



# REACH OUT AND TOUCH SPACE



Bjoern Muetzel (Dartmouth College) - Family Night - MoMath

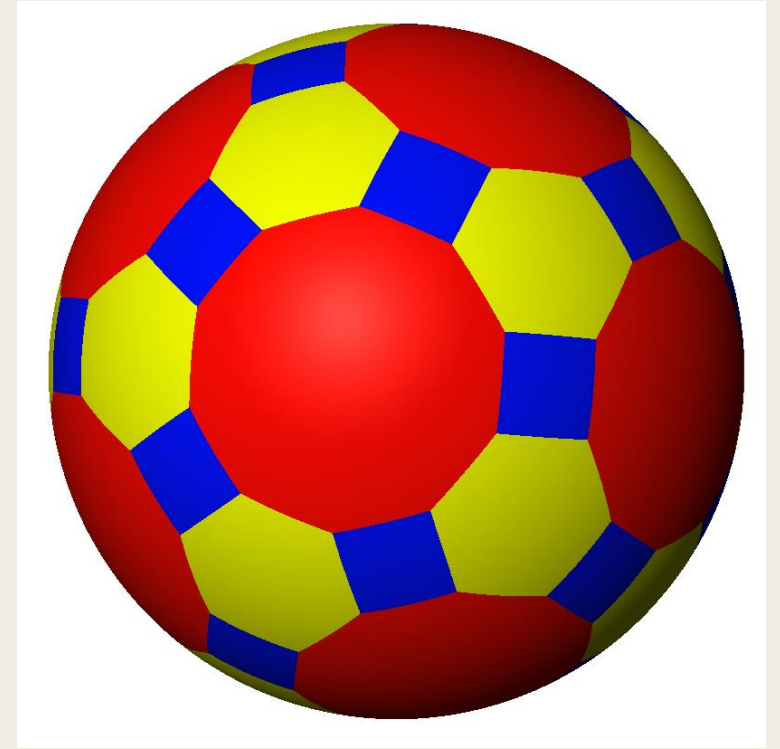
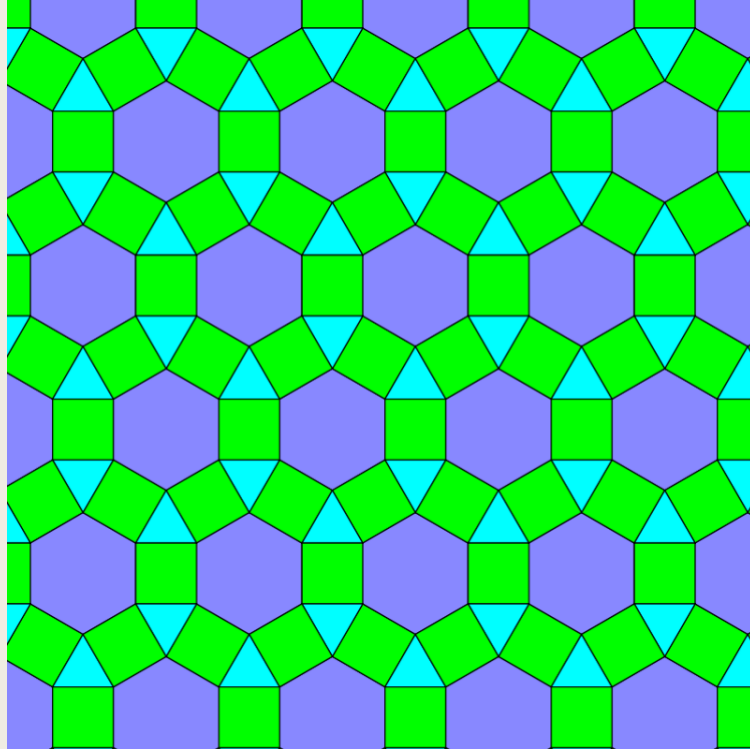
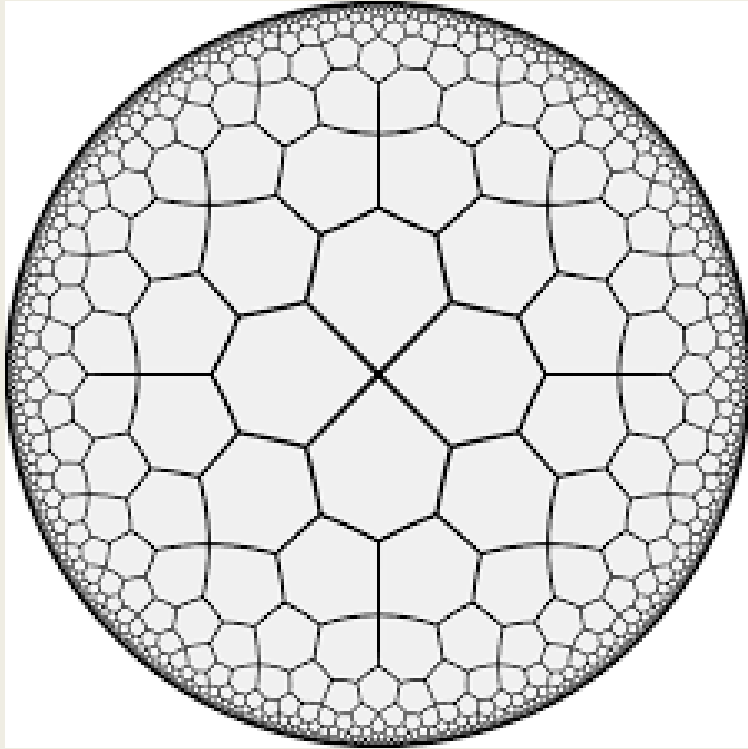
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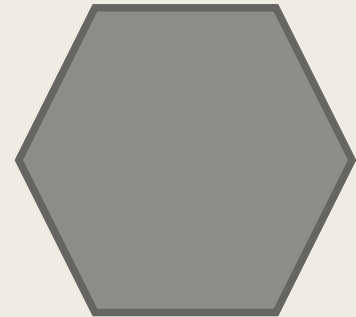
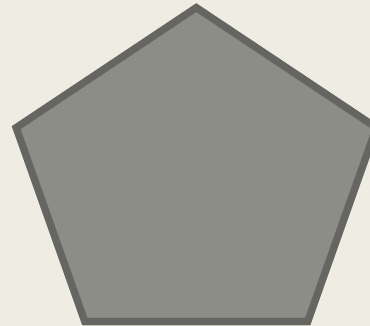
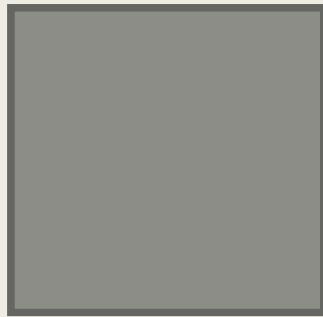
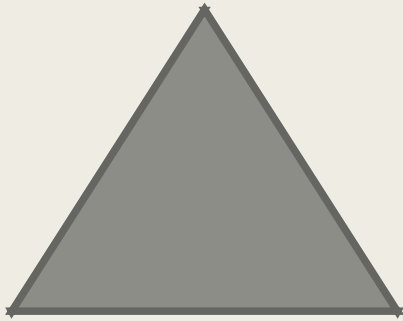


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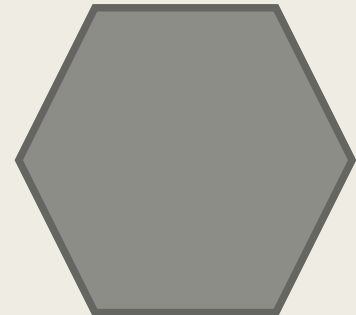
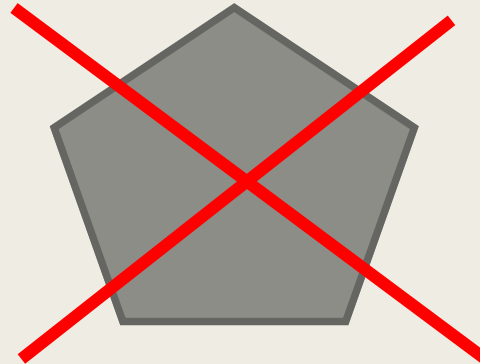
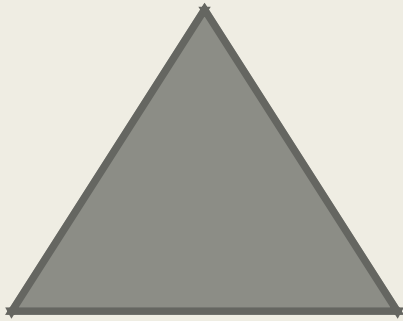
**SUPPOSE YOU WANT  
TO TILE YOUR  
BATHROOM. WHICH  
REGULAR SHAPES OR  
POLYGONS COULD  
YOU USE?**



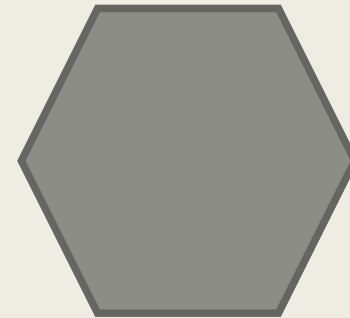
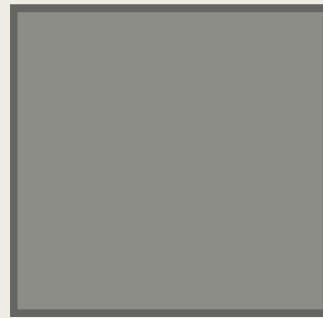
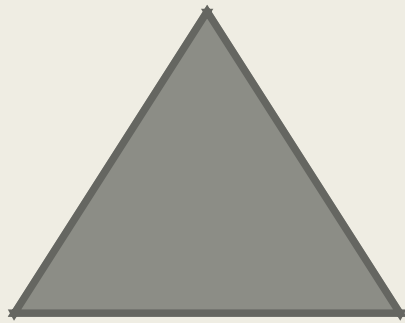
Suppose you want to tile your bathroom. Which regular shapes or polygons could you use?



Suppose you want to tile your bathroom.  
Which regular shapes could you use?



Suppose you want to tile your bathroom.  
Which regular shapes could you use?





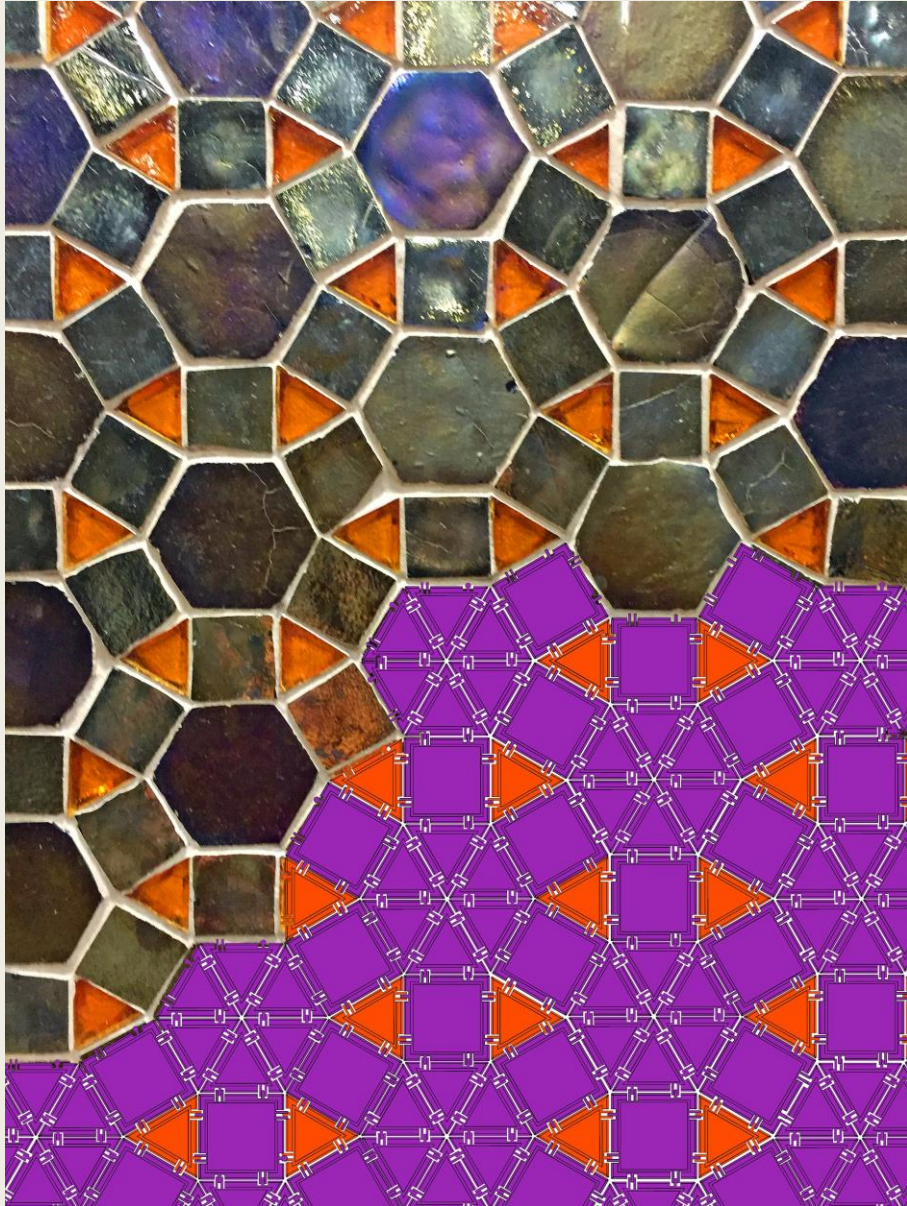
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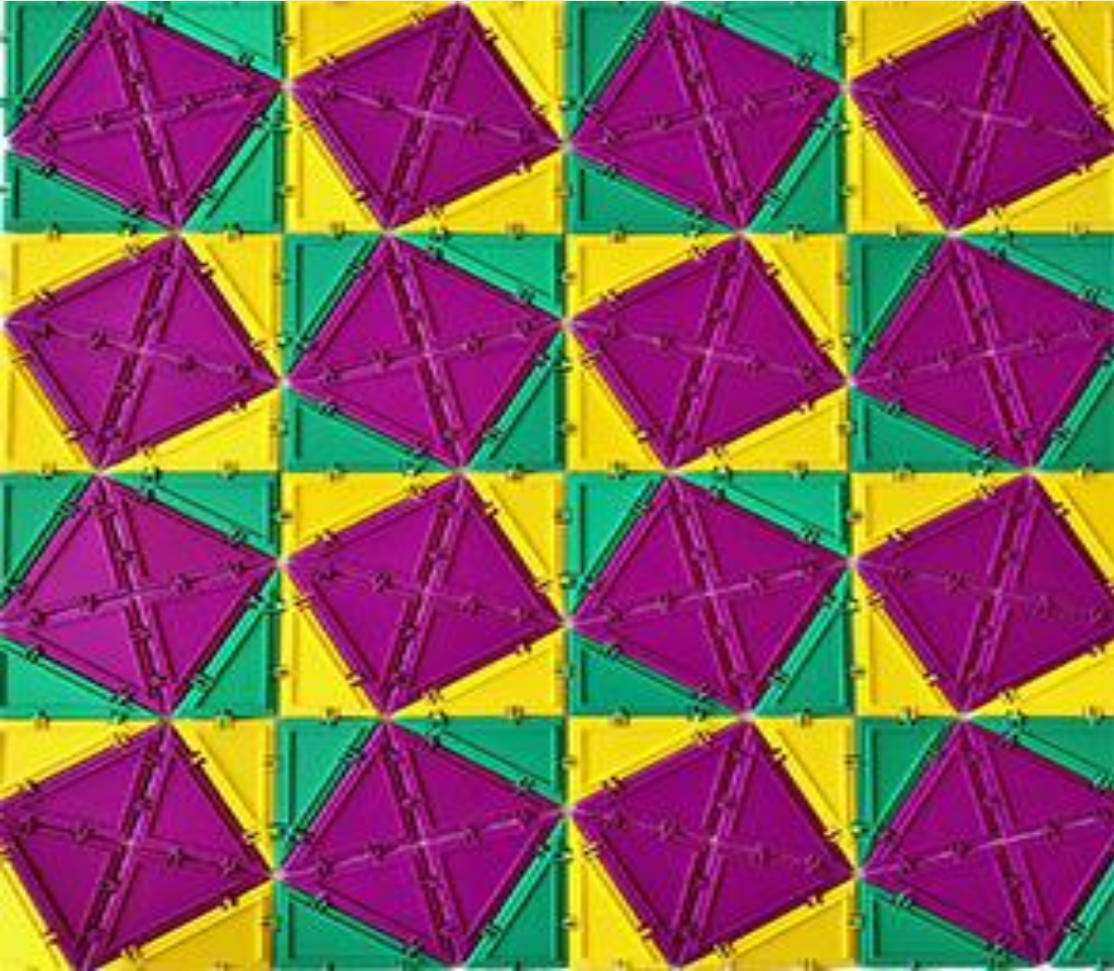
CAN WE BE A BIT  
MORE CREATIVE?  
IDEA 1: USE SEVERAL  
DIFFERENT SHAPES.

1



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IDEA 1: USE SEVERAL  
DIFFERENT SHAPES.

2



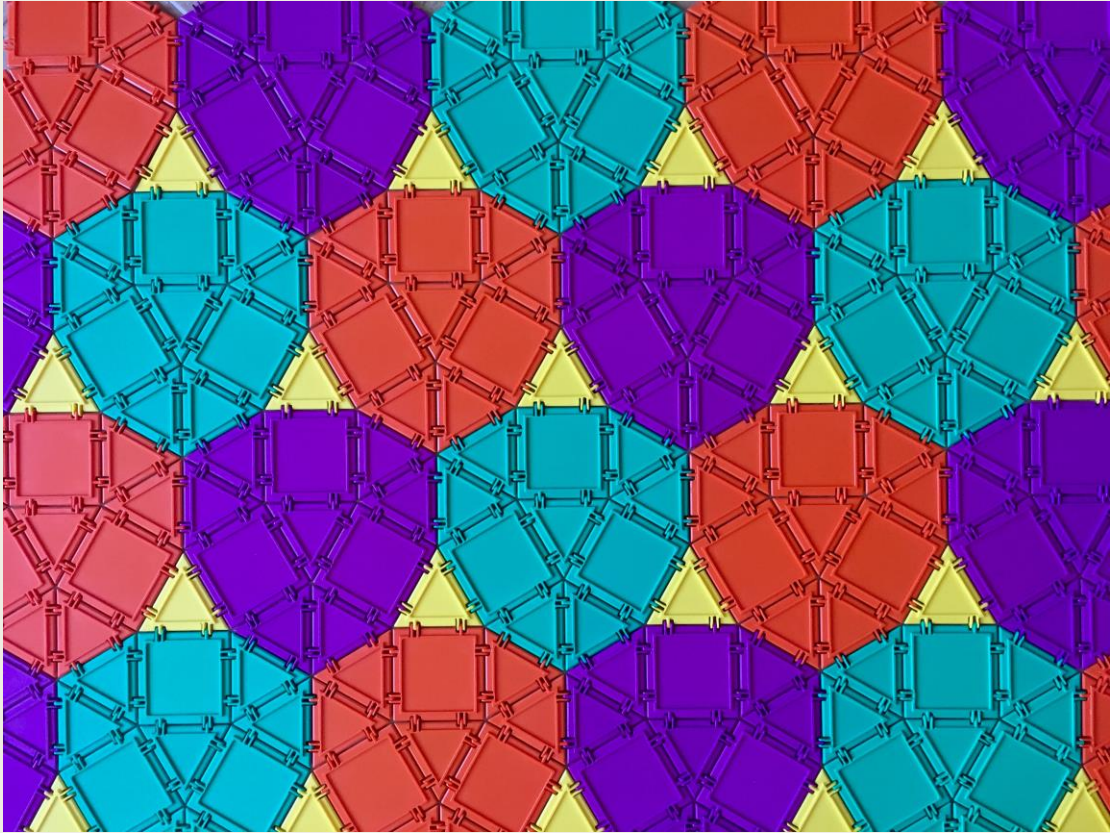
CAN WE BE A BIT  
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3



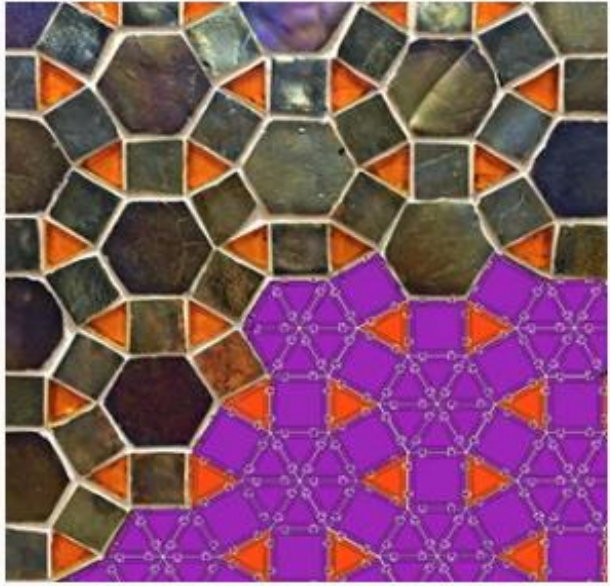
CAN WE BE A BIT  
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4



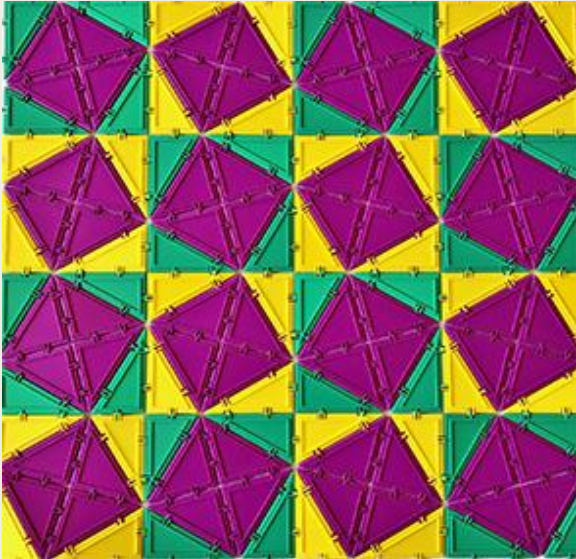
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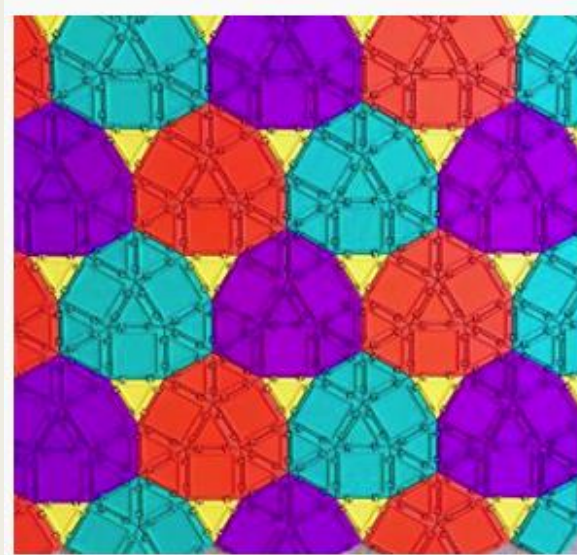
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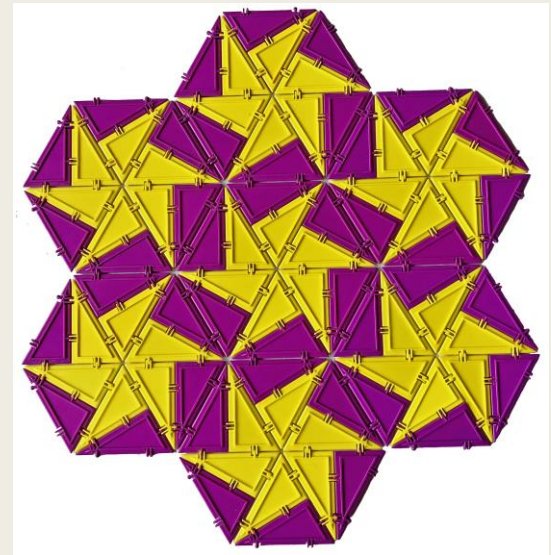
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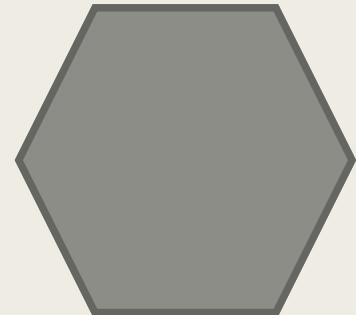
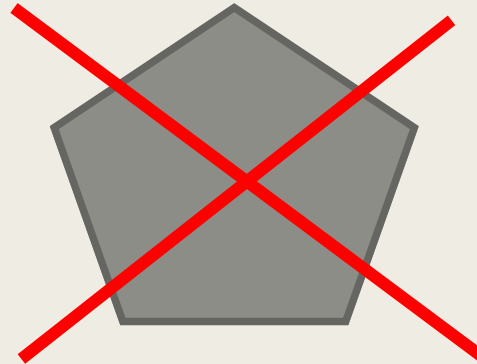
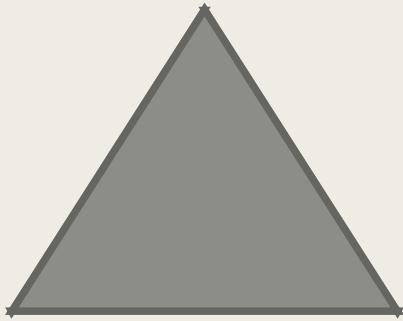
4



5



Suppose you want to tile your bathroom.  
Which regular shapes could you use?



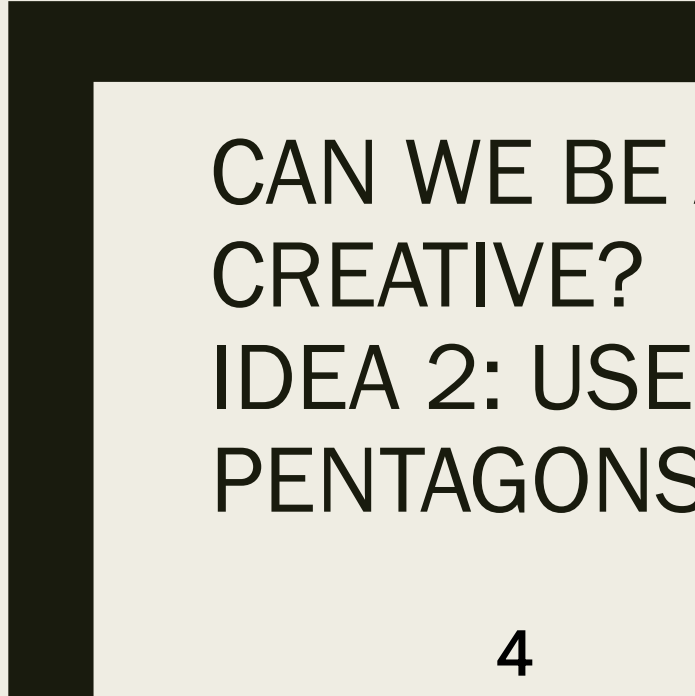
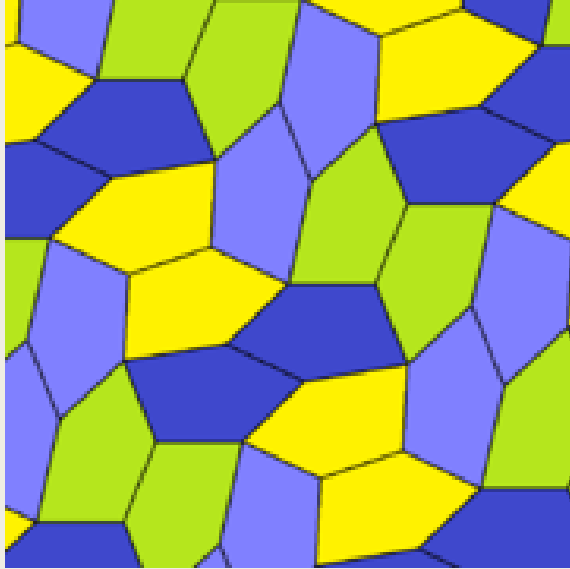
Regular pentagons do not work,  
but what about irregular ones?



CAN WE BE A  
BIT MORE  
CREATIVE?  
IDEA 2: USE  
IRREGULAR  
PENTAGONS.

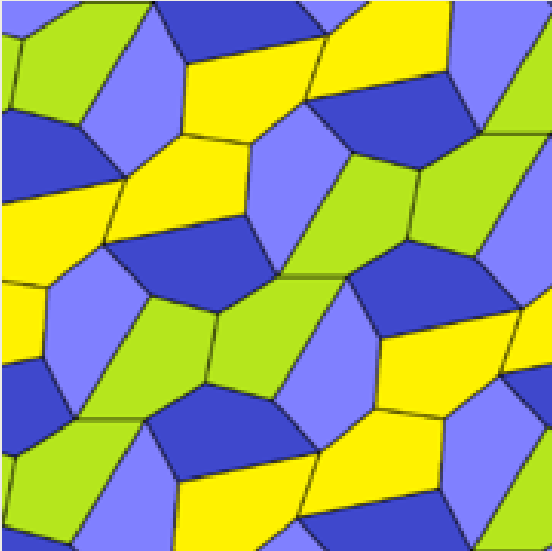


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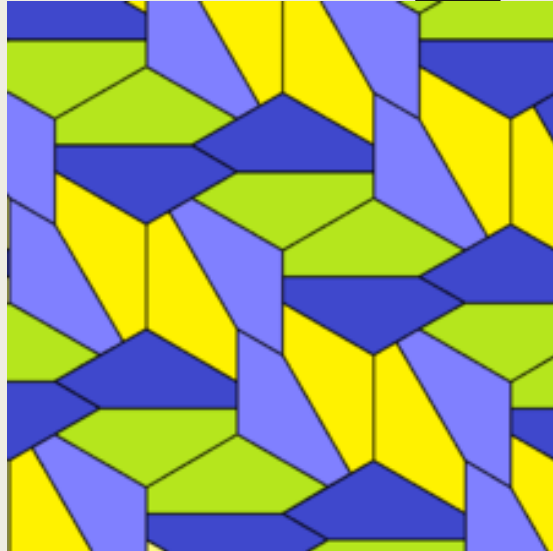


CAN WE BE A BIT MORE  
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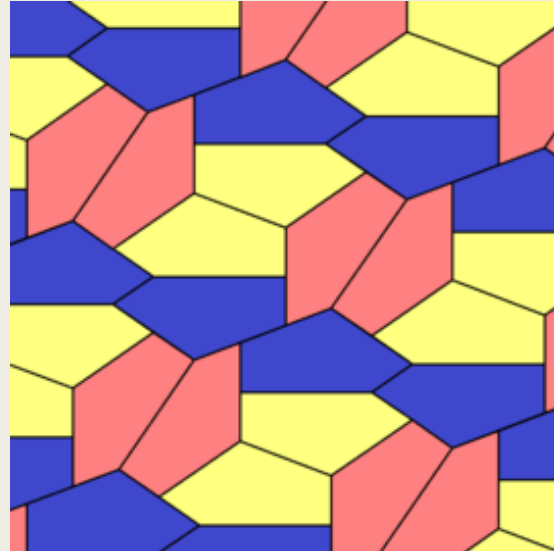
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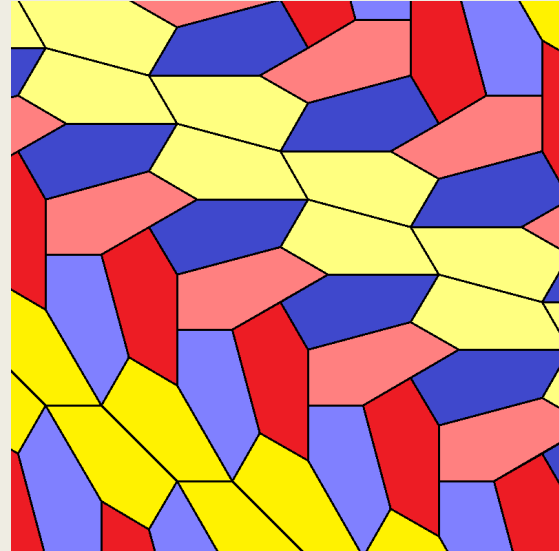
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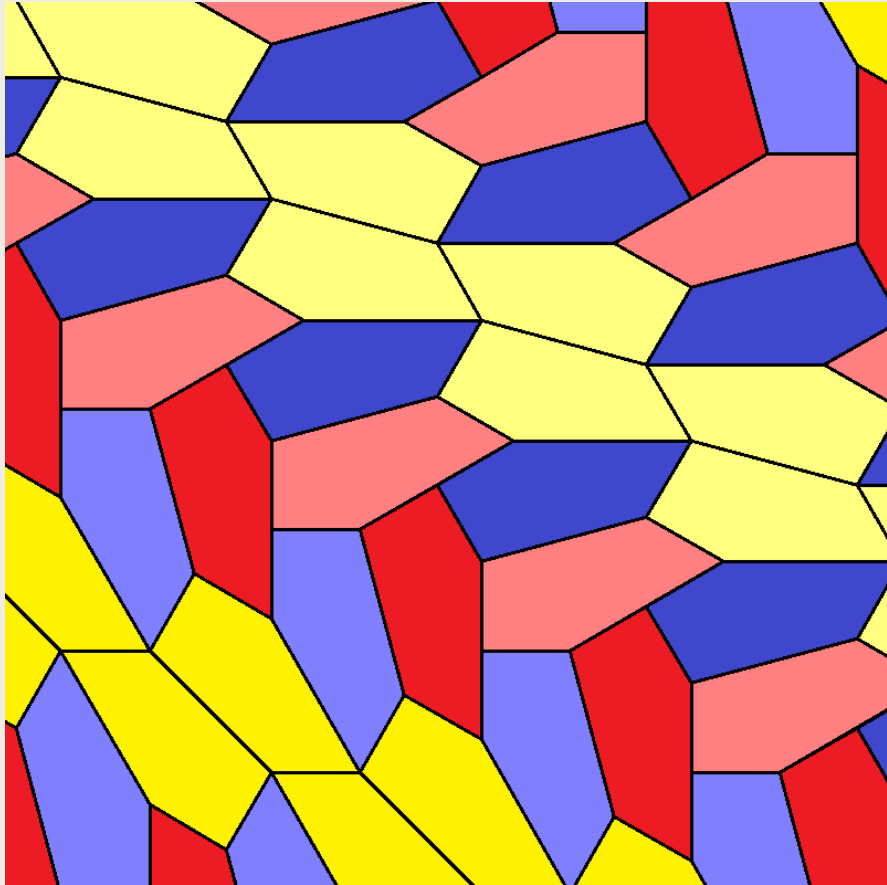


4



5

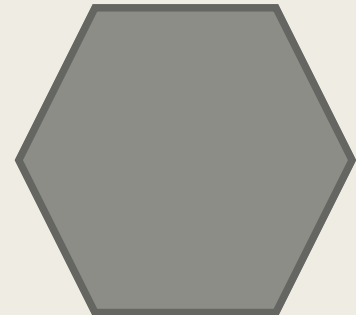
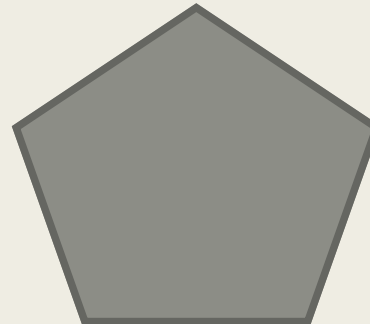
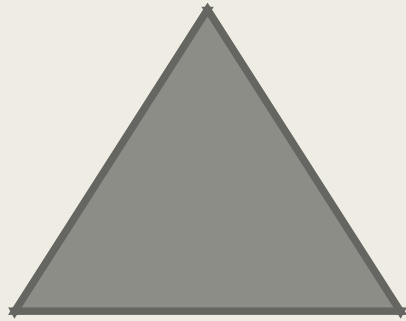




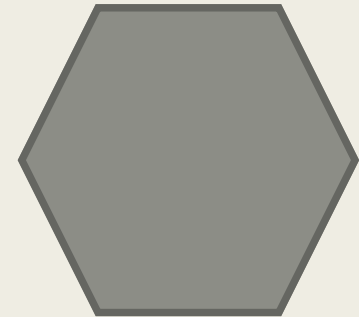
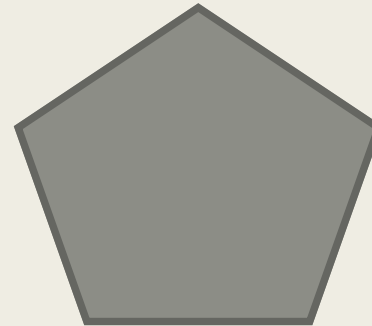
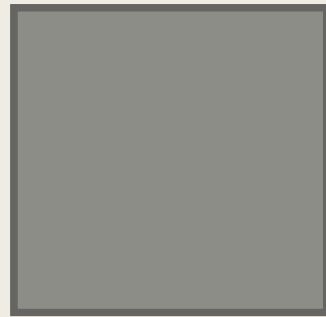
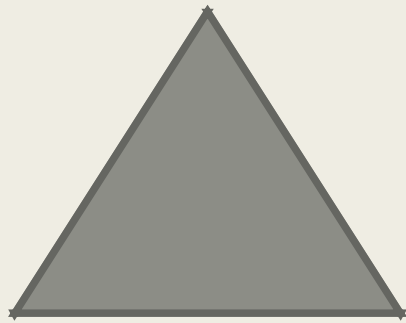
THERE ARE 15  
FAMILIES OF  
PENTAGON TILINGS,  
THE LAST ONE WAS  
DISCOVERED IN  
2015.

[Pentagonal tilings](#)

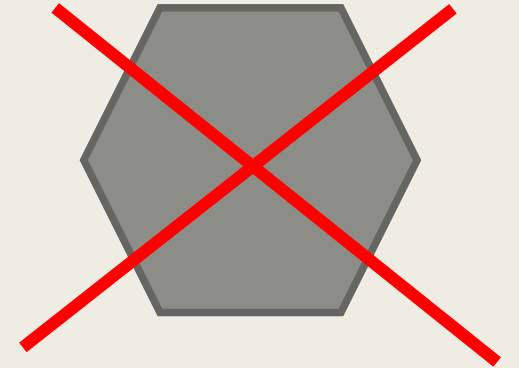
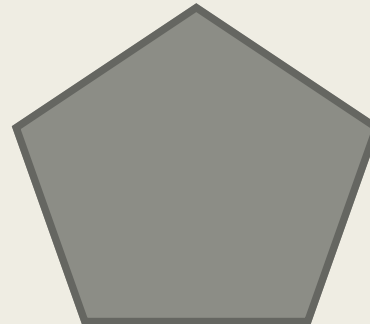
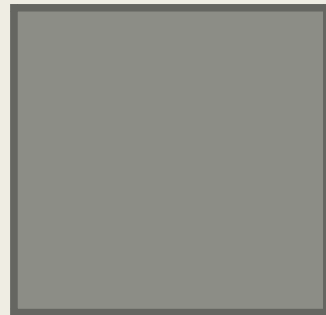
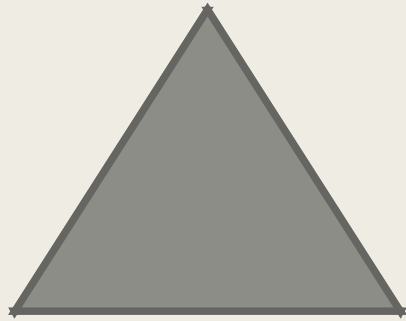
Now we want to make symmetric polyhedra using these regular polygons.



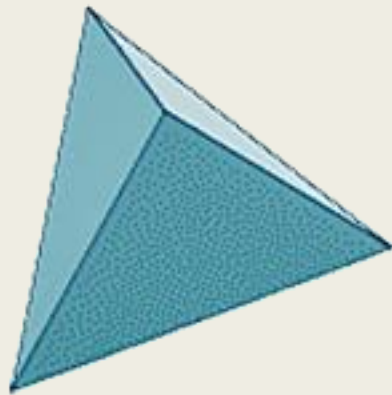
Which one does not work?



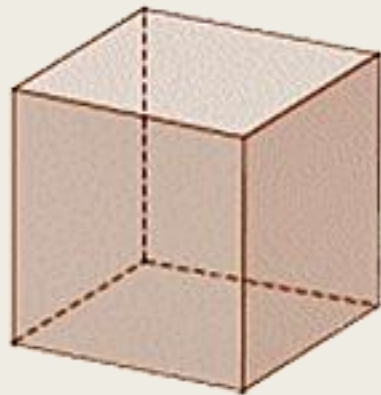
Which one does not work?  
This time it is the hexagon!



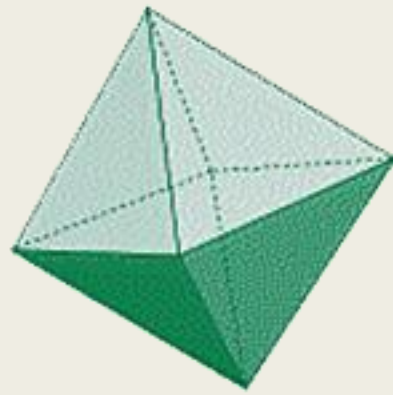
[Platonic solids](#)



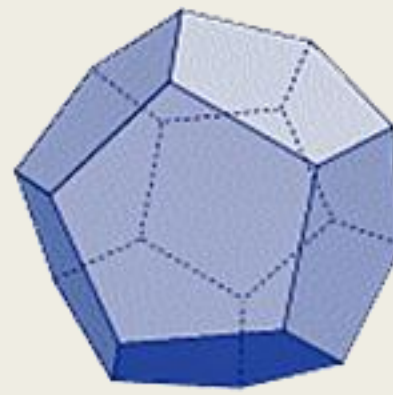
**Tetra**hedron



**Hexa**hedron



**Octa**hedron



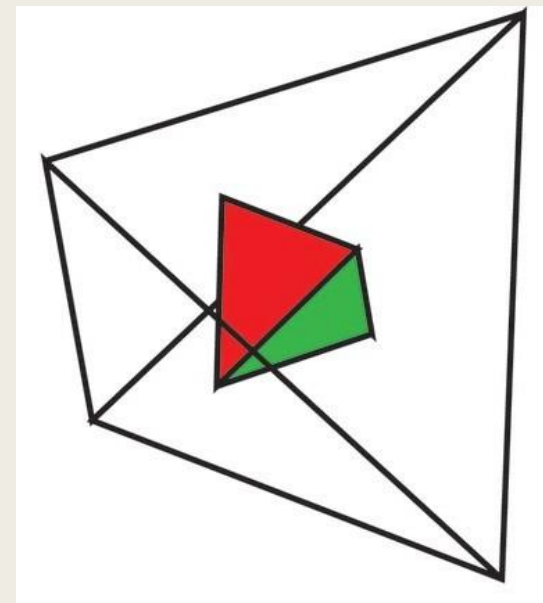
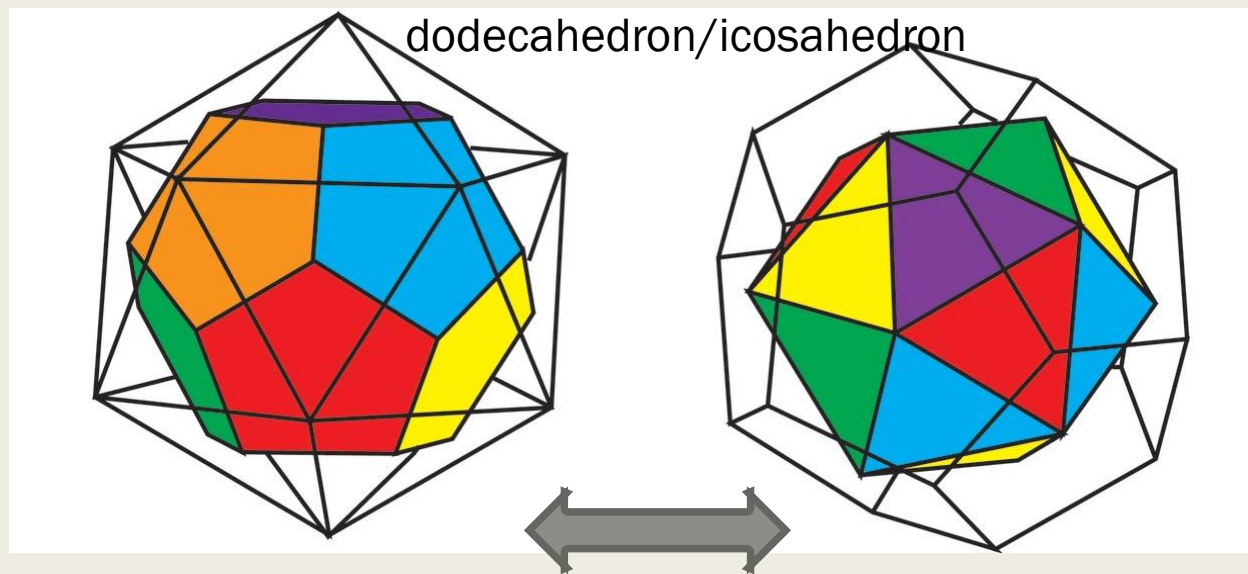
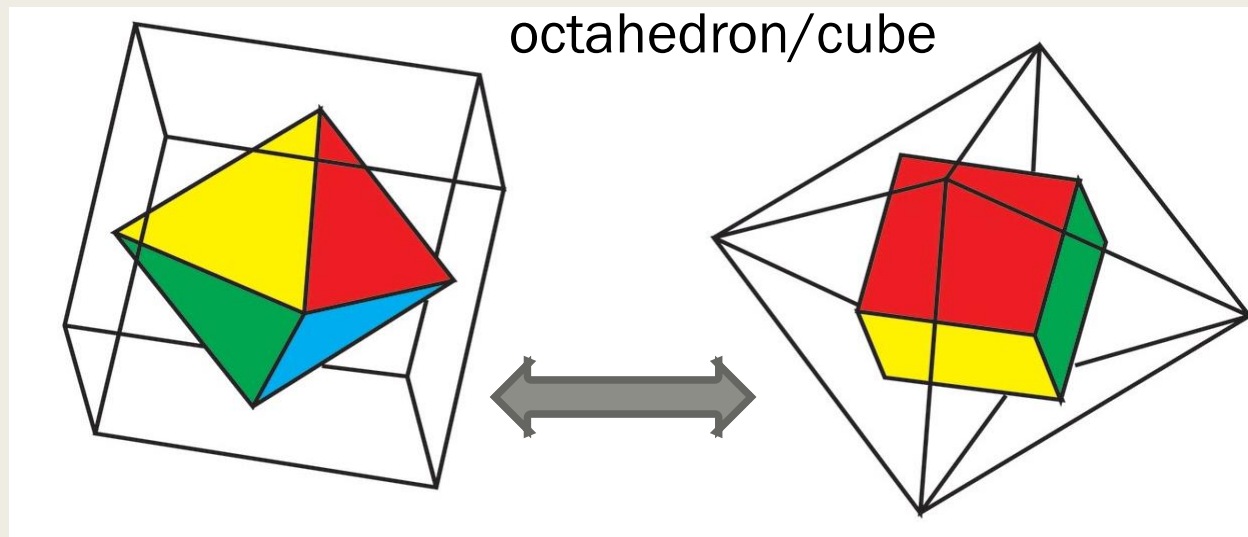
**Dodeca**hedron

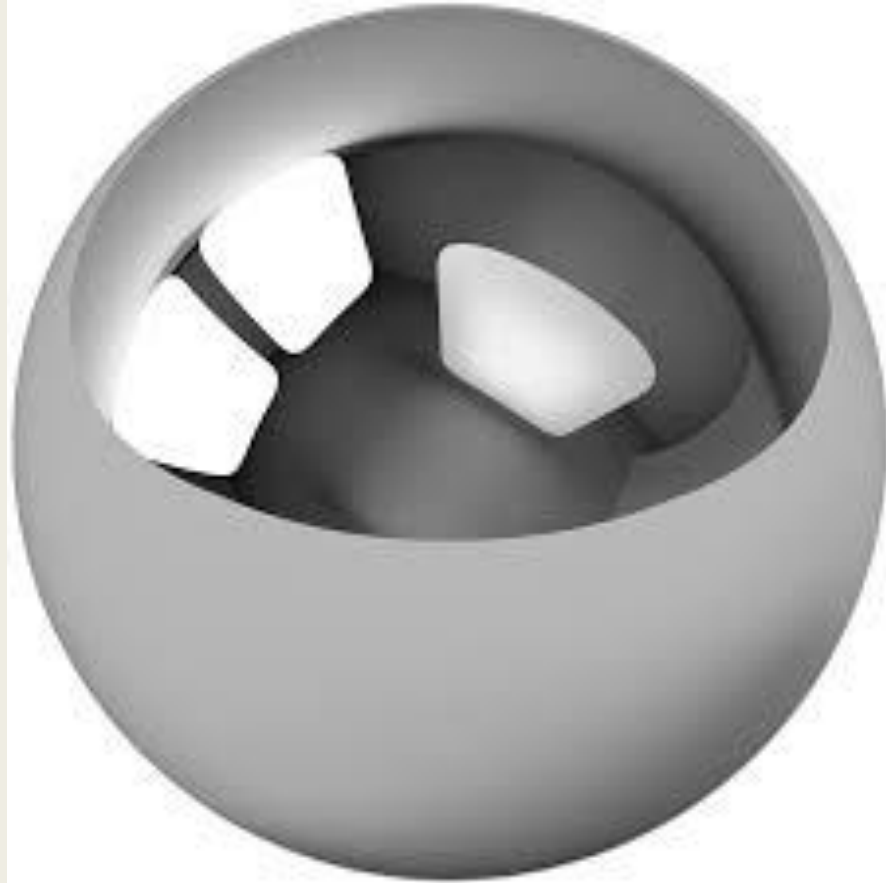


**Icosa**hedron

# THE 5 PLATONIC SOLIDS

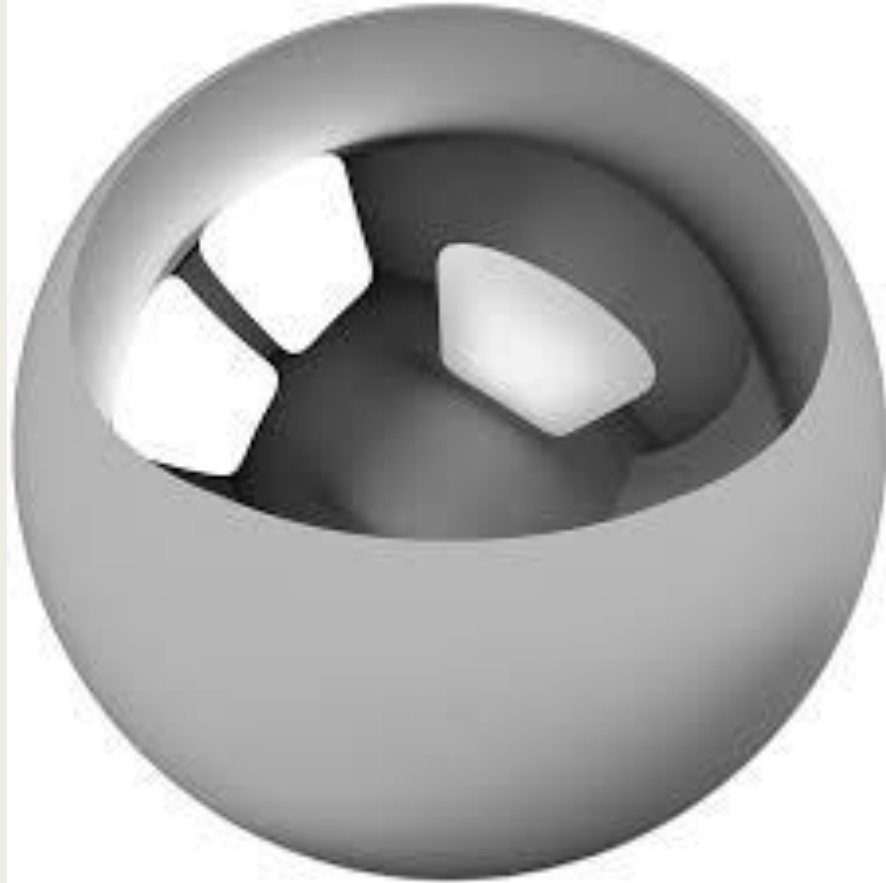
# DUALITY





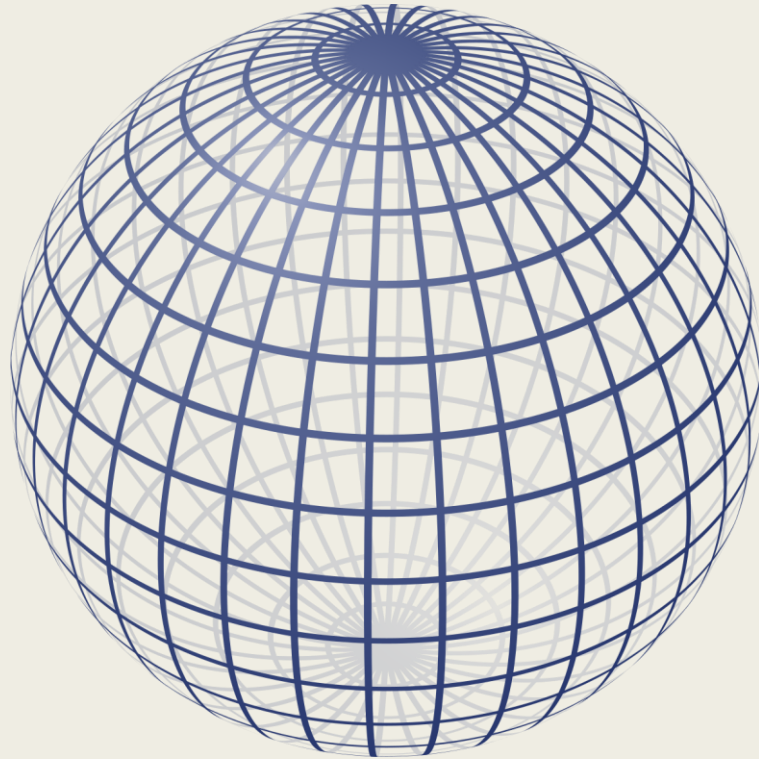
WHAT ABOUT THE  
SPHERE?  
THE SPHERE DOES  
NOT COUNT AS A  
PLATONIC SOLID.





HOWEVER, WE CAN  
USE THE PLATONIC  
SOLIDS TO TILE THE  
SPHERE!

**NOTE: ON A SPHERE  
THERE ARE NO STRAIGHT  
LINES.**



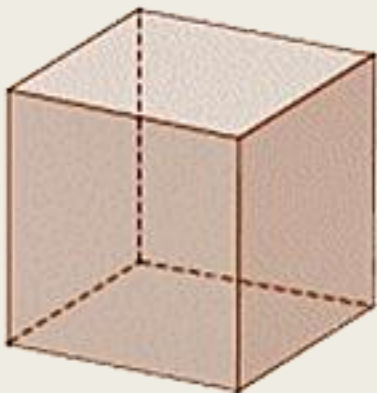
**INSTEAD WE USE  
THE LINES THAT  
MINIMIZE THE DISTANCE  
BETWEEN TWO POINTS.**

**THESE ARE THE GREAT  
CIRCLES AND ARE ALSO  
CALLED GEODESICS.**

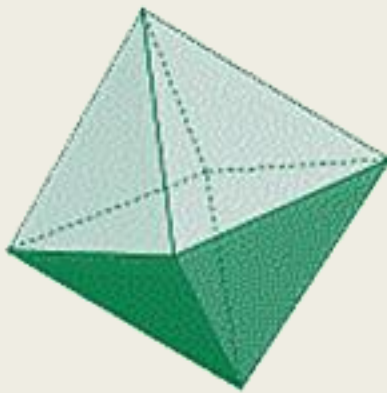
# Spherical tilings coming from the platonic solids



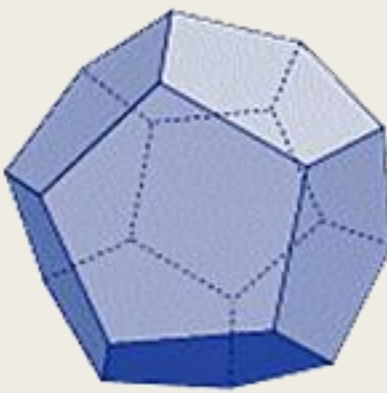
**Tetra**hedron



**Hexa**hedron



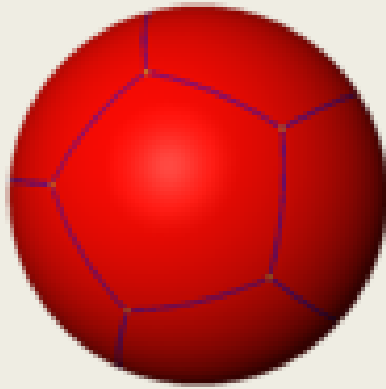
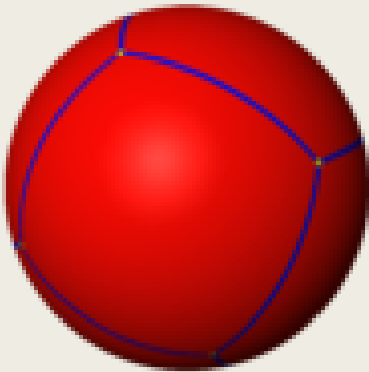
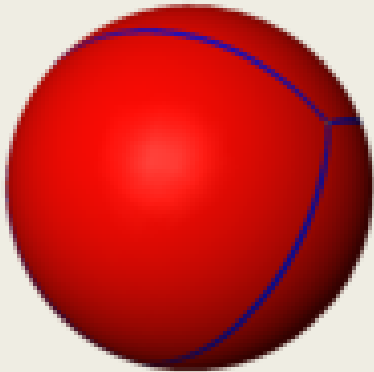
**Octa**hedron

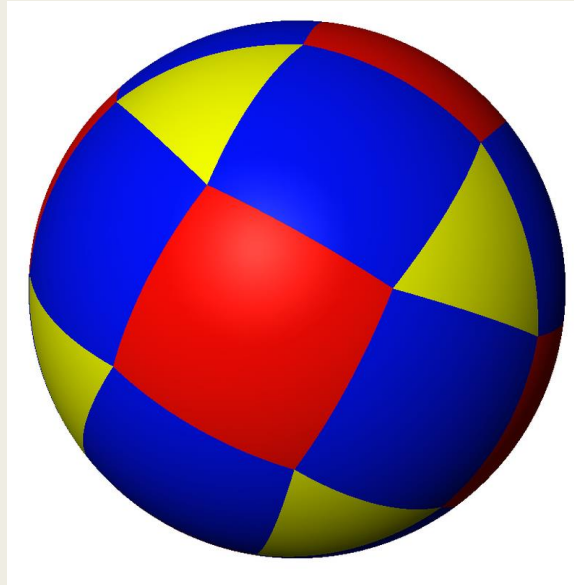
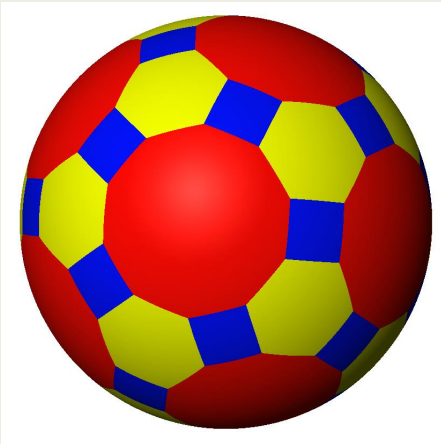
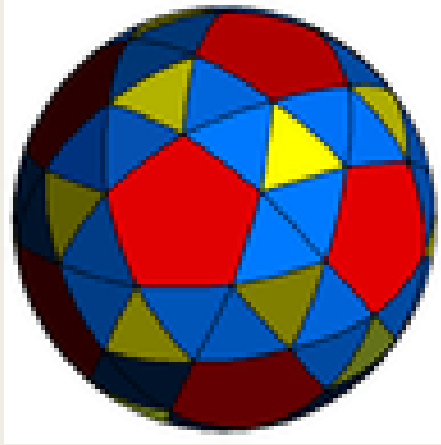


**Dodeca**hedron



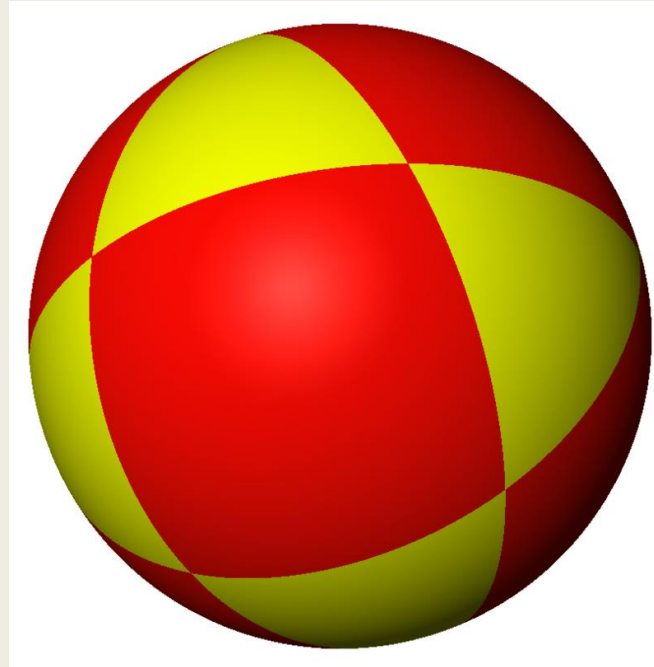
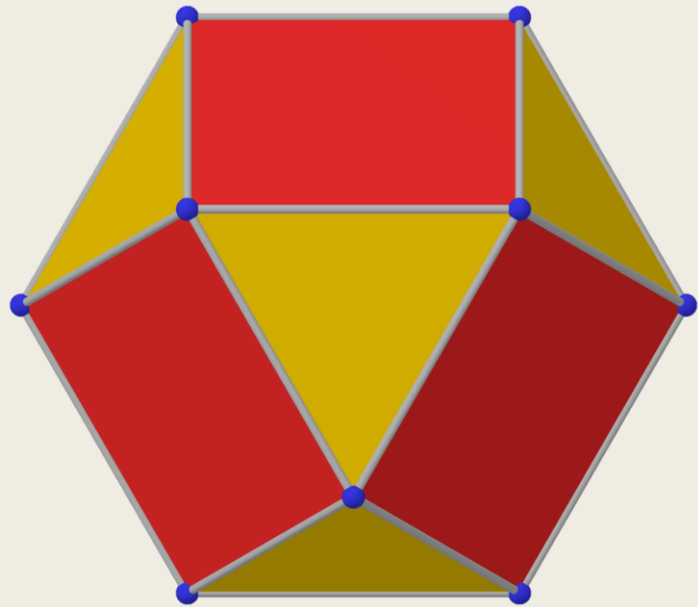
**Icosa**hedron





THERE ARE  
MANY  
SPHERICAL  
TILINGS, ALSO  
WITH SEVERAL  
POLYGONS.

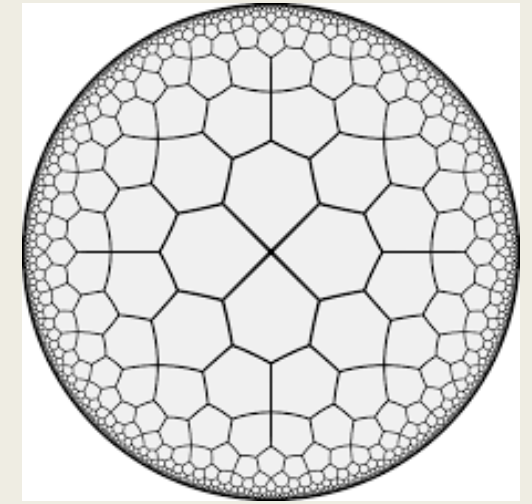
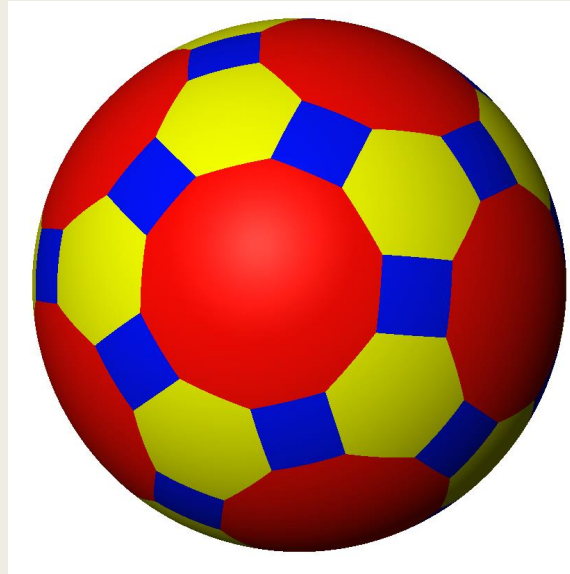
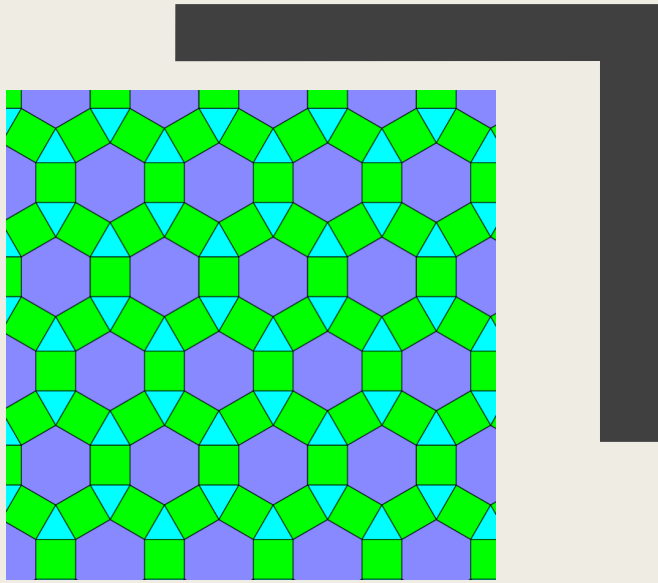
[spherical tilings](#)



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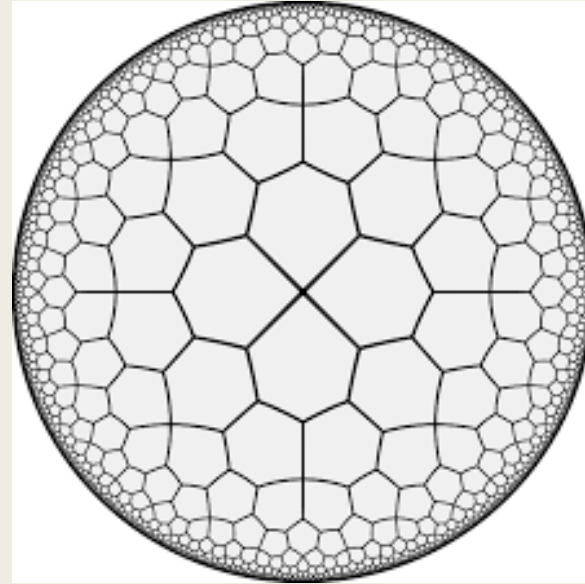
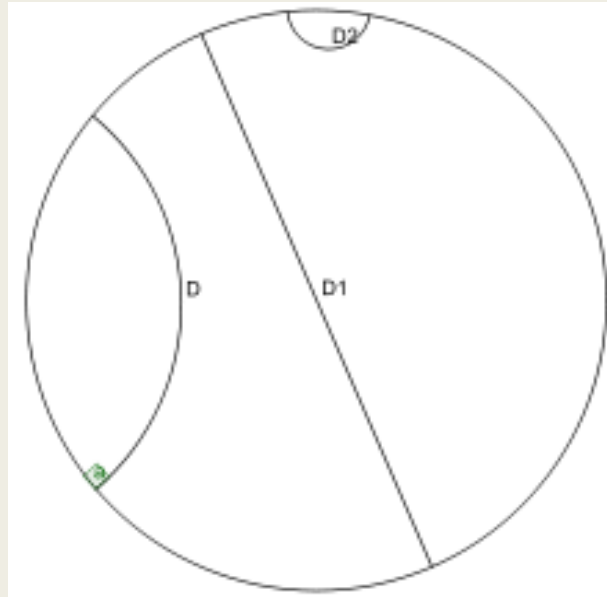
LET'S MAKE A  
CUBOCTAHEDRON.

[spherical tilings](#)

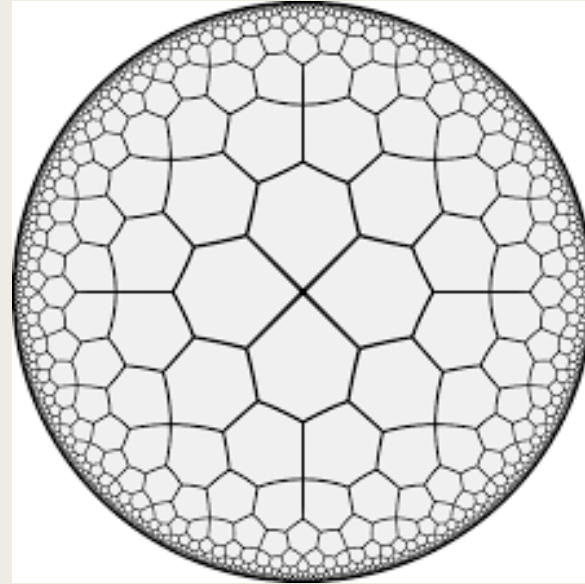
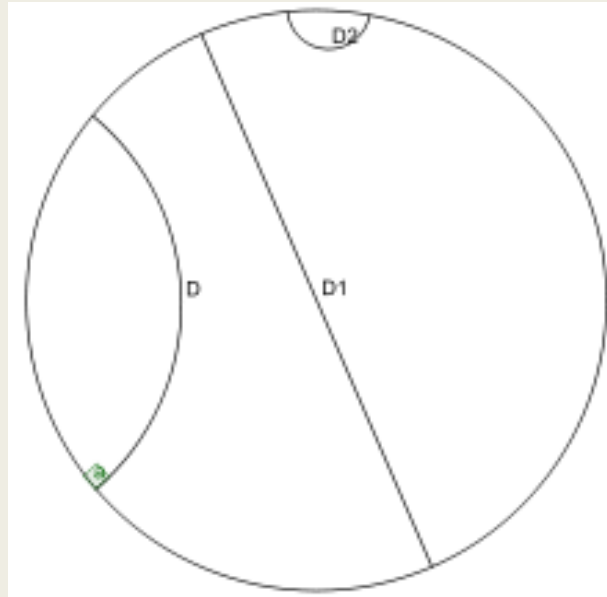


Besides flat and spherical there is a third standard geometry. This is the hyperbolic geometry.

We do not see this one very often, as it does not fit well in our space.



THIS HYPERBOLIC GEOMETRY CAN BE DESCRIBED AS A DISK, WHERE GEODESICS, OR SHORTEST PATHS ARE CIRCLES MEETING THE BOUNDARY AT AN ANGLE OF 90 DEGREES OR STRAIGHT LINES PASSING THROUGH THE CENTER.



ADDITIONALLY DISTANCES ARE MEASURED DIFFERENTLY, SUCH THAT ALL HEXAGONS ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE HAVE THE SAME SIZE.

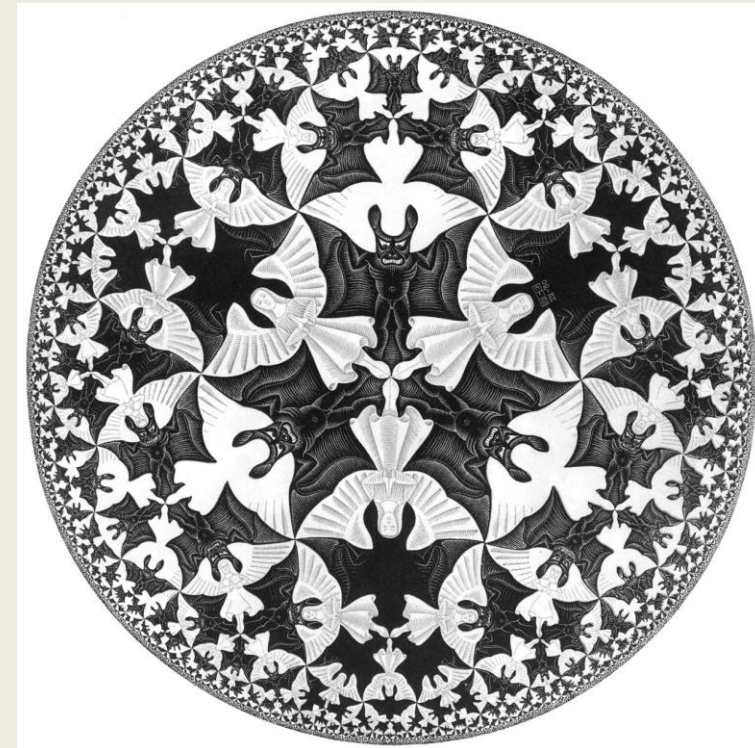




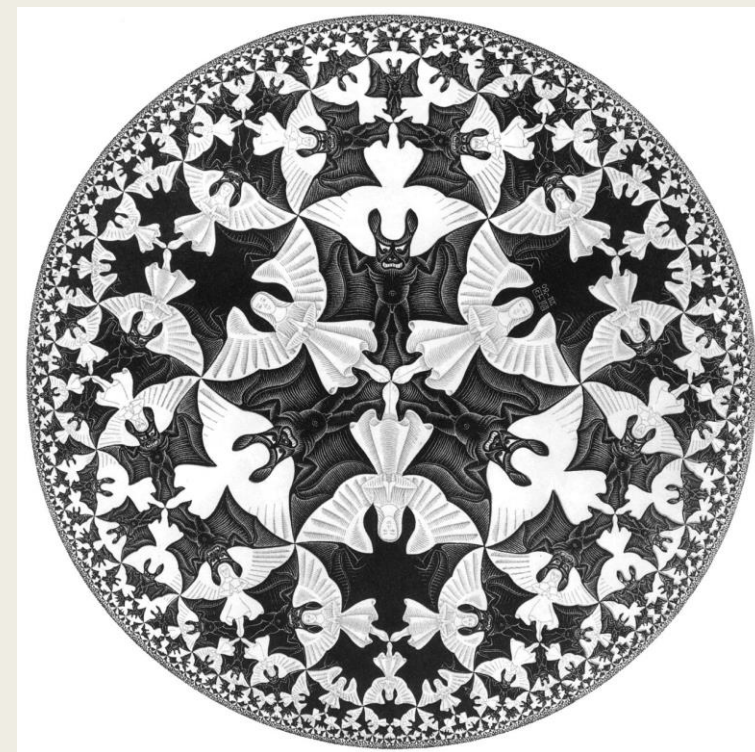
(courtesy of Malin Christersson)

THIS SPACE  
ALLOWS FOR THE  
MOST VARIETY OF  
TESSELLATIONS.

[hyperbolic\\_tilings](#)



IT INSPIRED M.C. ESCHER FOR HIS FAMOUS PICTURES.



THESE CAN NOT BE USED TO TILE THE BATHROOM, BUT MAKE GREAT PLATES FOR THE KITCHEN!



**GOMETILES<sup>®</sup>**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**