I2-1)*DELTAX(NA)
P2Y = Y0(NA) + FLOAT(J2-1)*DELTAY(NA)
NLV = NLEVEL(NA)
DO 5 K=1,NLV
  P1Z(K) = Z(I1,J1,K,NA)
  P2Z(K) = Z(I2,J2,K,NA)
5  CONTINUE
  ICRV = 0
  LEV = ILEV
  VI(1) = PIX
  VI(2) = PIY
  VI(3) = P1Z(LEV)
  IF (IROT .EQ. 1) GO TO 200
  DO 201 IS=1,3
201  VO(IS) = VI(IS)
  GO TO 202
202  CALL M1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
  CALL TRNSF1 (VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XT(1),YT(1))
  VI(1) = P2X
  VI(2) = P2Y
  VI(3) = P2Z(LEV)
  IF (IROT .EQ. 1) GO TO 210
  DO 211 IS=1,3
211  VO(IS) = VI(IS)
  GO TO 212
212  CALL M1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
  CALL TRNSF1 (VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XT(2),YT(2))
  GO TO 6
  ENTRY NICEC (/PX1/,/PY1/,/PZ1/,/PX2/,/PY2/,/PZ2/,/NC/)
  PIX = PX1
  PIY = PY1
  P1Z(1) = PZ1
  P2X = PX2
  P2Y = PY2
  P2Z(1) = PZ2
  LEV = 1

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NLV = 1
ICRV = 1
CALL TRNSF1 (PIX,PIY,P1Z(1),XT(1),YT(1))
CALL TRNSF1 (P2X,P2Y,P2Z(1),XT(2),YT(2))
6  CONTINUE
  DS= SQRT ((XT(1)-XT(2))**2+(YT(1)-YT(2))**2)
  ISTOP=ALOG(X1000*DS)/AL2
  ISTOP=ISTOP+1
  ICUT=1
  IK=0
  PXVIS=CHECK
20  CONTINUE
  ICUT=ICUT+1
  P3X=(PIX+P2X)/2.
  P3Y=(PIY+P2Y)/2.
  DO 21 K=1,NLV
21  P3Z(K) = (P1Z(K)+P2Z(K))/2.
  VI(1) = P3X
  VI(2) = P3Y
  VI(3) = P3Z(LEV)
  IF (ICRV .EQ. 1) GO TO 213
  IF (IROT .EQ. 1) GO TO 216
213  CONTINUE
  DO 214 IS = 1,3
214  VO(IS) = VI(IS)
  GO TO 218
216  CALL M1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
218  CALL TRNSF1 (VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XTEST,YTEST)
  IF (IROT .EQ. 1 .AND. ICRV .EQ. 0) GO TO 219
  CALL IOUT1 (P3X,P3Y,P3Z,LEV,LEV)
219  CONTINUE
  DO 55 NB=1,NARAYS
  IF (KBUG .GE. 2)
  *WRITE (6,22) NA, NB, NARAYS,ICRV,KCHECK (NA,NB)
  1,XTEST,YTEST
22  FORMAT (IX, 'NICEP', S15,2E13.5)

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      ISAM = 0
      IF (NA .EQ. NB) ISAM=1
      IF (ICKV .EQ. 1) ISAM = 0
      DELX = DELTAX(NB)
      DELY = DELTAY(NB)
      TEMP = P3Z(LEV)
      IF (ICKV .EQ. 0) GO TO 23
      IF (LCHECK(NC,NB) .EQ. 0) GO TO 55
      GO TO 58
23    CONTINUE
      KCK = KCHECK(NA,NB)
      IF (KCK .EQ. 0) GO TO 55
      IF (KCK .LT. 0) GO TO 58
      IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 58
      INDX = KCK
      IF (XTEST .LT. XBOX1(INDX)) GO TO 55
      IF (XTEST .GT. XBOX2(INDX)) GO TO 55
      IF (YTEST .LT. YBOX1(INDX)) GO TO 55
      IF (YTEST .GT. YBOX2(INDX)) GO TO 55
58    CONTINUE
      IF (IROT .NE. 1) GO TO 302
      VO(1) = CX
      VO(2) = CY
      VO(3) = CZ
      CALL M2 (AL(1,1,NB),QC(1,NB))
      CX1 = VI(1)
      CY1 = VI(2)
      CZ1 = VI(3)
      VI(1) = P3X
      VI(2) = P3Y
      IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 101
      VI(3) = P3Z(LEV)
      CALL M1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
      CALL M2 (AL(1,1,NB),QC(1,NB))
      P3Z(LEV) = VI(3)
101   CALL IOUT1 (VI(1),VI(2),P3Z,LEV,LEV)

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      GO TO 53
C    ADD CHANGES FOR CURVES - KCHECK
53    CONTINUE
302   CONTINUE
      CALL IOUT2 (XO(NB),DELTAX(NB),YO(NB),DELTAY(NB),Z(1,1,1,NB),N21,
      INZ2,NLEVEL(NB),M(NB),N(NB),ISAM,C54)
      P3Z(LEV) = TEMP
55    CONTINUE
54    P3Z(LEV) = TEMP
      IF (LEW .EQ. 0) GO TO 25
15    P2X=P3X
      P2Y=P3Y
      DO 16 K=1,NLV
16    P2Z(K) = P3Z(K)
      IF (ICUT.LT.ISTOP) GO TO 20
      IF (PXVIS.EQ.CHECK) RETURN
      IF (IK.EQ.1) GO TO 30
      IK=IK+1
      GO TO 20
25    IF (ICUT.GE.ISTOP) GO TO 35
      PIX=P3X
      PIY=P3Y
      DO 26 K=1,NLV
26    P1Z(K) = P3Z(K)
      PXVIS=PIX
      PYVIS=PIY
      PZVIS = P1Z(LEV)
      GO TO 20
30    P3X=PXVIS
      P3Y=PYVIS
      P3Z(LEV) = PZVIS
35    CONTINUE
      VI(1) = P3X
      VI(2) = P3Y
      VI(3) = P3Z(LEV)
      IF (IROT .EQ. 1) GO TO 36

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DO 37 IS=1,3
37 VO(IS) = VI(IS)
GO TO 38
36 CALL M1 (AL(1,1,NA),QC(1,NA))
38 CALL TRNSF1 (VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XF(2),YT(2))
CALL PLT (2,2,1)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE IOUTO (/CX/,/CY/,/CZ/,TEST2,TEST1)
IOUT DETERMINES THE VISIBILITY OF A POINT. IT CALLS TARAY,IOFO,
C IZOFO,YOFO,AND XOFO.
C DIMENSION TEST1(1),TEST2(1)
DIMENSION TSAV (5, 4),XSAV(4),YSAV(4),DX(4)
DIMENSION T(4,6)
DOUBLE PRECISION D1,A,B
COMMON /DEBUG/KBUG
COMMON/TSAV/T
COMMON /MPPL1/IYPLT
COMMON /LN/ A,B
COMMON /FNP/ X1000,DELX,DELY,SAVE(30)
DATA BIG/1.E+38/
IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE(6,10)
10 FORMAT (1X,'REACHED IOUTO')
RETURN
ENTRY IOUT1 (/PX/,/PY/,PZL,/LEW/,/LEV/)
DIMENSION PZL(1)
PZ = PZL(LEV)
LEW = 0
D1 = (CX-PX)**2 + (CY-PY)**2
A = (CY-PY)/(CX-PX)
B = CY - A*CX
IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE(6,15)
15 FORMAT (1X, 'REACHED IOUT1')
RETURN
ENTRY IOUT2 (/X0/,/DELTAX/,/Y0/,/DELTAY/,Z, NZ1 , NZ2 ,/NLEV/,/M/,
1/N/,/ISAM/,*)

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DIMENSION Z(NZ1,NZ2,1)
IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE(6,20) PX,PY,PZ,X0,DELTAX,Y0,DELTAY,Z(1,1,1)
20 FORMAT (1X,'IOUT2',8F10.3)
IF (NLEV .GT. 5) WRITE (6,17) NLEV
17 FORMAT (1X,'INTERSECTING ARRAYS ARE NOT LARGE ENOUGH. NLEV = ',I4)
CALL TARAY (X0,DELTAX,Y0,DELTAY,CX,CY,CZ,M,N,D2,ISS,IC,630)
GO TO 36
30 IF (IC .EQ. 0) RETURN
WRITE (6,33) CX,CY,CZ,PX,PY,PZ,IC,((I(1,J),J=1,6),I=1,4)
33 FORMAT( 17H0 ERROR IN INOROU // 22H OBSERVATION POINT IS 3E20.8
1 // 22H POINT OBSERVED IS 3E20.8 // 29H NO. OF SIDE INTERSECT
2IONS IS 16 // 11H T ARRAY IS // (6E17.8))
STOP
36 CONTINUE
IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 37
IF (D2 .GE. D1) RETURN
37 CONTINUE
IN = (-1)**(ISS+1)
IN = +1 IF ISS IS ODD WHICH CORRESPONDS TO BEGINNING (I.E.1) SIDE.
C IN = -1 IF ISS IS EVEN WHICH CORRESPONDS TO END (I.E.M OR N) SIDE.
C IF (ISS.GT.2) GO TO 40
IFX=0
IFY=1
XM = X0
YM = T(1,1)
C (XM,YM) = POINT CLOSEST TO C AT WHICH CP CROSSES ARRAY BOUNDARY.
C I1=1
C I1 = INDEX OF XM
IF (I1 .GT. 0) GO TO 38
XM = X0 + FLOAT(M-1)*DELTAX
YM=T(2,1)
I1=M
38 CONTINUE
CALL IOFO (YM,Y0,DELY,I2)
C I2 = INDEX OF Y LINE AT OR JUST BELOW YM (I1 = 1 OR M)
GO TO 42

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40 IFX = 1                                D0030793
   IFY = 0                                D0030794
   YM = YO                                D0030795
   XM = T(3,1)                            D0030796
C   (XM,YM) = POINT CLOSEST TO C AT WHICH CP CRUSSES ARRAY BOUNDARY. D0030797
   I2 = 1                                D0030798
C   I2 = INDEX OF YM                      D0030799
   IF (IN .GT. 0) GO TO 41                D0030800
   YM = YO + FLOAT(N-1)*DELTAY           D0030801
   XM = T(4,1)                            D0030802
   I2 = N                                D0030803
41 CONTINUE                              D0030804
   CALL IOFO (XM,XO,DELX,I1)              D0030805
C   I1 = INDEX OF X LINE AT OR JUST LEFT OF XM (I2 = 1 OR N) D0030806
42 INX = 1                                D0030807
C   INX = X INDEX INCREMENT (+1,-1,0)    D0030808
C   INX = 1 IF THE INDEX OF X INCREASES FROM XM TO PX D0030809
   IF ((PX - XM)*DELX .LT. 0.) INX = -INX D0030810
C   INX = -1 IF THE INDEX OF X DECREASES FROM XM TO PX D0030811
   INX1 = INX                             D0030812
   IF (ABS(XM-PX) .LE. ABS(DELX+.001*DELX)) INX = 0 D0030813
   INY = 1                                D0030814
C   INY = Y INDEX INCREMENT (+1,-1,0)    D0030815
   IF ((PY - YM)*DELY .LT. 0.) INY = -INY D0030816
   INY1 = INY                             D0030817
   IF (ABS(YM-PY) .LE. ABS(DELY+.001*DELY)) INY = 0 D0030818
   IXS = I1                               D0030819
   IYS = I2                               D0030820
C   IXS,IYS = INDICES OF (XM,YM)          D0030821
   IF (CX.EQ.PX) GO TO 46                 D0030822
   CALL ZOFO (XM,CX,CZ,PX,PZ,TEST)        D0030823
C   TEST = Z(LINE) AT (XM,YM)             D0030824
   GO TO 47                               D0030825
46 CALL ZOFO (YM,CY,CZ,PY,PZ,TEST)        D0030826
47 I3 = I1 + IFX                          D0030827
   I4 = I2 + IFY                          D0030828

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DO 70 K=1,NLEV                            D0030829
   IF (I1 .EQ. I3) GO TO 48              D0030830
39 CONTINUE                              D0030831
   XI1 = XO + FLOAT(I1-1)*DELTAX          D0030832
   XI3 = XO + FLOAT(I3-1)*DELTAX          D0030833
   CALL ZOFO (XM,XI1,Z(I1,I2,K),XI3,Z(I3,I4,K),ZM) D0030834
   GO TO 49                               D0030835
48 CONTINUE                              D0030836
   YI2 = YO + FLOAT(I2-1)*DELTAY          D0030837
   YI4 = YO + FLOAT(I4-1)*DELTAY          D0030838
   CALL ZOFO (YM,YI2,Z(I1,I2,K),YI4,Z(I3,I4,K),ZM) D0030839
49 CONTINUE                              D0030840
   TEST1(K) = TEST - ZM                   D0030841
   TSAV(K,1) = TEST1(K)                   D0030842
   TSAV(K,3) = TEST1(K)                   D0030843
   IF (INX .EQ. 0 .AND. INY .EQ. 0) GO TO 70 D0030844
   IF (TEST1(K) .EQ. 0 .AND. IYPLT .NE. 1) GO TO 67 D0030845
70 CONTINUE                              D0030846
43 CONTINUE                              D0030847
   XSAV(1) = XM                           D0030848
   YSAV(1) = YM                           D0030849
   XSAV(3) = XM                           D0030850
   YSAV(3) = YM                           D0030851
   IF (INX.EQ.0 .AND. ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 49 D0030852
   INDX1 = IXS                            D0030853
   XO = XM - PX                           D0030854
   XL = DELX*DELX*0.001                   D0030855
   IFLG = 0                               D0030856
   IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,435) IXS,IYS,I4Z,INY,XM,YM,TEST1(K), D0030857
   1TEST2(1),XO,XM,YO,YM                  D0030858
435 FORMAT (1X, 4I4,8E13.5)              D0030859
50 CONTINUE                              D0030860
   INDX = INDX1                           D0030861
C *** IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 51           D0030862
C **** IF (INDX.EQ.0) INDX=1              D0030863
C **** F (INDX.EQ.M+1) INDX=M             D0030864

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51  CONTINUE
    IF (INDX .LT. 1 .OR. INDX .GT. M) GO TO 60
    XINDX = XO + FLOAT(INDX-1)*DELTAX
    XN = XINDX - PX
    IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,515) INDX,ISAM,XO,XN,XL
515  FORMAT (1X, 2I2, 3E13.5, 'LOOP 1 ')
    CALL YOFO(XINDX,YTRY)
    YN = YO + FLOAT(N-1)*DELTAY
    IF (YTRY .GT. YN .OR. YTRY .LT. YO) GO TO 60
    IF (XN*XO .GT. XL) GO TO 52
    IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 60
    IFLG = 1
52  XO = XN
    CALL ZOFO (XINDX,CX,CZ,PX,PZ,TEST)
    CALL IOFO (YTRY,YO,DELY,I1)
    I2=I1+1
    DO 75 K=1,NLEV
75  CONTINUE
    YI1 = YO + FLOAT(I1-1)*DELTAY
    YI2 = YO + FLOAT(I2-1)*DELTAY
    CALL ZOFO (YTRY,YI1,Z(INDX,I1,K),YI2,Z(INDX,I2,K),Z2)
    TEST2(K) = TEST-Z2
    IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,761) PX,PY,XINDX,YTRY,TEST,Z2,TEST2(K),
    I1,I,K,IFLG
761  FORMAT (1X, 'X LOOP2',7E13.5,1X, 3I4)
    IF (IFLG .EQ. 1) GO TO 75
    TSAV(K,1) = TEST2(K)
59  IF (TEST1(K)*TEST2(K) .LE. 0.) GO TO 67
75  CONTINUE
    XINDX = XO + FLOAT(INDX-1)*DELTAX
    IF (IFLG .EQ. 1) GO TO 595
    XSAV(1) = XINDX
    YSAV(1) = YTRY
    INDX1=INDX1+INX1
    GO TO 50
595  CONTINUE

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    XSAV(2) = XINDX
    YSAV(2) = YTRY
    DO 596 K=1,NLEV
596  TSAV(K,2) = TEST2(K)
60  IF (INY .EQ. 0 .AND. ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 90
    IF (IYPLT .EQ. 1) GO TO 90
    INDX1 = IYS
    YO=YM-PY
    YL=DELY*DELY*0.001
    IFLG = 0
61  CONTINUE
    INDX = INDX1
    C *** IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 63
    C *** IF (INDX.EQ.0) INDX=1
    C *** IF (INDX.EQ.N+1) INDX=N
63  CONTINUE
    IF (INDX .LT. 1 .OR. INDX .GT. N) GO TO 90
    YINDX = YO + FLOAT(INDX-1)*DELTAY
    YN = YINDX - PY
    IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,631) INDX,ISAM,YO,YN,YL
631  FORMAT (1X, 'Y LOOP1',2I4,3E13.5)
    CALL XOFO (YINDX,XTRY)
    XM = XO + FLOAT(M-1)*DELTAX
    IF (XTRY .GT. XM .OR. XTRY .LT. XO) GO TO 90
62  CONTINUE
    CALL ZOFO (YINDX,CY,CZ,PY,PZ,TEST)
    IF (YN*YO .GT. YL) GO TO 64
    IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 90
    IFLG = 1
64  YG = YN
    CALL IOFO (XTRY,XO,DELX,I1)
    I2=I1+1
    DO 80 K=1,NLEV
    X11 = XO + FLOAT(I1-1)*DELTAX
    X12 = XO + FLOAT(I2-1)*DELTAX
    CALL ZOFO (XTRY,X11,Z(I1,INDX,K),X12,Z(I2,INDX,K),Z2)

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TEST2(K) = TEST - Z2
IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,621) PX, PY, YINDX, XTRY, TEST, Z2, TEST2(K),
111, K, IFLG
621  FORMAT (1X, 'Y LOOP2', 7F13.5, 1X, 314)
IF (IFLG .EQ. 1) GO TO 80
TSAY(K, 3) = TEST2(K)
89  IF (TEST1(K)*TEST2(K) .LE. 0.) GO TO 67
80  CONTINUE
YINDX = Y0 + FLOAT(INDX-1)*DELTA
IF (IFLG .EQ. 1) GO TO 81
XSAV(3) = XTRY
YSAV(3) = YINDX
INDX1 = INDX + INY1
GO TO 61
81  XSAV(4) = XTRY
YSAV(4) = YINDX
DO 82 K=1, NLEV
82  TSAY(K, 4) = TEST2(K)
90  CONTINUE
IF (ISAM .EQ. 1) GO TO 910
IF (IFLG .EQ. 0) GO TO 910
X0 = BIG
XN = -BIG
DO 901 I=1, 4
DX(I) = PX - XSAV(I)
IF (DX(I) .EQ. 0) GO TO 902
901  CONTINUE
GO TO 904
902  DO 903 I=1, 4
DX(I) = PY - YSAV(I)
903  DO 906 I=1, 4
IF (DX(I) .LT. 0.) GO TO 905
IF (DX(I) .GT. X0) GO TO 906
X0 = DX(I)
I1 = I
GO TO 906

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905  IF (DX(I) .LT. XN) GO TO 906
XN = DX(I)
I2 = I
906  CONTINUE
DO 909 K=1, NLEV
IF (XSAV(I1) .EQ. XSAV(I2)) GO TO 907
CALL Z0FO (PX, XSAV(I1), TSAY(K, I1), XSAV(I2), TSAY(K, I2), TEST)
GO TO 908
907  CALL Z0FO (PY, YSAV(I1), TSAY(K, I1), YSAV(I2), TSAY(K, I2), TEST)
908  CONTINUE
IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,9061) XSAV(I1), YSAV(I1), TSAY(K, I1),
1XSAV(I2), YSAV(I2), TSAY(K, I2), I1, I2, K, TEST
9061  FORMAT (1X, '900 LOOP', 6E13.5, 3I5, 1E13.5)
IF (TEST*TEST1(K) .LE. 0) GO TO 67
909  CONTINUE
910  CONTINUE
IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,911)
911  FORMAT (2X, 'REACHED 910')
IF (ISAM .NE. 1) RETURN
IF (NLEV .EQ. 1) RETURN
DO 91 K=1, NLEV
IF (K .EQ. LEV) GO TO 91
TEST2(K) = PZ - PZL(K)
ITST = 1
IF (TEST2(K) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 91
IF (TEST1(K)*TEST2(K) .LE. 0.) GO TO 67
91  CONTINUE
RETURN
67  LEW = 1
IF (KBUG .GE. 2) WRITE (6,68)
68  FORMAT (1X, 'LEW = 1')
RETURN 1
END
SUBROUTINE PLOT0(XT, YT, LEWA, NL)
C  PLOT DETERMINES THE POINTS TO BE PLOTTED, TRANSFORMS THESE POINTS
C  IAND PLOTS THEM.

```

```

      DIMENSION XT(1),YT(1)
      COMMON /ONE/IROT
      COMMON /MPAPL/IVIS
      COMMON /DEBUG/KBUG
      COMMON /MPPLI/IYPLT
      COMMON /VLC7/ VO(3),VI(3)
      DIMENSION LEWA (NL,1)
      RETURN
      ENTRY PLOT1 (AL,QC)
      DIMENSION AL(3,1),QC(1)
      RETURN
      ENTRY PLOT2 (/XO/,/DELTAX/,/YO/,/DELTAY/,Z, NZ1 ,/M/,/N/,/NA/,/K/
      DIMENSION
      Z(NZ1,1)
      DO 440 I=1,M
      KPLOT = 0
      I1 = I
      I2 = I
      JQ = 1
      DO 430 J=1,N
      J1 = J-1
      J2 = J
441 IF (IVIS .NE. 1) GO TO 4289
      IF (LEWA(I,J) .EQ. 0) GO TO 4288
      IF (KPLOT .GT. 1) CALL PLT (Z,KPLOT,1)
      IF (KPLOT .GE. 1) CALL NICEP (I1,J1,I2,J2,NA,K)
      KPLOT = 0
      GO TO 430
4288 IF (KPLOT .EQ. 0 .AND. J.NE.JQ) CALL NICEP (I1,J2,I2,J1,NA,K)
4289 KPLOT = KPLOT+1
      VI(1)= XO + FLOAT(I-1)*DELTAX
      VI(2)= YO + FLOAT(J-1)*DELTAY
      VI(3) = Z(I,J)
      IF (IROT .EQ. 1) GO TO 10
      DO 11 IS=1,3
11 VO(IS) = VI(IS)
      GO TO 15

```

047

```

      10 CALL M1 (AL,QC)
15 CALL TRNSF1 (VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XT(KPLOT),YT(KPLOT))
430 CONTINUE
      IF (KPLOT .GT. 1) CALL PLT (Z,KPLOT,1)
440 CONTINUE
      IF (IYPLT .EQ. 1) RETURN
      DO 460 J=1,N
      J1 = J
      J2 = J
      KPLOT = 0
      IQ = 1
      DO 450 I=1,M
      I1 = I-1
      I2 = I
461 IF (IVIS .NE. 1) GO TO 4489
      IF (LEWA(I,J) .EQ. 0) GO TO 4488
      IF (KPLOT .GT. 1) CALL PLT (Z,KPLOT,1)
      IF (KPLOT .GE. 1) CALL NICEP (I1,J1,I2,J2,NA,K)
      KPLOT = 0
      GO TO 450
4488 IF (KPLOT .EQ. 0 .AND. I.NE.IQ) CALL NICEP (I2,J1,I1,J2,NA,K)
4489 KPLOT = KPLOT+1
      VI(1)= XO + FLOAT(I-1)*DELTAX
      VI(2)= YO + FLOAT(J-1)*DELTAY
      VI(3) = Z(I,J)
      IF (IROT .EQ. 1) GO TO 110
      DO 111 IS=1,3
111 VO(IS) = VI(IS)
      GO TO 115
      110 CALL M1 (AL,QC)
115 CALL TRNSF1 (VO(1),VO(2),VO(3),XT(KPLOT),YT(KPLOT))
450 CONTINUE
      IF (KPLOT .GT. 1) CALL PLT (Z,KPLOT,1)
460 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      ENTRY PLOT3 (C,NCC,LEW,/NP/,/NC/)

```

```

DIMENSION C(NCC,1),LEW(1)                                00031081
KPL0T = 0                                                  00031082
DO 540 I=1,NP                                             00031083
IF (I/VIS.NE. 1) GO TO 4589                             00031084
IF (LEW(I) .EQ. 0) GO TO 4588                             00031085
IF (KPL0T .GT. 1) CALL PLT (2,KPL0T,1)                  00031086
IF (KPL0T .GE. 1) CALL NICEC (C(I-1,1),C(I-1,2),C(I-1,3),C(I,1), 00031087
1 C(I,2),C(I,3),NC)                                       00031088
KPL0T = 0                                                  00031089
GO TO 540                                                  00031090
4588 IF (KPL0T.EQ.0 .AND. I.NE.1) CALL NICEC (C(I,1),C(I,2),C(I,3), 00031091
1 C(I-1,1),C(I-1,2),C(I-1,3),NC)                        00031092
4589 KPL0T = KPL0T + 1                                     00031093
CALL TRNSFL (C(I,1),C(I,2),C(I,3),XT(KPL0T),YT(KPL0T)) 00031094
IF (KBUG .GE. 2)                                           00031095
1WRITE (6,579) C(I,1),C(I,2),C(I,3),XT(KPL0T),YT(KPL0T),KPL0T,I 00031096
579 FORMAT (1X,5E13.5, 2I5,'PLOT')                      00031097
540 CONTINUE                                               00031098
IF (KPL0T .GT. 1) CALL PLT (2,KPL0T,1)                   00031099
RETURN                                                     00031100
END                                                         00031101
SUBROUTINE TARAY (/X0/,/DELTAX/,/Y0/,/DELTAY/,/CX/,/CY/,/CZ/,/M/, 00031102
1/N/,/DZ/,/ISS/,/IC/,*)                                  00031103
C TARAY DETERMINES IF THE LINE THROUGH C AND P PASSES THROUGH AN 00031104
C IARRAY. THE NUMBER OF TIMES THE LINE INTERSECTS THE BOUNDARY AS 00031105
C 2WELL AS WHICH ONE (XM,YM) OF THE INTERSECTIONS IS CLOSEST TO C. 00031106
DIMENSION T(4,6),DT(2),IT(2)                             00031107
DOUBLE PRECISION A,B                                       00031108
COMMON/TSAY/T                                              00031109
COMMON /LN/ A,B                                            00031110
COMMON /FNP/ X1000,DELX,DELY,SAVE(30)                   00031111
DATA E /.0001/                                             00031112
INTEGER ITW /2/                                            00031113
YN = Y0 + FLOAT(N-1)*DELTAY                               00031114
EY = E* (YN-Y0)                                            00031115
XM = X0 + FLOAT(M-1)*DELTAX                               00031116

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```

EX = E*(XM-X0)                                             00031117
CALL YOFO (X0,T(1,1))                                     00031118
T(1,2) = YN + EY                                           00031119
T(1,3) = Y0 - EY                                           00031120
T(1,4) = X0                                                00031121
T(1,5) = CX                                                00031122
T(1,6) = CY                                                00031123
CALL YOFO(XM,T(2,1))                                       00031124
T(2,2) = YN + EY                                           00031125
T(2,3) = Y0 - EY                                           00031126
T(2,4) = XM                                                00031127
T(2,5) = CX                                                00031128
T(2,6) = CY                                                00031129
CALL XOFO (Y0,T(3,1))                                       00031130
T(3,2) = XM + EX                                           00031131
T(3,3) = X0 - EX                                           00031132
T(3,4) = Y0                                                00031133
T(3,5) = CY                                                00031134
T(3,6) = CX                                                00031135
CALL XOFO (YN,T(4,1))                                       00031136
T(4,2) = XM + EX                                           00031137
T(4,3) = X0 - EX                                           00031138
T(4,4) = YN                                                00031139
T(4,5) = CY                                                00031140
T(4,6) = CX                                                00031141
IC = 0                                                      00031142
21 CONTINUE                                                00031143
DO 30 I=1,4                                                00031144
IF ((T(I,1)-T(I,2))*(T(I,1)-T(I,3)) .GT. 0.) GO TO 30    00031145
D2 = ((T(I,5)-T(I,4))**2 + (T(I,6) - T(I,1))**2)         00031146
IC = IC+1                                                  00031147
DT(IC) = D2                                                00031148
IT(IC) = I                                                 00031149
IF (IC-ITW)                                                00031150
30,99,99                                                  00031151
99 CONTINUE                                                00031152
D2 = AMIN1(DT(1),DT(2))

```

```

      IF (D2.EQ. DT(1)) GO TO 40
      GO TO 50
40    ISS = IT(1)
      GO TO 60
50    ISS = IT(2)
60    CONTINUE
      RETURN
30    CONTINUE
      RETURN 1
      END
      SUBROUTINE XOFO (/Y/,/XOF/)
      XOF APPROXIMATES X AT A KNOWN Y.
      DOUBLE PRECISION A,B
      COMMON /LN/ A,B
      XOF=(Y-B)/A
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE YOFO (/X/,/YOF/)
      YOF APPROXIMATES Y AT A KNOWN X.
      DOUBLE PRECISION A,B
      COMMON /LN/ A,B
      YOF=A*X+B
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE IOFO (/X/,/X1/,/DELX/,/IOF/)
      IOF DETERMINES THE INDEX OF THE X LINE, AT OR JUST LEFT OF XM AND
      C THE INDEX OF THE Y LINE AT OR JUST BELOW YM.
      DOUBLE PRECISION SMALL,T
      DATA SMALL /1.0E-05/
      T=DELX*SMALL
      IOF = (X - X1)/DELX + DMAX1 (T,SMALL)
      IOF=IOF+1
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE ZOFO (/X/,/X1/,/Z1/,/XO/,/ZO/,/ZOF/)
      C ZOF INTERPOLATES FOR Z AT AN ARBITRARY POINT BETWEEN TWO POINTS

```

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      C 1 WHERE THE VALUES OF Z ARE KNOWN.
      ZOF=ZO+(X-XO)*(Z1-ZO)/(X1-XO)
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE TRNSFO
      C TRNSF TRANSFORMS A POINT IN SPACE TO A POINT IN THE PERSPECTIVE
      C 1 PLANE.
      COMMON /TRN/ XB,YB,ZB,CX,CY,CZ,D
      COMMON /TR/ CTHETA,STHETA,THTA
      CALPHA=(XB-CX)/D
      CBETA =(YB-CY)/D
      CGAMMA=(ZB-CZ)/D
      SGAMMA=SQRT(1.0-CGAMMA*CGAMMA)
      IF (SGAMMA.EQ.0.) GO TO 20
      DEN = SQRT(CALPHA**2 + CBETA**2)
      CTHETA = CALPHA/DEN
      STHETA = CBETA/DEN
      THTA = ATAN2(STHETA,CTHETA)
      IF (KBUG .GE. 1) WRITE (6,600) CTHETA,STHETA,THTA,CALPHA,CBETA
600  FORMAT(7E15.7)
      RETURN
      ENTRY TRNSF1 (/X/,/Y/,/Z/,/XCAP/,/YCAP/)
      XK=D/((X-CX)*CALPHA+(Y-CY)*CBETA+(Z-CZ)*CGAMMA)
      A=CX+XK*(X-CX)
      B=CY+XK*(Y-CY)
      C=CZ+XK*(Z-CZ)
      XCAP=(A-XB)*CBETA-(B-YB)*CALPHA/SGAMMA
      YCAP=(C-ZB)/SGAMMA
      RETURN
20    WRITE (6,25)
25    FORMAT (36H0 ILLEGAL OBSERVATION POINT... STOP)
      STOP
      END
      SUBROUTINE DIRC(A)
      C SUBROUTINE DIRC DETERMINES THE DIRECTION COSINES AL(3,J,NA), SUCH
      C THAT THE COORDINATE SYSTEM OF THE NA ARRAY IS RIGHT HANDED.

```

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```

DIMENSION A( 3,1)
DATA E / 1.E-06 /
SUM = 0.
DO 10 J=1,3
SUM = SUM + A(1,J)*A(2,J)
IF (ABS(SUM) .GT. E) GO TO 100
DO 15 I=1,2
DIV = 0.
DO 16 J=1,3
DIV = DIV + A(I,J)**2
16 CONTINUE
DIV = SQRT(DIV)
DO 17 J=1,3
A(1,J) = A(1,J)/DIV
17 CONTINUE
15 CONTINUE
DO 18 J=1,3
GO TO (19,20,21),J
19 J1 = 2
J2 = 3
GO TO 22
20 J1 = 3
J2 = 1
GO TO 22
21 J1 = 1
J2 = 2
22 A(3,J1) = A(1,J1)*A(2,J2) - A(1,J2)*A(2,J1)
18 CONTINUE
RETURN
100 WRITE (6,600)
600 FORMAT(1H1 20H AXES NOT PERP. STOP)
STOP
END

```

D0031225  
D0031226  
D0031227  
D0031228  
D0031229  
D0031230  
D0031231  
D0031232  
D0031233  
D0031234  
D0031235  
D0031236  
D0031237  
D0031238  
D0031239  
D0031240  
D0031241  
D0031242  
D0031243  
D0031244  
D0031245  
D0031246  
D0031247  
D0031248  
D0031249  
D0031250  
D0031251  
D0031252  
D0031253  
D0031254  
D0031255  
D0031256  
D0031257

053

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```

DIMENSION DELTAX(2),X0(2),Y0(2),DELTAY(2)
DIMENSION AL(3,3,2),QC(3,2),ID(2)
DIMENSION XMINI(2),XMAXI(2),YMINI(2),YMAXI(2),CZMINI(2),CZMAXI(2)
INTEGER*2 KCHECK,LCHECK
DIMENSION X(10,2),Y(10,2),Z(10,10,2,2)
DIMENSION LEWA(10,10),KCHECK(2,2)
DIMENSION XS(2),YS(10),XB(2),YB(2),DLX(2),DLY(2)
DIMENSION E(20),D(20),S(100),T(100),PT(20)
DIMENSION M(2),N(2),NLEVEL(2),
1,TEST2(2),PIZ(2),P2Z(2),P3Z(2)
DIMENSION C(361,3,10),LCHECK(10,2),NP(10),LEWC(361)
DIMENSION XT(361),YT(361)
DIMENSION BOX1(12),BOX2(12),BOX3(12),BOX4(12)
COMMON /DEBUG/KBUG
DATA R1,R2 / 1.35,2.25/
DATA END /4HEND /
DATA R1,R2/1.35,2.25/
KBUG = 0
IROT = 1
ID(1) = 1
ID(2) = 0
10 READ (5,15) PT
IF(PT(1).EQ.END) GO TO 80
READ (5,15) E
READ (5,15) D
15 FORMAT(20A4)
READ (5,20) NARAYS
20 FORMAT(16)
DO 52 NA = 1,NARAYS
DO 53 I = 1,3
QC(1,NA) = 0.
53 CONTINUE
52 CONTINUE
DO 54 I = 1,2
DO 51 J = 1,3
AL(I,J,1) = 0.

```

1PRG0001  
1PRG0002  
1PRG0003  
1PRG0004  
1PRG0005  
1PRG0006  
1PRG0007  
1PRG0008  
1PRG0009  
1PRG0010  
1PRG0011  
1PRG0012  
1PRG0013  
1PRG0014  
1PRG0015  
1PRG0016  
1PRG0017  
1PRG0018  
1PRG0019  
1PRG0020  
1PRG0021  
1PRG0022  
1PRG0023  
1PRG0024  
1PRG0025  
1PRG0026  
1PRG0027  
1PRG0028  
1PRG0029  
1PRG0030  
1PRG0031  
1PRG0032  
1PRG0033  
1PRG0034  
1PRG0035  
1PRG0036

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```

      AL(I,J,2) = 0.
51 CONTINUE
54 CONTINUE
      AL(1,1,1) = 1.
      AL(1,1,2) = 1.
      AL(2,2,2) = 1.
      AL(2,3,1) = 1.
      NCP = 80
      READ (5,210) (M(NA),N(NA),NLEVEL(NA),NA=1,NARAYS)
210 FORMAT ((3I6))
      READ (5,25) (XS(NA),YS(NA),XB(NA),YB(NA),NA=1,NARAYS)
25  FORMAT(4E12.8)
      READ (5,25) Q
      READ (5,21) IVIS,IYPLT,NVIEW
21  FORMAT (3I6)
      READ (5,22) THETAD,GAMMAD,DU,DV,DT,NC
22  FORMAT (5F10.0,I5)
      DR = (R2 - R1)/ FLOAT(NC-1)
      NPTS = 360.1/DT + 1
      DT = .0174533*DT
      DO 44 J=1,NC
      R=R1+FLOAT(J-1)*DR
      DO 42 I=1,NPTS
      TH=FLOAT(I-1)*DT
      C(I,1,J)=R*COS(TH)
      C(I,2,J)=R*SIN(TH)
      C(I,3,J)=0.
42  CONTINUE
44  NP(J)=NPTS
      DO 30 NA=1,NARAYS
      DLX(NA) = (XB(NA)-XS(NA))/FLOAT(M(NA)-1)
      DLY(NA) = (YB(NA)-YS(NA))/FLOAT(N(NA)-1)
30  CONTINUE
      CALL PLT (1,16,-5.0,1.,5,0,1,-3.0,1.,0,0,T,NCP,PT,NCP,E,NCP,D)
      DO 35 NA=1,NARAYS
      MNA = M(NA)

```

```

1PRG0037
1PRG0038
1PRG0039
1PRG0040
1PRG0041
1PRG0042
1PRG0043
1PRG0044
1PRG0045
1PRG0046
1PRG0047
1PRG0048
1PRG0049
1PRG0050
1PRG0051
1PRG0052
1PRG0053
1PRG0054
1PRG0055
1PRG0056
1PRG0057
1PRG0058
1PRG0059
1PRG0060
1PRG0061
1PRG0062
1PRG0063
1PRG0064
1PRG0065
1PRG0066
1PRG0067
1PRG0068
1PRG0069
1PRG0070
1PRG0071
1PRG0072

```

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```

      NNA = N(NA)
      DO 26 I=1,MNA
26  XT(I) = XS(NA) + FLOAT (I-1)*DLX(NA)
      DO 27 J=1,NNA
27  YT(J) = YS(NA) + FLOAT (J-1)*DLY(NA)
      LEV = NLEVEL(NA)
      JN = NNA
      K = 1
      DO 40 I=1,MNA
      DO 41 J=1,JN
      CALL FUNCT (XT(I),YT(J),X(I,NA),Y(J,NA),Z(I,J,K,NA),K,NA)
      IF (LEV.GT. 1) Z(I,J,2,NA)=-Z(I,J,K,NA)
41  CONTINUE
40  CONTINUE
      DO 33 I = 1,MNA
      DO 32 J = 1,JN
      S(J) = X(I,NA)
      T(J) = Y(J,NA)
32  CONTINUE
      CALL PLT (2,JN,1)
33  CONTINUE
      DO 331 J = 1,JN
      DO 332 I = 1,MNA
      S(I) = X(I,NA)
      T(I) = Y(J,NA)
332 CONTINUE
      CALL PLT (2,MNA,1)
331 CONTINUE
      XO(NA) = X(1,NA)
      YO(NA) = Y(1,NA)
      DELTAX(NA) = X(2,NA) - X(1,NA)
      DELTAY(NA) = Y(2,NA) - Y(1,NA)
35  CONTINUE
      CALL PLT (5,IL,PLIM)
      NCURVS = NC
      NL = 10

```

```

1PRG0073
1PRG0074
1PRG0075
1PRG0076
1PRG0077
1PRG0078
1PRG0079
1PRG0080
1PRG0081
1PRG0082
1PRG0083
1PRG0084
1PRG0085
1PRG0086
1PRG0087
1PRG0088
1PRG0089
1PRG0090
1PRG0091
1PRG0092
1PRG0093
1PRG0094
1PRG0095
1PRG0096
1PRG0097
1PRG0098
1PRG0099
1PRG0100
1PRG0101
1PRG0102
1PRG0103
1PRG0104
1PRG0105
1PRG0106
1PRG0107
1PRG0108

```

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```

NK = 2
NZ1 = 10
NZ2 = 10
NZ3 = 2
NBOX = 12
CALL PERSPO (X0,DELTAX,Y0,DELTAY,Z,NZ1,NZ2,NZ3,M,N,NARAYS,NLEVEL,
INCP,PT,XT,YT,Q,IVIS,IYPLT,LEWA,KCHECK,TEST1,TEST2,P1Z,P2Z,P3Z,
ZIROT,NCURVS,XMINI,XMAXI,YMINI,YMAXI,CZMINI,CZMAXI,BOX1,BOX2,BOX3,
3BOX4,NBOX)
CALL PERSPR (AL,IO,QC)
CALL PERSPC (C,361, LCKE,NL,NP,LEWC)
CALL PERSP1
CALL PERSP2 (THETAD,GAMMAD)
CALL PERSP4
1002 CONTINUE
333 CONTINUE
38 CONTINUE
GO TO 10
80 CALL PERSP5
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE FUNCT (/U/,/V/,/X/,/Y/,/Z/,/K/,/NA/)
X = U
Y = V
IF (NA .EQ. 2) GO TO 20
ZSQ = 1. - X**2
GO TO 30
20 ZSQ = 1. - Y**2
30 IF (ZSQ .LT. 0.) ZSQ=0.
Z = SQRT(ZSQ)
IF (NA .EQ. 2) Z=-Z
RETURN
END

```

1PRG0109  
1PRG0110  
1PRG0111  
1PRG0112  
1PRG0113  
1PRG0114  
1PRG0115  
1PRG0116  
1PRG0117  
1PRG0118  
1PRG0119  
1PRG0120  
1PRG0121  
1PRG0122  
1PRG0123  
1PRG0124  
1PRG0125  
1PRG0126  
1PRG0127  
1PRG0128  
1PRG0129  
1PRG0130  
1PRG0131  
1PRG0132  
1PRG0133  
1PRG0134  
1PRG0135  
1PRG0136  
1PRG0137  
1PRG0138  
1PRG0139  
1PRG0140  
1PRG0141

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CURVES, ROTATION AND INTERSECTIONS WITH PRG DEC. 20, 1967

|     |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |          |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|
| 2   |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0001 |
| 10  | 10  | 2   |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0002 |
| 10  | 10  | 2   |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0003 |
| -1. |     | -2. | 1.  | 2.  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0004 |
| 0.  |     | -1. | 4.  | 1.  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0005 |
| 10. |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0006 |
| 1   | 0   | 1   |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0007 |
| 20. | 70. | 10. | 20. | 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0008 |
| END |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0009 |
|     |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0010 |
|     |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0011 |
|     |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2PRG0012 |