


### 1. 碟形弹簧

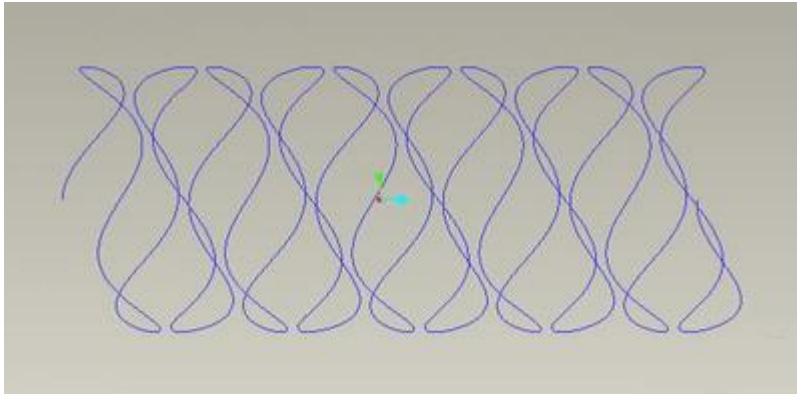
圆柱坐标

$$\text{方程: } r = 5$$

$$\text{theta} = t * 3600$$

$$z = (\sin(3.5 * \text{theta} - 90)) + 24 * t$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 1.jpg




### 2. 葉形线.

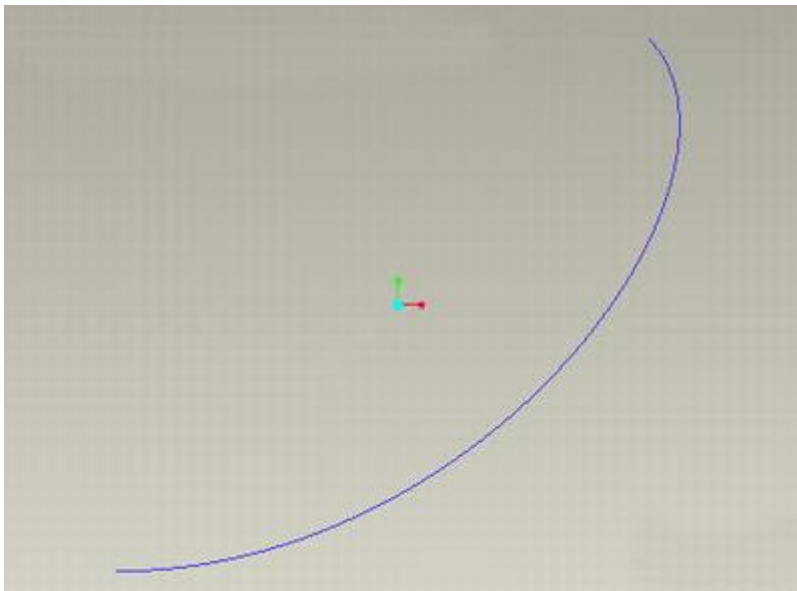
笛卡儿坐标

$$\text{方程: } a = 10$$

$$x = 3 * a * t / (1 + (t^3))$$

$$y = 3 * a * (t^2) / (1 + (t^3))$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 2.jpg




### 3. 螺旋线(Helical curve)

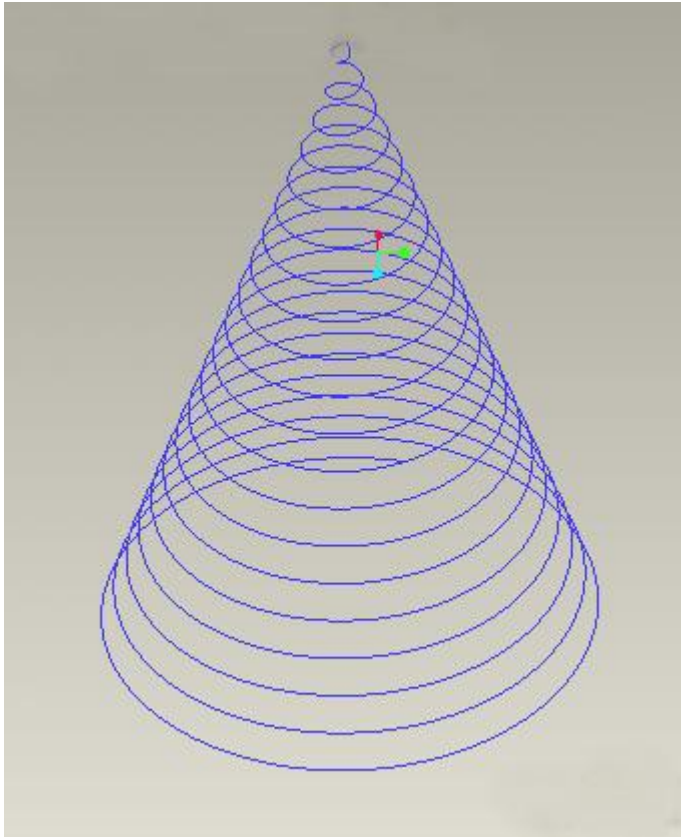
圆柱坐标 (cylindrical)

$$\text{方程: } r = t$$

$$\text{theta} = 10 + t * (20 * 360)$$

$$z=t*3$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 3.jpg




#### 4.蝴蝶曲线

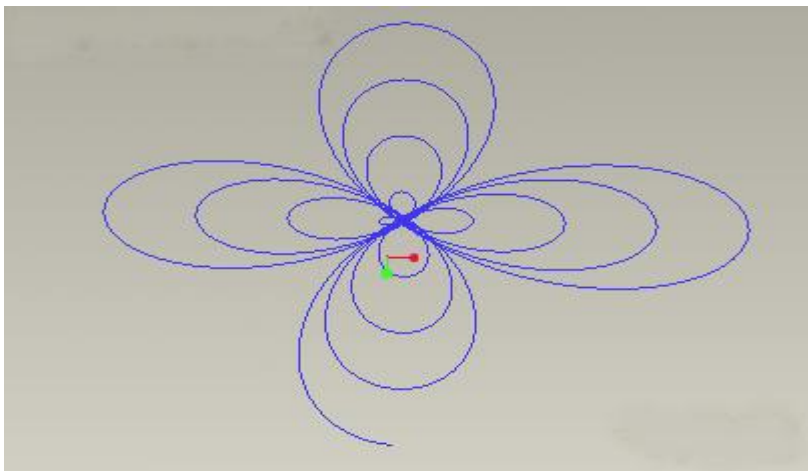
球坐标

$$\text{方程: } \rho = 8 * t$$

$$\text{theta} = 360 * t * 4$$

$$\text{phi} = -360 * t * 8$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 4.jpg



### 5.渐开线

采用笛卡尔坐标系

方程:  $r=1$

$ang=360*t$

$s=2*pi*r*t$

$x0=s*cos(ang)$

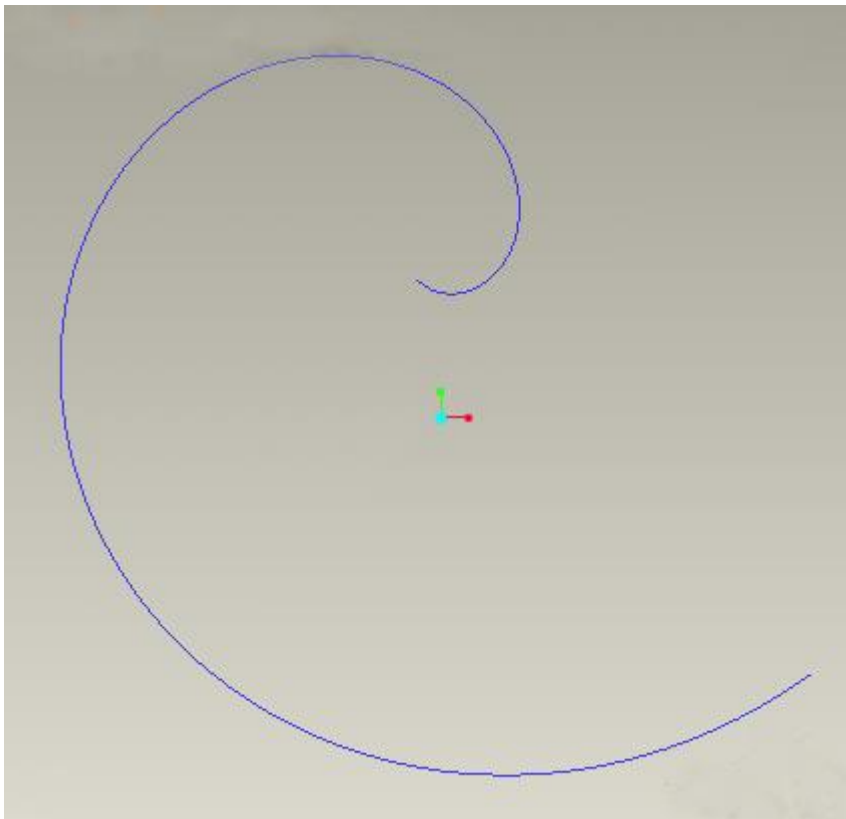
$y0=s*sin(ang)$

$x=x0+s*sin(ang)$

$y=y0-s*cos(ang)$

$z=0$

 此主题相关图片如下: 5.jpg




### 6.螺旋线.

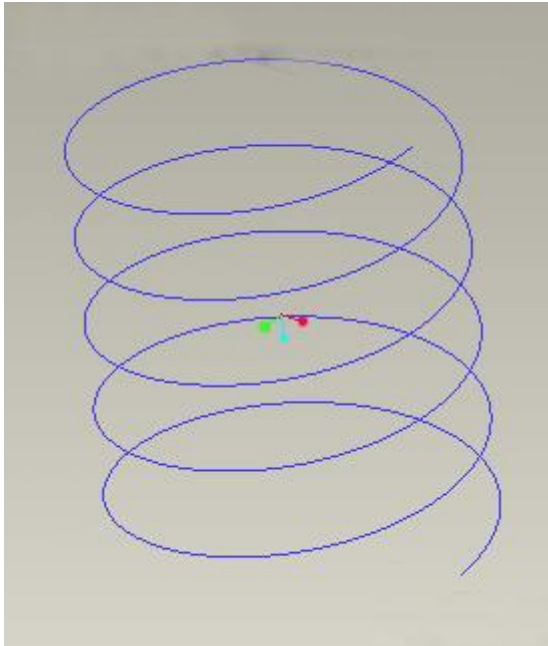
笛卡儿坐标

方程:  $x = 4 * \cos ( t *(5*360))$

$y = 4 * \sin ( t *(5*360))$

$z = 10*t$

 此主题相关图片如下: 6.jpg




### 7.对数曲线

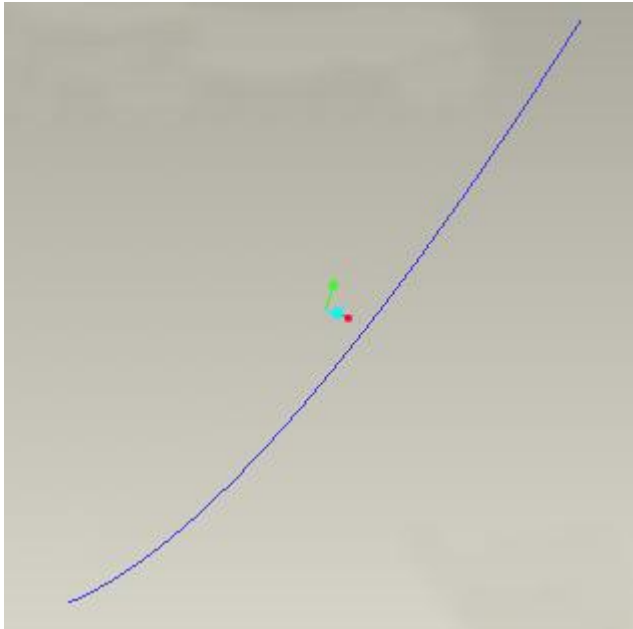
笛卡尔坐标系

方程:  $z=0$

$x = 10*t$

$y = \log(10*t+0.0001)$

 此主题相关图片如下: 7.jpg



### 8.球面螺旋线

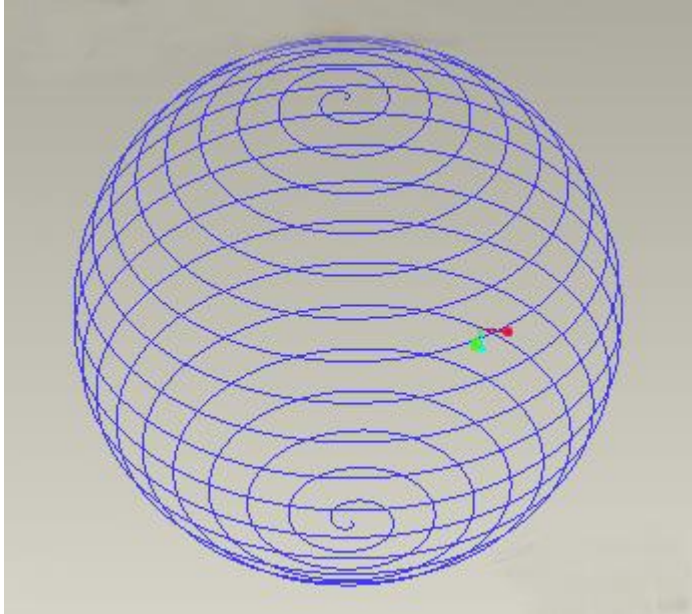
采用球坐标系

方程:  $\rho=4$

$\theta=t*180$

$\phi=t*360*20$

 此主题相关图片如下: 8.jpg



### 9.双弧外摆线


卡迪尔坐标

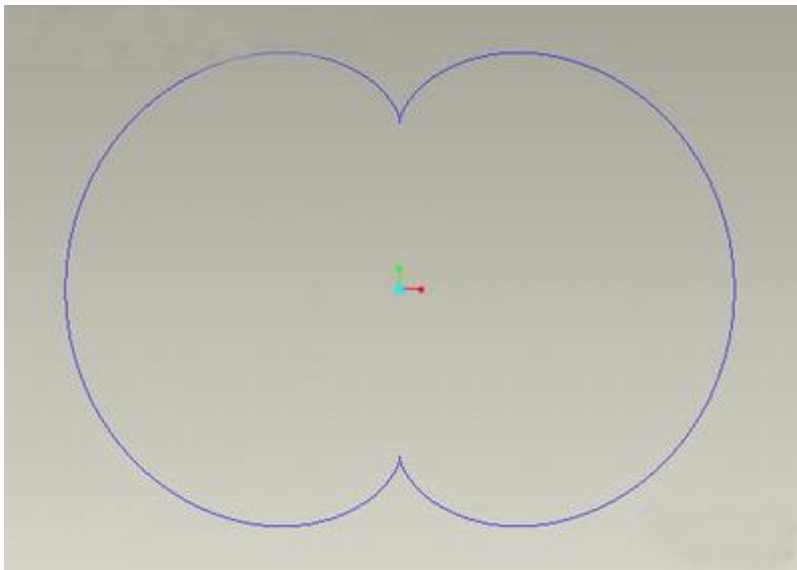
方程:  $l=2.5$

$b=2.5$

$$x=3*b*\cos(t*360)+l*\cos(3*t*360)$$

$$Y=3*b*\sin(t*360)+l*\sin(3*t*360)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 9.jpg




### 10.星行线

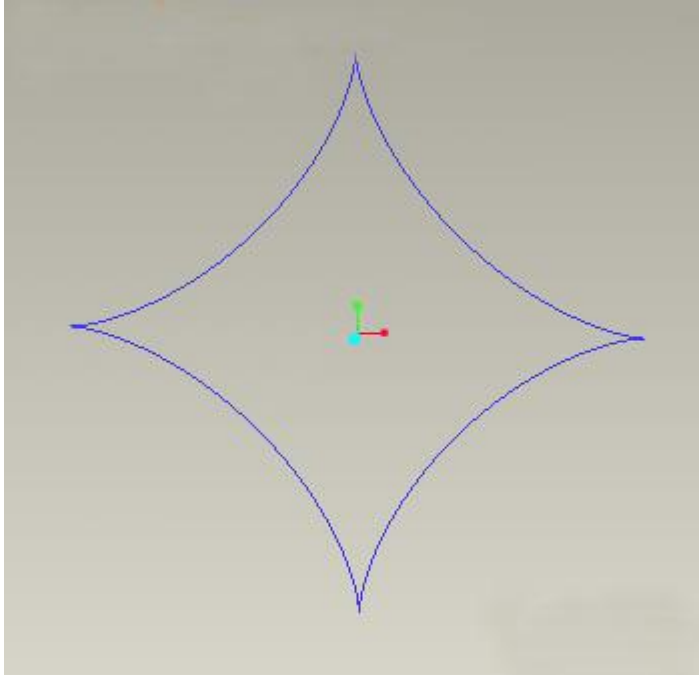
卡迪尔坐标

方程:  $a=5$

$$x=a*(\cos(t*360))^3$$

$$y=a*(\sin(t*360))^3$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 10.jpg




### 11.心脏线

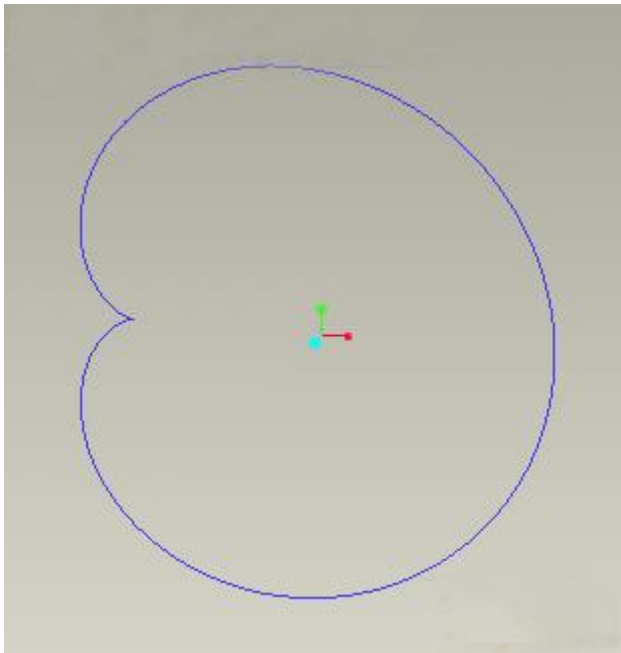
圆柱坐标

方程:  $a=10$

$r=a*(1+\cos(\theta))$

$\theta=t*360$

 此主题相关图片如下: 11.jpg




### 12.圆内螺旋线

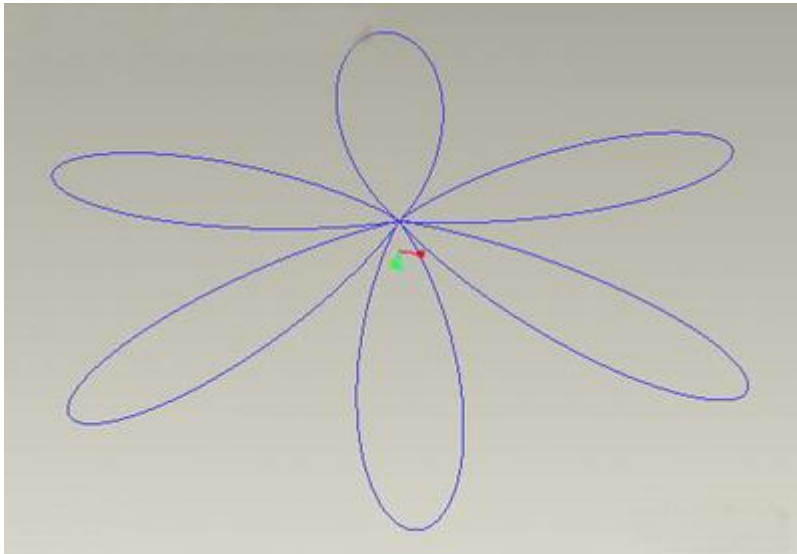
采用柱坐标系

方程:  $\theta=t*360$

$r=10+10*\sin(6*\theta)$

$z=2*\sin(6*\theta)$

此主题相关图片如下: 12.jpg




### 13. 正弦曲线

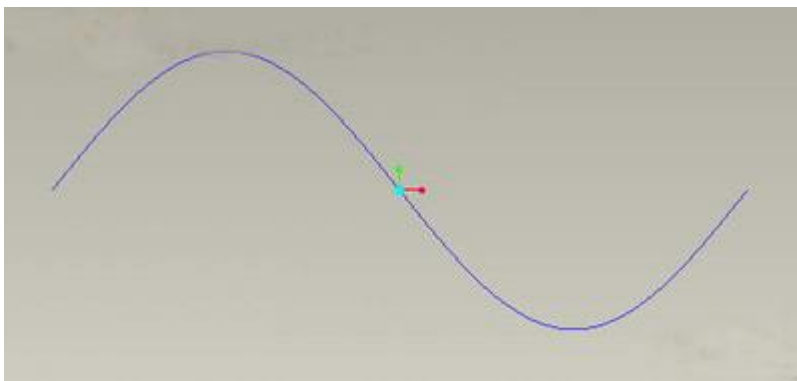
笛卡尔坐标系

方程:  $x=50*t$


$y=10*\sin(t*360)$

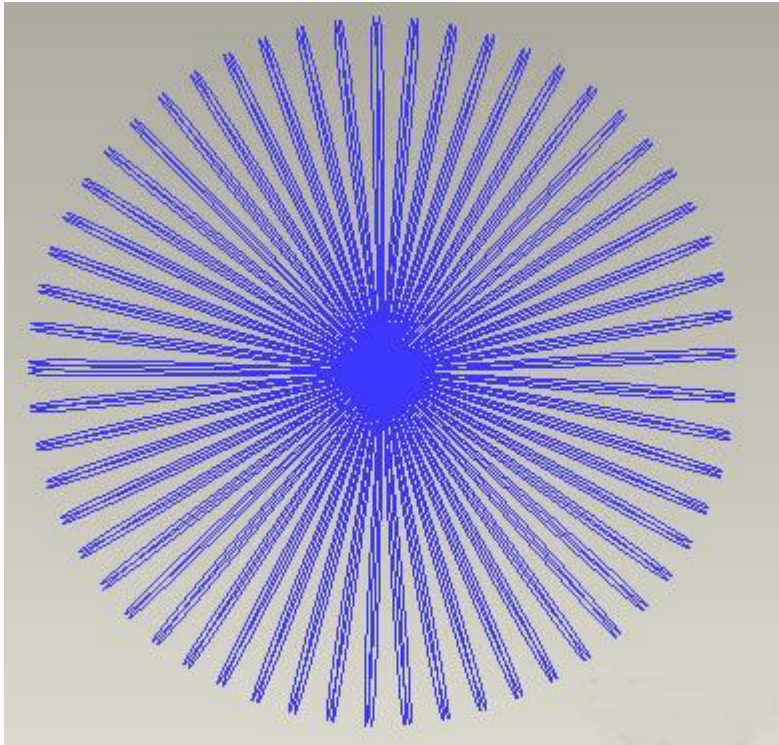
$z=0$

此主题相关图片如下: 13.jpg



14. 太阳线 (这本来是做别的曲线的, 结果做错了, 就变成这样了)

此主题相关图片如下: 14.jpg



15.费马曲线（有点像螺纹线）

数学方程:  $r * r = a * a * \theta$

圆柱坐标

方程 1:  $\theta = 360 * t * 5$

$a = 4$


$r = a * \sqrt{\theta * 180 / \pi}$

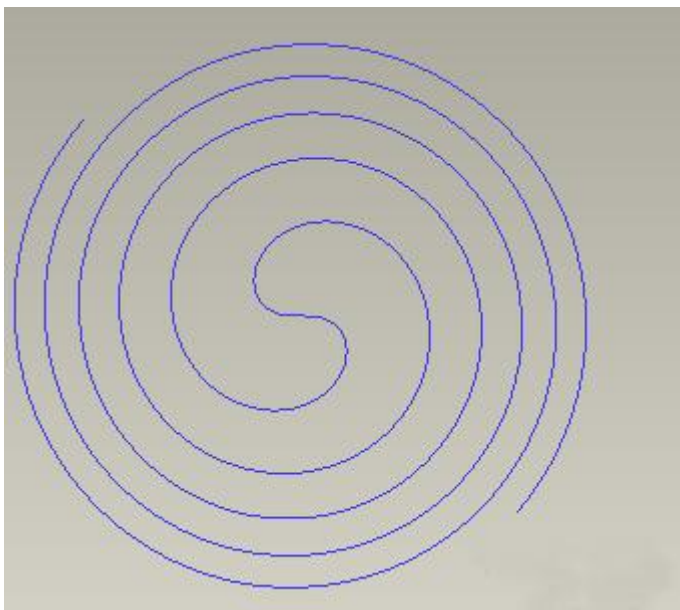
方程 2:  $\theta = 360 * t * 5$

$a = 4$

$r = -a * \sqrt{\theta * 180 / \pi}$

由于 Pro/e 只能做连续的曲线，所以只能分两次做

 此主题相关图片如下: 15.jpg





### 16.Talbot 曲线

卡笛尔坐标

方程:  $\theta = t * 360$

$a = 1.1$


$b = 0.666$

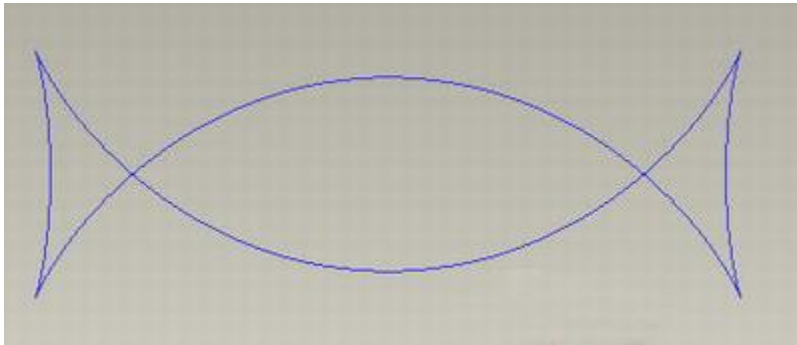
$c = \sin(\theta)$

$f = 1$

$x = (a * a + f * f * c * c) * \cos(\theta) / a$

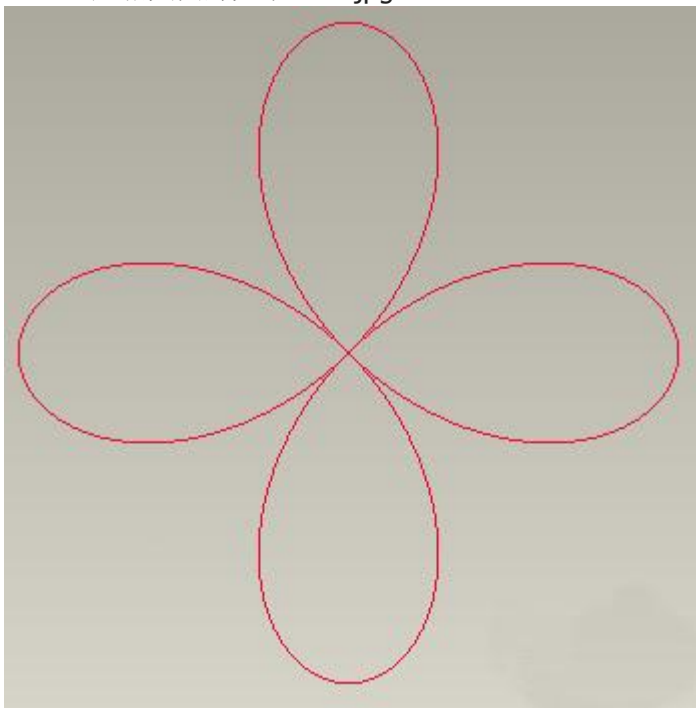
$y = (a * a - 2 * f + f * f * c * c) * \sin(\theta) / b$

 此主题相关图片如下: 16.jpg



### 17.4 叶线 (一个方程做的, 没有复制)

 此主题相关图片如下: 17.jpg




### 18.Rhodonea 曲线

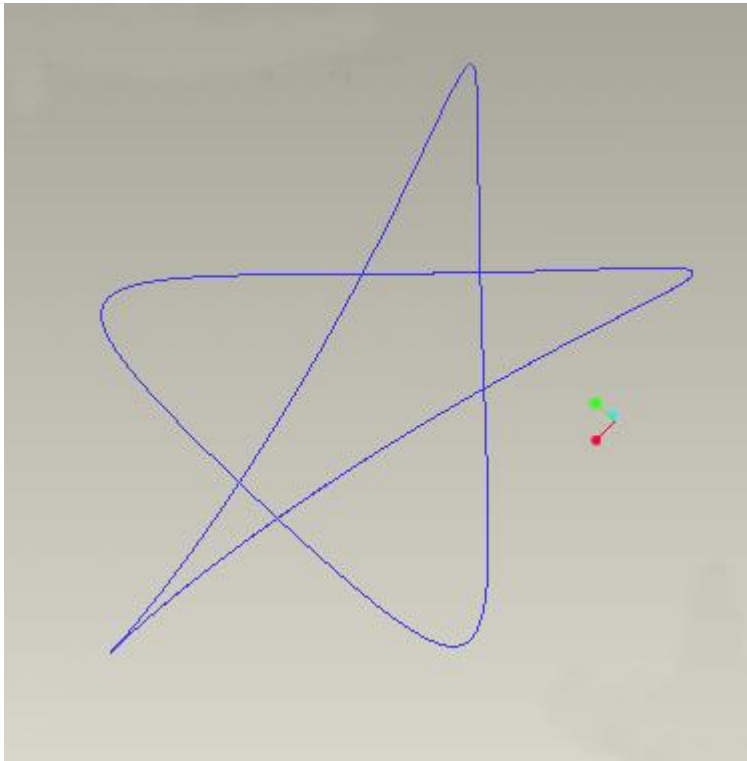
采用笛卡尔坐标系

方程:  $\theta = t * 360 * 4$

$x = 25 + (10 - 6) * \cos(\theta) + 10 * \cos((10/6 - 1) * \theta)$

$y = 25 + (10 - 6) * \sin(\theta) - 6 * \sin((10/6 - 1) * \theta)$

 此主题相关图片如下: 18.jpg




### 19. 抛物线

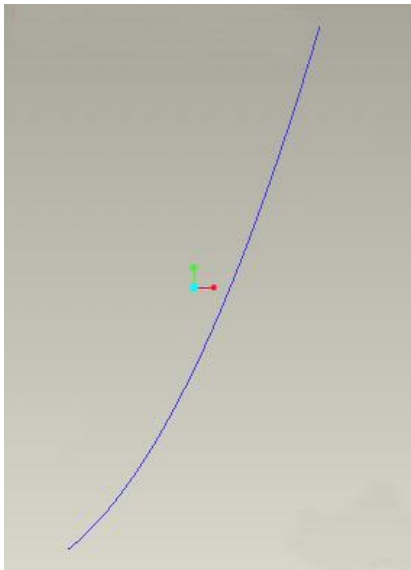
笛卡儿坐标

$$\text{方程: } x = (4 * t)$$

$$y = (3 * t) + (5 * t ^ 2)$$

$$z = 0$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 19.jpg




## 20.螺旋线

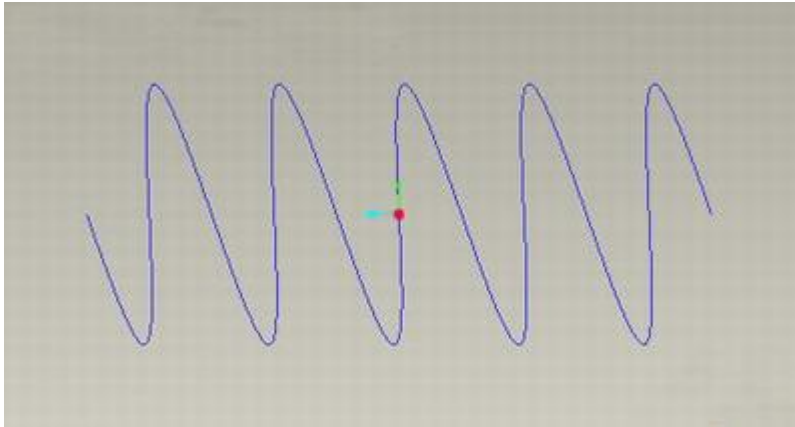
圆柱坐标

$$\text{方程: } r = 5$$

$$\text{theta} = t * 1800$$

$$z = (\cos(\text{theta} - 90)) + 24 * t$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 20.jpg



## 21.三叶线


圆柱坐标

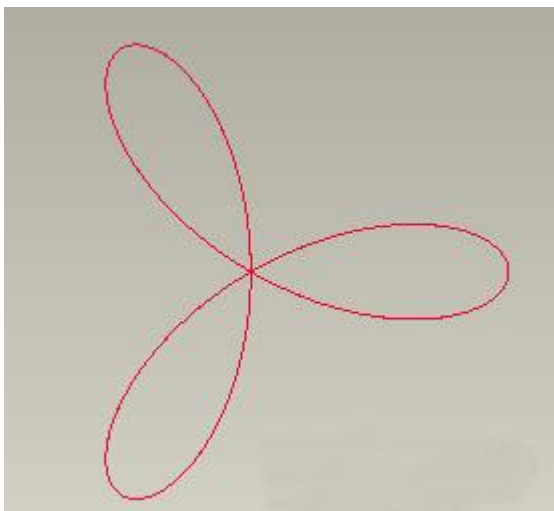
$$\text{方程: } a = 1$$

$$\text{theta} = t * 380$$

$$b = \sin(\text{theta})$$

$$r = a * \cos(\text{theta}) * (4 * b * b - 1)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 21.jpg



## 22.外摆线

迪卡尔坐标

$$\text{方程: } \text{theta} = t * 720 * 5$$


$$b = 8$$

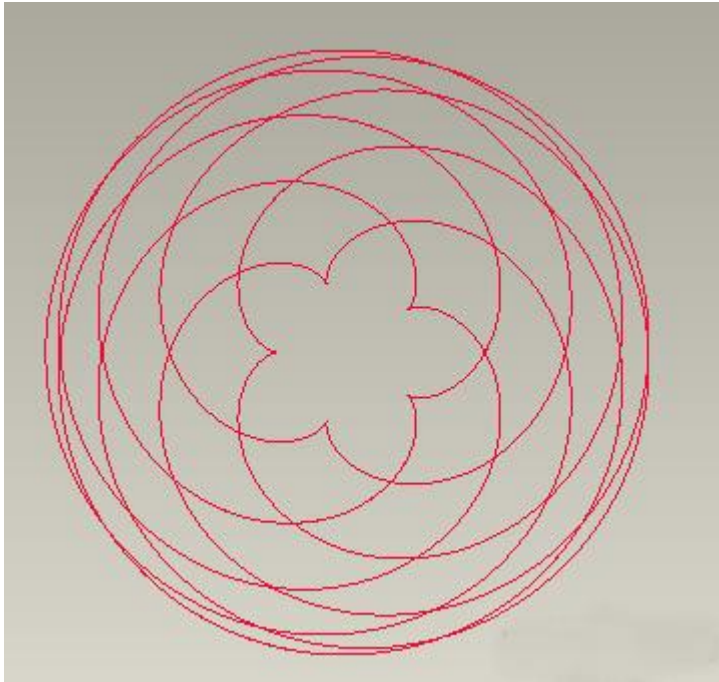
$$a=5$$

$$x=(a+b)*\cos(\theta)-b*\cos((a/b+1)*\theta)$$

$$y=(a+b)*\sin(\theta)-b*\sin((a/b+1)*\theta)$$

$$z=0$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 22.jpg



### 23. Lissajous 曲线

$$\theta=t*360$$

$$a=1$$

$$b=1$$

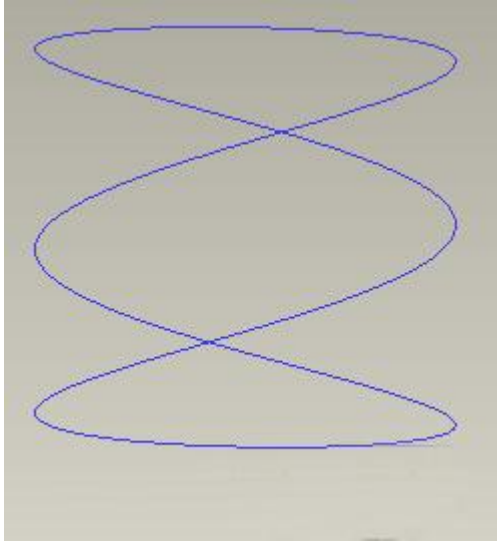
$$c=100$$

$$n=3$$

$$x=a*\sin(n*\theta+c)$$

$$y=b*\sin(\theta)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 23.jpg



#### 24.长短幅圆内旋轮线

卡笛尔坐标

方程:  $a=5$

$b=7$

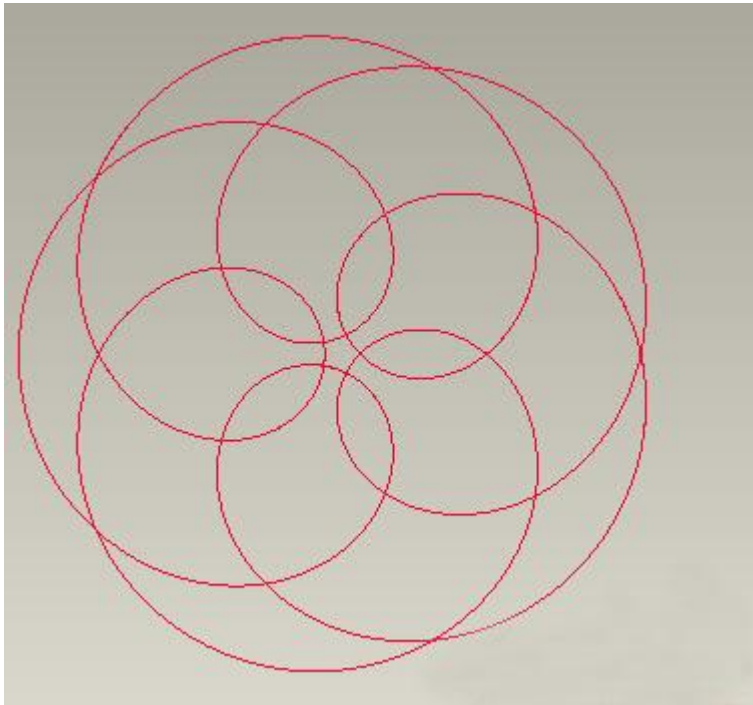
$c=2.2$

$\theta=360*t*10$

$x=(a-b)*\cos(\theta)+c*\cos((a/b-1)*\theta)$

$y=(a-b)*\sin(\theta)-c*\sin((a/b-1)*\theta)$

 此主题相关图片如下: 24.jpg



#### 25.长短幅圆外旋轮线

卡笛尔坐标

方程:  $\theta=t*360*10$

$a=5$

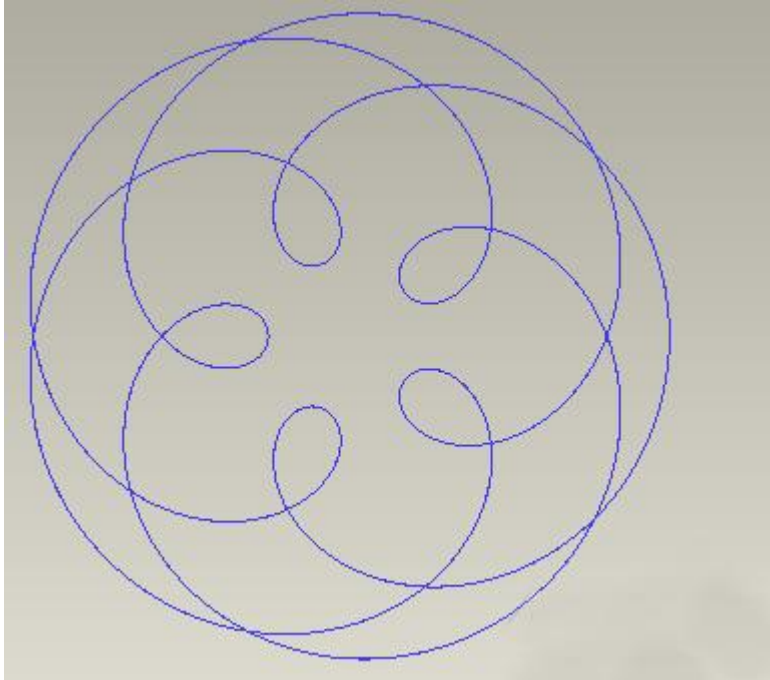
$$b=3$$

$$c=5$$

$$x=(a+b)*\cos(\theta)-c*\cos((a/b+1)*\theta)$$

$$y=(a+b)*\sin(\theta)-c*\sin((a/b+1)*\theta)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 25.jpg




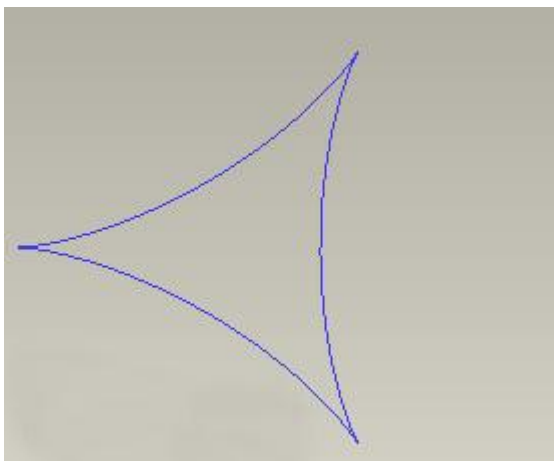
26. 三尖瓣线

$$a=10$$

$$x = a*(2*\cos(t*360)+\cos(2*t*360))$$

$$y = a*(2*\sin(t*360)-\sin(2*t*360))$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 26.jpg




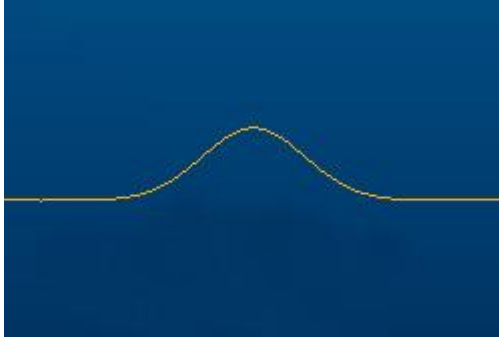
27. 概率曲线!

方程:

笛卡儿坐标

$$x = t*10-5$$
$$y = \exp(0-x^2)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 27.jpg




### 28.箕舌线

笛卡儿坐标系

$$a = 1$$

$$x = -5 + t*10$$

$$y = 8*a^3/(x^2+4*a^2)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 28.jpg




### 29.阿基米德螺线

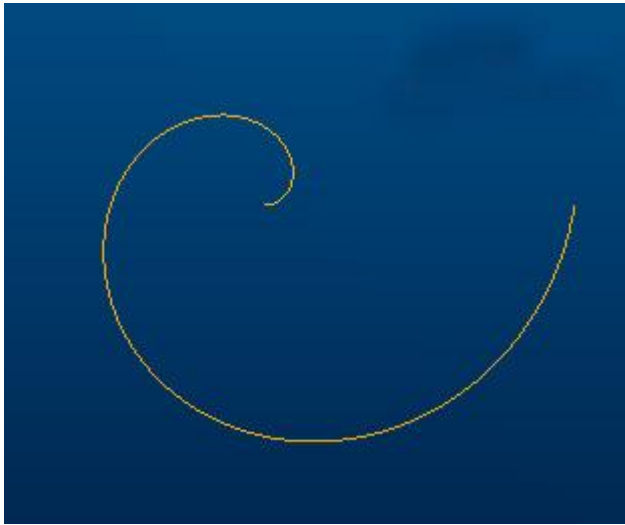
柱坐标

$$a=100$$

$$\text{theta} = t*400$$

$$r = a*\text{theta}$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 29.jpg




### 30.对数螺线

柱坐标

$$\theta = t \cdot 360 \cdot 2.2$$

$$a = 0.005$$

$$r = \exp(a \cdot \theta)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 30.jpg



### 31.蔓叶线

笛卡儿坐标系

$$a=10$$


$$y=t \cdot 100 - 50$$

solve

$$x^3 = y^2 \cdot (2 \cdot a - x)$$

for x

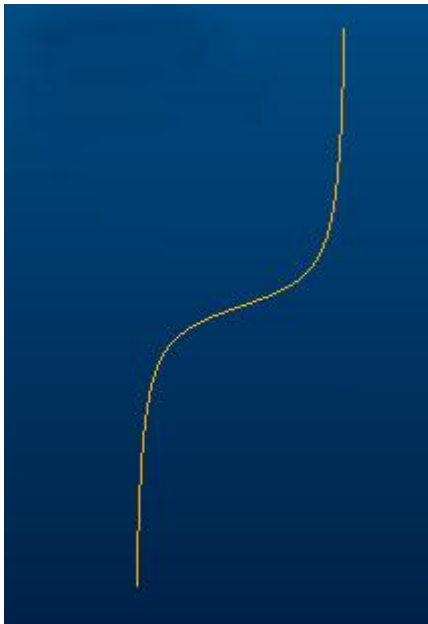


 此主题相关图片如下: 31.jpg




32.tan 曲线  
笛卡儿坐标系  
 $x = t*8.5 - 4.25$   
 $y = \tan(x*20)$

 此主题相关图片如下: 32.jpg



33.双曲余弦  
 $x = 6*t - 3$   
 $y = (\exp(x) + \exp(0-x))/2$


 此主题相关图片如下: 33.jpg

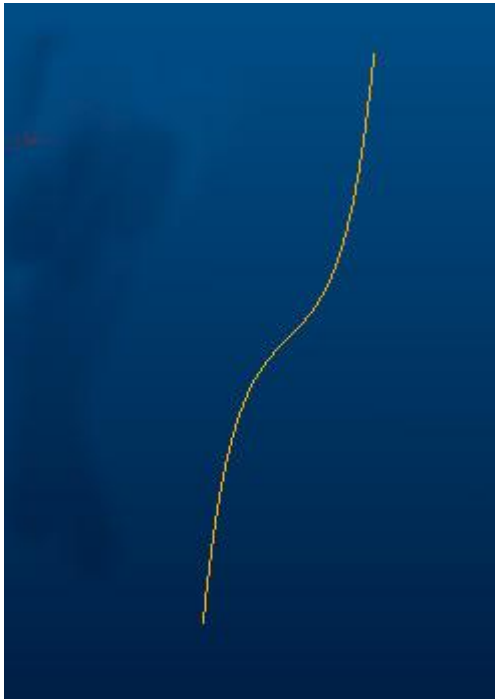


34.双曲正弦

$$x = 6*t-3$$

$$y = (\exp(x)-\exp(0-x))/2$$


 此主题相关图片如下: 34.jpg



35.双曲正切

$$x = 6*t-3$$

$$y = (\exp(x)-\exp(0-x))/(\exp(x)+\exp(0-x))$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 35.jpg



36.一峰三驻点曲线

$$x = 3*t-1.5$$

$$y=(x^2-1)^3+1$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 36.jpg




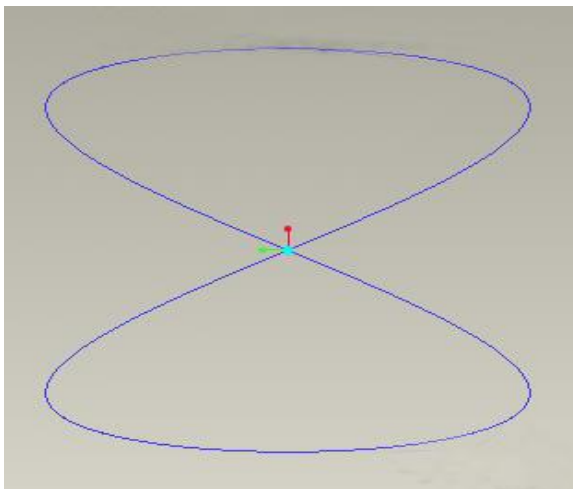
37.八字曲线

$$x = 2 * \cos ( t *(2*180))$$

$$y = 2 * \sin ( t *(5*360))$$

$$z = 0$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 37.jpg




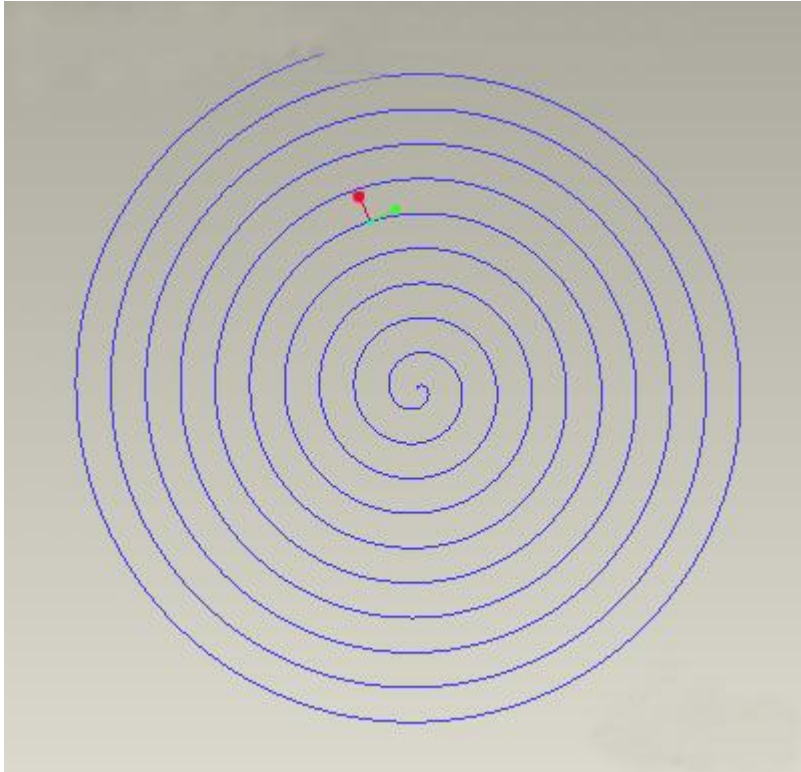
### 38.螺旋曲线

$$r=t*(10*180)+1$$

$$\theta=10+t*(20*180)$$

$$z=t$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 38.jpg




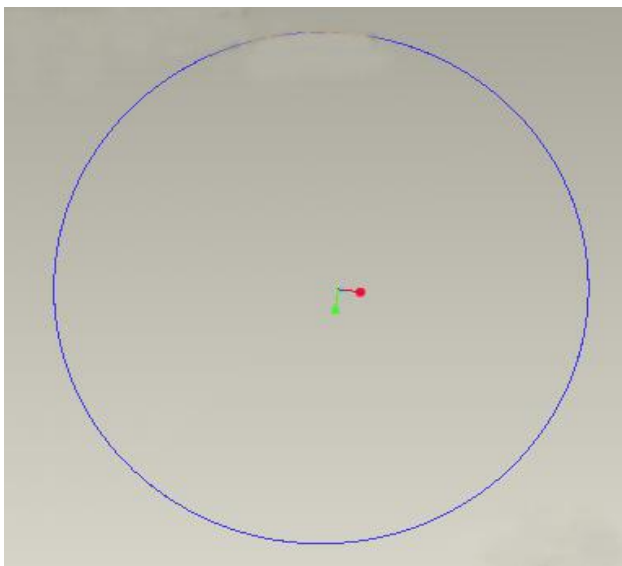
### 39.圆

$$x = \cos ( t *(5*180))$$

$$y = \sin ( t *(5*180))$$

$$z = 0$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 39.jpg



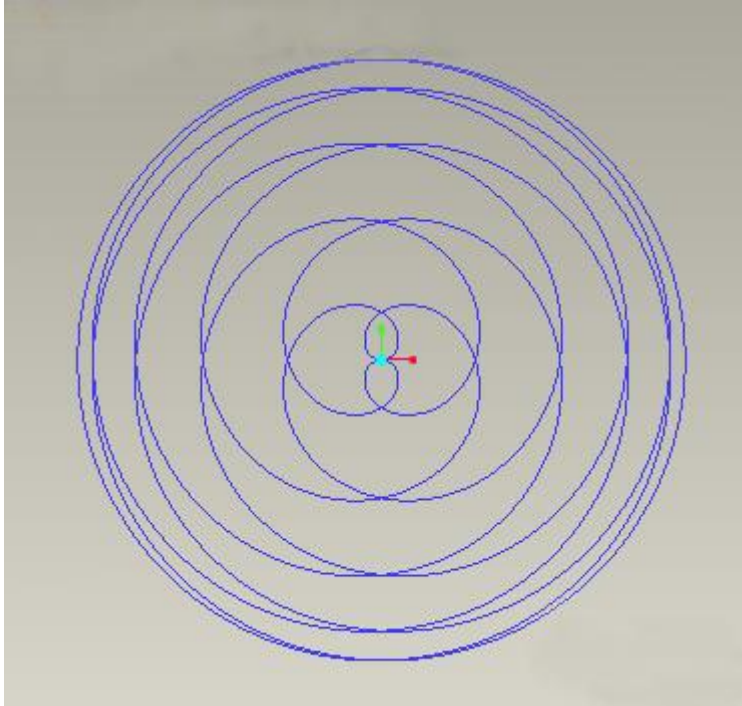
#### 40. 封闭球形环绕曲线

$$\rho = 2$$

$$\theta = 360 * t$$

$$\phi = t * 360 * 10$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 40.jpg




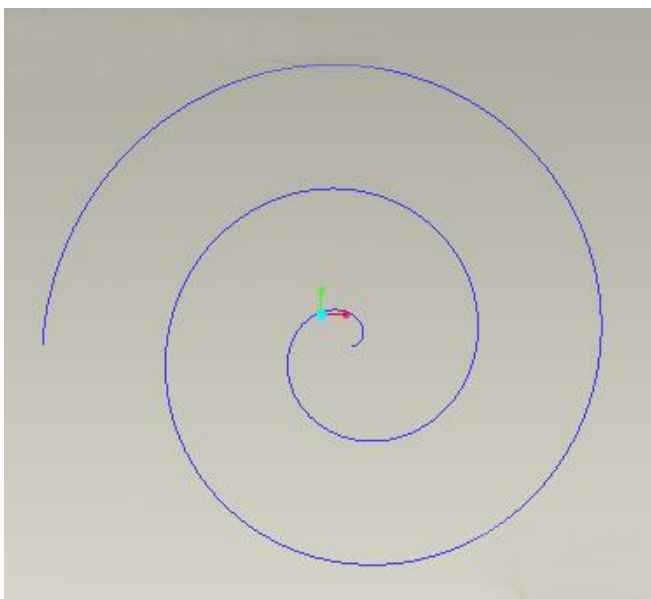
#### 41. 柱坐标螺旋曲线

$$x = 100 * t * \cos ( t * (5 * 180))$$

$$y = 100 * t * \sin ( t * (5 * 180))$$

$$z = 0$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 41.jpg




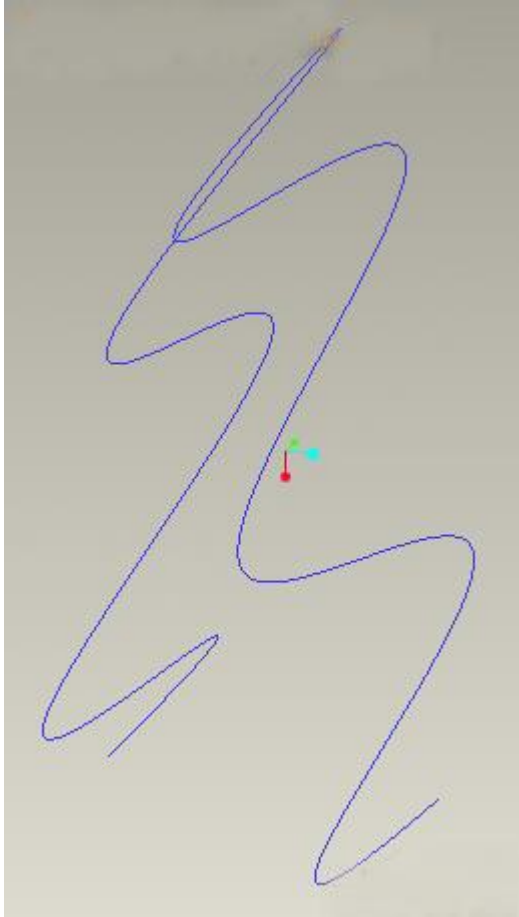
#### 42.蛇形曲线

$$x = 2 * \cos ( (t+1) *(2*180))$$

$$y = 2 * \sin ( t *(5*360))$$

$$z = t*(t+1)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 42.jpg




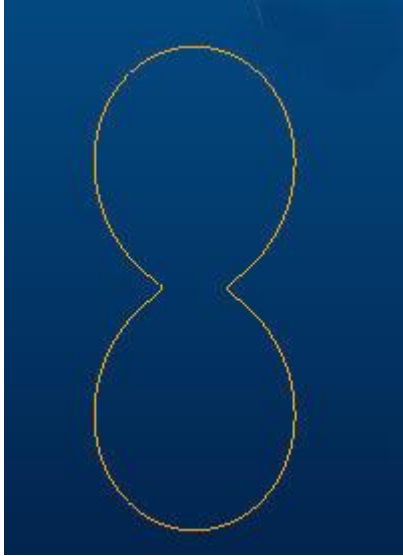
#### 43.8 字形曲线

柱坐标

$$\theta = t*360$$

$$r = 10 + (8 * \sin(\theta))^2$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 43.jpg



#### 44.椭圆曲线

笛卡尔坐标系


$$a = 10$$

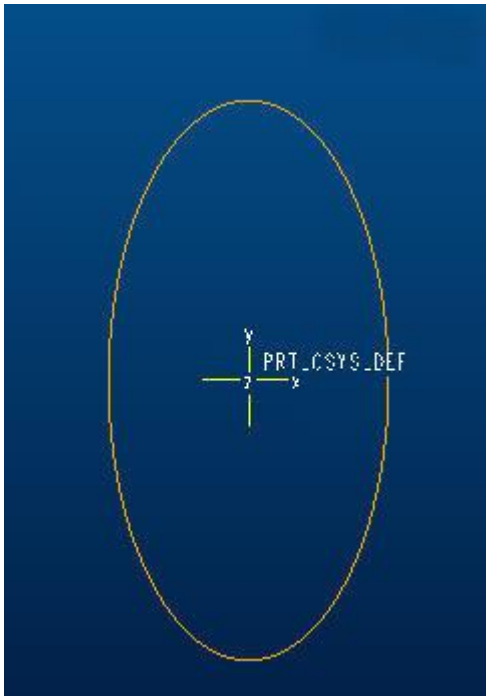
$$b = 20$$

$$\text{theta} = t*360$$

$$x = a*\cos(\text{theta})$$

$$y = b*\sin(\text{theta})$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 44.jpg




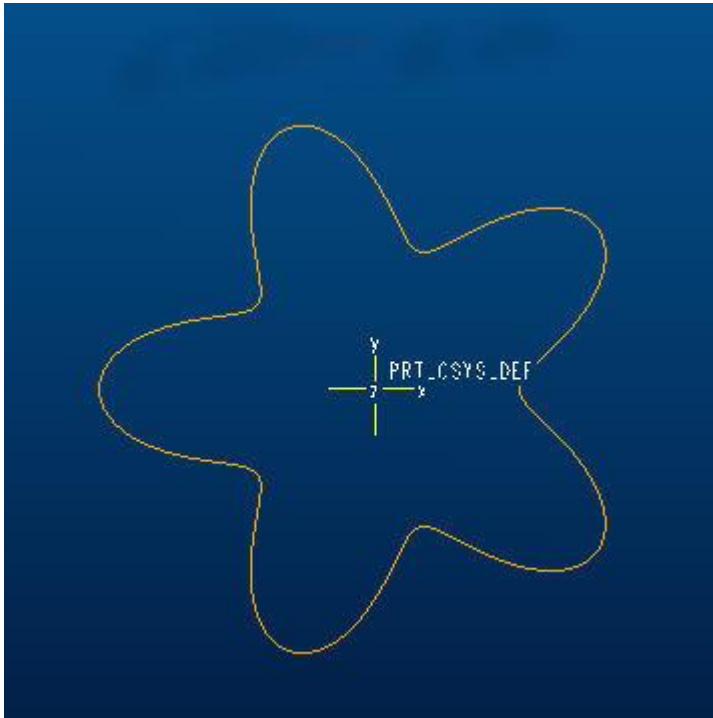
#### 45.梅花曲线

柱坐标


$$\text{theta} = t*360$$

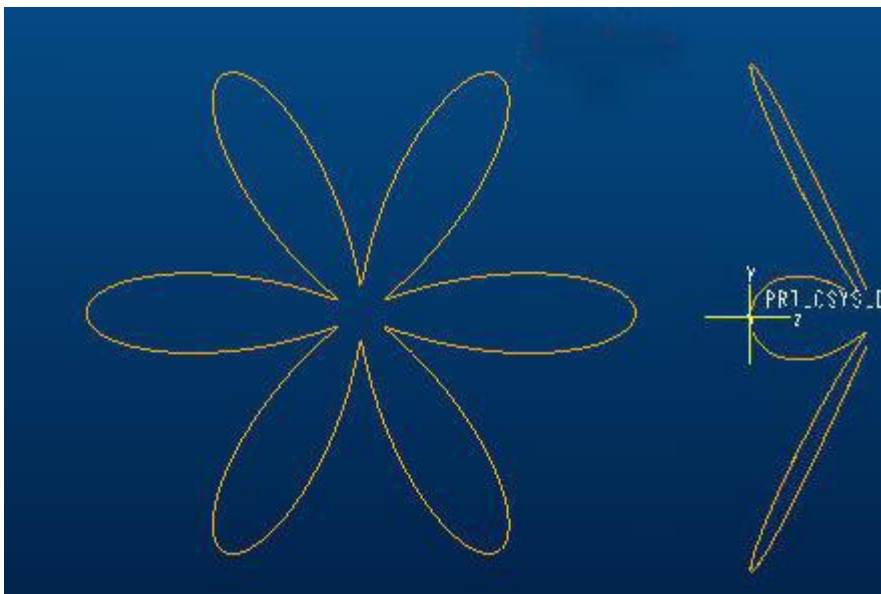
$$r = 10 + (3 * \sin(\text{theta} * 2.5))^2$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 45.jpg




46. 另一个花曲线  
 $\theta = t * 360$   
 $r = 10 - (3 * \sin(\theta * 3))^2$   
 $z = 4 * \sin(\theta * 3)^2$

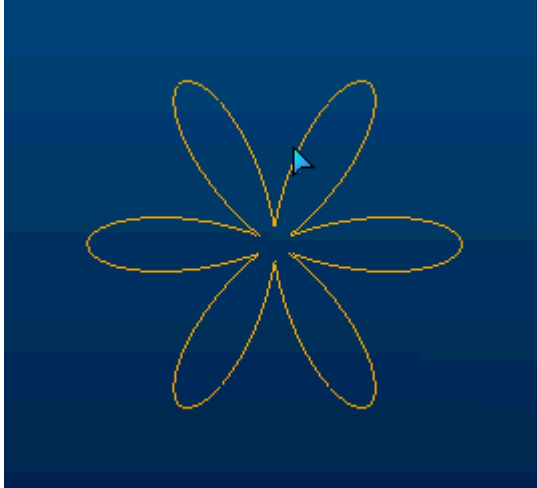
 此主题相关图片如下: 46.jpg






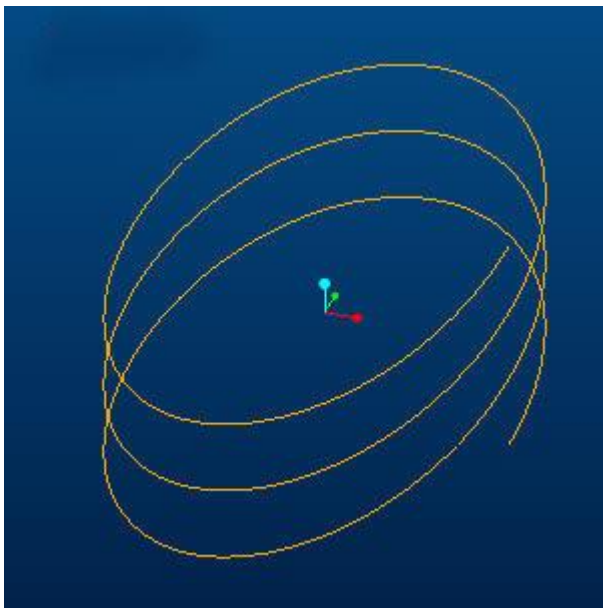
47.改一下就成为空间感更强的花曲线了;)   
theta = t\*360   
r=10-(3\*sin(theta\*3))^2   
z=(r\*sin(theta\*3))^2

 此主题相关图片如下: 47.gif



48.螺旋上升的椭圆线   
a = 10   
b = 20   
theta = t\*360\*3   
x = a\*cos(theta)   
y = b\*sin(theta)   
z=t\*12

 此主题相关图片如下: 48.jpg




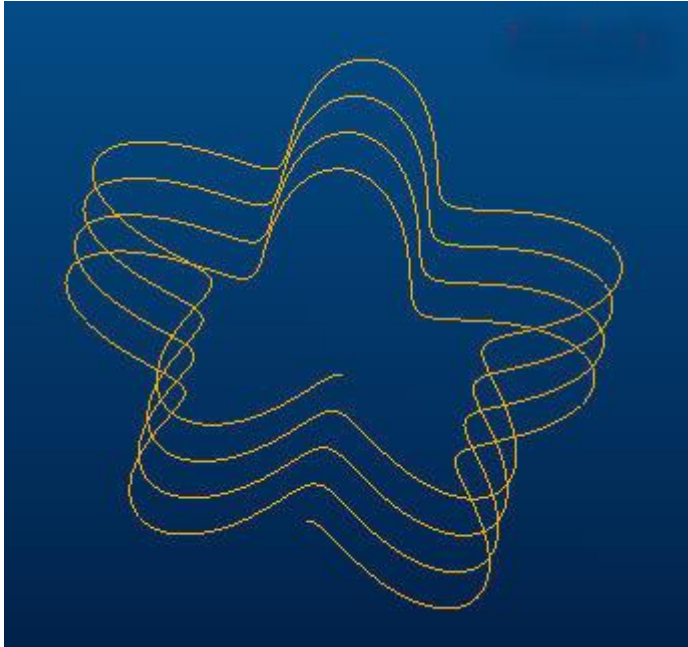
49.甚至这种螺旋花曲线

$$\theta = t \cdot 360 \cdot 4$$

$$r = 10 + (3 \cdot \sin(\theta \cdot 2.5))^2$$

$$z = t \cdot 16$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 49.jpg




50 鼓形线

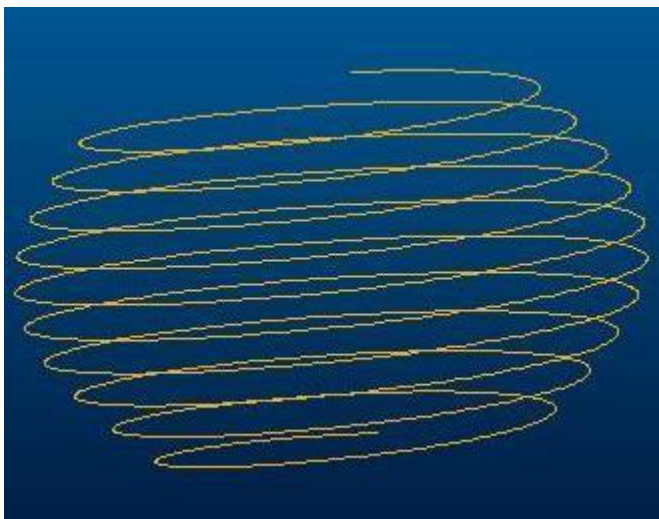
笛卡尔方程

$$r = 5 + 3.3 \cdot \sin(t \cdot 180) + t$$

$$\theta = t \cdot 360 \cdot 10$$

$$z = t \cdot 10$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 50.jpg



## 51 长命锁曲线

笛卡尔方程:

$$a=1*t*359.5$$

$$b=q2*t*360$$

$$c=q3*t*360$$


$$rr1=w1$$

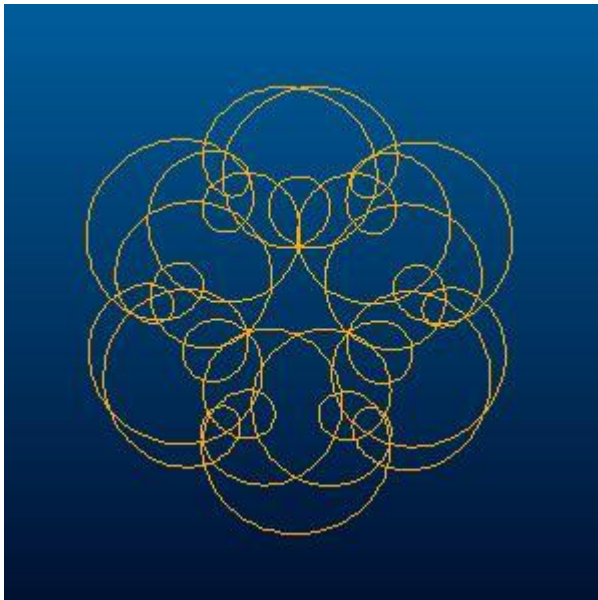
$$rr2=w2$$

$$rr3=w3$$

$$x=rr1*\cos(a)+rr2*\cos(b)+rr3*\cos(c)$$

$$y=rr1*\sin(a)+rr2*\sin(b)+rr3*\sin(c)$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 51.jpg



## 52 簪形线

球坐标

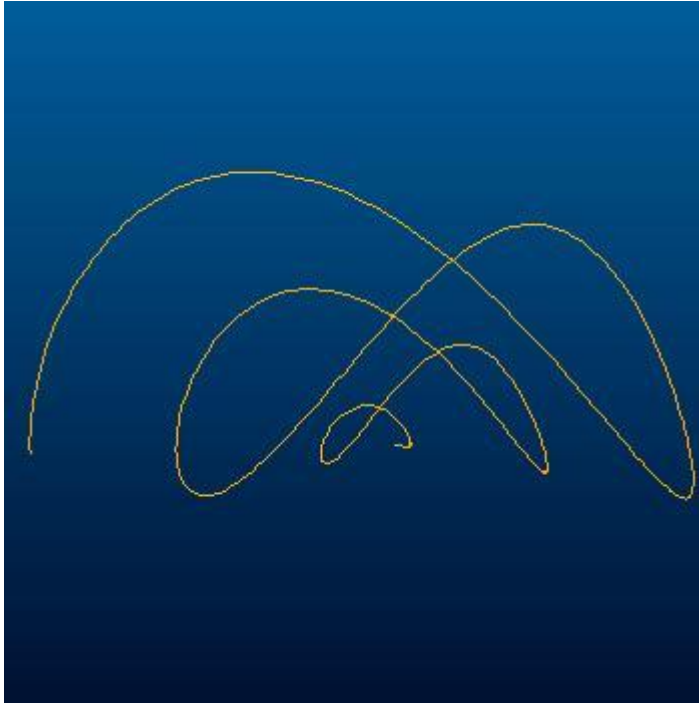
方程:

$$\rho=200*t$$

$$\theta=900*t$$

$$\phi=t*90*10$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 52.jpg



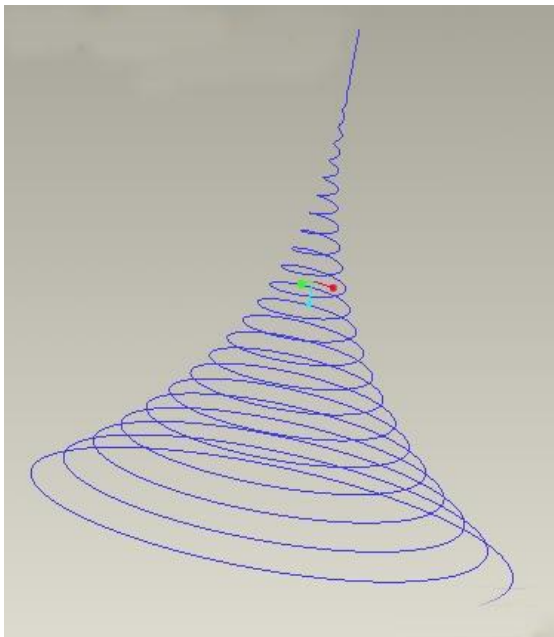
53.螺旋上升曲线

$$r=t^{10}$$

$$\theta=t^3 \cdot 360 \cdot 6 \cdot 3+t^3 \cdot 360 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$$

$$z=t^3 \cdot (t+1)$$


 此主题相关图片如下: 53.jpg

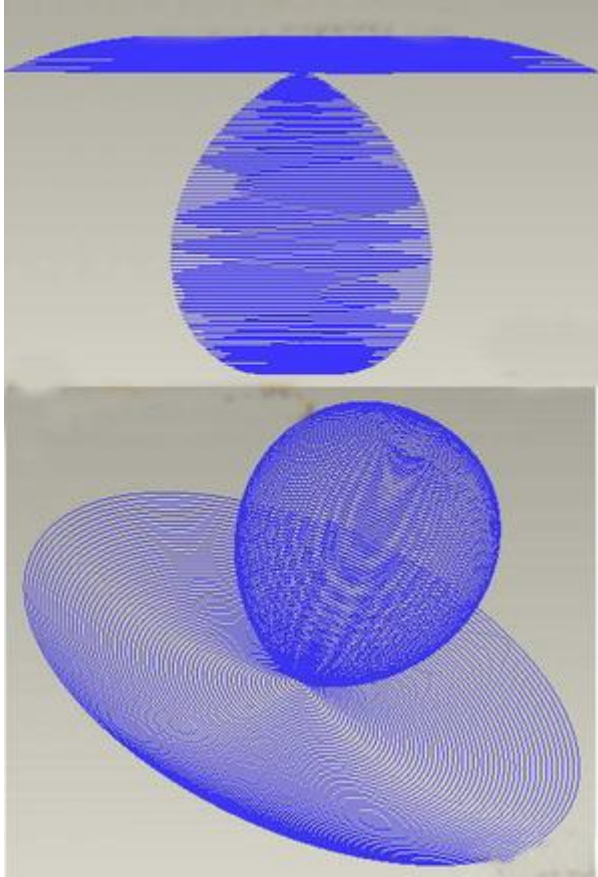


54.蘑菇曲线

$$\rho=t^3+t \cdot (t+1)$$

$\theta = t \cdot 360$   
 $\phi = t^2 \cdot 360 \cdot 20 \cdot 20$

 此主题相关图片如下: 54.jpg




55. 8 字曲线

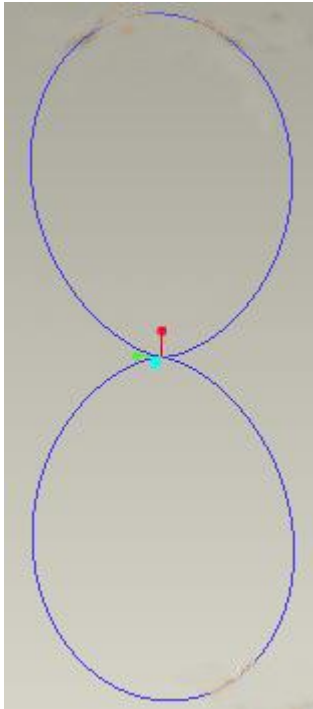
$a = 1$

$b = 1$

$x = 3 \cdot b \cdot \cos(t \cdot 360) + a \cdot \cos(3 \cdot t \cdot 360)$

$Y = b \cdot \sin(t \cdot 360) + a \cdot \sin(3 \cdot t \cdot 360)$

 此主题相关图片如下: 55.jpg




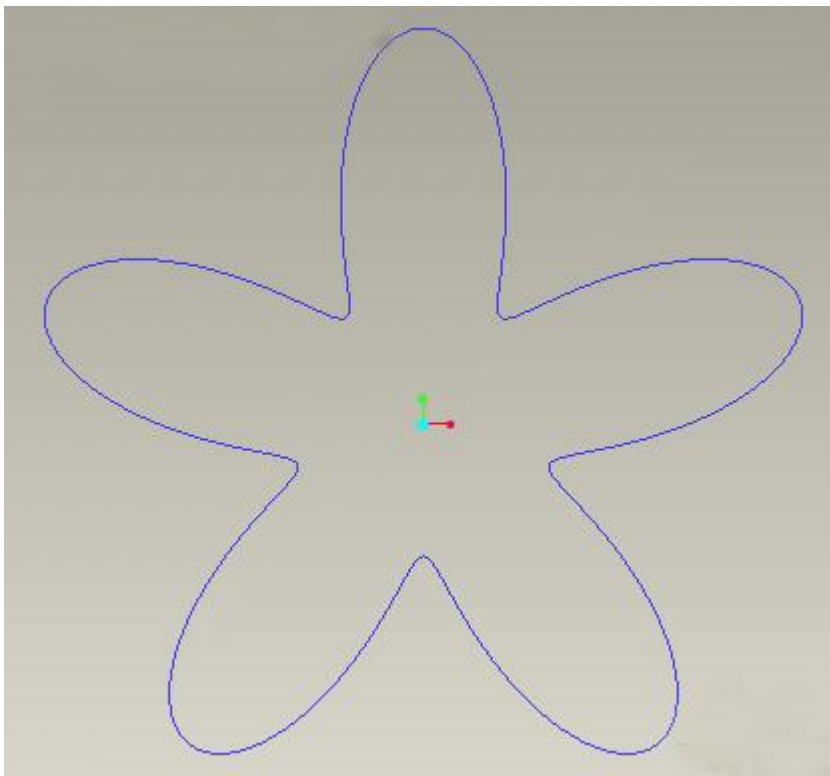
56.梅花曲线

$$\theta = t * 360$$

$$r = 100 + 50 * \cos(5 * \theta)$$

$$z = 2 * \cos(5 * \theta)$$


 此主题相关图片如下: 56.jpg

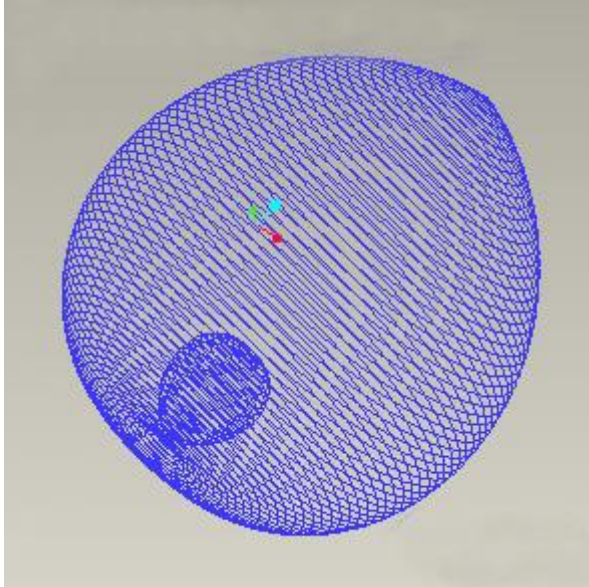


57.桃形曲线


$$\rho = t^3 + t * (t + 1)$$

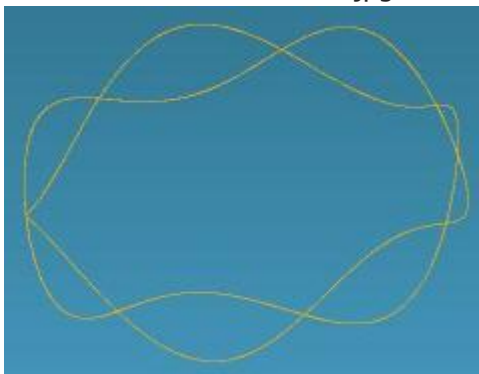
theta=t\*360  
phi=t^2\*360\*10\*10

 此主题相关图片如下: 57.jpg



58.名稱:碟形弹簧  
建立環境:pro/e  
圓柱坐  
r = 5  
theta = t\*3600  
z =(sin(3.5\*theta-90))+24

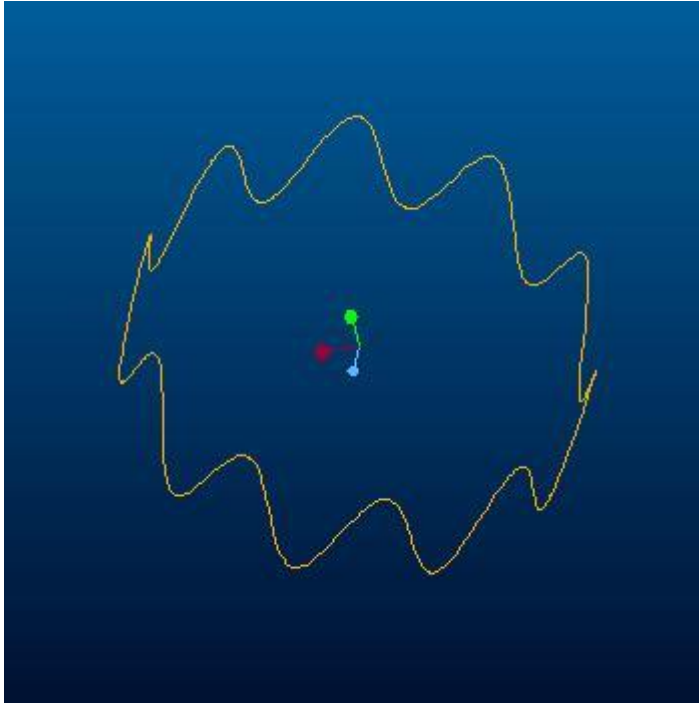
 此主题相关图片如下: 58.jpg



59.环形二次曲线  
笛卡儿方程:

x=50\*cos(t\*360)  
y=50\*sin(t\*360)  
z=10\*cos(t\*360\*8)


 此主题相关图片如下: 59.jpg



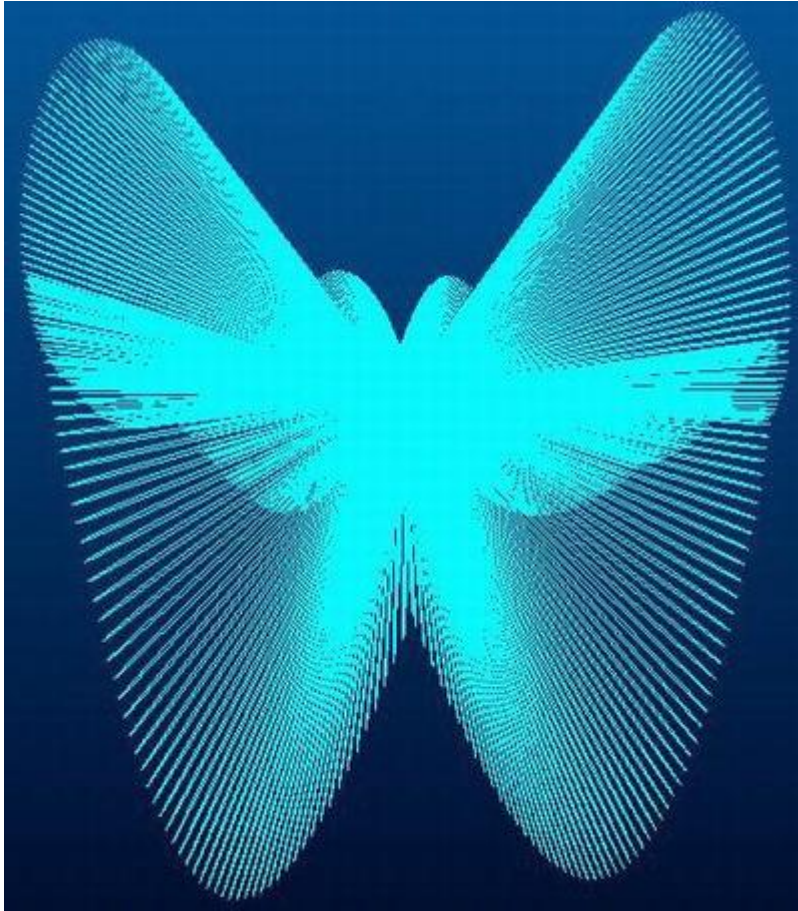
60 蝶线

球坐标:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 4 \sin(t \cdot 360) + 6 \cos(t \cdot 360^2) \\ \theta &= t \cdot 360 \\ \phi &= \log(1 + t \cdot 360) \cdot t \cdot 360 \end{aligned}$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 60.jpg



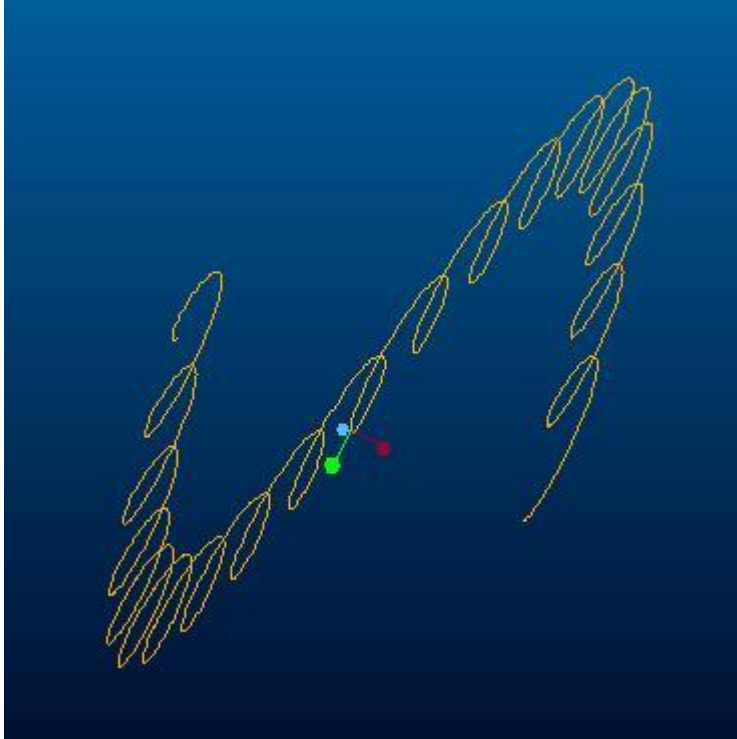


### 61.正弦周弹簧

笛卡尔:

```
ang1=t*360  
ang2=t*360*20  
x=ang1*2*pi/360  
y=sin(ang1)*5+cos(ang2)  
z=sin(ang2)
```

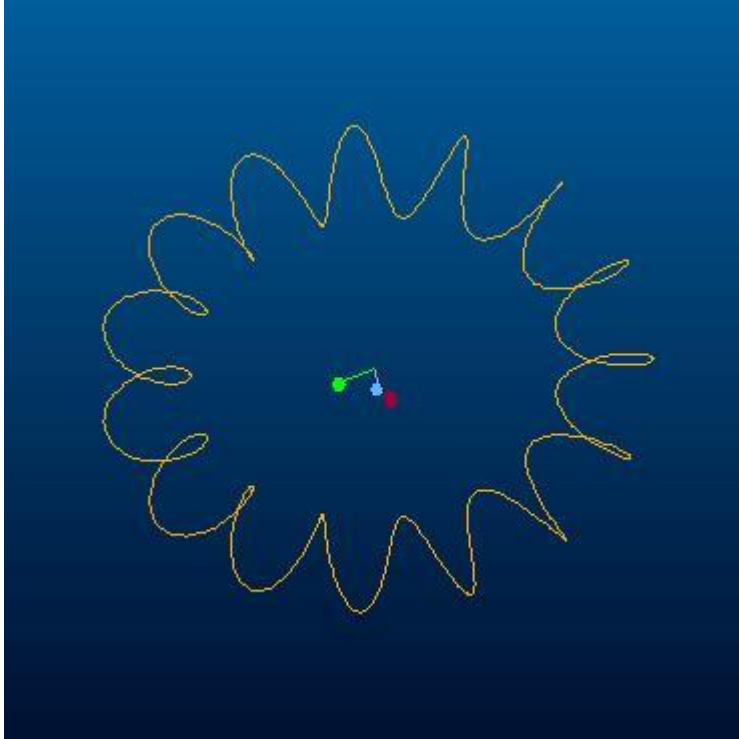
 此主题相关图片如下: 61.jpg



62.环形螺旋线

$$\begin{aligned}x &= (50+10*\sin(t*360*15))*\cos(t*360) \\y &= (50+10*\sin(t*360*15))*\sin(t*360) \\z &= 10*\cos(t*360*5)\end{aligned}$$

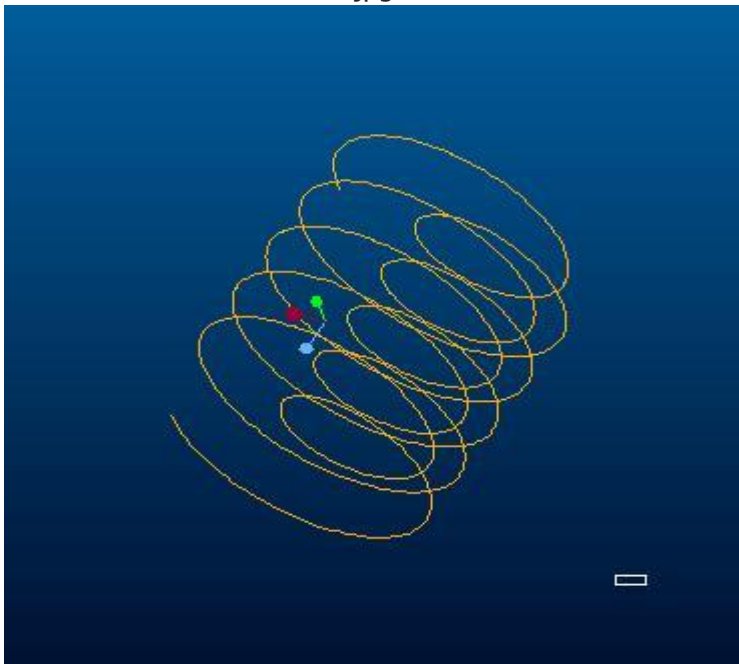
 此主题相关图片如下: 62.jpg



63.内接弹簧

$$x=2*\cos(t*360*10)+\cos(t*180*10)$$
$$y=2*\sin(t*360*10)+\sin(t*180*10)$$
$$z=t*6$$

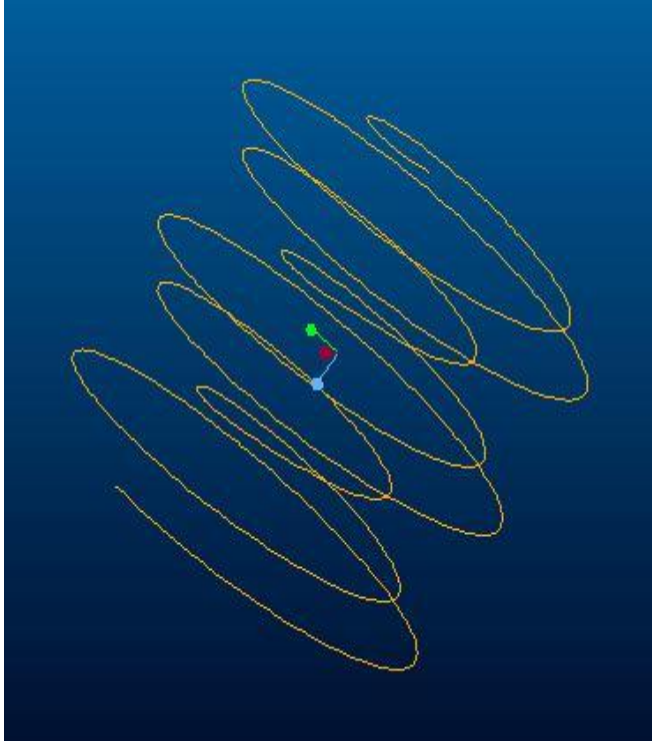
 此主题相关图片如下: 63.jpg



64.多变内接式弹簧

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 3 \cdot \cos(t \cdot 360 \cdot 8) - 1.5 \cdot \cos(t \cdot 480 \cdot 8) \\y &= 3 \cdot \sin(t \cdot 360 \cdot 8) - 1.5 \cdot \sin(t \cdot 480 \cdot 8) \\z &= t \cdot 8\end{aligned}$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 64.jpg



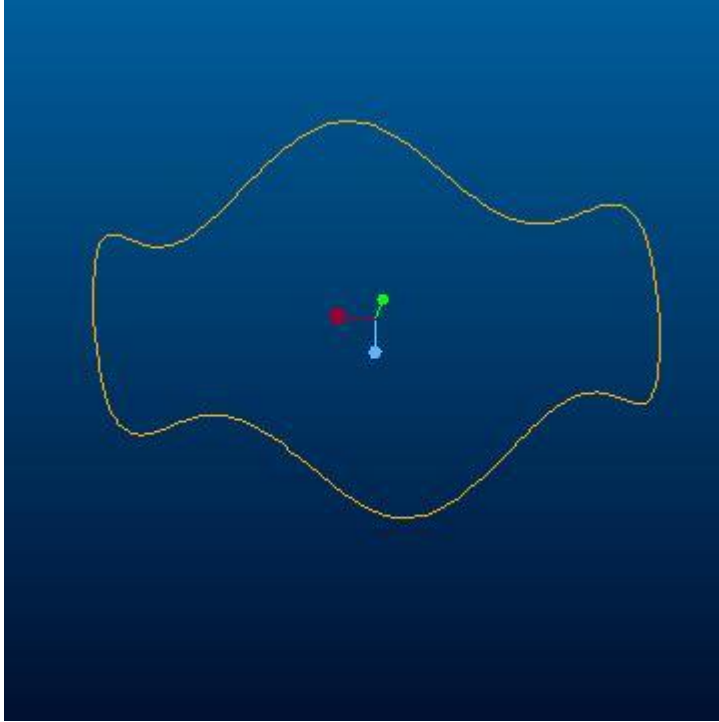
65.柱面正弦波线

柱坐标:

方程

$$\begin{aligned}r &= 30 \\ \theta &= t \cdot 360 \\ z &= 5 \cdot \sin(5 \cdot \theta - 90)\end{aligned}$$


 此主题相关图片如下: 65.jpg

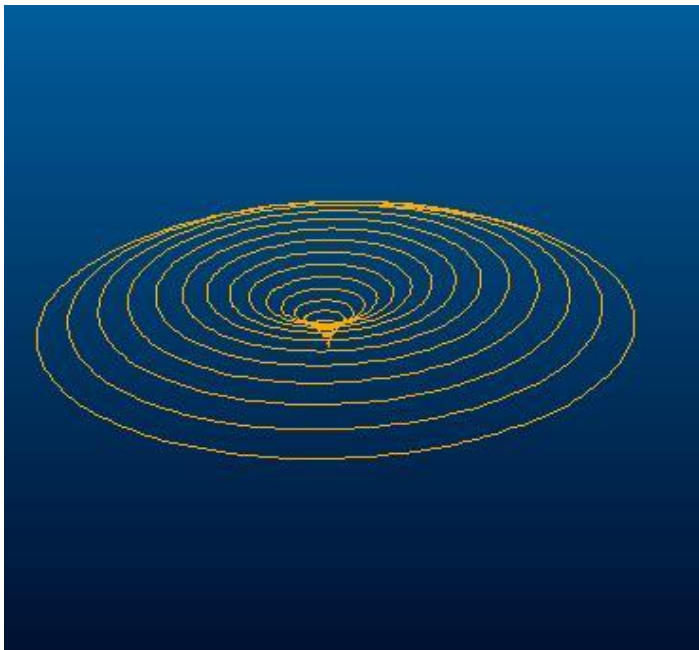


66. ufo (漩涡线)

球坐标:


$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= t \cdot 20^2 \\ \theta &= t \cdot \log(30) \cdot 60 \\ \phi &= t \cdot 7200 \end{aligned}$$

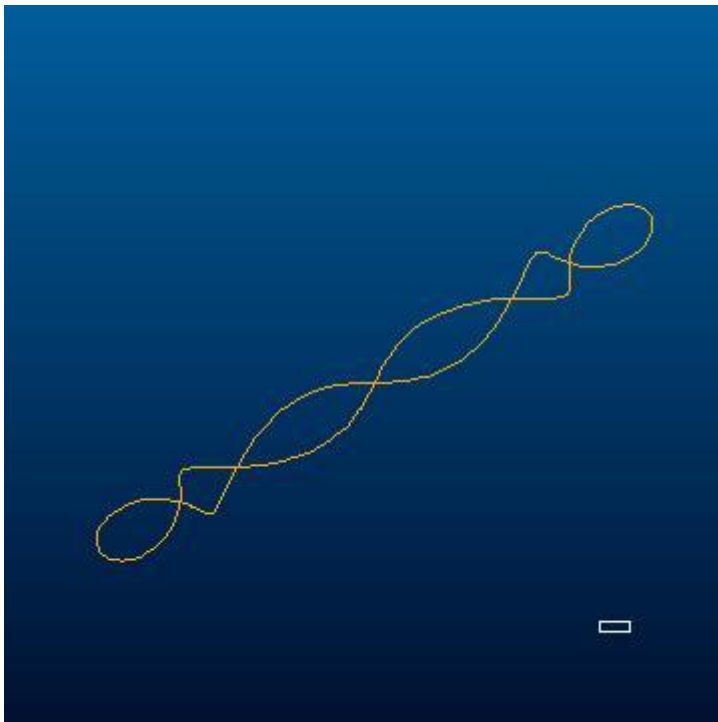
 此主题相关图片如下: 66.jpg



### 67. 手把曲线

```
thta0=t*360  
thta1=t*360*6  
r0=400  
r1=40  
r=r0+r1*cos(thta1)  
x=r*cos(thta0)  
y=r1*sin(thta1)  
z=0
```

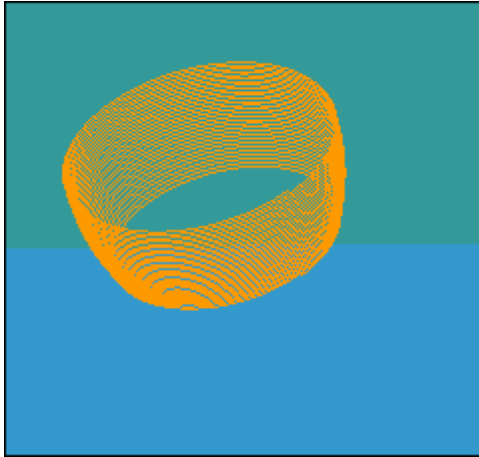
 此主题相关图片如下: 67.jpg



### 68. 篮子

圆柱坐标  
 $r=5+0.3*\sin(t*180)+t$   
 $\theta=t*360*30$   
 $z=t*5$


 此主题相关图片如下: 68.gif

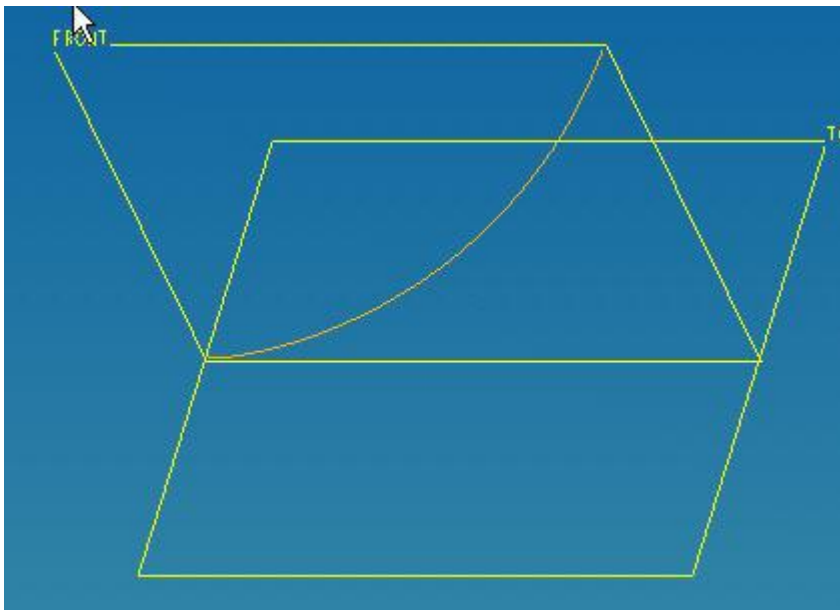


69. 圆柱齿轮齿廓的渐开线方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{afa} &= 60 * t \\ x &= 10 * \cos(\text{afa}) + \pi * 10 * \text{afa} / 180 * \sin(\text{afa}) \\ x &= 10 * \sin(\text{afa}) - \pi * 10 * \text{afa} / 180 * \cos(\text{afa}) \\ z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

注: afa 为压力角, 取值范围是 0 到 60, 10 为基圆半径。


 此主题相关图片如下: 69.jpg

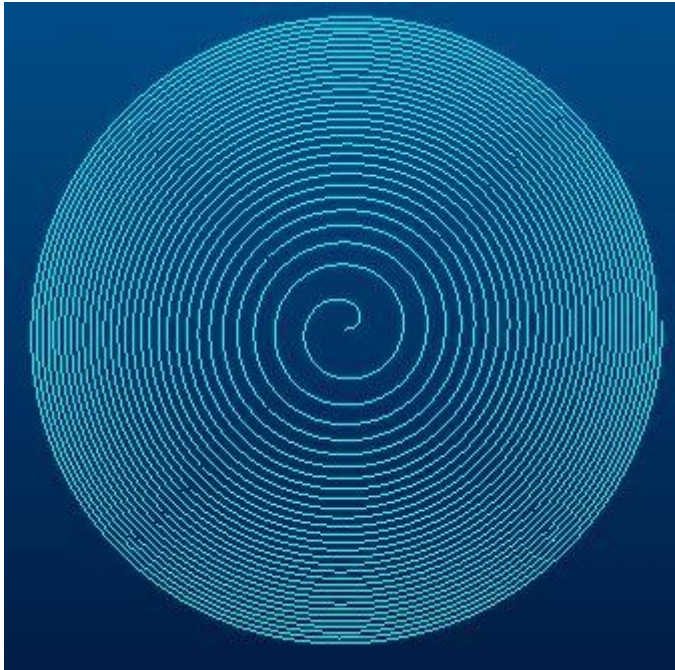


70. 对数螺旋曲线

柱坐标:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{t} \\ \text{theta} &= t * 360 * 30 \\ z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 70.jpg




71. 罩形线

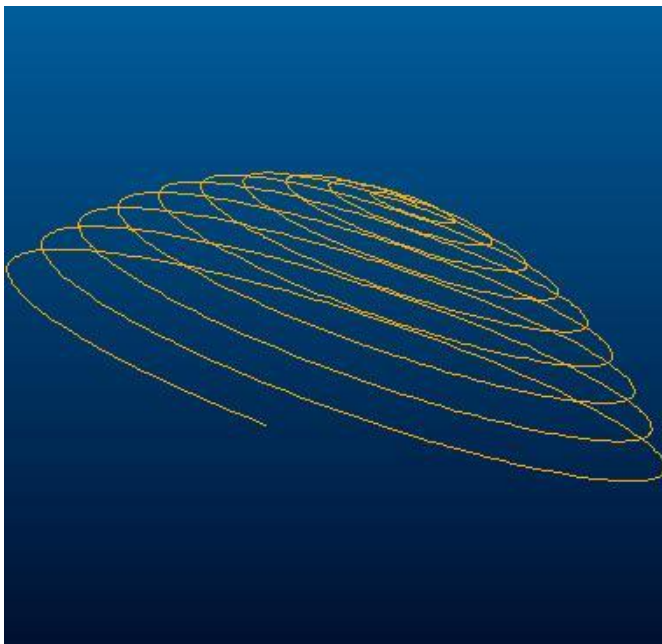
球坐标:

$$\rho=4$$

$$\theta=t*60$$

$$\phi=t*360*10$$


 此主题相关图片如下: 71.jpg

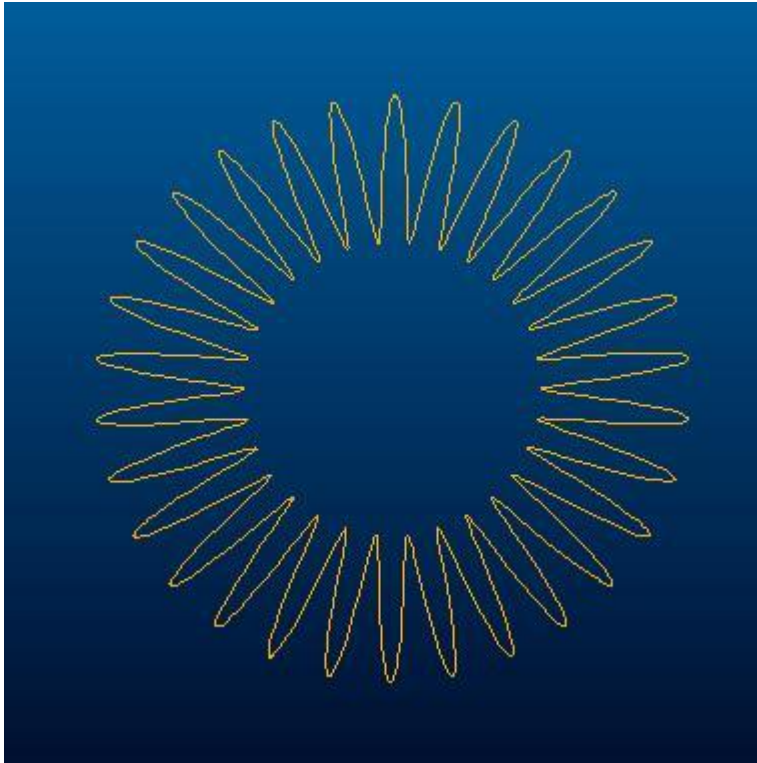




## 72. 向日葵线


```
theta=t*360  
r=30+10*sin(theta*30)  
z=0
```

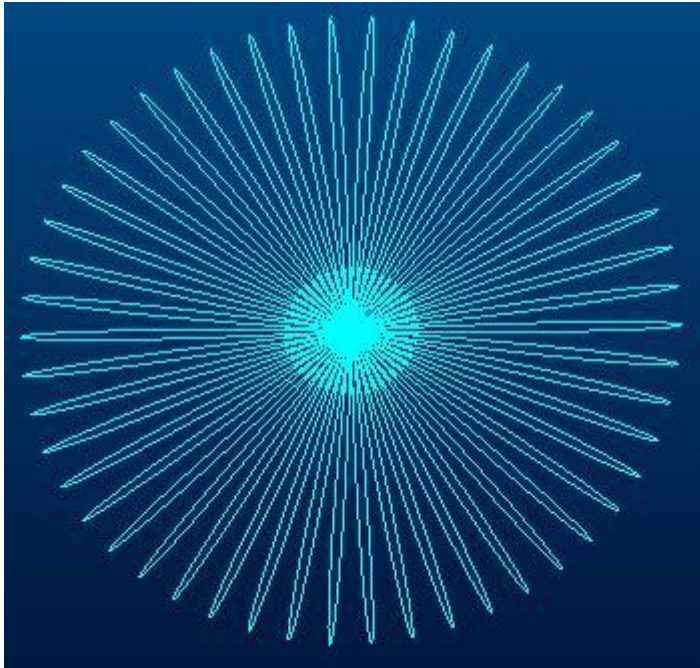
 此主题相关图片如下: 72.jpg



## 73. 太阳线

```
r=1.5*cos(50*theta)+1  
theta=t*360  
z=0
```

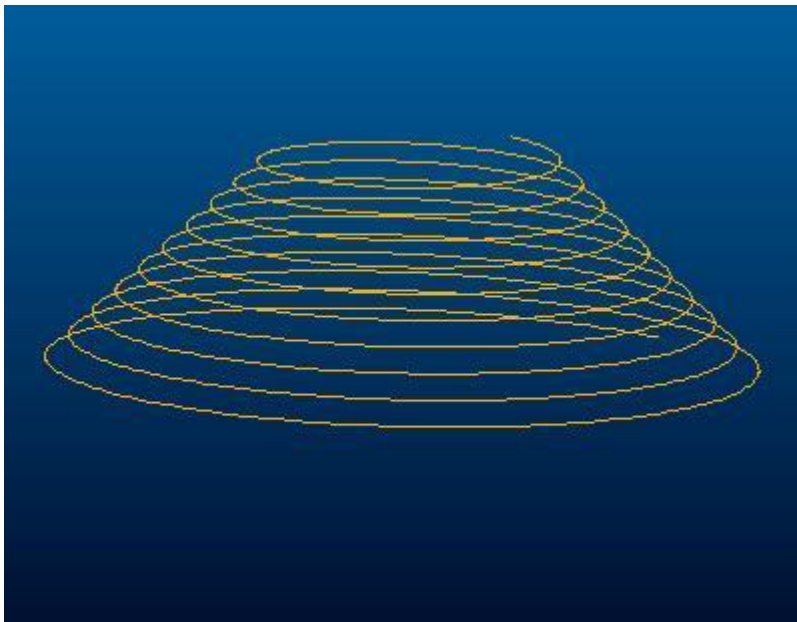
 此主题相关图片如下: 73.jpg



74 塔形螺旋线

$$\begin{aligned}r &= t * 80 + 50 \\ \text{theta} &= t * 360 * 10 \\ z &= t * 80\end{aligned}$$


 此主题相关图片如下: 74.jpg

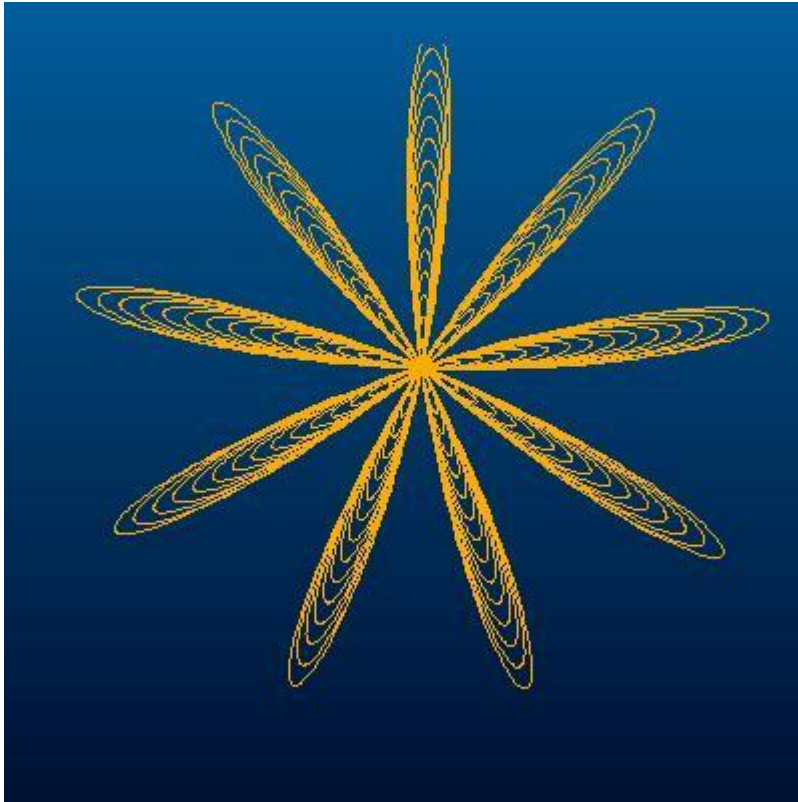


75 花瓣线

球坐标:


```
rho=t*20  
theta=t*360*90  
phi=t*360*10
```

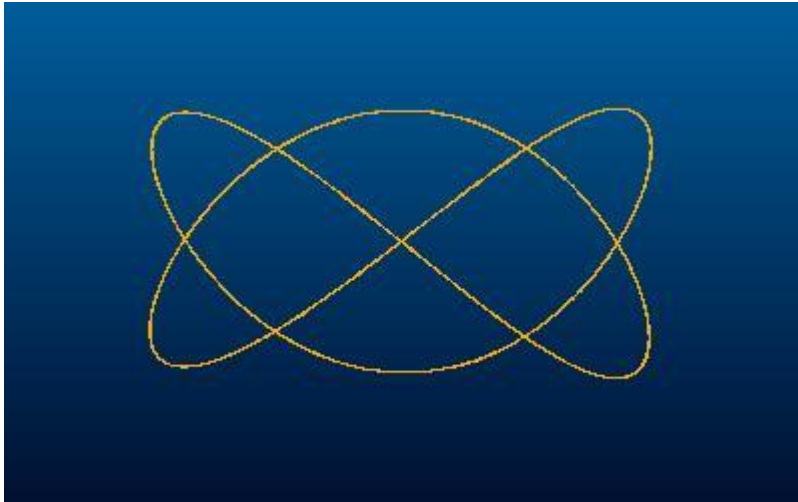
 此主题相关图片如下: 75.jpg




76 双元宝线

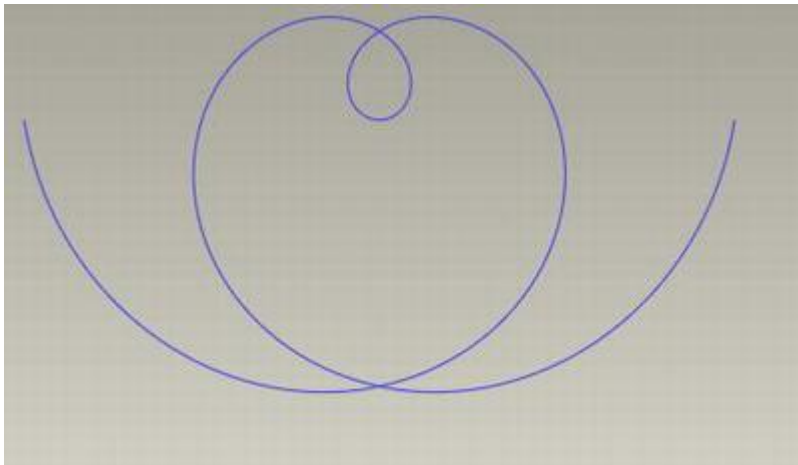
```
r=sin(t*360*10)+30  
theta=sin(t*360*15)  
z=sin(t*3)
```

 此主题相关图片如下: 76.jpg



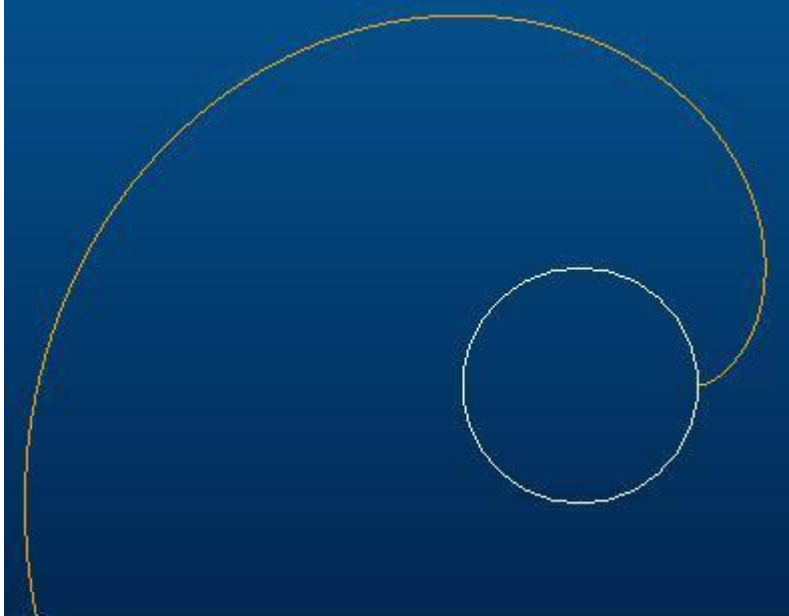
77 阿基米德螺线的变形 (自己想得)  
不知前面有没有? ? :what  
柱坐标下:  
 $\theta = 360 * 2 * (t - 0.5)$   
 $r = 10 * \theta$   
 $z = 0$

 此主题相关图片如下: 77.jpg



78 改过来的渐开线方程  
 $r = 20$   
 $\text{ang} = t * 360$   
 $x = r * \cos(\text{ang}) + 2 * \pi * r * t * \sin(\text{ang})$   
 $y = r * \sin(\text{ang}) - 2 * \pi * r * t * \cos(\text{ang})$   
 $z = 0$


 此主题相关图片如下: 78.jpg

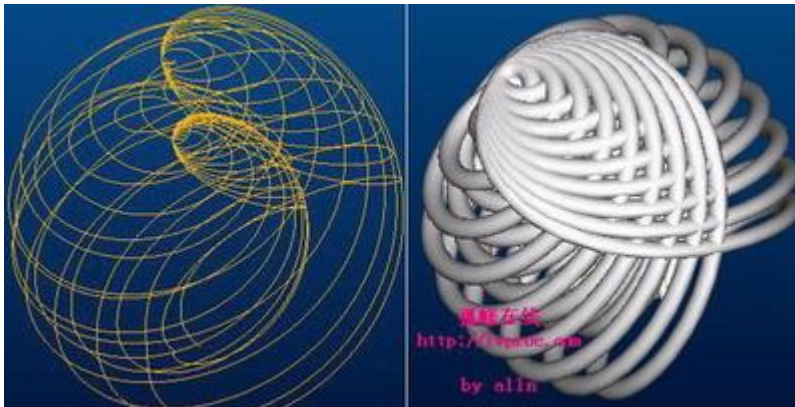


79 双鱼曲线

球坐标系


$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 30 + 10 \cdot \sin(t \cdot 360 \cdot 10) \\ \theta &= t \cdot 180 \cdot \cos(t \cdot 360 \cdot 10) \\ \phi &= t \cdot 360 \cdot 30\end{aligned}$$

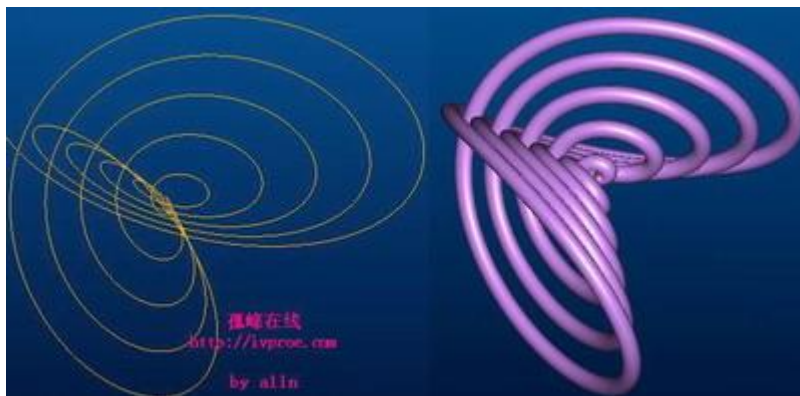
 此主题相关图片如下: 79.jpg



80 蝴蝶结曲线

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 200 \cdot t \cdot \sin(t \cdot 3600) \\ y &= 250 \cdot t \cdot \cos(t \cdot 3600) \\ z &= 300 \cdot t \cdot \sin(t \cdot 1800)\end{aligned}$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 80.jpg




### 81 “两相望”曲线

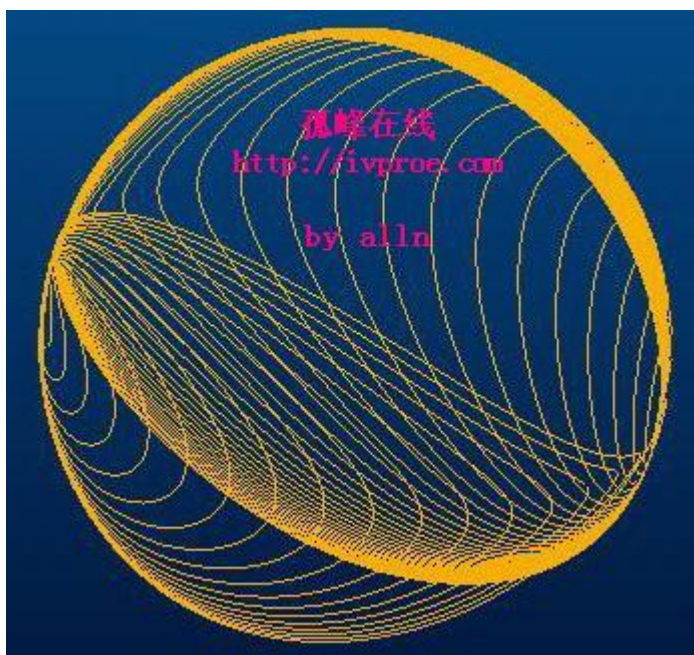
球坐标系

$\rho=30$

$\theta=t*360*\cos(t*360*20)$

$\phi=t*360*20$

 此主题相关图片如下：81.jpg



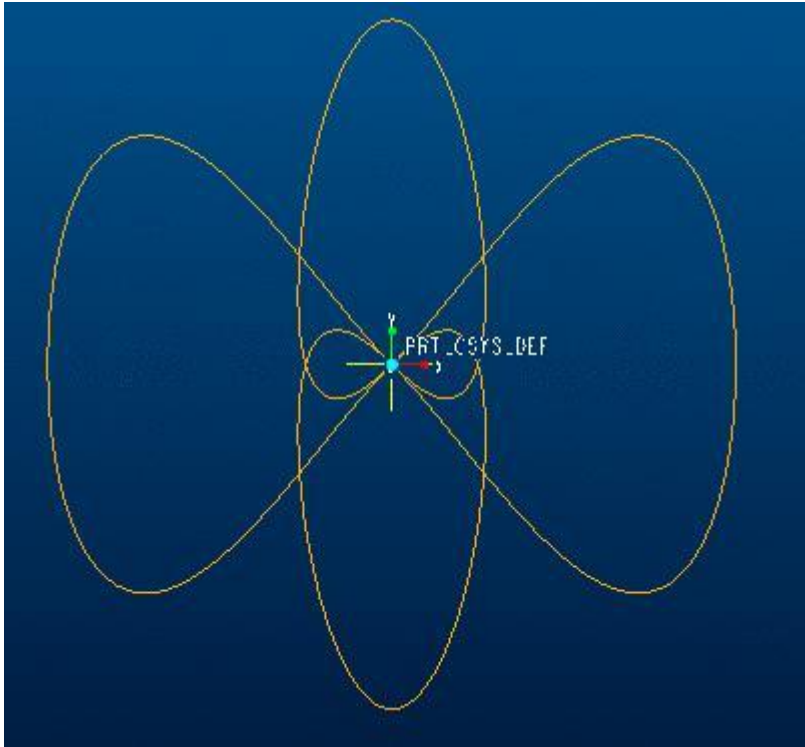
### 82 小蜜蜂

笛卡尔坐标系:

$x=\cos(t*360)+\cos(3*t*360)$


$Y=\sin(t*360)+\sin(5*t*360)$

 此主题相关图片如下: 82.jpg



83 弯月

$$x = \cos(t*360) + \cos(2*t*360)$$
$$Y = \sin(t*360)*2 + \sin(t*360)*2$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 83.jpg




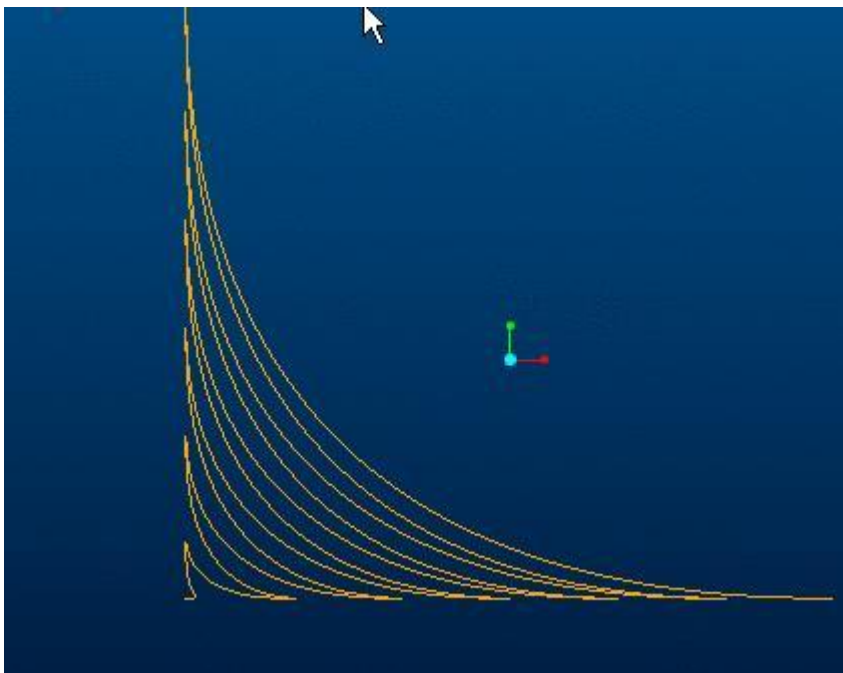
84 热带鱼

$a=5$

$$x=(a*(\cos(t*360*3))^4)*t$$

$$y=(a*(\sin(t*360*3))^4)*t$$

 此主题相关图片如下: [84.jpg](#)





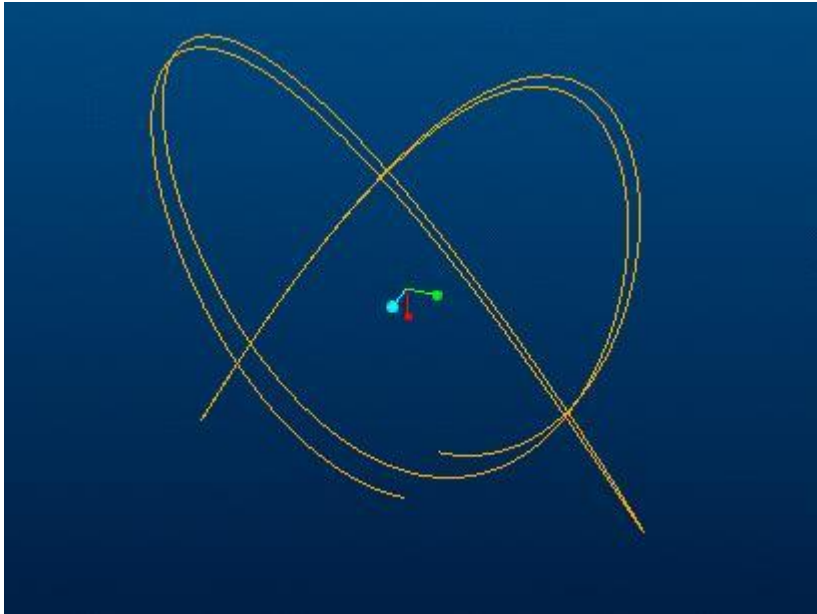
85 燕尾剪

$$x=3*\cos(t*360*4)$$

$$y=3*\sin(t*360*3)$$

$$z=t$$


 此主题相关图片如下: 85.jpg

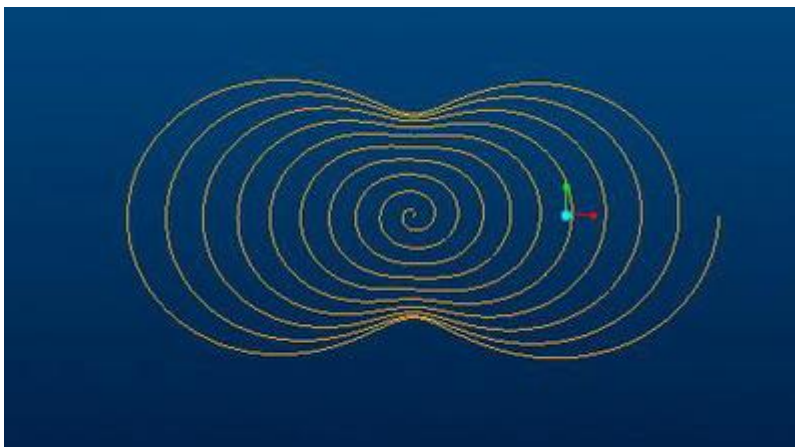


86 天蚕丝

$$\theta=t*3600$$

$$r=(\cos(360*t*20)*.5*t+1)*t$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 86.jpg



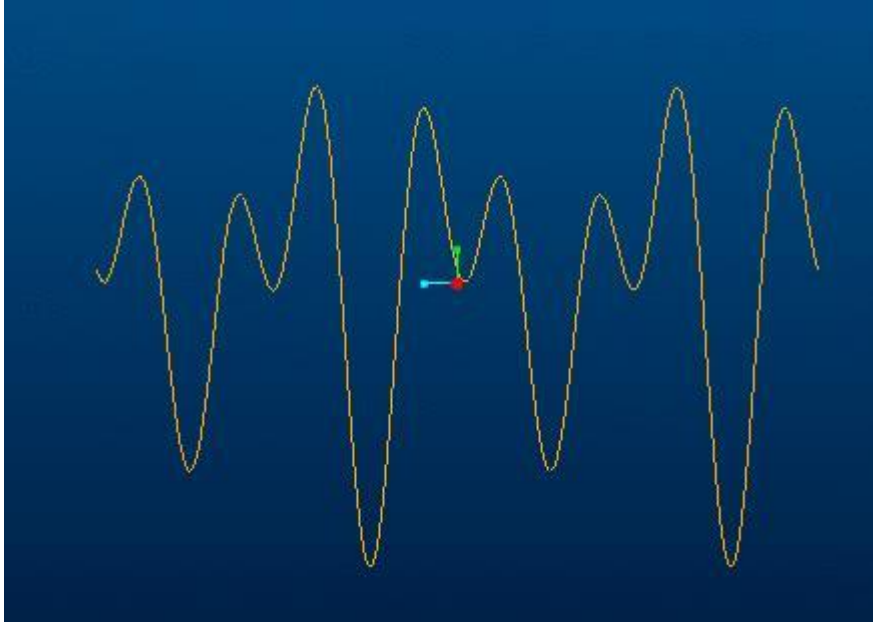
87 心电图

圆柱坐标系:

$$r=\sin(t*360*2)+.2$$

$$\theta = 10 + t \cdot (6 \cdot 360)$$
$$z = t \cdot 3$$

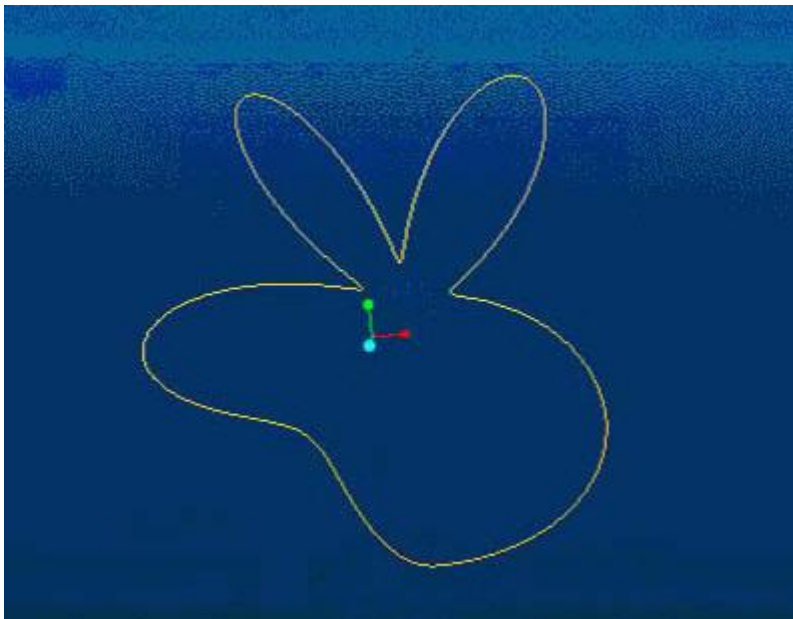
 此主题相关图片如下: 87.jpg



89 小白兔

$$\theta = t \cdot 360 - 90$$
$$r = \cos(360 \cdot (t / (1 + t^{6.5}))) \cdot 6 \cdot t \cdot 3.5 + 5$$

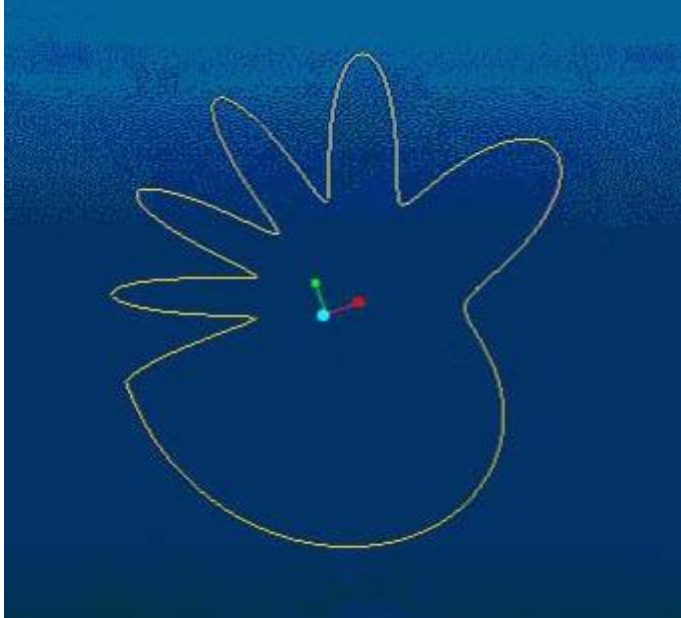
 此主题相关图片如下: 89.jpg



90 大家好

$$\theta = t \cdot 360 + 180$$
$$r = \cos(360 \cdot t^3) \cdot 2 + 5$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 90.jpg




### 91 蛇形线

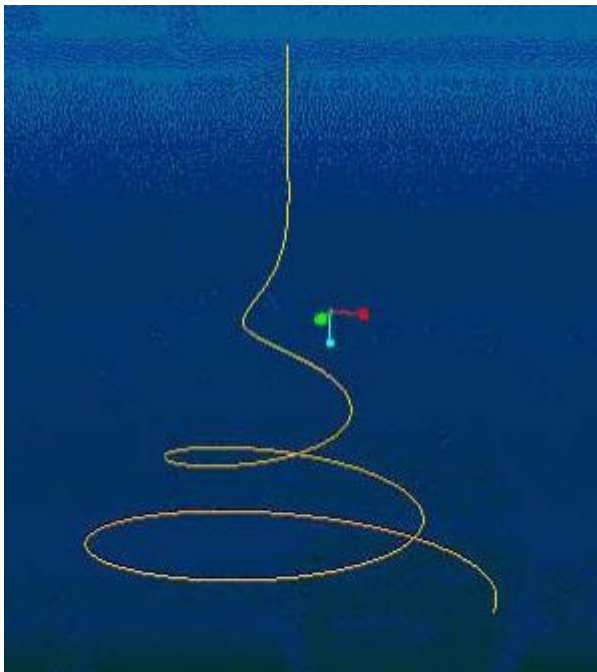
笛卡尔坐标系:

$$x = 2 \cdot \cos(t \cdot 360 \cdot 3) \cdot t$$

$$y = 2 \cdot \sin(t \cdot 360 \cdot 3) \cdot t$$

$$z = (\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{t}}})^3 \cdot 5$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 91.jpg




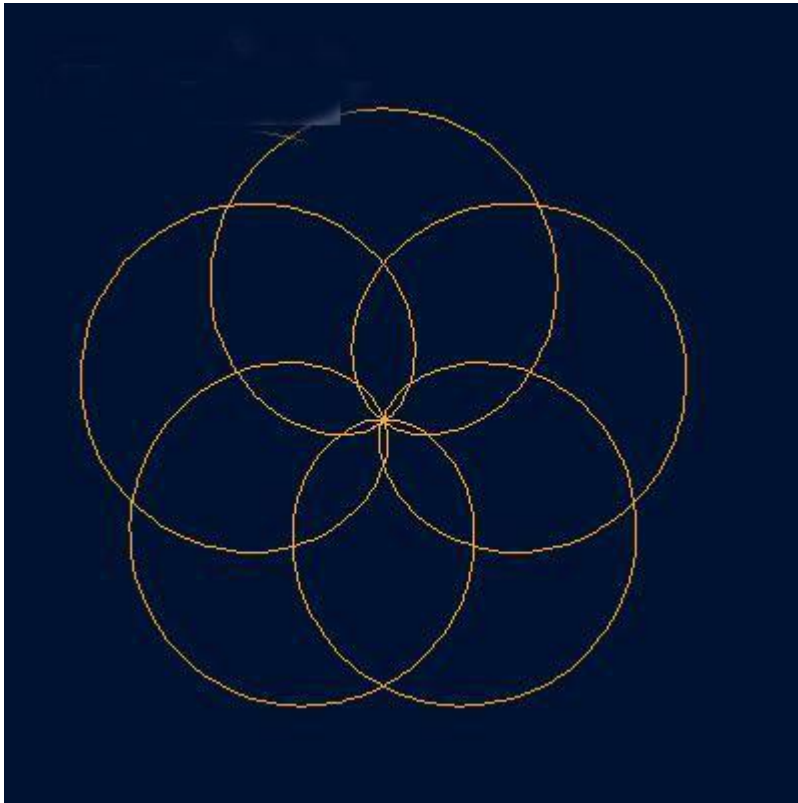
## 92 五环

柱坐标:

$$\theta = t * 360 * 4$$

$$r = \cos(t * 360 * 5) + 1$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 92.jpg




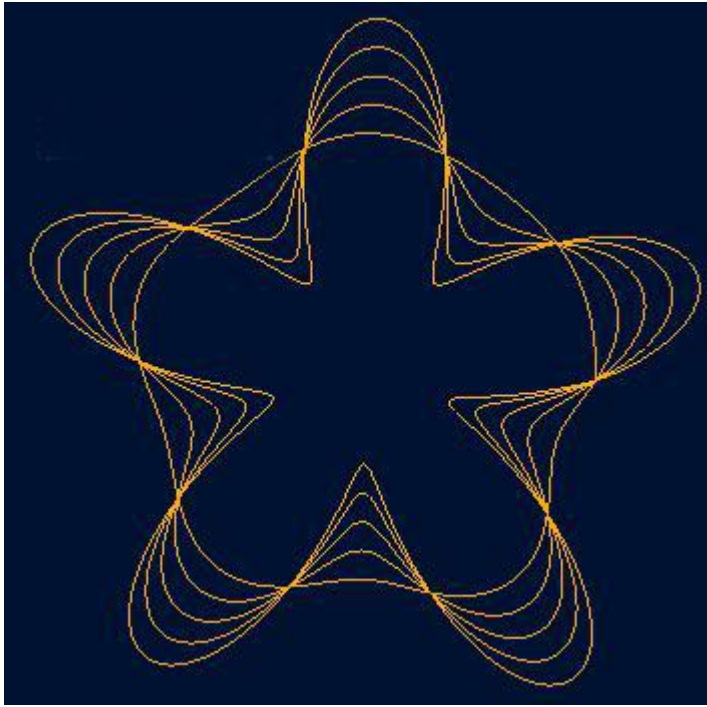
## 93 蜘蛛网

柱坐标:

$$\theta = t * 360 * 5$$


$$r = t * \sin(t * 360 * 25) * 5 + 8$$

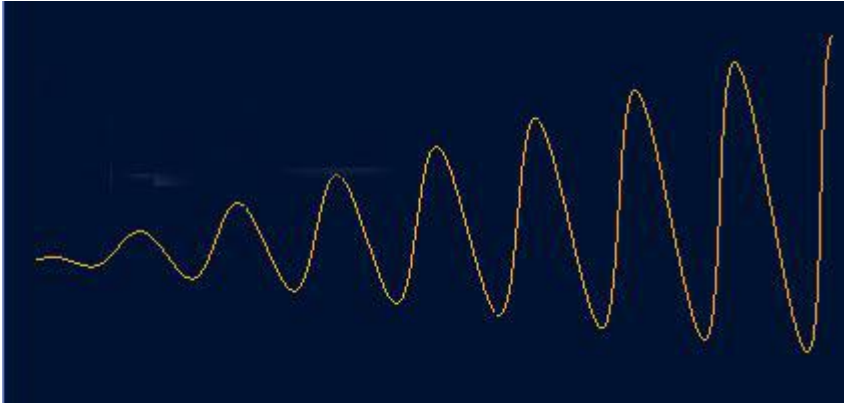
 此主题相关图片如下: 93.jpg



94 次声波


笛卡尔：  
 $x=t*5$   
 $y=t*\cos(t*360*8)$

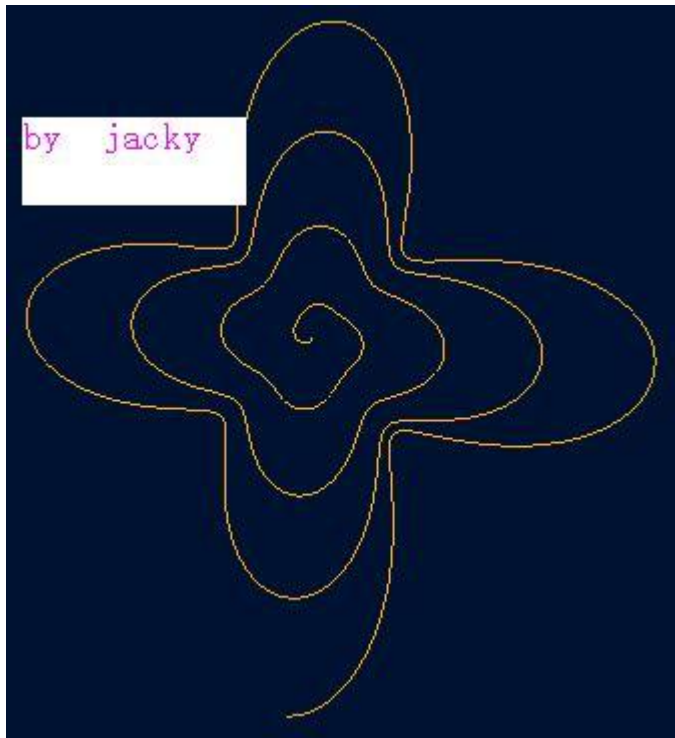
 此主题相关图片如下：94.jpg



95 十字渐开线

柱坐标：  
 $\theta=t*360*4$   
 $r=(\cos(t*360*16)*0.5*t+1)*t$

 此主题相关图片如下：95.jpg




96 内五环

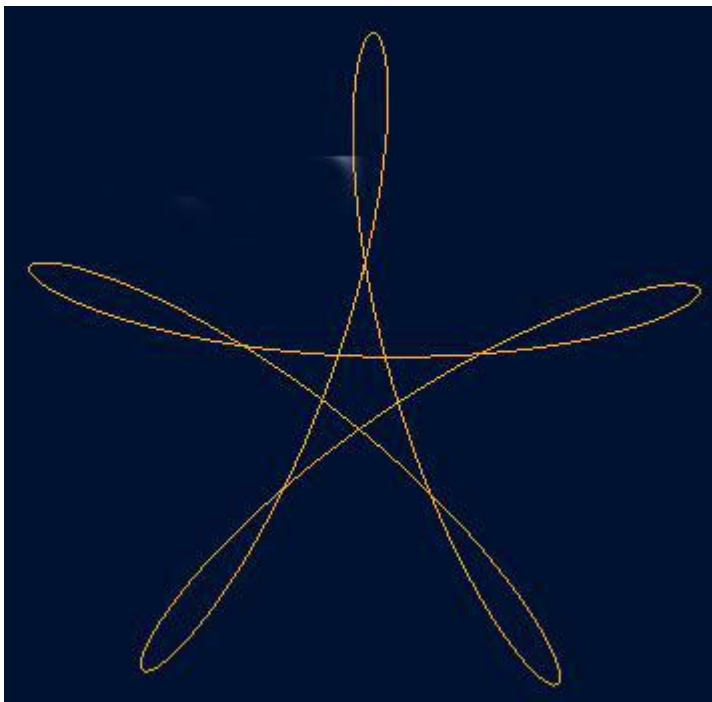
笛卡尔

$\theta = t * 360 * 4$

$x = 2 + (10 - 5) * \cos(\theta) + 6 * \cos((10/6 - 1) * \theta)$

$y = 2 + (10 - 5) * \sin(\theta) - 6 * \sin((10/6 - 1) * \theta)$


 此主题相关图片如下：96.jpg



## 97 蜗轨线

柱坐标;

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= t * 360 * 2 \\ r &= \cos(t * 360 * 30) * t * 0.5 + t * 2\end{aligned}$$

 此主题相关图片如下: 97.jpg

