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pratt, a camel
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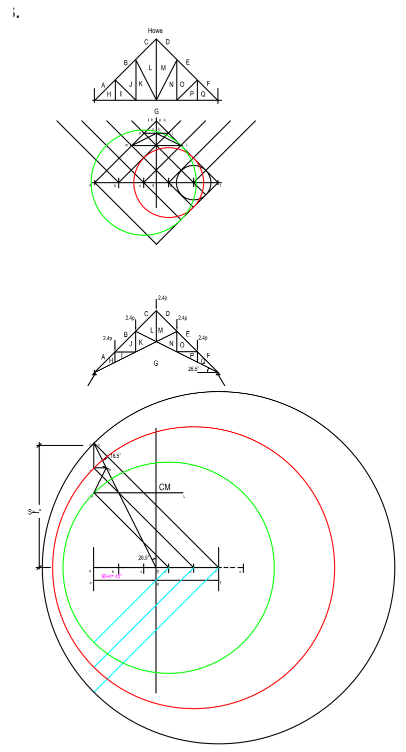


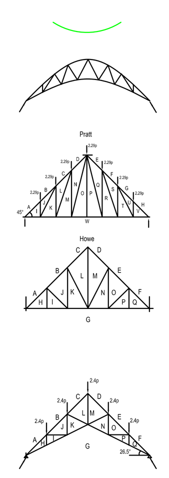
5 truss types
crescent truss not
shown

Destruction

Cut tie and obtain
crescent truss. or
straighten the top chord
and obtain pratt

Howe or pratt truss.
Cut the chord and
obtain scissors
truss

scissors



The function, with the spacing of the rays, should give us the assumed displacement of the orbits relative to the center of mass.

Hence in the disturbed state, for each particle, though there are more than two states (shown below) which can be represented by two ellipses wrapped around two individual cylinders, if we consider a particular fixed angle,the state in between the two ellipses will be attributed to the energy and that up to the first ellipse to the mass.

At $\approx 180 - \theta$ the ellipses begin to touch.

Note that the chord is still intact.

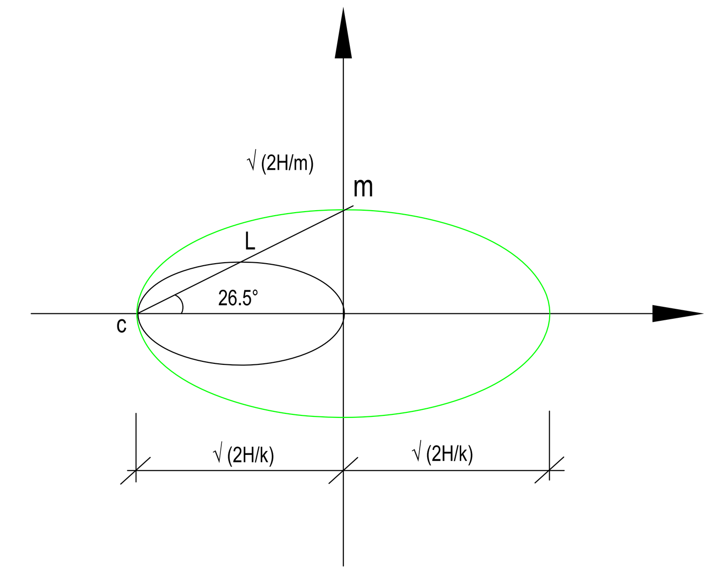
One option of failure is progressive collapse of the framework, the other is sudden collapse, and third form of failure is one where after sudden collapse the structure re-adjusts itself to become stable.

If we were to cut the bottom chord and we had a smart framework, it would collapse in the real world , but could theoretically readjust itself in the form of a scissors or a crescent truss and become stable.

There will be a trust developed at the supports which could be attributed to energy given off during interaction.

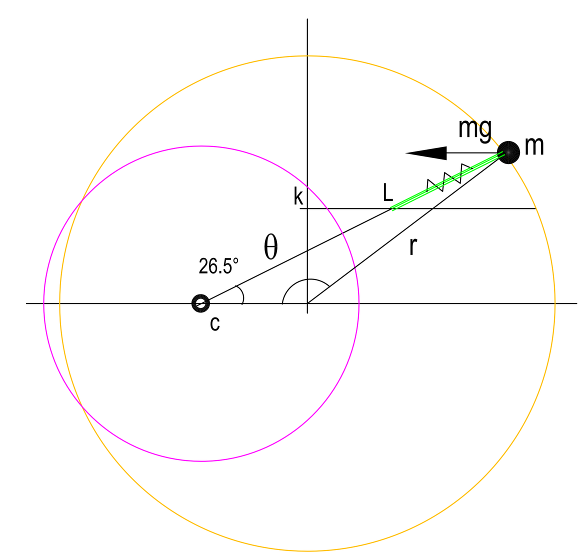
Ideally we are dealing with a phenomenon we will call Truss Buckling.

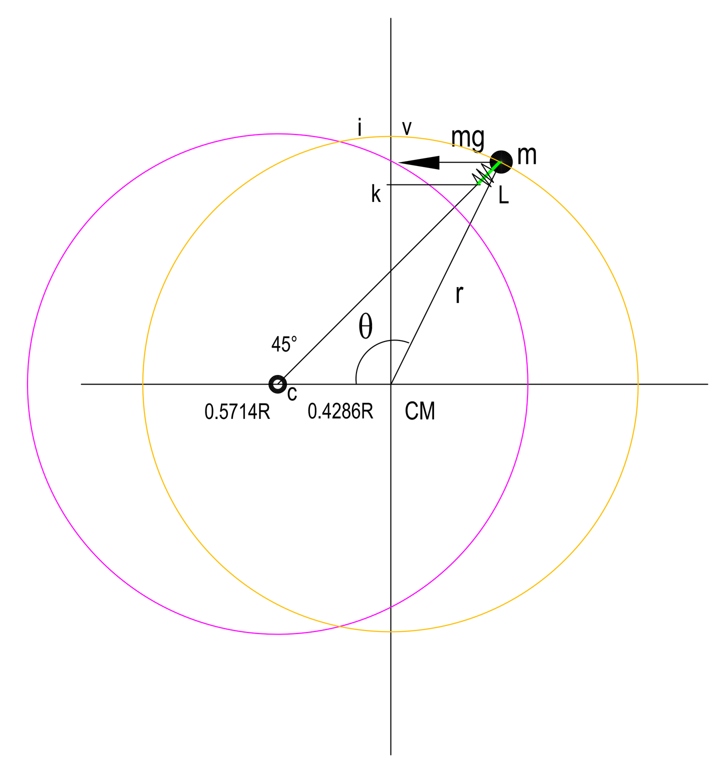
All along there has been the assumption that there is a one to one correspondence between the load and the structure. (function and form) That is either we are traveling on a straight line segment, a straight top chord, where the rays are shun with a constant slope, or the top chord is arched, (as in the case of the bowstring truss), hence the rays are shun varrying with the angle of the tangent.



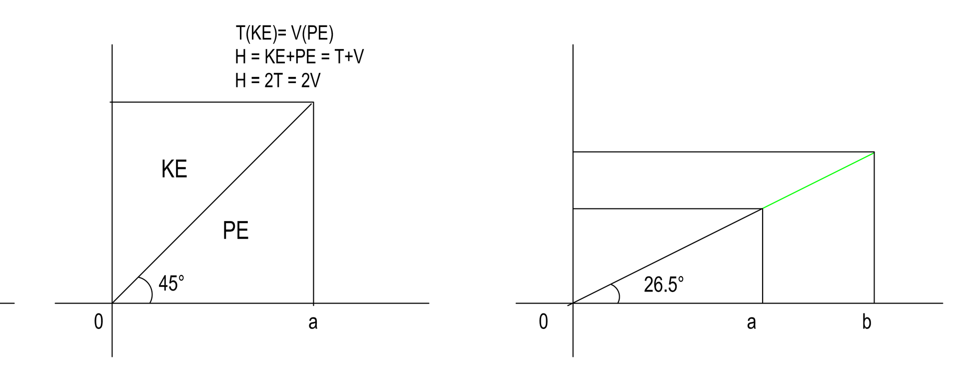
Pratt Truss

As we change the angle of the rays to 90 degrees our frame work has become so large that nothing is reflected.





Analogy of a ball rolling down the incline



Force ≈ momentum along entire path down the incline

Force > momentum from b to a, and is equal to it from a to 0.

Assign symmetry as it relates to external face of the solid versus its cross section. The external face will be in direct relation to the loads or the Hamiltonian.

The cross section of the interior of the solid will be proportional to the Lagrangian.

For each solid with a symmetric cross section:

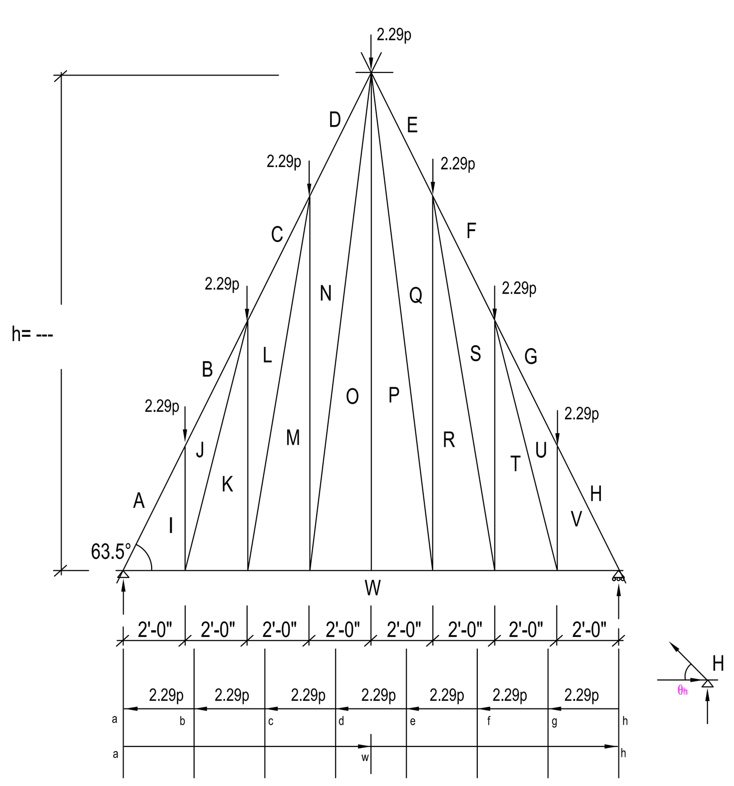
Either one can be obtained by increasing the internal or external energy, by assigning a factor to the angle of the form or to the index of reflexion.

Face of a tetrahedron is an equilateral triangle and its cross section an isocelese triangle.

Face of an octahedron is an equilateral triangle and its cross section is a square. Note: form and function are virtually one and the same at 45 degrees.

Face of the cube is a square whereas its cross section is a rectangle.

Face of a dodecahedron is a pentagon where its cross section is a hexagon



Symmetric loading of a symmetric polygon representative of a uniform isotropic universe with class of symmetry = 2 (the octahedron cross sectgion)