

(\* Appendix 2. H.Ira : The Development of the Two Circle Roller in a Numerical Way \*)

(\* APPENDIX 2 \*)

(\* Select all and copy of this paper,  
and paste on the MATHEMATICA in TEXT type,  
then MATHEMATICA program will be run. \*)

(\* The ruled surface  $\Omega$  of the T.C.R. by generator lines \*)

Off[General::spell]

r = 1.0;

(\* "r" is a radius of the T.C.R., and any value is permitted,  
1.0 is an example. \*)

$\delta o = \text{ArcSin}[1/(1 + \text{Sqrt}[2])];$

tend = Pi/2 +  $\delta o$ ;

(\* "tend" is a terminal value of the parameter "t" \*)

(\* The segment circle Ca based on (3). \*)

s = Sin[t];

c = Cos[t];

xa[t\_] := r\*s

ya[t\_] := -r\*(Sqrt[2]/2 + c)

za[t\_] := 0.

(\* The segment circle Cb based on (6) \*)

xb[t\_] := 0.

yb[t\_] := r\*Sqrt[2]/(2 + 2\*Sqrt[2]\*c)

zbp[t\_] := r\*Sqrt[(Sqrt[2] + c)^2 - 1]/

(1 + Sqrt[2]\*c) (\* In the case of z > 0 \*)

zbm[t\_] := -zbp[t] (\* In the case of z < 0 \*)

(\* The segment circle Ca based on (71) \*)

s $\tau$  = Sin[ $\tau$ ];

c $\tau$  = Cos[ $\tau$ ];

xa $\tau$ p[ $\tau$ \_] := r\*Sqrt[(Sqrt[2] + c $\tau$ )^2 - 1]/

(1 + Sqrt[2]\*c $\tau$ ) (\* In the case of x > 0 \*)

xa $\tau$ m[ $\tau$ \_] := -xa $\tau$ p[ $\tau$ ] (\* In the case of x < 0 \*)

ya $\tau$ [ $\tau$ \_] := -r/(Sqrt[2] + 2\*c $\tau$ )

za $\tau$ [ $\tau$ \_] := 0.

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(\* The segment circle Cb based on (70) \*)

```
xb $\tau$ [ $\tau$ _] := 0.
yb $\tau$ [ $\tau$ _] := r*(Sqrt[2]/2 + c $\tau$ )
zb $\tau$ [ $\tau$ _] := r*s $\tau$ 
```

(\* The ruled - surface  $\Omega$  based on (3), (6) and (70), (71) \*)

```
inc = (Pi/2)/9.;

labp = Table[{{xa[t], ya[t], za[t]}, {xb[t], yb[t], zbp[t]}},
{t, -Pi/2, Pi/2, inc}];
labm = Table[{{xa[t], ya[t], za[t]}, {xb[t], yb[t], zbm[t]}},
{t, -Pi/2, Pi/2, inc}];
lbap = Table[{{xa $\tau$ p[ $\tau$ ], ya $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ], za $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ]}, {xb $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ], yb $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ],
zbt[ $\tau$ ]}, { $\tau$ , -Pi/2, Pi/2, inc}];
lbam = Table[{{xa $\tau$ m[ $\tau$ ], ya $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ], za $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ]}, {xb $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ], yb $\tau$ [ $\tau$ ],
zbt[ $\tau$ ]}, { $\tau$ , -Pi/2, Pi/2, inc}];
nolab = Length[labp];
```

(\* The " $\Omega_2$ " is a upper surface of the " $\Omega$ " for " $t$ "  
which is in between - Pi/2 and Pi/2 \*)

```
 $\Omega_2$  = Show[Graphics3D[Table[Line[labp[[i]]], {i, 1, nolab}]],
PlotRange -> {{-1.2r, 1.2r}, {-1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2),
1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2)}, {-1.2r, 1.2r}}, DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

(\* The " $\Omega_3$ " is a right surface of the " $\Omega$ " for " $\tau$ "  
which is in between - Pi/2 and Pi/2 \*)

```
 $\Omega_3$  = Show[Graphics3D[Table[Line[lbap[[i]]], {i, 1, nolab}]],
PlotRange -> {{-1.2r, 1.2r},
{-1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2), 1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2)}, {-1.2r, 1.2r}},
DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

(\* The " $\Omega_1$ " is a lower surface of the " $\Omega$ " for " $t$ "  
which is in between - Pi/2 and Pi/2 \*)

```
 $\Omega_1$  = Show[Graphics3D[Table[Line[labm[[i]]], {i, 1, nolab}]],
PlotRange -> {{-1.2r, 1.2r},
{-1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2), 1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2)}, {-1.2r, 1.2r}},
DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

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(\* The "Q4" is a left surface of the "Q" for "τ"

which is in between  $-\pi/2$  and  $\pi/2$  \*)

```
Q4 = Show[Graphics3D[Table[Line[lbam[[i]]], {i, 1, nolab}]],
  PlotRange -> {{-1.2r, 1.2r},
{-1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2), 1.2r(1 + Sqrt[2]/2)}, {-1.2r, 1.2r}},
DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

(\* Circle A and B \*)

```
ca = ParametricPlot3D[{xa[t], ya[t], za[t]}, {t, -tend, tend},
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
cb = ParametricPlot3D[{0, r*(Sqrt[2]/2 + cτ), r* sτ}, {τ, -tend, tend},
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
cacb = Show[ca, cb, DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

(\* Coordinate axis x y z \*)

```
lx = Show[Graphics3D[{AbsoluteThickness[1.2],
  Line[{{-0.5*r, 0, 0}, {1.2*r, 0, 0}}]}], DisplayFunction -> Identity]
ly = Show[Graphics3D[{AbsoluteThickness[1.2],
  Line[{{0, -1.0* r*(1 + Sqrt[2]/2), 0},
{0, 1.2*r*(1 + Sqrt[2]/2), 0}}]}], DisplayFunction -> Identity]
lz = Show[Graphics3D[{AbsoluteThickness[1.2],
  Line[{{0, 0, -0.5*r}, {0, 0, 1.5*r}}]}], DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

(\* Center lines of the Ca and Cb \*)

```
lxca = Show[Graphics3D[Line[{{-r, -r*Sqrt[2]/2, 0}, {r, -r*Sqrt[2]/2, 0}}]],
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
lzca = Show[
  Graphics3D[Line[{{0, -r*Sqrt[2]/2, 0}, {0, -r*Sqrt[2]/2, 0.2*r}}]],
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
lxcb = Show[
  Graphics3D[Line[{{-0.2*r, r*Sqrt[2]/2, 0}, {0.2*r, r*Sqrt[2]/2, 0}}]],
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
lzcb = Show[Graphics3D[Line[{{0, r*Sqrt[2]/2, -r}, {0, r*Sqrt[2]/2, r}}]],
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

(\* Sphere G ; It's radius is  $r/\sqrt{2}$ ,

and a center is origin of the 0 - xyz coordinate system. \*)

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```
<< Graphics`Graphics3D`
```

```
<< Graphics`Shapes`
```

```
g = Show[Graphics3D[Sphere[r*Sqrt[2]/2, 25, 25]], Shading -> False,
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

```
wG = Show[WireFrame[g], DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

```
(* The Moving - Centroad Mc *)
```

```
xsd = r*s/(2 + Sqrt[2]*c);
```

```
ysd = -r*c/(2 + Sqrt[2]*c);
```

```
zsd = r*Sqrt[(Sqrt[2] + c)^2 - 1]/(2 + Sqrt[2]*c);
```

```
mc = ParametricPlot3D[{{xsd, ysd, zsd, {AbsoluteThickness[2], Hue[0.66]}},
  {xsd, ysd, -zsd, {AbsoluteThickness[2], Hue[0.66]}}}, {t, -tend, tend},
  AspectRatio -> Automatic, PlotPoints -> 1000,
  ViewPoint -> {2.962, -1.207, 1.104},
  DisplayFunction -> Identity]
```

```
(* The ruled surface  $\Omega$  by a generator - lines *)
```

```
Show[ $\Omega_1$ ,  $\Omega_2$ ,  $\Omega_3$ ,  $\Omega_4$ , wG, mc, cacb,
  lx, ly, lz, lxca, lzca, lxcb, lzcb,
  DisplayFunction -> $DisplayFunction,
  ViewPoint -> {3.015, -2.658, 3.378},
  Shading -> False, Boxed -> False]
```