Triangle strongest shape found in nature

Written by: Science Made Fun! On September 14, 2020 @ 6:00 pm one statue is a favorite among the architects of the triangle. The triangle is the strongest shape that can hold its shape, with a strong base, and providing tremendous support. Some of the world's most famous architectural marvels such as the Eiffel Tower, the Great Pyramids of Giza and the Louvre Pyramid use support triangles to make beautiful, durable structures. The two most used triangles of architecture are the 30-60-900 triangle and the 45-45-900 triangle. There are some types of triangle: an equilateral triangle with three sides of equal length, a triangle equal to two equal sides and a scalping triangle with no sides of equal length. Apart from all the differences triangles, they have some similarities, they all have three sides and are very stable. By comparing how other shapes hold up to pressure, the triangles prove resilience. When the pressure is applied to one side of the square, it eventually shifts to the diamond. Regardless of the amount of pressure applied to the triangle, it absorbs the pressure and remains stiff. A polygon is a shape made of straight lines, and the triangle is the only polygon that does not change under pressure. Thanks to triangles' ability to withstand immense pressure, this shape is often found in architecture to provide stability. Geometry and architecture are fundamentally linked, and by understanding the triangle form, architects provide the support they need for the evolving structure. A-frame homes, truss bridges and surveying domes rely on triangles to create a sturdy structure. The smallest polygon is the strongest polygon, and the number of structures that rely on the strength of the triangle proves this. As an amateur architect, you can create huge structures using triangles. Triangular support beams are on large sports grounds, bridges and the foundations of your home! Triangles are one amazing shape! You can test the strength of the triangle today by building your truss bridge! 20Bridge_EOTD_May%205th.pdf Catogories: Uncategorized Leave the answer triangles come in many flavors. There are equilateral triangles (each of the three sides has equal length), scalable triangles (each side has equal length), equal length (at least two sides have equal length), right-angle triangles, sniffing triangles (one angle greater than \(90\) degrees, and sharp triangles (all angles are less than \(90\) degrees). But all triangles have one thing in common (except having three sides): they are stable. The best way to understand this is to think of different shapes, such as squares. When you make a square of four metal rods hinges in your corners, you will find that it does not remain square. It can be easily changed You don't have to bend the side to do it, it happens just because the hinges in the corners. For a triangle, no matter what type, it can't happen. It's inherently rigid. This is a very special feature of it: all other polygons (shapes made of straight pieces connected at the end of forming a chain) are not rigid. That's why you see triangles all over the world around you. Power pylons, cranes, bridges and many houses. The three-dimensional space is a little gentler. Let's say you form a polyder by putting together rigid faces on their edges. In the 19th century, the French mathematician Augustin Louis Cauchy showed that all convex polyhedra are rigid. Convex means that any line of the polyester that connects to two dots is part of a polyene. This means that five familiar platonic solids are rigid. Platonic solids What can be said about non-curdy polyhedra? The figure below shows the iconosaeeedri on the left, a convex polyeedr with twenty faces, contrasting solids known as the lower letter dodekaeedon on the right. This is not convex, because, for example, the lines between the two sharp peaks are not always included in the polyading. Icosaeedri and small star dodekaeedrion It turns out that the small stars of the dodekaeedri are rigid, but for a very long time someone was able to prove whether this applies to all non-convex polyhedra. Then, in 1977, mathematician Robert Connelly found one that didn't. It has eighteen triangular faces, but later Klaus Steffen found a simpler example with only fourteen triangular faces and nine tips. Steffen's flexible polyehedrion has 14 triangular faces, 21 edges and 9 tops you might want to make your own flexible polyehedron, so here's the net. There is also a pdf version that can be found in convenient printing. Net Steffen's flexible polyehedron Triangle is the strongest shape thanks to its side stiffness, allowing them to force more evenly through their sides than between other shapes. Triangles are widely used to build buildings and bridges. The pitches are quite strong, but they collapse when enough weight is applied to any of them. These sides can be strengthened to resist collapse by reinforcing them with an additional brace. However, these braces effectively create multiple triangles. Triangles are often stacked together, in the opposite direction, to reach larger distances. Examples of this can be seen in bridges or large buildings such as the Eiffel Tower. $\begingroup$ They are according to buzz on Internet (and most stable too), despite competition circles. Mythbusters even proclaim that triangles are in the strongest shape because all added forces are evenly spread through all three sides. Is it possible to make some precise thought question, and if so, how does one actually prove that triangles are the strongest? $\endgroup$ Triangular shapes are everywhere in nature. They appear in geology, biology, chemistry and physics; from the sub-scale to the cosmic scale. But is it significant? Connect all three points and it will make a triangle - it's hard to avoid. Triangles are definitely appearing in Nature because it is ... Well, natural. Or is it that simple? Triangles form fractal geometry, where they repeat on different scales. It's as if it's a common denominator that affects the process. The best examples are those that are most difficult to reconcile with accepted theories. Mountains, we are told, rise and fall relative to tectonic movement, seismic vibration, groundbreaking, faulty, freezing, melting, lightning, wind and water erosion. The mountain form results from the potpourri's random effects spanning millions of years. You'd think they're just piles of rubble, but we'll find features like this: God, there are triangles everywhere. Nothing triangular, but sharp-edged and consistently cornered, it repeats, over. It's amazing, really. And to think that this could happen from millions of independent, random forces that have been operating for millions of years. It's a miracle. Geologists say the cause is mainly erosion. The water follows mistakes and cracks, carrying away dirt and stone. Rain gathers into runnels that collect streams, and funnel increasingly narrow canals into the flow, leaving triangular pyramids between the canyons. It's so simple. But is it true? Doesn't the water flow directly down, obey the demand of gravity? Look at these volcanoes. Their sides are no different from the mountains, and they certainly show water erosion. No triangles. Except for the volcano's own conical shape, the triangles don't show up. Just chaotic, flow patterns that basically squiggle straight down. Maybe it's some mountain property that volcanoes don't. Linear alignment errors that direct water to produce regularity in the form of ... Maybe? But that doesn't explain the triangles in the following pictures. Just look at the rock behind the triangles. It's pocked and uneven, twisted and tortured. So how does the water flow in every regular way to carve clean, a little repeating the triangles below? San Rafael Reef, Utah - Photos of Andrew Hall Close-up show triangles with mostly soft dirt sediments laying sandstone. They should have gone down millions of years ago. But here they sit in a neat, tidy line along the base of the si massive, rocky slopes. The triangles are evenly layered and cut but beneath the stone is uneven and twisted. There doesn't seem to be any evidence of water flow. Triangles don't have piles of dirt dropped on the slopes above, either. They are clearly layered at the same angle throughout, hard layers sandwiched between layers of soil. The soil is not even the same color. The stone slide couldn't do it. Look at something else stranger. On this Mount of Iran, the triangles repeat in harmony. Triangles are layered to each other, outer, repeating the form in harmony – where two, three or more triangles are repeated in the form of the previous triangle. I was circling where seven tinys formed over the larger bottom. Harmonics often show themselves on the sides of the mountains of all types of stone, sandstone granite, anywhere in the world. They appear in rows, divided just like wavelengths, their amplitudes rise and fall in harmonic triangular forms nested in geometric progression. They're like waveforms. In fact, their appearance in every aspect is related to the sounds. They appear at harmonic frequencies, wavelengths and amplitudes, which are in proportion and are always in place, stratified at an angle to the triangle face. It's strange that faces are flat, too. They should be scrubbed and rounded if they are made by erosion. It's as if they were layered in place during some unified event, with new wave-layers penetating into smaller harmonic repetitions of wave-form as time progresses. It's something sonic waves do too. San Rafael Reef, Utah - Photo by Andrew Hall Finely of layered sandstone on Comb Ridge, Arizona - photo by Andrew Hall. Sometimes the mountains can be completely crazy, going to the beast - mode triangles. Look at the following pictures, and there's only one rational conclusion to take. They were made by cohesive forces, not accidental erosion over time. Just look at the pictures and it's clear something completely different from just the erosion that took place. There are some common denominator equations in the mountains we are missing. In fact, there are too many wave-like features to be a coincidence. There are repetitive fractal form of the triangle itself, consistent angles. Consistent amplitudes associated with specific layers, which refers to their formation over time and time. Wavelength, frequency and amplitude maintain consistent ratios. And they appear regardless of the type of rock, ordered, stratified layers. Not only that, wave-forms express compression and expansion, disrupt patterns, and repeat nested harmonies. And there's obvious coherence over the grand landscapes. The evidence ignores all generally accepted theories. However, there is a logical answer. There is a rational, physical explanation of why the mountains have triangular flatiron sides. Unfortunately, it has nothing to do with water erosion, earthquakes or millions of years. This has nothing to do with the tectonics of the plate. In fact, disputes almost everyone taught at school. It has to do with the wind. I'm not talking about the wind, as you know it. I'm talking about the super-sonic velocity wind that produced shock waves and was carrying electricity. That's why these features appear patterned to perfection. Shock waves create triangular patterns. The mountains did not shrink these statues, they were built into these statues, like sand dunes in the wind. In fact, with the exception of volcanoes, the sand dunes are the only mountain we see made - the wind. Bullet effect creates triangular blast reflections. Supersonic winds produces triangles of standing, reflected waves. The earth's face was once combed by weather like Jupiter, winds that exceeded the speed of sound. Triangles are the main evidence. Supersonic winds generate stagnant pressure waves and a rare airwave that takes a triangular shape when they reflect obstacles to wind flow. Obstacles such as mountains – both wind-sided sides have triangular shape shock patterns embossed on them. Shock diamonds produced a supersonic flow wind tunnel. The atmosphere was also heavily ionized, and the dust it carried obeyed electric fields, welding and electroplate terrain like a plasma torch. The mountains were created in such a primitive environment. That's why they line up in linear arrays like the dunes. That's why one face is steeper, like the dunes, and the other slope - the wind side, is shallow, flat and displays triangular properties. That's why volcanoes, which were formed by eruptions and not winds, show no triangular features, and water erodes the channels directly down their slopes as it should. None of this is implausible. We're seeing tornadoes producing winds of 300 mph. That's about half the speed of sound. So then, it's perfectly possible the wind of the Earth has reached two, three, or more times that speed in the past. And the ionization and electrical current are already in the atmosphere. The highest winds are produced by tornadoes of electric storms, where the electric field grows hundreds of millions of volts above normal. Enough to create giant sparks we call lightning. We actually see all the conditions of our weather produce a mountain, except for the extreme severity of wind speed and ionization. But we see these conditions on other planets. Jupiter and Saturn swirl dynamic cyclones with ionic winds that reach supersonic speeds. Venus' atmosphere is a constant electrical storm with lightning thousands of times bigger than we see on Earth. If we see this happening on the planets of our neighborhood, that's good proof that it can happen here. We have no evidence of any other planets, there are plate tectonics. Oh well, there's not much So is the painting. It's a narrative that doesn't go away, based on the unchecked assumptions we've been taught to believe. The truth is, we don't even know what's inside the Earth, which is through a few miles of crust we've drilled through. We do not know what causes earthquakes, volcanoes or mountains to rise and fall. We don't know if the mountains will rise and fall. We have a lot of assumptions about what happened a long time ago. What the landscape shows doesn't look like the theory we're being taught. It looks like something completely different in the shape of the earth. Alternative ideas abound, but mine is the only one that explains the triangles. Since we live on this planet, our minds should be open to what it tells us. There are more than triangular shapes in the mountains to understand. If you are interested in learning more, follow me to the electricearth tag at Steemit, and visit my website, the Daily Plasma. Before we finish, here's a bonus. Sometimes you can find triangles on volcanoes when you look into a crater... Tell me why you'@chargedbody. Maar Crater, Pinacate Volcanic Field, Sonora, Mexico