Via Arts to Mathematics

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By means of **logic operations with inequalities** we are able to shade regions in the plane using *DERIVE*.

Two examples:

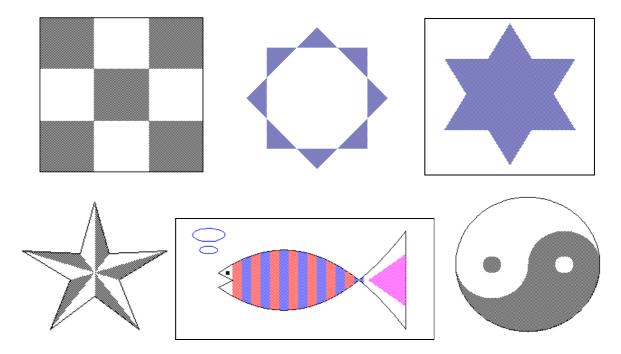
0 <= x <= 4 and 0 <= y <= 4 describes a square, x^2 + y^2 >= 9 and x^2 + y^2 <= 25 describes a

Working on the Voyage 200 one has to use the shade-function:

shade Func1,Func2,[lower bound],[upper bound],[pattern],[resolution]

shades the region where Func1 < Func2. For pattern 1,2,3,4 is possible (vertical, horizontal, 45° decreasing, 45° increasing); resolution runs from 1 (black) to 10 (9 Pixels distance between the shading lines)

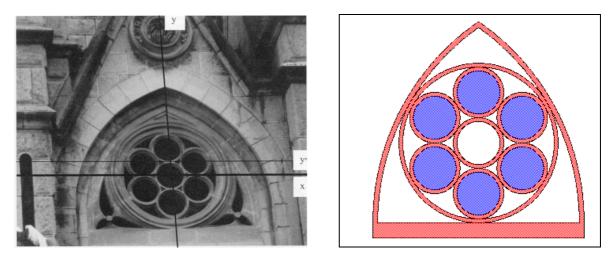
Ideas for posing problems:



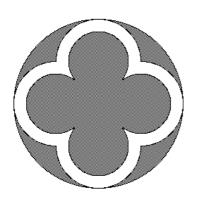
References

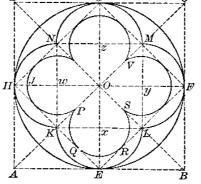
- [1] Mabel Sykes, Source Book of Problems for Geometry, Dale Seymour Publ.
- [2] Gotische Maßwerkfenster im Geometrieunterricht, MU-Der Mathematikunterricht, Jg 41, Heft 3
- [3] Eberhard Lehmann, *Mathematiklehren mit Computeralgebrasystem-Bausteinen*, franzbecker 2002

Visiting Gothic Buildings



Threefoil and Quadrifoil (Dreipass und Vierpass)





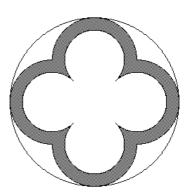
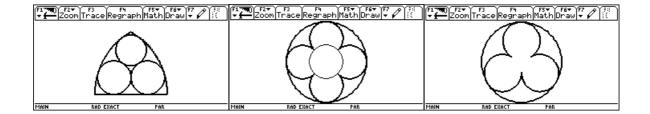
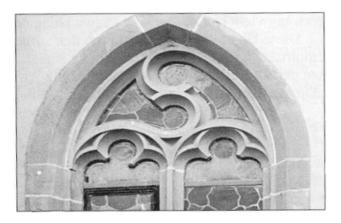
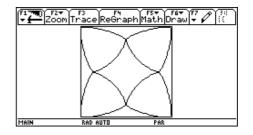


Fig. 149. — From Stone Cutting on the Front of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, New York City.

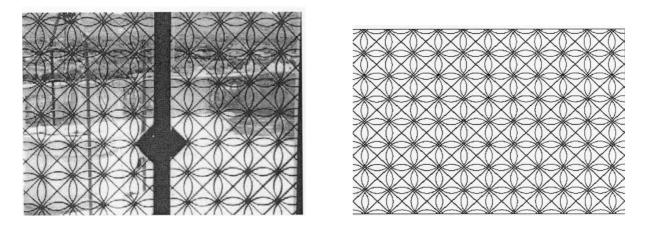




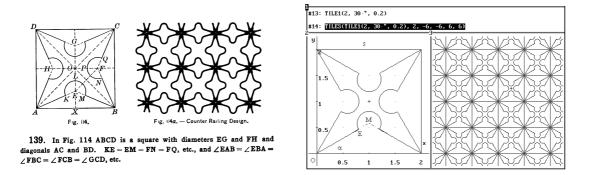
Parameter form is necessary and it makes sense to parameterize **all** occuring curves in the same way, e.g. $0 \le t \le 1$.



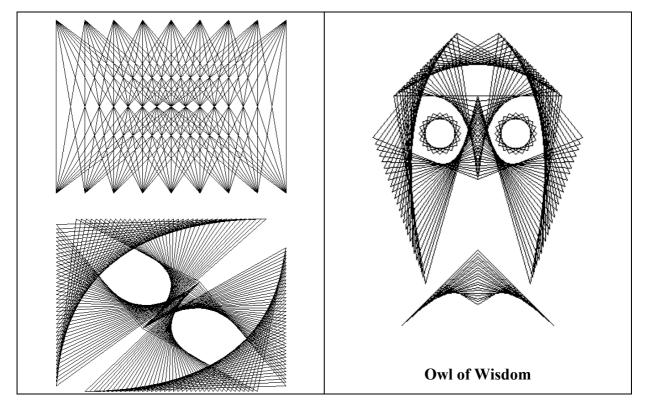
View through a wrought-iron door and its model

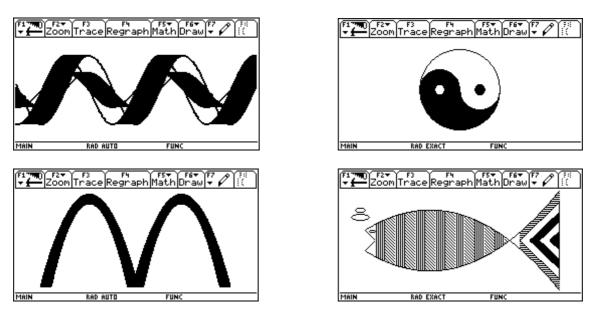


Another problem found in Sykes' book:



By means of sequences of points on segments, parabolas and other arcs one can design wonderful "Thread Graphics"





Some graphs on the Voyage 200. Trade Marks are a rich resource.

