

Step	Operation	Line	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (and 9)	10 (and 9)	11 (and 12)	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1	1	0-1	$x_1(1,1) C$																															
2	9	0-2																																
3	1	0-3																																
4	10	0-4																																
5	1	0-5																																
6	10	0-6																																
7	1	0-7																																
8	10	0-8																																
9	3	0-9																																
10	3	0-10																																
11	1	1-1																																
12	4	1-2																																
13	5	1-3																																
14	1	1-4																																
15	8	1-5																																
16	1	1-6																																
17	10	1-7																																
18	1	1-8																																
19	10	1-9																																
20	1	1-10																																
21	9	2-1																																
22	1	2-2																																
23	10	2-3																																
24	1	2-4																																
25	9	2-5																																
26	1	2-6																																
27	10	2-7																																
28	1	2-8																																
29	10	2-9																																
30	1	2-10																																
31	10	3-1																																
32	3	3-2																																
33	3	3-3																																
34	1	3-4																																
35	4	3-5																																
36	5	3-6																																
37	1	3-7																																
38	2	3-8																																
39	1	3-9																																
40	10	3-10																																
41	1	4-1																																
42	10	4-2																																
43	1	4-3																																
44	10	4-4																																
45	1	4-5																																
46	10	4-6																																
47	1	4-7																																
48	2	4-8																																

CODE

- Transmit from add/subtract to accumulator indicated
- ⊕ Transmit from subtract output to accumulator indicated
- ⊗ Transmit from add/subtract \times times to accumulator indicated
- ⊙ Transmit from add/subtract \times times to accumulator indicated
- ⊚ Indicates that incoming number is shifted n places to the left before being placed in accumulator (if negative number indicates a shift to the right)
- ⊛ Indicates number of digits before and after decimal point, respectively
- ⊜ Clear contents of accumulator to zero
- ⊝ Indicates the number of multiplier digits used in multiplication
- f(a) Function table transmits the value of the function corresponding to the first two places of the argument, i.e. corresponding to the 4th & 5th places in the argument accumulator
- f(a,b) Function table transmits the value of the function corresponding to the first two places of the argument plus 1
- ⊞ Indicates a special adaptor which delays all but the 6th & 7th places of the argument and shifts them five places to the left
- ⊟ --- Indicates multiplication
- c. Indicates correction pulse must be put in

DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS
(Euler Method)

NOTATION:

Values of beginning of integration step:
 $t_0, x_0, y_0, z_0, F_0, G_0, E_0$

Intermediate values of variables:
 x, y, z, F, G, E

Values of end of integration steps:
 $t_1, x_1, y_1, z_1, F_1, G_1, E_1$

VALUES OF CONSTANTS:

$a = 100$ seconds
 $b = 9.81 \times 10^8$ meters
 $h = 98.130 \times 10^8$ meters
 $H = 1$
 $c = 25$ to 50
 $\tau = \frac{1}{2}$

RANGE OF VARIABLES:

$0 < x < 10^8$ meters
 $0 < y < 10^8$ meters
 $0 < z < 10^8$ meters
 $0 < F < 10^8$
 $0 < G < 0.40$

THE EQUATIONS

$t_1 = t_0 + \Delta t$

$\Delta x = -(E, y, z) \Delta t$
 $\Delta y = -(E, x, z) \Delta t$
 $\Delta z = -(E, x, y) \Delta t$
 $\Delta F = -(H, x) \Delta t$
 $\Delta G = -(H, y) \Delta t$
 $\Delta E = x_0 \Delta t$
 $\Delta F = x_0 \Delta t$
 $\Delta G = x_0 \Delta t$
 $\Delta E = x_0 \Delta t$

$F_1 = F_0 + \Delta F$
 $G_1 = G_0 + \Delta G$
 $E_1 = E_0 + \Delta E$

The range of the argument of G is extended by a factor of 3 to make full use of the range of the ENIAC function table. Hence:
 $G_0 = G(3(12.15)(1-10^{-8}))$
 $G_1 = G(3(12.15)(1-10^{-7}))$
 $G_2 = G(3(12.15)(1-10^{-6}))$
 E, F, G

Linear interpolation is performed to get the value for G . Hence:
 $G = F(a) + \Delta G [F(a+1) - F(a)]$
 where a is the first two places of the argument; and ΔG the third and fourth places.

EXHIBIT
U. S. Dist. Court
S. D. of N. Y.
MAR 6 1962

#15-20 (9)

In the United States District Court
Southern District of New York
Edward M. Walsh, Plaintiff
vs.
William J. Sullivan, Defendant

Edward M. Walsh

MOORE SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

SETUP OF EXHIBIT

Drawn by: L. A. K. E.
RAB
June 1962