

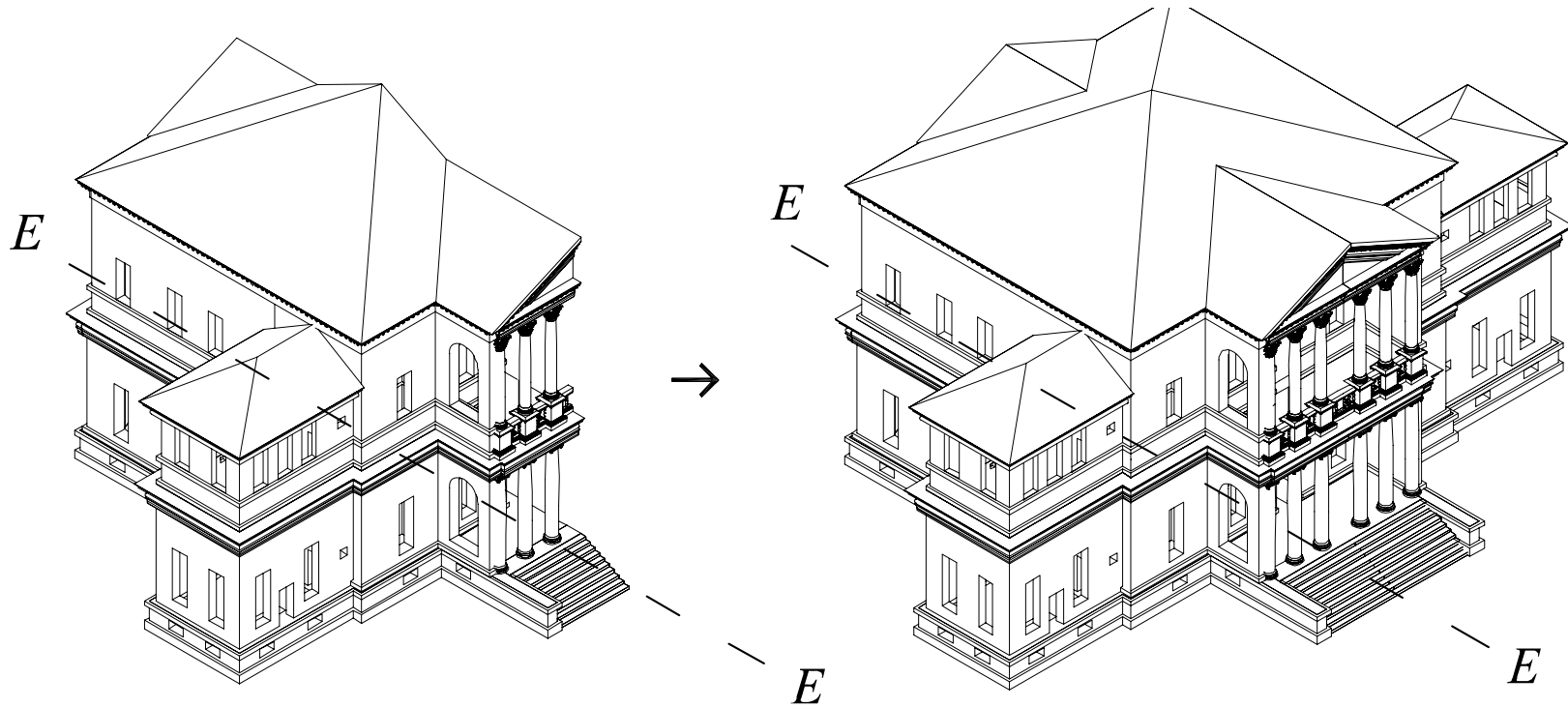
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4.500 Introduction to Design Computing  
Fall 2008

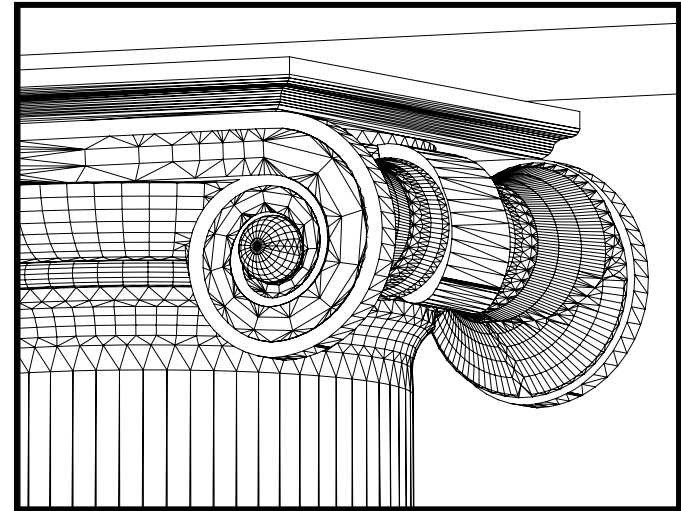
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# Solid Modeling

Operations,  
Translations and Objects



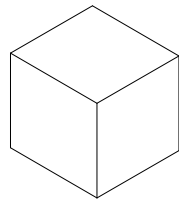
**Solid Modeling is a System  
of Assembled Primitives**



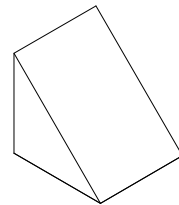
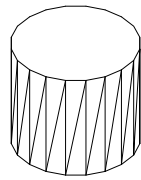
Cylinder

Cone

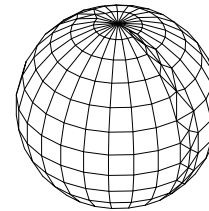
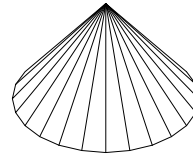
Torus



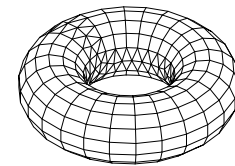
Square



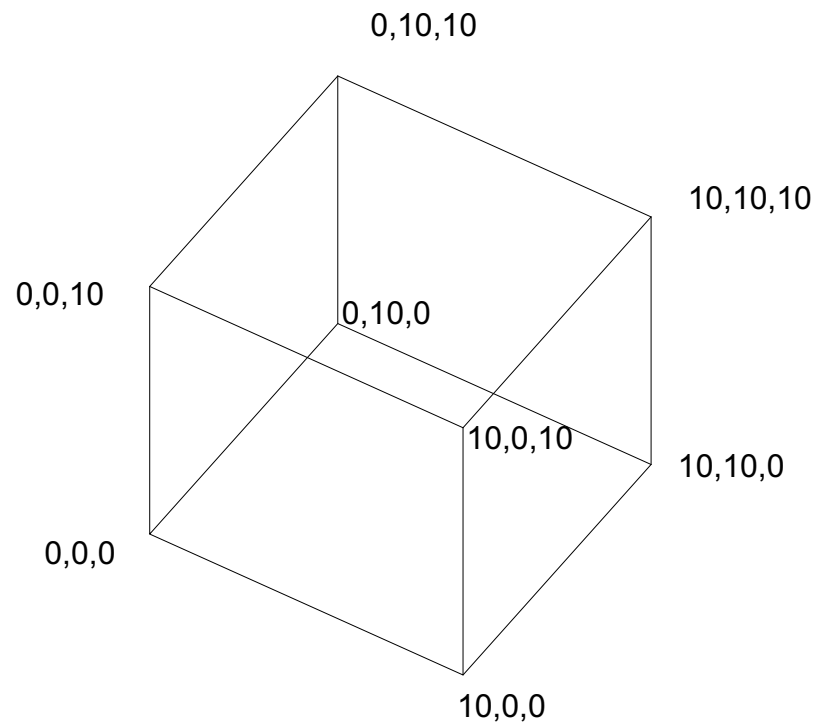
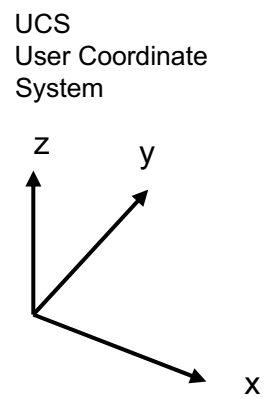
Wedge



Sphere

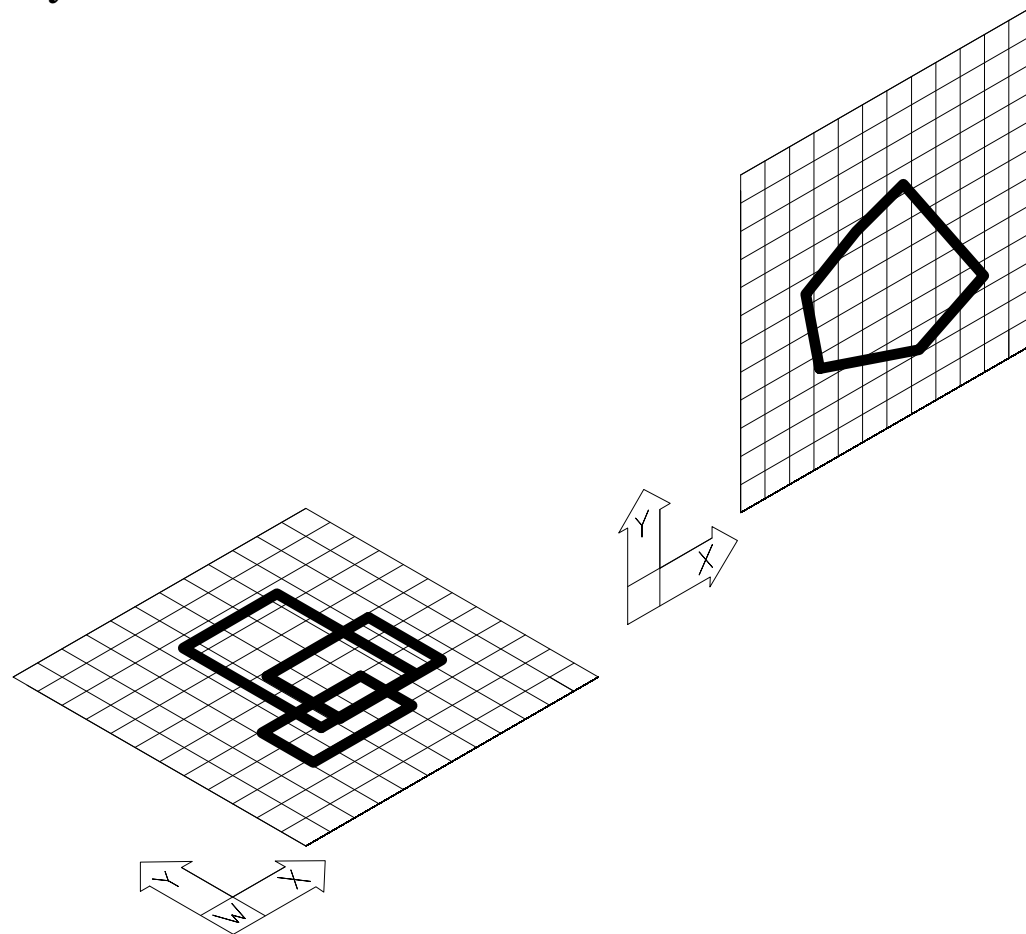


# Coordinate Systems

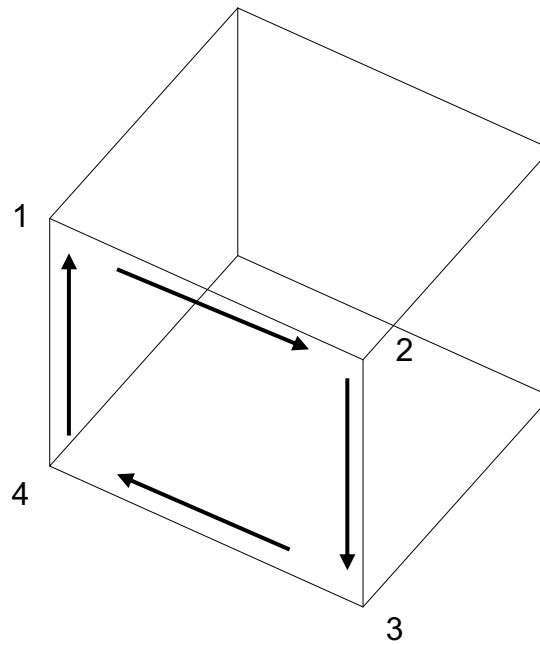


# Coordinate Systems

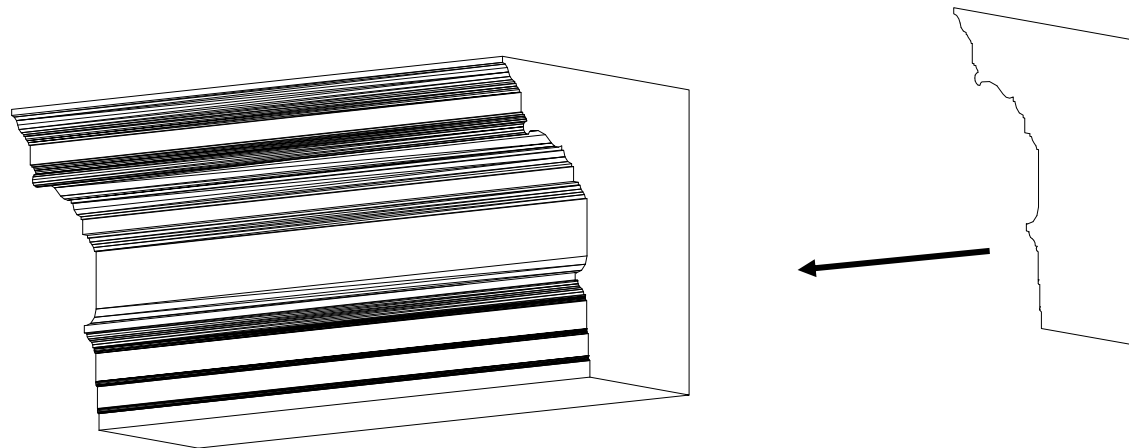
UCS  
User Coordinate  
System



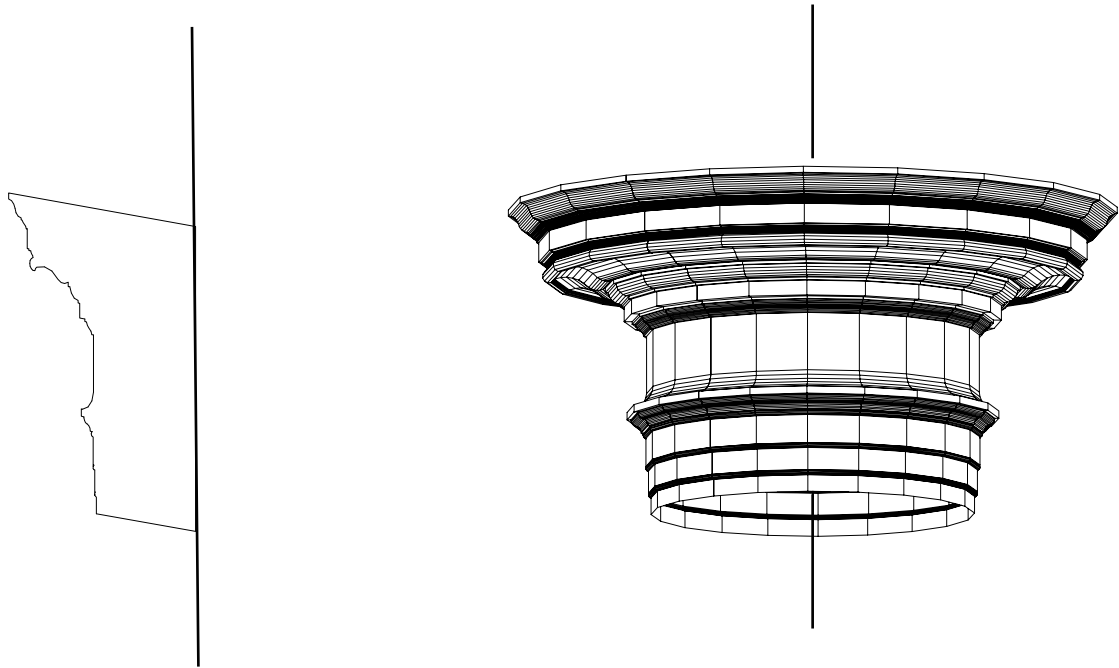
## Direction of Faces



# Extrusion



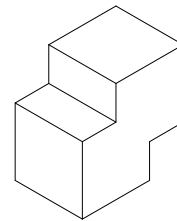
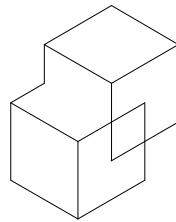
# Revolution



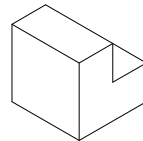
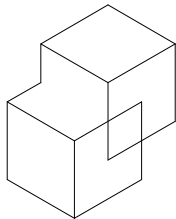


# Boolean Operations

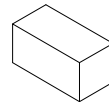
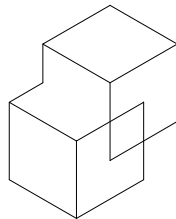
British Mathematician  
George Boole



Union

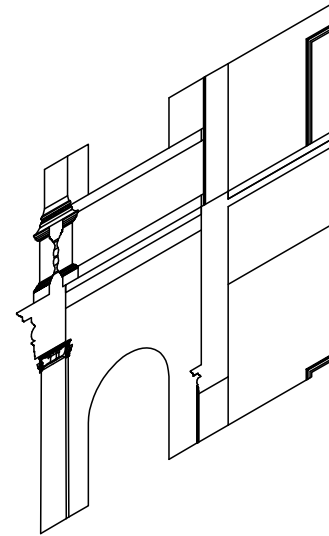
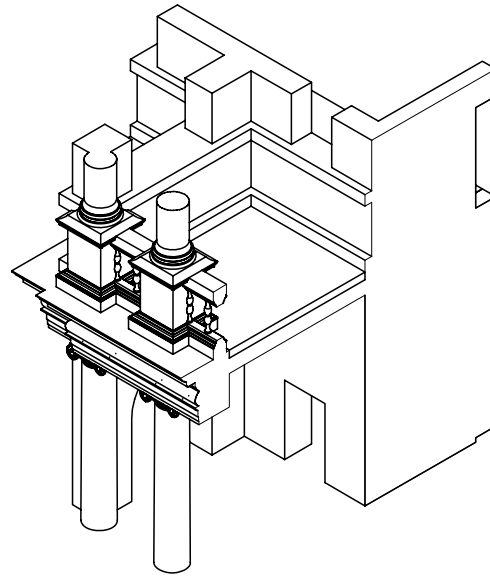
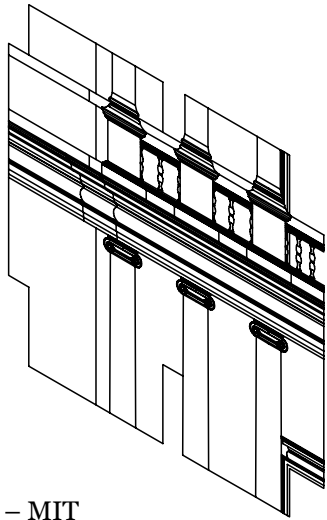


Subtraction



Intersection

## 2D Projections



# Solid Modeling

## **Problems** (Large computer models)

- Slow
- Solid Modeling is Hard to Manipulate
- Data Representation is heavy

## **Solution**

- Reduce amount of geometry
- Subdivide Geometry

## **Good Computer Modeling**

- Select Key Places to Model in Detail
- Break parts into layer understandable categories
- Hide often to check for intersections
- Accuracy = Reality