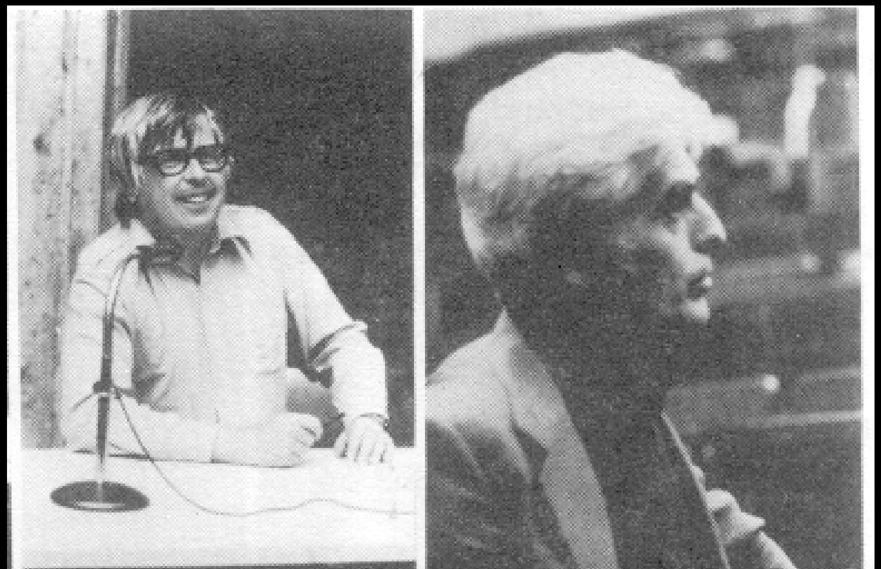
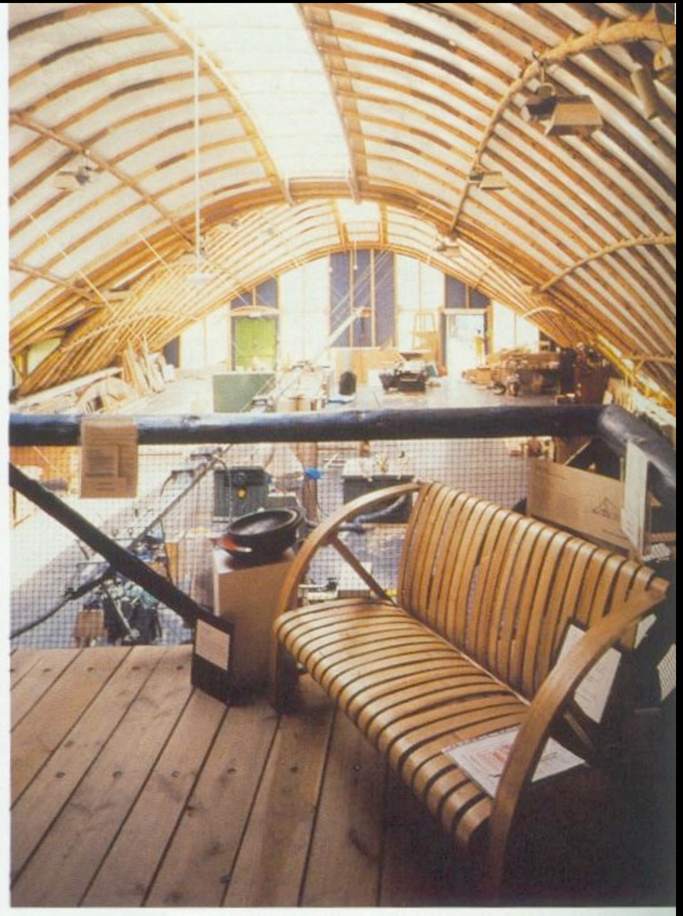
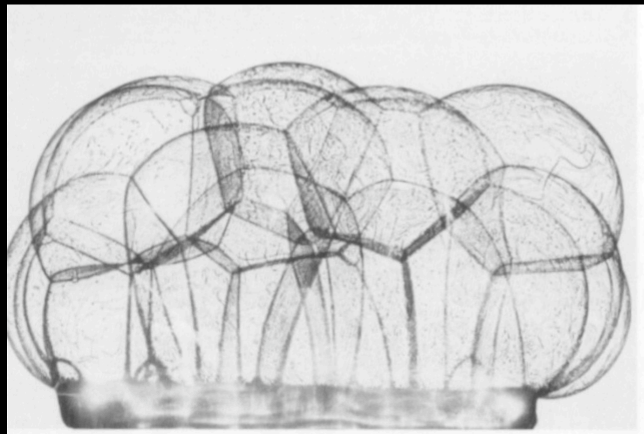
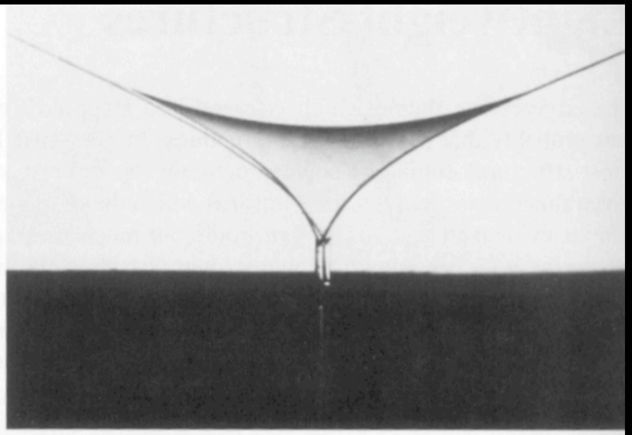
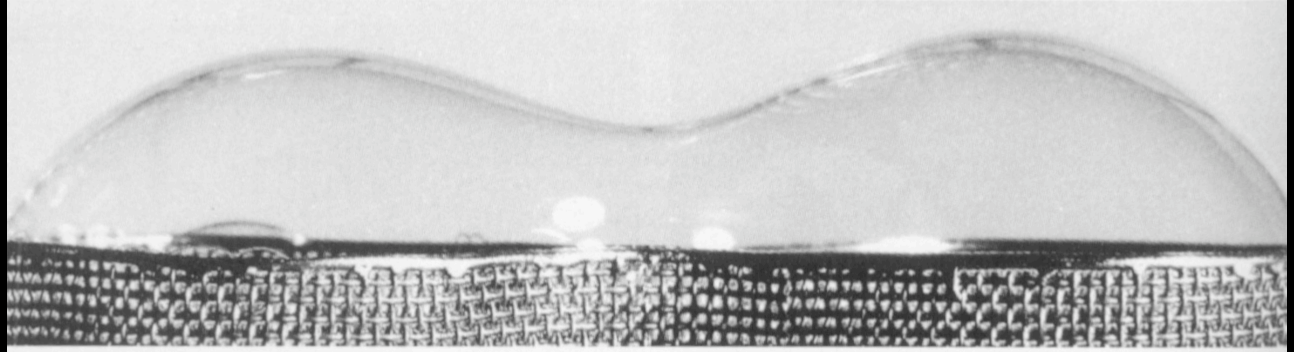
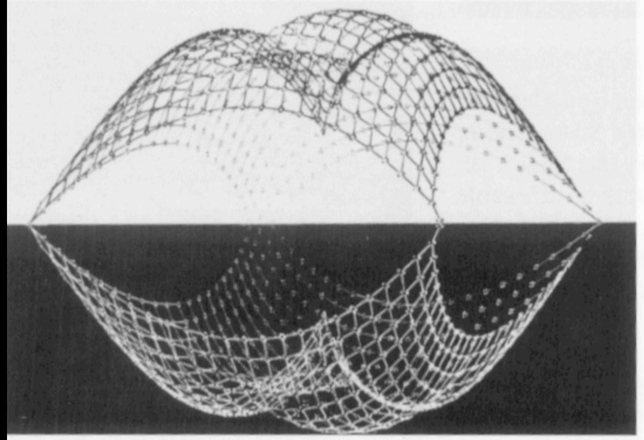
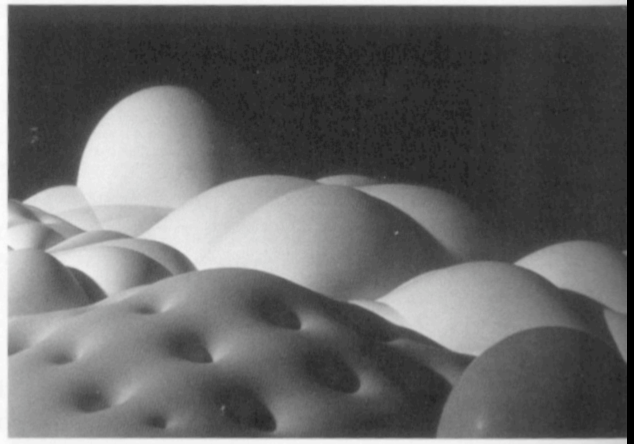
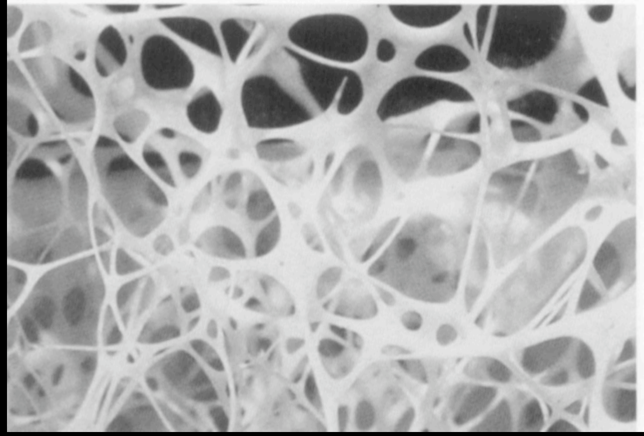
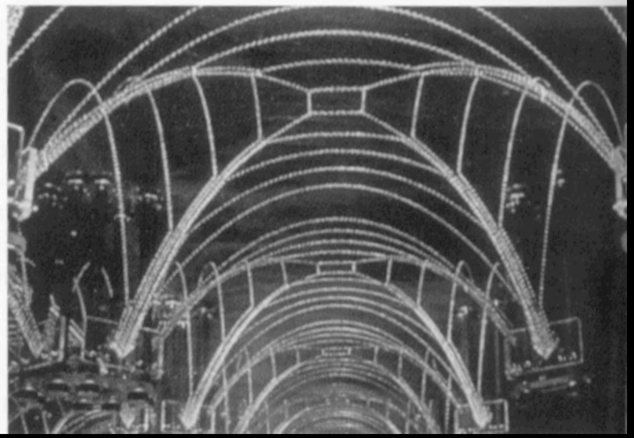




gether with these changes, the 'facial angle' increases from an obliqu

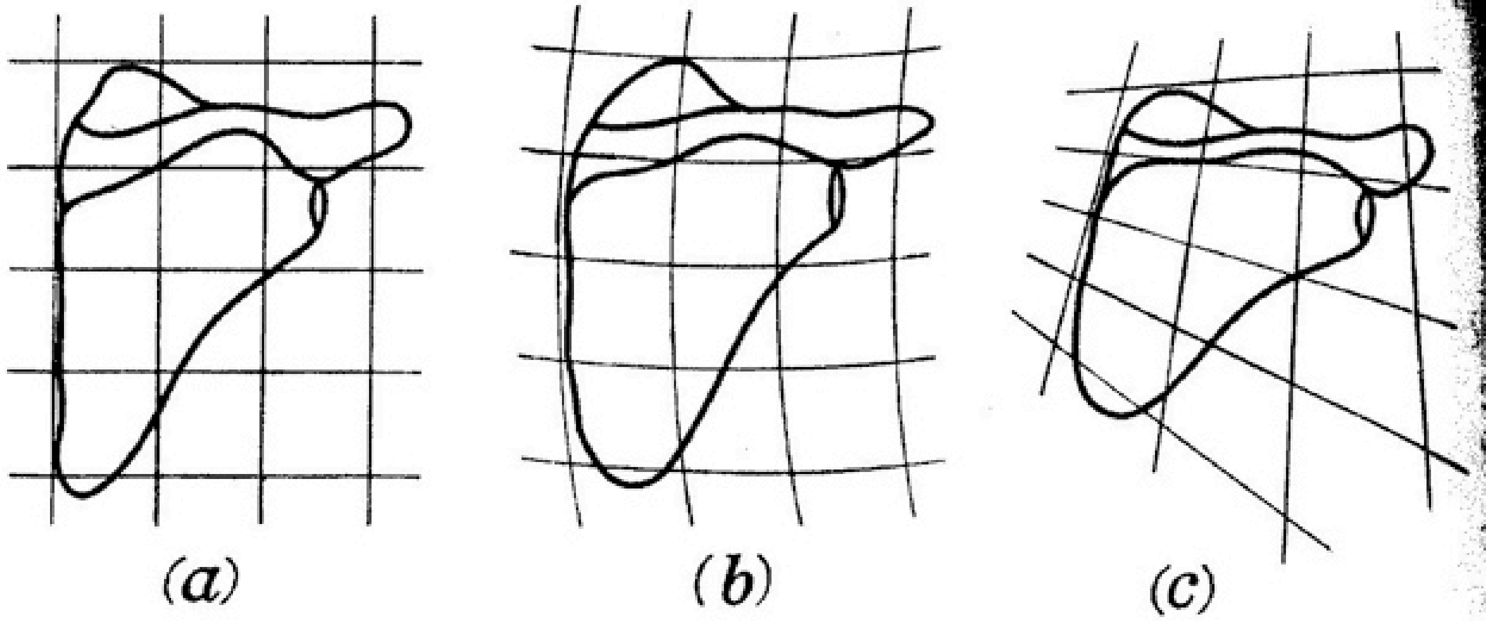


Fig. 176. Human scapulae (after Dwight). (*a*) Caucasian; (*b*) Negro; (*c*) North American Indian (from Kentucky Mountains).

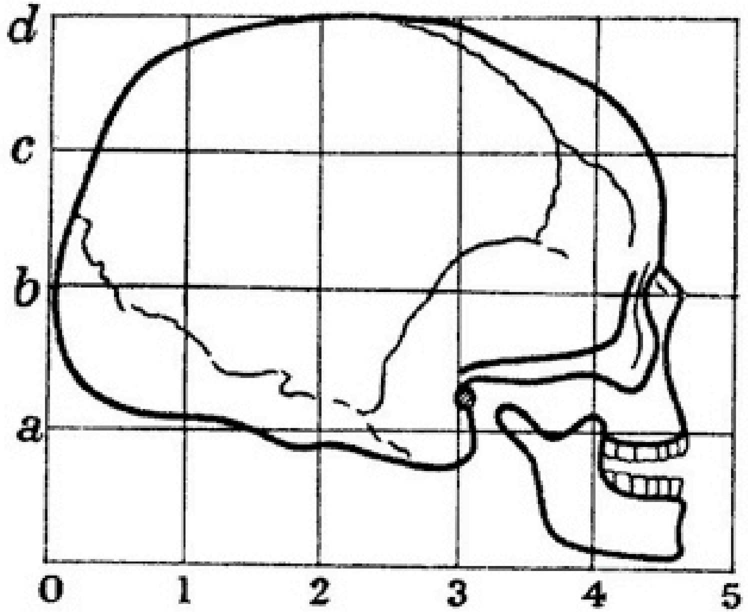


Fig. 177. Human skull.

angle to nearly a right angle in man, and the configuration of every

figuratively speaking, the 'plane' of the chimpanzee; and the full

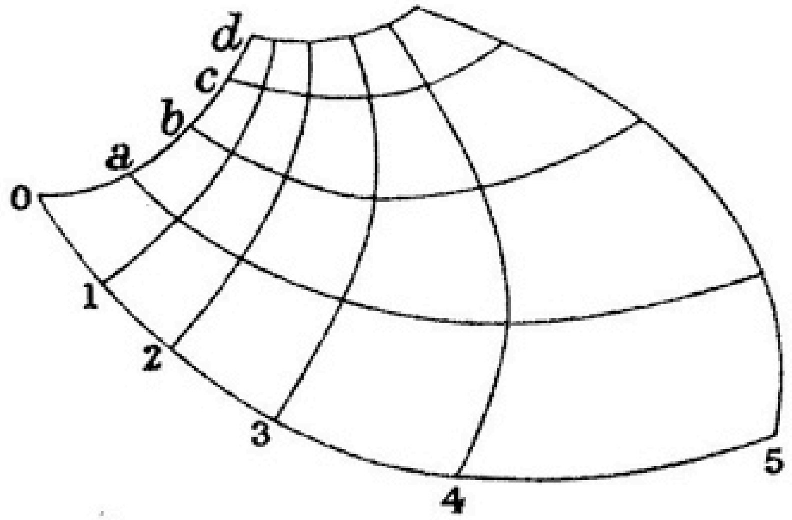


Fig. 178. Co-ordinates of chimpanzee's skull, as a projection of the Cartesian co-ordinates of Fig. 177.

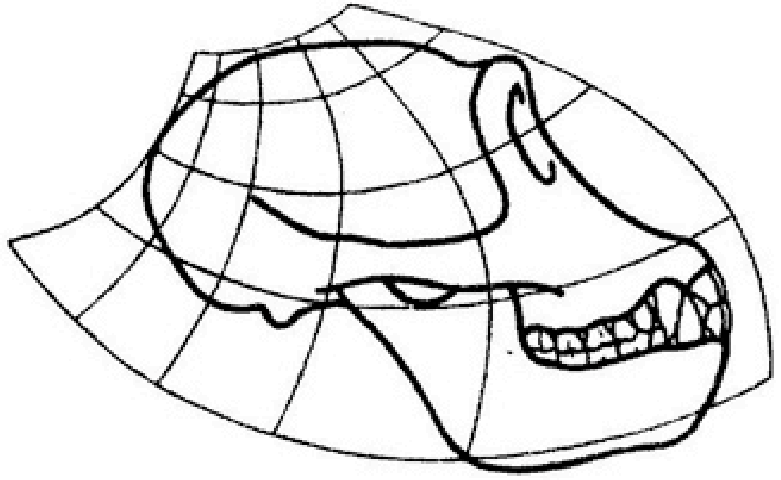


Fig. 179. Skull of chimpanzee.

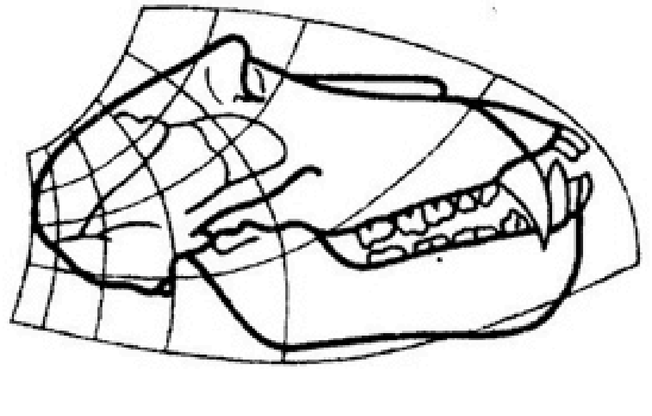
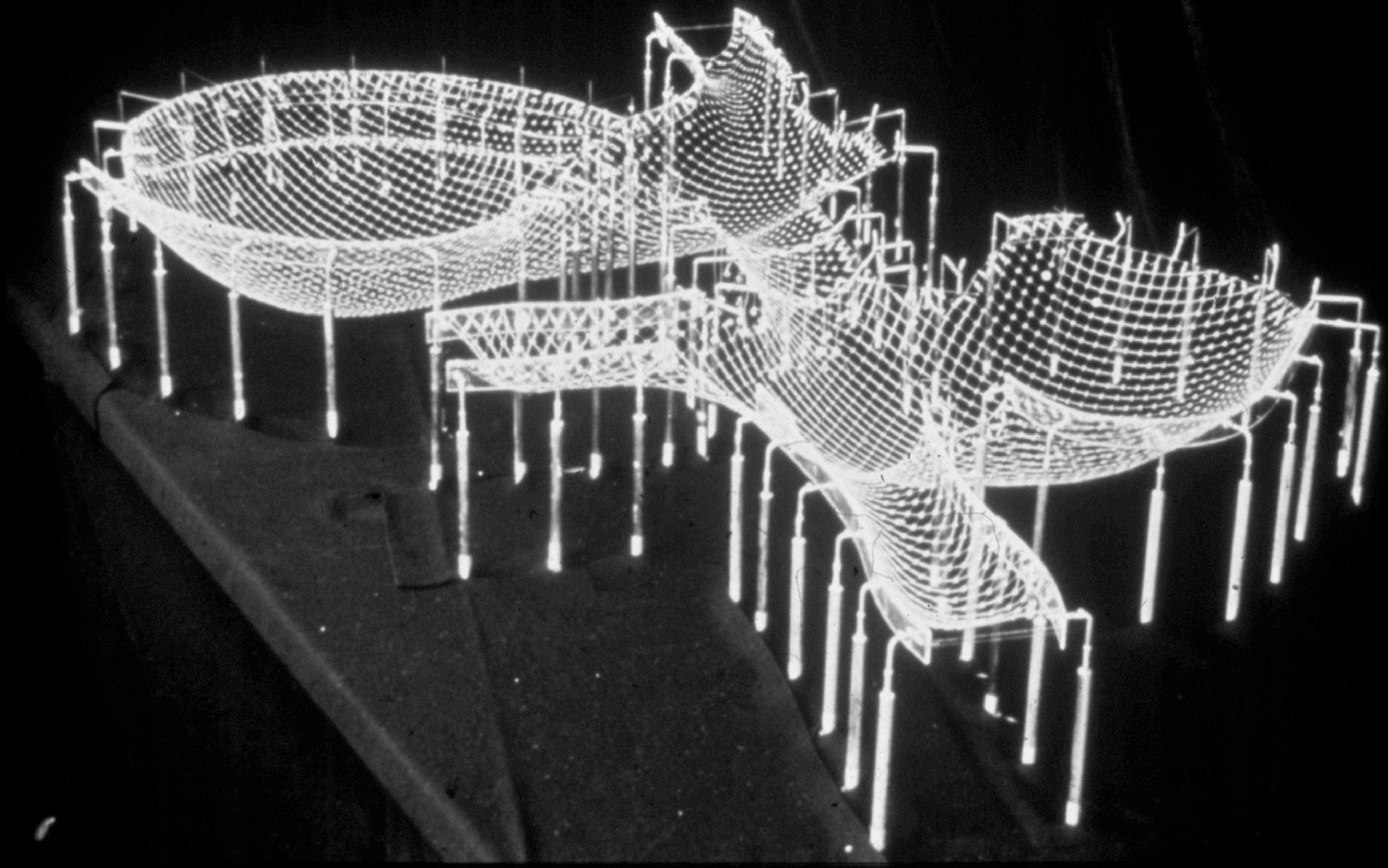


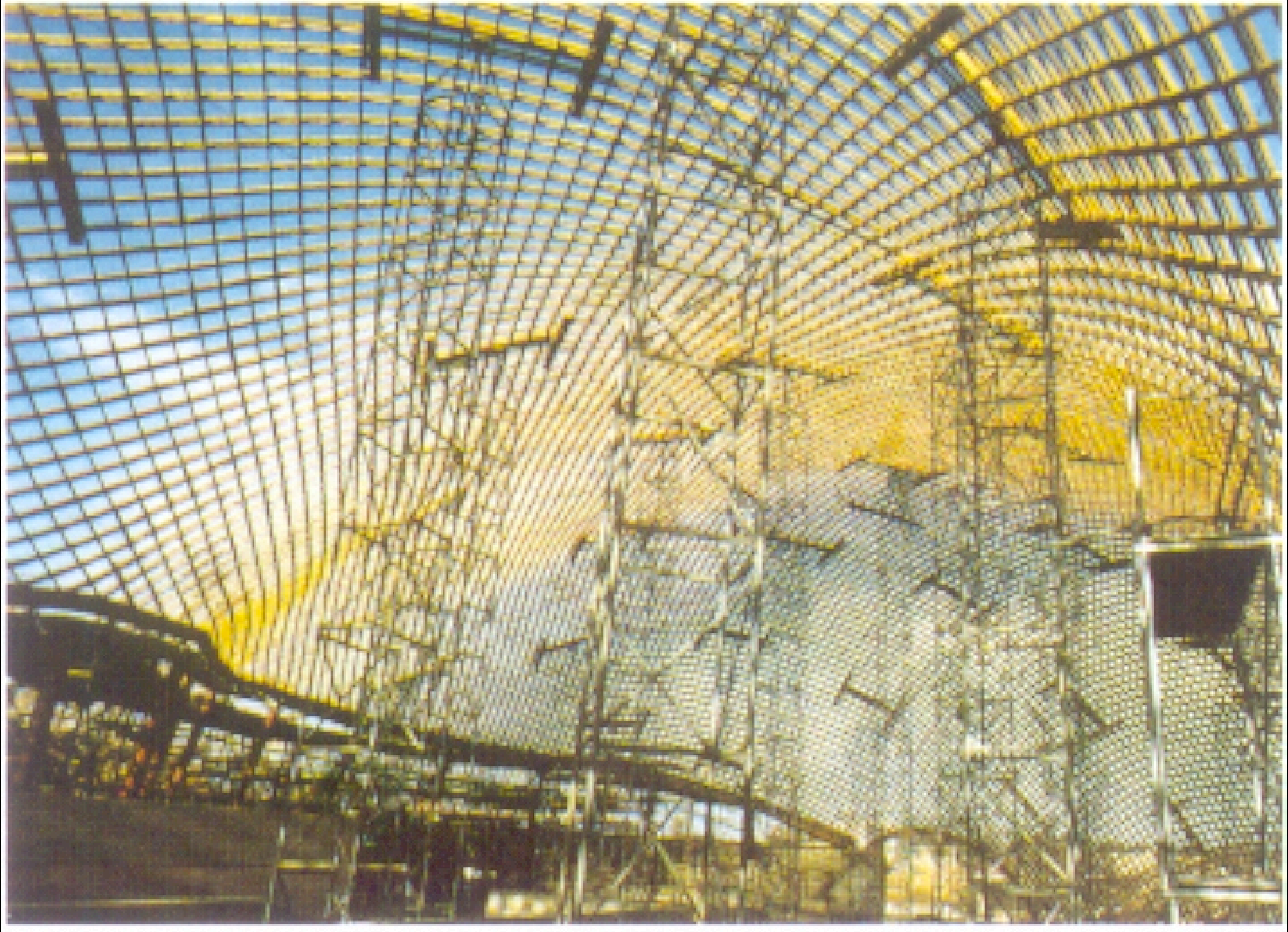
Fig. 180. Skull of baboon.

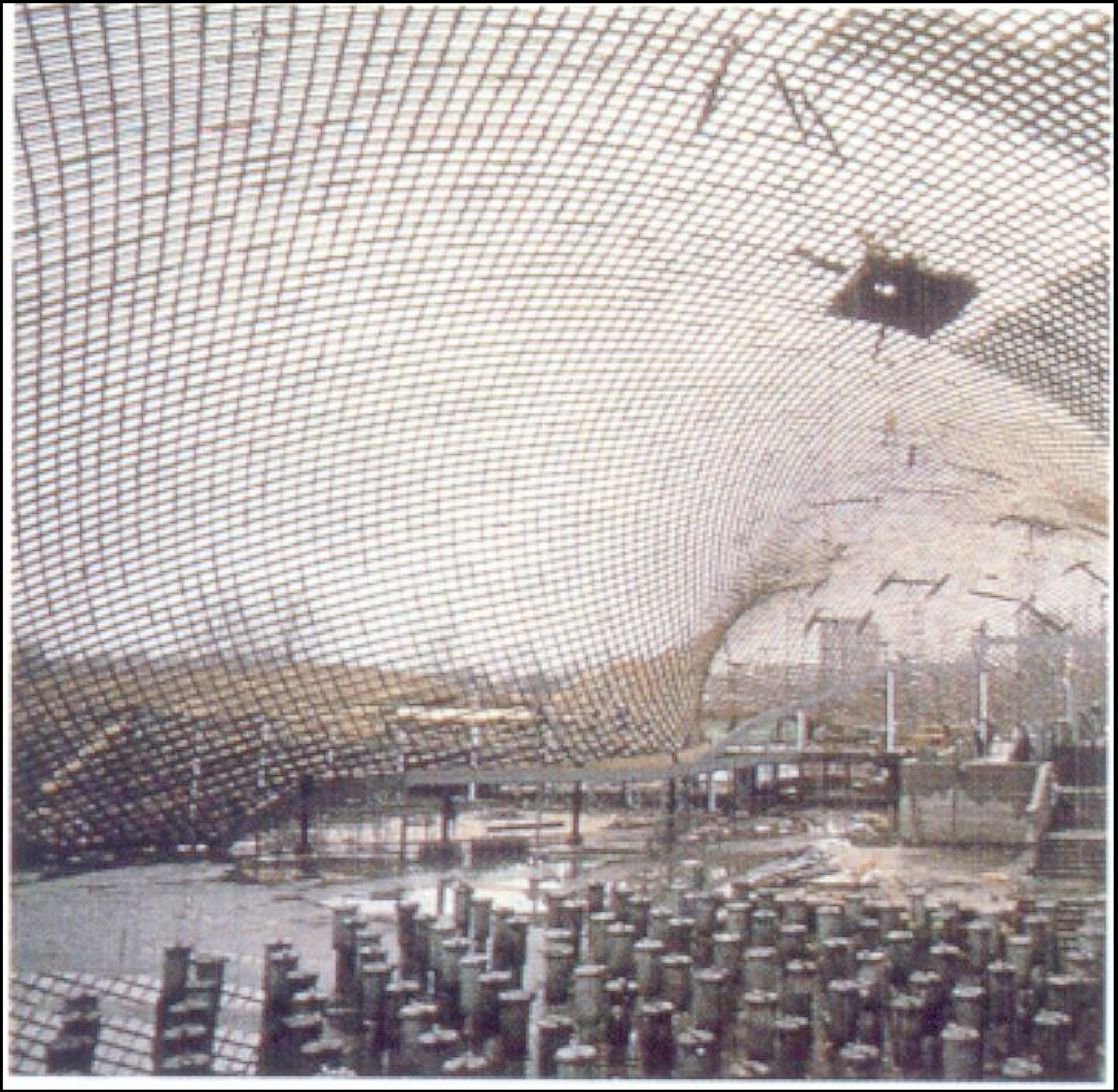
diagram ... n Fig. 180
I have sh ... oon, and it
is obviou ... order, and
differs o ... ion.[1] These
anthrop ... another by

On Growth and Form
D'Arcy Thompson

Mannheim Gridshell (1975)
Frei Otto
Ove Arup (Ted Happold and Ian Liddell)







British Museum Great Court Roof (2000)
Foster and Partners
Buro Happold
Waagner-Biro


play it!
Great Court
on today
What's on today
Tours, talks & Hands On


Information
Information Desk


london uk
Image © 2007 Bluesky
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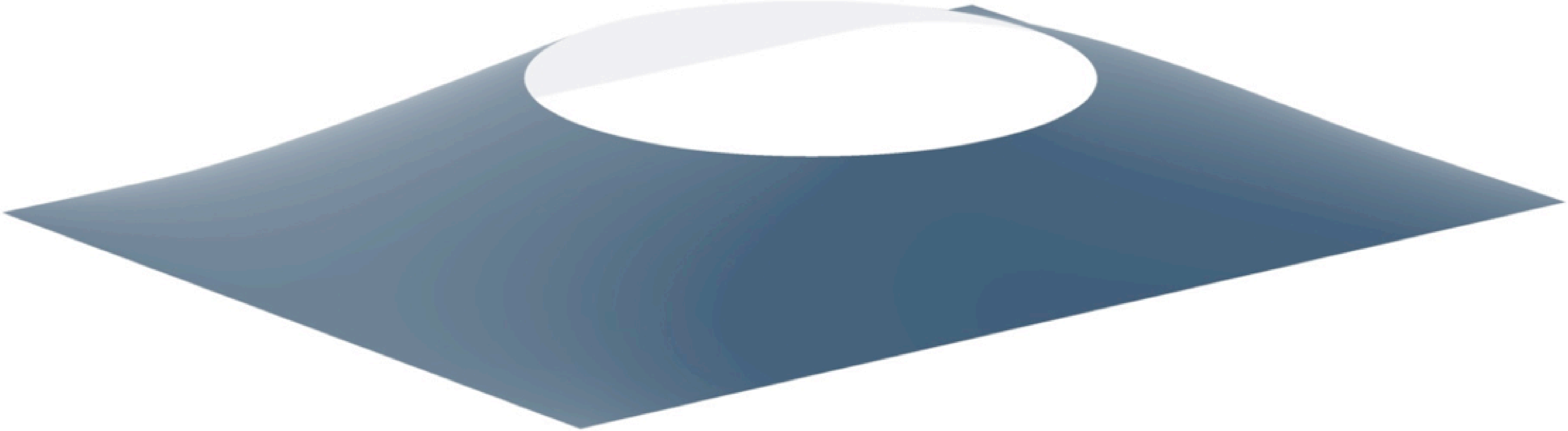
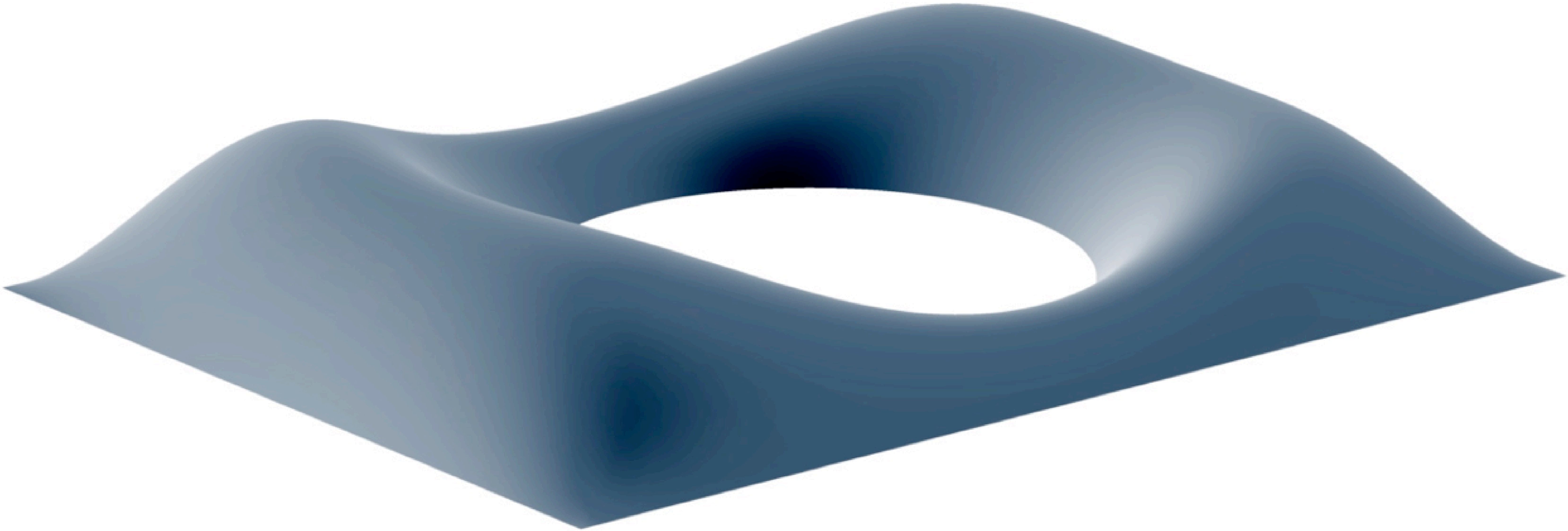


$$z = h\frac{\left(1-\frac{x}{b}\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{b}\right)\left(1-\frac{y}{c}\right)\left(1+\frac{y}{d}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{ax}{rb}\right)\left(1+\frac{ax}{rb}\right)\left(1-\frac{ay}{rc}\right)\left(1+\frac{ay}{rd}\right)}$$

$$= 0 \text{ when } x = \pm b, y = c \text{ and } y = -d$$

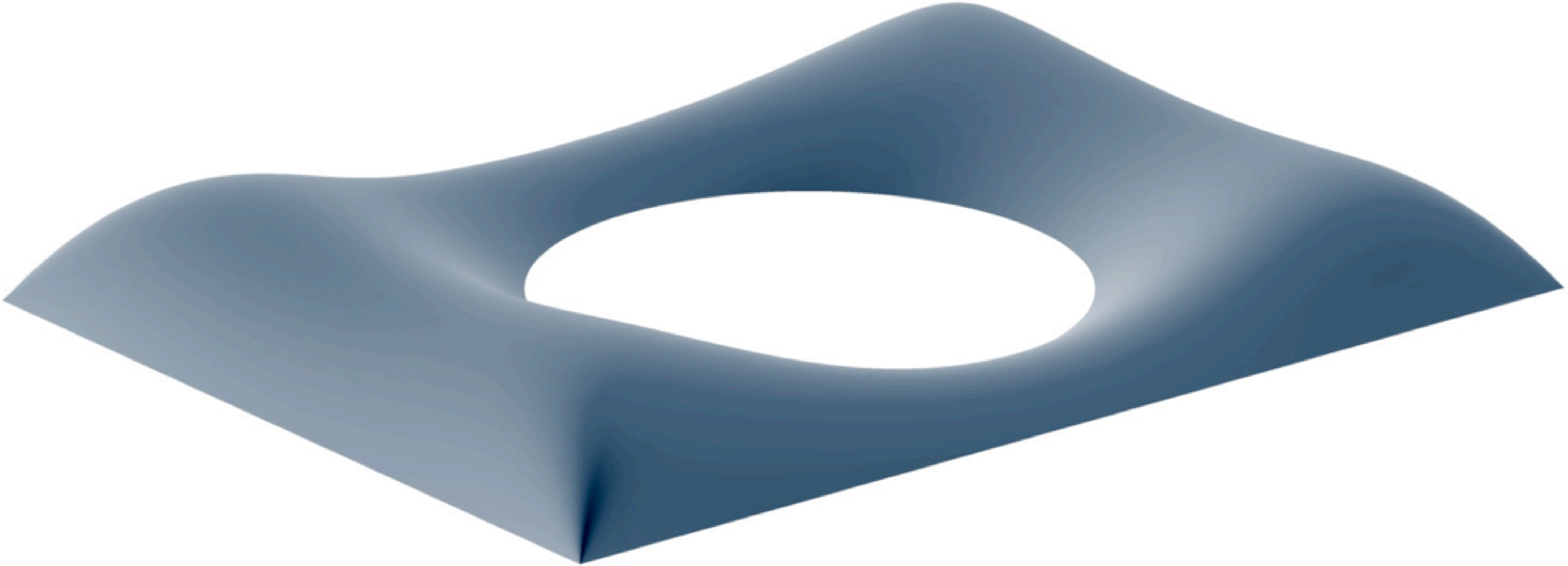
$$= h \text{ when } r = a$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



$$z = \left(\frac{r}{a} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{x}{b}\right)\left(1 + \frac{x}{b}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{c}\right)\left(1 + \frac{y}{d}\right)$$

$$= 0 \text{ when } x = \pm b, y = c, y = -d \text{ and } r = a$$



$$z = \frac{1 - \dfrac{a}{r}}{\dfrac{\sqrt{(b-x)^2 + (c-y)^2}}{(b-x)(c-y)} + \dfrac{\sqrt{(b-x)^2 + (d+y)^2}}{(b-x)(d+y)} + \dfrac{\sqrt{(b+x)^2 + (c-y)^2}}{(b+x)(c-y)} + \dfrac{\sqrt{(b+x)^2 + (d+y)^2}}{(b+x)(d+y)}}$$

$= 0$ when $x = \pm b, y = c, y = -d$ and $r = a$