```
# Graph of the Hatton-curve plot.

low=200          # Low end of sweet spot optimal=300      # Middle of the sweet spot -- 300 logical lines
high=400         # High end of sweet spot

# The load curve slope1=180       # Larger to decrease slope of the x**2 part of the load curve define brooks
{log(optimal) + (((($1-optimal)/slope1))^2}

# The density curve slope2=100       # Larger to make the density curve shallower offset2=1          # Higher val-
ues lift the density curve # A simple quadratic define density {offset2+((($1-optimal)/slope2)^2}

graphwidth=optimal*2.5

bugattach = 650 denseattach = 550

# No magic numbers after this point

# First plot the bug density curve.  draw Density dotted for i from 1 to graphwidth by 1 do {next Density at i, densi-
ty(i)}

# Load rises the optimal size from zero is logarithmic, quadratic thereafter draw Load solid for i from 1 to optimal
by 1 do {next Load at i, log(i)} for i from optimal to graphwidth by 1 do {next Load at i, brooks(i)}

# Bracket the sweet spot boxhi = density(graphwidth) define closedotted {dotted 0.02} line from (low,  0) to (low,
boxhi) closedotted line from (high, 0) to (high, boxhi) closedotted

# Frame and labels frame invis ht 3 wid 3 bottom solid left solid ticks left off label bot "Module size (logical lines)"
"   Too large" ljust at high, boxhi-1 "Too small   " rjust at low, boxhi-1 "Just right" at optimal, boxhi-1 "Bug Density
" rjust at bugattach, density(bugattach) "    Bug load" ljust at denseattach, brooks(denseattach)
```