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A Symbolic Representation of Field–Forage–Ruminant Relationships using Polar Form on the Complex Plane

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This study suggests that a symbolic representation of field–forage–ruminant relationships is given by a series of $\pi/2$ rotations, on the complex plane, of polar coordinates describing digestible and indigestible dry matter of forages connected with fields.

INTRODUCTION

In the ruminant production from meadows or pastures, close relationships among fields, forages and ruminants are of great importance to the cycling of nutrient elements (Whitehead, 2000a, b), because this will lead to sustainable systems of ruminant production from forages (Mannetje, 1994; Peel and Lloveras, 1994; Spedding, 1995). Our previous report (Shimojo *et al.*, 2002) suggested an example of analytic description of field–forage–ruminant relationships by introducing a concept of an intersection of forage production and ruminant production, where animals were related to fields through forages eaten and feces excreted. There will be other analytic ways that might be expected to give symbolic descriptions of these relationships. We tried to apply the complex representation to analytic studies of digestibility or indigestibility changes with growth of forages (Shimojo *et al.*, 1998a, b). In some cases of scientific studies, the complex representation of a subject might be helpful to its understanding when described using polar coordinates and subjected to rotations on the complex plane.

The present study was designed to give a symbolic representation of field–forage–ruminant relationships using rotations on the complex plane of polar coordinates

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describing digestible and indigestible dry matter of forages connected with fields.

SOME PROPERTIES OF COMPLEX REPRESENTATION

Polar coordinates of Z on the complex plane

The polar coordinates of Z on the complex plane is given by

$$Z=r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), \quad (1)$$

where r =the distance from 0 to Z , i =imaginary unit, θ =angle.

Rotations on the complex plane

The following transformation of 1 will give $\pm(\pi/2)$ rotations when used as multiplier. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= i \cdot (-i) \\ &= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \left\{ \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

In (2), $\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2)$ gives $\pi/2$ rotation ($\pi/2$ anticlockwise rotation), and $\cos(-\pi/2) + i \sin(-\pi/2)$ gives $-\pi/2$ rotation ($\pi/2$ clockwise rotation).

The equality (2) is transformed further as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \left\{ \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \cdot \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) \right\} \\ &\quad \cdot (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \cdot \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) - i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) \right\} \\ &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \cdot (\sin \theta + i \cos \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \cdot (\sin \theta - i \cos \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

This shows the following; $\sin \theta + i \cos \theta$ is given by interchanging real and imaginary parts of $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$, $\cos \theta - i \sin \theta$ is the conjugate complex of $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$, $\sin \theta - i \cos \theta$ is given by interchanging real and imaginary parts of the conjugate complex of $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$. The equality (3) shows that if the rotation is made at any θ [$\theta \neq \pm(\pi/2)$] first, then there appears the second polar coordinates formed by interchanging real and imaginary parts of the first polar coordinates in order to recover a quarter turn [$\pm(\pi/2)$].

There is also a reflection of (3) in the imaginary axis. Thus,

$$1 = (-\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \cdot (-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta) \cdot (-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \cdot (-\sin \theta - i \cos \theta). \quad (4)$$

Combining the right-hand side of (3) and that of (4) gives a series of $\pi/2$ rotations and that of $-\pi/2$ rotations, which will be shown in the following two sections.

A series of $\pi/2$ rotations

This is constructed by the four terms that are arranged in the following order; the 1st term of (3), the 2nd term of (4), the 3rd term of (4) and the 4th term of (3). Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} &(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \xrightarrow{\times i} (-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta) \xrightarrow{\times i} (-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\times i} (\sin \theta - i \cos \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

A series of $-\pi/2$ rotations

This is constructed by the four terms arranged in the following order; the 2nd term of (3), the 3rd term of (3), the 4th term of (4) and the 1st term of (4). Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sin \theta + i \cos \theta) \xrightarrow{\times -i} (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \xrightarrow{\times -i} (-\sin \theta - i \cos \theta) \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\times -i} (-\cos \theta + i \sin \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Relationships

It is shown from (2)~(6) that the complex representation of 1 using polar coordinates gives a series of $\pm(\pi/2)$ rotations, the anticlockwise rotation and the clockwise rotation which are related through interchanging real and imaginary parts. The present study, however, will focus on $\pi/2$ rotations.

FIELD-FORAGE-RUMINANT RELATIONSHIPS SUGGESTED FROM
 $\pi/2$ ROTATIONS OF POLAR COORDINATES

In the present study, digestible (D) and indigestible (I) dry matter weight of the forage mass (W) connected with fields are described using polar coordinates on the complex plane. A series of $\pi/2$ rotations in (5) indicates that four polar coordinates are found in the respective four quadrants.

Polar coordinates of D and I on the complex plane

(A) Description in the 1st quadrant

The polar coordinates (Z_1) of D and I in the 1st quadrant is given by

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= D + iI \\ &= r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $r = \sqrt{D^2 + I^2} = \sqrt{(D + iI) \cdot (D - iI)}$, $D + I = W$, $D = r \cos \theta$, $I = r \sin \theta$, $0 < \theta < \pi/2$.

D and I will not be determined unless the forage is given to ruminants in the digestion experiment, and thus D and I are a kind of symbolic representation. In the present study, D and I are considered to be visible due to a plus sign (+), therefore, the description in the 1st quadrant is regarded as the field with standing forage composed of D and I . They have a common unit, for example D kg/a and I kg/a.

(B) Description in the 2nd quadrant

The description in the 2nd quadrant is given by $\pi/2$ rotation (=being multiplied by i)

of Z_1 . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 \cdot i &= r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \cdot i \\ &= r(-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where $-r \sin \theta = -I$, $r \cos \theta = D$.

The rotation from (7) to (8) gives the following two changes. (i) I has been transferred from the imaginary part of (7) to the real part of (8) with a minus sign (-). (ii) D has been transferred from the real part of (7) to the imaginary part of (8) with a plus sign. Thus, D is visible, but $-I$ is considered to be invisible due to a minus sign. Since it is D that has been absorbed from the digestive tract of ruminants, describing in the 2nd quadrant is associated with the ruminant production from digestible nutrients of forages. This also suggests that absorbing D kg/a from the digestive tract relates ruminants not only to the forage (kg) but also to the field (a), as shown in our previous report (Shimojo *et al.*, 2002).

(C) Description in the 3rd quadrant

The description in the 3rd quadrant is given by $\pi/2$ rotation of $Z_1 \cdot i$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 \cdot i^2 &= r(-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta) \cdot i \\ &= r(-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $-r \cos \theta = -D$, $-r \sin \theta = -I$.

The following two changes occur due to the rotation from (8) to (9). (i) D has been transferred from the imaginary part of (8) to the real part of (9) with a minus sign. (ii) I has been transferred from the real part of (8) to the imaginary part of (9) with a minus sign. Since $-D$ and $-I$ are invisible in the field after harvest and consumption by ruminants, the description in the 3rd quadrant is regarded as the field without standing forage.

(D) Description in the 4th quadrant

The description in the 4th quadrant is given by $\pi/2$ rotation of $Z_1 \cdot i^2$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 \cdot i^3 &= r(-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \cdot i \\ &= r(\sin \theta - i \cos \theta), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where $r \sin \theta = I$, $-r \cos \theta = -D$.

The rotation from (9) to (10) gives the following two changes. (i) I has been transferred from the imaginary part of (9) to the real part of (10) with a plus sign. (ii) D has been transferred from the real part of (9) to the imaginary part of (10) with a minus sign. I is visible, but $-D$ is invisible. Since it is I that is indigestible and excreted, describing in the 4th quadrant is associated with the feces excreted from ruminants.

Plotting on the complex plane

Fig. 1 shows Z_1 , $Z_1 \cdot i$, $Z_1 \cdot i^2$ and $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ plotted on the complex plane, an outline of the ruminant production from forages connected with fields. This seems to form a sort of cycle through a series of $\pi/2$ rotations, which will be discussed in the next section.

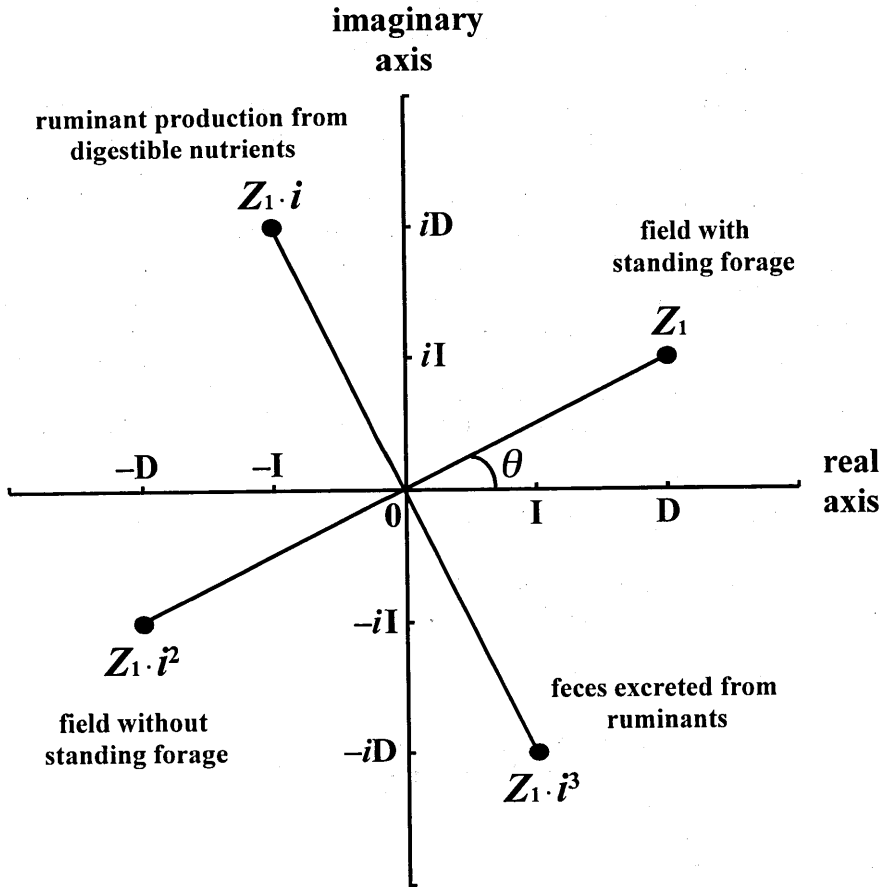


Fig. 1. Plotting of Z_1 , $Z_1 \cdot i$, $Z_1 \cdot i^2$ and $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ on the complex plane (D =digestible dry matter of the forage, I =indigestible dry matter of the forage, i =imaginary unit, $\theta = \angle Z_1 0 D$, Z_1 : field with standing forage, $Z_1 \cdot i$: ruminant production from digestible nutrients of the forage, $Z_1 \cdot i^2$: field without standing forage, $Z_1 \cdot i^3$: feces excreted from ruminants).

A series of $\pi/2$ rotations from Z_1 to $Z_1 \cdot i^3$

A series of $\pi/2$ rotations of Z_1 from the 1st to the 4th quadrant is associated with the sum of $Z_1 \sim Z_1 \cdot i^3$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=0}^3 Z_1 \cdot i^k &= Z_1 + Z_1 \cdot i + Z_1 \cdot i^2 + Z_1 \cdot i^3 \\
 &= r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) + r(-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta) + r(-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \\
 &\quad + r(\sin \theta - i \cos \theta) \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{11}$$

This shows that a series of $\pi/2$ rotations from Z_1 to $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ forms one cycle of the ruminant production from forages, namely forages through ruminants to feces based on the connection with fields.

If there is a continuation of this cycle, then an additional $\pi/2$ rotation from $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ to $Z_1 \cdot i^4$ should occur for the onset of the next cycle. This will be achieved by considering the following two things (i) and (ii). (i) $Z_1 \cdot i^2$ shows the field without standing forage, $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ shows the ruminant feces and $Z_1 \cdot i^4$ shows the field with the next standing forage. Therefore, the rotation from $Z_1 \cdot i^2$, through $Z_1 \cdot i^3$, to $Z_1 \cdot i^4$ may be explained as follows; the field without standing forage ($Z_1 \cdot i^2$) will become, through receiving the ruminant feces ($Z_1 \cdot i^3$), the field with the next standing forage ($Z_1 \cdot i^4$). In brief, the next forage production follows the return of ruminant feces to the field after the consumption of the preceding forages by ruminants. (ii) Since the forage productivity changes every harvesting time due to the effects of many environmental and cultivation factors, the following modification ($M_1 \cdot i$) will be given to $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ for obtaining Z_2 (the next forage production);

$$M_1 \cdot i = m_1(\cos \alpha_1 + i \sin \alpha_1) \cdot i, \quad (12)$$

where $m_1 > 0$, $0 < \alpha_1 < \pi/2$, $i =$ imaginary unit.
The product of (10) and (12) gives Z_2 as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} (Z_1 \cdot i^3) \cdot (M_1 \cdot i) &= (Z_1 \cdot M_1) \cdot i^4 \\ &= Z_1 \cdot M_1 \\ &= \{r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)\} \cdot \{m_1(\cos \alpha_1 + i \sin \alpha_1)\} \\ &= r \cdot m_1 \{\cos(\theta + \alpha_1) + i \sin(\theta + \alpha_1)\} \\ &= Z_2, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where $0 < \theta + \alpha_1 < \pi/2$.

If this cycle repeats n times ($n \geq 2$), Z_n is given by

$$Z_n = Z_1 \cdot \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} M_k, \quad (14)$$

where $Z_1 = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$, $M_k = m_k(\cos \alpha_k + i \sin \alpha_k)$, $r > 0$, $m_k > 0$, $0 < \theta < \pi/2$, $0 < \alpha_k < \pi/2$, $0 < \theta + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_k + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} < \pi/2$, $i =$ imaginary unit.

Equation (14) is associated with the description of sustainable ruminant production from forages connected with fields when n is as large as possible.

Other properties suggested from Z_1 , $Z_1 \cdot i$, $Z_1 \cdot i^2$ and $Z_1 \cdot i^3$

Z_1 , $Z_1 \cdot i$, $Z_1 \cdot i^2$ and $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ have so far been regarded as different things one another. Let us consider the following calculations (C) using real and imaginary parts having plus and minus signs (Fig. 1). Thus,

$$C \text{ for } Z_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (D) \cdot (I) = \frac{D \cdot I}{2} \quad (15)$$

$$C \text{ for } Z_1 \cdot i = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-I) \cdot (D) = -\frac{D \cdot I}{2} \quad (16)$$

$$C \text{ for } Z_1 \cdot i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-D) \cdot (-I) = \frac{D \cdot I}{2}. \quad (17)$$

$$C \text{ for } Z_1 \cdot i^3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (I) \cdot (-D) = -\frac{D \cdot I}{2}. \quad (18)$$

The C for Z_1 (15) and that for $Z_1 \cdot i^2$ (17) show the same positive value, $(D \cdot I)/2$. This suggests that both the field with standing forage and the field without standing forage play a role of producer. The calculation form of $(D \cdot I)/2$ in (15) gives the area of the rectangular triangle in the 1st quadrant (Fig. 1). In the 3rd quadrant a minus sign of $-D$ and that of $-I$ are offset by the product of $-D$ and $-I$ in (17), resulting in giving the area of the rectangular triangle.

The same negative value, $-(D \cdot I)/2$, is found in both C for $Z_1 \cdot i$ (16) and that for $Z_1 \cdot i^3$ (18), because either D or I has a minus sign. This suggests that the ruminant separating the forage mass into nutrients digested and feces excreted plays a role of consumer. Roughly speaking at the risk of making mistakes, $-(D \cdot I)/2$ might give a negative value to the area of the rectangular triangle. This is actually impossible to accept, but seems to be helpful to understanding different roles in field-forage-ruminant relationships, the consumer 'ruminants' in contrast to the producer 'fields' and 'forages'.

However, modifying the calculations (15)~(18) to show the absolute value $(D \cdot I)/2$ gives no differences among Z_1 , $Z_1 \cdot i$, $Z_1 \cdot i^2$ and $Z_1 \cdot i^3$, the congruity among the four rectangular triangles (Fig. 1). This suggests that forage production (15), ruminant production (16), the field (17) and the feces (18) are both treated equally and related closely in order to form the cycling of nutrient elements in the ruminant agriculture.

In the present study polar coordinates on the complex plane have not been related to Euler's formula,

$$\exp(i\theta) = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta. \quad (19)$$

This will be taken up in the following report in this issue.

CONCLUSIONS

It is suggested from the present study that relationships among fields, forages and ruminants are shown symbolically using a series of $\pi/2$ rotations, on the complex plane, of polar coordinates describing digestible and indigestible dry matter of forages connected with fields.

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