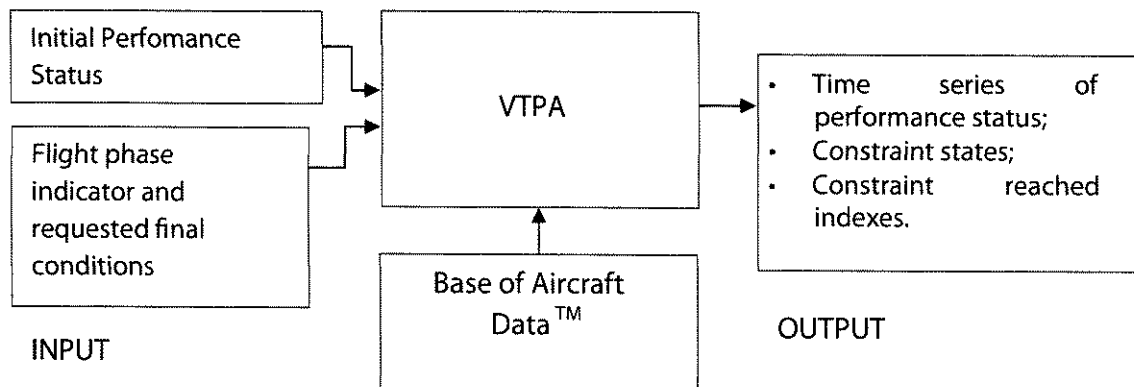
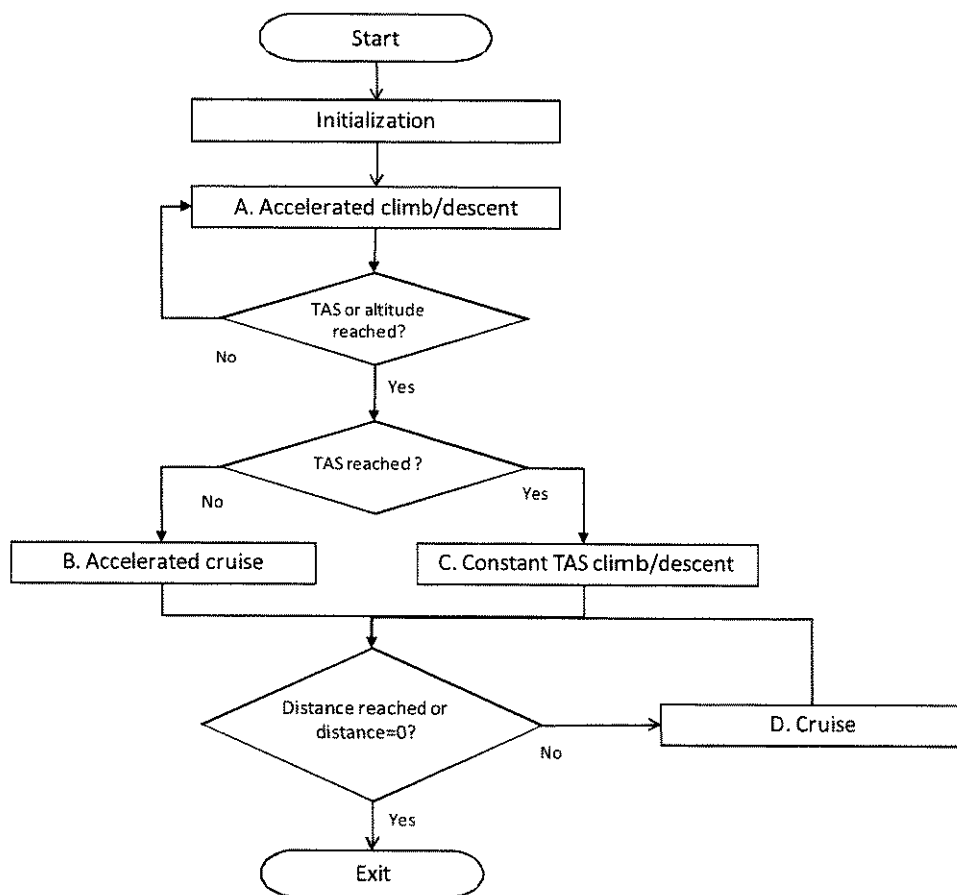
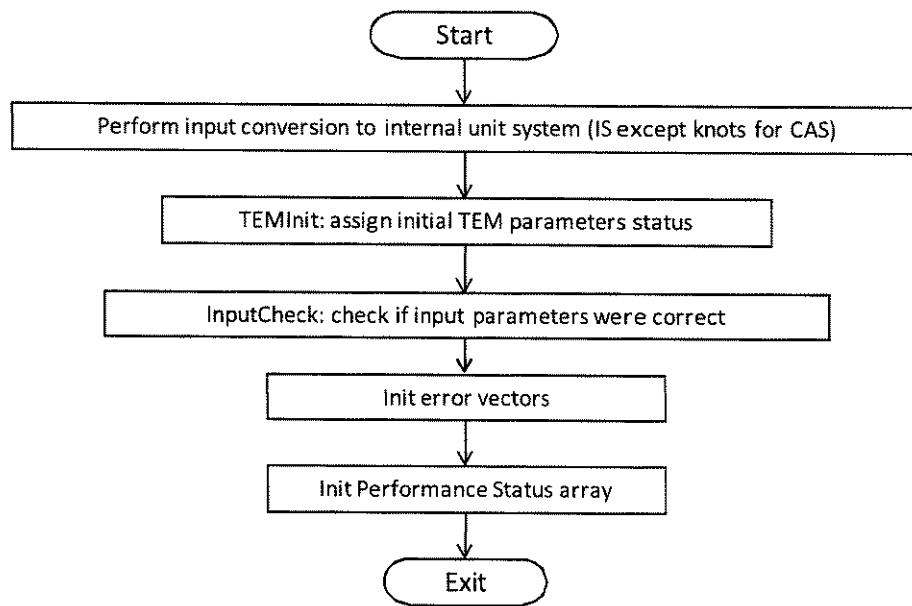
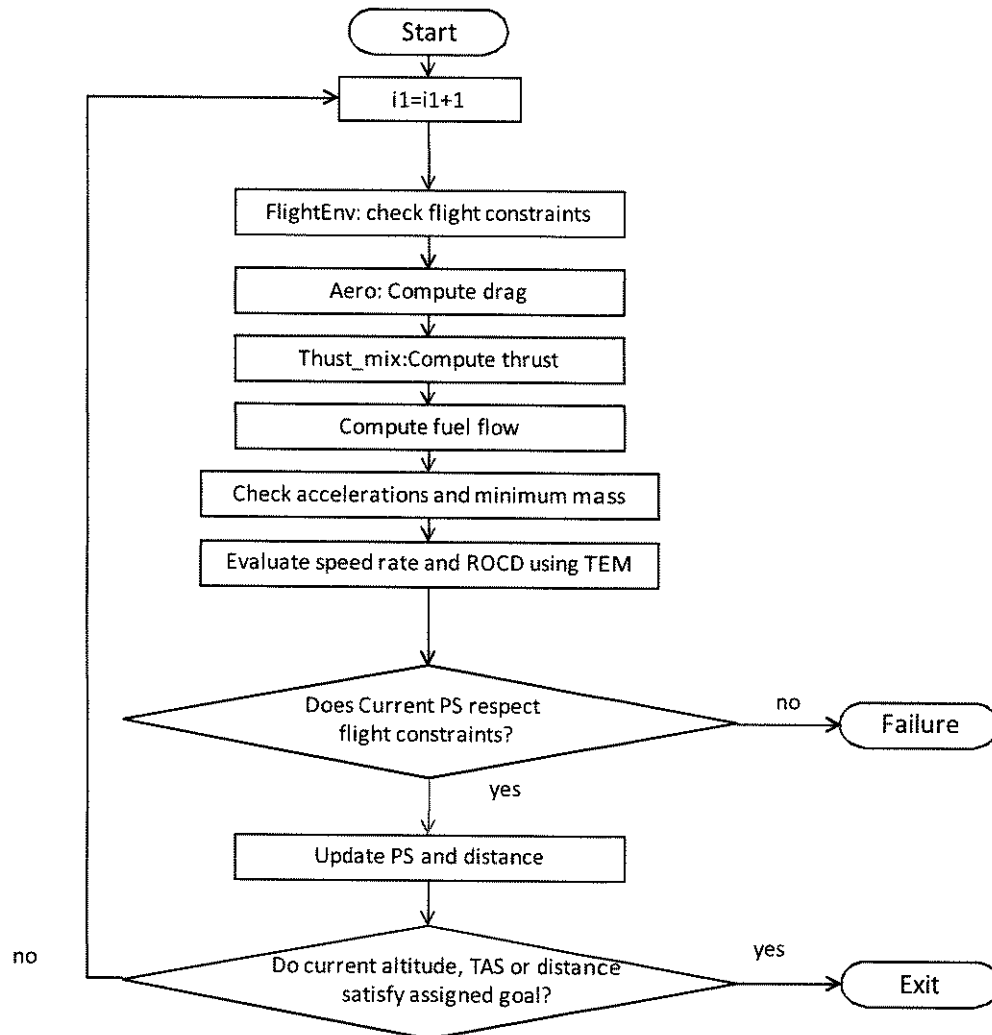


**Fig.1****Fig.2**

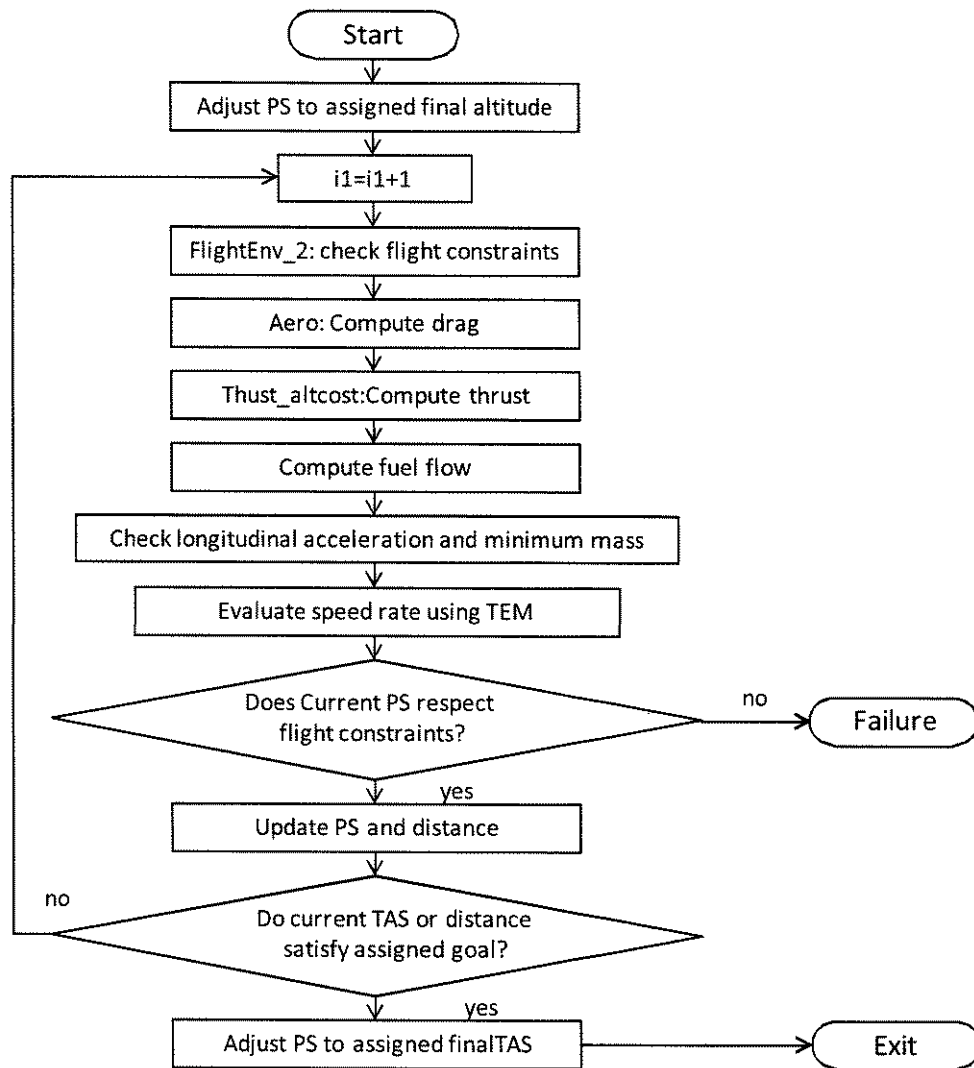
INITIALIZATION ROUTINE

**Fig.3**

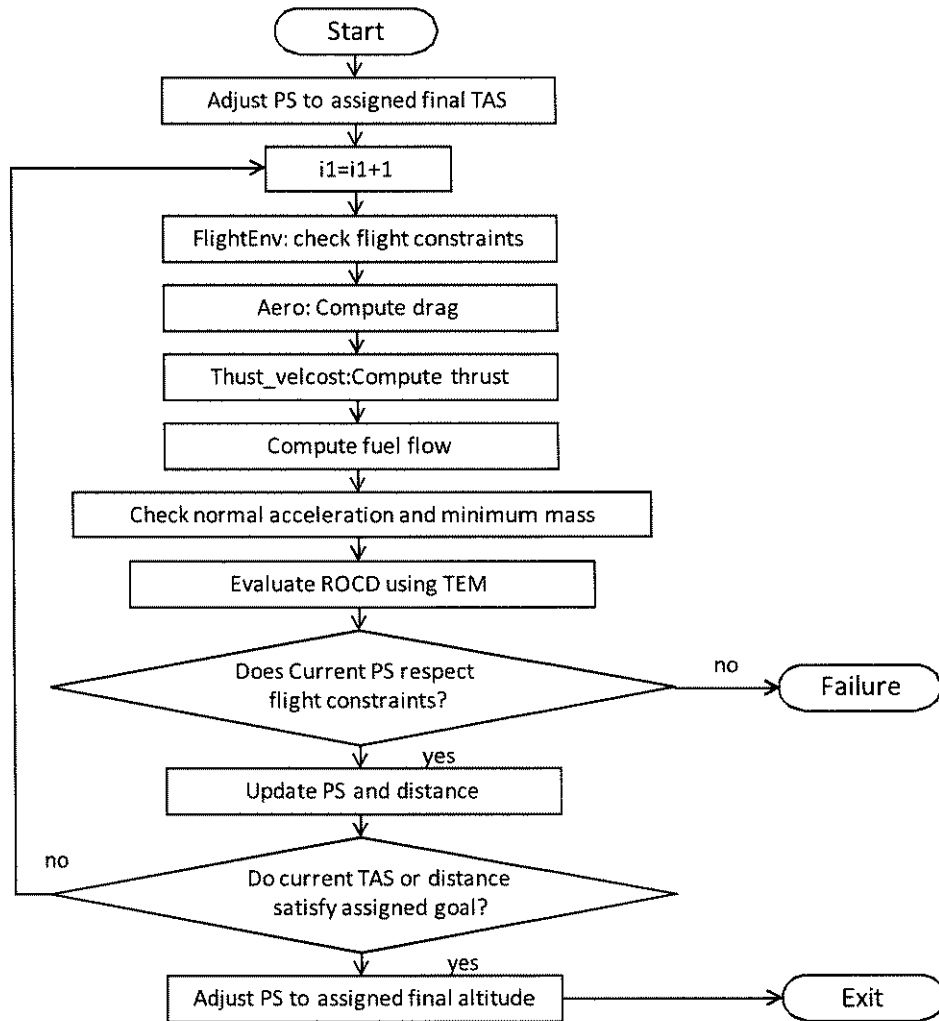
ACCELERATED CLIMB/DESCENT ROUTINE

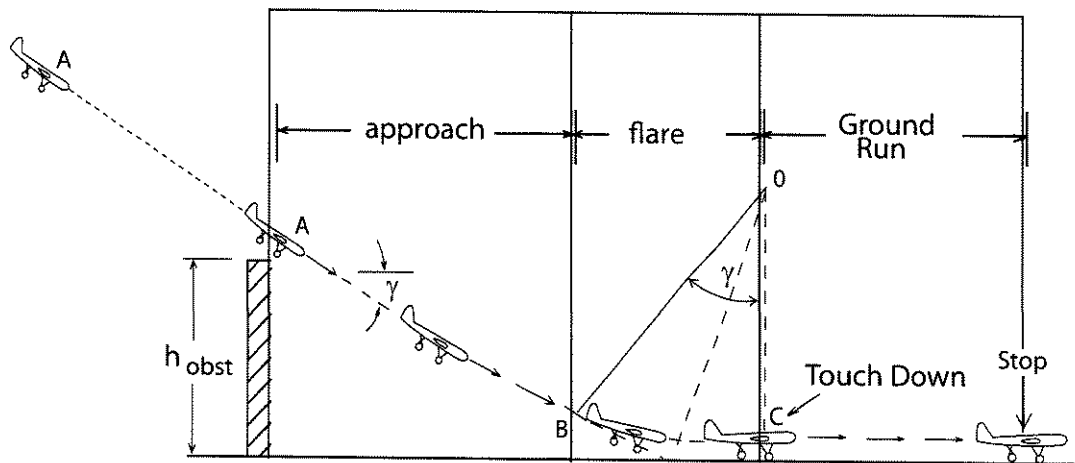
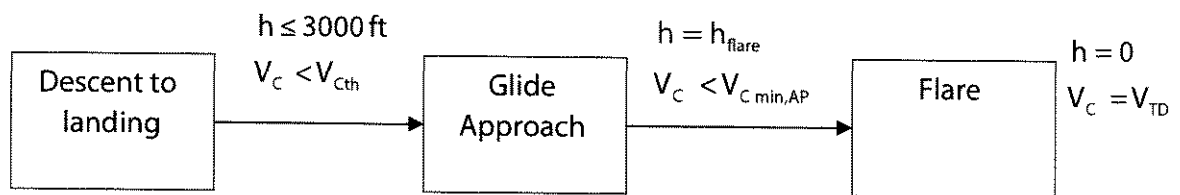
**Fig.4**

ACCELERATED CRUISE

**Fig.5**

Constant TAS climb/descent

**Fig.6**

**Fig.7****Fig.8**

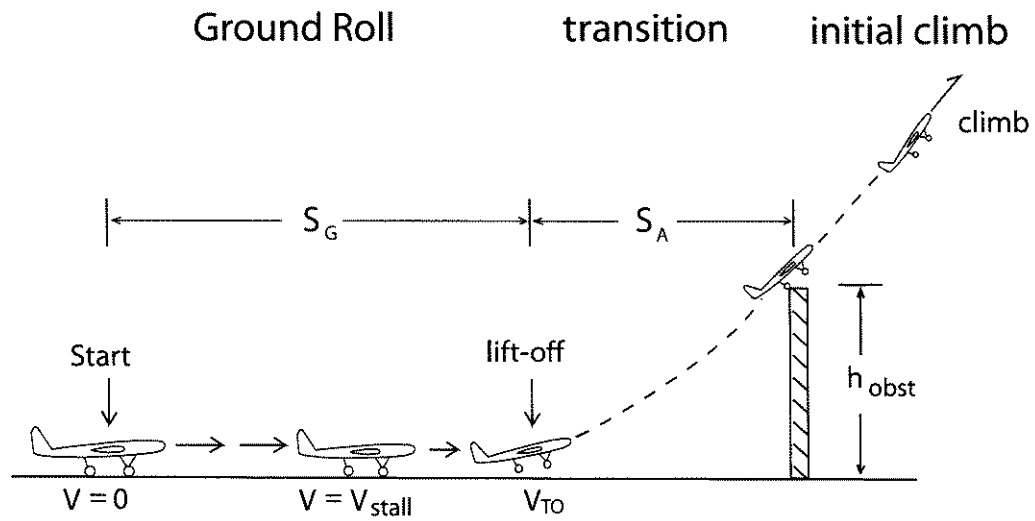


Fig.9

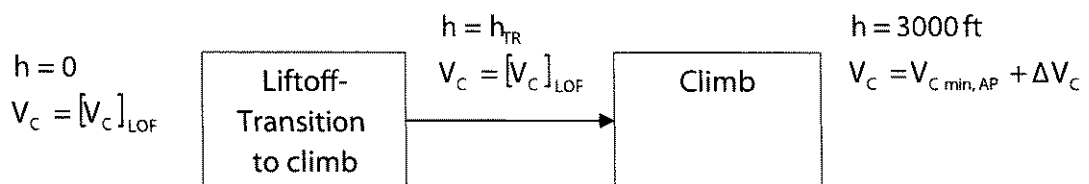
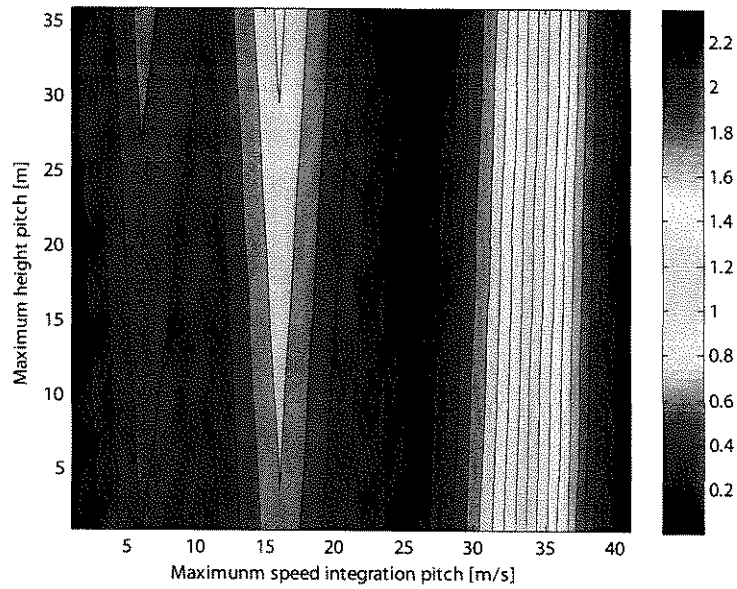
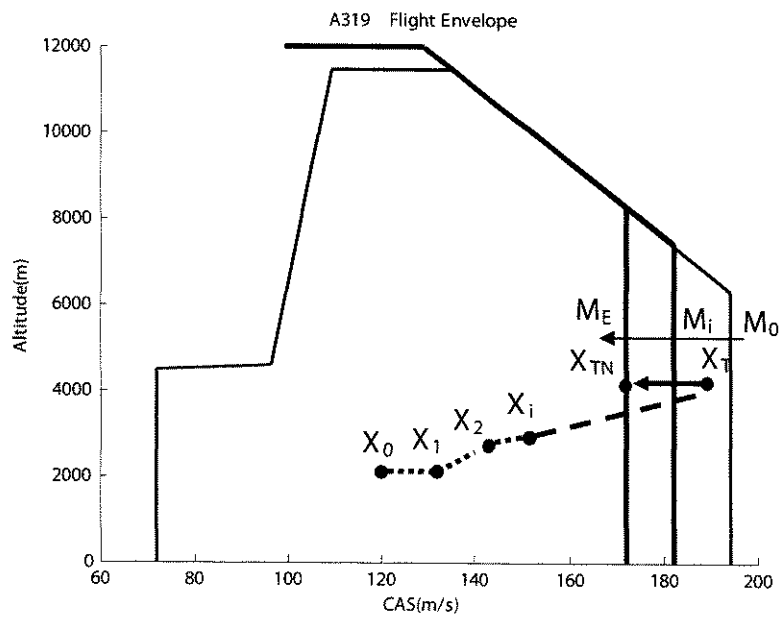


Fig.10

**Fig.11****Fig.12**

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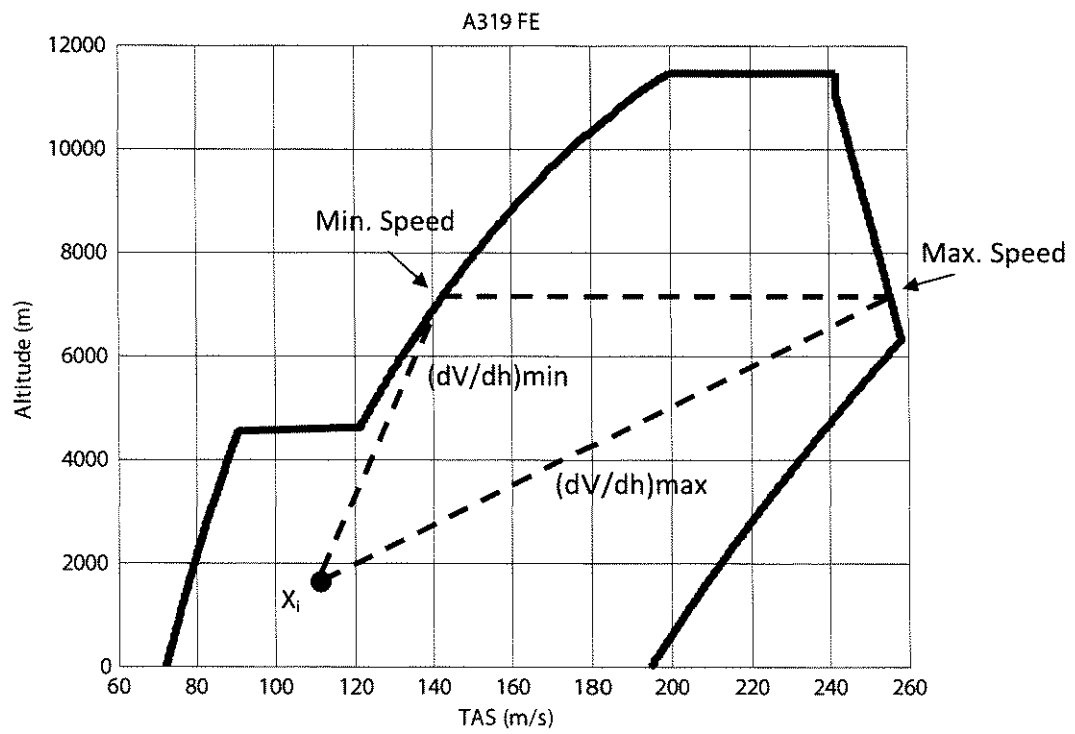


Fig.13

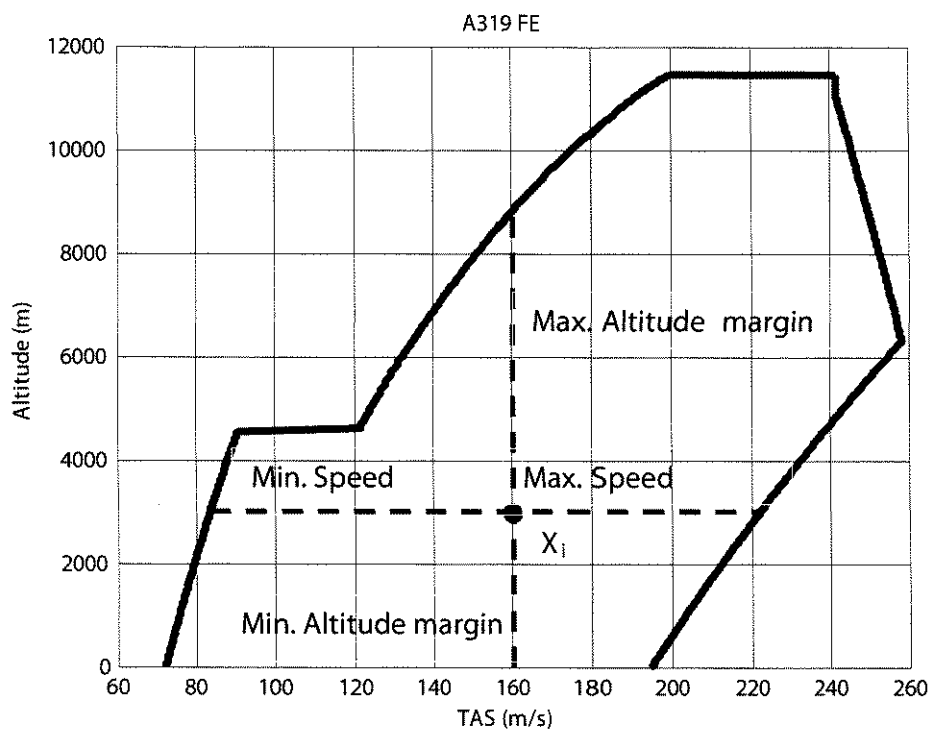


Fig.14

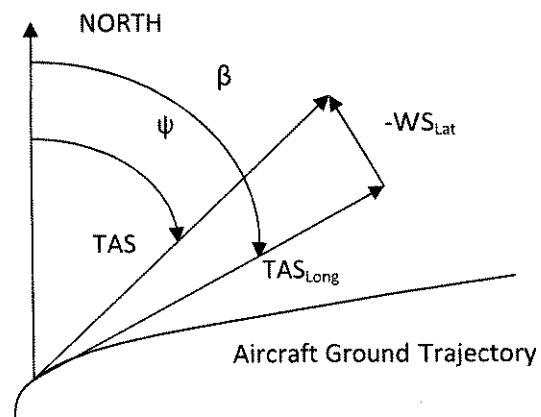


Fig.15

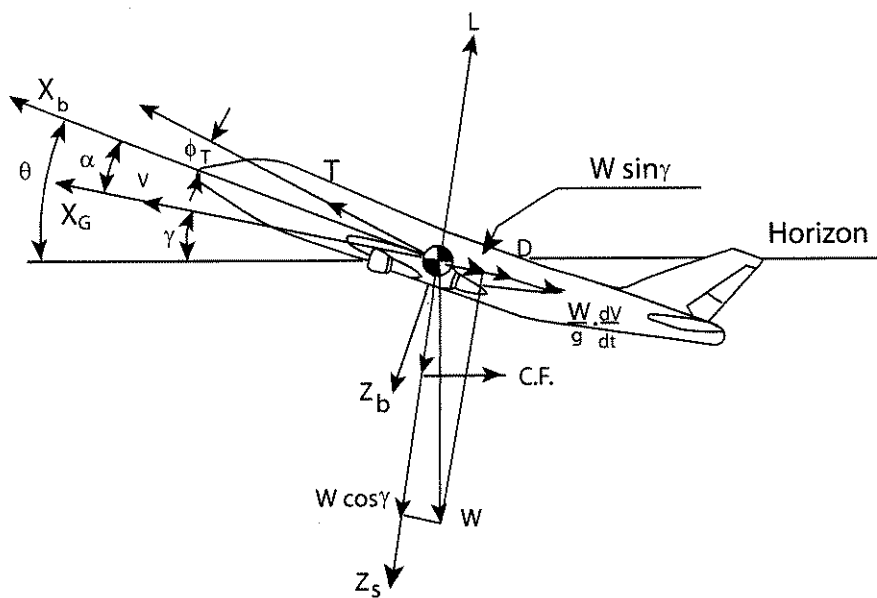


Fig.16

The diagram illustrates a screen with a curved surface. Key parameters and labels include:

- R_{TR} : Radius of curvature of the screen.
- V_{LOF} : Vertical distance from the ground to the point of interest.
- h_{TR} : Height of the point of interest above the ground.
- S_{CL} : Horizontal distance from the vertical line through the center of curvature to the point of interest.
- S_{TR} : Horizontal distance from the vertical line through the center of curvature to the point of interest.
- $R.C.$: Radius of curvature of the screen.
- θ_{CL} : Angle between the horizontal line and the line connecting the center of curvature to the point of interest.
- h_{screen} : Total height of the screen above the ground.

Fig.18

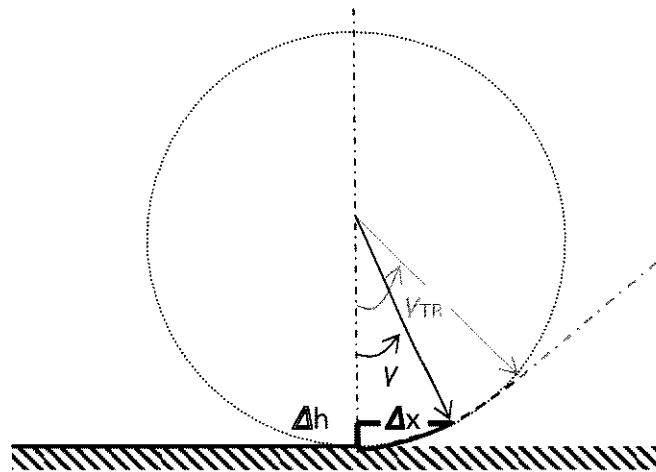
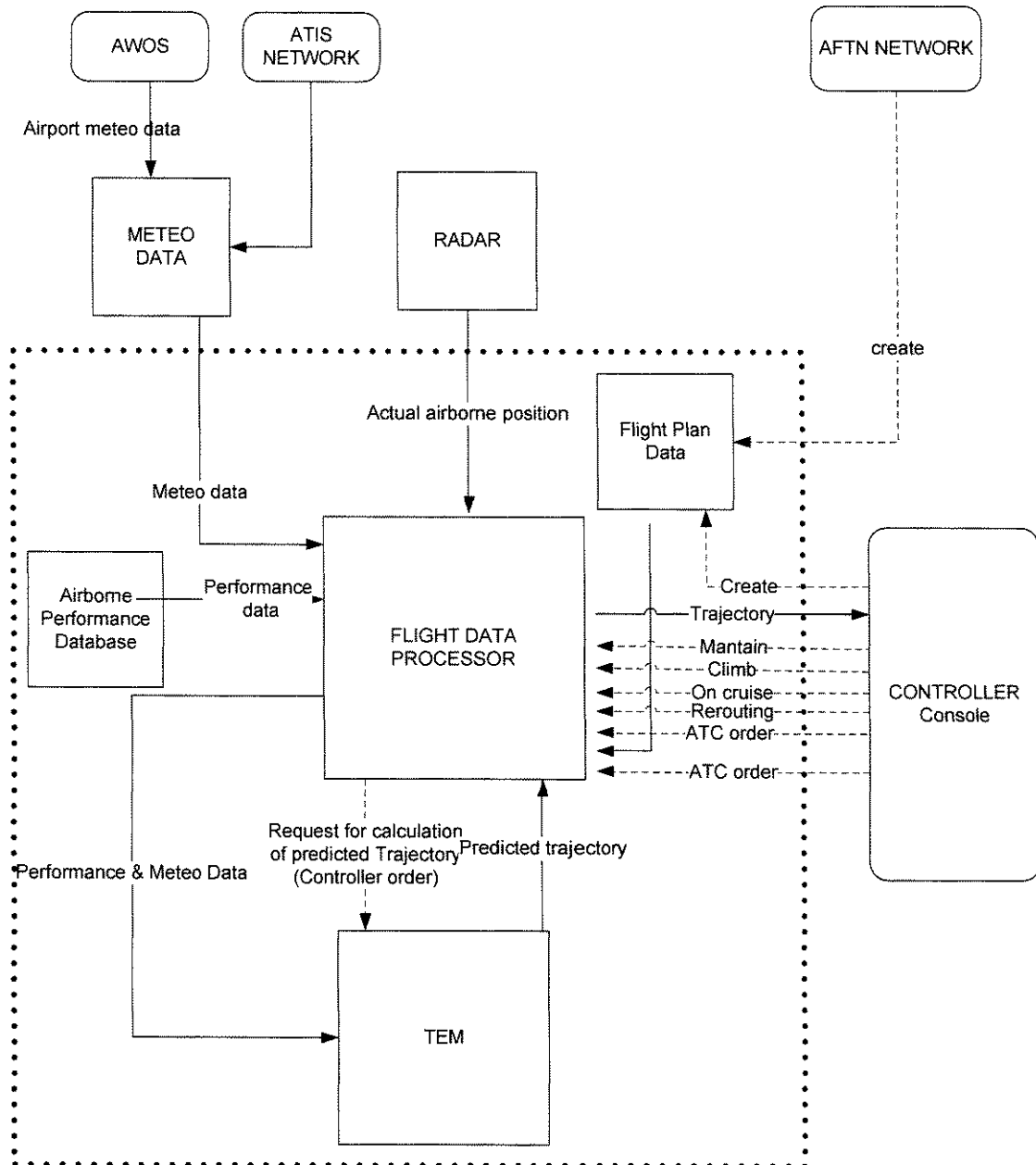


Fig.19

***Fig.20***