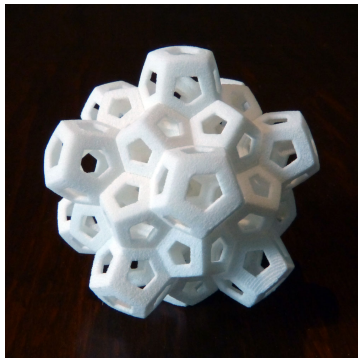




Henry Segerman
Oklahoma State University

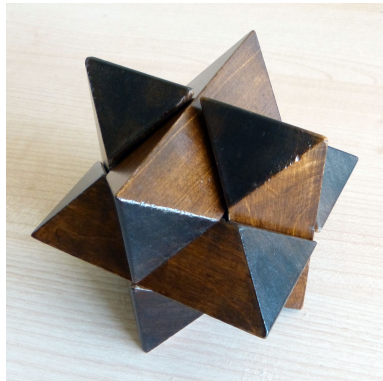


Saul Schleimer
University of Warwick

Puzzling the 120-cell

Burr puzzles

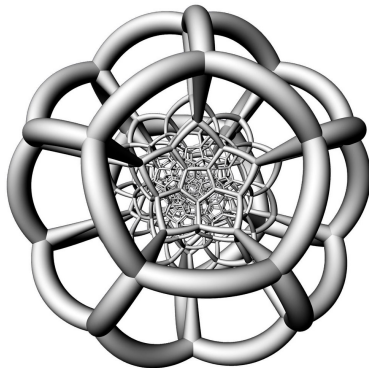
The goal of a burr puzzle is to assemble a number of “notched sticks” into a single object.



In this talk, I will describe [Quintessence](#), a family of burr puzzles based on the 120-cell.

The 120-cell

The 120-cell is a regular 4-dimensional polytope.

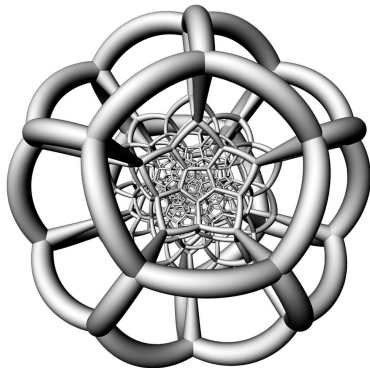


The 120-cell

The 120-cell is a regular 4-dimensional polytope.

It has

- ▶ 120 dodecahedral cells,
- ▶ 720 pentagonal faces,
- ▶ 1200 edges, and
- ▶ 600 vertices.

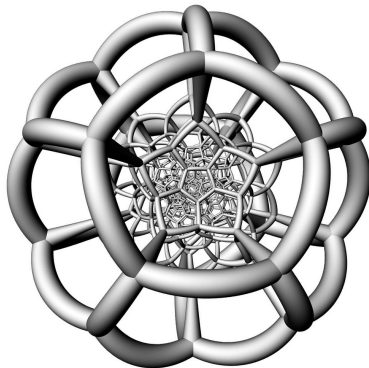


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We use **radial projection** followed by **stereographic projection** to help us visualise the 120-cell.

$$\mathbb{R}^4 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow S^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$(w, x, y, z) \mapsto \frac{(w, x, y, z)}{|(w, x, y, z)|}$$

$$S^3 \setminus \{N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(w, x, y, z) \mapsto \left(\frac{x}{1-w}, \frac{y}{1-w}, \frac{z}{1-w} \right)$$

Stereographic projection

In general, stereographic projection maps from $S^n \setminus \{N\}$ to \mathbb{R}^n .

Stereographic projection

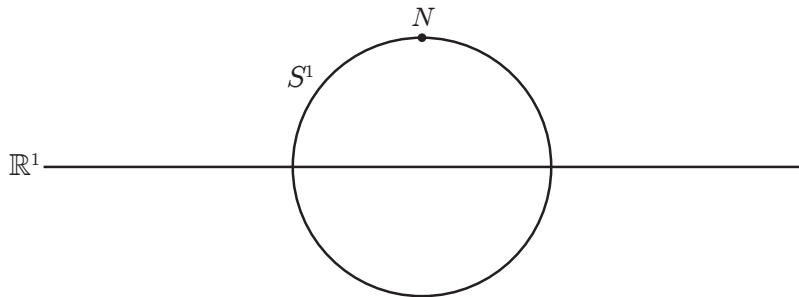
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For $n = 1$, we define $\rho: S^1 \setminus \{N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ by $\rho(x, y) = \frac{x}{1-y}$.

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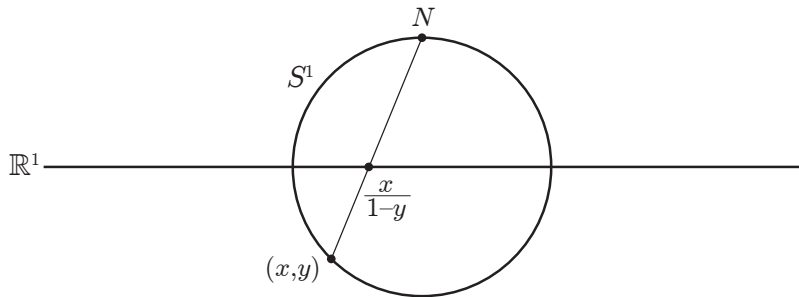
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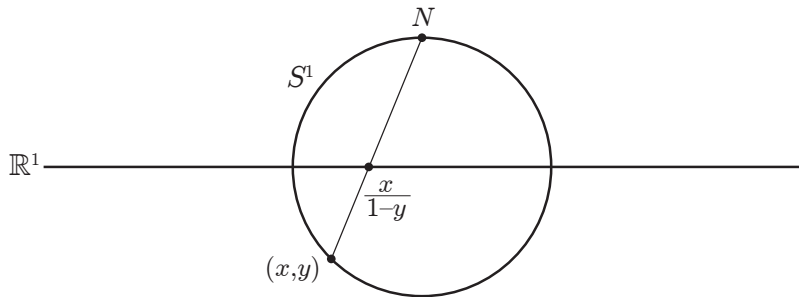
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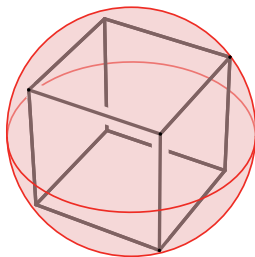
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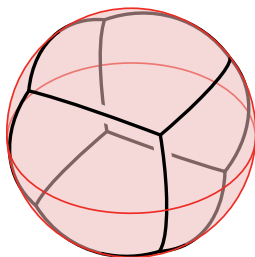


This is a cross-section of stereographic projection for $n > 1$.

Example: projecting a cube into \mathbb{R}^2



Example: projecting a cube into \mathbb{R}^2

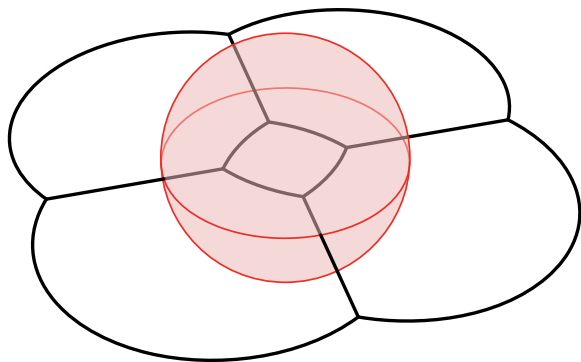


Radial projection

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow S^2$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto \frac{(x, y, z)}{|(x, y, z)|}$$

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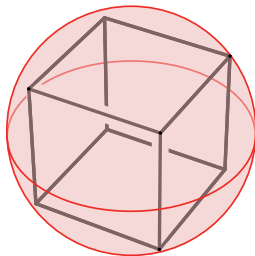
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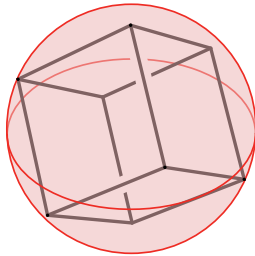
$$S^2 \setminus \{N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

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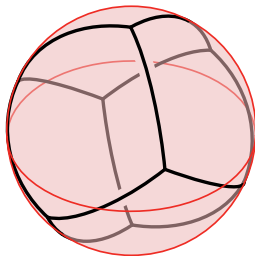
Vertex-centered versus cell-centered projection



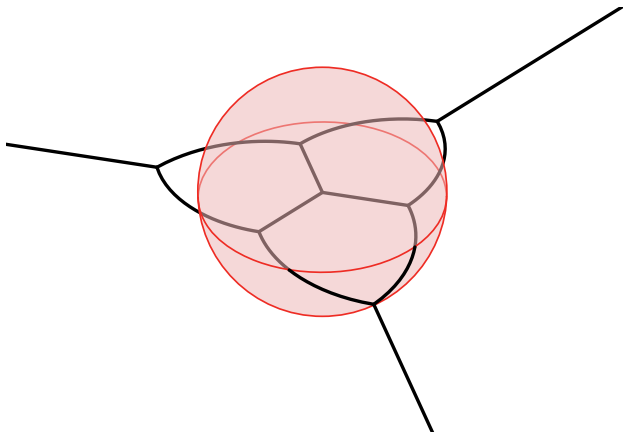
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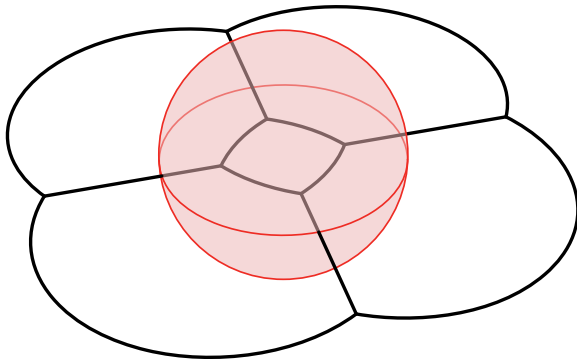
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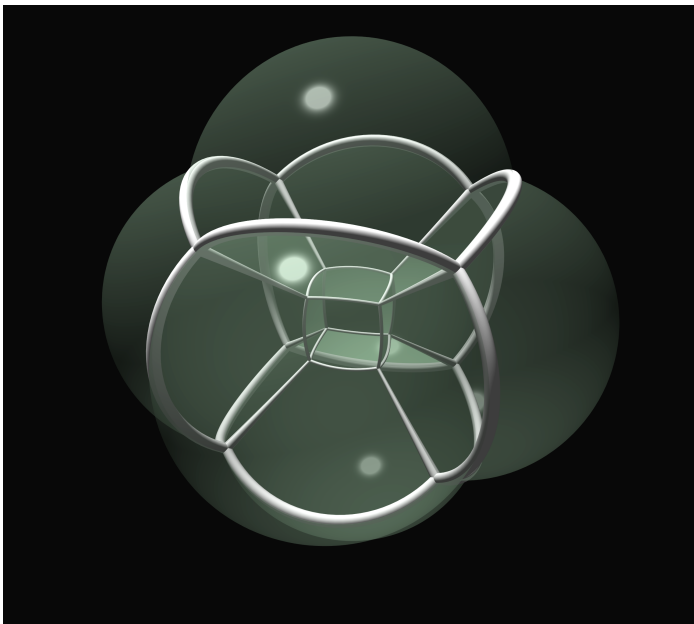
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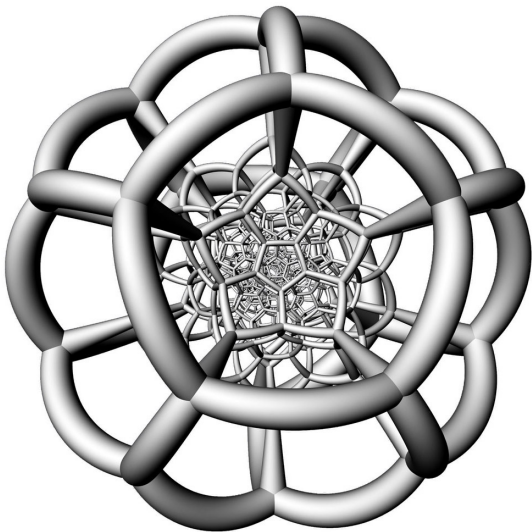
Vertex-centered versus cell-centered projection



Do the same one dimension up to see a hypercube

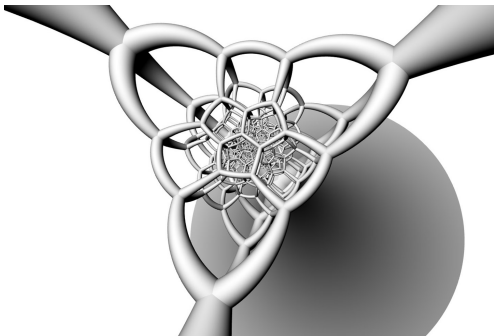
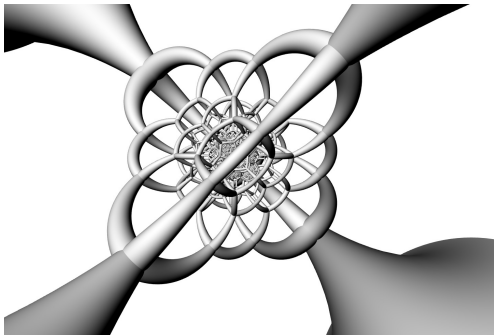


This is the
cell-centered projection
of the 120-cell; it has
dodecahedral symmetry
in \mathbb{R}^3 .



The vertex-centered projection has tetrahedral symmetry in \mathbb{R}^3 and so has fewer possibilities for puzzle making.

Other choices have even less symmetry, and so have even fewer interesting ways to combine pieces.



Spherical layers in the 120-cell

A first way to understand the combinatorics of the 120-cell is to look at the layers of dodecahedra at fixed distances from the central dodecahedron.

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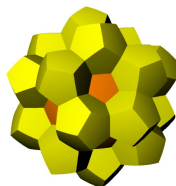
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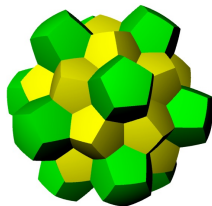
- ▶ 1 central dodecahedron
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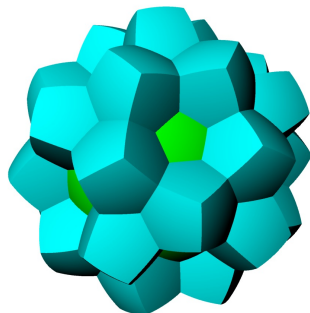
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- ▶ 30 dodecahedra at distance $\pi/2$



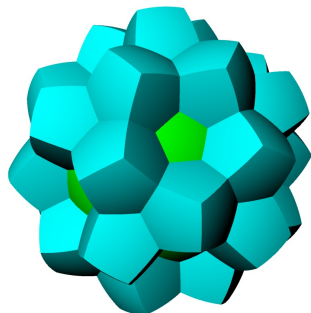
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The pattern is mirrored in the last four layers.

$$1 + 12 + 20 + 12 + 30 + 12 + 20 + 12 + 1 = 120$$



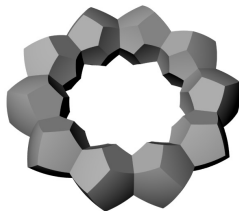
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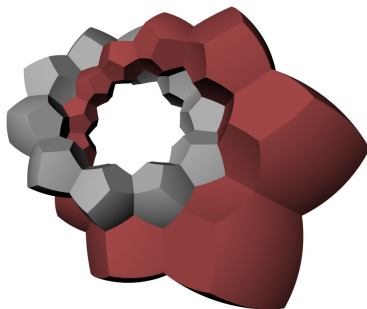


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The rings wrap around each other.

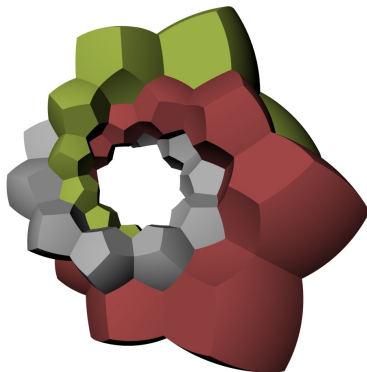


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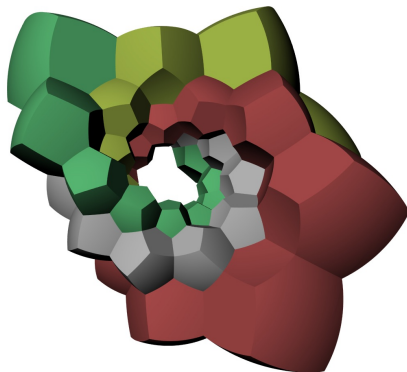


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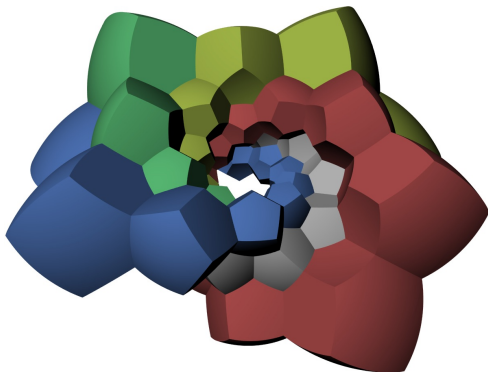
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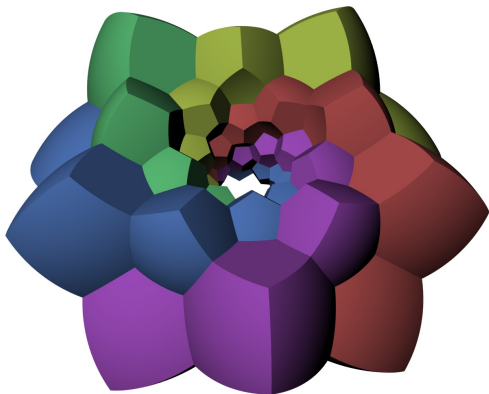
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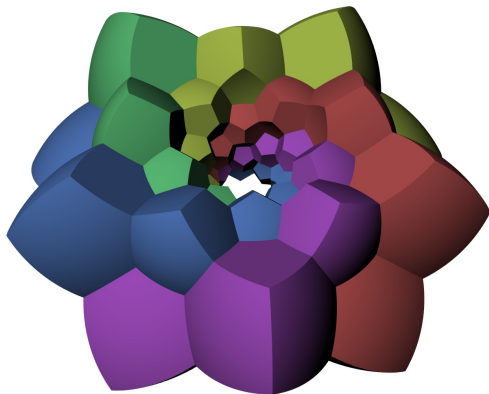
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These six rings make up half of the 120-cell. The other half consists of five more rings that wrap around these, and one more ring “dual” to the original grey one.

$$1 + 5 + 5 + 1 = 12 = 120/10$$

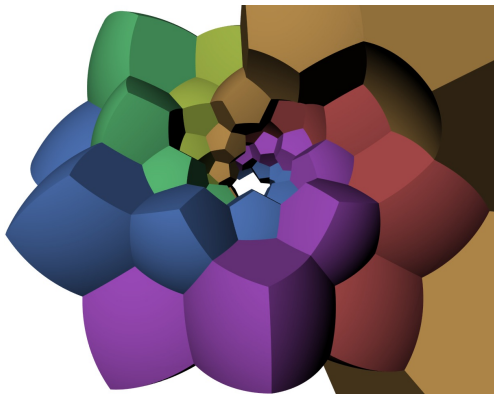
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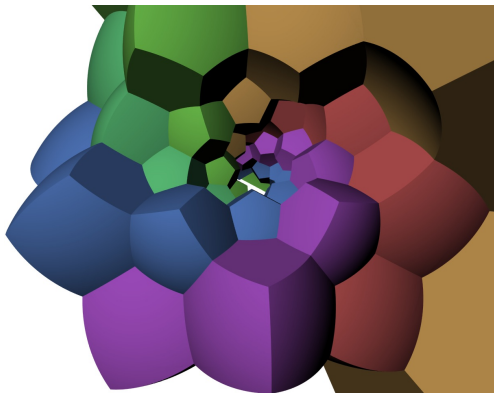
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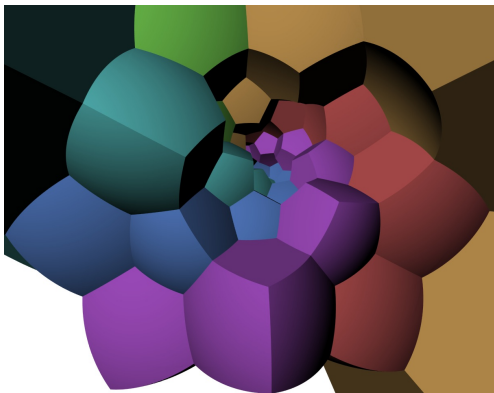
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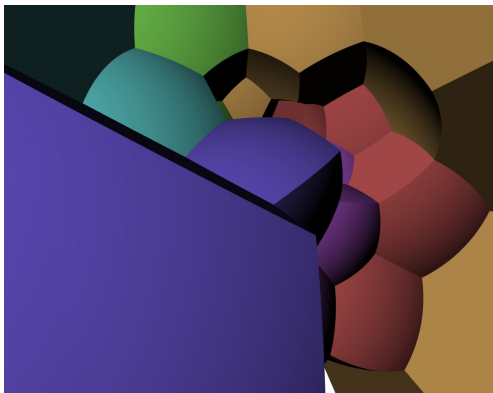
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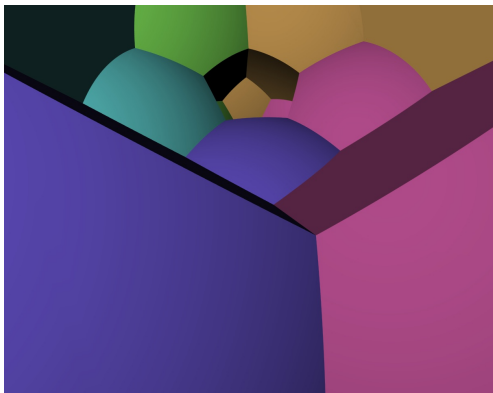
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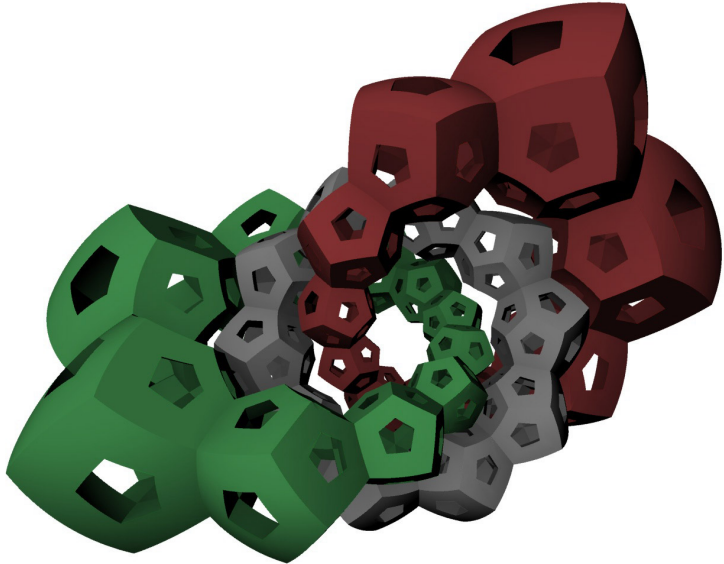
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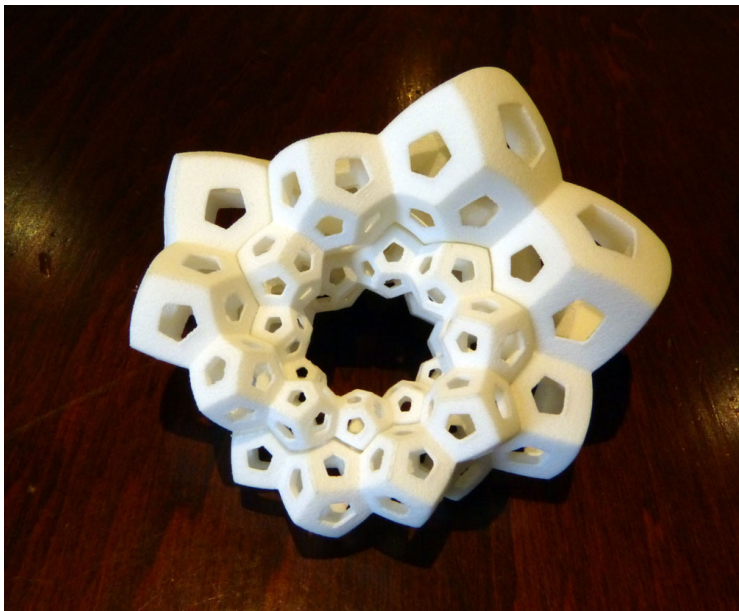


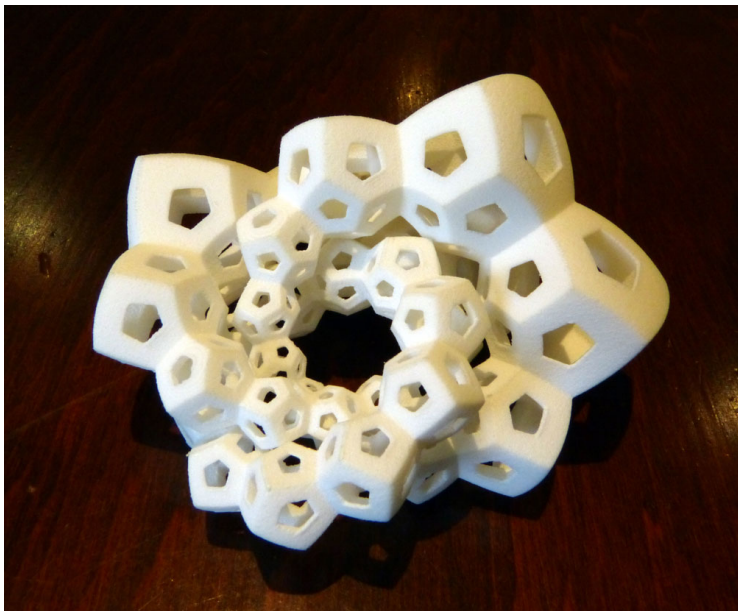
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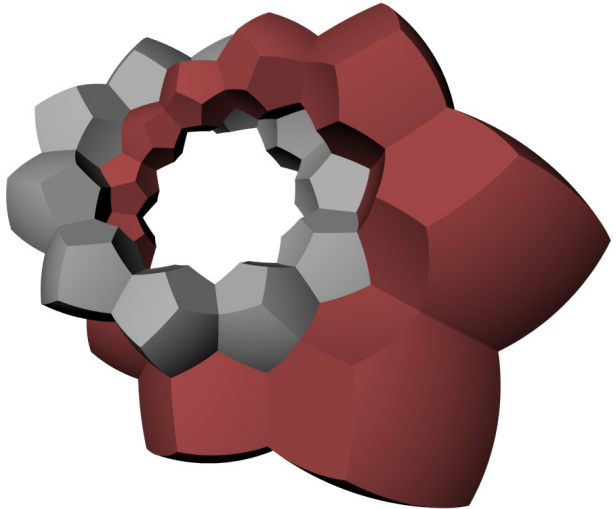
We wanted to 3D print all six of the inner rings together; it seems this cannot be done without them touching each other. (Parts intended to move must not touch during the printing process.)



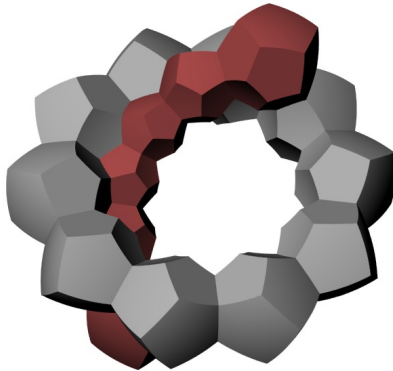




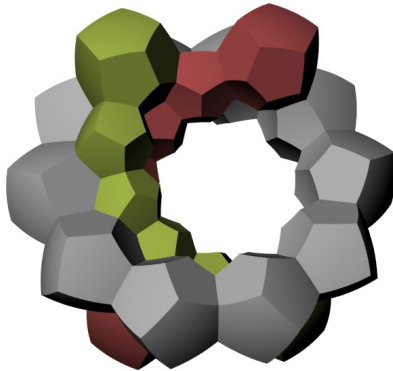
To print all five we use a trick...



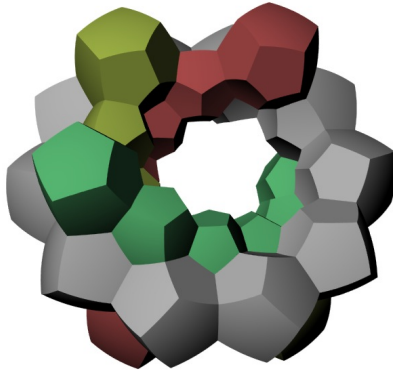
To print all five we use a trick... don't print the whole ring. We call part of a ring a **rib**.



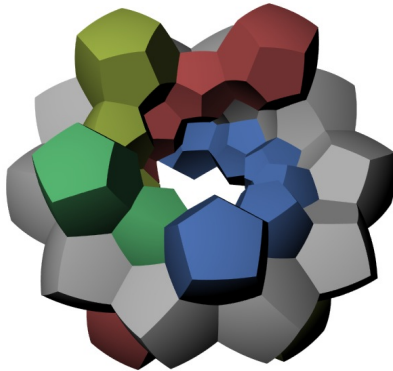
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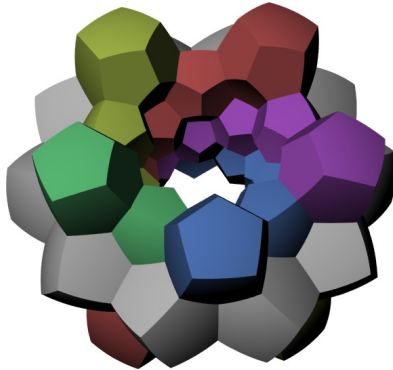
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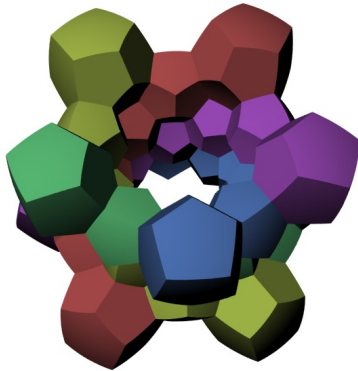
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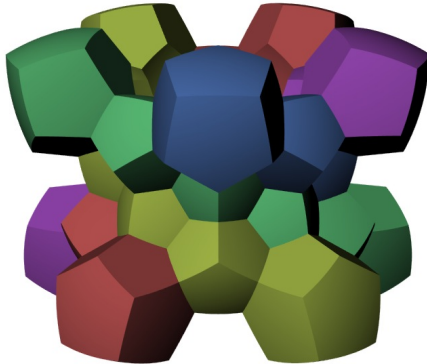
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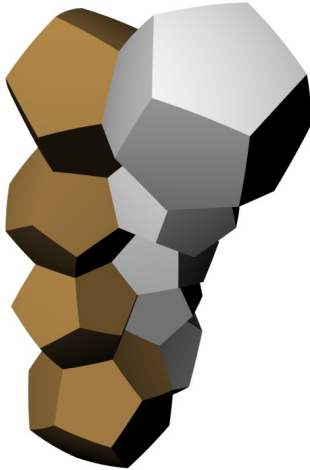
Dc30 Ring puzzle



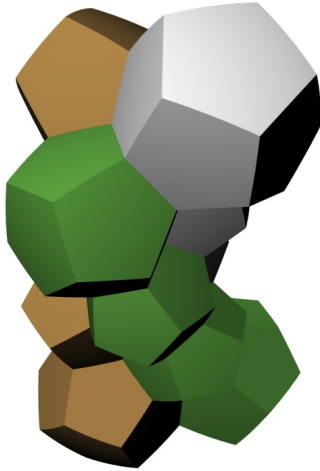
Another decomposition, with even shorter ribs.



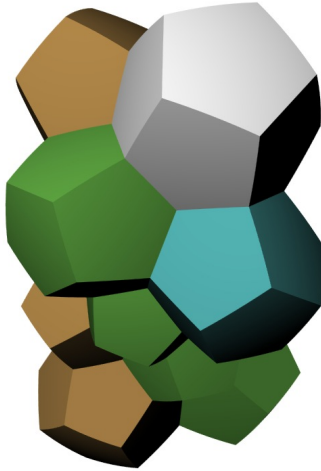
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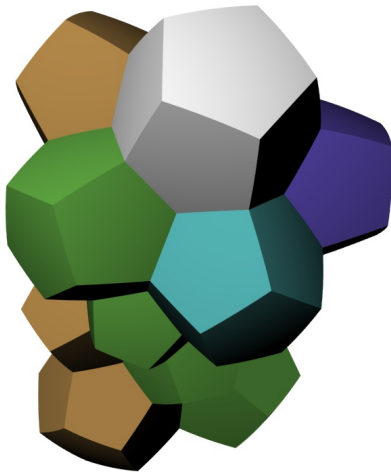
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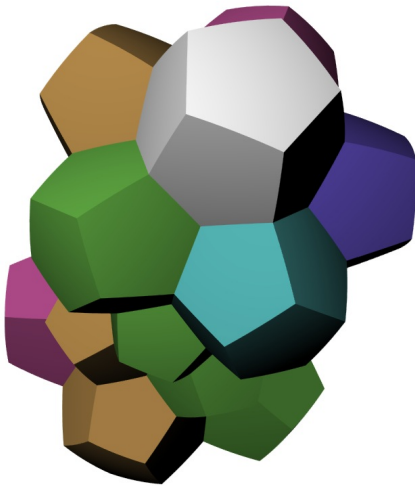
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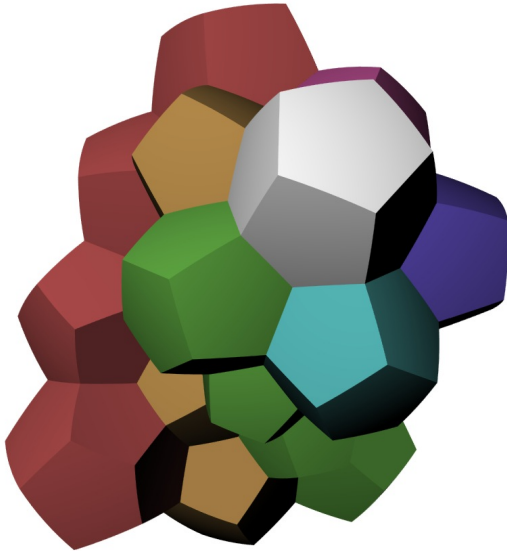
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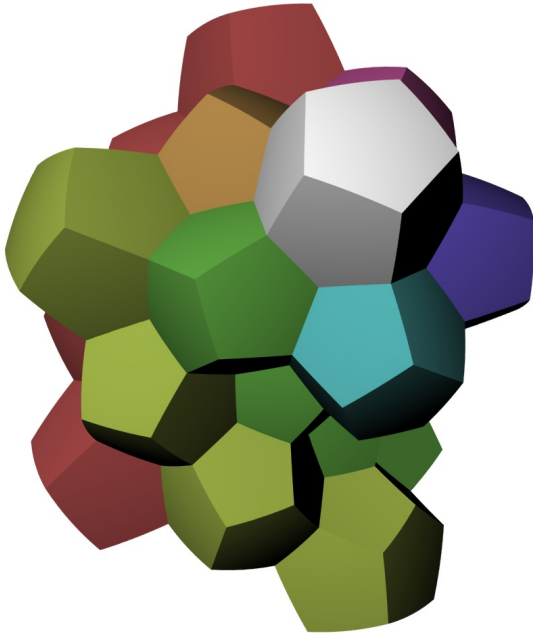
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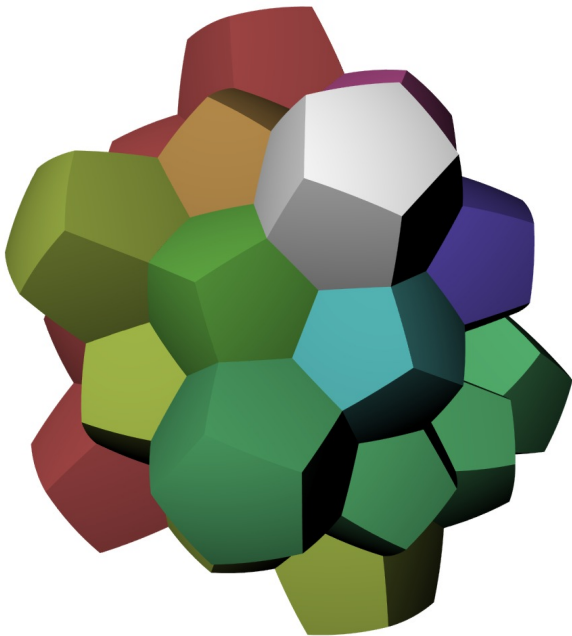
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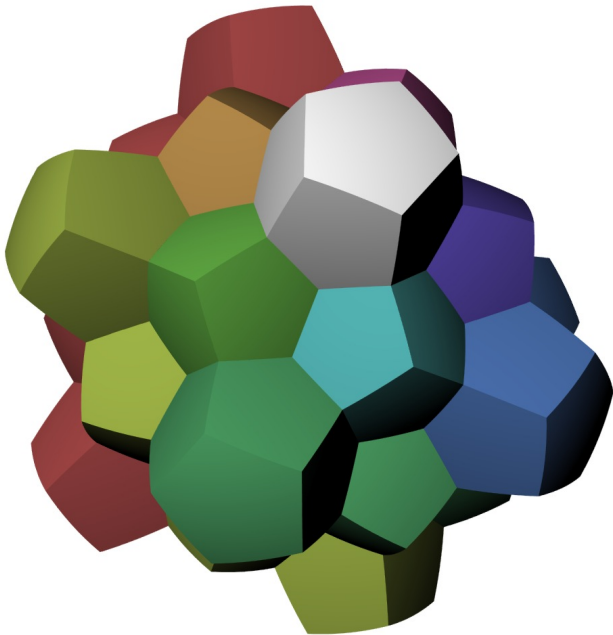
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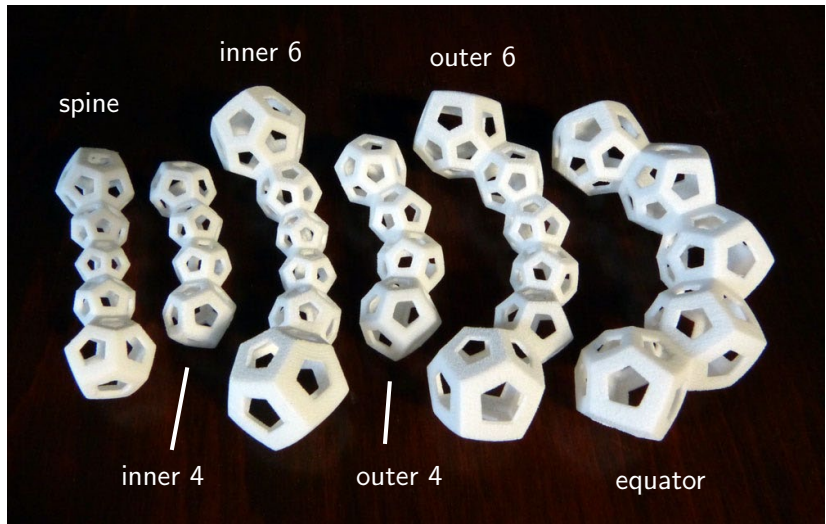
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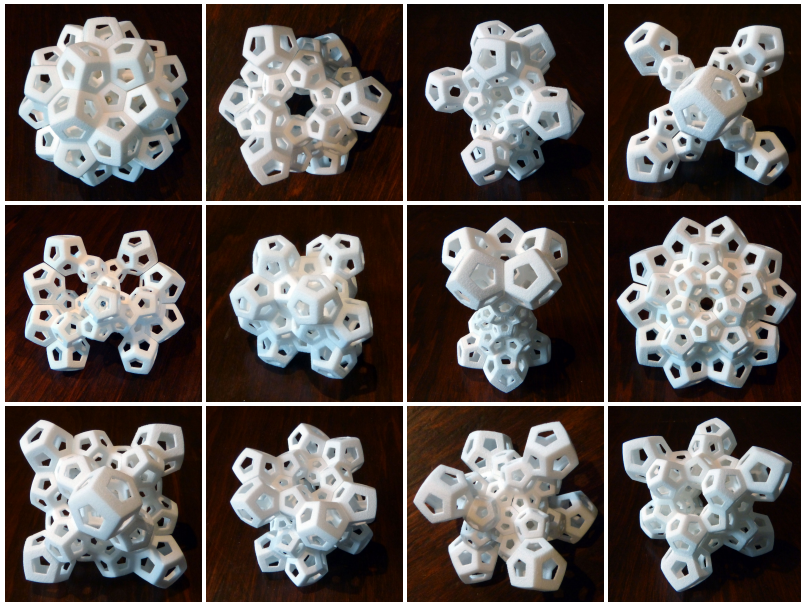
Dc45 Meteor puzzle



Six kinds of ribs



These make many puzzles, which we collectively call [Quintessence](#).



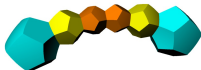
Theorem

- ▶ *At most six inner ribs are used in any puzzle.*
- ▶ *At most six outer ribs are used in any puzzle.*
- ▶ *At most ten inner and outer ribs are used in any puzzle.*

Theorem

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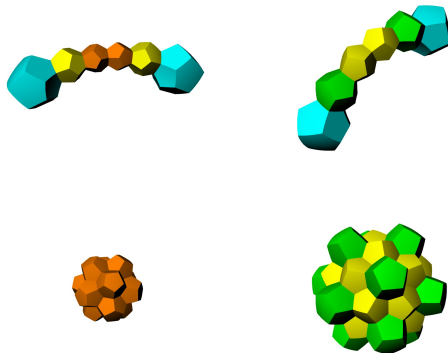
Proof.



Theorem

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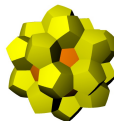
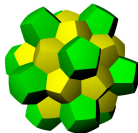
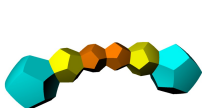
Proof.



Theorem

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Proof.



Further possibilities: vertex centered projection

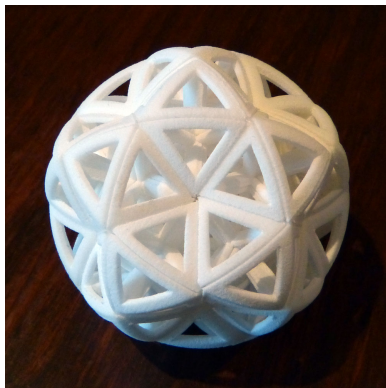
Dv30 Asteroid puzzle



Further possibilities: other polytopes

The 600-cell works, although the ribs now have handedness.

Tv270 Meteor puzzle



Further possibilities: other polytopes

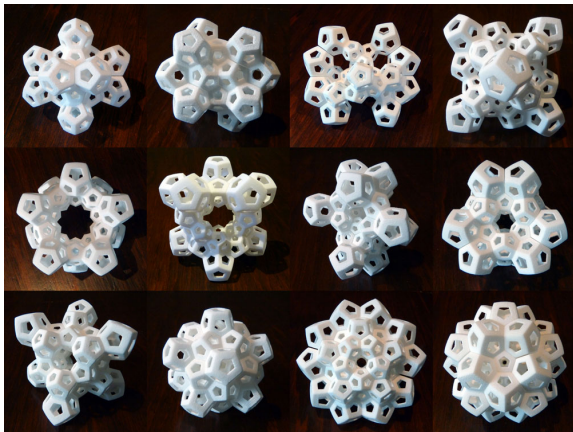
The 600-cell works, although the ribs now have handedness.

Tv270 Meteor puzzle



The other regular polytopes seem to have too few cells to make interesting puzzles.

Thanks!



<http://segerman.org>

<http://ms.unimelb.edu.au/~segerman/>

<http://youtube.com/user/henryseg>

<http://www.shapeways.com/shops/henryseg?section=Quintessence>

