

The problem 7 forming triangular geometric line field

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Abstract. Investigated a method of formation of triangular networks in the field. Delivered conditions the problem of locating a triangular network in the area. The criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the solution of the problem is the minimum number of sizes of the dome elements, the possibility of pre-assembly and pre-stressing. The solution of the problem of one embodiment of a triangular network of accommodation in a compatible spherical triangle and, accordingly, on the sphere. Optimization of triangular geometric network on a sphere on the criterion of minimum sizes of elements can be solved by placing the system in an irregular hexagon inscribed in a circle of minimal size, maximum regular hexagons.

1 Introduction

Placing on the area of regular and irregular hexagon inscribed in a circle, ie, flat figures or composed in turn of spherical triangles (see Fig. 1) with minimum dimensions of the ribs, is an effective solution in the form of a network formed by circles of minimum radii, ie, circles on a sphere obtained at the touch of three adjacent circles whose centers are at the shortest distance from each other [1-3. 5-8].

Optimization of triangular geometric network on a sphere on the criterion of minimum sizes of elements may be presented and solved by placing the system of irregular hexagon, inscribed in the minimum size of the circle, the maximum regular hexagons, for example, compatible spherical triangles (segments) icosahedron with the scheme of cutting, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. in the application options of the symmetry properties of the main and parallel lines of circles spheres, in such cutting must be realized the possibility of central symmetry of circles [9, 10].

2 The Main Part

The diagrams Figures 1 and 2 shows the placement of the circumscribed circle of the hexagons in a spherical triangle (compatible spherical segment of the icosahedron) with

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internal angles of 36, 90 and 60°. When optimizing the network using a triangular symmetry of circles and spheres of major lines can be identified as one of the intermediate objectives - determining the position of the first rows of hexagons centers O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4 (Figure 2). Accommodation centers of circles describing irregular and regular hexagons, are conducted in the cutting of a 3920-polyhedron (Figure 1).

So, at the first stage determines the position O_1 centers, O_2, O_3, O_4 hexagons equal to the radius in the spherical triangle (Fig. 2 shows part of the triangle-segment have interior angles of 60 and 90 degrees). There is a rectangular spherical triangle with internal angles of 90 and 60 degrees and the leg equal to a . Required to determine the values of the radii between the centers O_1 and O_2, O_1 and O_3, O_1 and O_4 .

For a decision the set problem we will consider the fourth of correct hexagon, having centers O_1, O_4, O_6 and half of correct hexagon, having centers O_2, O_3, O_5, O_4 , and also rectangular triangle O_2O_3E , with the cathetuses of r_2, r_0 and hypotenuse equal to the total radius of $r_1 + r_2$, and rectangular triangle O_3BE , also with the cathetuses r_2 and x , thus

$$x = a - 3r_0$$

Based on the fundamental formulas of spherical trigonometry, we get the system of equations (1 and 2). Applying the theorem of cosines and sines to the triangle O_3BE , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} y &= \frac{\operatorname{tg}(a - 3r_0)}{\cos 60^\circ}, \\ \cos y &= \cos(a - 3r_0) \cos r_2, \\ \sin y &= \frac{\sin r_2}{\sin 60^\circ}; \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

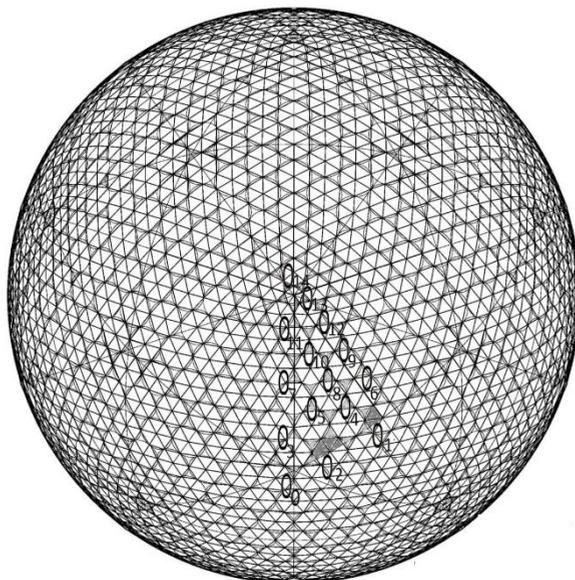


Fig. 1. Is a sphere made up of compatible spherical triangles (segments, representing 1/6 of the brink of the icosahedron), by cutting a triangular network of 7940-polyhedron having sizes of 41 elements or mounting elements 11 sizes (all sizes -27); O_0 - center of the face of the icosahedron and the panel in the form of an equilateral triangle on the sphere; $O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4, \dots$ - be the centers of the

mounting panels in the form of flat hexagons and pentagons in a segment of the internal angles of 36, 90, 60 ° for solving the optimization problem of the triangular network.

Whence

$$\frac{\text{tg}(a - 3r_0)}{\cos 60^\circ} = \frac{\sin r_2}{\sin 60^\circ \cos(a - 3r_0) \cos r_2}$$

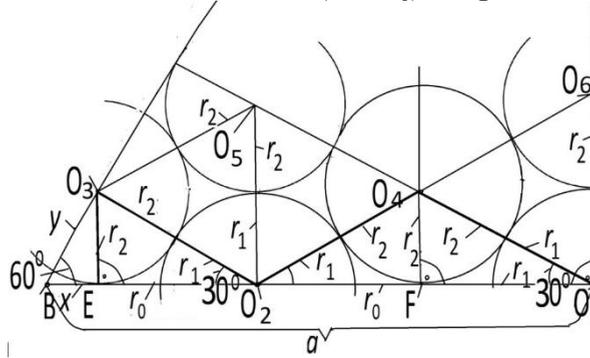


Fig. 2. Scheme of placement of the first four flat hexagonal segment with the inner corners 36, 90, 60 ° for solving the optimization problem of the triangular network using the symmetry properties of circles and spheres of major lines (main lines are axes within a spherical segment): O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4 - be the centers of the panels in the form of flat hexagons

Applying the theorem of cosines and sines to the triangle O_2O_3E , we get

$$\text{tg}(r_1 + r_2) = \frac{\text{tgr}_0}{\cos 30^\circ}$$

$$\cos(r_1 + r_2) = \cos r_0 \cos r_2,$$

$$\sin(r_1 + r_2) = \frac{\sin r_2}{\sin 30^\circ}; \tag{2}$$

Whence

$$\frac{\text{tg } r_0}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\sin r_2}{\sin 30^\circ \cos r_0 \cos r_2}$$

Through transformation of the equations (1, 2), we obtain the equation:

$$\text{tg } r_2 = \cos 30^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin(a - 3r_0) = \cos 60^\circ \sin^2 30^\circ \sin r_0, \tag{3}$$

From equations (3) we obtain

$$3 \sin(a - 3r_0) = \sin r_0, \tag{4}$$

Through transformation of the equation (4), we obtain the equation

$$3 (\sin a \cos 3r_0 - \cos a \sin 3r_0) = \sin r_0,$$

$$3 \sin a \cos^3 r_0 - 9 \sin a \cos r_0 \sin^2 r_0 - 9 \cos a \cos^2 r_0 \sin r_0 + 3 \cos a \sin^3 r_0 = \sin r_0,$$

$$3 \sin a (\cos^2 r_0 - 3 \sin^2 r_0) \cos r_0 - 3 \cos a (3 \cos^2 r_0 - \sin^2 r_0) \sin r_0 = \sin r_0,$$

$$3 \sin a (1 - 4 \sin^2 r_0) \cos r_0 = 3 \cos a (3 - 4 \sin^2 r_0) \sin r_0 + \sin r_0,$$

$$3 \sin a (1 - 4 \sin^2 r_0) \cos r_0 = (3 \cos a (3 - 4 \sin^2 r_0) + 1) \sin r_0.$$

Substitute $1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = 1 / \cos^2 x$; $1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = 1 / \sin^2 x$:

$$9 \sin^2 a \left(1 - \frac{4}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0}\right)^2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 = \left(3 \cos a \left(3 - \frac{4}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0}\right) + 1\right)^2,$$

$$9 \sin^2 a (\operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 - 3)^2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 = (3 \cos a (3 + 3 \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 - 4) + 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0)^2,$$

$$9 \sin^2 a (\operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 - 3)^2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 = ((-3 \cos a + 9 \cos a \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 + 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0)^2).$$

How do we arrive at the equation

$$9 \sin^2 a (\operatorname{ctg}^4 r_0 - 6 \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 + 9) \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 = ((1 - 3 \cos a) + (9 \cos a + 1) \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0)^2,$$

$$9 \sin^2 a (\operatorname{ctg}^6 r_0 - 6 \operatorname{ctg}^4 r_0 + 9 \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0) =$$

$$= (1 - 3 \cos a)^2 + 2(1 + 9 \cos a)(1 - 3 \cos a) \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 +$$

$$+(1 + 9 \cos a)^2 \operatorname{ctg}^4 r_0.$$

$$9 \sin^2 a \operatorname{ctg}^6 r_0 - 54 \sin^2 a \operatorname{ctg}^4 r_0 + 81 \sin^2 a \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 =$$

$$= (1 - 3 \cos a)^2 + 2(1 + 9 \cos a)(1 - 3 \cos a) \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 +$$

$$+(1 + 9 \cos a)^2 \operatorname{ctg}^4 r_0.$$

$$9 \sin^2 a \operatorname{ctg}^6 r_0 - (54 \sin^2 a + (1 + 9 \cos a)^2) \operatorname{ctg}^4 r_0 +$$

$$+(81 \sin^2 a - 2(1 + 9 \cos a)(1 - 3 \cos a)) \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 -$$

$$-(1 - 3 \cos a)^2 = 0.$$

Substitute $k = \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0$.

$$9 \sin^2 a k^3 - (54 \sin^2 a + (1 + 9 \cos a)^2) k^2 +$$

$$+(81 \sin^2 a - 2(1 + 9 \cos a)(1 - 3 \cos a)) k - (1 - 3 \cos a)^2 = 0. \quad (6)$$

Spending estimates for the value of leg $a = 20.9051628^\circ$, we get

$$1.14589859422x^3 - 95.3774060787x^2 + 44.22762787509x - 3.24906745199 = 0;$$

$$k = \operatorname{ctg}^2 r_0 = 82,76801,$$

$$r_0 = 6,27265567.$$

Then from the relations for the radii r_1 and r_2 parameter r_0 :

$$\operatorname{tg}(r_1 + r_2) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} r_0}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\sin r_2}{\sin 30^\circ \cos r_0 \cos r_2}.$$

We obtain the required values $r_1 = 3,62393^\circ$ and $r_2 = 3,60950^\circ$. To solve the equation (6) to use free software Scilab 5.4.1 - The free platform for Numerical Computation (analogue Matlab) [9].

For the got position of centers of the first rows of the hexagons entered in circumferences, for them corners, sizes of parties of hexagons, are already certain. Accepting the location of cathetus with the size of arc, equal a , on the equator of sphere, we use for the construction of circumferences for other hexagons symmetry of main circumferences (lines) spheres that with a step, equal r_0 , we range athwart to this equator [10-12]. When approaching the Pentagon internal symmetry is broken and the circumference is slightly shifted relative to these axes. Calculating the position of the centres of circles in these cases, produced by the method of triangulation. The changes of corners of internal corners of ribs-parties, and optimization, are possible here for hexagons with centers $O_5 - O_{13}$ [10-12].

Conclusions

These solutions allow to implement the scope of approximation algorithms triangular geometric network with the maximum number of regular hexagons and prepare options for optimization of cutting sphere.

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