



The Mathematics of Beauty and Symmetry

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Why do we like symmetry?



The "most beautiful figures"

In the Timaeus (c 360 B.C.) Plato explains the creation of the world, by "a method with which your scientific training will have made you familiar. Fire, air, earth, and water are bodies and therefore solids [...] we must determine what are the four most beautiful figures."



"There is a fifth figure (which is made out of 12 pentagons), the dodecahedron – this God used as a model for the twelvefold division of the Zodiac."

Measuring Symmetry

- The symmetries of an object are the "things you can do to it that leave it looking the same".
- (More accurately, distancepreserving transformations that map the object to itself)
- Isosceles Triangle
 - 2 symmetries
 - Reflection
 - "do nothing" (identity map I)

Equilateral Triangle

- 3 reflections
- 2 rotations
- "Do nothing" (Id)



Regularity and Symmetry





Regular Polyhedra









Neolithic Platonic Solids?







From σύμμετρία to symmetry

- σύμμετρία (*symmetria*): "syn" (together) + "metros" (measure).
- Euclid: magnitudes are symmetros if they have a "common measure"
- Pliny: non habet Latinum nomen symmetria

• Commensuratio/commensurable

- Aristotle (*Metaphysica*): "the main species of beauty are orderly arrangement (*taxis*), proportion (*symmetria*), and limitation (*horismenon*), which are revealed in particular by mathematics".
- Vitruvius (*De Architectura*): *symmetria* is "the appropriate harmony arising out of the details of the work itself; the correspondence of each given detail to the form of the design as a whole".



Claude Perrault (1673): "Symmetry does not signify in French what Vitruvius understands by Proportion [symmetria]. Symmetry, in French, signifies the relation, for example, that windows have one to another, when they are all of an equal height and equal breadth; and that their number and distances are equal to the right and the left; so that if the distances be unequal of one side, the like inequality is to be found in the other."



"Two equal solid angles which are formed by the same plane angles but in the inverse order will be called *'angles equal by symmetry'*, or simply *'symmetrical angles'*."

Adrien-Marie Legendre, Éléments de Géometrie (1794) The composition of any two symmetries is another symmetry. "Closure property"

- Eg for a square, rotation through 90° then another rotation through 90°;
- reflection in vertical line then reflection in horizontal line.
- Other properties: identity and inverses.





Symmetries and Groups

The set of symmetries of a shape is one example of a group.

- A group is a set with a way of combining the elements, subject to four rules.
- Closure
- Identity
- Inverses
- Associative Law

The integers with + form a group. For any a, b, c integers:

- a + b is an integer.
- a + 0 = 0 + a = a.
- a + (-a) = 0 = (-a) + a.
- (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)

Frieze patterns



Always have translation through a whole number of steps as a symmetry.

The design to be repeated determines the rest.

Could have:

- reflection in central horizontal line
- reflections in vertical lines
- rotation 180° about point on central horizontal line



Frieze patterns

- Glide reflection: translation half a step then reflection in horizontal line.
- Not all possibilities occur independently!
- Eg if reflection in horizontal & vertical, then must have rotation 180°.
- Glide reflection + reflection in horizontal impossible.

Dance of the seven walls









(T) Translation [always have]
(V) reflection in vertical line
(H) reflection in horizontal line
(R) rotation 180°
(G) glide reflection







Law of Symmetry

"The way in which nature produces crystals is always that of the greatest symmetry, in that opposite and corresponding parts are always equal in number, arrangement and shape."

René Haüy, 1815.











Fish by Chris Watson TessellationArt.com







1. CIRCOGONIA, 2. CIRCORRHEGMA, 3. CIRCOSPATHIS, 4-6 . CIRCOPORUS , $\tilde{\mbox{$7$}}$. Cortinetta , 8 . Catinulus.









Garden Cities of Tomorrow Ebenezer Howard (1902)









GRESHAM

The Maths of Proportion in Art, Design and Nature

February 7th, 1pm

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