

A HEURISTIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION  
AND CONTROL ALGORITHM, FOR  
INTERMITTENT SYSTEMS

BY

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Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of  
the Oklahoma State University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of  
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
May, 1964

JAN 8 1965

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## PREFACE

This dissertation is based on the supposition that the sequential accumulation of task progress is analogous to the growth of living organisms. Based on this premise, it is shown that a system of mathematical models can be developed and integrated with the digital computer to formulate a composite algorithm for the allocation and control of resources within intermittent systems.

Therefore, the objective of this dissertation is to develop a diagnostic and prognostic algorithm to place decision-making for the allocation and control of resources within intermittent systems on a quantitative basis. Chapters II, III, and IV are devoted to this objective. A four-section Appendix is included as support material for the test and for future extensions of the heuristic modeling scheme.

Interest began in this area in the fall of 1957 when I noticed a lack of emphasis on quantitative computerized decision-making techniques for intermittent industries. Since monetary limitations seemed to be the prohibitive factor, research was first performed with inexpensive analog computers for small industries. When the analog computer was found not to be adaptable to small industry, interest developed in the realm of this dissertation.

Indebtedness is acknowledged to Brown Engineering Company, Inc.

for sponsoring my academic program and for making available an excellent computer laboratory which made this research possible.

Special indebtedness is due Professor W. J. Bentley, Chairman of my Advisory Committee, for his optimal control of incentives which sustained my fortitude. Also, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of Dr. P. E. Torgersen, Dr. W. J. Fabrycky, Dr. J. L. Folks, and Professor L. J. Fila for their quality instruction and guidance as members of my Advisory Committee.

A debt of gratitude is acknowledged to Rick Cameron who assisted in the translation of my recondite logic into computer language, to Mary Alice Goodwin and Jane Hamby who deciphered and translated my intermittent scribblings into legible form, and to the members of the Systems Engineering Department of Brown Engineering Company, Inc. at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for their assistance in final documentation.

Finally, special credit is due my wife, Nona, who reconciled my absence to my sons, John and Jeffrey, who forfeited many hours of leisure during the research travail.

Robert Neil Braswell

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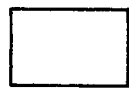
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## SYMBOLISM

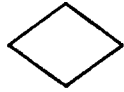
### MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

$a$	-	shaping parameter
$\beta$	-	shaping parameter
$C^*$	-	allowable effectiveness deviation
CR	-	computer run
$\delta$	-	translation parameter
$\epsilon_1$	-	intercept constant
$\epsilon_2$	-	asymptotic shaping constant
$\omega_1$	-	intercept constant
$\omega_2$	-	asymptotic shaping constant
LOD	-	limits of deviation
POC	-	project operating characteristic
$P(t)$	-	projected task progress
RD	-	resource depletion
$RD(t)$	-	actual resource depletion
ROC	-	resource operating characteristic
$R(t)$	-	projected resource depletion
$t$	-	task life
$t^*$	-	task life ( $t - \delta$ )
TOC	-	task operating characteristic
TP	-	task progress
$TP(t)$	-	actual task progress

## FLOW CHART SYMBOLS



general computational function



computer decision-making function



manual decision-making function



document



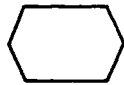
input or output (punched card file)



input or output (magnetic tape file)



input for output (manual creation function)



specific computational function



terminate



off page connector



auxiliary operation

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

There is little doubt that a second world-wide industrial revolution is underway. The evolution of society through the Machine Age and to the existing era of automation and interplanetary exploration has brought about new professions and disciplines to cope with new technologies. These engineering disciplines emerged because of the vast requirements for scientific applications. The contributions of Taylor, Gantt, Emerson, Gilbreth, and others are not exceptions. Through their foresight and dedicated efforts, industrial engineering was born to develop scientific methodology for merging men, materials, and machines. Those techniques are believed to be the fundamental bases for the retaliation capability during World War II.

During this era of increased emphasis on enhancing the best standard of living ever known, the industrial engineer is charged with broad recondit responsibilities. He must not only search for the optimal methods of merging the man and machine but also the optimal methods for controlling them in the work process. The work process is the integration of the objectives, concepts, ideas, men, machines, materials, and monies for the production of goods and services. These goods and

services may be of a continuous, repetitive or intermittent nature. Regardless of the nature of the demands, it is the responsibility of the industrial engineer to constantly amplify the effectiveness of methodology for the integration and control of the man-machine systems.

An important aspect of the control facet is deciding upon the precise allocation of resources at any operating time. Several factors have to be considered in making these decisions such as the availability of resources, the nature of the work process, and delivery dates (1).

The complexity of these factors has forced the industrial engineer to focus his attention on quantified and computerized methodology for assisting the decision-maker. Some work has been accomplished toward this goal, but, as yet, emphasis has been on the optimization of systems components rather than the total system. For example, the study of a hypothetical queue, the application of linear programming to a restricted class of problems, and the loading of resources from an activity network are concerned with the system components. There have been some special-purpose pragmatic components developed in industry by using trend functions for planning curves. For example, Brown Engineering Company, Inc. has made some progress by using a logistic function to describe the execution of well planned jobs. In theory and in praxis, all the foregoing components have useful properties but fail to encompass the necessary components for total systems. This author knows of no general algorithm to fulfill the quantitative decision-making desiderata. The literature indicates a void and

a dire need for research and development in this area.

A large class of operational systems are amenable to description in terms of an enumerable set of states. For example, the state of a simple inventory system can be given by enumerating the items on hand, on order, and on back order. The state of a fleet of delivery trucks can be specified by giving the number of trucks being loaded, those on different delivery routes, and those being repaired. The state need not describe all the details of the system; it need only include those characteristics which the manager of the operation must know in order to make his decision regarding the next operations of the system. To provide an auspicious basis for decision-making, the decision-maker must be notified periodically or continuously of the state of the system by means of management information feedback. The system will change its state from time to time, either because of the effect of outside influences or because of dynamic decisions of the manager.

Resources, the ingredients that go into the work process, are necessary for work process survival. Task resources are monies which buy machines, material, manpower, and related services. Thus, the monies that will buy all the ingredients will be classified as resources in this investigation. Dollars per manhours will be the standard allocation media and resources will be distributed by increments of time over the task life.

The resource problem, as considered in this investigation, may be described as follows. Random demands are made on a total system.

Because of the nature of the services offered by the system, the demands are channeled by a project planning and control element to task service areas for processing. As a demand enters the system for service, by its nature it has performance characteristics that can be described. This characteristic description has inherent properties which specify the resource requirements for the demanded work process.

The objective of this investigation is to circumvent the existing deficiencies of rules-of-thumb and non-computerized resource allocation and control techniques by developing a system of copious models to put the decision process on a quantitative basis. A heuristic composite algorithm which couples the models with the computer for real and simulated conditions will be the major objective. The hypothesis is that a heuristic diagnostic and prognostic algorithm can be developed to establish decision criteria for allocating, monitoring, and controlling resources within intermittent systems.

The resource allocation and control algorithm developed in this dissertation is heuristic because of

- (1) Its ability to guide the decision-maker in exercising management control.
- (2) Its dependence on the judgment of the decision-maker to close the loop in the man-machine system.
- (3) Its conceptual value in empirical research leading to further extensions of this study.

In the following chapters, it will be shown how the ingredients of a system can be integrated into a heuristic algorithm that will possess the capability and flexibility to allocate and monitor resources for a total system.



## CHAPTER II

### ALGORITHM BASIS AND CONCEPT

#### The Intermittent System

A system is an integrated assembly of interacting elements or components designed to carry out cooperatively a predetermined function (2). Intermittent is to appear or to occur in interrupted sequence with emphasis stressed for breaks in continuity (3). An intermittent system is generally non-repetitive and responds only when a demand is placed on it. In essence, an intermittent system is analogous to a job shop operation or system where a demand is created only when an order for the production of some non-stock item is received. The intermittent system does not normally produce items for inventory.

A task is an elemental breakdown of the project and is composed of sub-tasks. The project would encompass a major effort such as the development and design of a vehicle stage for a lunar launch, whereas a task would encompass the hypergolics analysis or the mechanical design of the stage. A project is the level of the project planning and control element, and a task is the next lowest level as illustrated in Figure 1.

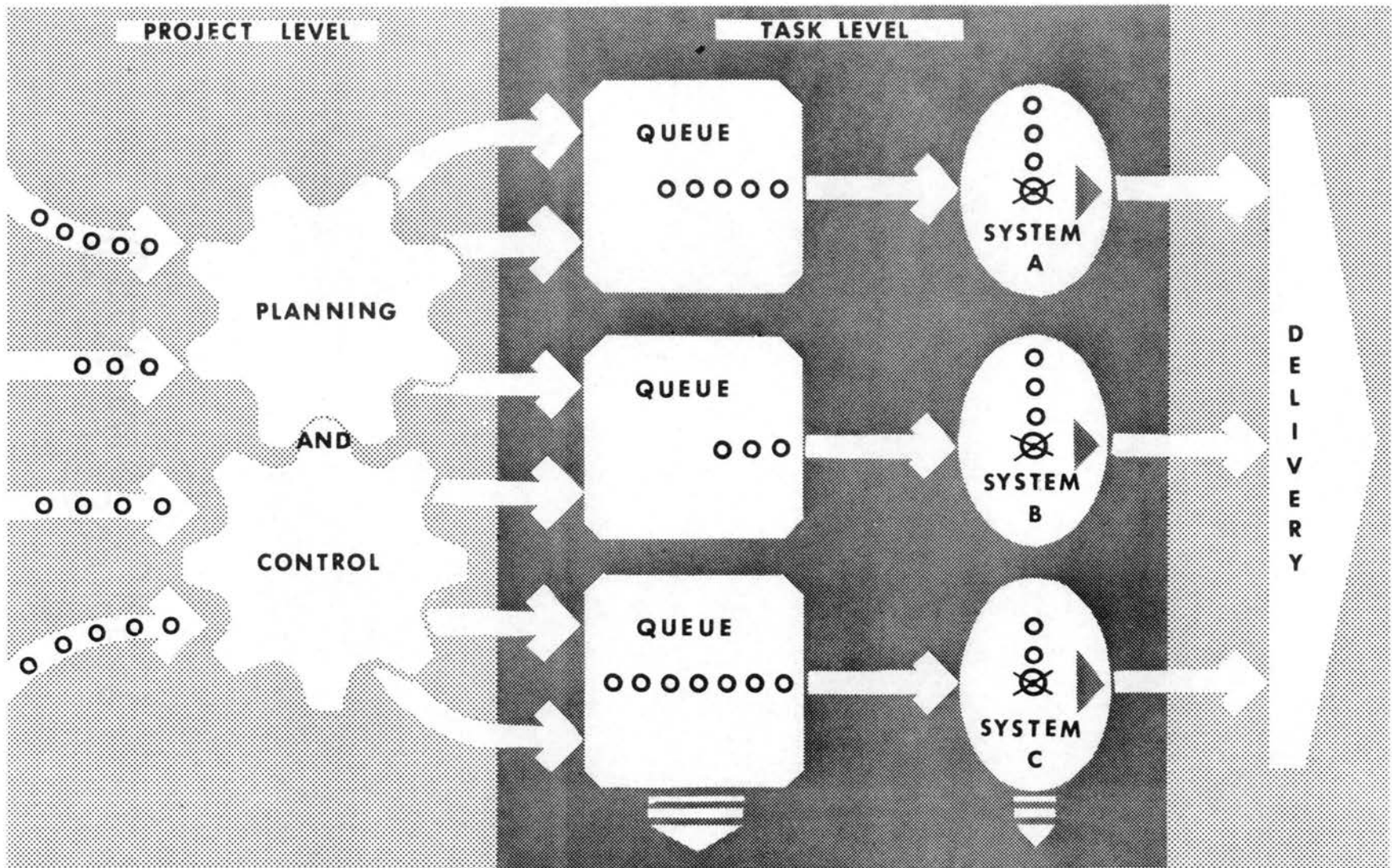


Figure 1. Flow Model of Multisource Demands on Intermittent Systems

For the purpose of this investigation, the intermittent systems will be deterministic and will have capacity that will vary only through a controlled management process. As illustrated in Figure 1, System A has a deterministic capability and capacity which can be reduced or expanded by tradeoffs.

The resource problem, as considered in this investigation, may be described as follows. Random demands are made on a total system. Because of the nature of the services offered by the system, the demands are channeled by a project planning and control element to specialized service areas for processing. As a demand enters the system for service, by its nature it has performance characteristics that can be described. This characteristic description has inherent properties which specify the resource requirements for the demanded work process.

The intermittent system will respond only to acceptable task demands. The demands or customers are impatient since they have time-oriented delivery requirements. An overload forms a first come-first served single channel queue, as shown in Figure 1. The queue elements have dynamic priorities. Priority demands, which are overload elements in the system, are sequenced as the first elements in the queue. A demand in service remains in service until complete. As shown in Figure 1, there can be several demands in service simultaneously. Service capabilities are assumed not to be interchangeable among systems.

In this dissertation, the allocation of resources to demand requirements and the control of the resources allocated to the work process will be scrutinized with a task operating characteristic (TOC) curve, a resource operating characteristic (ROC) curve, a task progress (TP) model, and a resource depletion (RD) model, all of which form the basis for a composite computer algorithm.<sup>2</sup> This algorithm allocates the resources and monitors the performance of the total system. The service time for the demands is a random variable with very large variance. The demand input and service time will be empirically simulated on the IBM 1401 computer. This empirical simulation affords the algorithm the flexibility of systems dynamics by allowing the decision-maker to make decisions based on a simulated set of circumstances.

In telephony, the average length of a call is rather small with little variability. However, the generalized algorithm developed in this dissertation must possess the flexibility to satisfy demands requiring very small, as well as very large quantities of resources. Since the mathematical treatment of a service time distribution with a large variance is not feasible, the queue is empirically simulated on the computer.

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<sup>2</sup> Hereafter, these abbreviations will be used to represent their respective redundant forms.

## The Operating Characteristic Concept

Zornig (4) used an operating characteristic (OC) curve to describe and judge various acceptance sampling plans over a range of possible quality levels for a submitted product. Newberry (5) used the inventory characteristic (IC) curve to describe inventory investment for various shortage levels. The respective curves illustrate performance characteristics for diagnostic and prognostic judgment about the phenomena under study. Thus, a curve that describes the diagnostic and prognostic performance of task progress over the range of the task's life will be called a TOC curve. Likewise, a curve that describes the diagnostic and prognostic performance of resource depletion over the range of task life will be called a ROC curve.

In considering the progress of a task, it is necessary to develop a relationship for yield versus time; the yield is progress accrued by the application of resources at some controlled rate as a function of time. This phenomena is not unlike the growth of living organisms. Multicellular organisms start as a single cell even though this state is generally of extremely brief duration. The subsequent growth process is the single cell divided into two, four, eight, etc., cells until complete development is attained, assuming that the living multicellular organisms have the required resources to consume. In the case of the human body, growth occurs at some predetermined rate with the application of food and care. This varies for different people but, generally, heredity shapes the growth pattern (4), assuming that the environment and the

food (resources) are compatible within reasonable means of standard requirements. This same argument holds for plant life. The over-application of resources (fertilizer, water, etc.) can retard growth since the plant is only capable of consuming some maximum to yield optimal growth progress.

Generally, a living organism begins its growth at a relatively slow rate, increases at a more rapid rate, and then becomes asymptotic to its peak growth or physical maturity (6). For example, the life growth of white male rats follow the characteristic curve as shown in Figure 2. These data are plotted from experimental results by Donaldson (7).

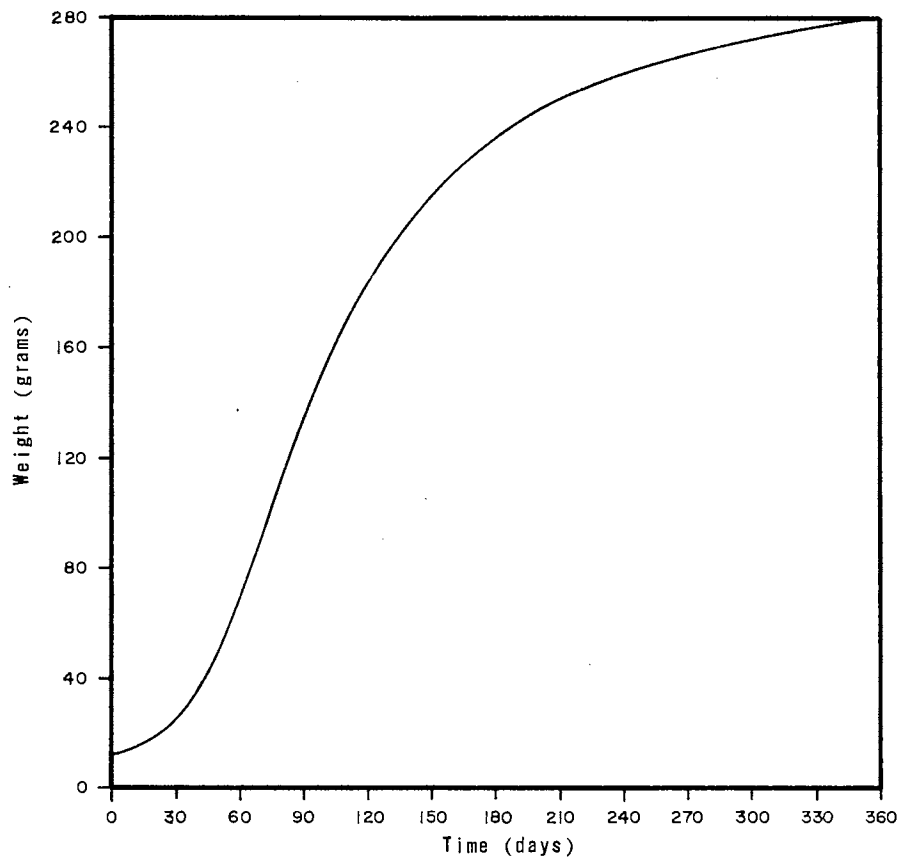


Figure 2. Growth Characteristic Curve for White Rats

The growth characteristic curve of Cucurbita pepo follows a somewhat different pattern but the same basic growth trend as the white rats. This is illustrated in Figure 3, with data taken from the experimental results of Anderson (8).

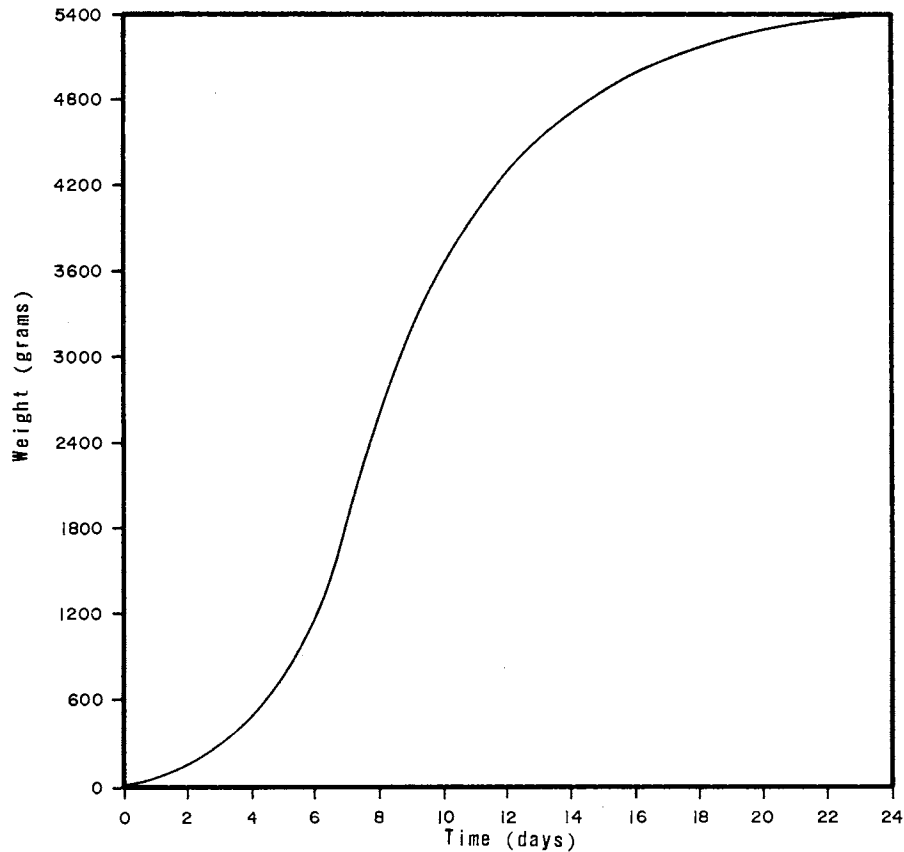


Figure 3. Growth Characteristic Curve of Cucurbita Pepo

The population growth of the United States, plotted from census data, follows the trend as shown in Figure 4. Baumgartner (9) schematically describes a cumulation expenditures budget as illustrated in Figure 5.

In essence, he defines a growth characteristic or performance curve for the time build-up of expenditures. This growth analogy can

be extended to other phenomena such as driving the family car to the neighborhood market. Assuming the drive is of such duration that traffic obstacles are nil, the car would be accelerated gradually to an optimal velocity and decelerated to a complete stop at the market. The beginning was slow, a maximum velocity was reached, and the termination was preceded by a deceleration.

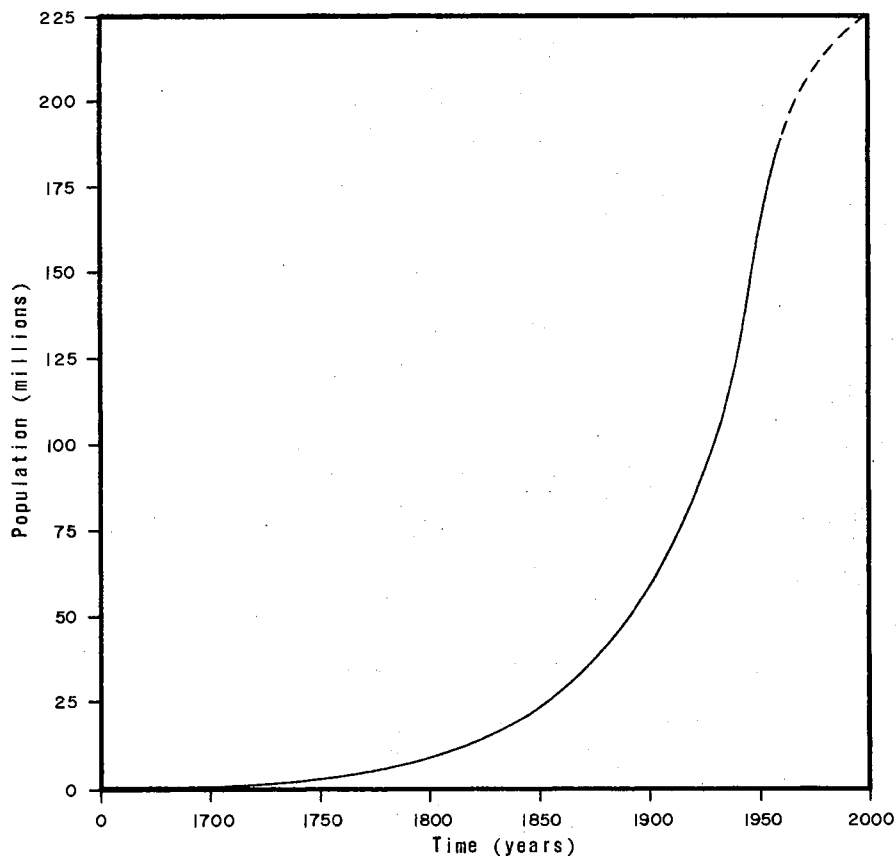


Figure 4. Population Growth Characteristic Curve for the United States

The characteristic growth pattern for multicellular organisms, plants, nations, and budget expenditures is of special interest since a task is also the coalescing or growth of many concepts and ideas into a final product. The growth of living organisms and active budgets



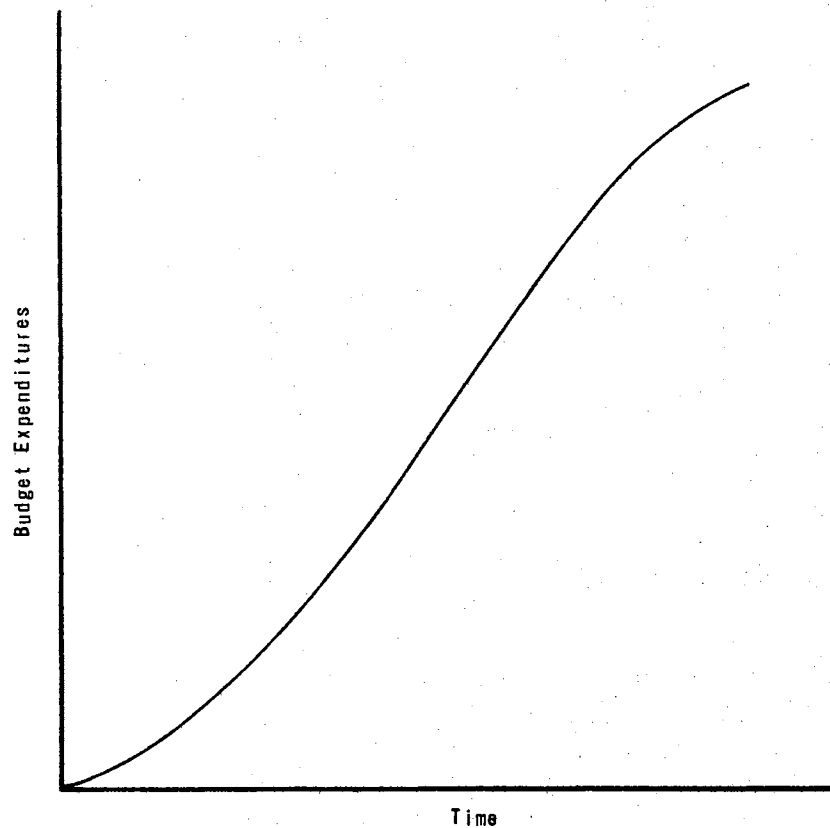


Figure 5. Budget Expenditures

have essentially the same shaped curve. Since the work process for completing a task is the accumulation and integration of concepts and ideas over its active life, it must also have a progress characteristic pattern.

By referring to any typical Gantt chart<sup>3</sup> or any kind of work process plan for a well planned task, it can be seen that the requirement for resources starts slowly for the quasi-creative beginning and the activity requirements increase until the final assembly and inspection phase. During these more tedious phases, resource requirements are

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<sup>3</sup>First developed by Henry L. Gantt in the latter part of the 19th century.

reduced. Then an "S" shaped curve tends to be representative of the resource expenditures over the life of the work process. If productivity were measured for this cycle, it could also represent a growth function since it would be accomplished by the direct consumption of resources. This would be analogous to feeding the white rat to make him grow or fertilizing the Cucurbita pepo to enhance growth.

Actual production and progress for work of a professional nature is very difficult to measure. Probably no single technique would suffice for all purposes. However, since payments of fees and periods for work accomplished usually requires an estimated percent completion, the heuristic models will be based on percent complete. There has been considerable work in setting work standards for professional work so that output could be measured against predetermined standards; but, as yet, the literature has not reflected adequate success for use in a general purpose algorithm. As illustrated in Chapter III, the utility of the Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) model (10), developed for estimating time for activity in a planning network, has been extended for heuristic measures of task progress in percent complete. Baumgartner (9) discussed progress in terms of resources depleted, or cost incurred against a budget plan. Such a plan would be more subjective and intuitive than an average of independent estimates common to the PERT model. The real advantage is that the decision-maker is estimating from the work process environment as the task is in progress.

The rate of progress toward task completion for a given resource allotment is a function of time relative to similar experience, training, incentive, individual capacity, and other pertinent factors. Usually, the initial rate of progress is relatively slow but increases at an increasing rate until a maximum rate of progress is reached somewhere near the midpoint of task life. Then the rate of progress with respect to time tends to increase at a decreasing rate until 100 percent of task completion is achieved. Based upon the foregoing premise, as illustrated in Figure 6, progress versus time for a specific task tends to

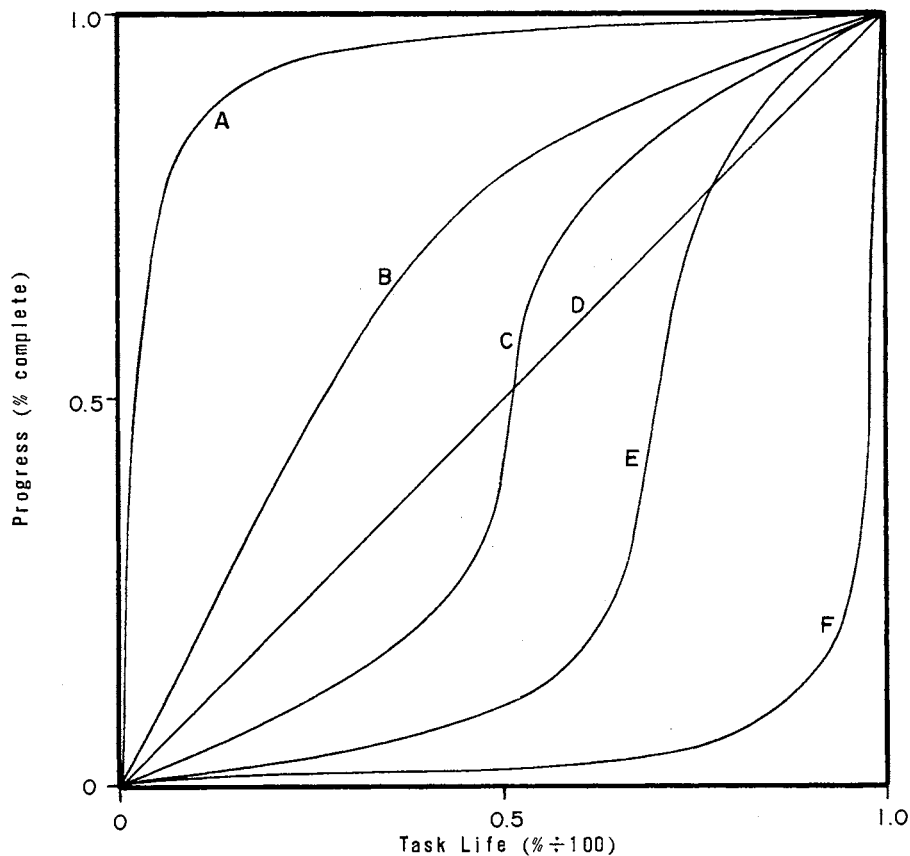


Figure 6. Basic Feasible TOC Curves

form an "S" shaped curve. For the purpose of this investigation, an analogy is made between the growth characteristic of multicellular organisms and the operating characteristics of completing a task. There is obvious similarity between the many possible task operating characteristic curves of Figure 6 and the growth characteristics curves of Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5.

By the same analogy, the time application of resources to an activity of a task follows a backward "S" shaped curve. This can be attributed to the difficulty in defining the task or it can be a result of the principle of diminishing returns where resource density is not directly proportional to productivity after the required resource load has been applied. This would be analogous to the over-application of fertilizer to corn plants. A specified amount becomes the optimal application and results in maximum growth. Figure 7 illustrates that resources can also be allocated in an infinite number of ways.

A demand for service requires some specified amount of resources over time as progress is made on the service requirements. The operating characteristic of resources over the life of a task is inversely proportional to the progress characteristic. These processes are analogous to pouring water from one glass into another - as one is being filled, the other is being depleted. The task theoretically begins with 100 percent of the allotted resources available, and then they are depleted to zero upon completion and delivery of the task.

The over-allocation of resources, as illustrated by Curve A in

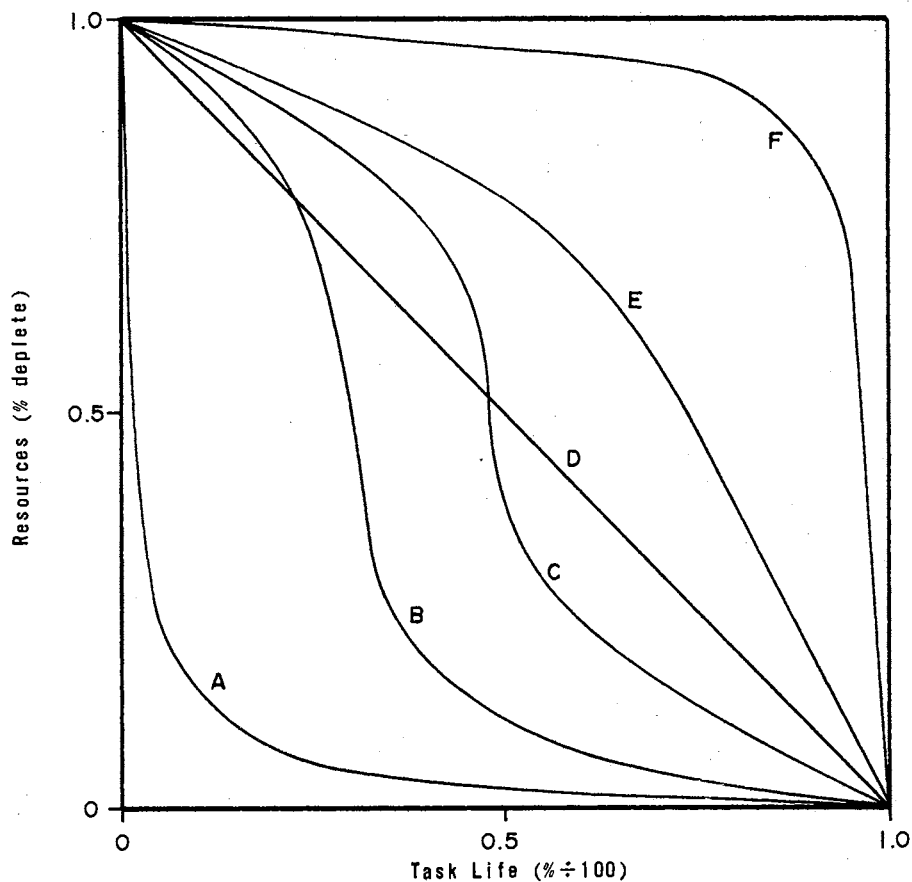


Figure 7. Basic Feasible ROC Curves

Figure 7, results in waste. The under-allocation of resources, as illustrated by Curve F in Figure 7, results in milestone slippage and late deliveries. As in plant growth, there is a most favorable pattern of resource application based on the characteristics of the demand requirements. This most favorable allocation procedure optimizes such management objectives as timely deliveries, resource waste, and schedules.

Four characteristic curves are of interest in the formulation of a heuristic allocation and control algorithm for intermittent systems. These curves are discussed and illustrated in Chapter III. However,

they are defined here so that a basis can be established for the development of the basic mathematical models.

The first curve is defined to be the TOC curve. Planning must precede resource allocation within the intermittent system if an acceptable allocation of resources pattern is to be achieved. A specific TOC curve is selected by the decision-maker as a progress standard in view of the characteristics activity required to service the task. Similar task experience, knowledge of total resources available, and delivery dates are essential characteristics which shape the growth pattern. The TOC curve is similar in purpose to the operating characteristic (OC) curve associated with quality control. The OC curve is used to pass judgment upon whether or not a process is currently in statistical control at a given confidence level (11). Similarly, in this algorithm, the TOC curve and the TP curve model are used to pass judgment upon whether or not task progress is in control of a specified percent of resources left for task completion. The TOC curve must be a monotonically increasing function since progress cannot be lost or regressed. In the real world, it is not uncommon for managers to think that progress regressed; however, this can be rationalized when one considers that what was assumed to be progress was not in fact true progress.

The second curve of interest is the ROC curve. This curve represents the operating characteristic of resources applied to demands over their life span, which is the time period from beginning work to

final delivery. When the task is initiated, theoretically, a specified amount of resources is made available and depleted as a function of time. Since resources that have been expended are not recoverable, the ROC curve is a monotonically decreasing or decaying function as time elapses during the work process.

The third curve of interest is defined to be the TP curve, which describes the effects of planning, allocation, and control of resources in achieving the desired objective. Whereas the ROC curve represents the behavior of resource depletion, the TP curve is completely dependent upon progress estimates made by the manager, as set forth later in this chapter.

The fourth curve is an empirical description of the actual resource depletion. It is derived from the actual day-to-day resource utilization for accomplishing work on the activity of the tasks. It is called the RD curve and is analogous in utility to the TP curve except that it is determined empirically by the compilation of time expended, bills of material, and other resource expenditures.

Random characteristics peculiar to intermittent systems behavior will cause the TP and RD curves to deviate from the TOC and ROC curves, respectively. The allowable limits of this deviation are defined by upper and lower limits which converge symmetrically on the characteristic curves. The decision-maker can vary the limits of deviation to reflect uncertainty in expected task progress and in resource depletion.

Since the TOC curve is the basis for an associated ROC curve,

detailed descriptions will be covered after a mathematical basis for a model is developed. The model's parameters will be variable such that the mathematical function will represent a family of feasible TOC curves. With modifications, the model will also represent a family of ROC curves.



## CHAPTER III

### THE MATHEMATICAL MODELS

A specific requirement for optimal utility in the composite algorithm is that the characteristic curves be easily controlled and readily manipulated. They must have variable shaping and skewing parameters for describing all desirable shapes. More explicit requirements and conditions are specified in the sequence of development.

#### Mathematical Basis

Mathematical models that could possibly be modified to describe the TOC and ROC curves are the Gompertz function, an exponential function, a multi-degree polynominal, the Pearl-Reed function, trigonometric functions, and others (12). The particular mathematical model that Pearl used to approximate the population growth characteristic of the United States (6) is

$$y = \frac{be^{ax}}{1+ce^{ax}} \quad (1)$$

Where  $y$  = number of people,  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are parameters, and  $e$  is the base for Neperian logarithms. Pearl's work was concerned with trend fitting of growth data; however, since the analogy between growth phenomena and task progress has been conceptually established, the TOC

curve<sup>4</sup> will be modeled through modification of Equation (1). Then

$$y = \frac{b}{e^{-ax}(1+ce^{ax})}$$

$$= \frac{b}{c+e^{-ax}} \quad (2)$$

Now if parameter substitutions are made such that

$$a = -ka'$$

$$b = kc$$

$$c = \frac{1}{m}$$

then Equation (2) becomes

$$y = \frac{k}{[1+m \exp(ka'x)]} \quad (3)$$

and the derivative of y with respect to x is taken

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{k^2 a' m [\exp(ka'x)]}{\{1+m[\exp(ka'x)]\}^2} \quad (4)$$

Now by substituting

$$\frac{k^2}{\{1+m[\exp(ka'x)]\}^2} = y^2$$

and

---

<sup>4</sup> Later, the ROC curve will be shown to be a function of the TOC curve; therefore, this development will only concern itself with task operating characteristics.

$$me^{ka'x} = \frac{k-y}{y}$$

into Equation (4), then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -a'y(k-y)$$

and

$$-a' = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{y(k-y)} \quad (5)$$

Since the TOC curve must be a monotonically increasing function with time, it can be seen that the time rate of change of  $y$ , task progress, varies directly with  $y$  and  $k-y$ . The function will be asymptotic to the constant  $k$ , as time becomes infinitely large.

Since task progress is dependent upon factors that vary with time,  $f(x)$  can be substituted for  $-a'$ , where  $f(x)$  is a function of time. Then from Equation (5)

$$\frac{dy}{y(k-y)} = f(x)dx$$

To solve the differential equation

$$\int \frac{dy}{y(k-y)} = \int f(x) dx \quad (6)$$

let

$$y = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$dy = -\frac{du}{u^2}$$

Substituting into Equation (6)

$$\frac{du}{(1-ku)} = f(x)dx \quad (7)$$

and taking the indefinite integral of both sides of Equation (7)

$$-k \int \frac{du}{(1-ku)} = -k \int f(x) dx$$

and

$$\ln(1-ku) + c_1 = -k \int f(x) dx$$

or

$$\ln(1-ku) = -k \int f(x) dx - c_1$$

and taking the antilog of both sides

$$1-ku = \exp[-k \int f(x) dx - c_1] \quad (8)$$

Substituting  $u = \frac{1}{y}$  back into Equation (8)

$$\exp[-k \int f(x) dx - c_1] = 1 - \frac{k}{y}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{k}{1 - \exp[-k \int f(x) dx - c_1]} \\ &= \frac{k}{1 - e^{-c_1} \{ \exp -k \int f(x) dx \}} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

and let

$$c_2 = e^{-c_1}$$

Now solving for  $c_2$  by substituting Equation (2) into Equation (9), and letting  $x = 0$  then

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{c} = -m$$

from Equation (3). Now by substituting the value of  $c_2$  into Equation (9)

$$y = \frac{k}{\{1+m[\exp -k \int f(x) dx]\}} \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{k}{1+m\{\exp[F(x)]\}} \quad (11)$$

where

$$F(x) = -k \int f(x) dx$$

Now if  $f(x)$  is represented by a Taylor series

$$y = \frac{k}{1+m[\exp(a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+\dots+a_nx^n)]}$$

$$= \frac{k}{1+m[\exp(\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i)]} \quad (12)$$

Referring to Equation (12), if  $m < 0$ ,  $y$  becomes discontinuous at some finite time. Since this cannot hold for task progress, the restriction for  $m > 0$  must be established. Also, since values of  $k < 0$  would yield negative task progress, which is impossible, the same restriction for  $k > 0$  is applicable. Then  $0 < y < k$  and  $y$  will be asymptotic to the  $x$  axis and to  $k$ . Also for Equation (11), if

$$F(x) \rightarrow \infty; y \rightarrow 0$$

$$F(x) \rightarrow -\infty; y \rightarrow k$$

$$F(x) \rightarrow 0; y \rightarrow \frac{k}{1+m} \quad (13)$$

From Equation (12),  $y_{\max}$  and  $y_{\min}$  occur when  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , and from

Equation (4)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y(k-y)F'(x) \quad (14)$$

therefore,  $y_{\max}$  and  $y_{\min}$  occur when  $F'(x) = 0$ . Also, since  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  when either  $y = 0$  or  $y - k = 0$  indicates that the model is asymptotic to  $y = 0$  and  $y = k$ .

From Equation (12), it can be seen that if  $a_n > 0$ ,  $y$  becomes asymptotic to the  $x$  axis as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  from an intercept at

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{1+m[\exp(a_0)]}$$

Since task progress cannot regress, certain restrictions and model modifications are necessary.

The desired properties for the TOC curve model are:

- (1)  $0 \leq P(t) \leq 1.0$  and  $0 \leq t \leq 1.0$ .
- (2) When  $t = 0$ ,  $P(t) = 0$  and when  $t = 1.0$ ,  $P(t) = 1.0$ .
- (3) Must be monotonically increasing.
- (4) Must possess the flexibility of being both symmetrical and asymmetrical with manipulatable parameters which are easily specified.

The desired properties for the ROC curve model are:

- (1) Must be monotonically decreasing.
- (2)  $0 \leq R(t) \leq 1.0$  and  $0 \leq t \leq 1.0$ .
- (3) When  $t = 0$ ,  $R(t) = 1.0$  and when  $t = 1.0$ ,  $R(t) = 0$ .
- (4) Must possess the flexibility of being both symmetrical and asymmetrical with manipulatable parameters which are easily specified.

It can be seen that if the desired properties for a TOC curve can be attained, the ROC curve could be defined such that  $R(t) = 1.0 - P(t)$  for all values of  $t$  between zero and one. For example, the extrema are satisfied when  $t = 0$ ,  $P(t) = 0$ , and  $R(t) = 1.0$  and when  $t = 1.0$ ,  $P(t) = 1.0$ , and  $R(t) = 0$ .

It is desirable for the task progress intercept to be zero when  $x = 0$ . Since, theoretically, Equation (12) could have some intercept,  $\omega_1$ , when  $x = 0$ , then

$$y = \omega_1 + \frac{\omega_2}{1+m \left[ \exp \left( \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \right) \right]} \quad (15)$$

where  $\omega_2 = k$ . Now for symmetry in Equation (15), let  $\omega_1 = 0$ ,  $\omega_2 = 1$ ,  $m = 1$ ,  $n = 1$ ,  $y = P(t)$ ,  $x = t$ ,  $a_0 = a$ , and  $a_1 = \beta$ , then

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{1+e^{a+\beta t}} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad (16)$$

In Equation (16), if  $\beta < 0$ ,  $P(t)$  is a monotonically increasing function. Then for  $\beta < 0$  substituted, Equation (16) becomes

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{1+e^{a-\beta t}} \quad (17)$$

In Equation (12), when  $F'(x) = 0$  has no real roots, the function is asymmetrical. Since this brings inconvenient terms into the model, a lateral translation of the  $P(t)$  axis can approximate the desired asymmetry. Assuming that  $a$  and  $\beta$  can be selected such that if  $t = 0.5$ , then  $P(t) = 0.5$ . Therefore, the task should theoretically be 50 percent complete when one half of the time has elapsed.

Then

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{1+e^{\alpha-0.5\beta}}$$

and

$$\beta = 2\alpha \quad (18)$$

Substituting Equation (18) into Equation (17),

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{1+e^{\alpha(1-2t)}} \quad (19)$$

and

$$P'(t) = \frac{2\alpha \{ \exp[\alpha(1-2t)] \}}{\{1+\exp[\alpha(1-2t)]\}^2} \quad (20)$$

The maximum rate of change of  $P(t)$  with respect to time occurs at some time  $t$ , when  $P'(t) = 0$ . Then solving for  $t$  in Equation (20),  $t = 0.5$ .

Since it is not likely that maximum relative progress will occur when 50 percent of the time has elapsed, it is necessary to make the lateral translation of the  $P(t)$  axis represent an asymmetrical function. Then let some new  $t$ , say  $t^*$ , be defined as illustrated in Figure 8. Then,

$$t^* = t - \delta \quad (21)$$

Substituting Equation (21) into Equation (19),

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{1+e^{\alpha[1-2(t^*+\delta)]}} \quad (22)$$



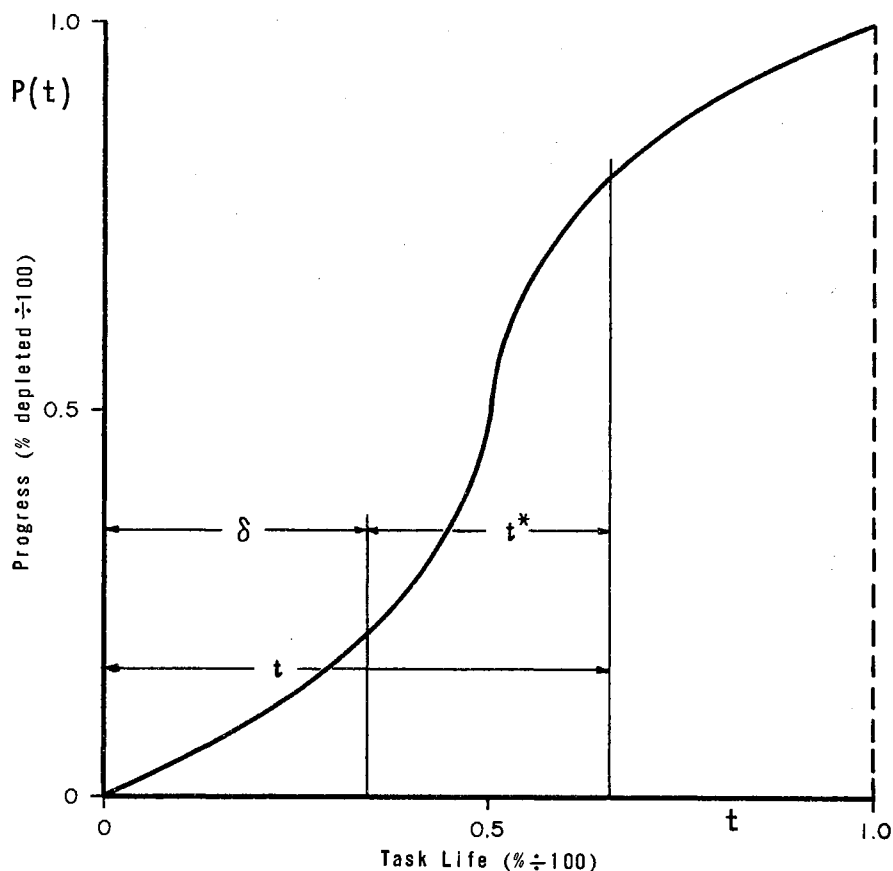


Figure 8. Asymmetric Modification for TOC Curve Model

The maximum  $P'(t)$  can now occur at any time such that all TOC curves illustrated in Figure 6, page 16, can be described by varying the shaping parameter  $\alpha$  and the translation parameter  $\delta$ .

By setting the exponent of Equation (22) equal to zero for  $\delta_{\min}$  and  $\delta_{\max}$  at  $t^* = 0$  and  $t^* = 1$ , respectively, it can be seen that  $-0.5 \leq \delta \leq 0.5$  for  $0 \leq t^* \leq 1$ , then  $t^*$  is just another  $t$ .

It is now necessary to adjust the range of  $P(t)$  to equal the range of  $t$ , or force  $P(t) = 0$ , when  $t = 0$ . This fixes task progress at zero when  $t = 0$ , which is reasonable since prior knowledge of the work processes would suggest an operating characteristic similar

to curve B, rather than curve C or E, refer to Figure 6, page 16, if no similar experience had been realized. Then if  $\omega_1 = f(\omega_2)$  such that  $\omega_1 = -\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2$  and  $\omega_2 = \epsilon_1$ , then from Equation (22),

$$P(t) = \epsilon_1 \left[ \frac{1}{1 + e^{\alpha[1-2(t+\delta)]}} - \epsilon_2 \right] \quad (23)$$

It is now necessary to find the values of the constants,  $\epsilon_1$  and  $\epsilon_2$ .

When  $t = 0$ , let  $P(t) = 0$  and when  $t = 1.0$ , let  $P(t) = 0$ . Then from Equation (23), let  $t = P(t) = 0$ ,

$$\epsilon_1 \left[ \frac{1}{1 + e^{\alpha(1-2\delta)}} - \epsilon_2 \right] = 0$$

Dividing through by  $\epsilon_1$  and solving

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\alpha(1-2\delta)}} \quad (24)$$

Also, from Equation (23), let  $t = P(t) = 1.0$ , then,

$$\epsilon_1 \left[ \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\alpha(1+2\delta)}} - \epsilon_2 \right] = 1$$

Now, substituting  $\epsilon_2$ ,

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\{1 + \exp[-\alpha(1+2\delta)]\} \{1 + \exp[\alpha(1-2\delta)]\}}{\{\exp[\alpha(1-2\delta)]\} - \{\exp[-\alpha(1+2\delta)]\}} \quad (25)$$

Then substituting for  $\epsilon_1$  and  $\epsilon_2$  into Equation (23) and simplifying,

$$P(t) = \frac{\{1 + \exp[-\alpha(1+2\delta)]\} \{\exp[\alpha(1-2\delta)] - \exp[\alpha(1-2t-2\delta)]\}}{\{\exp[\alpha(1-2\delta)] - \exp[-\alpha(1+2\delta)]\} \{1 + \exp[\alpha(1-2t-2\delta)]\}} \quad (26)$$

Now for simplification let  $k_1 = \alpha(1-2\delta)$  and let  $k_2 = 2\alpha$ , then

$$P(t) = \frac{(e^{k_2 + k_1})(e^{k_2 t} - 1)}{(e^{k_2} - 1)(e^{k_2 t} + e^{k_1})} \quad (27)$$

and Equation (27) is the model for the TOC curve with parameters  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ .

In Equation (26), when  $\alpha = 0$  and  $\delta = 0$ ,  $P(t)$  must equal  $t$  for a linear, one-to-one or straight line relationship between task progress and time. To test Equation (26) for this property, let  $k_1 \rightarrow 0$  and  $k_2 \rightarrow 0$  in the limit of Equation (27). Then by using the relationship that the  $\lim AB = (\lim A)(\lim B)$ , the following results are attained,

$$\lim_{\substack{k_1 \rightarrow 0 \\ k_2 \rightarrow 0}} P(t) = \lim_{\substack{k_1 \rightarrow 0 \\ k_2 \rightarrow 0}} \left[ \frac{(e^{k_2 + k_1})}{(e^{k_2 t} + e^{k_1})} \right] \lim_{k_2 \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(e^{k_2 t} - 1)}{e^{k_2} - 1} \right]$$

It can be seen that the second term is indeterminate with zero divided by zero. Then L'Hospital's rule can be applied in the derivative as

$$\lim_{k_2 \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\frac{d}{dk_2} (e^{k_2 t} - 1)}{\frac{d}{dk_2} (e^{k_2} - 1)} \right]$$

and

$$\lim_{k_2 \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{t e^{k_2 t}}{e^{k_2}} \right] = t \quad (28)$$

and  $P(t) = t$  in the limit as  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ . Also, since  $P'(t) > 0$  for all  $t$ , it can be seen that  $P(t)$  is a non-decreasing function as required for a monotonically increasing TOC curve.

Then Equation (26) will give a mathematical expression for all TOC curves and  $1-P(t)$  will give a mathematical expression for all ROC curves. Then

$$\begin{aligned} R(t) &= 1-P(t) \\ &= 1 - \left[ \frac{e^{k_2 + k_1} (e^{k_2 t} - 1)}{(e^{k_2} - 1) (e^{k_2 t} + e^{k_1})} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

The  $P(t)$  and  $R(t)$  models were solved approximately 20,000 times for all values of  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  by using an IBM 7040 computer; the FORTRAN IV program and procedures are given in Appendix A. From this vicarious experimentation, parameters of  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  were selected such that a family of TOC curves could be represented. The final TOC curve selection is discussed later in this Chapter.

#### Task Operating Characteristic Curves

As stated earlier, the underlying premise for the TOC curve is that task progress performance is analogous to multicellular organismic growth. It is believed by experienced managers that the nature of a task inherently shapes its progression pattern over time. For

the majority of research and development tasks, the progress is inherently slow at the beginning. This seems to be the case for any task that has a quasi-creative beginning. In the case of production, set-up time causes slow initial progress. The tasks that are well defined and repetitive tend to have a one-to-one relationship with time. It is possible, however, for task progress to have a relatively fast start initially. This would happen if considerable similar experience had been acquired on a relatively well defined applied problem. As illustrated by Figure 6, page 16, there are infinite basic feasible performance patterns for accomplishing task objectives. It is obvious, however, that a finite set could represent the majority of typical tasks.

For the purpose of this investigation, the five TOC curves, as illustrated in Figure 9, were selected on the premise that they represent the best range of feasible TOC curves desired for intermittent work. Many solutions to Equation (22) were generated by the use of the IBM 7040 computer, as shown in Appendix A. The family of five curves was selected from these solutions. However, there are no restrictions as to the number of progress patterns that can be used in the composite algorithm that is described in Chapter IV. Even though actual proof would be very subjective and extremely difficult to prove empirically or in the laboratory, it is believed that the five TOC curves will represent approximately 95 percent of tasks within intermittent systems.

The selection process was based first on empirically tracing

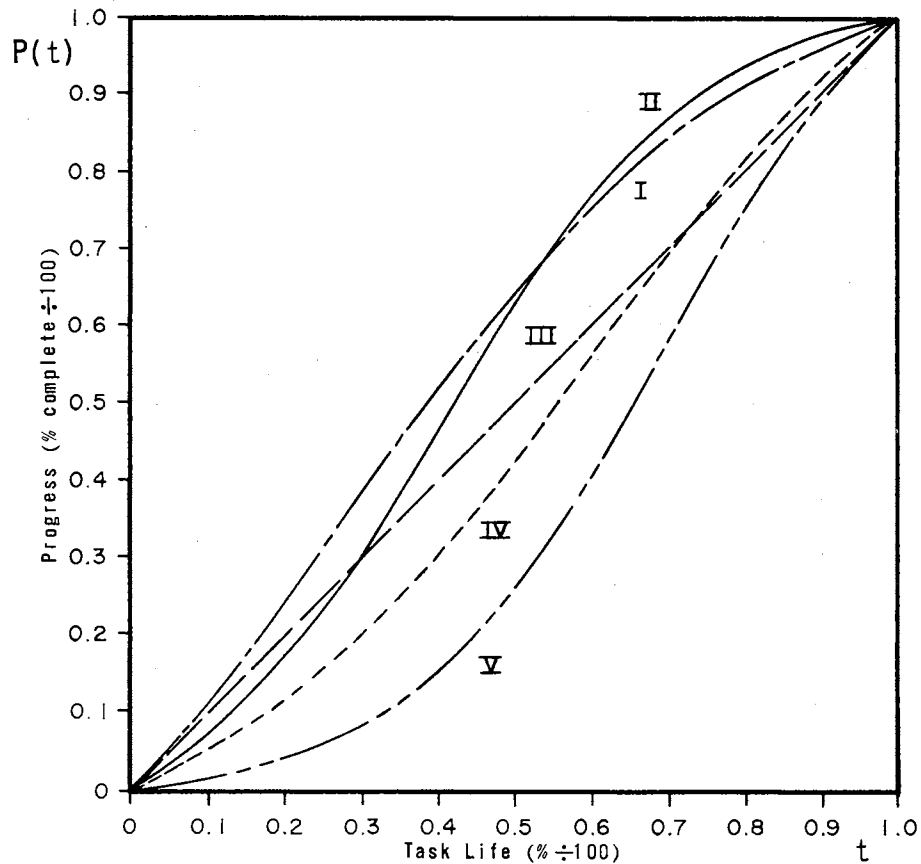


Figure 9. Selected TOC Curves

the approximated progress patterns of ten feasible tasks. From these ten, five were selected as being most representative by comparing the derivatives of the ten feasible TOC curves. The derivatives were of particular interest since consulted decision-makers made constant reference to the time periods of maximum progress. The derivatives for the five TOC curves are shown in Figure 10.

Progress varies non-linearly with time except for TOC curve III, which has a straight line relationship. The mathematical model for the data in Figure 10 is

$$P'(t) = \frac{(e^{k_2 + e^{k_1}})(e^{k_1} - 1)(k_2 e^{k_2 t})}{(e^{k_2} - 1)(e^{k_2 t} + e^{k_1})^2} \quad (30)$$

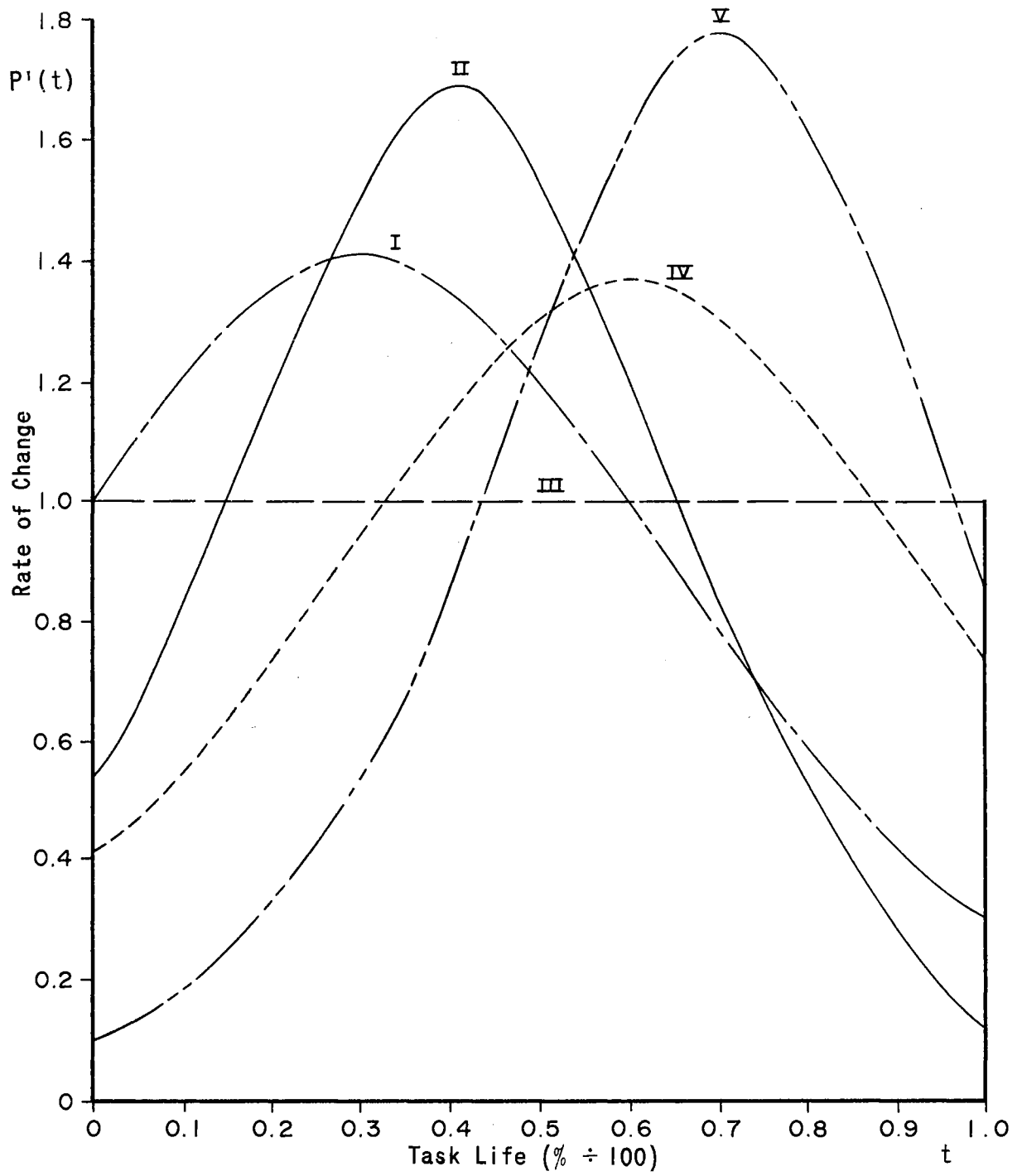


Figure 10. Derivatives of TOC Curves

The parameters for the five TOC curves are given in Table I.

TABLE I  
PARAMETERS FOR FIVE TOC CURVES

TOC Curve	$a$	$\delta$	$k_1$	$k_2$
I	2.0	0.2	1.2	4.0
II	3.0	0.1	2.4	6.0
III	0	0	0	0
IV	2.0	-0.1	2.4	4.0
V	3.0	-0.2	4.2	6.0

In summary, the TOC curves were selected to represent typical task progress behavior. The curves cover task from production to system design. A subsequent section gives the selection criteria in terms of typical tasks that each TOC curve best represents.

#### Resource Operating Characteristic Curves

For each TOC curve there is a ROC curve which conceptually describes the application of resources over the life of the task. This is analogous, also, to the growth of plant life in that each specie of plant has a different water and fertilizer consumption desideratum. Too much water and fertilizer will retard progress, just as too little will retard it.

If a task inherently starts slow, its progress cannot be efficiently enhanced by the addition of excessive resources. For example, a task that is difficult to set up or define, and can be set up by twelve men in twelve days cannot necessarily be accomplished by twenty four men in



six days. The resource application to the work process of a task is, therefore, dependent on the nature of task and has some predetermined depletion behavior. Then for each TOC curve there is an associated ROC curve. The nomenclature used in this investigation to associate them will be the numbering procedure. For example, ROC curve I goes with TOC curve I, ROC curve II goes with TOC curve II, etc. As the TOC curve monotonically increases with time, the ROC curve monotonically decreases with time, such that all the conditions are satisfied that were described in this chapter under "Mathematical Basis."

The criteria and rules for selecting the ROC curves were

(1) The absolute relative rate of change with respect to time for resource depletion had to lead the relative rate of change with respect to time for progress.

(2) The lead requirement as set forth in (1) does not have to hold throughout the entire task life.

(3) The maximum rate of change for resources with respect to time must occur before the maximum rate of change for progress by 10 percent of task life.<sup>5</sup> Expressed symbolically,

$$0 \leq P'(t)_{\max} - |R'(t)|_{\max} \leq 0.10.$$

---

<sup>5</sup> The 10 percent lead is based on the same theory that was used to select a C\* for the limits of deviation for the TP and RD models later in this Chapter. The shift for  $t_{\max}$  was the application of Equation (16).

The essence of the rules is that even though a task starts slowly, it also starts inefficiently, but somewhere along the sequence of time the application of resources become more efficient as more is learned about the work process.

The relationship of the ROC and TOC curves was determined by comparing their derivatives. Since the ROC curve is dependent on the TOC curve, it was necessary to solve the derivative of each TOC curve on the IBM 7040 computer and plot the results. These results were then compared to the absolute value of the derivative of Equation (24), for varying parameters of  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$ . The model used was

$$|R'(t)| = \frac{(e^{k_2 + k_1 t}) (e^{k_1} - 1) (k_2 e^{k_2 t})}{e^{k_2 - 1} (e^{k_2 t} + e^{k_1})^2} \quad (31)$$

where  $k_1 = \alpha(1 - 2\delta)$  and  $k_2 = 2\alpha$ .

The derivative of the TOC curves and the ROC curves were graphed as shown in Figures 33-37 of Appendix C-3, with the derivative TOC curves and the absolute derivative ROC curves superimposed to show their relationships in each set of parameters.

The parameters selected for the ROC curve are shown in Table II with the coordinate values and computational algorithm in Appendixes B-3 and B-4.

A composite graph of the five ROC curves is shown in Figure 11, and a composite graph of the absolute derivative of the ROC curves is shown in Figure 12.

TABLE II  
PARAMETERS FOR FIVE ROC CURVES

ROC Curve	$a$	$\delta$	$k_1$	$k_2$
I	1.5	0.3	0.6	3.0
II	2.5	0.2	1.5	5.0
III	0	0	0	0
IV	1.5	0	1.5	3.0
V	2.5	-0.1	3.0	5.0

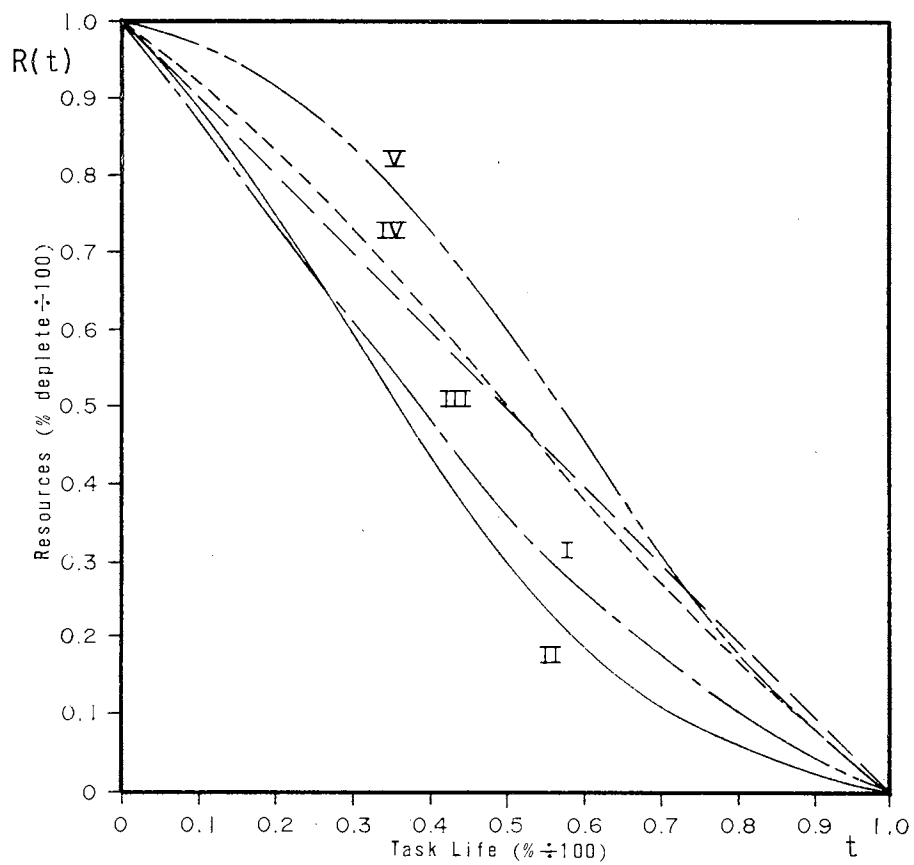


Figure II. Selected ROC Curves

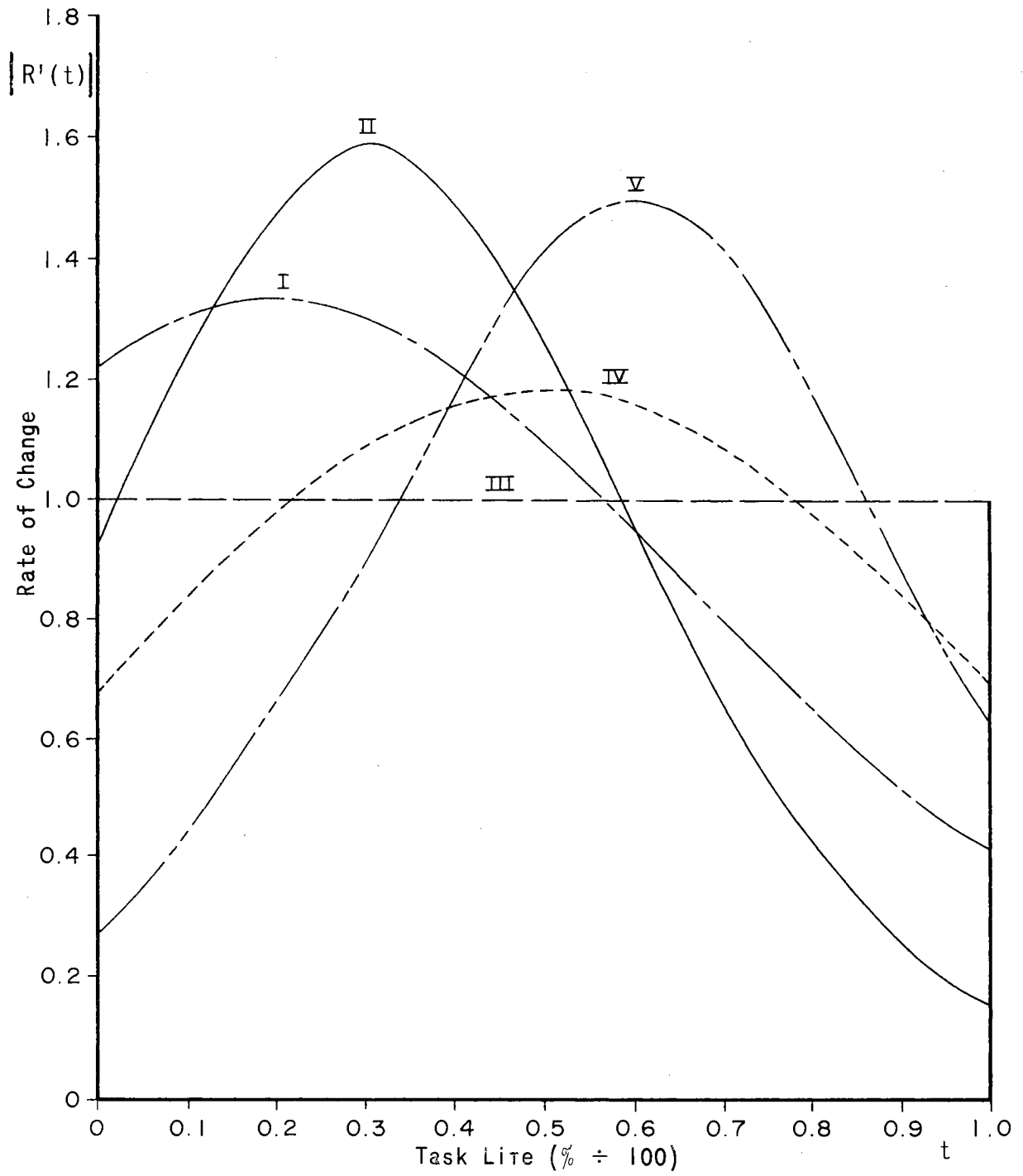


Figure 12. Absolute Derivatives of ROC Curves

By analytically looking at Equation (31),  $\alpha$  is inversely proportional to  $\delta$  in terms of curve orientation. For example, as  $\alpha$  decreases and  $\delta$  is held constant  $|R'(t)|_{\max}$  decreases, and as  $\delta$  increases  $|R'(t)|_{\max}$  is shifted to the left. From Equation (16)

$$t = t - \delta$$

and

$$t_{\max} = 0.5 - \delta \quad (32)$$

The  $|R'(t)|_{\max}$  is at  $0.5 - \delta$ , with  $\delta$  being a chosen parameter for lateral translation.

The ROC curve is used in the computer algorithm to allocate resources by day or any chosen time increment. The resource allocation model is

$$\begin{aligned} RA &= [R(t) | \Delta t ] R \\ &= [R(t_1 - t_2)] R \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

where  $R$  is the total resources and period  $t_1$  to  $t_2$  is the chosen allocation time period as illustrated in Chapter IV and Appendix D-4.

The ROC curve is the basis for resource allocation for chosen time increments. The allocation patterns for all the selected TOC curves are illustrated by the  $|R'(t)|$  functions in Appendix C-3.

For TOC curve IV, the resource allocation for the time increment  $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$ , as shown in Figure 13, is

$$\begin{aligned} R \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |R'(t)| dt &= R \cdot R(t) \Big|_{t_2}^{t_1} \\ &= R [R(t_1) - R(t_2)] \end{aligned}$$

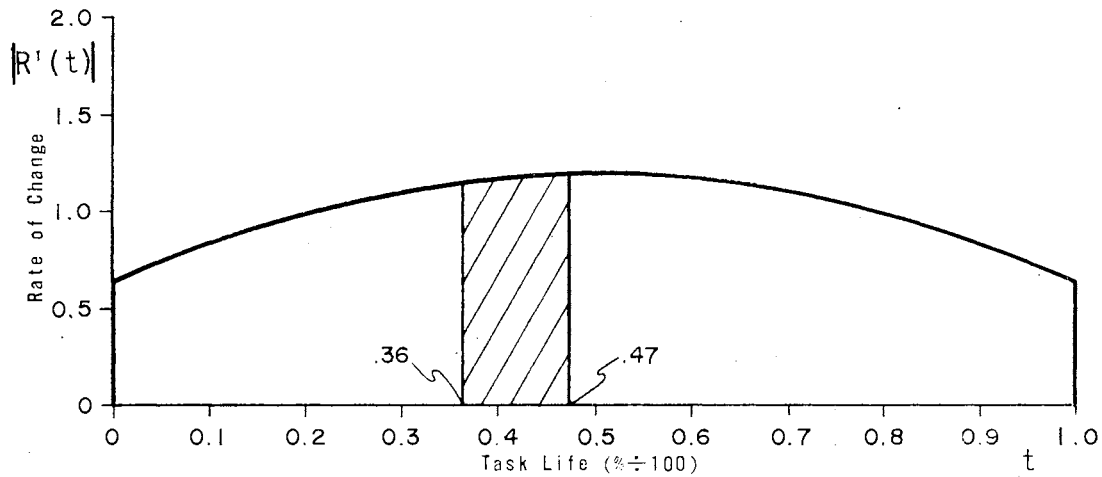


Figure 13. Resource Allocation Technique

From the computed values in Appendix B-4, let  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  equal 0.36 and 0.47, respectively, then

$$\begin{aligned} R [R(t_1) - R(t_2)] &= R [0.66 - 0.54] \\ &= 0.12R \end{aligned}$$

where  $R$  = total resources allotted for the task.

#### Task Progress Model

It is not likely that actual task progress performance will be a smooth pattern as described by the TOC curves because of progress fluctuations. Then the values on the smooth TOC curve are the expected progress values for given values of time, or  $P(t) = E[P(t)]$ .

To objectively and independently measure task progress is, itself,

a difficult task, as described in Chapter II. If it is measured against some predetermined plan, the measure then becomes a function of the plan. Thus, if the plan is wrong, the progress measure is likely to be wrong. The same problem arose when Malcolm and others (10) found it necessary to estimate time for activity completion within a PERT network. This investigation proposes to extend the utility of the model used in PERT to independently estimate task progress for the TP model. Hereafter, TP will be used to represent task progress.

The TP model includes the TOC curve, a TP curve, and a set of converging limits of deviation (LOD), as illustrated in Figure 14. The TP curve is a non-regressing function based on expected progress derived from three estimates of task status and the PERT model. The estimate of task status is determined by use of

$$E[P] = \frac{a+4m+b}{6} \quad (34)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} E[P] &= \text{Expected Progress} \\ a &= \text{Pessimistic estimate} \\ m &= \text{Most likely estimate} \\ b &= \text{Optimistic estimate} \end{aligned}$$

These are illustrated in Figure 15. The estimates  $a$  and  $b$  are chosen such that

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(P)dP \cong \int_b^{\infty} f(P)dP \cong 0.001$$

and

$$\int_{-\infty}^m f(P) dP \cong \int_m^{\infty} f(P) dP \cong 0.50$$

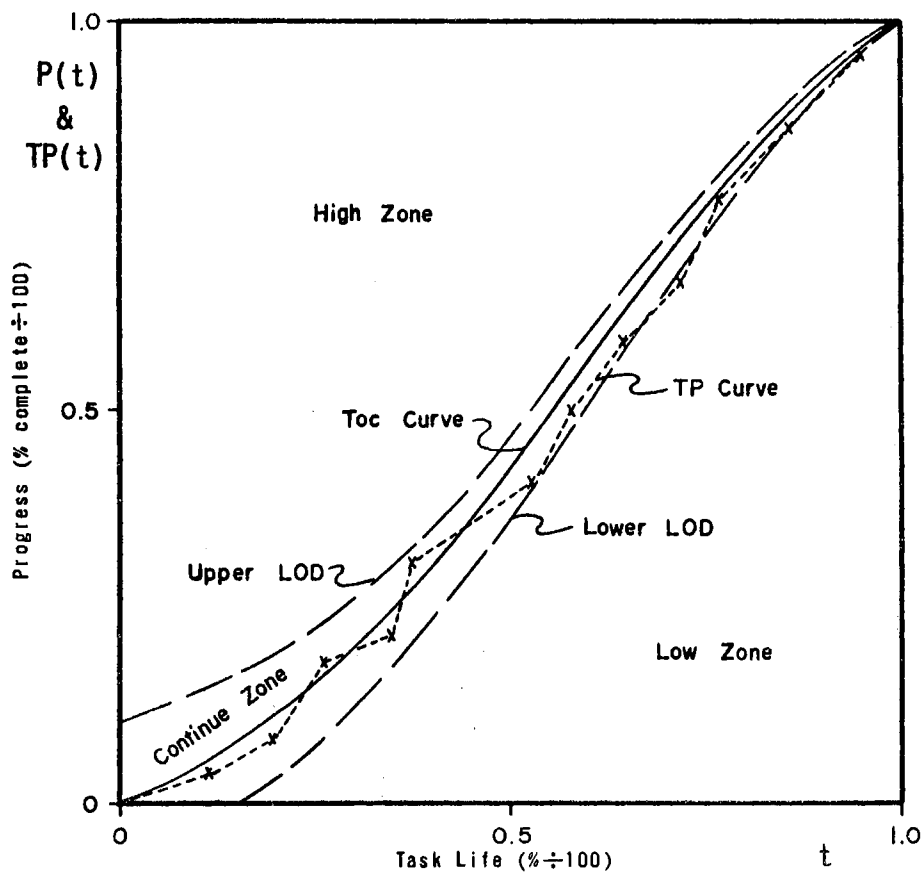


Figure 14. Task Progress Model

It is not necessary to identify the density function in Figure 15 since this information would be of no use in this investigation. For possible further applications, a Beta distribution has been assumed to be a logical fit for defining the variance (10).



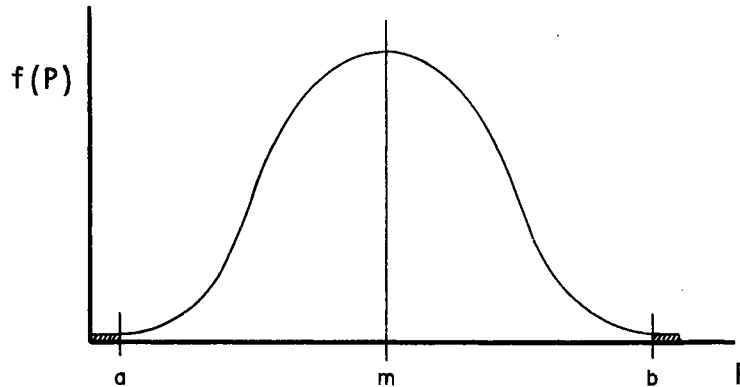


Figure 15. Distribution of Progress Estimates

The limits of deviation are analogous to control limits for a statistical quality control chart in utility only. The limits are a function of  $C^*$ , based on the work of Baumgartner's status index and on empirical investigations by this author. Baumgartner's effectiveness curve for "good planning" asymptotically approaches a predetermined status index function, plus or minus performance variance. This author's empirical experimentation has indicated that as knowledge of a task increases, planning effectiveness increases asymptotically to a minimum effectiveness of approximately 10 percent, as illustrated in Figure 16.

For example, if a job of considerable length were almost complete and if an estimate of 60 minutes to complete were made, the actual completion could vary between 54 and 66 minutes. In praxis, closer restrictions seem unrealistic, and at the same time, more latitude is unrealistic. The limits of deviation are a function of time left for completion such that the

$$\text{Upper LOD} = E[P(t)] + C^*(1-t)$$

and the

(35)

$$\text{Lower LOD} = E[P(t)] - C^*(1-t)$$

where  $C^* = 0.10$  and  $(1-t)$  is the time remaining. The decision-maker in praxis would find a  $C^*$  that would best fit his environment for variations of desired scrutiny. Table III gives the limit of deviations for the selected TOC curves. The limits of deviation are derived, when needed, with the computer algorithm on each run date, as described in Chapter IV and presented in Appendix D-3.

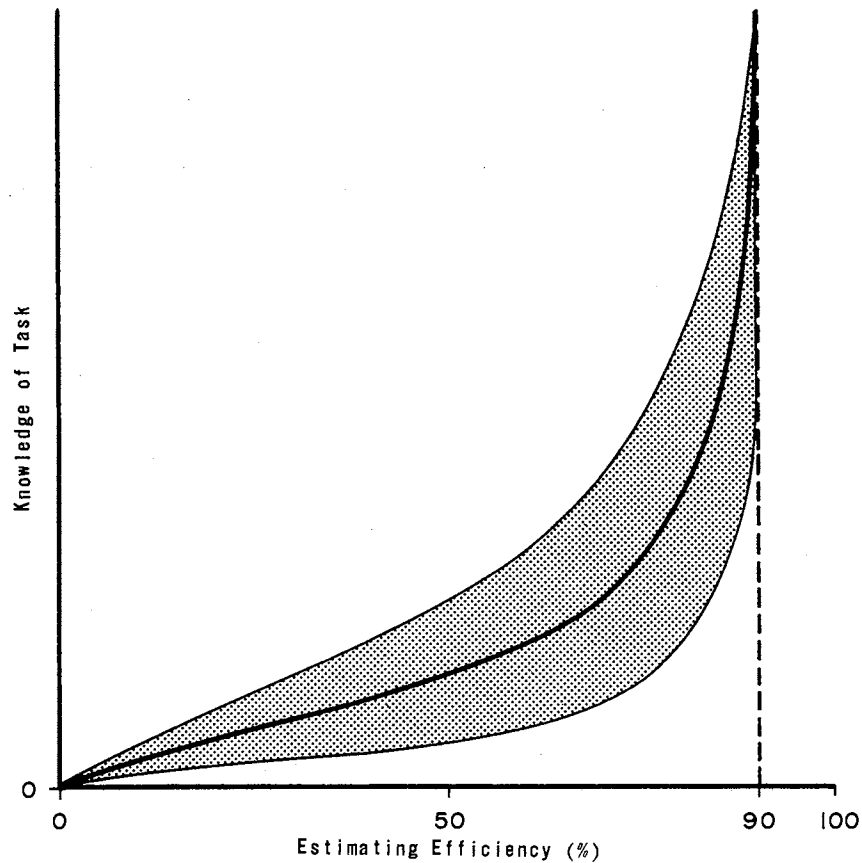


Figure 16. Estimating Efficiency Concept

TABLE III  
TOC CURVE LIMITS OF DEVIATION

TOC CURVES										
t	I		II		III		IV		V	
	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD
0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10	0
0.1	0.20	0.02	0.16	0	0.19	0	0.14	0	0.10	0
0.2	0.32	0.16	0.25	0.09	0.28	0.12	0.19	0.03	0.12	0
0.3	0.45	0.31	0.37	0.23	0.37	0.23	0.27	0.13	0.15	0.01
0.4	0.58	0.46	0.53	0.41	0.46	0.34	0.36	0.24	0.21	0.09
0.5	0.69	0.59	0.68	0.58	0.55	0.45	0.47	0.37	0.31	0.21
0.6	0.80	0.72	0.81	0.73	0.64	0.56	0.60	0.52	0.44	0.36
0.7	0.87	0.81	0.90	0.84	0.73	0.67	0.72	0.66	0.61	0.55
0.8	0.93	0.89	0.96	0.92	0.82	0.78	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.73
0.9	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.88
1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

#### Resource Depletion Model

As was the case for task progress, actual resource depletion will be variable and  $R(t) = E[R(t)]$ . The RD model consists of a ROC curve, a RD curve, and a set of converging limits of deviation as illustrated in Figure 17. The RD curve represents unexpended resources at chosen discrete time increments; it is a graph of the actual unexpended resources.

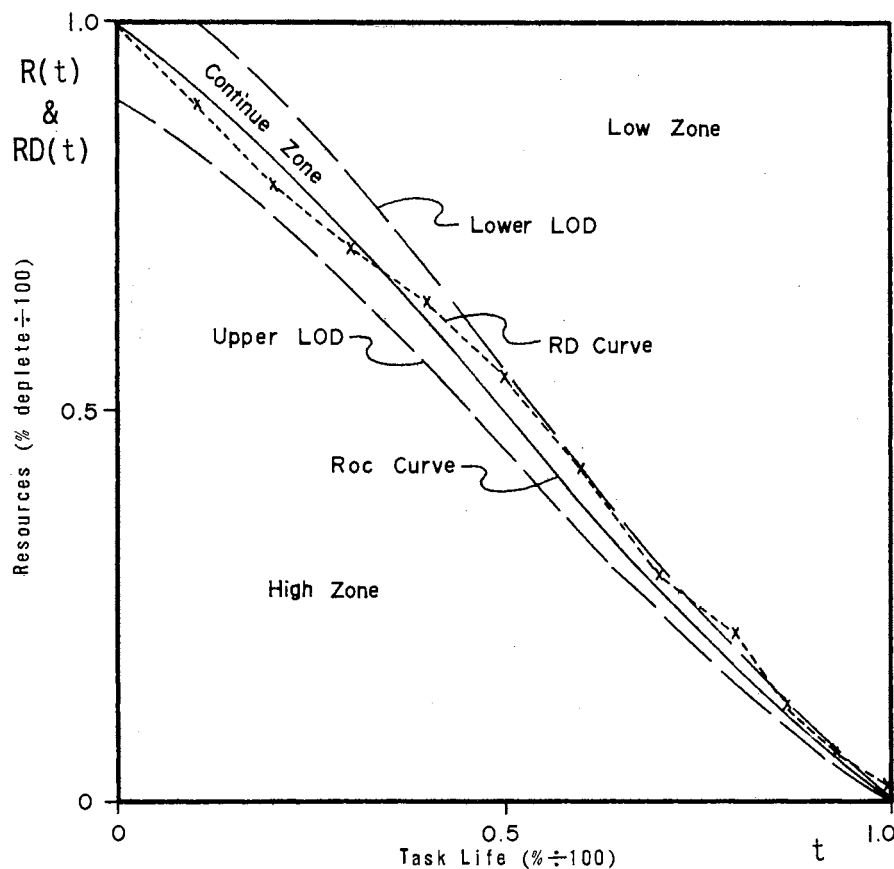


Figure 17. Resource Depletion Model

The converging limits of deviation for sequential scrutiny of resource depletion, as in the case of the TP model, are based on the premise that, at the beginning of a task, resources can be over or under expended up to approximately 10 percent without necessarily jeopardizing a target delivery date.

The limits of deviation are derived as the

$$\text{Upper LOD} = E[R(t)] - C^*(1-t)$$

and the

$$\text{Lower LOD} = E[R(t)] + C^*(1-t)$$

where  $C^* = 0.10$  and  $(1-t)$  is the time remaining.

Reference Table IV for limits of deviation for all selected ROC curves.

TABLE IV  
ROC CURVE LIMITS OF DEVIATION

ROC CURVES										
t	I		II		III		IV		V	
	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD	ULOD	LLOD
0	0.90	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.90	1.00
0.1	0.78	0.96	0.80	0.98	0.89	0.99	0.83	1.00	0.88	1.00
0.2	0.66	0.82	0.67	0.83	0.72	0.88	0.75	0.91	0.83	0.99
0.3	0.54	0.68	0.53	0.67	0.63	0.77	0.66	0.80	0.77	0.91
0.4	0.42	0.54	0.38	0.50	0.54	0.66	0.56	0.68	0.67	0.79
0.5	0.32	0.42	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.65
0.6	0.22	0.30	0.15	0.23	0.36	0.44	0.34	0.42	0.42	0.50
0.7	0.15	0.21	0.08	0.14	0.27	0.33	0.24	0.30	0.28	0.34
0.8	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.22	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.20
0.9	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.09
1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The computer algorithm derives the limits of deviation for the RD model as it does for the TP model. These results are presented in Appendix D-3. Unlike the TP curve, the RD curve is empirical. It is the day-to-day accumulation of the depleted resources. The RD curve is the "backbone" of the control procedure; it gives the signals for the decision-maker to proceed in the examination process.

## Summary of Selection Criteria for TOC Curves

To summarize the TOC curve selection criteria and procedure, it is necessary to define the general types of tasks that are defined by the predicted characteristics of each TOC curve. (Reference Appendixes B and C for the following discussions.)

(1) TOC curve I. The type of tasks that would follow this pattern are those with relatively little or no set-up time and with considerable similar experience in the intermittent system. More specifically, this would be well defined drafting, general purpose machining, documentation, and other similar tasks. The tasks would be those where the progress could be somewhat enhanced by the application of additional resources such as typing or final documentation when maximum progress was desirable early to meet a critical delivery. For example, the addition of typists could increase the progress to a point of diminishing return and give the manager early indication of a timely delivery. From Appendix B, when 60 percent of the allowable time elapsed, 76 percent of the task would be completed with 74 percent of the resources depleted; this gives the often desired latitude for commitments on early deliveries. Over-use of this TOC curve would result in inefficient use of resources, and in praxis it would be the least used.

(2) TOC curve II. This curve or predicted performance pattern would fit tasks that initially have a slow start but pick up momentum

rapidly. An example would be the reproduction and folding of schematics. The machine would have to be primed and checked for fluid. After the short set-up time, the prints could be reproduced rapidly, but the relative productivity would reduce during the folding and filing sequence. Another typical example would be machining a small precision item from bar-stock steel on a lathe. The initial reduction would be rapid but the precision process would take longer to perfect. For these kinds of tasks, the decision-maker could tend to overload the initial resources by discounting the relatively simple set-up required. Referring to Appendix B, when 20 percent of the time has elapsed only 17 percent of the task is complete and with 25 percent of the resources depleted. Yet, when 50 percent of the time elapsed, 63 percent of the task would be complete with 70 percent of the resources depleted. This indicates a better utilization of resources as the task progresses up to a point.

(3) TOC curve III. This curve would be used for simple tasks with considerable similar experience and usually those tasks of long duration in the range of three months or more. Both the predicted task progress and resource depletion are a constant level throughout task life. This means that a task with a 100 day delivery requiring 100,000 manhours and \$10,000 material would progress at the rate of one percent per day, using 1,000 manhours per day and \$100 of material per day. If the desired manhour level were not available, the TP and RD models would develop trends to this effect and another TOC curve selection would be necessary. TOC curve III would be the most frequently used of all the TOC curves since it would be the most favorable initial selection when

tasks become difficult to define exactly. The decision-maker would tend to rely on the empirical trends developed by the RD and TP curves as a guide for the correct TOC curve.

(4) TOC curve IV. This curve would represent the performance of pragmatic operations research studies where similar state-of-the-art experience had been acquired. It could also represent systems development, systems design, etc. when phases were quasi research or difficult to define. The experienced decision-maker would recognize this slow beginning without great concern since once this period was past, relative progress would increase rapidly. For example, from Appendix B, when 20 percent of the time elapsed, 11 percent of the task would be complete with 17 percent of the resources depleted; yet when 73 percent of time elapsed, 73 percent of the task would be complete with 76 percent of the resources depleted. This curve would have special utility for industrial engineering and operations research tasks in the aerospace industry.

(5) TOC curve V. This curve would represent tasks with greatest complexity in set-up and definition, such as development where the current-state-of-knowledge had to be acquired. It would represent applied research tasks when the recruitment of special skills was part of the plan. Such tasks have an unusually slow beginning. For example, when 10 percent of the time elapsed, one percent of the task would be completed with three percent of the resources depleted. After this slow period, relative progress would increase to a maximum late in the task cycle. For example, when 80 percent of the time elapsed, 75 percent of the task would be complete with 82 percent of the resources depleted.



The five TOC curves encompass the general types of tasks; however, extreme types of tasks are not included. Extreme cases exist just as they exist in the growth of plant life. There are exceptions for accelerating task progress through special applications of automation and computers just as plant growth can be accelerated through the use of hydroponics. For the purpose of this investigation, it was assumed that the task plan is developed in an environment which defines these parameters in praxis. The algorithm developed in this dissertation is not limited to work environment; it is necessary, however, for the decision-maker to know the environment for TOC curve selection. If automation and computer applications were in the realm of his tools, these considerations would be a factor in the planned task progress pattern.

#### Optimal Path Model

Since it is not desirable and, in most cases, not feasible to induce a ramp input into the TP and RD curves to program the variations back to the TOC and ROC curves, an optimal path model is developed.<sup>6</sup>

There are 13 exception states depicted by the composite algorithm developed in Chapter IV. Concluding decision rules are presented in Chapter V for each state. These decision rules are, in part, based on the optimal path model. If task progress were exactly on the lower limits of deviation and if resource depletion were exactly  $R(t)$  for a given

---

<sup>6</sup> Optimal describes the most favorable extension of the TP and RD curves for meeting the planned objectives of the TOC and ROC curves.

t, then the signal would be to increase the progress rate by 10 percent over the remaining life of the task without increasing the resource application rate. Such an increase would guarantee that the task would be 100 percent complete on the delivery date with all the resources depleted.

Also if resource depletion were on the upper limits of deviation and if task progress were also on the upper limits of deviation, then both task progress and resource allocation should be decreased by 10 percent per day for the remaining life of the task. Less than 10 percent per day, for either or both, would result in either an early delivery or an overexpenditure of resources before delivery. The first condition is not detrimental, but it is also not optimal since the finished product has to be maintained in inventory until delivery.

The decision-maker, by comparing the TP model with the RD model, can perform selectivity analysis for TOC curve changes or sensitivity analysis for resource trade-offs. As an example of selectivity analysis, if wrong TOC curves were selected, the TP and RD models would develop trend toward an undesirable or exception condition. In sensitivity, the decision-maker could manipulate the resource allocation and test the expected effect that the manipulation would have on task progress.

The significant feature of the converging limits of deviation are exception guidance that they give the decision-maker in terms of reprogramming, progress strategy, and resource allocation or whichever one is affected. It is a unique control algorithm for "management by exception." The "management by exception rules" are initiated with the RD

model since the decision-maker first examines the resource status. If the RD curve shows a point outside the limits of deviation, he inspects the progress status for compatibility. If the RD curve is within the continue zone, he inspects the TP curve, but is only concerned with progress status. If the progress status is outside the limits of deviation, he then looks back to the RD model for possible trade-offs among the allowable resources.

When the RD curve is, at any time, on one of the limits of deviation, the decision-maker knows immediately that the resource expenditure must be increased or decreased by 10 percent (since  $C^* = 0.10$ ) to deplete all resources on the specific delivery date. If the RD curve is outside the limits of deviation, a procedure for the optimal utilization of resources can readily be obtained by this deviation percent. For example, if a point on the RD curve were 0.54 when  $E[R(t | t_0=0.41)] = 0.61$  for ROC curve IV, and the upper limits of deviation = 0.55, the optimal path is a constant decrease of 11.9 percent during the remainder of the task life. Figure 18 illustrates the foregoing example for TOC curve IV. When exceptions occur, there is an optimal procedure for the decision-maker to deploy. Any reduction in depletion rate greater than 11.9 percent is unnecessary since the derived percentage meets the criteria of not over-expending resources. The decision rule covering the state of the system at this point is covered in Chapter V. Assuming the decision-maker chooses to continue with the selected TOC and ROC curves, he must decrease the resource depletion rate by 11.9

percent so that the resources will not be completely expended prior to the task delivery date.

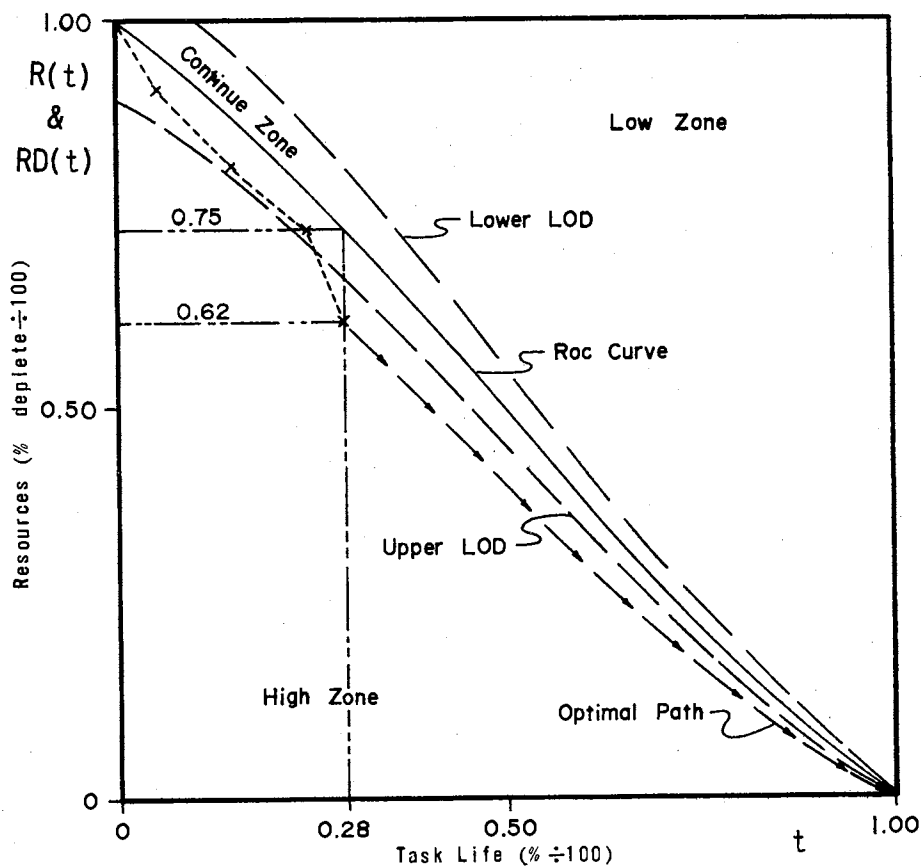


Figure 18. Actual RD in "High Zone"

The prognostic utility of the RD model lies in its ability to indicate potential over-runs in resources before such over-runs become detrimental to the task delivery; at the same time, coupled with the TP model it serves as an analysis and prediction tool for progress slippage. The features are realized by scrutinizing the sequential behavior of both the TP and RD curve trends.

The logic of the optimal path model is the same for both the TP and RD models except for sign convention. To establish this difference, the

mathematics are developed for the optimal path model separately. Consider first the TP model as shown in Figure 19.

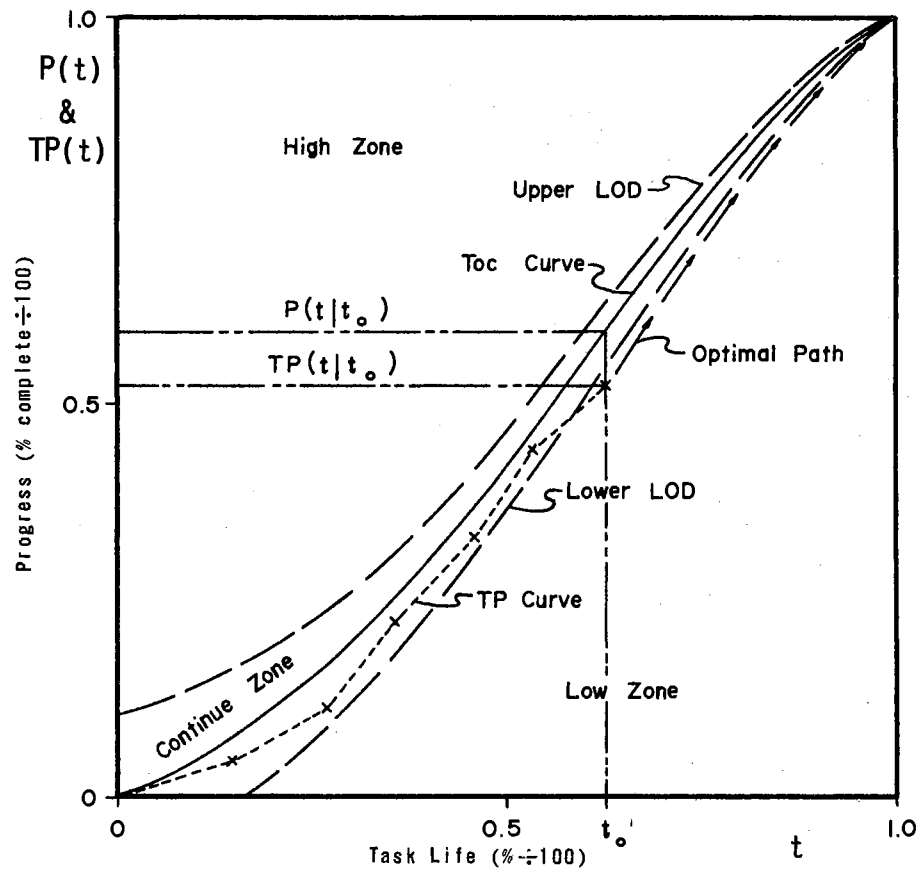


Figure 19. Optimal Path Model for TP Curve

Now let

$$S_P = \frac{[P(t|t_0) - TP(t|t_0)]}{(1-t_0)} \quad (37)$$

Where the strategy  $S_P$  is the progress increase rate in percent for the remainder of task life. When  $S_P > 0$ , the strategy is to increase the progress rate, and when  $S_P < 0$ , the strategy is to decrease the progress rate.

Using the same logic, consider Figure 20 for the RD model.

Now let

$$S_R = \frac{[R(t|t_0) - RD(t|t_0)]}{(1-t_0)} \quad (38)$$

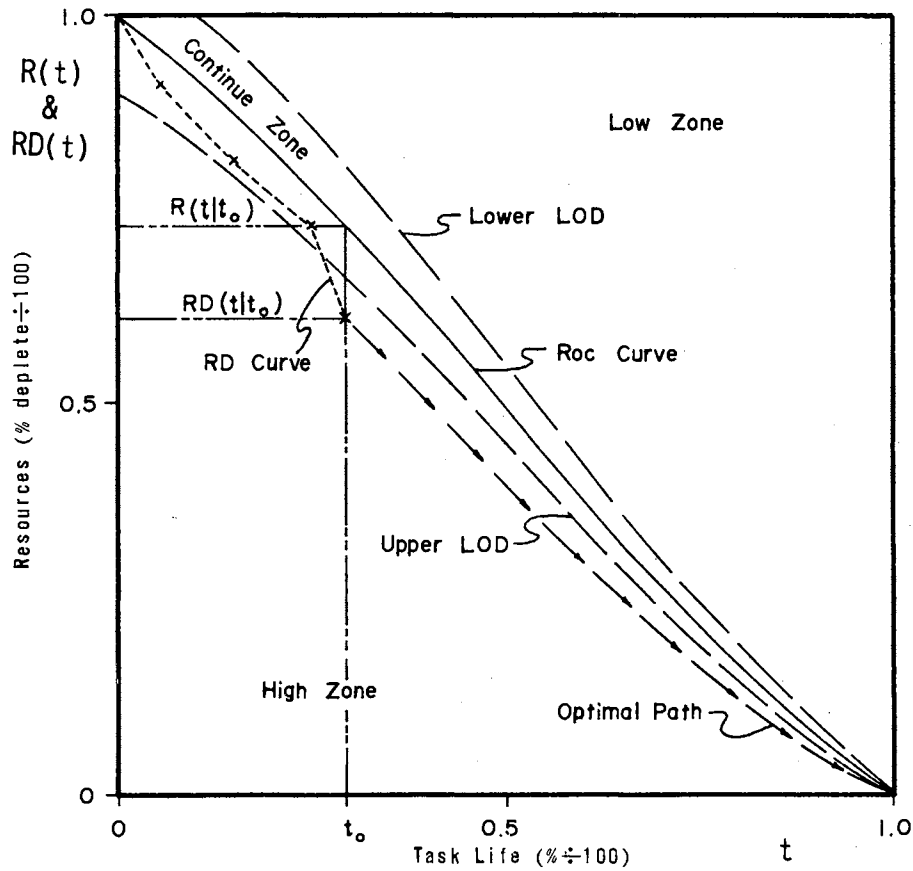


Figure 20. Optimal Path Model for RD Curve

where  $S_R > 0$ , the strategy is to decrease the depletion rate, and when  $S_R < 0$ , the strategy is to increase the depletion rate.

A complete summary with decision rules for other states of the system is presented in Chapter V. The computerized allocation and control algorithm presented in Chapter IV uses the models presented in this Chapter.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE COMPOSITE ALGORITHM

The composite algorithm is a system of computer runs, which develops TOC curve and ROC curve tables from externally defined parameters, assimilates task data, analyzes task data with respect to TOC and ROC curves, and allocates resources in the intermittent system under real and simulated conditions.

#### Basis of Algorithm

The composite algorithm is assigned no control over the intermittent system; rather, it is designed for use as a tool for control by the decision-maker. The algorithm is based on the assumption that anything can happen to the intermittent system; it can and will be overloaded, underloaded or loaded unevenly, overstaffed or understaffed, or generally mismanaged. The function of the computer algorithm is to accept any set of circumstances and events and analyze their present and future effect on the intermittent system in terms of load, capacity, and time. The analyses are designed as guides for optimum allocation and control of resources.

Basically, the composite algorithm accepts as inputs the intermittent system characteristics, load, and capacity as defined by the decision-

maker. This input may be real, simulated, or a combination of both. The outputs of the algorithm are, generally, the status of each task in the service facility, the status of each task in the queue, the status of resources, the resultant load on the service facility, and the resultant load on the intermittent system as a whole (i. e., service facility plus queue and queue overload, if any).

The definitive control of the intermittent system within the composite algorithm rests with the decision-maker rather than with the computer algorithm itself. Thus, the decision-maker has the capability of facile study of effects on the intermittent system by varying the elements of the intermittent system load. Singly or in combination, any of the following can be varied with the remaining elements held constant: load mix (i. e., tasks, resources per task, task delivery dates), task position (in queue or service facility), and intermittent system capacity.

### Computational Algorithm

The nucleus of the composite algorithm is contained in computer run (CR) 5, and it is this run toward which all others are directed. Here, the algorithm is in four phases, the first two of which are reiterated to perform the last two. Referring to Figure 21, the first phase reads a task record (1) from master magnetic tape, analyzes the task record, and prints a line with exception messages for that task (2), accumulates data for use in Phase II (3), and repeats this procedure until each master in the facility has been analyzed (4). It then goes on



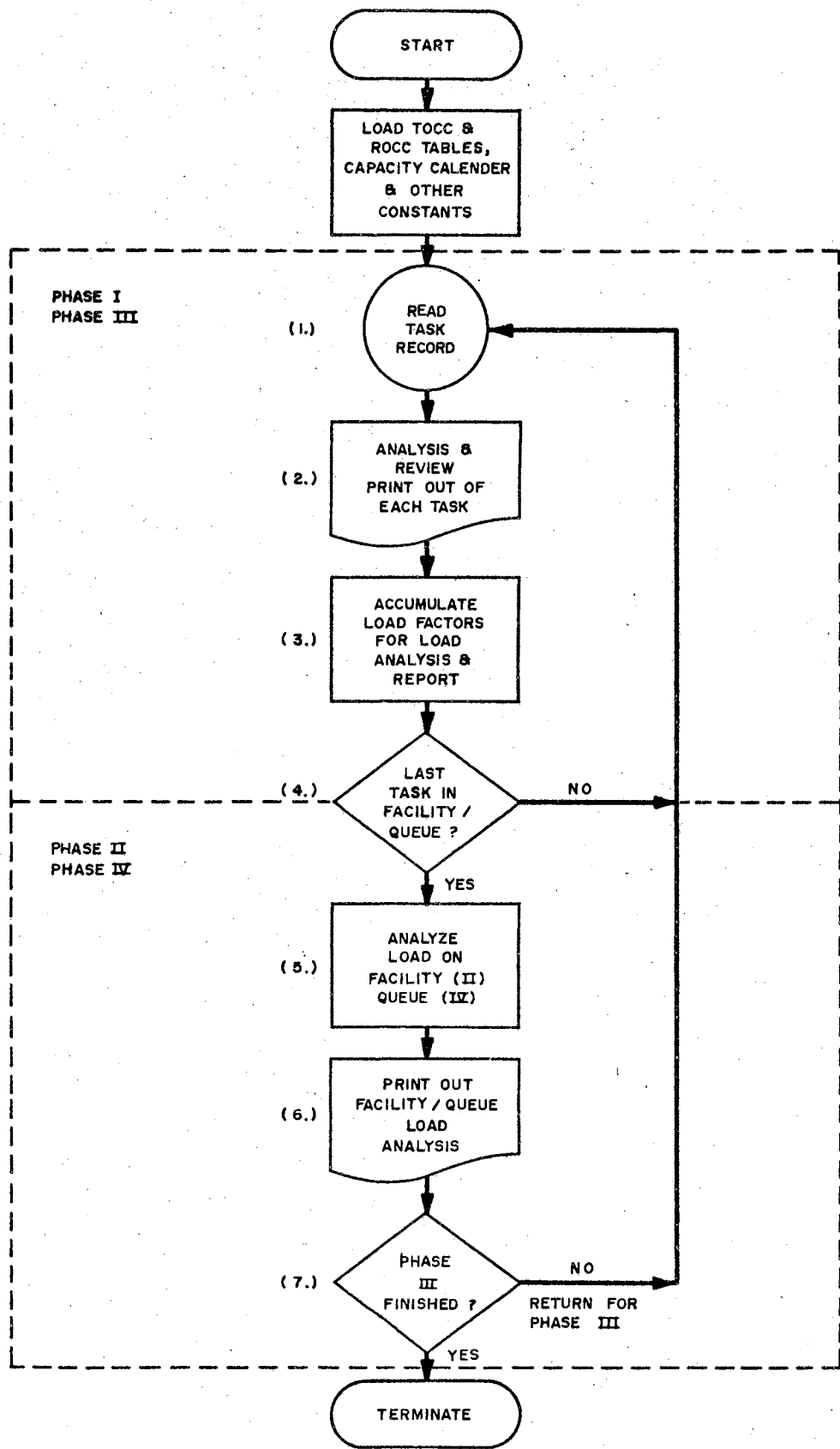


Figure 21. General Flow Chart For CR 5

to Phase II, analyses of the facility load data accumulated in Phase I (5). At the completion of the printing of the facility load analysis (6), the program reiterates Phase I as Phase III (1), which is the analysis and review of each task in the queue. Records continue to be read from tape (1), analyzed (2) and data accumulated (3); however, this time the records are those of the tasks in the queue. When the last record is processed in Phase III, the program continues to Phase IV. First, the data accumulated from Phases I and III are analyzed (5), then the analysis printed out (6), and the decision made to terminate the program (7).

A more comprehensive flow chart of the computational scheme may be found in Appendix D.

The basic input of CR 5 contains:

- (1) Date input card.
  - (a) Run-Julian date.
  - (b) Run-day number.
- (2) Capacity calendar.
  - (a) Array of Julian dates for days = 1, 2, 3, . . . ., n.
  - (b) Corresponding day numbers.
  - (c) Corresponding system capacity for time increments in days.
- (3) ROC curve and TOC curve tableaux.
  - (a) ROC curve percentages of resources remaining corresponding to each percent increment in time.

(b) TOC curve percentages of task completion corresponding to each percent increment in time.

(4) Task master file.

- (a) Task numeric identification.
- (b) Task alphanumeric nomenclature.
- (c) Resources available at time zero ( $t_0$ ).
- (d) Resources at time  $t_0+x$ .
- (e) Task start date.
- (f) Task deadline or delivery date.
- (g) TOC curve identification.
- (h) ROC curve identification.
- (i) Task progress data (a, m, and b).
- (j) Position in the intermittent system.
- (k) Priority numeric identification.

The capacity calendar, the ROC tableau, and the TOC tableau are first loaded into computer memory where they will be held for random search during the computer multiphase operation. The task master file is in sequence by position in system, (facility first, queue last), priority in system, and task numeric identification (task numeric identification is assigned by the decision-maker which affords subpriority assignment flexibility). The decision-maker has the option, on any execution of CR 5, to insert artifacts into the task master file to actuate the total intermittent system for analysis of effects by simulation. With this simulation capability, any element

of a current task may be changed. If desired, simulated task master records are read into another input unit in a sequence analogous to the real task record file. These simulated tasks are matched and merged with the real tasks. Wherever a synonomous condition occurs, the simulated task is processed in lieu of the real task. A non-synonomous condition between simulated and real task records causes the simulated task record to be processed in its sequential position.

All task master records are processed nondiscriminantly. Hence, in the remainder of this chapter, a reference to a task master record may be considered to be to either a real or a simulated task record.

Each task master record has been assigned a start date and a delivery date. As each task master record is read into the computer memory, the dates are converted to a numerical value by random search of the capacity calendar already in the memory. This numerical value corresponds to the working day sequence of that particular date within a range of dates assigned to the calendar by the decision-maker. Thus, if there were to be no weekend work and the calendar range began in February 2, 1964, the first portion of the internal calendar would appear in the computer memory as illustrated by Table V.

The difference between the deadline-day number and the start-time-day number is then computed and is used as the number of working days allotted for task completion. The remainder after subtraction of

the start day number from the CR day number, if positive, is the number of days depleted. Number of days depleted divided by days allotted, times one hundred yields the percent of days depleted. The percent time depleted is the calculated abscissa value used as the key to random search routine of the TOC and ROC tableaux. The random search is performed to find the corresponding ordinate values in the memory tableaux; these values are then stored for further utility.

TABLE V  
CAPACITY CALENDAR TABLEAU

Week Day	Date	Day No.	Capacity
Mon.	640302	001	XXX
Tue.	640303	002	XXX
Wed.	640304	003	XXX
Thu.	640305	004	XXX
Fri.	640306	005	XXX
Sat.	640307	005	000
Sun.	640308	005	000
Mon.	640309	006	XXX
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

The decision-maker's estimates have been placed on the record from CR 4. An internal computation of the expected task progress is accomplished by Equation (34). Refer to page 43 for a mathematical and graphical explanation of the task progress model.

The allowable tolerance of the ROC curve at the calculated abscissa is computed by the procedure described in Chapter III. The

tolerance values are then added to and subtracted from the ROC curve value for the upper and lower limits of deviation. If an upper limit of deviation is found by the computer to have a value greater than one hundred percent, this value is replaced by one hundred. If a lower limit of deviation is less than zero, its value is replaced by zero. The percentage of resource depletion is then compared to determine if it falls within the continue zone for the given time. If resources remaining are greater than the allowable limits, the message RD LO is set up to print out along the other line data, which means that too many resources are remaining according to the ROC curve plan. Such a message would indicate to the decision-maker that a check on task progress should be made to see if the TP curve is in the low zone. If resources remaining fall below the lower limit of deviation, then the computer prepares to print the message RD HI which means that too few resources are remaining. Such a message would also direct the decision-maker to check status of the task progress.

The allowable deviation values are added to and subtracted from the TOC curve value for upper and lower limits of deviation, respectively. The upper limit of deviation is compared to one hundred percent, and if higher, the value one hundred is substituted. The lower limit of deviation is compared to zero, and if lower, zero is substituted.

The expected progress is checked against the upper and lower limits of deviation within the computer. If the expected progress is in the high zone, the message EP HI is set up to print. If the expected

progress falls in the low zone, the message EP LO is prepared for print.

In cases where there is no violation of the limits of deviation in TOC and ROC curves, there are no additional messages printed out. This concept of exception messages is followed throughout the program.

Resources depleted are compared to resources allotted for each task and if greater, the message OVERX is prepared to print.

The computer program compares the start date to the CR date, and in all cases, where it is low (start date past) and the task is in the queue position, the message LATES is readied to print.

All task records, whether in facility or in queue, have their deadline date compared to the CR date to ascertain if the deadline is past. If the deadline has past, the message LATED is prepared for print.

All priority tasks have printed the exception message PRIOR. After all of the above computations and checks have been performed, the computer prints a data line for the last task record processed and all the exception messages prepared for the corresponding task.

After the line is printed for the task, the computer then analyzes the task in terms of load per day. To accomplish this, an internal tableau skeleton is retained in storage which was entered on initiation of the computer algorithm operation. Within this tableau, an accumulator represents day increments of time specified by the decision-maker via the capacity calendar. It is not practicable for the computer to predict

the ramifications of exceptions found in the foregoing described functions. Therefore, each task is presumed to have a normal theoretical effect on the intermittent system load, based on the TOC and ROC curves. All exceptions will be accounted for by redefinition of the tasks and capacities within the simulation option by the decision-makers as described later in this chapter. On this basis, the computer program takes the remaining resources (resources allotted minus theoretical resources depleted) and distributes these resources to the applicable load accumulators for each day. This is done by taking the slope of the ROC curve at each day not yet reached and adding the product of that slope and the mean resource depletion to the task into the corresponding day-load accumulator. This procedure is repeated for each task within the facility. Upon encountering the task record for the first task in the queue, the computer ceases printing task data lines. This ends Phase I, and embarks on printing the filled-out skeleton tableau for the tasks in the facility, which begins Phase II. A line is printed for each day, indicating that day's load in terms of resources, the system capacity (from the internal capacity calendar), and any difference in terms of excess capacity or overload in resources. Upon completion of this print-out, the data in the tableau is retained and the computer reverts to analyzing and printing data lines for each task; however, this time the tasks are those in the queue, and the day-load tableau contains the day-allocations for each task in the facility, as illustrated by Phase III, in Figure 21, page 62. When the last task in the queue



is found, analyzed and printed, the computer enters Phase IV and prints out the intermittent system allocation by day. This analysis is similar in logic and format to the load analysis of Phase II, except that the load of the facility, queue, and queue overload, if any, are analyzed rather than only the facility load. After this output is accomplished, the simulation is terminated.

### Procedural System

The procedure of the composite algorithm follows the concept that decision-makers are capable of, and best qualified for, predicting the behavior of progress and resource depletion. The computer can serve the decision-maker as a central data compilation and dispersal point to complement and supplement his experience and knowledge for allocation and control of resources.

The first step into the computer algorithm (see Figure 22a) was the definition by management of the general range of TOC and ROC curves that are to be considered as potential curves to represent operating characteristics of tasks to be serviced by the particular intermittent system. With the parameters for the general area of examination defined, a program was written in FORTRAN IV language to make a cursory examination of this wide range of curves. The program was written in such a manner that a plot of the general characteristics of each curve could be obtained for 10 percent increments of time in order to facilitate subsequent analysis by management.

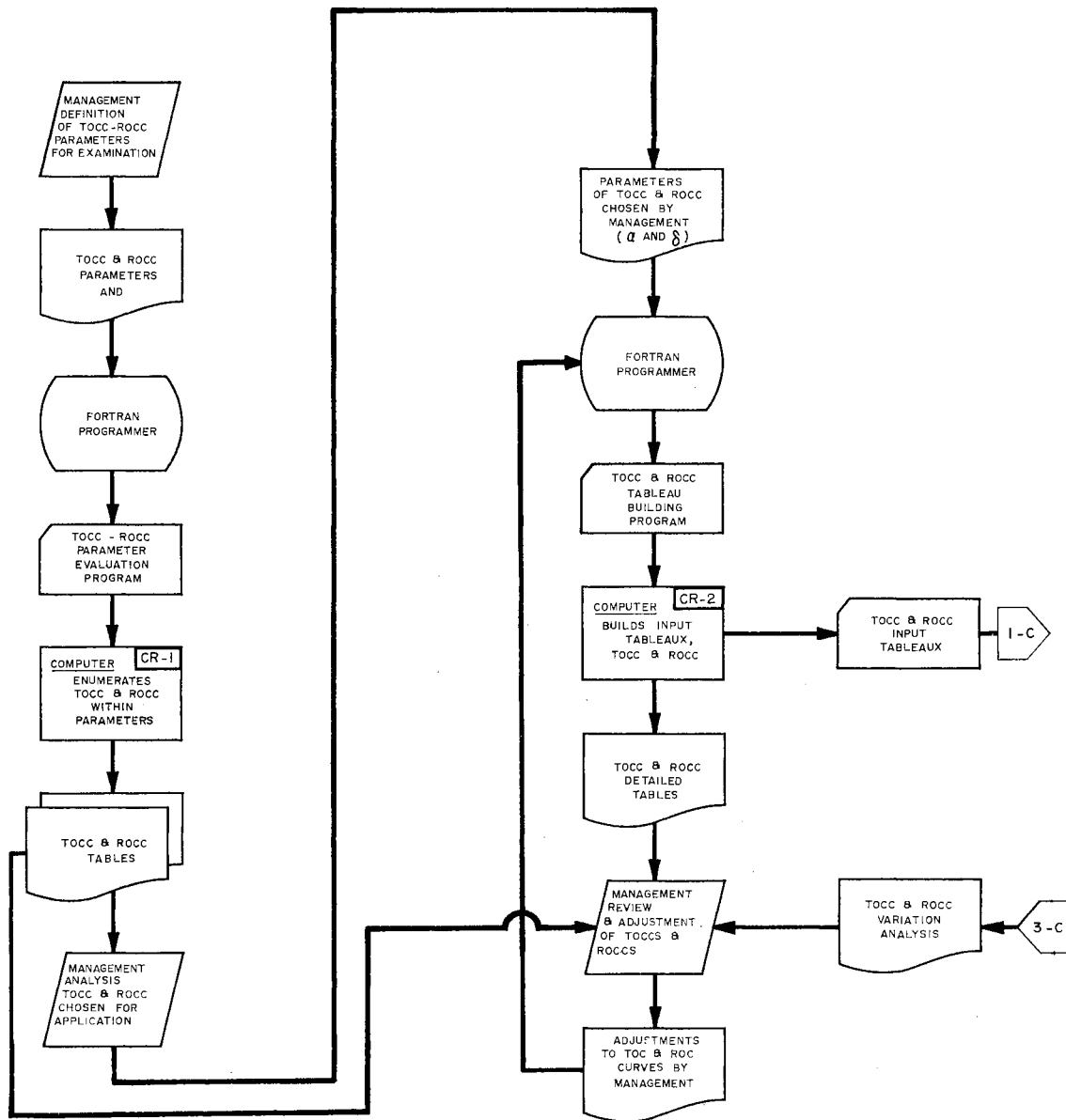


Figure 22a. Composite Algorithm Flow Chart

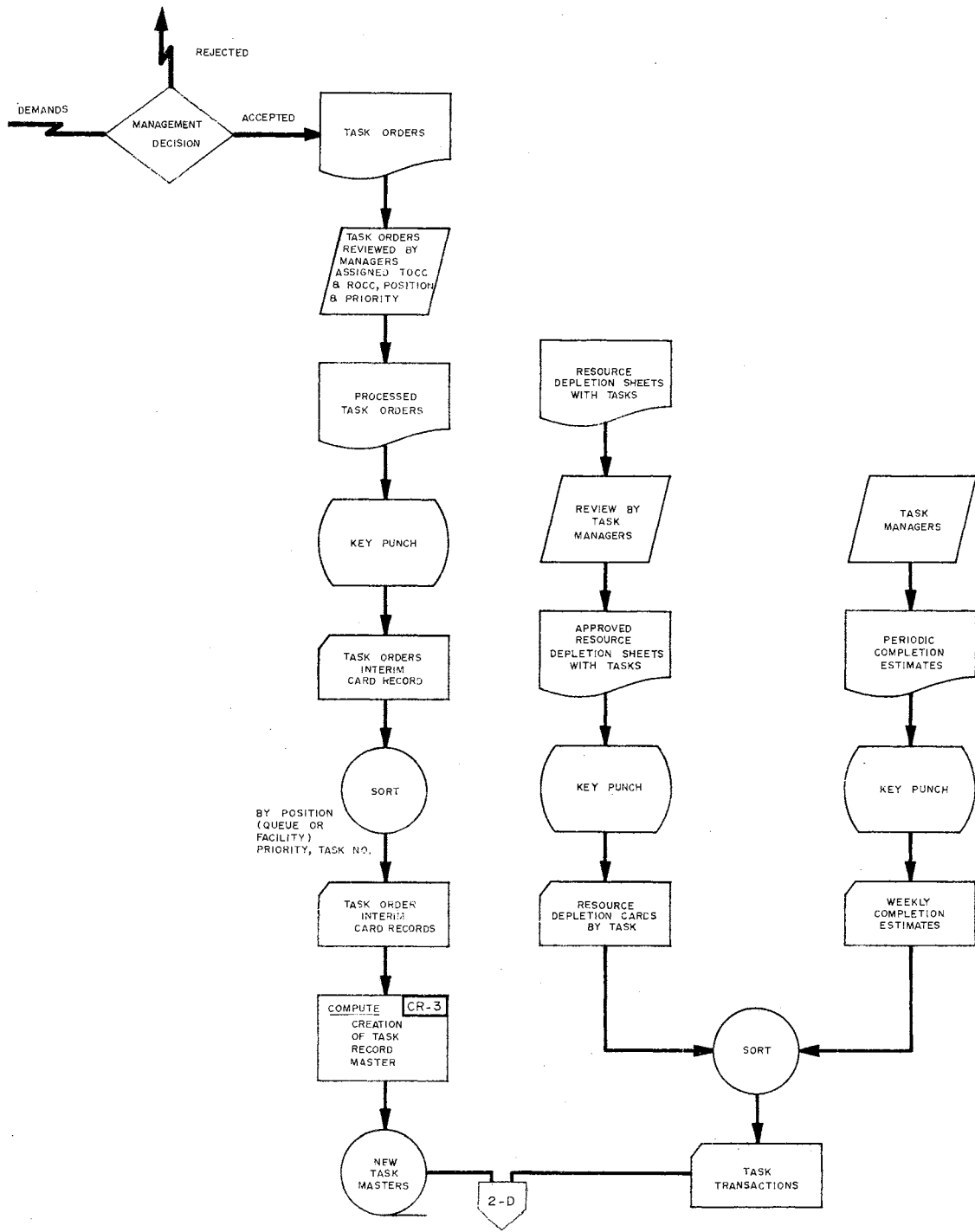


Figure 22b. Composite Algorithm Flow Chart

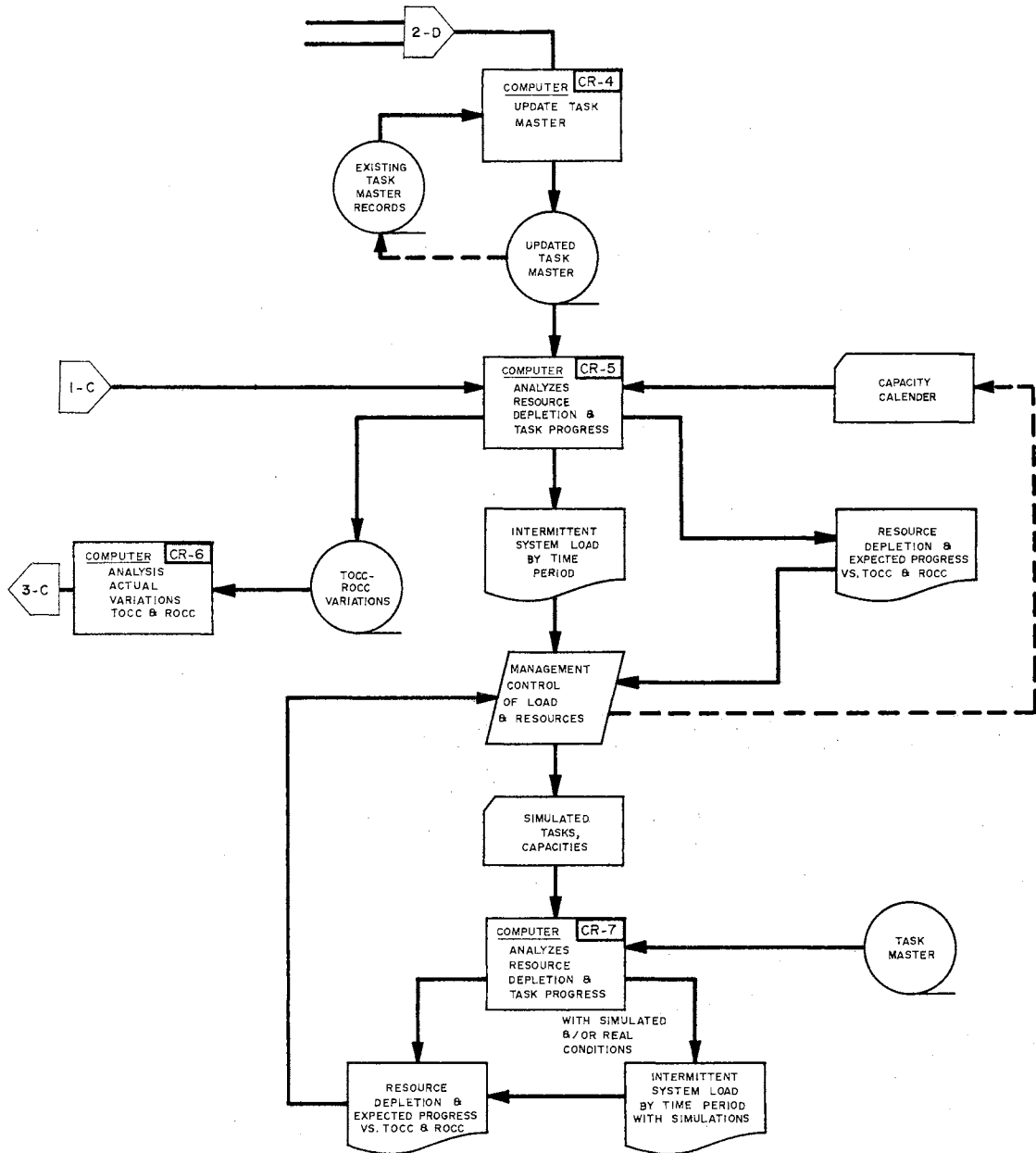


Figure 22c. Composite Algorithm Flow Chart

The tables produced by the preceding program are then perused by decision-makers to find a set of operating curves that fit the characteristics of their work, based on experience and knowledge, as discussed in Chapter II. These tables are also held in abeyance for later referral in analysis of the task behavior in conjunction with the family of curves selected.

The particular curves that the decision-maker selects for possible task operating characteristics within his specific system are redefined for calculation of detailed and precise tableaux of TOC and ROC values for implementation of the composite algorithm. The ROC values are dependent upon the selected TOC values, as described in Chapter III. This definition is used as input to a modification of the FORTRAN program for producing punched cards in the format to be used as an input to CR 5 (see Figure 22). This procedure is for the purpose of building internal tableaux of TOC and ROC curves within the computer memory.

Another more dynamic and repetitive function of the decision-maker is the definition of a capacity calendar. This calendar sets forth the criteria for the allocation of resources for day increments and the intermittent system capacity within each day increment. By changing this calendar as desired, the effects of different work schedules and capacities on the intermittent system can be examined by various experimentation. This will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter.

Once the intermittent system parameters have been defined, the periodic procedure of the algorithm can be initiated. This periodic

procedure is described in the following treatise and illustrated in Figure 22.

As demands are made on the total system, they are routed to the appropriate intermittent system and decision-maker. The decision-maker may desire to accept them as task orders into the system immediately or analyze them to determine their effects upon the system before making the accept or reject decision. The former case shall be described first in order to facilitate description of the latter.

The decision-maker accepts a task or processing and assigns it a TOC curve; automatically, a ROC curve is associated with the selected TOC curve. The task is entered into the work load system, and thus given a start date if one has not already been designated. It is also positioned in the system (facility or queue) and assigned a priority, if applicable. The task is now ready for entry into the system for resource application.

The task data are keypunched in a standard format into unit records with one task order per record. These unit records are sequenced for use throughout the computer algorithm; the major control is position in system; the secondary control is priority; the minor control is task number. These unit records are then transformed into a magnetic tape record. This record becomes the task master record.

Periodically, resource utilization reports are submitted for approval by the decision-maker. These reports contain the

- (1) Task number.
- (2) Resources depleted for the report period.

Upon approval by the decision-maker the resource utilization reports are keypunched into unit records. These records are held for processing with other task transactions.

Periodic completion estimates are made by the decision-makers. These estimates include the

- (1) Task number.
- (2) Pessimistic percent progress made (a) to date.
- (3) Most likely percent progress made (m) to date.
- (4) Optimistic percent progress made (b) to date.

The foregoing estimates are retained in unit records.

The unit records and the estimate inputs are sequenced by task number to form a task transaction file. This file is then used as input to CR 4 which updates the task master file. This CR produces an up-to-date task master file from the new task master records created in CR 3, the existing task master records, and the task transactions. The file now includes current status (task and/or queue), resources depleted to date, decision-maker's progress estimates, changes in priority, and/or curve assignment.

The newly produced task master file, the TOC and ROC curve input tableaux, and the capacity calendar are now available as input to CR 5, which is the nucleus of the computer algorithm. Refer to the preceding section for detailed description of CR 5.

In general, this program transcribes each task master record, and with the data contained in the record, performs the following

functions:

- (1) Computation of percent resources depleted.
- (2) Computation of expected percent progress.
- (3) Computation of percent time depleted.
- (4) Performance of random search for TOC and ROC coordinates for each percent time depleted.

(5) Computation of limits of deviation of TOC and ROC coordinates found in search routine.

CR 5 displays all of the above facets for each task as illustrated in Appendix D-3. Exception messages are printed for the following conditions:

- (1) Resource depletion in the high zone.
- (2) Resource depletion in the low zone.
- (3) Expected progress in the high zone.
- (4) Expected progress in the low zone.
- (5) Start date past and task still in queue.
- (6) Deadline date past and task not complete.
- (7) Priority task.
- (8) Resources over expended.

As a by-product two other outputs are produced from CR 5. They are intermittent system load-by-day increments and the TOC and ROC variations for subsequent analysis in CR 6. For the intermittent system load-by-day refer to Appendix D-4. This by-product is the result of the allocation of all resources theoretically not used, as a



function of time and using the ROC curve. For each work day defined in the capacity calendar, the load for that day is accumulated and displayed, along with the capacity, the excess capacity, and the overload. The actual resource depletion versus ROC curve coordinates, the expected progress values versus TOC curve coordinates, and the intermittent system resource allocation analysis by day, are now available for management information as to the status of the system and for use in controlling task progress and resource depletion.

The same program can be utilized with artifacts for systems simulation. Thus, proposed remedies to exceptions noted in CR 5 can be simulated in CR 7 before testing them in the real world. For instance, to alleviate an overload, start dates of several tasks might be moved back in time by means of pseudo task records, and the effects effects of alterations can be analyzed. The effects of any alteration on the total intermittent system can be scrutinized with simulation on one or any combination of the factors of load mix, capacity, or work day schedule.

The same simulation can be used to assist decision-makers making their decisions on any task or group of tasks, and under what conditions to make them. The decision-maker can simulate a task into the total intermittent system to determine if its requirements overload the system at any time. In the event that the results cause an overload state, the amount of overload is indicated and can then be used to determine the cost of the acceptance of the job. The anticipated cost

would then be weighed against the expected income and intangibles in order to determine the profitability of accepting or rejecting the job. Decision-makers would perform vicarious experimentation with possible solutions to a system overload to determine the effectiveness and feasibility of the solutions.

Conversely, excess capacity could be analyzed to determine which types of jobs would be the best to solicit at any particular time. The factors in determining such marketing parameters are the duration of an excess capacity condition and the amount of excess capacity in increments of time. Obviously, the range of start and delivery dates and the size of tasks are partially defined by the valleys in the load. It is necessary to fill these valleys and smooth the overloads to optimize the allocation within specified capacity.

Any combination of tasks, delivery dates, start dates, resource allocation schemes, and capacity and work schedules can be defined and analyzed by the computer algorithm by the decision-makers.

The second by-product of CR 5 is an analysis in CR 6 of variations of real data from the TOC and ROC curves in 10 percent range increments of time depleted, and the progress and resources depleted. The number of variations is recorded along with the total number of points in the range. Any consistent pattern of deviations from the curve becomes readily apparent in this cross-indexed analyses. When observed over time, an analysis of variations will yield necessary adjustment to the TOC and ROC curves.

The generated states of the intermittent system are:

- (1) State A. Systems balanced (demand = capacity).
- (2) State B. Priority tasks.
- (3) State C. System underloaded.
- (4) State D. System overloaded.
- (5) State E. RD in continue zone with E[TP] in continue zone.
- (6) State F. RD in continue zone with E[TP] in high zone.
- (7) State G. RD in low zone with E[TP] in high zone.
- (8) State H. RD in low zone with E[TP] in continue zone.
- (9) State J. RD in low zone with E[TP] in low zone.
- (10) State I. RD in high zone with E[TP] in high zone.
- (11) State K. RD in continue zone with E[TP] in low zone.
- (12) State L. RD in high zone with E[TP] in continue zone.
- (13) State M. RD in high zone with E[TP] in low zone.

The foregoing decision criteria are generated for inspection by the decision-maker. For real world applications, each decision-maker would find particular sets of execution rules that best fit his environment, but generally, the following sets are applicable. Refer to Figure 12, page 41, and Figure 15, page 46, for the zone descriptions of the TP and RD models.

State A. System balanced. This state is brought about when the demands are equivalent in terms of requirements for capacity as there is capacity available. In terms of an allocation and control concept, the decision-maker would continue work in anticipation of relieving

capacity prior to the arrival of new business.

State B. Priority tasks in system. In this state tasks with priority are placed as the first element in the queue or in the facility if capacity is available. If more than one task had priority, they would be sequenced according to first-come first-served priority task.

State C. System underloaded. The system will be underloaded when the total demand is less than the available capacity. This condition would exist when the computer prints out only the "facility" load. Refer to Appendix D-4 for this state. The decision-maker could take this information to the marketing function for increased emphasis on sales in chosen areas.

State D. System overloaded. The system is overloaded when the demand becomes greater than the capacity. This state would be realized when the computer listed both "facility" and "queue", as illustrated in Appendixes D-3 and D-4. The decision-maker would hold all overload work in a single channel queue for service on a first-come first-served basis unless a priority demand is received, in which case exception of state B is applicable. The computer would print a late start message. The late start would normally cause delivery slippage.

State E. RD in continue zone with  $E[TP]$  in continue zone. This is optimal state and the decision-maker would concern himself with trend only. If the trend were toward the limits of deviation, he would use the prognostic feature of the algorithm.

State F. RD in continue zone with  $E[TP]$  in high zone. This is an

acceptable state. The actual resource depletion is as planned. Thus, since the  $E[TP]$  is an estimated point, the decision-maker would look upon the state as very desirable.

State G. RD in low zone with  $E[TP]$  in high zone. The decision-maker would realize that the initial total resources were more than actually needed and depending on his environment, he would either consider the potentially unexpended resources as additional capital gains or return them as unused resources. In either case, he normally would not act until the task delivery date since the  $E[TP]$  point is an estimate of progress.

State H. RD in low zone with  $E[TP]$  in continue zone. This is a favorable state since progress is acceptable with a low resource depletion. It indicates that if the same relationship prevailed, the task would be completed prior to using all the resources. The system's environment would supply the decision criteria for the disposition of the remaining resources.

State I. RD in low zone with  $E[TP]$  in low zone. This state would indicate that the wrong TOC curve had possibly been selected or that optimal utilization of resources had not been perfected. The first rule would be for the decision-maker to increase the resource utilization in accordance with the optimal path model described in Chapter III. If the RD curve failed to follow the optimal path, the decision-maker would review the selected TOC and ROC curves. If the selected TOC curve was I, II, III, or IV, then a general rule would be to examine the curve with

the next highest number (the one with the next larger alpha and the next smaller delta). Then, if such a state exists, the decision-maker would execute the optimal path model described in Chapter III to attempt to increase progress by the application of additional resources. In praxis, this would normally develop trend toward the desired results.

State J. RD in high zone with  $E[TP]$  in high zone. This state represents the opposite of State I. As a result, the opposite strategy would be used. Rather than shifting to the TOC curve with the next higher Roman identification numeral, the decision-maker would shift to the next lower identification numeral until the empirical state was matched with its appropriate performance characteristic. If a TOC curve with an  $\alpha = 2.0$  and a  $\delta = 0.2$ , which are the parameters of TOC curve I (see Appendix D), were needed the algorithm possesses this flexibility. However, as described in Chapter II, the necessity of such parameters would be rare. The optimal decision would be to use the optimal path model described in Chapter III to cause the RD curve to approach 100 percent as  $t \rightarrow 1.0$ . In essence, resource utilization can be reduced so that when  $t = 1.0$ , actual RD = 1.0. This would generally mean that the task was completed prior to delivery with unused resources.

State K. RD in continue zone with  $E[TP]$  in low zone. This state would indicate that productivity per resource unit is lower than planned. Such a situation would direct the decision-maker to first re-examine the total allotted resources for the task to determine if an adequate quantity had been allotted. After re-examination, if total resources

were realistic, the decision-maker would examine the system's environment to depict potential cause of low productivity. Corrections would be made dependent on the judgment of the decision-maker.

State M. RD in high zone with E[TP] in low zone. This state is probably the least desirable of all states. It indicates that inadequate total resources were allotted at the outset of the task. As a result the decision-maker must develop a new resource requirements plan. This could result in monetary losses if contractual arrangements were binding or if additional resources were not available. Otherwise, the decision-maker's decision would be absolutely dependent on the system's environment.

State L. RD in high zone with E[TP] in continue zone. This state primarily indicates the possibility of over expenditures of resources. The decision-maker would first try the optimal path model to attempt to bring the RD curve back to its upper limit of deviation without causing the TP curve to approach its lower limit of deviation. Also, total allotted resources at the beginning of the task would be examined. If total resources were under-allotted, adjustments and limitations analogous to State J would be required.

In conclusion, the conceptual phenomena and mathematical models, linked with the computer to form a composite algorithm, served as valid bases for an allocation and control algorithm for intermittent demands on work process systems. It is anticipated that the heuristic modeling procedure will serve as basis for further research in quantitatively describing work process systems.

## CHAPTER V

This concluding chapter will be composed of three sections. The first will summarize the total dissertation in terms of the objective, purpose, and hypothesis. The second will conclude the findings of the investigation. The third will propose some future extensions of the investigation.

### Summary

The objective of this investigation was to develop a diagnostic and prognostic algorithm to place decision-making for the allocation and control of resources on a quantitative basis. The purpose was to circumvent the existing rules-of-thumb, subjective, and non-computerized decision-making methodologies with the algorithm. The hypothesis was that a heuristic algorithm can be developed to establish quantitative criteria for allocating, monitoring, and controlling resources within intermittent systems.

To accomplish the objective, a system of mathematical models was conceived and developed for simulation on the computer. Vicarious experimentation was used to indicate the validity of the algorithm. The models were developed with manipulatable parameters such that all basic feasible conditions could be examined.



The system of models was based on the premise that task progress was the growth of concepts or the accumulation of produced items in work processes. This premise was used to develop a TOC curve which served as the basis for a ROC curve, a TP model, a RD model, and an optimal path model. These models were integrated with the IBM 1401 and 7040 computers for a composite resource allocation and control algorithm.

### Conclusions

Based on the supposition that task progress is analogous to the growth of multicellular organisms, a TOC curve was conceived, developed, and used as the basis for a ROC curve, a TP model, and a RD model. These mathematical models were integrated with the computer for the development of a composite algorithm. The computer algorithm was used to develop a set of states for intermittent systems, and decision rules were postulated to encompass each state. Through vicarious experimentation, the hypothesis was accepted.

An optimal path model was conceived and developed for the decision-maker to use for exception management. The model afforded guidance to the decision-maker when the actual resource depletion and expected progress were outside the continue zone of the respective models. The research performed in this investigation supported the validity of mathematically describing and computerizing criteria of industrial systems normally described by non-mathematical and non-computerized techniques.

The final results circumvented the existing rules-of-thumb, subjective, and non-computerized techniques and validated the feasibility of quantitatively describing physical industrial phenomena through the applications of operations research methodology and the digital computer. It is anticipated that the results of this investigation will find many useful applications in praxis. The heuristic properties of the models and the composite algorithm developed in this investigation should pave the way for continued research and development, not only for this area of industrial engineering, but for many neophyte areas where subjective methodology is being debilitated by the advent of the complexity of the aerospace industry.

#### Recommendations for Extensions

The pertinent computational algorithms, data, flow charts, and experimental results were retained in the Appendixes to assist in future extensions. The models were developed without dimensions so that maximum flexibility was sustained for model manipulations. There are several possible extensions to the algorithm; some would only enhance the efficiency of computer utilization, which will not be explicitly discussed.

A logical extension would be for the inclusion of the project concept (reference Figure 1, page 6) where a project operating characteristic (POC) curve would be the average of all TOC curves representing the tasks that make up the total project. It seems reasonable that since

the TOC curves are dimensionless, an average would represent the total project performance characteristics. Such an experiment could possibly be performed in the laboratory where actual standards were predetermined so that comparisons could be made of predicted versus actual progress. The multi-task project complexity could be varied to determine a planning-difficulty index. Resources in the laboratory could be artificially defined in terms of losses for failing to produce quantities as prescribed by the rules of the experiment. If the investigation were not feasible for laboratory experimentation, then a heuristic modeling scheme for the extension appears feasible using vicarious experimentation. If the two approaches were not feasible alone, perhaps they could be investigated simultaneously. Another extension would be to perform replications of like-tasks to statistically determine the TOC curve parameters. For example, if a \$10,000 mechanical design task were received into the system, a nomogram could be used to select the appropriate TOC curve. The mathematical model for the nomogram could be derived from the examination of repetitive tasks performed in chosen environments or through a heuristic modeling scheme.

Future study could be made on the control concept by investigating the limits of deviation from a statistical viewpoint. The TP and RD models could be examined in terms of a sequential sampling plan based on chosen Type I and II errors and on other properties of the intermittent system analogous to a lot tolerance percent defective and an

acceptable quality level defective. The lot tolerance percent defective could be negotiated with the consumer for the service being performed. The acceptable quality level could be analogous to the  $C^*$  used in this investigation. The computer could sequentially depict the points to examine during task life. The reject and accept decisions could be tempered to exception rules since it would be unlikely that a decision-maker would reject a task in process just because his progress was below expectation by a statistically significant amount.

It is believed by this author that the algorithm developed will fit any growing or accumulation process; thus this universal flexibility should avail many prolific extensions.

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## APPENDIXES

## FOREWORD TO THE APPENDIXES

The computational algorithms presented in the four sections of this Appendix were written in FORTRAN IV for the IBM 7040 computer and in AUTOCODER for the IBM 1401 computer.

Appendix A contains the computational algorithm and data for Equations (26), Appendix B for Equations (27) and (29), and Appendix C for Equations (30) and (31). Appendix D contains the computational models and simulation outputs for the composite algorithm.

The data, graphs, and flow charts are included as support material for the text and to eliminate redundant research for future extensions.

APPENDIX A  
COMPUTATIONAL ALGORITHM FOR BASIC MODEL



APPENDIX A-I  
FORTRAN IV PROGRAM FOR IBM 7040 COMPUTER

## FORTRAN IV PROGRAM LISTING OF TOC CURVE COORDINATES

```
REAL K1,K2
DIMENSION X(5,20),Y(5,20)
DO8KK = 1,15
GO TO (1,2,3,4,5,21,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20),KK
1 ALP = 2.
  DEL = .1
  GO TO 6
2 ALP = 3.
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
3 ALP = .01
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
4 ALP = 2.
  DEL = -.2
  GO TO 6
5 ALP = 3.
  DEL = -.2
  GO TO 6
21 ALP = 1.5
  DEL = .15
  GO TO 6
12 ALP = 2.5
  DEL = .05
  GO TO 6
```

```
13 ALP = .01
    DEL = .05
    GO TO 6
```

```
14 ALP = 1.5
    DEL = -.25
    GO TO 6
```

```
15 ALP = 2.5
    DEL = -.25
    GO TO 6
```

```
16 ALP = 1.5
    DEL = .2
    GO TO 6
```

```
17 ALP = 2.5
    DEL = .1
    GO TO 6
```

```
18 ALP = .01
    DEL = .1
    GO TO 6
```

```
19 ALP = 1.5
    DEL = -.3
    GO TO 6
```

```
20 ALP = 2.5
    DEL = -.3
```

```
6 DO7I = 1,5
```

```
DO 7 J = 1,20
```

```
X(I,J) =FLOAT((I-1)*20+J)/100.
```

```
T= X(I,J)
```

```
K1=ALP*(1.-2.*DEL)
K2=2.*ALP
B=(1.+EXP(K1-K2))
C=(EXP(K1)-EXP(K1-K2))
D=(EXP(K1)-EXP(K1-K2*T))
E=(1.+EXP(K1-K2*T))
Y(I,J)=((B)/C)*(D/( E))
7 CONTINUE
PRINT 10, ALP ,DEL
10 FORMAT(1H1//// 40X,7HALPHA =F4.1//40X 7HDELTA = F4.1////
14X,1HT 1 4X,3HTOC,5X,1HT,4X,3HTOC,5X,1HT,4X,3HTOC,5X,1HT,
4X,3HTOC,5X,1HT, 24X,3HTOC)
DO 8 J = 1,20
8 PRINT11, (X(I,J),Y(I,J),I =1,5)
11 FORMAT(/10X, 5(F7.2,F6.2))
STOP
END
```

APPENDIX A-2  
COMPUTED COORDINATES FOR  
 $0.1 \leq \alpha \leq 9.6$  and  $-0.5 \leq \delta \leq 0.4$





































APPENDIX B  
COMPUTATIONAL ALGORITHMS, COMPUTATIONS,  
AND GRAPHS OF SELECTED TOC AND ROC  
CURVES

APPENDIX B-1  
FORTRAN IV PROGRAM FOR IBM 7040  
COMPUTER FOR SELECTED TOC  
CURVES

## FORTAN IV PROGRAM LISTING OF TOC CURVE COORDINATES

```
REAL K1,K2
DIMENSION X(5,20),Y(5,20)
DO8KK = 1,5
GO TO (1,2,3,4,5),KK
1 ALP = 2.
  DEL = .2
  GO TO 6
2 ALP = 3.
  DEL = .1
  GO TO 6
3 ALP = .1
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
4 ALP = 2.
  DEL = -.1
  GO TO 6
5 ALP = 3.
  DEL = -.2
6 DO7I = 1,5
  DO 7 J = 1,20
  X(I,J) =FLOAT((I-1)*20+J)/100.
  T= X(I,J)
  K1=ALP*(1.-2.*DEL)
  K2=2.*ALP
  B=EXP(K1) + EXP(K2)
```



```
C = EXP(K2) - 1.  
D = EXP(K2*T) - 1.  
E = EXP(K2*T) + EXP(K1)  
Y(I,J)=((B)/C)*(D/( E))  
7 CONTINUE  
PRINT 10, ALP ,DEL  
10 FORMAT(1H1//// 40X,7HALPHA =F4.1//40X 7HDELTA = F4.1////  
14X,1HT 1 4X,3HTOC,5X,1HT,4X,3HTOC,5X,1HT,4X,3HTOC,5X,  
1HT,4X, 3HTOC,5X,1HT, 24X,3HTOC)  
DO 8 J = 1,20  
8 PRINT11, (X(I,J),Y(I,J),I =1,5)  
11 FORMAT(/10X, 5(F7.2,F6.2))  
STOP  
END
```

APPENDIX B-2  
COMPUTATIONS AND GRAPHS FOR SELECTED  
TOC CURVES

## DATA FOR TOC CURVE I

ALPHA = 2.0

DELTA = 0.2

T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC
0.01	0.01	0.21	0.25	0.41	0.53	0.61	0.77	0.81	0.92
0.02	0.02	0.22	0.27	0.42	0.54	0.62	0.77	0.82	0.92
0.03	0.03	0.23	0.28	0.43	0.56	0.63	0.78	0.83	0.93
0.04	0.04	0.24	0.29	0.44	0.57	0.64	0.79	0.84	0.94
0.05	0.05	0.25	0.31	0.45	0.58	0.65	0.80	0.85	0.94
0.06	0.06	0.26	0.32	0.46	0.60	0.66	0.81	0.86	0.95
0.07	0.08	0.27	0.34	0.47	0.61	0.67	0.82	0.87	0.95
0.08	0.09	0.28	0.35	0.48	0.62	0.68	0.83	0.88	0.95
0.09	0.10	0.29	0.36	0.49	0.63	0.69	0.84	0.89	0.96
0.10	0.11	0.30	0.38	0.50	0.64	0.70	0.84	0.90	0.96
0.11	0.12	0.31	0.39	0.51	0.66	0.71	0.85	0.91	0.97
0.12	0.13	0.32	0.41	0.52	0.67	0.72	0.86	0.92	0.97
0.13	0.15	0.33	0.42	0.53	0.68	0.73	0.87	0.93	0.98
0.14	0.16	0.34	0.43	0.54	0.69	0.74	0.87	0.94	0.98
0.15	0.17	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.70	0.75	0.88	0.95	0.98
0.16	0.19	0.36	0.46	0.56	0.71	0.76	0.89	0.96	0.99
0.17	0.20	0.37	0.48	0.57	0.72	0.77	0.89	0.97	0.99
0.18	0.21	0.38	0.49	0.58	0.73	0.78	0.90	0.98	0.99
0.19	0.23	0.39	0.50	0.59	0.75	0.79	0.91	0.99	1.00
0.20	0.24	0.40	0.52	0.60	0.76	0.80	0.91	1.00	1.00

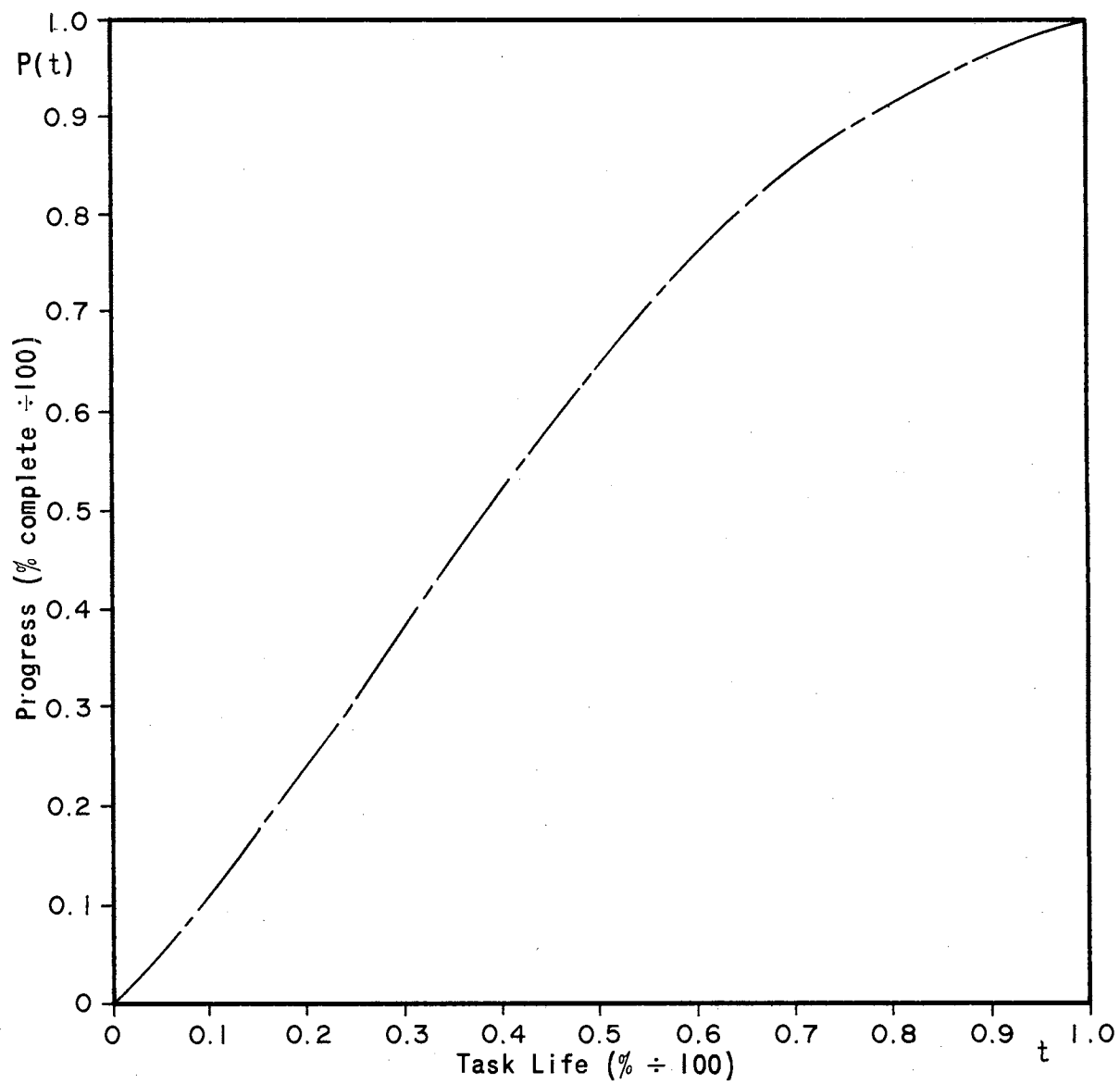


Figure 23. TOC Curve I

## DATA FOR TOC CURVE II

ALPHA = 3.0

DELTA = 0.1

T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC
0.01	0.01	0.21	0.18	0.41	0.49	0.61	0.78	0.81	0.94
0.02	0.01	0.22	0.19	0.42	0.50	0.62	0.79	0.82	0.95
0.03	0.02	0.23	0.20	0.43	0.52	0.63	0.80	0.83	0.95
0.04	0.02	0.24	0.22	0.44	0.54	0.64	0.81	0.84	0.96
0.05	0.03	0.25	0.23	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.82	0.85	0.96
0.06	0.04	0.26	0.25	0.46	0.57	0.66	0.83	0.86	0.96
0.07	0.04	0.27	0.26	0.47	0.58	0.67	0.84	0.87	0.97
0.08	0.05	0.28	0.27	0.48	0.60	0.68	0.85	0.88	0.97
0.09	0.06	0.29	0.29	0.49	0.62	0.69	0.86	0.89	0.97
0.10	0.07	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.63	0.70	0.87	0.90	0.98
0.11	0.07	0.31	0.32	0.51	0.65	0.71	0.88	0.91	0.98
0.12	0.08	0.32	0.34	0.52	0.66	0.72	0.89	0.92	0.98
0.13	0.09	0.33	0.35	0.53	0.68	0.73	0.89	0.93	0.99
0.14	0.10	0.34	0.37	0.54	0.69	0.74	0.90	0.94	0.99
0.15	0.11	0.35	0.38	0.55	0.71	0.75	0.91	0.95	0.99
0.16	0.12	0.36	0.40	0.56	0.72	0.76	0.91	0.96	0.99
0.17	0.13	0.37	0.42	0.57	0.73	0.77	0.92	0.97	0.99
0.18	0.14	0.38	0.43	0.58	0.75	0.78	0.93	0.98	1.00
0.19	0.15	0.39	0.45	0.59	0.76	0.79	0.93	0.99	1.00
0.20	0.17	0.40	0.47	0.60	0.77	0.80	0.94	1.00	1.00

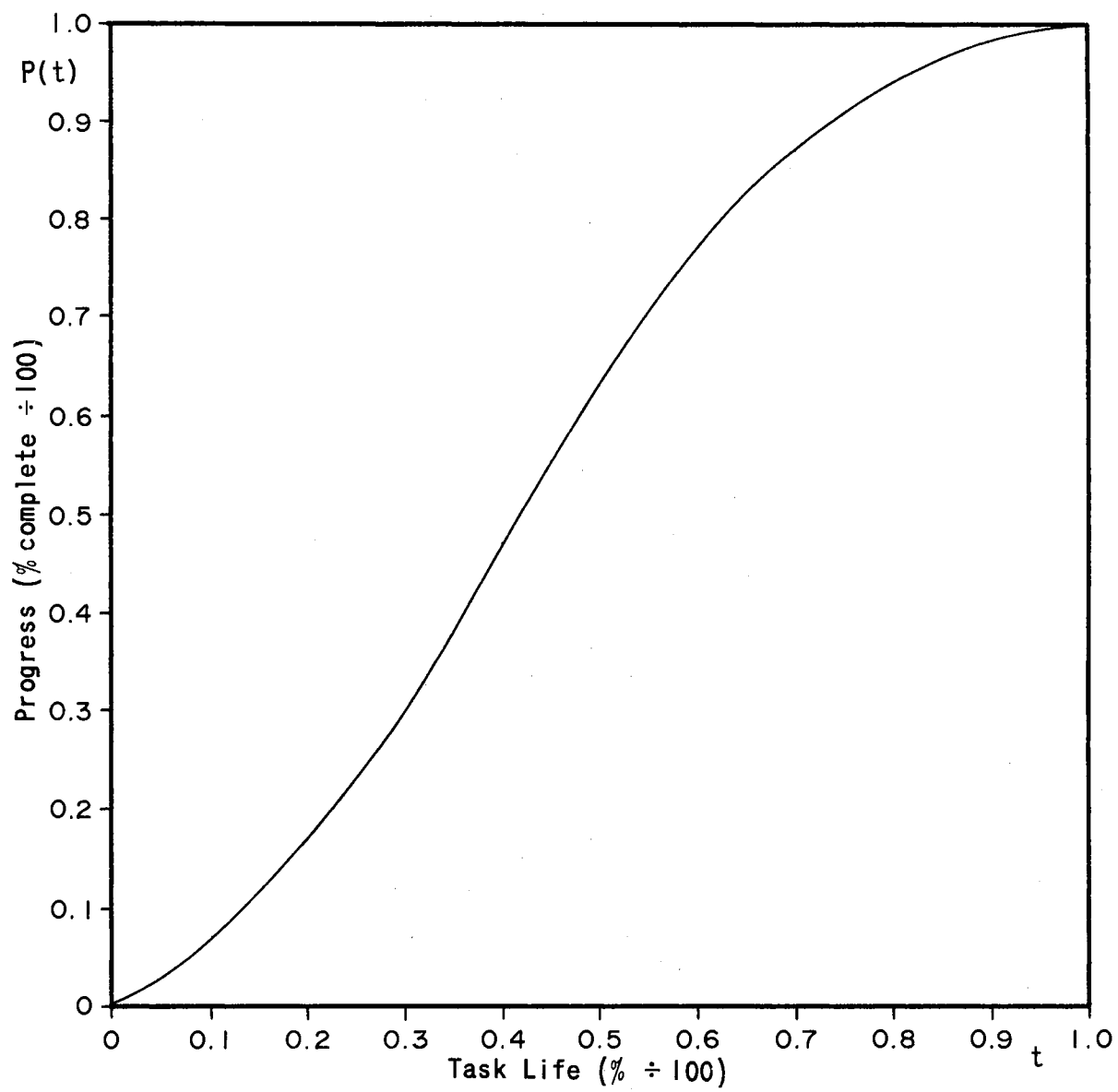


Figure 24. TOC Curve II

## DATA FOR TOC CURVE III

ALPHA = 0.

DELTA = 0.

T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC
0.01	0.01	0.21	0.21	0.41	0.41	0.61	0.61	0.81	0.81
0.02	0.02	0.22	0.22	0.42	0.42	0.62	0.62	0.82	0.82
0.03	0.03	0.23	0.23	0.43	0.43	0.63	0.63	0.83	0.83
0.04	0.04	0.24	0.24	0.44	0.44	0.64	0.64	0.84	0.84
0.05	0.05	0.25	0.25	0.45	0.45	0.65	0.65	0.85	0.85
0.06	0.06	0.26	0.26	0.46	0.46	0.66	0.66	0.86	0.86
0.07	0.07	0.27	0.27	0.47	0.47	0.67	0.67	0.87	0.87
0.08	0.08	0.28	0.28	0.48	0.48	0.68	0.68	0.88	0.88
0.09	0.09	0.29	0.29	0.49	0.49	0.69	0.69	0.89	0.89
0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.70	0.90	0.90
0.11	0.11	0.31	0.31	0.51	0.51	0.71	0.71	0.91	0.91
0.12	0.12	0.32	0.32	0.52	0.52	0.72	0.72	0.92	0.92
0.13	0.13	0.33	0.33	0.53	0.53	0.73	0.73	0.93	0.93
0.14	0.14	0.34	0.34	0.54	0.54	0.74	0.74	0.94	0.94
0.15	0.15	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.75	0.95	0.95
0.16	0.16	0.36	0.36	0.56	0.56	0.76	0.76	0.96	0.96
0.17	0.17	0.37	0.37	0.57	0.57	0.77	0.77	0.97	0.97
0.18	0.18	0.38	0.38	0.58	0.58	0.78	0.78	0.98	0.98
0.19	0.19	0.39	0.39	0.59	0.59	0.79	0.79	0.99	0.99
0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.00

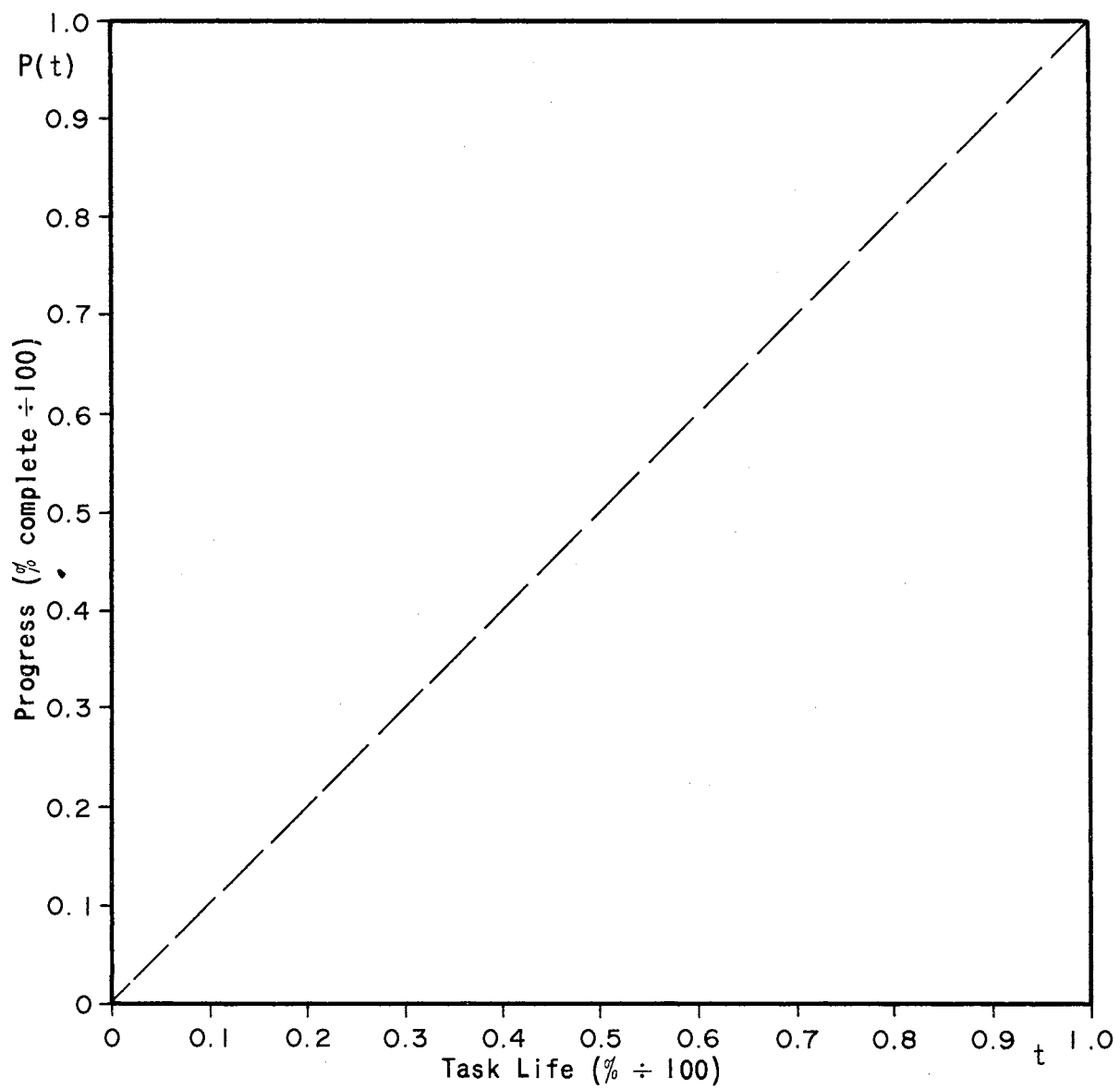


Figure 25. TOC Curve III



## DATA FOR TOC CURVE IV

ALPHA = 2.0

DELTA = -0.1

T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC
0.01	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.41	0.31	0.61	0.57	0.81	0.82
0.02	0.01	0.22	0.13	0.42	0.33	0.62	0.58	0.82	0.83
0.03	0.01	0.23	0.14	0.43	0.34	0.63	0.60	0.83	0.84
0.04	0.02	0.24	0.14	0.44	0.35	0.64	0.61	0.84	0.85
0.05	0.02	0.25	0.15	0.45	0.36	0.65	0.62	0.85	0.87
0.06	0.03	0.26	0.16	0.46	0.37	0.66	0.64	0.86	0.88
0.07	0.03	0.27	0.17	0.47	0.39	0.67	0.65	0.87	0.89
0.08	0.04	0.28	0.18	0.48	0.40	0.68	0.66	0.88	0.90
0.09	0.04	0.29	0.19	0.49	0.41	0.69	0.68	0.89	0.91
0.10	0.05	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.42	0.70	0.69	0.90	0.92
0.11	0.05	0.31	0.21	0.51	0.44	0.71	0.70	0.91	0.92
0.12	0.06	0.32	0.22	0.52	0.45	0.72	0.71	0.92	0.93
0.13	0.07	0.33	0.23	0.53	0.46	0.73	0.73	0.93	0.94
0.14	0.07	0.34	0.24	0.54	0.48	0.74	0.74	0.94	0.95
0.15	0.08	0.35	0.25	0.55	0.49	0.75	0.75	0.95	0.96
0.16	0.08	0.36	0.26	0.56	0.50	0.76	0.76	0.96	0.97
0.17	0.09	0.37	0.27	0.57	0.52	0.77	0.78	0.97	0.98
0.18	0.10	0.38	0.28	0.58	0.53	0.78	0.79	0.98	0.98
0.19	0.11	0.39	0.29	0.59	0.54	0.79	0.80	0.99	0.99
0.20	0.11	0.40	0.30	0.60	0.56	0.80	0.81	1.00	1.00

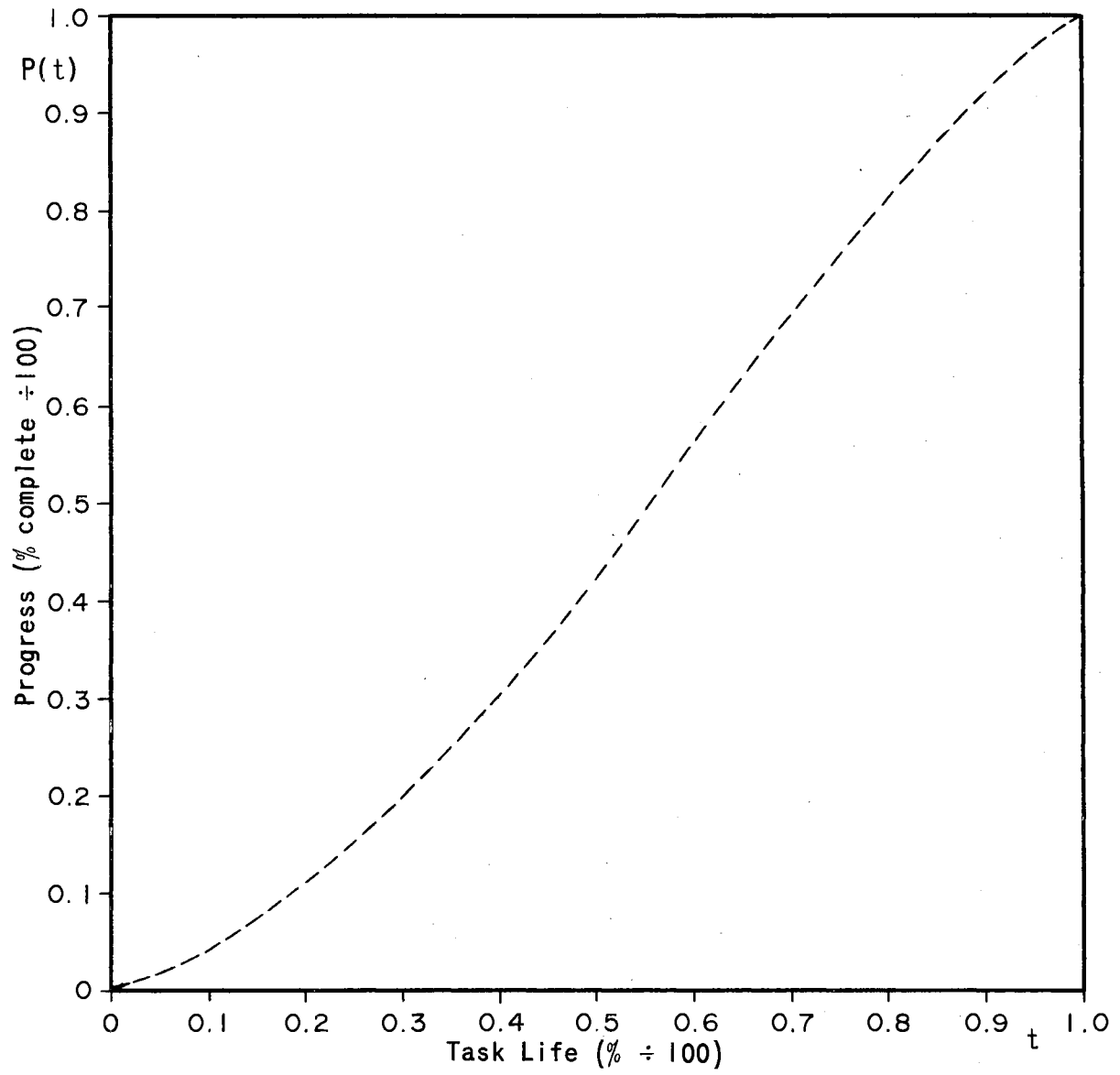


Figure 26. TOC Curve IV

## DATA FOR TOC CURVE V

ALPHA = 3.0

DELTA = -0.2

T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC	T	TOC
0.01	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.41	0.16	0.61	0.42	0.81	0.76
0.02	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.42	0.17	0.62	0.44	0.82	0.78
0.03	0.00	0.23	0.05	0.43	0.18	0.63	0.45	0.83	0.80
0.04	0.00	0.24	0.05	0.44	0.19	0.64	0.47	0.84	0.81
0.05	0.01	0.25	0.06	0.45	0.20	0.65	0.49	0.85	0.83
0.06	0.01	0.26	0.06	0.46	0.21	0.66	0.50	0.86	0.84
0.07	0.01	0.27	0.07	0.47	0.22	0.67	0.52	0.87	0.85
0.08	0.01	0.28	0.07	0.48	0.23	0.68	0.54	0.88	0.87
0.09	0.01	0.29	0.08	0.49	0.24	0.69	0.56	0.89	0.88
0.10	0.01	0.30	0.08	0.50	0.26	0.70	0.58	0.90	0.89
0.11	0.02	0.31	0.09	0.51	0.27	0.71	0.59	0.91	0.91
0.12	0.02	0.32	0.09	0.52	0.28	0.72	0.61	0.92	0.92
0.13	0.02	0.33	0.10	0.53	0.30	0.73	0.63	0.93	0.93
0.14	0.02	0.34	0.11	0.54	0.31	0.74	0.65	0.94	0.94
0.15	0.02	0.35	0.11	0.55	0.33	0.75	0.66	0.95	0.95
0.16	0.03	0.36	0.12	0.56	0.34	0.76	0.68	0.96	0.96
0.17	0.03	0.37	0.13	0.57	0.36	0.77	0.70	0.97	0.97
0.18	0.03	0.38	0.13	0.58	0.37	0.78	0.71	0.98	0.98
0.19	0.04	0.39	0.14	0.59	0.39	0.79	0.73	0.99	0.99
0.20	0.04	0.40	0.15	0.60	0.40	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00

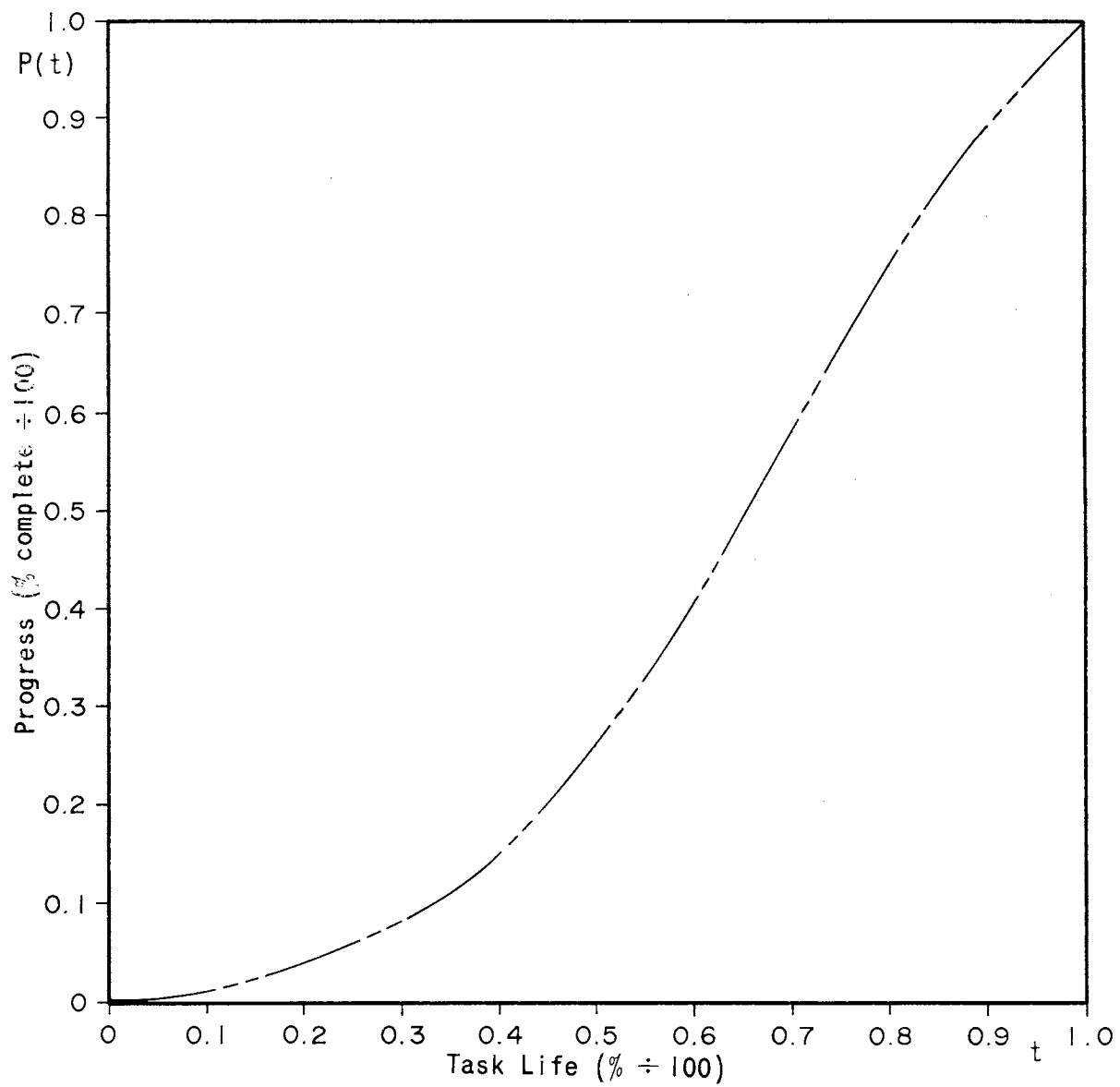


Figure 27. TOC Curve V

APPENDIX B-3  
FORTRAN IV PROGRAM FOR IBM 7040  
COMPUTER FOR SELECTED ROC  
CURVES

## FORTAN IV PROGRAM LISTING OF ROC CURVE COORDINATES

```
REAL K1,K2
DIMENSION X(5,20),Y(5,20)
DO8KK = 1,5
GO TO (1,2,3,4,5),KK
1 ALP = 1.5
  DEL = .3
  GO TO 6
2 ALP = 2.5
  DEL = .2
  GO TO 6
3 ALP = .01
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
4 ALP = 1.5
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
5 ALP = 2.5
  DEL = -.1
6 DO7I = 1,5
  DO 7 J = 1,20
  X(I,J) =FLOAT((I-1)*20+J)/100.
  T= X(I,J)
  K1=ALP*(1.-2.*DEL)
  K2=2.*ALP
  B=EXP(K1) + EXP(K2)
```

```
C = EXP(K2) - 1.
D = EXP(K2*T) - 1.
E = EXP(K2*T) + EXP(K1)
Y(I,J)=((B)/C)*(D/( E))
Y(I,J) = 1. - Y(I,J)
7 CONTINUE
PRINT 10, ALP ,DEL
10 FORMAT(1H1//// 40X,7HALPHA =F4.1//40X 7HDELTA = F4.1////
14X,1HT 1 4X,3HROC,5X,1HT,4X,3HROC,5X,1HT,4X,3HROC,5X,1HT,
4X,3HROC,5X,1HT, 24X,3HROC)
DO 8 J = 1,20
8 PRINT11, (X(I,J),Y(I,J),I =1,5)
11 FORMAT(/10X, 5(F7.2,F6.2))
STOP
END
```

APPENDIX B-4  
COMPUTATIONS AND GRAPHS FOR SELECTED  
ROC CURVES



## DATA FOR ROC CURVE I

ALPHA = 1.5

DELTA = 0.3

T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC
0.01	0.99	0.21	0.73	0.41	0.47	0.61	0.25	0.81	0.10
0.02	0.98	0.22	0.71	0.42	0.46	0.62	0.24	0.82	0.09
0.03	0.96	0.23	0.70	0.43	0.45	0.63	0.24	0.83	0.09
0.04	0.95	0.24	0.69	0.44	0.43	0.64	0.23	0.84	0.08
0.05	0.94	0.25	0.67	0.45	0.42	0.65	0.22	0.85	0.07
0.06	0.93	0.26	0.66	0.46	0.41	0.66	0.21	0.86	0.07
0.07	0.91	0.27	0.65	0.47	0.40	0.67	0.20	0.87	0.06
0.08	0.90	0.28	0.63	0.48	0.39	0.68	0.19	0.88	0.06
0.09	0.89	0.29	0.62	0.49	0.38	0.69	0.18	0.89	0.05
0.10	0.87	0.30	0.61	0.50	0.37	0.70	0.18	0.90	0.05
0.11	0.86	0.31	0.60	0.51	0.36	0.71	0.17	0.91	0.04
0.12	0.85	0.32	0.58	0.52	0.34	0.72	0.16	0.92	0.04
0.13	0.83	0.33	0.57	0.53	0.33	0.73	0.15	0.93	0.03
0.14	0.82	0.34	0.56	0.54	0.32	0.74	0.15	0.94	0.03
0.15	0.81	0.35	0.54	0.55	0.31	0.75	0.14	0.95	0.02
0.16	0.79	0.36	0.53	0.56	0.30	0.76	0.13	0.96	0.02
0.17	0.78	0.37	0.52	0.57	0.29	0.77	0.12	0.97	0.01
0.18	0.77	0.38	0.51	0.58	0.28	0.78	0.12	0.98	0.01
0.19	0.75	0.39	0.49	0.59	0.27	0.79	0.11	0.99	0.00
0.20	0.74	0.40	0.48	0.60	0.26	0.80	0.10	1.00	0.00

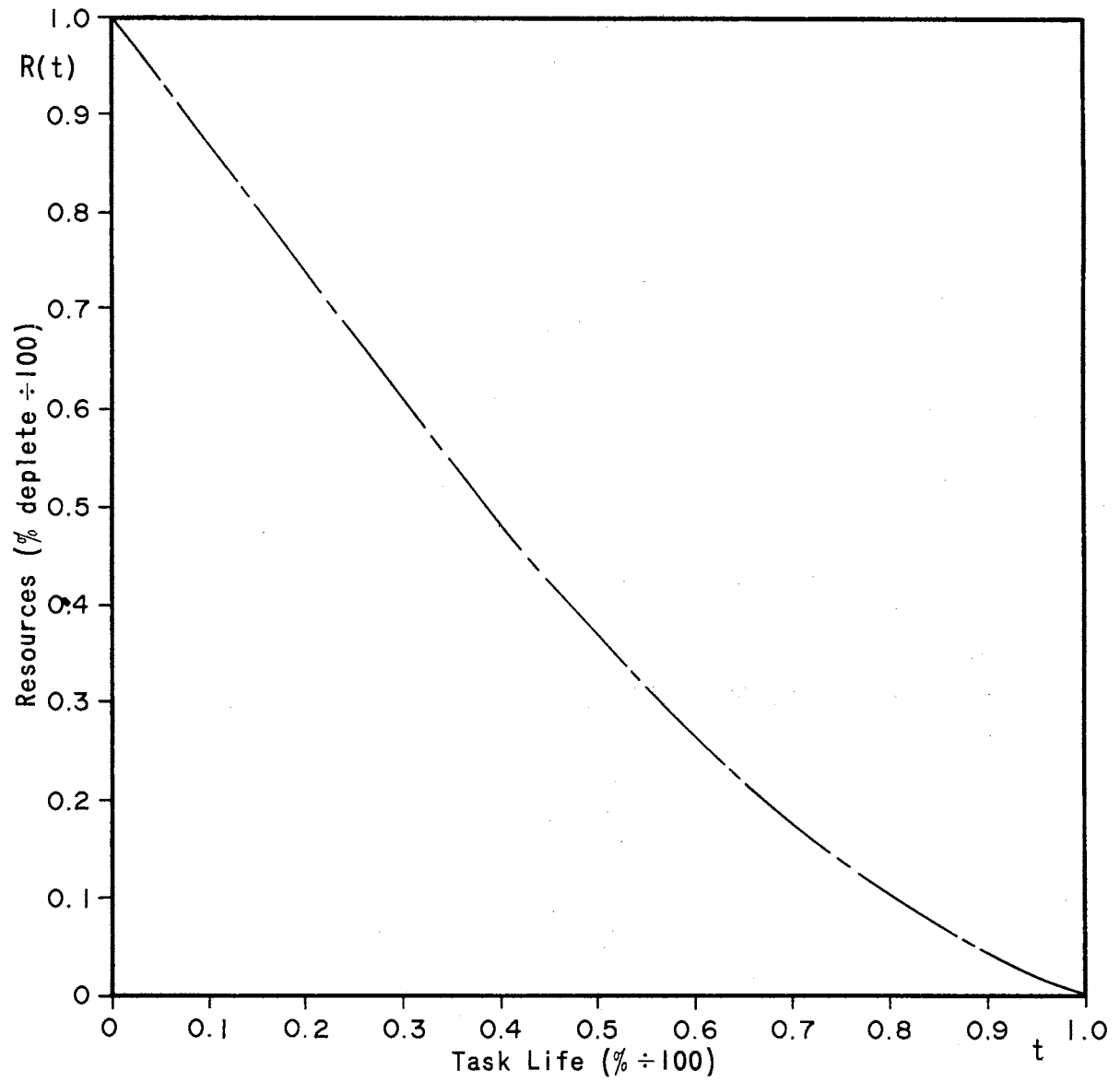


Figure 28. ROC Curve I

## DATA FOR ROC CURVE II

ALPHA = 2.5

DELTA = 0.2

T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC
0.01	0.99	0.21	0.74	0.41	0.43	0.61	0.18	0.81	0.05
0.02	0.98	0.22	0.72	0.42	0.41	0.62	0.18	0.82	0.05
0.03	0.97	0.23	0.71	0.43	0.40	0.63	0.17	0.83	0.05
0.04	0.96	0.24	0.69	0.44	0.38	0.64	0.16	0.84	0.04
0.05	0.95	0.25	0.68	0.45	0.37	0.65	0.15	0.85	0.04
0.06	0.94	0.26	0.66	0.46	0.36	0.66	0.14	0.86	0.04
0.07	0.93	0.27	0.64	0.47	0.34	0.67	0.14	0.87	0.03
0.08	0.91	0.28	0.63	0.48	0.33	0.68	0.13	0.88	0.03
0.09	0.90	0.29	0.61	0.49	0.32	0.69	0.12	0.89	0.03
0.10	0.89	0.30	0.60	0.50	0.30	0.70	0.11	0.90	0.02
0.11	0.88	0.31	0.58	0.51	0.29	0.71	0.11	0.91	0.02
0.12	0.86	0.32	0.57	0.52	0.28	0.72	0.10	0.92	0.02
0.13	0.85	0.33	0.55	0.53	0.27	0.73	0.10	0.93	0.01
0.14	0.84	0.34	0.53	0.54	0.26	0.74	0.09	0.94	0.01
0.15	0.82	0.35	0.52	0.55	0.25	0.75	0.08	0.95	0.01
0.16	0.81	0.36	0.50	0.56	0.23	0.76	0.08	0.96	0.01
0.17	0.80	0.37	0.49	0.57	0.22	0.77	0.07	0.97	0.01
0.18	0.78	0.38	0.47	0.58	0.21	0.78	0.07	0.98	0.00
0.19	0.77	0.39	0.46	0.59	0.20	0.79	0.06	0.99	0.00
0.20	0.75	0.40	0.44	0.60	0.19	0.80	0.06	1.00	0.00

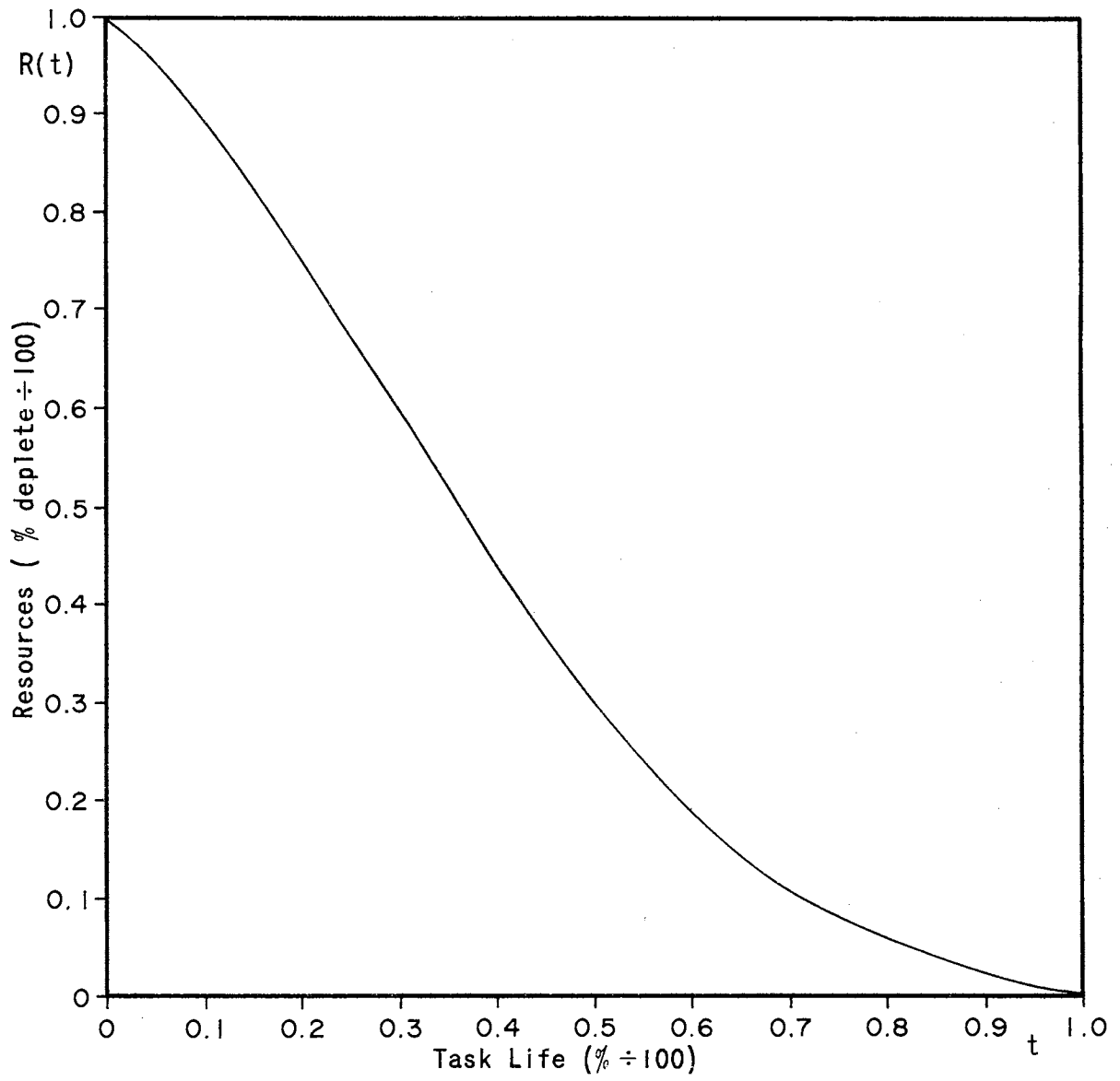


Figure 29. ROC Curve II

## DATA FOR ROC CURVE III

ALPHA = 0.0

DELTA = 0.

T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC
0.01	0.99	0.21	0.79	0.41	0.59	0.61	0.39	0.81	0.19
0.02	0.98	0.22	0.78	0.42	0.58	0.62	0.38	0.82	0.18
0.03	0.97	0.23	0.77	0.43	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.83	0.17
0.04	0.96	0.24	0.76	0.44	0.56	0.64	0.36	0.84	0.16
0.05	0.95	0.25	0.75	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.35	0.85	0.15
0.06	0.94	0.26	0.74	0.46	0.54	0.66	0.34	0.86	0.14
0.07	0.93	0.27	0.73	0.47	0.53	0.67	0.33	0.87	0.13
0.08	0.92	0.28	0.72	0.48	0.52	0.68	0.32	0.88	0.12
0.09	0.91	0.29	0.71	0.49	0.51	0.69	0.31	0.89	0.11
0.10	0.90	0.30	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.30	0.90	0.10
0.11	0.89	0.31	0.69	0.51	0.49	0.71	0.29	0.91	0.09
0.12	0.88	0.32	0.68	0.52	0.48	0.72	0.28	0.92	0.08
0.13	0.87	0.33	0.67	0.53	0.47	0.73	0.27	0.93	0.07
0.14	0.86	0.34	0.66	0.54	0.46	0.74	0.26	0.94	0.06
0.15	0.85	0.35	0.65	0.55	0.45	0.75	0.25	0.95	0.05
0.16	0.84	0.36	0.64	0.56	0.44	0.76	0.24	0.96	0.04
0.17	0.83	0.37	0.63	0.57	0.43	0.77	0.23	0.97	0.03
0.18	0.82	0.38	0.62	0.58	0.42	0.78	0.22	0.98	0.02
0.19	0.81	0.39	0.61	0.59	0.41	0.79	0.21	0.99	0.01
0.20	0.80	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.80	0.20	1.00	0.00

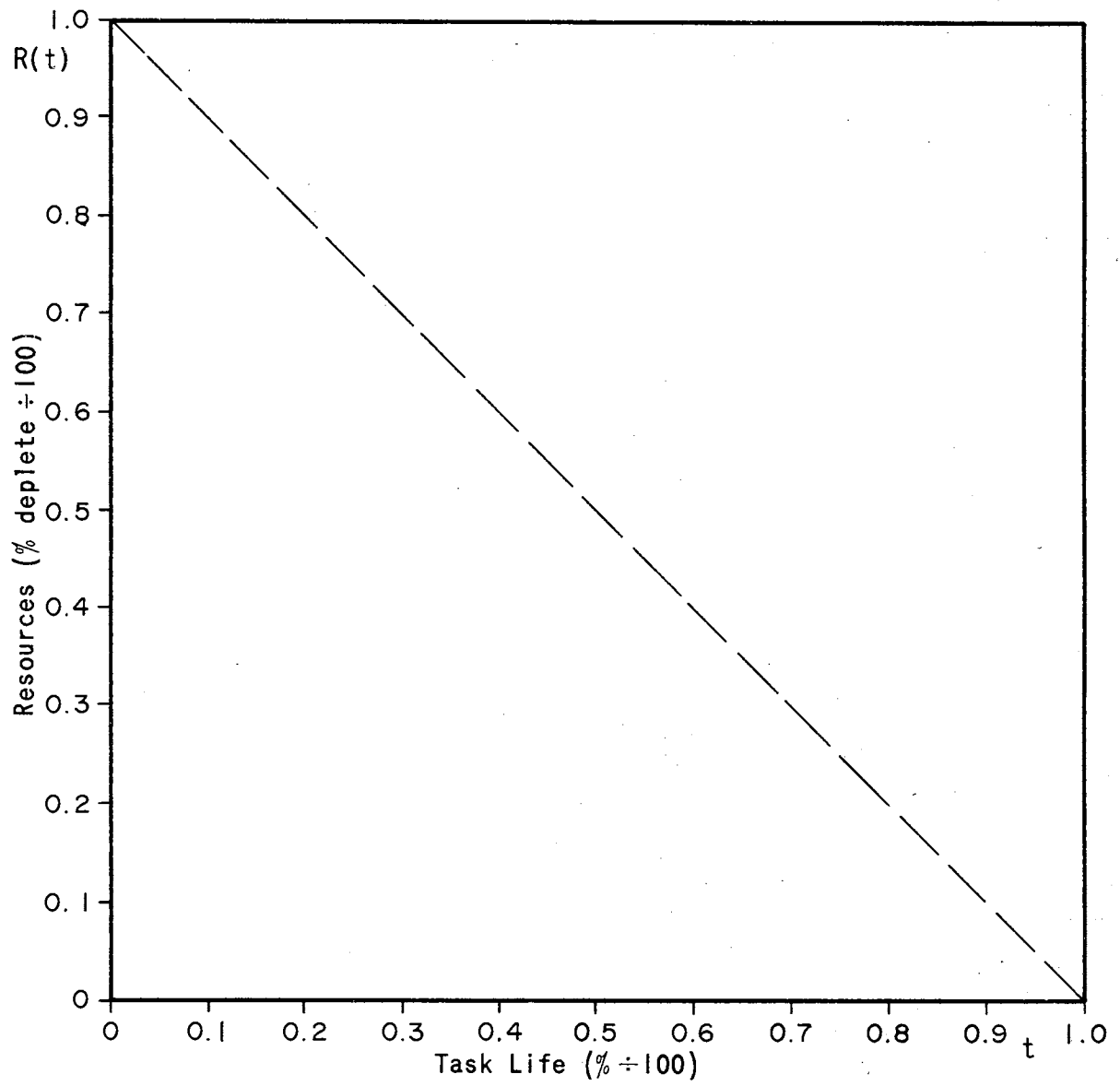


Figure 30. ROC Curve III

## DATA FOR ROC CURVE IV

ALPHA = 1.5

DELTA = 0.

T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC
0.01	0.99	0.21	0.82	0.41	0.61	0.61	0.37	0.81	0.16
0.02	0.99	0.22	0.81	0.42	0.59	0.62	0.36	0.82	0.15
0.03	0.98	0.23	0.80	0.43	0.58	0.63	0.35	0.83	0.14
0.04	0.97	0.24	0.79	0.44	0.57	0.64	0.34	0.84	0.13
0.05	0.96	0.25	0.78	0.45	0.56	0.65	0.33	0.85	0.12
0.06	0.96	0.26	0.77	0.46	0.55	0.66	0.31	0.86	0.11
0.07	0.95	0.27	0.76	0.47	0.54	0.67	0.30	0.87	0.10
0.08	0.94	0.28	0.75	0.48	0.52	0.68	0.29	0.88	0.09
0.09	0.93	0.29	0.74	0.49	0.51	0.69	0.28	0.89	0.09
0.10	0.92	0.30	0.73	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.27	0.90	0.08
0.11	0.91	0.31	0.72	0.51	0.49	0.71	0.26	0.91	0.07
0.12	0.91	0.32	0.71	0.52	0.48	0.72	0.25	0.92	0.06
0.13	0.90	0.33	0.70	0.53	0.46	0.73	0.24	0.93	0.05
0.14	0.89	0.34	0.69	0.54	0.45	0.74	0.23	0.94	0.04
0.15	0.88	0.35	0.67	0.55	0.44	0.75	0.22	0.95	0.04
0.16	0.87	0.36	0.66	0.56	0.43	0.76	0.21	0.96	0.03
0.17	0.86	0.37	0.65	0.57	0.42	0.77	0.20	0.97	0.02
0.18	0.85	0.38	0.64	0.58	0.41	0.78	0.19	0.98	0.01
0.19	0.84	0.39	0.63	0.59	0.39	0.79	0.18	0.99	0.01
0.20	0.83	0.40	0.62	0.60	0.38	0.80	0.17	1.00	0.00

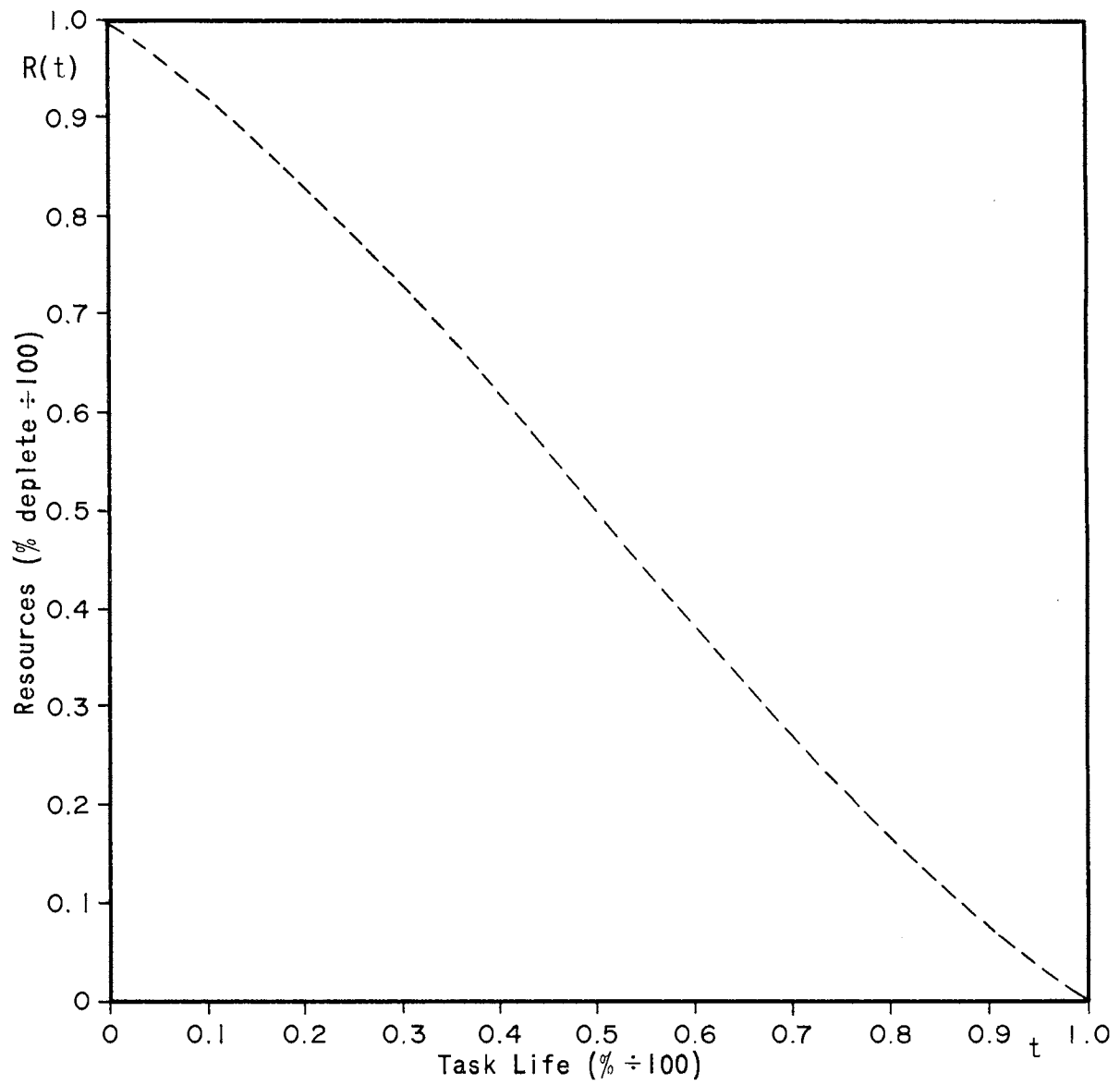


Figure 31. ROC Curve IV



## DATA FOR ROC CURVE V

ALPHA = 2.5

DELTA = -0.1

T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC	T	ROC
0.01	1.00	0.21	0.91	0.41	0.72	0.61	0.44	0.81	0.17
0.02	0.99	0.22	0.90	0.42	0.71	0.62	0.43	0.82	0.16
0.03	0.99	0.23	0.89	0.43	0.70	0.63	0.41	0.83	0.15
0.04	0.99	0.24	0.89	0.44	0.68	0.64	0.40	0.84	0.13
0.05	0.98	0.25	0.88	0.45	0.67	0.65	0.38	0.85	0.12
0.06	0.98	0.26	0.87	0.46	0.66	0.66	0.37	0.86	0.11
0.07	0.98	0.27	0.86	0.47	0.65	0.67	0.35	0.87	0.10
0.08	0.97	0.28	0.86	0.48	0.63	0.68	0.34	0.88	0.09
0.09	0.97	0.29	0.85	0.49	0.62	0.69	0.32	0.89	0.08
0.10	0.97	0.30	0.84	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.31	0.90	0.08
0.11	0.96	0.31	0.83	0.51	0.59	0.71	0.30	0.91	0.07
0.12	0.96	0.32	0.82	0.52	0.58	0.72	0.28	0.92	0.06
0.13	0.95	0.33	0.81	0.53	0.56	0.73	0.27	0.93	0.05
0.14	0.95	0.34	0.80	0.54	0.55	0.74	0.26	0.94	0.04
0.15	0.94	0.35	0.79	0.55	0.53	0.75	0.24	0.95	0.03
0.16	0.94	0.36	0.78	0.56	0.52	0.76	0.23	0.96	0.03
0.17	0.93	0.37	0.77	0.57	0.50	0.77	0.22	0.97	0.02
0.18	0.93	0.38	0.76	0.58	0.49	0.78	0.20	0.98	0.01
0.19	0.92	0.39	0.75	0.59	0.47	0.79	0.19	0.99	0.01
0.20	0.91	0.40	0.73	0.60	0.46	0.80	0.18	1.00	0.00

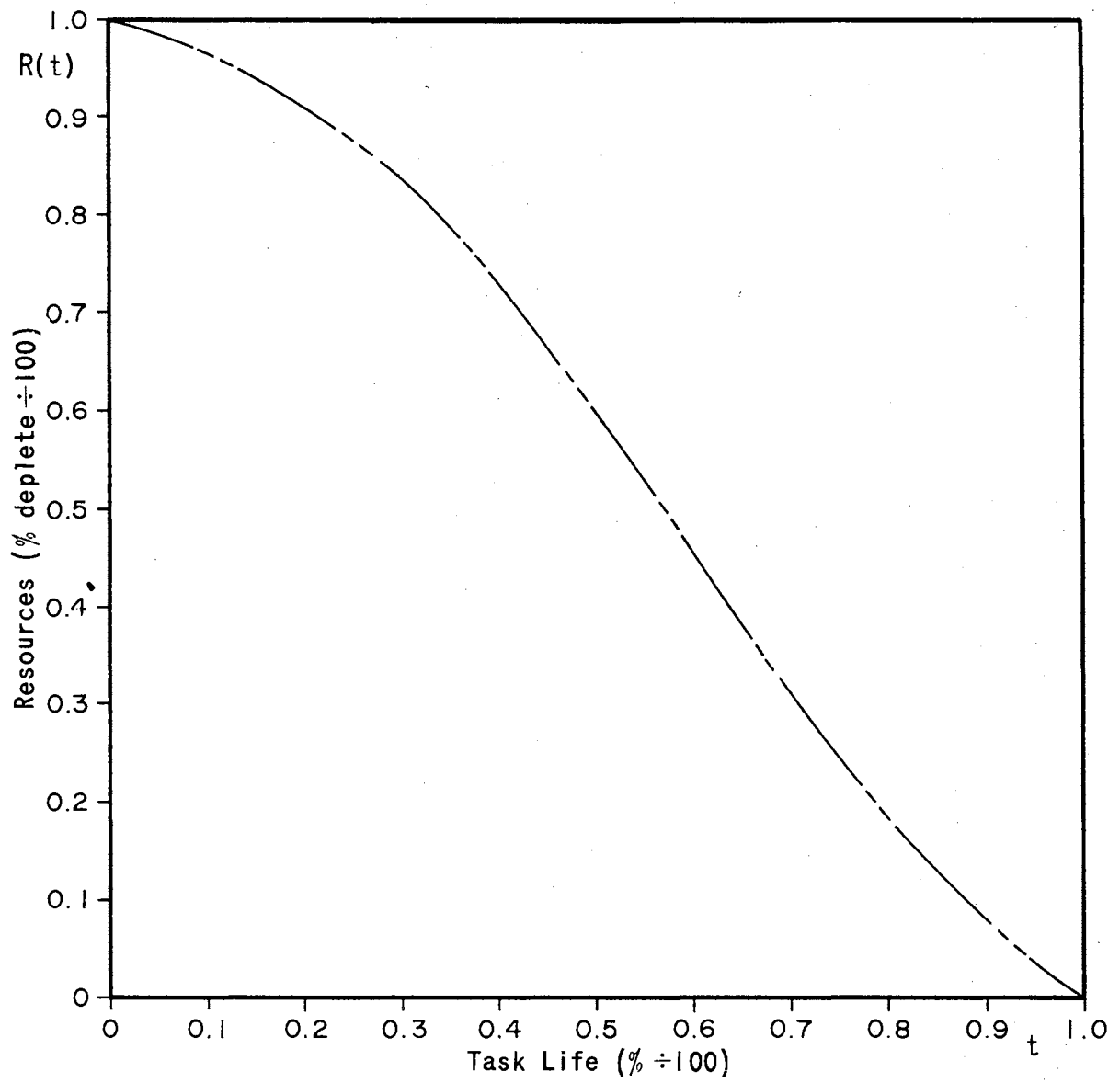


Figure 32. ROC Curve V

APPENDIX C  
COMPUTATIONAL ALGORITHMS AND COMPARISONS OF  
 $P'(t)$  AND  $|R'(t)|$  SELECTED  
CURVES

APPENDIX C-1  
FORTRAN IV PROGRAM FOR IBM 7040  
COMPUTER AND COMPUTATIONS  
FOR  $P'(t)$

## FORTAN IV PROGRAM LISTING OF P'(T) COORDINATES

```
REAL K1,K2
DIMENSION X(5,20),Y(5,20)
DO8KK = 1,5
GO TO (1,2,3,4,5),KK
1 ALP = 2.
  DEL = .2
  GO TO 6
2 ALP = 3.
  DEL = .1
  GO TO 6
3 ALP = .1
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
4 ALP = 2.
  DEL = -.1
  GO TO 6
5 ALP = 3.
  DEL = -.2
6 DO7I = 1,5
  DO 7 J = 1,20
  X(I,J) =FLOAT((I-1)*20+J)/100.
  T= X(I,J)
  K1=ALP*(1.-2.*DEL)
  K2=2.*ALP
  B=EXP(K1) + EXP(K2)
```

```
C = EXP(K2) - 1.
D = EXP(K1) + 1.
E = EXP(K2*T) + EXP(K1)
F = K2*EXP(K2*T)
Y(I,J)=((B)/C)*(D/(E**2)) * F
7 CONTINUE
PRINT 10, ALP ,DEL
10 FORMAT(1H1//// 40X,7HALPHA =F4.1//40X 7HDELTA = F4.1////
14X,1HT 1 4X,4HP'(T)4X,1HT,4X,4HP'(T)4X,1HT,4X,4HP'(T)4X,
1HT,4X,4HP'(T)4X,1HT, 24X,4HP'(T))
DO 8 J = 1,20
8 PRINT11, (X(I,J),Y(I,J),I =1,5)
11 FORMAT(/10X, 5(F7.2,F6.2))
STOP
END
```

APPENDIX C-2  
FORTRAN IV PROGRAM FOR IBM 7040  
COMPUTER AND COMPUTATIONS  
FOR  $|R'(t)|$

FORTAN IV PROGRAM LISTING OF  $|R'(t)|$  COORDINATES

```
REAL K1,K2
DIMENSION X(5,20),Y(5,20)
DO8KK = 1,5
GO TO (1,2,3,4,5),KK
1 ALP = 1.5
  DEL = .3
  GO TO 6
2 ALP = 2.5
  DEL = .2
  GO TO 6
3 ALP = .01
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
4 ALP = 1.5
  DEL = 0.
  GO TO 6
5 ALP = 2.5
  DEL = -.1
6 DO7I = 1,5
  DO 7 J = 1,20
  X(I,J) =FLOAT((I-1)*20+J)/100.
  T= X(I,J)
  K1=ALP*(1.-2.*DEL)
  K2=2.*ALP
  B=EXP(K1) + EXP(K2)
```



```

C = EXP(K2) - 1.
D = EXP(K1) + 1.
E = EXP(K2*T) + EXP(K1)
F = K2*EXP(K2*T)
Y(I,J)=((B)/C)*(D/(E**2)) * F
7 CONTINUE
PRINT 10, ALP ,DEL
10 FORMAT(1H1//// 40X,7HALPHA =F4.1//40X 7HDELTA = F4.1////
14X,1HT 1 4X,3HRAF,*5X,1HT,4X,3HRAF,5X,1HT,4X,3HRAF,5X,1HT,
4X,3HRAF,5X,1HT, 24X,3HRAF)
DO 8 J = 1,20
8 PRINT11, (X(I,J),Y(I,J),I =1,5)
11 FORMAT(/10X, 5(F7.2,F6.2))
STOP
END
* RAF = |R'(t)|

```

APPENDIX C-3

GRAPHIC COMPARISONS OF  $P'(t)$  WITH  $|R'(t)|$

## DATA FOR P'(T) CURVE I

ALPHA = 2.0

DELTA = 0.2

T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)
0.01	1.02	0.21	1.36	0.41	1.34	0.61	0.98	0.81	0.57
0.02	1.04	0.22	1.37	0.42	1.33	0.62	0.96	0.82	0.56
0.03	1.06	0.23	1.38	0.43	1.32	0.63	0.94	0.83	0.54
0.04	1.09	0.24	1.39	0.44	1.30	0.64	0.91	0.84	0.52
0.05	1.11	0.25	1.39	0.45	1.29	0.65	0.89	0.85	0.51
0.06	1.13	0.26	1.40	0.46	1.27	0.66	0.87	0.86	0.49
0.07	1.15	0.27	1.40	0.47	1.26	0.67	0.85	0.87	0.47
0.08	1.17	0.28	1.40	0.48	1.24	0.68	0.83	0.88	0.46
0.09	1.18	0.29	1.41	0.49	1.22	0.69	0.81	0.89	0.44
0.10	1.20	0.30	1.41	0.50	1.20	0.70	0.79	0.90	0.43
0.11	1.22	0.31	1.41	0.51	1.18	0.71	0.77	0.91	0.41
0.12	1.24	0.32	1.40	0.52	1.17	0.72	0.74	0.92	0.40
0.13	1.26	0.33	1.40	0.53	1.15	0.73	0.72	0.93	0.39
0.14	1.27	0.34	1.40	0.54	1.13	0.74	0.70	0.94	0.37
0.15	1.29	0.35	1.39	0.55	1.11	0.75	0.68	0.95	0.36
0.16	1.30	0.36	1.39	0.56	1.09	0.76	0.67	0.96	0.35
0.17	1.32	0.37	1.38	0.57	1.06	0.77	0.65	0.97	0.34
0.18	1.33	0.38	1.37	0.58	1.04	0.78	0.63	0.98	0.33
0.19	1.34	0.39	1.36	0.59	1.02	0.79	0.61	0.99	0.31
0.20	1.35	0.40	1.35	0.60	1.00	0.80	0.59	1.00	0.30

DATA FOR  $|R'(t)|$  CURVE 1

ALPHA = 1.5

DELTA = 0.3

T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF
0.01	1.23	0.21	1.33	0.41	1.21	0.61	0.93	0.81	0.64
0.02	1.24	0.22	1.33	0.42	1.20	0.62	0.92	0.82	0.62
0.03	1.25	0.23	1.33	0.43	1.19	0.63	0.90	0.83	0.61
0.04	1.26	0.24	1.33	0.44	1.17	0.64	0.89	0.84	0.59
0.05	1.27	0.25	1.33	0.45	1.16	0.65	0.87	0.85	0.58
0.06	1.28	0.26	1.32	0.46	1.15	0.66	0.86	0.86	0.57
0.07	1.28	0.27	1.32	0.47	1.14	0.67	0.84	0.87	0.56
0.08	1.29	0.28	1.31	0.48	1.12	0.68	0.83	0.88	0.54
0.09	1.30	0.29	1.31	0.49	1.11	0.69	0.81	0.89	0.53
0.10	1.30	0.30	1.30	0.50	1.10	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.52
0.11	1.31	0.31	1.30	0.51	1.08	0.71	0.78	0.91	0.51
0.12	1.31	0.32	1.29	0.52	1.07	0.72	0.77	0.92	0.49
0.13	1.32	0.33	1.28	0.53	1.05	0.73	0.75	0.93	0.48
0.14	1.32	0.34	1.28	0.54	1.04	0.74	0.74	0.94	0.47
0.15	1.33	0.35	1.27	0.55	1.02	0.75	0.72	0.95	0.46
0.16	1.33	0.36	1.26	0.56	1.01	0.76	0.71	0.96	0.45
0.17	1.33	0.37	1.25	0.57	0.99	0.77	0.69	0.97	0.44
0.18	1.33	0.38	1.24	0.58	0.98	0.78	0.68	0.98	0.43
0.19	1.33	0.39	1.23	0.59	0.96	0.79	0.66	0.99	0.42
0.20	1.33	0.40	1.22	0.60	0.95	0.80	0.65	1.00	0.41

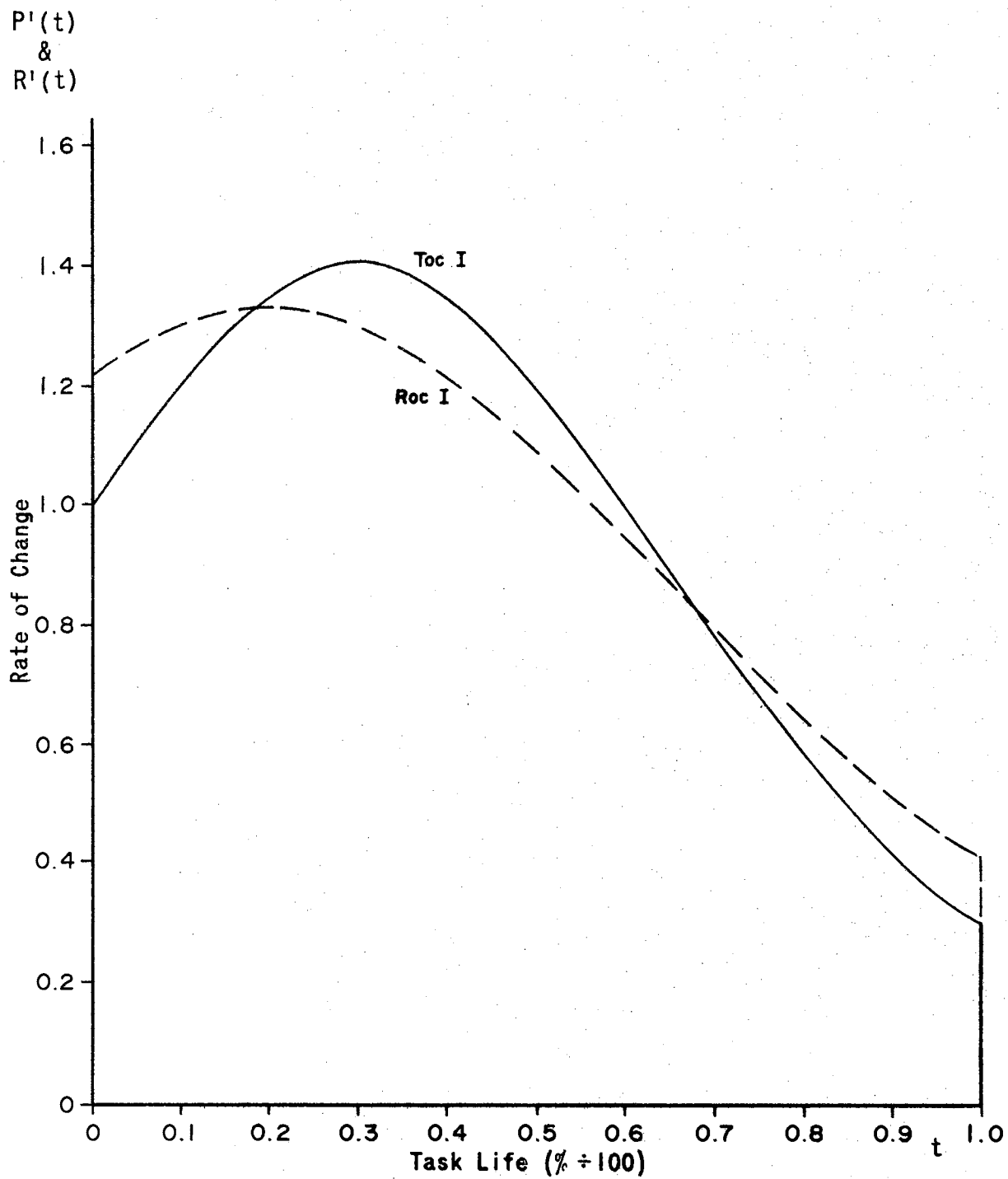


Figure 33. Graphic Comparisons of Absolute Derivatives for TOC and ROC Curves I

## DATA FOR P'(T) CURVE II

ALPHA = 3.0

DELTA = 0.1

T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)
0.01	0.54	0.21	1.24	0.41	1.68	0.61	1.16	0.81	0.49
0.02	0.57	0.22	1.28	0.42	1.68	0.62	1.12	0.82	0.46
0.03	0.60	0.23	1.31	0.43	1.67	0.63	1.08	0.83	0.44
0.04	0.62	0.24	1.35	0.44	1.66	0.64	1.04	0.84	0.42
0.05	0.66	0.25	1.39	0.45	1.65	0.65	1.01	0.85	0.40
0.06	0.69	0.26	1.42	0.46	1.63	0.66	0.97	0.86	0.38
0.07	0.72	0.27	1.45	0.47	1.61	0.67	0.93	0.87	0.36
0.08	0.75	0.28	1.48	0.48	1.59	0.68	0.89	0.88	0.34
0.09	0.79	0.29	1.51	0.49	1.57	0.69	0.86	0.89	0.32
0.10	0.82	0.30	1.54	0.50	1.54	0.70	0.82	0.90	0.30
0.11	0.86	0.31	1.57	0.51	1.51	0.71	0.79	0.91	0.29
0.12	0.89	0.32	1.59	0.52	1.48	0.72	0.75	0.92	0.27
0.13	0.93	0.33	1.61	0.53	1.45	0.73	0.72	0.93	0.26
0.14	0.97	0.34	1.63	0.54	1.42	0.74	0.69	0.94	0.24
0.15	1.01	0.35	1.65	0.55	1.39	0.75	0.66	0.95	0.23
0.16	1.04	0.36	1.66	0.56	1.35	0.76	0.62	0.96	0.22
0.17	1.08	0.37	1.67	0.57	1.31	0.77	0.60	0.97	0.21
0.18	1.12	0.38	1.68	0.58	1.28	0.78	0.57	0.98	0.20
0.19	1.16	0.39	1.68	0.59	1.24	0.79	0.54	0.99	0.18
0.20	1.20	0.40	1.68	0.60	1.20	0.80	0.51	1.00	0.17

DATA FOR  $|R'(t)|$  CURVE II

ALPHA = 2.5

DELTA = 0.2

T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF
0.01	0.98	0.21	1.51	0.41	1.47	0.61	0.92	0.81	0.43
0.02	1.01	0.22	1.52	0.42	1.45	0.62	0.89	0.82	0.41
0.03	1.04	0.23	1.54	0.43	1.43	0.63	0.86	0.83	0.39
0.04	1.07	0.24	1.55	0.44	1.41	0.64	0.83	0.84	0.37
0.05	1.10	0.25	1.56	0.45	1.38	0.65	0.80	0.85	0.36
0.06	1.13	0.26	1.57	0.46	1.36	0.66	0.77	0.86	0.34
0.07	1.16	0.27	1.58	0.47	1.33	0.67	0.74	0.87	0.33
0.08	1.19	0.28	1.58	0.48	1.30	0.68	0.72	0.88	0.31
0.09	1.22	0.29	1.58	0.49	1.28	0.69	0.69	0.89	0.30
0.10	1.25	0.30	1.59	0.50	1.25	0.70	0.67	0.90	0.29
0.11	1.28	0.31	1.58	0.51	1.22	0.71	0.64	0.91	0.27
0.12	1.30	0.32	1.58	0.52	1.19	0.72	0.62	0.92	0.26
0.13	1.33	0.33	1.58	0.53	1.16	0.73	0.59	0.93	0.25
0.14	1.36	0.34	1.57	0.54	1.13	0.74	0.57	0.94	0.24
0.15	1.38	0.35	1.56	0.55	1.10	0.75	0.55	0.95	0.23
0.16	1.41	0.36	1.55	0.56	1.07	0.76	0.53	0.96	0.22
0.17	1.43	0.37	1.54	0.57	1.04	0.77	0.50	0.97	0.21
0.18	1.45	0.38	1.52	0.58	1.01	0.78	0.48	0.98	0.20
0.19	1.47	0.39	1.51	0.59	0.98	0.79	0.46	0.99	0.19
0.20	1.49	0.40	1.49	0.60	0.95	0.80	0.44	1.00	0.18

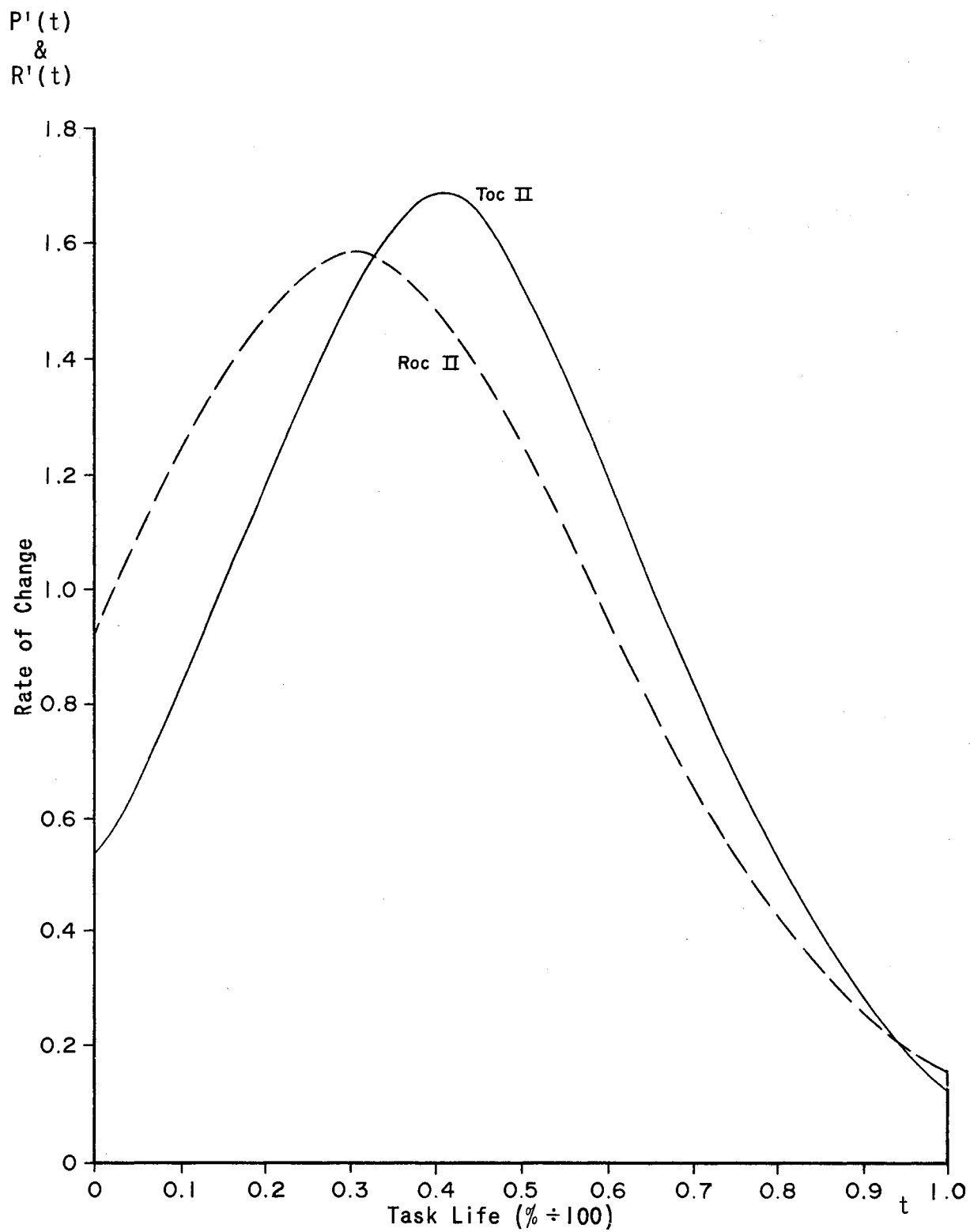


Figure 34. Graphic Comparisons of Absolute Derivatives for TOC and ROC Curves II



## DATA FOR P'(T) CURVE III

ALPHA = 0.

DELTA = 0.

T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)
0.01	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.81	1.00
0.02	1.00	0.22	1.00	0.42	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.82	1.00
0.03	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.43	1.00	0.63	1.00	0.83	1.00
0.04	1.00	0.24	1.00	0.44	1.00	0.64	1.00	0.84	1.00
0.05	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.45	1.00	0.65	1.00	0.85	1.00
0.06	1.00	0.26	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.86	1.00
0.07	1.00	0.27	1.00	0.47	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.87	1.00
0.08	1.00	0.28	1.00	0.48	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.88	1.00
0.09	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.49	1.00	0.69	1.00	0.89	1.00
0.10	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.90	1.00
0.11	1.00	0.31	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.91	1.00
0.12	1.00	0.32	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.72	1.00	0.92	1.00
0.13	1.00	0.33	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.73	1.00	0.93	1.00
0.14	1.00	0.34	1.00	0.54	1.00	0.74	1.00	0.94	1.00
0.15	1.00	0.35	1.00	0.55	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.95	1.00
0.16	1.00	0.36	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.76	1.00	0.96	1.00
0.17	1.00	0.37	1.00	0.57	1.00	0.77	1.00	0.97	1.00
0.18	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.58	1.00	0.78	1.00	0.98	1.00
0.19	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.59	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.99	1.00
0.20	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00

DATA FOR  $|R'(t)|$  CURVE III

ALPHA = 0.0

DELTA = 0.

T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF
0.01	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.81	1.00
0.02	1.00	0.22	1.00	0.42	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.82	1.00
0.03	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.43	1.00	0.63	1.00	0.83	1.00
0.04	1.00	0.24	1.00	0.44	1.00	0.64	1.00	0.84	1.00
0.05	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.45	1.00	0.65	1.00	0.85	1.00
0.06	1.00	0.26	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.86	1.00
0.07	1.00	0.27	1.00	0.47	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.87	1.00
0.08	1.00	0.28	1.00	0.48	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.88	1.00
0.09	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.49	1.00	0.69	1.00	0.89	1.00
0.10	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.90	1.00
0.11	1.00	0.31	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.91	1.00
0.12	1.00	0.32	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.72	1.00	0.92	1.00
0.13	1.00	0.33	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.73	1.00	0.93	1.00
0.14	1.00	0.34	1.00	0.54	1.00	0.74	1.00	0.94	1.00
0.15	1.00	0.35	1.00	0.55	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.95	1.00
0.16	1.00	0.36	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.76	1.00	0.96	1.00
0.17	1.00	0.37	1.00	0.57	1.00	0.77	1.00	0.97	1.00
0.18	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.58	1.00	0.78	1.00	0.98	1.00
0.19	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.59	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.99	1.00
0.20	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00

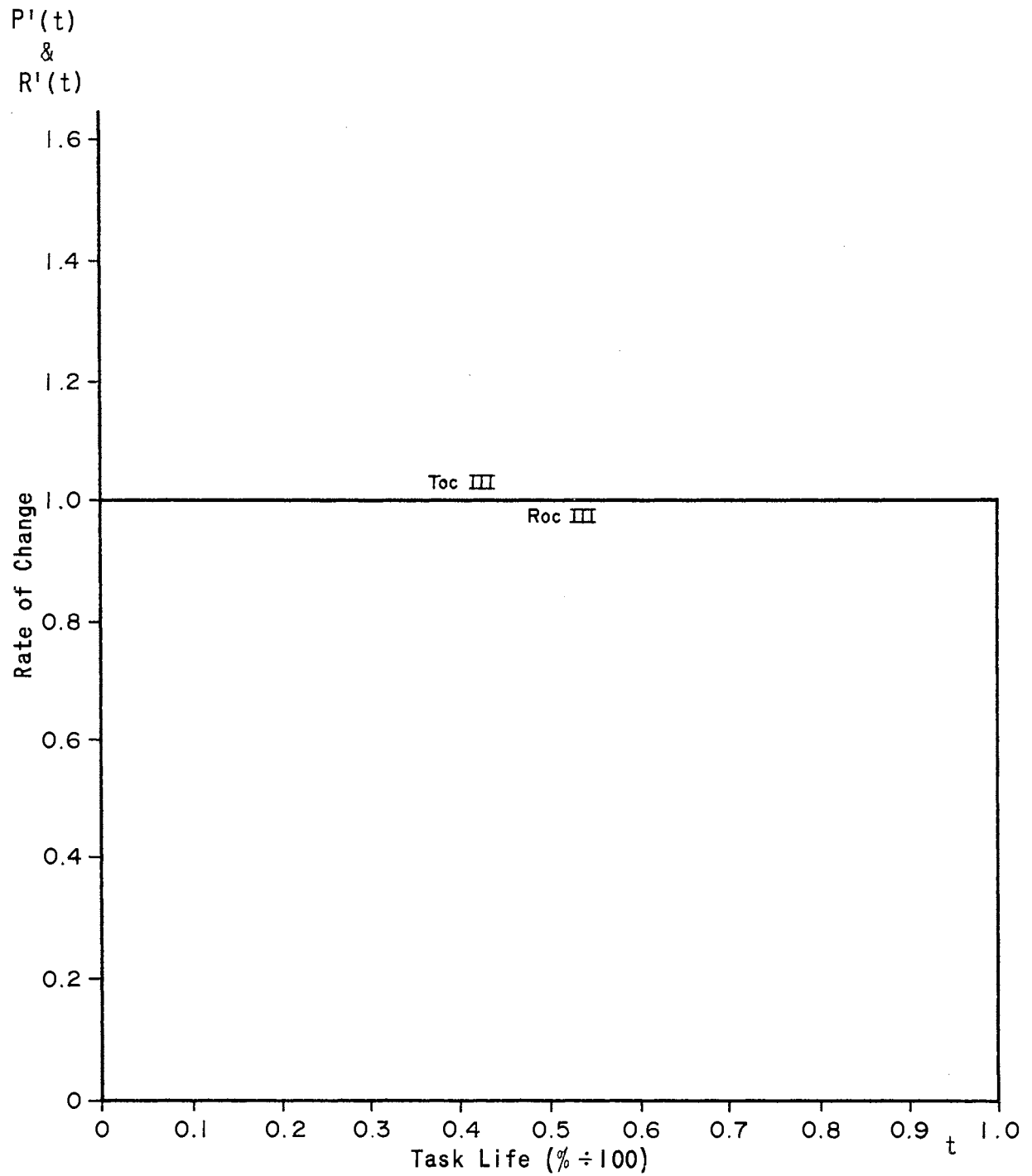


Figure 35. Graphic Comparisons of Absolute Derivatives for TOC and ROC Curves III

## DATA FOR P'(T) CURVE IV

ALPHA = 2.0

DELTA = -0.1

T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)
0.01	0.42	0.21	0.77	0.41	1.16	0.61	1.33	0.81	1.12
0.02	0.44	0.22	0.79	0.42	1.18	0.62	1.33	0.82	1.11
0.03	0.45	0.23	0.81	0.43	1.19	0.63	1.33	0.83	1.09
0.04	0.46	0.24	0.83	0.44	1.21	0.64	1.33	0.84	1.07
0.05	0.48	0.25	0.85	0.45	1.22	0.65	1.32	0.85	1.05
0.06	0.50	0.26	0.87	0.46	1.24	0.66	1.32	0.86	1.03
0.07	0.51	0.27	0.89	0.47	1.25	0.67	1.31	0.87	1.01
0.08	0.53	0.28	0.91	0.48	1.26	0.68	1.30	0.88	0.99
0.09	0.54	0.29	0.93	0.49	1.27	0.69	1.29	0.89	0.97
0.10	0.56	0.30	0.95	0.50	1.28	0.70	1.28	0.90	0.95
0.11	0.58	0.31	0.97	0.51	1.29	0.71	1.27	0.91	0.93
0.12	0.60	0.32	0.99	0.52	1.30	0.72	1.26	0.92	0.91
0.13	0.61	0.33	1.01	0.53	1.31	0.73	1.25	0.93	0.89
0.14	0.63	0.34	1.03	0.54	1.32	0.74	1.24	0.94	0.87
0.15	0.65	0.35	1.05	0.55	1.32	0.75	1.22	0.95	0.85
0.16	0.67	0.36	1.07	0.56	1.33	0.76	1.21	0.96	0.83
0.17	0.69	0.37	1.09	0.57	1.33	0.77	1.19	0.97	0.81
0.18	0.71	0.38	1.11	0.58	1.33	0.78	1.18	0.98	0.79
0.19	0.73	0.39	1.12	0.59	1.33	0.79	1.16	0.99	0.77
0.20	0.75	0.40	1.14	0.60	1.34	0.80	1.14	1.00	0.75

DATA FOR  $|R'(t)|$  CURVE IV

ALPHA = 1.5

DELTA = 0.

T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF
0.01	0.72	0.21	0.98	0.41	1.16	0.61	1.15	0.81	0.96
0.02	0.73	0.22	0.99	0.42	1.16	0.62	1.14	0.82	0.95
0.03	0.74	0.23	1.01	0.43	1.17	0.63	1.14	0.83	0.93
0.04	0.76	0.24	1.02	0.44	1.17	0.64	1.13	0.84	0.92
0.05	0.77	0.25	1.03	0.45	1.17	0.65	1.12	0.85	0.91
0.06	0.79	0.26	1.04	0.46	1.18	0.66	1.12	0.86	0.89
0.07	0.80	0.27	1.05	0.47	1.18	0.67	1.11	0.87	0.88
0.08	0.81	0.28	1.06	0.48	1.18	0.68	1.10	0.88	0.87
0.09	0.83	0.29	1.07	0.49	1.18	0.69	1.09	0.89	0.85
0.10	0.84	0.30	1.08	0.50	1.18	0.70	1.08	0.90	0.84
0.11	0.85	0.31	1.09	0.51	1.18	0.71	1.07	0.91	0.83
0.12	0.87	0.32	1.10	0.52	1.18	0.72	1.06	0.92	0.81
0.13	0.88	0.33	1.11	0.53	1.18	0.73	1.05	0.93	0.80
0.14	0.89	0.34	1.12	0.54	1.18	0.74	1.04	0.94	0.79
0.15	0.91	0.35	1.12	0.55	1.17	0.75	1.03	0.95	0.77
0.16	0.92	0.36	1.13	0.56	1.17	0.76	1.02	0.96	0.76
0.17	0.93	0.37	1.14	0.57	1.17	0.77	1.01	0.97	0.74
0.18	0.95	0.38	1.14	0.58	1.16	0.78	0.99	0.98	0.73
0.19	0.96	0.39	1.15	0.59	1.16	0.79	0.98	0.99	0.72
0.20	0.97	0.40	1.15	0.60	1.15	0.80	0.97	1.00	0.70

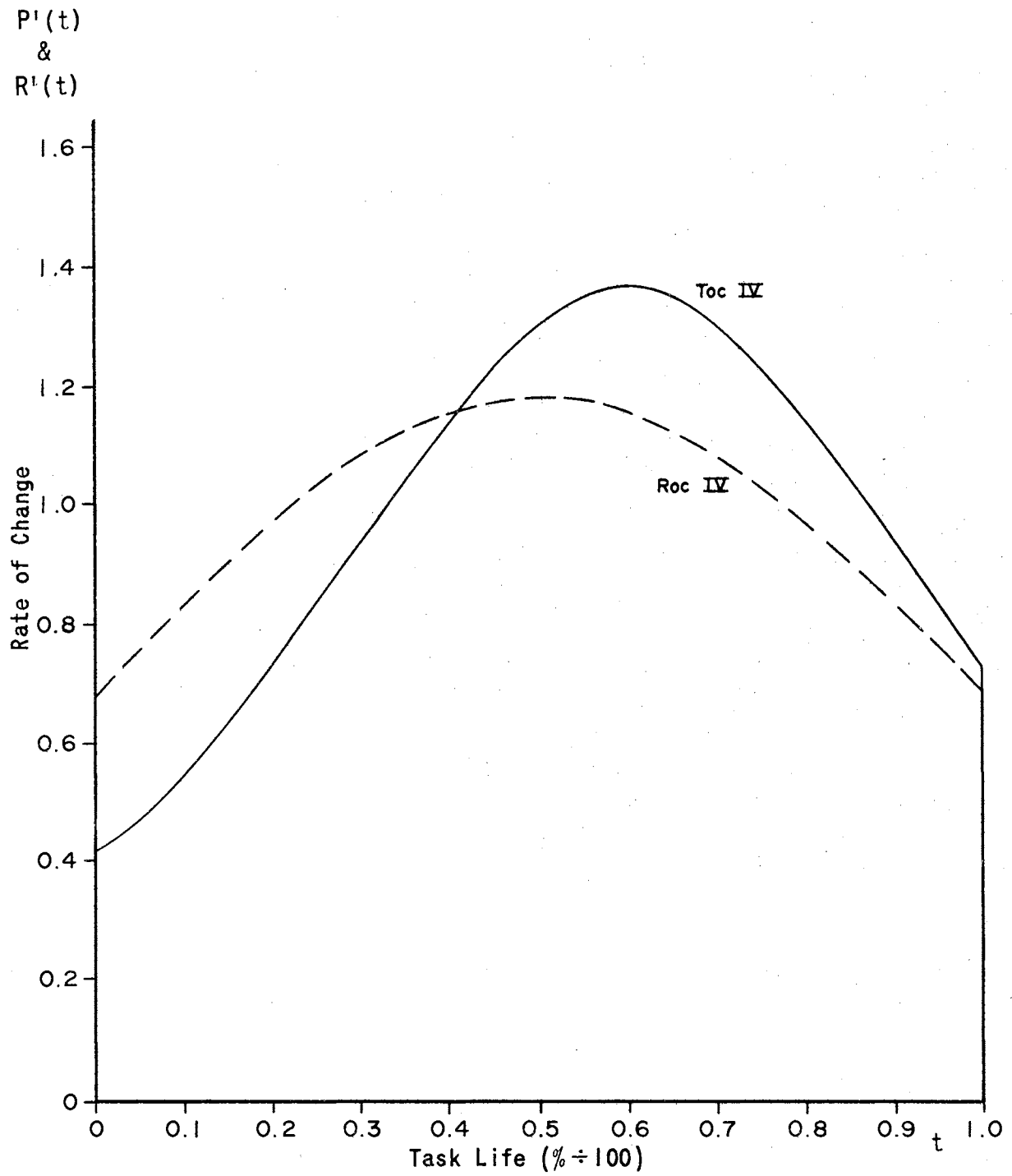


Figure 36. Graphic Comparisons of Absolute Derivatives for TOC and ROC Curves IV

## DATA FOR P'(T) CURVE V

ALPHA = 3.0

DELTA = -0.2

T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)	T	P'(T)
0.01	0.11	0.21	0.34	0.41	0.90	0.61	1.65	0.81	1.60
0.02	0.12	0.22	0.36	0.42	0.94	0.62	1.68	0.82	1.57
0.03	0.12	0.23	0.38	0.43	0.98	0.63	1.70	0.83	1.53
0.04	0.13	0.24	0.40	0.44	1.02	0.64	1.72	0.84	1.50
0.05	0.14	0.25	0.42	0.45	1.06	0.65	1.74	0.85	1.46
0.06	0.15	0.26	0.44	0.46	1.10	0.66	1.75	0.86	1.42
0.07	0.16	0.27	0.47	0.47	1.14	0.67	1.76	0.87	1.39
0.08	0.16	0.28	0.49	0.48	1.18	0.68	1.77	0.88	1.35
0.09	0.17	0.29	0.52	0.49	1.22	0.69	1.78	0.89	1.31
0.10	0.18	0.30	0.54	0.50	1.27	0.70	1.78	0.90	1.27
0.11	0.19	0.31	0.57	0.51	1.31	0.71	1.78	0.91	1.22
0.12	0.21	0.32	0.60	0.52	1.35	0.72	1.77	0.92	1.18
0.13	0.22	0.33	0.63	0.53	1.39	0.73	1.76	0.93	1.14
0.14	0.23	0.34	0.66	0.54	1.42	0.74	1.75	0.94	1.10
0.15	0.24	0.35	0.69	0.55	1.46	0.75	1.74	0.95	1.06
0.16	0.26	0.36	0.72	0.56	1.50	0.76	1.72	0.96	1.02
0.17	0.27	0.37	0.76	0.57	1.53	0.77	1.70	0.97	0.98
0.18	0.29	0.38	0.79	0.58	1.57	0.78	1.68	0.98	0.94
0.19	0.30	0.39	0.83	0.59	1.60	0.79	1.65	0.99	0.90
0.20	0.32	0.40	0.87	0.60	1.63	0.80	1.63	1.00	0.87

DATA FOR  $|R'(t)|$  CURVE V

ALPHA = 2.5

DELTA = -0.1

T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF	T	RAF
0.01	0.28	0.21	0.65	0.41	1.21	0.61	1.50	0.81	1.15
0.02	0.30	0.22	0.68	0.42	1.23	0.62	1.50	0.82	1.12
0.03	0.31	0.23	0.70	0.43	1.26	0.63	1.49	0.83	1.10
0.04	0.32	0.24	0.73	0.44	1.28	0.64	1.49	0.84	1.07
0.05	0.34	0.25	0.76	0.45	1.31	0.65	1.48	0.85	1.04
0.06	0.35	0.26	0.78	0.46	1.33	0.66	1.47	0.86	1.01
0.07	0.37	0.27	0.81	0.47	1.35	0.67	1.45	0.87	0.98
0.08	0.39	0.28	0.84	0.48	1.37	0.68	1.44	0.88	0.95
0.09	0.40	0.29	0.87	0.49	1.39	0.69	1.43	0.89	0.92
0.10	0.42	0.30	0.89	0.50	1.41	0.70	1.41	0.90	0.89
0.11	0.44	0.31	0.92	0.51	1.43	0.71	1.39	0.91	0.87
0.12	0.46	0.32	0.95	0.52	1.44	0.72	1.37	0.92	0.84
0.13	0.48	0.33	0.98	0.53	1.45	0.73	1.35	0.93	0.81
0.14	0.50	0.34	1.01	0.54	1.47	0.74	1.33	0.94	0.78
0.15	0.52	0.35	1.04	0.55	1.48	0.75	1.31	0.95	0.76
0.16	0.54	0.36	1.07	0.56	1.49	0.76	1.28	0.96	0.73
0.17	0.56	0.37	1.10	0.57	1.49	0.77	1.26	0.97	0.70
0.18	0.58	0.38	1.12	0.58	1.50	0.78	1.23	0.98	0.68
0.19	0.61	0.39	1.15	0.59	1.50	0.79	1.21	0.99	0.65
0.20	0.63	0.40	1.18	0.60	1.50	0.80	1.18	1.00	0.63



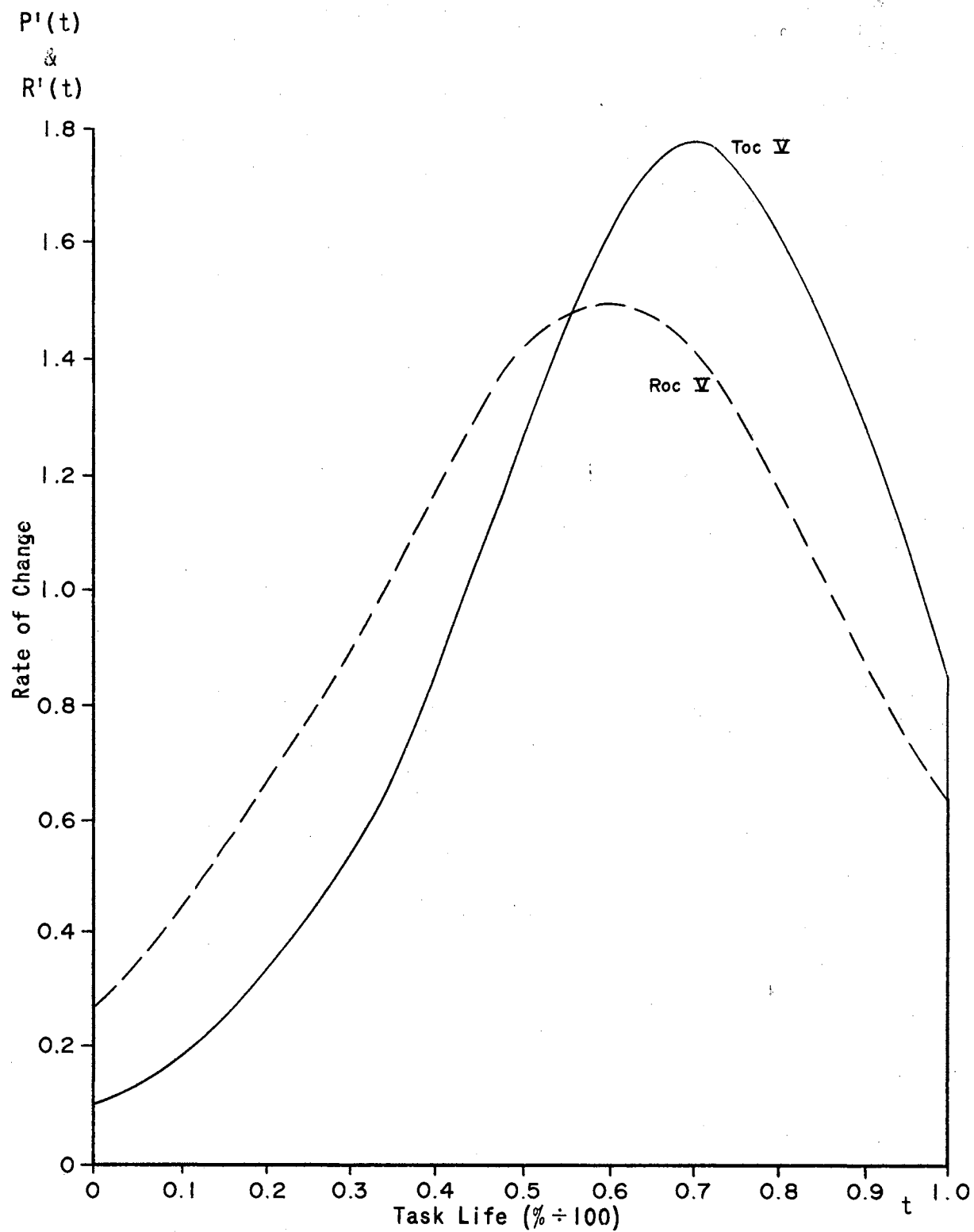


Figure 37. Graphic Comparisons of Absolute Derivatives for TOC and ROC Curves V

**APPENDIX D**  
**COMPOSITE ALGORITHM FOR SYSTEMS SIMULATION**

APPENDIX D-1  
COMPUTER LOGIC FLOW CHART

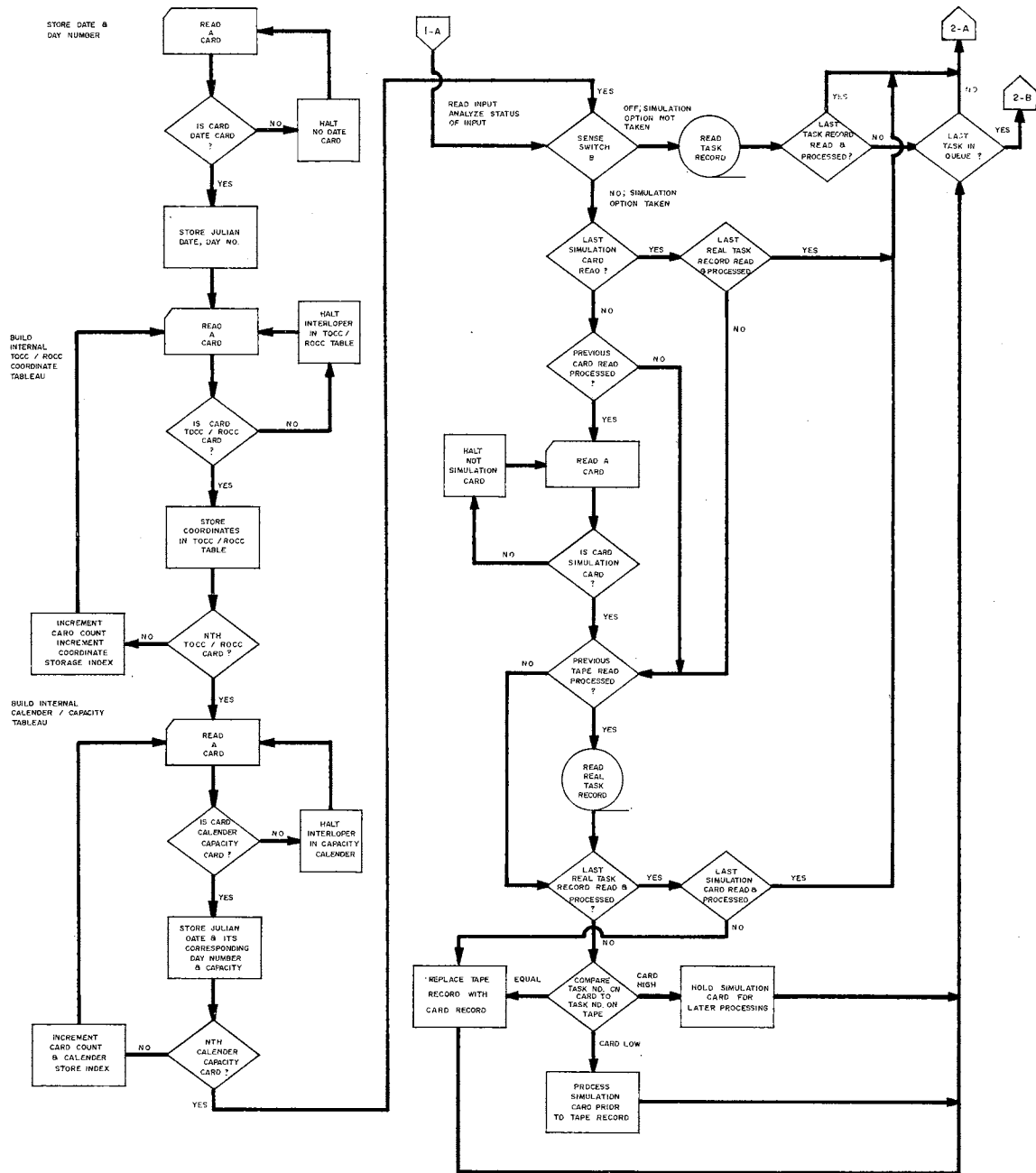


Figure 38a. Composite Algorithm Computer Logic Flow Chart

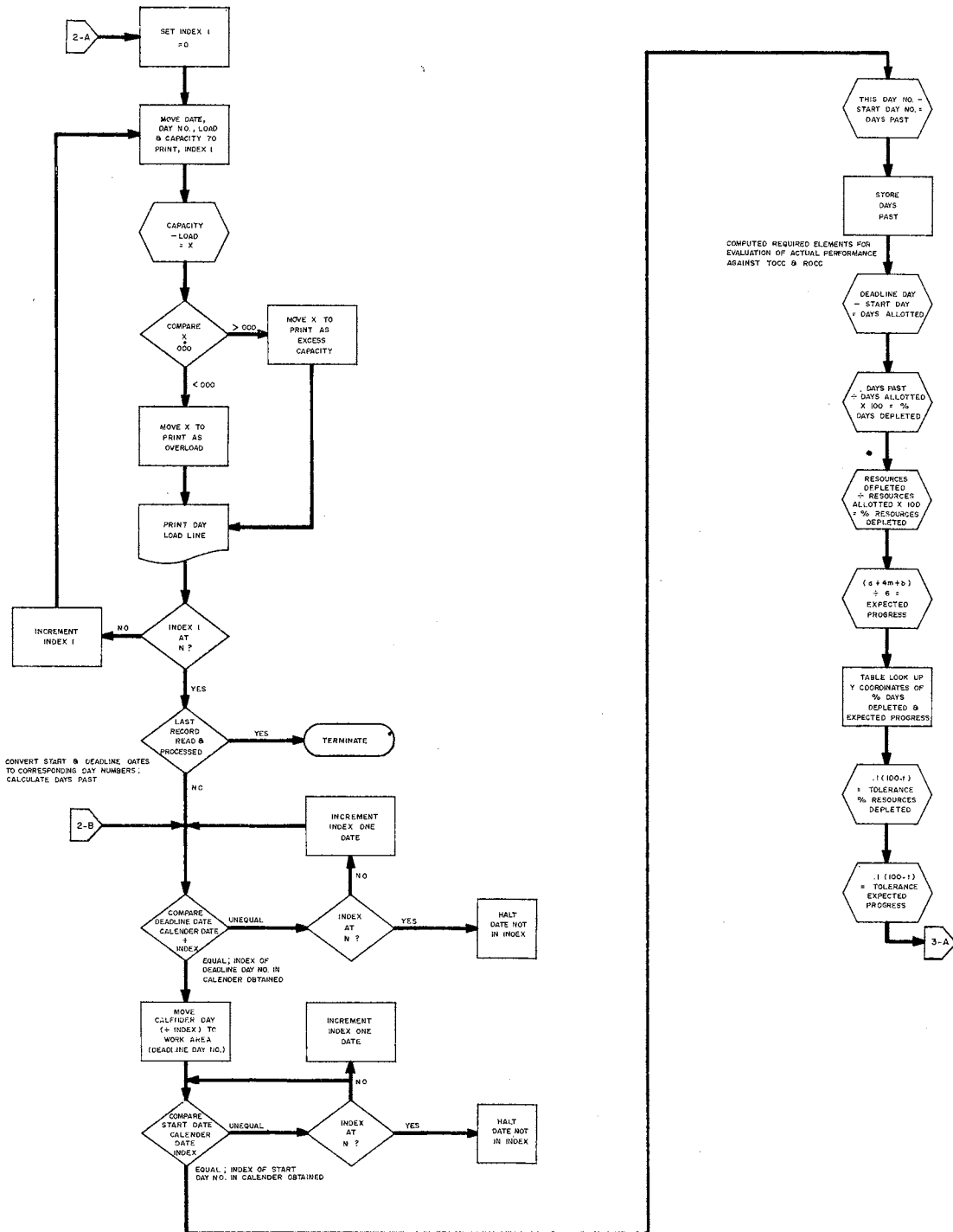


Figure 38b. Composite Algorithm Computer Logic Flow Chart

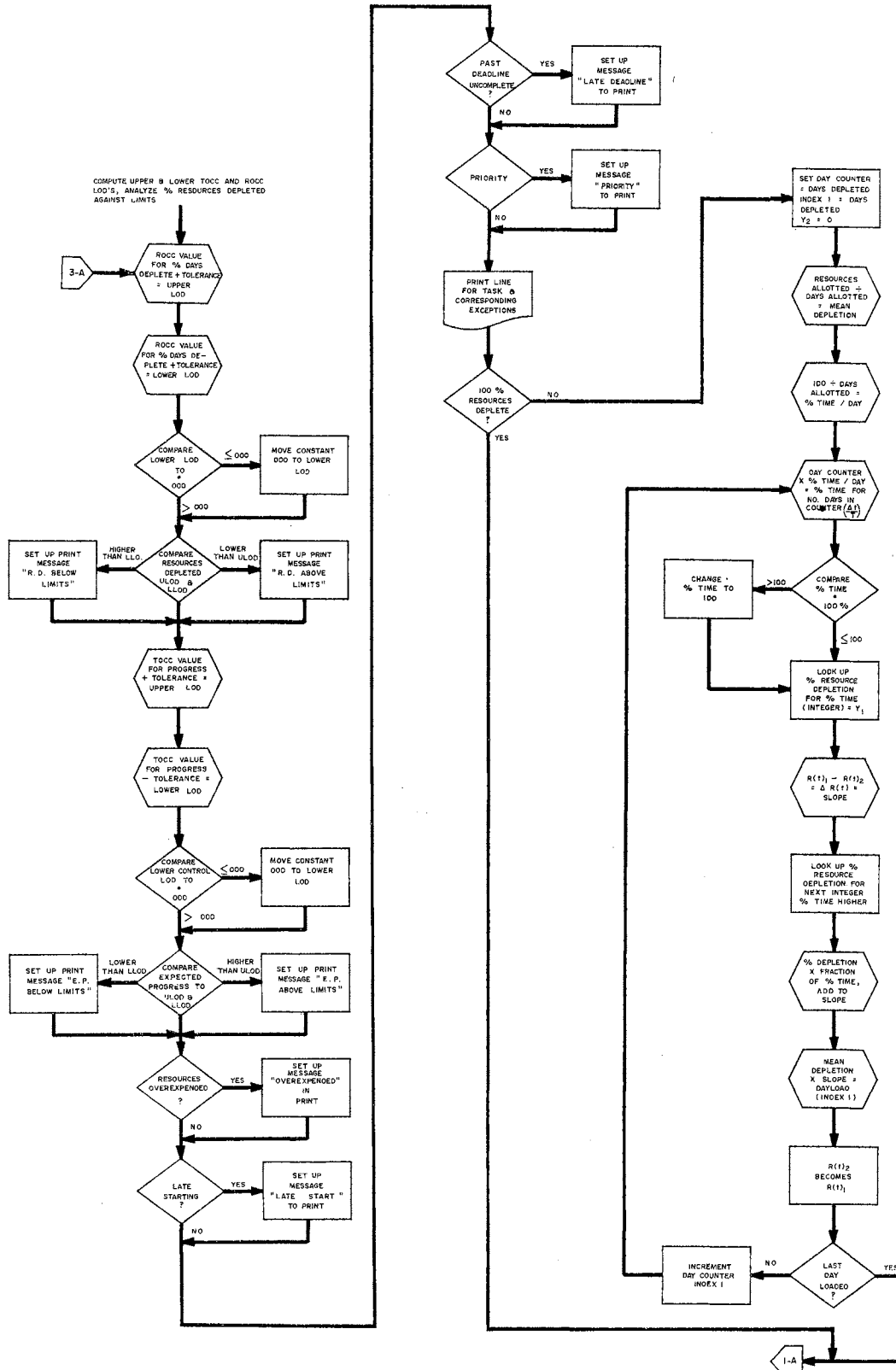


Figure 38c. Composite Algorithm Computer Logic Flow Chart

**APPENDIX D-2**  
**IBM 1401 COMPUTER PROGRAM**

CLEAR STORAGE 1 ,UJ8J15,J22J26,03J037,344,049,053J53N000000N00001J26 1  
 CLEAR STORAGE 2 L068115,105106,1101178101/191#071029C0290568026/8001/0991,001/0011171J0E 2  
 BUJSTRAP ,UJ8J15,J22J29,03J040,047J54,061068,072/061039 ,0010011040 3

TOCC PAGE 1

SEQ	PG	LIN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOCN	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
101	1	010	J01	JOB							
102	1	020		CTL	661						
103	1	021	ANSW10	DCW	#10	10		0342			4
104	1	022	ANSW14	DCW	#14	14		0356			4
105	1	023	INDEX	DCW	#3	3		0359			4
106	1	024	MAK6	DCW	#6	6		0365			4
107	1	025	DVAR11	DCW	#11	11		0376			5
108	1	026	MAR8	DCW	#8	8		0384			5
109	1	027	MAR5	DCW	#5	5		0389			5
110	1	028	MAR10	DCW	#10	10		0399			5
111	1	030	MASIN	DA	1X80, #			0400	0480		5
112	1	040	TASKND		1,4			0403		FIELD	5
113	1	050	DESC		5,14			0413		FIELD	5
114	1	060	RESALL		15,19			0418		FIELD	6
115	1	070	RESDEP		20,24			0423		FIELD	6
116	1	080	START		25,30			0429		FIELD	6
117	1	090	DEAD		31,36			0435		FIELD	6
118	1	100	TOCCRV		37,37			0436		FIELD	6
119	1	105	ROCCRV		38,38			0437		FIELD	6
120	1	110	A		39,41			0440		FIELD	7
121	1	120	M		42,44			0443		FIELD	7
122	1	130	B		45,47			0446		FIELD	7
123	1	140	POS		48,48			0447		FIELD	7
124	1	150	PRI		49,49			0448		FIELD	7
				DC	#10	1		0480		RMARK	8
125	1	160	SWA	DC	#A0	1		0481			8
126	1	170	SWB	DC	#B0	1		0482			8
127	1	180	SWC	DC	#C0	1		0483			8
128	1	190	SWD	DC	#D0	1		0484			8
129	1	200	SWE	DC	#E0	1		0485			8
130	1	210	TABLE	DA	100X3			0486	3485		174
131	1	220	CALEND	DA	100X19			3486	5385		191
132	1	230	COATE		1,6			3491		FIELD	191
133	1	240	COAY		7,9			3494		FIELD	208
134	1	250	CCAPAC		10,14			3499		FIELD	225
135	2	010	CLOAD		15,19			3500		FIELD	241
136	2	020	X1	EQU	#9			0089			
137	2	030	X2	EQU	#4			0094			
138	2	040	X3	EQU	#9			0099			
139	2	300	HEAD1	DCW	#ACTUAL RESOURCE DEPLETION & EXPECTED PROGRESS#	45		5430			259
140	2	320	HEAD2	DCW	#SYS. TOCC PROGRESS & ROCC RESOURCE DEPLETION#	43		5473			261
141	2	330	HEAD3	DCW	#WITHIN TIME DEPLETION#	21		5494			261
142	2	340	HEAD4	DCW	#TASKS IN QUEUE#	14		5508			262
143	2	345	HEAD5	DCW	#TASKS IN FACILITY#	17		5525			264
144	2	350		DCW	#TASK START DEAD DAYS DAYS P.C. RESOR RES#	50		5575			264
145	2	351		DC	#JR P.C. ROCC TOCC EXP SELECTED TOCC RO#	50		5625			266
146	2	360	HEAD6	DC	#CC#	2		5627			266
147	2	370		DCW	#NO. DESCRIPTION DAY LINE ALTD DEPL DEPL ALTD #	49		5676			268
148	2	380		DC	#DEPL DEPL REMG PROG PROG CURVE UCL LCL #	49		5725			270
149	2	390	HEAD7	DC	#UCL LCL MESSAGES#	18		5743			270
150			STARTP	SW	#7,92			5744	087 092		270
151	3	006		SW	#7	4		5751	097		270
152	3	010		R		1		5755	1		271
153	3	020		MLC	5,DATE#6	7		5756	M 006 /8K		271
154	3	030		MLC	9,DAY#3	7		5763	M 009 /8N		271
155	3	035		B	SKIP	4		5770	B GOV		271
156	3	040		BCE	B3,80,D	8		5774	B X8W 080 D		271
157	3	050		H	START	4		5782	. 429		271
158	3	060	B3	R		1		5786	1		271
159	3	070		C	2, LAST	7		5787	C 002 /9P		272
160	3	080		BL	B3A	5		5794	B YOT T		272
161	3	090		NDP	B3	4		5799	N XBW		272
162	3	100	B3A	MLC	56X1, TABLE&2&X2	7		5803	M 0+5 408		272
163	3	110		C	X1, #057#	7		5810	C 089 /8Q		272
164	3	120		BE	B3B	5		5817	B Y4# S		272
165	3	120		A	#30, X1	7		5822	A /8R 089		273
166	3	125		A	#30, X2	7		5829	A /8R 094		273
167	3	140		B	B3A	4		5836	B YOT		273
168	3	150	B3B	C	COUNT#3, #49#	7		5840	C /9K /9M		273
169	3	160		BE	B3C	5		5847	B Y8/ S		273
170	3	165		A	#30, X2	7		5852	A /8R 094		273
171	3	170		A	#1, COUNT	7		5859	A /9N /9K		274
172	3	175		MLC	2, LAST#2	7		5866	M 002 /9P		274
173	3	175		S	X1&1	4		5873	S 090		274
174	3	180		B	B3	4		5877	B X8W		274
175	3	190	B3C	C	2, #55#	7		5881	C 002 /9R		274
176	3	200		BE	B4	5		5889	B Y9X S		274
177	3	210		H	B3	4		5893	. X8W		274
178	3	220	B4	S	X1&1	4		5897	S 090		275
179	3	225		S	X2&1	4		5901	S 095		275
180	3	230	B4A	R		1		5905	1		275
181	3	235		BCE	B4B,80,C	8		5906	B Z1Y 080 C		275
182	3	236		H	#4	4		5914	. Y9X		275
183	3	240	B4B	MLC	5, COATE&X1	7		5918	M 006 DZ1		275
184	3	250		MLC	9, COAY&X1	7		5925	M 009 DZ4		275
185	4	010		MLC	14, CCAPAC&X1	7		5932	M 014 DZ9		276
186	4	020		C	X1, #Y81#	7		5939	C 089 S0K		276
187	4	030		BE	B5	5		5946	B Z6S S		276
188	4	040		A	#190, X1	7		5951	A S0M 089		276
189	4	050		B	B4A	4		5958	B Z0V		276
190	4	060	B5	BSS	B40,C	5		5962	B H4X C		276
191	4	061		BSS	RDCARD,D	5		5967	B Z7W D		277
192	4	062		B	ROTAPE	4		5972	B -0#		277
193	4	063	RDCARD	BLC	#33	5		5976	B E7X A		277
194	4	064		R		1		5981	1		277
195	4	065		MLC	#30, #1	7		5982	M S0N 081		277
196	4	066		MCM	1, MASIN	7		5989	P 001 400		277



SEQ	PS	LIN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOC	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
197	4	367		H	B5A	4		5996	B -6#		277
198	4	069	RDTAPE	VOP		1		600J	N		278
199	4	370		RDTAP	TAPE1,MASIN,B33					MACRO	
200				MLC	99,H8IR	7		6001	M 099 /5R	GEN	278
201				CALL	CTAPE					GEN	
202				B	CTAPE					GEN	
203				DSA	R33	4		6008	B 620	GEN	278
204				RT	TAPE1,MASIN	3		6014	E7X	GEN	278
205	4	380		C	POS,PREPOS#1	8		6015	M #U1 400 R	GEN	278
206	4	090		BH	B5A	7		6023	C 447 S00		278
207	4	100		C	PRI,PREPRI#1	5		6030	B -6# U		278
208	4	110		BH	B5A	7		6035	C 448 SOP		279
209	4	120		C	TASKNO,PRENO#4	5		6042	B -6# U		279
210	4	130		BL	B5A	7		6047	C 403 S1J		279
211	4	140		H		5		6054	B -6# T		279
212	4	150	B5A	MLC	POS,PREPOS	1		6059	.		279
213	4	160		MLC	PRI,PREPRI	7		6060	M 447 S00		279
214	4	170		MLC	TASKNO,PRENO	7		6067	M 448 SOP		279
215	4	180	B5D	BCE	B5B,POS,2	7		6074	M 403 S1J		280
216	4	190		B	B6A	8		6081	R -9T 447 2		280
217	4	200	B5B	MLC	ANQ,B5D	4		6089	B J0U		280
218	4	210		B	B34	7		6093	M S1K -8/		280
219	4	220	B6A	S	X1E1	4		6100	B E8/		280
220	4	230	B5C	C	DEAD,CDATE&X1	4		6104	S 090		280
221	4	240		BE	B6B	7		6109	C 435 DZ1		281
222	4	250		C	X1,MYB1W	5		6115	B J4X S		281
223	5	010		BE	B6D	7		6120	C 089 S0K		281
224	5	020		A	Q19Q,X1	5		6127	B J4T S		281
225	5	030		B	B6C	7		6132	A S0M 089		281
226	5	040	B6D	H	B6A	4		6139	B JOY		281
227	5	050	B6B	MLC	CDAY&X1,DEADD#3	4		6143	. JOU		281
228	5	060	B6E	S	X1E1	7		6147	M DZ4 S1N		282
229	5	070	B6H	C	START,CDATE&X1	4		6154	S 090		282
230	5	080		BE	B6F	7		6158	C 429 DZ1		282
231	5	090		C	X1,MYB1W	5		6165	B J9X S		282
232	5	100		BE	B6G	7		6170	C 089 S0K		282
233	5	110		A	Q19Q,X1	5		6177	B J9T S		282
234	5	120		B	B6H	7		6182	A S0M 089		283
235	5	130	B6G	H	B6E	4		6189	B J5Y		283
236	5	140	B6F	MLC	CDAY&X1,STARTD#3	4		6193	. J5U		283
237	5	150	B9	MLC	DAY,WORK3#3	7		6197	M DZ4 S1Q		283
238	5	160		S	STARTD,WORK3	7		6204	M /8N S2J		283
239	5	170		MLC	WORK3,DAPAST#3	7		6211	S S10 S2J		283
240	5	180		BWZ	B13A,DAPAST,K	7		6218	M S2J S2M		284
241	5	182		B	B10D	8		6225	V K3X S2M K		284
242	5	183	B10A	MLC	QJ0JQ,DAPAST	4		6233	B K5Z		284
243	5	184	B10B	MLC	QJ0JQ,PCDDEP	7		6237	M S2P S2M		284
244	5	185		SW	SWB	4		6244	M S2P S3Q		284
245	5	186		B	B13C	4		6251	. 482		284
246	5	190	B10D	MZ	DAPAST-1,DAPAST	4		6255	B L4/		285
247	5	200		C	DAPAST,QJ0JQ	7		6259	Y S2L S2M		285
248	5	210		DE	B13A	7		6266	C S2M S2P		285
249	5	220		MLC	DEADD,WORK3	5		6273	B K3X S		285
250	5	230		S	STARTD,WORK3	7		6278	M S1N S2J		285
251	5	240		MLC	WORK3,DAALLU#3	7		6285	S S10 S2J		285
252	5	250		ZA	DAPAST,ANSW10-3	7		6292	M S2J S3-		286
253	5	255		MLC	QJ0JQ,ANSW10	7		6299	E S2M S39		286
254	5	260		MZ	Q Q,ANSW10-3	7		6306	M S3L S42		286
255	6	010		D	DAALLD,ANSW10-5	7		6313	Y S3M S39		286
256	6	015		A	Q5Q,ANSW10-4	7		6320	% S3- S37		286
257	6	020		MLC	ANSW10-5,PCDDEP#3	7		6327	A S3N S38		287
258	6	025	B10C	NOP		7		6334	M S37 S3Q		287
259	6	030		ZA	RESDEP,ANSW14-3	1		6341	N		287
260	6	040		MLC	QJ0JQ,ANSW14	7		6342	E 423 S53		287
261	6	042		MZ	Q Q,ANSW14-3	7		6349	M S3L S56		287
262	6	045		D	RESALL,ANSW14-7	7		6356	Y S3M S53		287
263	6	046		A	Q5Q,ANSW14-6	7		6363	% 418 S49		288
264	6	050		MLC	ANSW14-7,PCDDEP#3	7		6370	A S3N S50		288
265	6	060		ZA	M,WORK3	7	H13	6377	M S49 S4J		288
266	6	070		A	WORK3	4		6384	E 443 S2J		288
267	6	080		A	WORK3	4		6391	A S2J		288
268	6	090		A	WORK3	4		6395	A S2J		288
269	6	100		A	A,WORK3	7		6399	A 440 S2J		289
270	6	110		ZA	B,WORK3	7		6406	A 446 S2J		289
271	6	120		D	WORK3,ANSW5#5	7		6413	E S2J S40		289
272	6	130		MLC	E6,ANSW5-2	7		6420	% S4P S4M		289
273	7	010		MLC	ANSW5-2,EXPPRO#3	7		6427	M S4M S5-		289
274	7	020		BW	QJ0JQ,INDEX	7		6434	M S2P S59		290
275	7	022		MZ	B14B,SWB	8		6441	V 05V 482 1		290
276	7	023		C	Q Q,PCDDEP	7	PCDDEP IS ZERO	6449	Y S3M S3Q		290
277	7	024		BL	PCDDEP,QJ0JQ	7		6456	C S3Q S5L		290
278	7	030		MLC	B14Q	5		6463	B 03X T		290
279	7	040		S	ROCCRV,WORK2#2	7		6468	M 437 S5N		291
280	7	050		MN	E1,WORK2	7		6475	S /9N S5N		291
281	7	060		A	WORK2,INDEX-2	7		6482	D S5N S57		291
282	7	095		A	PCDDEP,INDEX	7		6489	A S3Q S59		291
283	7	065		A	Q5Q,INDEX-2	7		6496	A S3N S57		291
284	7	07		S	X1E1	4		6503	S 090		291
285	7	07		A	INDEX,X1	7		6507	A S59 089		292
286	7	08		A	INDEX,X1	7		6514	A S59 089		292
287	7	09		A	INDEX,X1	7		6521	A S59 089		292
288	7	100		MLC	TABLE&X1E2,YCOORD#3	7		6528	M 4Y8 S50		292
289	7	110		MLC	YCOORD,WORK4	7		6535	M S50 S7M		292
290	7	140		A	E5,WORK4	7		6542	A S5R S7M		293
291	7	150		ZA	YCOORD,WORK3	7		6549	E S50 S2J		293
292	7	160		A	WORK4-1,WORK3	7		6556	A S7L S2J		293
293	7	170		MZ	WORK3-1,WORK3	7		6563	Y S2- S2J		293
294	7	180		C	WORK3,QJ0JQ	7		6570	C S2J S5L		293
295	7	190		BL	B14C	5		6577	B 49T T		294
296	7	200		MLC	WORK3,UCL#3	7		6582	M S2J S6K		294
297	7	210		B	*E8	4		6589	B 00#		294

SEQ	PG	LIN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOCN-	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
297	7	220	B14C	MLC	01000,UCL	7	6593	M	S6N	S6K	294
298	7	240		ZA	YCOOR,LCL#3	7	6600	E	S5Q	S6Q	294
299	7	250		S	WORK4-1,LCL	7	6607	S	S7L	S6Q	294
300	8	310		BWZ	B14E,LCL,K	8	6614	V	O2W	S6Q	K 295
301	8	020		B	B14M	4	6622	B	POV		295
302	8	030	B14E	MLC	00000,LCL	7	6626	M	S2P	S6Q	295
303	8	040		B	B17	4	6633	B	Q7Y		295
304	8	045	B14Q	MLC	00000,YCOOR	7	6637	M	S2P	S5Q	295
305	8	046		MLC	01000,YCOOR2	7	6644	M	S6N	S7P	295
306	8	047		B	B140E14	4	6651	B	O6Z		296
307	8	050	B14B	MLC	00000,YCOOR	7	6655	M	S2P	S5Q	296
308	8	055		MLC	00000,YCOOR2	7	6662	M	S2P	S7P	296
309	8	056		MLC	00000,LCL2	7	6669	M	S2P	S8L	296
310	8	057		MLC	00000,UCL2	7	6676	M	S2P	S8-	296
311	8	060		MLC	00000,LCL	7	6683	M	S2P	S6Q	296
312	8	070		MLC	00000,UCL	7	6690	M	S2P	S6K	297
313	8	071		CW	SWB	4	6697	□	48Z		297
314	8	072		B	B17	4	6701	B	Q7Y		297
315	8	073	B14M	MLC	TOCCRV,WORK02#2	7	6705	M	436	S7-	297
316	8	074		S	E1,WORK02	7	6712	S	/9N	S7-	297
317	8	075		MLC	00000,INDEX	7	6719	M	S2P	359	297
318	8	076		MN	WORK02,INDEX-2	7	6726	D	S7-	357	298
319	8	077		A	PCODEP,INDEX	7	6733	A	S3Q	359	298
320	8	077		S	X1E1	4	6740	S	O90		298
321	8	078		A	INDEX,X1	7	6744	A	359	089	298
322	8	079		A	INDEX,X1	7	6751	A	359	089	298
323	8	080		A	INDEX,X1	7	6758	A	359	089	298
324	8	081		MLC	TABLEX1-1,YCOOR2	7	6765	M	4Y5	S7P	299
325	8	082		ZA	01000,WORK4#4	7	6772	E	S6N	S7M	299
326	8	083		S	YCOOR2#3,WORK4	7	6779	S	S7P	S7M	299
327	8	085		A	E5,WORK4	7	6786	A	S5R	S7M	299
328	8	086		ZA	YCOOR2,WORK3	7	6793	E	S7P	S2J	299
329	8	087		A	WORK4-1,WORK3	7	6800	A	S7L	S2J	300
330	8	088		MZ	WORK3-1,WORK3	7	6807	Y	S2-	S2J	300
331	8	089		C	WORK3,00990	7	6814	C	S2J	S5L	300
332	8	090		BL	B14W	5	6821	B	Q3X	T	300
333	8	091		MLC	WORK3,UCL2#3	7	6826	M	S2J	S8-	300
334	8	092		B	B14Y	4	6833	B	Q4U		300
335	8	093	B14W	MLC	01000,UCL2	7	6837	M	S6N	S8-	301
336	8	094	B14Y	ZA	YCOOR2,LCL2#3	7	6844	E	S7P	S8L	301
337	8	095		S	WORK4-1,LCL2	7	6851	S	S7L	S8L	301
338	8	096		BWZ	B14Z,LCL2,K	8	6858	V	Q7*	S8L	K 301
339	8	097		B	B14K	4	6866	B	Q7X		301
340	8	098	B14Z	MLC	00000,LCL2	7	6870	M	S2P	S8L	302
341	8	099	B14K	NOP		1	6877	N			302
342	8	100	B17	S	X1E1	4	6878	S	O90		302
343	8	101		A	RESALL,TOTRES#6	7	6882	A	418	S8R	302
344	8	102		A	RESDEP,TOTDEP#6	7	6889	A	423	S9N	302
345	8	103		MLC	01000,PCRREM#3	7	6896	M	S6N	S9Q	302
346	8	104		S	PCRDEP,PCRREM	7	6903	S	S4J	S9Q	303
347	8	105		MZ	UCL,PCRREM	7	6910	Y	S6K	S9Q	303
348	8	105		C	PCRREM,UCL	7	6917	C	S9Q	S6K	303
349	8	106		BL	B18	5	6924	B	R7*	T	303
350	8	109		MZ	LCL,PCRREM	7	6929	Y	S6Q	S9Q	303
351	8	110		C	PCRREM,LCL	7	6936	C	S9Q	S6Q	304
352	8	120		BH	B19	5	6943	B	R5S	U	304
353	8	130		B	B20	4	6948	B	R8Y		304
354	8	140	H19	MLC	0RD HI,0,314EX2	7	6952	M	TOM	3J4	304
355	8	150		A	060,X1	7	6959	A	TON	089	304
356	8	160		B	B20	4	6966	B	R8Y		304
357	8	170	B18	MLC	0RD LO,0,314EX1	7	6970	M	T1J	3/4	305
358	8	180		A	060,X1	7	6977	A	TON	089	305
359	8	190		B	B20	4	6984	B	R8Y		305
360	8	200	B20	C	EXPPRO,UCL2	7	6988	C	S5-	S8-	305
361	8	210		BL	B21	5	6995	B	E1W	T	305
362	8	220		C	EXPPRO,LCL2	7	7000	C	S5-	S8L	305
363	8	230		BH	B22	5	7007	B	E3U	U	306
364	8	240		B	B23	4	7012	B	E4Y		306
365	8	250	B21	MLC	0EP HI,0,314EX1	7	7016	M	T1P	3/4	306
366	8	010		A	060,X1	7	7023	A	TON	089	306
367	8	020		B	B23	4	7030	B	E4Y		306
368	8	030	B22	MLC	0EP LO,0,314EX1	7	7034	M	T2L	3/4	306
369	8	040		A	060,X1	7	7041	A	TON	089	307
370	8	050	B23	C	RESALL,RESDEP	7	7048	C	418	423	307
371	8	060		BH	B24	5	7055	B	E6U	U	307
372	8	070		B	B25	4	7060	B	E7Y		307
373	8	080	B24	MLC	0VERX,0,314EX1	7	7064	M	T2R	3/4	307
374	8	090		A	060,X1	7	7071	A	TON	089	307
375	8	100	B25	C	START,DATE	7	7078	C	429	/8K	308
376	8	110		BH	B25A	5	7085	B	E9U	U	308
377	8	120		B	B27	4	7090	B	A2*		308
378	8	130	B25A	BCE	B25,POS,2	8	7094	B	AOW	447	2 308
379	8	140		B	B27	4	7102	B	A2*		308
380	8	150	B26	MLC	0LATES,0,314EX1	7	7106	M	T3N	3/4	308
381	8	160		A	060,X1	7	7113	A	TON	089	309
382	8	170	H27	C	DEAD,DATE	7	7120	C	435	/8K	309
383	8	180		BH	B28	5	7127	B	A3W	U	309
384	8	190		B	B29	4	7132	B	A5*		309
385	8	200	B28	MLC	0LATED,0,314EX1	7	7136	M	T4J	3/4	309
386	8	210		A	060,X1	7	7143	A	TON	089	309
387	8	220	B29	BCE	B30,PR1,1	8	7150	B	A6S	448	1 310
388	8	230		B	B31	4	7159	B	A7*		310
389	8	235	B30	NOP		1	7162	N			310
390	8	240		MLC	0PRIOR,0,314EX1	7	7163	M	T4P	3/4	310
391	8	245	B31	NOP		1	7170	N			310
392	8	250		MLC	0,308EX1	7	7171	M	S3M	3#8	310
393	10	005		MLC	TASKNO,204	7	7178	M	403	204	310
394	10	010		MLC	DESC,216	7	7185	M	413	216	311
395	10	020		MCS	START0,221	7	7192	Z	S1Q	221	311
396	10	030		MCS	DEADD,227	7	7199	Z	S1N	227	311

SEQ	PG	LIN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOCN	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
397	10	340		MCS	DAALLO,232	7		7206	Z S3-	232	311
398	10	350		MCS	DAPAST,237	7		7213	Z S2M	237	311
399	10	360		MCS	PCDDEP,241	7		7220	Z S30	241	312
400	10	370		MLC	@@,242	7		7227	M T4Q	242	312
401	10	380		MCS	RESALL,248	7		7234	Z 418	248	312
402	10	390		MCS	RESDEP,254	7		7241	Z 423	254	312
403	10	400		MCS	PCRDEP,258	7		7248	Z S4J	258	312
404	10	410		MLC	@@,259	7		7255	M T4Q	259	313
405	10	420		MCS	YCDOR,263	7		7262	Z S5Q	263	313
406	10	425		MLC	@@,264	7		7269	M T4Q	264	313
407	10	430		MCS	YCDOR2,268	7		7276	Z S7P	268	313
408	10	435		MLC	@@,269	7		7283	M T4Q	269	313
409	10	437		MCS	EXPPRU,273	7		7290	Z S5-	273	314
410	10	438		MLC	@@,274	7		7297	M T4Q	274	314
411	10	440		BCE	CURT1,TUCCRV,1	8		7304	B C8W	436 1	314
412	10	442		BCE	CURT2,TUCCRV,2	8		7312	B C9X	436 2	314
413	10	444		BCE	CURT3,TUCCRV,3	8		7320	B D0Y	436 3	314
414	10	446		BCE	CURT4,TUCCRV,4	8		7328	B D1Z	436 4	315
415	10	448		MLC	@@,278	7		7336	M T4R	278	315
416	10	450	CKCRVZ	BCE	CURR1,ROCCRV,1	8		7343	B D3#	437 1	315
417	10	452		BCE	CURR2,ROCCRV,2	8		7351	B D4#	437 2	315
418	10	454		BCE	CURR3,ROCCRV,3	8		7359	B D5S	437 3	315
419	10	456		BCE	CURR4,ROCCRV,4	8		7367	B D6T	437 4	316
420	10	458		MLC	@@,284	7		7375	M T4R	284	316
421	10	460		B	OUTCRV	4		7382	B D7#		316
422	10	462	CURT1	MLC	@I@,278	7		7386	M T5-	278	316
423	10	464		B	CKCRVZ	4		7393	B C4T		316
424	10	466	CURT2	MLC	@II@,278	7		7397	M T5K	278	316
425	10	468		B	CKCRVZ	4		7404	B C4T		317
426	10	470	CURT3	MLC	@III@,278	7		7408	M T5N	278	317
427	10	472		B	CKCRVZ	4		7415	B C4T		317
428	10	474	CURT4	MLC	@IV@,278	7		7419	M T5P	278	317
429	10	476		B	CKCRVZ	4		7426	B C4T		317
430	10	478	CURR1	MLC	@I@,284	7		7430	M T5-	284	317
431	10	480		B	OUTCRV	4		7437	B D7#		317
432	10	482	CURR2	MLC	@II@,284	7		7441	M T5K	284	318
433	10	484		B	OUTCRV	4		7448	B D7#		318
434	10	486	CURR3	MLC	@III@,284	7		7452	M T5N	284	318
435	10	488		B	OUTCRV	4		7459	B D7#		318
436	10	490	CURR4	MLC	@IV@,284	7		7463	M T5P	284	318
437	10	492	OUTCRV	NDP		1		7470	N		318
438	10	494		MLC	@ @,284	7		7471	M T6-	284	318
439	10	496		MLC	278,KEEP#3	7		7478	M 278	T6L	319
440	10	498		MLC	@ @,278	7		7485	M T6-	278	319
441	10	500		MLC	KEEP,281	7		7492	M T6L	281	319
442	10	502									
443	10	290		MCS	UCL,300	7		7499	Z S6K	300	319
444	10	300		MLC	@@,301	7		7506	M T4Q	301	319
445	10	310		MCS	LCL,305	7		7513	Z S6Q	305	320
446	10	320		MLC	@@,306	7		7520	M T4Q	306	320
447	10	322		MCS	UCL2,290	7		7527	Z S8-	290	320
448	10	324		MLC	@@,291	7		7534	M T4Q	291	320
449	10	326		MCS	LCL2,295	7		7541	Z S8L	295	320
450	10	328		MLC	@@,296	7		7548	M T4Q	296	321
451	10	330		CC	S	2		7555	F S		321
452	10	340		W		1		7557	Z		321
453	10	350		CS	332	4		7558	/ 332		321
454	10	360		CS		1		7562	/		321
455	10	370		BSS	B50,B	5		7563	B 10K	B	321
456	10	380		BCV	SKIP	5		7568	B GOV	@	321
457	10	390		B	B5	4		7573	B 26S		322
458	10	010	B33	SW	SWA	4		7577	/ 481		322
459	10	020	B34	ZA	TOTDEP,ANSW13#13	7		7581	E S9N	T70	322
460	10	030		D	TOTRES,ANSW13-5	7		7588	E S8R	T7J	322
461	10	035		MLC	ANSW13-7,STOR#7	7		7595	M T6R	T8L	322
462	10	040		MCS	STOR,265	7		7602	Z T8L	265	322
463	10	050		MLC	@@,266	7		7609	M T4Q	266	323
464	10	060		MCS	TOTDEP,260	7		7616	Z S9N	260	323
465	10	070		MCS	RESDEP,253	7		7623	Z 423	253	323
466	10	080		BW	B33A,SWA	8		7630	V F4Z	481 1	323
467	10	090		MLC	@FACILITY TOTALS@,215	7		7638	M T9Q	215	323
468	10	100		B	B33B	4		7645	B F5W		324
469	10	110	B33A	MLC	@FACILITY & QUEUE TOTALS @,223	7		7649	M U2K	223	324
470	10	120	B33B	CC	J	2		7656	F J		324
471	10	130		CS	332	4		7658	/ 332		324
472	10	140		CS		1		7662	/		324
473	10	150		BSS	B100,B	5		7663	B 19T	B	324
474	10	160		BW	HALT,SWA	8		7668	V F8U	481 1	324
475	10	170		B	SKIP	4		7676	B GOV		325
476	10	180		B	B6A	4		7680	B JOU		325
477	10	181	HALT	BSS	HLT,D	5		7684	B F9U	D	325
478	10	182	XXX	RWD	I	5		7689	U 8U1	R	325
479	10	183	HLT	H	9999,999	7		7694	. Z9R	999	325
480	10	200		B	HLT	4		7701	B F9U		325
481	10	010	SKIP	SBR	BACK63	4		7705	H 44V		325
482	10	015		CC	I	2		7709	F I		326
483	10	020		MLC	HEAD1,234	7		7711	M U3#	284	326
484	10	030		W		1		7718	Z		326
485	10	040		CS	332	4		7719	/ 332		326
486	10	050		CS		1		7723	/		326
487	10	060		MLC	HEAD2,283	7		7724	M U7T	283	326
488	10	070		W		1		7731	Z		326
489	10	080		CS	332	4		7732	/ 332		327
490	10	090		CS		1		7735	/		327
491	10	100		MLC	HEAD3,272	7		7737	M U9U	272	327
492	10	110		W		1		7744	Z		327
493	10	120		CS	332	4		7745	/ 332		327
494	10	130		CS		1		7749	/		327
495	10	140		MLC	HEAD5,270	7		7750	M V2V	270	327
496	10	150		MLC	@N@,-13	7		7757	M S1K	G5#	328

SEQ	PS	LIN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOCN	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
497	12	200	SKIPA	NOP	HEAD4,268	7		7764	N VOY 268		328
498	12	202		MLC	@M@,SKIPA	7		7771	M U2L 66U		328
499	12	204		MLC	DATE,ROTATE-2	7		7778	M /8K U5-		328
500	12	205		MLC	DATE-4,ROTATE	7		7785	M /7Q USK		328
501	12	206		LCA	@ / / @,209	7		7792	L U3J 209		329
502	12	207		MCE	ROTATE,209	7		7799	E USK 209		329
503	12	210		W		1		7806	2		329
504	12	220		CS	332	4		7807	/ 332		329
505	12	230		CS		1		7811	/		329
506	12	240	SKIP8	CC	K	2		7812	F K		329
507	13	310		MLC	HEAD6,304	7		7814	M W2X 304		329
508	13	020		W		1		7821	2		330
509	13	030		CS	332	4		7822	/ 332		330
510	13	040		CS		1		7826	/		330
511	13	050		MLC	HEAD7,316	7		7827	M X4T 316		330
512	13	060		W		1		7834	2		330
513	13	070		CS	332	4		7835	/ 332		330
514	13	080		CS		1		7839	/		330
515	13	090		CC	J	2		7840	F J		331
516	13	100	BACK	B	0	4		7842	B 000		331
517	13	110		NOP		1		7846	N		331
518	13	117	B40	NOP		1		7847	N		331
519	14	01	HEAD8	DCW	@INTERMITTENT SYSTEM LOAD ANALYSIS BY DAY@	40		7887			333
520	14	02		DCW	DAY TASKS RESO ALTD CAPACITY EXCESS DVER	4		7891			333
521	14	03	HEAD9	DC	@LOAD@	4		7895			333
522	14	04	SKIP2	SBR	BACK2&3	4		7896	H 195		333
523	14	05		CC	1	2		7900	F 1		333
524	14	06		MLC	HEAD9,245	7		7902	M H8X 245		333
525	14	07		W		1		7909	2		334
526	14	08		CS	332	4		7910	/ 332		334
527	14	09		CS		1		7914	/		334
528	14	10		CC	J	2		7915	F J		334
529	14	101		MLC	@FACILITY@,228	7		7917	M U3R 228		334
530	14	102	NOPER	NOP	@@ QUEUE@,235	7		7924	N U40 235		334
531	14	103		MLC	@M@,NOPER	7		7931	M U2L 12U		334
532	14	104		W		1		7938	2		335
533	14	105		CS	332	4		7939	/ 332		335
534	14	106		CS		1		7943	/		335
535	14	107		CC	K	2		7944	F K		335
536	14	108		MLC	DATE-4,ROTATE#6	7		7946	M /7Q USK		335
537	14	109		MLC	DATE,ROTATE-2	7		7953	M /8K U5-		335
538	14	110									
539	14	11		MLC	HEAD9,254	7		7960	M H9V 254		335
540	14	111		LCA	@ / / @,255	7		7967	L U6- 255		336
541	14	112		MCE	ROTATE,255	7		7974	E USK 255		336
542	14	12		W		1		7981	2		336
543	14	13		CS	332	4		7982	/ 332		336
544	14	14		CS		1		7986	/		336
545	14	15		CC	K	2		7987	F K		336
546	14	16	BACK2	B	0	4		7989	B 000		336
547	15	01	B100	B	SKIP2	4		7993	B H9W		337
548	15	02		S	X1&1	4		7997	S 090		337
549	15	03		MCS	CDAY&X1,203	7		8001	Z DZ4 203		337
550	15	04		LCA	@ / / @,213	7		8008	L U6Q 213		337
551	15	05		MCE	CDATE&X1,213	7		8015	E DZ1 213		337
552	15	06		MCS	CLOAD&1,221	7		8022	Z E05 221		337
553	15	07		MCS	CCAPAC,233	7		8029	Z D99 233		338
554	15	08		MLC	CCAPAC&X1,WORK05#5	7		8036	M DZ9 U7L		338
555	15	09		S	CLOAD&X1,WORK05	7		8043	S E#4 U7L		338
556	15	10		BWZ	OVRLOD,WORK05,K	8		8050	V 06R U7L K		338
557	15	11		MCS	WORK05,243	7		8058	Z U7L 243		338
558	15	12		B	PRINTL	4		8065	B 070		339
559	15	13	OVRLOD	MCS	WORK05,253	7		8069	Z U7L 253		339
560	15	14	PRINTL	W		1		8076	2		339
561	15	15		CS	332	4		8077	/ 332		339
562	15	16		CS		1		8081	/		339
563	15	17		CC	J	2		8082	F J		339
564	15	18		BCV	SKIP2	5		8084	B H9W @		339
565	15	19		BW	HALT,SWA	8		8089	V F8U 481 1		340
566	15	20		B	B6A	4		8097	B JOU		340
567	15	21		NOP		1		8101	N		340
568	16	01	B50	MZ	@ @,PCRDEP	7		8102	Y S3M S4J		340
569	16	02		C	PCRDEP,@100@	7		8109	C S4J S6N		340
570	16	03		BE	B5	5		8116	B Z6S S		340
571	16	04		MLC	@000@,Y2	7		8121	M S2P V3K		340
572	16	05		MLC	DAPAST,DAYCNT#3	7		8124	M S2M U70		341
573	16	055		S	MAR6	4		8135	S 365		341
574	16	060		ZA	DAYCNT,MAR6-3	7		8139	E U70 362		341
575	16	070		M	@19@,MAR6	7		8146	@ S0M 365		341
576	16	08		MLC	MAR6,CHOP#4	7		8153	M 365 U8-		341
577	16	09		MZ	@ @,CHOP	7		8160	Y S3M U8-		341
578	16	10		A	CHOP,X1	7		8167	A U8- 089		342
579	16	110		ZA	RESALL,DVAR11-2	7		8174	E 418 374		342
580	16	120		MLC	GOO,DVAR11	7		8181	M U8K 376		342
581	16	125		MZ	@ @,DVAR11-2	7		8188	Y S3M 374		342
582	16	13		D	DAALL0,DVAR11-6	7		8195	W S3- 370		342
583	16	14		A	@5@,DVAR11-4	7		8202	A S3N 372		343
584	16	150		MLC	DVAR11-5,MEANDR#5	7		8209	M 371 U8Q		343
585	16	16		ZA	@1000@,DVAR9#9	7		8216	E U9L V0K		343
586	16	17		D	DAALL0,DVAR9-4	7		8223	W S3- U9Q		343
587	16	180		A	@5@,DVAR9-4	7		8230	A S3N U9Q		343
588	16	190		MLC	DVAR9-5,PCTDAY#4	7		8237	M U9P V00		344
589	16	195		S	MAR8	4		8244	S 384		344
590	16	200		ZA	PCTDAY,MAR8-4	7		8248	E V00 380		344
591	16	21		M	DAYCNT,MAR8	7		8255	@ U70 384		344
592	16	22		MLC	MAR8,TIME#4	7		8262	M 384 V1-		344
593	16	221		S	WRK04#4	4		8269	S V1M		344
594	16	222		MLC	TIME-1,WRK04-1	7		8273	M V0R V1L		345
595	16	223		A	@1@,WRK04-1	7		8280	A V1N V1L		345
596	16	224		S	TIME,WRK04	7		8287	S V1- V1M		345

SEQ	PG	LIN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOCN	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
597	16	225		ZA	TIME-1,DEXD	7		8294	E VOR V20		345
598	16	226		A	ROCCRV,DEXD-2	7		8301	A 437 V2M		345
599	16	227		S	@1@,DEXD-2	7		8308	S VIN V2M		346
600	16	227		S	X2E1	4		8315	S 095		346
601	16	228		A	DEXD,X2	7		8319	A V20 094		346
602	16	229		A	DEXD,X2	7		8326	A V20 094		346
603	16	230		A	DEXD,X2	7		8333	A V20 094		346
604	16	231		MLC	TABLE&X2-1,WRK03	7		8340	M 405 V1Q		346
605	16	232		S	TABLE&2&X2,WRK03#3	7		8347	S 408 V1Q		347
606	16	233		S	MAR8	4		8354	S 384		347
607	16	234		ZA	WRK04,MAR8-4 3	7		8358	E V1M 380		347
608	16	235		M	WRK03,MAR8	7		8365	@ V1Q 384		347
609	16	236		A	@5@,MAR8	7		8372	A S3N 384		347
610	16	237		MLC	MAR8-1,Y2	7		8379	M 383 V3K		347
611	16	237		A	TABLE&X2&2,Y2	7		8386	A 408 V3K		348
612	16	238	B50C	MZ	@ @,TIME	7		8393	Y S3M V1-		348
613	16	24		C	TIME,@1000@	7		8400	C V1- V2K		348
614	16	25		BL	B50A	5		8407	B 410 T		348
615	16	255		B	B50B	4		8412	B 42L		348
616	17	01	B50A	MLC	@1000@,TIME	7		8416	M V2K V1-		348
617	17	02	B50B	ZA	TIME-1,DEXD#4	7		8423	E VOR V20		349
618	17	03		A	ROCCRV,DEXD-2	7		8430	A 437 V2M		349
619	17	04		S	@1@,DEXD-2	7		8437	S VIN V2M		349
620	17	045		S	X2E1	4		8444	S 095		349
621	17	05		A	DEXD,X2	7		8448	A V20 094		349
622	17	060		A	DEXD,X2	7		8455	A V20 094		349
623	17	07		A	DEXD,X2	7		8462	A V20 094		350
624	17	080		MLC	TABLE&X2-1,Y1#3	7		8469	M 405 V2R		350
625	17	09		S	Y2#3,Y1	7		8476	S V3K V2R		350
626	17	10		ZA	Y1,SLOPE#3	7		8483	E V2R V3N		350
627	17	11		MLC	TABLE&5&X2,NEXTHI#3	7		8490	M 4R1 V3Q		350
628	17	12		MLC	TIME,FRACTN#1	7		8497	M V1- V3R		351
629	17	125		S	MAR5	4		8504	S 389		351
630	17	130		ZA	FRACTN,MAR5-4	7		8508	E V3R 385		351
631	17	14		M	NEXTHI,MAR5	7		8515	@ V3Q 389		351
632	17	15		A	@5@,MAR5	7		8522	A S3N 389		351
633	17	16		A	MAR5-1,SLOPE	7		8529	A 388 V3N		351
634	17	165		S	MAR10	4		8536	S 399		352
635	17	170		ZA	MEANDR,MAR10-5	7		8540	E U8Q 394		352
636	17	18		M	SLOPE,MAR10	7		8547	@ V3N 399		352
637	17	19		A	@5@,MAR10-1	7		8554	A S3N 398		352
638	17	200		MLC	MAR10-2,LOADAY#5	7		8561	M 397 V4M		352
639	17	21		A	LOADAY,CLOAD&X1	7		8568	A V4M E#4		352
640	17	220		MLC	TABLE&X2-1,Y2	7		8575	M 405 V3K		353
641	17	225		MZ	DAYCNT,DAALLO	7		8582	Y U70 S3-		353
642	17	23		C	DAYCNT,DAALLO	7		8589	C U70 S3-		353
643	17	24		BE	B5	5		8596	B 26S S		353
644	17	25		A	@1@,DAYCNT	7		8601	A V1N U70		353
645	17	255		A	@3@,X1	7		8608	A /8R 089		354
646	17	256		A	PCTDAY,TIME	7		8615	A V00 V1-		354
647	17	257		B	B50C	4		8622	B 39L		354
648			*							GEN	
649			*		READ/WRITE ROUTINE					GEN	
650			*							GEN	
651			CTAPE	SBR	99			8626	H 099	GEN	354
652				SBR	CCONPR&3			8630	H 76Q	GEN	354
653				MA	C#11,CCONPR&3			8634	# /50 76Q	GEN	354
654				MLC	10&X3,CTAPE&C7			8641	M 0A0 71Q	GEN	355
655				MLC	2&X3,CEORC&3			8648	M 0&2 73M	GEN	355
656				MLC	2&X3,CEORC1&3			8655	M 0&2 76L	GEN	355
657				SBR	CCONPR&6,0			8662	H 74K 000	GEN	355
658				MA	9&X3,CCONPR&6			8669	# 0&9 74K	GEN	355
659				MA	C#12,CCONPR&6			8676	# /6P 74K	GEN	356
660				MLCWA	H&IR,99			8683	L /5R 099	GEN	356
661				A	C#1,K&CON			8690	A /7- /6M	GEN	356
662			CRESTR	MLC	C#9,CERASC			8697	M /7J /7M	GEN	356
663				MLC	C#9,CERRCT			8704	M /7J /6R	GEN	356
664			CTAPE	RT	0,J			8711	M 800 000 R	GEN	357
665				SBR	CCLEAR&6			8719	H 86Q	GEN	357
666				BCE	CORKS,CTAPE&C7,W			8723	B 75N 71Q W	GEN	357
667			CEORC	BEF	J			8731	B 000 K	GEN	357
668			CCONPR	BCE	CCLEAR,0, GROUP MARK			8736	B 86K 000	GEN	357
669				*	CHAIN 11					GEN	
670				BCE				8744	B	GEN	357
671				BCE				8745	B	GEN	357
672				BCE				8746	B	GEN	358
673				BCE				8747	B	GEN	358
674				BCE				8748	B	GEN	358
675				BCE				8749	B	GEN	358
676				BCE				8750	B	GEN	358
677				BCE				8751	B	GEN	358
678				BCE				8752	B	GEN	358
679				BCE				8753	B	GEN	359
680				BCE				8754	B	GEN	359
681				CORKS	BER	CR#RED		8755	B 76R L	GEN	359
682				CEORC1	DEF	J		8760	B 000 K	GEN	359
683				CCONPR	B	J		8765	B 000	GEN	359
684				*	READ/WRITE ROUTINE REDUNDANCY SECTION					GEN	
685				CR#RED	BCE	CADDR,CERRCT,9		8769	B 81D /6R 9	GEN	359
686				CCONRR	S	C#1,CERRCT		8777	S /7- /6R	GEN	359
687					MN	CTAPE&C3,*&4		8784	D 71M 79M	GEN	360
688					BSP	J		8791	U 800 B	GEN	360
689					BCE	CTROW,CERRCT,G		8796	B 88J /6R G	GEN	360
690			CTSTVC	BM	CCLEAN&4,CERRCT			8804	V 92N /6R K	GEN	360
691				B	CTAPE			8812	B 71J	GEN	360
692				CADDR	BCE	CTSTTM,CTAPE&C7,R		8816	B 84L 71Q R	GEN	361
693				S	C#1,W#Z9			8824	S /7- /6L	GEN	361
694				BM	CPERR2,W#Z9			8831	V #7L /6L K	GEN	361
695				B	CCONRR			8839	B 77P	GEN	361
696			*		STATISTICS					GEN	

SEQ	PG	LN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOCN	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
697			CTSTTM	S	C&1,R&49		7	8843	S /7- /6J	GEN	361
698				BM	CPERR1,R&49		8	8850	V 45M /6J K	GEN	362
699				B	CCONRR		4	8859	B 77P	GEN	362
700			CCLEAR	MN	C&1,J		7	8862	D /7- 000	GEN	362
701				MN			1	8869	D	GEN	362
702				ZS	C&1,K&CON		7	8870	- /7- /6M	GEN	362
703				B	CTAPEC		4	8877	B 71J	GEN	362
704			CTROW	BCE	CTSTVC,CTAPEC&7,R		8	8881	B 80M 71Q R	GEN	362
705				BEF	CHEUR		5	8889	B /1J K	GEN	363
706				S	C&1,CERASC		7	8894	S /7- /7M	GEN	363
707				BM	CPERR3,CERASC		8	8901	V #9K /7M K	GEN	363
708				MN	CTAPEC&3,*&4		7	8909	D 71M 91R	GEN	363
709			CRASE	SKP	J		5	8916	U &UO E	GEN	363
710			CCLEAN	B	CTAPEC-7		4	8921	B 70M	GEN	363
711			*		VACUUM CLEANING					GEN	
712				BM	CPERR0,K&CON		8	8925	V #1R /6M K	GEN	364
713				MN	CTAPEC&3,*&4		7	8933	D 71M 94L	GEN	364
714			CBSPC	BSP	J		5	8940	U &UO B	GEN	364
715				S	C&1,CNT&2		7	8945	S /7- /6Q	GEN	364
716				BWZ	CBSPC,CNT&2,B		8	8952	V 94- /60 B	GEN	364
717				MLC	CTAPEC&6,*&7		7	8960	M 71P 97L	GEN	365
718			CREROW	RT	0,0		8	8967	M &UO 000 R	GEN	365
719				MN	C&1		4	8975	D /7-	GEN	365
720				MN			1	8979	D	GEN	365
721				A	C&1,CNT&2		7	8980	A /7- /6Q	GEN	365
722				BM	CREROW,CNT&2		8	8987	V 96P /6Q K	GEN	365
723				MLC	CTAPEC&6,*&7		7	8995	M 71P #0Q	GEN	366
724				RT	0,0		8	9002	M &UO 000 R	GEN	366
725				BER	CPERR0&15		5	9010	B #3M L	GEN	366
726				B	CCONPR		4	9015	B 76N	GEN	366
727			CPERR0	MLC	CTAPEC&6,*&7		7	9019	M 71P #3K	GEN	366
728				RT	0,0		8	9026	M &UO 000 R	GEN	366
729			*		MODIFIED TO PROCESS UNREADABLE RECORD					GEN	
730				MLC	C&9,CERRCT		7	9034	M /7J /6R	GEN	367
731				BSS	CTAPEC,D		5	9041	B 71J D	GEN	367
732				H	CCONRR		4	9046	. 77P	GEN	367
733				B	CCONPR		4	9050	B 76N	GEN	367
734			*		FIFTY READ REDUNDANCIES					GEN	
735			CPERR1	MLC	C&49,R&49		7	9054	M /7L /6J	GEN	367
736				NOP	850,850		7	9061	N 850 850	GEN	367
737				H			1	9068	.	GEN	367
738				B	CCONRR		4	9069	B 77P	GEN	368
739			*		THIRTY WRITE REDUNDANCIES					GEN	
740			CPERR2	MLC	C&29,W&29		7	9073	M /7D /6L	GEN	368
741				NOP	830,830		7	9080	N 830 830	GEN	368
742				H			1	9087	.	GEN	368
743				B	CCONRR		4	9088	B 77P	GEN	368
744			*		TEN ERASES					GEN	
745			CPERR3	MLC	C&9,CERASC		7	9092	M /7J /7M	GEN	368
746				NOP	810,810		7	9099	N 810 810	GEN	368
747				H			1	9106	.	GEN	369
748				B	CRASE		4	9107	B 910	GEN	369
749			*		END OF REEL REDUNDANCY WHILE WRITING					GEN	
750			CHEOR	MLC	C&29,W&29		7	9111	M /7D /6L	GEN	369
751				MN	CTAPEC&3,*&4		7	9118	D 71M /2Q	GEN	369
752				WTM	J		5	9125	U &UO M	GEN	369
753				MN	CTAPEC&3,*&4		7	9130	D 71M /4-	GEN	369
754				RWJ	J		5	9137	U &UO U	GEN	369
755				NOP	888,888		7	9142	N 888 888	GEN	370
756				H			1	9149	.	GEN	370
757				B	CRESTR		4	9150	B 69P	GEN	370
758			*		CONSTANTS					GEN	
759				C&11	DCW @011@		3	9156		GEN	370
760				H&1R	DCW @000@		3	9159		GEN	370
761				R&49	DCW @49@		2	9161		GEN	370
762				W&29	DCW @29@		2	9163		GEN	370
763				K&CON	DCW @K@		1	9164		GEN	371
764				C&12	DCW @012@		3	9167		GEN	371
765				CNT&2	DCW @1@		1	9168		GEN	371
766				CERRCT	DCW @9@		1	9169		GEN	371
767				C&1	DCW @1@		1	9170		GEN	371
768				C&9	DCW @9@		1	9171		GEN	371
769				C&49	DCW @49@		2	9173		GEN	371
770				CERASC	DCW @9@		1	9174		GEN	372
771				C&29	DCW @21@		2	9176		GEN	372
772				TAPE1	EQU &U1				&U1	GEN	
773				TAPE2	EQU &U2				&U2	GEN	
774				TAPE3	EQU &U3				&U3	GEN	
775				TAPE4	EQU &U4				&U4	GEN	
776				TAPE5	EQU &U5				&U5	GEN	
777				TAPE6	EQU &U6				&U6	GEN	
153			DATE	DCW	#06		6	9182		AREA	372
154			DAY		#03		3	9185		AREA	372
					@057@		3	9188		LIT	372
					@3@		1	9189		LIT	372
168			COUNT		#03		3	9192		AREA	372
					@49@		2	9194		LIT	373
					@1		1	9195		LIT	373
172			LAST		#02		2	9197		AREA	373
					@55@		2	9199		LIT	373
					@Y81@		3	9202		LIT	373
					@19@		2	9204		LIT	373
					@#@		1	9205		LIT	373
205			PREPOS		#01		1	9206		AREA	374
207			PREPRI		#01		1	9207		AREA	374
209			PRENO		#04		4	9211		AREA	374
					@N@		1	9212		LIT	374
227			DEADD		#03		3	9215		AREA	374
236			STARTD		#03		3	9218		AREA	374
237			WORK3		#03		3	9221		AREA	374

SEQ	PG	LIN	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	SFX	CT	LOCN	INSTRUCTION	TYPE	CARD
		239	DAPAST		#03			3 9224		AREA	375
					@000@			3 9227		LIT	375
		251	DAALLO		#03			3 9230		AREA	375
					@000			3 9233		LIT	375
					@ @			1 9234		LIT	375
					@5@			1 9235		LIT	375
		257	PCDDEP		#03			3 9238		AREA	375
		264	PCRDEP		#03			3 9241		AREA	376
		270	ANSW5		#05			5 9246		AREA	376
					@5			1 9247		LIT	376
		272	EXPPRO		#03			3 9250		AREA	376
					@099@			3 9253		LIT	376
		278	WORK2		#02			2 9255		AREA	376
		287	YCOOR		#03			3 9258		AREA	376
					@5			1 9259		LIT	377
		295	UCL		#03			3 9262		AREA	377
					@100@			3 9265		LIT	377
		298	LCL		#03			3 9268		AREA	377
		315	WORK02		#02			2 9270		AREA	377
		325	WORK4		#04			4 9274		AREA	377
		326	YCOOR2		#03			3 9277		AREA	377
		333	UCL2		#03			3 9280		AREA	378
		336	LCL2		#03			3 9283		AREA	378
		343	TOTRES		#06			6 9289		AREA	378
		344	TOTDEP		#06			6 9295		AREA	378
		345	PCRREM		#03			3 9298		AREA	378
		354			@RD HI,@			6 9304		LIT	378
					@6@			1 9305		LIT	378
		357			@RD LO,@			6 9311		LIT	379
		365			@EP HI,@			6 9317		LIT	379
		368			@EP LO,@			6 9323		LIT	379
		373			@OVERX,@			6 9329		LIT	379
		380			@LATES,@			6 9335		LIT	379
		385			@LATES,@			6 9341		LIT	379
		390			@PRIOR,@			6 9347		LIT	380
					@@			1 9348		LIT	380
					@V@			1 9349		LIT	380
					@I@			1 9350		LIT	380
					@II@			2 9352		LIT	380
					@III@			3 9355		LIT	380
					@IV@			2 9357		LIT	380
					@ @			3 9360		LIT	381
		439	KEEP		#03			3 9363		AREA	381
		459	ANSW13		#13			13 9376		AREA	381
		461	STUR		#07			7 9381		AREA	381
		467			@FACILITY TOTALS@			15 9398		LIT	382
		469			@FACILITY & QUEUE TOTALS @			24 9422		LIT	382
					@M@			1 9423		LIT	383
		501			@ / / @			8 9431		LIT	383
		529			@FACILITY@			8 9439		LIT	383
		530			@@ QUEUE@			7 9446		LIT	383
		536	ROTATE		#05			6 9452		AREA	383
		540			@ / / @			8 9460		LIT	383
		550			@ / / @			8 9468		LIT	384
		554	WORK05		#05			5 9473		AREA	384
		572	DAYCNT		#03			3 9476		AREA	384
		576	CHOP		#04			4 9480		AREA	384
					@00			2 9482		LIT	384
		584	MEANDR		#06			6 9488		AREA	384
		585			@1000@			5 9493		LIT	384
		585	DVAR9		#09			9 9502		AREA	385
		588	PCTDAY		#04			4 9506		AREA	385
		592	TIME		#04			4 9510		AREA	385
		593	WRK04		#04			4 9514		AREA	385
					@1@			1 9515		LIT	385
		615	WRK03		#03			3 9518		AREA	385
					@1000@			4 9522		LIT	385
		617	DEXD		#04			4 9526		AREA	386
		624	Y1		#03			3 9529		AREA	386
		625	Y2		#03			3 9532		AREA	386
		626	SLOPE		#03			3 9535		AREA	386
		627	NEXTHI		#03			3 9538		AREA	386
		628	FRACTN		#01			1 9539		AREA	386
		638	LOADAY		#05			5 9544		AREA	386
778	13	120	END	STARTP					/ X4U 080		387

**APPENDIX D-3**  
**SIMULATION OF ACTUAL VS. PLANNED**  
**PROGRESS AND RESOURCE**  
**BEHAVIOR**



ACTUAL RESOURCE DEPLETION & EXPECTED PROGRESS  
VS. TOCC PROGRESS & ROCC RESOURCE DEPLETION  
WITHIN TIME DEPLETION  
TASKS IN FACILITY

04/01/64

TASK NO.	DESCRIPTION	START DAY	DEAD LINE	DAYS ALTD	DAYS DEPL	P.C. DEPL	RESOR ALTD	RESOR DEPL	P.C. DEPL	ROCC REMG	TOCC PROG	EXP PROG	SELECTED CURVE	TOCC UCL	TOCC LCL	ROCC UCL	ROCC LCL	MESSAGES
1111	AIRPORT EX	18	38	20	10	50%	1000	500	50%	51%	64%	50%	I	68%	60%	56%	46%	EP LO PRIOR,
0002	SCHED MFG	18	38	20	10	50%	1000	500	50%	29%	63%	50%	II	67%	59%	32%	26%	RD LO,EP LO
0003	CONT 399	18	38	20	10	50%	1000	600	60%	49%	50%	60%	III	55%	45%	54%	44%	RD HI,EP HI
0004	TELEPH SYS	18	38	20	10	50%	1000	400	40%	49%	42%	81%	IV	48%	36%	54%	44%	RD LO,EP HI
0005	RAMP DSIGN	18	38	20	10	50%	1000	700	70%	59%	26%	50%	V	33%	19%	65%	53%	RO HI,EP HI
0006	STEEL POST	18	38	20	10	50%	1000	300	30%	49%	64%	50%	I	68%	60%	54%	44%	RD LO,EP LO
0007	3 AMP MTRS	18	38	20	10	50%	10000	5000	50%	49%	63%	50%	II	67%	59%	54%	44%	EP LO
0008	PAINT HATS	18	38	20	10	50%	10000	6000	60%	29%	50%	60%	III	55%	45%	32%	26%	RD LO,EP HI
0009	DESIGN VAB	18	38	20	10	50%	10000	4000	40%	51%	42%	40%	IV	48%	36%	56%	46%	RD LO
0010	COMP FEASB	18	38	20	10	50%	10000	4500	45%	59%	26%	70%	V	33%	19%	65%	53%	EP HI
0011	MFG CLIPS	18	38	20	10	50%	10000	5500	55%	49%	64%	40%	I	68%	60%	54%	44%	EP LO
0014	LOGIS SYS	24	32	8	4	50%	10000	10001	100%	51%	50%	50%	III	55%	45%	56%	46%	RD HI,OVERX
0015	PHOTO CNT	25	37	12	3	25%	10000	2500	25%	87%	15%	25%	IV	24%	6%	96%	78%	RD HI
0016	EVAL JCB12	25	37	12	3	25%	10000	2000	20%	77%	6%	25%	V	15%	3%	85%	69%	EP HI
0017	CUT FRAMES	25	37	12	3	25%	10000	3000	30%	77%	31%	25%	I	38%	24%	85%	69%	
0018	TRANS ANAL	25	37	12	3	25%	10000	1500	15%	74%	23%	25%	II	31%	15%	81%	67%	RD LO

04/01/64

TASKS IN QUEUE

TASK NO.	DESCRIPTION	START DAY	DEAD LINE	DAYS ALTD	DAYS DEPL	P.C. DEPL	RESOR ALTD	RESOR DEPL	P.C. DEPL	ROCC REMG	TOCC PROG	EXP PROG	SELECTED CURVE	TOCC UCL	TOCC LCL	ROCC UCL	ROCC LCL	MESSAGES
0012	CRCT DESIG	25	37	12	3	25%	10000			66%	25%		III	33%	17%	73%	59%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0019	CK VACUUMS	25	37	12	3	25%	10000			66%	15%		IV	24%	6%	73%	59%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0020	IDN PUMPS	25	37	12	3	25%	10000			87%	6%		V	15%	3%	96%	78%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0021	SEQ RELAY	25	37	12	3	25%	10000			77%	15%		IV	24%	6%	85%	69%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0022	Q TRANSPRT	25	37	12	3	25%	10000			77%	23%		II	31%	15%	85%	69%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0023	PYROMETERS	25	37	12	3	25%	10000			66%	25%		III	33%	17%	73%	59%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0024	VISICRDR	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			23%	75%		IV	78%	72%	25%	21%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0025	CRYOGEN PR	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			24%	66%		V	69%	63%	26%	22%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0039	MAGLAMP	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			13%	88%		I	89%	87%	14%	12%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0102	LIGHT SHLD	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			23%	91%		II	92%	90%	25%	21%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0103	RADIO ISOT	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			21%	75%		III	78%	72%	23%	19%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0104	SS CIRCUIT	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			24%	75%		IV	78%	72%	26%	22%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0113	TACK EVALU	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			8%	66%		V	69%	63%	9%	7%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0129	RH SENSOR	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			13%	88%		I	89%	87%	14%	12%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
0182	EXPLODE AS	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			23%	91%		II	92%	90%	25%	21%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
1110	DETONATE H	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			21%	75%		III	78%	72%	23%	19%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
1113	SETUP M/P	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			8%	75%		III	78%	72%	9%	7%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
1114	OPTICS,C39	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			13%	66%		V	69%	63%	14%	12%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES
1115	DESIGN PUL	19	31	12	9	75%	10000			13%	88%		I	89%	87%	14%	12%	RD LO,EP LO,LATES

**APPENDIX D-4**  
**SIMULATION OF INTERMITTENT SYSTEM**  
**ALLOCATION BY DAY-INCREMENTS**

## INTERMITTENT SYSTEM LOAD ANALYSIS BY DAY

FACILITY

04/01/64

DAY	DATE	RESO LOAD	CAPACITY	EXCESS	OVERLOAD
29	04/02/64	9690	13000	3310	
30	04/03/64	10394	13000	2606	
31	04/06/64	10492	13000	2508	
32	04/07/64	11080	13000	1920	
33	04/08/64	9518	13000	3482	
34	04/09/64	9010	13000	3990	
35	04/10/64	9273	13000	3727	
36	04/11/64	6805	13000	6195	
37	04/12/64	5899	13000	7101	
38	04/13/64	1450	13000	11550	

FACILITY &amp; QUEUE

04/01/64

DAY	DATE	RESO LOAD	CAPACITY	EXCESS	OVERLOAD
29	04/02/64	23530	13000		10530
30	04/03/64	22240	13000		9240
31	04/06/64	21140	13000		8140
32	04/07/64	14330	13000	617	
33	04/08/64	12380	13000	620	
34	04/09/64	11701	13000	1299	
35	04/10/64	11630	13000	1370	
36	04/11/64	8630	13000	4370	
37	04/12/64	7620	13000	5380	
38	04/13/64	1450	13000	11550	

# VITA

Robert Neil Braswell

Candidate for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Thesis: A HEURISTIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND CONTROL ALGORITHM  
FOR INTERMITTENT SYSTEMS

Major Field: Engineering

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born near Boaz, Alabama, July 23, 1932, the son of Homer W. and Irene Wright Braswell.

Education: Graduated from Douglas High School, Douglas, Alabama, in May, 1950; graduated from Snead Junior College, Boaz, Alabama, in June, 1956, with a major in engineering; received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering from the University of Alabama in August, 1957; received the degree of Master of Science in Engineering from the University of Alabama in May, 1959; attended the University of California at Los Angeles in 1958 and Arizona State University in 1961; completed the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in May, 1964.

Professional Experience: Principal Engineer, Brown Engineering Company, Inc. since September, 1962; Chairman, Operations Research Department, Brevard Engineering College, since December, 1963; Senior Project Engineer, Brown Engineering Company, Inc. from June, 1959 to September, 1962; part-time Assistant Professor of Engineering, University of Alabama from September, 1959 to June, 1961; U. S. Steel Research Fellow, University of Alabama from September, 1957 to May, 1959; Engineer, Hughes Aircraft Company from June, 1958 to September, 1958; Engineer, Southern Bell Telephone Company from May, 1957 to September, 1957; served on active duty in the U. S. Air Force from May, 1950 to September, 1953; registered as a Professional Engineer; member of Tau Beta Pi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Alpha Pi Mu, Sigma Xi, Pi Mu Epsilon, Phi Theta Kappa, Chi Alpha Phi, ORSA, AIIE, ASEE, and NSPE.