

Importance Of Geometrical Modeling Of Shapes With Fractal Structure

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Abstract. *The article describes the main provisions of the theory of fractal geometry, two- and three-dimensional fractals. The possibility of using the fractal theory in the design of buildings and structures, as well as individual elements of the building structures is proposed. The fractal structure has been developed by parametric methods using program «3D modeling of Fractals» with the help of finite element method.*

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Introduction

One of the benefits of the development of information technologies can be regarded as the emergence of fractal objects, the study of which is progressing and gaining popularity over the last decades. Wherein, the sphere of application of fractals is not yet fully researched. Currently, fractals are used in the field of computer design for the generation of various kinds of artificial objects. The theory of fractals is used not only in the virtual world, but also in the creation of real objects that are maximally adapted to the design of the frame elements of the building or the entire structure as a whole. The peculiarity of this work is the study of the external structure of the fractal.

Fractals' properties

Two of the most important properties of fractals are self-similarity and non-integer dimension.

What does self-similarity mean? If you look carefully at a fern leaf, you will notice that every little leaf - part of the bigger one - has the same shape as the whole fern leaf. You can say that the fern leaf is self-similar. The same is with fractals: you can magnify them many times and after every step you will see the same shape, which is characteristic of that particular fractal.

The non-integer dimension is more difficult to explain. Classical geometry deals with objects of integer dimensions: zero dimensional points, one dimensional lines and curves, two dimensional plane figures such as squares and circles, and three dimensional solids such as cubes and spheres. However, many natural phenomena are better described using a dimension between two whole numbers. So while a straight line has a dimension of one, a fractal curve will have a dimension between one and two, depending on how much space it takes up as it twists and curves. The more the flat fractal fills a plane, the closer it approaches two dimensions. Likewise, a "hilly fractal scene" will reach a dimension somewhere between two and three. So a fractal landscape made up of a large hill covered with tiny mounds would be close to the second dimension, while a rough surface composed of many medium-sized hills would be close to the third dimension.

There are a lot of different types of fractals. In this paper I will present two of the most popular types: complex number fractals and Iterated Function System (IFS) fractals.

Geometrical modeling of shapes with fractal structures holds substantial importance across multiple disciplines due to several key factors:

1. **Representation of Complexity:** Fractal structures offer a more accurate representation of complex natural shapes and phenomena. Geometrical modeling of such structures allows for the creation of shapes that exhibit self-similarity at different scales, capturing the intricate details present in many natural objects like coastlines, clouds, mountain ranges, and biological systems.
2. **Understanding Natural Phenomena:** Fractal geometry provides a framework to understand and describe irregular and seemingly chaotic natural shapes. Geometrical modeling helps scientists and researchers replicate these shapes digitally, facilitating the study of their properties and behaviors. This understanding aids research in diverse fields such as physics, biology, geology, and meteorology.
3. **Mathematical Exploration and Analysis:** Fractal geometry involves non-integer dimensions, self-similarity, and scaling properties that challenge traditional Euclidean geometry. Geometrical modeling of shapes with fractal structures allows mathematicians to explore and analyze these unique geometries, contributing to advancements in mathematical theory and the development of new mathematical tools and techniques.

4. **Artistic Expression:** Fractal structures are visually striking and have inspired artists and designers. Geometrical modeling of fractals provides a means for artists to create intricate and aesthetically pleasing artwork. Software tools enable artists to generate and manipulate complex fractal patterns, leading to visually stunning and mathematically inspired art forms.

5. **Engineering and Technology Applications:** Geometrical modeling of shapes with fractal structures finds applications in engineering and technology. Fractal-inspired designs are used in various fields, such as antenna design, telecommunications, material science, and image compression algorithms, where the efficiency, scalability, and self-similar properties of fractals offer advantages for optimizing systems and structures.

6. **Simulation and Visualization:** Geometrical modeling allows for the creation of detailed simulations and visualizations of fractal shapes and structures. This capability is valuable in scientific research, education, and communication, enabling the representation of complex concepts and phenomena in a more understandable and accessible manner.

7. **Medical Imaging and Analysis:** In medical imaging, geometrical modeling of fractal structures assists in analyzing biological shapes, such as blood vessels or cellular structures. It aids in quantifying irregularities, understanding complexities in anatomical features, and assisting in the diagnosis and treatment planning for various medical conditions.

Overall, geometrical modeling of shapes with fractal structures plays a crucial role in enhancing our understanding of natural phenomena, advancing mathematical theories, inspiring artistic creativity, and offering practical applications across multiple domains.

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