

Tesselações: Arte e Matemática

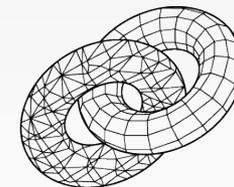
J. Ezequiel Soto S.

29 de Janeiro, 2018

impa

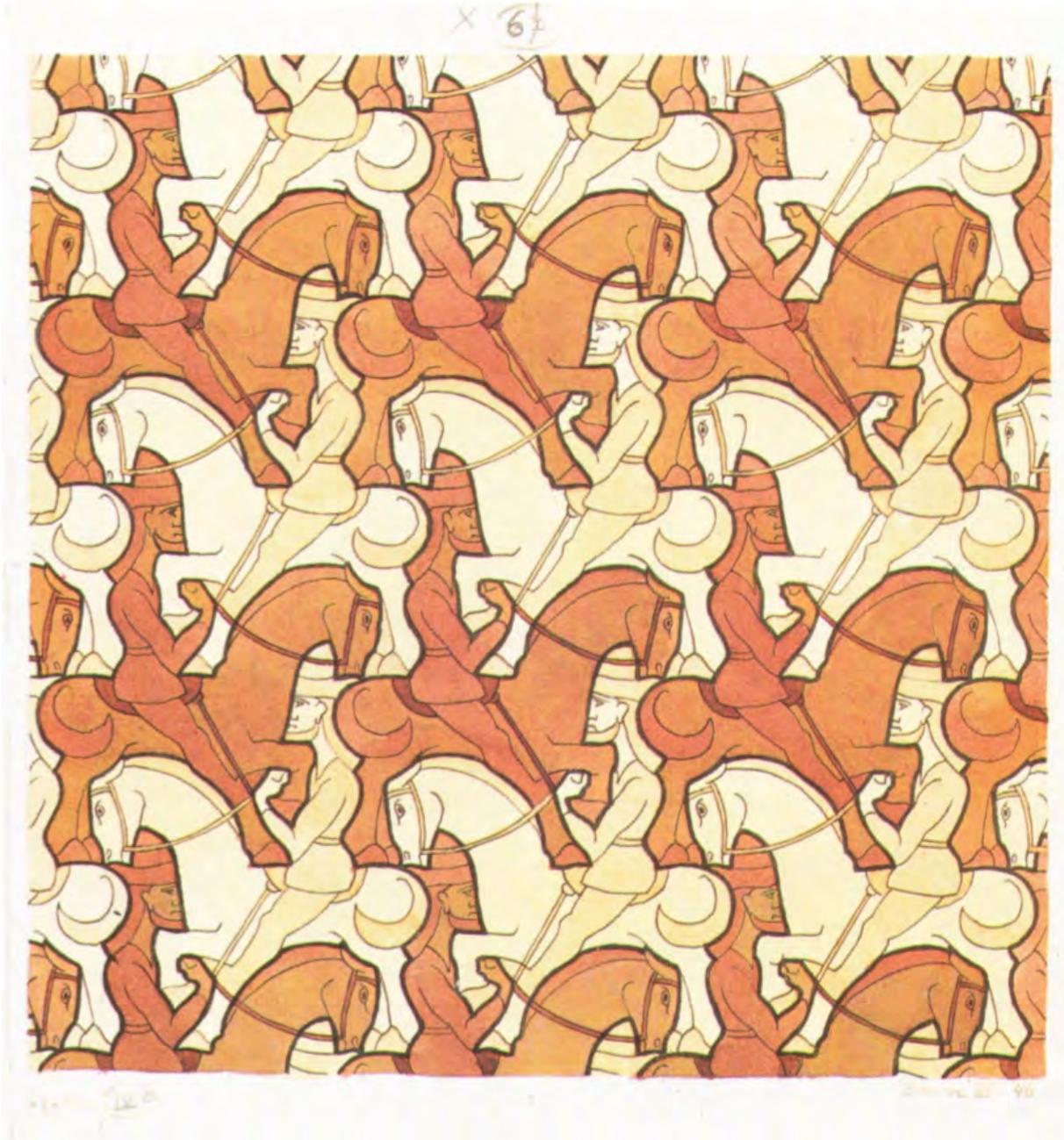


Instituto de Matemática
Pura e Aplicada



Visgraf Vision and
Graphics
Laboratory

Motivação



M.C. Escher

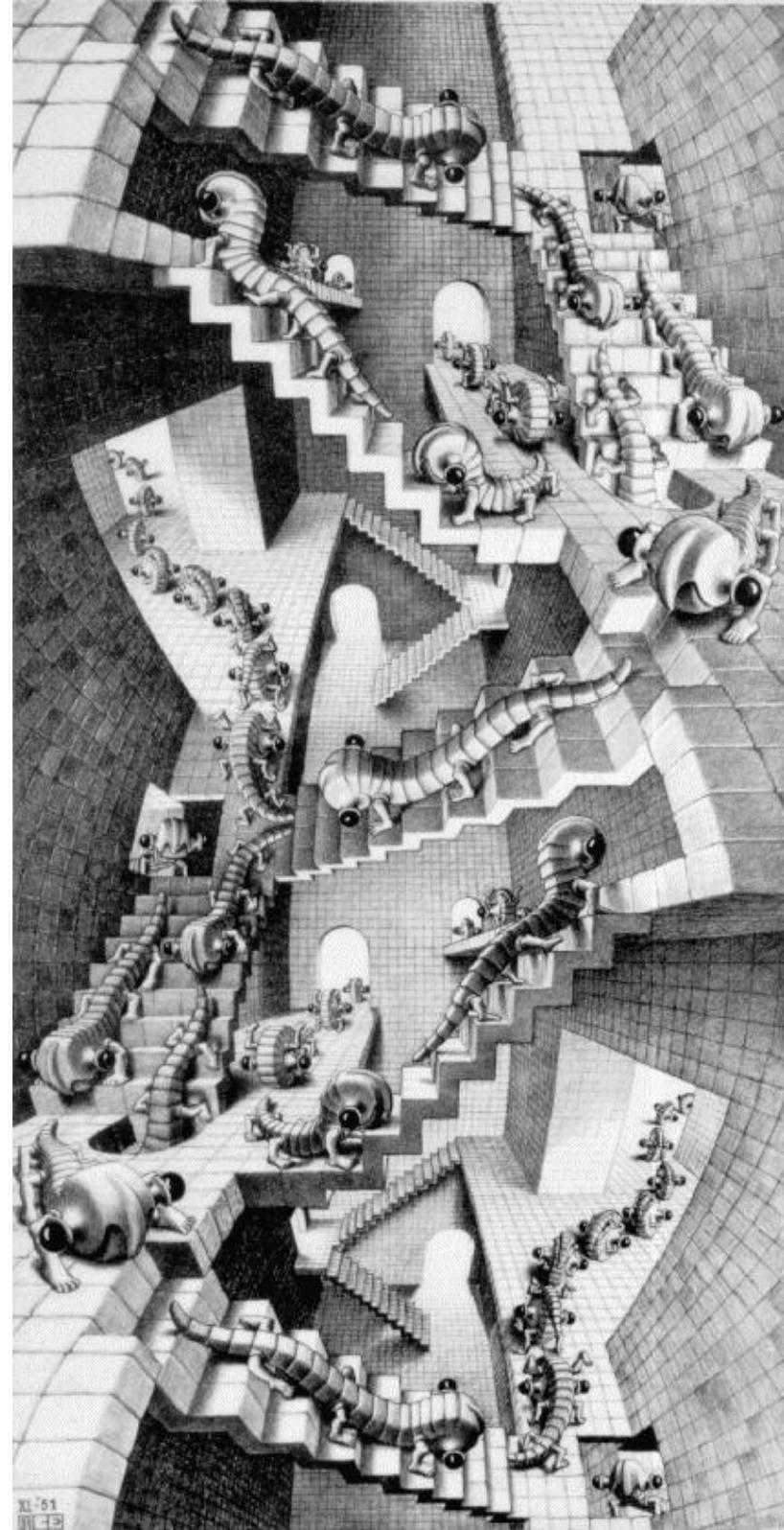
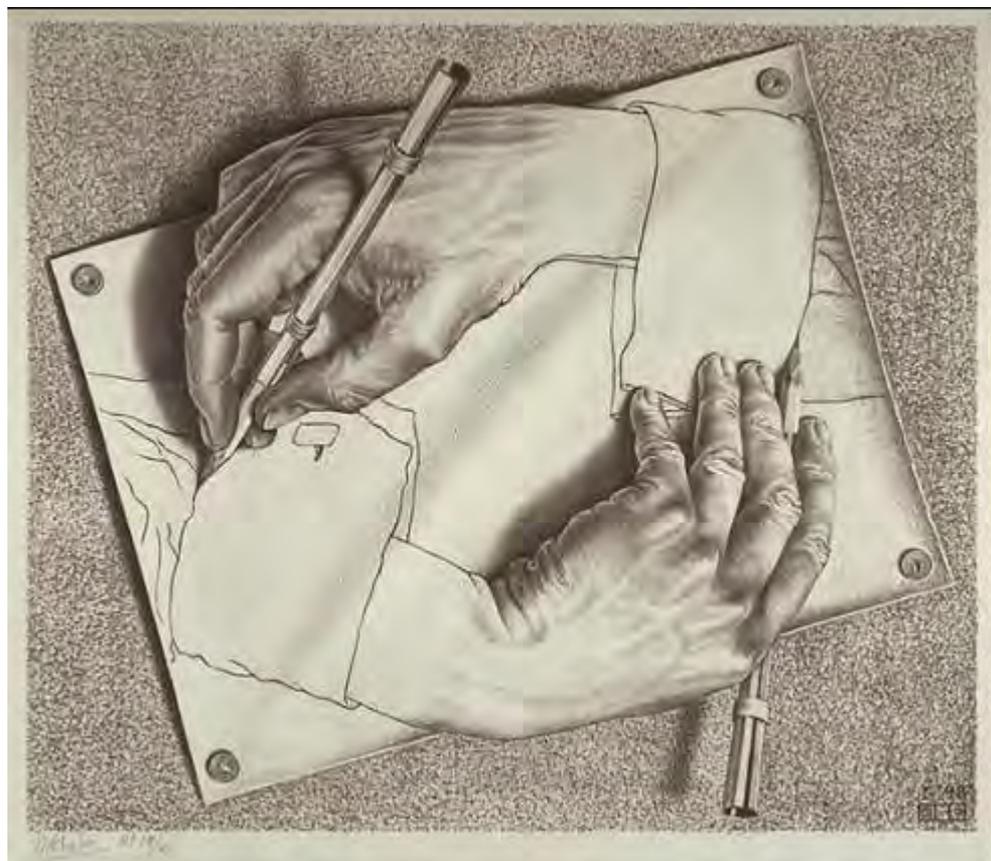


Holandés, nascido em
Leeuwarden.

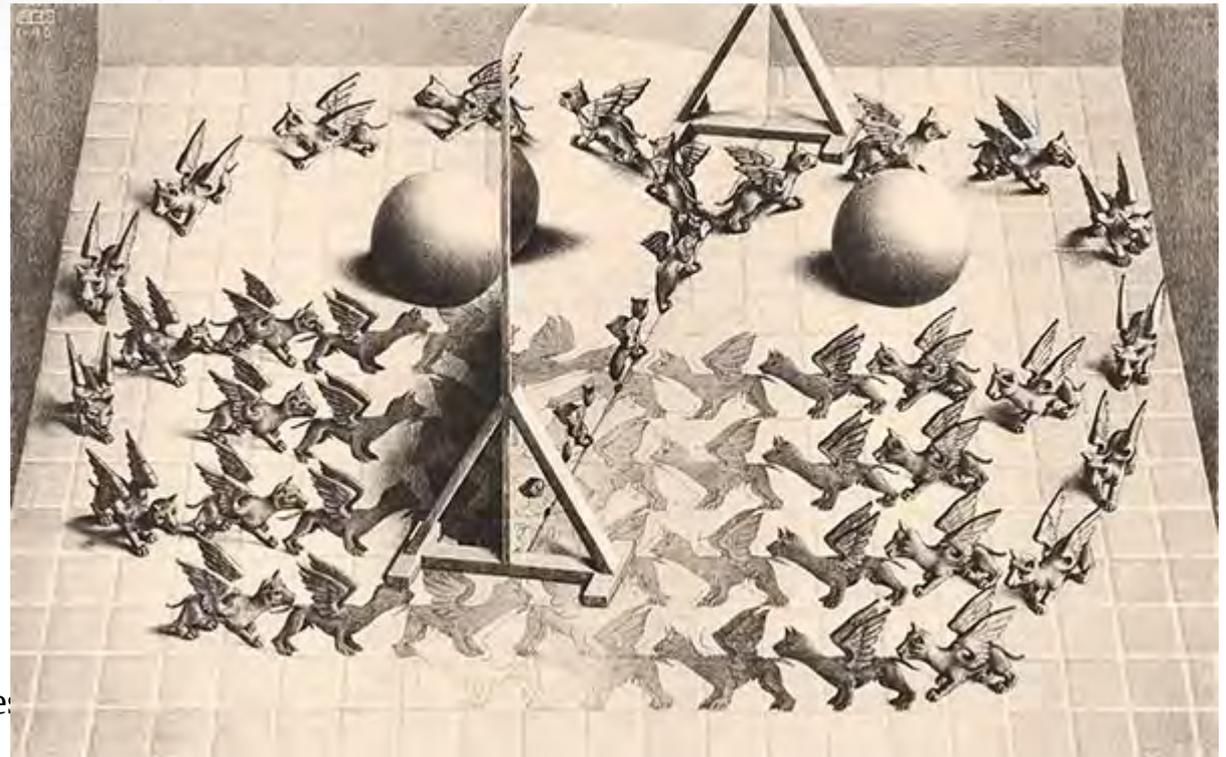
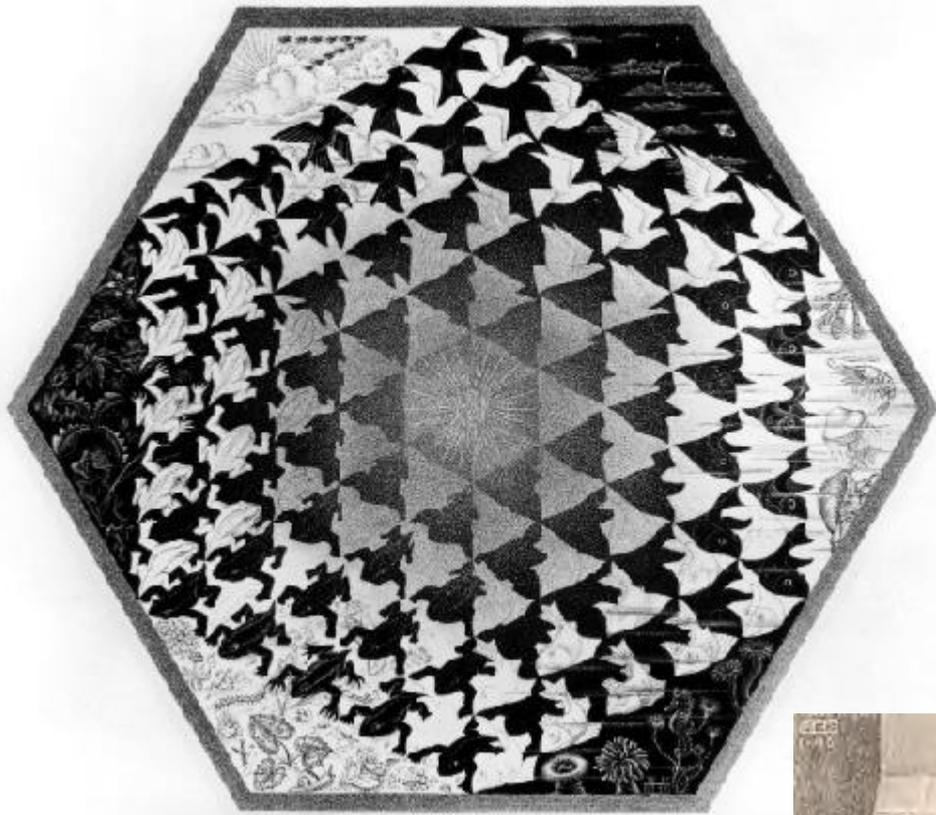
(1898-1972)

- Construções impossíveis.
- Tesselações.
- Representações do infinito.
- Metamorfozes.

- Diálogo com a matemática
→ Coxeter

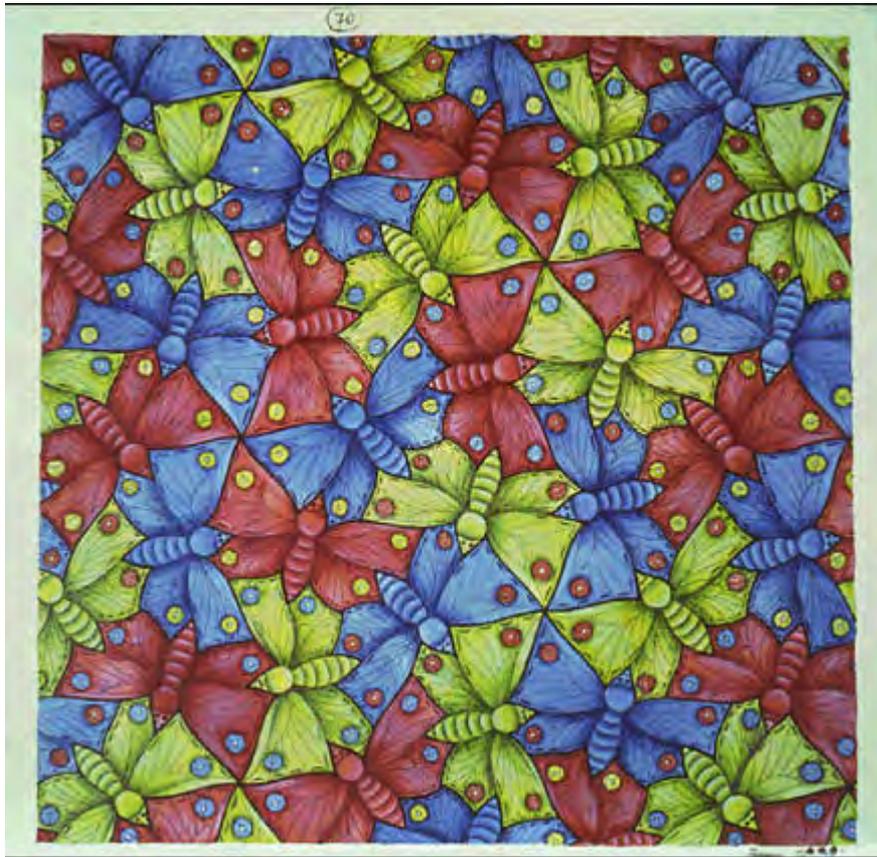


Tesselações: Arte e Matemática



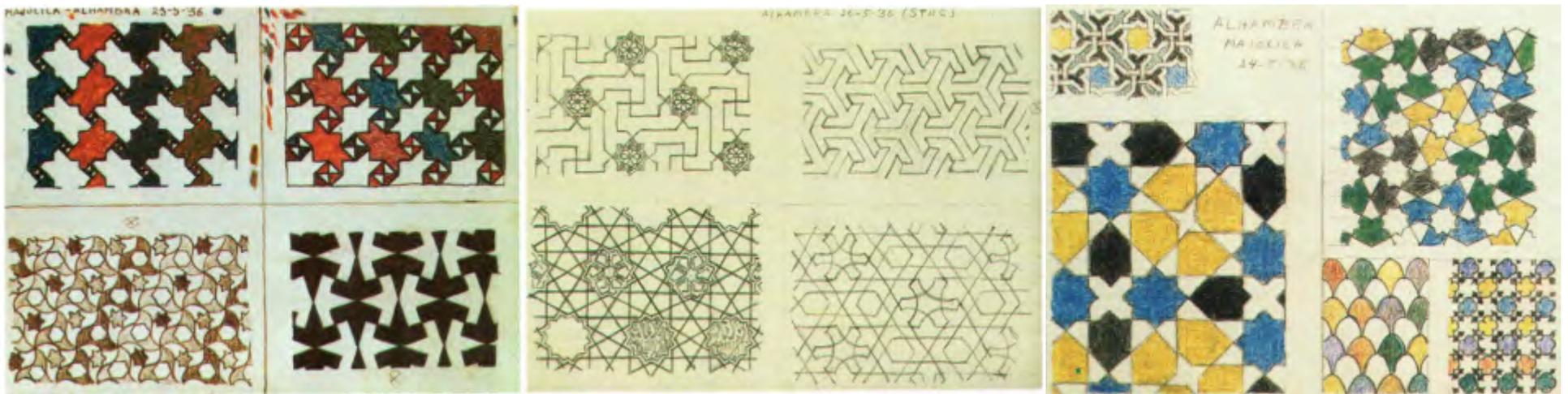
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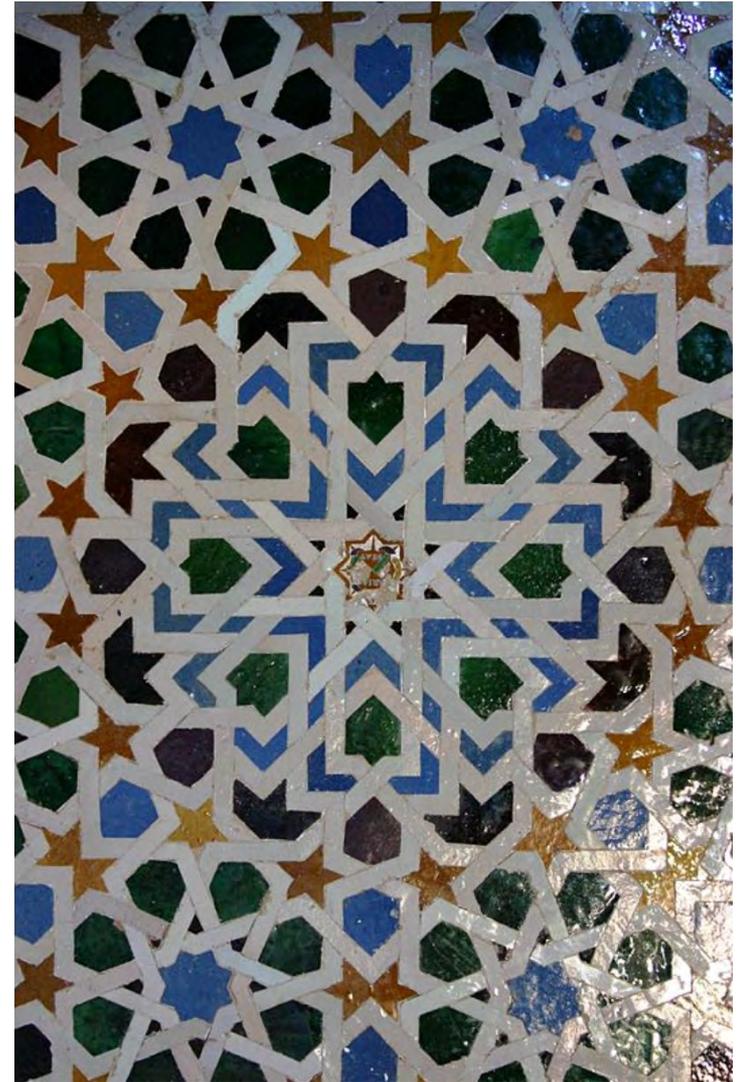


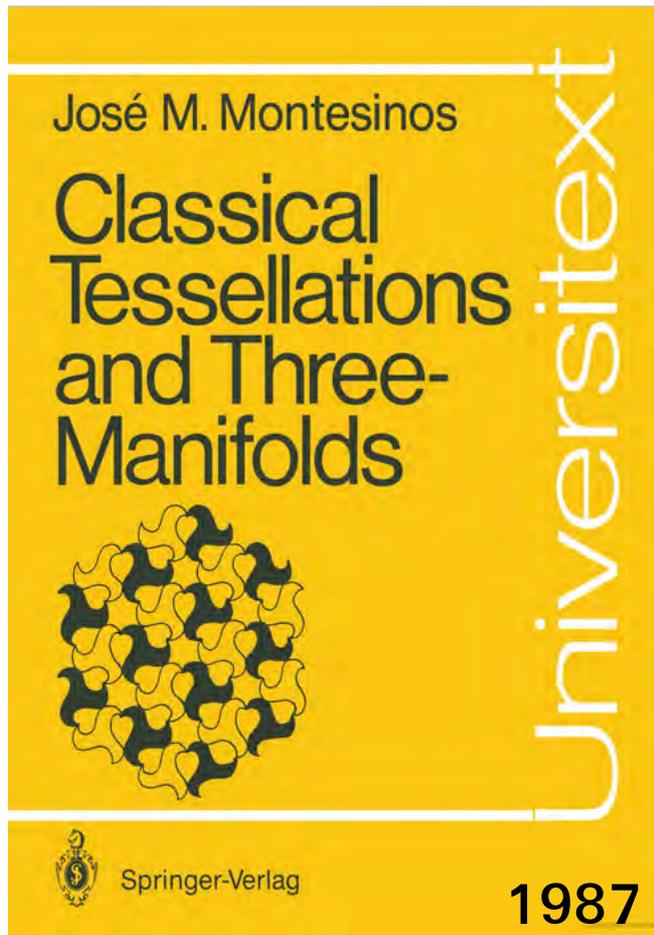




(Al-Ándalus, 711-1492)







What Symmetry Groups Are Present in the Alhambra?

Branko Grünbaum

2006

SYMMETRY GROUPS IN THE ALHAMBRA

Maria Francisca Blanco Blanco¹
Ana Lúcia Nogueira de Camargo Harris²

2011

The Planar Crystallographic Groups Represented at the Alhambra

B. Lynn Bodner
Mathematics Department
Cedar Avenue
Monmouth University

2013

Festival da MATEMÁTICA

RIO DE JANEIRO > 2017



Definições

- Tesselação / ladrilhado (*tesselation / tiling*)

tes·se·la |é|

substantivo feminino

1. Pedra quadrada para lajear compartimentos de um edifício.
2. Cubo ou peça de mosaico.

- Cobertura sem sobreposição com azulejos (*tiles*)

Azulejos

Azulejos:

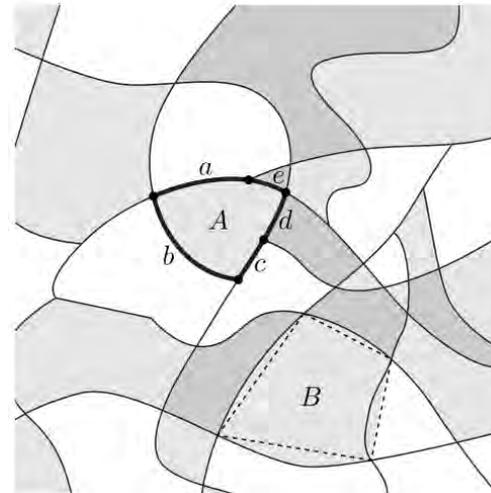
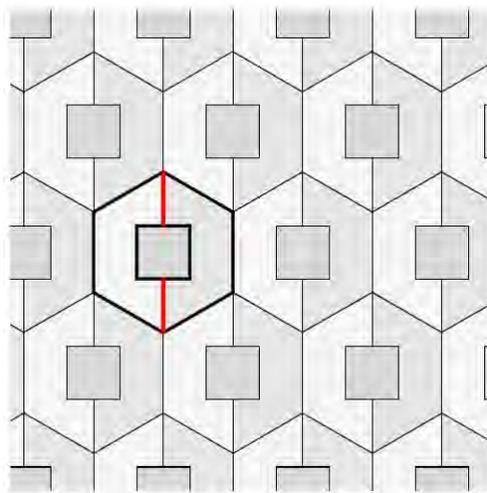
1. Topologicamente equivalentes ao disco fechado.
2. Todo ponto do plano pertence a um azulejo.
3. Interseções entre eles não contém pontos interiores.
4. Uniformemente limitados por fora e por dentro.

Observação:

- Sem 2 temos um empacotamento.
- Sem 3 temos uma cobertura.

- As fronteiras dos azulejos podem ser interpretadas como uma partição do plano.
- Essa partição pode ser decomposta em nós e arestas e interpretada como uma malha.

Tesselação Normal: as interseções entre dois azulejos são: vazias, um ponto (nó-) ou curvas conexas (aresta).



- Os conjuntos:

- T de azulejos
- E de arestas
- V de nós ou vértices

determinam a estrutura combinatória de uma tesselação, e permitem determinar equivalências.

- Um parche ou mosaico é uma região do plano coberta por alguns azulejos.

- Na prática é o que podemos desenhar.
- Elemento básico para provar algumas afirmações.

Azulejos congruentes

- Se existe um (conjunto) protótipo de azulejo, chamamos a tesselação de:
 - Monoedral, diedral,...
 - k -edral, conjunto de k protótipos.
- Se uma configuração de cópias de um conjunto \mathbf{P} de protótipos cobre o plano, dizemos que \mathbf{P} admite essa tesselação.
- Dado um conjunto P , decidir se é um conjunto de protótipos para uma tesselação é formalmente indecisível.

Teorema de extensão

Se para qualquer $r > 0$, existe um parçe de azulejos de P que contém um disco de rádio r , então P admite uma tesselação do plano.

O teorema justifica a construção de tesselações por subdivisão.

Na prática, só estamos interessados em tesselar áreas de tamanhos arbitrários.

Simetria

1. Identidade
2. Reflexão (por retas)
3. Rotação
4. Traslação
5. Reflexão deslizante

Isometrias.

- Grupo de operações é fechado por composições.
- Congruência.
- Periodicidade.

Órbitas: imagem de um objeto sob o grupo.

Dois grupos de simetria G e H são equivalentes se existe uma transformação afim A :

$$H = AGA^{-1}$$

- Apenas rotações: grupos cíclicos
- Traslações paralelas: grupos de frisos (7)
- Traslações em direções l.i.: grupos de tesselações (17)
→ Grupos cristalográficos (Fedorov, 1891)



PPPPPPPPPP

$\infty \infty \cdot p111$



hop

qdqdqdqdqd

$\infty \times \cdot p1a1$



step

KKKKKKKKKK

$\infty * \cdot p1m1$



jump

MMMMMMMM

$* \infty \infty \cdot pm11$



side

SSSSSSSSSSSS

$22 \infty \cdot p112$



dizzy hop

MWMWMWMW

$2 * \infty \cdot pma2$



dizzy side

HHHHHHHHHH

$* 22 \infty \cdot pmm2$



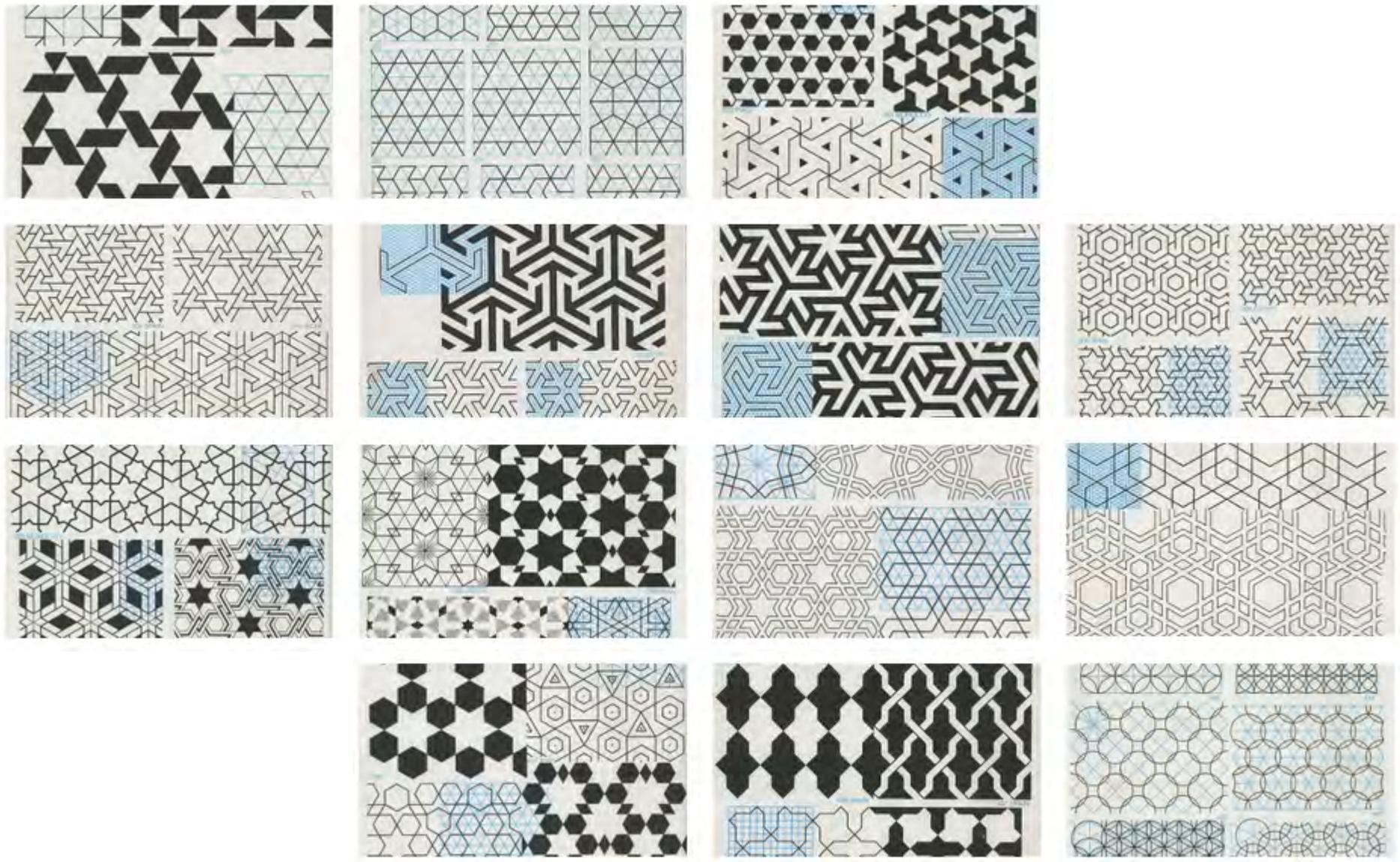
dizzy jump







Pattern in Islamic Art

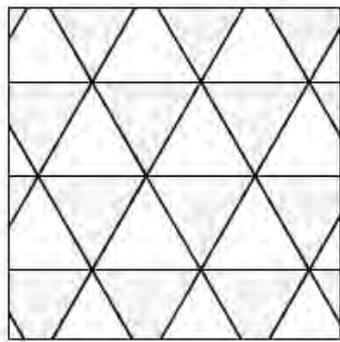


patterninislamicart.com/drawings-diagrams-analyses

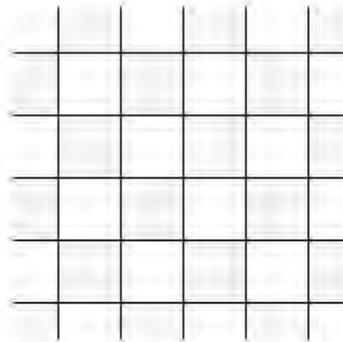
- Como encontrar e identificar os 17 grupos?
 - A pergunta sobre a Alhambra tem resposta?
- Periodicidade herdada das órbitas, padrões.

Construções:

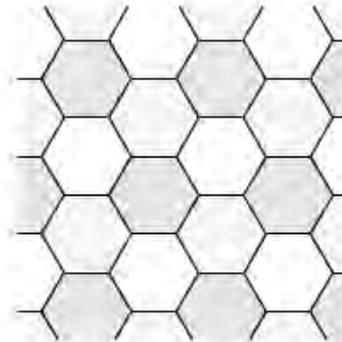
- Apenas polígonos regulares → Arquimedianas
- Duais (Laves)
- Aperiódicos:
 - Subdivisão → Ammann
 - Penrose
- Resultados recentes...



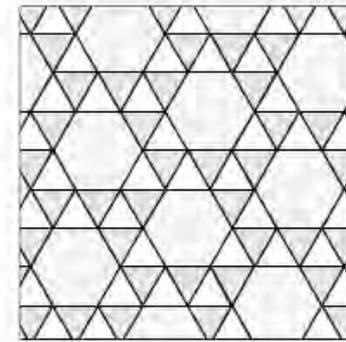
(3^6)



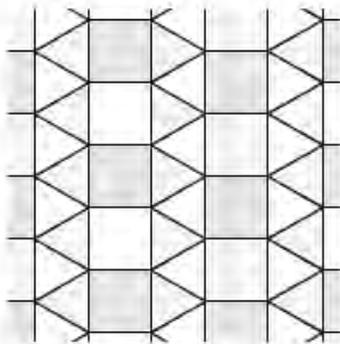
(4^4)



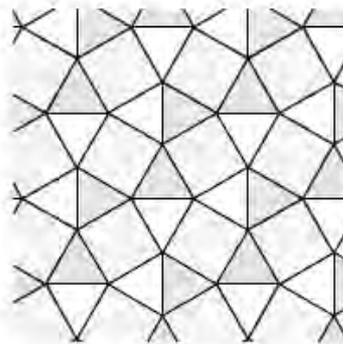
(6^3)



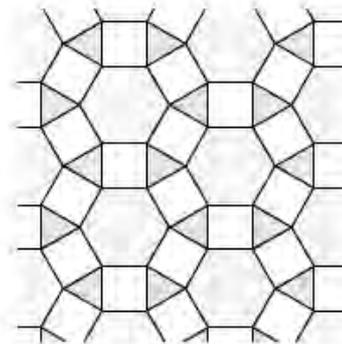
$(3^4.6)$



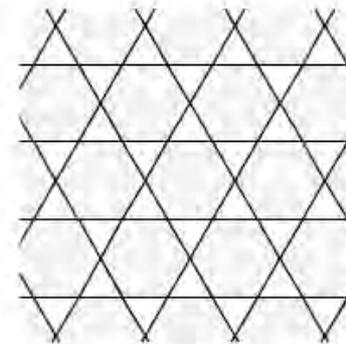
$(3^3.4^2)$



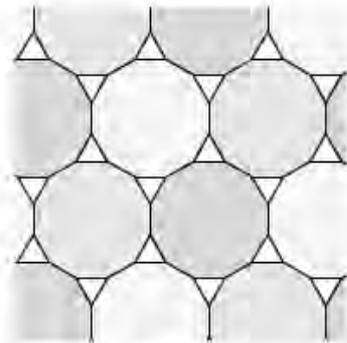
$(3^2.4.3.4)$



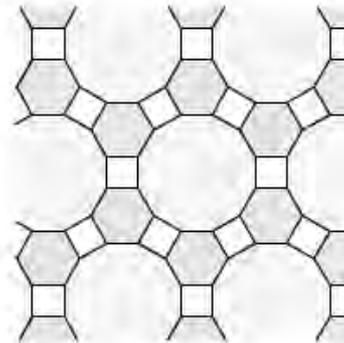
$(3.4.6.4)$



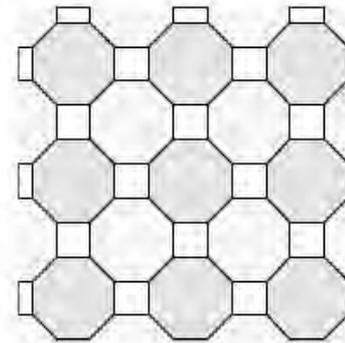
$(3.6.3.6)$



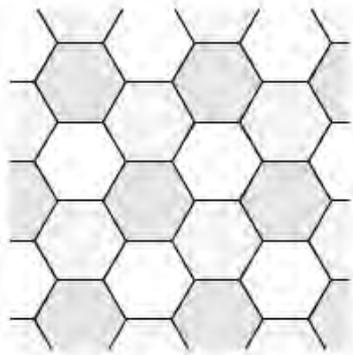
(3.12^2)



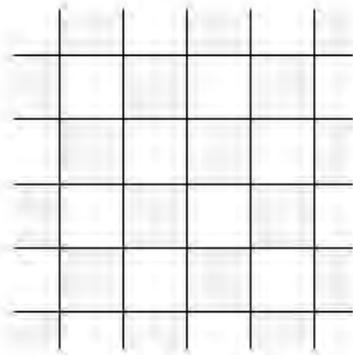
$(4.6.12)$



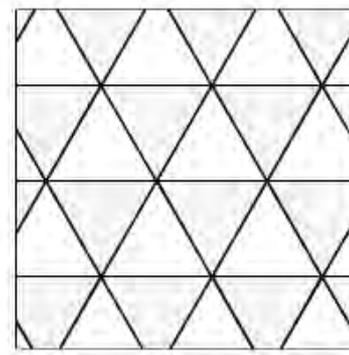
$(4.8.8)$



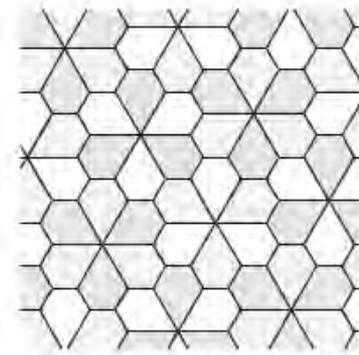
[3⁶]



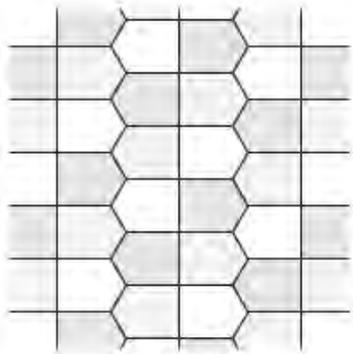
[4⁴]



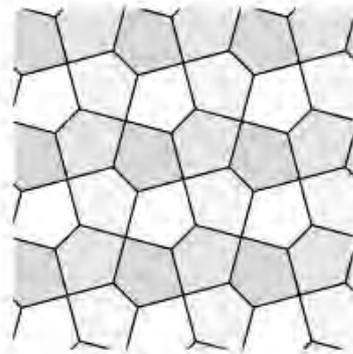
[6³]



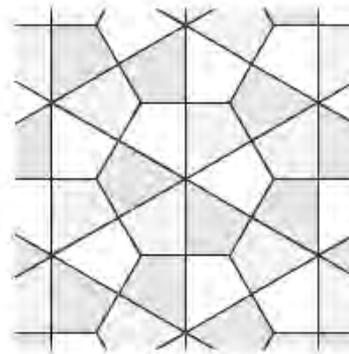
[3⁴.6]



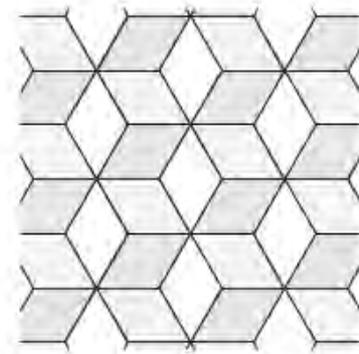
[3³.4²]



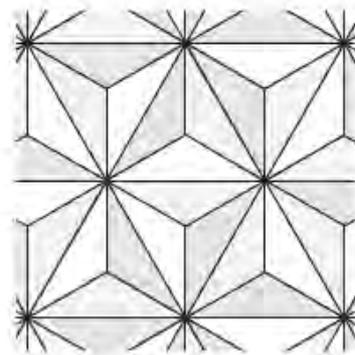
[3².4.3.4]



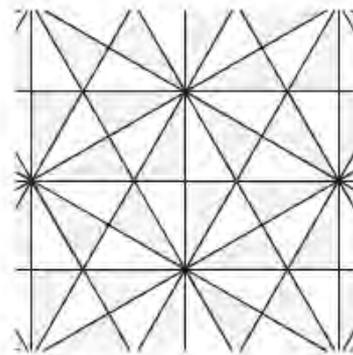
[3.4.6.4]



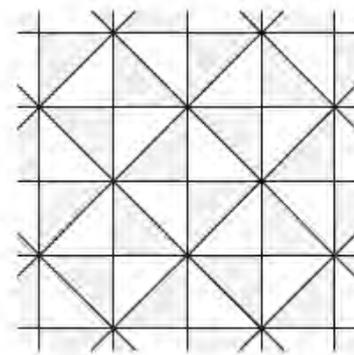
[3.6.3.6]



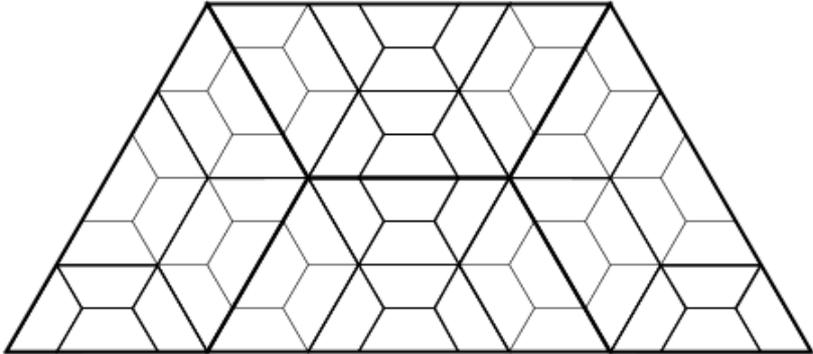
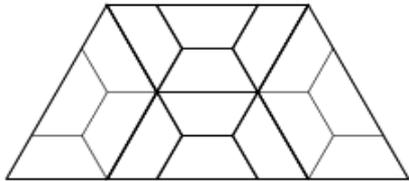
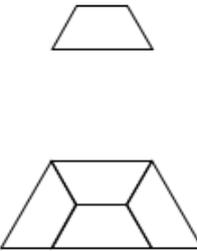
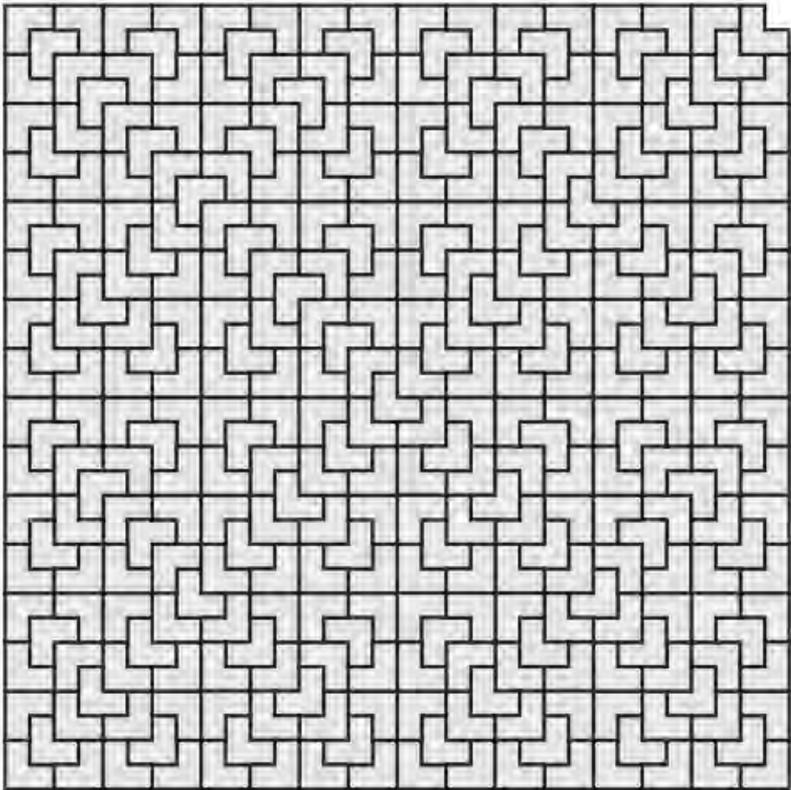
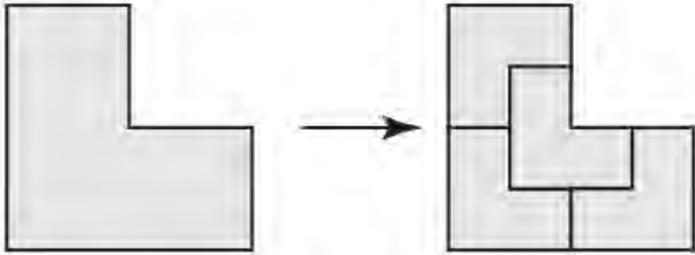
[3.12²]



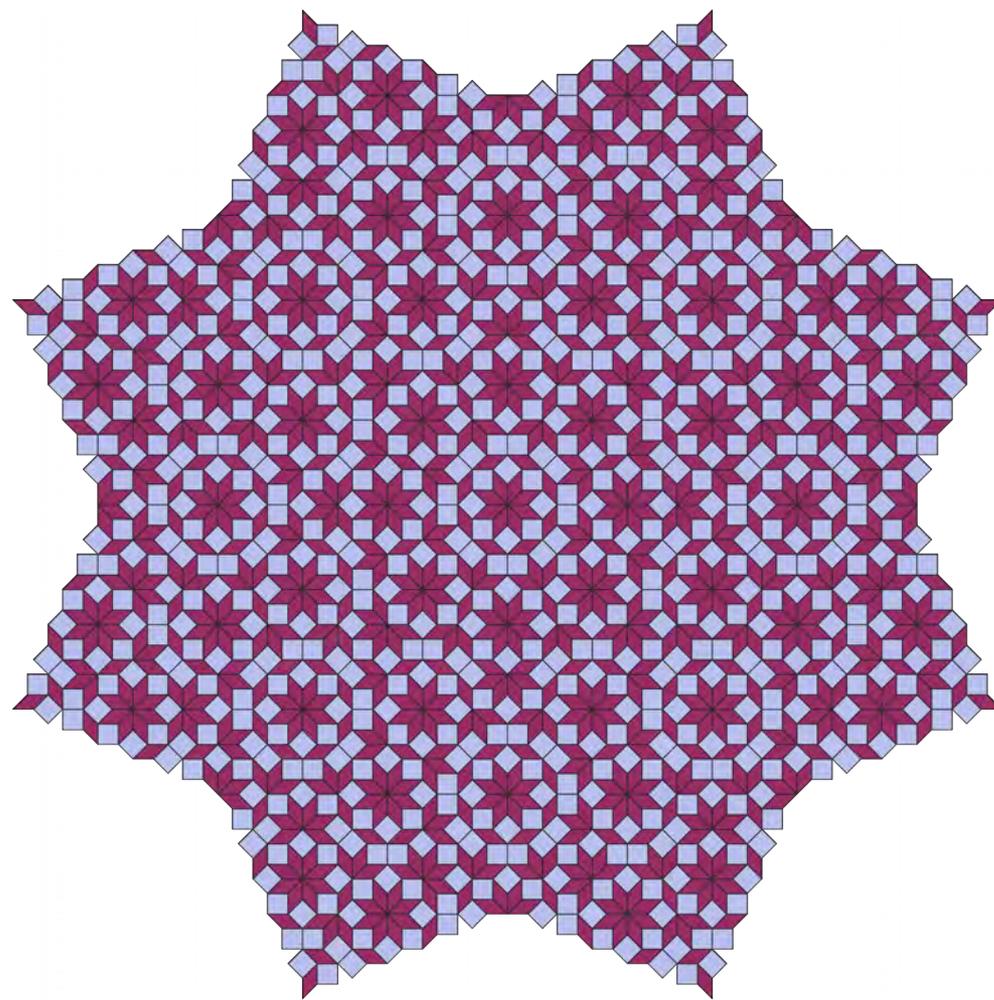
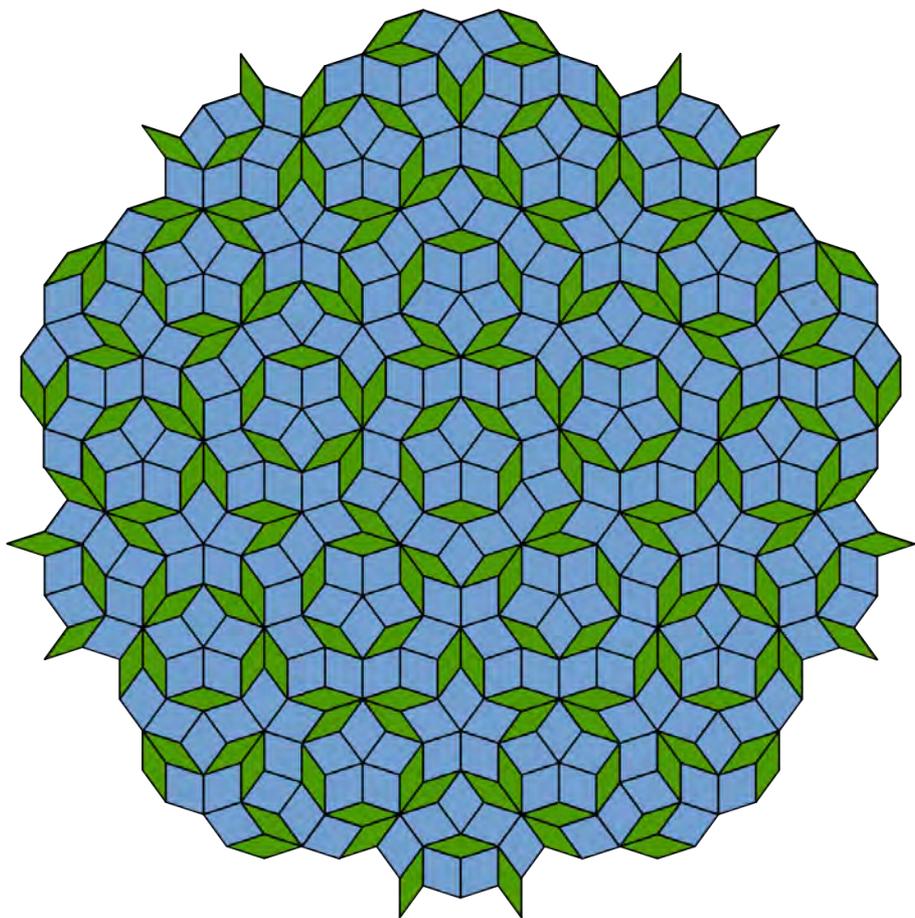
[4.6.12]



[4.8.8]



Penrose



Ammann

Exhaustive search of convex pentagons which tile the plane

Michaël Rao

July 28, 2017



Decagonal and Quasi-Crystalline Tilings in Medieval Islamic Architecture

Peter J. Lu, *et al.*

Science **315**, 1106 (2007);

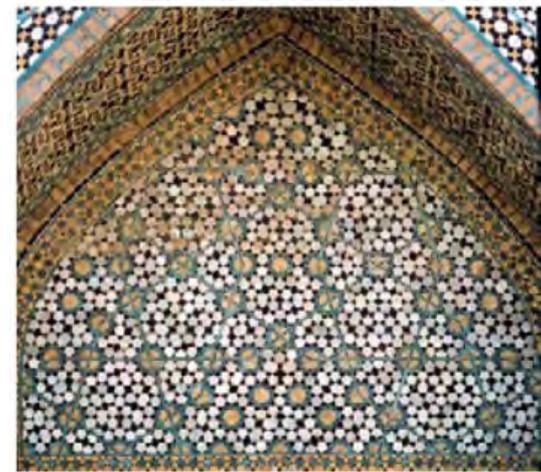
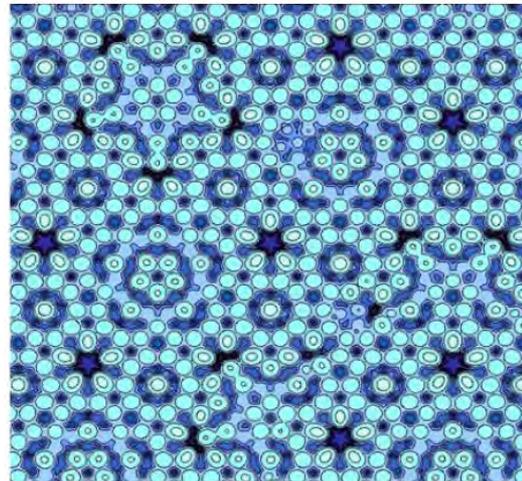
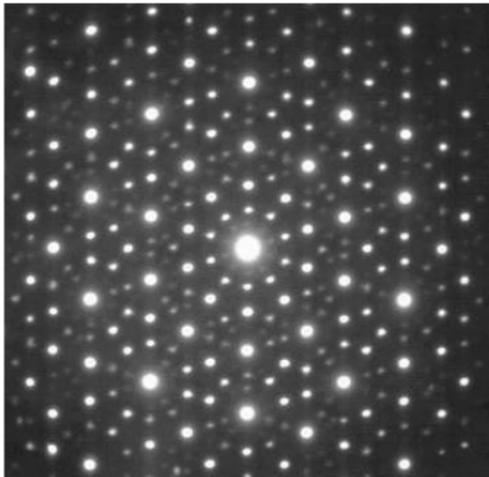
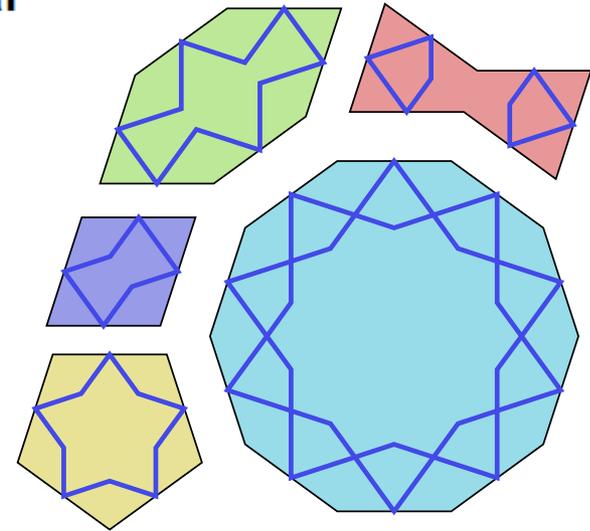
DOI: 10.1126/science.1135491

Islamic tiles reveal sophisticated maths

Muslim artists were 500 years ahead of western researchers.

Philip Ball

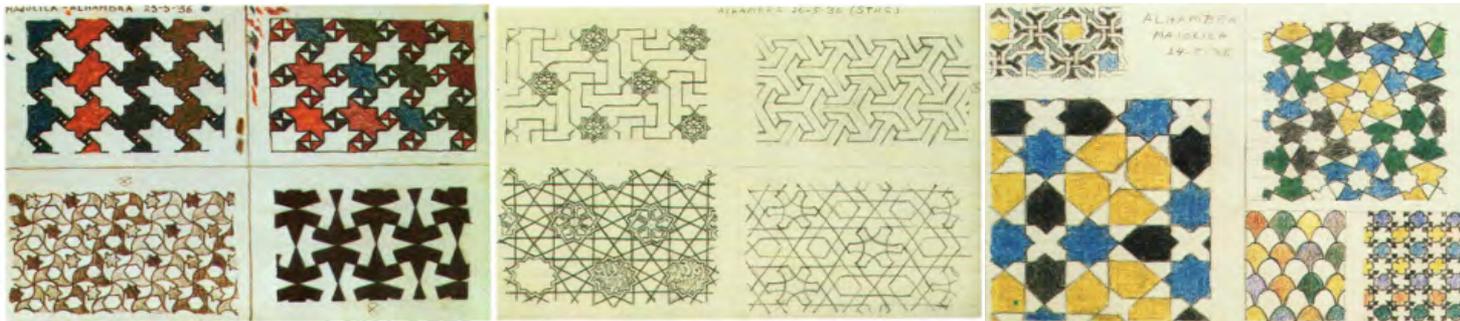
Nature, 2007

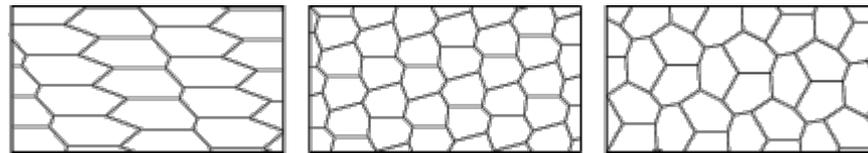
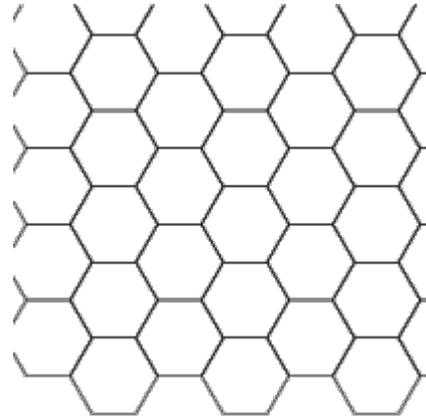


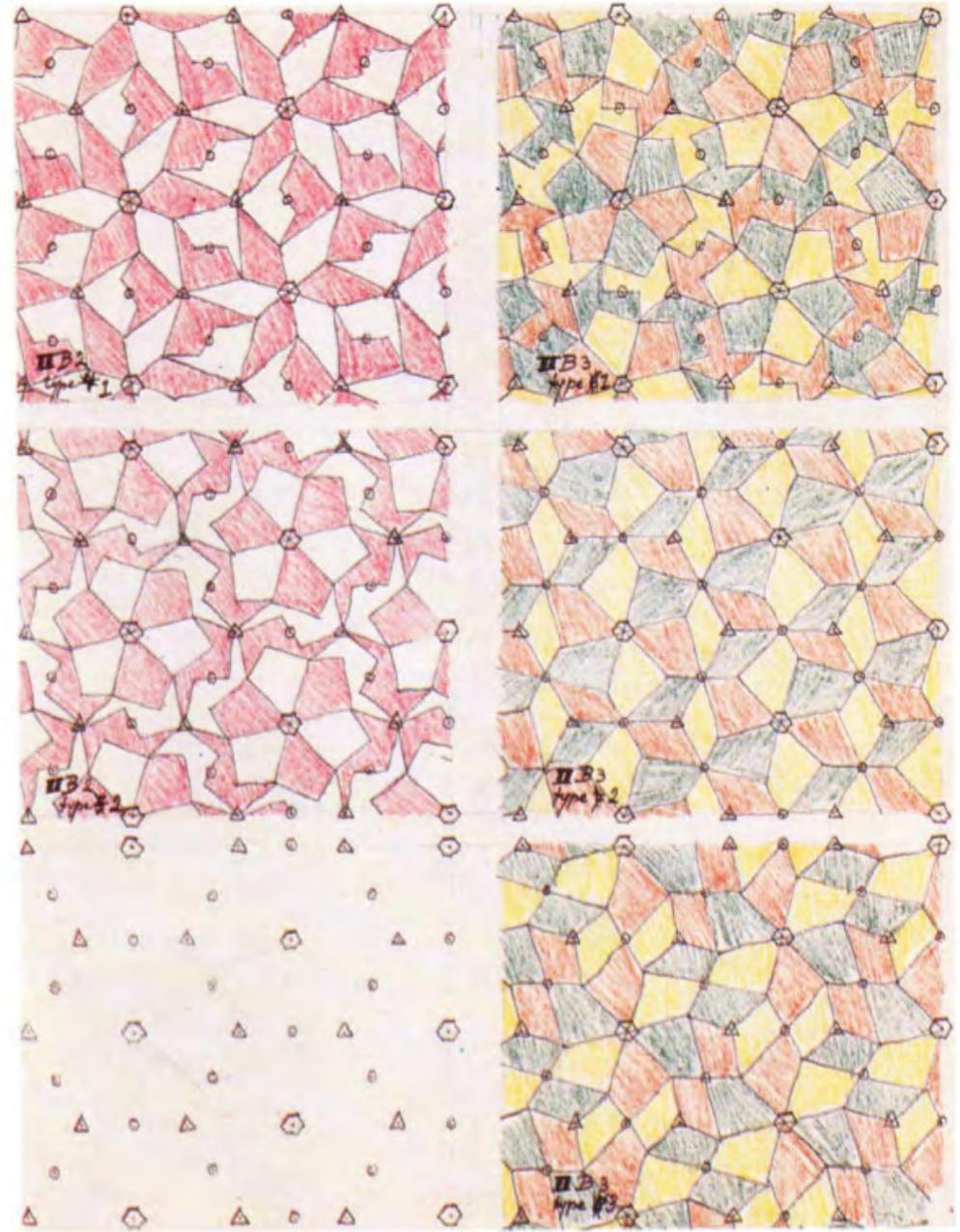
De volta na Alhambra com Escher...

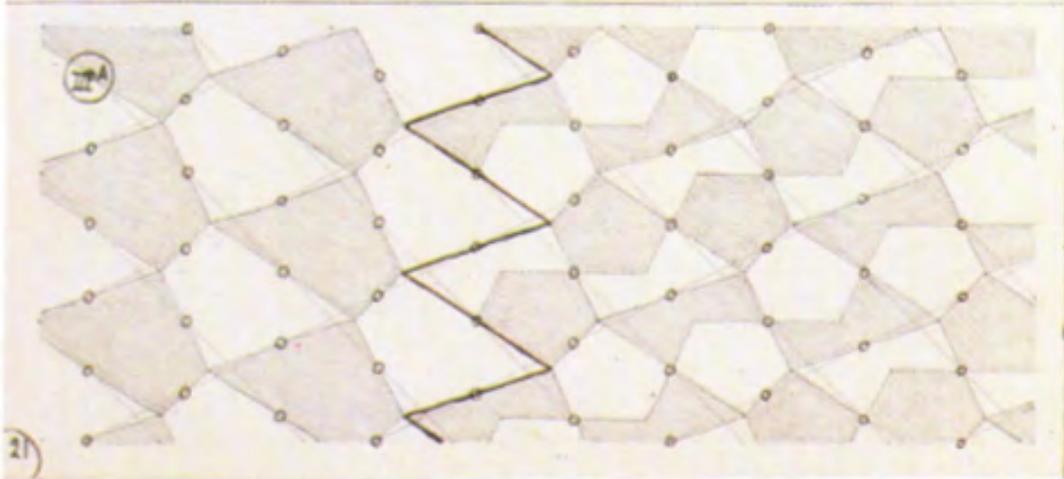
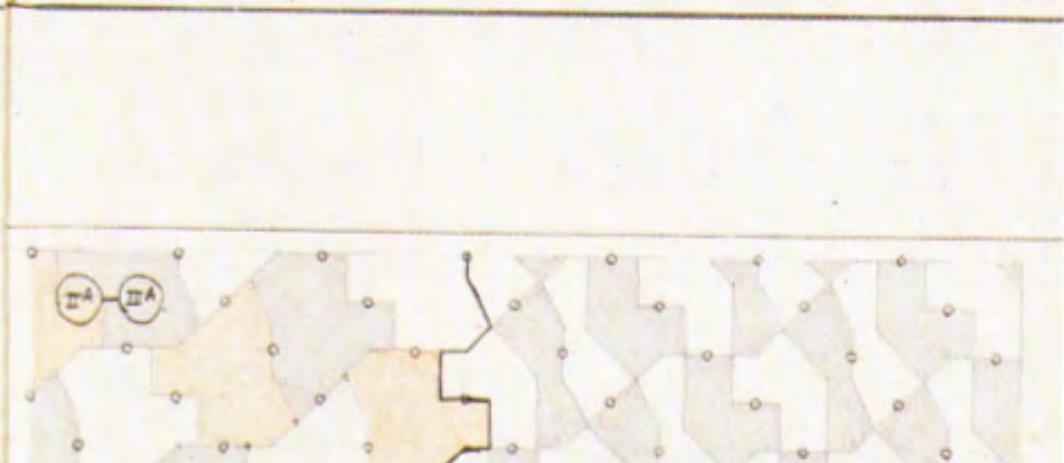
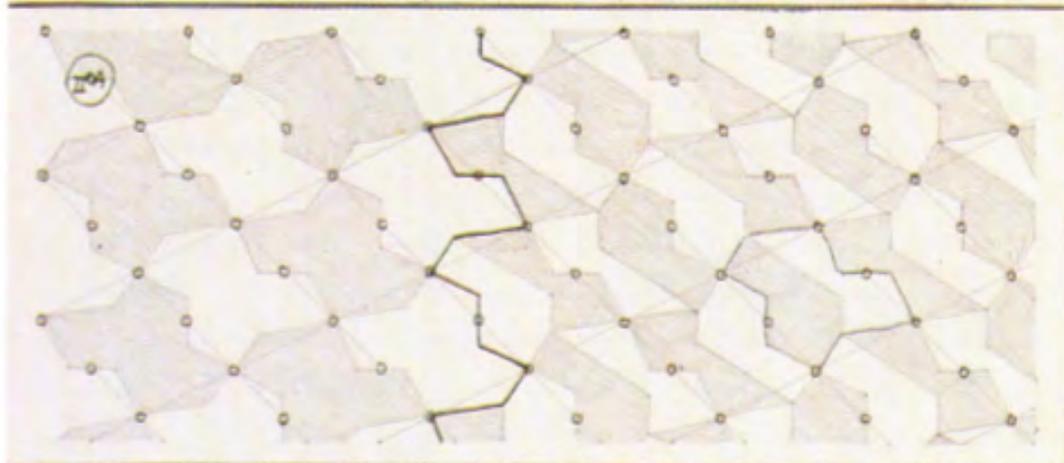
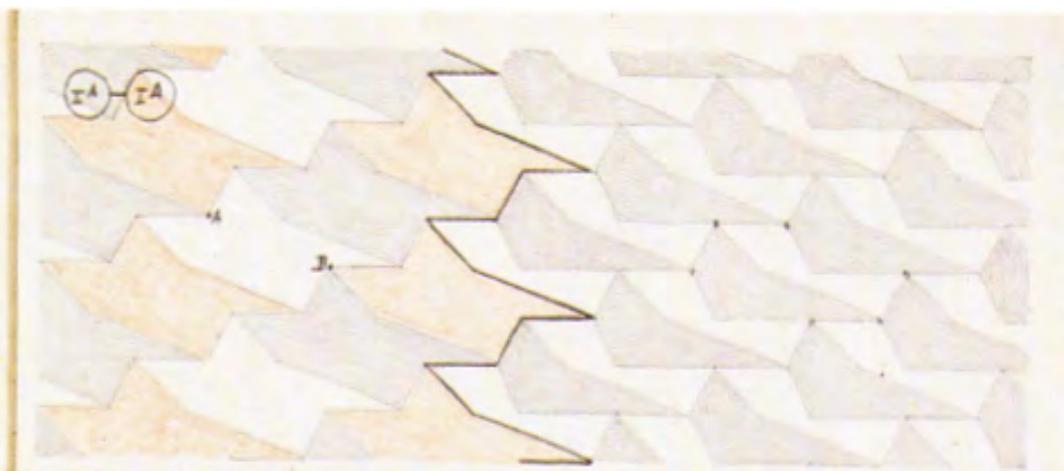
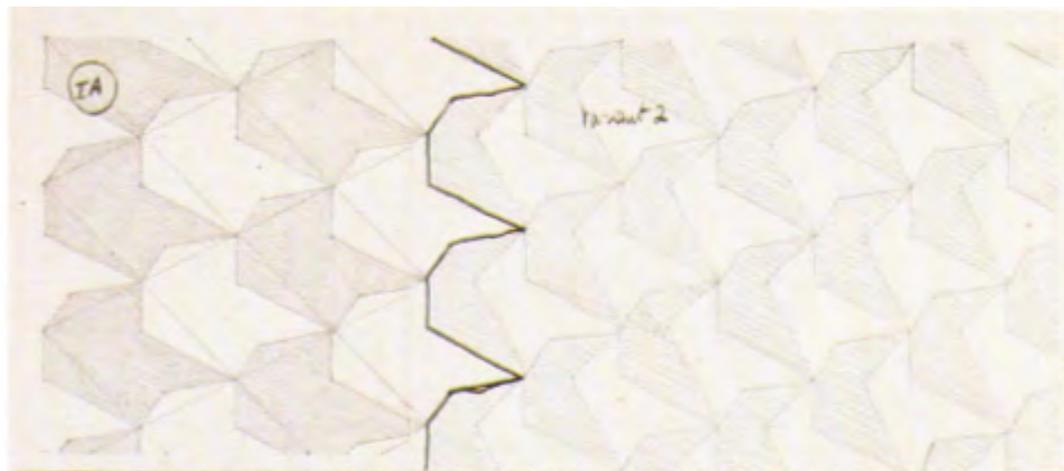


(Al-Ándalus,
711-1492)

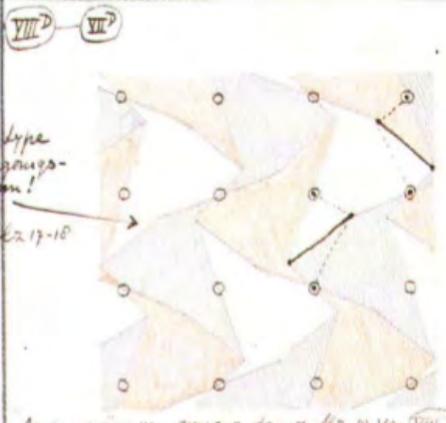
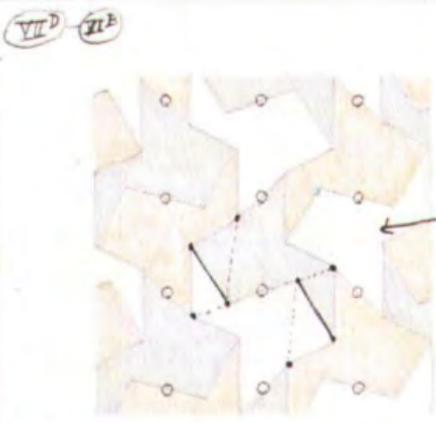
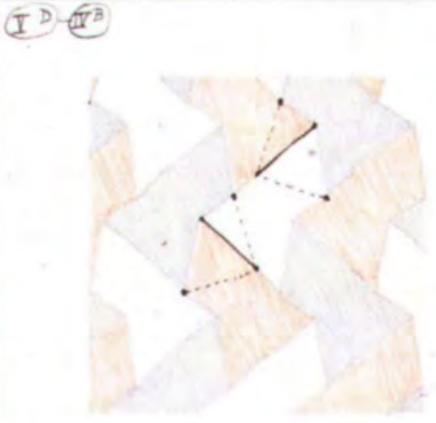
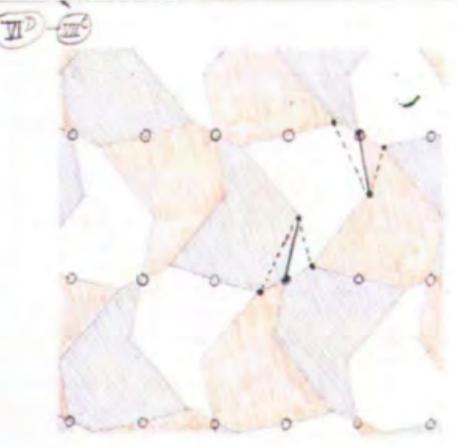
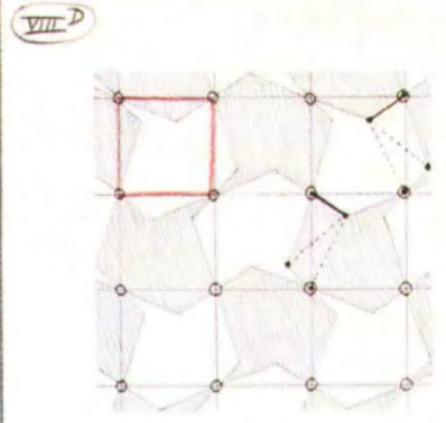
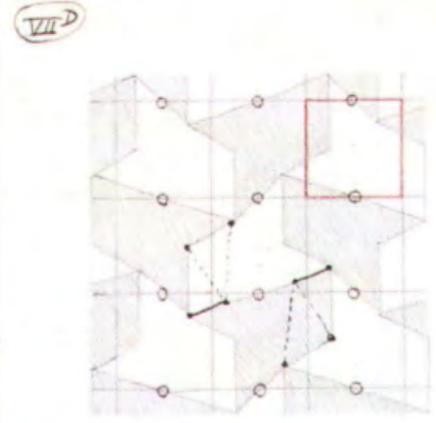
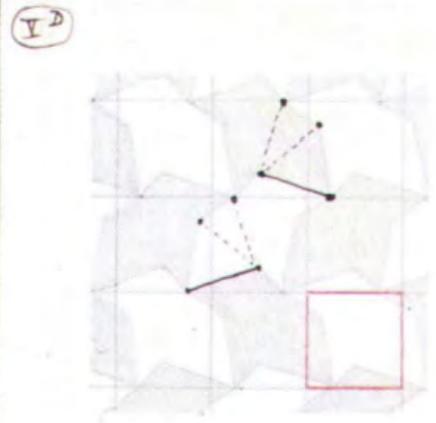
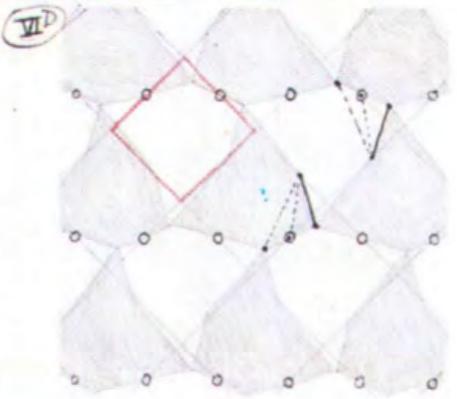




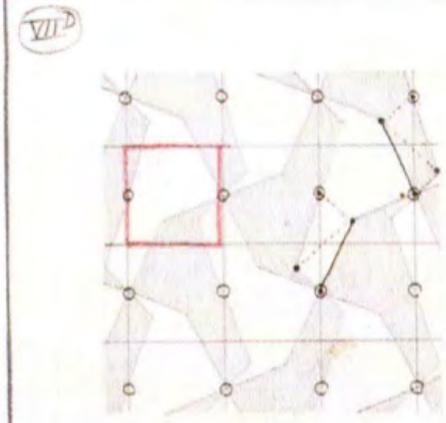
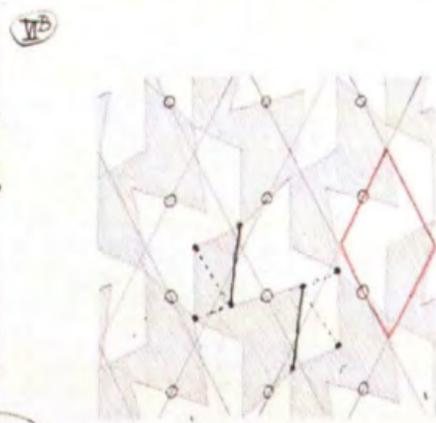
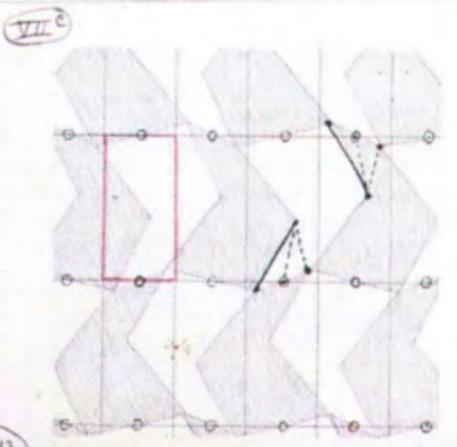




Vervolg van D: Vierkant systemen

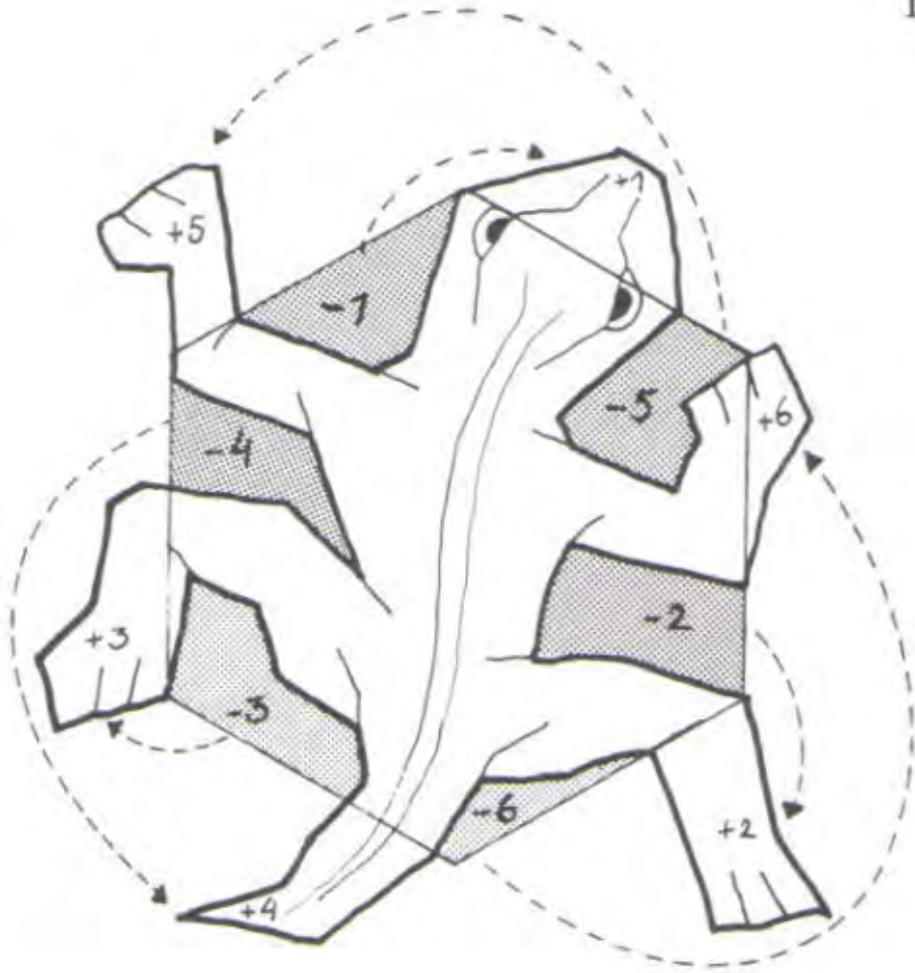


Andere wijze van omzetting dan op blz 10 van VIII^C en VII^C

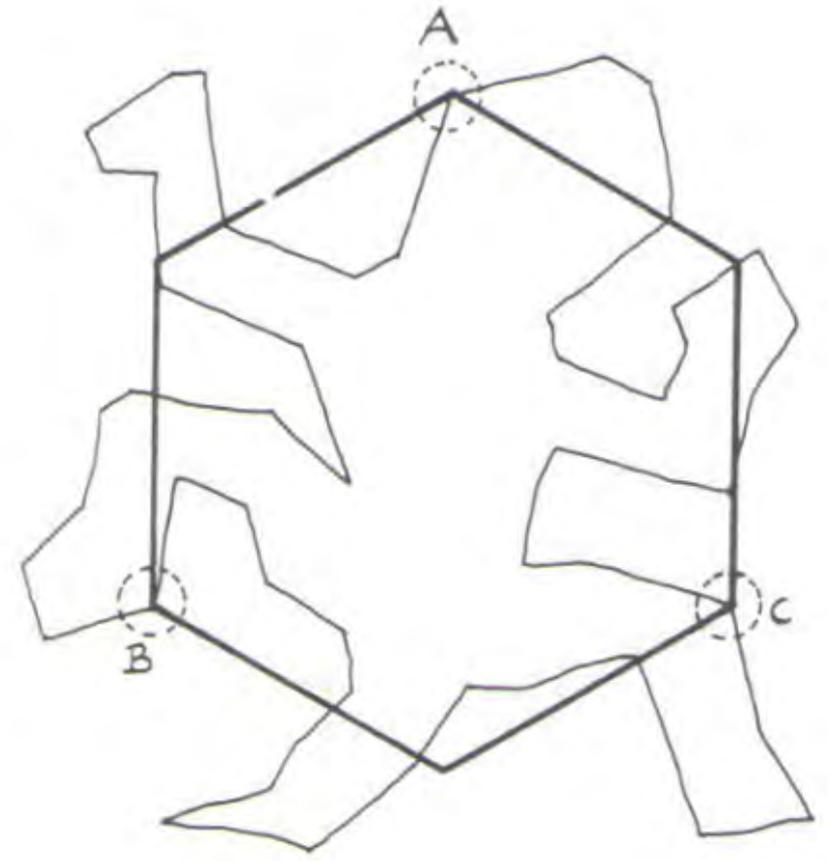


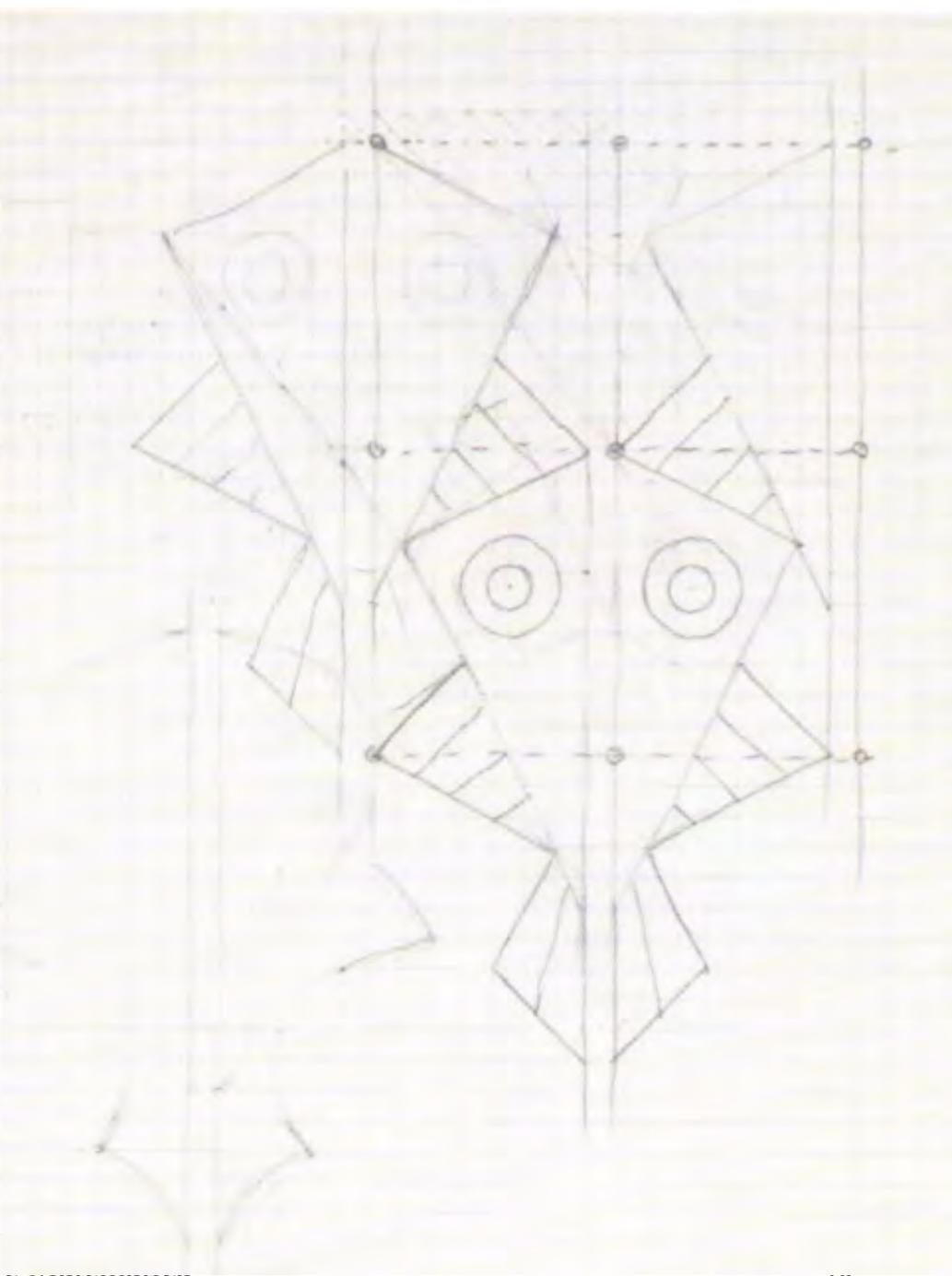
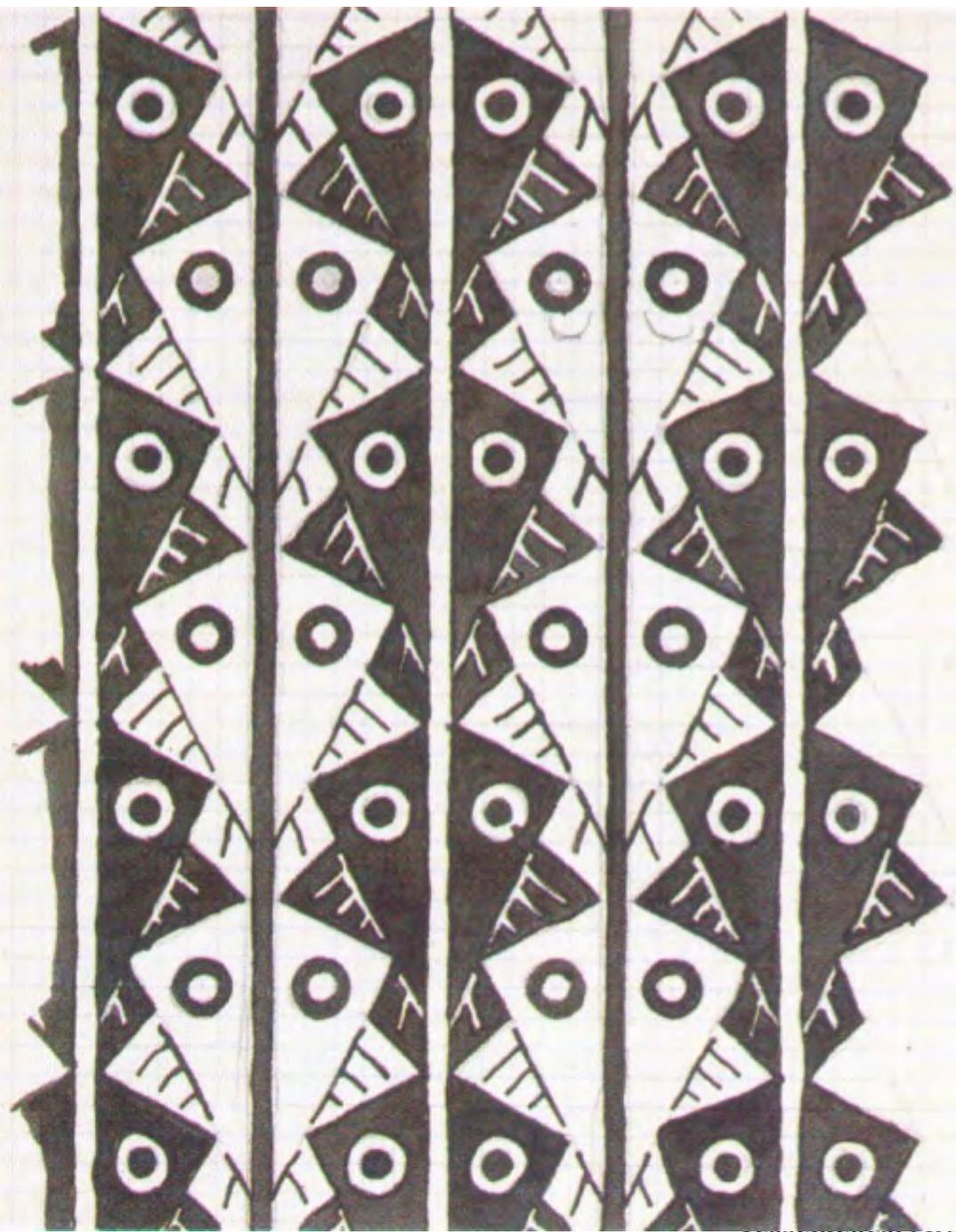
N.B.: vooralig raden lochpunten van cellen in systeemtype te herkennen

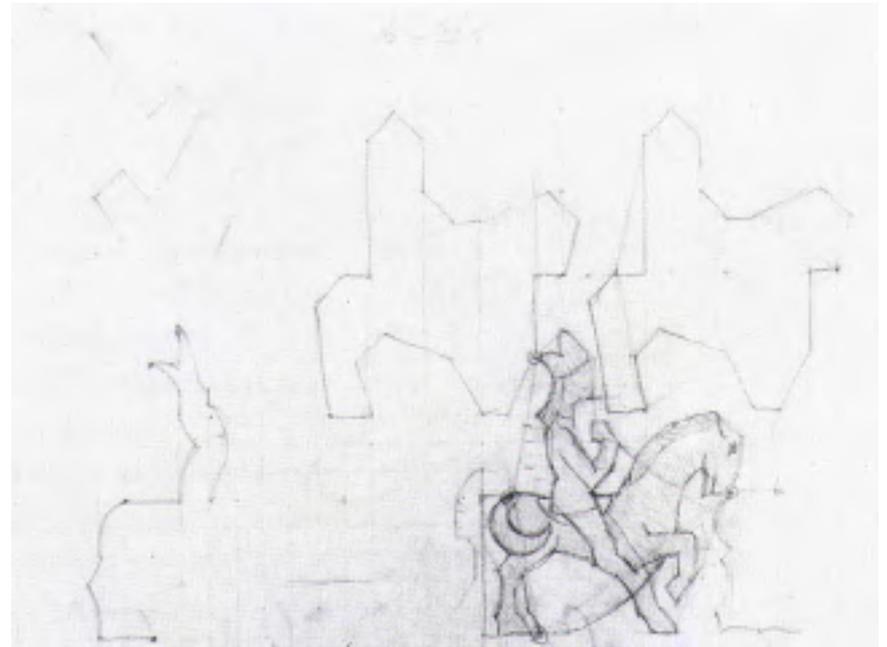
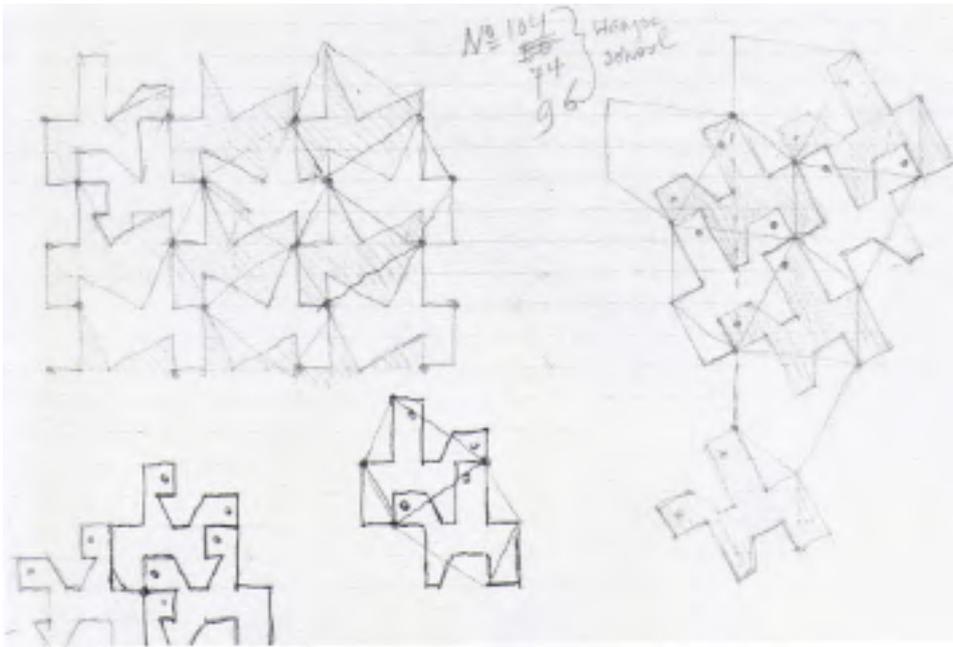
12



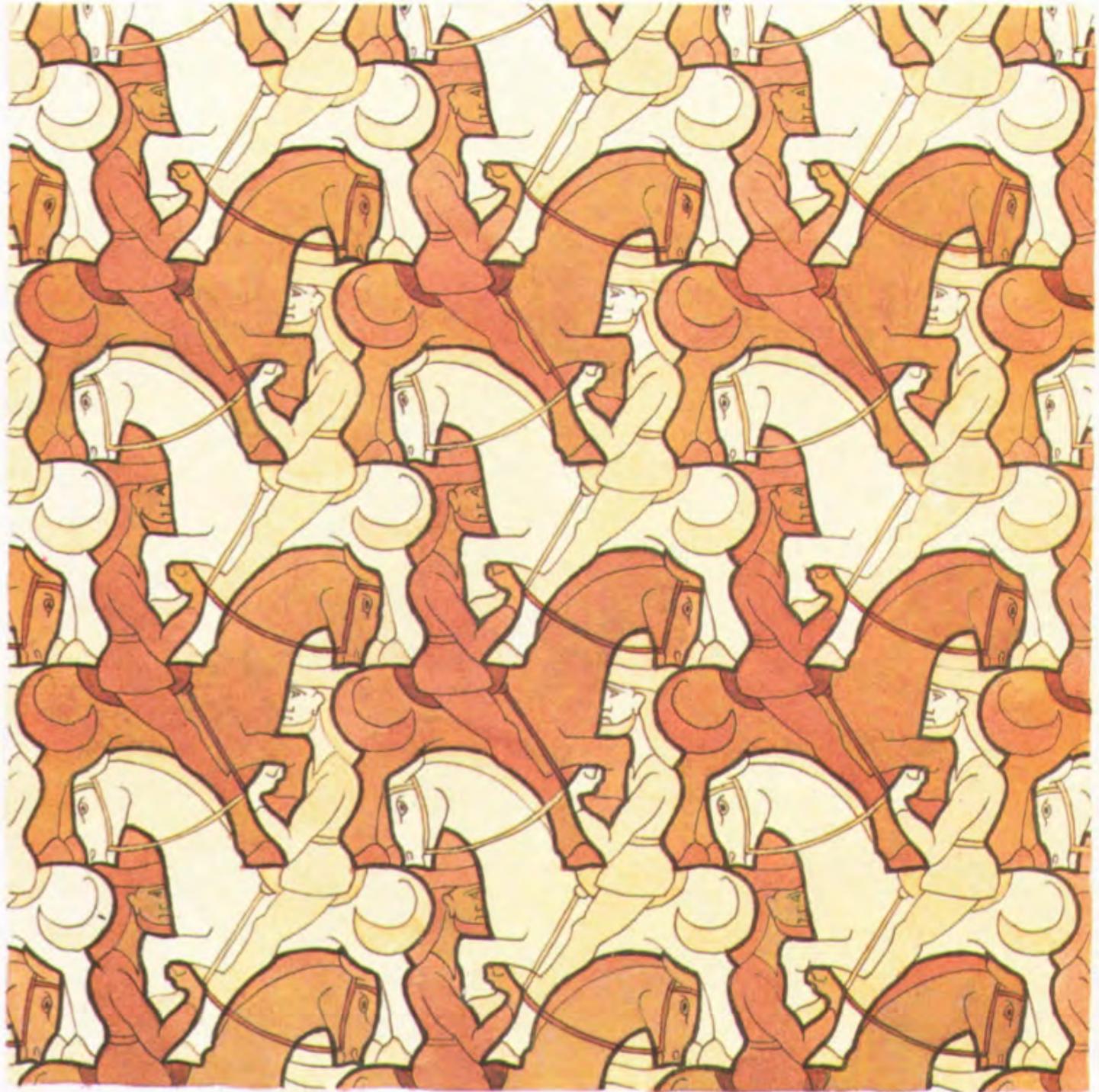
13







X 6





MANDALAS E TESSELADOS: ARTE GEOMÉTRICA

FESTIVAL DA MATEMÁTICA 2017: OFICINA CRIATIVA

J. EZEQUIEL SOTO S.

<http://w3.impa.br/~cheque/fm2017/>

Referências

COXETER, H.S.M.; MOSER, W.O.J.; 1980 (4a). *Generators and Relations for Discrete Groups*.

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