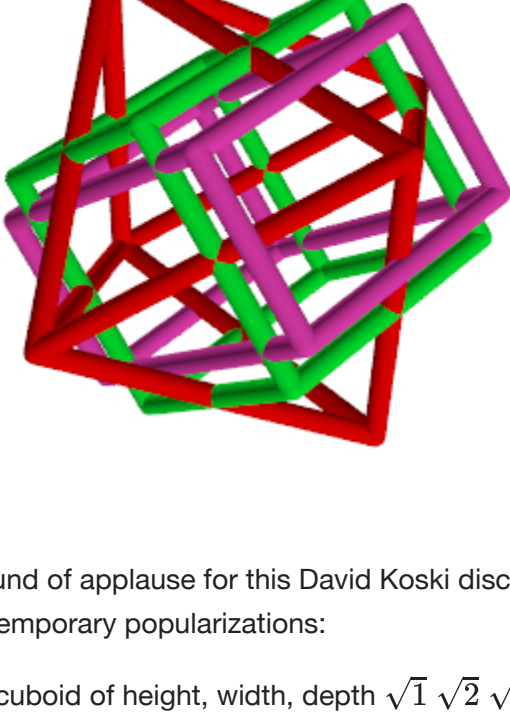


The Rootful Cuboid

by Kirby Urner and David Koski



A round of applause for this David Koski discovery, perhaps known to nomads, but missing from contemporary popularizations:

The cuboid of height, width, depth $\sqrt{1} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{4}$, and face diagonals $\sqrt{3} \sqrt{5} \sqrt{6}$ and body diagonal $\sqrt{7}$.

That's a paralleloiped with an inscribed tetrahedron of only face diagonals, and four right tetrahedrons each involving a corner and three right angles.

The inscribed tetrahedron will have a volume 1/3rd that of the paralleoiped, with the corner tetrahedrons each having 1/6th that total volume. This is a generic truth for paralleloipeds.

Lets label the two ends of the cuboic (brick) ABCD counter-clockwise with EFGH at the other end, and matching A with E, B with F and so on, such that the six faces of the cuboid are:

- ABCD, EFGH (parallel front/back)
- AEFB, DHGF (parallel sides)
- ADHE, BCGF (parallel top/bottom)

The convention for naming edges is to write the two corner points alphabetically, to keep them unique. We write AB, but not BA, as these describe the same edge and we want a unique canonical identifier for each one.



If we wish our home base tetrahedron of edges one, to have volume one, then set we set our unit length to D (= 2 R).

The reason for scaling the entire cuboid describe above by 1/2 is to imagine we're going from R as unit length to D as unit length. Every length gets halved, and the result is an inscribed tetradron of unit tetravolume, the same as our reference tetrahedron's, even though this one is irregular.

The transformation from XYZ volume to IVM volume is baked into the constant S3, such that we sometimes say "XYZ volume times S3 gives IVM volume" with 1/S3 used to go the other direction. S3 = $\sqrt{9/8}$ or $(3\sqrt{2})/4$.

The volume method used below takes the six lengths of a tetrahedron as input.

Order matters.

Pick a corner, any corner, of the tetrahedron, and start with the three lengths stemming from that corner, to the corners of the opposite face.

Then provide the segments around the opposite face, in the same order mentioned.

For example, given tetrahedron ABCD, lets pick A and go AB, AC, AD.

The opposite face is BCD and the lengths should be in the order mentioned the first time i.e. B first, so B-to-C, C-to-D and D-back-to-B i.e. BC, CD, BD.

Remember how edges have a unique representation and we write BD versus DB, because B is before D alphabetically.

```
In [1]: from math import sqrt as rt2

# cuboid
AB = EF = CD = GH = rt2(1)/2
AD = BC = FG = EH = rt2(2)/2
AC = BD = EG = FH = rt2(3)/2
AE = BF = CG = DH = rt2(4)/2
AF = BE = CH = DG = rt2(5)/2
AH = BG = CF = DE = rt2(6)/2
AG = BH = CE = DF = rt2(7)/2

In [2]: import tetravolume as tv

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alphabetically.

In [3]: unit_vol = tv.Tetrahedron(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) # reference tetrahedron

In [4]: unit_vol.ivm_volume()

Out[4]: 1.0

In [5]: ACHF = tv.Tetrahedron(AC, AH, AF, CH, FH, CF) # inscribed tetrahedron, all face diagonals
ACHF.ivm_volume()

Out[5]: 1.0

In [6]: S3 = rt2(9/8)

In [7]: ACHF.xyz_volume()

Out[7]: 0.9428090415820635

In [8]: AEDB = tv.Tetrahedron(AB, AE, AD, BE, DE, BD) # right angles at A
AEDB.ivm_volume()

Out[8]: 0.5

In [9]: ABCE = tv.Tetrahedron(AB, AC, AE, BC, CE, BE) # right angles at B
ABCE.ivm_volume()

Out[9]: 0.49999999999999956

In [10]: ACDH = tv.Tetrahedron(AD, CD, DH, AC, CH, AH) # right angles at H
ACDH.ivm_volume()

Out[10]: 0.5

In [11]: FGHC = tv.Tetrahedron(FG, GH, CG, FH, CH, CF) # right angles at G
FGHC.ivm_volume()

Out[11]: 0.5

In [12]: ABCF = tv.Tetrahedron(AB, AC, AF, BC, CF, BF) # includes body diagonal
ABCF.ivm_volume()

Out[12]: 0.5
```

Generating the POV-Ray Graphic

The flextegrity.py and grays.py files provide the necessary dependencies for generating the requisite scene description language. Here's the code:

```
In [13]: # %load cuboid.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3
"""
Created on Sun Sep 19 10:46:45 2021

@author: Kirby Urner
"""

from flextegrity import pov_header, Cuboid, \
    draw_poly, Octahedron, Cube

with open("cuboid.pov", "w") as target:
    target.write(pov_header)
    cuboid = Cuboid() * 0.5
    octa = Octahedron()
    cube = Cube()
    draw_poly(cuboid, target)
    draw_poly(octa, target)
    draw_poly(cube, target)
```

But what does Cuboid, the class, look like internally. We can check it out here:

```
class Cuboid (Polyhedron):
    """
    Cuboid with height, width, depth = sqrt(1), sqrt(2), sqrt(4)
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # POV-Ray
        self.edge_color = "rgb <255/255, 20/255, 147/255>"
        self.edge_radius= 0.03
        self.vert_color = "rgb <255/255, 20/255, 147/255>"
        self.vert_radius= 0.03
        self.face_color = "rgb <0, 0, 0>"

        verts = {}
        verts['A'] = Vector(( 1, 0.5, math.sqrt(2)/2))
        verts['B'] = Vector(( 1, -0.5, math.sqrt(2)/2))
        verts['C'] = Vector(( 1, -0.5, -math.sqrt(2)/2))
        verts['D'] = Vector(( 1, 0.5, -math.sqrt(2)/2))
        verts['E'] = Vector((-1, 0.5, math.sqrt(2)/2))
        verts['F'] = Vector((-1, -0.5, math.sqrt(2)/2))
        verts['G'] = Vector((-1, -0.5, -math.sqrt(2)/2))
        verts['H'] = Vector((-1, 0.5, -math.sqrt(2)/2))

        self.name = "Cuboid"
        self.volume = 8 # per Concentric Hierarchy
        self.center = ORIGIN

        # 8 vertices
        self.vertexes = verts

        # 6 faces
        self.faces = (('A','B','C','D'),('E','F','G','H'),
                      ('A','E','F','B'),('D','H','G','C'),
                      ('A','E','H','D'),('B','F','G','C'))

        self.edges = self._distill()
```

This time we're using ordinary XYZ Vectors, not Quadrays or Qvectors. Per the cuboid program, the final Polyhedron is scaled down by 1/2 to have it fit more neatly into our canonical hierarchy of polyhedrons.

After the target file is written, a .pov file, we may then render it using the povray raytracing engine.

```
In [14]: ! /usr/local/bin/povray +A +H768 +W1024 cuboid.pov

Persistence of Vision(tm) Ray Tracer Version 3.7.0.8.unofficial (clang++ 4.2.1 @
x86_64-apple-darwin14.5.0)
This is an unofficial version compiled by:
homebrew
The POV-Ray Team is not responsible for supporting this version.

POV-Ray is based on DKBTrace 2.12 by David K. Buck & Aaron A. Collins
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Support libraries used by POV-Ray:
ZLib 1.2.5, Copyright 1995-2012 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler
LibPNG 1.6.37, Copyright 1998-2012 Glenn Randers-Pehrson
LibJPEG 90, Copyright 1991-2013 Thomas G. Lane, Guido Vollbeding
LibTIFF 4.3.0, Copyright 1988-1997 Sam Leffler, 1991-1997 SGI
Boost 1.70, http://www.boost.org/

Parser Options
Input file: cuboid.pov
Remove bounds.....Off
Split unions.....On
Library paths:
/usr/local/Cellar/povray/3.7.0.8_1/share/povray-3.7
/usr/local/Cellar/povray/3.7.0.8_1/share/povray-3.7/ini
/usr/local/Cellar/povray/3.7.0.8_1/share/povray-3.7/include
Clock value: 0.000 (Animation off)
Image Output Options
Image resolution.....1024 by 768 (rows 1 to 768, columns 1 to 1024).
Output file.....cuboid.png, 24 bpp PNG
Dithering.....Off
Graphic display.....On (gamma: sRGB)
Mosaic preview.....Off
Continued trace.....Off
Information Output Options
All Streams to console.....On
Debug Stream to console.....On
Fatal Stream to console.....On
Render Stream to console.....On
Statistics Stream to console....On
Warning Stream to console.....On
==== [Parsing...] =====
Parse Warning: This scene had other declarations preceding the first #version
directive. Please be aware that as of POV-Ray 3.7, unless already specified via
an INI option, a #version is expected as the first declaration in a scene file.
If this is not done, POV-Ray may apply compatibility settings to some features
that are intended to make pre-3.7 scenes render as designed. You are strongly
encouraged to add a #version statement to the scene to make your intent clear.
Future versions of POV-Ray may make the presence of a #version mandatory.
-----
Parser Statistics
-----
Finite Objects: 58
Light Sources: 2
Total: 60
-----
Parser Time
Parse Time: 0 hours 0 minutes 0 seconds (0.031 seconds)
using 1 thread(s) with 0.-01 CPU-seconds total
Bounding Time: 0 hours 0 minutes 0 seconds (0.000 seconds)
using 1 thread(s) with 0.-01 CPU-seconds total
-----
Render Options
Quality: 9
Bounding boxes.....On Bounding threshold: 3
Antialiasing.....On (Method 1, Threshold 0.300, Depth 3, Jitter 1.00,
Gamma 2.50)
==== [Rendering...] =====
Rendered 786432 of 786432 pixels (100%)
-----
Render Statistics
Image Resolution 1024 x 768
-----
Pixels: 835584 Samples: 94086 SmpIs/Pxl: 0.11
929670 Saved: 0 Max Level: 1/5
-----
Ray->Shape Intersection Tests Succeeded Percentage
-----
Cone/Cylinder 372085 109666 29.47
Sphere 8128 3112 38.29
Bounding Box 9922847 2508100 25.28
-----
Shadow Ray Tests: 102260 Succeeded: 0
-----
Render Time:
Photon Time: No photons
Radiosity Time: No radiosity
Trace Time: 0 hours 0 minutes 2 seconds (2.468 seconds)
using 2 thread(s) with 0.-02 CPU-seconds total
POV-Ray finished
```