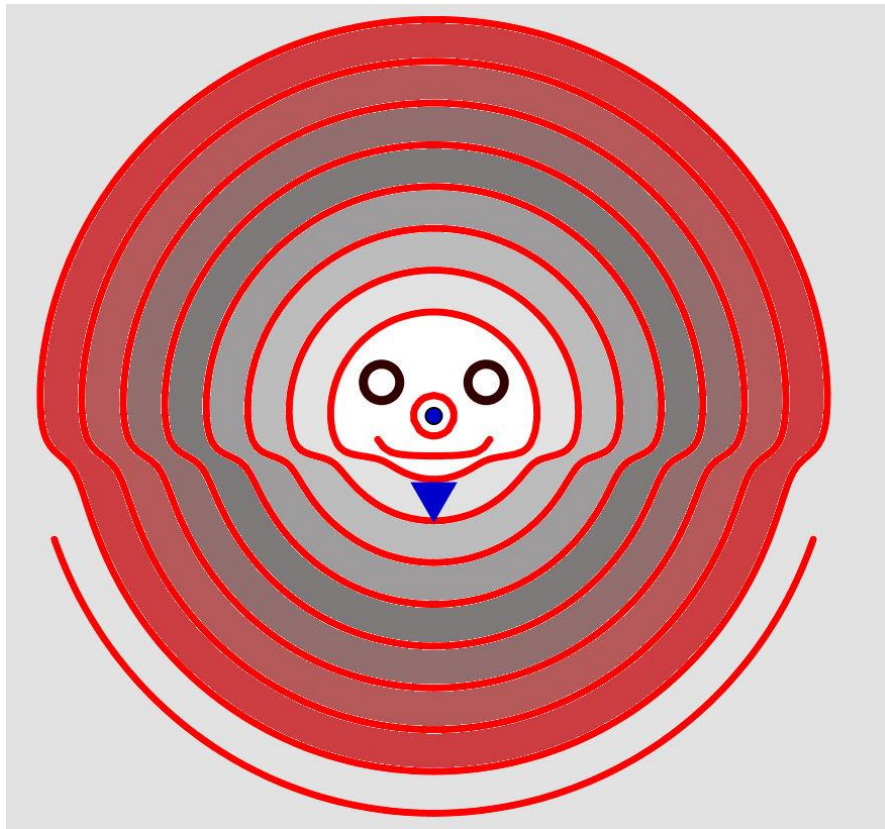


Kurven und Tiefe



Bipolare Kurven

erkunden, erfinden, verstehen
vertiefte mathematische Sicht
gekoppelte Fenster

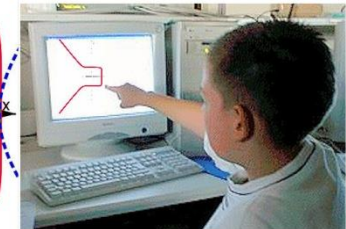
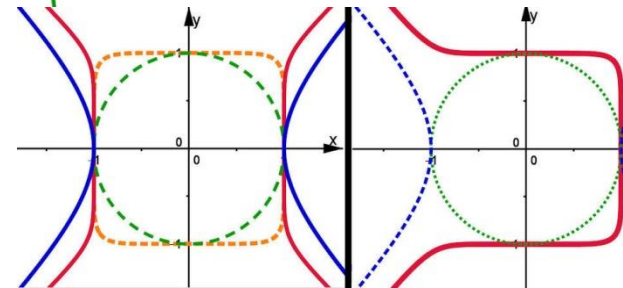
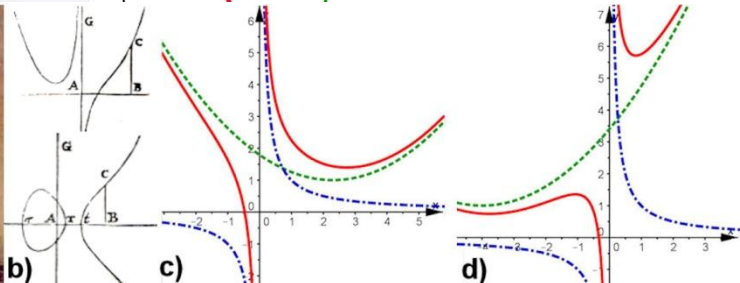
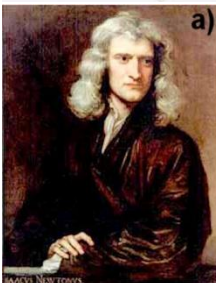
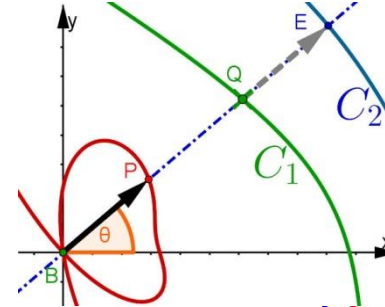
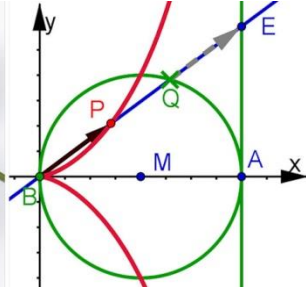
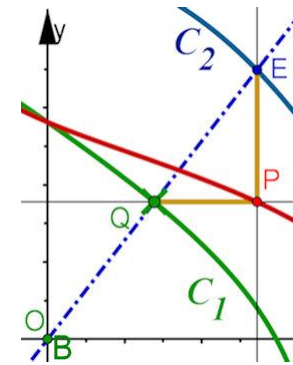
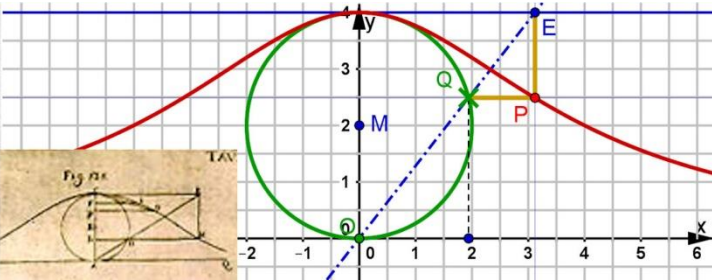
Arbeitskreis Geometrie,
Tagung Saarbrücken September 2017

Barocke Blüten und Früchte münden in Freiheit

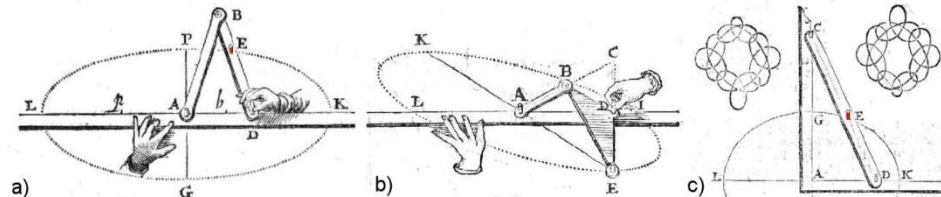


Im Haus der Mathematik öffnen wir ein Fenster.
sehen in einen barocken Garten mit Antikensammlung.
Daran schließt sich der freie mathematische
Landschaftsgarten an, den wir in eigener Regie durchstreifen

Barocke Blüten und Früchte münden in Freiheit



Professur Matheseos in de Universteit tot Leyden.
By de S^t. Pieters Kerck, in de Wereldvol Drucks, 1660.



Bipolare Kurven

Gegeben ist eine beliebige Gleichung in r und r' .
Genau für die Kurvenpunkte ist die Gleichung erfüllt.

$$r + r' = 2a$$

Ellipsen

$$r - r' = 2a$$

Hyperbeln

$$r \cdot r' = k^2$$

Cassini'sche Kurven

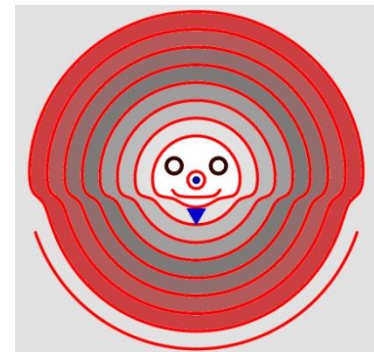
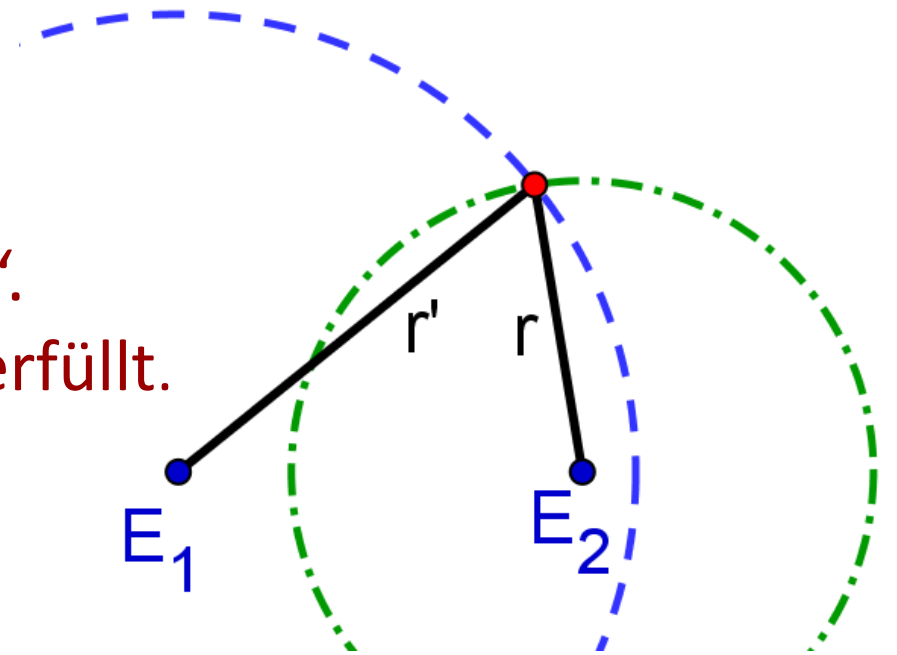
$$m \cdot r + n \cdot r' = k \quad \text{Descartes'sche Ovale}$$

$$r' = c \cdot \tan(r) + r$$

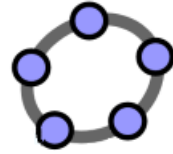
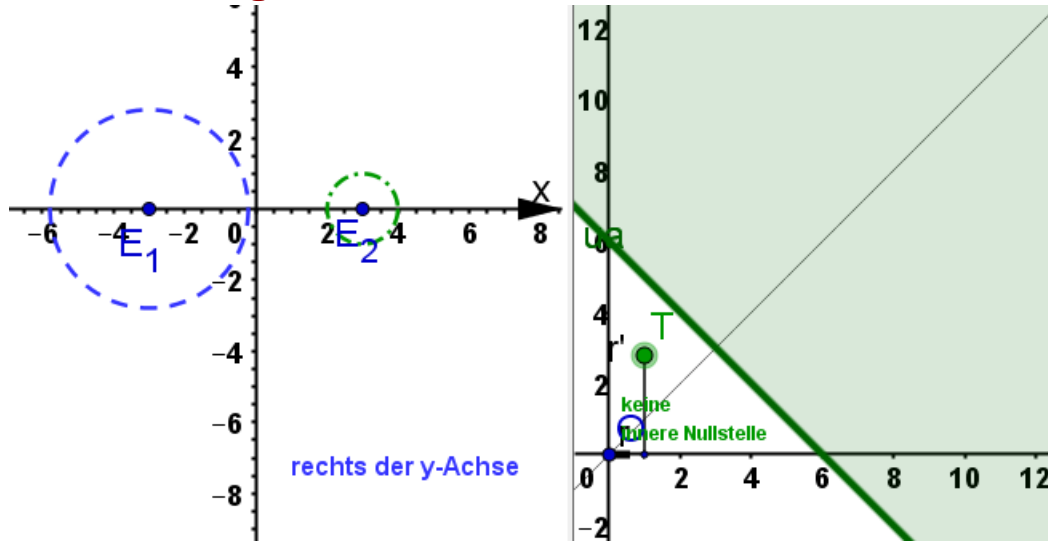
frei erfunden

$$r' = c \cdot (r - a)^2 + b \quad \text{frei erfunden}$$

⋮



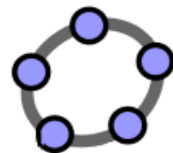
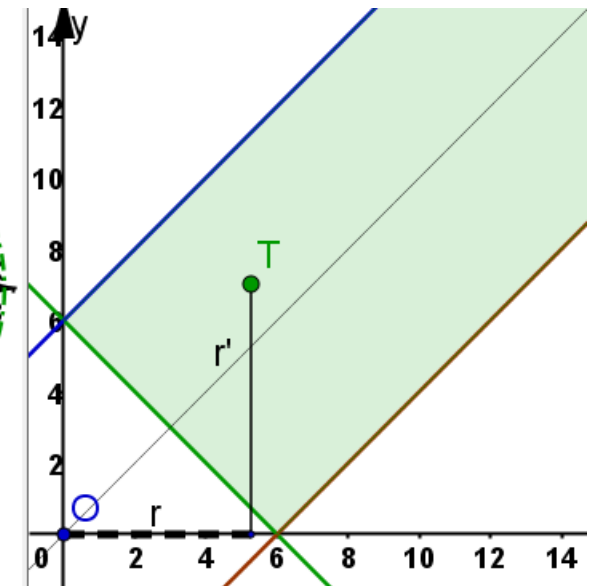
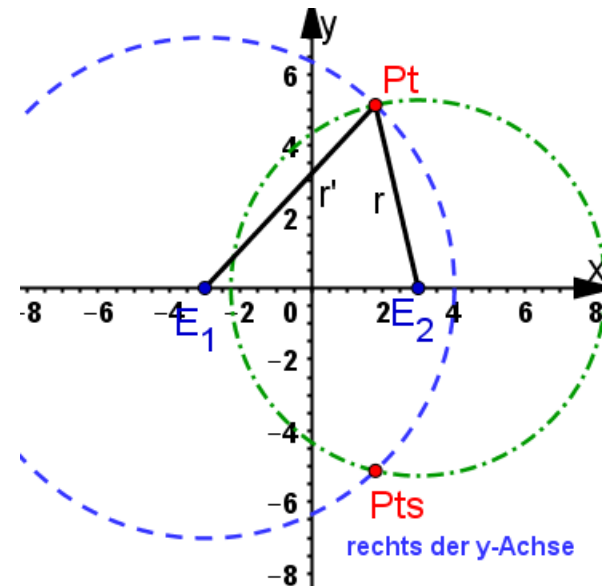
Bipolare Kurven verstehen



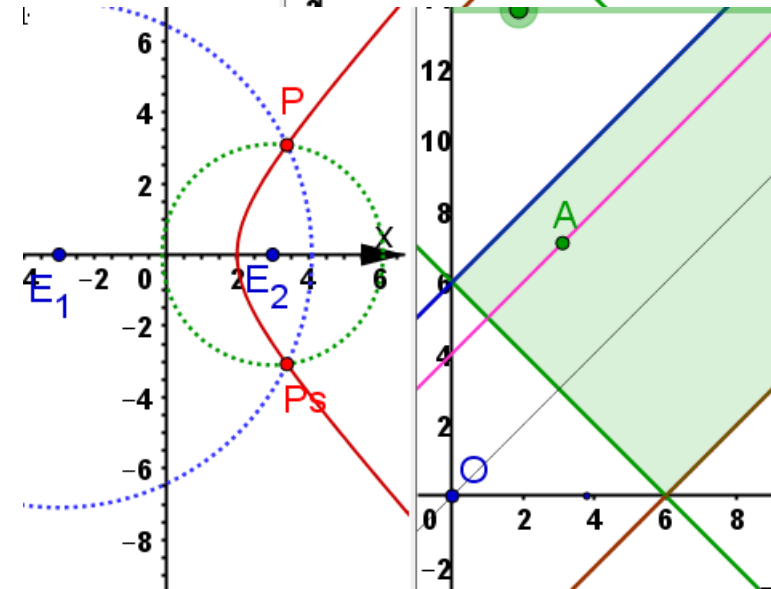
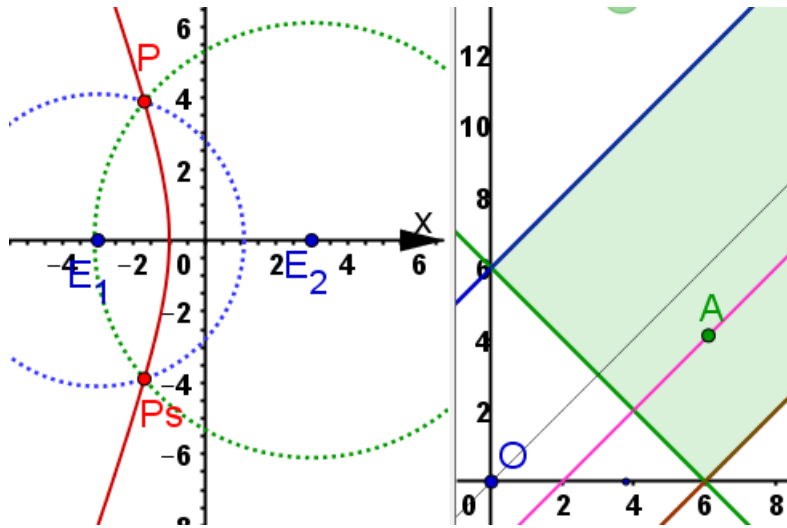
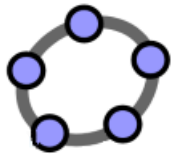
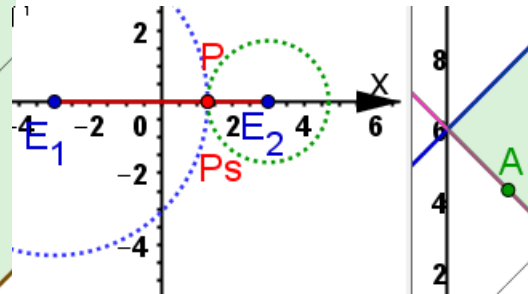
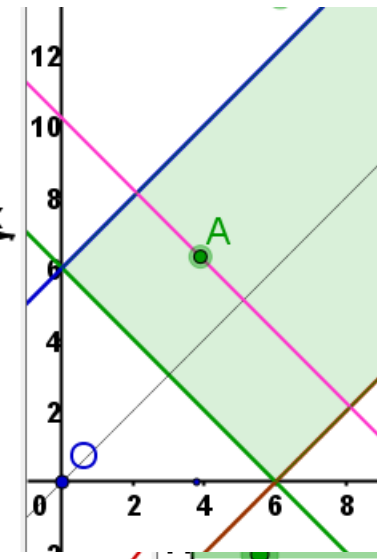
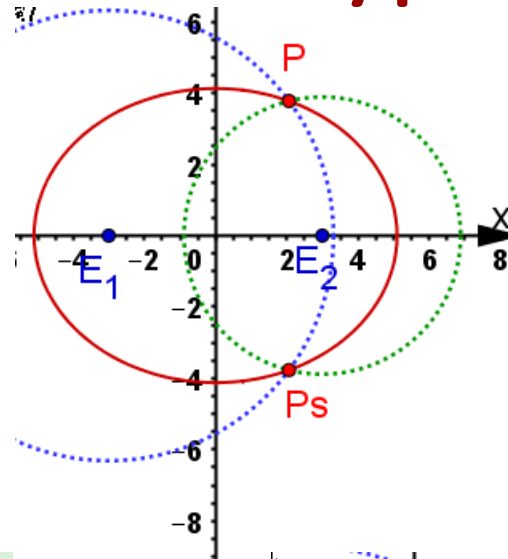
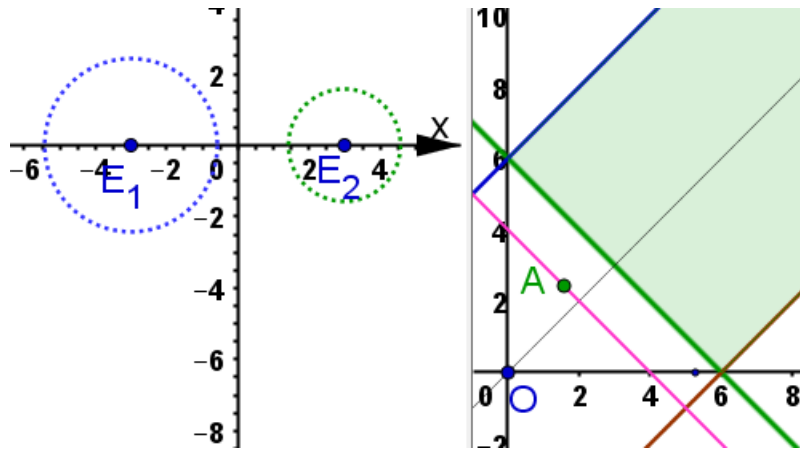
Wann schneiden sich die beiden Kreise?

Dreiecksbedingung, visualisiert im 2. Grafikfenster

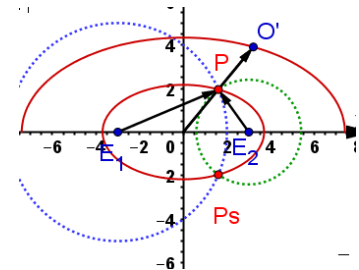
grün ist der Gültigkeitsbereich



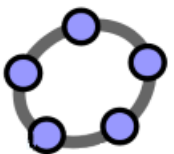
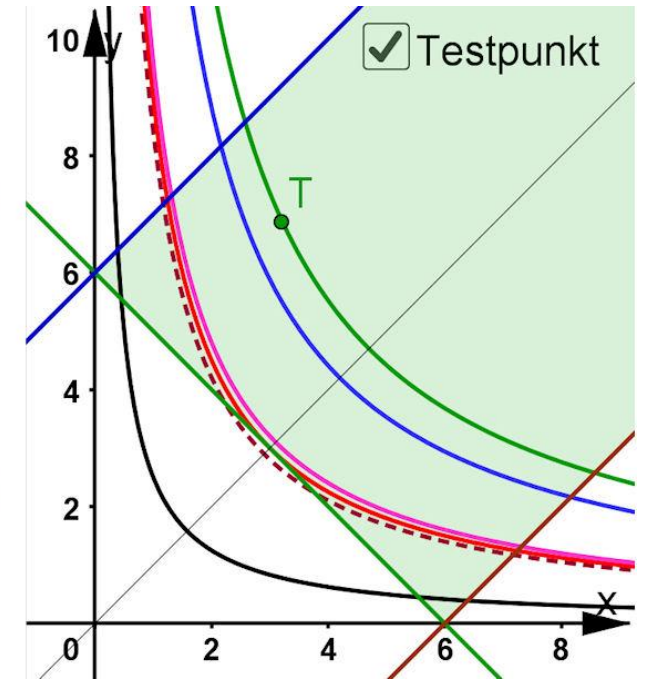
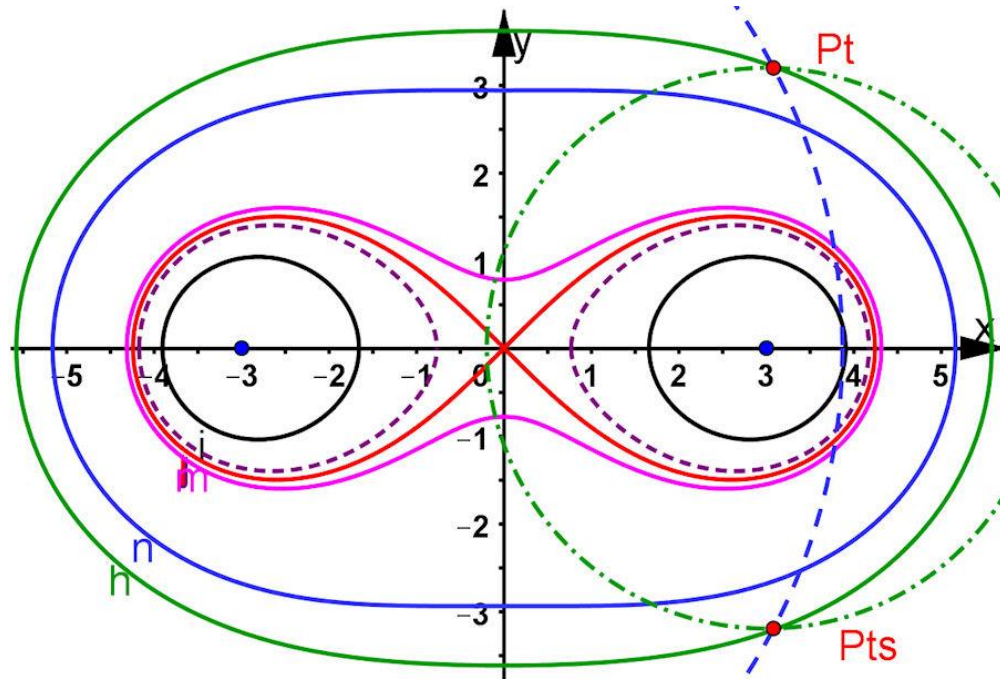
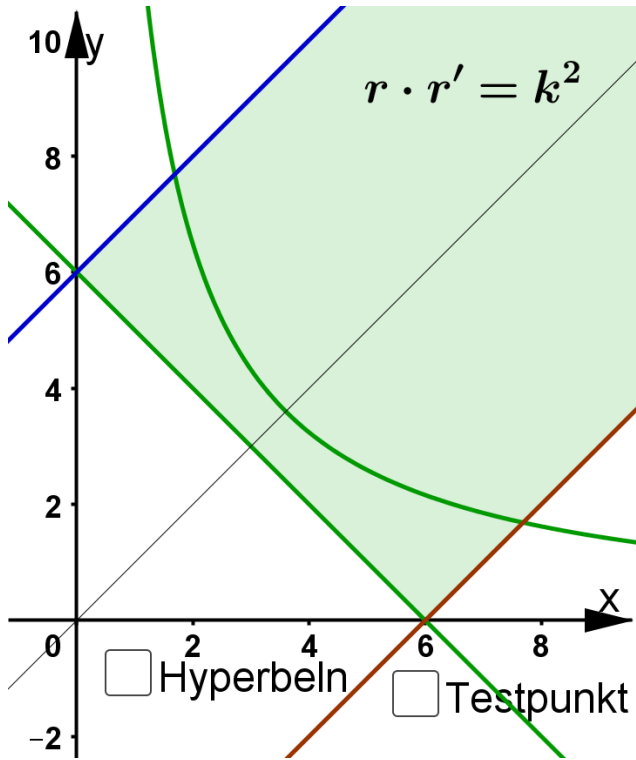
Ellipsen und Hyperbeln



Verallgemeinerte Meyer'sche Kurven



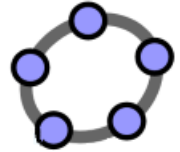
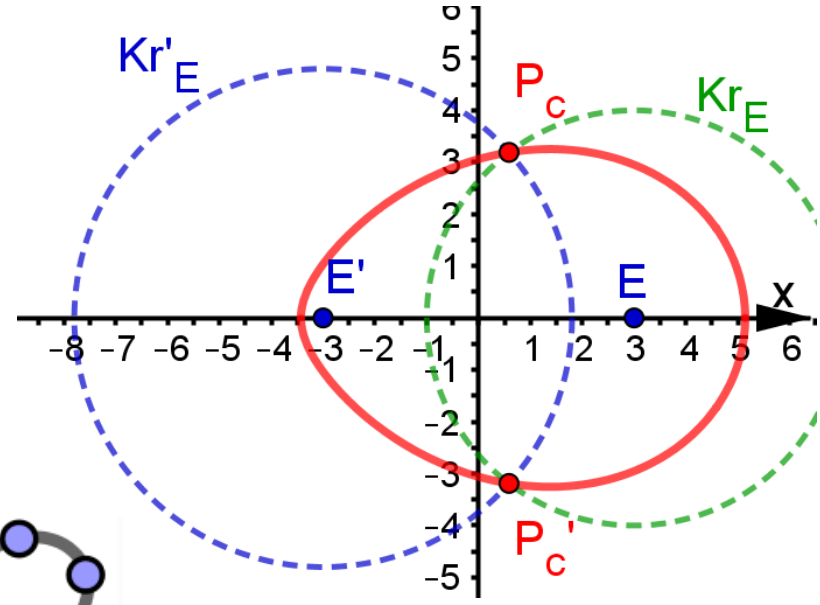
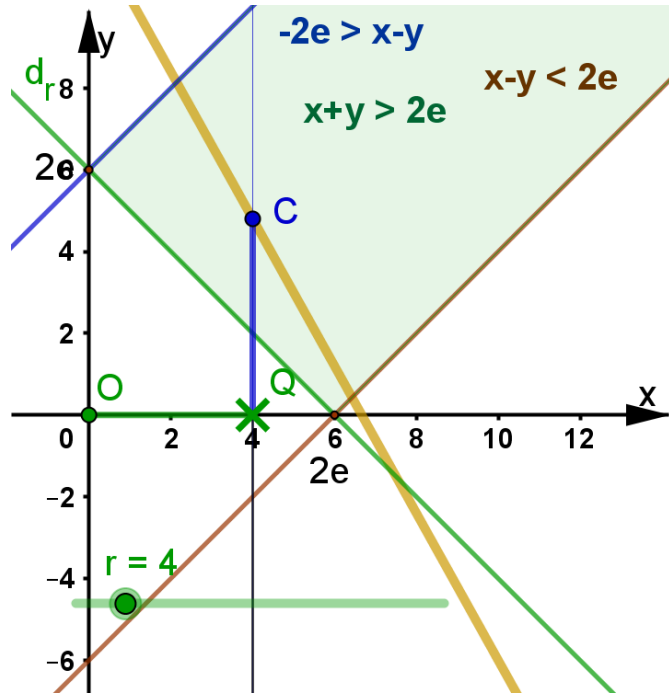
Cassinische Kurven $r \cdot r' = k^2$



Alle Formen der Cassini'schen Kurven lassen sich in der gekoppelten Sicht verstehen.

Descartes'sche Ovale $m \cdot r + n \cdot r' = k$

Ellipsen und Hyperbeln sind Spezialfälle



Nanu???????

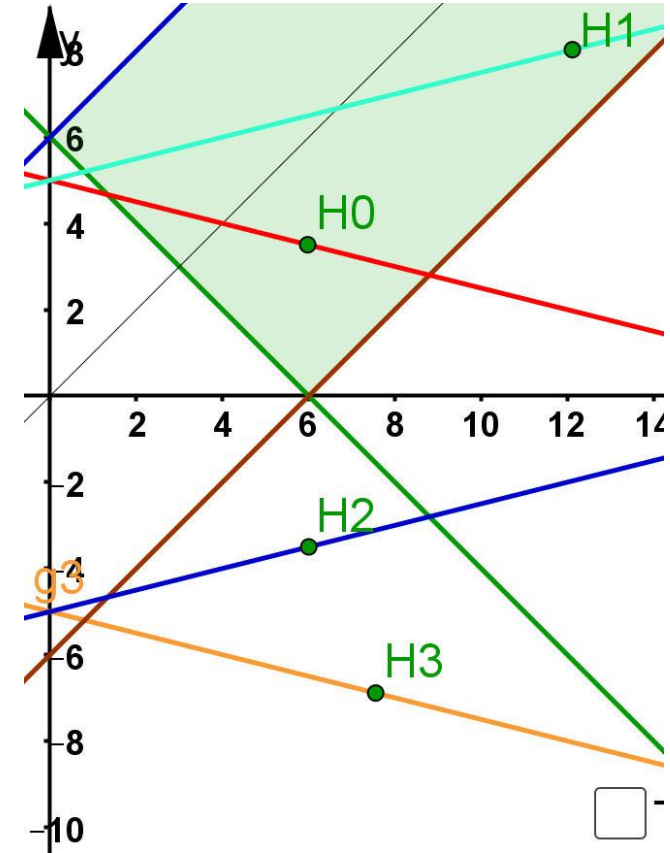
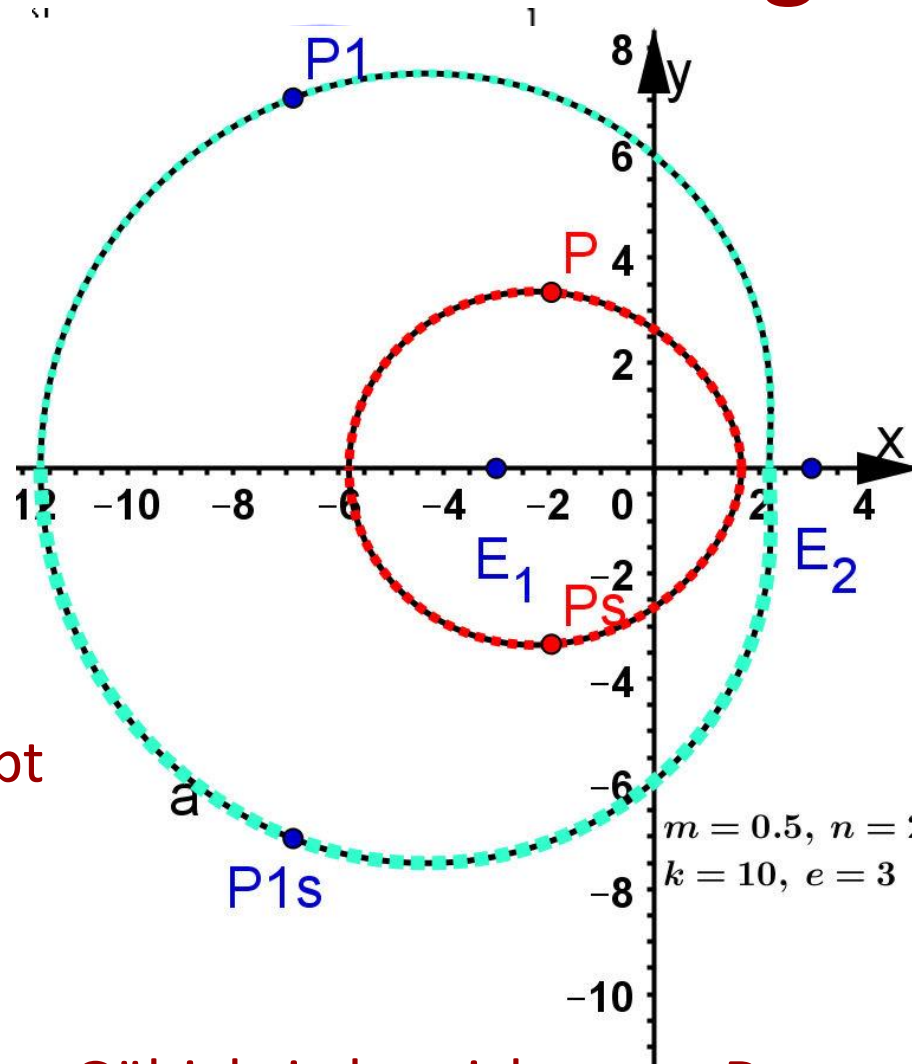
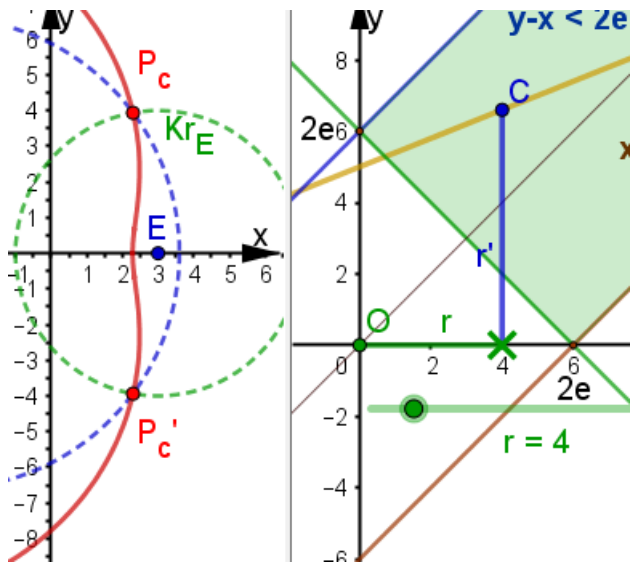
Die Vorzeichen von n, m und k wirken für die Gerade aber nicht für die implizite Gleichung!

wieso???



$$k^4 + \left(e^2 (m^2 - n^2) - 2e(m^2 + n^2)x + (m^2 - n^2)(x^2 + y^2) \right)^2 - k^2 \left(e^2 (m^2 + n^2) - 2e(m^2 - n^2)x + (m^2 + n^2)(x^2 + y^2) \right) = 0$$

Descartes'sche Ovale geben Rätsel auf

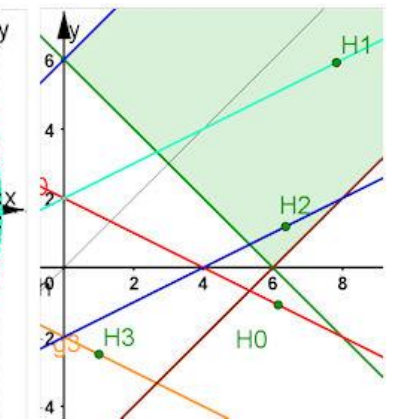
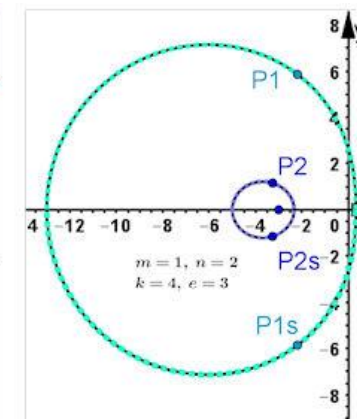
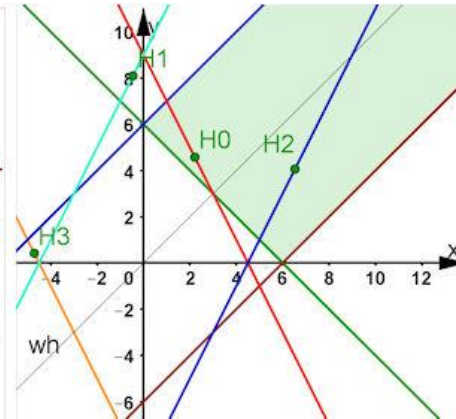
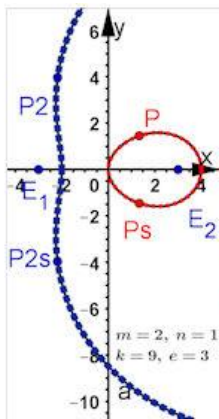
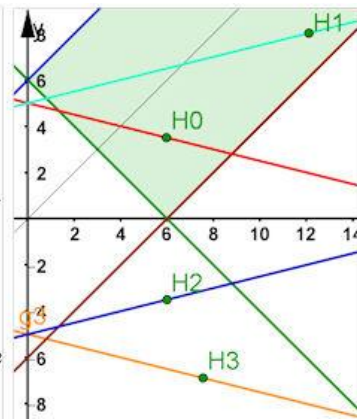
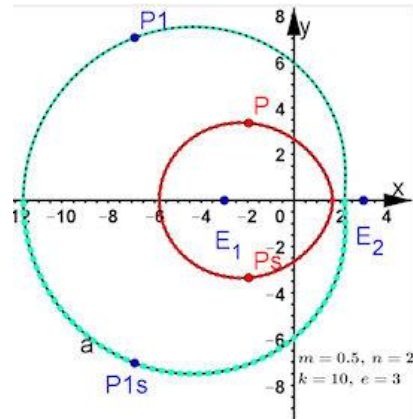
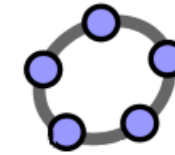
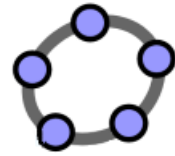
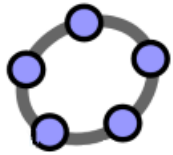


Zu jeder Gleichung gibt es 4 Geraden.
 $\pm m, \pm n, \pm k$

Zwei davon treffen den Gültigkeitsbereich.

Dazu gehören zwei Descartes'sche Ovale.

Descartes'sche Ovale geben Rätsel auf



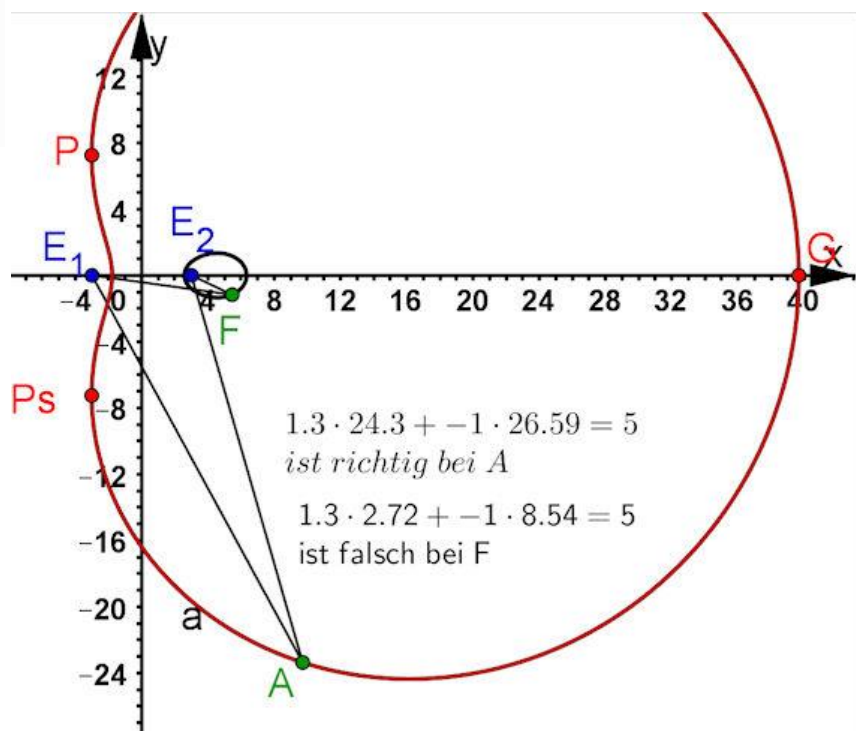
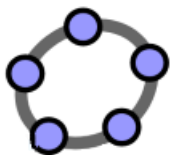
Zu jeder Gleichung gibt es 4 Geraden. $\pm m, \pm n, \pm k$

Die Geraden gehen durch Spiegeln an der y-Achse auseinander hervor.

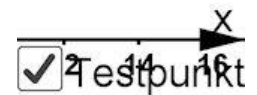
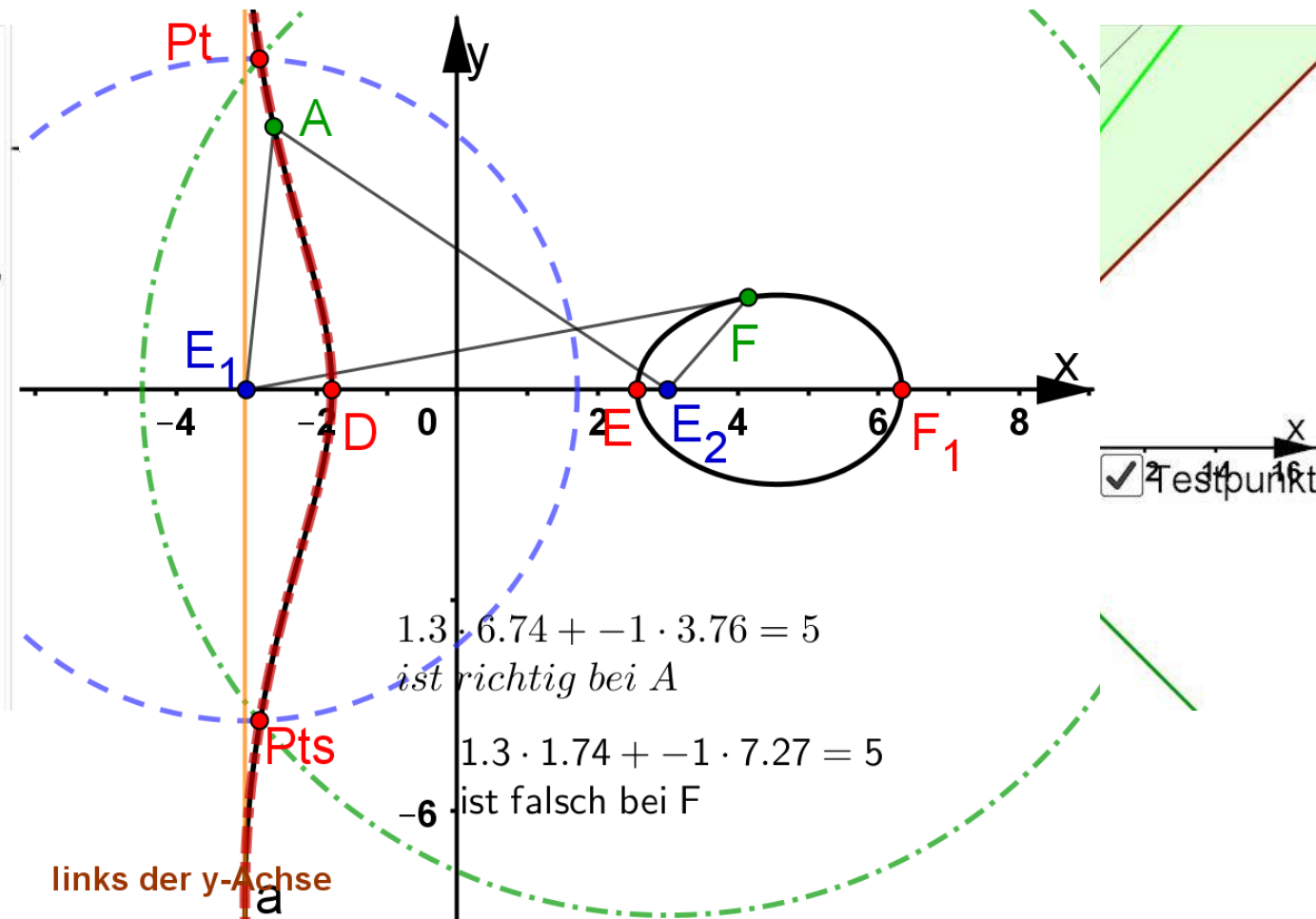
Zwei davon treffen den Gültigkeitsbereich. Dazu gehören zwei Descartes'sche Ovale.

Descartes'sche Ovale und tiefere Fragen

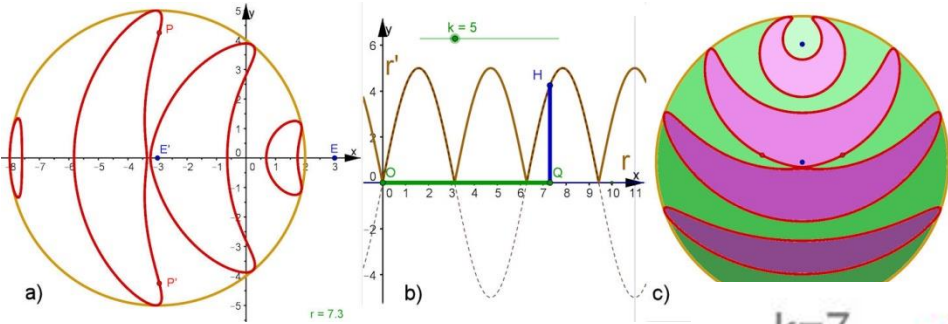
z.B.: Wo genau ist die Beule? Wann gibt es eine Beule? Nullstellen?



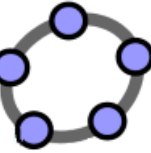
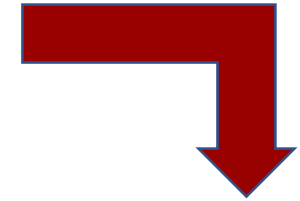
Dargestellt ist zudem ein interaktiver Beweis, dass die schwarze Kurve nicht die „Ausgangsgleichung erfüllt.“



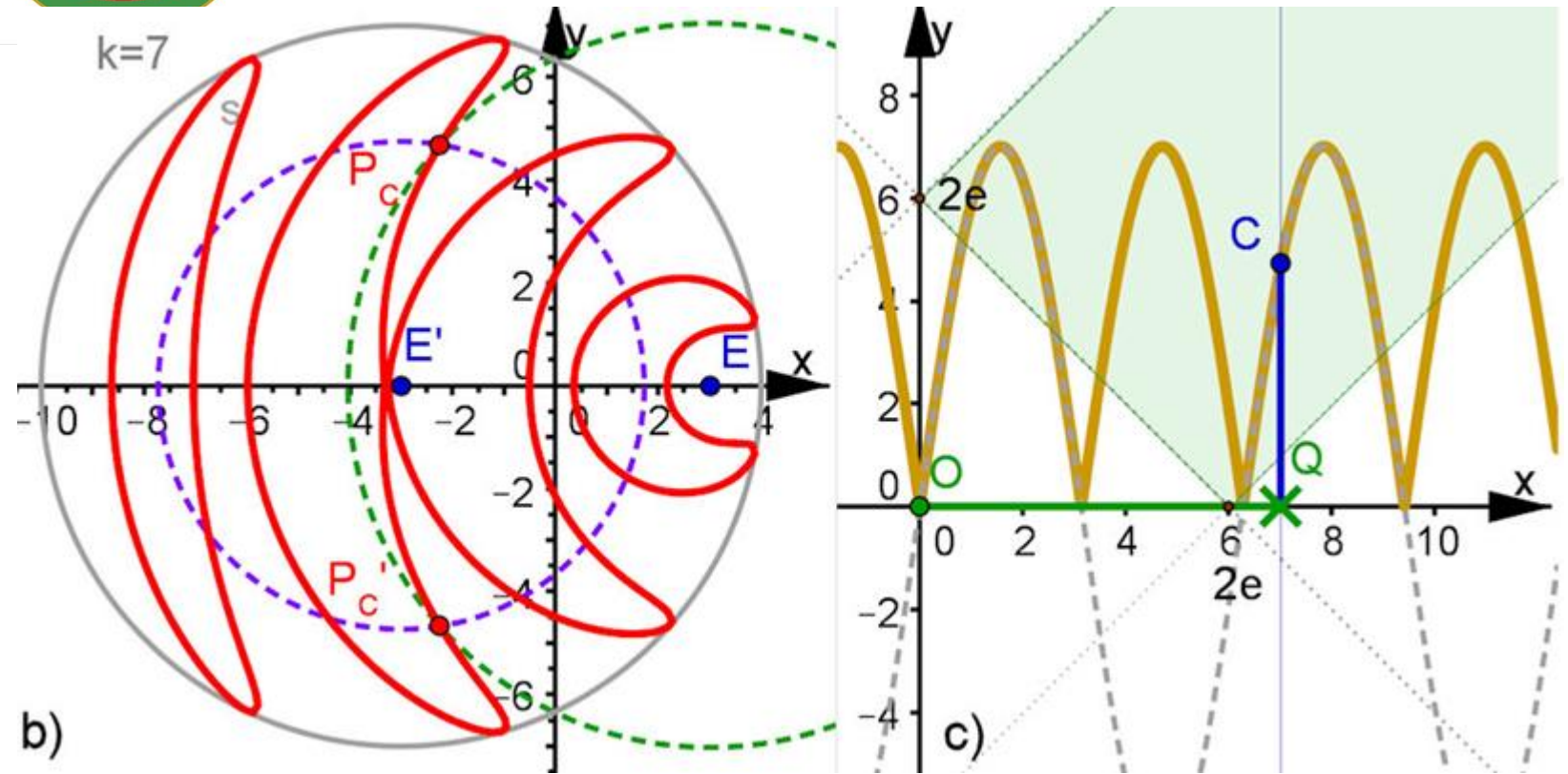
Barocke Blüten und Früchte münden in Freiheit



Aber **Verstehen** geschieht hiermit!

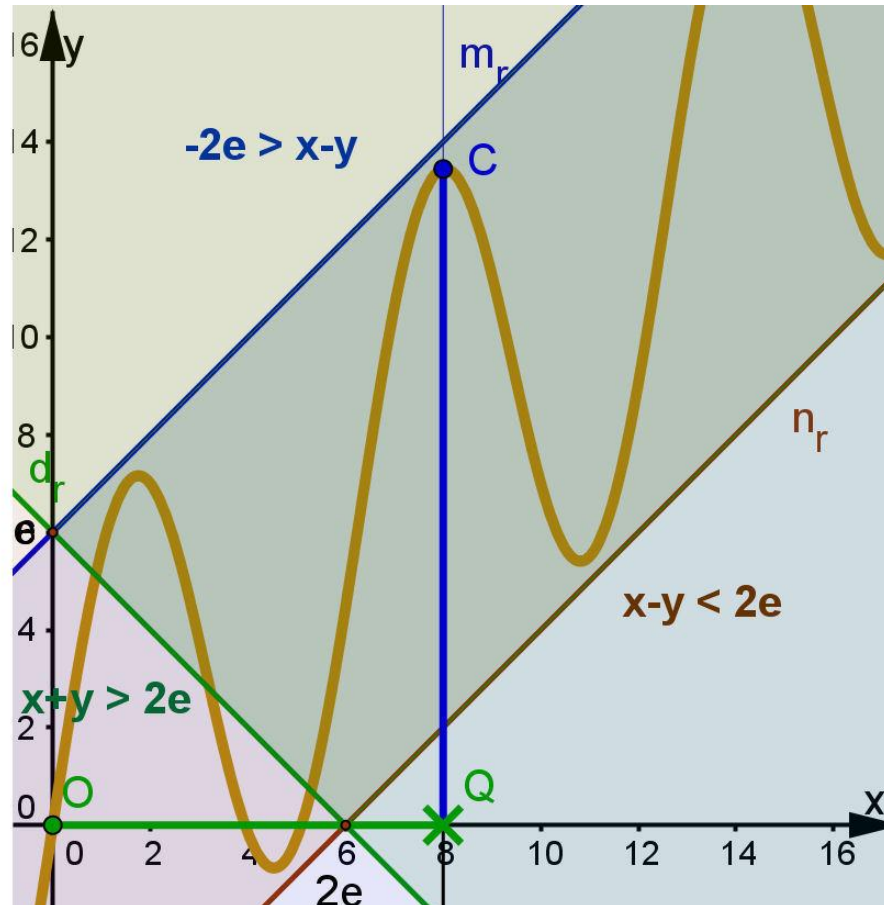
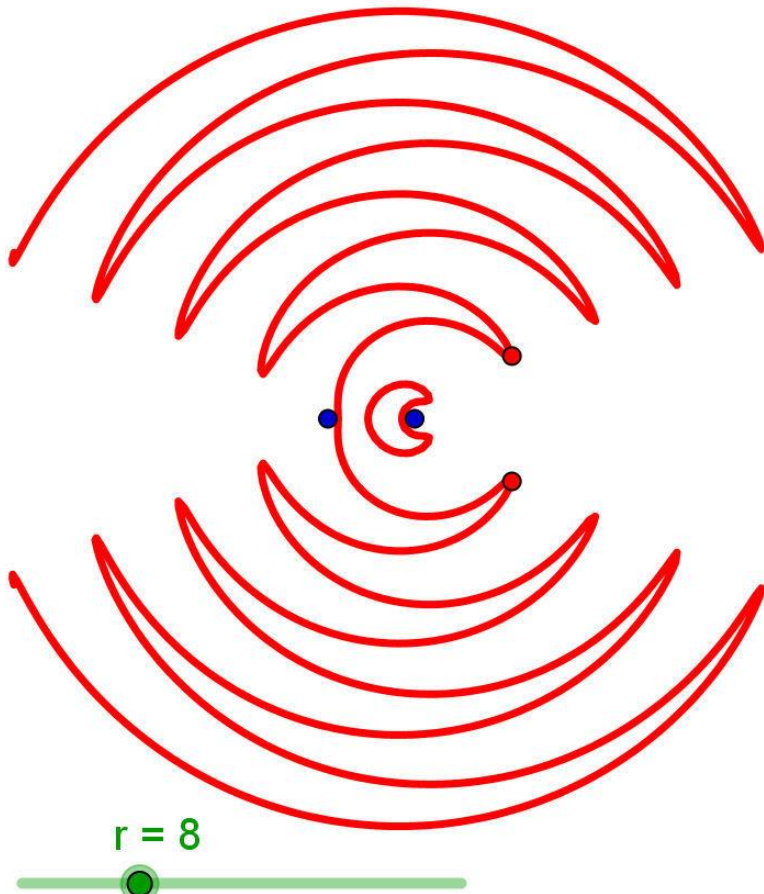
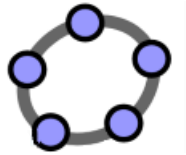


Den „Gleichrichter-Sinus“ kann man nehmen und die zugehörige bipolare Kurve dazu ansehen.



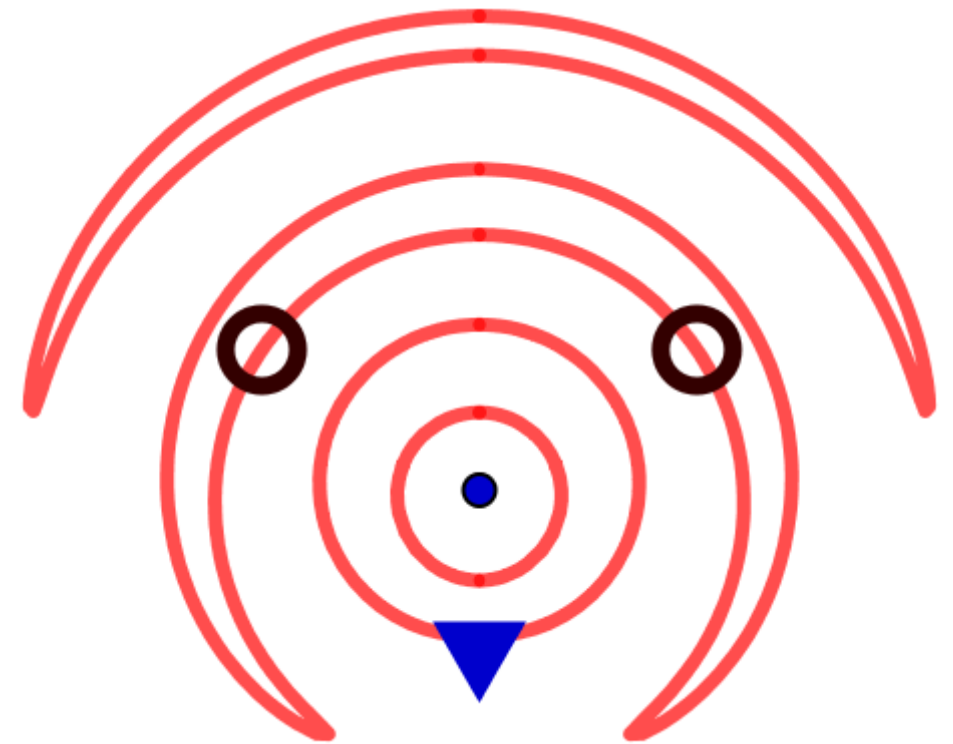
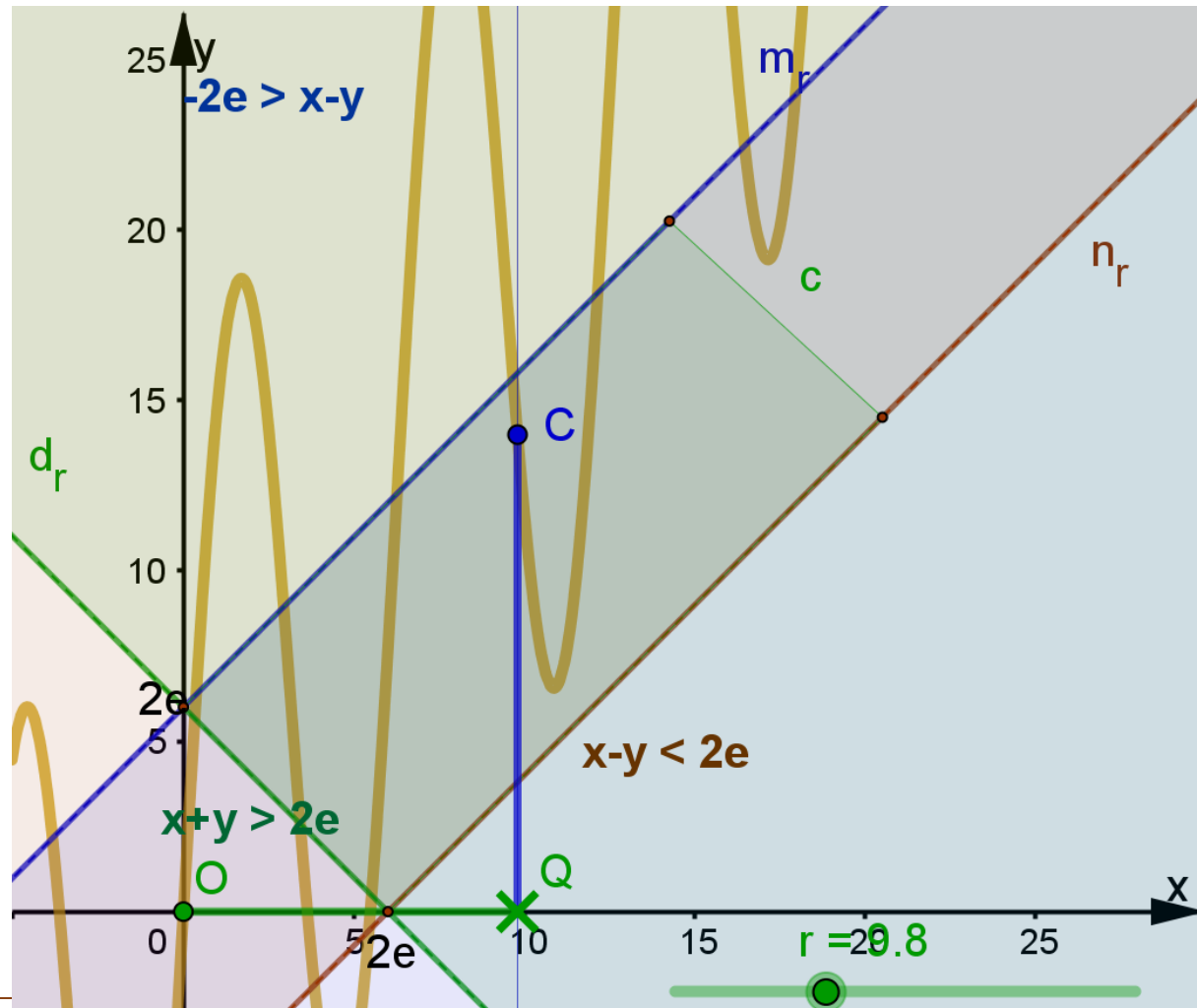
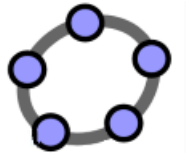
Barocke Blüten und Früchte münden in Freiheit

Aber **Verstehen** geschieht hiermit!

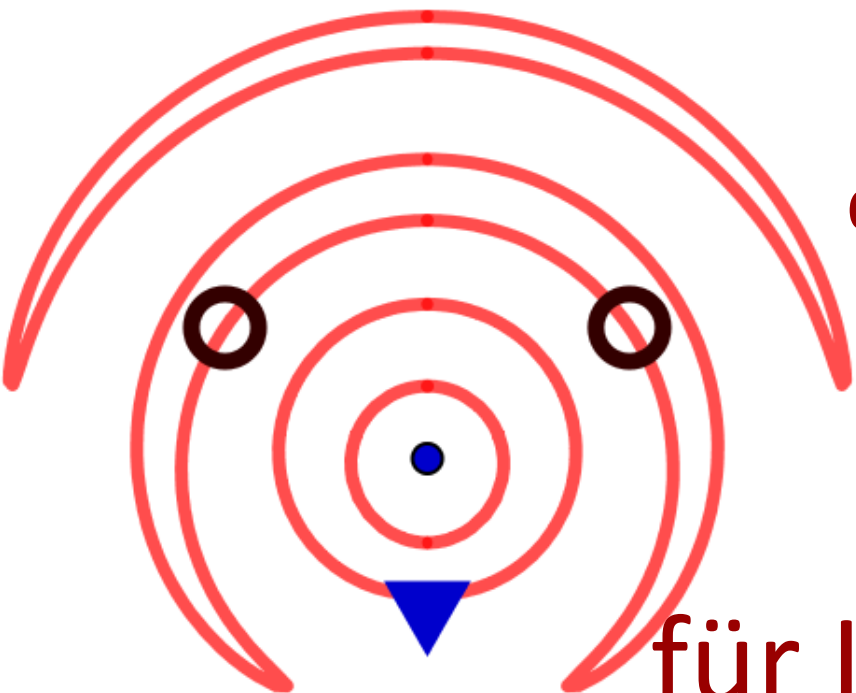


Barocke Blüten und Früchte münden in Freiheit

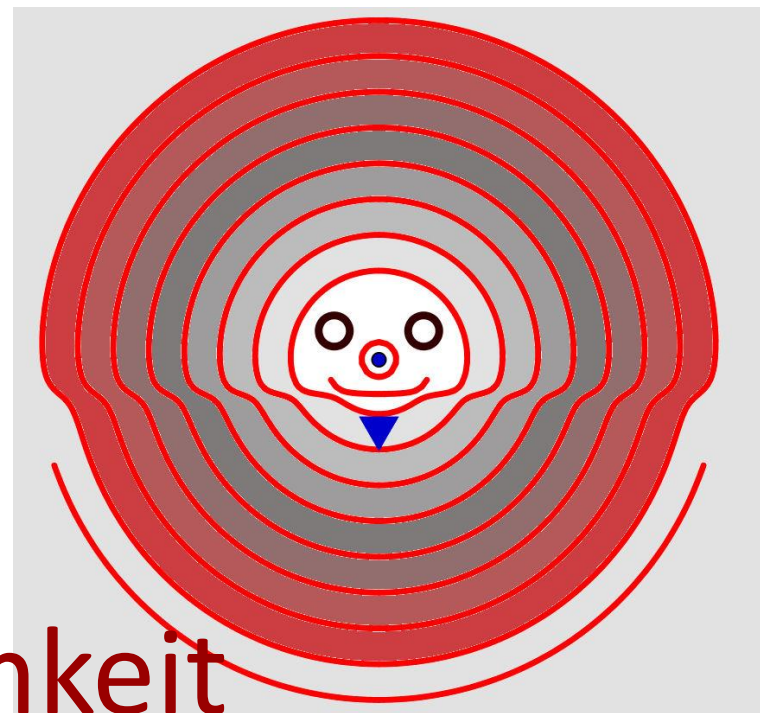
Was können wir nun vorhersagen?



Kurven und Tiefe, Geometrie und Freiheit



der schräge Sinus-Teddy
und die
Tangens-Grinsekatze
bedanken sich mit mir



für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit



www.kurven-erkunden-und-verstehen.de

