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### Graphical Representation of Curves

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**Abstract.** the execution of a graphic image is a form formed on a plane. Learning about geometric constructions in engineering and computer graphics and correctly detailing the solution to practically any problem is very important for professionals in the field. A deeper analysis of geometric constructions leads to the solution of many problems. Geometric constructions are drawn based on certain laws and rules with the methods of execution of certain curves in space. The structure and shape of many products in production consists of a curved line or a curved surface. A line is definitively formed in the trajectory of a point moving in space. When we accurately analyze the formation or theory of surfaces, we understand that a curve is the result of an intersection of a surface with a plane. Curves whose points lie in the same plane are spatial. A given curve in space can be of any shape or appearance, and the method of experimenting with it and making it possible to solve the problem of detergent how much a curve is curved.

**Key words:** geometric, construction, tangent, dot, straight line, parallel, space, plane coordinate, axis, currency.

#### Introduction

Space is that of course a line is formed in the trajectory of a point moving in a plane. When we study surfaces, it is more convenient to imagine the surface of a curve as a result of an intersection with a plane or with some other surface. The methods of graphically depicting drawings in a plane vary. The curves can be given as desired in the plane and we can determine whether they are flat or spatial, even through their vatars.[4,149]. In some styles, curves can be made by using a circumscription, by identifying the points of the radius centers. Are lekalo curves to curves with variable curvature that can be drawn using lekalo through points found by graph making. One of the main conditions for the acquisition of technical knowledge is graphic literacy – the ability to read drawings and correctly reflect technical thoughts in our minds from the graphic side in drawings. The purpose of performing graphic work is the formation of constructive-geometric data and is the main technical document in modern production, on which mainly items are prepared and developed and assembled and built.[1.126].

The task of the geometric Department in engineering graphics is to fully master the drawing and reading of students, to study the Basic Rules for performing and formalizing drawings in accordance with the unified system of design documentation. One of the issues of the formation of the manifestations of the spatial imagination, the issues of various situations of a point, curves or plane in space and their mutual positions in relation to each other are studied. With a deeper study of all said situations in space, it is possible to identify and complete the solution of any issue. [3,22].

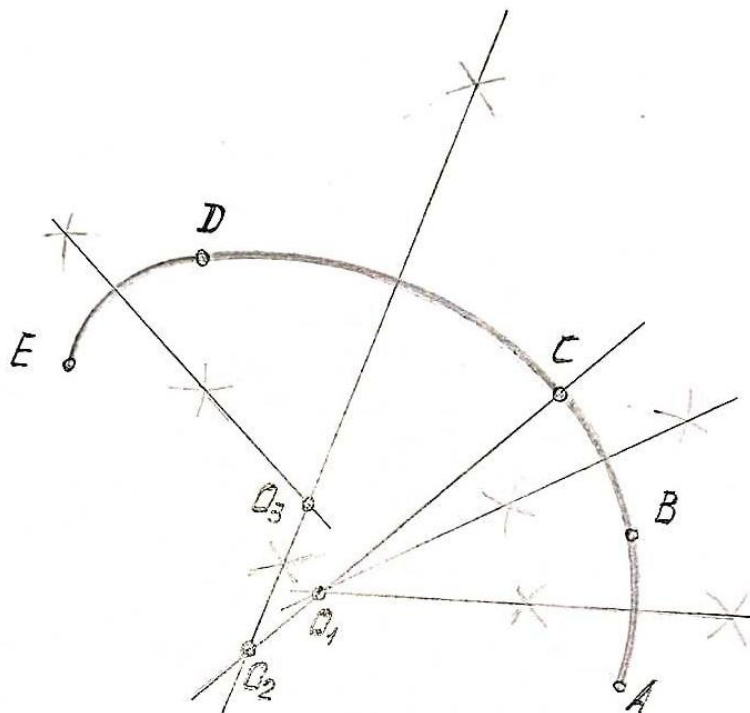


## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The curve will be known if the curves are given in the Epicurean several points, projections, including projections of their characteristic points. The characteristic points, on the other hand, determine in them a special situation of attempts transferred to the curve. There are geometric as well as mechanical properties of curves. Curves arise as a result of some advanced motion both in space and in the plane. When we analyze graphically, the formation, execution and methodologies of curves are different. There are differences between them all.

As we know, we know well how to determine what a curve is. Because, a number of optional waters can be transferred on the curve. A spatial curve is formed if these waters do not intersect with each other, and flat curves are formed if the waters are intersecting.

In our example, given an arbitrary number of points AB; BC; CD; de, we consider the question of determining the Centers of the axis and generating a curve using a circle when performing their intersection.



When forming a curve, we define its centers of fixed points using the method of dividing a straight line into equal parts. [2,13].

That is, with the resulting line at the equidistant of Point AB, we form the center O1 at the intersection of the lines at the equidistant, as well as the lines at the equidistant. By identifying the next CD and De points in such a way, we can define the Centers O2, O3. The intersections of each identified O1, O2, O3 points are the Centers of AB; BC; CD; DE points. So it will be possible to make a curve by defining any points in space and identifying them by the method on the edge (marking the Centers of the axis) using a circle, and this is desirable if it is applied in the solution of certain issues in the field of dissimilarity.

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