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12. Study The Concept of Hyperboloid In 3D Geometry

Shilpa Bhimraj Husale
Assistant Professor
N. G. Acharya & D K Marathe college,
Chembur, Mumbai.

ABSTRACT:

Based on minimizing the sum of the squares of the geometric distances between the noisy data and the hyperboloid, we present the design of hyperboloid structures and hyperboloid fitting methods in this study. The hyperboloid structure is the analytical solid geometry selected here. A hyperbolic revolution about a single or double sheet is all that a hyperboloid structure is. It is a doubly ruled surface that is primarily recognized for its structural stability and economy in construction due to the fact that less material is needed to build the structure than other conventional structures with comparable load-bearing capacity and greater strength than later. Theory pertaining to hyperboloid structure, construction, and application in a variety of domains is covered in this work. We will talk about it in this paper. Learn about the hyperboloid notion in 3-D geometry.

KEYWORDS: Hyperboloid, 3D Geometry, Design, Geometric Distances, Structure, Single Sheet, Double Sheet, Scaling's, Quadric Surface, Three-Dimensional, Surface Elements, Gaussian Curvature.

Introduction:

Hyperboloid:

A hyperboloid is a surface that is produced by applying directional scaling, or more generally, an affine transformation, on a hyperboloid of revolution. In geometry, a hyperbola can be rotated about one of its main axes to form a surface called a hyperboloid of revolution, or circular hyperbola. A hyperboloid is a quadric surface, or a surface made up of the zero sets of a degree two polynomial in three variables. A hyperboloid is a quadric surface with a center of symmetry that crosses many planes to produce hyperbolas and is neither a cone nor a cylinder. A hyperboloid consists of three pairwise perpendicular planes of symmetry and three pairwise perpendicular axes of symmetry.

The hyperboloid of a single sheet, the most complex of all the quadric surfaces, can be graphed using the hyperboloid grapher. The German term for hyperboloid shapes is Einschaliges hyperboloid. [1]

Three-dimensional object identification systems are increasingly being used in industrial manufacturing. Some fundamental surface elements can be used to describe the forms of various 3D objects. Many of these fundamental surface elements, including spheres and cylinders, are quadric surfaces. The surface at the intersection of two different surface elements can frequently be thought of as either a parabolic (convex) or hyperbolic (concave) surface for certain industrial products. Consequently, the identification or examination of such 3D objects requires the knowledge of hyperboloids and paraboloids. Fitting a mathematical model—such as an equation under a particular coordinate system—to the sample data is the aim of surface fitting. [2]

Types of Hyperboloids:

The hyperboloid is classified into two kinds.

One Sheet Hyperboloid or Hyperbolic Hyperboloid:

- +1 on the hyperboloid formula's right side.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$$

- A linked surface with a negative Gaussian curvature at each point is called a hyperbolic hyperboloid. This indicates that two curve branches with different tangents make up the intersection of the hyperboloid and its tangent plane at any location.
- The one-sheet hyperboloid is doubly governed, with these curve branches acting as lines on it.
- The most common method for creating a one-sheet hyperboloid of revolution is to rotate a hyperbola around its semi-minor axis.
- A one-sheet hyperboloid and a parabolic hyperboloid are projectively the same. A parabolic hyperboloid is a saddle-shaped surface that is doubly curved, with a convex form along one axis and a concave form along the other. [3]

Two Sheet Hyperboloid or Elliptic Hyperboloid:

- -1 on the hyperboloid formula's right side.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=-1$$

- Two sheets make up a hyperboloid with no lines. There are two connected components and a positive Gaussian curvature at each point on the surface. The surface is therefore convex in the sense that the tangent plane only crosses it at this point at every other point.
- Any hyperboloid with two sheets of rotation is made up of circles. It is less evident, but this is also true in the larger context.
- A sphere is projectively the same as a two-sheet hyperboloid.
- A hyperboloid with one sheet has a negative Gaussian curvature, whereas a hyperboloid with two sheets has a positive one. Despite its positive curvature, the hyperboloid of two sheets with another appropriately selected metric can likewise be used as a model for hyperbolic geometry.

Applications:

The hyperboloid finds use in a variety of fields due to its unique shape and adaptable qualities. The hyperboloid presents special possibilities for both functional and decorative use in fields ranging from engineering and architecture to physics and design. Let's examine some of its most important uses:

- **Architecture and Structural Engineering:** The hyperboloid is a popular option in architectural design because of its elegant shape and built-in structural stability. It is frequently used to build famous buildings like bridges, pavilions, and towers. Buildings that are both aesthetically pleasing and structurally sound are produced by the hyperboloid's curving surfaces, which effectively distribute loads and provide excellent strength-to-weight ratios.
- **Cooling Towers:** Power plant cooling towers and other industrial facilities frequently use hyperboloid structures. Effective heat dissipation and air circulation are made possible by the form. The hyperboloid's conical shape creates an upward draft that efficiently cools water or gases, making it a crucial part of industrial operations and thermal power plants.
- **Antenna Systems:** Antenna systems for radar and telecommunications applications benefit from the hyperboloid shape. It has a broad radiation pattern that enhances signal coverage. Wireless networks, satellite communications, and radio astronomy all use hyperboloid reflectors and arrays to efficiently send and receive signals across great distances.
- **Optics and Acoustics:** In optics and acoustics, hyperboloid surfaces are used to regulate the propagation of light and sound. Because of its reflective qualities, the shape is useful for creating acoustic reflectors, telescopes, and parabolic mirrors. Hyperboloid reflectors improve sound projection and diffusion in auditoriums and concert halls, while hyperboloid lenses and mirrors are used in optical systems to focus or scatter light.
- **Industrial Design and Sculpture:** The hyperboloid's alluring shape has prompted its use in sculpture and industrial design. Its dynamic curves are used by designers and artists to produce visually appealing and captivating furniture, art pieces, and goods. The hyperboloid's symmetrical and flowing shape makes it ideal for modern and contemporary design aesthetics. [4-5]

Review of Literature:

There are six sections to the paper. First, we will provide some general information on hyperboloid structures. The fundamental definition of hyperboloid begins with the presentation of mathematical equations that illustrate the ideas.

After that, it examines the extensive literature on hyperboloid fitting. The best fitting Hyperboloid and algebraic direct fitting Hyperboloid are solved independently to demonstrate how to carry out the best fitting Hyperboloid. Through simulations, the effectiveness of the new algorithms is shown. A discussion of the theoretical and managerial ramifications as well as potential research directions round out the work. Regretfully, there hasn't been any discussion on the best fitting hyperboloid in the literature. However, the majority of the few fitting methods found in the literature are not orthogonal; rather, they are algebraic. Andrews and associates. This subject is the subject of a few published methodologies. [6]

Min & Newman Hyperboloid structures are extremely resistant to buckling because they are double curved, or concurrently curved in opposite directions. They're incredibly inexpensive since you can get away with using a lot less material than you would otherwise need. Cylinders and other single curved surfaces have advantages and disadvantages. These weak directions are avoided by double curved surfaces, such as the hyperboloids in question, which are curved in two directions. These are particularly cost-effective since they allow you to carry a load with a lot less material. The second reason, and the most remarkable aspect, is that the surface is composed completely of straight lines even though it is curved in two directions. Because the individual components are straight, they are far more resistant to buckling in addition to saving money by not using curved beams or shuttering URL-1, URL-2. This is an intriguing paradox: the double-curved surface provides the best overall buckling resistance, but the straight beams provide the best local buckling resistance. The opposing requirements are cleverly combined into a single form by hyperboloid structures. All nuclear cooling towers and some coal-fired power stations must be designed using the hyperboloid. It may be constructed using straight steel beams and is structurally sound. Both of these issues are resolved by the hyperbolic form. This shape uses less material than any other for a particular tower's diameter, height, and strength. The extraordinary Russian engineer is the forerunner of hyperboloidal structures. [7]

Objectives:

- To Study the concept of hyperboloid
- To Explain in 3D geometry

Research Methodology:

Secondary material gathered from reputable sources, such as newspapers, textbooks, journals, and the internet, provides the foundation of the research work. The study's research design is primarily descriptive. Journal readings These reliable articles were found using search engine platforms such as Google Scholar, international business and economics journals, open textbooks, and other well-known websites.

Result and Discussion:

Three-dimensional geometry is a fascinating and diverse field that is full of amazing and creative shapes. One such surface that finds use in both mathematics and the real world is the hyperboloid.

This geometric wonder is a member of the quadric surface family, which is defined by second-degree equations in three variables. In contrast to its quadric cousins, the ellipsoids, paraboloids, and cones, the hyperboloid has a twist. It is a figure that tests our knowledge of geometry and has useful applications in physics, engineering, and architecture. It is distinguished by its distinctive "saddle" shape. [8]

A three-dimensional geometric object that fits into quadric surfaces is called a hyperboloid. Three-dimensional shapes that may be described in three variables by a second-degree equation are known as quadric surfaces. There are two main forms of hyperboloids: hyperboloid of one sheet and hyperboloid of two sheets. Hyperboloids are usually defined using one of two standard equations. A hyperboloid's general structure is shown below.

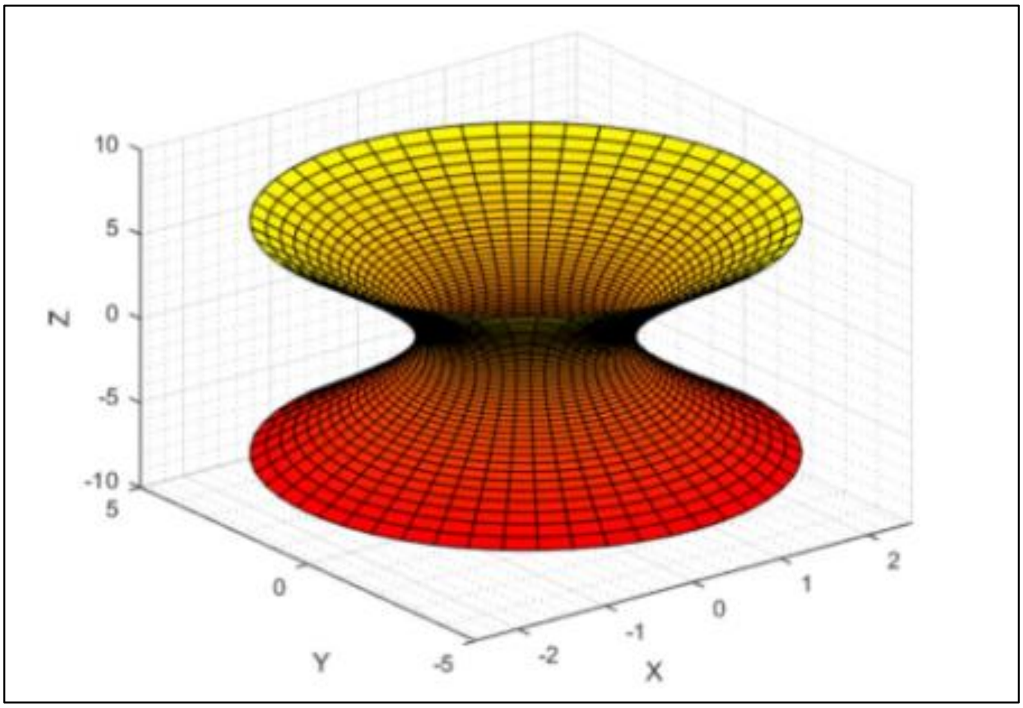

Figure 1: A hyperboloid is a three-dimensional geometric shape

Hyperboloids' distinct structure gives rise to certain fascinating characteristics. For example, they have a property called negative Gaussian curvature. Because of this property, the surface curves around any point on the surface in two directions: upward and downward, like a saddle. Hyperboloids are used in many disciplines, including as physics, engineering, and architecture, due to their distinct geometric characteristics and structural stability. [9]

The surface created by rotating a hyperbola around one of its primary axes is known as a hyperboloid of revolution, or circular hyperboloid in geometry. The surface that results from deforming a hyperboloid of revolution through directed scalings, or more broadly, an affine transformation, is called a hyperboloid.

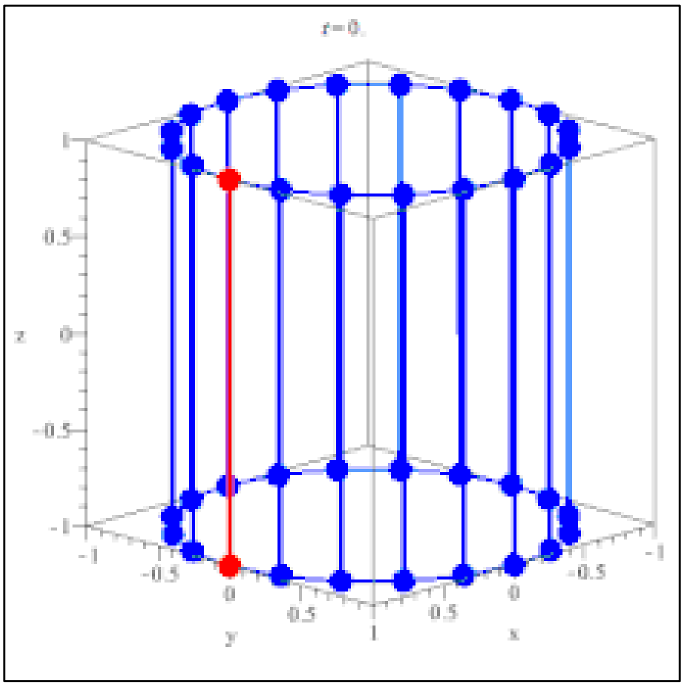

Figure 2: Hyperboloid of revolution [10]

A hyperboloid is a quadric surface, which is the zero set of a degree two polynomial in three variables. A hyperboloid is a type of quadric surface that is distinguished by its center of symmetry, numerous plane intersections into hyperbolas, and lack of a cone or cylinder. Three pairwise perpendicular axes of symmetry and three pairwise perpendicular planes of symmetry are characteristics of a hyperboloid.

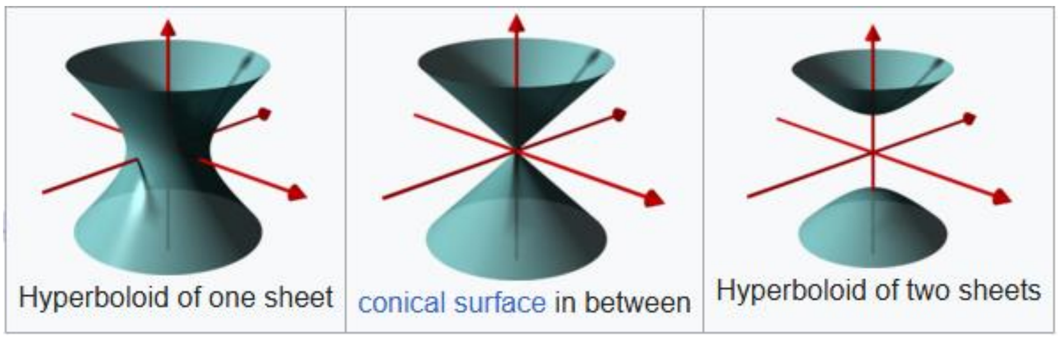

Figure 3: A hyperboloid has three pairwise perpendicular axes of symmetry, and three pairwise perpendicular planes of symmetry.

A hyperbola can be rotated about its semi-minor axis to create a hyperboloid of revolution of one sheet. As an alternative, the set of positions P such that AP−BP is a constant, where AP is the distance between A and P, yields a hyperboloid of two sheets of axis AB. The foci of the hyperboloid are then identified as points A and B. A hyperbola can be rotated around its semi-major axis to create a hyperboloid of rotation of two sheets.

One-sheet elliptic hyperboloid. Straight lines make up the wires. There are two straight lines that run through every point on the surface and are completely on the surface. The twice governed nature of this surface is demonstrated by this. If it is a hyperboloid of revolution, it can also be obtained by rotating a line about an askew line. A hyperboloid of one sheet is a doubly ruled surface.

A two-sheet hyperboloid has a positive Gaussian curvature, while a one-sheet hyperboloid has a negative one. The hyperboloid of two sheets with another appropriately selected metric can also be used as a model for hyperbolic geometry, despite its positive curvature. [11]

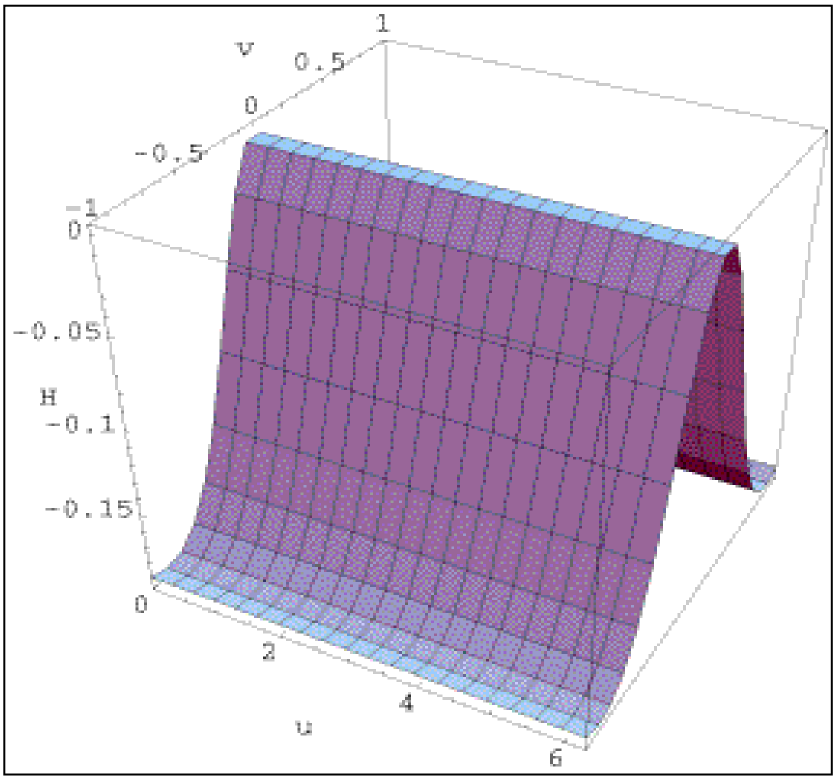

Figure 4: Mean curvature of the surface.

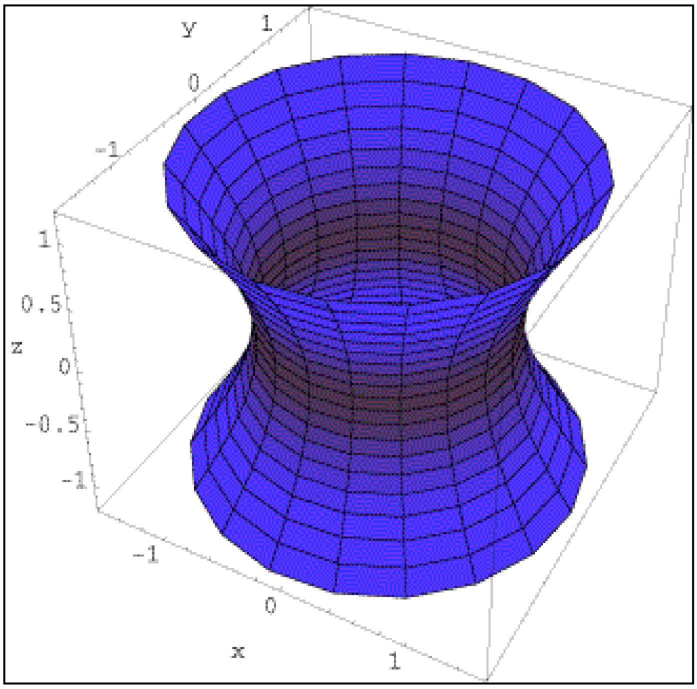

Figure 5: Surface colored by Mean curvature

Concluding Remarks:

A hyperboloid is a quadric surface with a center of symmetry that crosses many planes to produce hyperbolas and is neither a cone nor a cylinder. A hyperboloid consists of three pairwise perpendicular planes of symmetry and three pairwise perpendicular axes of symmetry. The surface that results from deforming a hyperboloid of revolution through directed scalings, or more broadly, an affine transformation, is called a hyperboloid. A hyperboloid is a quadric surface, which is the zero set of a degree two polynomial in three variables.

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