

## Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig.1) Two of the four object types, point, and line.

Fig.2) The other two of the four object types, surface, and solid.

Fig.3) A graphic framework used in this disclosure to present the elements of any bend operation and their relationship to each other.

Fig.4) Expresses the purpose of a bend operation by providing three unrelated examples. In each example (as is in every other bend operation depicted in such a framework), the different pairs of control objects are distinguished from each other by each having their own shared color.

Example 1) A collection of lines is moved.

Example 2) A collection of lines is reduced in size.

Example 3) A collection of straight lines are deformed into curves.

Fig.5) A graphic framework used in this disclosure to present the elements of any lever tool and their relationship to each other.

Fig.6) Illustrates the function of the lever tool by first displaying an ordinary bend operation and then reassigning two of the objects to now serve as the attached and detached ends of a lever.

Fig.7) Similar to fig.6 but with lines as control objects instead of points.

Fig.8) Similar to fig.7 but with surfaces as control objects instead of lines.

Fig.9) A graphic framework used in this disclosure to present the elements of any spin tool and their relationship to each other.

Fig.10) Illustrates the function of the spin tool by first displaying how a straight line remains unchanged by an ordinary bend operation and lever, and is only deformed into a curve when a numeric value is entered.

Fig.11) A graphic framework used in this disclosure to present the elements of any intersect operation and their relationship to each other.

Fig.12) A line split into two segments by a point object.

Fig.13) A surface split into two segments by a line.

Fig.14) A solid split into two segments by a surface.

Fig.15) A point created where two lines meet.

Fig.16) A point created where a line meets a surface.

Fig.17) A point (and lines) created where three surfaces meet.

Fig.18) A line created where two surfaces meet.

Fig.19) A graphic framework used in this disclosure to present the elements of any trail operation and their relationship to each other.

Fig.20) Illustrates the function of the trail operation by first displaying an ordinary bend operation and then converting a point into a line by replacing some other point with some other line.

Fig.21) Similar to fig.20 but with a line marker instead of a point.

Fig.22) Similar to fig.21 but with surface marker instead of a line.

Fig.23) A graphic framework used in this disclosure to present the elements of any parallel/perpendicular operation and their relationship to each other.

Fig.24) Illustrates the function of the parallel/perpendicular operation.

Fig.25) Similar to fig.24 but with a point axis instead of a linear axis.

Fig.26) Similar to fig.24 but with a surface specimen instead of a line.

Fig.27) Similar to fig.26 but with a point axis instead of a linear axis.

Fig.28) A graphic framework used in this disclosure to present the elements of any radius operation and their relationship to each other.

Fig.29) Illustrates the function of the radius operation.

Fig.30) Illustrates some of the material properties.

Fig.31) Illustrates how virtual objects can be displayed on either other virtual objects or physical display monitors.

Fig.32) A diagrammatic abstraction of how ordinary text is processed for execution.

Fig.33) Displays a possible interface a user might create using the software.

Fig.34) Displays another possible interface a user might create using the software.