

Using the Cardioids (n as a Linear Function of k) Excel file

Explainers 11.5a and 11.5b showed how to connect n to k via an equation in cell B1 of the Cardioids file in which n and k can be manually adjusted. Since some users may not want to work their way through those instructions, a version of the file, Cardioids (n as a Linear Function of k), is provided that does this for them.

This file is less flexible than the other file (since n and k can no longer be independently adjusted). But, because a and b , the parameters that link n to k , are controlled by scroll arrows it is quite simple to use and it allows users to rapidly explore patterns using scroll arrows for a , b , and k , based on the equation $n(k) = a \cdot k + b$.

The strategy for finding patterns is simple. Set a and b and then use the k scroll arrows to see how the pattern expands (vertices) and replicates itself. For example, set $a = 2$ and $b = 1$ and note that the same pattern occurs every third k .

Scroll limits. The scroll arrows for a allow values from 1 to 18, and b allows values from -18 to 18. Of course, there is no inherent restriction on a and b to remain within this range. These parameters were set so that the image is complete whenever $k < 20$ because this file (like the manually adjusted Cardioid file) provides a maximum of 360 line segments (note that $18 \cdot 19 + 18 = 360$). If $n(k) > 360$, a partial image emerges because only the first 360 starting vertices are used to create images in the cardioid file. These image can, nonetheless, be quite interesting. The image below shows a “one-third” complete version since $360/1080 = 1/3$. By contrast, $k = 39$ is a $1/2$ complete version, and $k = 29$ is $2/3$ complete.

1080 $n = ak + b$

18 a

18 b

59 k , Multiplier

