Meccano frames

https://github.com/heptagons/meccano/frames

Abstract

Meccano frames are groups of meccano [1] strips intended to be a base to build diverse meccano larger objects.

1 Triangular frame

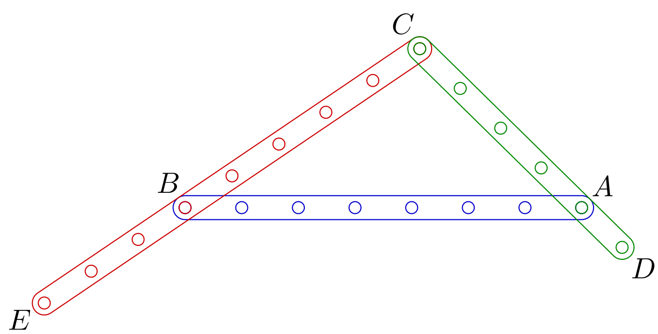

Figure 1: Triangular frame. With three strips we form the triangle $\triangle ABC$. At least we extend one of two strips $\overline{CB}$ and $\overline{CA}$ to become $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{CD}$. The new vertices D and E are rigid as the triangle and we'll calculate the distance between them.

Figure 1 shows a triangular frame with strips with extentions. First we define five integer distances a, b, c, d, e and calculate the cosine of $\angle BCA$:

$$a \equiv \overline{CB}, \quad b \equiv \overline{CA} \quad c \equiv \overline{AB} \quad d \equiv \overline{BE}, \quad e \equiv \overline{AD} \tag{1}$$

$$\theta \equiv \angle BCA \tag{2}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab} \tag{3}$$

Then we apply the cosine to the triangle $\triangle CED$ to get the extensions distance $\overline{DE}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{DE}^2 &= \overline{CD}^2 + \overline{CE}^2 - 2\overline{CD} \times \overline{CE}\cos\theta \\ &= (a+d)^2 + (b+e)^2 - 2(a+d)(b+e)\cos\theta \\ &= (a+d)^2 + (b+e)^2 - (a+d)(b+e)\left(\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{ab}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

We expect at most a value of the form $\sqrt{s}/t$ where $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ so we define the surd as:

$$\overline{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{t} = \sqrt{(a+d)^2 + (b+e)^2 - (a+d)(b+e)\left(\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{ab}\right)} \tag{5}$$

[1] Meccano mathematics by 't Hooft

1.1 Software for distance $\sqrt{s}$

We write a factory to build all the triangles with a given surd $\sqrt{s}$ for a given maximum limit for the distances $a+d, b+e, c$. We reject $t \neq 1$ and s as not square-free, which includes pythagorean triangles. Next list show all the triangles with $s=\sqrt{7}, t=1$ where $a+d, b+e, c \leq 10$:

```
NewFrames().TriangleSurds surd=7 max=10
  1) a=1 b+e=1+2 c=1 cos=1/2
  2) a+d=1+1 b+e=1+2 c=1 cos=1/2
  3) a+d=1+2 b=1 c=1 cos=1/2
  4) a+d=1+2 b+e=1+1 c=1 cos=1/2
  5) a=2 b+e=2+1 c=2 cos=1/2
  6) a+d=2+1 b=2 c=2 cos=1/2
  7) a=3 b+e=2+2 c=2 cos=3/4 CED=pi/2
  8) a+d=3+1 b+e=2+1 c=2 cos=3/4 CDE=pi/2
  9) a+d=4+2 b+e=4+4 c=1 cos=31/32
 10) a+d=4+4 b+e=4+2 c=1 cos=31/32
 11) a=7 b+e=5+1 c=3 cos=13/14
 12) a=7 b+e=5+2 c=3 cos=13/14
```

The code is in file `github.com/heptagons/meccano/frames/frames.go`.

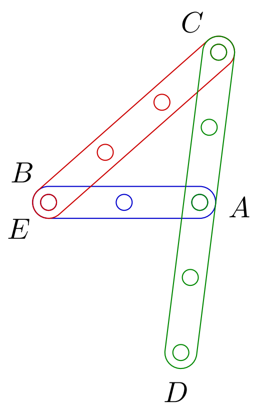

Figure 2: Triangle with $\overline{DE}=\sqrt{7}$ where $a=3, b+e=2+2, c=2, cos=\frac{3}{4}, CED=\pi/2$.

2 Distance $\sqrt{s}+h$

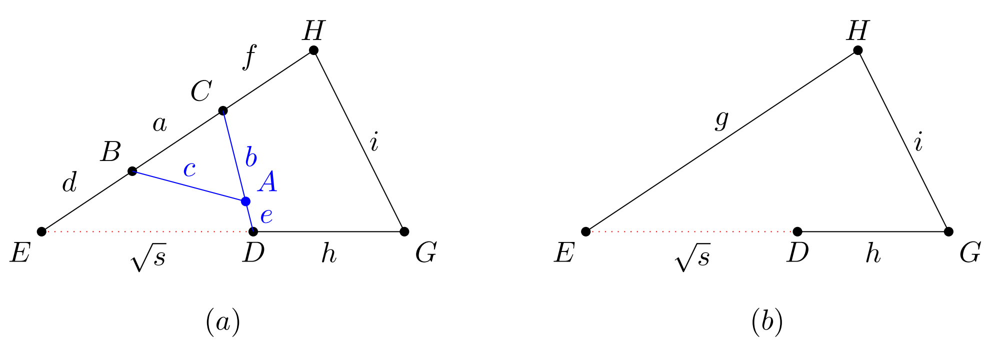

Figure 3: The five strips intented to form an algebraic distance $\overline{EG}=\sqrt{s}+h$.

From figure 3 (a) we know $\sqrt{s}$ distance between nodes E and D is produced by the three strips frame $a+d$, $b+e$ and c. Using the law of cosines we calculate the angle $\theta=\angle CED$ in terms of $\sqrt{s}$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\cos\theta &= \frac{(a+d)^2 + (\sqrt{s})^2 - (b+e)^2}{2(a+d)\sqrt{s}} \\
&= \frac{((a+d)^2 + s - (b+e)^2)\sqrt{s}}{2(a+d)s} && (6) \\
&= \frac{m\sqrt{s}}{n} && (7) \\
m &= (a+d)^2 + s - (b+e)^2 && (8) \\
n &= 2(a+d)s && (9)
\end{aligned}
$$

From figure 3 (a) we notice two sets of points are collinear: $\{E, B, C, H\}$ and $\{E, D, G\}$. Using the law of cosines we calculate the angle $\theta = \angle HEG$ in terms of distances g, h, i:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\cos\theta &= \frac{g^2 + (\sqrt{s}+h)^2 - i^2}{2g(\sqrt{s}+h)} \\
&= \frac{g^2 + s + 2\sqrt{s}h + h^2 - i^2}{2g(\sqrt{s}+h)} \\
&= \frac{g^2 + s + h^2 - i^2 + 2\sqrt{s}h}{2g(\sqrt{s}+h)} && (10)
\end{aligned}
$$

We multiply both numerator and denominator by $\sqrt{s} - h$ to eliminate the surd from denominator:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\cos\theta &= \frac{(s + g^2 + h^2 - i^2)(\sqrt{s} - h) + 2\sqrt{s}h(\sqrt{s} - h)}{2g(\sqrt{s}+h)(\sqrt{s}-h)} \\
&= \frac{(s + g^2 + h^2 - i^2)(\sqrt{s} - h) + 2sh - 2\sqrt{s}h^2}{2g(s - h^2)} \\
&= \frac{-h(s + g^2 + h^2 - i^2 - 2s) + (s + g^2 + h^2 - i^2 - 2h^2)\sqrt{s}}{2g(s - h^2)} \\
&= \frac{h(s - g^2 - h^2 + i^2) + (s + g^2 - h^2 - i^2)\sqrt{s}}{2g(s - h^2)} \\
&= \frac{o + p\sqrt{s}}{q} && (11) \\
o &= h(s - g^2 - h^2 + i^2) && (12) \\
p &= s + g^2 - h^2 - i^2 && (13) \\
q &= 2g(s - h^2) && (14)
\end{aligned}
$$

We compare both cosines equations 7 and 11:

$$
\frac{m\sqrt{s}}{n} = \frac{o + p\sqrt{s}}{q} \tag{15}
$$

Since all variables are integers we need two conditions. First o should be zero. And second $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{p}{q}$.

For condition 1, we force o to be zero:

$$
\begin{aligned}
o &= 0 \\
h(s - g^2 - h^2 + i^2) &= 0 \\
s &= g^2 + h^2 - i^2 && (16)
\end{aligned}
$$

For condition2, we force m, n, p, q as:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{m}{n} &= \frac{p}{q} \\ \frac{(a+d)^2+s-(b+e)^2}{2(a+d)s} &= \frac{s+g^2-h^2-i^2}{2g(s-h^2)}\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

We replace the value of s of last equation RHS with the value of equation 16 of condition 1:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(a+d)^2-(b+e)^2+s}{(a+d)s} &= \frac{s+g^2-h^2-i^2}{g(s-h^2)} \\ &= \frac{g^2+h^2-i^2+g^2-h^2-i^2}{g(g^2+h^2-i^2-h^2)} \\ &= \frac{2(g^2-i^2)}{g(g^2-i^2)} \\ &= \frac{2}{g} \\ ((a+d)^2-(b+e)^2+s)g &= 2(a+d)s\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

3 Five strips frame

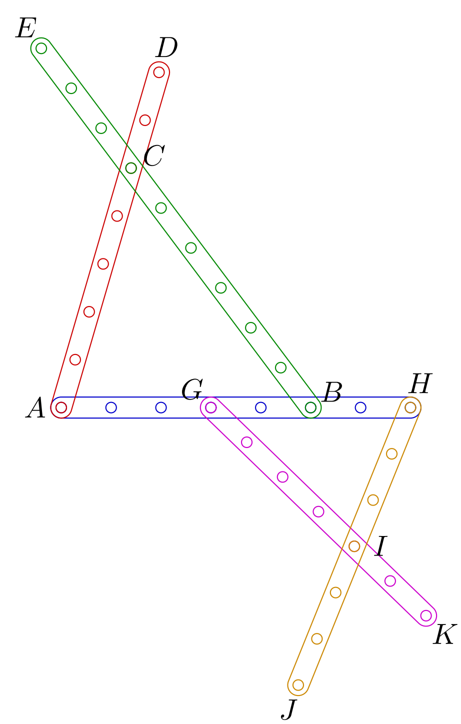

Figure 4: Five strips frame. We construct two triangles $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle GHI$. Extending the strips we get four vertices E, D, J, K which can form four rigid distances of surd type: $\overline{DJ}, \overline{DH}, \overline{EJ}, \overline{EK}$.

Figure 4 shows a frame with five strips. The frame has eleven variables:

$$a = \overline{BC}, \quad b = \overline{AC}, \quad c = \overline{AB} \tag{19}$$
$$d = \overline{AD}, \quad e = \overline{AE} \tag{20}$$
$$f = \overline{AG} \tag{21}$$
$$g = \overline{HI}, \quad h = \overline{GI}, \quad i = \overline{GH} \tag{22}$$
$$j = \overline{HJ}, \quad k = \overline{HK} \tag{23}$$

Assume vertex A is at the origin. Let $\alpha = \angle BAC$, and D_x, D_y the abscissa and orditate of vertex D so we have:

$$t \equiv b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \tag{24}$$
$$x \equiv 4b^2c^2 - t^2 \tag{25}$$
$$\cos\alpha = \frac{t}{2bc} \tag{26}$$
$$\sin\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2bc} \tag{27}$$
$$D_x = d\sin\alpha = \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{2bc} \tag{28}$$
$$D_y = d\cos\alpha = \frac{dt}{2bc} \tag{29}$$
$$D_x^2 + D_y^2 = d^2 \tag{30}$$

Let $\delta = \angle HGI$ and K_x, K_y the abscissa and ordinate of vertex K so we have:

$$v \equiv h^2 + i^2 - g^2 \tag{31}$$
$$y \equiv 4h^2i^2 - v^2 \tag{32}$$
$$\cos\delta = \frac{v}{2hi} \tag{33}$$
$$\sin\delta = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2hi} \tag{34}$$
$$K_x = f + k\sin\delta = \frac{2fhi + k\sqrt{y}}{2hi} \tag{35}$$
$$K_y = -k\cos\delta = -\frac{kv}{2hi} \tag{36}$$
$$K_x^2 + K_y^2 = f^2 + 2fk\sin\delta + k^2 \tag{37}$$
$$= f^2 + k^2 + \frac{fk\sqrt{y}}{hi} \tag{38}$$

We calculate the distance $\overline{DK}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{DK}^2 &= (D_x + K_x)^2 + (D_y + K_y)^2 \\
&= D_x^2 + 2D_xK_x + K_x^2 + D_y^2 + 2D_yK_y + K_y^2 \\
&= (D_x^2 + D_y^2) + (K_x^2 + K_y^2) + 2D_xK_x + 2D_yK_y \\
&= d^2 + f^2 + k^2 + \frac{fk\sqrt{y}}{hi} + 2\left(\frac{d\sqrt{x}}{2bc}\right)\left(\frac{2fhi + k\sqrt{y}}{2hi}\right) + 2\left(\frac{dt}{2bc}\right)\left(-\frac{kv}{2hi}\right) \\
&= d^2 + f^2 + k^2 - \frac{dtkv}{2bchi} + \frac{fk\sqrt{y}}{hi} + \frac{d\sqrt{x}(2fhi + k\sqrt{y})}{2bchi}
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

We separate RHS in two parts such that $\overline{DK}^2 = m + n$. First part is m without surds:

$$\begin{aligned} m &\equiv d^2 + f^2 + k^2 - 2dk\cos\alpha\cos\delta \\ &= d^2 + f^2 + k^2 - \frac{dktv}{2bchi} \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

Second part is n with surds:

$$\begin{aligned} n &\equiv 2fk\sin\delta + 2d\sin\alpha(f + k\sin\delta) \\ &= \frac{fk\sqrt{4h^2i^2 - v^2}}{hi} + \left(\frac{d\sqrt{4b^2c^2 - t^2}}{bc}\right)\left(\frac{2fhi + k\sqrt{4h^2i^2 - v^2}}{2hi}\right) \\ &= \frac{2hifk\sqrt{4h^2i^2 - v^2} + (d\sqrt{4b^2c^2 - t^2})(2fhi + k\sqrt{4h^2i^2 - v^2})}{2bchi} \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

$$\tag{42}$$