

Appendix A.

Reference Summary

Topic: Ignore

This appendix provides a summary of the reference items defined in the Laws Component. Just the name and a brief description of each item is given. There is a separate section for each type of item (class, function, Scheme extension, test harness command, etc.).

Classes

base_curve_law_data	Abstract base class to access curve_law_data with or without the ACIS kernel.
base_pcurve_law_data	Abstract base class to access pcurve_law_data with or without the ACIS kernel.
base_surface_law_data	Abstract base class to access surface_law_data with or without the ACIS kernel.
base_transform_law_data	Abstract base class to access transform_law_data with or without the ACIS kernel.
base_wire_law_data	Abstract base class to access wire_law_data with or without the ACIS kernel.
bend_law	Creates a law to bend from a position around an axis in a given direction a specified amount.
binary_law	Provides methods and data for laws that have two sublaws.
composite_law	Constructs the composition of two functions.
constant_law	Creates a law that is constant.
cos_law	Provides methods and data for the cosine mathematical function.

cross_law	Provides methods for the cross product mathematical function.
curve_law	Returns the position on a curve.
dcurve_law	Returns the position or one of the derivatives on a curve.
division_law	Provides methods for the division mathematical function.
frenet_law	Creates a vector field for a given curve that points in the direction of curvature.
identity_law	Provides methods and data that return one term of the input value.
law	Creates the base class for the derived law classes.
law_data	Creates a wrapper for other ACIS classes for passing as arguments to laws.
law_law_data	Creates a wrapper around a law for passing into unary and multiple law data classes.
minus_law	Provides methods for the minus, or subtraction, mathematical function.
multiple_data_law	Provides methods and data for laws that have multiple law data members.
multiple_law	Provides methods and data for laws that have multiple sublaws.
negate_law	Provides methods for the unary minus, or negation, mathematical function.
norm_law	Provides methods for the normalize mathematical function.
path_law_data	Creates a wrapper for either a curve or wire class for input into a law.
pcurve_law	Creates a law to support parameter curve calculations.
plus_law	Provides methods for the plus, or addition, mathematical function.

sin_law	Provides methods and data for the sine mathematical function.
sqrt_law	Provides methods and data for the square root mathematical function.
surface_law	Returns the position on a surface.
surfnorm_law	Composes a law mathematic function that returns the normal to a surface at a given position.
term_law	Provides methods for the term mathematical function that returns a single dimensional element of a multidimensional function.
times_law	Provides methods for the times, or multiplication, mathematical function.
transform_law	Applies an ACIS transform to a law that returns a three dimensional position.
unary_data_law	Provides methods and data for laws that have one law data member.
unary_law	Provides methods and data for laws that have one sublaw.
vector_law	Combines one dimensional laws into a multi-dimensional law.

Functions

Topic:	Ignore	
initialize_law	Initializes the law library.
new_law_id	Creates a unique id number for the given law which is used for type identification.
terminate_law	Terminates the law library.

Law Symbols

Topic:	Ignore	
A#-Z#	Makes a law that uses the identity law to take and return the numbered <i>n</i> th input argument.	



ABS	Makes a law that takes the absolute value of another law.
AND	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical AND conditional.
ARCCOS	Makes a law that finds the arc cosine.
ARCCOSH	Makes a law that finds the inverse hyperbolic cosine.
ARCCOT	Makes a law that finds the arc cotangent.
ARCCOTH	Makes a law that finds the inverse hyperbolic cotangent.
ARCCSC	Makes a law that finds the arc cosecant.
ARCCSCH	Makes a law that finds the inverse hyperbolic cosecant.
ARCSEC	Makes a law that finds the arc secant.
ARCSECH	Makes a law that finds the inverse hyperbolic secant.
ARCSIN	Makes a law that finds the arc sine.
ARCSINH	Makes a law that finds the inverse hyperbolic sine.
ARCTAN	Makes a law that finds the arc tangent.
ARCTANH	Makes a law that finds the inverse hyperbolic tangent.
BEND	Creates a law to bend from a position around an axis in a given direction a specified amount.
BS	Gets the position of the spline approximating surface at the u,v parameters.
constant	Makes a law that is a constant number.
COS	Makes a law that finds the cosine.
COSH	Makes a law that finds the hyperbolic cosine.
COT	Makes a law that finds the cotangent.

COTH	Makes a law that finds the hyperbolic cotangent.
CROSS	Makes a law that is the cross product of two other laws.
CSC	Makes a law that finds the cosecant.
CSCH	Makes a law that finds the hyperbolic cosecant.
CUR	Makes a law that returns the positions of the defining curve.
CURC	Makes a law that returns the curvature of the curve at a parameter value.
CURVEPERP	Makes a law that performs the curve perpendicular operation.
D	Makes a law that takes one or more derivatives of a given law with respect to a given variable.
DCUR	Makes a law that finds the derivative of a given curve.
division	Makes a law that uses the division (“/”) operator.
DOMAIN	Makes a law that returns the domain.
DOT	Makes a law that is the dot product of two other laws.
DPCUR	Makes a law that takes the derivative of a pcurve.
DSURF	Makes a law that finds the derivative of a given surface.
DWIRE	Makes a law that finds the derivative of a given wire.
E	Provides the representation for ϵ to the accuracy of the system.
EDGE#	Makes a law with a tag for an edge or bounded curve used as an input argument.

equal	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical = conditional.
even	Makes a law for the even test operation.
EXP	Makes a law that takes e to a given power.
exponent	Makes a law that uses the exponentiation, or power, (“^”) operator.
FALSE	Makes a law for the constant false.
FRENET	Makes a law that returns the second geometric derivative of its sublaw.
GAUSCUR	Gets the Gaussian curvature at the u,v coordinates of the surface.
greater_than	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical > conditional.
greater_than_or_equal	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical >= conditional.
int	Makes a law for the integer test operation.
LAW	Represents the base LAW class from which new laws can be derived.
LAW#	Makes a law a law with a tag for a law used as an input argument.
length_param	Takes a parameter value and a distance and returns a parameter value at the location equal to the distance along the curve from the original parameter.
less_than	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical < conditional.
less_than_or_equal	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical <= conditional.
LN	Makes a law that takes the log base e (or the natural log) of the given value.
LOG	Makes a law that takes the log of a given base of the given value.

MAX	Makes a law that finds the maximum of two or more input laws.
MAXCUR	Gets the greater curvature value at the u,v coordinates of the surface.
MEANCUR	Gets the mean curvature at the u,v coordinates of the surface.
MIN	Makes a law that finds the minimum of two or more input laws.
MINCUR	Gets the lesser curvature value at the u,v coordinates of the surface.
MINROT	Makes a law that returns the minimum rotation.
minus	Makes a law that uses the minus, or subtraction (“-”) operator.
multiple_curve	
multiple_curveperp	
negate	Makes a law that uses the unary minus, or negation (“-”) operator.
NORM	Makes a law that normalizes a law.
NOT	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical NOT conditional.
not_equal	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical != conditional.
NULL	Creates a syserror.
O	Creates function composition, as in “f of g”, where f and g are both laws.
odd	Makes a law for the odd test operation.
OR	Used with PIECEWISE to create a logical OR conditional.
PCUR	Makes a law for the pcurve.
PCURVE	Makes a law for accepting pcurves as input data.

PDOMAIN	Makes a law for the permanent domain.
PI	Provides the representation for pi to the accuracy of the system.
PIECEWISE	Permits laws to evaluate differently based on conditional definition statements.
plus	Makes a law that uses the addition (“+”) operator.
prime	Makes a law for the prime test operation.
ROTATE	Makes a law that transforms vectors.
SEC	Makes a law that finds the secant.
SECH	Makes a law that finds the hyperbolic secant.
SET	Makes a law that returns a 1 if its sublaw is positive and 0 if its sublaw is negative or zero (0).
SIN	Makes a law that finds the sine.
SINH	Makes a law that finds the hyperbolic sine.
SIZE	Returns the square root of the sum of the squares of a given vector (e.g., VEC) elements.
SQRT	Makes a law that takes the square root of a given law.
STEP	Makes a law that defines functions with disjoint intervals.
SURF	Makes a law that returns the positions of the defining surface.
SURF#	Makes a law with a tag for a surface used as an input argument.
SURFNORM	Makes a law that returns the normal to a surface at a given position.
SURFPERP	Makes a law that returns the position on a surface of point projected perpendicular to surface.

SURFVEC	Makes a law that returns a parameter vector on a surface.
T	Makes a law that uses the identity law to take and return the first input argument.
TAN	Makes a law that finds the tangent.
TANH	Makes a law that finds the hyperbolic tangent.
TERM	Makes a law that returns a single term from a given multi-dimensional function.
times	Makes a law that uses the times or multiplication (“*”) operator.
TRANS	Makes a law that transforms positions.
TRANS#	Makes a law with a tag for a transform used as an input argument.
TRUE	Makes a law for the constant true.
TWIST	Makes a law that returns a twisted vector field about a given path.
U	Makes a law that uses the identity law to take and return the first input argument.
UNBEND	Creates a law to unbend from a position around an axis in a given direction a specified amount.
V	Makes a law that uses the identity law to take and return the second input argument.
VEC	Makes a law that is a vector of arbitrary dimensions.
WIRE	Makes a law that returns the positions of the defining a wire.
WIRE#	Makes a law with a tag for a wire used as an input argument.
X	Makes a law that uses the identity law to take and return the first input argument.
Y	Makes a law that uses the identity law to take and return the second input argument.

Z Makes a law that uses the identity law to take
and return the third input argument.