

# ellipse evolute plot with normal lines

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The full discussion of this problem is at this website:

<http://www34.homepage.villanova.edu/robert.jantzen/maple/ellipse/>

We plot the ellipse with semi-axes plotted with its evolute and a family of equally spaced (in the parameter space) normal lines.

> restart : BasisFormat( false ) : with( plots ) : with( LinearAlgebra ) :

The parametrized ellipse is:  $x = a \cos(t)$ ,  $y = b \sin(t)$ ,  $t = 0 .. 2\pi$ :

Set the shape of the ellipse:

> a := 1 : b :=  $\frac{3}{2}$  :

The parametrized curve:

> R(t) := < a cos(t), b sin(t) > : R(t)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \frac{3 \sin(t)}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

The evolute is calculated elsewhere:

> Evolute(t) :=  $(a^2 - b^2) \left\langle \frac{\cos^3(t)}{a}, -\frac{\sin^3(t)}{b} \right\rangle$  : Evolute(t)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5 \cos(t)^3}{4} \\ \frac{5 \sin(t)^3}{6} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

The normal to the ellipse is:

> NV(t) :=  $\left\langle -\frac{2 \cos(t)}{\sqrt{3 \cos(t)^2 + 1}}, -\frac{\sin(t)}{\sqrt{3 \cos(t)^2 + 1}} \right\rangle$

$$NV := t \mapsto \left\langle -\frac{2 \cdot \cos(t)}{\sqrt{3 \cdot \cos(t)^2 + 1}}, -\frac{\sin(t)}{\sqrt{3 \cdot \cos(t)^2 + 1}} \right\rangle \quad (3)$$

The normal line is:

> NLINE := unapply  $\left( \left\langle \cos(t) - \frac{3 s \cos(t)}{\sqrt{5 \cos(t)^2 + 4}}, \frac{3}{2} \sin(t) - \frac{2 s \sin(t)}{\sqrt{5 \cos(t)^2 + 4}} \right\rangle, (t, s) \right)$  : NLINE(t, s)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) - \frac{3 s \cos(t)}{\sqrt{5 \cos(t)^2 + 4}} \\ \frac{3 \sin(t)}{2} - \frac{2 s \sin(t)}{\sqrt{5 \cos(t)^2 + 4}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

We plot the curve and its evolute first.

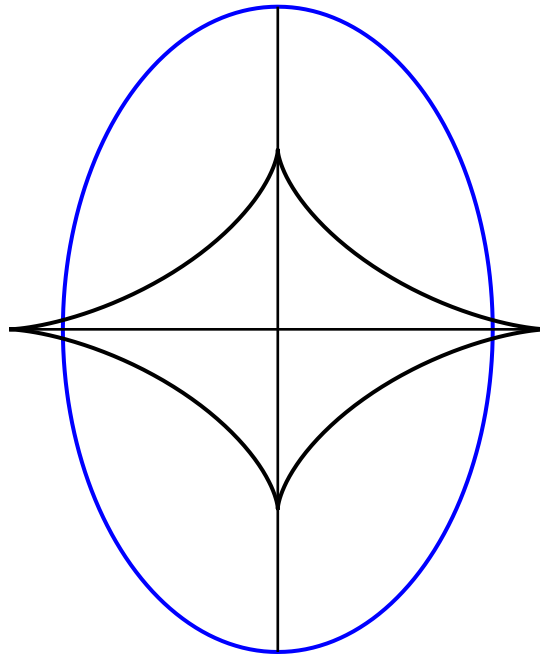
> Curveplot := plot( [ R(t)[1], R(t)[2], t = 0 .. 2π ], numpoints = 193, scaling = constrained, color = blue ) :

Eplot := plot( [ Evolute(t)[1], Evolute(t)[2], t = 0 .. 2π ], numpoints = 193, scaling = constrained, color

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=black) :
display(Curveplot, Eplot, tickmarks = [0, 0]);

```

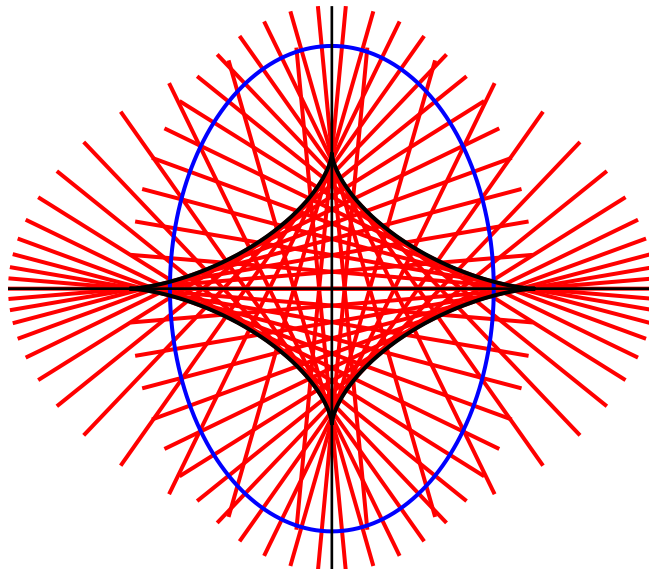


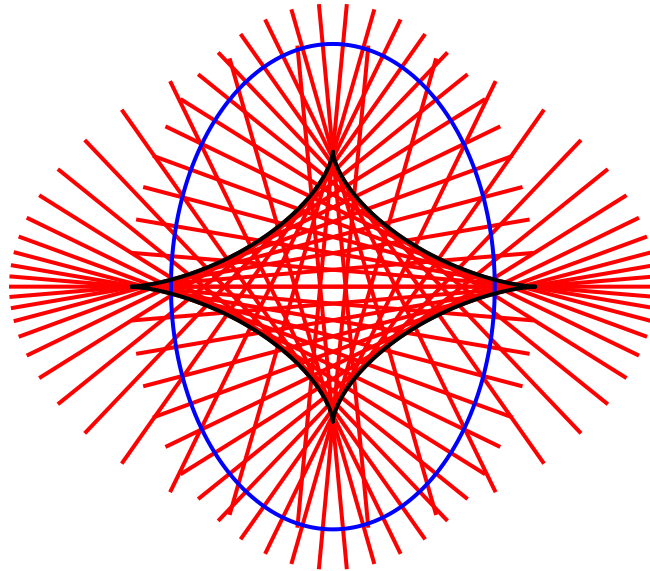
We build up the list of normal line segments and display with the ellipse and its evolute.

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> plotlist := NULL :
frames := 50 :
for i from 1 to frames do
tfinal := i·2 π/frames :
Nplot := plot([NLINE(tfinal, s)[1], NLINE(tfinal, s)[2], s=-0.25..3], numpoints = 193, scaling
= constrained, color = red) :
plotlist := plotlist, Nplot :
od:
display([plotlist, Curveplot, Eplot], scaling = constrained, insequence = false, axes = normal, tickmarks
= [0, 0]);
display([plotlist, Curveplot, Eplot], scaling = constrained, insequence = false, axes = normal, tickmarks
= [0, 0], axes = none)

```





The second plot omits the axes.

Now for the black and white only version, with and without the axes.

```

> CurveplotBW := plot([R(t)[1], R(t)[2], t=0..2π], numpoints = 193, scaling = constrained, color
    = black) :
    Eplot := plot([Evolute(t)[1], Evolute(t)[2], t=0..2π], numpoints = 193, scaling = constrained, color
    = black) :
    display(CurveplotBW, Eplot, tickmarks = [0, 0]);
    plotlist := NULL :
    frames := 50 :
    for i from 1 to frames do
        tfinal := i·2 π / frames :
        Nplot := plot([NLINE(tfinal, s)[1], NLINE(tfinal, s)[2], s=-0.25..3], numpoints = 193, scaling
            = constrained, color = black) :
        plotlist := plotlist, Nplot :
    od:
    display([plotlist, CurveplotBW, Eplot], scaling = constrained, insequence = false, axes = normal, tickmarks
        = [0, 0]);
    display([plotlist, CurveplotBW, Eplot], scaling = constrained, insequence = false, axes = normal, tickmarks
        = [0, 0], axes = none)

```

