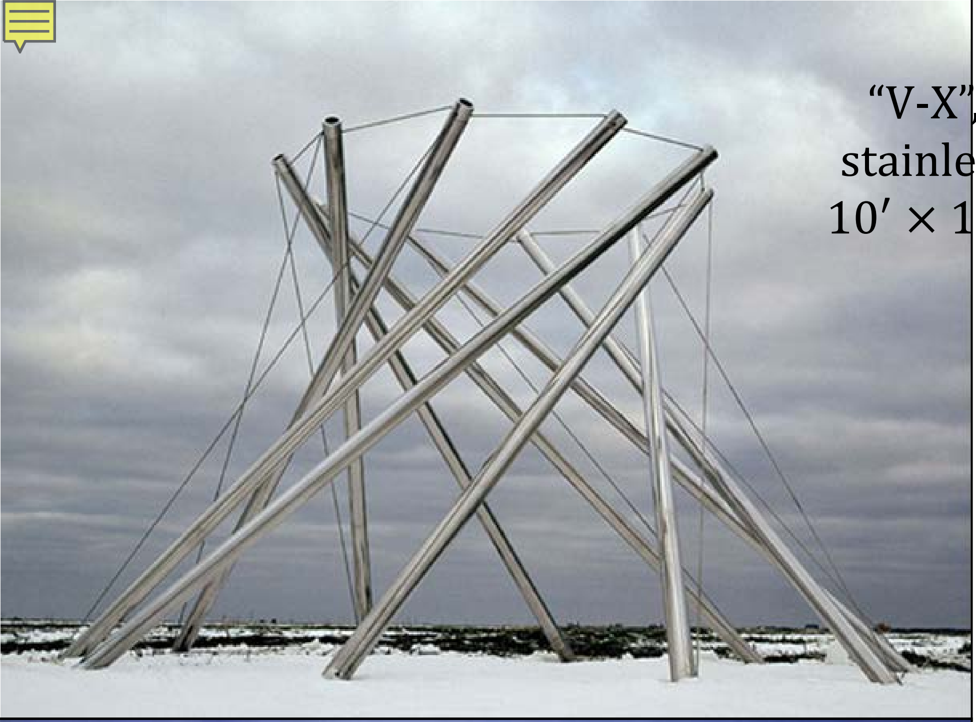
As a student in the video pointed out, the dot product equaling zero means that the vectors $C(v) - C(w)$ and $d(v) - d(w)$ are perpendicular. However, you said you had trouble visualizing $d(v) - d(w)$.

How can you say the tensegrity you showed is rigid when you can perturb it like that? What part of the model was breaking down in real life?

Why use springs to build bars?

I liked the part about tensegrities as actual sculptures.



"V-X", 1968
stainless steel
10′ × 14′ × 14′

"T-Zone Flight", 1995
stainless steel
16′ × 49′ × 30′

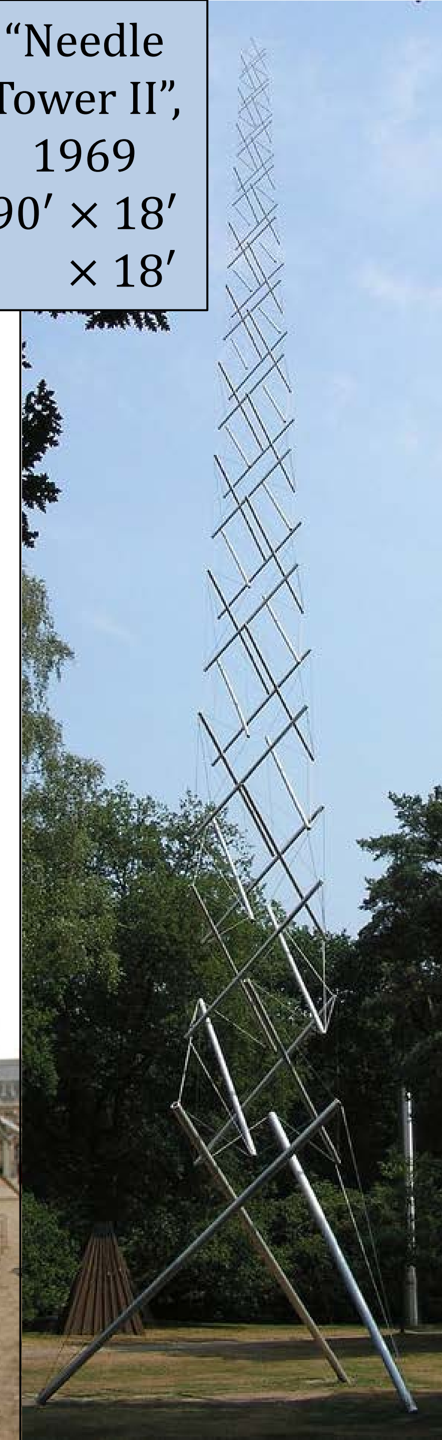
Kenneth Snelson

"Triple Crown", 1991
stainless steel
43′ × 85′ × 78′

Kenneth Snelson

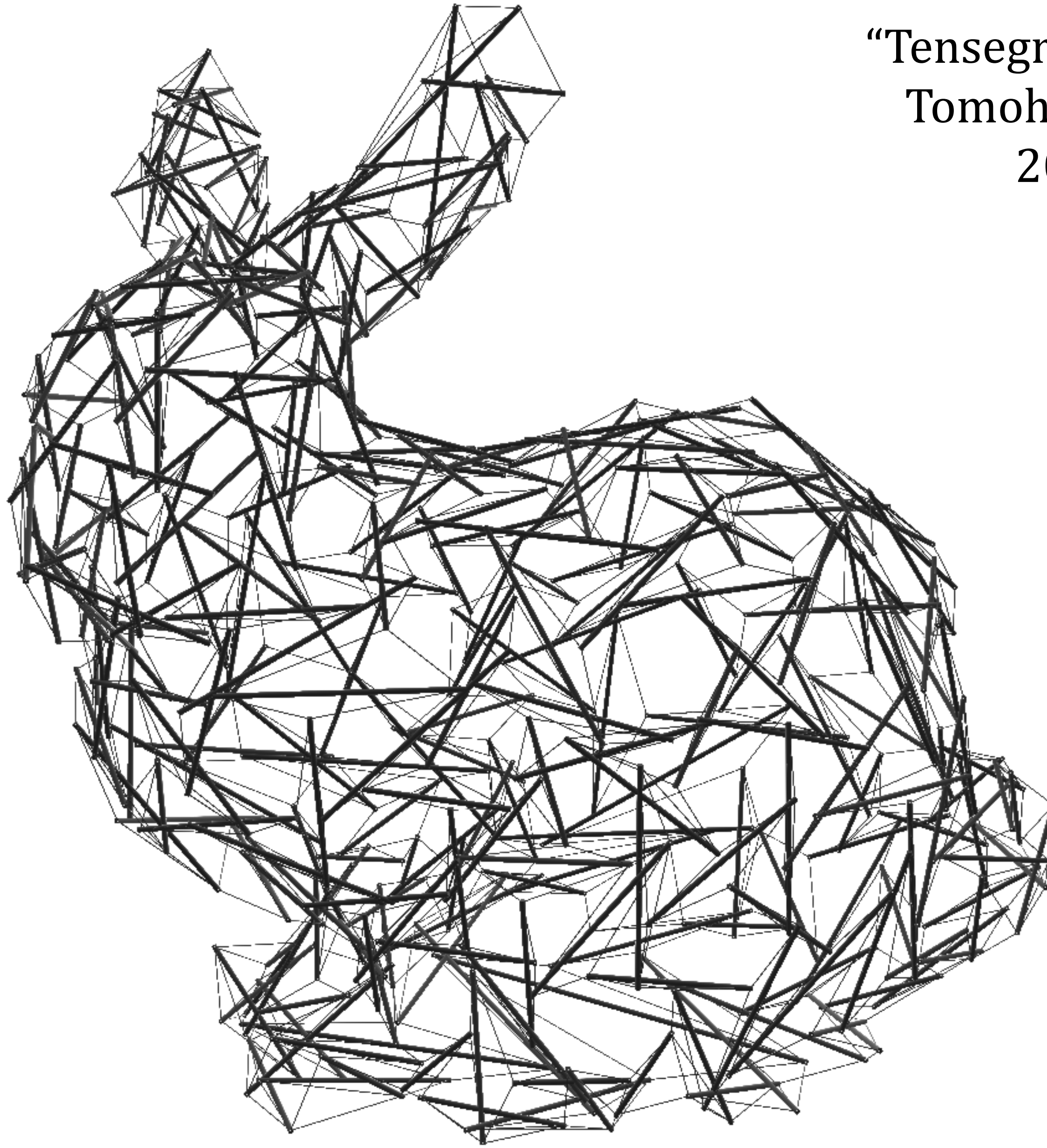
“Wing I”, 1992
7′ × 10′ × 12′

“Rainbow Arch”, 2001
7′ × 13′ × 3′



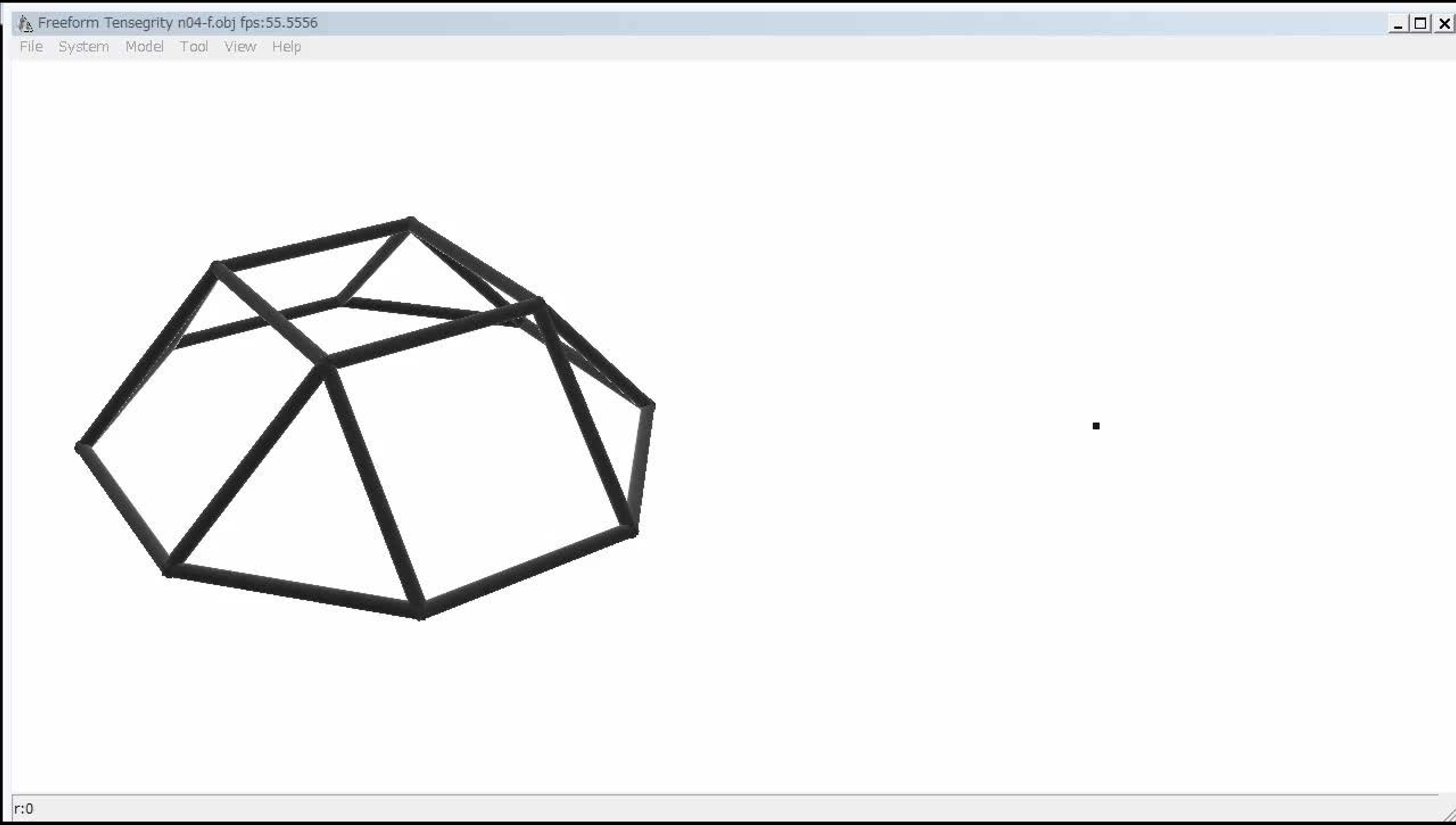
“Needle Tower II”, 1969
90′ × 18′ × 18′

“Sleeping Dragon”, 2003
10′ × 72′ × 16′



"Tensegrity Bunny"
Tomohiro Tachi
2012

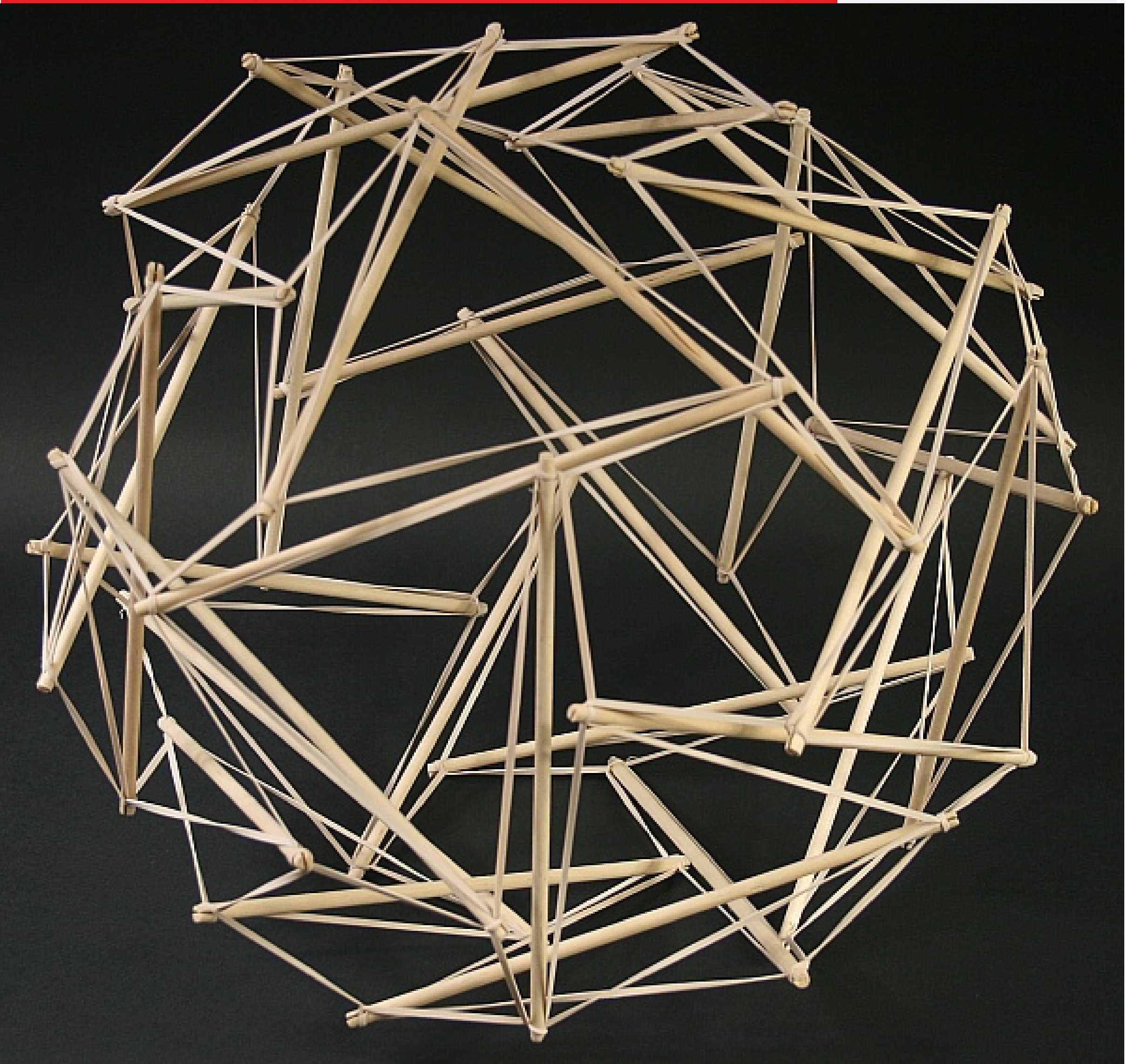
http://www.flickr.com/photos/tactom/7564732824/

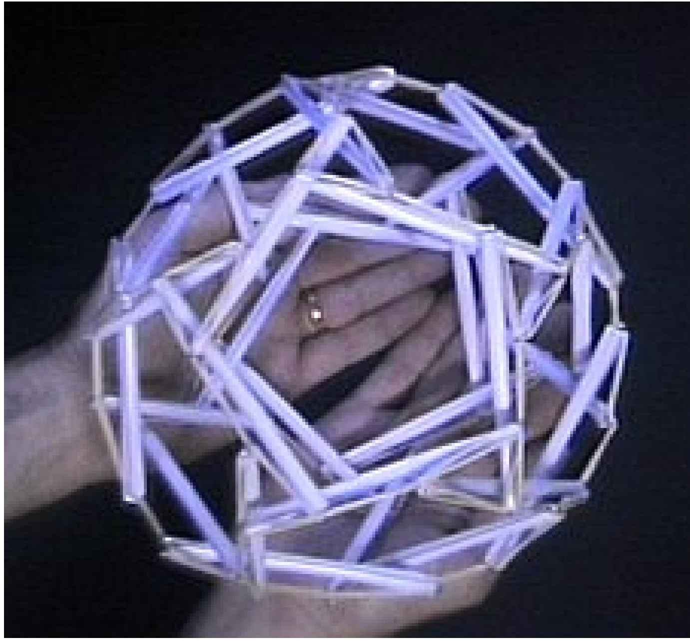


Freeform Tensegrity Tomohiro Tachi http://youtu.be/6ZUhPKU0ePk

Math MONDAY

MOMATH
MUSEUM OF MATHEMATICS





Soda Straw Tensegrity Structures

George Hart

Tensegrity Balls