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Frustum shaped objects

From Wikimedia Commons, a free media repository jump to navigation jump to searches from Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository jump to the navigation jump search summit in Antarctica, see Mount Frustum. Pyramid frustums setExame: Pentagon and square frustumFacesn trapezoidal trapezoidal, 2 n-gonsEdges3nVertices2nSymmetry groupCnv, [1,n], (*nn)Propertiesconvex Geometry, frustum[1] (plural: frusta or frustums) is a part of a solid substance (usually a cone or pyramid) lying between one or two parallel planes that cut it. The right frustum is a parallel truncate right pyramid or right cone. [1] During a computer graphic, the viewing frustum is a three-dimensional region that is displayed on the screen. It consists of an inverted pyramid; in particular, the culling of frustum is a method of determining a hidden surface. In the aerospace industry, the frustum is a fairness between two stages of multi-stage rockets (such as Saturn V) that are shaped like a separate cone. If all sides are forced to be identical, the frustum becomes a single prism. Elements, special cases, and related concepts Square frustum Regular octahedron can be supplemented on 3 faces to create a triangular frustum frustum axis is that of the original cone or pyramid. Frustum is circular, if it is circular base; it is good if the axis is perpendicular to both bases, and obliquely otherwise. Frustum height is the perpendicular distance between the planes of the two bases. Cones and pyramids can be considered to degenerate cases of frusta, where one of the cutting planes passes through the apex (so that the relevant base decreases to a point). Pyramid frusta is a subclass prismatoids. Two frusta joined their base to make a bifrustum. The formula Volume Square Pyramid frustum volume formula was introduced by ancient Egyptian mathematics, called Moscow mathematical papyrus, written in the 13th dynasty (c. 1850 BC): V = 1 3 h (2 + b + b 2). (\displaystyle V={\tfrac {1}{3}}h\left(a^{2}+ab+b^{2}\right).} where (a) and (b) the base and upper lateral lengths of the pyramid have been separated, and h is the height. The Egyptians knew the right formula to obtain a separated square pyramid, but the moscow papyram does not provide proof of this equation. The volume of the conical or pyramidal frustum is the solid volume before the vertex is cut, minus the peak volume: V = h 1 B 1 − h 2 B 2 3 {\displaystyle V={\frac {h_{1}B_{1}-h_{2}B_{2}}{3}}} where B1 is one base area, B2 is the other base area. , and h1, h2 are perpendicular heights from the apex to the planes of both bases. In view of the ka B 1 h 1 2 = B 2 h 2 2 = B 1 B 2 h 1 h 2 = α (\displaystyle {\frac {B_{1}}{h_{1}^{2}}}{\frac {B_{2}}{h_{2}^{2}}}={\frac {\sqrt {B_{1}B_{2}}}{h_{1}h_{2}}}=\alpha} , formula can be expressed as a difference in the α/3 of this proportionality and only h1 and h2. V = h 1 α h 1 2 − h 2 α h 2 2 3 = α 3 (h 1 3 − h 2 3) {\displaystyle V={\frac {h_{1}\alpha h_{1}^{2}-h_{2}\alpha h_{2}^V = h 1 2 2 H 2 3) (\ displaystyle V = (\ frac (h_{1} \ alfa h_{1} ^ {2}-h_{2} \ alfa h_{2} ^ {2}}{3}}={\frac {\alpha }{3}}(h_{1}^{3}-h_{2}^{3}}} Faktoringa starpība starp diviem kubiem, a3 − b3 = (a − b) (a2 + ab + b2), viens iegūst h1 − h2 = h, frustum augstums, un αh12 + h1h2 + h22/3. By α and replacing its definition, the mean value of heroin in areas B1 and B2 is obtained. The alternate formula is V = h 3 (B 1 + B 1 B 2 + B 2) (\displaystyle V ={\frac {h}{3}}\left(B_{1}+{\sqrt {B_{1}B_{2}}}+B_{2}\right)} . Alexandria's heron is marked to get this formula, and he/she encounters an imaginary unit, the negative square root. [2] In particular, the volume of circular cone frustum frustum is V = π h 3 (r 1 2 + r 1 r 2 + r 2) {\displaystyle V={\frac {\pi h}{3}}\left(r_{1}^{2}+r_{1}r_{2}+r_{2}^{2}\)}, where r1, r2 are both foundations. The volume of pyramid frustum whose base is n-sided regularly polygons is V = n h 12 (a 1 2 + a 1 a 2 + a 2 2) cot π n {\displaystyle V = (\ frac (nh }{12}}\left(a_{1}^{2}+a_{1}a_{2}+a_{2} {2}^{2}\right)\cot {\frac {\pi }{n}}}}}} where a1 and a2 are the edges of both bases. Surface area Conical frustum 3D pattern conical frustum. On the right circular conical[3] [4] Lateral surface area = π (r 1 + r 2) s = π (r 1 + r 2) (r 1 − r 2) 2 + h 2 (\ displaystyle (\begin{aligned){Lateral Surface Area}}&= pi \\left(r_{1} +r_{2}\right)) s\\\=\pi \left(r_{1}+r_{2}\right){ sqrt {\left(r_{1}-r_{2}\right)+{2}+h^{2}}}end{aligned}}} and Total surface area = π ((r 1 + r 2) s + r 1 2 + r 2 2) = π (((r 1 + r 2) (r 1 − r 2) 2 + h 2 + r 1 2 + r 2 2) (\displaystyle {\begin{aligned}{\text{\text{Total Surface Area}}=\pi \left(\left(r_{1}+right)s+r_{1}^{2}+r_{2}^{2}\right)) (\ \style (\ begin (aligned) (total surface area)}&=\pi\left(\left(r_{1}+r_{2}\right) s + r_{1} ^ {2} + r_{2} ^ {2}\right) \\\\\pi \left(\left(r_{1}+r_{2}\right){\sqrt {\left(r_{1}-r_{2}\right)^{2}+h^{2}}}+ r_{1}^{2}^r_{2} {2}^{2}\right)\end{aligned}}}}}where r1 and r2 are the base and top radii, and the respective s are inclined height frustum. The surface area of the right frustuma, the bases of which are similar to the regular n-sided polygons, shall be A = n 4 [(a 1 2 + a 2 2) of cot π n + (a 1 2 - a 2 2) 2 2. π n + 4 h 2 (a 1 + a 2) 2] (\displaystyle A={\frac {n}{4}}\left[\left(a_{1}^{2}+a_{2}^{2}\right)\cot (\frac (\pi)}{n}}+ (\ sqrt (\ left (\ left (\ a_{1} ^ {2}-a_{2} ^ {2} \ right) {2} \ sec ^ {2} {\frac {\pi}{n}}+4h^{2}\left(a_{1}+a_{2}\right)^{2}}}\right]}, where a1 and a2 are the edges of both bases. Examples of Rolo brand chocolate rough right circular conical frustum, although not flat on top. To (reverse) of the U.S. one dollar bill, a pyramid frustum appears on the other side of the Great Seal of the U.S., an exaggeration with the Eye from the Ziggurats, step pyramids, and some ancient Native American mounds also form the frustum of one or more pyramids, with additional features such as stairs attached. Chinese pyramids. The John Hancock Center in Chicago, Illinois is a frustum whose base is rectangles. The Washington Monument is a narrow square-footed pyramidal frustum topped with a small pyramid. Viewing frustum 3D computer graphics is a virtual photo or video camera usable view modeled as a pyramid frustum. In an English translation of Stanislaw Lem's short-story collection Cyberiad, the poem Love and tensor algebra claims that every frustum longs to be a cone. Buckets and typical lampshades are daily examples of conical fructuity. Some examples include drinking glasses and some room capsules. See also Spherical frustum Notes 1.^ The term frustum comes from latin frustum meaning piece or crumbs. The English word is often misspelled as frustrum, a different Latin word cognate to the English word upset. [5] The upset of these two words is very old: a warning about them can be found in the Appendix Probi, and Plautus's works include a pun on them. [6] References ^ William F. Kern, James R. Bland, Solid Mensuration with Evidence, 1938, p. 67 ^ Nahin, Paul. 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Frustums paper models (abbreviated pyramids) Frustum paper model (abbreviated cone) Design paper models from conical frustum (desolate conesis) Retrieved from /w/index.php?title=Frustum&oldid=972052480Page 2Thirteenth Dynasty of Egypt1803 BC-1649 BCite statue of pharaoh Imyremeshaw in the Egyptian Museum CairoCapitalItjtawyCommonCommon languageThe egyptian languagePicture of the ancient Egyptian religionGovernmentabsocular monarchyHistorical era • Established in 1803 BC • Disestablished 1649 BC Before it succeeded the twelfth dynasty of Egypt's Fifteenth Dynasty Egypt Sixteenth Dynasty Egyptian Periods and Ancient Egypt All Years is bc early pre-dynasty period First Dynasty I c. 3150-2890 Second Dynasty II 2890-2686 Old Kingdom Third Dynasty III 2686-2613 Fourth Dynasty IV 2613-2498 Dynasty Fifth V 2498-2345 Sixth Dynasty VI 2345–2181 First Intermediate Seventh Dynasty VII 1991 Dynasty VIII 2181-0 2160 Ninth Dynasty IX 2160-2130 Tenth Dynasty X 2130-2040 Early Eleventh Dynasty XI 2134-2061 Middle Kingdom Late Eleventh Dynasty XI 2061-1991 Twelfth Dynasty XII 1991-1803 Thirteenth Dynasty XIII 1803–1649 Fourteenth Dynasty XIV 1705-1690 Second fifteenth dynasty dynasty s35€, 1674–1535 Sixteen dynasty XVI 1660-1600 Abydos Dynasty 1650–1600 Seventeenth Dynasty XVII 158 0-1549 New Kingdom Eighteenth Dynasty XVIII 1 549-1292 Nineteenth Dynasty XIX 1292-1189 Twentieth Dynasty XX 1189-1077 Third intermediate Twenty-first dynasty XXI 1069-945 Twenty-second Dyna Sty XXII 945-720 Twenty-third dynasty XXIII 837–728 Twenty-fourth dynasty XXIV 732–720 Twenty-fifth dynasty XXV 732-653 Late Twenty-sixth dynasty XXVI 672-525 Twenty-seventh dynasty(1. Persian period) XXVII 525-404 Twenty-eighth dynasty XXVIII 404-398 Twenty-ninth Dynasty XXIX 398-380 Thirty dynasty(2 Persian period) XXXI 343-332 Ptolemaic (hellenistic) Argead Dynasty 332-305 Ptolemaic Kingdom 305-30 See also: List of Pharaohs after period and DynastyPeriodization of Ancient Egyptvte Thirteen dynasty of ancient Egypt (notated Dynasty XIII) often accompanied by dynasty XI , XII and XIV under the group name Middle Kingdom. Some writers separate it from these dynastics and will join it to the dynasty XIV through XVII as part of the second interim period. Dynasty XIII lasted from about 1803 BC to about 1649 BC, i.e. 154 years. [1] The 13th dynasty was a direct continuation of the previous 12th dynasty, with his first ruler believed that son Amenemhat IV. [1] Kim Ryholt suggests that the delimitation of the two dynasies reflects the rise of the independent 14th dynasty in the Eastern Delus, which he suggests took place during the reign of sobeknefers. [1] As direct heirs to the kings of the 12th dynasty, the pharaohs of the 13th dynasty ruled from Memphis over Central And Upper Egypt, all the way to the second cataract in the south. The power of the 13th Dynasty declined gradually over its 150-year existence, and it finally came to an end with the victory of Memphis the Ruler of Hyksos from 15th Dynasty, C. 1650 BC. [1] The ruler later in the texts this dynasty is usually described as an era of chaos and disorder. However, the period may be calmer than it was once thought, because the central government of Itj-tawy at Faiyum was maintained in most of the dynasty and the country remained relatively stable. The period was characterized by decline, with a large number of kings with short reigns and only a few affirmations. It is clear that they were not from the same family line, and some of them were born in common. Unfortunately, the true chronology of this dynasty is difficult to determine, because there are few monuments from the period. Many of the kings' names are known only from odd excerpts of inscriptions or from scarabs. [quote required] The names and order shown in the table are based on Dodson and Hilton and Ryholt. [1] [2] Dynasty XIII Pharaoh Name Pharaoh Image Burial Consort (s) Comments Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep I The dominant hypothesis is that Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep was the founder of the dynasty,[3][4] in the older studies of Wegaf Sonbef Perhaps Amenemhat IV's son and sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep's brother. [3] Nerikare Sekhemkare Amenemhat V Ameny Qemau Ameny Qemau Hotepibre Qemau Siharnedjheritef[5] Possibly identical to King Sehotepibre turin Canon Iufni Known only from Turin canon Seankhibre Ameny-Intef-Amenemhat VI Semenkare Nebnuni Sehetepibre Sewesekhtawy Sewadjkare I known only from Turin canon Nedjemibre Known only from Turin canon Khaankhre Sobekhotep II Renseneb Amenemhat Awybre Hor Buried Dahshur near the pyramid Amenemhet III Nubhetepti (?) Sekhemrekhutawy Khabaw Possible son Hor Awybre. Djedkheperew Possible brother Sekhemrekhutawy Khabaw. Sedjefakare Kay-Amenemhet VII Khutawyre Wegaf Userkare Khendjer Pyramids Khendjer, South Saqqara [6] Seneb [henas?] May also bear the name Nimaatre. Smenkhkare Imyremeshaw Aya (Iy)? Sehetepkare Intef Aya (Iy)? Seth Meribre Sekhemresewadjtawy Sobekhotep III Senebhenas [7] Neni [7] Khasekhemre Neferhotep I perhaps buried Abydos Senebsen [7] Menwadjre Sihor Ephemeral coregent with his brother Neferhotep I Khaneferre Sobekhotep IV Perhaps buried In Abydos: S 10 (Abydos) Tjan [7] Brother Neferhotep I and Sihathor Merhotepre Sobekhotep V Nubkhaes? [7] Khahotepre Sobekhotep VI Wahibre Ibiau Merneferre Ay Built a pyramid whose location is unknown, perhaps near Memphis. [8] Inni? Reigning 23 years, the longest reign of the dynasty. The last king to testify in both Lower and Upper Egypt. After these kings, the remaining ruler of the 13th dynasty only attests to the finds of Upper Egypt. This may point to the abandonment of the old capital Itjtawy in favour of Thebes. [9] Daphna Ben Tor believes that this event was caused by the invasion of the Eastern Delst and the Memphis region by the Ruler of Canaanite. For some authors, this marks the end of the Middle World and the beginning of the second intermediate. [9] This analysis is, however, rejected by Ryholt and Baker, who note that The Seheqenre Sankhptahi stele, at the end of the dynasty, strongly suggests that he ruled Memphis. Unfortunately, the stele is Origin. [3] [4] Dynasty XIII Pharaoh continued Pharaoh Comments Merhotepre Ini A.k.a. Ini I Sankhenre Sewadjtu Mersekhemre Ined Possibly the same as Neferhotep II Sewadjkare Hori A.k.a. Hori II Merkawre Sobekhotep VII Kings Eight, words lost Merkheperre Merkare known only from turin canon One lost king Sewadjare Mentuhotep V [...] mosre Ibi [...] maatre Hor [...] [...] webenre Se [...] kare Seheqenre Sankhptahi represented by stele offers Ptah [...] re Se [...] the chronological position of several purported rulings could not be conclusively determined due to lack of evidence: Dynasty XIII pharaohs, uncertain position pharaoh Comments Mershepsesre Ini II According to von Beckerath, successor of Sewadjare Mentuhotep V and predecessor Merkheperre Mersekhemre Neferhotep II Possibly the same as Mersekhemre Ined Sewahenre Senebmiu Under von Beckerath, successor Se [...] kare Sekhanenre ... re Sobekhotep I and II Ryholt posits ruler named Sobkhotep I Sekhemre Khutawy as the first king of this dynasty. Now it is the dominant hypothesis of Egyptology [4] and Sobekhotep Sekhemre Khutawy in this article is called Sobekhotep I. Ryholt thus credits Sekhemre Khutawy Sobkhotep I with the reign of 3 to 4 years c. 1800 BC and suggests that Khaankhre Sobekhotep II ruled c. 20 years later in 1780 BC. [3] Dodson and Hilton similarly believe that Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep predated Khaankhre Sobekhotep. [10] Descendants of King Sailor and High Governor Gebu, 13th dynasty, 1700. After allowing discipline at the southern fort to deteriorate, the government finally withdrew its garrison and, not long after, the fort was repeatedly laden with the growing Nubian state of Kush. In the north, Lower Egypt was overrun by Hyksos, semitic people from all over Sinai. An independent line of kings created dynasty XIV, which originated in the western Delta during the later Dynasty XIII. According to Manetho, intruders from the east called Hyksos, who seized Egypt without being struck by unspice, came into this unstable mix; and to plajurm the rulers of the earth, then they mercilessly burned our cities, destroyed the temples of the gods on earth... Their regime, called Dynasty XV, was claimed to have replaced Dynasties XIII and XIV in most parts of the country. However, recent archaeological finds in Edfu might indicate that Hyksos 15th dynasty already existed at least until the reign of the 13th dynasty, King Sobekhotep IV. In a recently published paper in Egypt and Levant[11], Nadine Moeller, Gregory Marouard and N. Ayers discuss the important early days of the 12th dynasty in the eastern part of the Middle Kingdom administrative building in Upper Arrieu Tell Edfu, which was constantly used at the beginning of the 17th dynasty, when its remains were a large bunker court. Egyptologists in 2010 and 2011 on the site of the former 12th dynasty buildings, which was also used in the 13th dynasty, fell short of the discovery of a large adjacent hall, which appeared to contain 41 seals, showing the Khyan cart of King Khyan of Hyksos, together with 9 seals, naming king Sobekhotep IV of the 13th dynasty. [12] The conserved contexts of these seals show that Sobekhotep IV and Khyan were most likely the time-olds. This could mean that the 13th dynasty did not control the whole of Egypt when Sobekhotep IV joined in power, and that there was a significant overlap between the 13th and 15th dynasies since Sobekhotep IV was only the middle ruler of the 13th dynasty; although one of its most powerful kings. Therefore, Manetho's assertion that the Hyksos 15 turn of the dynasty violently replaced the 13th dynasty could be a piece of later Egyptian propaganda. Rather, the 13th dynasty body has collapsed throughout Egypt in its last decades and the Hyksos State Delta region simply took over Memphis and ended in the 13th dynasty kingdom. However, this analysis and the conclusions that follow were rejected by Egyptologist Robert Porter, who claims that Khyan ruled much later than Sobekhotep IV (a gap of c. 100 years exists between the two in conventional chronology) and that the seals of pharaoh were used long after his death. Thus sobekhotep IV seals might not indicate that he was a modern-day Khyan. Merneferre Ay was the last Egyptian ruler in the 13th dynasty, evidenced by objects both in the lower and upper parts of Egypt. [14] He/she is then only certified by Merhotepre Ini. [15] References ^ a b c d e Kim S. B. Ryholt, Political situation in Egypt during the second interim period, c. 1800-1550 B.C., Museum Tusculanum Press 1997, p. 197. American University Cairo Press, London, 2004. 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