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OPTIMIZATION OF MULTI-ELEMENT AIRFOILS

K.P. Misegades



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over the initial geometry. The conclusions reached from this work are 1) evolution strategy applied to the optimization of multi-element airfoils can yield substantial improvements in aerodynamic performance, 2) the number of configurations required to find the optimum can be reduced from the total number possible to a small fraction of the total with the same final result, 3) the inherent simplicity and speed of the technique developed lends itself well to further application in wind tunnels, 4) evolution theory appears to be the best choice for techniques aimed at the optimization of systems defined by a large number of degrees of freedom.

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"But it can't fly, Newtons laws prove it !"

Th. von Karman, early 1900's

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Multi-Element Airfoil Optimization

It is no secret today that competition among civilian and military aircraft manufacturers in the international marketplace is tough. This competition has demanded improved flight efficiency, and as a result a strong emphasis has been placed on design optimization with respect to take-off, cruise, and landing aerodynamic characteristics. Design considerations for take-off and landing perodynamics are primarily directed towards the reduction of wing area, increase in maximum take-off weight, improved fuel efficiency, reduced field length requirements and lowered ground noise levels. The relative importance of the nondimensional coefficients of lift and drag, C1 and Cd respectively, for take-off and landing are shown in figure (1)?

Over the entire regime of flight, the performance at take-off, when aircraft weight and engine noise are at a maximum for the flight, is the most critical factor in the design of lifting surfaces. To achieve the maximum rate Of angle of climb, thus reducing runway requirements and noise footprint, maximum C_1/C_d is desired for a given C_1 . The envelope of values of maximum C_1/C_d versus C_1 for the Boeing 727 wing, obtained from flight measurements, is given in figure (2), and is more or less similar to the envelope obtained for all other airfoils².

The complexity of multi-element sirfoils, as seen in figure (2) and in more detail in figure (3A), has been dictated by the need for a smooth, and ior high-speed transport aircraft shock-free airflow at cruise conditions, combined with the high-lift configurations required at take-off and landing2,3. Although significant effort has been devoted to the study of advanced high-lift devices such as those employing blown flaps, jet flaps, boundary layer control or augmentor wings, it is reasonable to expect the continued use of mechanical devices for the next generation of civilian and military aircraft. Indeed, as shown in figure (4), values of Clmer for large, high-subsonic aircraft nearly doubled between 1950 and 1970 as a result of improved design of mechanical flap systems4. Once the choice of high-lift system and associated flan and airfoil geometries has been made, the relative positioning of the elements must be determined such that the obtainable values of C1 and C1/Ca are sufficient to meet performance demands (or preflight promises!). The ideal set of configurations would be those that would result in the largest C1/Cd-vs-C1 envelope. The number of all possible

configurations, however, is very large even for the typical case of an airfoil having a double-slotted trailing edge flap and a slotted leading edge flap, as depicted in figure (3B).

1.2 Empirical Methods

The most common means of determining the best airfoil-flap. configurations involves many hours of wind tunnel testing for a representative set of variations of slot gap width and overlap, flap deflection and angle of attack. Optimum configurations are then made by adding to the main airfoil the leading and trailing edge. devices, whose individual slot geometries have been optimized with respect to only one adjacent element. An example of this empirical method, reproduced from the work of Ljungstrom5, appears in figure (5). Although this empirical method can greatly improve the aerodynamic performance of a multi-element airfoil, there are two significant disadvantages that must be considered. First, the accuracy of an empirical method is dependent on a large number of test configurations; however, for even the most well-funded design relatively few different configurations are actually tested. For instance. for a 4-element airfoil, 500 test cases is only $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ % of the number of possible cases, if each of the 10 degrees of freedom can be varied across 10 increments. Increasing the number of test cases comes at the expense of time and direct operating cost of wind tunnels. If wind tunnel time and cost trends increase at the rate depicted in figure (6), however, it is doubtful that empirical methods will produce better results than at the present time, when a great emphasis is being placed on improving high-lift device performance⁶. The second disadvantage of empirical methods is that by combining elements ontimized with respect to only adjecent elements, the importent viscous interaction between all elements is unaccounted for. This interaction, however, is strong end tests have shown that the combination of individuelly-optimized components rarely results in an optimum overall configuration^b.

1.3 Self-Ontimizing Airfoils

It would be desireable then to have a self-optimizing scheme, where the system seeks its own best configuration without the need for testing every possibility. Far from speculative, such schemes have been used with a good deal of success in several different problems where systems are described by several degrees of freedom and relative 'factors of fitness' result for each variation of parameters. One such application described by Levinsky⁷ attempted to

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maximize C_1 for a fixed maximum C_d and minimize C_d for a fixed minimum Cl. for a flexible 2-dimensional airfoil mounted in a transonic intermittant wind tunnel. Results of this work, and results of further investigation of a 3-dimensional flexible airfoil^o in a transonic continuous wind tunnel are given in figures (7) and (8). In both cases, the hydraulically-actuated leading and trailing edges were modified automatically by on-line computers programmed with a gradient-strategy optimization scheme. This is described in section 2. The only human input was the factor of fitness to be maximized or minimized (C1,Cd, or volume) and a constraint. Gradient strategy has also been used in the work of Hicks⁹, where 2-dimensional transonic airfoils were modified to improve C1, Cd or maximize volume. Some of the more significant results of this work. performed numerically as opposed to the above mentioned wind tunnel work, are shown in figure (9). Although these examples have resulted in substantial improvements in airfoil performance, the application of their optimization methodology was found to be more curbersome than the method described in this work. Existing optimization methods are compared below to a new scheme based on 'evolution strategy'. This scheme has been developed to determine the configurations of a 4-element airfoil giving maximum C1/Cd for each value of C1, where only the geometry of each element is known initially.

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2 THEORY

2.1 Simple Optimization Problem-Existing Solution Methods

Consider the optimization problem faced by an experimentalist standing above a room in which there is a single geographical peak whose location with respect to a 2-dimensional coordinate system is to be determined. In this problem, the 'system', this being the human, has two degrees of freedom, his location with respect to the x-axis and the y-axis. At each x, y coordinate position, the value is determined of the geographical 'fitness factor', or the distance between the x-y plane and the surface below. The most rudimentary method to find the peak would be to make a number of rendom soundings in order to obtain a rough impression of the surface. In order to improve accuracy, the grid could be divided into a fine mesh and the height is then recorded at each mesh point. Although this scheme guarantees that all possible x, y cobinations have been checked, the number of possible combinations increases with the scuare of the number of grid divisions and with a power equal to the number of degrees of freedom for higher order systems. Figure (10) depicts these 2 basic schemes along with two gradient-based strategies that were developed to converge to the peak with a reduced amount of effort¹⁰.

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In the first of these two gradient-based strategies, known as the Gauss-Seidel Strategy, the experimentalist, trying to find the peak with the least emount of effort, simply proceeds in the direction of the steepest positive gradient, determined at the starting point, until the gradient becomes zero or negative. From this noint, he turns in the direction of a new, locally-steenest gradient and continues in this new direction. This procedure is continued until the neak is found, that is, a position has been reached on the x-y plane where no positive gradients exist below. The second of these techniques, known as the 'general credient stratery', is similar to the first except that at each stop the magnitude of gradients in all directions is re-evaluated. Although the second scheme may result in the shorter total distance between the starting point and the neak with respect to the first scheme, it requires more work per step. Clearly, the use of either of the gradient strategies represents a substantial improvement over the inspection of every possible combination of the veriable parameters. It is noted that in order to reduce the amount of effort involved in scheme B of figure (10), one is tempted to increase the grid spacing. The

danger of this, of course, is that there is a strong possibility that the peak will be completely missed; this is precisely the point mentioned previously related to optimizing airfoils by empirical methods. The danger of using gradient strategies in more complicated systems is that only a relative optimum may be reached, as the smaller of two peaks for the simple problem just described.

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2.2 Simple Optimization Problem-Evolution Stategy Solution

A fifth. and relatively new optimization scheme that may further reduce the effort required to improve a system described by a number of degrees of freedom is based on 'evolution strategy'. 'Relatively' new is stressed, because the basis of this strategy is derived from the theories of natural selection first postulated by the 19th century biologist. Charles Darwin. As in biological systems, which in their simplest classifications can be grouped according to a number of paramoters, such as size, number of appendages, means of reproduction or mobility, an engineering system survives if the combination of each of its defining parameters results in a 'beest' that is superior to all other combinations. Only recently has this concept been applied to realistic physical problems, the majority of the work to dete being attributed to Professor Ingo Rechenberg, of the Technischen Universitat Berlin. In ord r to describe this scheme, we consider agein the task of the experimentalist. Using evolution strategy, as devicted in figure (11A), a number of test points are selected randomly over a region near the starting point. The height is recorded at each point, then the e. worimentalist moves to the highest of these moints. From there, the same number of new points are randomly chosen, and the procedure continues as before.

The distance from one 'high point' to each new point in a successive set is controlled by the previous distance, that is if a large step resulted in a larger height then a smaller step, all new points would be determined using steps approximately equal to the large step. This important factor of evolution strategy allows large steps to be taken early in the optimization process, and decreasing step size as the optimum position is approached. The inclusion of large mutation steps also prevents the convergence to local maxima, a problem associated with gradient strategies. In the case of a local maxima or small barrier in the optimization process, evolution strategy will jump ahead as the result of a large

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mutation length.

2.3 Evolution Strategy Examples

Several examples of evolution strategy application are shown in figures (11) and (12)^{10,11} As a simple verification test, figure (11B) depicts a segmented plate having 5 degrees of freedom that is mounted in a wind tunnel. The objective is to reduce the overall drag of the plate as measured by the momentum defect between the leading and the trailing edges. From the initial configuration, several new configurations, or cases, were created by random modifications of the angle of each segment with respect to an adjacent segment. After 140 cases, the segmented plate became nearly planar, the expected result. The important result is that 140 cases represents only $4.06 \cdot 10^{-5}$ % of the total possible, 345 million.

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The second example is an attempt to modify a system whose optimum configuration is unknown¹¹. In this case, shown in figure (12A), the objective was to maximize the efficiency of a two-phase supersonic nozzle constructed from a number of discs. The optimal configuration is radically different from conventional designs and verifies the ability of evolution strategy to converge to unknown solutions. It is also interesting to note that flow mixing regions seen in the figure have been previously suggested for improving nozzle efficiency.

The third example, that of reducing the head loss for a 90° bend of flexible tubing, also has an unpredictable result. As depicted in figure (12B) the final shape is a subtle change from the initial, a standard circular arc, but the result of 300 mutations is a halving of the head loss¹¹.

2.4 Selection of Optimization Method

The advantages of using evolution strategy over an exhaustive evaluation of every possible configuration are clear, except perhaps for the case of a system having only one degree of freedom. The advantages of evolution strategy over a 'strictly determined mathematical strategy', such as gradient methods, have been summarized by Rechenberg¹⁰:

1 When a large number of parameters are involved, the evolution strategy attains the desired result more rapidly than the more familiar strictly determined search strategies, assuming the size of the search steps to be the same in both cases. So far, this could only be proved for the case of an n-dimensional hyperplane rising in any arbitrary direction. A more general proof is being attempted.

Whereas the mathematical search strategies used so far

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require very small stops (in the sense of the truncation of the Taylor series after the first term), the evolution method can and should operate also with much larger steps which exceed the linear region in the neighborhood. Taking larger steps signifies

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(a) in many situations a more rapid advance towards the desired aim, and

(b) a shorter time to decide whether the step taken has been successful or not. (The change in the value of a function will generally be greater in the case of a large parameter rhange than in the case of a small change.)

3 A so-called "steady signal" in the measurement of the value of a function is a mathematical fiction. Disturbances are always present, which give rise to errors in measurement. The effectiveness of the strictly determined mathematical search strategies is markedly reduced by small errors of measurement. It is of the nature of the evolution method (as a stochastic search method) that small random errors of measurement cannot have a decisive influence on the development of the process.

4 There are cases in which the more familiar mathematical search strategies must reach deadlock. Such cases are frequently observed in physics; examples are hysteresis phenomena and locally limited extremal values. The evolution method can generally cope with such situations without difficulty.

5 The algorithm of the evolution strategy is extraordinarily simple. This implies that the effort required for an automisation of the search process is relatively low.

Since the work associated with this report was strictly numerical, as opnosed to experimental, the small error effect noted above related to the use of mathematical strategies could not have any significance; thus an argument could still be made in favor of gra-' " dient methods. Rechenberg, however, has found that a cross-over point exists at which search effort for improved configurations using evolution strategy is less than the effort required for gradient strategies?. This point is for systems having 5 or more degrees of freedom.

The system of interest in the work described here is a 4element airfoil described by 10 parameters as shown in figure (13). Three vivot voints describe the relative vosition of adjacent elements. The individual geometry of an element is given with respect to a local coordinate system with the origin on its leading edge. Pivot points 1 and 2 are fixed with respect to element 2 and are variable with respect to elements 1 and 3. Likewise, pivot voint 3 is fixed with respect to element 3 and variable with respect to element 4. The two degrees of freedom for each of the pivot points plus the relative deflection between adjacent elements define 9 degrees of freedom. The 10th degree of freedom is the angle of

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attack between the main airfoil and the freestream velocity vector.

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As previously stated, the objective of this optimization is to obtain the best envelope of C_1/C_d -vs- C_1 values. The fitness factor for this system is the magnitude of C_1/C_d for each value of C_1 , which is equivalent to minimizing C_d for fixed C_1 . This implies a series of individual optimizations over all desired values of C_1 . The flexible nature of evolution strategy allows a two-step procedure, however. First C_1/C_d is maximized while maintaining C_1 above the initial value; the limit of this maximization is a point on the envelope. The second step is then to move along this envelone with moderate mutation lengths, celecting those configurations having the best combination of C_1/C_d and C_1 . It is because of this flexibility coupled with the abovementioned aspects of evolution , strategy that this method was chosen over gradient strategies as a basis for multi-element airfoil optimization.

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3 CALCULATION OF AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS

3.1 Description of Program Theory and Use

Aerodynamic Coefficients are calculated by the program detailed in reference 13. This program is composed of the following task areas:

A. Potential Flow Solution

B. Ordinary Boundary Layer Solution

C. Confluent Boundary Layer Solution

D. Slot-Flow Analysis

E. Combined Solution

The inviscid, potential flow solution makes use of the distributed vortex concept with the vortex singularity comprising the fundamental solution is the Laplace equation. Airfoils, arbitrarily arranged and composed of from one to four elements, have surfaces approximated by a closed polygon whose linear segments are represented by distributed singularities. Airfoil contours are limited to smooth, regular shapes with sharp or pointed trailing edges. The only restriction on the slot formed by two adjacent elements is that the magnitude of flap overlap must be greater than about 1% of the airfoil chord.

The ordinary boundary layer solution is comprised of mathematical models for laminar, transition, and turbulent boundary layers in subsonic flow. The laminar boundary layer model is based on the basic approach of Cohen and Reshotko modified to suit the needs of the program. Laminar stall criterion developed by the author of the program predicts the formation of short or long separation bubbles or bubble burst, a flow condition which causes the termination of further program execution. The transition model, evolving from the instability criteria of Schlicting and Ulrich, establishes limiting conditions for defining the position of transition on the airfoil. Two separate mathematical models for ordinary turbulent boundary layer development are used. The first, an approximate model developed by Goradia, is used in the initial iterative calculations. The second and more accurate model, based on the methods of Nash, determines the turbulent boundary layer in the final, viscous solution.

A significant feature of the program is the inclusion of a confluent boundary layer model that reflects the merging of an upper surface boundary layer with slot efflux. This model, developed from the experimental and analytical work of Goradia, accounts for the highly complex viscous phenomena as ociated with slotted airfoils. Associated with the confluent boundary layer, a slot-flow model is defined for flow between slot regions.

The final viscous solution uses an iterative technique to combine the inviscid solution with the boundary layer calculations. The geometry of the 'equivalent airfoil', reflecting local boundary layer thicknesses, is successively defined over a variable number of iterations until pressure distributions have converged to a steady condition. As the work described in this report was more of a qualitative nature than quantitative, only one iteration between viscous and inviscid calculations is made, in the interest of reduced computation time. A comparison of predicted and experimental pressure coefficients using the program for a two-element airfoil appears in figure (15). A listing and description of program input is given in appendix (i) for the 4-element airfoil considered in this work. weeks and an a state of the state

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4 OPTIMIZATION PROCEDURE

4.1 Geometry Modifications

The choice of evolution strategy required the preliminary development of the following:

- A. Scheme for Random Geometry Modifications
- B. Mutation Length Control
- C. Criterion for Convergence to Optimum
- D. Initial Airfoil Geometry

Of fundamental importance to the effectiveness of evolution strategy is the combination of large and small mutation lengths. If only small sizes are used, the number of improved cases will be high, but the rate of progress will be slow. On the other hand, if only large sizes are used, the optimum may be entirely skipped over. For this reason, new cases were divided into 3 groups, one having all mutation lengths of a base value, the second group having lengths of 50% of the base value, and the third groun having lengths 150% of the base. The control of the value of this base mutation length will be described below. For each new geometry, then, 18 new configurations are generated, divided into 3 groups of 6 cases each. The choice of 18 cases per set was somewhat arbitrary, but it was felt that this would be a good trade-off between effort and resulting improvement. As the optimization procedure was carried out, it was found that 18 cases was a safe choice, as the program used to determine C1 and Cd had certain limitations. In experiment, a smaller number of cases per set might be desireable.

All mutations were generated by a computer program, whose listing appears in appendix (ii) and is described by its logic diagram in figure (16A). The random choice required by this program is made using a random number generator that determines for each case which of the 10 parameters is to be modified, and in the event of a modification, whether the increment is positive or negative. As seen in figure (16C), two columns of mutation lengths are printed. The first gives the three lengths used to modify the x,y position of pivot points. These values represent a percentage of the range defined for each pivot point, as shown in figure (16B). The second column is degrees of mutation for flap deflection and angle of attack.

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The Rendom number generator is a computer system function that returns an even distribution of real values in the range 0.0-1.0. A description of its algorithm is given in appendix (iii).

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4.2 Mutation Length Control

As described above, three modification lengths are used for each new set of configurations. The control of the base, or middle length is critical, as rapid convergence to an optimum requires an expansion of mutation size far from the optimum and a compression close to it. In this optimization problem, the base length for a new set was controlled by the best case from the previous set. For instance, if case 1 , a member of the third mutation length group, is the best in its set, its mutation length will be used as the base value for the next set. In this way, increasing lengths will be favored. On the other hand, if case 3 is the most improved, smaller lengths will be favored in the next set. Using this scheme, the optimization strategy self-adjusts to the distance from convergence.

4.3 Convergence Criterion

Concerning the question as to when convergence has been reached, a criterion is used that recognizes that mutation lengths will automatically compress as the point of convergence is approached. When the modification of an improved configuration fails to increase C_1/C_d for a minimum C_1 , the airfoil has 'approximately converged'. For absolute convergence, an additional set of configurations is generated, based on the best case of the set that failed to improve over the point of approximate convergence. If again there is no improvement, convergence is said to exist.

The procedure proposed to determine the envelope of aerodynamic coefficients is comprised of the following two basic steps:

1. Maximize C_1/C_d while maintaining C_1 greater than $C_{l_{min}}$, the value obtained from the initial geometry

2. Move across the envelope from the maxima point found from

step 1 to the maximum C_1 limit, when flow separation occurs Results from this procedure are presented in section 5.

4.4 Initial Airfoil Geometry

The initial airfoil configuration was an arbitrary but realistic placement of elements so as to guarantee good flow conditions through the slots. The value of the loth parameter, angle of attack, was determined from the polar shown in figure (14). An angle of 0.5° was used as it resulted in the maximum C_1/C_d . This initial configuration and angle of attack thus set the value of $C_{1\min}$ at 2.1. In all subsequent program calculations, mach number and Reynolds number, referenced to an airfoil chord of 350mm, were 0.125 and 1.26·10⁶, respectively. Element profiles were and the state of the second frame of a star of the state of the second second second second second second second

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5 RESULTS

5.1 First Three Configuration Sets

The first sten of the optimization procedure, the maximization of C_1/C_d with the constraint of $C_{l_{min}}$, was started at the initial geometry. Figure (17) shows the scatter of data, points for the first three sets (54 cases) of airfoil configurations. Some points have been omitted for clarity. Circled data points are best cases for each set; these cases serve as the bases for subsequent modifications. The automatic mutation length control reacts well in these first sets, far from the point of convergence, with on increase in base lengths between sets one and two and a constant base length between sets two and three. As expected, points scattered in the immediate vicinity of the initializing case were from the first mutation length group, and points scattered further away were from the second and third groups. As seen in figure (17), the ratio C_1/C_d appears more sensitive to airfoil modification than C1. This effect continued for all other sets, with most points located in a narrow C) band between 2.0 and 3.0 and a scatter of other points in a relatively low C_1/C_d - low C_1 region. The tabulation of all configurations (37 sets, 655 cases) is given in Appendix (iv) together with initial and final configuration data.

5.2 Description of Complete Optimization

Figure (18) shows the result of continued maximization of C1/Cd, plotting the best case for each of 37 sets. Up to set 11, mutation lengths generally expanded or remained constant. Sets 12-14, however, resulted in a compression of lengths, and convergence was thought to be imminent. Beyond set 14, lengths began to expand again until the base value stabilized at approximately 2% and 1° for pivot point location and deflection angles, respectively. This effect was considered to be a 'small barrier' in the optimization process, which the evolution strategy was able to step over with the larger of the three mutation lengths. A gradient strategy-based technique would have converged to such a barrier, or local maximum.

Beyond set 22, the accuracy of the zerodynamic coefficients became questionable, resulting in erratic behavior of the optimization process. When the process was continued without the Cl_{min} constraint, large changes in Cl/Cd and Cl occurred for relatively small geometry modifications. As an attempt to return to smaller variations of coefficients, the process was restarted at set 24 with a forced reduction of step sizes, as shown by the dotted lines of figure (18). This reulted in sets 27 and 28 which again were characterized by large variations of coefficients for small modifications. This sequence of forced length compression and optimization restart was continued to the 37th, but by this point values of C_1/C_d were unrealistically high, even for the simplified twodimensional airfoil model without induced drag or body interference effects. Indeed, during the process of optimization, numerous configurations resulted in unsuccessful program termination or extremely high values of C_1/C_d and in several cases, negative C_d ? The reasons for this inaccuracy are thought to be one or a combination of the following:

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1 Invalid geometry; i.e., overlap less than 1% of chord 2 Confluent boundary layer or slot flow model failures for small slot cross-sections

3 Inadecuate verification of program by authors for 4-element airfoil configurations (note-the frequency and severity of inaccuracies were substantially less for the preliminary optimization of a 2-element airfoil)

In the further presentation of results, sets 21-22 are taken to be the approximate limit of data accuracy, although all points are shown.

 C_1/C_d and C_1 are shown with respect to set number in figure (19). The points again are from the best cases for each set. As seen in this figure, the result of 22 sets of configurations and 296 total cases, C_1/C_d has been increased from 4.28 to 36.6, a factor of 8.55. At the same time, C_1 has been increased from 2.31 to 2.59, a result that evolved by favoring the configuration having the larger C_1 when two or more had approximately the same C_1/C_d . Increasing C_1 , however, was not the primary objective of the optimization.

Because of the limit of data accuracy, the optimization process was terminated at the 37th set, thus making it impossible to find the envelope of serodynamic coefficients and thus carry out the second step of the proposed optimization.

5.3 Initial-Final Configuration Comparison

Figure (20) shows polars generated for the initial configuration and the configurations resulting from the process of C_1/C_d maximization. The resulting dramatic improvement in aerodynamic performance is apparent. During the process of optimization, a number of configurations produced values of C_1/C_d and C_1 that when plotted fall to the right of the polar for maximized C_1/C_d . A polar was generated from the point that was furthest to the right and is denoted as the 'optimized C_1 configuration'. This configuration, it is interesting to note, was a member of the optimum C_1/C_d set, number 22. The dotted lines have been added to these polars to show the real flow behavior for multi-element airfoils such as shown in figure (2).

A comparison of initial and final configurations is given in figure (21). A noticeable effect of the optimization is the reduction of slot area and improved contour smoothness of the trailing edge flaps. Both of these effects have been shown experimentally to improve aerodynamic performance. The same changes did not occur for the leading edge flap. It was found that the multi-element airfoil program was very sensitive to reduction of slot area of the leading edge device when both trailing edge flaps were present. It is suspected that the reasons for this sensitivity are the same as those mentioned above. an a china dan 1888 ka na sa a na adan sa adan sa adan sa adan sa adan sa ada sa ada sa ada sa ka ka ka ka ka s

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A comparison between the optimum C_1/C_d configuration found using evolution strategy and that suggested by the empirical recoamendations of reference 5 was attempted, but the slot geometrics required were not capable of being modelled by the airfoil program. Any change from these recommendations so as to suit program input requirements would have resulted in a meaningless comparison.

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CONCLUSIONS

Although the inaccuracy of the program used to determine derodynamic coefficients precluded the full solution of the dirfoil performance envelope, the problem of maximizing C_1/C_d was easily handled by the evolution strategy-based optimization technique. A review of existing techniques showed that evolution strategy is the best choice for systems described by 5 or more degrees of freedom, due to its relative incomplexity, flexibility to handle a wide variety of problems, and to the knowledge that the converged solution is an absolute optimum within the range of variation of these degrees of freedom.

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The problem experienced with the use of the above-mentioned program reinforces the opinion that as of yet numerical solution methods are severely limited in their range of application to complex engineering systems, such as for a multi-element airfoil with its large number of configurations. The value of numerical methods, however, lies in their ability to provide preliminary results to be used as a starting point for further design refinement in the laboratory. Of course, as long as the limits of numerical methods are not exceeded, experimental optimization may be well predicted.

The next logical step related to the work described here is the application of evolution strategy to optimization in a wind tunnel. A setum is envisioned, similar to those of references 7 and 8, where modifications to the airfoil, analysis of aerodynamic coefficients, and optimization procedure are carried out by on-line computers. The importance of using the wind tunnel is that all configurations of an airfoil are capable of being tested, as opposed to computer model-imposed restrictions such as slot geometry and separation-free flow. An important note is that multi-element airfoils often are designed to perform with separated flow and negative overlap, two conditions that can not exist for the successful use of the program of reference 13.

The effect of increasing C_1/C_d through the modification of slot geometries while at the same time maintaining adecuate C_1 is best seen for the design trade-off between take-off and cruise flight. Increased C_1/C_d at take-off allows increased rate or angle of climb, decreased overall distance to reach a required screen height, increased take-off weight for the same runway requirement, or a combination of the three. An increase in C_1/C_d at take-off also has a strong influence on cruise flight efficiency through the reduction of the installed power needed for take-off. By using an evolution-based strategy, the converged optimum is an 'absolute' optimum within the range of variations of the degrees of freedom of a particular system. The question of whether convergence has been obtained or not is thus eliminated; this was not the case for the design of the Boeing 737. This is seen in figure (4) by the 3 increments in Cl_{max} for its high-lift devices. At each point, the design was probably considered to be an optimum!

Other areas of aerodynamic design that should lend themselves well to evolution-strategy optimization are the wing-fuselage junction, empennage, supercritical airfoils, engine nacelles, and fuselage rear up-sweep. These design areas are currently approached using procedures similar to those of flap design, the wind tunnel testing of a relatively small number of different configurations. Each of these problems is described by many degrees of freedom, a characteristic that has been shown to be well-suited to evolution strategy. The technique described in this work is by no means restricted to aerodynamic design, however. A wide range of applications can be imagined; the examples included in this report are only a few preliminary cases whose results show promise for this new technique to be used as a powerful tool in the design process.

One can consider the development of evolution strategy as a result of man learning from his observations of nature. Figure (22) depicts what might result if nature learns from the perodynamic achievements of man. REFERENCES

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| 10900 11000 11100 11200 11300 11400 11500 | 1220 1240 1200 X | $\begin{array}{c} \text{WRITE} (0,1220) (1,1NCR(1),1NCR(1+NINC)) \\ \text{FORMAT} (12X,12,7X,F5.2,4X,F5.3) \\ \text{CUNTIAUE} \\ \text{RITE} (0,1200) (GPAR(1),1=1,10) \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR6 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR6 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 FAR3 PAR6 PAR6 PAR7') \\ \text{FURMAT} (777,9X,PAR1 FAR2 PAR6 PAR6 PAR6 PAR6 PAR6 PAR6 PAR6 PAR6$ |
| $ \begin{array}{r} 11600\\ 11700\\ 11800\\ 12000\\ 12000\\ 12100\\ 12200 \end{array} $ | 1300 1400 | WRITE (6,1300) (JFAR(1),3=1,10) FORMAT (1 IN.GE.',10(FE.2)) WRIFE (6,1400) FORMAT (1 IN CS 1) DO 1700 L1=1,NINC DU 1600 L2=1,NCASE L3=(L1-1)+NCASE+L2 |
| 12300 12400 12500 12600 12700 12800 12900 | 1500 X 1600 1700 | WRITE (6,1500) L1,L3,(PAR(L1,L2,J),J=1,10) FURMAT (/,X,12,X,12,X,10(Fo.2),/,9X,'CL=',6X, 'CD=',6X,'CL/CD=',6X,'CM=') CONTINUE CONTINUE STUP 'NUDIFICATION COMPLETE' END |

APPENDIX (iii) RANDOL NILBER GENERATOR

D.4.9 RANDU Subroutine

The RANDU subroutine computes a pseudo-random number, as a single precision value uniformly distributed in the range:

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and the second second

- "NO"

0.0 .LE. value .LT. 1.0

Format:

CALL RANDU(i1,i2,x)

Arguments:

il,i2

INTEGER*2 variables or array elements that contain the seed for computing the random number.

х

a real variable or array element where the computed random number is stored.

Notes:

- 1. The values of il and i2 are updated during the computation to contain the updated seed.
- 2. The algorithm for computing the random number value is as follows:

If 11=0, 12=0, set generator base

X(n+1) = 2**16 + 3

otherwise

 $X(n+1) = (2**16+3) * X(n) \mod 2**32$

Store generator base X(n+1) in I1,I2.

Result is X(n+1) scaled to a real value Y(n+1), for 0.0 .LE. Y(n+1) .LT. 1.

PAR10 2.50 0.50 0:50 0.50 00.0 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 03.0 0.50 0.50 0.50 2.50 2.50 1.50 0.50 РДИТ РДН2 РДН3 РДИ1 РДН5 РДИ6 РДИ1 ГДН8 РД89 1.27 -0.35-24.00 6.25 0.00 15.00 -0.22 0.28 15.00 2.37 0483 4.91 -1.24 1.27 -0.35-29.00 0.25 0.45 15.00 0.00 0.28 13.00 CL= 2.34 CD= 0.409 CL/CD= 5.72 CM= -1.19 1.35 -0.35-27.50 0.17 0.60 15.50 -0.14 0.28 14.50 CL= C.986 CD= 0.301 CL/CD= 3,28 CH= -0.4 61 1.12 -0.45-24.00 0.25 0.00 15.00 -0.22 0.25 14.00 CL= 0.863 CU= 0.922 CU/CU= 1.05 CM= -0.414 1.21 -0.35-29.00 0.40 0.60 15.00 -0.37 0.28 16.00 CL= 2.22 CD= 0.682 CL/CD= 3.26 Cr= -1.14 1.42 -0.35-27.00 0.25 0.66 14.60 -0.22 0.28 16.00 CL=2.37 CO= 0.403 CL/CD= 5.92 CH= -1.23 t 27 -0.20-20.00 0.25 0.75 13.00 0.00 ⁵.28 13.00 ct = 0.235 cu = 0.049 ct./cu = 4.80 cv = + 0.132 2.37 0483 4.91 -1.24 1.14 -0.40-27.50 0.17 0.60 15.00 -0.14 0.28 15.50 CL= 0332 CU= 0.117 CL/CU= 2.84 CA= -0.003 1.27 -0.35-28.50 0.17 0.65 15.00 -0.14 0.28 15.00 LE 2.36 CU= 0 469 LL/CU= 5.03 CM= -1.25 1.27 -6.45-28.43 0.10 0.60 15.00 -6.22 0.34 15.00 CL= 2.52 CD= 0.496 CL/CD= 5.08 CM= -1.28 1.27 -0.25-28.00 0.25 0.60 15.00 -0.37 0.28 15.00 CL= 2.38 CD= 0.462 CL/CD= 5.15 CM= -1.24 1.12 -0.35-27.00 0.25 0.00 15.00 -0.22 0.28 16.00 CL= 1.09 Cu= 0.423 CL/CU= 2.58 Cx= -0.552 CL=2.7 - 0.20-30.00 0.25 0.75 15.00 0.00 0.28 13.00 CL=2.39 CD=0.561 CL/CU= 4.2 6 CM= -1.17 1.50 -0.35-76.00 0.25 0.75 15.00 -0.22 0.43 13.00 CL= 2.44 CU= D.486 CU/CU= 5.02 CM= -1.16 1.50 -0.35-26.00 0.47 0.60 17.00 0.00 0.43 15.00 CL=1.92 CU= 1.00 CL/CU=1.92 CM= -0.699 1.27 -0.40-24.00 0.33 0.55 14.50 -0.22 0.28 15,50 - 0.24 0.28 15,50 - 0.24 0.28 0.24 15,50 1.27 -0.40-24.50 0.33 0.65 :5.00 -0.14 0.33 15.50 CL= 2.24 CD= 0.590 CL/CD= 2.80 C4= -1.17 1.50 -0.50-30.00 0.25 0.75 13.00 -0.22 0.24 15.00 CL= 0.876 CU= 0.398 CL/CU= 2.21 CM= -0.462 L127 -0.35-24.40 0.25 0.55 15.50 -0.22 0.33 15.50 LL= 2.42 CU= 0.505 CL/CD= 4.77 CV= -1.25 و NCASE= # INC= I1= 1234583843 I2= 98/645569 DEGPEE 0.55 1.00 2.00 2 GEUME FRY MODIFICATION 14CP NUM \$ STEP 18.65. 18.65 Ç 3 15 3 13 1 2 2 10 2 11 3 13 3 17 3 1 Q 3 14 4240 0.51 1.00 0.00 05.0 0.50 1.50 0.50 05.0 1.50 0.50 0.5.0 0.50 0.50 0.50 1.5% -0.5%-3%,0% 0.2% 0.5% 0.5% 0.2% 15,00 0.5% 0.51 0.51 2.50 PAH10 1.27 -0.50-34.00 0.25 0.75 15.00 0.00 0.28 15.00 CL= Z.44 CU= 0.693 CL/CU= 3 5 2 CV= -1.22 1.50 - 0.45-24.50 0.25 0.60 15.00 -0.08 6.23 15.00 LE= 2 27 CU= 0.487 CL/CL= 4 68 Cr= -1.22 1.50 -0.45-30.00 0.17 0.65 14.50 6.00 0.33 15.00 LL= 0 902 CD= 0.556 CL/CD= 1.62 CM= -0.614 1.58 -6.50-30.00 0.25 0.45 14.50 0.08 0.28 15.00 CL: 2.29 C:= 0.534 CL/CD= 4.29 Cv= -//8 1.55 -0.55-30.60 0.25 0.60 14.50 0.00 33 15.00 1.5' -0.50-30.00 0.33 0.05 15.00 -0.66 0.24 15.00 CL= 0.803 CI= 0.463 CL/CU= 1.73 CM= -0.444 CL= 7.25 CL= 0.574 CL/CL= 4.17 C= -1.20 C.= 2.62 -0.00-31.60 0.40 0.10 15.60 0.15 7.28 14.00 1.15 -0.50-30.00 ".10 0.60 15.00 0.00 6.28 15.00 (L= 0.905 CU= 0.330 (L/CU= 2.74 CL= -0.36/ 21-50 -0.40-31.00 0.10 0.60 15.00 0.00 0.32 15.00 CL= 1.07 C1= 0.438 CL/CL= 2.44 C4= -0.678 1.50 -6.35-32.00 0.25 0.60 17.00 -0.22 0.28 13.00 CL= 2.32 CU= 0,629 CL/CU= 2.69 CH= -1,22 1.27 - 6.35-28.00 0.47 0.60 13.00 0.22 0.43 15.00 CL= 1.82 CL=0.606 CL/CD=3.60 C#= -0.9/3 CL= 2.37 35-28.00 0.25 0.69 15.00 -0.22 0.24 15.00 CLI= 2.43 40-39.44 60.25 0.54 05.00 0.15 0.24 14.00 1.05 -0.60-31.00 0.25 0.00 15.09 0.00 4.28 15.00 LL= 2.30 CU = 0.533 CU/CU= 4.01 Cu= -1.22 1.50 - 4.50-79.00 0 75 0.60 10.00 0.15 0.28 15.00 CL= 2.41 CU= 0.604 CU/CD= 3.99 Cr= -1.19 1.27 -0.35-30.40 0.25 0.00 13.00 -0.22 0.24 15.00 CL=0599 CU=0.346 CL/CD= 1.73 CH= -0.259 1.50 - 0.65-30.60 0.03 0.60 13.60 0.00 0.28 17.00 CL= 1.10 CD= 0.363 CL/C(= 3 C2 CM= - 0.5/2 PART PARZ PARS PARS PARE PARS PARS ٩ NC2SE= NIAC= I1= 1214584943 I2= 987045257 0000 000 0000 0000 -1 GEUMETAY PUWIFICATION 1..CH NUM 1 514P

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0.50 0.50 1.42 - 43-70-44 0.44 0.54 13.44 - 4.37 4.28 16.44 4.50 1.51 -0.35-78.00 0.22 0.00 14.00 -0.22 0.5 16.00 1.50 CL= 2.47 CL= 0.49 CL/CD= 5.50 CH= -1 224 3:CC.96 1.42 -4.25-28.40 0.40 0.50 13.00 -4.22 0.38 16.40 1.50 1.50 1.50 2.59.07 1.42 -0.50-27.00 0.15 0.45 15.00 -0.22 0.28 16.00 2.50 (L= 2.92 CD= 0.616 CL/CD= 4.72 C+= -1.37 3:20.CO 1.20 10.00 U.50 05.0 2. . PAR10 1.42 -0. 33-70.00 0.10 0.70 14.00 -0.22 0.18 16.00 1.50 CL= 1.10 CL= CL/CD= 1.77 CH= -0.426 2:06.47 1.42 -0.35-26.50 0.25 0.60 1.4.00 -0.22 0.33 16.00 1.00 LL= O.150 CU= O.063 (L/CU= 2.38 CM= 0.183 3:01.82 1.42 -0.31-71.119 0.11 0.01 13.50 -1.22 4.17 16.54 4.54 LL= 0 833 LU= 0.261 LL/CU= 3.19 LF= - 0.388 3:00.96 1.50 1.59 -4.30-27.50 4.25 0.65 13.50 -1.22 4.26 10.00 1.00 LL= 0 904 CUE 0.165 CL/CLE 5 48 CVE - C.472 3:01.74 1.50 -0.40-27.50 0.25 0.60 14.60 -0.14 0.33 16.00 9.00 cli=0.0293 cb=0.324 CL/Cli= 0 092 C*= 0.113 3:03.20 00.0 1.42 -0.45-20.00 0.25 0.00 13.00 -0.22 0.28 15.00 1.5 142-030-27.50 4.25 4.65 14.44 -6.22 0.28 15.40 4.4 L. 44 -0.33-23.00 0.25 0.00 10.00 -0.44 0.28 18.00 CL= 2.58 CV= 0.486 CL/CV= 5.31 Cr= -1.28 1.64 -0.20-21.40 4.25 0.60 14.00 -4.12 0.13 16.00 CLE 0.916 CDE C.629CL/CDE /.46 CHE - 0.287 1.42 -0.50-29.40 0.41 0.60 12.40 -0.22 0.28 16.00 CL= 0.0568 CU= 0.65 CL/CU= 0.07 27Ch= + 0.250 1.42 -0.20-27.00 0.03 0.45 12.00 -0.44 0.26 16.00 CL=1 20 CD= C,285 C1./CD= 4.21 CM= - C.912 РАН] РАКЗ РАРЗ РАР4 РАРS РАРО РАК! РАКИ РАР9 1114 -0 20-23 -00 32 25 0 45 14 00 -0.44 0. \odot 3 17 3 I5 3 1 H 2 10 ÷1. S 3 10 0PAK 18-66-2 12 3 13 , 11 ,

1.42 -0.20-21-00 0.33 0.00 13.00 -0.30 0.33 14.00 21-00 0.55 0.655 0.997 CD= 0.314 CL/CD= 3.18 נאאן אַאָא אַאַא אַאַא אַאַא אַאַאַ אַאַאַ אַאַאָא אַאַאַא אַאַאַז אַאַאַ 1.42 -0.45-25.50 0.25 0.63 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.50 1.00 CL= 2.38 CL= 0 368 CL/CU= 6.47 CF= -1.21 2:56.55 2.00 1.42 -0.42-25.50 0.21 0.63 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.50 CL= 2.45 CV= 0.358CL/CV= 6.84 CH= -1.22 2:57.13 1.42 - 4.45-27.00 4.25 0.00 13.00 -0.22 0.33 15.00 2.50 CL= 0.695 CD=0.0568 CL/CD= 12.2 CH= -0.130 3:01.74 1.50 1.38 -0.45-26.50 0.25 0.00 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.50 CL= 0.401 CU= 0.125 CL/CU= 3.11 CH= 0.0219 3:01.77 1.42 -0.47-26.50 0.25 0.60 13.56 -0.26 0.28 15.50 2.00 CL= 1.37 CD= 0.368 CLATD=3.72 CT= 0.916 3:00.98 1.38 -0.45-20.00 0.25 0.63 13.00 -0.22 0.25 15.00 1.50 CL= 2.45 CV= 0.391 CL/CU= 6.27 CA= -1.22 2:57.21 1.34 -0.45-25.00 0.25 0.60 12.00 -0.30 0.28 15.00 1.00 CL= 0.762 CD= 0.572 CL/CD= 1.33 CM= -0.291 3.01. 10 13.00 1.50 1.34 -0.45-20.00 0.17 0.55 13.00 -0.22 0.33 16.00 2.50 15.00 2.50 2:57.15 1.42 -0.45-26.00 0.40 6.70 13.00 -0.37 0.18 17.00 1.50 CL= 0.855 CU= 0.274 CL/CU= 3.12 CH= -0.324 3:00.95 0.28 15.00 1.50 68 2:59.13 1.57 - U. 25-28-UU U. 25 U. 6U 15. UU - 0. 22 U. 16 15. UU 1.50 CL= 0.608 CU= 0.878 CL/CU= 0.695 CH= - 0. 125 3: 01. 89 1.34 -0.40-26.00 0.25 0.60 12.00 -0.14 0.23 15.00 1.50 CL= 0.607 CV= 0.189 CL/CV= 3.21 CH= -0.194 3:01.74 1.42 - 0.55-74.00 0.25 0.60 15.00 - 0.37 0.28 15.00 1.50 Lu= 2.56 CU= 0.469 CL/CD= 5.46 CM= - 1.25 2:58.85 3:09. 1.42 - 0.45-20.00 0.25 0.00 13.00 - 0.22 0.28 15.00 2.45 0.383 6.40 -1.21 1.42 -0.45-20.00 0.21 0.58 11.00 -0.26 0.11 15.00 CL=2.54 CU=0.387 CL/CD= 6.56 CM= -1.24 2:55.8 1.42 -0.40-26.00 0.25 0.60 13.00 -0.14 0.28 15.00 CL= 2.58 CU= 0.411 CL/CU= 6.28 CH= -1.22 2:57. 1.42 - 0.45-28.00 0.40 0.40 11.00 - 0.07 0.38 13.00 CL= 2.10 Cu= 0.352 CL/CU= 5.36 CH= - 1.06 2.557 ٩ 1.42 -0.45-20.00 0.10 0.70 13.00 -0.37 0.38 CL= 0.744 CU=0.0832 CL/CU= 8.94 CH= -0.11 hCASE= 1.51 -0.35-26.00 0.25 0.70 11.00 -0.22 0.28 CL= 0.868 CU= 0.642 CU/CU= 1.35 CM=-0.568 NIACE 11= 1234592385 12= 987642355 0668 0.068 2.000 2.000 2.000 0.383 s SIEP 0.10. IACR NUM UPAR 14.66. ϵ 2 11 3 13 3 14 10 2 2 12 :: .: .: 3 10 3 1/ 3 16

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|------------|--|------------------------|--|
| - | 11= 17345/5874 12= 987656259 hInc= 3 hCaat= h | 1 | 1= 123+543710 12= 987000723 NI |
| | 14CK NUM \$ 51EF DFGMEE 5.00 0.25 15.00 0.75 3 15.00 0.75 | | 1.6CK FUN \$ 5154 DEGREE 2 10.00 0.55 3 15.00 0.75 |
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| PAK Pak | РАКТ РАК РАКА РАКА РАКО ГАЛО ГАЛО ГАЛО ГАЛО ГАЛО 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 5227 12.55 12.55 | $1_{-42}^{1} - \frac{1}{-42} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{$ |
| R C5 | 2.45 0.358 6.64 -1.22 | | 2.59 0.3(7 8.12 1.50 -0.37-25.00 0.00 0.53 15 |
| | 1.1/ -0.42-25.50 0.28 0.08 13.00 -0.72 0.50 14.15 7775-180 CL=2.43 CL=0.394 CL/CL=6.15 CH= -1.19 2:59.20 | | |
| 4 | 1.50 -0.37-25.75 0.74 0.64 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.25 | 1 2 | CL= 1.03 CD= 0.193 CL= 5.34 |
| £ 1 | 1.42 -0.42-25.75 0.71 0.6М 17.75 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.75 С. 2.44 С. 6.376 С. С. С. 6.49 С 1.21 2.59 5-7 | 1 3 | 1.12 -0.42-25.25 -0.02 0.58 13. |
| 7 | 1.14 - 1.42-25.50 0.11 0.01 11.00 - 0.22 0.31 25.25 1.75 CL= Z.49 CD= 0.362 CL/CD= 6.52 C= -1 23 2:58 1 4 | • | 1.50 - 4.31-24.75 4.00 0.58 13. |
| | -1.42 -0.37-75.50 0.13 0.58 13.00 -0.22 0.31 14.75 |) ת - | 1.54 -0.37-25.25 0.00 0.48 13. |
| 1 0 | 1.31 - 4.47-25.50 0.13 0.68 13.00 -6.72 0.31 14.75 1.50 CL= 0.462 Ch= 0.135 CL/Ch= 3.42 Cr= - 0 0419 2:05.85 | <u>ب</u> | 1.54 -9.42-11.15 -9.02 0.53 13. LL= 2.58 LU= 0.273 CL/CU= 9.45 |
| 7 | 1.42 -0.52-25.54 0.21 0.64 13.00 -0.07 0.31 15.04 2.40 CL= 1.07 CD= 0.251 CL/CD= 4.26 CF= -0.456 3:02.20 | 2 1 | 1.2/ -U.52-25.54 -0.19 0.53 13. LL= 0 786 CV=0.0815 CL/CV= 9.64 |
| 2 ƙ | 1.42 -0.42-25.50 0.00 0.03 13.50 -0.22 0.41 15.00 1.50 CL= 0.0948 CD= 0.216 CL/CU= 0.439(h= 4.0.252 2:02 13 | ¥ ~ | 1.27 -0.42-25.00 0.21 0.53 19. Ci= 2.53 Cu= 0.41 Cu/Cu= 6.17 |
| 24 | 1.27 -0.37-75.50 0.36 0.36 0.73 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.50 1.50 CL=0.5590 CU= 0.565 CL/CD= 0.104 Cm= 0.169 3:02.72 | 2 7 | 1.42 - 1.37-24.50 - 0.09 0.63 14. LL= 0.632 LV= 0.103 CL/CD= 6.14 |
| 2 10 | 1.4/ -0.42-25.50 0.30 0.51 13.00 -0.37 0.31 15.00 1.50 CL= 0466 CD= 0.366 CL/CD= 0.127 CM= 0.256 3: CO.58 | 2 10 | 1.51 - 0.52-24.50 0.21 0.53 14. LL= 2.60 LU=0 387 CL/CU= 6.72 |
| 2 11 | 1.27 -0.32-25.00 0.31 0.51 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.50 CL=0.420 CV=0.0436 CL/CV=10.8 CN= -0.0124 3:02.54 | | 1.5/ -0.42-25.00 0.06 0.53 13. CL= CU= CU= |
| <u>چ</u> | 1.42 -0.42-25.00 0.45 0.53 11.56 -0.22 0.31 15.53 1.50 CL=2.57 Ch=0.319 CL/Ch=8.12 CH=-1.27 2:58.84 | 717 | 1.27 -0.47-25.00 0.21 0.03 13. CL= 0.429 CU= 0.525 CL/CU= 0.80 |
| 3 13 | 1.42 -0.42-25.50 -0.11 0.63 12.25 -0.12 0.45 15.00 0.75 CL=2.50 CD= 0.282CL/CU= 8.16 CF= -1.20 3:01.08 | 3 1 5 | 1.42 -1. 12-25.00 6.26 0.53 13. LL= 2.33 CU= 0.562 CL/CU= 6.44 |
| 3 14 | 1.19 -0.42-24.75 0.21 0.63 13.00 -0.72 0.49 14.25 0.75 CL= 2.25 CL= 0.249 CL/CL= 6.45 CH= -1.16 2:57.36 | 5 1 5 | 1.64 -0.42-25.00 0.06 0.34 13. CL=2 72 CU= 0.445 CL/CU= 6.11 |
| c1 c | 1.42 -0.27-25.50 0.21 0.13 13.60 0.00 0.40 15.00 1.50 CL= 2.25 CUF 0.328 CL/CUF 7.16 CMF -1.14 2:59 71 | c1 t | 1.04 -0.42-24.25 0.00 0.53 14. LL= D.690 LU= 0.850 CL/CU= 0.812 |
| 3 10 | 1.64 -0.27-25.50 -0.02 0.63 13.00 -0.22 0.31 14.25 0.15 CL= 0 120 CU= 0 320CU/CU= 0 Arr CK= + 0.237 3.07 2.0 | 3 10 | 1.64 -0.2/-25.00 -0.16 0.53 13. CL= 1.02 CD= 0.244 CL/CD= 4.18 |
| 3 17 | 1.42 -0.57-24.75 0.44 0.44 1.44 13.00 -0.44 0.31 15.75 0.75 CL= 2.19 CD= 0.5556 CL/CD= 2.92 CM= -1.08 2:55 0.75 | 3 11 | 1.42 -0.27-24.25 -0.10 0.08 13. CL= 2.63 CL= 0.323 CL/CL= 8.14 |
| | | | 1 14 -0 40-25 75 6 46 0 28 12 |

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| PARI | | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.75 | 1.75 | d2.1 | F • + | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | | 01. 1 | u.15 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 1.50 |
| PAK9 | 15.25 | 15.50 | 15.75 | 15.50 | 15.75 | 15.25 | 16.00 | 15,50 | 15.00 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 14.75 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 14.75 | 14.75 | 15.50 |
| PARK 1 | 2.7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 444 | 416 | 30.9 | 9706 | 42.0 t | 12.94 | 0.41 S | 0.11 | 0.31 | 0.21 | 2420 | v.40 | 16.04 | 37.8 | 0.31 | ÷.00 | 2 S - 46 |
| PAR7 | | 01.0 | -0.30 | -1- | 20 | | .0.1 | -0.37 | -0.0 | | -0.22 | 201 | | 0.00 -1.2 | -0.0 | N.01 | -0.44 - 1.2 | -0-1 |
| PAKo 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 34°C | 13.75 CH | 13.25 OS CM | 05 CH | 13.50 S. 50 | 13.00 4 CH | 14.00 13.CH: | 4 CP: | 14.00 12.00 | 13.58 | 3.50 | 13.50 4. CM | 11.50 | 14-25 . | 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 | 13.50. 14 CM | 12.75 |
| PAK5 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 2:0 2:0 | 0.58 U= 58 | 0.5°. | с. 148 У. | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 . | 0.63 11= 6. | 0.53 =U | 0.53 20= | 0.0 10=0.0 | 0.53 51=6.2 | 0.34 | 0.53 CU= 0.8 | 0.53 0= 4.1 | | 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2 |
| + 7 4 4 | 0,000 0,000 0,000 | 50°02 | 0.11 | 0.00 23 CL/0 | 0. Un BS (L/1 | -0.02 73 CL/0 | -0.19 15 CL/0 | 1 . CL/1 | 2. CL/1 | 0.21 57 CL/(| 0-06 CL/(| 0.21 25 CI./(| 1.2° | 8-00-V6 | 50 CL/ | -0-16 14 - CL/ (| 2 | 9. ct/10 |
| PAK3 | 0.0 0.0 | 25.00 | 25.25 . = 0.18 | 1 | 25-25 J= 0.21 | 1.15 | 15.50.08 | 25.0U | 1 010 | 1=038 | 25.00 J= | 0.5% | 00.00 | 25.00 1= 0.44 | 24.45)= 0.89 | (5.00 · | 24.25 - | 1= 0.14 |
| PAK2 1 | 59 59 67 | 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 | 985 U | . 60 G | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | 17.08 | 136.0 | 17 25 | 632 Ci | 60 51 | · · 42- | -14 -0- | 33 0 | 2.5 | -0-42-0 | 02. ² | 63 Ci | -0.42-3 508 L |
| 6441 1 | 1 50 | 1.50. | 1.42. دد= 0. | 1.50 . CL= 2. | 1.54. .1.=1. | 1.50 LL=2. | 1.21 - | 1.27 Ci.= 2. | 1.42 | 1.51. UL= 2. | 2.5/ - CL= | 1.27. CL= 0. | 1.42 LL= 2. | 1.64 - CL=2 7 | 1.0°. | 1.64 - L= 1. | 1.42 - CL= 2. | LL= 0. |
| 21 | 33 | 7 | ~ | + | ۸ | € | - | t | 3 | 01 | ļ | 17 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 1 a |
| 4 6 | ÷ | - | - | - | - | | 2 | ~ | 2 | 2 | + | ~ | m | ~ | 3 | ~ | m | m |

1.42 -0.42-21.75 -0.02 0.63 13.00 -1.22 0.40 14.25 0.75 CL= -0.128 Cl= 0.0349CL/Cl= Cw= 1.0.291 3:02 24

٥ MINC= 3 HCASE= 987084723 05675 0.15 0.15 0.25 0.33 ~ GEUMEINY MUDIFICATION 11= 1234585947 12= 14CK NUM 1 576P 2 550 3 7.50

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5.15 +--+ 10 3:05.29 PERT PARS PARS PARS PARS PARS PART PARS PARS 1.58 -0.44-2".75 -0.10 0.58 13.25 -0.14 0.21 15.25 - 15 0.34 5 Cl= 0.0446 CL/CL= 16 50 CH= 0.149 CL= 2:02.24 1 1 5 1.50 - 4.42-44.75 1.00 0.53 13.50 - 1.14 0.31 15.25 4.00 CLE 2.51 CUE C.202 CL/CDE 8.90 CVE - 1.24 2:56.26 1 5 1.50 - 0.37-24.75 - 0.10 0.53 13.25 - 0.00 0.31 15.50 1.25 CLE 1.09 CUE 0.2(3 CL/CUE 5.12 CVE - 0.573 3:02.59 1.25 1.54 -4.42-25.00 -0.02 6.54 13.50 -0.00 0. 1 15.25 1.15 CL= 2.56 CD= D.279 CL/CD= 9.18 CF= -1.26 3:03.47 1.5% -0.37-24.75 -0.02 0.48 33.75 -0.14 0.21 15.25 1.25 LL= 2.65 CL= 0 245 CL/CL=10 & 2 CF= -1.25 2:54.25 206.00.5 1.40 -0.44-24.03 -0.42 0.53 13.50 -0.10 0.24 15.13 4... 1.30 1.50 -0.42-24.75 0.6/ 0.53 13.50 -1.14 0.23 15.34 1.25 CLEZ.59 CUE 0281 CLIVCUE 9.22 CLET1.27 3:01.21 1.40 -0.42-14.75 -0.42 0.50 13.50 -0.18 0.20 15.34 1.13 41= 2.58 60= 0268 60.40= 9 63 (#= -1.27 2:54.84 1.54 - 0.44-24.75 - 0.02 0.55 13.35 - 0.10 0.24 15.25 1.34 LLE 0.502 CD= 0.148 CL/CD= 6.09 CM= - C.261 3:02.19 1.54 -0.42-24 .88 0.02 0.53 13.63 -0.14 0.26 15.25 1.38 CLE 2 59 CLE 0.268 CL/CLE 8.99 CHE -1 26 2:55.35 1.42 -0.47-24.15 ". UN (. 50 13.50 -0.14 6.21 15.60 1.25 LL= 2.53 LU= 0 310 LL/CU= B.16 CM= -1 25 2:55.68 1.39 -0.49-74.75 -0.42 0.60 13.13 -4.25 0.19 15.25 -7-27 CL= 0.728 Cl= 0.518 CL/Cl= 1.40 C== -0.226 3.00.96³ 1.50 -0.42-24.34 0.09 0.53 13.13 -0.03 0.20 15.25 0.86 CLF 1.22 CUP 0.191 CL/CUP 6.65 CM= - 0.555 3:03.04 3:03.04 1.39 -0.42-14.15 -0.01 0.53 13.50 -0.14 0.25 15.25 1.15 LL=2 57 CD= 0.283 CL/CL= 9.68 CV= -1.27 2:58.42 2.25 1.50 -0.42-24.38 -0.62 0.60 13.13 -0.14 0.33 14.64 1.25 LLE 0.828 CD=+0 0538CL/CD= 15.29 CH= - 0.412 3:04.97 3.03.04 1.50 -0.14-26.75 -0.02 0.55 13.50 -0.14 0.23 15.34 14 15.28 (1= 0.285 CL/CUE 709 Cr= -1 27 2:56.28 1.50 -1.42-24.75 -0.62 0.53 13.56 -0.14 0.26 15..5 2.56 0.273 9.45 -1.27 3:01.21 0.19 15.63 1.50 -0.42-24.35 0.09 0.45 13.50 -0.14 0.33 15.25 66= 2 61 60= 0 287 62/60= 9 09 6M= -1.24 3:05 1.39 -0.34-25.13 -0.02 0.53 13.50 -0.25 0.1 CL= 0.976 CD= 0 428 CL/CD= 2 00 CF= -0.242 UPAR IN-GF. Ê 1 ۷ m ۵ Э s 2 12 3 14 3 15 3 17 3 18 4 11 0 3 16 51 5

06.0 1 30 1.00 1.05 PAR1 U 1.30 1.30 1.13 0.% 1,25 1.25 1.13 1.15 1.00 1.25 1.50 U.HB 1.25 1.25 1.47 -0.37-24.38 -0.13 0.44 13.38 -0.25 0.21 15.25 1.25 CL-1.17 CD= 0, 220 CL/CD= 5.32 CK= -0.488 10.1 1.54 -0.44-24.03 -0.00 0.48 13.75 -0.14 0.18 15.13 CL= 0.722 CU=0.0149 CL/CU= 48.5 CH= - 0.145 1.69 -0.37-24.75 -0.02 0.48 14.13 -0.25 0.21 15.63 CL= 2.65 CV= 0.249 CL/CV= 10.6 CR= -1. 30 0.21 15.25 1.47 -0.37-24.38 -0.02 0.56 13.75 -0.03 0.21 15.25 CL= 1.16 CD= 0.2ct CL/CD= 5.60 CN= -0.407 25 0.21 14.88 -0.2.50 PAR9 2.65 0.245 10.82 -1.28 1.02 - 0.37-24.75 -0.00 0.48 13.75 -0.18 0.18 15.38 CL=0.967 LD=103 CL/CU=0.939 CM= -0.415 1.54 - 0.37-24.75 0.02 0.45 13.75 - 0.14 0.18 15.38 CL= 1.43 CU= 0.273 CL/CU= 5.24 CM= -0.925 1.54 -0.34-24.75 -6.02 0.45 13.75 -0.14 0.21 15.25 CLE 1.17 CVE 0.691 CL/CVE 1.69 CME - 0. 650 1.00 -0.32-25.00 -0.02 0.53 13.75 -0.00 0.21 15.25 61= 2.61 CU= 0.246 Cu/CU= 10.6 Cm= -1.26 1.55 +0.32-24.75 0.06 0.43 13.75 -0.14 0.21 15.25 CL= CD= CL/CD= 1.58 -0.37-25.00 -0.10 0.48 13.75 -0.22 0.26 15.50 CL= 1.34 CL= 0.519 CL/CD= 2.58 CK= -0.853 0.28 15.25 1.58 -0.40-24.03 -0.62 0.50 13.75 -0.14 0.18 15.13 LL=1.83 LL=C.465 CL/CD= 3.94 Lm= -1.56 15.00 1.59 -6.31-25.00 0.06 0.44 13.75 -0.06 0.26 15.25 CL=2. 63 CU= 0.247 CL/CU= 9.49 CH= -1.25 0.21 15.25 ₽ РАНІ РАНД РАНЗ РАН4 РАН5 РАН6 РАН7 РАНВ 1.00 -0.37-24.50 -0.10 0.44 14.75 -0.14 0.16 UL= 2.64 CU= 0.213 CL/CD=12.4 CH= -1.29 ACASE= 1.09 -0.44-24.15 -0.13 0.41 1J.38 -0.14 CL= CL= 1.64 -0.17-24.75 -0.42 0.48 13.75 -0.25 CL= CD= CD= 1.69 -0.30-24.34 0.09 0.41 13.75 -0.25 CL= 0.930 CV= 0.254 CL/CV= 3.66 CM= -0 m ALAC= 48703U483 DEGREF U.13 U.25 U.34 U.34 GEUMETHY RUDIFICATION * 22.55 2.55 2.50 2.50 11= 1234580320 I2= IACR NUM 0124 11.65. Õ 5 7 717 5 13 1 。 1 ۲ ۲ 2 10 3 10 3 17 ×1 ~

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PARIU 1.36 1.34 1.18 1.38 j.5ę 1.18 **1.**5к 1./# 1.30 1.38 1.38 1.35 1.34 0.78 1.38 1.38 1.38 0.76 1.38 15.00 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 -0.02 14.40 CL/CD= CM= РЬН! РАК Р. N. J РАК4 РАК5 РАК6 РАК7 РАКИ РАН9 $1_{1,77}^{1} - 0_{1,44}^{1} - 24_{1,13}^{1} 0_{1,01}^{1} 0_{1,41}^{1} 13_{1,75}^{1} - 0_{1,03}^{1} 0_{1,09}^{1} 15_{1,00}^{1}$ 15.00 15.00 15.00 1.60 -0.44-24.73 0.18 0.30 13.75 -0.03 -0.02 15.00 CL= CV= CV= U.09 15.60 1.71 -0.44-24,13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 15.00 CL=2.62 CV=0.203 CL/CV=12.9 CM= -1.26 14.80 15.20 15.00 15.40 14.00 15.00 0.09 15.00 14.00 15.60 ۵ 1.84 -0.51-24.13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -6.03 0.09 CL=2.69 CV=0.240CL/CV=11.2 CM=-1.27 1.11 -0.51-24.53 0.91 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 CL=2.70 CV= 0.740 CL/CV= 3.65 CM=-1.28 2.71 0.228 11,9 -1.28 1.77 -0.44-24-13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 CL=2.70 CL= 0.236 CUAUM N.5 CM= -1.24 1.11 -6.14-23.43 0.01 0.31 13.55 -0.03 0.13 CL= 2.66 CL= 0.216 CL/UI= 12.3 CM= -1.24 1.77 -0.44-24.73 -0.10 0.41 13.15 -0.03 0.09 CL= Cu= Cu= CL/CU= **υ**, υ5 0.05 1.44 - 4.51-24.13 0.01 0.48 13.45 - 4.14 0.12 CL= 2.74 CU= 0.303 CL/CU= 9.04 Cr= -1.29 1.00 -0.44-24.13 -0.10 0.41 13.35 -0.14 0.02 CLE1.15 CUE O.166 CL/CUE 6.93 CHE - 0.379 60.0 0.13 CL= 2.74 CU= 0,396 CL/CU= 6.92 CR= -1.30 aCASE= CL=2.79 U=0.251 0.01 0.41 14.35 -0.03 0.0 1.71 -0.15-23.93 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0. UL= 2.75 UL= 0.622 UL/CL= 4.42 UN= -1.29 CL= 2.73 CL= 0.244 CL/CD= 11.2 CH= -1.28 1.71 - 0.14 - 24.13 - 0.01 - 0.113.75 - 0.03 - 0.02 - 0.02 - 0.02 - 1.23 - 0.00 CL = 2.73 CD = 0.00 CL - 1.231.66 -0.4.4.21.13 -0.10 9.41 13.75 -0.03 CL= CU= CU= CV= ~ ±0∾1× 11= 1234585673 12= 98/042009 Urgker 0.200 0.400 0.400 10 GEUPEINY MUDIFICATION * 516P 3.15 1.50 1.94 -0.44-24.13 CL= C¹= 1. 1. A. C. דייכא ייטא. ちんちんち あいまち しきんちんちち しんちんちょう 15-55-15-55-C ۍ **;~** ہ د 2 10 212 3 15 47 ¢ + 1 ٥ 10 30 77 1011 0.63 1.30 1.00 21.0 1.00 7210 1.60 1.00 1.34 1.25 1.09 1.00 1.60 1.15 1.00 1.25 1.00 r. . 1.55 -0.44-/1.50 -0.10 0.56 14.13 -0.03 0.09 14.63 CL= 2.55 CD= 0.238 CL/CD= 10.7 CM= -1.28 1.77 -0.37-24.50 -0.41 ".41 13.75 -0.03 0.16 15.00 LE= 1.18 CU=-0.0794 CL/CU= 1.66 -0.37-24.13 0.01 0.48 14.13 -0.14 0.16 15.00 CL= 1.11 CD= 0.0966 CU/CD= 11.5 CV= -0.490
 Intri Pire
 1.00 -4037-24.34 -4.00 4.43 13.75 -6.14 4.14 15.00 6.1-1.40 CP= 0.24966/60= 5 62 61= -0.964 1.00 -0.44-24.50 -0.10 0.41 13.75 -0.25 0.09 15.00 CL=2.76 CI=0.37166/CH=746 CH= -1.33 1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.41 0.41 14.75 -0.03 0.09 15.00 L= 2.71 CO: 0.228 CL/CU= 11.9 CF= -1.28 1.70 -0.40-24.50 -0.00 0.40 13.03 -0.14 0.10 15.00 LL= 0.768 U=-0.0471 LU/CL= 1.60 - 4.27-24.75 - 4.11 6.43 13.75 - 4.22 4.11 15.44 CL= 0.903 CV= 0.0015966/CL= 5.48 CV= - 0.166 1.06 -0.31-24.75 -0.18 0.53 13.75 -0.72 0.11 15.00 CL= 0.811 CV= 0.163 CL/CU= 4 95 CH= -0.0561 1.06 - 0. 37-24.50 - 0.15 0.48 13.75 -0.14 0.10 15.00 CL=2 65 CD= 0,219 CL/CD= 12.1 Cx= -1.21 1.00 -0.32-24.15 -0.10 0.43 14.00 -0.14 9.21 15.00 LL= LL= 1.74 -0.44-24.50 -0.02 0.44 13.50 -0.14 0.16 15.40 LL=2.57 CH= 0.210 CL/CH= 11.6 C+= -1.26 1.58 - 4.37-24.75 - 9.42 4.48 13.75 -4.22 4.10 15.00 CL= 0.768 CH= 0.762CL/CL= 1.01 CH= - 0.182 U.19 15.13 U.10 15.90 1.00 - 0. 40-24.50 - 4.10 0.45 13.75 - 4.19 0.10 10 L St = 1.02 - 4.13-24.56 - 9.09 0.09 13.17 - 4.15 0.1 ~ ころっしい 11= 1234514454 17= 987671283 urent c.125 c.125 c.255 3 GEI YETHY MULTETCATING Jeck Pur (... AK 1... UK. 1... UK. 11 / 2 12 115 3 15 ን 1 10 ~ Ð 3 18 'n æ s ٥ -~ 2

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2.02 -0.27-25.03 -0.24 0.30 14.65 0.22 -0.08 16.50 CL= CD= CL/CD= 2.02 -0.44-23.13 0.01 0.47 12.85 -0.03 -0.08 10.50 CL= . Cue Cue CL/CU= 1.11 - 0.55-24.13 0.18 0.30 13.15 - 0.03 0.20 16.20 CL= 2.56 CU= 0.254 CL/CL=10.1 CL= - 1.1 S 1.71 -0.44-24.13 0.28 0.41 12.85 -0.03 0.09 15.60 CL=253 CV=0.261 CL/CV=9.69 CM= -1.22 1.11 -0.21-24.13 0.01 0.41 13.75 0.22 0.26 16.50 CL= 2.49 CU= 0.256 CL/CU= 9.73 CM= -1.13 1.77 -0.11-24.13 0.01 0.30 14.05 -0.28 0.20 16.50 CL= 0.806 CD= 0.4 S 7 CL/CD= 1.7 6 CM= -0.206 1.77 - 0.55-24.13 0.18 0.19 13.15 -0.03 0.09 CL= 2.36 CU= 0.303 CL/CU= 7.79 CH= -1.04 2.02 -0.44-24.13 0.20 0.30 13.75 0.22 0.09 CL= CD= CL/CU= 1.00 -4.44-24.13 -0.10 0.30 14.35 -0.20 0.20 CL= 1.44 CU= 0.491 CI./CU= 2.53 CH= -0.593 1.17 - 1.44-23.55 0.61 0.41 14.35 -0.20 0.20 CL= 1 C5 Cu= 0.944 CL/CU= 1.11 CH= -0.588 1.91 - 4.55-23.53 4.18 4.34 13.15 - 4.20 4.49 CL= 2.65 CU= 0.242 CL/CD= 10.95 CM= - 1.23 II= 1234598170 12± 987653643 UEGHE 0.300 0.000 0.000 GEGMETPY POULFICATION 12 * 51EP 5.00 11.25 IACK AUN целе 1. сс. 1. со <u>ن</u> **†** ۳ ۱ <u>ب</u> 1 1 2 107 11 7 2 1 2 314 ł 1 7 ه ج 5 7 3 10 515 \$ \$ { 0.3.0 c. ? 0 0.20 26120 0.20 0.16 0.70 6.18 0.14 1.00 0.74 0.78 0.15 0.16 0.70 1.00 6.13 0.74 1,11-0,44-24,13 0,01 0,4, 13,75 -0,43 0,04 15,00 2.62 0.203 12.9 -1.26 PART PART PART PARG PARS PARD PART FANK PART 2.62 0.203 12.7 -1.26 1.49 - 4.50-24.13 4.49 4.41 13.15 4.45 4.45 4.45 15.40 11= 2.59 62= 0.250 61/61=10.4 64= -1.23 1.17 - 4.5 - 2.13 - 4.47 4.35 13.45 - 4.13 0.15 15.40 CL= 1.17 -0.50-23.03 -0.07 0.35 14.05 -0.03 0.09 14.70 CL= 2.68 CL= 0.191 CL/CU= 12.0 CH= 1.77 -0.44-25.U3 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.28 -0.00 15.90 CL= CV= CV= 1.17 -0.21-23.23 0.20 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.04 15.90 CL=2 65 CD= 0.236 (L/CD= 1.77 - ... 61-74.13 4.41 4.41 13.75 - 0.48 6.28 15.00 LL= 2.54 CU= 0.257 CL/CU= 1.69 -6.38-74.13 0.01 6.41 13.75 -6.11 0.03 15.30 6L= CJ= 1.17 -0.54-14.13 4.61 0.41 13.45 -0.43 4.13 15.43 1.17 - 0.38-13.43 - 0.47 0.41 :1.75 - 0.11 4.44 15.60 LL= 2.67 LD= 0.178 (L/CD= 15.0 CH= -1.29 1.71 -0.55-14.13 0.01 0.52 13.15 -0.03 0.20 15.00 CL=2.51 CJ=C.264CL/CJ=9.51 CF=-1.24 1.17 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.52 14.35 -0.03 0.04 15.00 66=2 61 60= 0.257 66/66=10.2 0+= -1.28 1.60 -1.33-21.13 0.01 0.52 14.35 -0.03 0.09 14.40 CL=258 CU=0 223 CL/CU=11, 6 C*= 1.26 1.94 - 0.33-74,13 0.18 0.41 14.35 - 0.26 - 4.42 15.00 LL= 2.67 LL= 0.261 CL/LN=10.2 LM= -1 27 1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.50 13.75 -0.03 0.04 15.00 Lu=2.70 LU=0.182 CL/LN= 14.6 C+= -1.26 1.11 -0.44-24.13 0.20 0.14 13.15 -0.03 0.04 15.00 LL=2 35 CU= 0.289 CL/CU= 0.13 CV= -0.968 2.42 -0.27-74.13 0.41 0.58 12.65 -0.43 -0.68 15.00 CL= CD= CD= CL/CD= 1.11 -0.33-74,13 -0.16 0.30 13.15 -0.20 0.04 15.00 CL= 1.09 CL= 0.325 CL/CL= 2.35 CH= -0.308 1.CASE= NIAC= 3 461052413 GEUMEINI MUDIFICATIUN 11= 1234595927 12= 3120 2120 2120 2120 2020 INCH NUM 0454 14.65. 18.65. (<u>)</u> 2 11 1 ~ 3 13 J 10 3 17 3 16 ٥ x 9 2

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1.35-FAR10 0.78 0.76 27.0 0.10 0.48 0.78 0.7s 1.06 U./8 1.04 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.30 14.05 -0.03 0.03 15.30 LL= 2 65 CU=0.170 CL/CU= [5.8 CM= -1.29 1.00 -0.33-24.73 0.01 0.30 13.75 -0.20 0.20 15.60 LL= 1.06 Cv= 0.746 CL/Cv= 1.42 CK= -0.376 PAK9 15.30 15.00 15.90 15.30 15.30 15.60 2.70 0.182 14.8 -1.28 1.09 -0.50-24-13 -0.07 0.30 13.45 -0.11 0.09 LL=2.74 CV= 0.436 CU/CV= 6.28 CM= -1.32 1.45 - 4.56-24.13 0.41 4.24 13.45 - 6.11 4.49 CL= 2.70 CU= 0.174 CL/CH= 15.52 CH= - 1.28 1.65 -4.50-24.13 -4.01 0.24 13.75 -0.03 0.09 CL= Cu= Cu= - CL/CU= 1.77 - 0.50-24.13 -0.07 0.30 13.45 -0.11 0.03 CL= 1.49 CU= -0.62 CU/CU= 21.09 -4.59-23.83 -0.07 0.30 13.75 0.05 0.09 CL= 2.69 CL= 0.173 CL/CD=15.55 CM= -1.29

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GFU+EJKY *!!!JFICA.!UM]3]1= 1234592541 12= Ув7008541 MJRC= 3 мСАЗГ= 0]1=1234592541 12= Ув7008541 MJRC= 3 мСАЗГ= 0]1=024 MUM % ЪТЕР DEGNEE]2 5.00 0.4500 2 5.00 0.4500 2.43 0.40 1.4 ° U 4.10 0.10 0.40 0.35 0.03 1.03 0.03 0.33 4.03 0.15 0.40 65.4 1.69 - 4.52-24.13 4.41 4.34 13.64 4.12 4.11 15.34 LL= 2.57 CU= 0,196 CL/CU= 12.1 Cr= -1.23 1.56 -U.44+24*13 -U.12 U.3U 14.05 -U.U3 -U.U5 12.3U LL= LL/CL= . . CM= 1.17 - 4.44-24.45 4.44 4.44 14.35 - 4.45 4.45 15.34 4.45 15.34 4.45 2.70 64-0.215 64.44 12 56 64= -1.26 1.01 -0.50-/3.45 4.91 4.34 13.75 -0.11 -0.03 15.00 LL= CJ= CJ= CL/CL= 1.09 - 4.54-14.13 4.91 6.14 14.05 - 6.03 4.03 13.00 1109 - 4. 19-24-13 4.41 4.34 14.45 - 4.41 6.43 15.37 6.53 15.37 1.05 - 444-24.28 - 44.48 0.21 13.94 - 4.03 0.04 15.30 64= 2.71 60= 0.162 66/64=16.7 6.5 - 1.31 1.04 -0.44+-24.43 -0.01 0.20 14.35 -4.11 0.03 15.30 LL= LU/LD= LU/LD= 1.01 -0.4+-14-19 - 4.01 0.30 14-05 -0.03 4.03 15.00 1.11 -0.35+24.13 -0.41 6.30 14.15 V.U5 -0.03 15.00 LLs Custon Custons 1.04 - 0. + 1-24-13 0. 41 0. 21 1-20 - 1. 60 15.30 Li=2.68 UP= 0.171 CL/CH= 15.7 C= -1.29 1.13 -4.44-14.13 4.41 4.21 11.45 -4.43 4.43 15.15 6.15 6.13 6.13 6.13 15.15 1.00 -0.4/-/4.13 0.01 0.33 13.90 -0.03 0.00 15.45 Luz CLA CL/LU= CL/LU= + 11. CS 3 14 3 15 <u>ن</u> 2 12 117 1 2 7 1 ۲ ۲ ς γ HAGO

645.0

1.09 -0.44-24.58 -0.12 0.38 13.60 -0.03 0.11 14.85 CL=

0.03 0.03

 $\begin{aligned} \sum_{c=1}^{1} \sum_{i=1}^{1} \sum_$

GEUMEINY KUDIFICAIIUM 14 11= 12395932 12= 967637921 AIAC= 3 ACASE= 6 1ACK MUN % STEP DENATE 1ACK MUN % STEP DENATE 2 1.50 0.150 3 4.20 0.225

| 27410 | U. 63 | V. b3 | U.03 | u, , J | 60.0 | U. b3 | 0.50 | 69°N | U.03 | U.63 | U.63 | u.63 | U.63 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 98.0 | U.D3 | U. 80 | v.63 |
|------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| РАК9 1- | 05.30 | 86.61 | 15.30 | ٥٤.cl | 15.30 | 15.34 | 15.30 | 15.30 | 15.15 | 15.15 | 15.15 | 15.30 | 15.15 | 15.30 | 15.07 | 15.30 | 15.30 | 15.07 | 15.07 |
| r 448 1 | | 0.00 | 10.01 | 0.00 | \$°.01 | 20.0 K | بر در | N. 0 | -0.03 | - (. U3 | 20.02 | ۹.۰۰ | 50.5 | 0.04 3 | 0. °0 | ی. ۲۰ | 0.00 | 5.0 | ų , JU |
| FAR7 | | =0.03 | -0-0-= | -0.03 | -0.03 | -1.35 | -0.05 -1.3 | -0. U] = -1.3 | -0.13 | 10.0= | 10.01 | -0.43 | 10.9- | -0.03 | 6. U3 = -1.2 | · · · 3 | 211 = | 5. C. S. | -0.03 |
| РАКО | 13:90 | 13.90 6 | 13.90 Cr | 13.5U | 13.90 Cr | 13. ⁴ 6 54 5 | 13. 50 .29 Cm | 14.05 1 | 14.05 Ch | 14.05 | 13. 90 5. 5. | 14.05 .1 Cr | 13.75 94 Cr. | 13.40 | 13.07 .4 Cri | ູ ີ້ ເ | 06°7 | 13. 50 05 54 | 13.90 CM |
| PAr5 | 12.0 | v. ∠a Cu= | 61=1) CU= | U.28 | 01=20 CU= | CU= 15. | 81=10. | F1=00 | 0.21 CU= | CU= 15 | 0.14 15 | 0.27 CU=15 | 0. 30 CD= 16 | 51 =07. | 01=00 | CD= 17 | Cb= 13 | 10= 14 | 0.23 CD= |
| PAK4 | | -1.05 | -0.03 | -0.01 | -0.03 | -1 | | -0.03 | 0.01 | 10.01 | 112.12 | 19.61 | | -u. yy CS CL/ | -0.02 61 CL/ | -0.09 56 CL/ | -0. CL/ | -".". [0 | 0.03 CL/J |
| 4423 | .24.25 0.16 | 87.47 11.28 | 1 = 1 = | 24.20 | 24+20 | 1.0 = n- | -24-2× | 10 = 11 | .24.28 D= | 24.15 1/2 0.1 | 1.0 -12 | 1.0 =0 | 1.0 = 1. | 10 = 1 10 | -24. Un U= 0.1 | 12 - 51 | -24-00 | 41 0 = n | -24.00 |
| 2 YYZ | 10.24 | 10.43 | -42.04 | | - 6 9 - | -0. 45- 7.8 | | 744 | | | n 0 c | 11.1 | 1.1.1 | 7.4 | 64 6 | | -0.44- 60.44- | 106.0 | -0.44-0- |
| 1444 | 1.05 | • ^ • • • • • • • • • • | 1.07 | 1.02 (11=2 | . 1.65 CL=5 | 1.03 CL=2 | 1.05 | 20.1 | 1.45 | 1.05 | 1 ey CL=2 | 1.05 Cu= 5 | 1. 55 C = 5 | C1 = 5 | 1.11 CL= 2 | 1.05 | 1.5% CL=2 | 1.59 CL= 2 | 1.59 CL= |
| | د در د در | | ŀ | | | 2 | () - | - 、 | | ۶ ۲ | 2 10 | 11 7 | 2 12 | 113 | 11 | 21 E | د ۱۰ | Ξ 1/ | ł |
| | | - 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- A4.7 -

GEUMETRY FUNTYICATION 15 11= 12345843582 12= 987036955 MINC= 3 MCA3E= 6 11= 12345843582 12= 987036955 MINC= 3 MCA3E= 6 11= 12= 12= 0.0000 2 1.00 0.020 3 2.10 0.120

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GEUMETRY MUDIFICATION

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PAR10 0.56 U. 66 95.0 44.0 96.0 v. 50 0.50 0.50 05.0 0.48 0.56 0.43 0.60 V.52 u.52 0.45 9.44 60.0 05.0 1.62 -0.42-44.44 -0.02 0.28 13.94 -0.02 0.00 15.14 CL= (12 13 40 -11.05 0.00 15.30 18.3 9 1.65 -0.42-24.28 -0.02 0.24 13.50 -0.08 -0.02 15.30 CL= CD= CL/CD= 1.65 -4.44-24.74 -4.45 0.26 13.78 -4.45 0.00 15.18 CL= CL= CL-CD= 1.65 -0.44-24.26 -0.05 0.20 13.90 -0.05 0.00 15.18 CL= CU= PAKS PAK9 1.05 -0.44+24.28 -0.05 0.25 13.90 -0.05 0.00 15.22 CL= Cure Cure CL/CU= 1.03 -0.43-74.20 -0.05 0.20 13.90 -0.05 -0.01 15.30 CL= 1.64 -0.44-24.28 -9.48 0.28 13.90 -9.92 0.00 15.18 LL=2.692 LH=0.144 CL/CD=18 69 CM= -1 216 1.65 -0.42-24.44 -0.48 0.28 13.78 -0.02 0.40 15.18 CL=2705 CU= 0.142 CU/CU= 19 C5 CM= -1 319 1.65-0.41-24.31 - 4.44 0.24 13.50 -0.45 0.41 15.30 LL= 2 743 CL= C.1471 CL/CL=18 65 Cr= -1.33 1.65 - 0.44-24-24 - 0.65 0.15 13.24 - 4.05 0.01 15.33 64=7 337 64=67 66/64 76 65705 - 1 332 1.65 -0.45-24.32 -0.04 0.27 13.94 -0.04 0.00 15.30 1.65 -0.43-74.32 -0.45 6.28 13.40 -0.44 0.01 15.34 CL=2742 CU= 0.1475/L/CL=13522 (H= -1.222 1.05 -0.44-24.28 -0.03 0.27 13.90 -0.05 0.01 15.30 CL= CLS 15.30 15.22 15.22 15.22 15.34 1.66 -0.65-24.28 -0.04 0.29 13.90 -0.06 0.00 LL= 2.74000=0.1503 CL/CL=16.230^{CN=} -1.333 1.65 -0.44-24.20 -0.03 0.26 13.90 -0.05 -0.01 LL= CD= 1.05 -6.45-24.24 -0.05 0.26 13.54 -0.00 -0.01 = C/1= C/1= 1.17 -0.4--2-28 -0.05 0.28 13.40 -0.47 0.00 CLE2728 CLE 0.143 CL/CLE 9037 CF = -1 329 1.67 -0.45-7428 -0.43 0.25 13.90 -0.67 -4.41 CL= 2.729CU= 0.144 CU/U= 15 951 C4= -1 228 Ранј Рана Рана Гана Рего Раро Ган7 1.65 -0.44-24.26 -U. 5 0 149 214 UPAR IR.C. $\tilde{\mathbf{O}}$ ÷ [f ۲ ۲ 3 16 2 11 7 4 1 0 Ŧ

PANIU U.48 .85.0 U.48 0.60 0.36 0.52 0.52 0.52 11.48 0.52 0.48 0.56 05.0 0.45 U.48 0.40 0.60 0.30 0.48 1.61 - 0.42-24.40 - 0.05 0.28 14.02 -0.07 -0.02 15.22 CL= CU= CU= CL/CU= 15.22 1.61 - 41-24.24 - 4.05 4.24 13.18 - 4.01 0.04 15.22 CL= 2.738 CV= 0.141 CU/CU= 19.42 CM= - 1.328 PAKS PAR9 1.07 -0.45-24.28 -0.04 0.20 13.94 -0.07 0.01 15.22 UL= 2.722 LU= 0.155 CL/CU= 17 56 CH= -1 32 0.00 15.22 -44-24.28 -4.05 4.25 13.90 -0.00 0.01 15.22 732 60= 0. 142 66/07 19 24 64= -1.33 -0.43-24.28 -0.05 0.20 13.95 -0.07 3.01 15.20 721 60 0.144 66/60 18.50 6M= -1.33 0.00 15.22 15.22 0.01 15.22 0.00 15.22 15.14 1.07 -0.40-24.28 -0.02 0.24 13.90 -0.07 0.00 15.22 CL=Z,703 CU= 0.124 CL/CU= 18 77 CH= -1.318 15.34 0.00 15.22 15.22 -0.01 15.22 15.22 0.00 15.22 ھ 0.01 1.67 -0.45-21.28 -0.05 6.28 13.62 -0.07 0.60 LL= 2 697 CD=0 147 CL/CU= 18.35 CM= -1.319 0.00 M 1-10 1.67 -0.44-24.20 +0.02 0.20 13.90 -0.04 0.02 CL= CH= CH 1.57 -0.45-21.21 -0.05 0.21 13.66 -0.08 -0.01 CL= CD= CD= CL/CU= acast." 0.00 1.64 -0.44-24.24 -0.62 4.25 13.99 -0.04 CL= CU= CU= 1.67 -0.44-24.28 -0.05 0.20 13.90 -0.07 1.66 -0.44-24.32 -0.04 0.26 13.46 -0.07 CL= Cv= Cv= 1.70 -0.41-14.10 -0.02 0.28 13.90 -0.07 CL=2.708 CV=0.156 CU/CV= 17 36CH= -1 YARI PAK2 PAN3 PAN4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR1 1.67 - 0.44-24.32 - 0.05 0.25 13.94 - 0.06 66=2.750 60= 0.105 60/60= 18 99 64= - 1 -4.44-24 -4.07 6.20 13.40 -0.05 60= CL/CU= 1.65 -0.44-24.20 -0.03 0.20 13.90 -0.07 CL= CL= CL= -11.43-24.24 -4.07 0.21 13.90 -0.09 CU= CL= CL/CH= 1.05 -0.44-24.30 -0.0/ 0.20 13.82 -0.05 Cue Cue Cue Cue 1.65 -4.44-24.20 -0.05 0.27 13.90 -0.07 CL= C/2 CL= CLA m = DN IN 981088081 DEGREE 0.046 0.070 0.120 11= 1234574671 22= 5557 01/0 2.10 2.10 14CK 1404 1.00 1.0) CL= иран 17-66. 12-66. Ĵ 7 1 7 J 13 1 7 7 1 1 J 15 • ~ ~

and the second second

٥ #CAS1.= m ~1NC= 11= 1234597592 I2= 987665801 D+ G++.F 0, 0120 0, 120 0, 120 GEOFEJRY MUDIFICATION 17 10CK HUM

| | 14410 | 000 | n. vU | 00*0 | 0.54 | U.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4 F * 0 | 26.0 | 0.12 | N9 * 9 | r.72 | 0.40 | e 7.º 0 | 0.42 | 0.78 | 09°0 | 0.42 | n••n | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | VAR9 | 15,22 | 15.72 | 15.22 | 15.22 | 15.22 | 15.16 | 15.21 | 15.21 | 15.34 | 15.22 | 15.34 | 15.22 | 15.10 | 15.04 | 15.40 | 15.22 | 15.22 | 15.64 | 15.04 | |
| | 7 . 4 4 | 9 9 8 7 8 8 7 8 | 3.0 | U. U | 0.40 | 0°01 | 3.4 5.4 | 00.0 | 318.0 | 316 | 122 | -0-02 | 5 1) 2 1) 2 1) | 0.42 | - u • u 3 | 319 | 344. 345. 345. | -0.03 | nn * 9 | 0.03 | |
| | FAL7 | -0-0- -1- | 10-01 | 50°0- | -0.07 | -0.05 | -u. v7 1. | 7 | - 0.10 | 11. | -11-14 | -0-10 | ····· | -0.10 | -0.12 .= | 10-0- | -0-02 | -0.07 | -0.12 | -0.12 | |
| | rakn | 13.74 | 13.73 38 Cr | 13-64 Cr | 13.84 Cr | 13.7K | 13.78 | 13.75 L | 13.00 | 13.78 | 13.rt | 13.15 | 13.75 | 13.74 C | 13.7h | 13.14 | 13.14 9.00 CM | 13.76 C | 11.96 | 13.56 | |
| | Gard | 19.2 | CL= 19 | رد = ۱۲ | ,c:='o | v. ?5 | 10.19 | /CL= | 101=20 | 10.10 | /Cli≞ | 12:02 | /CI : 18 | ردين رويد | /Cli= | 15:01 | /CU= 1 | 00 /CU= | 1.02 23/ | /Ch= | |
| | 1444 | -0.05 4 1 | 4 1 - CL/3 | -0-61 CL | -0.03 | -0-05 CL | 4 4 C L V | 10.0- | 10.01 10.01 | 2.5° 4.1° 5° | 40.01 | -0.5 40.55 | 40°55 | 40°0- | 40.05 CL | 14 4 CL | - 1. Ju | -0- -0- -1-0- | -0.10 CL | -0-05 CL | |
| | PAH3 | -74-78 | 124 . 1 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . | -24.22 CD= | -24.28 Cu= | -24.28 CU= | -14.21 | -24.28 CU= | -24.74 | -24.10 CU= 0.1 | -24-16 CD= 0. | -24.28 Cu= 0.1 | -24.10 CD=0.1 | -24.10 LU= | -24.28 CD= | -24.26 Cu= 0. | - 24 - 46 C(= 0. | -24.40 CU= | -24.28 CD= | -24.40 Ci'= | |
| 2 | 2424 | -0.:2 | 13.51 | 64.0- | -0.42 | -0.42 | | -0.47 | -0.44 | 2 136 | 24.44 | | -0.42 | -0-40 | -0.42 | 24.0 | 2 20.42 | 40.45 | -0-42 | -0.42 | |
| | 1 X Y Y I | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.05 CL= | C1.27 | 1.17 | 1.07 | 1.e1 | 1.14 | 1.70 CL=2 | | C:= | 1.0 . [=] | 1.67 CL=10 | 1.0 | 1.07 | 1.62 | 1.67 CL3 | |
| | | иеан Jи. се. In с5 | 1 1 | 7 | 1 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 0 | م | ч 7 | 2 | 2 10 | 2 11 | 7 17 | 515 | 14 | 3 15 | J 16 | 3 17 | 3 10 | |

PARIU 0.46 ú.54 0.42 0.42 0.4d 0.48 0.06 0.30 0.65 0.30 0.40 0.60 U.48 0.48 0.00 0.48 0.48 0.30 0.48 צאָאו צאָג צאָא אַאָא אַאָא אַאָא אַאָא אַאָא אַאַאַ 1.20 13.06 -0.10 0.00 15.22 20.29 -1.318 1.07 -0.44-14.28 -0.08 0.76 13.54 -0.01 0.00 15.10 LL= 2.694 LV= 0.145 CL/CU=18 58, CN= -1, 320 1.04 -0.40-14.16 -0.11 0.14 13.54 -0.10 0.00 15.10 CL= 2.714 CL=0.1305 CL/CL=20.8 CM= - 1.334 1.61 - 3.44-24.44 - 0.08 0.28 13.78 - 0.07 0.02 15.10 CL= CU= CL/CU= 1.72 -0.44-24.28 -0.03 0.20 13.66 -0.10 0.00 15.40 CL= Ch= Ch= CL/CD= 1.61 -0.44-24.28 -0.13 0.29 13.66 -0.15 0.00 15.04 CL=1 259 CU= 0.0917 CL/CU= 13.7 CM= - 0.480 1.6/ -0.44-24.20 -0.08 0.26 13.48 -0.10 0.00 15.22 CL= Cu= Cu= CL/CD= 1.67 -0.41-24.45 -0.13 0.23 13.48 -0.10 0.00 15.04 CL= CU= CU= CL/CU= 1.67 -0.73-24.12 -0.10 0.21 13.72 -0.10 0.01 15.22 LL= 2 601 CV= 0 343 LL/CV=7 53 CM= -1.229 1.05 -0.44-24.22 -0.19 0.20 13.06 -0.08 0.00 15.22 LL= 2 732 LD= 0 1452LL/CD=18 B2 CM= -1. 338 1.07 - 0.14 - 24.28 - 0.00 0.21 13.00 - 0.10 0.00 15.28 L^{-1} L^{1-1} L^{1-1} 1.65 -0.45-24.22 -0.60 0.27 13.66 -0.10 -0.01 15.22 CL=2.692 CU= 0.1407CU/CU=19.13 CK= -1.316 1.67 -0.45-24.20 -0.10 0.2/ 13.00 -0.10 0.00 15.22 CL= CU= CL= CL/CU= 15.22 1.10 -0.44-24.40 -0.11 0.26 13.18 -0.10 0.02 15.34 CL= CK= 1.67 -0.91-24.40 -0.08 0.20 13.06 -0.10 0.00 15.22 UL= 1.249 CN=0.031E.CL/CN= 39.3 CM= -0.631 1.72 -0.47-24.40 -0.03 0.20 13.00 -0.05 0.00 15.22 CL= CU= CL/CL= 15.22 ¢ 1.05 -0.11-24.14 -0.10 0.10 15.66 -0.10 0.00 01= 2.716 01= 0 14576.00= 16.64 04= -1.338 1.07 - 4.44-24.10 - 0.04 0.24 13.00 - 0.10 0.00 CL=2,725 CV= 0.128 CL/CU=21.3 CM= - 1.33 C NCASE -1.318 m 11= 1234508993 12= 981064651 NIAC= UESHER 0.5066 0.120 0.120 GEUMETRY MUPLEICAILON 18 1.07 - ... 44-24.28 - ... U8 0.133 2115 2115 2115 * 2699 INCH NUM Ő, $\mathbf{1}$ UPAK 14.65. ×, 1 2 1 13 ک ł × --**ا ا** ‡ ↑ 1 7

PARIU 0.48 0.45 0.45 0.48 0.54 0.42 1.5.0 0.43 0.51 0.57 0.51 0.48 0.51 0.42 0.41 0.42 0.44 0.44 0.45 2729 0.126 21.66 -1.353 1.00 -0.14-24.22 -0.04 0.24 13.00 -0.09 0.00 15.13 1.52 722 (05 0.128 CL/CL=21.27 CV= -1.327 PAR9 1. 64 - 4. 13-24. 22 - 0. 08 0. 24 13. 66 - 0. 10 0. 00 15. 16 1...4 -6.+3-24.19 +3.68 6.24 13.60 -0.10 0.00 15.16 LL= 2.725 CV= 0/25 CL/CV= 21.80 CV= -1.332 1.04 -0.12-24.21 -0.06 0.25 13.66 -0.09 0.00 15.16 LL=2.714 CV=0.127 LU/CV=21.37 CH= -1.321 1.71 -0.44-64.16 -0.08 0.24 13.72 -0.12 0.00 15.10 CL=2.736 CV=0.133 CL/CV=20.57 CM= -1.331 1.04 - ... 44-14 - 0.08 4.24 13.72 -0.10 0.01 15.16 UL= 1.087 CU= -0.002 CL/CU= CX= -0.528 t.o. - ... 44-24 - 28 - 0. 06 4. 24 13. 66 - 0.12 0. 00 15. 16 t.t=3.282 t0= 0,280 tu/t0= 11. 72 th= - 1. 610 1.69 -1, 12-24-27 -0.11 0.22 13.66 -0.10 0.00 15.16 CL=Z. 773 CU=O, NS CL/CU=Z4.11 CK= -1.362 1.69 -0.43-24.22 -0.08 0.24 13.00 -0.12 0.00 15.16 CL= 3.262 CI= 0.274 CL/CU= 11.91 CH= -1,600 1.71 -0.43-24.31 -0.0% 6.24 13.00 -0.10 -0.01 15.07 CL=2.718 CU=0.125 CL/CL=21.74 CH= -1.325 15.16 15.19 15.10 1.07 - 0.43-21:13 - 0.16 0.24 13.57 - 0.08 0.60 15.07 LL=Z.714 CV=0.119 CL/CV=ZZ.B1 CK= - 1.328 15.10 15.13 0.01 15.22 0.00 15.07 ٩ PAKO PART PANS 1.74 -4.44-24.19 -0.48 4.24 13.65 -6.49 4.09 CL=2723 CD=0.130 CU/CU=1973 Cx= -1.331 1.14 -14.43-24.25 -0.09 4.23 13.63 -0.09 0.00 61=2.730 64=0,122 61.764=22.38 64= -1.33 1.77 - 0.44-24.25 - 0.08 0.23 13.60 - 0.09 0.00 CL=2.736 CI=0.126 CL/CV=21.73 CX= - 1.337 1.10 - 1. 43-24.14 - 0.07 0. 14 13.09 - 0.11 0.00 61=2,724 UI= 0.142 CI./UI = 19.18 CH= - 1. 322 3 hCASE= 1.09 -0.13-24.22 -0.04 0.24 13.72 -0.10 -0.01 CL= 2.717 CV= 0.123 CL/CV= 22.09 CK= -1.33 1.69 -4.43-24.31 -4.14 0.22 13.66 -4.12 CL= Cv= Cv= ы]ыC= 987052913 PANI PAK2 PAK3 PAK4 PAK5 00,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 0,000 20 GEUFETRY MUNIFICATION 11= 1234592992 12= * 512 720 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 80 INCK NUN 15.65 ŀ (<u>`</u>) γ ** Ω ٥ ~ ۲ 3 2 19 2 11 2 12 3 15 3 10 1 7 7 71 E upar FAH10 0.48 0.42 0.45 \$5.0 4**5**°0 04.0 12.0 45.1 45.0 45.0 G. 4 K 0 • • Q 04.1 49.11 27 - 13 0.44 05-0 45°J PART PART PART PART PART PART LAND FART $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ - 1.340 0.01 15.15 01.01 15.16 0.00 15.16 1.10 -0.40-74.04 -0.45 0.24 13.18 -0.15 0.00 15.10 61= 00= 01-02/01= 1.01 - 1.42 - 24.10 - 0.03 . 0.14 13.54 - 4.10 0.00 15.12 LL=2.709 CUE O.125 CU. CUE 21 67 CVE - 1 37 6.11 15.22 1.04 - 0.42-26.04 - 0.05 0.24 13.00 - 0.13 0.02 15.22 LL= 1 08 LU= - 0.033 L/LL= (1= - 0.238 1.04 - 0.42-72.04 - 0.04 0.20 13.14 - 0.01 0.02 15.10 CL= CL-CL-CL-1.67 -0.44-74.28 -0.11 0.28 13.00 -0.01 0.00 15.10 L= Cir= LL/(U= 1.72 - 4.91-24.34 - 4.40 0.27 13.40 - 4.14 - 9.43 15.04 CL= 2 655 CV= 0.151 CL/CV=1- 6 CV= - 1.28 1.07 - 0.47-74.54 - 0.13 0.11 13.64 - 0.10 - 0.03 15.04 LL= 2.716 Lu= 0.145 LL/CL=19 00 Cr= -1.220 1.02 +0.41-73.40 +0.98 0.27 13.40 +0.10 +0.03 15.40 CL= CL= 1.07 -0.47-24.10 -0.13 0.21 13.44 -0.10 -0.03 15.22 CL= CU= CU= CL/CL= 1.02 - 0.44-73.98 - 4.68 0.24 13.46 - 0.05 6.00 15.22 61= 2.743 60=0.131 66661= 20.5361 = -1.33 1.72 - 0.44 - 2.96 - 0.13 0.27 13.60 - 0.10 0.00 15.72 cue cue cue cue cue4 01211 "CASE = 1.09 - 4.43 - 24.12 - 4.48 4.24 13.60 - 4.10 4.60 U. 2.72 960= 0 (26 6000=21 66 6 = -1 333 1.05 - 4.45 - 4.00 - 4.00 - 4.23 13.60 - 12 4.01 Lies - 4.45 - 4.00 - 607 600 - 607 00 - 633 -1322 1.09 -0.44-24.16 -0.10 0.25 13.00 -0.05 CL= 2.732 CV= 0.127 CL/CV= 21.51 CV= -1.07 -0.44-24.10 -0.00 0.23 13.00 -0.00 01=2.710500= 0.127 56/01=19 78 51= -1 1.61 -0.44-24.12 -0.04 0.23 13.00 -0.08 CLE CUE CUE CUTCUE =J~TN 2130 721000124 1.64 -443-24.12 -44.14 4.24 GENERAL NUMIFICATION 0 123 11= 1/34569408 1/= 8-75 19-75 1 S.72B INCK NUM 1. Ċ ļ 1 7 **ا** ء ٦ 4 7 א א 51 5 ŧ 51 5 3 16 UPAK

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| UEUYEIKY MUDIFICATUN: 22 11= 1234584332 12= 98769034/ NINC= 3 RCASr= 6 16CM 400 % Strip Deuke 1.CU 0./00 2 2.20 1.400 3 3.30 2.100 | UFAN PART PART FART FART FAND FANT FAND FANT FAND FANT UFAN 1 1 1 1 1 1 11.05. 1.00 - 0.42-22.01 - 0.10 0.22 13.00 - 0.10 0.00 15.16 10.03 2.788 0.0987 28.25 - 1.35 10.03 2.788 0.0987 28.25 - 1.35 0.03 - 0.10 0.00 15.46 0.02 - 0.00 15.46 | 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 | $\frac{1}{1-1} = \frac{1}{1-1} = \frac{1}$ | 1 b 1.5.5 -5.5.5.5 -5.112 -5.22 14.36 -0.12 0.40 14.46 -2.5.5 -2.112 -1.24 -2.24 | $z = \frac{1}{6} $ | 2 10 1.00 - 0.089 L/LI = 25 05 CF = 1,520 2 10 1.00 | 7 11 1.09 -0.44-24.21 -0.10 6.22 13.66 -0.13 0.60 15.16 CLE3,134 CDE 0,1406 CL/CDE 22.29 CME - 1.674 | 3 (.) 1.01 -0.22-27.01 -0.10 0.22 11.56 -0.10 0.00 15.16 LL=2.592 CH= 0.0708 CHCH= 36.61 CH= -1.27 J 10 1.02 -0.42-22.07 -0.10 0.25 15.76 -0.15 0.03 17.26 CL=3.002 CH= 0.191 CL/CH= 15.72 CH= -1.64 | $\frac{-3-1}{CL^{2}} = 1.06 - 0.45 - 22.67 - 0.15 0.19 11.56 - 0.10 0.03 15.16$ $\frac{-3-1}{CL^{2}} = 1.06 - 0.42 - 24.97 - 0.15 0.22 13.60 - 0.10 - 0.03 13.00$ | $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$ | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | , 4d J. U J | 5 0 ° 0 | | 4 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° | 1 - 4 H | 1.3% | ٤ ٠ ١ | r | 0,4d | 122 |
| GEU-KIPY KUN-IKICKIJU: 21 11= 124554300 12= 9n1-y1x33 616.C= 3(AGK= 7 1(M. NUM & SJEP 17-1445 1(5) 0450 3(5) 0450 3(5) 1250 | UVAR PARI PARZ PARA PARA PARS FARD FART FARD FARD FARD P UVAR 1.05 - 1.42-24.27 - 0.10 0.12 13.00 - 0.10 0.00 15.10 0 10.05 2.773 0.15 24.11 - 13.66 - 0.12 62 1 1.120 - 0.41524.01 - 0.00 15.01 0 1 1.120 - 0.41524.01 - 0.00 15.01 0 | 1 2 1.64 -1.47-24.01 -0.10 0.71 13.00 -0.10 0.01 14.71 6 LL= 2 708 CH= C.(27 CL/CH= 21 32 CH= -1.73 1 3 1.74 -4.44.01 -4.14 4.13 13.71 -4.44 -4.15.10 0 1 3 1.74 -4.47 CH= C.(CH= 26.11 CH= 26.11 CH= -1.51) | $\frac{1}{L_{L_{m}}} = \frac{1}{L_{L_{m}}} + \frac{1}{2} $ | $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} $ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$ | $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} $ | | 3 (1) 1.00 -0.42-27.07 -0.10 0.27 13.00 -0.10 0.00 13.10 CL=27 786 CD= 0.0987 CL/CD= 28 25 Cu= -1.35 | $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}$ | 日本人がおいたいがあるが、そうについて、 ちょうてん かんかく ひょうごう しょういい |

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PAR J 0.35 0.48 2.08 2.60 U.4H 0.48 0.45 0.48 0. 48 5.20 2.08 0.45 91.10 6.48 44.0 v.4b 0.40 U.45 5.28 FARI FARZ FARJ FARJ FARS FARD FARY FARY FARY 1.01 - 0.72-17-12 - 0.11 0.21 11.50 - 0.10 0.00 15.10 2.620 0.6465 5634 - 1.248 1.05 -0.44-18.12 -0.00 0.30 9.96 -0.06 -0.03 13.55 CL= CLC 1.51 - ... 34-14.12 - ... 14 0.17 13.16 - ... 14 0.00 13.56 LI= 2.625 LN= 0.6770 CL/CN= 34.09 (N= -1.238 1.55 - ... 1 - 22.92 - 4.14 0.21 4.36 - 4.18 6.45 14.36 LL= 2.502 CI = 0.0635 CL/CU= 39.40 Ch= - 1.240 U.UU 15.16 15.10 1.05 - ... 5 - - 12 - 1/ - 4.10 0.1/ 9.90 - 0.14 0.40 13.30 CI = 2.657 CI = 0.0742 CI/CU = 35.81 CF = -1.167 1...5 - 0..2-13.12 - 0.10 0.25 11.50 -0.10 0.03 15.16 L= CI= CI= CL/CH= 1.01 -4.21-22.92 -4.10 0.22 14.10 -0.02 0.00 11.96 1.01 - 0.31-10.52 - 0.01 0.32 14.16 - 0.16 0.00 11.46 LL= 2 637 LU= 0.112 CL/LU= 23.54 CH= - 1.189 1.53 - 0...2-14.12 - 0.02 0.22 11.50 - 0.10 0.00 15.16 L= CV= CV= CV= CU/CV= 1.01 - 4.3/-22.92 - 0.42 0.2/ 11.56 - 0.10 0.00 15.10 Lt= Ct= Ct= Ct./Ct= 1...4 -...41-14.72 -0.02 0.32 11.50 -0.18 -0.05 16.30 66= 2.778 61=0.109 66/61= 25.4964= -1.312 1.11 -0.42-14.92 -1.21 0.21 11.56 0.01 0.00 10.30 LL= 2 318 L1=0.00731 CL/CL= 300 65 CN= -1.055 1.72 - ...42-24.52 - ...21 0.34 11.56 - 0.10 0.00 15.16 CL= 3.251 CU= 0.749 CL/CD= 4.34 CK= -1.377 1.50 -0.41-21.52 -0.10 0.34 0.10 0.01 0.00 15.10 LL= 2.095 LN= 0.0557 CL/CN= 37 61 CH= -1.050 1.61 - 0.34-19.12 - 0.10 0.21 11.50 0.01 - 0.01 10.36 Lu= CU= CU-CU= ٥ いしんらいる 1.01 -0.2-21.32 -0.00 0.39 13.16 -0.14 0.00 CL= 1.148 UP= 0.0551CL/CP= 20 83 CH= -0.388 1.45 -0.42-14.72 -0.10 0.21 11.56 -0.10 Cha Cua Cua Ch/Cua m LINC= 981014121 Urdarr 1. 440 3. 200 11= 1234587n4n 12= LuCk 4 ST-F цгак 1...с. 1. с. \bigcirc ŀ • -۲ ک ŀ ŀ r 7 F ķ 717 έl č 3 15 A Strategy of the ł 5 17 いしょそうい 1.20 2.25 1.5.2 14.0 3.75 20.5 1.55 0.14 C.43 u. . H u.4a 0.44 1.45 0.43 1.40 5 - 4 3 1.54 -0.31-22.87 -0.03 0.11 14.71 -0.19 (...0 14.31 CLE 2.478 CHE 0.164 CLUMES 15.11 C. = -1.243 1.54 -4.42-22.47 -0.10 0.11 14.71 -4.10 -0.45 14.31 CL= CL= 1.01 - 0... 1-20. 11 - 0.11 0... 11.50 - 0.11 0.00 15.10 0... 2.543 00= 0.136 01/01 16 16 70 01= -1.286 1.54 - 4. 42-22. 1 - 4.03 4.22 11.56 - 4.10 4.05 12.02 LEE 974 CUE 0.132 CL/CUE 11 21 CUE - 1.125 1.64 - 0.43-1/.01 - 0.10 0.14 2.46 - 1.15 1.43 13.14 CL=1 302 CU= 0.983 (L/CU=1.325 C = + 0.0744 1.01 -0.42-22.41 - - . . 10 11.50 - - . . 1 12.01 LI=2.402 CJ=0.0617 CL/CI=23 93 CY= - 1.181 ראין הבאי דעיש העים הייני געיה ועיו בשבי ועאין 1.01 - 1.31-1.1.1. 1.1.1. 1.1.1. - 1.1.1. 1.1.1. 2.592 0 0 706 26 61 -1 27 1.61 -0.42-23.42 -0.10 0.12 10.51 -0.12 0.00 15.10 CL= C12 C12 1.66 -0.42-70.11 -0.05 0.22 7.46 -0.15 0.03 13.06 CL= C1-700= C1-700= 1.54 -0.42-22.01 -0.10 -0.24 12.11 -0.00 -0.00 10.21 CL= CL= 1.63 -0.47-73.42 -0.10 (.10)2.51 -0.10 -0.02 14.11 61= 0:= 0:= ٥ *0*55 Ursert F 2.100 2.150

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|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 19.96 | 20.76 | 14.40 | 19.16 | 19.10 | 19.16 | 19.96 | 19.90 | 19.96 | 15.36 | 19.96 | 19.90 | 21.50 | 22.30 | 19.96 | 19.90 | 22.30 | 19.90 | 22.36 |
| * 7 0 0 | 6.0° 10° 10° | 20.0 25 | ر». 1986 کا | \$0°0 | 0.00 673 | 0.05 | ن. ۳. ۲ | 0.05 898 | 0.03 520 | 0.U5 62 | 0.05 684 | ۹ 0 -0 | 0.08 724 | 510 C | ¢ 0 •0 | SS. SS: B: B: B: B: B: B: B: B: B: B: B: B: B: | 94 10 20 20 | 0.09 | 550 SS0 |
| 2020 | ۰. ۱. ۱. | -0.16 | -0-18 | =().15 | | -U.1b | -0.20 | +0+14 = -1,14 | -0.18 | = 0.1b | -0.22 = -0. | -0.14 | = 0.22 .0. | = 0.24 = -0 | -0.21 | | -0-12 | =0. 0. | =0.18 = 10. |
| 1014 | 95.5 95.5 68.0 | 9.90 34 Ch | 9.16 94 CM | 4.16 Ch | 9.16 CH | 406°6 | 10.76 82 CM | 5 ⁹ .96 | ေသိ ဗေင်း | 11.50 28 CM | 11.26 | 8.96°5 | 42.64 | 5. 40 CM | 12.30 | 86. ç. | 7.56 41 °CK | 12.36 98 CH | 12.36 ,35Ch |
| 2.10 | 2 | 0.24 CU= 12 | 0.31 CU=15. | 0.19 Cu≓ | 0.31 CU= | 12.05 | 0.31 CIJ= 15. | 01=10. | 0, 30 CD= 14 | 0.ju CU=34 | 0.29 CL= 19. | 0. Ju CD= | 0.28 CU= 9.1 | 0-14 CV=12.(| 0.26 CU≐ | 0-34 CD=37 | 0.26 CD= 6.8 | 0. 30 CD= 9. | C0=15 |
| 0,00 | -0.14 -0.14 796 | -0.14 72 CL/ | -1.14 | -0-14 | - 0. 14 0712 CL/ | -0.12 | -0.12 | -0.14 | -4.14 | 20.14 CL/ | -0.14 571 CL/ | -6.10 | -0.14 36 CL/ | -0.04 | -0.14 CL/ | -0.04 341 CL/ | -0.08 33.0L/ | -0.04 62 CL/ | -0.20 |
| | -22.92 -22.92 0.0 | 22.22 | 22 • 22 b= 0.1 | 1-27-12 | 12.4.27 | 22.12 | 1.0 =0.10 | 22.92 | 22.42 U=0.02 | 22.52 | .22.42 U= 0.0 | 22.92 | 24.52 D= 0.18 | 22.42 .0=0.12 | 20.52 D= | 22.92 | 22.92 U= 0.2 | 1.0 =0.1 | 22-92 U= 0.1 |
| 5 3 7 6 | 0,0 | 123 | -11- | -0.40- | 628 6 | -04.0- | 724 | | 251 6 | 4:4 | 10.00 | - 0 · · · · · | 710 5 | -0.41- | -0.44-0 | 291 62 | 5 94 0 | -0.30- .616 5 | 535 |
| | 1,53 | 1.53 UL=2 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 CL= 1 | 1.51 CL= | 1.51 | 1.53 CL= 3 | 1.49 CL=1 | 1.57 CL= 1 | 1.55 CL=1, | 1.43 CL= | 1.45 | 1.51 (L=1) | 1.47 CL= | 1.54 CL= 1. | 1.54 CL= 1. | 1.47 CL= 1 | 1.59 Cu=1. |
| | 0+48 15.55 | 1 1 | 1 7 | | 7 | | • | 7 | ہ 7 | بر م | z 10 | ŧ | 2 1 2 | 3 13 | | č.) | 3 10 | 11 8 | 3 16 |

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3 11/22/18 =).[4 441033415 21 GEUALIFI PUDIFICATUA 11= 1234590259 12=

05.647 6.667 7.967 7.967 7.967 7.967 7.967 2000 ئېر 11.CK 1.UM

14410 14.0 7.44 74.0 5.25 87.1 6.4e 96.0 47 . 3 2.05 2.48 14.0 v.40 V.4e 2.60 14.41 4420 r. J 0.40 PAHI PANZ PANI PANI PAND PAND PANI PANA PANI 1.54 -0.37-22.42 -4.16 4.23 -4.34 4.34 4.45 14.34 (L= 1.456 CJ= C 095164/0=15.33 4.5 -0 606 H. 30 - U. 14 U. 65 14. 30 1.51 -4.37-22.92 -4.48 9.17 - 1.35 -4.11 4.40 19.14 CL= 1726 CV=00027 CU/CU=16.42 CV= -0 803 1.53 - 0.31-13.72 - 1.12 0.20 0.35 - 0.10 0.05 14.30 0.1= 1200 0.05 014.80 1.51 -0.31-23.72 -0.10 0.22 3.10 -0.15 0.05 15.35 0.5 1 209 00-5 00-15 66/015 15 25 - 0 625 1.51 -0.30-22.42 -0.10 0.20 x.30 -0.10 ...09 17.50 0.1= 244 0.50 6400 0.00 255 0.5 - 0. 242 1.51 -4.30-23.72 -4.16 4.26 8.36 -4.26 9.46 1.30 LE=1361 LD= 0204 CL/CI= 6.67 C*= - 0 600 1.53 - 4.34-12.42 - 4.14 4.17 0.14 - 4.15 4.65 14.34 66=1 295 64=2 664=20 71 64=-0 546 1.57 -0.34-71.32 -0.10 ...25 8.30 -0.22 0.06 19.94 LE 1.247 CHE C. C 77741 / CHE 16 CS CHE - O SIZ 1.41 - 0.31-22.42 - 0.04 0.21 + .36 - 1.15 0.05 14.30 02=1.539 01=0.114 0000 = 13.50 00= - 0534 1.53 -0.31-22.51 -0.10 0.17 6.36 -6.14 0.01 15.96 61= 2 370 60=0 0417 60/60= 53.02 64= - 1.177 1.47 -0.33-22.42 +0.10 0.27 5.90 -1.24 0.05 16.36 CL= CL= CL2 01.46 00.0 1.51 - 0.31-24.51 - 0.14 0.39 4.30 - 0.17 4.45 16.70 (L= 1 465 CU= C 175 (L= 1 465 CU= C 175 CU) = 8,23 Cu= - C 678 1.33 - 0.34-21.52 - 0.00 0.25 0.30 - 0.22 0.03 15.40 U.= U.= CLFCD= 1.53 -6.37-24.52 -0.06 0.2 6.30 -0.22 0.03 19.94 CL= CL/CU= 1.13 - 1. 37-22 . 47 - 4. 10 4. 23 * 34 - 4. 17 4. 41 14. 35 CL= 660 (11=0.0522 / 11/C+= 32. 16 C+= - 0593 1.53 -0.31-21.12 -0.12 0.27 5.35 -0.16 0.04 Line 1 729 Line Copya Lux Ciel 4 St Cae - 0 620 1:53 -0:31-22:51 -0:10 0:27 17. CS. Ē 3 15 ~ 717 -۲ 5. c ŗ 2 11 1 13 3 14 11.64

PARIO 0.48 0.4E 1.04 0.46 0.45 0.4b 0.48 0.46 U.4b 0.48 2.84 0.48 0.48 4.04 אַאַאו אַבָּרַ2 אַגָּאיז אַקָּאים אַקאים אַקאים אַקאים אַרָאס 0.01 15.96 1.53 -0.33-22.92 -0.10 0.27 7.20 -0.15 0.01 15.96 CL=1.505 CU=0.352 CL/CU= 42 76 CH= - 0.650 1.53 -4.37-22.92 -4.10 0.25 6.30 -0.21 0.01 14.80 CU.= 1.242 (U=0.0798 CL/CU=15.56 CH= -0.563 1.53 -0.41-25.28 -0.10 0.23 6.00 -0.24 0.01 15.96 CL= CH= CL/CU= 1.53 -0.33-20.56 -0.10 0.23 10.72 -0.18 0.01 15.96 CL= CK= CL= CL/CL= 0.01 13.60 1.53 -1.37-12.92 -0.16 0.31 8.36 -0.12 0.01 18.32 LL= 2 12 CU= 0.128 LL/LP=1G.56 CM= - 0.94 6 1.47 -6.37-20.56 -6.04 0.23 6.00 -0.24 0.05 15.96 (L= CH= CH= CU/CD= 1.53 -0.13-20.56 -0.04 0.31 0.00 -0.18 0.05 15.96 CL= CM= CD= CL/CD= CL= 2.13, CU=0.517 CU/CU=9B9 CH= -1.403 15.96 -0.01 15.96 0.01 15.90 ¢ NCASE= 7.20-0.21 Cx= 9.52 -0.18 CM= 1.53 -0.37-22.92 -0.10 0.25 7.20 -0.18 CL= CL= CL= m z)NINC= 1.56 -0.39-21.76 -0.10 0.25 Ci= CU= CU= 1.50 -0.35-21.76 -0.10 0.29 CL= CL= CL= 987656345 DEGNEE 1.100 2.360 3.500 ULU GIRI PUUILLUNIUN 20 II= 1234595421 I2= STEP 5.70 5.70 5.70 INCH NUY . ----upap 14.65. + <u>ن</u> 2 10 3 13 ł ہ ٦

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1.59 -0.41-25.32 -0.10 0.27 8.30 -0.12 0.03 20.10 CL=2626 CU= 0.117 CL/CU=25 44 CH= -1.322

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3 16

1.62 -0.17-22.42 -0.10 0.21 11.92 -0.09 0.01 12.40 C(=3.015 CU=0.215 CL/CU=14.02 CM= -1.276

1.44 -6.31-26.44 -0.19 0.33 4.36 -0.18 0.07 CL= 1.174 CU=0.137 CL/CD= 8.58 CH= - 0.545

4.04

1.02 -0.37-26.44 -0.19 0.33 4.36 -0.18 -0.05 12.40 CL=2579 CD=0.2775 CL/CU= 9.29 CM=-1.148

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> いしょうけ U.4K 95.0 92.0 0.40 44.9 43.0 0.4a ÷÷*0 0.48 0.40 1.65 0.4h 0.40 U.45 0.45 0.40 U.4H 1.4-54.0 1.57 -0.31-21.12 -0.06 0.24 6.35 -0.10 0.04 15.96 1.57 -0.17-22.92 -0.10 0.30 10.16 -0.14 0.01 15.96 CL= 2.501 CD= 0.0691 CL/CD= 36.19 CH= -1.232 1.54 -0.38-22.32 -0.11 0.20 h.35 -0.16 0.01 15.96 (L= Cu- Cu- Cu/Cu= 1.53 -0.37-21.42 -0.11 0.21 0.96 -(.14 0.00 15.46 Lu= 2 226 LU= 0 0527 LU/LU= 46.03 (r= -1204 1.53 -0.37-22.92 -0.07 0.25 7.16 -0.21 -0.01 15.96 CL= CU= CUACU= 1.50 -0.31-22.92 -0.10 0.19 +.30 -0.21 0.03 15.90 CL=1.085 (U= 0.0655 (L/(U=16.62 -0"= 0.423 1.50 -0.39-21.72 -0.07 0.21 8.30 -0.21 0.03 17.10 [L= CL= CL= CL/CL= 1.53 -0.39-22.92 -0.10 -1.19 8.36 -(.18 0.01 16.76 LL=1 217 CD= 0.136 CL/CD= 6.95 Cr= -0.432 1.53 -0.37-24.72 -0.30 0.27 8.36 -0.18 -0.02 14.16 LL= CL= CL= 1.57 - 0.37-21.12 - 0.10 0.30 0.50 - 0.19 3.04 14.10 CLETSB3 CHE 0.25 CL/CHE 12.66 CHE - 1.662 P.4.R.9 1.52 - 0.30-22.32 - 4.10 6.28 7.76 - 0.18 0.01 10.56 CL= 1.143 CU=0 0566 CL/CU=19.51 CM= - 0.433 1.53 -4.15-22.42 -4.10 4.24 4.34 -4.19 4.41 15.46 41=1 200 64=0 054564/64= 22.16 67= -0.462 1.53 -0.135-24.12 -0.13 0.27 8.36 -0.15 -1.01 15.46 Cu=2362 CL=0 0534 CU/CU=44 23 CV= -1185 0.01 17.16 10.50 15.35 1.53 -0.35-22.42 -0.14 0.21 4.39 -0.16 0.01 14.76 66=2.293 60=0.0337 66/61=67 66 64 64 -1.139 <u>РАРІ РАЯ2 РАЯ3 РАР4 РАР5 РАН6 ГАР7 РАР8</u> 1.54 -11.37-72.52 -1.10 1.11 4.36 -4.19 1.41 LL=2 356 CL=0.0200 CL/CL=67 31 CH= -1168 1.52 -0.30-23.52 -0.10 0.27 7.76 -0.19 0.01 66=1614 66= 6101 6626=1796 645 -0.645 1.49 -0.40-2..42 -0.10 0.30 4.35 -6.14 0.0 UPAH IR-GF- \bigcirc 1 2 7 2 Y 2 7 7 1: (1 7 3 1¢ 3 15 3 16 117 + 1 1

的复数的现在分词 化分子 化合合物 化合合物合合物合物合物合物 化合物合合物合物合合物

PARIO 0.46 0.75 0.78 0.45 0.45 0.48 0.75 0.48 0.48 1.08 0.45 0.48 0.4B 0.48 0.48 0.48 0.48 1.38 0.48 PAR9 1.56 -0.31-21.42 -0.10 0.28 9.26 -0.19 0.01 15.36 CL=2.410 CU= 0.0285 CL/CU= 62.03 CN= -1,17 G 1.54 -0.34-23.22 -0.10 0.24 4.36 -0.21 0.01 16.26 (L=1374 CU=0.0692 CL/CU=19.B6 CM= -0.595 1.54 -0.36-23.22 -0.12 0.28 8.36 -0.19 0.01 16.26 CL= 1.34 9 CU=0.0752 CL/CU= 17 94 CH= -0,561 0.01 15.36 15.66 15.36 15.06 15.36 0 0.01 15.36 0.663 15.30 15.36 1.52 - 0.37-22.92 - 0.69 0.27 8.96 - 0.20 0.00 15.96 Cu= Cu= CU-CU= 1.54 -9.16-22.32 -0.10 0.27 8.36 -0.17 0.00 14.76 ... 2.3 93 60=0.0461 61/60= 51.91 64 - 1.152 15.36 1.55 - 4.36-22.52 - 4.10 0.20 0.96 - 4.19 0.01 15.36 CL= 2.389 CU= 0.0377CL/CU=63.34 CV= -1.175 1.54 -0.37-21.72 -0.10 0.21 0.96 -0.20 0.01 15.96 CL= 1.055 CU= 0.0436 CL/CU= 24.20 CH= - 0.338 15.36 1.54 -0.36-23.22 -0.12 0.28 8.36 -0.19 0.03 16.26 CL=1.484 CV= 0.0727 CL/CV= 20.41 Cx= - 0.665 1.54 -0.37-22.32 -0.12 0.28 8.36 -0.21 0.01 14.46 LL= CD= CD= CL/CD= 1.54 -0.37-22.32 -0.10 0.21 0.36 -0.20 0.01 CL= Cu= CL/CU= 1.54 -0.11-21.72 -0.12 1.26 0.36 -0.20 0.02 CL=1.324 CD=0.136 CL/CI=9.74 CK= -0.548 FAK8 0.00 0.01 1.52 -0.37-22.92 -0.10 0.28 8.36 -0.19 0.01 LL=0 CC72 CU=0.0237 CL/CU= 0.304 CK= 0.167 0.01 1.52 -0.31-23.22 -0.12 0.20 5.35 -0.21 0.03 CL=1.312 CD=5562 CL/CL=19.24 Cm= -0.516 09 1-1-1 1.54 -0.37-22.32 -0.09 0.27 8.06 -0.19 0.0 CL= 1.156 CV=0.0424 CL/CV=26 79 CM= -0.390 1.53 -0.31-22.32 -0.10 0.27 8.66 -0.20 CL= Cu= CL/CD= CK= FARI PAR2 PAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR0 PAR7 1:54 -0:37-22:32 -0:10 0:27 8:35 -0:19 2.356 0.0350 67.31 -1.1 1.53 -0.38-22.02 -0.09 0.28 8.06 -0.18 CL= CD= CD= CL/CD= 1.53 -0.3/-22.62 -0.10 0.28 8.36 -0.20 44=1.514 44= 0.0914 44/4456 56 64= -0 STEP 0.50 1.50 **ب**بو IACK NUM <u>;</u> ŀ 7 1 2 1 z 10 45.55 15.65 ~ 1 2 12 15 3 14 3 10 יע רי 3 I5 3 18

- A4.10

GLOMLIKY MUDIFICATIUN 31 11= 1234545400 12= 987057005 NINC= 3 MCASE= 0 18CH NUM & STFP DLOFFE

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GEUMETRY MUDIFICALIUG 32

4CH NUM & STEP DEGREE 1 C.50 C.500 2 1.50 C.400 3 1.50 C.400

PARIO 0.45 0.46 92.0 0.70 1.68 0.45 94.0 0.40 0. iH 45.0 1.34 0.76 0.75 とけ。つ 1.30 0.45 1.00 6.44 1.5 - 0.30 - 22.32 - 0.10 0.70 0.70 - 0.19 0.01 15.308.40 -0.19 0.03 10.20 Cre PANE PAR9 6.65 -0.19 0.00 15.36 C*= b.⊻n =0.ib 0.41 15.30 Cr= 0.01 15.66 1.55 -0.30-22.32 -0.11 0.26 9.26 -0.20 0.01 15.00 LLE 1.242 CLE C.067E LL/CUE ZG.ZI C4= -5 25 0.21 35.06 U. 41 14.76 9.56 -0.19 6.01 15.36 Ch= 0.01 15.96 U. U 14.76 6.40 -0.15 U.U1 25.90 Cr= 1.55 -0.37-17.32 -0.10 0.20 8.94 -0.20 0.01 15.40 ULE 2430 CHE 0.0422 CLICHE DE 25 CHE "1146 1.55 -0.30-13.22 -0.12 0.20 9.80 -0.19 0.00 15.30 LL= CL-1.55 -0.31-23.22 -0.10 6.27 9.86 -0.17 0.60 14.40 CL= CD= CD= CL/CD= 1.55 - 0.30-22.32 - 0.10 0.27 8.96 - 0.17 0.01 10.26 CLEI. OUT CUE DE OFORTECLICLE 129. 3 CHE - 0298 1.53 -0.38-73.22 -0.10 0.10 9.20 -0.19 0.00 15.36 CL= Cus CL2 1.57 -0.30-21.42 -0.10 (.20 9.80 -6.21 0.01 15.36 CL=0 &37 CV=-0 010 (L/CV= 1.55 -0.37-22.32 -0.11 0.21 9.20 -0.19 0.0 -0.35-22.32 -0.10 -1.20 8.44 -0.19 0 ראבע סאבע כאגע 6.30 -0.17 CHE 8.66_0.19 Cr= 6.55 -0.15 C.2 42.24 1.56 -0.35-27.02 -0.10 0.26 LL= LD= LD= 1.55 -0.30-22.32 -0.12 0.27 CL= Ch= Ch= -0.36-72.02 -6.09 0.25 60= CL/60= 1.50 -0.36-72.32 -0.05 0.25 CL= CD= CD= 1.55 -0.35-21.72 -0.45 0.27 CL= CL= CL= 1.53 -0.30-22.92 -0.09 0.27 CL= 1.55 -0.35-22.32 -6.12 0.26 CL= CU/CU= PAHI FANZ FEN3 PANA 2393 1.55 1.53 0PAR 16-66-18-05-ç S 2 7 לן ל 3 17 1 2 1

PARIU 0.50 0.50 0:50 04.0 04.0 0,50 0.50 0.50 2.50 2.50 0.50 v.5ú 2.50 0.50 0.50 3.50 05.0 0.50 3.50 PARI PLAZ PLAJ PARA PLAS PLAG PART PARU PARG ⁻¹.54 -0.37-22.32 -0.09 0.27 8.38 -0.20 0.01 15.36 CL= CN= CN= CL20= 1.55 -0.37-22.42 -0.11 0.27 8.38 -0.18 0.01 14.36 (L= CL/CD= CL/CD= 17.36 0.00 16.36 L=55 -0.37-22.32 -0.09 0.27 8.36 -0.18 0.01 14.30 CL= 1.54 -4.37-22.32 -4.49 0.28 4.36 -4.18 0.01 15.36 CL= CU-CU-CU= CL/CU= 0.00 15.30 1.51 -0.31-20.32 -4.12 0.28 10.36 -0.20 0.01 17.36 LL=1325 CD= 0.0377 CL/CD= 35.15 CH= - 0.315 1.52 -0.37-22.32 -0.12 0.27 8.36 -0.19 0.01 15..6 LL=1 431 CD= 0.136 CL/CD=10.52 CN= -0.604 1.25 -0.38-22.32 -0.12 0.27 8.36 -0.19 0.01 13.36 CL= CL= CL=/CL= 1.54 - 4.31-24.32 - 4.14 4.21 4.35 - 4.19 4.41 15.36 17.30 8.36 -0.17 0.07 15.36 CM= 0.00 15.36 0.03 12.36 -0.37-22.32 -0.10 0.28 11.36 -0.17 0.03 15.36 1.52 - 0.36-25.32 - 0.10 0.26 8.36 -0.17 0.03 18.36 CL= 1.806 CU= 0.122 CL/CU= 14 80 CH= -0.682 <u>۰</u> 1.50 -0.37-22.32 -0.08 0.20 5.36 -0.19 0.03 12.36 CL= CD= CL-CD= CL/CD= NCASE= 6 - 1 [68 1.52 -0.37-24.32 -0.12 0.26 10.35 -0.19 0.01 LL=1.062 LN=-0.026 CL/CD= Ch= -0.296 1.24 -0.36-22.37 -0.10 0.27 8.36 -0.24 0.00 CL:=2.784 CU=0,132 CL/CU= SELECT ONLY 1.55 -4.37-21.32 -0.11 4.24 4.30 -0.20 0 61=2 497 61=00455 64.61 54.52 64= -1.216 .5.36 -0.19 .CM= 1.50 -0.36-22.32 -0.10 0.27 8.36 -0.17 CL= CL= CL= CL/CD= CM 967660275 NINC= 62 31 1.50 -0.37+19.32 -6.12 0.20 CL= CN= CN= CL/CD= 1.54 -0.37-22.32 -0.12 0.28 LL= CL= CL= DEGREE 1.000 2.000 3.000 03200 11= 1234594648 12= * STFP 0.55P 1.50 1.50 20) InCR AUM 1.54 CL=1 ŀ 0448 17.65. 1 5 <u>ن</u> ŧ 7 10 ŀ 717 ט ע 7 7 ŀ 3 16 38

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3 NCASE= 0100 11= 1234540425 12= 987646065 A14C= かいじし DF (, KFE 0.500 1.000 1.500 <u>ک</u> ا GEUMETRY MUNIFICATION IACK NUM

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05.0 12.0 1.54 -0.38-21.32 -0.10 0.27 7.86 -0.18 0.00 13.80 0.0050 CL=2.210 CL= 0.0120 CL/CL=/892 CH= -1.024 0.50 95.0 0.50 0.50 1.50 1.50 **6**.53 1.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 PERIN 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.50 :.50 -0.30-21.32 -0.12 0.20 10.30 -0.18 -0.01 14.80 Cu= Cu= 1.56 -0.37-22.82 -0.11 0.28 9.36 -0.17 0.00 15.36 CL= 2 415 CD=00538 CL/CV= 41.69 CK= -1.191 1.50 -0.36-14.82 -0.10 0.20 10.86 -0.18 -0.01 15.36 L= CL= 7.60 - 6.17 - 6. 41 15.30 Cr= 0.00 13.86 1.54 -0.37-20.32 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0.00 15.36 Li= 2.605 Cu= 0 0692 CL/CD= 27 59 CH= -1 203 ef.d1 00.0 U.UU 16.30 1.55 -0.3)-21.37 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0.00 14.86 LL= LL= U.UU 15.36 0.00 15.36 1.00 14.36 1.55 - 0.31-21.32 - 0.11 0.1 4.55 - 0.10 0.00 15.36 LL= 2 354 CL= r c206 CL/CL= 1 4 2 3 CM= - 1 16 9 6.00 15.30 1 v.vv 15.36 15.30 9449 0.00 15.36 U.UU 14.HO 2.55 - 0.37-20.82 - 0.11 0.21 9.36 - 0.14 0.00 CL= 2.439 Cu= 0 0331 CL/Cu= 73.69 Cr= - 1.180 1.55 - 0.3/-21.32 - 0.11 0.27 9.36 - 0.10 0.00 LE2 354 CL= C 0200 CL/CD=114 27 CM= - 1.169 1.55 -0.37-24.32 -4.11 0.27 9.36 -6.18 4.4 LL=2 605 CU=0.0692 CL/CU=37 64 CH= -1 203 1.55 -0.34-72.32 -0.10 0.27 10.36 -0.19 LL= CL= 8.36 -6.17 €µ= 4.30 -0.17 Cr≈ 8.30-0.17 (r= 9.30-0.16 64= 1.55 - 4.31-24.82 - 9.11 4.27 9.84 - 0.18 245 - 251 52 - 0.11 4.27 9.84 - 0.18 1.55 -0.37-19.82 -0.10 0.27 CL= CD= CD= 1.55 -0.37-22.82 -0.10 0.28 CL= CL= 1.54 -0.38-21.32 -0.12 0.27 CL= 1.55 -0.30-21.32 -0.10 0.27 CL= CL= 1.55 -0.37-20.32 -0.12 0.27 CL= -1:31-21:32 -0:11 + 3 10 1446 14.65. (-) -2 10 ŝ 1 2 - -2 ~

PARIO 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.00 04.0 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.25 0.75 04.0 0.25 0.50 04.0 1.00 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 PARI PARZ PAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7 PAR8 PAR9 1.55 - 4.37-20.82 - 4.11 0.27 9.36 - 0.18 0.40 15.36 -0.37-20.62 -0.11 0.21 9.36 -0.18 0.00 15.36 139 0.0 15.36 1.55 - 0.3/-20.82 - 0.11 0.27 9.61 -0.18 0.00 15.61 1.55 -0.37-20.82 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0.00 16.11 CL=2.499 CD=0.0381 CL/CD=65.59 CY= -1.211 $1_{cL=}^{1.56} - 0.37 - 20.07 - 0.12 & 0.27 & 9.36 - 0.17 & 0.00 & 16.11 \\ CL= & CM= & C$ 2.439 0.0331 73.69 - 1.180 1.55 -0.37-21.07 -0.11 0.27 9.01 -0.16 0.00 15.11 CL= 0.40 15.36 1.55 - 0.37-20.62 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0.00 15.11 CL=2.423 CO= 0.0315CL/CD=76.92 CH= -1.172 9.36 -0.18 0.00 14.86 C#= 1.55 -0.31-20.42 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0.00 15.86 CL=2.392 CU=0.019 CL/CU=125.2 CM= -1.183 1.55 - 1.37-20.87 - 0.11 0.27 9.86 - 0.16 0.00 15.86 CL=2.471 CD= 0.0364 CL/CD=67.86 CA= - 1.196 0.00 15.86 1.50 -0.37-21.57 -0.11 0.21 10.11 -0.19 0.00 14.01 LL= CN= CD= CL/CD= 0.00 16.11 0.00 15.61 0.00 15.30 0.00 15.86 0.00 15.36 0.00 16.11 ٩ **NCASE** 1.55 -0.37-20.42 -0.11 0.21 9.11 -0.18 0.0 LL=2478 CV= 0.0381 CL/CV= 65 04 CH= -1. 188 1.56 . 0.31-20.82 -0.11 0.77 9.36 -0.18 0.0 LL=2 618 CD=0.0659 CL/CD=38 00 CM= -1.230 21.55 -0.37-20.62 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0. CL= 2439 CD= 0.0331 CL/CD= 73 69 CV= -1.180 1.56 -0.37-21.57 -0.11 0.27 8.61 -0.18 CL= Cu= Cu2 CL/CD= 1.55 -0.3/-20.32 -0.11 0.27 9.30 -0.18 LL= Cu= Cu= CL/CU= 1.55 -4.37+24.82 -4.11 6.27 9.86 -0.18 cL= cv= cv= cv/cv= 1.55 -0.37-20.32 -0.11 0.27 9.86 -0.18 CL= CV= CV/CV= CV/CV= 8.61 -0.18 Cr:= NINC= 1.55 -0.37-21.57 -0.12 0.27 CL= CL= 1.55 -0.37-20.82 -0.11 0.27 CL= CD= CD= 987069081 DEGREE 0.250 0.550 0.150 94 4 GEORGERY MUDIFICATION 11= 1234591658 12= S16P 0.12 0.25 0.37 مہر IRCR RUH 2 3 3 1.55 CL=2. AND IN THE REAL PROPERTY OF 0PAK 16-66-ŀ 2 10 **5** ۲ د ہ 1 3 14 3 16

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".5u 0.20 1.70 いろいる 0.5.0 1.50 0.10 1.30 0.50 0.50 4.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 1.74 19-0 1.10 0.50 1.5.0 19**6**. 1 11:5: -...3/-11:... -.. 11 21 -...... 12.4 ... 15.4 ... List --..11-20. 42 -4.11 0.21 9.51 -0.11 0.40 10.20 Li= 2.455 50=0.0252 56/50= 97.3451 = -1.209 1.54 -4.31-26.02 -0.11 0.21 9.11 -4.17 4.46 CL= CL= CL= CL/CL= C. ろいない 9.11 - J. 17 U. UV 15.45 Cr= 9.11 -4.18 -4.41 15.86 Cra 0.00 15.86 u.vu 16.25 1.54 -4.31+11.22 -6.11 4.21 9.11 -4.17 4.46 L= Cut Cut Cut Cut Cut 0.00 15.00 1.55 -1.37-26.77 -9.11 6.17 9.41 -0.14 0.00 15.00 66=0.26 60=0 230 6660=3.90 64= -0.259 0.00 15.86 1.54 - 1.31-15.41 - 4.11 6.21 4.11 - 4.11 - 4.11 17.06 Lu= 2 550(4=0 0262 CL/CL=90.43 CH= - 1 224 0.00 17.06 0.01 14.46 0.UU 15.86 ٥ NCASe = צגאן ניבארם צבאש צבונים צמאים צבאש צמיו אחט 1.55 - 4. 37-20.42 - 0.10 4.21 - 4.11 - 4.11 0.0 LL= 0 995-4= 00706 LU/CU=14.09 Ch= - 0.196 ظ. 1 -0.17 (۶= 1.54 -0.30-20.82 -0.12 0.26 1.91 -0.17 CL- CL- CH- CLACH-1.54 -4.37-24.82 -0.12 0.20 7.91 -0.17 CL= CL= CL= CL/CH= CH= 1.54 -0.37-20.42 -0.11 0.20 10.31 -0.16 LL= CU= CU= CL/CV= CF= m 514C= 1.53 -4.31-21.02 -4.12 4.27 LL= C/= C/= 1.54 -0.37-20.42 -0.11 0.27 CI= CU= CU= 1.54 -0.36-22.02 -0.11 0.28 CL= CD= CD= 9610n1281 0e6. Fe 0.443 1.203 ŝ GENTERT HUNDELCALLUE 11= 1234594453 12= 2.479 זאכא הנוא ŀ ŀ <u>ن</u> ł ا د , -۲ د 22 112 5 12 1 ł 1 and the state of the the the the second second and the second state to be second when the second and the second second the second the second the second the second second the second the second the second the second s

0...0 9**5**.9 · · · 0.54 1.50 (i i) * (i 1.00 ... 5.50 (1.1) *د، ،* ک 0.15 \$1.0 1.50 0.15 u. 5. 1474 U.UU 15.75 1.54 - 4.31 - 24.42 - 4.11 4.21 4.11 - 1.11 4.44 15.45 LL= 2.479 LL= 0 0290 L/LV= 65.48 V= - 1.203 U. VC 15. Fb 44. CL 15.86 0.00 10.36 U.UU 15.45 U.VU 15.FO U. 40 15. "h P. UL 15. M 0.10 15.25 U. 15. 44 U.VU 15.Ht 0.00 Je. 3n PART FART FOR PARS FIRS LART FARE FAR 15.36 0.00 15.85 0.00 15.11 1. . 4 le. 11 1-.01 00.0 6.00 15.nl 1196 1.55 -1.31-24.32 -4.11 4.21 14.34 -4.11 4.2 1.55 - 4.31-24.42 - 4.11 4.27 9.44 -4.14 665 - 4.31-24.42 - 621/643 9. to = 0.18 1.55 -0.31-24.02 -0.11 0.17 2.40 -4.19 24= 9.86 -0.18 64= 9.40 -4.19 6.2 1.55 - 0.51 - 2. 11 0.11 2.12 - 2.10 - 2.10 1.50 -0.31-21.57 -0.19 0.27 14.41 -0.18 CL= ۷.۴۶۰ - ۷.۵ d ۲۰۳ 5.ro - 1.1h -0.11 0.21 14.31 -0.10 LL/CHE C.E 9.46 -4.15 ()= 1.55 - 0.37-21.32 - 0.11 4.27 10.54 - 7.10 CLE 5.61 -(.10 10.13 - 0.11 1.55 -0.37-/0.42 -0.11 0.21 10.11 -1.18 11= CL/CCE 4. Kn - 4. 3 8 (/= 9 9 -0.37-20.42 -0.11 0.21 1.55 -0.37-/1.51 -0.11 6.21 CL2 C1= 1.55 -0.37-/1.51 -0.12 ".27 CL= Cue Cue 1.55 -0.31-24.52 -0.11 0.17 CL= CL= CL= 1.55 -0.31-20.52 -0.11 0.27 Cue ue ue L-55 -4.37-74.42 -4.11 4.21 1.55 -4.57-24.62 -4.11 6.11 CLE CUE <u>و</u> ، 7471 00364 * 51+ 5.14 1.22 1.22 1.25 -0.37-24.02 LL= -...3/-/0.57 -1.37-21.82 (1)= JACS NUM 1.54 CL=54 1.55 LL=5 Ĵ 2 10 ŀ 01 AK 18.65 12.05 Ţ

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| - | 1= 12345401 | 920 11= | 457024965 | =2410 | 5 "CASE | ٩ | |
| | 11.Cr 2 3 | * 511 P 10. 50 10. 00 10. 00 | brontr 6. 560 1. 200 1. 200 | | | | |
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| 1 1 | 2.550 | | 772 O. | 0.43 | -1.224 | 10.40 | 0.50 |
| 1 7 | 1.5 0.3 1.5 0.3 1.5 0.3 | 54= 0.033 1-24-22 -1 11= 0046 | z ch/cu=26 | √ √ | -1.226 | 11.00 | 0.50 |
| . , | 1.54 -4.3 66=2601 | 1-14.41-1 | 11 4.21 | 44 C. = 1. | .11 -1.01 | au. 11 | 1.10 |
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| | 1.53 -0.3' CL= | n-16.42 -6 CUE | 0.11 0.27 CL/CL= | 1.41 -0. | 11 -0-02 | 15.40 | |
| | 1.54 -4.3 | 1-14.62 -1 | 1.11 4.24 LL/CV= | 7.41 - U. | 17 -0.02 | 15,00 | 1.7. |
| | 1.53 -4.3' 41= | 5-20.42 -1 | 0.10 0.2/ CL/CH= | 10.31 -0. | 10-0- 41. | 11.00 | 1.5.0 |
| | 1.53 - U.3' | n-10.42 -1 | 111 0.21 | 10-31 +0. | 11 -0.01 | 15.86 | ۰. s. v |
| | 1.55 -0.30 | -19-62 - | v.12 4.14 CL/CUS | 1.41 -0. | .18 -0.02 | 14.26 | 1.7. |
| | 1.53 -''.3' | 0-19.02 -0 Ch= | 0.10 0.20 LL/LP= | 10.31 -0. | .17 4.00 | 15.80 | v.5. |
| 11 | 1.54 -4.3 | 10-14-41-4 CI-2 0-123 | 0.12 0.11 CL/CU= 18 | 10.91 -U. | 11 4.00 | dv./1 | 2.30 |
| 51 5 | 1.24 -0.3 | 1-21.42 -1 | 0.11 0.11 | 10.41 -0. | 10 0.00 | 17.00 | 0 . 51 |
| | 1.51 - 1.3' | 1-19-12-10 | 3 CL/LU= 97 | 22 (V=0) | 11 -1.02 | 17.06 | u ć •U |
| | 12-0- 52-1 | h-19.02 -1 Cu= | | 9 • 11 - 10 CM≡ | 17 -0.41 | 17.46 | 2.30 |
| 11 8 | 1.55 -0.5 UL= 2.702 | 1-14.02 -(LL= 0.077 | 5 CL/CU= 36 | 10.91 - 11 03 Cr= | 17 0.06 | 16.86 | 0 . 5v |
| | 1.54 -u.3 CL= | - 79 - 17 | 0.12 0.21 | 9.11-0 C'=0 | 16 -0.02 | 17.06 | 2.31 |

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APPENDIX ('iv-b) INTTIAL AND FFIAL CONFIGURATION POLAR DATA

| ÀNGLÉ ÒF ATTACK | <u>initī</u> ai | GEONETRY | FINAL G | EOMETRY | . ` |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Deorèès | Cj | c _l /ća | Ċì | Cj.∕Ca | |
| 0:.0 | 2.26 | 4.25 | 2.52 | 47.0 | , |
| 0.5 | 2.33 | 4.26 | 2,60 | 36.3 | |
| 1.0 | 2.39 | 4.25 | 2.67 | 29.02 | |
| L.5 | 2.45 | 4.Ž2 | . 🛥 | , , , , | |
| 2 <u>,</u> Ó | 2.52 | 4. . 2Ò | 2 83 | 20.4 | |
| 3.0 | 2.64 | 4.10 | 2.00 | 15.5 | t |
| 4.0 | 2.77 | 3.00 | 3.14 | 12.2 | , |
| 5.0 | - | 446 3 | | | , , |
| 6.0 | 3.03 | 3.70 | | | |
| 7.0 | 3.11 | 3.57 | *** | r وست | |
| 8.0 | - | - | 3.76 | 5.97 | - |
| 9.0 | 3.02 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 5.27 | |
| 10.0 | 3.48 | 3.11 | 4.05 | 4.84 | |
| 12.0 | 3.77 | 2.73 | 4.33 | 3.91 | |
| 14.0 | 4.00 | 2.48 | 4.60 | 3.29 | |
| 16.0 | 4.22 | 2.29 | 484 | 282 | |
| 18.0 | 4.41 | 2.06 | 5.06 | 2.44 | |
| 20.0 | 4,50 | 1.87 | 5.25 | 2.14 | |

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APPEVDIX (iv-c) $C_1/C_3 - C_1$ PLOT FOR ALL CONFIGURATIONS



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