# Orienting boxes to Frenet frames along a curve

## - using Matplotlib, NumPy and scikit-vectors

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https://github.com/t-o-k/scikit-vectors (https://github.com/t-o-k/scikit-vectors)

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```
In [24]:
          1 | url = 'https://github.com/t-o-k/scikit-vectors examples/'
In [1]:
             # Uncomment one of these to get a Matplotlib backend with interactive plots
             # %matplotlib auto
             # %matplotlib notebook
             # Get the necessary libraries
In [2]:
             import matplotlib.colors as colors
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
             from mpl toolkits.mplot3d.art3d import Poly3DCollection
             import numpy as np
            from skvectors import create class Cartesian 3D Vector
In [3]:
             # Size and resolution for Matplotlib figures
          2
             figure size = (8, 6)
             figure dpi = 100
```

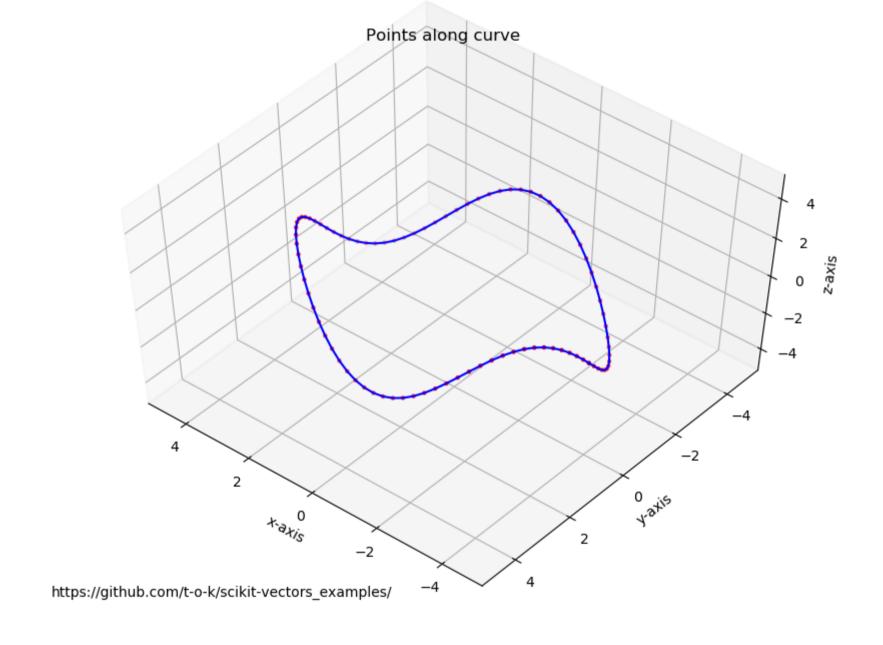
```
In [4]:
            # The functions for the curve
          3
4
5
6
            a, b, c = 4, 3, 2
             def f x(t):
          8
                 return +a * np.cos(t)
         10
         11
             def f_y(t):
         12
         13
                 return +b * np.sin(t)
         14
         15
         16
             def f_z(t):
         17
         18
                 return +c * np.sin(3 * t)
```

```
In [5]:
            # Numerical approximation of the first derivative
         2
            def first_derivative(fn, h=1e-4):
         4
         5
                h2 = 2 * h
         6
         7
         8
                def d1_fn(t):
         9
        10
                    return (fn(t + h) - fn(t - h)) / h2
        11
        12
        13
                return d1_fn
```

```
In [6]:
            # Numerical approximation of the second derivative
          3
            def second derivative(fn, h=1e-4):
          5
                hh = h**2
          6
          7
          8
                def d2_fn(t):
         9
         10
                    return (fn(t + h) - 2 * fn(t) + fn(t - h)) / hh
         11
        12
         13
                return d2_fn
```

```
In [8]:
            # Make a vector class that can hold all the points along the curve
             no of points along curve = 90
          5
            NP3 = \
          6
                create class Cartesian 3D Vector(
          7
                     name = "NP3",
          8
                     component names = 'xyz',
          9
                     brackets = '<>',
         10
                     sep = ', ',
         11
                     cnull = np.zeros(no of points along curve),
         12
                     cunit = np.ones(no of points along curve),
         13
                     functions = \
         14
                         {
         15
                             'not': np.logical not,
         16
                             'and': np.logical and,
                             'or': np.logical_or,
         17
         18
                             'all': np.all,
         19
                             'any': np.any,
         20
                             'min': np.minimum,
                             'max': np.maximum,
         21
         22
                             'abs': np.absolute,
         23
                             'trunc': np.trunc,
         24
                             'ceil': np.ceil,
         25
                             'copysign': np.copysign,
         26
                             'log10': np.log10,
         27
                             'cos': np.cos,
         28
                             'sin': np.sin,
         29
                             'atan2': np.arctan2,
         30
                             'pi': np.pi
         31
                         }
         32
```

```
In [25]:
          1 # Show the curve
          3 fig = plt.figure(figsize=figure_size, dpi=figure_dpi)
            fig.text(0.01, 0.01, url)
          5 \mid ax = Axes3D(fig)
          6 ax.set title('Points along curve')
             ax.scatter(p_o.x, p_o.y, p_o.z, c='r', marker='.')
          8 ax.plot(p_o.x, p_o.y, p_o.z, c='b')
          9 ax.set xlim(-5, +5)
         10 ax.set_ylim(-5, +5)
         11 ax.set_zlim(-5, +5)
         12 ax.set xlabel('x-axis')
         13 | ax.set_ylabel('y-axis')
         14 ax.set_zlabel('z-axis')
             ax.view init(elev=55, azim=130)
         16
         17 plt.show()
```

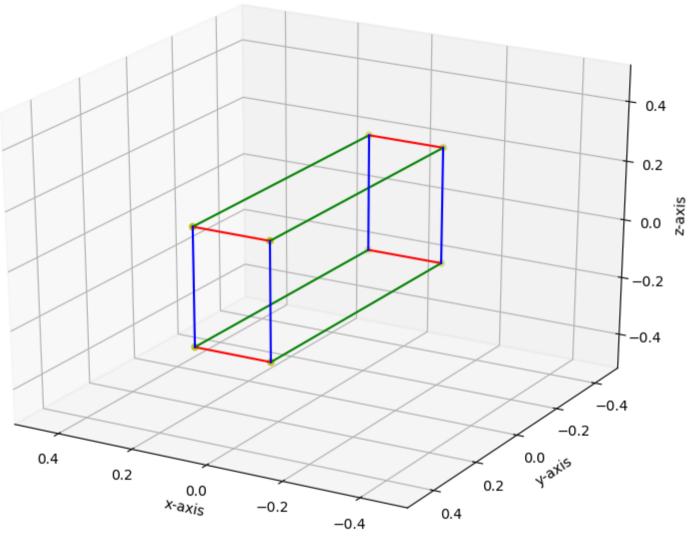


```
In [11]:
             # The corners for a box
           3
             d, e, f = 1, 4, 2
             scale = 1 / 10
             d, e, f = scale * d, scale * e, scale * f
             V3 = create_class_Cartesian_3D_Vector('V3', 'xyz')
             box_corners = \
         11
         12
                     V3(-d, -e, -f),
          13
                     V3(+d, -e, -f),
         14
                     V3(+d, +e, -f),
         15
                     V3(-d, +e, -f),
         16
                     V3(-d, -e, +f),
         17
                     V3(+d, -e, +f),
         18
                     V3(+d, +e, +f),
          19
                     V3(-d, +e, +f)
          20
```

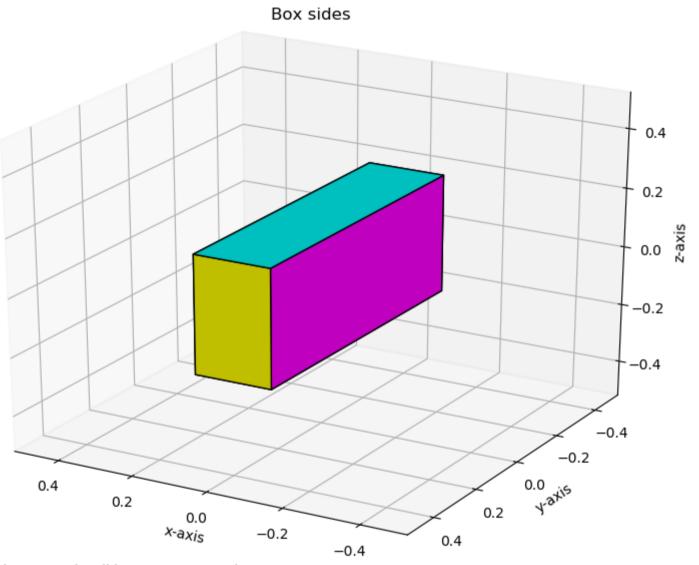
```
# The edges of the box
In [12]:
              line indices = \
           4
           5
                      (0, 1),
           6
                      (2, 3),
           7
                      (4, 5),
           8
                      (6, 7),
           9
                      (1, 2),
                      (3, 0),
          10
          11
                      (5, 6),
          12
                      (7, 4),
          13
                      (0, 4),
          14
                      (1, 5),
          15
                      (2, 6),
          16
                      (3, 7)
          17
          18 line_colors = 'rrrrggggbbbb'
```

```
In [26]:
             # Show the box corners and edges
          3 fig = plt.figure(figsize=figure size, dpi=figure dpi)
             fig.text(0.01, 0.01, url)
             ax = Axes3D(fig)
             ax.set title('Box corners and edges')
             x, y, \overline{z} = zip(*box corners)
          8 ax.scatter(x, y, z, c='y', marker='o')
          9 for (i0, i1), color in zip(line indices, line colors):
          10
                 ax.plot(
         11
                      [ box corners[i0].x, box corners[i1].x ],
          12
                      [ box corners[i0].y, box corners[i1].y ],
          13
                      [ box_corners[i0].z, box_corners[i1].z ],
                     color = color
          14
          15
             ax.set xlim(-0.5, +0.5)
             ax.set ylim(-0.5, +0.5)
         18 ax.set zlim(-0.5, +0.5)
         19 ax.set xlabel('x-axis')
             ax.set_ylabel('y-axis')
             ax.set zlabel('z-axis')
             ax.view init(elev=25, azim=120)
         23
          24 plt.show()
```

### Box corners and edges

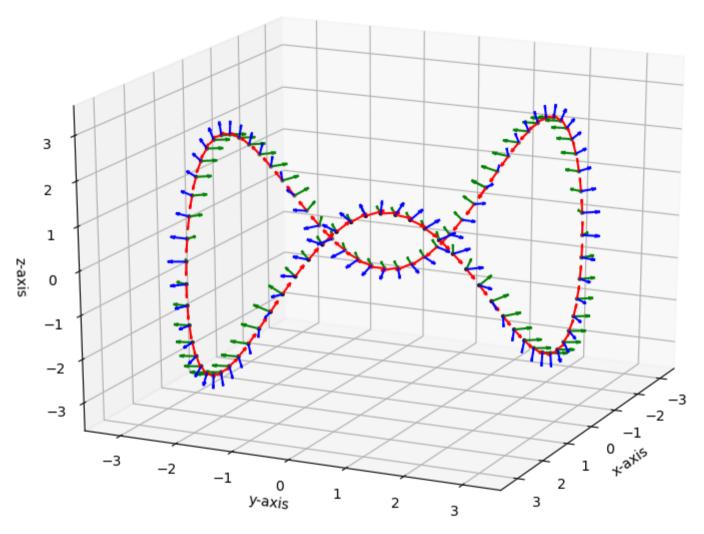


```
# Show the box sides
In [27]:
          3 fig = plt.figure(figsize=figure size, dpi=figure dpi)
             fig.text(0.01, 0.01, url)
             ax = Axes3D(fig)
             ax.set_title('Box sides')
             for indices, color in zip(rectangle indices, rectangle colors):
                 vertices = \
          8
          9
                         box corners[i]
         10
                         for i in indices
         11
         12
         13
                 rectangle = Poly3DCollection([ vertices ])
         14
                 rectangle.set color(color)
         15
                 rectangle.set edgecolor('k')
         16
                 ax.add collection3d(rectangle)
             ax.set xlim(-0.5, +0.5)
             ax.set_{ylim(-0.5, +0.5)}
         19 ax.set zlim(-0.5, +0.5)
             ax.set xlabel('x-axis')
             ax.set ylabel('y-axis')
             ax.set zlabel('z-axis')
             ax.view init(elev=25, azim=120)
         24
             plt.show()
```



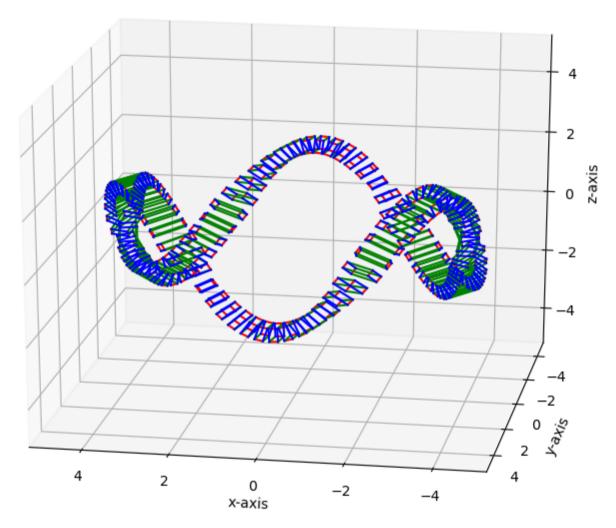
```
# Show the Frenet frames vectors
In [28]:
          3
             vector length = 0.3
             fig = plt.figure(figsize=figure size, dpi=figure dpi)
             fig.text(0.01, 0.01, url)
             ax = Axes3D(fiq)
             ax.set title('Frenet Frames')
             ax.scatter(p_o.x, p_o.y, p_o.z, c='k', marker='.')
             ax.quiver(
         11
                 p o.x, p_o.y, p_o.z,
         12
                 v t.x, v t.y, v t.z,
          13
                 length = vector length,
          14
                 pivot = 'tail',
          15
                 color = 'r'
          16 )
          17
             ax.quiver(
         18
                 p_o.x, p_o.y, p_o.z,
          19
                 v b.x, v b.y, v b.z,
                 length = vector length,
          20
          21
                 pivot = 'tail',
          22
                 color = 'q'
          23 )
          24 ax.quiver(
                 p_o.x, p_o.y, p_o.z,
          26
                 v n.x, v_n.y, v_n.z,
          27
                 length = vector length,
          28
                 pivot = 'tail',
          29
                 color = 'b'
          30 )
         31 ax.set xlim(-3.5, +3.5)
         32 \mid ax.set ylim(-3.5, +3.5)
         33 ax.set zlim(-3.5, +3.5)
         34 | ax.set_xlabel('x-axis')
             ax.set ylabel('y-axis')
         36 ax.set zlabel('z-axis')
             ax.view init(elev=20, azim=25)
             # ax.view init(elev=60, azim=35)
         39
             plt.show()
```

## Frenet Frames



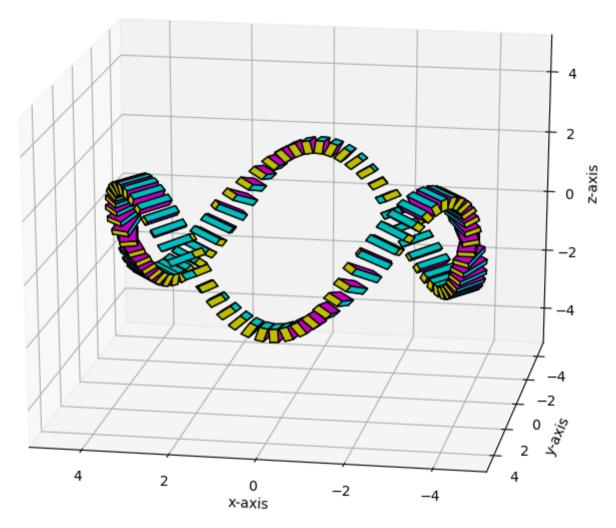
```
In [29]:
             # Show the edges for all the reoriented boxes along the curve
             fig = plt.figure(figsize=figure size, dpi=figure dpi)
             fig.text(0.01, 0.01, url)
             ax = Axes3D(fig)
             ax.set title('Reoriented boxes')
             for (i0, i1), color in zip(line_indices, line_colors):
                 p0 = box_corners_transformed[i0]
          8
                 p1 = box corners transformed[i1]
          9
                 for k in range(no of points along curve-1):
         10
         11
                     ax.plot(
         12
                         [p0.x[k], p1.x[k]],
         13
                         [p0.y[k], p1.y[k]],
         14
                         [ p0.z[k], p1.z[k] ],
         15
                         color = color
         16
         17
             ax.set xlim(-5, +5)
             ax.set ylim(-5, +5)
         19 ax.set zlim(-5, +5)
             ax.set xlabel('x-axis')
             ax.set ylabel('y-axis')
             ax.set zlabel('z-axis')
             ax.view_init(elev=20, azim=100)
         24
         25
             plt.show()
```

#### Reoriented boxes



```
# Show the sides for all the reoriented boxes along the curve
In [30]:
             fig = plt.figure(figsize=figure_size, dpi=figure_dpi)
             fig.text(0.01, 0.01, url)
             ax = Axes3D(fig)
             ax.set title('Reoriented boxes')
             for (i0, i1, i2, i3), color in zip(rectangle indices, rectangle colors):
           8
                 p0 = box corners transformed[i0]
                 p1 = box corners transformed[i1]
                 p2 = box corners transformed[i2]
          10
          11
                 p3 = box corners transformed[i3]
          12
                 for k in range(no of points along curve-1):
          13
                     vertices = \
          14
          15
                              (p0.x[k], p0.y[k], p0.z[k]),
          16
                              (p1.x[k], p1.y[k], p1.z[k]),
          17
                              (p2.x[k], p2.y[k], p2.z[k]),
          18
                              (p3.x[k], p3.y[k], p3.z[k])
          19
          20
                      rectangle = Poly3DCollection([ vertices ])
          21
                      rectangle.set color(color)
          22
                      rectangle.set edgecolor('black')
                     ax.add collection3d(rectangle)
          23
             ax.set xlabel('x-axis')
             ax.set ylabel('y-axis')
             ax.set zlabel('z-axis')
             ax.set xlim(-5, +5)
             ax.set ylim(-5, +5)
             ax.set zlim(-5, +5)
             ax.view init(elev=20, azim=100)
         31
          32
             plt.show()
```

#### Reoriented boxes



```
# Change some colors - and do it somewhat differently
In [32]:
             color r = (0.6, 0.3, 0.3, 1.0)
             color q = (0.3, 0.6, 0.3, 1.0)
             color b = (0.3, 0.3, 0.6, 1.0)
             rectangle colors = 'mmyycc'
          8 fig = plt.figure(figsize=figure size, dpi=figure dpi)
          9 fig.text(0.01, 0.01, url)
         10 \mid ax = Axes3D(fig)
             ax.set title('Reoriented boxes')
             ax.set facecolor('gray')
             ax.w xaxis.set pane color(color r)
         13
         14 ax.w yaxis.set pane color(color g)
             ax.w zaxis.set pane color(color b)
         16 for indices, color in zip(rectangle indices, rectangle colors):
                 corners = [ box corners transformed[i] for i in indices ]
          17
                 for k in range(no of points_along_curve-1):
          18
         19
                     fn = lambda cv: cv[k] \# To fetch element no. k from the np.array in each vector component
         20
                     vertices = tuple(p(fn) for p in corners)
                     rectangle = Poly3DCollection([ vertices ])
         21
         22
                     rectangle.set color(color)
                     rectangle.set edgecolor('white')
         23
          24
                     ax.add collection3d(rectangle)
             ax.set xlabel('x-axis')
         26 ax.set ylabel('y-axis')
             ax.set zlabel('z-axis')
             ax.set xlim(-5, +5)
             ax.set ylim(-5, +5)
             ax.set zlim(-5, +5)
             ax.view init(elev=90, azim=90)
         32
         33 plt.show()
```

