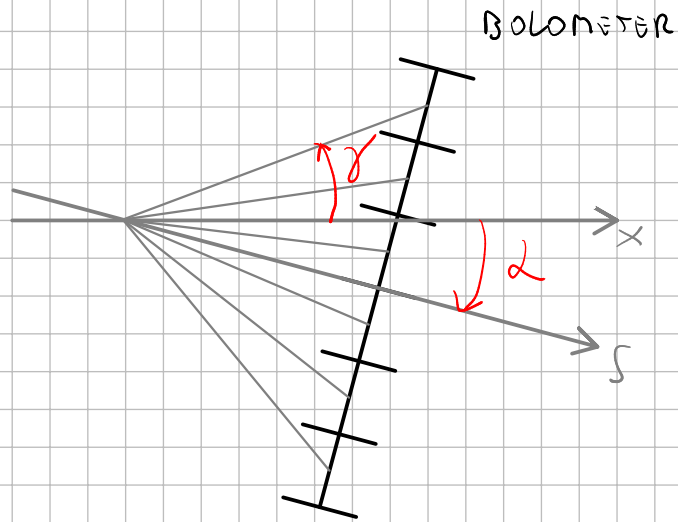


$$\begin{cases} Y = m_{DLX} X + C_{DLX} \\ Y = m_{DOL} X + C_{DOL} \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$Y = \frac{C_{DOL} m_{DLX} - C_{DLX} m_{DOL}}{m_{DLX} - m_{DOL}}$$

$$X = \frac{C_{DOL} - C_{DLX}}{m_{DLX} - m_{DOL}}$$

IN GENERAL DOLOMETER
ARE ROTATED BY AN ANGLE
 α W.R.T. STANDARD
POSITION (AXIS \hat{J} ALIGNED
TO AXIS \hat{X})



THE i -TH LINE OF SIGHT (LOS)
HAS SLOPE

$$m_i = \tan(\alpha)$$

IN STANDARD
POSITION: (DLX)

$$m'_i = (2n+1) m^*$$

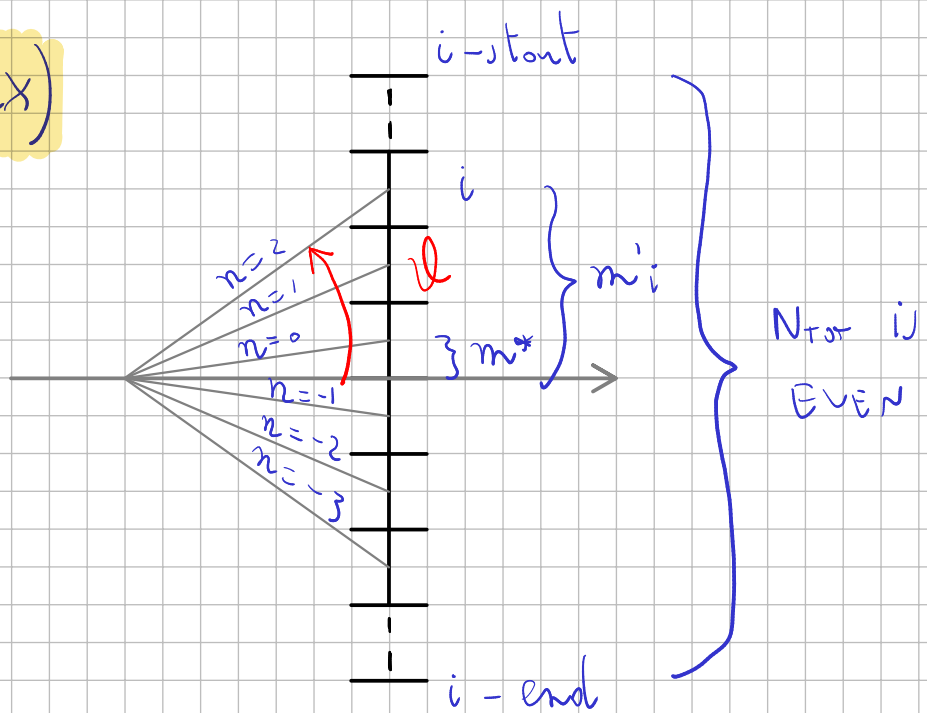
$$J = -n$$

$$m'_i = (-2J+1) m^*$$

$$J = i - i^* \rightarrow \text{offset}$$

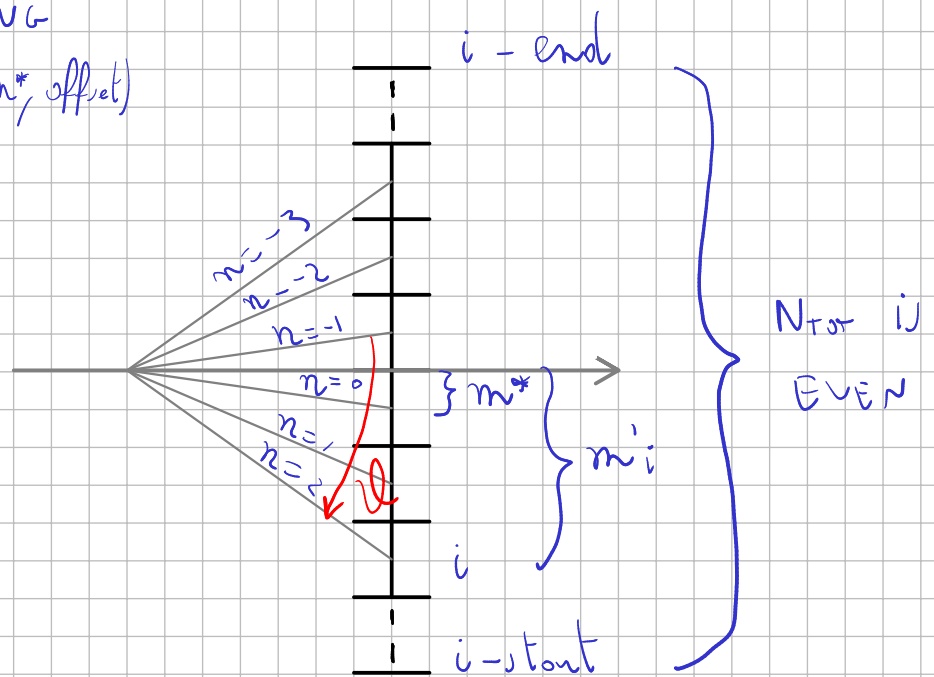
$$m'_i = [-2(i - \text{offset}) + 1] m^*$$

$$m'_i = \tan(\vartheta)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow m &= \tan(\alpha) \\ &= \tan(\vartheta + \alpha) \\ &= \frac{\tan(\vartheta) + \tan(\alpha)}{1 - \tan(\vartheta)\tan(\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{m'_i + m_\alpha}{1 - m'_i m_\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

FOR DDC EVERYTHING
IS FLIPPED BUT $m_i^1(m_i^*, \text{offset})$
STAYS THE SAME



$$C = Y_{PH} - m \times X_{PH}$$

PH: $p/n - 1060$