

DANIEL F. MERRIAM, Editor

**FORTRAN IV AND MAP
PROGRAM FOR COMPUTATION
AND PLOTTING OF TREND
SURFACES FOR DEGREES 1
THROUGH 6**

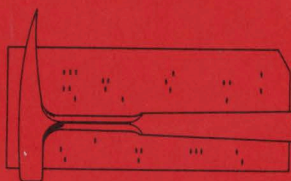
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COMPUTER CONTRIBUTION 3

State Geological Survey

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Editor's Remarks

The application of computer techniques to solving problems in the earth sciences is now very important and becoming more so each day. Many applications were unthought of just a few years ago and indeed in some instances just a few months or even weeks ago.

...people who are thinking about what
they are doing are using computers....

Preston C. Hammer, April 17, 1966

Some of the applications involve statistical techniques - the primary objective of which is to predict. Or stated another way, these techniques can be used to (1) reduce complex situations to simple ones, (2) emphasize or isolate individual factors, or (3) interpolate or extrapolate from the data. Techniques presently being evaluated for problem solving in the earth sciences include: trend analysis, clustering techniques, factor analysis, and harmonic analysis.

Trend analysis attempts to isolate the fundamental, large-scale effects contained within the data which will explain a major portion of the variation. Clustering techniques are methods of grouping items based on the similarity and correlation of various characteristics of these items in n-dimensional space. Factor analysis is a method for finding common underlying factors in many interdependent variables. Harmonic analysis attempts to introduce order into irregular or erratic data and separate it into basic components, thus allowing meaningful interpretation.

Although some of these techniques were possible before the advent of the computer, many were not. Their execution is presently feasible only because of the ease and speed with which they can be accomplished.

....a computer is an intelligence amplifier....

Preston C. Hammer, April 17, 1966

Geologists are now confronted in the computer age with a multitude of methods about which they are completely unfamiliar. The Kansas Survey is studying these "new" methods by applying the various techniques to sample problems to ascertain their usefulness. Evaluating these methods is just another one of many important aspects in the study of the nature and genesis of rocks in the State of Kansas and the exploration and exploitation of their economic value.

The Kansas Survey is the only geological organization known to be actively distributing computer program decks as well as data decks. The programs are sold for a limited time at a nominal cost. The programs are for Burroughs B5500, Elliott 803C, IBM 1620, 7040, and 7090/1401 or 7094/1401 computer system. A list of available decks is given below.

	ALGOL	BALGOL	FORTRAN II	FORTRAN IV
Marine simulation (CC 1)		\$20.00		
2D Regression (CC 2)	\$10.00		\$10.00	\$10.00
Trend-6 (CC 3)				\$25.00
Trend-3 (SDP 3)		\$10.00		
Match-Coeff (SDP 4)			\$ 2.00	
Correlation and distance Coeff (SDP 9)		\$ 5.00(each)		
Time-trend (SDP 12)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Covap (SDP 13)			\$15.00	
Trend-3 (SDP 14)			\$25.00	\$25.00
Cross-association (SDP 23)				\$10.00
Single and		\$ 5.00		
double Fourier (SDP 24)		\$15.00		
Precambrian wells (SDP 25) List of about 2,600 Precambrian wells		\$50.00		
Trend-4 (SDP 26)			\$ 7.50	
Sediment analysis (SDP 28)			\$10.00	
4D Trend (KGS B171)		\$10.00		
Conversion of T&R to				
Cartesian coordinates (KGS B170-3)			\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00

The report presented here, as COMPUTER CONTRIBUTION 3, "FORTRAN IV and MAP program for computation and plotting of trend surfaces for degrees 1 through 6," by Mont O'Leary, R. H. Lippert, and O. T. Spitz, describes an operational computer program for trend analysis. The program is much improved over the versions previously published by the Survey (Special Distribution Publications 3 and 14).

Comments and suggestions concerning the COMPUTER CONTRIBUTIONS series are welcome and should be addressed to the editor.

FORTRAN IV AND MAP PROGRAM FOR COMPUTATION AND PLOTTING OF TREND SURFACES FOR DEGREES 1 THROUGH 6

By

MONT O'LEARY, R. H. LIPPERT, and OWEN T. SPITZ

INTRODUCTION

The original version of this program was published by John W. Harbaugh (1963) in BALGOL for the IBM 7090. In late 1963, Donald I. Good translated the program into FORTRAN II for the IBM 1620, but vast differences in language and hardware necessitated a complete rewriting. Good's program was published in 1964 as Kansas Geological Survey Special Distribution Publication 14. Shortly after publication of this program, The University of Kansas replaced the 1620 with a larger IBM 7040. In September, 1964, Owen T. Spitz converted the program to FORTRAN IV, revising it to its present two-link chain program form for adaptation to the IBM 7040 with 16 K.

The program described herein is a further modification of Good's program which exploits the speed and additional core storage of the IBM 7040. Polynomial surfaces (trend surfaces) are fitted up to sixth degree. Double precision arithmetic has been introduced into the program to reduce "roundoff error," and the capacity of the program has been expanded to a maximum of 500 data points.

Whereas the organization of the program has been greatly modified, the mathematical and computational structure of the program is essentially as described in Good (1964). Input and output are almost identical to those of the original program, and sizable portions of the documentation described herein are taken in their entirety from Good (1964).

A number of papers have appeared which deal with application of trend surfaces to geologic and geochemical data (Allen and Krumbein, 1962; Connor and Miesch, 1964; Krumbein, 1956, 1959; Miller, 1956; Whitten, 1959, 1961). Most of these papers deal with trend surfaces applied to petrologic data or facies data. However, Forgon (1963), Merriam (1964), Merriam and Harbaugh (1964), and Wolfe (1962) suggest that trend surfaces fitted to structural data might aid in mineral exploration. Trend-surface computer programs available to the public have been written by Harbaugh (1963, 1964a, 1964b), McIntyre (1963), Peikert (1963), and Whitten (1963).

Card decks of the FORTRAN IV source programs, MAP subroutines, a sample data set with control cards, and a FORTRAN IV source program for determining numeric equivalents of plotting symbols may be obtained for a limited time from the Kansas Geological Survey for \$25.00

Acknowledgments.—The authors express their appreciation to Donald I. Good for advice during the revision, to Fred Long for MAP subroutines OCV, LCV, DCV, and GCV, and to Gary Shilling of The University of Kansas Computation Center for providing the SHARE programs, IORED and modified POSTX, which were developed by the University of Utah Computation Center, Salt Lake City, Utah. The University of Kansas Computation Center, Dr. R. G. Hetherington, Director, provided computer time to develop the program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Flow of control through the chained program and the various subroutines is briefly illustrated in Figure 1. The main steps within each chain link are listed below in order of occurrence:

LINK 1

Plotting symbols are generated.
Data parameters are read into the program and checked.
xyz coordinates are read in.
Coefficient matrices are generated and solved.
Subroutine T2 is called.

Subroutine T2

Trend surface z values, residuals, error measures, and equations of surfaces are calculated and printed.
Link 1 control cards are read in and checked.
Map titles are printed.
Subroutine CONTUR is called.

Subroutine CONTUR

Trend surfaces are calculated and printed.

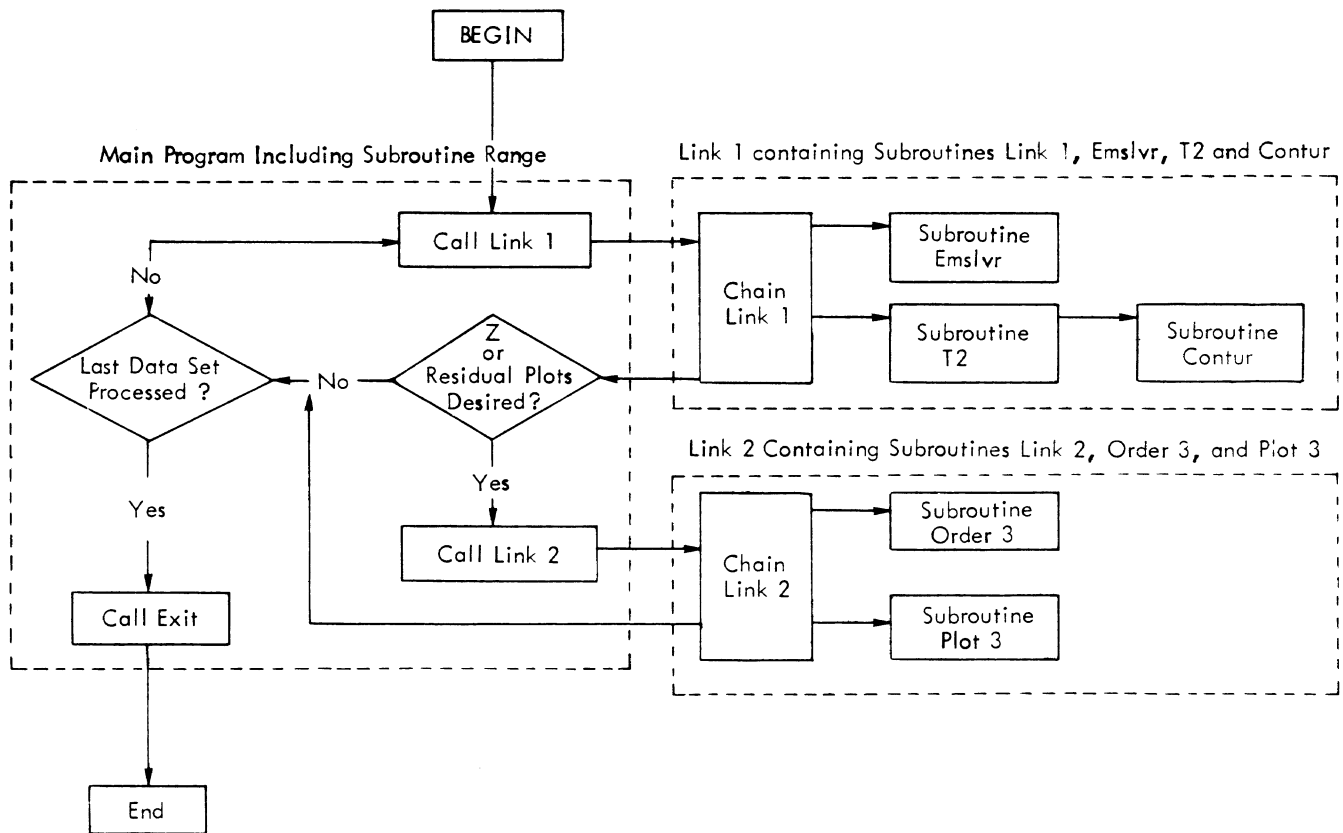


Figure 1. - Simplified chart of flow of control through mainline program, program links, and subroutines. Subroutine RANGE that is carried in mainline is called by Chain Link 1 and 2, and subroutines T2, CONTUR, and PLOT3. MAP subroutines are not involved in input, output, or computations and are not shown on flow chart.

(At this point, control of the program returns to mainline. Link 2 option is interrogated and Link 2 is called if so indicated by option.)

LINK 2

Link 2 control cards are read in and partially checked.
Map titles are printed.
Subroutine PLOT 3 is called.

Subroutine PLOT 3

Remainder of Link 2 control cards are checked.
Z and residual values are ordered and plotted.

Computation Time

On a test run, 23 minutes were required for computation, printing, and plotting of six trend surfaces, the original data, and six residual maps, each measuring 7 1/2 by 9 inches. Of this, 21 minutes were required for computation and printing of six trend surfaces.

The number of control points involved has little

bearing on computation time. Major factors in computation time are (1) order of trend surface, (2) size (area) of plots, and (3) number of plots. On the test run, for example, solution and printing of the first-degree trend surface required 0.45 minutes whereas solution and printing of the sixth-degree trend surface required 4.3 minutes. If the test run had been output at 15 by 9 inches (thereby doubling the area) computation time would have doubled to approximately 45 minutes.

Core Space

Limited core space has been a critical problem in the development of this program. It has been overcome by (1) use of intermediate tape storage of matrices and data arrays, (2) overlaying of large arrays in COMMON, and (3) use of several MAP subroutines which conserve existing core space or provide additional core from the buffers.

Because all large data arrays are overlain in COMMON with matrices, reducing the dimensions of data points (xyz coordinates) will have little effect in saving core.

Included in the FORTRAN program are two sets

of MAP subroutines. The first set, labeled CHEAT, consists of four subroutines - OCV, DCV, LCV, and GCV. A dummy entry point for octal, logical, double precision, and G conversions is defined by these subroutines, thus saving core space for input and output during loading of the variable format used in the program.

The second set consists of two subroutines - IORED and modified POSTX - which use the IOOPT level of IOCS. These routines provide additional core space by giving access to core normally tied up in buffer. If IORED and POSTX are used, the \$IBJOB card must carry the option IOOPT.

Adaptation to Other Installations

Because this program was developed for the compiler of the IBM 7040 at The University of Kansas Computation Center, minor modifications may be required for use at other installations. The following information may serve as a guide to two possible changes:

The FORTRAN equivalents of input-output devices for the KU compiler are as follows:

DEVICE	FORTRAN EQUIVALENT
S.SU00	0
S.SU01	1
S.SU02	2
S.SU03	3
S.SU04	4
S.SIN1	5
S.SOU1	6

Within the program, FORTRAN 1, 2, and 3 (S.SU01, S.SU02, and S.SU03) are used for intermediate storage of matrices and data arrays while FORTRAN 0 (S.SU00) is reserved as the chain tape.

Cards 12 through 73 in subroutine LINK 1 provide the numeric codes of the symbols used in plotting and contouring. The numeric codes of the symbols may differ among different compilers. Numeric codes may be tested for the machine on which the program is to be run by means of the following program:

```

DIMENSION JARBO (52)
READ (5, 1) (JARBO(I), I = 1, 52)
IDENT = 11
DO 2 I = 1, 52
2 WRITE (6,3) I, JARBO(I), IDENT
1 FORMAT (40A1, 12A2)
3 FORMAT (6X, 6HJARBO(,12,4H) = , 112, 42X,
1 5HLINK1, 13)
CALL EXIT
END

```

The following symbol card (beginning in Column 1) is read into the above program:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.0123456789*+-

Numbers appearing on cards 12 to 72 of LINK 1 must be changed to correspond to those output from the above program.

Listing of FORTRAN IV statements in trend-surface program.

```

C
C
C
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS LABORATORY
OCT. 20, 1964

COMMON /TAPE/NTAPE1,NTAPE2,NTAPE3,NTAPE4,NTAPE5,NTAPE6
NTAPE1 = 1
NTAPE2 = 2
NTAPE3 = 3
NTAPE4 = 4
NTAPE5 = 5
NTAPE6 = 0
DOUBLE PRECISION A(28,6)
COMMON A,DUMMY(1605),IPLOT
N=5
READ (N,102) J
102 FORMAT(I2)
DO 5 KIK=1,J
CALL CHAIN (1)
IF(IPLOT) 5,5,4
4 CALL CHAIN (2)
5 CONTINUE
CALL EXIT
CALL RANGE(0,0,N,N)
END

```

```

$IBFTC RANGE
      SUBROUTINE RANGE(LL,LU,N,NER)
C
C      RANGE DETERMINES WHETHER OR NOT N FALLS IN THE CLOSED
C      INTERVAL (LL,LU)
C
      NER = 0
      IF(LL - N) 5, 15, 10
      5 IF (LU-N) 10, 15, 15
      10 NER = 1
      15 RETURN
      END
$ENTRY      MAIN
$LINK LINK1
$IBFTC LINK1
C      MODIFIED FOR ORDERS 4,5 AND 6 5/65 R.H. LIPPERT, M.T.O-LEARY LINK1 1
      COMMON /TAPE/NTAPE1,NTAPE2,NTAPE3,NTAPE4,NTAPE5,NTAPE6
      DOUBLE PRECISION T(28,29),A,U(28) LINK1 2
      COMMON A(28,6),X(500),Y(500),Z(500),JARBO(52),ID(40),MTD(6),N, LINK1 3
      1 SUMZ,FN,IP,DUMB(4) LINK1 4
      EQUIVALENCE (MTD(1),M5), (MTD(2),M6), (MTD(3),M7) LINK1 5
      EQUIVALENCE (MTD(4),M8),(MTD(5),M9) ,(T,A) LINK1 6
C LINK1 7
C ----- LINK1 8
C CREATE PLOTTING CHARACTERS LINK1 9
C ----- LINK1 10
      JARBO( 1) = 19071700016 LINK1 12
      JARBO( 2) = 20145441840 LINK1 13
      JARBO( 3) = 21219183664 LINK1 14
      JARBO( 4) = 22292925488 LINK1 15
      JARBO( 5) = 23366667312 LINK1 16
      JARBO( 6) = 24440409136 LINK1 17
      JARBO( 7) = 25514150960 LINK1 18
      JARBO( 8) = 26587892784 LINK1 19
      JARBO( 9) = 27661634608 LINK1 20
      JARBO(10) = -1891830832 LINK1 21
      JARBO(11) = -2965572656 LINK1 22
      JARBO(12) = -4039314480 LINK1 23
      JARBO(13) = -5113056304 LINK1 24
      JARBO(14) = -6186798128 LINK1 25
      JARBO(15) = -7260539952 LINK1 26
      JARBO(16) = -8334281776 LINK1 27
      JARBO(17) = -9408023600 LINK1 28
      JARBO(18) = -10481765424 LINK1 29
      JARBO(19) = -20145441840 LINK1 30
      JARBO(20) = -21219183664 LINK1 31
      JARBO(21) = -22292925488 LINK1 32
      JARBO(22) = -23366667312 LINK1 33
      JARBO(23) = -24440409136 LINK1 34
      JARBO(24) = -25514150960 LINK1 35
      JARBO(25) = -26587892784 LINK1 36
      JARBO(26) = -27661634608 LINK1 37
      JARBO(27) = 29809118256 LINK1 38
      JARBO(28) = 818089008 LINK1 39
      JARBO(29) = 1891830832 LINK1 40
      JARBO(30) = 2965572656 LINK1 41
      JARBO(31) = 4039314480 LINK1 42
      JARBO(32) = 5113056304 LINK1 43
      JARBO(33) = 6186798128 LINK1 44
      JARBO(34) = 7260539952 LINK1 45
      JARBO(35) = 8334281776 LINK1 46
      JARBO(36) = 9408023600 LINK1 47

```

JARBO(37) =	10481765424	LINK1	48
JARBO(38) =	-13702990896	LINK1	49
JARBO(39) =	17997958192	LINK1	50
JARBO(40) =	-818089008	LINK1	51
JARBO(41) =	-17997958192	LINK1	52
JARBO(42) =	-17997958192	LINK1	53
JARBO(43) =	-17997958192	LINK1	54
JARBO(44) =	-17997958192	LINK1	55
JARBO(45) =	-17997958192	LINK1	56
JARBO(46) =	-17997958192	LINK1	57
JARBO(47) =	-17997958192	LINK1	58
JARBO(48) =	-17997958192	LINK1	59
JARBO(49) =	-17997958192	LINK1	60
JARBO(50) =	-17997958192	LINK1	61
JARBO(51) =	-17997958192	LINK1	62
JARBO(52) =	-17997958192	LINK1	63
C		LINK1	64
C	-----	LINK1	65
C	READ IN DATA PARAMETERS	LINK1	66
C	-----	LINK1	67
	READ 20, (ID(I),I=1,40)		
20	FORMAT (1X, 39A2, A1)	LINK1	69
	READ 95, N, (MTD(I),I=1,6)		
95	FORMAT (1X, I3, 1X, 6I1)	LINK1	71
C	-----	LINK1	72
C	CHECK DATA PARAMETERS	LINK1	73
C	-----	LINK1	74
	NERR = 0	LINK1	75
	CALL RANGE(1,500,N ,NKR)	LINK1	76
	KAW=1	LINK1	77
	IF(NKR) 600, 600, 700	LINK1	78
C		LINK1	79
600	CALL RANGE(0,1,M5,NKR)	LINK1	80
	KAW=2	LINK1	81
	IF(NKR) 605, 605, 700	LINK1	82
605	CALL RANGE(0,1,M6,NKR)	LINK1	83
	KAW=3	LINK1	84
	IF(NKR) 610, 610, 700	LINK1	85
C		LINK1	86
610	CALL RANGE(0,1,M7,NKR)	LINK1	87
	KAW=4	LINK1	88
	IF(NKR) 615, 615, 700	LINK1	89
C		LINK1	90
615	CALL RANGE(0,1,M8,NKR)	LINK1	91
	KAW=5	LINK1	92
	IF(NKR)616,616,700	LINK1	93
C		LINK1	94
616	CALL RANGE(0,1,M9,NKR)	LINK1	95
	KAW=6	LINK1	96
	IF(NKR)618,618,700	LINK1	97
618	CALL RANGE (0,1,MTD(6),NKR)	LINK1	98
	KAW = 7	LINK1	99
C		LINK1	100
620	IA = MTD(1) + MTD(2) + MTD(3)+MTD(4)+MTD(5) + MTD(6)	LINK1	101
	KAW = 8	LINK1	102
	IF (IA) 700, 700, 710	LINK1	103
C		LINK1	104
700	PRINT 705, KAW		
705	FORMAT (1X, 13HPROGRAM ERROR I3)	LINK1	106
	NERR = 1	LINK1	107
	GO TO (600,605,610,615,616, 618,620,706),KAW	LINK1	108

C	710 IF(NERR) 100, 100, 706	LINK1109
	706 PRINT 707	LINK1110
	707 FORMAT(13H0INVALID DATA)	LINK1112
	CALL EXIT	LINK1113
C	-----	LINK1114
C	READ IN XYZ-COORDINATES	LINK1115
C	-----	LINK1116
	DIMENSION FMT(12)	LINK1117
	105 FORMAT (12A6)	LINK1118
	100 READ 105, FMT	LINK1119
	READ FMT, (X(I),Y(I),Z(I),I=1,N)	
C	-----	LINK1121
C	CALCULATE COEFFICIENT MATRIX AND COLUMN VECTOR	LINK1122
C	-----	LINK1123
	I=7	LINK1124
	107 I = I - 1	LINK1125
	IF(MTD(I) - 1) 107, 108, 108	LINK1126
	108 L = I	LINK1127
C		LINK1128
C	SELECT ORDER OF LARGEST COEFFICIENT MATRIX TO BE GENERATED	LINK1129
C		LINK1130
	GO TO (121, 122, 123,125,126, 127),L	LINK1131
	121 MM = 3	LINK1132
	GO TO 124	LINK1133
	122 MM = 6	LINK1134
	GO TO 124	LINK1135
	123 MM = 10	LINK1136
	GO TO 124	LINK1137
	125 MM=15	LINK1138
	GO TO 124	LINK1139
	126 MM=21	LINK1140
	GO TO 124	LINK1141
	127 MM = 28	LINK1142
	124 MM1 = MM + 1	LINK1143
C		LINK1144
C	STASH COORDINATE DATA ON TAPE	LINK1145
C		LINK1146
	REWIND NTAPE2	
	DO 9998 I=1,N	LINK1148
	9998 WRITE(NTAPE2) X(I), Y(I), Z(I)	
	REWIND NTAPE2	
	REWIND NTAPE3	
C		LINK1152
C	ZERO COEFFICIENT MATRIX AND COLUMN VECTOR	LINK1153
C		LINK1154
	DO 10 I = 1,MM,1	LINK1155
	DO 10 J = 1,MM1,1	LINK1156
	10 T(I,J) = 0.0	LINK1157
C		LINK1158
	DO 185 I = 1,N,1	LINK1159
C		LINK1160
C	PICK UP X,Y,Z COORDINATES ONE AT A TIME	LINK1161
C		LINK1162
	READ(NTAPE2) P,Q,R	
	U(1) = 1.	LINK1164
	U(2) = P	LINK1165
	U(3) = Q	LINK1166
C		LINK1167
	IF (L - 2) 117, 115, 115	LINK1168
	115 U(4) = P*P	LINK1169
	U(5) = P*Q	LINK1170

U(6) = Q*Q	LINK1171
C	LINK1172
IF (L - 3) 117, 116, 116	LINK1173
116 U(7) = U(4) * P	LINK1174
U(8) = U(4) * Q	LINK1175
U(9) = P * U(6)	LINK1176
U(10) = U(6) * Q	LINK1177
C	LINK1178
IF(L-4)117,111,111	LINK1179
111 U(11)=U(7)*P	LINK1180
U(12)=U(7)*Q	LINK1181
U(13)=U(4)*U(6)	LINK1182
U(14)=U(2)*U(10)	LINK1183
U(15)=U(10)*Q	LINK1184
IF(L-5)117,112,112	LINK1185
112 U(16)=U(11)*P	LINK1186
U(17)=U(11)*Q	LINK1187
U(18)=U(12)*Q	LINK1188
U(19)=U(13)*Q	LINK1189
U(20)=U(14)*Q	LINK1190
U(21)=U(15)*Q	LINK1191
C	LINK1192
IF(L-6) 117,110,110	LINK1193
110 U(22) = U(16) * P	LINK1194
U(23) = U(16) * Q	LINK1195
U(24) = U(17) * Q	LINK1196
U(25) = U(18) * Q	LINK1197
U(26) = U(19) * Q	LINK1198
U(27) = U(20) * Q	LINK1199
U(28) = U(21) * Q	LINK1200
C	LINK1201
117 DO 185 J = 1,MM,1	LINK1202
T(J,MM1) = T(J,MM1) + U(J) * R	LINK1203
DO 185 K=1,MM	LINK1204
185 T(K,J)=T(K,J)+U(J)*U(K)	LINK1205
C	LINK1206
C	LINK1207
C	LINK1208
SUMZ=T(1,MM1)	LINK1209
FN=T(1,1)	LINK1210
C	LINK1211
C	LINK1212
C	LINK1213
IP = 0	LINK1214
217 IF (IP - L) 218, 580, 580	LINK1215
218 IP=IP+1	LINK1216
C	LINK1217
C	LINK1218
C	LINK1219
GO TO (219,220,221,222,223, 224), IP	LINK1220
219 M=3	LINK1221
GO TO 234	LINK1222
220 M=6	LINK1223
GO TO 234	LINK1224
221 M=10	LINK1225
GO TO 234	LINK1226
222 M=15	LINK1227
GO TO 234	LINK1228
223 M=21	LINK1229
GO TO 234	LINK1230
224 M = 28	LINK1231
234 M1=M+1	LINK1232

C		LINK1233
C	SAVE COEFFICIENT MATRIX BEFORE ORDERING EMSLVR	LINK1234
C		LINK1235
	REWIND NTAPE1	
	WRITE(NTAPE1) T	
C		LINK1238
	DO 250 J = 1,M,1	LINK1239
250	T(J,M1) = T(J,MM1)	LINK1240
	CALL EMSLVR(T,U,M,MAT)	LINK1241
C		LINK1242
C	REPLACE COEFFICIENT MATRIX IN CORE CONTINUE CALCULATIONS.	LINK1243
C		LINK1244
	REWIND NTAPE1	
	READ(NTAPE1)T	
C		LINK1247
	MTD(IP) = MTD(IP) + MAT	LINK1248
C		LINK1249
C	STASH CALCULATED COEFFICIENTS ON TAPE 3	LINK1250
C		LINK1251
	DO 260 J = 1,M,1	LINK1252
260	WRITE(NTAPE3) U(J)	
	GO TO 217	
C	*****	LINK1254
C	REPLACE X,Y,Z COORDINATES IN COMMON	LINK1255
C	*****	LINK1256
580	REWIND NTAPE2	LINK1257
	DO 9999 I=1,N	
9999	READ(NTAPE2)X(I),Y(I),Z(I)	LINK1259
C		LINK1261
	CALL T2	LINK1262
	CALL CHNXIT	LINK1263
	END	LINK1264
SIBFTC	EMSLVR	
	SUBROUTINE EMSLVR (A,ACOE,N,NPQ)	EMSLV 1
C	WILL ORDER THE MATRIX BEFORE EACH ELIMINATION IF	EMSLV 2
C	MORDER=+1	EMSLV 3
C	N= ORDER OF MATRIX	EMSLV 4
C	WILL SOLVE AN (N)X(N+1) MATRIX	EMSLV 5
C	REQUIRES MATRICES OF THE FORM (A)X(COE)=(B)	EMSLV 6
C	ACOE=VARIABLES TO BE SOLVED FOR	EMSLV 7
C	A(I,J)= MATRIX ENTRIES	EMSLV 8
C	COLUMN (I,N+1) OF THE A MATRIX CORRESPONDS TO	EMSLV 9
C	COLUMN MATRIX B	EMSLV 10
C	DIMENSIONED VARIABLES MUST BE AT LEAST OF ORDER N	EMSLV 11
C	OR N+1 AS SHOWN BELOW	EMSLV 12
C	DIMENSION A(N,N+1), IC(N), COE(N+1), ACOE(N)	EMSLV 13
C	ANSWERS TO SINGULAR MATRICES ARE ZERO(0)	EMSLV 14
	DOUBLE PRECISION A(28,29),ACOE(28),COE(29),AB,AX,AY,SUM	EMSLV 15
	DIMENSION IC(28)	EMSLV 16
	NPQ=1	EMSLV 17
12	NM=N	EMSLV 18
	NN=0	EMSLV 19
	KK=0	EMSLV 20
	MM=0	EMSLV 21
	NP1=N+1	EMSLV 22
	NM1=N-1	EMSLV 23
	DO 3 J=1,N	EMSLV 24
3	A(J,NP1)=-A(J,NP1)	EMSLV 25
C	INITIALIZE SUBSCRIPT COLUMN	EMSLV 26
799	DO 800 J=1,N	EMSLV 27
800	IC(J)=J	EMSLV 28
	KKK=0	EMSLV 29

C	-----	EMSLV	30
C	MATRIX ORDERING ROUTINE	EMSLV	31
C	-----	EMSLV	32
999	KKK=KKK+1	EMSLV	33
	AB=DABS(A(KKK,KKK))	EMSLV	34
	IBIG=KKK	EMSLV	35
	JBIG=KKK	EMSLV	36
	DO 901 I=KKK,N	EMSLV	37
	DO 901 J=KKK,N	EMSLV	38
	IF (AB-DABS(A(I,J)))900,901,901	EMSLV	39
900	AB=DABS(A(I,J))	EMSLV	40
	IBIG=I	EMSLV	41
	JBIG=J	EMSLV	42
901	CONTINUE	EMSLV	43
910	DO 920 I=1, NP1	EMSLV	44
	AX=A(KKK,I)	EMSLV	45
	A(KKK,I)=A(IBIG,I)	EMSLV	46
920	A(IBIG,I)=AX	EMSLV	47
	DO 930 J=1,N	EMSLV	48
	AY=A(J,KKK)	EMSLV	49
	A(J,KKK)=A(J,JBIG)	EMSLV	50
930	A(J,JBIG)=AY	EMSLV	51
940	IDUM=IC(KKK)	EMSLV	52
	IC(KKK)=IC(JBIG)	EMSLV	53
	IC(JBIG)=IDUM	EMSLV	54
	IF (NM1-KKK) 71,71,999	EMSLV	55
C	-----	EMSLV	56
71	CONTINUE	EMSLV	57
75	NN=NN+1	EMSLV	58
	NNN=NN+1	EMSLV	59
	MM=MM+1	EMSLV	60
C	-----	EMSLV	61
C	CHECK FOR SINGULAR MATRIX	EMSLV	62
C	-----	EMSLV	63
	IF (A(NN,NN)) 77,1700,77	EMSLV	64
C	-----	EMSLV	65
C	MATRIX SOLUTION ROUTINE	EMSLV	66
C	-----	EMSLV	67
77	DO 81 I=NN,N		
	IF (A(I,NN))79,81,79		
79	DO 80 J=NNN,NP1	EMSLV	70
	A(I,J)=A(I,J)/A(I,NN)	EMSLV	71
80	CONTINUE	EMSLV	72
81	CONTINUE		
	KK=KK+1	EMSLV	73
	IF (KK-NM1)85,85,100	EMSLV	74
85	DO 95 I=NNN,N		
	IF (A(I,NN))89,95,89		
89	DO 90 J=NNN,NP1	EMSLV	77
	A(I,J)=A(I,J)-A(NN,J)	EMSLV	78
90	CONTINUE	EMSLV	79
95	CONTINUE		
	IF (MORDER)91,75,91	EMSLV	80
91	IF (KK-NM1+1)92,92,75	EMSLV	81
92	KKK=MM	EMSLV	82
	GO TO 999	EMSLV	83
C	-----	EMSLV	84
C	BACK SOLVE UPPER TRIANGULAR MATRIX	EMSLV	85
C	-----	EMSLV	86
100	COE(NP1)=1.0	EMSLV	87
	DO 110 K=1,NM	EMSLV	88
	SUM=0.0	EMSLV	89

J=NP1-K	EMSLV 90
L=J+1	EMSLV 91
DO 109 I=L,NP1	EMSLV 92
109 SUM=SUM-A(J,I)*COE(I)	EMSLV 93
110 COE(J)=SUM	EMSLV 94
C -----	EMSLV 95
C REORDER ANSWER MATRIX	EMSLV 96
C -----	EMSLV 97
DO 1005 I=1,NM	EMSLV 98
K1=IC(I)	EMSLV 99
ACOE(K1)=COE(I)	EMSLV100
1005 CONTINUE	EMSLV101
DO 1599 J=1,NM	EMSLV103
1599 PRINT 1, ACOE(J),J,IC(J)	
1600 RETURN	EMSLV105
1 FORMAT(1H E15.6,2I8)	EMSLV106
2 FORMAT(1H037H VARIABLE IDENT ORDERED COL	EMSLV107
14HUMNS)	EMSLV108
1700 PRINT 10	
10 FORMAT(1HC,16H SINGULAR MATRIX)	EMSLV110
NPQ=-1	EMSLV111
1601 DO 1900 I=1,N	EMSLV112
1900 ACOE(I)=0.	EMSLV113
RETURN	EMSLV114
END	EMSLV115
\$IRFTC T2	
SUBROUTINE T2	T2 1
COMMON /TAPE/NTAPE1,NTAPE2,NTAPE3,NTAPE4,NTAPE5,NTAPE6	
C PROGRAM - TREND SURFACE LINK 2	T2 2
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN IV	T2 3
C COMPUTER - IBM 7040 16 K CORE	T2 4
C PROGRAMMER - DONALD I GOOD	T2 5
C DATE COMPLETED - APRIL 1964	T2 6
C REVISED SEPT 1964 OWEN T SPITZ	T2 7
C MODIFIED FOR ORDERS 4,5 AND 6 5/65 R.H. LIPPERT, M.T.O-LEARY	T2 8
C FOR DOCUMENTATION SEE KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SPECIAL	T2 9
C DISTRIBUTION PUBLICATION 14 FOR 1620 VERSION	T2 10
C	T2 11
C	T2 12
DOUBLE PRECISION A(28,6)	T2 13
COMMON A,X(500),Y(500),Z(500),JARBO(52),ID(40),MTD(6),N,SUMZ,	T2 14
1FN,XMAX,XMIN,YMAX,YMIN,IPL0T	T2 15
DIMENSION IREFU(11),IREFL(26),RL(500),RQ(500),RC(500),VAR(6),	T2 16
1SQ(6),TVAR(6),SD(6),DET(6),COR(6),RQR(500),RQN(500),RSX(500)	T2 17
EQUIVALENCE(JARBO(1),IREFL(1)),(JARBO(27),IREFU(1)) ,	T2 18
1(X,RL,RQR),(Y,RQ,RQN),(Z,RC,RSX),(XMAX,IP)	T2 19
C	T2 20
DO 9997 K=1,6	T2 21
DO 9997 J=1,28	T2 22
9997 A(J,K)=0.0	T2 23
M=1	T2 24
REWIND NTAPE3	
DO 9998 K=1,IP	T2 26
M=M+K+1	T2 27
DO 9998 J=1,M	T2 28
9998 READ(NTAPE3) A(J,K)	
XMAX = X(1)	T2 30
XMIN = X(1)	T2 31
YMAX = Y(1)	T2 32
YMIN = Y(1)	T2 33

C	-----	T2	34
C	WRITE DATA ARRAYS ON INTERMEDIATE TAPE 1	T2	35
C	-----	T2	36
	REWIND NTAPE1		
	WRITE(NTAPE1) Z		
C	-----	T2	39
C	DETERMINE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES OF X AND Y ARRAYS	T2	40
C	-----	T2	41
	DO 870 I=2,N,1	T2	42
	IF(XMAX-X(I))835,840,840	T2	43
835	XMAX = X(I)	T2	44
840	IF (XMIN - X(I))850,850,845	T2	45
845	XMIN = X(I)	T2	46
850	IF (YMAX - Y(I))855,860,860	T2	47
855	YMAX = Y(I)	T2	48
860	IF (YMIN - Y(I))870,870,865	T2	49
865	YMIN = Y(I)	T2	50
870	CONTINUE	T2	51
C	-----	T2	52
C	CALCULATE AND PUNCH TREND SURFACE Z-VALUES, RESIDUALS, AND	T2	53
C	ERROR TERMS	T2	54
C	-----	T2	55
	DO 321 I=1,6,1	T2	56
321	SQ(I)=0.0	T2	57
	ZSQ=0.0	T2	58
C		T2	59
	PRINT 319		
317	FORMAT (1H1 39A2, A1)	T2	61
316	PRINT 317, (ID(I),I=1,40)		
319	FORMAT (1H0 11H X-COORD 12H Y-COORD 12H Z-VALUE	T2	63
319112H	1ST-SURF 12H 1ST-RESID 12H 2ND-SURF	T2	64
212H	2ND-RESID 12H 3RD-SURF 12H 3RD-RESID)	T2	65
C		T2	66
	DO 465 I = 1,N,1	T2	67
C		T2	68
C		T2	69
	AX = X(I)	T2	70
	AY = Y(I)	T2	71
	AZ=Z(I)	T2	72
C		T2	73
	IF(MTD(1)) 10,10,5	T2	74
5	Z1=A(1,1)+A(2,1)*AX+A(3,1)*AY	T2	75
	GO TO 15	T2	76
10	Z1 = 0.0	T2	77
C		T2	78
	15 IF(MTD(2)) 17,17,16	T2	79
16	ZQ1 = AX * (A(2,2) + A(4,2) * AX + A(5,2) * AY)	T2	80
	ZQ2=AY * (A(3,2) + A(6,2) * AY)	T2	81
	Z2= A(1,2) + ZQ1 + ZQ2	T2	82
	GO TO 18	T2	83
17	Z2 = 0.0	T2	84
C		T2	85
	18 IF (MTD(3)) 20,20,19	T2	86
19	ZC1 = AX * (A(2,3) + AX * (A(4,3) + A(7,3) * AX))	T2	87
	ZC2=AY * (A(3,3) + AY * (A(6,3) + A(10,3) * AY))	T2	88
	ZC3 = AX * AY * (A(5,3) + A(8,3) * AX + A(9,3) * AY)	T2	89
	Z3= A(1,3)+ZC1 + ZC2 + ZC3	T2	90
	GO TO 21	T2	91
20	Z3 = 0.0	T2	92
C		T2	93
	21 IF(MTD(1))334, 334, 330	T2	94

330	RL(I)=AZ-Z1	T2	95
	GO TO 335	T2	96
334	RL(I) = 0.0	T2	97
335	IF (MTD(2)) 349, 349, 345	T2	98
345	RQ(I)=AZ-Z2	T2	99
	GO TO 350	T2	100
349	RQ(I) = 0.0	T2	101
350	IF (MTD(3)) 364, 364, 360	T2	102
360	RC(I)=AZ-Z3	T2	103
	GO TO 371	T2	104
364	RC(I) = 0.0	T2	105
C		T2	106
371	SQ(1)=SQ(1)+RL(I)*RL(I)	T2	107
	SQ(2)=SQ(2)+RQ(I)*RQ(I)	T2	108
	SQ(3)=SQ(3)+RC(I)*RC(I)	T2	109
	ZSQ=ZSQ+AZ*AZ	T2	110
C		T2	111
465	PRINT 470,AX,AY,AZ,Z1,RL(I),Z2,RQ(I),Z3,RC(I)		
470	FORMAT(1X,F11.3,8F12.3)	T2	113
C		T2	114
C		T2	115
C	WRITE RESIDUAL ARRAYS ON INTERMEDIATE TAPE 1	T2	116
C		T2	117
	WRITE(NTAPE1) RL		
	WRITE(NTAPE1) RQ		
	WRITE(NTAPE1) RC		
C		T2	121
	REWIND NTAPE2		
	DO 9292 I=1,N	T2	123
9292	READ(NTAPE2) X(I),Y(I),Z(I)		
416	PRINT 317, (ID(I),I=1,40)		
	PRINT 419		
419	FORMAT (1H0 11H X-COORD 12H Y-COORD 12H Z-VALUE	T2	127
419112H	4TH-SURF 12H 4TH-RESID12H 5TH-SURF 12H 5TH-RESID	T2	128
212H	6TH-SURF 12H 6TH-RESID)	T2	129
C		T2	130
	DO 471 I = 1, N, 1	T2	131
C		T2	132
	AX = X(I)	T2	133
	AY = Y(I)	T2	134
	AZ=Z(I)	T2	135
C		T2	136
	IF (MTD(4)) 200,200,199	T2	137
199	ZQR1 = AX*(A(2,4) + AX * (A(4,4) + AY * (A(8,4) + AY * A(13,4))))	T2	138
	ZQR2 = AY*(A(3,4)+AX*A(5,4)+AY*(A(6,4) + AX*A(9,4)))	T2	139
	ZQR3 = AX*AX*AX*(A(7,4) + AX *A(11,4) + AY*A(12,4))	T2	140
	ZQR4 = AY *AY*AY*(A(10,4) + AX * A(14,4) + AY * A(15,4))	T2	141
	Z4 = A(1,4) + ZQR1 + ZQR2 + ZQR3 + ZQR4	T2	142
	GO TO 201	T2	143
200	Z4 = 0.0	T2	144
C		T2	145
201	IF(MTD(5)) 203,203,207	T2	146
202	ZQN1 = AX * (A(2,5)+AX*A(4,5)+AY*(A(5,5) + AX*A(8,5)))	T2	147
	ZQN2 = AY * (A(3,5) + AY * (A(6,5) + AX * A(9,5)))	T2	148
	ZQN3 = AX*AX*AY*AY*(A(13,5)+AX*A(18,5)+AY*A(19,5))	T2	149
	ZQN4 = AX*AX*AX*(A(7,5)+AY*A(12,5)+AX*(A(11,5)+AX*A(16,5)+AY*A(17,5)	T2	150
	15)))	T2	151
	ZQN5=AY*AY*AY*(A(10,5)+AX*A(14,5)+AY*(A(15,5)+AX*A(20,5)+AY*A(21,5)	T2	152
	1)))	T2	153
	Z5 = A(1,5) + ZQN1 + ZQN2 + ZQN3 + ZQN4 + ZQN5	T2	154
	GO TO 382	T2	155

203	Z5 = 0.0	T2	156
382	IF(MTD(6)) 384,384,383	T2	157
383	Z61 = AX * (A(2,6) + AY * (A(5,6) + AX * A(8,6)) + AX * (A(4,6) +	T2	158
	1 AX * A(7,6)))	T2	159
	Z62 = AY * (A(3,6) + AY * (A(6,6) + AX * (A(9,6) + AX * A(13,6))) +	T2	160
	1 AY * A(10,6)))	T2	161
	Z63 = AY*AX*AX*AX* (A(12,6) + AX * (A(17,6) + AY * A(24,6))) + AY	T2	162
	1 * (A(18,6) + AY * A(25,6)))	T2	163
	Z64 = AX*AY*AY*AY* (A(14,6) + AX * A(19,6))	T2	164
	Z65 = AX*AX*AX*AX* (A(11,6) + AX * (A(16,6) + AY * A(23,6) + AX *	T2	165
	1 A(22,6)))	T2	166
	Z66 = AY*AY*AY*AY* (A(15,6) + AX * (A(20,6) + AX * A(26,6) + AY *	T2	167
	1A(27,6)) + AY * (A(21,6) + AY * A(28,6)))	T2	168
	Z6 = A(1,6) + Z61 + Z62 + Z63 + Z64 + Z65 + Z66	T2	169
	GO TO 365	T2	170
384	Z6 = 0.0	T2	171
C		T2	172
365	IF(MTD(4))367,367,366	T2	173
366	RQR(I)=AZ-Z4	T2	174
	GO TO 368	T2	175
367	RQR(I)=0.	T2	176
368	IF(MTD(5))370,370,369	T2	177
369	RQN(I)=AZ-Z5	T2	178
	GO TO 385	T2	179
370	RQN(I)=0.0	T2	180
385	IF(MTD(6)) 387,387,386	T2	181
386	RSX(I) = AZ - Z6	T2	182
	GO TO 381	T2	183
387	RSX(I) = 0.0	T2	184
381	SQ(4)=SQ(4)+RQR(I)*RQR(I)	T2	185
	SQ(5)=SQ(5)+RQN(I)*RQN(I)	T2	186
	SQ(6) = SQ(6) + RSX(I) * RSX(I)	T2	187
C		T2	188
471	PRINT 472, AX,AY,AZ,Z4,RQR(I),Z5,RQN(I),Z6,RSX(I)		
472	FORMAT(1X,F11.3,8F12.3)	T2	190
C		T2	191
	WRITE(NTAPE1)RQR		
	WRITE(NTAPE1)RQN		
	WRITE(NTAPE1)RSX		
C		T2	195
C	-----	T2	196
C	CALCULATE ERROR MEASURES	T2	197
C	-----	T2	198
	TVARI=ZSQ-(SUMZ*SUMZ)/FN	T2	199
	SN=N-1	T2	200
	RSN=1./SN	T2	201
C		T2	202
	DO 520 I=1,6,1	T2	203
	IF(MTD(I))500,500,480	T2	204
C		T2	205
480	SD(I)=SQRT (RSN*SQ(I))	T2	206
	VAR(I)=TVARI-SQ(I)	T2	207
	TVAR(I)=TVARI	T2	208
	DET(I)=VAR(I)/TVARI	T2	209
	IF(DET(I))485,490,490	T2	210
C		T2	211
485	COR(I)=-SQRT (-DET(I))	T2	212
	GO TO 520	T2	213
490	COR(I)=SQRT (DET(I))	T2	214
	GO TO 520	T2	215
C		T2	216

500	SD(I)=0.0	T2	217
	VAR(I)=0.0	T2	218
	TVAR(I)=0.0	T2	219
	DET(I)=0.0	T2	220
	COR(I)=0.0	T2	221
C		T2	222
520	CONTINUE	T2	223
C	-----	T2	224
C	PUNCH EQUATIONS OF SURFACES	T2	225
C	-----	T2	226
	PRINT 317, (ID(I),I=1,40)		
C		T2	228
	IF(MTD(1))40,40,35	T2	229
35	PRINT 585		
585	FORMAT(1H0 39HCOEFFICIENTS OF FIRST-DEGREE EQUATION)	T2	231
	PRINT 595,(A(I,1),I=1,3)		
595	FORMAT (4H0Z = F15.5, 2H + F14.5, 4H X + F13.5, 2H Y)	T2	233
C		T2	234
	40 IF(MTD(2))50,50,45	T2	235
45	PRINT 605		
605	FORMAT(1H0 39HCOEFFICIENTS OF SECOND-DEGREE EQUATION)	T2	237
	PRINT 615, (A(I,2),I=1,6)		
615	FORMAT (4H0Z = F15.5, 2H + F14.5, 4H X + F13.5, 4H Y + F13.5,	T2	239
	1 5H X2 + , F13.5, 5H XY + F13.5, 3H Y2)	T2	240
C		T2	241
	50 IF(MTD(3)) 56, 56,55	T2	242
55	PRINT 625		
625	FORMAT(1H0 39HCOEFFICIENTS OF THIRD-DEGREE EQUATION)	T2	244
	PRINT 635, (A(I,3),I=1,10)		
635	FORMAT (4H0Z = F15.5, 2H + F14.5, 4H X + F13.5, 4H Y + F13.5,	T2	246
	1 5H X2 + , F13.5, 5H XY + F13.5, 5H Y2 +/F13.5, 5H X3 + F13.5,	T2	247
	2 6H X2Y + , F13.5, 6H XY2 + F13.5, 3H Y3)	T2	248
C		T2	249
	56 IF(MTD(4))58,58,57	T2	250
57	PRINT 626		
626	FORMAT(1H0 39HCOEFFICIENTS OF FOURTH-DEGREE EQUATION)	T2	252
	PRINT 627, (A(I,4),I=1,15)		
627	FORMAT (4H0Z = F15.5, 2H + F14.5, 4H X + F13.5, 4H Y + F13.5,	T2	254
	1 5H X2 + , F13.5, 5H XY + F13.5, 5H Y2 +/F13.5, 5H X3 + F13.5,	T2	255
	2 6H X2Y + , F13.5, 6H XY2 + F13.5, 5H Y3 + F13.5, 5H X4 + F13.5,	T2	256
	3 6H X3Y + /F13.5, 7H X2Y2 + F13.5, 7H XY3 + F13.5,3H Y4)	T2	257
C		T2	258
	58 IF(MTD(5)) 60, 60, 59	T2	259
59	PRINT 628		
628	FORMAT(1H0 39HCOEFFICIENTS OF FIFTH-DEGREE EQUATION)	T2	261
	PRINT 629, (A(I,5),I=1,21)		
629	FORMAT (4H0Z = F15.5, 2H + F14.5, 4H X + F13.5, 4H Y + F13.5,	T2	263
	1 5H X2 + , F13.5, 5H XY + F13.5, 5H Y2 +/F13.5, 5H X3 + F13.5,	T2	264
	2 6H X2Y + , F13.5, 6H XY2 + F13.5, 5H Y3 + F13.5, 5H X4 + F13.5,	T2	265
	3 6H X3Y + /F13.5, 7H X2Y2 + F13.5, 7H XY3 + F13.5,7H Y4 +	T2	266
	4F13.5,5H X5 + F13.5, 6H X4Y + F13.5, 7H X3Y2 + / F13.5,	T2	267
	5 7H X2Y3 + F13.5, 6H XY4 + F13.5, 3H Y5)	T2	268
C		T2	269
	60 IF(MTD(6)) 640,640,61	T2	270
61	PRINT 630		
630	FORMAT(1H0 39HCOEFFICIENTS OF SIXTH-DEGREE EQUATION)	T2	272
	PRINT 631, (A(I,6),I=1,28)		
631	FORMAT (4H0Z = F15.5, 2H + F14.5, 4H X + F13.5, 4H Y + F13.5,	T2	274
	1 5H X2 + , F13.5, 5H XY + F13.5, 5H Y2 +/F13.5, 5H X3 + F13.5,	T2	275
	2 6H X2Y + , F13.5, 6H XY2 + F13.5, 5H Y3 + F13.5, 5H X4 + F13.5,	T2	276
	3 6H X3Y + /F13.5, 7H X2Y2 + F13.5, 7H XY3 + F13.5,7H Y4 +	T2	277
	4F13.5,5H X5 + F13.5, 6H X4Y + F13.5, 7H X3Y2 + / F13.5,	T2	278

5 7H X2Y3 + F13.5, 6H XY4 + F13.5, 5H Y5 + F13.5, 5H X6 + F13.5,	T2	279
66H X5Y + F13.5, 7H X4Y2 + / F13.5, 7HX3Y3 + F13.5, 7H X2Y4 +	T2	280
7F13.5, 6H XY5 + F13.5, 5H Y6)	T2	281
C -----	T2	282
C PUNCH ERROR MEASURES	T2	283
C -----	T2	284
640 PRINT 644	T2	285
644 FORMAT(1H0,/1H0,/1H0,/1H0,/1H0)	T2	287
PRINT 645, (SD(I),I=1,6),(VAR(I),I=1,6),(SQ(I),I=1,6)		
645 FORMAT (1H0 29X, 14HERROR MEASURES / 1H0 7HSURFACE 25X, 12HFIRST-DT2	T2	289
1EGREE 2X, 13HSECOND-DEGREE, 3X, 12HTHIRD-DEGREE, 2X, 13HFOURTH-DEGREE	T2	290
23X, 12HFIFTH-DEGREE, 2X, 12HSIXTH-DEGREE /	T2	291
3 1H0 18HSTANDARD DEVIATION 11X, 6F15.2 /	T2	292
4/ 1H0 19HVARIATION EXPLAINED / 1X, 10HBY SURFACE 19X, 6E15.8 / 1H0T2	T2	293
523HVARIATION NOT EXPLAINED / 1X, 10HBY SURFACE 19X, 6E15.8)	T2	294
C	T2	295
PRINT 655, (TVAR(I),I=1,6),(DET(I),I=1,6),(COR(I),I=1,6)		
655 FORMAT (1H0 15HTOTAL VARIATION 14X, 6E15.8 / 1H0 14HCOEFFICIENT OF T2	T2	297
1/ 1X, 13HDETERMINATION 16X, 6F15.8 / 1H0 14HCOEFFICIENT OF / 1X,	T2	298
211H CORRELATION 18X, 6F15.8)	T2	299
C -----	T2	300
C O-LEARY, S LEFT THUMB IS ON BACKWARDS.	T2	301
C -----	T2	302
C	T2	303
C READ IN NUMBER OF CONTOUR MAPS AND RESIDUAL INDICATOR	T2	304
C -----	T2	305
IK=0	T2	306
116 READ 117, NUMB, IPLOT		
117 FORMAT (I5, 1X, I1)	T2	308
CALL RANGE(0, 1, IPLOT, I)	T2	309
IF(I)118,118,741	T2	310
741 KAW = 11	T2	311
PRINT 710, KAW		
GO TO 720	T2	313
C -----	T2	314
C READ CONTOUR PARAMETERS	T2	315
C -----	T2	316
118 IK=IK+1	T2	317
IF(NUMB-IK)300,119,119	T2	318
119 READ 125, MP, IOR, M3, MT, NCOL, CON, REF		
125 FORMAT (1X, 4I1, I4, 2F10.2)	T2	320
C	T2	321
C CHECK PLOTTING PARAMETERS FOR VALIDITY	T2	322
C	T2	323
NERR=0	T2	324
CALL RANGE (1,6,MP,NKR)	T2	325
KAW=13	T2	326
IF(NKR)700,700,705	T2	327
700 CALL RANGE(0,1,M3,NKR)	T2	328
KAW=14	T2	329
IF(NKR)715,715,705	T2	330
705 PRINT 710, KAW		
710 FORMAT(1X, 13HPROGRAM ERROR I3)	T2	332
NERR=1	T2	333
IF(KAW-8)700,720,720	T2	334
C	T2	335
715 IF(NERR)730,730,720	T2	336
720 PRINT 725		
725 FORMAT (13H0INVALID DATA)	T2	338
CALL EXIT	T2	339
C	T2	340

730 IF(M3)30,126,30	T2	341
126 READ 127, XPMAX,XPMIN,YPMAX,YPMIN		
127 FORMAT (1X, 4F15.6)	T2	343
GO TO 107	T2	344
C	T2	345
30 XPMAX = XMAX	T2	346
XPMIN = XMIN	T2	347
YPMAX = YMAX	T2	348
YPMIN = YMIN	T2	349
C	T2	350
107 IF(MTD(MP)) 118, 118, 108	T2	351
C	T2	352
C PUNCH MAP TITLES AND CALL SUBROUTINE CONTUR	T2	353
C	T2	354
108 PRINT 317, (ID(I),I=1,40)		
C	T2	356
GO TO (245, 255, 266, 299, 301, 302), MP	T2	357
C	T2	358
245 PRINT 251		
251 FORMAT (1H0 32HCONTOURED FIRST-DEGREE SURFACE)	T2	360
GO TO 275	T2	361
255 PRINT 261		
261 FORMAT (1H0 32HCONTOURED SECOND-DEGREE SURFACE)	T2	363
GO TO 275	T2	364
266 PRINT 271		
271 FORMAT (1H0 32HCONTOURED THIRD-DEGREE SURFACE)	T2	366
GO TO 275	T2	367
299 PRINT 281		
281 FORMAT (1H0 32HCONTOURED FOURTH DEGREE SURFACE)	T2	369
GO TO 275	T2	370
301 PRINT 291		
291 FORMAT (1H0 32HCONTOURED FIFTH-DEGREE SURFACE)	T2	372
GO TO 275	T2	373
302 PRINT 303		
303 FORMAT (1H0 31HCONTOURED SIXTH-DEGREE SURFACE)	T2	375
C	T2	376
275 CALL CONTUR (MP,IOR,MT,NCOL,CON,REF,XPMAX,XPMIN,YPMAX,	T2	377
1 YPMIN, IREFU,IREFL,JKR)	T2	378
GO TO 118	T2	379
C	T2	380
300 REWIND NTAPE2		
DO 9324 I=1,N		
9324 READ(NTAPE2) X(I),Y(I),Z(I)	T2	382
RETURN	T2	384
END	T2	385
\$IBFTC CONTUR		
SUBROUTINE CONTUR (LM,M2,MT,NCOL,R1,R2,XPMAX,XPMIN,YPMAX,	CNTUR	1
1 YPMIN, IREFU,IREFL,KERR)	CNTUR	2
COMMON /TAPE/NTAPE1,NTAPE2,NTAPE3,NTAPE4,NTAPE5,NTAPE6		
C	CNTUR	3
C PROGRAM - SUBROUTINE CONTUR	CNTUR	4
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN II	CNTUR	5
C PROGRAMMER - DONALD I GOOD	CNTUR	6
C DATE COMPLETED - APRIL 1964	CNTUR	7
C MODIFIED FOR ORDERS 4,5 AND 6 5/65 R.H. LIPPERT, M.T.O-LEARY	CNTUR	8
C	CNTUR	9
C	CNTUR	10
DOUBLE PRECISION A(28,6)	CNTUR	11
COMMON A,MAP(110),DUMMY(1496)	CNTUR	12
DIMENSION IREFU(11), IREFL(26)	CNTUR	13
C	CNTUR	14
C CALCULATE X AND Y PLOTTING DIMENSIONS	CNTUR	15
C	CNTUR	16

DX = XPMAX - XPMIN	CNTUR 17
DY = YPMAX - YPMIN	CNTUR 18
NC = NCOL - 11	CNTUR 19
FNC = NC	CNTUR 20
NC = NC + 1	CNTUR 21
C -----	CNTUR 22
C CHECK ARGUMENTS	CNTUR 23
C -----	CNTUR 24
KERR=0	CNTUR 25
C	CNTUR 26
CALL RANGE(1,6,LM,NKR)	CNTUR 27
KEW=1	CNTUR 28
IF(NKR)5,5,50	CNTUR 29
C	CNTUR 30
5 CALL RANGE(1,4,M2,NKR)	CNTUR 31
KEW=2	CNTUR 32
IF(NKR)10,10,50	CNTUR 33
C	CNTUR 34
10 CALL RANGE(0,1,MT,NKR)	CNTUR 35
KEW=3	CNTUR 36
IF(NKR)15,15,50	CNTUR 37
C	CNTUR 38
15 CALL RANGE(12,120,NCOL,NKR)	CNTUR 39
KEW=4	CNTUR 40
IF(NKR)20,20,50	CNTUR 41
C	CNTUR 42
20 IF(R1)25,25,30	CNTUR 43
25 KEW=5	CNTUR 44
GO TO 50	CNTUR 45
C	CNTUR 46
30 IF(DX)35,35,40	CNTUR 47
35 KEW=6	CNTUR 48
GO TO 50	CNTUR 49
C	CNTUR 50
40 IF(DY)45,45,125	CNTUR 51
45 KEW=7	CNTUR 52
C	CNTUR 53
50 PRINT 55, KEW	
55 FORMAT (1X, 23HSUBROUTINE CONTUR ERROR I2, 49H, YOUR CONTROL CARC	CNTUR 55
1DS ARE PROBABLY ALL ///ED UP.)	CNTUR 56
KERR=1	CNTUR 57
GO TO (5,10,15,20,30,40,574),KEW	CNTUR 58
C	CNTUR 59
125 IF(KERR)130,130,574	CNTUR 60
C -----	CNTUR 61
C PUNCH PLOTTING LIMITS	CNTUR 62
C -----	CNTUR 63
130 PRINT 60, XPMAX,XPMIN,YPMAX,YPMIN	
60 FORMAT (1H0 15HPLOTTING LIMITS / 1X, 11HMAXIMUM X = F15.6, 5X,	CNTUR 65
1 11HMINIMUM X = F15.6/ 1X, 11HMAXIMUM Y = F15.6, 5X,	CNTUR 66
2 11HMINIMUM Y = F15.6)	CNTUR 67
C -----	CNTUR 68
C CHOOSE ORIENTATION	CNTUR 69
C -----	CNTUR 70
GO TO (135, 165, 195, 196), M2	CNTUR 71
C	CNTUR 72
135 EXL = XPMIN	CNTUR 73
EXR = XPMAX	CNTUR 74
EXT = YPMAX	CNTUR 75
EXR = YPMIN	CNTUR 76
M6 = 0	CNTUR 77
GO TO 200	CNTUR 78
C	CNTUR 79

165	EXL = YPMIN	CNTUR 80
	EXR = YPMAX	CNTUR 81
	EXT = XPMIN	CNTUR 82
	EXB = XPMAX	CNTUR 83
	M6 = 1	CNTUR 84
	GO TO 200	CNTUR 85
C		CNTUR 86
195	IF (DX - DY) 135, 135, 165	CNTUR 87
196	IF (DX - DY) 165, 135, 135	CNTUR 88
C	-----	CNTUR 89
C	CALCULATE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL PLOTTING INCREMENTS	CNTUR 90
C	-----	CNTUR 91
200	HINC = (EXR - EXL) / FNC	CNTUR 92
C		CNTUR 93
	IF (MT) 201, 202, 201	CNTUR 94
201	VINC = HINC * 1.6666667	CNTUR 95
	GO TO 214	CNTUR 96
202	VINC = HINC	CNTUR 97
C		CNTUR 98
214	IF (M6) 220, 215, 220	CNTUR 99
215	VINC = - VINC	CNTUR100
C	-----	CNTUR101
C	PUNCH MAP PARAMETERS AND SCALES	CNTUR102
C	-----	CNTUR103
220	IF (M6) 300, 280, 300	CNTUR104
280	PRINT 285, EXL, HINC	
285	FORMAT (1H0 21HX-SCALE IS HORIZONTAL / 1X, 9HX-VALUE = F8.2,	CNTUR106
	1 2H + F8.4, 16H X (SCALE VALUE))	CNTUR107
	PRINT 295	
295	FORMAT (1H0 19HY-SCALE IS VERTICAL)	CNTUR109
	GO TO 320	CNTUR110
300	PRINT 305, EXL, HINC	
305	FORMAT (1H0 21HY-SCALE IS HORIZONTAL / 1X, 9HY-VALUE = F8.2,	CNTUR112
	1 2H + F8.4, 16H X (SCALE VALUE))	CNTUR113
	PRINT 315	
315	FORMAT (1H0 19HX-SCALE IS VERTICAL)	CNTUR115
320	PRINT 325, R1, R2	
325	FORMAT (1H0 18HCONTOUR INTERVAL = F29.2/ 1X, 17HREFERENCE CONTOUR	CNTUR117
	1 10H (.....) = F20.2)	CNTUR118
C		CNTUR119
	IF (NCOL - 80) 340, 340, 330	CNTUR120
C		CNTUR121
330	PRINT 335	
335	FORMAT (1H0 9X, 10H0123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789	CNTUR123
3351	10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 2H 1	CNTUR124
	2 8H23456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789	CNTUR125
	3 10H 123456789 /)	CNTUR126
	GO TO 344	CNTUR127
C		CNTUR128
340	PRINT 341	
341	FORMAT (1H0 9X, 10H0123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789	CNTUR130
	2 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 /)	CNTUR131
C	-----	CNTUR132
C	CHOOSE CHARACTERS FOR LINE BY LINE PLOTTING	CNTUR133
C	-----	CNTUR134
344	VERT = EXT - VINC	CNTUR135
C		CNTUR136
C	INCREMENT VERTICAL INDEX BY ONE LINE	CNTUR137
C		CNTUR138
345	VERT = VERT + VINC	CNTUR139
C		CNTUR140
C	ZERO PLOTTING ARRAY, MAP	CNTUR141

C	DO 347 I = 1,NC,1	CNTUR142
	347 MAP(I)=IREFU(26)	CNTUR143
C		CNTUR144
	HOR = EXL - HINC	CNTUR145
	I = 0	CNTUR146
C		CNTUR147
C	INCREMENT HORIZONTAL INDEX BY ONE	CNTUR148
C		CNTUR149
C	352 I = I + 1	CNTUR150
	HOR = HOR + HINC	CNTUR151
C		CNTUR152
C	DETERMINE X AND Y VALUES OF THE PLOTTING POSITION	CNTUR153
C		CNTUR154
	IF (M6) 380, 365, 380	CNTUR155
	365 AX = HOR	CNTUR156
	AY = VERT	CNTUR157
	GO TO 390	CNTUR158
	380 AX = VERT	CNTUR159
	AY = HOR	CNTUR160
C		CNTUR161
C	SELECT PLOTTING FUNCTION AND CALCULATE VALUE OF SURFACE AT THE	CNTUR162
C	PLOTTING POSITION	CNTUR163
C		CNTUR164
	390 GO TO (395, 405, 415, 416, 417, 418),LM	CNTUR165
C		CNTUR166
	395 C =A(1,1)+A(2,1)*AX+A(3,1)*AY	CNTUR167
	GO TO 420	CNTUR168
C		CNTUR169
	405 ZQ1 = AX * (A(2,2) + A(4,2) * AX + A(5,2) * AY)	CNTUR170
	ZQ2=AY * (A(3,2) + A(6,2) * AY)	CNTUR171
	C = A(1,2) + ZQ1 + ZQ2	CNTUR172
	GO TO 420	CNTUR173
C		CNTUR174
	415 ZC1 = AX * (A(2,3) + AX * (A(4,3) + A(7,3) * AX))	CNTUR175
	ZC2=AY * (A(3,3) + AY * (A(6,3) + A(10,3) * AY))	CNTUR176
	ZC3 = AX * AY * (A(5,3) + A(8,3) * AX + A(9,3) * AY)	CNTUR177
	C = A(1,3)+ZC1 + ZC2 + ZC3	CNTUR178
	GO TO 420	CNTUR179
C		CNTUR180
	416 ZQR1 = AX*(A(2,4) + AX * (A(4,4) + AY * (A(8,4) + AY * A(13,4))))	CNTUR181
	ZQR2 = AY*(A(3,4)+AX*A(5,4)+AY*(A(6,4) + AX*A(9,4)))	CNTUR182
	ZQR3 = AX*AX*AX*(A(7,4) + AX * A(11,4) + AY*A(12,4))	CNTUR183
	ZQR4 = AY *AY*AY*(A(10,4) + AX * A(14,4) + AY * A(15,4))	CNTUR184
	C = A(1,4) + ZQR1 + ZQR2 + ZQR3 + ZQR4	CNTUR185
	GO TO 420	CNTUR186
C		CNTUR187
	417 ZQN1 = AX * (A(2,5)+AX*A(4,5)+AY*(A(5,5) + AX*A(8,5)))	CNTUR188
	ZQN2 = AY * (A(3,5) + AY * (A(6,5) + AX * A(9,5)))	CNTUR189
	ZQN3 = AX*AX*AY*AY*(A(13,5)+AX*A(18,5)+AY*A(19,5))	CNTUR190
	ZQN4 = AX*AX*AX*(A(7,5)+AY*A(12,5)+AX*(A(11,5)+AX*A(16,5)+AY*A(17,5))	CNTUR191
	15)))	CNTUR192
	ZQN5=AY*AY*AY*(A(10,5)+AX*A(14,5)+AY*(A(15,5)+AX*A(20,5)+AY*A(21,5)	CNTUR193
	1)))	CNTUR194
	C = A(1,5) + ZQN1 + ZQN2 + ZQN3 + ZQN4 + ZQN5	CNTUR195
C		CNTUR196
	GO TO 420	CNTUR197
C		CNTUR198
	418 Z61 = AX * (A(2,6) + AY * (A(5,6) + AX * A(8,6)) + AX * (A(4,6) +	CNTUR199
	1 AX * A(7,6)))	CNTUR200
	Z62 = AY * (A(3,6) + AY * (A(6,6) + AX * (A(9,6) + AX * A(13,6))	CNTUR201
	1 AY * A(10,6)))	CNTUR202
		CNTUR203

Z63 = AY*AX*AX*AX* (A(12,6) + AX * (A(17,6) + AY * A(24,6)) + AY	CNTUR204
1 * (A(18,6) + AY * A(25,6)))	CNTUR205
Z64 = AX*AY*AY*AY* (A(14,6) + AX * A(19,6))	CNTUR206
Z65 = AX*AX*AX*AX* (A(11,6) + AX * (A(16,6) + AY * A(23,6) + AX *	CNTUR207
1 A(22,6)))	CNTUR208
Z66 = AY*AY*AY*AY* (A(15,6) + AX * (A(20,6) + AX * A(26,6) + AY *	CNTUR209
1A(27,6)) + AY * (A(21,6) + AY * A(28,6)))	CNTUR210
C = A(1,6) + Z61 + Z62 + Z63 + Z64 + Z65 + Z66	CNTUR211
C	CNTUR212
C DETERMINE OF SURFACE VALUE LIES ABOVE OR BELOW REFERENCE CONTOUR	CNTUR213
C (DELZ IS + OR -)	CNTUR214
C	CNTUR215
420 DELZ = C - R2	CNTUR216
IF (DELZ) 480, 421, 421	CNTUR217
C	CNTUR218
C DETERMINE IF SURFACE VALUE LIES IN REFERENCE BAND	CNTUR219
C	CNTUR220
421 IF (DELZ - R1) 425, 430, 430	CNTUR221
425 MAP(I) = IREFU(1)	CNTUR222
GO TO 535	CNTUR223
C	CNTUR224
C SCALE DELZ SO THAT IT FALLS IN RANGE OF PLOTTING SYMBOLS(IREFU)	CNTUR225
C	CNTUR226
430 DELZ = DELZ - R1	CNTUR227
431 IF (DELZ - 20. * R1) 445, 435, 435	CNTUR228
435 DELZ = DELZ - 20. * R1	CNTUR229
GO TO 431	CNTUR230
C	CNTUR231
C CHOOSE PLOTTING SYMBOL	CNTUR232
C	CNTUR233
445 NOD = DELZ / R1	CNTUR234
J = -1	CNTUR235
K = 1	CNTUR236
460 J = J + 2	CNTUR237
K = K + 1	CNTUR238
IF (NOD - J) 535, 475, 460	CNTUR239
475 MAP(I) = IREFU(K)	CNTUR240
GO TO 535	CNTUR241
C	CNTUR242
C SCALE DELZ SO THAT IT FALLS IN RANGE OF PLOTTING SYMBOLS(IREFL)	CNTUR243
C	CNTUR244
480 DELZ = - DELZ	CNTUR245
485 IF (DELZ - 52. * R1) 500, 490, 490	CNTUR246
490 DELZ = DELZ - 52. * R1	CNTUR247
GO TO 485	CNTUR248
C	CNTUR249
C CHOOSE PLOTTING SYMBOL	CNTUR250
C	CNTUR251
500 NOD = DELZ / R1	CNTUR252
J = -1	CNTUR253
K = 0	CNTUR254
515 J = J + 2	CNTUR255
K = K + 1	CNTUR256
IF (NOD - J) 535, 530, 515	CNTUR257
530 MAP(I) = IREFL(K)	CNTUR258
C	CNTUR259
C DETERMINE IF LAST HORIZONTAL POSITION HAS BEEN PROCESSED	CNTUR260
C	CNTUR261
535 IF (I - NC) 352, 540, 540	CNTUR262
C	CNTUR263
C PUNCH PLOTTING ARRAY	CNTUR264
C	CNTUR265

540 PRINT 545, VERT, (MAP(I),I=1,NC)	
545 FORMAT(1X,F8.2,1X,62A1,48A1)	CNTUR267
C	CNTUR268
DETERMINE IF LAST LINE HAS BEEN PROCESSED	CNTUR269
C	CNTUR270
IF (M6) 565, 560, 565	CNTUR271
560 IF (VERT - EXB) 570, 570, 345	CNTUR272
565 IF (VERT - EXB) 345, 570, 570	CNTUR273
C	CNTUR274
PUNCH FINAL SCALES	CNTUR275
C	CNTUR276
570 IF (NCOL - 80) 571, 571, 572	CNTUR277
C	CNTUR278
571 PRINT 341	
GO TO 574	
572 PRINT 335	CNTUR280
C	
574 RETURN	CNTUR282
END	CNTUR283
	CNTUR284
\$ENTRY LINK1	
\$LINK LINK2	
\$IBFTC LINK2	
C PROGRAM - TREND SURFACE LINK 2	LINK2 1
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN IV	LINK2 2
C COMPUTER - IBM 7040 16 K CORE	LINK2 3
C PROGRAMMER - DONALD I GOOD	LINK2 4
C DATE COMPLETED - APRIL 1964	LINK2 5
C REVISED SEPT 1964 OWEN T SPITZ	LINK2 6
C MODIFIED FOR ORDERS 4,5 AND 6 5/65 R.H. LIPPERT, M.T.O-LEARY	LINK2 7
C FOR DOCUMENTATION SEE KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SPECIAL	LINK2 8
C DISTRIBUTION PUBLICATION 14 FOR 1620 VERSION	LINK2 9
C	LINK2 10
C	LINK2 11
COMMON /TAPE/NTAPE1,NTAPE2,NTAPE3,NTAPE4,NTAPE5,NTAPE6	
DOUBLE PRECISION A(28,6)	LINK2 12
DIMENSION JREF(12)	LINK2 13
COMMON A,X(500),Y(500),R(500),JARBO(52),ID(40),MTD(6),N,SUMZ,FN,	LINK2 14
1XMAX,XMIN,YMAX,YMIN,IPLT	LINK2 15
EQUIVALENCE(JARBO(28),JREF(3))	LINK2 16
C	LINK2 17
C CHECK LINK 2 INDICATOR	LINK2 18
C	LINK2 19
REWIND NTAPE1	
IF (IPLT - 1) 4, 5, 4	LINK2 21
4 KAW = 12	LINK2 22
PRINT 120, KAW	
GO TO 105	LINK2 24
C	LINK2 25
5 KN = N + 1	LINK2 26
IP = 0	LINK2 27
C	LINK2 28
C CALCULATE PLOTTING SYMBOLS FOR SUBROUTINE PLOT3	LINK2 29
NOP=37	
JARBO(1)=JARBO(26)	LINK2 30
JARBO(27)=JARBO(40)	LINK2 31
JARBO(26)=JARBO(39)	LINK2 32
C -----	LINK2 33
C READ IN PLOTTING PARAMETERS	LINK2 34
C -----	LINK2 35
READ 10, NUMB	
10 FORMAT (I5)	LINK2 37
C	LINK2 38

15	IP = IP + 1	LINK2 39
	IF (NUMB - IP) 105, 19, 19	LINK2 40
19	READ 20, MP, IOR, M3, MT, NCOL	
20	FORMAT (1X, 4I1, I4)	LINK2 42
C	-----	LINK2 43
C	CHECK PARAMETERS FOR VALIDITY	LINK2 44
C	-----	LINK2 45
	NERR=0	LINK2 46
	CALL RANGE(0,6,MP,NKR)	LINK2 47
	KAW=9	LINK2 48
	IF(NKR)110,110,115	LINK2 49
110	CALL RANGE(0,1,M3,NKR)	LINK2 50
	KAW=10	LINK2 51
	IF(NKR)125,125,115	LINK2 52
115	PRINT 120, KAW	
120	FORMAT (1X, 13HPROGRAM ERROR I3)	LINK2 54
	NERR=1	LINK2 55
	IF(KAW-10)110,125,125	LINK2 56
125	IF(NERR)25,25,130	LINK2 57
130	PRINT 135	
135	FORMAT(13H0INVALID DATA)	LINK2 59
	CALL EXIT	LINK2 60
C		LINK2 61
	25 IF(M3)40,30,40	LINK2 62
	30 READ 35, XPMAX,XPMIN,YPMAX,YPMIN	
	35 FORMAT (1X, 4F15.6)	LINK2 64
	IF(NOP.EQ.MP) GO TO 165	
	GO TO 50	LINK2 65
C		LINK2 66
	40 XPMAX=XMAX	LINK2 67
	XPMIN=XMIN	LINK2 68
	YPMAX=YMAX	LINK2 69
	YPMIN=YMIN	LINK2 70
C		LINK2 71
	50 IF (MP) 51, 52, 51	LINK2 72
	51 IF(MTD(MP).LE.0) READ (NTAPE1) R	
	IF(MTD(MP))15,15,52	
	52 DX = XMAX - XMIN	LINK2 74
	DY = YMAX - YMIN	LINK2 75
C	*****	LINK2 76
C	REPLACE X,Y,Z COORDINATES IN COMMON	LINK2 77
C	*****	LINK2 78
	REWIND NTAPE2	
	DO 740 I=1,N	LINK2 80
740	READ (NTAPE2) X(I),Y(I),R(I)	
C	-----	LINK2 82
C	PLACE RESIDUAL ARRAY FROM TAPE 1 INTO R ARRAY	LINK2 83
C	-----	LINK2 84
	NRD=MP+1	
	DO 9976 ISQU=1,NRD	
9976	READ(NTAPE1) R	
	REWIND NTAPE1	
	READ(NTAPE1) R	
	GO TO (140, 145, 150, 155), IOR	LINK2 86
140	CALL ORDER3(Y,X,R ,1,N,1)	LINK2 87
	K = 0	LINK2 88
	GO TO 165	LINK2 89
145	CALL ORDER3(X,Y,R ,1,N,0)	LINK2 90
	K = 2	LINK2 91
	GO TO 165	LINK2 92
150	IF (DX - DY) 140, 140, 145	LINK2 93
155	IF (DX - DY) 145, 140, 140	LINK2 94

C	-----	LINK2 95
C	PUNCH MAP TITLES AND CALL PLOTTING SUBROUTINE PLOT3	LINK2 96
C	-----	LINK2 97
	165 PRINT 55, (ID(I),I=1,40)	
	55 FORMAT (1H1 39A2, A1)	LINK2 99
C	IF (MP) 59, 60, 59	LINK2100
	59 GO TO (70, 80, 90, 301, 303,305),MP	LINK2101
C		LINK2102
	60 PRINT 65	LINK2103
	65 FORMAT (1H0 37HPLOT OF ORIGINAL DATA (Z-COORDINATES))	LINK2105
	GO TO 160	LINK2106
C		LINK2107
	70 PRINT 75	
	75 FORMAT (1H0 32HPLOT OF FIRST-DEGREE RESIDUALS)	LINK2109
	GO TO 160	LINK2110
C		LINK2111
	80 PRINT 85	
	85 FORMAT (1H0 32HPLOT OF SECOND-DEGREE RESIDUALS)	LINK2113
	GO TO 160	LINK2114
C		LINK2115
	90 PRINT 95	
	95 FORMAT (1H0 32HPLOT OF THIRD-DEGREE RESIDUALS)	LINK2117
	GO TO 160	LINK2118
C		LINK2119
	301 PRINT 302	
	302 FORMAT (1H0 32HPLOT OF FOURTH-DEGREE RESIDUALS)	LINK2121
	GO TO 160	LINK2122
C		LINK2123
	303 PRINT 304	
	304 FORMAT (1H0 32HPLOT OF FIFTH-DEGREE RESIDUALS)	LINK2125
C		LINK2126
	GO TO 160	LINK2127
	305 PRINT 306	
	306 FORMAT (1H0 32HPLOT OF SIXTH-DEGREE RESIDUALS)	LINK2129
	160 CALL PLOT3(X,Y,R,N,IOR,XPMAX,XPMIN,YPMAX,YPMIN,NCOL,MT,K,J,JREF,MELINK2130	
	1R,JARBO)	LINK2131
	NOP=MP	
	GO TO 15	LINK2132
C		LINK2133
	105 CONTINUE	LINK2134
	CALL CHNXIT	LINK2135
	END	LINK2136
	\$IBFTC ORDER3	
	SUBROUTINE ORDER3(A,B,C,NF,NL,KD)	ORDR3 1
	COMMON /TAPE/NTAPE1,NTAPE2,NTAPE3,NTAPE4,NTAPE5,NTAPE6	
C	PROGRAM - SUBROUTINE ORDER3	ORDR3 2
C	LANGUAGE - FORTRAN II	ORDR3 3
C	NECESSARY SUBROUTINES - RANGE	ORDR3 4
C	COMPUTER - IBM 1620 60K CORE	ORDR3 5
C	PROGRAMMER - DONALD I GOOD	ORDR3 6
C	DATE COMPLETED - APRIL 1964	ORDR3 7
C	MODIFIED FOR ORDERS 4,5 AND 6 5/65 R.H. LIPPERT, M.T.O-LEARY	ORDR3 8
C		ORDR3 9
C		ORDR3 10
	DIMENSION A(500), B(500), C(500)	ORDR3 11
C		ORDR3 12
C	CALCULATE ORDERING PARAMETERS	ORDR3 13
C		ORDR3 14
	ND=NL-NF	ORDR3 15
	15 NP = NF + 1	ORDR3 16
	NE = NL + 1	ORDR3 17

C	-----	ORDR3	18
C	ORDER ARRAYS IN ASCENDING ORDER ON A	ORDR3	19
C	-----	ORDR3	20
	DO 90 K = 1,ND,1	ORDR3	21
C		ORDR3	22
	30 NE = NE - 1	ORDR3	23
	AMAX = A(NF)	ORDR3	24
	J = NF	ORDR3	25
	DO 50 I = NP,NE,1	ORDR3	26
	IF(AMAX - A(I)) 40, 50, 50	ORDR3	27
	40 AMAX = A(I)	ORDR3	28
	J = I	ORDR3	29
	50 CONTINUE	ORDR3	30
C		ORDR3	31
	BAMAX=B(J)	ORDR3	32
	CAMAX = C(J)	ORDR3	33
C		ORDR3	34
	A(J)=A(NE)	ORDR3	35
	B(J)=B(NE)	ORDR3	36
	C(J)=C(NE)	ORDR3	37
C		ORDR3	38
	A(NE) = AMAX	ORDR3	39
	B(NE) = BAMAX	ORDR3	40
	C(NE) = CAMAX	ORDR3	41
C		ORDR3	42
	90 CONTINUE	ORDR3	43
C		ORDR3	44
C	INVERT ARRAYS IF DESCENDING ORDER IS DESIRED	ORDR3	45
C		ORDR3	46
	IF(KD) 110, 110, 100	ORDR3	47
	100 NS2 = (NL - NF + 1) / 2 + NF - 1	ORDR3	48
	NT = NL + NF	ORDR3	49
	DO 105 I = NF, NS2, 1	ORDR3	50
	AMAX = A(I)	ORDR3	51
	BAMAX = B(I)	ORDR3	52
	CAMAX = C(I)	ORDR3	53
	K = NT - I	ORDR3	54
	A(I) = A(K)	ORDR3	55
	B(I) = B(K)	ORDR3	56
	C(I) = C(K)	ORDR3	57
	A(K) = AMAX	ORDR3	58
	B(K) = BAMAX	ORDR3	59
	105 C(K) = CAMAX	ORDR3	60
	110 RETURN	ORDR3	61
	END	ORDR3	62
\$IBFTC	PLOT3		
C	PROGRAM - SUBROUTINE PLOT3	PLOT3	1
C	LANGUAGE - FORTRAN IV	PLOT3	2
C	NECESSARY SUBROUTINES - RANGE, ORDER3.	PLOT3	3
C	COMPUTER - IBM 1620 60K CORE	PLOT3	4
C	PROGRAMMER - DONALD I GOOD	PLOT3	5
C	DATE COMPLETED - APRIL 1964	PLOT3	6
C	REVISED SEPT 1964 OWEN T SPITZ	PLOT3	7
C		PLOT3	8
C		PLOT3	9
	SUBROUTINE PLOT3(X,Y,Z,N,IOR,XMAX,XMIN,YMAX,YMIN,NCOL,MT,M1,M2,JREF	PLOT3	10
	1F,NKR,JARBO)	PLOT3	11
C		PLOT3	12
	COMMON /TAPE/NTAPE1,NTAPE2,NTAPE3,NTAPE4,NTAPE5,NTAPE6		
	DIMENSION X(500),Y(500),Z(500), JREF(12),IER(150),ITAB(150),MAP(11	PLOT3	13
	10),IZD(5),KTAB(150)	PLOT3	14
	DIMENSION JARBO(52)	PLOT3	15

C		PLOT3 16
C	DETERMINE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS, NCC, IN PLOTTING ARRAY	PLOT3 17
C		PLOT3 18
	NZ=150	PLOT3 19
	NCD=NCOL-10	PLOT3 20
	NCC=NCD-5	PLOT3 21
	FNC=NCC	PLOT3 22
C		PLOT3 23
C	CALCULATE PLOTTING DIMENSIONS	PLOT3 24
C		PLOT3 25
	DX=XMAX-XMIN	PLOT3 26
	DY=YMAX-YMIN	PLOT3 27
C	-----	PLOT3 28
C	CHECK ARGUMENTS FOR VALIDITY	PLOT3 29
C	-----	PLOT3 30
	NKR=0	PLOT3 31
	CALL RANGE(1,500,N,NAR)	PLOT3 32
	KAR=1	PLOT3 33
	IF(NAR)720,720,759	PLOT3 34
C		PLOT3 35
720	CALL RANGE(1,4,IOR,NAR)	PLOT3 36
	KAR=2	PLOT3 37
	IF(NAR)725,725,759	PLOT3 38
C		PLOT3 39
725	CALL RANGE(16,120,NCOL,NAR)	PLOT3 40
	KAR=3	PLOT3 41
	IF(NAR)730,730,759	PLOT3 42
C		PLOT3 43
730	CALL RANGE(0,1,MT,NAR)	PLOT3 44
	KAR=4	PLOT3 45
	IF(NAR)735,735,759	PLOT3 46
C		PLOT3 47
735	CALL RANGE(0,2,M1,NAR)	PLOT3 48
	KAR=5	PLOT3 49
	IF(NAR)740,740,759	PLOT3 50
C		PLOT3 51
740	IF(DX)745,745,750	PLOT3 52
745	KAR=6	PLOT3 53
	GO TO 759	PLOT3 54
C		PLOT3 55
750	IF(DY)755,755,765	PLOT3 56
755	KAR=7	PLOT3 57
759	PRINT 760, KAR	
760	FORMAT(1X, 22HSUBROUTINE PLOT3 ERROR I2)	PLOT3 59
	NKR=1	PLOT3 60
	GO TO (720,725,730,735,740,750,710),KAR	PLOT3 61
765	IF(NKR)5,5,710	PLOT3 62
C	-----	PLOT3 63
C	PUNCH PLOTTING LIMITS	PLOT3 64
C	-----	PLOT3 65
	5 PRINT 770, XMAX,XMIN,YMAX,YMIN	
770	FORMAT (1H0 15HPLOTTING LIMITS / 1X, 11HMAXIMUM X = F15.6, 5X,	PLOT3 67
	1 11HMINIMUM X = F15.6/ 1X, 11HMAXIMUM Y = F15.6, 5X,	PLOT3 68
	2 11HMINIMUM Y = F15.6)	PLOT3 69
C		PLOT3 70
C	ZERO CARRIAGE CONTROL ARRAY FOR OVERPRINT VALUES	PLOT3 71
C		PLOT3 72
	DO 10 I=1,NZ,1	PLOT3 73
	KTAB(I)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3 74
10	ITAB(I)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3 75

C	-----	PLOT3 76
C	SCALE PLOTTED VALUES TO 4-DIGIT MAXIMUM	PLOT3 77
C	-----	PLOT3 78
	AZMAX=ABS(Z(1))	PLOT3 79
	DO 20 I=2,N,1	PLOT3 80
	IF(AZMAX-ABS(Z(I))) 15,20,20	PLOT3 81
15	AZMAX=ABS(Z(I))	PLOT3 82
20	CONTINUE	PLOT3 83
C		PLOT3 84
	IF (AZMAX) 21, 66, 21	PLOT3 85
21	M=(ALOG(9999.0/AZMAX))/ALOG(10.0)	PLOT3 86
	IF(M)30,66,40	PLOT3 87
C		PLOT3 88
30	ND=-M	PLOT3 89
	CON=0.1	PLOT3 90
	GO TO 50	PLOT3 91
C		PLOT3 92
40	ND=M	PLOT3 93
	CON=10.0	PLOT3 94
C		PLOT3 95
50	DO 60 I=1,ND,1	PLOT3 96
	DO 60 J=1,N,1	PLOT3 97
60	Z(J)=Z(J)*CON	PLOT3 98
C		PLOT3 99
C	PUNCH SCALE FACTOR	PLOT3100
C		PLOT3101
61	PRINT 65, M	
65	FORMAT (1H0 40HPLOTTED VALUES HAVE BEEN MULTIPLIED BY A 20H FACTOR	PLOT3103
	1 OF 10 TO THE 15, 6H POWER)	PLOT3104
C	-----	PLOT3105
C	SELECT MAP ORIENTATION, CALCULATE HORIZONTAL PLOTTING INCREMENTS.	PLOT3106
C	PUNCH PLOTTING PARAMETERS	PLOT3107
C	-----	PLOT3108
66	GO TO (70,80,90,100),IOR	PLOT3109
C		PLOT3110
70	EXT=YMAX	PLOT3111
	M3=0	PLOT3112
	HINC = DX / FNC	PLOT3113
	PRINT 75, XMIN,HINC	
75	FORMAT (1H0 21HX-SCALE IS HORIZONTAL / 1X, 9HX-VALUE = F8.2, 2H +	PLOT3115
	1 F8.4, 16H X (SCALE VALUE) / 1H0 19HY-SCALE IS VERTICAL)	PLOT3116
	GO TO 110	PLOT3117
C		PLOT3118
80	EXT=XMIN	PLOT3119
	M3=1	PLOT3120
	HINC = DY / FNC	PLOT3121
	PRINT 85, YMIN,HINC	
85	FORMAT (1H0 21HY-SCALE IS HORIZONTAL / 1X, 9HY-VALUE = F8.2, 2H +	PLOT3123
	1 F8.4, 16H X (SCALE VALUE) / 1H0 19HX-SCALE IS VERTICAL)	PLOT3124
	GO TO 110	PLOT3125
C		PLOT3126
90	IF(DX-DY)70,70,80	PLOT3127
100	IF(DX-DY)80,70,70	PLOT3128
C		PLOT3129
C	PUNCH HORIZONTAL SCALE	PLOT3130
C		PLOT3131
110	IF(NCOL-80)120,120,130	PLOT3132
C		PLOT3133
120	PRINT 125	
125	FORMAT (1H0 9X, 10H0123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 1234	PLOT3135
	156789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 /)	PLOT3136
	GO TO 140	PLOT3137

C		PLOT3138
	130 PRINT 135	
	135 FORMAT (1H0 9X, 10H0123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 2H 1	PLOT3140
	23456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 10H 123456789 /)	PLOT3141
		PLOT3142
C		PLOT3143
C	CALCULATE VERTICAL PLOTTING INCREMENT	PLOT3144
C		PLOT3145
	140 IF(MT)160,150,160	PLOT3146
	150 V'NC=HINC	PLOT3147
	GO TO 170	PLOT3148
	160 VINC=HINC*1.6666667	PLOT3149
C	-----	PLOT3150
C	PLOTTING ROUTINE	PLOT3151
C	-----	PLOT3152
C		PLOT3153
C	ORDER X, Y, AND Z ARRAYS ON ARRAY CORRESPONDING TO VERTICAL SCALE	PLOT3154
C		PLOT3155
	170 IF(M3)200,180,200	PLOT3156
C		PLOT3157
	180 VINC=-VINC	PLOT3158
	IF(M1-1)220,190,190	PLOT3159
	190 CALL ORDER3(Y,X,Z,1,N,1)	PLOT3161
	M2=0	PLOT3160
	GO TO 220	PLOT3162
C		PLOT3163
	200 IF(M1-1)210,210,220	PLOT3164
	210 CALL ORDER3(X,Y,Z,1,N,0)	PLOT3165
	M2=2	PLOT3166
C		PLOT3167
C	INITIALIZATION STEPS FOR PLOTTING	PLOT3168
C		PLOT3169
	220 PLIM=EXT	PLOT3170
	KER=0	PLOT3171
C		PLOT3172
C	DETERMINE INDEX OF FIRST DATA POINT THAT FALLS IN VERTICAL	PLOT3173
C	PLOTTING RANGE	PLOT3174
C		PLOT3175
	IF (M3) 805, 800, 805	PLOT3176
	800 IF (YMIN - Y(1)) 221, 221, 226	PLOT3177
	221 DO 222 I = 1,N,1	PLOT3178
	IF (YMAX - Y(I)) 222, 228, 228	PLOT3179
	222 CONTINUE	PLOT3180
	GO TO 226	PLOT3181
	805 IF (X(1) - XMAX) 223, 223, 226	PLOT3182
	223 DO 224 I = 1,N,1	PLOT3183
	IF (XMIN - X(I)) 228, 228, 224	PLOT3184
	224 CONTINUE	PLOT3185
	226 PRINT 227	
	227 FORMAT (1X, 27HNO POINTS IN VERTICAL RANGE)	PLOT3187
	GO TO 650	PLOT3188
	228 NL = I - 1	PLOT3189
C		PLOT3190
C	CALCULATE UPPER (TOWARD TOP OF PAGE) BOUND OF VERTICAL PLOTTING	PLOT3191
C	INTERVAL	PLOT3192
C		PLOT3193
	225 VERT=PLIM	PLOT3194
C		PLOT3195
C	INCREMENT OVERPRINT INDEX. BLANK PLOTTING ARRAY	PLOT3196
C		PLOT3197
	KERF=KER+1	PLOT3198

DO 230 I=1,NCD,1	PLOT3199
230 MAP(I)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3200
C	PLOT3201
C CALCULATE LOWER (TOWARD BOTTOM OF PAGE) BOUND OF VERTICAL PLOTTING	PLOT3202
C INTERVAL	PLOT3203
C	PLOT3204
PLIM=VERT+VINC	PLOT3205
C	PLOT3206
C DETERMINE INDEX OF NEXT DATA POINT, NF	PLOT3207
C	PLOT3208
NF=NL+1	PLOT3209
I=NL	PLOT3210
C	PLOT3211
C SET UP VALUES FOR VERTICAL INTERVAL	PLOT3212
C	PLOT3213
IF(M3)270,240,270	PLOT3214
C	PLOT3215
C COUNT NO. OF DATA POINTS IN VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL	PLOT3216
C	PLOT3217
240 I=I+1	PLOT3218
IF (I - N) 245, 245, 250	PLOT3219
245 IF(Y(I)-PLIM)250,240,240	PLOT3220
C	PLOT3221
C DETERMINE INDEX OF LAST DATA POINT IN VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL,	PLOT3222
C NL. ORDER DATA POINTS IN VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL	PLOT3223
C	PLOT3224
250 NL=I-1	PLOT3225
IF(NL-NF)590,300,260	PLOT3226
260 CALL ORDER3(X,Y,Z,NF,NL,1)	PLOT3227
GO TO 300	PLOT3228
C	PLOT3229
C COUNT NO. OF DATA POINTS IN VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL	PLOT3230
C	PLOT3231
270 I=I+1	PLOT3232
IF (I - N) 275, 275, 280	PLOT3233
275 IF(X(I)-PLIM)270,270,280	PLOT3234
C	PLOT3235
C DETERMINE INDEX OF LAST DATA POINT IN VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL,	PLOT3236
C NL. ORDER DATA POINTS IN VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL	PLOT3237
C	PLOT3238
280 NL=I-1	PLOT3239
IF(NL-NF)590,300,290	PLOT3240
290 CALL ORDER3(Y,X,Z,NF,NL,1)	PLOT3241
C	PLOT3242
C PLACE Z-VALUES FOR VERTICAL INTERVAL IN PLOTTING ARRAY FROM	PLOT3243
C RIGHT TO LEFT	PLOT3244
C	PLOT3245
300 I = NF - 1	PLOT3246
305 I = I + 1	PLOT3247
C	PLOT3248
C DETERMINE POSITION, IDX, IN PLOTTING ARRAY TO PLACE SIGN OF	PLOT3249
C PLOTTED VALUE	PLOT3250
C	PLOT3251
IF(M3)320,310,320	PLOT3252
310 IDX=(X(I)-XMIN)/HINC + 1.0	PLOT3253
GO TO 330	PLOT3254
320 IDX=(Y(I)-YMIN)/HINC + 1.0	PLOT3255
C	PLOT3256
C	PLOT3257
C DETERMINE IF PLOTTED VALUE LIES IN HORIZONTAL PLOTTING RANGE	PLOT3258
C	PLOT3259
330 IF(IDX) 580, 580, 334	PLOT3260

334	IF (IDX - NCC - 1) 335, 335, 580	PLOT3261
C		PLOT3262
C	DETERMINE IF THIS POSITION IN THE PLOTTING ARRAY IS ALREADY	PLOT3263
C	OCCUPIED	PLOT3264
C		PLOT3265
335	IF (MAP (IDX) - JARBO (52)) 470, 340, 470	PLOT3266
C		PLOT3267
C	BREAK PLOTTED VALUE INTO 4 SEPARATE DIGITS AND CODE THESE DIGITS	PLOT3268
C	IN THE DOUBLE DIGIT CODE	PLOT3269
C		PLOT3270
340	LAZ=ABS(Z(I))	PLOT3271
	DVD=LAZ	PLOT3272
	DSR=10000.0	PLOT3273
	J=1	PLOT3274
C		PLOT3275
350	J=J+1	PLOT3276
	DSR=DSR*0.1	PLOT3277
	K=DVD/DSR	PLOT3278
	IZD(J)=JREF(K+3)	PLOT3279
	FK=K	PLOT3280
	REM=DVD-FK*DSR	PLOT3281
	IF (J-4) 360, 370, 370	PLOT3282
360	DVD=REM	PLOT3283
	GO TO 350	PLOT3284
370	K = REM	PLOT3285
	IZD(5) = JREF(K+3)	PLOT3286
C		PLOT3287
C	DETERMINE LEFT-MOST NON-ZERO DIGIT OF PLOTTED VALUE (EXCEPT ZERO)	PLOT3288
C		PLOT3289
	J=1	PLOT3290
380	J=J+1	PLOT3291
	IF (J - 5) 385, 390, 390	PLOT3292
385	IF (IZD(J).NE.JARBO(28)) GO TO 390	PLOT3293
386	IZD(J)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3294
	GO TO 380	PLOT3295
390	K=J-1	PLOT3296
C		PLOT3297
C	PLACE SIGN OF PLOTTED VALUE	PLOT3298
C		PLOT3299
	IF (Z(I)) 400, 410, 410	PLOT3300
400	IZD(K)=JREF(2)	PLOT3301
	GO TO 420	PLOT3302
410	IZD(K)=JREF(1)	PLOT3303
C		PLOT3304
C	PLACE DIGITIZED VALUE IN PLOTTING ARRAY	PLOT3305
C		PLOT3306
420	IMP=IDX-1	PLOT3307
	J = K - 1	PLOT3308
430	J = J + 1	PLOT3309
	IF (J - 5) 435, 435, 580	PLOT3310
435	IMP = IMP + 1	PLOT3311
	IF (MAP (IMP) - JARBO (52)) 450, 440, 450	PLOT3312
440	MAP (IMP) = IZD (J)	PLOT3313
	GO TO 430	PLOT3314
C		PLOT3315
C	ERROR ROUTINE FOR OVERLAP PLOTTING	PLOT3316
C		PLOT3317
450	MAP (IDX) = JARBO (38)	PLOT3318
	L=IDX+1	PLOT3319
	IMP = IMP - 1	PLOT3320
	J = IDX	PLOT3321
455	J = J + 1	PLOT3322

IF(J - IMP) 460, 460, 465	PLOT3323
460 MAP(J)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3324
GO TO 455	PLOT3325
C	PLOT3326
465 KER=KER+1	PLOT3327
IER(KER)=Z(I)	PLOT3328
ITAB(KER)=JARBO(38)	PLOT3329
GO TO 580	PLOT3330
C	PLOT3331
C ERROR ROUTINES FOR MULTIPLE PLOTTING	PLOT3332
C	PLOT3333
C CHECK FOR ASTERISK	PLOT3334
470 IF(MAP(IDX).EQ.JARBO(38))GO TO 510	PLOT3335
471 DO 472 ICU=1,12	PLOT3336
IF(MAP(IDX).NE.JREF(ICU)) GO TO 472	PLOT3337
473 IF(ICU-3) 490,530,530	PLOT3338
472 CONTINUE	PLOT3339
IF(MAP(IDX).NE.JARBO(52)) GO TO 530	PLOT3340
C	PLOT3341
C IF 2 VALUES ARE TO OCCUPY MAP(IDX)	PLOT3342
C	PLOT3343
490 KER=KER+2	PLOT3344
IER(KER-1)=Z(I-1)	PLOT3345
IER(KER) = Z(I)	PLOT3346
JAR=2	PLOT3347
ITAB(KER)=JARBO(JAR)	PLOT3348
JAM=2	PLOT3349
MAP(IDX)=JARBO(JAM)	PLOT3350
IMP=IDX	PLOT3351
495 IMP=IMP+1	PLOT3352
IF(MAP(IMP).EQ.JARBO(52)) GO TO 580	PLOT3353
501 MAP(IMP)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3354
GO TO 495	PLOT3355
C	PLOT3356
C IF MAP(IDX) IS OCCUPIED BY AN *	PLOT3357
C	PLOT3358
510 KER=KER+1	PLOT3359
520 IER(KER)=Z(I)	PLOT3360
ITAB(KER-1)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3361
JAR=2	PLOT3362
ITAB(KER)=JARBO(JAR)	PLOT3363
JAM=2	PLOT3364
MAP(IDX)=JARBO(JAM)	PLOT3365
GO TO 580	PLOT3366
C	PLOT3367
C IF 3-9 VALUES ARE TO OCCUPY MAP(IDX)	PLOT3368
C	PLOT3369
530 DO 531 ICU=2,9	PLOT3370
IF(MAP(IDX).EQ.JARBO(ICU)) GO TO 532	PLOT3371
531 CONTINUE	PLOT3372
GO TO 550	PLOT3373
532 JAR=ICU	PLOT3374
JAM=ICU	PLOT3375
540 JAM=JAM+1	PLOT3376
MAP(IDX)=JARBO(JAM)	PLOT3377
KER = KER + 1	PLOT3378
JAR=JAR+1	PLOT3379
ITAB(KER)=JARBO(JAR)	PLOT3380
ITAB(KER-1)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3381
IER(KER) = Z(I)	PLOT3382
GO TO 580	PLOT3383
C	PLOT3384
C IF MORE THAN 9 VALUES ARE TO OCCUPY MAP(IDX)	PLOT3385
C	PLOT3386

550	MAP(IDX)=JARBO(1)	PLOT3387
560	KER=KER+1	PLOT3388
	IER(KER)=Z(I)	PLOT3389
	ITAB(KER-1)=JARBO(52)	PLOT3390
	ITAB(KER)=JARBO(1)	PLOT3391
C		PLOT3392
C	DETERMINE IF FINAL VALUE FOR THIS VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL	PLOT3393
C	IS PROCESSED	PLOT3394
C		PLOT3395
580	IF(KER.GT.NZ) GO TO 920	PLOT3396
	IF(I-NL) 305,590,590	PLOT3397
C		PLOT3398
C	PUNCH PLOTTING ARRAY	PLOT3399
C		PLOT3400
590	PRINT 595, VERT,(MAP(I),I=1,NCD)	
595	FORMAT(1X,F8.2,1X,62A1,48A1)	PLOT3402
C		PLOT3403
C	INVERT LIST OF OVERPRINT AND CARRIAGE CONTROL VALUES IN LAST	PLOT3404
C	VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL	PLOT3405
C		PLOT3406
	IF (KER - KERF) 620, 601, 600	PLOT3407
601	KTAB(KER)=JARBO(28)	PLOT3408
	GO TO 620	PLOT3409
600	KTAB(KERF)=JARBO(28)	PLOT3410
	KF=(KER-KERF+1)/2+KERF-1	PLOT3411
	J=KER+KERF	PLOT3412
	DO 610 I=KERF,KF,1	PLOT3413
	IED=IER(I)	PLOT3414
	ITB=ITAB(I)	PLOT3415
	K=J-I	PLOT3416
	IER(I)=IER(K)	PLOT3417
	ITAB(I)=ITAB(K)	PLOT3418
	IER(K)=IED	PLOT3419
610	ITAB(K)=ITB	PLOT3420
C		PLOT3421
C	DETERMINE IF LAST VERTICAL PLOTTING INTERVAL IS PLOTTED	PLOT3422
C		PLOT3423
620	IF(M3)640,630,640	PLOT3424
630	IF(PLIM-YMIN)650,225,225	PLOT3425
640	IF(PLIM-XMAX)225,225,650	PLOT3426
C		PLOT3427
C	PUNCH FINAL SCALE	PLOT3428
C		PLOT3429
650	IF(NCOL-80)660,660,670	PLOT3430
660	PRINT 125	
	GO TO 680	PLOT3432
670	PRINT 135	
C		PLOT3434
C	PUNCH OVERPRINT VALUES	PLOT3435
C		PLOT3436
680	IF(KER)710,710,690	PLOT3437
690	PRINT 695	
695	FORMAT (1H0 16HOVERPRINT VALUES)	PLOT3439
	PRINT 700, (KTAB(I),ITAB(I),IER(I),I=1,KER)	
700	FORMAT(2A1, I6)	PLOT3441
710	RETURN	PLOT3442
920	PRINT 925	
925	FORMAT(1H0, 36HOVERPRINT VALUES HAVE EXCEEDED ARRAY,/ 11H0, 29HPLOT OF THIS MAP DISCONTINUED)	PLOT3444
	RETURN	PLOT3445
	END	PLOT3446
		PLOT3447
\$ENTRY	LINK2	
\$ENDCH		

INPUT DATA PREPARATION

The following section describes the preparation of control and data cards for processing by the program.

As shown diagrammatically in Figure 2, input to the program consists of an initial "N" card which specifies the number of data decks to follow, and one or more data decks. Each data deck is made up of:

- 1 - three lead control cards which contain information concerning the data cards to follow.
- 2 - data cards containing one xyz coordinate triplet per card.
- 3 - Link 1 and 2 control cards which specify contouring and plotting.

All numbers on control cards are integer (fixed point) unless mention is made of a decimal point.

Control and Data Cards:

"N" card: The first card immediately following the source deck specifies the number of data decks (from 1 to 99) which are to be processed. This number is punched in columns 1 and 2 of the N card and is right justified.

Lead control cards:

Card 1: This card is a 70 character title card used to identify the data being processed. This card is repeated in each different portion of the output. Column 1 is left blank and the title placed in columns 2-80.

Card 2: Column 1 Blank

Columns 2-4 contain the number of sets of xyz coordinates that are read in as data. This value may range from 1 to 500 and is right justified.

Column 5 Blank

Columns 6-11 contain the indicators for calculation of the first through sixth degree equations respectively. For each equation to be fitted to the data, a one (1)

must be punched in the column assigned to that equation. Otherwise, that column must be punched zero or left blank.

Card 3: Columns 1-72 contain the format for reading the xyz coordinate values (in that order) from the data cards.

Data cards:

The data cards contain the xyz coordinates of each control point (normally, one control point or coordinate triplet per card).

As illustrated in Figure 3, the x and y values define the location or cartesian coordinates of each control point, while the z value refers to the numerical value of the point itself. The x and y values may be scaled in inches and tenths of an inch, centimeters, or any convenient unit. To keep all x and y values positive, origin must be taken as the lower left-hand corner of the map.

The number of points (cards) must agree with the number specified in columns 2-4 on card 2 of the lead control cards. The maximum number of points which may be handled by this program is 500. The minimum allowable number of points is determined by the highest order of trend surface to be computed. This minimum number may be computed by the formula

$$N = \frac{(P+1)(P+2)}{2}$$

where N is the minimum number of points allowable and P is the highest order of trend surface to be computed. Computation of a sixth-degree trend surface, for example, requires a minimum of 28 control points. Surfaces computed with a minimum number of control points are "trend" surfaces as the surface is not a best fit but an exact fit (i.e. the residuals are zero).

Location of the coordinate values on the data cards must agree with the format specified on card 3 of the lead control cards.

Link 1 and 2 control cards:

The control cards described in this section specify printing of the contour maps (Link 1) and plotting of z values and residuals (Link 2). An option is provided whereby Link 2 is not called if residual or data plots are not desired.

Link 1

Card 1 Columns 1-5 contain the total number of contour maps to be

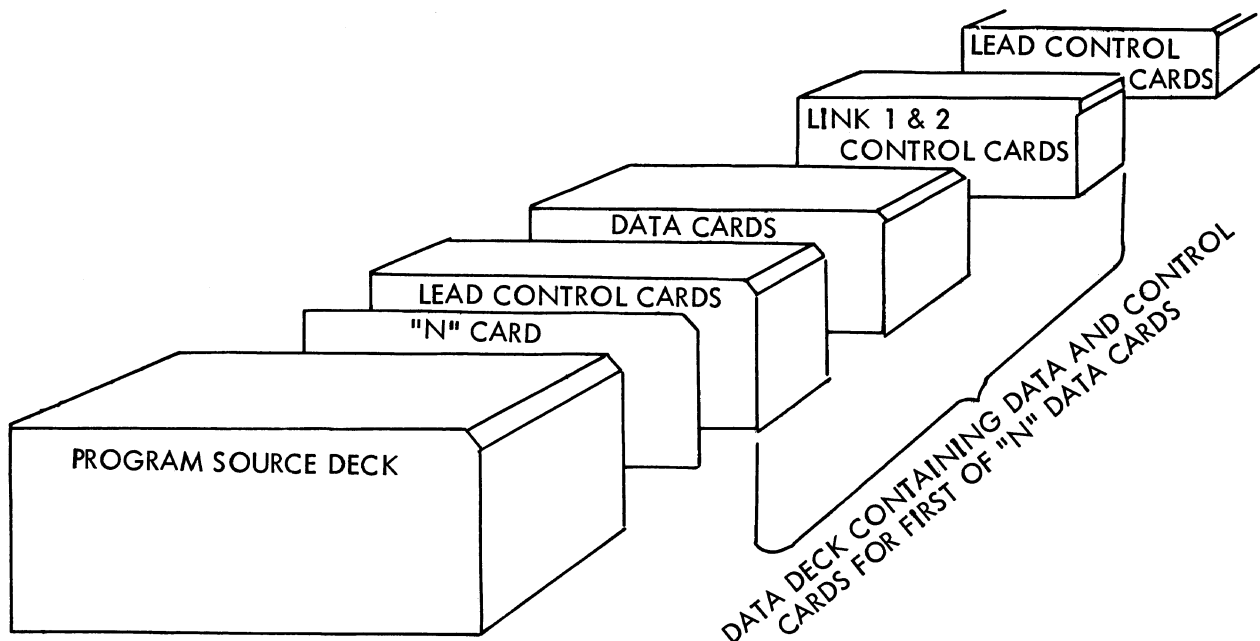


Figure 2. - Make-up of trend-surface program package with source deck, data, and control cards.

printed from this data deck. This value must be right justified.

Column 6 Blank

Column 7 contains the option for Link 2. If plots of the z values and/or the residual values are desired, this column contains a 1 (one); otherwise, it must be 0 (zero) or blank.

Card 2

This is the first of a set of M cards which contain the contouring parameters of each map to be contoured. (M is the number specified in columns 1-5 of card 1).

Column 1 Blank

Column 2 contains the contour map indicator, MP, which designates the degree of the equation of the map to be contoured. If MP is 1, the first-degree is contoured; if 2, the second-degree surface is contoured, etc. This number cannot be larger than 6.

Column 3 contains the orientation indicator, IOR. This variable controls the orientation of the printed map on the paper. If IOR is 1,

the x axis is horizontal. If IOR is 2, the y axis is horizontal. If IOR is 3, the contoured map is oriented so that it occupies as much space as possible. For instance, if an interval of 10 units on the x axis and an interval of

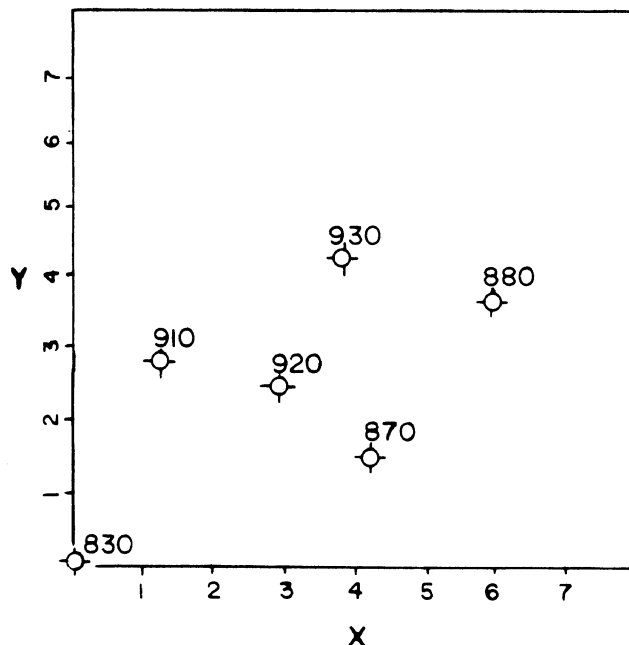


Figure 3. - Example of mapped data scaled for coding as xyz coordinates.

5 units on the y axis is to be contoured, the map is oriented with the x axis vertical. If IOR is 4, the contoured map is oriented so that it occupies as little space as possible.

Column 4 contains the plotting limit indicator, M3. If M3 is 1, the x-plotting interval is the interval between the maximum and minimum values of the X data array, and the y-plotting interval is the interval between the maximum and minimum values of the Y data array. If M3 is 0 (zero), the plotting limits are read in on a card that immediately follows this card (not this set of cards). These limits are on the card in the form:

Column 1 Blank

Columns 2-16 contain the maximum x-plotting limit. If no decimal is punched it is assumed to be between columns 10 and 11.

Columns 17-31 contain the minimum x-plotting limit. If no decimal point is punched, it is assumed to be between columns 25 and 26.

Columns 32-46 contain the maximum y-plotting limit. If no decimal point is punched, it is assumed to be between columns 40 and 41.

Columns 47-61 contain the minimum y-plotting limit. If no decimal point is punched, it is assumed to be between columns 55 and 56.

Column 5 contains the card tabulator indicator, MT. If MT is 1, the output is to be listed at six lines per inch. If MT is 0 (zero) the output is to be listed at ten lines per inch.

Columns 6-9 contain the program variable NCOL, which indicates the number of horizontal columns of output. The value of NCOL may range from 12-120 inclusive and must be right justified. The contour map occupies NCOL - 10 columns.

Columns 10-19 contain the program variable CON which is the contour interval of the contour map. This value must not be zero or negative. If no decimal point is punched, it is assumed to be between columns 17 and 18.

Columns 20-29 contain the program variable REF which is the reference contour. This value regulates the placement of the reference symbol (.....) on the contour map. If no decimal point is punched, it is assumed to be between columns 27 and 28.

The remaining cards control the plotting of the original data and the residuals. If this output is not desired, column 7 of card 1 in the previous section must be zero or blank, and the following control cards are omitted.

Link 2

Card 1 Columns 1-5 contain the total number of plots to be made. This value must be right justified.

Card 2 This is the first of a set of M cards that contain the plotting parameters for each set of values to be plotted. (M is the number specified on card 1).

Column 1 Blank

Column 2 contains the residual plot indicator, MP. If MP is 0 (zero), the original data are plotted. If MP is 1, the first-degree residuals are plotted; if 2, the second-degree residuals are plotted, etc. This indicator cannot be larger than 6.

Column 3 contains the orientation indicator, IOR. IOR has the same function here as described in Link 1, card 2, column 3.

Column 4 contains the plotting limit indicator, M3. M3 has the same function here as described in Link 1, card 2, column 4.

Column 5 contains the card tabulator indicator, MT. MT has the same function here as described in Link 1, card 2, column 5.

Columns 6-9 contain the value of the program variable NCOL. NCOL has the same function here as described in Link 1, card 2, columns 6-9 except that the value of NCOL in Link 2 may range from 16-120 inclusive and the plot occupies NCOL - 15 columns. (Note: For the contour maps and the residual plots to have the same scale, the value of NCOL for Link

2 should be four greater than NCOL for a corresponding contour map in Link 1).

SAMPLE INPUT DATA

Following is a sample data set with control cards to obtain contours of the six polynomial surfaces, a plot of the original (z) data, and plots of the residual values for each surface:

```

STRUCTURE ON TOP OF THE ARBUCKLE GROUP (CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN)
179 111111
(1X,2F7.0,F8.0)
5 33.7 - 0.2 -2355.0 5 41.9 -29.0 -3127.0 5 30.0 - 9.5 -2523.0
5 32.7 - 0.5 -2408.0 5 23.9 -15.9 -2660.0 5 32.5 - 9.5 -2636.0
5 20.9 - 0.9 -2437.0 5 22.0 -16.0 -2678.0 5 34.4 -11.4 -2704.0
5 17.3 - 0.3 -2553.0 5 18.4 -16.3 -2723.0 5 35.9 -12.9 -2751.0
5 13.8 - 0.3 -2602.0 5 23.5 -17.9 -2638.0 5 31.3 -12.0 -2704.0
5 27.5 - 0.3 -2491.0 5 22.0 -18.0 -2655.0 5 30.4 -14.9 -2758.0
5 27.8 -13.3 -2636.0 5 16.1 -15.3 -2726.0 5 32.0 -16.0 -2687.0
5 29.4 -13.8 -2678.0 5 17.5 -16.5 -2753.0 5 39.5 -13.7 -2675.0
5 24.0 -19.2 -2686.0 5 14.0 -17.0 -2868.0 5 41.0 -16.9 -2882.0
5 27.3 -21.8 -2798.0 5 15.5 -18.4 -2796.0 5 39.5 -16.0 -2761.0
5 19.4 - 1.0 -2504.0 5 16.9 -21.0 -2805.0 5 37.4 -16.9 -2753.0
5 22.3 - 1.2 -2460.0 5 13.4 -22.5 -2918.0 5 39.5 -17.4 -2774.0
5 23.9 - 3.5 -2560.0 5 12.5 -23.5 -3087.0 5 38.0 -18.9 -2792.0
5 20.5 - 4.5 -2629.0 5 13.5 -24.9 -2916.0 5 36.5 -18.4 -2771.0
5 20.5 - 5.5 -2605.0 5 18.3 -29.6 -2882.0 5 40.1 -19.6 -2893.0
5 23.4 - 6.5 -2586.0 5 16.5 - 1.4 -2478.0 5 39.8 -22.7 -2964.0
5 19.7 - 6.0 -2596.0 5 13.4 - 2.5 -2600.0 5 36.4 -22.4 -3261.0
5 24.5 - 4.7 -2567.0 5 16.9 - 4.9 -2635.0 5 38.9 -24.9 -3006.0
5 25.9 - 7.9 -2570.0 5 14.4 - 4.0 -2623.0 5 4.9 - 5.0 -2813.0
5 27.0 - 8.5 -2644.0 5 12.9 - 6.0 -2727.0 5 1.4 - 8.9 -2899.0
5 24.4 - 9.4 -2590.0 5 15.4 - 7.5 -2643.0 5 14.2 -25.0 -2871.0
5 27.7 - 9.0 -2565.0 5 30.0 -17.2 -2788.0 5 15.4 -25.9 -2837.0
5 27.4 - 4.0 -2492.0 5 32.4 -17.5 -2710.0 5 13.9 -26.5 -2945.0
5 31.9 - 2.0 -2476.0 5 32.0 -18.9 -2757.0 5 14.4 -27.0 -2899.0
5 24.7 -11.8 -2586.0 5 31.0 -21.0 -2802.0 5 9.9 - 1.5 -2640.0
5 23.5 -19.8 -2674.0 5 32.0 -21.4 -2801.0 5 11.0 - 1.4 -2672.0
5 19.0 -21.9 -2699.0 5 35.0 -22.0 -2829.0 5 11.0 - 2.2 -2575.0
5 18.6 -23.6 -2705.0 5 35.8 -24.6 -2933.0 5 10.9 - 4.0 -2671.0
5 21.5 -23.5 -2690.0 5 34.0 -25.5 -2860.0 5 8.5 - 4.9 -2747.0
5 22.4 -24.9 -2784.0 5 33.0 -26.4 -2880.0 5 8.4 - 5.5 -2749.0
5 20.5 -24.5 -2686.0 5 32.5 -26.9 -2900.0 5 6.9 - 7.4 -2843.0
5 18.5 -24.5 -2718.0 5 37.0 - 0.4 -2441.0 5 11.9 - 8.9 -2764.0
5 20.4 -27.0 -2758.0 5 41.5 - 0.4 -2587.0 5 9.0 - 9.0 -2815.0
5 19.7 -28.5 -2808.0 5 31.9 -29.5 -2930.0 5 11.9 -13.9 -2852.0
5 26.5 -22.5 -2799.0 5 35.4 -29.5 -3073.0 5 7.7 -15.9 -2878.0
5 29.5 -23.4 -2832.0 5 27.9 - 2.4 -2454.0 5 6.4 -17.4 -2875.0
5 27.8 -24.9 -2817.0 5 26.9 - 2.0 -2557.0 5 10.0 -19.4 -2924.0
5 26.6 -24.6 -2806.0 5 28.4 - 4.0 -2412.0 5 41.5 - 2.5 -2613.0
5 27.1 -25.3 -2816.0 5 28.4 -22.5 -2790.0 5 38.2 - 2.4 -2568.0
5 28.9 -26.5 -2879.0 5 2.0 -12.4 -2904.0 5 38.3 - 4.7 -2600.0
5 27.8 -26.8 -2846.0 5 5.9 -13.9 -2875.0 5 41.0 - 5.4 -2680.0
5 28.4 -29.9 -2947.0 5 4.0 -14.4 -2917.0 5 40.3 - 8.8 -2669.0
5 17.0 - 8.9 -2680.0 5 4.1 -16.3 -2919.0 5 38.5 - 8.9 -2700.0
5 14.9 - 9.0 -2697.0 5 1.5 -16.0 -2903.0 5 37.9 - 9.4 -2699.0
5 16.7 -11.9 -2702.0 5 1.0 -18.7 -3066.0 5 11.0 -10.4 -2811.0
5 17.4 -11.9 -2693.0 5 9.5 -23.0 -3027.0 5 8.0 -10.9 -2841.0
5 17.0 -13.5 -2682.0 5 8.0 -24.4 -3093.0 5 38.3 -10.0 -2722.0
5 16.9 -14.9 -2705.0 5 7.7 -26.7 -3136.0 5 28.2 -15.8 -2308.0
5 15.4 -15.5 -2752.0 5 10.2 -27.7 -3168.0 5 26.8 -16.5 -2560.0
5 19.9 - 7.0 -2625.0 5 7.6 -29.3 -3320.0 5 24.4 -16.5 -2617.0
5 23.3 - 8.7 -2632.0 5 11.6 -29.6 -3034.0 5 25.9 -17.4 -2619.0
5 23.8 -11.4 -2627.0 5 2.9 - 1.9 -2743.0 5 38.5 - 9.3 -2710.0
5 18.2 -12.0 -2693.0 5 5.0 - 1.5 -2748.0 5 29.3 -20.4 -2781.0
5 21.5 -14.9 -2593.0 5 5.0 - 2.9 -2755.0 5 26.9 -10.0 -2594.0
5 41.9 -26.0 -3039.0 5 3.9 - 2.9 -2737.0 5 20.5 -20.5 -2675.0
5 38.0 -26.0 -3005.0 5 33.4 - 3.4 -2494.0 5 21.4 -10.0 -2646.0
5 39.3 -27.4 -3003.0 5 33.9 - 4.8 -2467.0 5 15.4 -20.3 -2841.0
5 38.5 -28.9 -3045.0 5 32.0 - 5.2 -2377.0 5 35.4 -20.5 -2810.0
5 35.0 - 7.0 -2652.0 5 35.0 - 7.0 -2652.0 5 34.4 -10.5 -2669.0
5 30.0 -10.5 -2520.0
5 37.4 -10.1 -2700.0
5 40.4 -20.0 -2882.0

```

SAMPLE PROGRAM OUTPUT

Output from the preceding sample data and control cards are listed below and on the following pages.

EXPLANATION OF OUTPUT

Error measures for the various surfaces are computed from the following formulas.

The "TOTAL VARIATION," V , is given by

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^N (z_i - \bar{z})^2$$

where z_i is the i th z data coordinate,

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N z_i}{N}$$

V is calculated entirely from the input data and hence is the same for each surface.

The "VARIATION NOT EXPLAINED BY SURFACE," S , is given by

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^N (z_i \text{ observed} - z_i \text{ calculated})^2.$$

This value is obtained by squaring the appropriate order of residuals and summing. The "VARIATION EXPLAINED BY SURFACE," E , is given by

$$E = V - S.$$

The "COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION," T , is given by

$$T = \frac{E}{V}.$$

The value E , and hence T , may be negative if S is sufficiently large. The "COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION," L , is given by

$$L = T^{1/2}.$$

If T is negative, L also is output as a negative number (Spiegel, 1961, p. 252-253). The "STANDARD DEVIATION," D , is given by

$$D = \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)^{1/2}$$

where N is the number of sets of data coordinates. Each of these quantities is calculated for each surface. If the equation of a particular surface is

Sample control cards

6	1				
1101	100	25.0	-2825.00		
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
2101	100	25.0	-2825.00		
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
3101	100	25.0	-2825.00		
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
4101	100	25.0	-2825.00		
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
5101	100	25.0	-2825.00		
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
6101	100	25.0	-2825.00		
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
7					
0101	104				
	27.0		0.0	0.0	-24.0
1101	104				
	27.0		0.0	0.0	-24.0
2101	104				
	27.0		0.0	0.0	-24.0
3101	104				
	27.0		0.0	0.0	-24.0
4101	104				
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
5101	104				
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0
6101	104				
	33.5		0.0	0.0	-27.0

not calculated, the corresponding error measures are printed as zeros.

The scale on the left edge of the contour map reads directly in terms of whichever scale is specified as vertical, but the horizontal scales do not read directly. On the horizontal scales, only the units digits of the scale values are shown; blanks in the scales represent increments of ten. For example, the leftmost blank represents ten and the next blank to the right represents 20. After the reading is made on the horizontal scale, the reading must be substituted for "SCALE VALUE" in the formula for the horizontal scale. The value given by this substitution corresponds directly to the original units of the horizontal axis (x or y). Scales are positioned on contour maps so that any character on the map is in direct line with the scales both vertically and horizontally. Any given character is selected from a calculation of the value of the surface of the center of the small region in which the character is plotted.

Contours are read in the following manner. The reference contour runs along the "letter-edge" of the band of dots. From this reference contour each edge of each band of characters represents an increment of one contour interval -- the letter bands proceeding downward (A, B, C, ...) from the reference contour and the number bands upward (0, 1, 2, ...). Both letter and number bands feature "wrap-around" character selection. For example, if a surface reaches a greater value above the reference contour than can be contoured by using 10 different bands of digits,

the next higher band of digits is a band of 0's, the next a band of 1's, the next a band of 2's, etc. The same is true of letter bands. The next band lower than Z is A, the next lower is B, etc. The character selection may "wrap around" any number of times, but the reference band is printed only once. A result of this "wrap-around" feature is that unless the reference band is printed on the contour map, the specific values represented by the other band are not uniquely determined by the character in the band.

Contour maps are printed in the order in which they are encountered in the input data for Link 1. If it is specified that a surface be contoured but the equation of that surface has not been determined, the contouring of that surface is bypassed.

The next section of output is the plotting of the original data and the first through sixth-degree residuals on the xy plane. Again, if a certain order of residual is specified to be plotted but the equation of the corresponding surface has not been determined, the plotting of these residuals is bypassed.

Each residual plot is also preceded by the program title, name of the plot, plotting limits, and orientation of the scales. The plots may contain one additional preliminary statement. The plotting routine is designed so that the number of digits in the largest plotted value is always four. If values to be plotted do not have this property, the entire set of values is multiplied successively either by 10 or 0.1 until this property is attained. If the plotted values are scaled, the scale factor is printed.

The scales for axes residual plots are interpreted somewhat differently from the scales of the contour maps. Conversion of the horizontal scale reading, however, is the same. The position of the plotted number is indicated by the sign of the number. A zero is preceded by a plus sign. In addition, the horizontal scale should be shifted half a space to the left, and the vertical scale half a line upward while the plotted values remain stationary. Thus the scales establish horizontal and vertical limits on the location of the sign of the number rather than defining a unique central position. These limits may be made as small as possible by enlarging the printing area. (It should be noted that by proper manual selection of plotting limits, the total width of the plots and contour maps may be made to occupy more than one page by specifying identical plots with adjacent plotting limits).

Several symbols other than numbers may occur on the plots. These are the "overprint characters;" their meaning is explained below.

- * An attempt was made to write a number, but before it was completed another number to the right was encountered.
- B Two numbers fall within the limits of the region of this position.
- C Three numbers fall within the limits of the region of this position.

- D Four numbers fall within the limits of the region of this position.
- .
- .
- .
- I Nine numbers fall within the limits of the region of this position.
- Z Ten or more numbers fall within the limits of the region of this position.

The "overprint characters" are printed on the plot, and the "OVERPRINT VALUES" that they represent are listed in a single column following the plot. Each time a new line containing overprint values is encountered on the plot, a double space is made in the column of overprint values. Overprint values for this line are then read from left to right across the plot. The table of "OVERPRINT VALUES" is limited to 150 numbers. If control points are clustered or an unfortunate choice of SCALE VALUES results in more than 150 overprint values, the plot is discontinued, overprint values are suppressed, and a message is printed on the incomplete plot.

ERROR MESSAGES

Twenty-eight error messages have been built into the program to indicate that invalid data or control cards have been encountered in the program. These data or control card errors and the messages generated by the errors are listed below:

Program errors

- 1 Number of sets of data points outside allowable range (1-500).
- 2 Indicator for calculation of first-degree equation outside allowable range (0-1).
- 3 Indicator for calculation of second-degree equation outside allowable range (0-1).
- 4 Indicator for calculation of third degree equation outside allowable range (0-1).
- 5 Indicator for calculation of fourth-degree equation outside allowable range (0-1).
- 6 Indicator for calculation of fifth-degree equation outside allowable range (0-1).
- 7 Indicator for calculation of sixth-degree equation outside allowable range (0-1).
- 8 Indicators for calculation of first-, second-, third-, fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-degree equations are all zero.
- 9 Residual plot indicator outside allowable range (0-6).
- 10 Plotting limit indicator for residual map outside allowable range (0-1).
- 11 Indicator for use of Link 2 outside allowable range (0-1).
- 12 Use of Link 2 attempted without proper specification in Link 1.
- 13 Contour map indicator outside allowable range (1-6).

14 Plotting limit indicator for contour map outside allowable range (0-1).

to minimum y-plotting limit.

Subroutine CONTUR Errors

- 1 Indicator for evaluation subroutines outside allowable range (1-6).
- 2 Indicator for orientation outside allowable range (1-4).
- 3 Card tabulator indicator outside allowable range (0-1).
- 4 Number of columns of output outside allowable range (12-120).
- 5 Contour interval negative or zero.
- 6 Maximum x-plotting limit less than or equal to minimum x-plotting limit.
- 7 Maximum y-plotting limit less than or equal

Subroutine PLOT3 Errors

- 1 Number of points to be plotted outside allowable range (1-500).
- 2 Orientation indicator outside allowable range (1-4).
- 3 Number of columns of output outside allowable range (16-120).
- 4 Card tabulator indicator outside allowable range (0-1).
- 5 Indicator for previous ordering of elements outside allowable range (0-2).
- 6 Maximum x-plotting limit less than or equal to minimum x-plotting limit.
- 7 Maximum y-plotting limit less than or equal to minimum y-plotting limit.

STRUCTURE ON TOP OF THE ARBUCKLE GROUP (CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN)

X-COORD	Y-COORD	Z-VALUE	1ST-SURF	1ST-RESID	2ND-SURF	2ND-RESID	3RD-SURF	3RD-RESID
33.700	-0.200	-2355.000	-2485.524	130.524	-2480.129	125.129	-2426.780	71.780
32.700	-0.500	-2408.000	-2494.014	86.014	-2475.717	67.717	-2432.277	24.277
20.900	-0.900	-2437.000	-2546.461	109.461	-2481.640	44.640	-2499.856	62.856
17.300	-0.300	-2553.000	-2551.485	-1.515	-2511.603	-41.397	-2530.329	-22.671
13.800	-0.300	-2602.000	-2565.238	-36.762	-2563.819	-38.181	-2577.198	-24.802
27.500	-0.300	-2491.000	-2511.406	20.406	-2491.271	-39.729	-2434.834	-56.166
27.800	-13.300	-2636.000	-2707.858	71.858	-2633.591	-2.409	-2630.320	-5.680
29.400	-13.800	-2678.000	-2709.172	31.172	-2647.523	-30.477	-2640.676	-37.324
24.000	-19.200	-2686.000	-2812.483	126.483	-2727.733	41.733	-2697.455	11.455
27.300	-21.800	-2798.000	-2839.042	41.042	-2775.096	-22.904	-2730.474	-67.526
19.400	-1.000	-2504.000	-2553.875	49.875	-2495.996	-8.004	-2518.393	14.393
22.300	-1.200	-2460.000	-2545.521	85.521	-2475.539	15.539	-2491.740	31.740
23.900	-3.500	-2560.000	-2574.199	14.199	-2496.188	-63.812	-2519.906	-40.094
20.500	-4.500	-2629.000	-2602.761	-26.239	-2528.380	-100.620	-2564.435	-64.565
20.500	-5.500	-2605.000	-2617.964	12.964	-2541.074	-63.926	-2578.099	-26.901
23.400	-6.500	-2586.000	-2621.771	35.771	-2537.214	-48.786	-2566.945	-19.055
19.700	-6.000	-2596.000	-2628.708	32.708	-2554.149	-41.851	-2592.562	-3.438
24.500	-4.700	-2567.000	-2590.084	23.084	-2509.772	-57.228	-2534.952	-32.048
25.900	-7.900	-2570.000	-2633.231	63.231	-2551.036	-18.964	-2572.035	2.035
27.000	-8.500	-2644.000	-2638.030	-5.970	-2559.908	-84.092	-2576.895	-67.105
24.400	-9.400	-2593.000	-2661.928	71.928	-2574.340	-15.660	-2595.118	5.118
27.700	-9.000	-2565.000	-2642.880	77.880	-2568.229	3.229	-2582.456	17.456

STRUCTURE ON TOP OF THE ARBUCKLE GROUP (CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN)

X-COORD	Y-COORD	Z-VALUE	4TH-SURF	4TH-RESID	5TH-SURF	5TH-RESID	6TH-SURF	6TH-RESID
33.700	-0.200	-2355.000	-2420.957	65.957	-2407.717	52.717	-2412.734	57.734
32.700	-0.500	-2408.000	-2420.232	12.232	-2412.244	4.244	-2412.589	4.589
20.900	-0.900	-2437.000	-2461.068	24.068	-2490.997	53.997	-2501.314	64.314
17.300	-0.300	-2553.000	-2501.015	-51.985	-2516.390	-36.610	-2554.817	1.817
13.800	-0.300	-2602.000	-2571.123	-30.877	-2558.407	-43.593	-2588.763	-13.237
27.500	-0.300	-2491.000	-2384.228	-106.772	-2415.482	-75.518	-2445.971	-45.029
27.800	-13.300	-2636.000	-2627.170	-8.830	-2620.395	-15.605	-2606.248	-29.752
29.400	-13.800	-2678.000	-2643.307	-34.693	-2633.315	-44.685	-2623.944	-54.056
24.000	-19.200	-2686.000	-2686.914	0.914	-2676.901	-9.099	-2671.741	-14.259
27.300	-21.800	-2798.000	-2743.218	-54.782	-2733.344	-64.656	-2749.184	-48.816
19.400	-1.000	-2504.000	-2488.634	-15.366	-2510.680	6.680	-2517.358	13.358
22.300	-1.200	-2460.000	-2452.794	-7.206	-2483.400	23.400	-2483.222	23.222
23.900	-3.500	-2560.000	-2502.422	-57.578	-2518.528	-41.472	-2500.321	-59.679
20.500	-4.500	-2629.000	-2562.206	-66.794	-2573.002	-55.998	-2560.824	-68.176
20.500	-5.500	-2605.000	-2578.729	-26.271	-2588.954	-16.046	-2584.842	-20.158
23.400	-6.500	-2586.000	-2560.789	-25.211	-2571.328	-14.672	-2572.346	-13.654
19.700	-6.000	-2596.000	-2597.260	1.260	-2606.105	10.105	-2606.775	10.775
24.500	-4.700	-2567.000	-2523.391	-43.609	-2535.136	-31.864	-2526.149	-40.851
25.900	-7.900	-2570.000	-2565.747	-4.253	-2570.232	0.232	-2578.114	8.114
27.000	-8.500	-2644.000	-2571.916	-72.084	-2572.833	-71.167	-2583.050	-60.950
24.400	-9.400	-2593.000	-2587.264	-2.736	-2593.867	3.867	-2593.146	3.146
27.700	-9.000	-2565.000	-2578.657	13.657	-2577.143	12.143	-2588.087	23.087

STRUCTURE ON TOP OF THE ARBUCKLE GROUP (CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN)

COEFFICIENTS OF FIRST-DEGREE EQUATION

Z = -2614.90258 + 3.92936 X + 15.20235 Y

COEFFICIENTS OF SECOND-DEGREE EQUATION

Z = -2923.87688 + 35.39211 X + 9.03288 Y + -0.65721 X² + 0.11411 XY + -0.13211 Y²

COEFFICIENTS OF THIRD-DEGREE EQUATION

Z = -2750.70028 + 9.97256 X + 24.02224 Y + 0.37606 X² + -0.57420 XY + 0.72142 Y² +
-0.01133 X³ + 0.02128 X²Y + 0.02448 Y³

COEFFICIENTS OF FOURTH-DEGREE EQUATION

Z = -2535.09176 + -44.19909 X + 49.15755 Y + 4.84141 X² + -1.50792 XY + 3.63627 Y² +
-0.14609 X³ + 0.09056 X²Y + 0.03222 XY² + 0.17477 Y³ + 0.00132 X⁴ + -0.00161 X³Y +
-0.00160 X²Y² + -0.00113 XY³ + 0.00209 Y⁴

COEFFICIENTS OF FIFTH-DEGREE EQUATION

Z = -2793.34892 + 30.01393 X + 12.16366 Y + -1.57745 X² + 4.87662 XY + 0.28134 Y² +
0.06422 X³ + -0.40850 X²Y + 0.10596 XY² + -0.06898 Y³ + -0.00111 X⁴ + 0.01287 X³Y +
-0.00526 X²Y² + -0.00037 XY³ + 0.00000 X⁵ + -0.00013 X⁴Y + 0.00008 X³Y² +
0.00004 X²Y³ + 0.00004 XY⁴ + -0.00009 Y⁵

COEFFICIENTS OF SIXTH-DEGREE EQUATION

Z = -3144.06072 + 144.59617 X + -94.14483 Y + -17.14740 X² + 15.23939 XY + -24.04299 Y² +
1.09350 X³ + -1.36034 X²Y + 0.33502 XY² + -3.17811 Y³ + -0.03741 X⁴ + 0.04646 X³Y +
-0.03070 X²Y² + 0.00517 XY³ + -0.20063 Y⁴ + 0.00066 X⁵ + -0.00053 X⁴Y + 0.00120 X³Y² +
0.00055 X²Y³ + 0.00025 XY⁴ + -0.00573 Y⁵ + 0.00001 X⁶ + 0.00000 X⁵Y + -0.00001 X⁴Y² +
-0.00000 X³Y³ + 0.00001 X²Y⁴ + -0.00006 Y⁶

ERROR MEASURES

SURFACE	FIRST-DEGREE	SECOND-DEGREE	THIRD-DEGREE	FOURTH-DEGREE	FIFTH-DEGREE	SIXTH-DEGREE
STANDARD DEVIATION	109.07	72.56	65.76	59.67	57.28	54.56

VARIATION EXPLAINED BY SURFACE

0.32700842E 07 0.44503218E 07 0.46178647E 07 0.47539100E 07 0.48036234E 07 0.48577746E 07

VARIATION NOT EXPLAINED BY SURFACE

0.21174998E 07 0.93726217E 06 0.76971919E 06 0.63367397E 06 0.58396056E 06 0.52980935E 06

TOTAL VARIATION

0.53875840E 07 0.53875840E 07 0.53875840E 07 0.53875840E 07 0.53875840E 07 0.53875840E 07

COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION

0.60696671 0.82603292 0.85713090 0.88238252 0.89160993 0.90166104

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION

0.77906068 0.90886353 0.92581364 0.93935218 0.94425099 0.94955834

CONTOURED FIRST-DEGREE SURFACE

```

MAXIMUM X =      53.500000      MINIMUM X =      0.000000
MAXIMUM Y =      0.000000      MINIMUM Y =     -27.000000

```

$$X\text{-VALUE} = 0.00 + 0.3764 \times (\text{SCALE VALUE})$$

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 25.00
REFERENCE CONTOUR (, , , ,) = -2825.00

```

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789
-0.00 333333333333 4444444444444444 5555555555555555
-0.63 3333333333333333 4444444444444444 5555555555555555
-1.25 3333333333333333 4444444444444444 5555555555555555
-1.88 3333333333333333 4444444444444444 5555555555555555
-2.51 222 3333333333333333 4444444444444444 555
-3.14 222222222 3333333333333333 4444444444444444
-3.76 222222222222222 3333333333333333 4444444444444444
-4.39 2222222222222222 3333333333333333 4444444444444444
-5.02 2222222222222222 3333333333333333 444444444444
-5.65 1 222222222222222222 3333333333333333 4444
-6.27 1111111 2222222222222222 3333333333333333
-6.90 11111111111111 2222222222222222 3333333333333333
-7.53 111111111111111 2222222222222222 3333333333333333
-8.16 1111111111111111 2222222222222222 3333333333333333
-8.78 1111111111111111 2222222222222222 3333333333333333
-9.41 000000 1111111111111111 2222222222222222
-10.04 000000000000 1111111111111111 2222222222222222
-10.66 0000000000000000 1111111111111111 2222222222222222
-11.29 0000000000000000 1111111111111111 2222222222222222
-11.92 0000000000000000 1111111111111111 22222222
-12.55 .... 0000000000000000 1111111111111111 2
-13.17 ..... 0000000000000000 1111111111111111
-13.80 ..... 0000000000000000 1111111111111111
-14.43 ..... 0000000000000000 1111111111111111
-15.06 ..... 0000000000000000 111111111
-15.68 AAA ..... 0000000000000000 111
-16.31 AAAAAAAAAA ..... 0000000000000000
-16.94 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA ..... 0000000000000000
-17.57 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA ..... 0000000000000000
-18.19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA ..... 000000000000
-18.82 B AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA ..... 0000
-19.45 BBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA .....
-20.07 BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA .....
-20.70 BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA .....
-21.33 BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA .....
-21.96 BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA .....
-22.58 CCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
-23.21 CCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
-23.84 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
-24.47 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAAAAAA
-25.09 CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB AAAAAA
-25.72 DDDDD DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB A
-26.35 DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
-26.98 DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
-27.60 DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

```

CONTOURED FOURTH DEGREE SURFACE

```

MAXIMUM X =      33.500000    MINIMUM X =      0.000000
MAXIMUM Y =      0.000000    MINIMUM Y =     -27.000000

```

$$X\text{-VALUE} = 0.00 + 0.3764 \times (\text{SCALE VALUE})$$

Y-SCALE IS VERTICAL

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 25.00
REFERENCE CONTOUR (.....) = -2825.00

	0123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789
-0.00	44	333	22222222	3333	444	555	6666	77777	888888888	777
-0.63	4	33	2222	222222	3333	4444	555	6666	777777777	777777777
-1.25	33	222	1111111	2222	3333	4444	5555	66666	7777777777	66
-1.88	3	22	1111111111111111	2222	333	444	5555	6666666		6666666
-2.51	22	111		11111	2222	3333	4444	5555	666666666666666666	
-3.14	22	11	0000000000	1111	222	3333	4444	55555		555
-3.76	11		0000000000000000	1111	2222	3333	44444	5555555		5555555
-4.39	11	0000		000000	111	222	333	44444	5555555555555555555	
-5.02	11	000		0000	1111	2222	3333	44444	555555555555	4
-5.65	00		.....	0000	1111	2222	3333	444444		4444
-6.27	000		.....	0000	111	2222	3333	44444444		44444444
-6.90	00		.....	0000	1111	2222	3333	444444444444444444444444		
-7.53	0		.....	0000	1111	2222	33333	4444444444444444444444		
-8.16			.....	000	111	2222	33333	4444444444444444		33
-8.78			.....	0000	1111	222	333333			3333
-9.41			.....	000	111	2222	333333			3333333
-10.04			.....	0000	1111	2222	3333333			33333333
-10.66			.....	000	111	22222	333333333			333333333
-11.29			.....	0000	1111	2222	3333333333333333333333333			
-11.92	AAA		.....	000	111	22222	333333333333333333333333			22
-12.55	A		.....	0000	1111	22222	333333333333333333333333			22222
-13.17			.....	000	111	22222	333333333333333333333333			222222
-13.80			.....	0000	1111	22222				222222
-14.43	B		.....	000	1111	222222				2222222
-15.06			.....	0000	1111	2222222				22222222
-15.68			.....	000	1111	22222222				222222222
-16.31			.....	000	1111	2222222222222222222222222				11111
-16.94			.....	000	1111	2222222222222222222222222222222				11111
-17.57			.....	0000	1111	2222222222222222222222222222222				11111
-18.19			.....	0000	11111	22222				111111
-18.82			.....	0000	111111					1111111
-19.45			.....	0000	1111111					1111111
-20.07			.....	0000	1111111111					1111111111
-20.70			.....	0000	1111111111111111111111111					00000
-21.33			.....	0000	1111111111111111111111111					0000
-21.96			.....	00000						00000
-22.58			.....	00000						00000
-23.21			.....	0000000						0000000
-23.84			.....	0000000000000000000000000						0000000000000000000000000
-24.47			.....	0000000000000000000000000						0000000000000000000000000
-25.09			.....	00000000						00000000
-25.72			.....	00000000						00

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

CONTOURED SIXTH-DEGREE SURFACE

```

MAXIMUM X =          33.500000      MINIMUM X =          0.000000
MAXIMUM Y =          0.000000      MINIMUM Y =         -27.000000

```

$$X\text{-VALUE} = 0.00 + 0.5764 \times (\text{SCALE VALUE})$$

Y-SCALE IS VERTICAL

```
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 25.00
REFERENCE CONTOUR (.....) = -2825.00
```

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

-0.00	DC	A	.	00	111	2222	33333333	444444	555555	6666666	777777
-0.63	UCB	A	.	0	11	222	3333333	4444444	55555	666666	7777777777
-1.25	EDC	BA	.	00	11	222	333333	444444	555555	6666666	7777777777
-1.88	CB	A	.	00	111	222	333333	44444	55555	66666666	
-2.51	D	B	A	.	00	111	22222	333333	44444	55555	6666666666666
-3.14	DC	B	A	.	00	111	222222	33333	44444	555555	6666666666666666
-3.76	C	B	A	.	000	11111	22222	33333	44444	55555555	
-4.39	C	B	AA	.	0000	111111	2222	3333	44444	5555555555555555555555	
-5.02	C	B	AA	.	00000	111111	22222	3333	44444	55555555	
-5.65	C	B	AA	.	000000	1111	2222	33333	4444444		444444
-6.27	CC	B	AAA	.	00000	1111	2222	3333	444444444444444444444444		
-6.90	C	B	AAA	.	0000	1111	222	33333	44444444444444444444		
-7.53	C	BB	AAAA	.	0000	1111	2222	33333	44444444		333
-8.16	C	BB	AAAAAA	.	0000	1111	2222	333333			333333
-8.78	BB	AAAAAAAA	.	0000	1111	2222	333333				33333333
-9.41	BB	AAAAAAAAAAAA	.	0000	111	2222	3333333				33333333
-10.04	BBB	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	.	000	111	222	333333				33333333
-10.66	BB	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	.	000	1111	222	333333				33333333
-11.29	B	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	.	000	1111	222	333333				33333333
-11.92	B	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	.	0000	111	222	333333				3333333
-12.55	B	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	.	000	111	222	333333				3333333
-13.17	B	AAAAAAAA	.	000	111	222	3333333				3333333
-13.80	B	AAAAAA	.	000	111	222	333333333				333333333
-14.43	BBB	AAAAA	.	00	111	2222	33333333333333333333				22222
-15.06	BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	AAAAA	.	000	11	222	3333333333333333				22222
-15.68	BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	AAAA	.	00	111	2222	3333333333333				22222
-16.31	C	BBBBBBBB	AAAA	.	000	111	2222	333333			22222
-16.94	CCCCCCC	BBBBB	AAA	.	000	111	22222				22222
-17.57	D	CCCCCCCCC	BBBBB	AAA	.	000	111	222222			222222
-18.19	DDDDD	CCCCC	BBB	AAA	.	000	111	22222222222222222222			1111
-18.82	EEE	DDDDDD	CCCC	BBB	AA	.	000	111	22222222222222		1111
-19.45	FF	EEEE	DDDD	CCCC	BB	AA	.	000	1111		11111
-20.07	G	FFF	EEE	DDD	CC	BBB	AA	.	000		11111
-20.70	H	GG	FFF	EEE	DD	CCC	BBB	AA	.	000	11111111
-21.33	HH	GG	FFF	EEE	DD	CC	BBB	AA	.	0000	11111111111111
-21.96	I	HH	GGG	FFF	EEE	DDD	CC	BBB	AA	.	0000
-22.58	K	J	HH	GG	FF	EE	DD	CC	BB	AA	.
-23.21	L	K	JJ	HH	GG	FFF	EE	DD	CC	BB	AA
-23.84	M	L	K	J	HH	GG	FF	EE	D	CC	BB
-24.47	M	L	K	J	HH	G	FF	E	DD	CC	BB
-25.09	ON	M	L	K	JJ	I	H	G	FF	EE	DD
-25.72	QP	N	M	L	K	J	HH	G	F	EE	DD
-26.35	R	PO	N	M	L	K	JJ	I	HH	G	F
-26.98	RQP	ON	M	L	K	J	HH	G	FF	EE	DD
-27.60	UT										

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

STRUCTURE ON TOP OF THE ARBUCKLE GROUP (CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN)

PLOT OF ORIGINAL DATA (Z-COORDINATES)

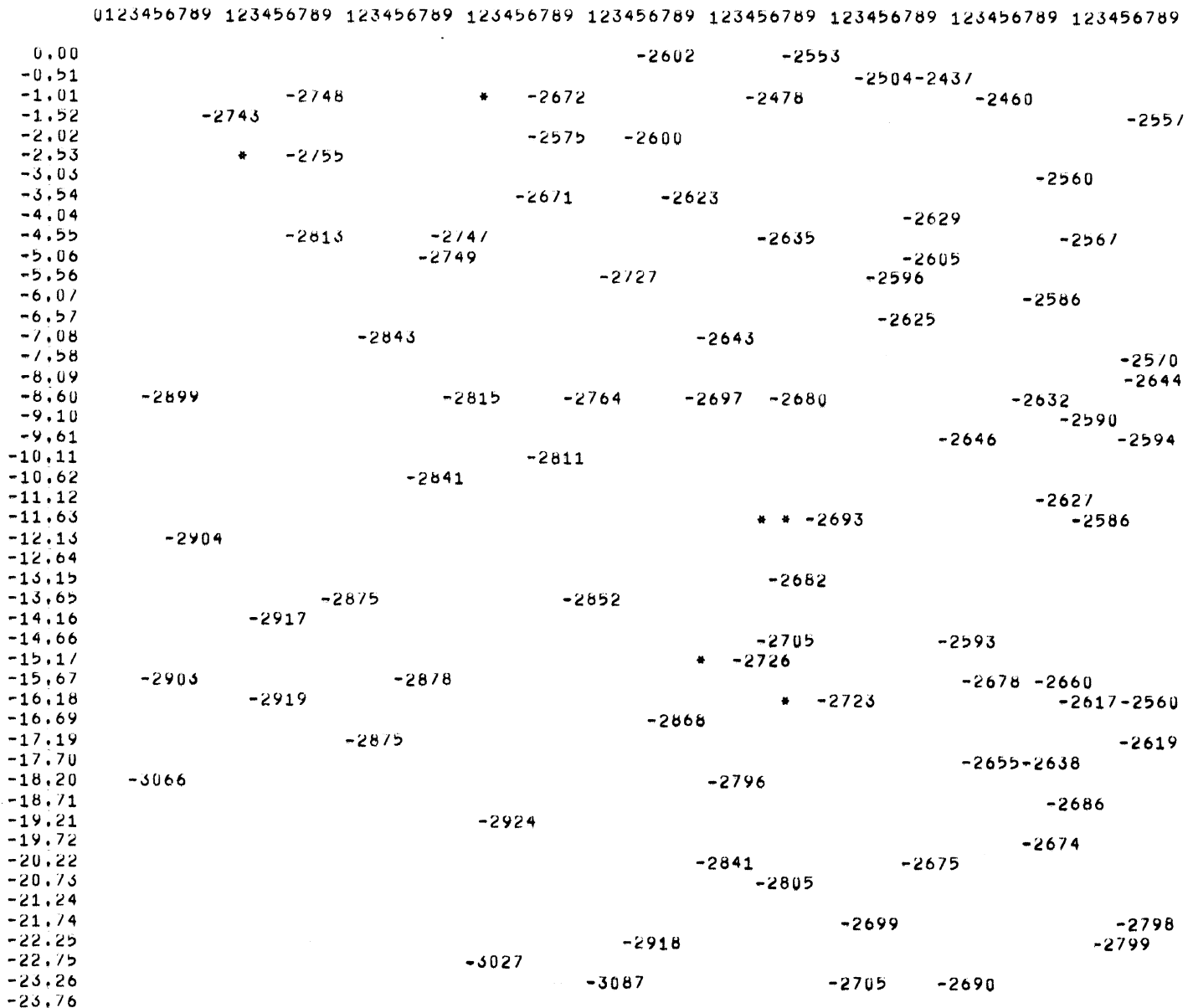
PLOTTING LIMITS

MAXIMUM X = 27.000000 MINIMUM X = 0.000000
MAXIMUM Y = 0.000000 MINIMUM Y = -24.000000

X-SCALE IS HORIZONTAL

X-VALUE = 0.00 + 0.3034 X (SCALE VALUE)

Y-SCALE IS VERTICAL



0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789

OVERPRINT VALUES * -2702
* -2693
* -2640 * -2752
* -2737 * -2753

PLOT OF FIRST-DEGREE RESIDUALS

```

MAXIMUM X =      27.000000      MINIMUM X =      0.000000
MAXIMUM Y =      0.000000      MINIMUM Y =     -24.000000

```

$$X\text{-VALUE} = 0.00 + 0.3034 \times (\text{SCALE VALUE})$$

Y-SCALE IS VERTICAL

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

0.00			-367	-15	+498 +1094		
-0.51							
-1.01		-1299	-411-790	+933		+855	
-1.52	-1106						-173
-2.02			+301	+2			
-2.53		-933-1156					
-3.03							+141
-3.54			-381	-38			
-4.04							
-4.55		-1413	-910		-120	-262	+230
-5.06			-834			+129	
-5.56				-715		+327	
-6.07							+357
-6.57						+181	
-7.08		-1427		+254			
-7.58							+632
-8.09							-59
-8.60	-1542		-986	-605	-38	+34	+236
-9.10							+719
-9.61							+368
-10.11			-812				+672
-10.62		-918					
-11.12							+676
-11.63					* * +328		+1112
-12.13	-1084						
-12.64							
-13.15					+713		
-13.65		-719	-725				
-14.16	-989						
-14.66					+700	+1639	
-15.17				*	+582		
-15.67	-507		-516			+936	+1027
-16.18		-724			*	+674	+1528+2004
-16.69				-496			
-17.19		-207					+1586
-17.70						+1470+1566	
-18.20	-1707			+377			
-18.71							+1264
-19.21			-534				
-19.72						+1495	
-20.22				+219		+1709	
-20.73					+627		
-21.24							
-21.74						+1741	+410
-22.25				-136			+538
-22.75			-997				
-23.26				-1659		+1955	+1976
-23.76							

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

OVERPRINT VALUES * 380

* 281
* 344

PLOT OF FOURTH-DEGREE RESIDUALS

```

MAXIMUM X =      53,500000    MINIMUM X =      0,000000
MAXIMUM Y =      0,000000    MINIMUM Y =     -27,000000

```

$$X\text{-VALUE} = 0.00 + 0.5764 \times (\text{SCALE VALUE})$$

Y-SCALE IS VERTICAL

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

0.00				-308	-519			-1067	**659
-0.63						-153+240-72			
-1.25		-378	*	-104	+780				
-1.88	-427			+1099 +490			*	+28	-129
-2.51	+69-34								
-3.14						-575			+217
-3.76			+558	+389			+60+864		
-4.39	-164	+292			-60	-667	-436		
-5.02		+371				-262			+1646
-5.65				-68		+12			
-6.27							-252		
-6.90		-193		+439		-187			
-7.53							-42		
-8.16						-451	-720		
-8.78	-732	-19	-8	+98	-117		-27	+136	
-9.41						-315		-50	+712
-10.04			-225						+867
-10.66		+4							
-11.29					* -143		* +222		
-11.92	-106				-260				-676
-12.55									
-13.17					+118			-88	-346
-13.80	+101 +246		-599						
-14.43					-6	+564			-909
-15.06				* -54					
-15.68	+714	+446	+193		-301	-220	-118	+3521	+149
-16.31					-456		+372	+1005	
-16.94		+733		-933			+489		-909
-17.57						+214+328			+227
-18.19	-5				-362				
-18.82			-239				+9		-45
-19.45							+208		
-20.07					-553	+410			
-20.70					-373			-390	
-21.33						+509		-547	-251
-21.96				-510				-515	-226
-22.58			-338						
-23.21				-1754		+755	+624		-334
-23.84		-72							
-24.47				* +236		+781 +879	-137	* -161	
-25.09								-171	
-25.72					+438				
-26.35		+405		-106				* -369	**384
-26.98				+307		+540			

0123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789

		* -1112	* -57
OVERPRINT VALUES			* -234
		* -119	
* 122		* -191	* -157
			* 165
* 415		* -1/5	

STRUCTURE ON TOP OF THE ARBUCKLE GROUP (CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN)

PLOT OF SIXTH-DEGREE RESIDUALS

PLOTTING LIMITS

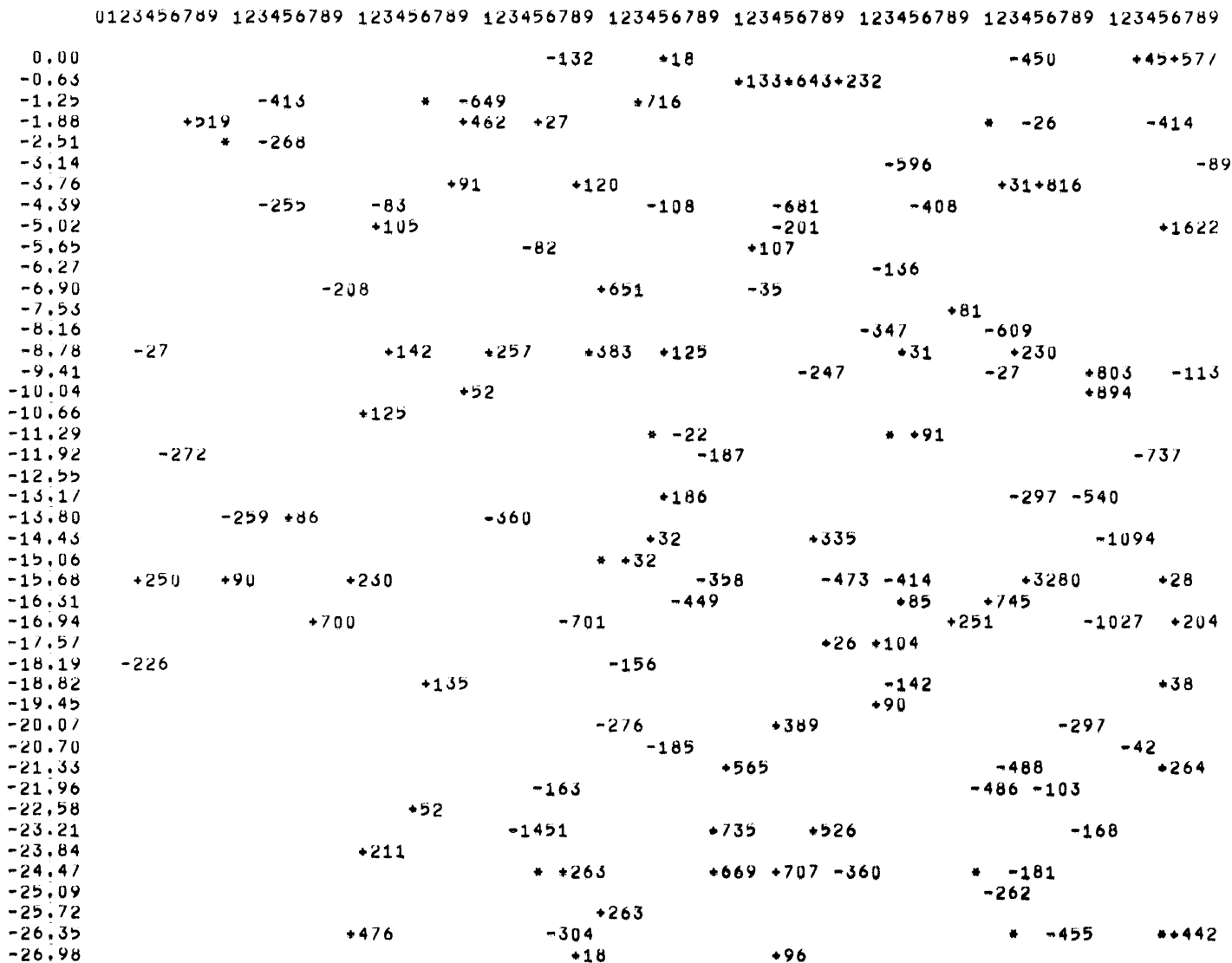
MAXIMUM X = 33.500000 MINIMUM X = 0.000000
 MAXIMUM Y = 0.000000 MINIMUM Y = -27.000000

PLOTTED VALUES HAVE BEEN MULTIPLIED BY A FACTOR OF 10 TO THE 1 POWER

X-SCALE IS HORIZONTAL

X-VALUE = 0.00 + 0.3764 X (SCALE VALUE)

Y-SCALE IS VERTICAL



0123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789	123456789
	*	238	*	38					
OVERPRINT VALUES	*	37	*	-294					
*	-205	*	-281	*	-317				
		*	183						
*	-1084	*	-45						

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PROGRAM ABSTRACT

Title (If subroutine state in title):

FORTAN IV program for computation and plotting of trend surfaces and residuals for degrees 1 through 6

Computer: IBM 7040 and Printer

Date: May 31, 1966

Programming language: FORTAN IV

Author, organization: Mont O'Leary, The University of Kansas; R. H. Lippert, Shell Oil Company;

Owen T. Spitz, Kansas Geological Survey

Direct inquiries to: Operations Research Section, Kansas Geological Survey or

Name: Owen T. Spitz

Address: Kansas Geological Survey

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Purpose/description: Determines any or all trend surfaces from first through sixth degree; the surfaces
may be contoured and the residuals plotted.

Mathematical method: A polynomial surface is determined by least - squares criteria. The normal
equations are reordered during solution to reduce round-off errors.

Restrictions, range: 500 or less data points

Storage requirements: 16K and 4 magnetic tapes

Equipment specifications:

Memory 20K _____ 40K _____ 60K _____ K _____

Automatic divide: Yes _____ No _____

Indirect addressing: Yes _____ No _____

Other special features required _____

Additional remarks (include at author's discretion: fixed/float, relocatability; optional: running time, approximate number of times run successfully, programming hours) Normally 70 to 90 percent of total machine time used is
required in contouring trend surfaces. Approximately 40 minutes are required for 200 data points for 7 1/2 x 9
inches trend-surface maps through sixth degree. MAP routine called XEM must be supplied by the operational
installation or number of dimensioned data points reduced.

COMPUTER CONTRIBUTIONS
Kansas Geological Survey
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Daniel F. Merriam, Editor

Computer Contribution

- | | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 1. | Mathematical simulation of marine sedimentation with IBM 7090/7094 computers, by J. W. Harbaugh, 1966 . . . | \$1.00 |
| 2. | A generalized two-dimensional regression procedure, by J. R. Dempsey, 1966 . . . | \$0.50 |
| 3. | FORTRAN IV and MAP program for computation and plotting of trend surfaces for degrees 1 through 6, by Mont O'Leary, R. H. Lippert, and O. T. Spitz, 1966. | \$0.75 |

Special Distribution Publication

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 3. | BALGOL program for trend-surface mapping using an IBM 7090 computer, by J. W. Harbaugh, 1963. | \$0.50 |
| 4. | FORTRAN II program for coefficient of association (Match-Coeff) using an IBM 1620 computer, by R. L. Kaesler, F. W. Preston, and D. I. Good, 1963 | \$0.25 |
| 9. | BALGOL programs for calculation of distance coefficients and correlation coefficients using an IBM 7090 computer, by J. W. Harbaugh, 1964 | \$0.75 |
| 11. | Trend-surface analysis of regional and residual components of geologic structure in Kansas, by D. F. Merriam and J. W. Harbaugh, 1964 | \$0.75 |
| 12. | FORTRAN and FAP program for calculating and plotting time-trend curves using an IBM 7090 or 7094/1401 computer system, by W. T. Fox, 1964 | \$0.75 |
| 13. | FORTRAN program for factor and vector analysis of geologic data using an IBM 7090 or 7094/1401 computer system, by Vincent Manson and John Imbrie, 1964 | \$1.00 |
| 14. | FORTRAN II trend-surface program for the IBM 1620, by D. I. Good, 1964 | \$1.00 |
| 15. | Application of factor analysis to petrologic variations of Americus Limestone (Lower Permian), Kansas and Oklahoma, by J. W. Harbaugh and Ferruh Demirmen, 1964 | \$1.00 |
| 23. | ALGOL program for cross-association of nonnumeric sequences using a medium-size computer, by M. J. Sackin, P. H. A. Sneath, and D. F. Merriam, 1965 | \$0.75 |
| 24. | BALGOL program and geologic application for single and double Fourier series using IBM 7090/7094 computers, by F. W. Preston and J. W. Harbaugh, 1965 | \$1.00 |
| 25. | Final report of the Kansas Geological Society Basement Rock Committee and list of Kansas wells drilled into Precambrian rocks, by V. B. Cole, D. F. Merriam, and W. W. Hambleton, 1965 | \$0.75 |
| 26. | FORTRAN II trend-surface program with unrestricted input for the IBM 1620 computer, by R. J. Sampson and J. C. Davis, 1966 | \$0.50 |
| 27. | Application of factor analysis to a facies study of the Leavenworth Limestone (Pennsylvanian-Virgilian) of Kansas and environs, by D. F. Toomey, 1966 | \$0.75 |
| 28. | FORTRAN II program for standard-size analysis of unconsolidated sediments, by J. W. Pierce and D. I. Good, 1966 | \$0.75 |

Reprints (available for limited time)

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| | Mathematical conversion of section, township, and range notation to Cartesian Coordinates, by D. I. Good (<u>Kansas Geological Survey Bulletin</u> 170, pt. 3, 1964) | \$0.50 |
| | A computer method for four-variable trend analysis illustrated by a study of oil-gravity variations in southeastern Kansas, by J. W. Harbaugh (<u>Kansas Geological Survey Bulletin</u> 171, 1964) | \$1.00 |
| | Pattern recognition studies of geologic structure using trend-surface analysis, by D. F. Merriam and R. H. Lippert (reprinted from <u>Colorado School Mines Quarterly</u> , v. 59, no. 4, 1964) | no charge |
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| | Trend-surface analysis of stratigraphic thickness data from some Namurian rocks east of Sterling, Scotland, by W. A. Read and D. F. Merriam (reprinted from <u>Scottish Journal of Geology</u> , v. 2, pt. 1, 1966) | no charge |
| | Generation of orthogonal polynomials for trend surfacing with a digital computer, by O. T. Spitz (reprinted from Computers and operations research in mineral industries, <u>Pennsylvania State University</u> , 6th Annual Symposium, 1966) | no charge |

