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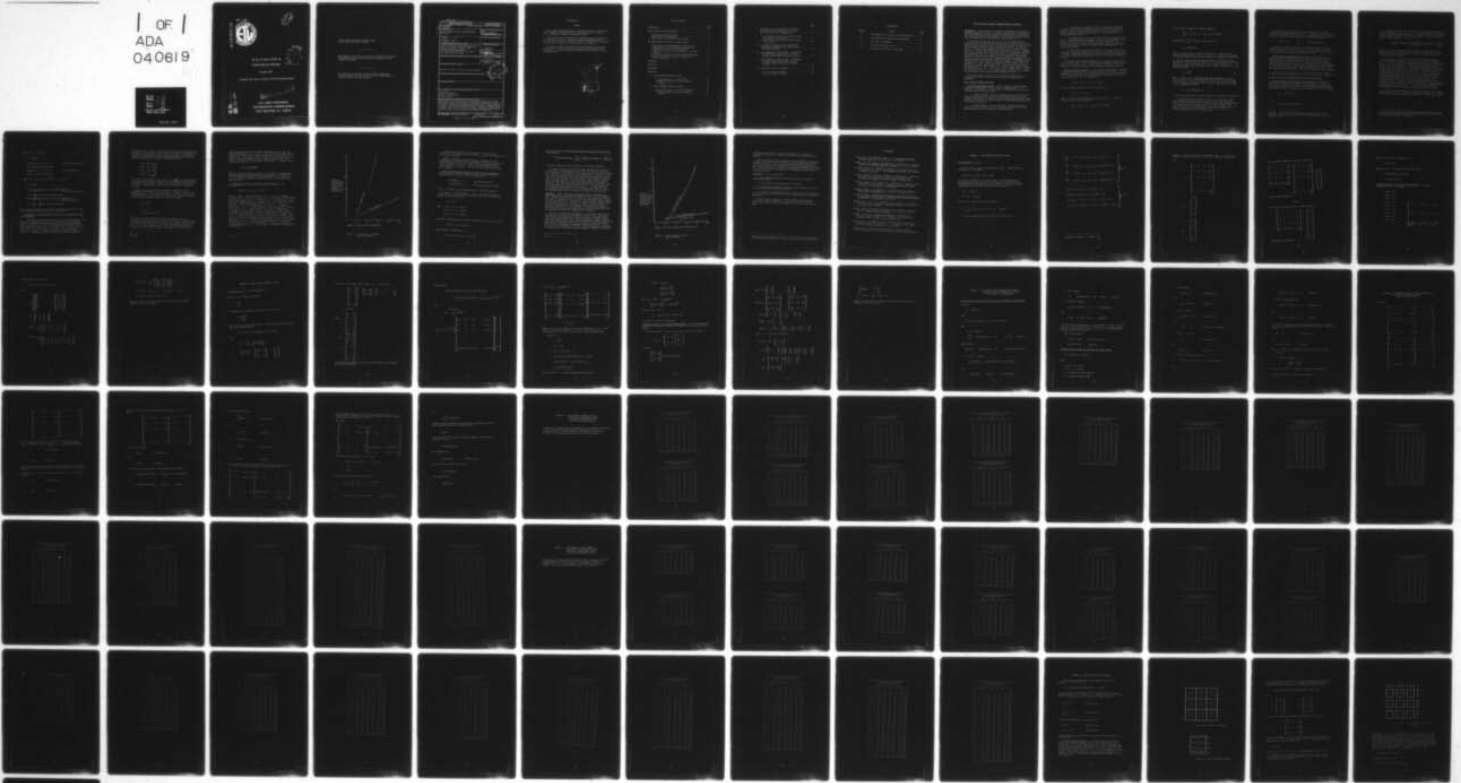
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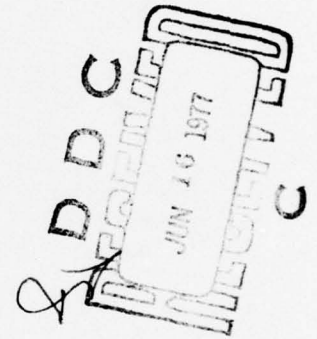
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THE USE OF ARRAY ALGEBRA IN
TERRAIN MODELING PROCEDURES



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PREFACE

This report was prepared under the supervision of Mr. W. Howard Carr, Chief, Automated Cartography Branch, Mapping Developments Division, U.S. Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories (ETL).

The author wishes to acknowledge the technical advice and assistance received from Mr. James R. Jancaitis, Automated Cartography Branch. Mr. Jancaitis' publications concerning digital terrain modeling techniques are the basis for many of the observations in this report.

The author further acknowledges the technical advice and assistance received from Mr. William R. Moore, Automated Cartography Branch, and Mr. Michael A. Crombie, Advanced Technology Division, Computer Sciences Laboratory, ETL.

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THE USE OF ARRAY ALGEBRA IN TERRAIN MODELING PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION. Terrain modeling is currently accomplished by a series of polynomial least-squares fits to observed elevation data. The polynomials are then mathematically joined to provide a second series of polynomials that join smoothly with their neighbors. These final polynomials are then used to generate data for computer-driven plotting devices.

The routine that produces the initial set of polynomials from the observation data utilizes the principle that the best mathematical fit of a model equation to arbitrary points in space must minimize the square of the vertical distance from the data to the surface described by the derived function. This technique involves the inversion of an m by m matrix, where m is equal to the number of terms in the model equation. Although work at ETL currently uses a relatively small (four terms) model equation, new developments will soon require more complexity, expanding the model certainly to nine terms and probably more. Consequently, the inversion time for the m by m matrix will grow geometrically (see appendix D). As a means of reducing some of these cumbersome and time-consuming inversions, the technique of array algebra is being investigated. Array algebra, the invention of Dr. Urho A. Rauhala, performs the same functions as a least-squares fit in fewer computational steps. Where least-squares requires the inversion of one m by m matrix, for instance, array algebra requires the inversion of an a by a matrix and a b by b matrix, where a and b are integer factors of m . As is demonstrated in appendix D, the computational savings of array algebra increase dramatically with m .

This report analyzes the methods by which array algebra can be implemented into ETL's terrain modeling procedure, and determines its feasibility.

ARRAY ALGEBRA IN TERRAIN MODELING.

The Terrain Modeling Procedure. Prior to making any determinations regarding the feasibility of array algebra's implementation, it is necessary to understand the current terrain modeling procedure, which can be ordered into five distinct steps.

1. Data Collection - This step normally involves the analysis of stereo photography of land defined by one topographic map sheet scaled 1:50,000. This analysis yields 2.25 million elevation observations. These observations, however, are from stereo pairs of overlapping photographs and are organized accordingly.

2. Mosaic Routine - This procedure uses a software routine to transform step 1 data into a set of 1.02 million elevations on a single plane congruent to the corresponding 1:50,000 map sheet.

3. Preliminary Least-Squares (L-S) Fits - This step establishes p number of congruent, overlapping rectangles across the data grid and derives a series of fitted L-S polynomials, one for each rectangle. The surfaces defined by these functions, however, do not necessarily join smoothly where they overlap.

4. Interpolation - This step uses the first set of polynomials and a set of weighting functions to produce a second set of polynomials which defines a set of surfaces that exhibit first order continuity (i.e. functions that agree in slope at the points where they meet). This set of surfaces now defines a continuous, smooth-flowing representation of the corresponding terrain.

5. Evaluation of the Final Polynomials - This step involves the evaluation of the final polynomials for each (x, y) at which elevation data is required. These elevations are then used to produce contour maps, DTM data bases, 3-dimensional projections, or any of a variety of topographic products.

Array algebra can be incorporated into this 5-step procedure only in step 3, which currently uses a conventional least-squares technique, and in step 5, which currently uses a standard algebraic solution process. The remainder of this report, therefore, will discuss only these two steps.

Deriving the L-S Polynomials. Each L-S polynomial essentially converts a series of data points into a continuous surface representation. The best representation exists when the polynomials minimize the sum of the squares of the vertical distance from the observations to the defined surface. If the fitted altitude $f(x,y)$ is defined as,

$$f(x_i, y_i) = c_0 + c_1 x_i + c_2 y_i + c_3 x_i y_i$$

then the vertical distance d may be represented as

$$d_i = z_i - f(x_i, y_i)$$

where z_i is the "i"th observation. The entire set of n number of distances can then be represented as

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - c_0 - c_1 x_i - c_2 y_i - c_3 x_i y_i)$$

and the sum of the squares of these distances as

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - c_0 - c_1x_i - c_2y_i - c_3x_iy_i)^2$$

Minimization of $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2$ yields, in matrix notation,

$$C_L = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L$$

where Z_L is an n by 1 matrix of observations, A is an n by m matrix of polynomial terms, and C_L is an m by 1 matrix of coefficients. (A complete derivation and a numerical example are presented in appendix A.

The array algebra method of analysis follows a different approach. Assuming that the elevation data points are on an orthonormal grid (ordered via an x/y grid), then we select an e by f matrix (Z_A) of n observations on the grid and attempt an array algebra polynomial fit. Then, in matrix notation

$$Z_A = X C_A Y^T \tag{1}$$

where X is an e by a matrix of x -direction parameters, y is an f by b matrix of y -direction parameters, and C_A is an a by b matrix of coefficients. If we use the same m -term model equation that was used in the least-squares derivation, then a and b must be integer factors of m . Solving (1) for C_A

$$C_A = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y (Y^T Y)^{-1}$$

(A complete derivation and a numerical example are presented in appendix B).

It may sometimes be desirable to choose $ab = m$ such that $a \neq b$. Such a choice increases the accuracy of the fit along the directional parameter which corresponds with the greater factor, while denigrating the fit along the other axis, thus producing a terrain description with predictable unidirectional distortion. This may be extremely useful in saving computational time when analyzing terrain that exhibits a unidirectional trend across a specified area.

The complexity and extreme length of Dr. Rauhala's array algebra derivation has impeded investigations into its validity, a fact that has hindered its acceptance even in the face of a high correlation of empirical data, and there were those who would not accept the equivalence of

$$(A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L \quad \text{and} \quad (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y (Y^T Y)^{-1}.$$

However, Mr. James R. Jancaitis, Automated Cartography Branch, ETL, recently constructed a detailed proof¹ of the equivalence of the array algebra solution to that of least-squares, and also developed techniques for weighting and constraining the array algebra fit.

Impact Upon the Terrain Modeling Procedure. An observation of the numerical examples in appendixes A and B, where identical best fits are determined for the same data using both the least-squares and array algebra techniques, coupled with Mr. Jancaitis' proof of least-squares array algebra equivalency, justifies the statement that the implementation of array algebra into ETL's current modeling software would have no impact upon the resulting terrain model. The only observable difference would deal with the computational efficiency of the polynomial fitting software.

As best as can be predicted, therefore, array algebra is a feasible method for fitting a model equation to a set of orthonormally ordered data.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE COMPUTATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF ARRAY ALGEBRA.

The Dual Nature of the Polynomial Fitting Process. To measure the relative efficiency of array algebra, the computational differences between the least-squares and array algebra techniques must be isolated. This requires a quantitative comparison of the number of multiplications and additions needed to compute the coefficient matrices C_L or C_A when

$$C_L = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L$$

or

$$C_A = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y (Y^T Y)^{-1}$$

¹James R. Jancaitis, "Theroetical Analysis of Array Algebra," Paper Available at USA Engineer Topographic Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, VA, September 1976.

An important feature of this analysis is the repetitive aspects of these computations. Since each C_L or C_A describes only one polynomial, then the polynomial must be calculated p number of times to describe an entire 1:50,000 map sheet. The data presented in Mr. Jancaitis' report² leads to the derivation of p as

$$p = \left[\text{INTEGER ROUNDED UP } \frac{916}{\frac{1}{2}(e+1)} \right] \left[\text{INTEGER ROUNDED UP } \frac{1112}{\frac{1}{2}(f+1)} \right]$$

where e & f are the respective number of points on the sides of each rectangle of data. It should be noted that p is subject to variations, since the number of observations on a 1:50,000 map sheet often vary considerably from the example.

At first glance it seems that the number of multiplications and additions needed to compute the coefficient matrix must be multiplied by p to predict the number of computations per map sheet. However, this is not true. The computation of $(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ essentially involves only the matrix A , which is composed of m model equation terms evaluated at a given (x,y) , listed over all (x,y) considered for each fit. The values for A , therefore, are dependent only upon the model equation and the position of the observations with respect to the origin. If a new origin is selected for each computation of C_L and if it is placed in the same relative position with respect to the new set of observations, then A is constant throughout the entire polynomial fitting process. Thus, the computation of $(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ is a one-time procedure, and only the multiplication of $(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ to Z_L needs to be repeated p times. A similar procedure is used with the array algebra format, showing that the computation of $(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$ and $Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$ are one-time calculations while the multiplication of $(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$ to Z_L and the multiplication of $(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_L$ to $Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$ must be repeated p times per map sheet.

An analysis of multiplications and additions required to fit a model equation of m terms to a series of rectangular data grids of n points yields the following figures (see appendix C for a complete derivation):

²James R. Jancaitis, "Modeling and Contouring Irregular Surfaces Subject to Constraints, "USA Engineer Topographic Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, VA, ETL-CR-74-19, AD A010406, January 1975.

Where $C_L = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L$

C_L requires:

$1/6m(9mn + 3n + 4m^2 + 3m - 1)$ one-time multiplications

mp repetitive multiplications

$1/6m(9mn - 3n + 4m^2 - 6m - 4)$ one-time additions

$mp(n-1)$ repetitive additions

Where $C_A = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$ and $ab = m$

C_A requires:

$1/6 [a(9a\sqrt{n+3}\sqrt{n+4a^2+3a-1}) + b(9b\sqrt{n+3}\sqrt{n+4b^2+b-1})]$
one-time multiplications

$(an + ab\sqrt{n})p$ repetitive multiplications

$1/6 [a(9a\sqrt{n-3}\sqrt{n+4a^2-6a-4}) + b(9b\sqrt{n-3}\sqrt{n+4b^2-6b-4})]$
one-time additions

$(an - a\sqrt{n} + m\sqrt{n-m})p$ repetitive additions

There are some situations in which some computational steps may be saved. For an explanation of these cases, refer to appendix C.

A Comparison of the Computational Efficiency of Least-Squares to that of Array Algebra.

An Analysis According to the Complexity of the Model Equation. An analysis was conducted (see appendix E) to determine the computational savings of array algebra as the model equation increased in complexity from 4 to 256 terms. To simulate undistorted terrain modeling, the array algebra parameters selected were $a = b = \sqrt{m}$, where m was a perfect square, and $a < b$ with a and b as near m as possible when m was not a perfect square. The square observation grid was selected over a range of n , compatible with the complexity of the model equation, as

determined by Mr. Jancaitis.³ The results of this analysis show that the advantage of array algebra's smaller matrix inversions is diminished by the fact that the inversion process is a one-time procedure. The number of repetitive multiplications for the conventional least-squares procedure, however, exceeds those of the array algebra procedure by

$$\begin{aligned}
 & mpn - ap(n + b\sqrt{n}) \\
 &= mpn - apn - apb\sqrt{n} \\
 &= mpn - apn - mp\sqrt{n} \\
 &= mpn\left(1 - \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $b \geq 2$ and since $\sqrt{n} \geq 3$, then $mpn\left(1 - \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$ is always positive, and therefore array algebra requires fewer repetitive multiplications than conventional least-squares. Note also that the difference increases with b or \sqrt{n} . A similar result is produced with the number of repetitive additions.

Appendix E presents a detailed listing of computer time saved, considering only multiplication and addition as variable factors in the modeling software. Use of a CDC 6400 computer is assumed, with no time-sharing problems. The data from this listing show that under the current terrain modeling parameters used by Mr. Jancaitis⁴, where

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= 4 \text{ terms} \\
 a &= b = 2 \\
 e &= f = 13 \\
 n &= 169 \text{ observations}
 \end{aligned}$$

The computer savings using array algebra will amount to only 41.13 seconds per 1:50,000 map sheet. More significant savings, however, can be realized where the model equation is large. Large model equations allow for better terrain resolution over a larger grid, enabling larger values for n to be selected which in turn lowers the number of polynomials required to fit a 1:50,000 map sheet. An attempt to do this using the

³op. cit.
⁴op. cit.

least-squares technique fails because the multiplication and add time become unreasonably large as m and n increase. Array algebra, however, enables the procedure to be conducted without unduly large increases in computer time. Note figure 1, which exhibits the relationship between the length of the model equation and the necessary computer time for the required additions and multiplications, assuming that n remains optimal for each m . That is

$$n = (\text{INTEGER } \sqrt{42.25m})^2$$

which is a relationship that is derived from information in Modeling and Contouring Irregular Surfaces Subject to Constraints⁵. This value for n merely assures a consistent terrain representation by matching the size of terrain represented by one polynomial with a sufficiently large model equation.

An Analysis According to the Array Algebra Parameters. The multiplication of

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \text{ to } Z_A \text{ to } Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$$

requires $an+mf$ multiplications and $an + af + mf - m$ additions (see appendix C). Since $ab = m$ and $ef = n$, the number of multiplications and additions increase as a is increased or as f is increased. As a result, the optimal values for a and b , i.e. those values that minimize the number of multiplications and additions, are $a = 1$ and $b = m$. Likewise, e and f seem optimal at $e = m$ and $f = 1$. Remember, however, that a and b define the number of terms in the model equation that carries x or y values and that as a and b deviate from $a = b = \sqrt{m}$ the model equation becomes x -oriented or y -oriented, producing a commensurate lateral distortion of the fitted terrain representation. A similar situation develops as e and f deviate from $e = f = \sqrt{n}$. Since e and f define the length of the sides of the fitted rectangular grids, these grids deviate from squares to thin rectangles. Since the length of either the x or the y direction increases, there must be a corresponding increase in the x or y terms of the model equation to describe the extended terrain area. Thus, any variance of e must be accompanied by a corresponding variance in a , which leads to the unidirection distortion described above.

⁵op. cit.

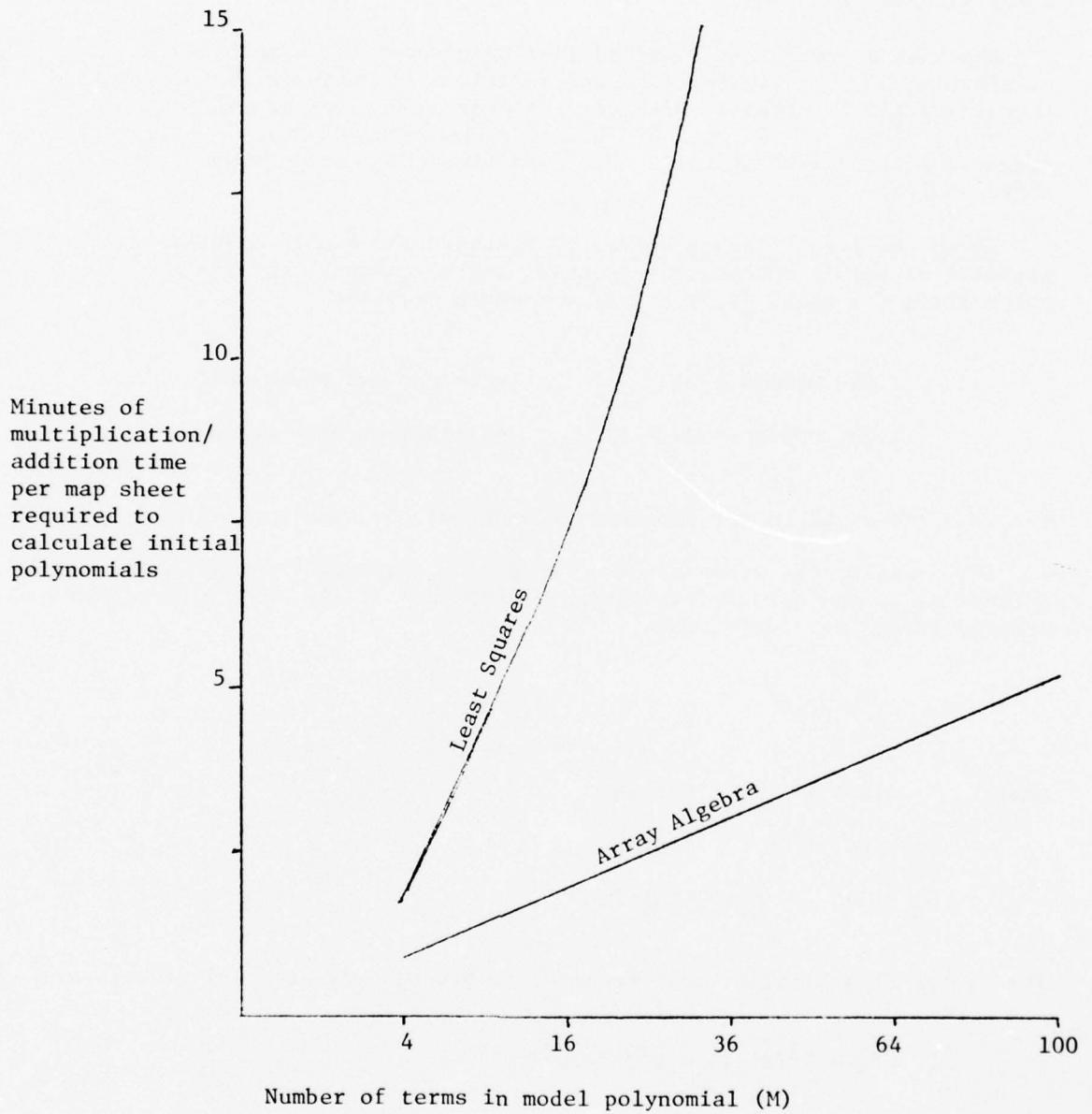


Figure 1: Time required to calculate initial polynomials

A quantitative analysis of this distortion can be performed empirically if the present modeling software is altered to incorporate the array algebra technique.

Appendix F presents a detailed listing of computer time saved, considering only multiplications and additions as variable factors on the terrain modeling software, with several model equations studied for differing values of a and b . Use of a CDC 6400 computer is still assumed, with no time sharing. The data from the listing supports the above analysis.

Using the Array Algebra Format to Evaluate the Final Polynomials. A standard algebraic method is currently used to evaluate the final polynomials for each (x,y) . This procedure requires

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1,018,000q(q + 2) & \text{adds per map sheet and} \\ 2,036,000(q^2 + 2q - 1) & \text{multiplications per map sheet,} \end{array}$$

where q is equal to the exponential order of the model equation.

If, however, the array algebra x and y parameter matrices are defined as in the polynomial fitting process and if the coefficients are ordered in an x - y grid, then

$$Z_A = X C_A Y^T$$

where X is an $e' \times a'$ matrix

Y is an $f' \times b'$ matrix

C_A is an $a' \times b'$ matrix

The number of multiplications required to produce Z_A for all (x,y) are

$$p' [(a')^2(e'-1) + b'(e'-1)^2]$$

and the number of additions are

$$p' [a'(e'-1)(a'-1) + (e'-1)^2(b'-1)]$$

where, as derived from Modeling and Contouring Irregular Surfaces Subject to Constraints⁶

$$p' = \left(\text{INTEGER ROUNDED UP } \frac{916}{\frac{1}{2}(e'+1)} \right) \left(\text{INTEGER ROUNDED UP } \frac{1112}{\frac{1}{2}(f'+1)} \right)$$

A detailed examination of these formulas is presented in appendix G.

The computer times for the multiplications and additions necessary to evaluate all of the polynomials over an entire map sheet were analyzed, and a comparison of conventional versus array algebra methods was conducted. The conventional system indicates a considerable rate of increase in computational computer time as the length of the model equation is increased, a fact that has contributed to the reluctance to use higher order polynomials in terrain modeling. The array algebra format, however, enables high order polynomials to be used without significantly increasing the evaluation time. The multiplication and addition time, for instance, for a 4th order polynomial evaluation over all (x,y) is 56.19 seconds and for an 18th order polynomial is 168.84 seconds. As a comparison, the corresponding conventional times are 26.59 seconds and 3,235.13 seconds. The following graph (figure 2) indicates the results of the analysis.

DISCUSSION. A major roadblock in using higher order polynomials for terrain modeling has been the unreasonable increase in required computer time. Indeed, the change from a 1st order to a 15th order model equation increases the computer time over all five terrain modeling steps by almost five hours per map sheet. A comparative change using array algebra results in an increase of only 9 3/4 minutes. It should be noted, however, that high order polynomials may have drawbacks that are unrelated to the increase in computer time. Array algebra, by allowing these drawbacks to be investigated without undue computer costs, provides an option that is not reasonably available with conventional least-squares.

When the use of high order polynomials is investigated, the software required will be lengthy and exceedingly intricate. Since conventional least-squares cannot handle these polynomials within reasonable computer times, array algebra must be used. The investigation of computer use of high order polynomials and array algebra simultaneously would be excessively complex since no workable basic structure exists for either development. Plans at the US Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories, however, call for the current terrain modeling software (1st order polynomials) to be revised to incorporate an array algebra solution technique, followed by efforts to

⁶op. cit.

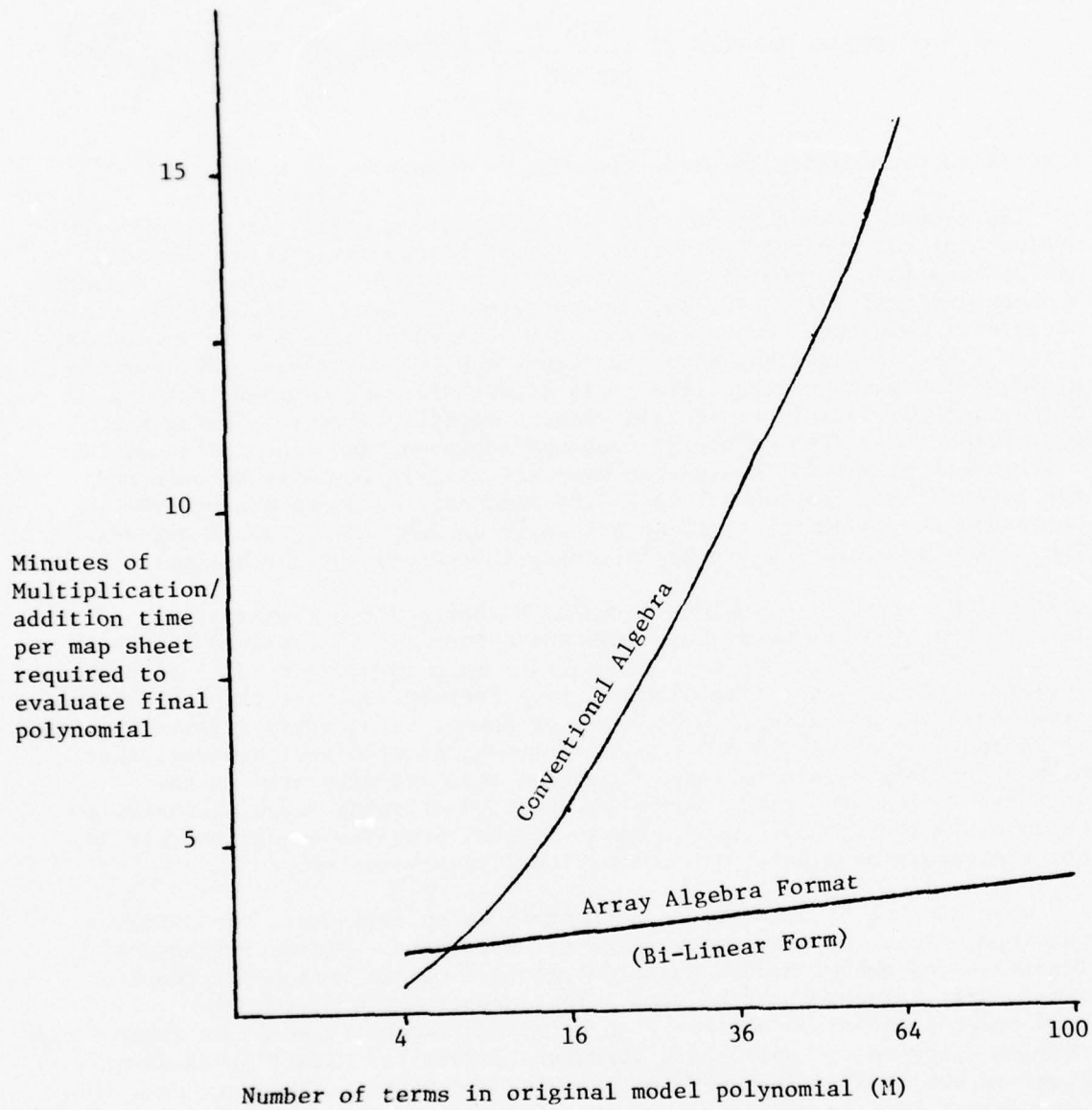


Figure 2. Time required to evaluate final polynomials

expand the model equation. Thus, the investigation of high order polynomials will have array algebra available as a tool rather than as a problem.

With the advent of the array algebra solution technique and especially in light of the recent work by Jancaitis, the conventional least-squares software has become at least partially obsolete for this application. Since the efficient use of computer time is becoming increasingly important in virtually all aspects of automated cartography, array algebra may prove to be a powerful tool in the search for cost-effective digital terrain modeling techniques.

CONCLUSIONS. It is concluded that:

1. Array algebra produces the same results as the conventional least-squares method.⁷
2. Array algebra can be weighted and constrained.⁷
3. Array algebra performs a least-squares type polynomial fit faster than the conventional least-squares method.
4. Acceptance of either x-direction or y-direction lateral distortion decreases array algebra computational time commensurate with the degree of distortion.
5. Array algebra evaluates the final polynomial faster than the conventional algebraic method in all cases save that of the smallest possible model equation where array algebra is 30 seconds slower per map sheet.

⁷James R. Jancaitis, "Theoretical Analysis of Array Algebra," paper available at USA Engineer Topographic Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, VA, September 1976.

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APPENDIX A. LEAST-SQUARES POLYNOMIAL FITTING

THE DERIVATION OF $C_L = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L$

Given a set of n elevation observations, $\sum_{i=1}^n z_i$, suppose that one wishes to fit the polynomial

$$f(x_i, y_i) = c_0 + c_1 x_i + c_2 y_i + c_3 x_i y_i$$

as closely as possible to these observations. An accepted "best" fit occurs when the sum of the squares of the vertical distances from the observations to the described surface is minimized. The distance from an elevation point to the described surface may be defined as

$$d = z_i - f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$d^2 = (z_i - f(x_i, y_i))^2$$

The set of n distance-squares is therefore

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - c_0 - c_1 x_i - c_2 y_i - c_3 x_i y_i)^2$$

S will be minimized when its derivative is equal to zero.

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \frac{\delta S}{\delta c_0} &= -2 \sum (z_i - c_0 - c_1 x_i - c_2 y_i - c_3 x_i y_i) = 0 \\
 \frac{\delta S}{\delta c_1} &= -2 \sum [(z_i - c_0 - c_1 x_i - c_2 y_i - c_3 x_i y_i)(x_i)] = 0 \\
 \frac{\delta S}{\delta c_2} &= -2 \sum [(z_i - c_0 - c_1 x_i - c_2 y_i - c_3 x_i y_i)(y_i)] = 0 \\
 \frac{\delta S}{\delta c_3} &= -2 \sum [(z_i - c_0 - c_1 x_i - c_2 y_i - c_3 x_i y_i)(x_i y_i)] = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{A1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_0 n + c_1 \sum x_i + c_2 \sum y_i + c_3 \sum x_i y_i &= \sum z_i \\
 c_0 \sum x_i + c_1 \sum x_i^2 + c_2 \sum x_i y_i + c_3 \sum x_i^2 y_i &= \sum x_i z_i \\
 c_0 \sum y_i + c_1 \sum x_i y_i + c_2 \sum y_i^2 + c_3 \sum x_i y_i^2 &= \sum y_i z_i \\
 c_0 \sum x_i y_i + c_1 \sum x_i^2 y_i + c_2 \sum x_i y_i^2 + c_3 \sum x_i^2 y_i^2 &= \sum x_i y_i z_i
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{A2}$$

*Hereafter the symbol \sum indicates $\sum_{i=1}^n$

Define A as an n by m matrix of polynomial terms, C_L as an m by 1 matrix of coefficients, and Z_L as an n by 1 matrix of observations.

Then,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & x_1 y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & x_2 y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 & x_3 y_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & y_n & x_n y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_L = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_L = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix}$$

The left side of equation (A2) can now be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \dots & x_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & \dots & y_n \\ x_1 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & x_3 y_3 & \dots & x_n y_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & x_1 y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & x_2 y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 & x_3 y_3 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_n & y_n & x_n y_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

which in matrix notation is

$$A^T A C_L$$

The right side of equation (A2) can now be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \dots & x_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & \dots & y_n \\ x_1 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & x_3 y_3 & \dots & x_n y_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ \dots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix}$$

which in matrix notation is

$$A^T Z_L$$

Equation (A2) can now be rewritten as

$$A^T A C_L = A^T Z_L$$

Solving for C_L , multiply the left side by $(A^T A)^{-1}$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} (A^T A) C_L = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L$$

$$C_L = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L$$

A NUMERICAL EXAMPLE OF THE LEAST-SQUARES TECHNIQUE. Given nine observations on a 3 by 3 grid,

$$z(0,0) = 100$$

$$z(0,1) = 110$$

$$z(0,2) = 112$$

$$z(1,0) = 118$$

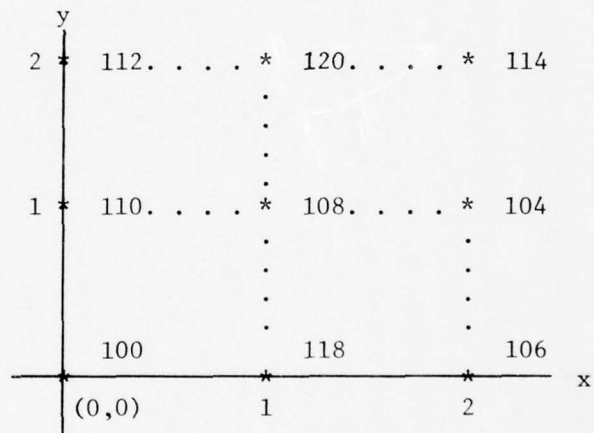
$$z(1,1) = 108$$

$$z(1,2) = 120$$

$$z(2,0) = 106$$

$$z(2,1) = 104$$

$$z(2,2) = 114$$



The model equation is chosen as

$$f(x,y) = c_0 + c_1x + c_2y + c_3xy$$

Then:

$$Z_L = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 110 \\ 112 \\ 118 \\ 108 \\ 120 \\ 106 \\ 104 \\ 114 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 \\ 9 & 15 & 9 & 15 \\ 9 & 9 & 15 & 15 \\ 9 & 15 & 15 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{36} \begin{bmatrix} 25 & -15 & -15 & 9 \\ -15 & 15 & 9 & -9 \\ -15 & 9 & 15 & -9 \\ 9 & -9 & -9 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} A^T = \frac{1}{36} \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 10 & -5 & 10 & 4 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 \\ -15 & -6 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 & 6 & -3 \\ -15 & 0 & 15 & -6 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 9 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L = \frac{1}{36} \begin{bmatrix} 3788 \\ 48 \\ 168 \\ -36 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 105.222 \\ 1.333 \\ 4.667 \\ -1.000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_0 = 105.222 \quad c_1 = 1 \frac{1}{3} \quad c_2 = 4 \frac{2}{3} \quad c_3 = -1$$

$$z = 105.222 + 1.333x + 4.667y - xy$$

Notice that this result is identical with that of the array algebra numerical example in appendix B.

APPENDIX B. ARRAY ALGEBRA POLYNOMIAL FITTING

THE DERIVATION OF $C_A = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y (Y^T Y)^{-1}$

When the set of elevation observations

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} z_i$$

is ordered in an orthonormal grid, then it may be written as

$$\sum_{i,j=0}^{(a-1),(b-1)} z_{ij}$$

with $ab=m$ terms in the model equation. If the model equation is chosen as the four-term polynomial

$$z_{ij} = (x_i, y_i) = c_{00} + c_{10}x_i + c_{01}y_i + c_{11}x_i y_i$$

then,

$$z_{ij} = \sum_{k,l=0}^{1,1} \left(c_{kl} x_i^k y_j^l \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ y_j \end{bmatrix}$$

and, given $n=ef$ observations, then all z_{ij} in the grid are

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & x_e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= Z_A = X C_A Y^T$$

where

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & x_e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_A = \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_1 \\ 1 & y_2 \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & y_f \end{bmatrix}$$

It is, of course, possible to generalize this derivation by selecting a general model polynomial.

Thus, choosing

$$z_{ij} = f(x_i, y_j) = c_{00} + c_{10}x_i + c_{01}y_j + c_{11}x_i y_j + c_{20}x_i^2 + c_{02}y_j^2 + c_{21}x_i^2 y_j + c_{12}x_i y_j^2 + c_{22}x_i^2 y_j^2 + \dots + c_{(a-1)(b-1)} x_i^{(a-1)} y_j^{(b-1)}$$

then,

$$z_{ij} = \sum_{k,l=0}^{(a-1), (b-1)} c_{kl} x_i^k y_j^l$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_i & x_i^2 & x_i^3 & \dots & x_i^{(a-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} & c_{02} & \dots & c_{0(b-1)} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1(b-1)} \\ c_{20} & c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2(b-1)} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ c_{(a-1)0} & c_{(a-1)1} & c_{(a-1)2} & \dots & c_{(a-1)(b-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ y_j \\ y_j^2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ y_j^{(b-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

and all z_{ij} in the grid are

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{(a-1)} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^{(a-1)} \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_3^{(a-1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_e & x_e^2 & \dots & x_e^{(a-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} & c_{02} & \dots & c_{0(b-1)} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1(b-1)} \\ c_{20} & c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2(b-1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{(a-1)0} & c_{(a-1)1} & c_{(a-1)2} & \dots & c_{(a-1)(b-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & \dots & y_f \\ y_1^2 & y_2^2 & y_3^2 & \dots & y_f^2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ y_i^{(b-1)} & y_2^{(b-1)} & y_3^{(b-1)} & \dots & y_f^{(b-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= Z_A = X C_A Y^T$$

Where X is a e by a matrix of x -direction parameters, Y is a f by b matrix of y -direction parameters, C_A is an a by b matrix of coefficients, and Z_A is a e by f matrix of elevation observations.

Solving for C_A

$$Z_A = X C_A Y^T$$

$$Z_A Y = X C_A Y^T Y$$

$$X^T Z_A Y = (X^T X) C_A (Y^T Y)$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y = (X^T X)^{-1} (X^T X) C_A (Y^T Y) = C_A (Y^T Y)$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y (Y^T Y)^{-1} = C_A (Y^T Y) (Y^T Y)^{-1} = C_A$$

$$C_A = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y (Y^T Y)^{-1}$$

Note that when $X = Y$, a special computational case exists:

$$\begin{aligned}
Y(Y^T Y)^{-1} &= X(X^T X)^{-1} \\
&= \left[[X(X^T X)^{-1}]^T \right]^T \\
&= \left[[(X^T X)^{-1}]^T X^T \right]^T
\end{aligned}$$

and, since $(X^T X)^{-1}$ is symmetric,

$$\left[[(X^T X)^{-1}]^T X^T \right]^T = [(X^T X)^{-1} X^T]^T$$

therefore, when $X = Y$,

$$C_A = [(X^T X)^{-1} X^T] Z_A \{ (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \}^T$$

and $Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$ need not be calculated.

A NUMERICAL EXAMPLE OF THE ARRAY ALGEBRA TECHNIQUE. The same observational values used in the numerical example in appendix A will also apply to this example.

The model equation $z = c_{00} + c_{01}x + c_{10}y + c_{11}xy$ can be written

$$z = (1, x) \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} \end{bmatrix} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$$

$$\text{where } X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{and } Z_A = \begin{bmatrix} z_{00} & z_{01} & z_{02} \\ z_{10} & z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{20} & z_{21} & z_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 110 & 112 \\ 118 & 108 & 120 \\ 106 & 104 & 114 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X^T X) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{since } Y = X, \quad Y(Y^T Y)^{-1} = [(X^T X)^{-1} X^T]^T$$

$$Y(Y^T Y)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_A = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 110 & 112 \\ 118 & 108 & 120 \\ 106 & 104 & 114 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} \begin{bmatrix} 630 & 662 & 686 \\ 18 & -18 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} \begin{bmatrix} 3788 & 168 \\ 48 & -36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 105.222 & 4 \frac{2}{3} \\ 4/3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = 105.222 + 1.333x + 4.667y - xy$$

Notice that this result is identical with that of the least-squares numerical example in appendix A.

APPENDIX C. THE NUMBER OF MULTIPLICATIONS AND ADDITIONS
 REQUIRED TO FIT A POLYNOMIAL OF m TERMS
 TO DATA SETS OF n OBSERVATIONS

REQUIRED MULTIPLICATIONS AND ADDITIONS USING THE METHOD OF LEAST-SQUARES.

Given that

$$C_L = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Z_L$$

where

A is an $n \times m$ matrix, Z_L is an $n \times 1$ matrix.

Then

$$L = A^T A \quad \text{requires}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m n i \quad \text{multiplications} \quad \text{and} \quad (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^m i \quad \text{additions}$$

which simplify to

$$\frac{1}{2} n m (m+1) \quad \text{multiplications} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} m (n-1) (m+1) \quad \text{additions.}$$

$$P = (L)^{-1} \quad \text{requires}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} m (4m^2 + 3m - 1) \quad \text{multiplications} \quad (\text{see appendix D})$$

and

$$\frac{1}{6} m (4m^2 - 3m - 1) \quad \text{additions} \quad (\text{see appendix D}).$$

$Q = PA^T$ requires

m^2n multiplications and $mn(m-1)$ additions.

$R = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ requires

$\frac{1}{6} m(4m^2 + 3m + 9mn + 3n - 1)$ multiplications

and

$\frac{1}{6} m(4m^2 - 6m + 9mn - 3n - 4)$ additions.

In the polynomial fitting process, it is necessary to compute $(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ only once. The multiplication of $(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ to Z_L , however, must be repeated as many times as necessary to compute all of the polynomials needed to describe the terrain.

This process requires

$(mn)(\# \text{ of reps.})$ multiplications, and

$m(n-1)(\# \text{ of reps.})$ additions.

REQUIRED MULTIPLICATIONS AND ADDITIONS USING ARRAY ALGEBRA.

$$C_A = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z_A Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$$

where

X is an $e \times a$ matrix

Y is an $f \times b$ matrix

$ab = m(\text{terms in the model equation})$

$ef = n(\text{number of observations})$

$X^T X$ requires

$$\frac{1}{2} ae(a + 1) \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2} a(e - 1)(a + 1) \quad \text{additions.}$$

$(X^T X)^{-1}$ requires

$$\frac{1}{6} a(4a^2 + 3a - 1) \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{6} a(4a^2 - 3a - 1) \quad \text{additions (see appendix D).}$$

$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$ requires

$$a^2 e \quad \text{multiplications .}$$

and

$$ae(a - 1) \quad \text{additions.}$$

$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$ therefore requires

$$\frac{1}{6} a(4a^2 + 3a + 9ae + 3e - 1) \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{6} a(4a^2 - 6a + 9ae - 3e - 4) \quad \text{additions.}$$

$Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$ likewise requires

$$\frac{1}{6} b(4b^2 + 3b + 9bf + 3f - 1) \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{6} b(4b^2 - 6b + 9bf - 3f - 4) \quad \text{additions.}$$

The repetitive computations involve the multiplication of $(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$ to Z and the multiplication of $(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Z$ to $Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$. These steps require

$$p(an + mf) \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$p(an - af + mf - m) \quad \text{additions}$$

where p is equal to the number of polynomial fits per map sheet.

Where $X = Y$,

$$\begin{aligned} Y(Y^T Y)^{-1} &= X(X^T X)^{-1} \\ &= \left([X(X^T X)^{-1}]^T \right)^T \end{aligned}$$

which, since $(X^T X)^{-1}$ is symmetric, is equal to $[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T]^T$

therefore, $Y(Y^T Y)^{-1}$ need not be calculated.

APPENDIX D.. THE NUMBER OF MULTIPLICATIONS AND ADDITIONS
NECESSARY TO INVERT AN $m \times m$ MATRIX
USING GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION

Given that:

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc|cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1m} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2m} & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3m} & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \dots & a_{mm} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc|cccc} 1 & b_{12} & b_{13} & \dots & b_{1m} & X & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & b_{22} & b_{23} & \dots & b_{2m} & X & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & b_{32} & b_{33} & \dots & b_{3m} & X & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ 0 & b_{m2} & b_{m3} & \dots & b_{mm} & X & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$C = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & b_{13} & \dots & b_{1m} & X & X & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & c_{23} & \dots & c_{2m} & X & X & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_{33} & \dots & c_{3m} & X & X & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & c_{m3} & \dots & c_{mm} & X & X & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Gaussian reduction from A to B requires m^2 multiplications and $m(m-1)$ additions. Reduction from B to C requires an identical number of operations. Thus, a complete $m \times m$ matrix inversion requires

$$m^3 \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$m^2(m-1) \quad \text{additions.}$$

When the original matrix is symmetric, however, procedures are available that reduce the required multiplications and additions by a considerable amount.

Diagonalizing the matrix, we see that reduction from A to B requires, as above,

$$m^2 \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$m(m-1) \quad \text{additions.}$$

The next step in the diagonalization involves reducing B to C, where

$$C = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & b_{12} & b_{13} & \dots & b_{1m} & X & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & c_{23} & \dots & c_{3m} & X & X & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_{33} & \dots & c_{3m} & X & X & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & c_{m3} & \dots & c_{mm} & X & X & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

This reduction requires

$m(m-1)$ multiplications

and

$m(m-2)$ additions.

The patterns now become apparent, with diagonalization requiring

$m(m-0)+m(m-1)+m(m-2)+ \dots +m[m-(m-1)]$ multiplications

and

$m(m-1)+m(m-2)+m(m-3)+ \dots +m[m-(m)]$ additions

or, in summation notation

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} m(m-i) \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^m m(m-i) \quad \text{additions}$$

which in turn simplify to

$$\frac{1}{2}m^2(m+1) \quad \text{multiplications}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2}m^2(m-1) \quad \text{additions.}$$

We will now consider the Gaussian reduction of the upper right half of a symmetric matrix that has been reduced to the diagonal matrix A' :

$$A' = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1(m-1)} & a_{1m} & w_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & a_{2(m-1)} & a_{2m} & w_{21} & w_{22} & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{3m} & w_{(m-1)1} & w_{(m-1)2} & \dots & w_{(m-1)(m-1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & w_{m1} & w_{m2} & \dots & w_{m(m-1)} & w_{mm} \end{array} \right]$$

Since the upper right section of the inverse (containing zeros in A') will eventually be defined by the lower left section, it is not necessary to perform any operations on these zeros.

Thus, where

$$B' = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1(m-1)} & 0 & x_{11} & * & \dots & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & & a_{2(m-1)} & 0 & x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & * & * \\ \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & x_{(m-1)1} & x_{(m-1)2} & \dots & x_{(m-1)(m-1)} & * \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & w_{m1} & w_{m2} & \dots & w_{m(m-1)} & w_{mm} \end{array} \right]$$

The operations converting A' to B' require

$$(m-1) + (m-2) + (m-3) + \dots + [m-(m-1)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} i$$

Continuing this process presents the series

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} i + \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} i + \sum_{i=1}^{m-3} i + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^{m-(m-1)} i$$

or

$$\frac{1}{2}(m-1)m + \frac{1}{2}(m-2)(m-1) + \frac{1}{2}(m-3)(m-2) + \dots + \frac{1}{2}[m-(m-1)][m-(m-2)]$$

or

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (m-i)[m-(i-1)]$$

which represents the number of multiplications or additions required to find the upper diagonal and can be simplified to

$$\frac{1}{6}m(m^2-1)$$

Total multiplications required to invert a symmetric $m \times m$ matrix are, therefore, equal to

$$\frac{1}{2}m^2(m+1) + \frac{1}{6}m(m^2-1)$$

which simplifies to

$$\frac{1}{6}m(4m^2+3m-1) \quad \text{multiplications.}$$

Total additions, likewise, are equal to

$$\frac{1}{2}m^2(m-1) + \frac{1}{6}m(m^2-1)$$

which simplifies to

$$\frac{1}{6}m(4m^2-3m-1)$$

APPENDIX E. LEAST-SQUARES VS. ARRAY ALGEBEA: A
COMPARISON OF COMPUTATIONAL TIMES
AS THEY VARY WITH CHANGES IN THE
LENGTH OF THE MODEL EQUATION

A comparison of multiplication and addition times in programs of polynomial fitting using both the least-squares and array algebra techniques. Assuming the use of a CDC 6400 computer. Multiplication time for the CDC 6400 is 5700 nanoseconds; addition time is 1100 nanoseconds.

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 12 TERMS,
WITH SELECTED ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 9.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR CURVE 1150000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
16	163315.0	178.76	74.47	32.34	10.78	125.85
25	113526.0	194.17	71.18	35.97	10.99	147.97
36	83316.0	205.21	68.39	38.50	11.08	164.92
49	64170.0	215.14	66.57	40.67	11.01	178.23
64	50592.0	221.56	64.60	42.09	10.91	188.14
81	41032.0	227.44	63.15	43.35	10.83	196.81
100	33901.0	232.02	61.84	44.33	10.78	203.76
121	28458.0	235.69	60.67	45.11	10.64	209.44
144	24252.0	239.06	59.72	45.81	10.57	214.59
169	20829.0	241.00	58.89	46.23	10.45	218.14
196	18327.0	245.95	58.51	47.22	10.48	224.16
225	16100.0	248.07	57.82	47.66	10.41	227.69
256	14148.0	248.07	56.78	47.68	10.27	228.70
289	12648.0	250.39	56.18	48.15	10.24	231.92
324	11446.0	254.08	56.38	48.88	10.28	236.30
361	10304.0	254.89	55.80	49.05	10.20	237.94
400	9328.0	255.71	55.30	49.22	10.14	239.51
441	8568.0	259.01	55.39	49.87	10.18	243.31
484	7760.0	257.52	54.50	49.59	10.04	242.58

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 12 TERMS,
WITH SELECTED ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 3 AND 4.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR CURVE 1150000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
16	163315.0	178.76	89.37	32.34	12.93	108.80
25	113526.0	194.17	87.40	35.97	13.49	149.29
36	83316.0	205.21	85.48	38.50	13.75	144.46
49	64170.0	215.14	84.49	40.67	13.98	157.34
64	50592.0	221.56	83.05	42.09	14.02	166.57
81	41032.0	227.44	82.10	43.35	14.08	174.63
100	33901.0	232.02	81.16	44.33	14.10	181.06
121	28458.0	235.69	80.30	45.11	14.09	186.41
144	24252.0	239.06	79.63	45.81	14.09	191.16
169	20829.0	241.00	78.72	46.23	14.02	194.49
196	18327.0	245.95	78.98	47.22	14.15	200.04
225	16100.0	248.07	78.47	47.66	14.13	204.32
256	14148.0	248.07	77.42	47.68	14.01	204.32
289	12648.0	250.39	77.22	48.15	14.02	207.30
324	11446.0	254.08	77.51	48.88	14.13	211.32
361	10304.0	254.89	77.00	49.05	14.08	212.86
400	9328.0	255.71	76.57	49.22	14.05	214.38
441	8568.0	259.01	76.92	49.87	14.14	217.82
484	7760.0	257.52	75.91	49.59	13.98	217.22

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 16 TERMS,
WITH SELECTED ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 6.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS *REQUIRRED FOR USE 1:500000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
		L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME			
25	113526.0	258.91	84.13	47.97	12.99		209.76	
36	83316.0	273.64	79.79	51.34	12.83		232.36	
49	64170.0	286.89	76.62	54.23	12.71		251.60	
64	50592.0	295.45	73.83	56.13	12.47		265.28	
81	41032.0	303.35	71.58	57.81	12.28		277.26	
100	33901.0	309.42	69.57	59.11	12.08		286.87	
121	28458.0	314.33	67.81	60.16	11.90		294.77	
144	24252.0	318.63	66.36	61.10	11.74		301.83	
169	20829.0	321.43	64.83	61.66	11.55		306.70	
196	18327.0	328.05	64.36	62.98	11.53		315.14	
225	16100.0	330.89	63.33	63.57	11.41		319.72	
256	14148.0	330.90	61.95	63.60	11.21		321.36	
289	12648.0	334.02	61.29	64.23	11.13		325.83	
324	11446.0	338.96	61.08	65.20	11.13		331.95	
361	10304.0	340.06	60.27	65.44	11.02		334.21	
400	9328.0	341.20	59.56	65.67	10.92		336.38	
441	8568.0	345.60	59.50	66.54	10.98		341.70	
484	7961.0	346.68	58.22	66.77	10.75		344.48	
529	7106.0	349.45	57.44	67.32	10.64		348.69	
576	6444.0	349.49	56.90	67.33	10.56		349.37	

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 16 TERMS,
WITH SELECTED ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 4 AND 4.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS *REQUIRRED FOR USE 1:500000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
		L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME			
25	113526.0	258.91	116.48	47.97	17.98		172.42	
36	83316.0	273.64	113.98	51.34	18.33		192.67	
49	64170.0	286.89	112.65	54.23	18.64		209.83	
64	50592.0	295.45	110.74	56.13	18.70		222.14	
81	41032.0	303.35	109.46	57.81	18.78		232.88	
100	33901.0	309.42	108.21	59.11	18.79		241.52	
121	28458.0	314.33	107.08	60.16	18.78		248.64	
144	24252.0	318.63	106.17	61.10	18.78		254.99	
169	20829.0	321.43	104.96	61.66	18.70		259.44	
196	18327.0	328.05	105.40	62.98	18.87		266.86	
225	16100.0	330.89	104.62	63.57	18.84		271.00	
256	14148.0	330.90	103.23	63.60	18.68		272.61	
289	12648.0	334.02	102.95	64.23	18.70		276.60	
324	11446.0	338.96	103.39	65.20	18.84		281.98	
361	10304.0	340.06	102.67	65.44	18.77		284.06	
400	9328.0	341.20	102.09	65.67	18.72		286.08	
441	8568.0	345.60	102.50	66.54	18.85		290.72	
484	7961.0	346.68	101.39	66.77	18.72		293.34	
529	7106.0	349.45	100.94	67.32	18.70		297.14	
576	6444.0	349.49	100.36	67.33	18.63		297.82	

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 18 TERMS,
 WITH SELECTED APPAI ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 7.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 150000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
25	113526.0	291.29	96.60	51.96	11.94	240.66
36	83316.0	307.86	85.49	57.76	13.75	266.38
49	64170.0	322.77	81.44	61.02	14.55	288.29
64	50592.0	332.41	78.45	63.15	13.25	303.86
81	41032.0	341.25	75.79	65.04	13.00	317.50
100	33901.0	348.13	73.44	66.51	12.76	328.44
121	28458.0	353.65	71.38	67.68	12.52	337.44
144	24252.0	358.74	69.68	68.75	12.33	345.47
169	20829.0	361.66	67.92	69.38	12.10	351.02
196	18327.0	369.12	67.29	70.87	12.06	360.66
225	16100.0	372.33	66.09	71.53	11.90	365.86
256	14148.0	372.35	64.53	71.57	11.67	367.72
289	12648.0	375.87	63.75	72.28	11.58	372.82
324	11446.0	381.43	63.43	73.38	11.56	379.81
361	10394.0	382.69	62.51	73.64	11.43	382.39
400	9328.0	383.97	61.65	73.91	11.33	384.87
441	8568.0	388.94	61.55	74.88	11.31	390.95
485	7161.0	390.18	60.10	75.15	11.00	394.13
529	6106.0	393.33	59.19	75.77	10.94	398.95
579	5280.0	397.00	58.53	76.49	10.88	404.09

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 18 TERMS,
 WITH SELECTED APPAI ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 1 AND 7.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 150000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
25	113526.0	291.29	106.77	51.96	16.46	221.99
36	83316.0	307.86	102.58	57.76	16.50	246.54
49	64170.0	322.77	99.86	61.02	16.52	267.41
64	50592.0	332.41	96.90	63.15	16.36	282.30
81	41032.0	341.25	94.73	65.04	16.25	295.32
100	33901.0	348.13	92.76	66.51	16.11	305.77
121	28458.0	353.65	91.01	67.68	15.97	314.37
144	24252.0	358.74	89.58	68.75	15.85	322.05
169	20829.0	361.66	87.98	69.38	15.67	327.39
196	18327.0	369.12	87.76	70.87	15.73	336.53
225	16100.0	372.33	86.73	71.53	15.62	341.50
256	14148.0	372.35	85.17	71.57	15.41	344.35
289	12648.0	375.87	84.57	72.28	15.36	348.21
324	11446.0	381.43	84.56	73.38	15.41	354.83
361	10394.0	382.69	83.70	73.64	15.30	357.32
400	9328.0	383.97	82.95	73.91	15.21	359.72
441	8568.0	388.94	83.08	74.88	15.27	365.47
485	7161.0	390.18	81.50	75.15	15.00	368.56
529	6106.0	393.33	80.93	75.77	14.94	373.18
579	5280.0	397.00	80.48	76.49	14.95	378.08

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 20 TERMS,
WITH SELECTED ARRAT ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 10.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS *REQUIRED FOR ONE 1:50000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
25	113526.0	323.67*	97.07*	59.96*	14.99*	271.57*
36	83316.0	342.09*	91.19*	64.16*	14.67*	300.41*
49	64170.0	358.66*	87.06*	67.80*	14.40*	324.99*
64	50592.0	369.37*	83.06*	70.17*	14.03*	342.45*
81	41032.0	379.20*	80.00*	72.27*	13.72*	357.75*
100	33901.0	386.85*	77.31*	73.91*	13.43*	370.02*
121	28458.0	393.00*	74.96*	75.21*	13.15*	380.11*
144	24254.0	398.65*	73.00*	76.40*	12.91*	389.13*
169	20829.0	401.91*	71.01*	77.10*	12.65*	395.35*
196	18327.0	410.21*	70.22*	78.76*	12.56*	406.17*
225	16100.0	413.78*	68.85*	79.49*	12.40*	412.03*
256	14148.0	419.62*	67.11*	79.54*	12.14*	414.10*
289	12648.0	417.74*	66.20*	80.33*	12.02*	419.84*
324	11446.0	423.93*	65.78*	81.55*	11.99*	427.70*
361	10304.0	425.34*	64.75*	81.85*	11.84*	430.60*
400	9328.0	426.78*	63.83*	82.15*	11.70*	433.40*
441	8568.0	432.31*	63.61*	83.23*	11.69*	440.24*
484	7161.0	433.72*	61.99*	83.53*	11.44*	443.82*
529	6106.0	437.26*	60.93*	84.23*	11.29*	449.27*
576	5280.0	441.37*	60.16*	85.04*	11.18*	455.07*
625	4650.0	448.77*	59.99*	86.48*	11.16*	464.09*

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 20 TERMS,
WITH SELECTED ARRAT ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 4 AND 5.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS *REQUIRED FOR ONE 1:50000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
25	113526.0	323.67*	129.42*	59.96*	19.98*	234.23*
36	83316.0	342.09*	125.38*	64.16*	20.16*	260.73*
49	64170.0	358.66*	122.90*	67.80*	20.33*	283.22*
64	50592.0	369.37*	119.97*	70.17*	20.26*	299.32*
81	41032.0	379.20*	117.88*	72.27*	20.22*	313.37*
100	33901.0	386.85*	115.95*	73.91*	20.14*	324.67*
121	28458.0	393.00*	114.20*	75.21*	20.04*	333.98*
144	24254.0	398.65*	112.81*	76.40*	19.96*	342.29*
169	20829.0	401.91*	111.13*	77.10*	19.80*	348.08*
196	18327.0	410.21*	111.16*	78.76*	19.92*	357.69*
225	16100.0	413.78*	110.11*	79.49*	19.84*	363.30*
256	14148.0	413.62*	108.39*	79.54*	19.61*	365.36*
289	12648.0	417.74*	107.86*	80.33*	19.59*	370.62*
324	11446.0	423.93*	108.05*	81.55*	19.69*	377.74*
361	10304.0	425.34*	107.74*	81.85*	19.59*	380.46*
400	9328.0	426.78*	106.35*	82.15*	19.50*	383.08*
441	8568.0	432.31*	106.6*	83.23*	19.60*	389.27*
484	7161.0	433.72*	105.16*	83.53*	19.41*	392.69*
529	6106.0	437.26*	104.47*	84.23*	19.35*	397.72*
576	5280.0	441.37*	104.02*	85.04*	19.33*	403.06*
625	4650.0	448.77*	104.55*	86.48*	19.40*	411.23*

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 36 TERMS,
 WITH SELECTED ARK-ALG ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 18.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRING FOR ONE 1:50000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARK-ALG MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARK-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
49	64170.0	645.95*	126.06	122.11*	21.18	618.81
64	50592.0	665.31*	120.01	126.39*	20.27*	651.42*
81	41032.0	683.09*	113.72	130.19*	19.51	680.06*
100	33901.0	696.95*	108.26	133.15*	18.80*	703.03*
121	28456.0	708.12*	103.54*	135.59*	18.17*	721.93*
144	24252.0	718.41*	99.59*	137.67*	17.62*	738.88*
169	20829.0	724.40*	95.75*	138.99*	17.06*	750.55*
196	18327.0	739.47*	93.66*	141.97*	16.78*	770.99*
245	16100.0	746.03*	90.92*	143.33*	16.36*	782.06*
256	14198.0	746.26*	87.81*	143.44*	15.89*	786.00*
289	12648.0	753.47*	85.86*	144.89*	15.60*	796.91*
324	11496.0	764.79*	84.63*	147.12*	15.42*	811.86*
361	10304.0	767.51*	82.66*	147.69*	15.11*	817.43*
400	9328.0	770.30*	80.90*	148.27*	14.83*	822.83*
441	8568.0	780.46*	80.08*	150.26*	14.72*	835.92*
529	7161.0	783.43*	77.07*	150.88*	14.23*	843.01*
625	6106.0	790.27*	74.92*	152.24*	13.88*	853.70*
729	5280.0	798.17*	73.23*	153.79*	13.61*	865.12*
841	4650.0*	812.05*	72.36*	156.49*	13.48*	882.70*
961	4060.0*	811.55*	70.42*	156.41*	13.15*	884.39*
1089	3564.0*	808.78*	68.50*	155.89*	12.82*	883.36*
1225	3162.0*	808.71*	66.99*	155.89*	12.56*	885.06*
1369	2891.0*	827.63*	67.20*	159.55*	12.62*	907.36*
1521	2576.0*	841.18*	65.42*	158.31*	12.30*	901.78*

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 30 TERMS,
 WITH SELECTED APPROPRIATE PARAMETERS OF 4 AND 9.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR PURE 1500000 MAP DATA	SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF
		L-S MULTIPL ICATION TIME	ARR-ALG MULTIPL ICATION TIME	L-S MULTIPL ICATION TIME	ARR-ALG MULTIPL ICATION TIME	L-S ADD TIME	ARR-ALG ADD TIME	
49	64170.0	645.95	163.87	122.11	27.11	577.08		
64	50592.0	665.31	156.89	126.39	26.43	608.32		
81	41032.0	683.09	151.57	130.19	26.00	635.12		
100	33901.0	696.95	146.87	133.15	25.51	657.72		
121	28458.0	708.12	142.76	135.52	25.05	675.84		
144	24252.0	718.41	139.36	137.67	24.65	692.07		
169	20849.0	724.40	135.84	138.96	24.20	703.12		
196	18327.0	739.47	134.56	141.97	24.11	722.76		
225	16100.0	746.03	132.17	143.32	23.80	733.39		
256	14148.0	746.26	129.05	143.44	23.35	737.30		
289	12648.0	753.47	127.48	144.89	23.15	747.73		
324	11446.0	764.79	126.85	147.12	23.12	761.94		
361	10304.0	767.51	125.00	147.69	22.85	767.34		
400	9328.0	770.30	123.37	148.27	22.62	772.57		
441	8568.0	780.46	123.09	150.26	22.62	785.00		
484	7911.0	783.43	120.19	150.88	22.19	791.93		
529	7360.0	790.27	118.36	152.24	21.93	802.22		
576	6900.0	798.17	117.04	153.79	21.75	813.18		
625	6500.0	812.05	116.86	156.49	21.77	829.91		
676	6160.0	811.55	114.81	156.41	21.44	831.71		
729	5864.0	808.76	112.66	155.89	21.06	830.94		
784	5600.0	808.71	111.06	155.89	20.82	832.73		
841	5360.0	827.63	112.22	159.55	21.07	853.88		
900	5148.0	821.18	109.98	158.31	20.68	848.83		

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 36 TERMS,
 WITH SELECTED ARR-ALG PARAMETERS OF A AND B.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1250000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF U-S MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF U-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
49	64170.0	645.95*	199.71*	122.11*	33.04*	535.31*
64	50592.0	665.31*	193.79*	126.39*	32.72*	565.16*
81	41032.0	683.09*	189.45*	130.19*	32.50*	591.34*
100	33901.0	696.95*	185.51*	133.15*	32.22*	612.37*
121	28458.0	708.15*	182.00*	135.52*	31.93*	629.71*
144	24252.0	718.41*	179.16*	137.67*	31.69*	645.23*
169	20829.0	724.40*	175.96*	138.96*	31.34*	656.06*
196	18327.0	739.47*	175.50*	141.97*	31.45*	674.48*
225	16100.0	746.03*	173.45*	143.32*	31.24*	684.66*
256	14148.0	746.26*	170.33*	143.44*	30.82*	688.56*
289	12648.0	753.47*	169.14*	144.86*	30.72*	698.51*
324	11446.0	764.79*	169.11*	147.12*	30.82*	711.97*
361	10304.0	767.51*	167.40*	147.60*	30.60*	717.20*
400	9328.0	770.30*	165.90*	148.27*	30.41*	722.25*
441	8568.0	780.46*	166.15*	150.26*	30.54*	734.02*
484	7961.0	783.43*	163.36*	150.88*	30.15*	740.79*
529	7106.0	790.27*	161.85*	152.24*	29.98*	750.67*
576	6406.0	798.17*	160.90*	153.79*	29.90*	761.16*
624	5850.0	812.05*	161.43*	156.49*	30.08*	777.04*
673	5400.0	811.55*	159.27*	156.41*	29.75*	778.94*
724	5064.0	808.78*	156.88*	155.89*	29.36*	778.43*
786	4820.0	808.71*	155.19*	155.89*	29.09*	780.32*
849	4680.0	827.63*	157.32*	159.55*	29.54*	800.32*
924	4676.0	821.18*	154.63*	158.31*	29.08*	795.79*

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 100 TERMS,
 WITH SELECTED ARPAI ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 5 AND 20.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1:50000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-5 MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARPAI MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-5 ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARPAI ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
121	2848.0	1976.96	276.00	378.36	48.53	2030.14
144	24292.0	2006.79	265.49	344.57	46.97	2078.90
169	20829.0	2024.78	254.75	388.42	45.38	2113.08
190	18327.0	2008.13	248.71	397.06	44.57	2171.92
225	16100.0	2087.96	240.90	401.13	43.41	2204.69
250	14148.0	2090.27	232.34	401.78	42.04	2217.67
289	12648.0	2112.13	226.80	406.16	41.20	2250.26
324	11448.0	2145.47	223.23	412.73	40.69	2294.28
361	10304.0	2155.05	217.71	414.70	39.80	2312.24
400	9348.0	2184.93	212.78	416.71	39.01	2329.84
441	8568.0	2195.40	210.36	422.67	38.66	2369.05
529	7161.0	2208.47	201.96	425.33	37.28	2394.56
625	6106.0	2232.71	195.90	430.12	36.29	2430.63
729	5280.0	2260.36	191.09	435.53	35.51	2469.29
841	4650.0	2305.04	188.46	444.21	35.11	2525.68
961	4060.0	2310.21	183.08	445.26	34.19	2538.20
1089	3564.0	2309.53	177.81	445.17	33.27	2543.62
1225	3162.0	2316.76	173.64	446.60	32.55	2557.19
1369	2891.0	2333.20	173.94	458.27	32.66	2626.88
1521	2576.0	2367.62	169.11	456.44	31.80	2623.16
1681	2332.0	2382.49	166.41	459.32	31.33	2644.07
1849	2142.0	2419.96	165.57	466.55	31.21	2689.74
2025	1960.0	2439.87	163.59	470.40	30.87	2715.81
2209	1833.0	2501.31	164.71	482.25	31.11	2787.74
2401	1665.0	2488.47	160.65	479.75	30.37	2777.21
2604	1548.0	2521.97	159.97	486.22	30.27	2817.96
2809	1428.0	2531.21	157.69	488.00	29.86	2831.66
3025	1320.0	2539.34	155.42	489.55	29.45	2844.03
3249	1246.0	2593.75	156.35	506.05	29.64	2907.80
3481	1178.0	2639.80	156.73	506.91	29.73	2962.24
3721	1080.0	2613.68	152.34	503.85	28.92	2936.27
3969	1015.0	2640.57	151.53	509.02	28.78	2969.20
4225	952.0	2658.52	150.18	512.53	28.53	2992.75

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 100 TERMS,
 WITH SELECTED ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 4 AND 25.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR SCALE 1:50000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-5 MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-5 ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
121	28458.0	1976.96	257.06	378.36	45.10	2053.15
144	24252.0	2006.79	245.64	384.57	43.45	2102.27
169	20829.0	2024.78	234.73	385.00	41.82	2136.65
196	18327.0	2068.13	228.29	397.06	40.91	2196.00
225	16100.0	2087.46	220.39	401.78	39.70	2228.99
256	14139.0	2090.27	211.76	401.78	38.31	2241.98
289	12648.0	2112.13	206.06	406.16	37.43	2274.81
324	11446.0	2145.47	202.15	412.79	36.84	2319.20
361	10304.0	2155.05	196.57	414.77	35.94	2337.25
400	9326.0	2164.93	191.58	416.71	35.12	2354.93
441	8506.0	2195.40	188.89	422.67	34.72	2394.46
484	7861.0	2208.47	186.44	425.33	33.31	2420.05
529	7306.0	2232.71	174.22	430.12	32.28	2456.30
574	6826.0	2260.36	169.23	435.53	31.45	2495.22
621	6400.0	2305.04	166.25	444.21	30.98	2552.03
669	6020.0	2310.21	160.93	445.26	30.05	2564.49
718	5684.0	2309.53	155.78	445.11	29.15	2569.78
768	5382.0	2316.78	151.65	445.60	28.43	2583.30
819	5114.0	2377.20	151.48	458.27	28.44	2655.56
871	4870.0	2367.62	146.88	456.44	27.62	2649.57
924	4650.0	2382.49	144.17	459.32	27.14	2670.50
978	4452.0	2419.96	143.10	466.55	26.97	2716.44
1033	4276.0	2439.67	141.08	470.49	26.62	2742.57
1089	4122.0	2501.31	141.75	482.25	26.77	2815.04
1146	3988.0	2488.47	137.98	479.77	26.08	2804.11
1204	3874.0	2521.97	137.15	486.22	25.95	2845.10
1263	3779.0	2531.21	134.95	486.00	25.55	2858.71
1323	3700.0	2539.34	132.79	489.55	25.16	2870.94
1384	3636.0	2593.75	133.37	500.00	25.29	2935.11
1446	3586.0	2639.80	133.50	508.91	25.32	2989.88
1509	3549.0	2613.68	129.58	504.85	24.59	2963.36
1573	3524.0	2640.57	128.71	509.02	24.44	2996.44
1638	3510.0	2658.92	127.40	512.54	24.21	3019.86

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE TAKEN FROM A FILLED POLYMERAL OF THE TENSAR,
 WITH STAINING REAGENT AMMONIA POWDERS OF 10 AND 10.

NUMBER OF POLYMERALS	NUMBER OF POLYMERALS PREPARED FOR PURE 1250000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF		SECONDS OF		SECONDS DAVED
		1-0 MULTIPL ICATION TIME	APP-ALG MULTIPL ICATION TIME	1-0 ADD TIME	APP-ALG ADD TIME			
141	20450.0	1976.96	374.72	378.36	65.74	1914.85		
144	24250.0	2008.79	384.90	384.57	64.58	1961.84		
167	20875.0	2024.98	355.00	388.42	63.24	1934.96		
176	18375.0	2068.13	351.02	397.06	62.99	2051.28		
225	16200.0	2087.96	344.10	401.13	61.99	2082.94		
256	14150.0	2090.27	335.50	401.78	60.70	2095.86		
288	12650.0	2117.13	330.93	406.16	60.11	2127.25		
324	11450.0	2145.47	328.85	412.73	59.91	2169.42		
361	10304.0	2155.05	323.89	414.70	59.17	2186.94		
400	9325.0	2184.93	319.03	416.71	58.48	2204.10		
441	8505.0	2195.40	317.90	422.67	58.44	2241.67		
527	7161.0	2208.43	309.83	425.33	57.13	2268.77		
625	6100.0	2232.71	304.36	430.12	56.32	2301.84		
727	5280.0	2260.36	300.63	435.53	55.86	2339.33		
841	4650.0	2305.04	299.80	441.21	55.80	2393.59		
961	4060.0	2310.21	294.13	445.26	54.93	2406.37		
1049	3564.0	2309.53	289.30	448.13	53.95	2412.45		
1225	3162.0	2316.76	283.90	446.60	53.22	2426.25		
1389	2891.0	2337.20	286.60	456.23	53.81	2495.06		
1521	2576.0	2367.62	280.63	456.44	52.77	2490.66		
1641	2322.0	2362.90	277.96	459.32	52.34	2511.46		
1849	2142.0	2419.90	276.29	466.55	52.46	2555.71		
2025	1960.0	2439.8	276.55	470.40	52.18	2581.54		
2209	1833.0	2501.31	279.95	482.25	52.88	2650.74		
2401	1685.0	2488.43	278.42	479.77	51.88	2641.94		
2601	1546.0	2521.93	274.55	486.22	51.94	2681.70		
2809	1428.0	2531.21	271.63	488.00	51.37	2695.91		
3025	1320.0	2539.33	269.04	489.55	50.97	2708.86		
3249	1244.0	2581.70	271.72	500.04	51.52	2770.55		
3481	1174.0	2539.80	275.31	508.91	51.87	2823.41		
3721	1080.0	2613.68	266.67	503.85	50.62	2800.24		
3969	1015.0	2640.51	266.13	509.02	50.54	2832.92		
4225	952.0	2638.92	264.80	512.51	50.28	2856.59		

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VALUES OF THE POLYNOMIAL OF 250 TERMS,
 WITH DELETED AREA, ALONG WITH THE VALUES OF x AND y .

NUMBER OF SUBSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS MULTIPLIED BY THE AREA	DEGREE OF MULTIPL ICATION TIME	DEGREE OF MULTIPL ICATION TIME	DEGREE OF MULTIPL ICATION TIME	DEGREE OF MULTIPL ICATION TIME	DEGREE OF MULTIPL ICATION TIME
285	12648.0	5259.85	398.70	1099.20	72.53	6157.94
324	11446.0	5657.17	480.89	1088.31	70.51	6289.14
361	10304.0	5694.33	372.37	1095.79	69.39	6349.91
430	9328.0	5732.93	359.01	1103.51	65.83	6411.00
441	8588.0	5824.94	350.45	1121.41	64.42	6531.54
529	7161.0	5888.46	328.18	1134.09	60.05	6633.35
620	6106.0	5983.28	311.05	1152.05	51.74	6786.55
729	5280.0	6089.55	297.75	1173.38	55.34	6907.85
841	4650.0	6244.41	287.91	1202.98	53.88	7103.51
961	4060.0	6298.44	274.72	1219.58	51.31	7183.91
1089	3584.0	6338.36	262.29	1221.78	49.09	7248.74
1225	3102.0	6403.38	252.05	1234.40	47.25	7336.47
1369	2691.0	6467.23	248.04	1273.71	46.09	7585.61
1521	2376.0	6534.65	238.32	1279.15	44.81	7630.25
1681	2124.0	6727.28	231.35	1297.01	43.56	7749.38
1849	1942.0	6880.59	227.23	1326.80	42.83	7937.13
2025	1860.0	6981.68	221.79	1348.04	41.85	8076.05
2209	1831.0	7211.77	220.70	1390.50	41.89	8339.88
2401	1685.0	7244.48	212.94	1396.80	40.25	8388.05
2601	1548.0	7398.51	209.81	1426.51	39.70	8575.51
2809	1428.0	7493.18	204.78	1444.79	38.77	8694.39
3025	1321.0	7581.78	199.93	1462.97	37.88	8812.97
3249	1248.0	7685.51	199.27	1504.57	37.78	9071.04
3481	1176.0	8006.92	198.01	1542.58	37.58	9307.61
3721	1080.0	8015.71	190.92	1545.43	36.23	9333.98
3969	1010.0	8169.28	188.39	1578.51	35.79	9520.07
4225	952.0	8303.69	185.31	1600.89	35.21	9683.99
4489	891.0	8418.91	181.08	1623.08	34.54	9825.77
4761	864.0	8737.58	184.23	1684.51	35.03	10204.89
5041	808.0	8921.05	179.88	1700.58	34.18	10307.77
5329	775.0	9080.38	180.31	1750.51	34.32	10616.19
5625	750.0	9376.92	181.99	1807.48	34.68	10986.83
5929	695.0	9411.98	176.02	1819.38	33.52	11016.92
6241	644.0	9430.35	169.88	1817.55	32.33	11048.20
6561	644.0	9810.41	176.33	1910.44	33.85	11611.33
6889	594.0	9900.24	168.18	1936.35	32.25	11607.15
7225	572.0	10148.05	188.18	1936.09	32.25	11962.70
7569	546.0	10381.02	167.69	1984.24	31.97	12134.67
7921	525.0	10576.24	167.15	2038.54	31.89	12415.14
8281	500.0	10781.92	165.02	2072.45	31.49	12627.75
8649	480.0	10874.47	164.09	2115.20	31.32	12894.28
9025	460.0	11888.78	168.88	2206.83	32.38	13451.34
9409	437.0	11342.82	160.04	2186.08	30.58	13338.30
9801	437.0	11812.72	165.23	2276.08	31.53	13892.52
10201	390.0	11681.72	155.01	2251.31	29.85	13748.57
10609	390.0	12148.09	159.83	2340.87	30.58	14296.95
11016	390.0	12382.34	162.41	2386.31	31.01	14575.18

THE FOLLOWING TABLE ARE BASED UPON A FIFTH POLYNOMIAL OF 250 TERMS.
 ALL OPERATIONS ARE IN DECIMAL FRACTIONS OF 1/1000000.

SAMPLE OF NUMBER	NUMBER OF MULTIPLIES REQUIRING TIME	SECONDS OF L-5 MULTIPLICATION		SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPLICATION		SECONDS OF L-5 ADD TIME		SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME		SECONDS SAVED
		TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME	TIME	
289	12588.0	3059.80	856.72	1069.22	87.31	6061.03				
324	11446.0	567.13	476.04	1088.31	85.67	6189.73				
361	10398.0	5694.33	455.61	1095.78	83.16	6251.23				
400	9328.0	5732.93	442.69	1103.51	81.16	6312.58				
441	8308.0	5724.94	435.18	1121.43	79.98	6431.24				
527	7161.0	5886.45	413.42	1138.09	76.31	6532.79				
625	6106.0	5983.26	397.13	1152.66	73.57	6665.23				
727	5260.0	6069.59	383.93	1173.38	71.35	6807.70				
841	4600.0	6242.21	375.59	1202.98	69.53	6949.73				
961	4060.0	6296.42	361.99	1233.58	67.80	7080.40				
1087	3584.0	6338.38	348.08	1241.78	65.32	7145.80				
1225	3162.0	6403.38	336.59	1234.40	63.41	7235.73				
1369	2810.0	6467.23	337.08	1273.77	63.28	7480.67				
1521	2576.0	6634.60	325.76	1279.10	61.25	7526.69				
1681	2352.0	6727.28	318.76	1297.01	60.02	7645.49				
1849	2142.0	6880.58	315.54	1326.60	59.48	7832.18				
2025	1960.0	6991.66	310.22	1346.04	58.54	7970.91				
2209	1832.0	7211.73	310.92	1390.50	58.72	8232.62				
2401	1665.0	7244.44	301.93	1396.80	57.08	8282.23				
2601	1548.0	7389.51	299.43	1426.51	56.55	8468.96				
2809	1426.0	7493.18	293.98	1444.35	55.66	8586.29				
3025	1320.0	7587.74	288.63	1482.97	54.69	8707.35				
3249	1248.0	7604.53	289.36	1504.53	54.66	8963.87				
3481	1178.0	8000.62	289.07	1542.50	54.84	9199.25				
3721	1080.0	8015.71	280.09	1545.43	53.16	9227.89				
3969	1015.0	8169.24	277.73	1575.01	52.74	9413.73				
4225	952.0	8304.62	274.45	1600.89	52.15	9577.92				
4489	891.0	8418.91	270.26	1623.06	51.47	9720.36				
4761	834.0	8737.56	275.35	1684.51	52.36	10094.38				
5041	806.0	8821.65	269.58	1700.55	51.29	10200.74				
5329	775.0	9080.30	271.70	1750.51	51.71	10507.40				
5625	750.0	9375.92	275.29	1807.48	52.41	10855.69				
5929	696.0	9411.99	267.23	1834.38	50.90	10908.24				
6241	644.0	9430.35	256.39	1817.85	49.23	10940.58				
6561	644.0	9910.61	269.88	1910.44	51.40	11499.96				
6889	594.0	9960.24	259.45	1908.36	49.44	11499.69				
7225	572.0	10148.05	260.33	1956.09	49.64	11794.17				
7569	546.0	10341.02	258.71	1993.24	49.35	12026.20				
7921	525.0	10576.24	258.78	2034.54	49.37	12306.63				
8281	500.0	10761.92	256.19	2072.35	48.85	12519.19				
8649	480.0	10974.47	255.45	2118.20	48.76	12785.45				
9025	480.0	11446.78	265.10	2206.07	50.62	13339.69				
9409	437.0	11342.52	250.39	2188.08	47.82	13230.80				
9801	437.0	11812.72	259.50	2276.90	49.57	13780.31				
10201	396.0	11681.52	243.85	2251.31	46.55	13643.03				
10609	396.0	12146.59	252.19	2340.87	48.19	14187.08				
10848	396.0	12382.18	250.52	2386.31	49.02	14463.12				

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 THE FUNDING OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	NUMBER OF L-5 EMPLOYEES	NUMBER OF L-3 EMPLOYEES	NUMBER OF L-5 AGENTS	NUMBER OF L-3 AGENTS	NUMBER OF SALARIED AGENTS
287	14098.0	5559.80	647.17	1069.20	117.50	5864.35
323	11440.0	5657.10	636.91	1066.31	116.49	5990.13
361	10308.0	5694.33	624.96	1095.70	114.20	6050.84
400	9328.0	5732.43	612.57	1103.51	112.41	6111.58
441	8508.0	5824.94	601.21	1121.47	111.60	6227.59
527	7161.0	5898.44	585.88	1134.09	108.15	6328.50
625	6105.0	5981.20	570.80	1152.66	105.76	6439.32
729	5280.0	6089.50	559.18	1173.38	103.31	6554.93
841	4820.0	6242.21	553.51	1202.40	103.13	6784.50
961	4000.0	6296.42	539.57	1219.58	100.77	6899.60
1089	3584.0	6336.36	525.60	1241.76	98.33	6930.11
1229	3162.0	6403.38	514.88	1234.10	96.50	7026.46
1389	2871.0	6467.23	517.13	1273.77	97.10	7266.76
1541	2516.0	6534.60	504.03	1279.10	94.71	7314.90
1681	2332.0	6727.26	497.14	1297.01	93.60	7433.56
1839	2142.0	6880.59	495.72	1326.00	93.44	7618.04
2025	1980.0	6991.66	490.79	1344.04	92.61	7786.29
2209	1833.0	7211.73	495.11	1390.50	93.53	8013.64
2401	1685.0	7244.44	483.76	1396.80	91.45	8066.03
2601	1548.0	7398.51	482.51	1426.51	91.09	8251.14
2807	1428.0	7493.18	476.40	1444.75	90.20	8371.33
3025	1320.0	7987.74	470.24	1462.47	89.10	8491.33
3249	1248.0	7803.53	473.34	1504.51	89.82	8744.58
3491	1178.0	8000.67	475.54	1542.58	90.21	8977.44
3721	1090.0	8015.71	462.79	1548.43	87.88	9010.51
3969	1010.0	8169.24	460.67	1575.01	87.53	9195.85
4225	952.0	8303.62	457.20	1600.48	86.48	9360.34
4489	891.0	8418.91	452.05	1623.08	85.93	9504.01
4761	864.0	8537.58	442.31	1684.51	87.92	9671.85
5041	806.0	8821.05	454.21	1700.50	86.42	9880.46
5329	775.0	9080.30	459.33	1750.51	87.43	10283.99
5625	750.0	9375.42	467.01	1807.48	88.92	10627.48
5927	696.0	9411.99	454.73	1814.38	86.61	10885.02
6241	644.0	9430.35	440.98	1817.85	84.08	10723.39
6561	644.0	9910.61	461.66	1910.44	87.99	11271.39
6889	594.0	9900.24	445.34	1908.35	84.91	11278.35
7225	572.0	10148.05	448.05	1956.04	85.45	11570.64
7599	546.0	10441.02	446.43	1993.23	85.16	11802.66
7921	525.0	10576.26	447.05	2038.50	85.42	12081.71
8281	500.0	10751.92	444.23	2072.35	84.78	12295.20
8649	480.0	10974.47	443.98	2115.21	84.76	12560.93
9025	460.0	11446.78	461.85	2205.03	85.19	13105.38
9409	437.0	11392.82	447.08	2186.08	83.44	13004.35
9801	437.0	11712.72	453.98	2276.05	86.72	13544.57
10201	396.0	11883.92	427.02	2251.31	81.50	13423.62
10609	396.0	12140.59	442.91	2340.87	84.03	13959.91
10810	386.0	12382.34	450.23	2386.31	86.10	14211.50

APPENDIX F. LEAST-SQUARES VS. ARRAY ALGEBRA: A
COMPARISON OF COMPUTATIONAL TIMES AS
THEY VARY WITH THE ARRAY ALGEBRA
DIRECTIONAL PARAMETERS (e AND f)

A comparison of multiplication and addition times in programs of polynomial fitting using both the least-squares and array algebra techniques. Assuming the use of a CDC 6400 computer. Multiplication time for the CDC 6400 is 5700 nanoseconds; addition time is 1100 nanoseconds.

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 4 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 2.

NUMBER OF UNDERSTATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1250000 BAY SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
5	255863.0	52.46	43.72	9.00	5.62	12.12
10	103315.0	59.28	44.68	10.78	6.47	19.21
20	113526.0	64.71	45.30	11.99	6.99	24.41
30	83316.0	68.39	45.59	12.83	7.33	28.30
40	64170.0	71.70	46.09	13.55	7.60	31.54
50	50592.0	73.83	46.14	14.03	7.79	33.93
61	41032.0	75.79	46.31	14.45	7.94	35.98
100	33901.0	77.31	46.38	14.77	8.05	37.65
121	28458.0	78.53	46.39	15.03	8.14	39.03
144	24252.0	79.65	46.45	15.26	8.22	40.24
169	20829.0	80.28	46.50	15.40	8.28	41.13

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 6 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 4.

NUMBER OF UNDERSTATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1250000 BAY SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
5	255863.0	74.70	52.46	13.50	6.75	32.98
10	103315.0	89.37	52.13	16.17	7.55	45.87
20	113526.0	97.07	51.71	17.98	7.99	55.30
30	83316.0	102.59	51.29	19.25	8.25	62.40
40	64170.0	107.55	51.21	20.33	8.41	68.21
50	50592.0	110.76	50.76	21.04	8.57	72.47
61	41032.0	113.69	50.57	21.67	8.61	76.18
100	33901.0	115.97	50.27	22.16	8.73	79.16
121	28458.0	117.61	49.96	22.55	8.73	81.62
144	24252.0	119.48	49.77	22.90	8.80	83.61
169	20829.0	120.44	49.39	23.10	8.80	85.36
196	18227.0	122.91	49.33	23.60	8.91	87.87
225	16166.0	123.96	49.50	23.81	8.93	89.29

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 8 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ANOVA CHARACTERISTICS OF 2 AND 3.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1:50000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLE LOCATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLE LOCATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
9	205004.0	104.93	61.21	14.00	7.87	53.85
16	163315.0	119.17	59.58	21.56	8.62	72.52
25	113526.0	129.44	58.24	23.98	8.49	85.18
36	83316.0	136.79	56.99	25.67	9.16	95.30
49	64170.0	143.41	56.33	27.11	9.32	104.87
64	50592.0	149.65	55.37	28.09	9.35	111.02
81	41032.0	151.60	54.73	28.40	9.39	116.38
100	33901.0	154.65	54.11	29.54	9.40	120.69
121	28456.0	157.09	53.53	30.06	9.49	124.23
144	24252.0	159.33	53.09	30.53	9.39	127.39
169	20294.0	160.66	52.48	30.81	9.35	129.60
196	17473.0	163.91	52.05	31.47	9.43	133.29
225	16100.0	165.32	52.31	31.76	9.42	135.33
256	14148.0	165.31	51.62	31.77	9.34	136.13
289	12648.0	166.65	51.48	32.06	9.35	138.11
324	11446.0	169.29	51.88	32.57	9.42	140.77

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 9 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ANOVA CHARACTERISTICS OF 3 AND 4.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1:50000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLE LOCATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLE LOCATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
16	163315.0	134.00	78.20	24.25	11.37	66.60
25	113526.0	145.62	77.65	26.98	11.99	82.95
36	83316.0	153.90	76.93	28.87	12.37	93.40
49	64170.0	161.34	76.81	30.50	12.71	102.32
64	50592.0	166.15	76.13	31.56	12.66	109.73
81	41032.0	170.56	75.78	32.51	13.00	114.29
100	33901.0	173.90	75.36	33.24	13.09	118.7
121	28456.0	176.74	74.94	33.82	13.15	122.47
144	24252.0	179.22	74.65	34.35	13.21	125.70
169	20294.0	180.71	74.09	34.66	13.20	128.00
196	17473.0	184.42	74.09	35.41	13.37	131.8
225	16100.0	186.60	74.34	35.73	13.39	134.01
256	14148.0	189.99	73.55	35.70	13.31	134.66
289	12648.0	193.73	73.54	36.10	13.36	136.83
324	11446.0	196.48	73.99	36.61	13.48	138.60
361	10344.0	191.09	73.65	36.77	13.47	140.73

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 10 TERMS,
 WITH ORIGINAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 5.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1250000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
10	163315.0	148.96	67.03	26.95	9.70	99.14
20	113526.0	161.80	64.71	29.98	9.99	117.07
30	83316.0	171.00	62.69	32.08	10.06	130.31
40	64170.0	179.27	61.45	33.89	10.16	141.55
50	50592.0	184.62	59.98	35.07	10.13	149.56
61	41032.0	189.52	58.94	36.12	10.11	156.59
100	33901.0	193.33	57.97	36.93	10.07	162.22
121	28458.0	196.39	57.10	37.56	10.02	166.85
144	24252.0	199.19	56.40	38.17	9.98	170.96
169	20829.0	200.80	55.55	38.52	9.90	173.85
196	18327.0	204.93	55.58	39.34	9.96	178.73
225	16100.0	206.69	55.07	39.71	9.92	181.41
256	14148.0	206.68	54.20	39.73	9.81	182.40
289	12648.0	208.61	53.93	40.12	9.80	185.00
324	11448.0	211.68	54.03	40.72	9.85	188.52
361	10304.0	212.35	53.57	40.86	9.79	189.85
400	9328.0	213.04	53.18	41.01	9.75	191.12

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 12 TERMS,
 WITH ORIGINAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 3 AND 4.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1250000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
10	163315.0	178.76	89.37	32.34	12.93	108.80
20	113526.0	194.17	87.36	35.97	13.49	129.29
30	83316.0	205.27	85.44	38.50	13.75	144.48
40	64170.0	215.14	84.49	40.67	13.98	157.34
50	50592.0	221.56	83.05	42.09	14.02	166.57
61	41032.0	227.44	82.10	43.35	14.08	174.61
100	33901.0	232.07	81.16	44.33	14.10	181.08
121	28458.0	235.69	80.30	45.11	14.09	186.41
144	24252.0	239.06	79.63	45.81	14.09	191.16
169	20829.0	241.00	78.72	46.23	14.07	194.49
196	18327.0	243.95	78.46	47.22	14.15	200.04
225	16100.0	248.07	78.47	47.66	14.13	203.13
256	14148.0	248.07	77.42	47.68	14.01	204.32
289	12648.0	250.39	77.22	48.15	14.07	207.30
324	11448.0	254.08	77.51	48.88	14.13	211.32
361	10304.0	254.89	77.00	49.05	14.06	212.86
400	9328.0	255.74	76.59	49.22	14.04	214.34
441	8505.0	259.01	76.92	49.87	14.14	217.67
484	7766.0	257.52	75.91	49.99	13.98	217.22

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 14 TERMS,
 WITH ORIGINAL ARRAT ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 7.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR USE 1150000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLE ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLE ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
20	103315.0	208.56	81.92	37.73	11.80	152.51
40	113526.0	276.54	77.66	41.97	11.99	176.00
60	83316.0	239.42	74.00	44.92	11.91	198.34
80	64170.0	281.01	71.70	47.45	11.80	214.91
100	50592.0	296.50	69.22	49.11	11.69	226.71
121	41032.0	269.37	67.36	50.58	11.56	237.03
144	33901.0	270.71	65.71	51.72	11.41	245.31
169	28458.0	275.00	64.24	52.63	11.27	252.14
196	24252.0	278.94	63.04	53.45	11.15	258.20
225	20829.0	281.41	61.74	53.94	11.00	262.41
256	18327.0	287.00	61.43	55.10	11.01	269.65
289	16100.0	289.47	60.58	55.61	10.91	273.60
324	14148.0	289.48	59.36	55.63	10.74	275.02
361	12648.0	292.20	58.84	56.19	10.69	278.80
400	11446.0	296.51	58.73	57.04	10.70	284.11
441	10304.0	297.47	58.04	57.24	10.61	286.00
484	9328.0	298.45	57.43	57.44	10.53	287.93
529	8508.0	302.29	57.44	58.20	10.56	292.49
576	7161.0	303.21	56.34	58.40	10.40	294.87
625	6586.0	303.72	55.87	58.50	10.33	296.02

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 16 TERMS,
 WITH ORIGINAL ARRAT ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 4 AND 9.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR USE 1150000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLE ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLE ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
20	113526.0	258.91	116.44	47.97	17.96	172.42
40	83316.0	273.64	113.98	51.34	18.33	192.67
60	64170.0	286.89	112.66	54.23	18.64	209.83
80	50592.0	295.45	110.74	56.13	18.70	222.14
100	41032.0	303.31	109.46	57.81	18.70	232.88
121	33901.0	309.42	108.21	59.11	18.70	241.52
144	28458.0	314.33	107.00	60.16	18.70	248.64
169	24252.0	318.83	106.17	61.10	18.70	254.99
196	20829.0	321.83	104.96	61.66	18.70	259.44
225	18327.0	328.05	105.30	62.98	18.87	266.80
256	16100.0	330.89	104.60	63.57	18.84	271.00
289	14148.0	330.40	103.21	64.60	18.68	272.61
324	12648.0	334.02	102.95	64.23	18.70	276.50
361	11446.0	338.96	103.35	65.20	18.84	281.98
400	10304.0	340.00	102.60	65.44	18.73	284.08
441	9328.0	341.20	102.09	65.67	18.72	286.00
484	8508.0	345.60	102.56	66.54	18.85	290.72
529	7161.0	346.08	101.39	66.77	18.72	293.34
576	6106.0	349.45	100.94	67.32	18.70	297.14
625	5644.0	349.49	100.34	67.33	18.63	297.82

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 16 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 3 AND 5.

NUMBER OF ARRAYS/ITERATION	NUMBER OF MULTIPLIERS REQUIRED FOR ONE ITERATION OF ONE	SECONDS OF LTS MULTIPLI- ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPLI- ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF LTS ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
25	113526.0	291.29	100.77	53.96	16.48	221.99
30	83316.0	307.80	102.58	57.76	16.59	246.54
35	61170.0	322.77	99.86	61.02	16.52	257.41
40	50592.0	332.93	96.90	63.15	16.36	282.30
45	41032.0	341.25	94.73	65.04	16.25	295.32
50	33901.0	348.11	92.76	66.51	16.11	305.77
60	28958.0	353.60	91.01	67.68	15.97	314.37
70	24522.0	358.74	89.56	68.75	15.85	322.05
80	20622.0	363.60	87.98	69.38	15.67	327.39
90	18327.0	369.12	87.76	70.67	15.73	335.51
100	16100.0	372.33	86.73	71.53	15.62	341.50
120	13148.0	372.35	85.17	71.57	15.41	343.35
140	12048.0	375.87	84.57	72.28	15.36	348.21
160	11486.0	381.43	84.56	73.38	15.41	354.83
180	10304.0	382.69	83.70	73.94	15.35	357.32
200	9328.0	383.97	82.95	73.91	15.21	359.72
240	8208.0	388.74	83.08	74.88	15.27	365.47
280	7161.0	390.18	81.69	75.15	15.08	368.56
320	6106.0	393.33	80.73	75.77	14.99	373.18
360	5280.0	397.00	80.46	76.49	14.95	378.08

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 20 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 4 AND 5.

NUMBER OF ARRAYS/ITERATION	NUMBER OF MULTIPLIERS REQUIRED FOR ONE ITERATION OF ONE	SECONDS OF LTS MULTIPLI- ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPLI- ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF LTS ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
25	113526.0	323.67	129.42	59.96	19.98	734.23
30	83316.0	342.05	125.38	64.18	20.10	260.73
35	61170.0	358.66	122.90	67.80	20.35	283.22
40	50592.0	369.37	119.97	70.13	20.26	299.32
45	41032.0	379.20	117.88	72.27	20.22	313.35
50	33901.0	386.87	115.95	73.91	20.14	324.67
60	28958.0	393.00	114.20	75.21	20.04	333.96
70	24522.0	398.85	112.81	76.40	19.95	342.29
80	20622.0	401.91	111.13	77.10	19.80	348.08
90	18327.0	402.21	111.16	78.70	19.92	357.89
100	16100.0	414.76	110.13	79.49	19.84	364.33
120	13148.0	413.62	108.33	79.53	19.61	365.38
140	12048.0	417.34	107.80	80.33	19.59	370.62
160	11486.0	423.93	108.05	81.59	19.69	377.74
180	10304.0	425.74	107.13	81.85	19.59	380.46
200	9328.0	426.78	106.35	82.13	19.50	383.08
240	8208.0	432.31	106.67	82.23	19.36	389.23
280	7161.0	433.72	105.10	81.54	19.41	392.69
320	6106.0	437.25	104.42	81.23	19.35	397.72
360	5280.0	441.37	104.02	81.04	19.13	403.08
400	4584.0	445.77	104.50	80.98	19.45	411.23

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 THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 21 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 3 AND 7.

NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTS	NUMBER OF MULTIPLIED PAIRS OF SHEETS	SECONDS	SECONDS	SECONDS	SECONDS	SECONDS SAVED
		OF L-S ADD TIME	OF APP-RIG MULTIPL ICATLOR TIME	OF L-S ADD TIME	OF APP-RIG MULTIPL ICATLOR TIME	
25	113520	337.00	110.40	62.70	17.30	266.30
50	633100	329.20	111.10	67.30	17.00	297.50
75	641700	376.00	107.50	71.10	17.30	322.60
100	505920	387.80	103.90	73.60	17.30	340.10
125	410320	398.10	104.00	75.80	17.30	355.70
150	327010	400.20	98.50	77.00	17.10	368.10
175	289200	412.00	90.30	78.90	16.90	378.30
200	242300	418.00	94.50	80.20	16.70	347.50
225	206200	422.00	92.00	80.90	16.50	393.80
250	183270	430.10	92.10	82.70	16.50	404.80
275	161000	434.50	90.80	83.40	16.30	410.70
300	141800	434.50	89.00	83.50	16.10	412.90
325	126900	438.00	89.20	84.30	16.00	418.70
350	114400	445.10	89.00	85.00	16.00	426.80
375	102000	446.00	87.00	85.90	15.90	437.00
400	93200	448.10	86.10	86.20	15.70	432.50
425	85000	454.00	86.10	87.40	15.80	439.40
450	77600	455.50	84.00	87.70	15.60	443.10
475	71000	459.20	83.50	88.40	15.40	448.60
500	65800	463.50	82.90	89.30	15.40	454.50
525	60900	471.30	83.00	90.80	15.40	463.70

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 THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 22 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 2 AND 11.

NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTS	NUMBER OF MULTIPLIED PAIRS OF SHEETS	SECONDS	SECONDS	SECONDS	SECONDS	SECONDS SAVED
		OF L-S ADD TIME	OF APP-RIG MULTIPL ICATLOR TIME	OF L-S ADD TIME	OF APP-RIG MULTIPL ICATLOR TIME	
25	113520	356.00	103.50	65.90	15.90	302.40
50	633100	376.30	90.80	70.60	15.30	334.40
75	641700	394.50	92.10	74.50	15.30	361.70
100	505920	406.30	87.80	77.10	14.80	361.00
125	410320	417.10	89.20	79.50	14.40	398.00
150	327010	425.50	81.10	81.30	14.10	411.00
175	289200	432.30	78.50	82.70	13.70	422.70
200	242300	438.30	76.30	84.00	13.30	432.80
225	206200	442.10	74.10	84.80	13.20	439.60
250	183270	451.30	73.10	86.00	13.10	451.70
275	161000	455.20	71.90	87.40	12.90	458.40
300	141800	459.30	69.70	87.50	12.60	460.50
325	126900	463.60	68.60	88.30	12.50	466.80
350	114400	466.40	68.10	89.10	12.40	475.00
375	102000	468.00	67.00	90.00	12.20	478.80
400	93200	469.00	65.90	90.30	12.00	481.90
425	85000	475.10	65.50	91.50	12.00	489.50
450	77600	477.30	63.80	91.90	11.70	493.50
475	71000	481.20	62.90	92.70	11.60	495.60
500	65800	485.70	61.70	93.00	11.40	506.10
525	60900	493.90	61.50	95.10	11.30	516.10
550	53200	497.30	60.80	94.70	11.30	514.10

THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 24 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL APPROXIMATION PARAMETERS OF 3 AND 0.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR A 1500000 AMP SPKET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLE ICALLING TIME	SECONDS OF APP-REG MULTIPLE ICALLING TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-REG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
25	11320.0	388.44*	182.33*	71.96*	21.98*	296.00*
38	8331.0	410.55*	136.76*	77.03*	22.00*	328.20*
49	6470.0	430.44*	133.14*	81.37*	22.02*	356.65*
64	50592.0	443.32*	129.26*	84.23*	21.82*	376.52*
81	41032.0	455.13*	126.33*	86.73*	21.67*	393.93*
100	33901.0	464.32*	123.65*	88.71*	21.48*	407.87*
121	28458.0	471.70*	121.34*	90.28*	21.29*	419.37*
144	24252.0	478.32*	119.44*	91.70*	21.13*	429.65*
169	20829.0	482.45*	117.31*	92.58*	20.90*	436.78*
196	18327.0	482.43*	117.01*	94.54*	20.97*	449.00*
225	16100.0	486.70*	115.84*	95.43*	20.83*	455.70*
256	14148.0	496.81*	113.55*	95.49*	20.54*	458.20*
289	12498.0	501.53*	112.76*	96.45*	20.48*	464.74*
324	11446.0	509.00*	112.75*	97.92*	20.55*	473.61*
361	10304.0	510.74*	111.80*	98.26*	20.40*	476.99*
400	9328.0	512.48*	110.80*	98.64*	20.28*	480.24*
441	8508.0	519.13*	110.77*	99.95*	20.36*	487.97*
484	7861.0	526.82*	108.91*	100.32*	20.10*	492.22*
529	7380.0	525.24*	107.91*	101.16*	19.99*	498.52*
576	6980.0	530.25*	107.28*	102.17*	19.94*	505.21*
634	6650.0	533.23*	107.63*	103.92*	20.05*	515.41*
661	4860.0	538.60*	106.19*	103.81*	19.83*	516.38*

THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 25 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL APPROXIMATION PARAMETERS OF 3 AND 0.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR A 1500000 AMP SPKET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPLE ICALLING TIME	SECONDS OF APP-REG MULTIPLE ICALLING TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-REG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
38	8331.0	427.67*	158.70*	80.24*	25.21*	325.98*
49	6470.0	448.39*	153.63*	84.77*	25.42*	354.12*
64	50592.0	461.81*	149.96*	87.73*	25.32*	374.25*
81	41032.0	474.11*	147.35*	90.36*	25.28*	391.85*
100	33901.0	483.69*	144.93*	92.41*	25.17*	406.00*
121	28438.0	491.40*	142.75*	94.05*	25.04*	417.88*
144	24252.0	498.49*	141.00*	95.53*	24.94*	428.07*
169	20829.0	502.59*	138.91*	96.41*	24.75*	435.35*
196	18327.0	513.00*	138.94*	98.49*	24.90*	447.65*
225	16100.0	517.49*	137.66*	99.42*	24.73*	454.45*
256	14148.0	517.57*	135.49*	99.48*	24.51*	457.08*
289	12598.0	522.50*	134.83*	100.48*	24.45*	463.67*
324	11446.0	530.28*	135.08*	102.01*	24.62*	472.60*
361	10304.0	532.08*	133.92*	102.39*	24.48*	476.07*
400	9328.0	533.92*	132.93*	102.77*	24.37*	479.38*
441	8508.0	540.88*	133.33*	104.13*	24.51*	487.18*
484	7861.0	542.74*	131.44*	104.53*	24.28*	491.57*
529	7380.0	547.26*	130.32*	105.43*	24.15*	497.98*
576	6980.0	552.31*	130.02*	106.49*	24.11*	504.73*
634	6550.0	561.88*	130.08*	107.28*	24.35*	515.14*
661	4860.0	561.23*	129.14*	108.17*	24.12*	516.14*
1024	3892.0	561.23*	128.51*	108.18*	24.02*	518.92*

THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE FOR THE YEAR 1965-66 AND THE FISCAL PERIOD OF 48 WEEKS.
 THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINS JANUARY 1 AND ENDS DECEMBER 31.

NO. OF RECORDS	NUMBER OF RECORDS OF RECORDS	RECORDS OF RECORDS	RECORDS OF RECORDS	RECORDS OF RECORDS	RECORDS OF RECORDS	RECORDS OF RECORDS
	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
84	30092.0	906.11	242.24	172.13	40.90	795.11
91	31034.0	930.91	235.76	177.31	40.44	831.54
100	33901.0	949.20	228.96	181.38	39.94	860.80
111	28456.0	864.70	244.83	184.61	39.44	885.05
114	24252.0	878.51	220.63	187.50	39.03	906.74
118	20826.0	887.11	216.09	189.36	38.47	921.80
120	18327.0	1007.70	214.99	193.40	38.53	947.74
123	16100.0	1016.87	212.00	195.30	38.18	962.04
130	14148.0	1017.34	207.75	195.50	37.58	967.55
139	12098.0	1027.34	205.91	197.50	37.40	981.60
144	11440.0	1042.94	205.52	200.63	37.40	1000.58
151	10304.0	1046.64	203.11	201.44	37.13	1008.04
160	9348.0	1050.85	200.99	202.27	36.85	1015.23
161	8508.0	1064.90	201.03	205.02	36.93	1031.94
168	7181.0	1069.42	197.16	205.96	36.38	1041.83
175	6106.0	1079.25	194.92	207.91	36.11	1056.13
179	5260.0	1090.58	193.41	210.13	35.94	1071.36
181	4550.0	1110.30	193.71	213.93	36.00	1094.20
181	4060.0	1110.05	190.88	213.95	35.64	1097.51
190	3584.0	1106.98	187.72	213.33	35.13	1097.50
192	3102.0	1107.63	185.48	213.51	34.77	1100.89
199	2891.0	1134.16	187.81	218.04	35.20	1129.72
199	2576.0	1126.21	184.81	217.11	34.68	1124.24
199	2332.0	1130.06	183.19	217.87	34.38	1130.33
199	2142.0	1144.85	183.73	220.72	34.64	1147.16
202	1980.0	1150.85	183.02	221.83	34.53	1155.17

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 THE FOLLOWING LIST IS BASED UPON A FIFTEEN PERCENTAGE OF 5% (15%)
 WITH ORIGINAL AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE YEAR 50

NUMBER OF PROCEEDINGS	NUMBER OF RECEIVED FROM THE DEPT. OF HEALTH	SECONDS OF L-S RECEIVED FROM THE DEPT. OF HEALTH	SECONDS OF APP-ALL RECEIVED FROM THE DEPT. OF HEALTH	SECONDS OF L-S ADD FROM THE DEPT. OF HEALTH	SECONDS OF APP-ALL ADD FROM THE DEPT. OF HEALTH	SECONDS DATED
91	41022.0	1216.31	286.25	431.82	89.11	1112.79
109	33601.2	1241.27	478.27	237.14	38.33	1151.74
121	28556.0	1261.43	271.22	241.41	47.58	1188.63
134	25274.0	1280.00	465.42	245.31	46.95	1212.90
169	17115.0	1291.00	258.31	247.61	46.19	1233.27
196	18327.0	1318.31	257.41	253.10	46.13	1267.87
225	16100.0	1330.42	253.30	255.50	45.62	1287.09
235	14188.0	1331.20	247.75	255.89	44.62	1294.61
289	12898.0	1344.62	240.14	258.57	44.52	1311.54
324	11446.0	1365.25	244.28	267.64	44.52	1339.11
381	10304.0	1370.68	241.05	263.76	44.03	1349.32
400	9326.0	1376.23	236.21	264.90	43.67	1359.24
441	8508.0	1394.92	237.95	268.55	43.73	1381.80
549	7161.0	1401.55	232.84	269.93	42.90	1395.68
625	6106.0	1415.16	229.74	272.62	42.58	1415.52
729	5280.0	1430.83	227.54	275.70	42.20	1436.70
841	4630.0	1457.22	227.50	280.82	42.40	1468.11
964	4060.0	1458.16	243.85	281.04	41.81	1475.55
1089	3564.0	1455.20	219.91	280.49	41.15	1474.64
1225	3162.0	1457.17	217.02	280.89	40.68	1480.38
1389	2891.0	1493.00	219.52	287.82	41.22	1520.08
1521	2576.0	1483.67	215.34	286.07	40.49	1514.14
1681	2334.0	1490.23	213.68	287.10	40.23	1523.68
1849	2142.0	1510.81	214.23	291.20	40.36	1547.59
2029	1960.0	1520.10	213.19	293.04	40.23	1559.85
2209	1834.0	1555.88	216.10	298.97	40.21	1598.94
2401	1685.0	1544.64	212.09	297.65	40.09	1589.35
2601	1548.0	1561.38	212.43	301.02	40.19	1609.78
2794	1476.0	1546.23	209.17	298.10	39.59	1595.53

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 THE FOLLOWING DATA ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 81 TERMS,
 THE COEFFICIENTS BEING PARAMETER OF η AND ν .

NUMBER OF SHEETS	NUMBER OF FILES MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ADD MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ADD ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
100	83901.0	1572.88	330.44	300.50	57.39	1485.54
101	28456.0	1598.68	321.19	305.90	56.35	1527.10
144	24292.0	1622.58	313.53	310.98	55.46	1564.48
189	20629.0	1636.39	305.61	311.99	54.44	1590.73
196	18347.0	1671.55	302.35	320.92	54.25	1635.48
229	16400.0	1687.22	297.35	324.14	53.56	1660.43
258	14198.0	1688.68	290.33	324.59	52.53	1670.42
289	12688.0	1705.96	286.80	328.00	52.09	1695.12
324	11446.0	1732.50	285.39	333.28	52.01	1728.39
361	10304.0	1739.76	281.23	334.70	51.42	1741.92
400	9328.0	1747.26	277.96	336.31	50.89	1755.13
441	8506.0	1771.41	276.93	341.04	50.80	1784.63
529	7161.0	1780.83	270.40	342.97	49.91	1803.50
625	6106.0	1799.21	266.27	346.60	49.33	1830.23
729	5280.0	1820.24	263.30	350.73	48.93	1858.73
841	4650.0	1854.96	262.90	357.4	48.99	1900.54
961	4060.0	1857.53	258.29	358.02	48.24	1909.06
1089	3504.0	1855.33	253.43	357.60	47.43	1912.06
1225	3192.0	1859.41	249.83	358.43	46.84	1921.18
1369	2891.0	1906.46	252.45	367.52	47.40	1974.13
1521	2576.0	1896.70	247.41	365.65	46.52	1968.42
1681	2332.0	1906.03	245.28	367.56	46.16	1982.75
1849	2144.0	1934.76	245.74	373.01	46.32	2015.73
2025	1960.0	1948.59	244.37	375.65	46.11	2033.79
2209	1833.0	1995.93	247.53	384.81	46.35	2086.46
2401	1665.0	1983.00	242.78	382.31	45.96	2076.63
2601	1548.0	2007.91	243.04	387.03	45.98	2105.52
2809	1428.0	2012.26	240.36	387.94	45.59	2113.85
3025	1300.0	2016.00	236.40	388.65	45.17	2121.08
3249	1248.0	2057.13	240.90	396.58	45.63	2167.13
3481	1216.0	2060.16	242.40	401.02	45.98	2192.74

THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 100 TERMS.
 THE UNIT OF AREA IS SQUARE INCHES. PARAMETERS OF 10 AND 10.

NO. OF RESERVATIONS	AMOUNT OF MULTIPLIERS REVISED FOR LINE 1250000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF MULTIPLI- CATION TIME	SECONDS OF MULTIPLI- CATION TIME	SECONDS OF MULTIPLI- CATION TIME	SECONDS OF MULTIPLI- CATION TIME	SECONDS OF MULTIPLI- CATION TIME
121	24458.0	1976.96	374.72	378.16	65.74	1914.85
144	24252.0	2006.79	364.96	361.57	64.56	1961.64
169	20625.0	2024.78	355.00	366.42	63.24	1944.96
196	18327.0	2064.13	351.02	397.06	62.90	2051.28
225	16102.0	2087.96	344.15	401.13	61.95	2082.94
256	14188.0	2099.27	335.50	401.76	60.70	2095.86
289	12648.0	2112.13	330.93	406.18	60.11	2127.25
324	11440.0	2145.47	328.84	412.73	59.93	2169.42
361	10304.0	2185.00	323.64	414.70	59.17	2186.94
400	9328.0	2164.93	319.04	416.71	58.49	2204.10
441	8508.0	2195.41	317.96	422.67	58.44	2241.67
484	7861.0	2208.47	309.83	425.31	57.19	2266.71
529	7106.0	2232.71	304.56	430.12	56.42	2301.84
576	6106.0	2260.36	300.69	435.53	55.88	2339.33
625	4850.0	2305.04	295.60	444.21	55.86	2393.59
676	4000.0	2310.21	294.17	445.26	54.94	2406.37
729	3564.0	2309.53	288.30	445.17	53.95	2412.45
784	3162.0	2316.78	283.90	446.60	53.22	2426.25
841	2891.0	2377.20	280.60	458.27	53.81	2495.06
900	2576.0	2367.62	280.63	456.44	52.71	2490.66
961	2332.0	2382.49	277.98	459.32	52.31	2511.48
1024	2142.0	2419.96	278.29	466.55	52.46	2555.77
1089	1960.0	2434.67	276.58	470.40	52.18	2581.54
1156	1833.0	2501.31	279.90	482.25	52.88	2650.74
1225	1665.0	2458.47	274.42	479.77	51.68	2641.94
1296	1544.0	2521.67	274.50	486.22	51.94	2681.70
1369	1428.0	2531.71	271.81	488.00	51.43	2695.91
1444	1320.0	2539.14	269.06	489.55	50.93	2708.68
1521	1248.0	2593.75	271.72	500.04	51.52	2770.54
1600	1178.0	2639.80	273.41	508.91	51.87	2823.43
1681	1080.0	2613.68	266.07	503.85	50.62	2800.24
1764	1015.0	2640.57	266.13	509.02	50.94	2832.92
1849	954.0	2656.92	264.60	512.54	50.28	2856.50

THE FOLLOWING LIST IS BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 121 TERMS,

WITH INITIAL POINT SCATTERS INDICATED BY * IN THE LIST.

NUMBER OF POINTS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS FITTED FOR EACH POINT	SECONDS		SECONDS		SECONDS		SECONDS SAVED
		L-S MULTIPL ICATIUS TIME	APP-ADD MULTIPL ICATIUS TIME	L-S ADD TIME	APP-ADD ADD TIME			
143	21252.0	2433.46	419.70	466.35	74.20	2405.86	*	
169	20829.0	2455.80	407.48	471.11	72.59	2446.84	*	
140	16323.0	2508.84	402.21	481.67	72.03	2516.23	*	
220	16100.0	2533.46	393.71	486.72	70.91	2555.94	*	
205	14348.0	2536.92	383.24	487.64	69.34	2571.99	*	
279	12040.0	2564.09	377.51	493.08	68.57	2611.10	*	
328	14346.0	2605.20	374.60	501.17	68.26	2663.44	*	
361	10304.0	2617.60	368.28	503.71	67.33	2685.69	*	
400	9326.0	2630.39	362.84	506.30	66.46	2707.57	*	
441	8387.0	2662.15	361.04	513.68	66.36	2754.45	*	
527	7161.0	2665.88	351.14	517.28	64.82	2787.19	*	
620	6106.0	2717.29	348.53	523.47	63.84	2832.33	*	
729	5280.0	2754.02	339.70	530.46	63.13	2860.66	*	
831	4650.0	2804.32	338.24	541.43	63.02	2949.66	*	
901	4086.0	2818.36	331.40	543.21	61.91	2968.20	*	
1089	3574.0	2826.33	324.51	543.63	60.73	2978.73	*	
1228	3162.0	2832.06	319.24	545.93	59.60	2998.91	*	
1389	2891.0	2908.30	321.97	560.66	60.46	3086.53	*	
1541	2576.0	2900.01	315.00	559.08	59.23	3084.86	*	
1681	2332.0	2921.47	311.78	563.23	58.70	3114.22	*	
1849	2142.0	2930.47	311.90	572.69	58.70	3172.46	*	
2025	1960.0	2998.38	309.74	578.08	58.43	3208.28	*	
2209	1833.0	3076.72	313.33	593.19	59.10	3297.38	*	
2404	1670.0	3085.35	306.90	590.99	58.03	3291.33	*	
2611	1546.0	3110.24	306.90	599.64	58.00	3344.84	*	
2839	1428.0	3125.94	303.77	602.66	57.51	3367.32	*	
3020	1320.0	3140.46	300.50	605.45	56.94	3388.48	*	
3249	1248.0	3231.17	303.36	619.08	57.52	3469.37	*	
3481	1178.0	3271.92	305.11	630.78	57.80	3539.71	*	
3721	1080.0	3243.54	297.48	625.67	56.47	3517.26	*	
3969	1015.0	3283.46	296.76	632.96	56.36	3563.36	*	
4225	952.0	3311.23	294.90	638.30	56.04	3598.54	*	
4489	891.0	3378.85	292.03	641.67	55.51	3622.97	*	
4761	832.0	3441.48	299.11	663.37	56.89	3748.66	*	
5041	786.0	3441.63	294.30	664.41	55.99	3754.94	*	

THE FOLLOWING LIST HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF
 LOS ANGELES FROM RECORDS MAINTAINED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF LOS ANGELES

NUMBER OF MONTHS OF RECORDS MAINTAINED	NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	SECONDS OF POLICE OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	SECONDS OF POLICE OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	SECONDS OF POLICE OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	SECONDS OF POLICE OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	SECONDS OF POLICE OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE END OF THE PERIOD
169	40229	2930.74	403.00	562.22	62.49	2937.47
170	40227	2994.02	400.32	574.94	61.77	3031.47
171	40100	3024.74	400.00	581.10	60.34	3079.47
172	40148	3029.74	403.57	582.47	78.44	3100.11
173	40098	3001.01	400.53	589.02	77.47	3148.01
174	40048	3112.92	400.80	598.80	77.06	3211.90
175	40000	3128.70	410.10	602.00	70.90	3239.70
176	39928	3140.00	408.17	605.17	74.87	3267.18
177	39858	3191.10	408.17	611.35	74.85	3324.71
178	39788	3219.74	384.34	619.14	72.78	3366.75
179	39718	3205.82	366.31	627.03	71.58	3443.93
180	39648	3300.31	380.39	635.92	70.68	3485.21
181	39578	3370.72	376.22	649.38	70.41	3571.81
182	39508	3384.00	376.23	652.35	69.14	3597.64
183	39438	3390.41	362.08	653.58	67.75	3614.36
184	39368	3408.42	355.83	657.04	66.71	3642.92
185	39298	3503.23	358.56	670.35	67.33	3752.69
186	39228	3497.07	350.51	674.30	65.91	3755.58
187	39158	3527.84	346.67	680.12	65.27	3795.94
188	39088	3550.81	346.56	692.30	65.32	3871.21
189	39018	3629.01	343.94	699.07	64.90	3919.84
190	38948	3727.45	347.74	718.06	65.88	4032.08
191	38878	3719.35	340.47	717.09	64.46	4031.61
192	38808	3778.44	340.20	728.44	64.38	4102.27
193	38738	3803.01	336.57	733.21	63.76	4135.93
194	38668	3826.41	332.70	737.71	63.05	4198.28
195	38598	3916.90	335.81	755.15	63.65	4272.57
196	38528	3990.74	337.61	770.34	64.05	4364.46
197	38458	3971.17	329.04	765.57	62.46	4345.25
198	38388	4023.33	321.12	775.61	62.32	4408.50
199	38318	4003.52	326.00	783.35	61.94	4459.04
200	38248	4092.07	322.67	788.81	61.44	4496.81
201	38178	4133.81	330.39	816.11	62.83	4656.72
202	38108	4242.10	324.98	817.70	61.83	4673.05
203	38038	4348.27	329.03	838.14	62.03	4744.76
204	37968	4413.74	324.07	852.31	63.75	4837.46
205	37898	4452.11	326.35	858.10	62.10	4921.89
206	37828	4505.20	334.31	880.47	63.69	5050.89

THE FOLLOWING DATA ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 16N TERMS,
 WITH INITIAL ARRAY REDUCTION PARAMETERS OF 13 AND 13.

NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS	NUMBER OF MULTIPLIERS MULTIPLYING FOR ONE ADDITION PER SHEET	SECONDS OF LEAD MULTIPLI- ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPLI- ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF LEAD ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVE
196	16327.0	3526.64	513.37	677.59	61.99	3598.37
205	18100.0	3563.03	501.10	684.92	90.26	3656.20
236	14148.0	3570.03	486.47	686.23	88.01	3681.76
267	12948.0	3610.26	478.01	694.26	86.82	3739.69
324	11448.0	3670.10	473.30	706.03	86.26	3816.56
391	10304.0	3689.98	464.26	710.07	84.98	3850.91
406	9328.0	3710.58	456.23	714.22	83.64	3884.90
441	8908.0	3766.14	453.35	725.08	83.32	3954.55
529	7161.0	3797.00	439.40	731.28	81.11	4007.76
625	6106.0	3847.54	429.88	741.21	79.64	4074.23
729	5280.0	3904.65	422.60	752.36	78.53	4155.89
841	4630.0	3991.33	419.73	764.19	78.21	4262.56
961	4060.0	4012.03	410.41	773.27	76.65	4298.24
1089	3564.0	4023.63	400.95	775.58	75.03	4323.23
1225	3162.0	4049.45	393.69	780.61	73.80	4362.56
1369	2891.0	4105.52	390.36	803.11	74.43	4498.22
1521	2576.0	4164.88	387.17	802.94	72.80	4507.84
1681	2332.0	4205.45	382.65	810.88	72.04	4562.14
1849	2142.0	4266.08	382.28	826.34	72.06	4658.05
2025	1960.0	4337.23	379.14	836.22	71.54	4722.77
2209	1833.0	4409.41	383.11	854.79	72.36	4863.74
2401	1665.0	4456.65	374.90	854.29	70.87	4870.37
2601	1544.0	4533.41	374.49	874.05	70.85	4962.12
2809	1426.0	4569.76	370.23	881.05	70.10	5010.49
3025	1320.0	4605.03	365.91	887.84	69.33	5057.63
3249	1244.0	4714.33	369.08	908.86	69.97	5190.14
3481	1176.0	4820.27	370.90	929.31	70.36	5308.32
3721	1080.0	4860.07	361.35	925.38	68.59	5295.52
3969	1015.0	4870.24	360.21	938.90	68.41	5380.51
4225	962.0	4926.77	357.76	944.77	67.98	5450.81
4489	891.0	4969.69	353.99	958.02	67.29	5506.42
4761	864.0	5145.85	362.35	991.97	68.41	5706.56
5041	866.0	5165.76	356.31	995.77	67.79	5737.44
5329	775.0	5300.77	360.65	1021.76	68.84	5893.14
5625	750.0	5458.66	366.91	1052.19	69.66	6074.08
5929	686.0	5444.26	357.53	1044.37	68.10	6068.00
6241	644.0	5417.16	346.96	1044.09	66.11	6048.16
6561	644.0	5693.97	363.47	1097.45	69.28	6358.67
6889	594.0	5645.40	350.85	1088.12	66.89	6316.28
7036	594.0	5782.30	358.77	1114.42	68.41	6469.55

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 17th DEGREE,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRIVAL HEIGHT PARAMETERS OF 14 AND 14.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 1500000 SAP SHEET	SECONDS OF LPS MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARRIVAL MULTIPLICATION TIME	SECONDS OF LPS ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARRIVAL ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
225	16100.0	4149.61	558.92	797.26	100.67	4267.44
256	14146.0	4159.32	541.96	799.51	98.05	4318.61
289	12648.0	4207.48	531.95	809.12	96.62	4388.03
324	11446.0	4276.46	526.15	823.07	95.90	4479.48
361	10304.0	4303.15	515.60	828.08	94.26	4521.41
400	9328.0	4328.84	506.22	833.23	92.81	4563.0
441	8568.0	4395.14	502.59	846.18	92.37	4646.37
484	7961.0	4434.91	486.35	854.14	89.78	4712.92
529	7506.0	4497.87	475.13	865.50	88.02	4801.21
576	7180.0	4568.81	466.49	880.34	86.69	4895.98
624	6950.0	4674.40	462.79	900.83	86.23	5026.22
673	6800.0	4703.84	452.03	906.61	84.42	5074.03
723	6640.0	4723.09	441.18	910.41	82.56	5109.76
774	6520.0	4759.18	432.81	917.43	81.14	5162.66
826	6430.0	4900.77	435.41	944.78	81.76	5328.39
880	6376.0	4906.45	424.98	945.91	79.91	5347.47
935	6332.0	4961.32	419.72	956.52	79.02	5419.10
991	6292.0	5061.81	419.04	975.92	78.49	5539.70
1048	6255.0	5129.15	415.35	988.91	78.37	5624.33
1106	6220.0	5279.17	419.46	1017.85	79.22	5798.34
1165	6185.0	5284.88	410.26	1018.95	77.56	5816.02
1225	6148.0	5362.73	405.60	1037.81	77.50	5933.44
1286	6128.0	5434.30	404.75	1047.75	76.64	6000.65
1348	6120.0	5484.93	399.86	1057.50	75.76	6066.86
1411	6128.0	5627.66	403.15	1085.01	76.44	6233.08
1475	6138.0	5755.23	404.99	1109.59	76.43	6363.01
1540	6150.0	5742.66	394.41	1107.13	74.87	6380.52
1606	6165.0	5835.26	393.04	1124.97	74.64	6492.55
1673	6182.0	5912.41	390.23	1139.81	74.15	6587.85
1741	6201.0	5974.14	386.00	1151.68	73.36	6666.44
1810	6222.0	6190.77	394.99	1193.43	75.12	6914.09
1880	6245.0	6226.52	388.10	1200.29	73.86	6964.63
1951	6270.0	6396.05	392.91	1232.95	74.70	7161.30
2023	6300.0	6592.62	399.64	1270.82	76.04	7367.71
2096	6335.0	6584.67	389.32	1270.20	74.15	7396.40
2170	6375.0	6572.36	377.72	1266.80	71.97	7389.48
2245	6420.0	6907.88	395.61	1331.44	75.44	7768.36
2321	6470.0	6866.96	381.78	1323.53	72.79	7735.92
2400	6525.0	7022.91	384.26	1353.55	73.28	7918.92
2480	6585.0	7136.06	383.02	1375.42	73.06	8055.30
2561	6650.0	7280.76	384.22	1403.17	73.31	8226.40
2643	6720.0	7379.07	381.41	1422.07	72.80	8346.93

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 225 TERMS,
 WITH OPTIMAL ARRAY ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 15 AND 15.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 150000 MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF ARR-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
256	14148.0	4799.47	600.03	922.57	108.56	5013.45
289	12648.0	4856.50	588.35	933.95	106.86	5095.35
324	11446.0	4940.03	561.36	950.34	105.96	5203.06
361	10304.0	4970.40	569.17	956.49	104.06	5253.75
400	9328.0	5002.09	558.33	962.82	102.36	5304.22
441	8508.0	5080.51	553.87	978.14	101.80	5402.97
529	7161.0	5131.07	535.18	988.22	98.79	5485.32
625	6106.0	5208.70	522.13	1003.44	96.73	5593.28
729	5280.0	5295.94	512.00	1020.45	95.15	5709.24
841	4650.0	5423.40	507.38	1045.18	94.54	5866.66
961	4060.0	5463.89	495.08	1053.11	92.46	5929.45
1089	3564.0	5493.13	482.76	1058.84	90.34	5978.87
1225	3162.0	5542.15	473.20	1068.37	88.71	6048.61
1369	2891.0	5712.72	475.66	1101.32	89.31	6249.06
1521	2576.0	5727.72	463.93	1104.25	87.23	6280.60
1681	2332.0	5799.63	457.88	1118.15	86.21	6373.69
1849	2142.0	5924.36	456.85	1142.23	86.11	6523.62
2025	1960.0	6011.48	452.57	1159.04	85.46	6632.55
2209	1833.0	6193.96	456.79	1194.24	86.28	6845.14
2401	1665.0	6211.23	446.54	1197.57	84.42	6877.84
2601	1548.0	6334.71	445.62	1221.38	84.31	7026.17
2809	1428.0	6405.52	440.14	1235.02	83.34	7117.06
3025	1320.0	6475.74	434.63	1248.55	82.35	7207.31
3249	1248.0	6652.04	438.04	1282.53	83.05	7413.48
3481	1178.0	6611.43	439.87	1313.29	83.45	7601.37
3721	1080.0	6610.36	428.22	1313.01	81.28	7613.89
3969	1015.0	6930.53	426.59	1336.15	81.02	7759.06
4225	952.0	7033.37	423.40	1395.95	80.45	7885.48
4489	891.0	7118.96	418.68	1372.42	79.59	7993.10
4761	864.0	7382.82	426.31	1423.28	81.46	8296.33
5041	806.0	7439.48	420.94	1434.16	80.04	8372.62
5329	775.0	7650.16	425.83	1474.75	81.05	8618.04
5625	750.0	7892.33	433.00	1521.42	82.45	8898.30
5929	696.0	7905.90	421.72	1523.98	80.33	8927.84
6241	644.0	7903.44	409.06	1523.44	77.94	8939.88
6561	644.0	8306.45	428.33	1601.13	81.64	9397.61
6889	594.0	8277.76	413.28	1595.53	78.79	9381.24
7225	572.0	8475.54	415.88	1633.62	79.31	9613.97
7569	546.0	8624.63	414.44	1662.31	79.06	9793.43
7921	525.0	8810.37	415.67	1698.07	79.31	10013.46
8281	500.0	8943.31	412.56	1723.64	78.74	10175.66
8649	480.0	9116.97	412.40	1757.07	78.73	10382.91
9025	480.0	9511.42	429.07	1833.10	81.93	10833.53
9409	437.0	9395.39	406.12	1810.62	77.56	10722.33

THE FOLLOWING TIMES ARE BASED UPON A FITTED POLYNOMIAL OF 256 TERMS,
WITH OPTIMAL APPAL ALGEBRA PARAMETERS OF 10 AND 10.

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	NUMBER OF POLYNOMIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE 125000V MAP SHEET	SECONDS OF L-S MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG MULTIPL ICATION TIME	SECONDS OF L-S ADD TIME	SECONDS OF APP-ALG ADD TIME	SECONDS SAVED
249	12548.0	5559.86	647.17	1069.20	117.55	5864.35
324	11446.0	5657.11	638.91	1088.31	116.45	5990.13
361	10304.0	5694.33	624.98	1095.79	114.26	6050.89
400	9328.0	5732.93	612.57	1103.51	112.31	6111.56
441	8508.0	5824.94	607.21	1121.47	111.60	6227.59
529	7161.0	5888.44	585.88	1134.09	108.15	6328.50
625	6106.0	5983.28	570.86	1152.66	105.76	6459.32
729	5280.0	6089.59	559.14	1173.36	103.91	6599.93
841	4650.0	6242.21	553.51	1202.98	103.13	6788.56
961	4000.0	6296.42	539.57	1233.56	100.77	6869.66
1089	3564.0	6338.38	525.67	1221.78	98.37	6936.11
1225	3162.0	6403.38	514.44	1234.40	96.52	7026.42
1369	2891.0	6607.23	517.13	1273.77	97.10	7266.76
1521	2576.0	6634.60	504.03	1279.10	94.77	7314.90
1681	2332.0	6727.26	497.14	1297.01	93.60	7433.56
1849	2142.0	6880.59	495.72	1326.60	93.44	7618.04
2025	1966.0	6991.66	490.79	1348.04	92.61	7756.29
2209	1833.0	7211.77	495.11	1390.50	93.51	8013.64
2401	1665.0	7244.44	483.76	1396.80	91.45	8066.03
2601	1548.0	7398.51	482.53	1426.51	91.29	8251.19
2809	1428.0	7493.18	476.40	1444.75	90.20	8371.33
3025	1320.0	7587.74	470.24	1462.97	89.10	8491.37
3249	1248.0	7803.53	473.74	1504.57	89.82	8744.54
3481	1178.0	8000.62	475.54	1542.56	90.21	8977.42
3721	1080.0	8015.71	462.79	1545.43	87.84	9010.51
3969	1015.0	8169.24	460.87	1575.01	87.53	9195.85
4225	952.0	8303.62	457.28	1600.89	86.89	9360.34
4489	891.0	8418.91	452.05	1623.08	85.93	9504.01
4761	864.0	8737.58	462.31	1684.51	87.92	9871.85
5041	806.0	8821.05	454.23	1700.55	86.42	9980.96
5329	775.0	9080.30	459.39	1750.51	87.44	10283.99
5625	750.0	9375.92	467.01	1807.48	88.92	10627.46
5929	696.0	9411.99	454.73	1814.36	86.61	10685.02
6241	644.0	9430.35	440.98	1817.85	84.02	10723.19
6561	644.0	9910.61	461.86	1910.44	87.99	11271.39
6889	594.0	9900.24	445.34	1908.36	84.91	11278.35
7225	572.0	10148.05	448.05	1956.09	85.45	11570.64
7569	546.0	10341.02	446.43	1993.24	85.16	11802.68
7921	525.0	10576.24	447.65	2038.54	85.42	12081.71
8281	500.0	10751.92	444.23	2072.35	84.78	12295.26
8649	480.0	10974.47	443.98	2115.20	84.76	12560.93
9025	460.0	11448.78	461.85	2206.63	86.19	13105.38
9409	437.0	11342.82	437.08	2186.08	83.48	13008.35
9801	437.0	11812.72	453.98	2276.66	86.72	13548.67
10201	396.0	11681.92	427.02	2251.31	81.59	13424.63
10609	396.0	12146.59	442.91	2340.87	84.64	13959.91
10816	396.0	12382.34	450.97	2386.31	86.19	14231.50

APPENDIX G: EVALUATING THE FINAL POLYNOMIALS.

The Conventional Evaluation. The evaluation of the qth order polynomial

$$z = c_0 + c_1x + c_2y + c_3x^2 + c_4xy^2 + c_5x^2y^2 + \dots + c_mx^qy^q$$

has previously been accomplished by first creating two arrays, one of exponential values of x, another of y. Creating these arrays required $2(q-1)$ multiplications. The actual evaluation then required

$$\sum_{i=1}^q (2i + 1) \quad \text{additions, and}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^q (4i) \quad \text{multiplications.}$$

Total adds and multiplications were therefore

$$q(q + 2) \quad \text{additions, and}$$

$$2(q^2 + 2q - 1) \quad \text{multiplications.}$$

This procedure was repeated for every desired elevation, normally 1.018 million times.

The Array Algebra Evaluation. The array algebra format, however, lends itself to a more efficient method of model equation evaluation. Consider the grid of polynomials in figure G1. Given these polynomials, we are required to produce elevation data at each "X". (Although figure G1 shows each polynomial describing $n' = 16$ elevation points, n' is not restricted to this value, nor is this 4 by 4 arrangement necessarily optimal). Now we define the local coordinate system to describe the relative positions of the elevation data within the polynomial p_{11} only. (see figure G2).

If the matrix X is defined as an array of x-direction values of the model equation and the matrix Y is defined as an array of y-direction values of the model equation, and if the model equation is defined as

$$z = c_{00} + c_{10}x_i + c_{20}x_i^2 + c_{11}x_i y_i + c_{21}x_i^2 y_i + c_{02}y_i^2 + c_{12}x_i y_i^2 + c_{22}x_i^2 y_i^2$$

then

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix of coefficients defining each polynomial is, of course,

$$C_A = \begin{bmatrix} c_{00} & c_{01} & c_{02} \\ c_{10} & c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{20} & c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Note that the number of terms in the model equation (m') is chosen as 9, and C_A is an a' by b' matrix, where $a'b' = m$. The model equation can now be written in matrix notation as

$$Z_A = X C_A Y^T$$

where Z_A is an e' by f' matrix of elevation points, and $e'f' = n'$.

A re-inspection of figure G1 shows that since many of the Z values lie on borders of two or more polynomials, not all Z values need be calculated for every polynomial.

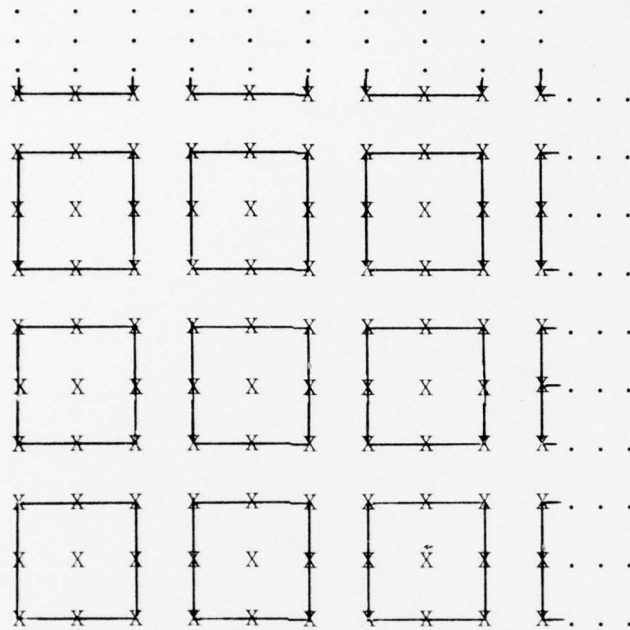


Figure G3. Evaluation of the Grid of Polynomials

Rather than e' by f' elevation points, only an $(e'-1)$ by $(f'-1)$ array (see figure G3) need be calculated. Also, an inspection of the X and Y matrices shows that they are independent of the coefficients of the model equation and dependent only upon the size of the x-y positional grid. Since each polynomial has an origin and a directional grid (figure G2) that is congruent to each origin and grid in the remaining polynomials, then X and Y (and of course Y^T) are constant for the entire map sheet and need be calculated only once. In a general case, the number of repetitive multiplications for $Z_A = XCY^T$ are

$$p' [(a')^2(e'-1) + b'(e'-1)^2]$$

and repetitive additions are

$$p' [a'(e'-1)(a'-1) + (e'-1)^2(b'-1)]$$

Mr. Jancaitis⁸ describes the number of polynomials (p') as a function of the number of elevations on the sides of the grids upon which the final polynomials are defined:

$$p' = \left(\frac{1832}{e'+1} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{2224}{f'+1} - 1 \right)$$

⁸James R. Jancaitis, "Modeling and Contouring Irregular Surfaces Subject to constraints," USA Engineer Topographic Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, VA, ETL-CR-74-19, AD A010406, January 1975.