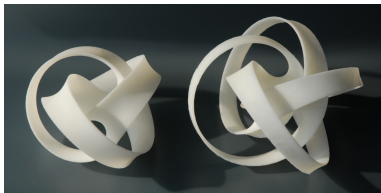


# Simulation and Visualization of Optimal Geometry

John M. Sullivan

Co-Chair, Berlin Mathematical School  
Professor of Mathematics, TU Berlin

Illustrating Mathematics  
ICERM, Providence, 30 June / 1 July 2016





## Berlin Mathematical School

- Joint math graduate school
- Funded since 2006 by German *Excellence Initiative*
- Combined offerings of three departments



Freie Universität



Berlin





## Berlin Mathematical School

- Fast-track program (Bachelor to Ph.D. in 4–5 years)
- Basic and advanced graduate courses in English
- Thesis research often within RTG, SFB, etc.
- Scholarships available
- Mentoring, soft-skills, summer schools

`www.math-berlin.de`

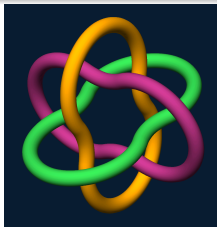
# Beauty in Mathematics

## Beautiful proofs

- “Proofs from the Book” (Erdős)
- share “Aha!” moment (Eureka)
- show people *why* theorem true
- make new abstract truths *visible*

## Visual beauty

Optimization problems in (low-dim'l) geometry  $\rightarrow$  pleasing shapes?





# Four-Color Theorem

## Erroneous proofs Kempe 1879 / Tait 1880

Each remained unchallenged for 11 years

## Computer-assisted proof Appel/Haken 1976

- almost 2000 cases checked by computer (tour-de-force)
- not the “Proof from the Book”; hardly aids understanding

## Trust this proof?

- Better than if 2000 cases checked by hand
- Computer programming very unforgiving  
while most math papers have unimportant small errors
- Now computer-verified in *Coq*:  
emphasis on *trusting* not *understanding*

# Mathematical thinking styles

Many people (Felix Klein, . . . ) distinguish three types

Philosopher

Conceptual

Analyst

Analytical: formulas, equations, manipulations

Geometer

Visual: pictures, diagrams, spatial relations

Try to address all three groups when teaching

R.Hamilton / R.Bryant / collaborators

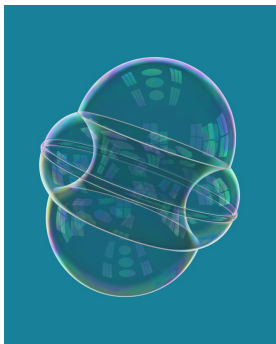
My Aha! moments – later need to work things through

# Topology as source of problems in Geometry

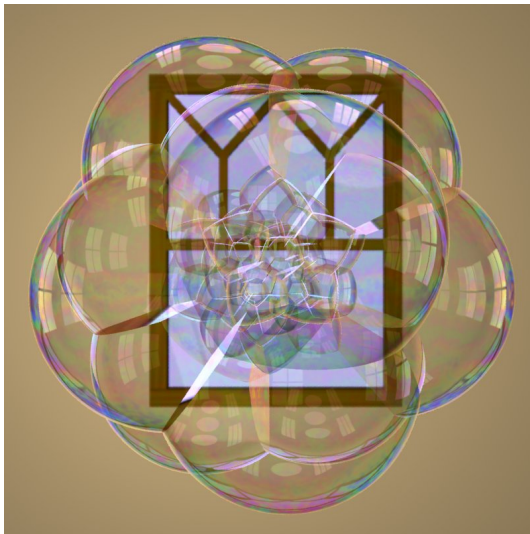
- Start with some deformable object
- Find “best” geometric representative
- Minimize some geometric energy
- Natural processes minimize free energy
- Geometric energies depend on shape  
e.g. surface tension, elastic bending energy

# Example 1: Double bubble

Two soap bubbles with given volumes

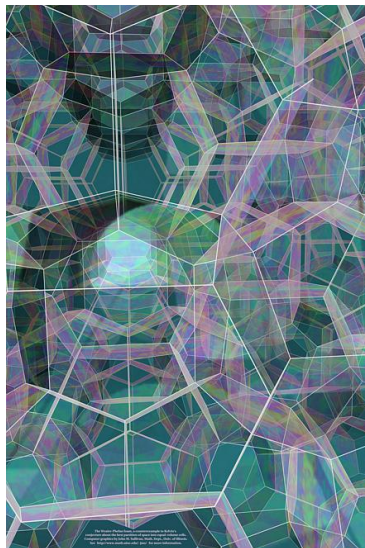


- Standard bubble best
- 2D: [Foisy 1992];      3D, equal vol: [HS 2000]
- 3D: [HMRR 2002];      4D: [2002]



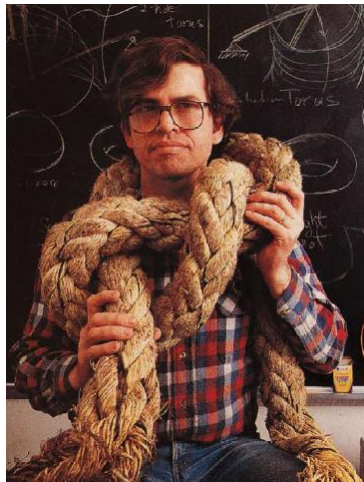
# Equal-volume foams

- Partition space into unit-volume regions
- Kelvin [1887]  
BCC trunc. octahedra
- Weaire/Phelan [1994]  
TCP structure A15  
with two cell types

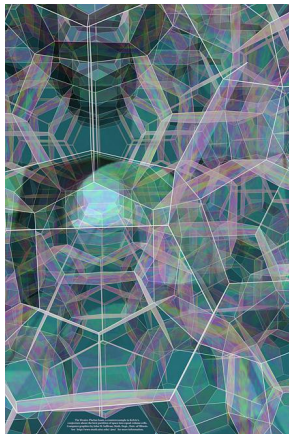
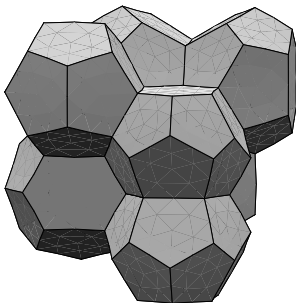


# Bill Thurston (1946–2012)

- Influential vision of how to understand 3D manifolds
- Quite different to imagine a space
  - small (hold it in your hands)
  - big (live inside it)
- Wrote movingly about difficulty of expressing visions to others
- Visual insights not easily expressed in words or formulas
- Slightly easier face-to-face
- “Proof and Progress”  
(not “Death of Proof”)



# Weaire-Phelan Foam



Tomás Saraceno: Cloud City



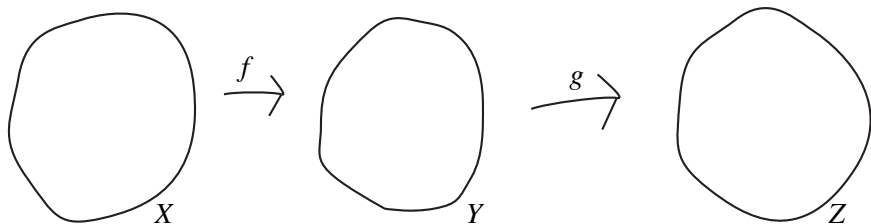
# Mathematical Visualization

= using pictures to convey mathematics

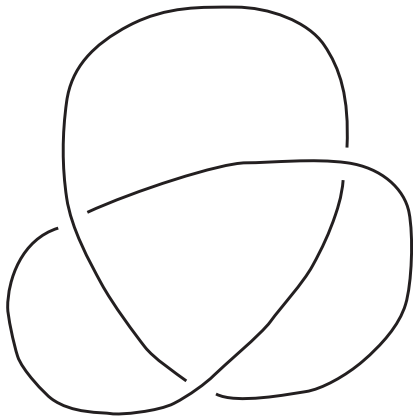
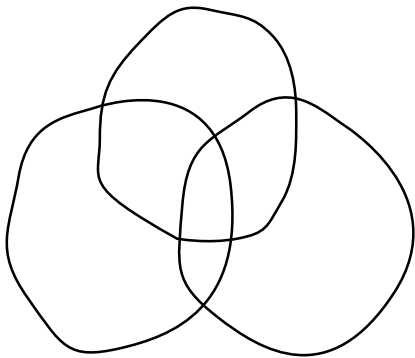
## Types of pictures

- symbolic sketches (map composition, fiber bundle)
- topological diagrams (Venn, knot, planar graph)
- proof w/o words
- 2D geometric diagram
- rendering (photorealistic?) of 3D object
- stereoscopic rendering
- 3D models / sculptures

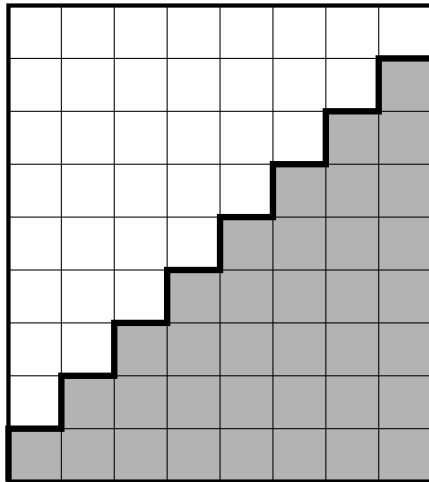
# Symbolic sketches



# Topological diagrams

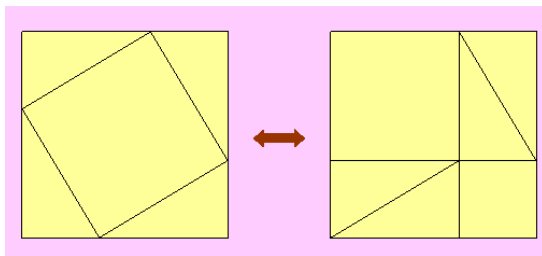
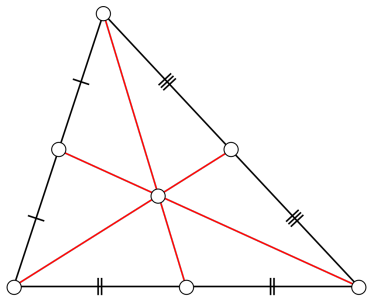


# Proof without words

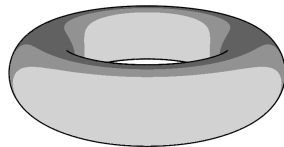
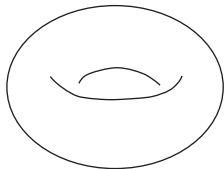


$$1 + 2 + \cdots + n = n(n+1)/2$$

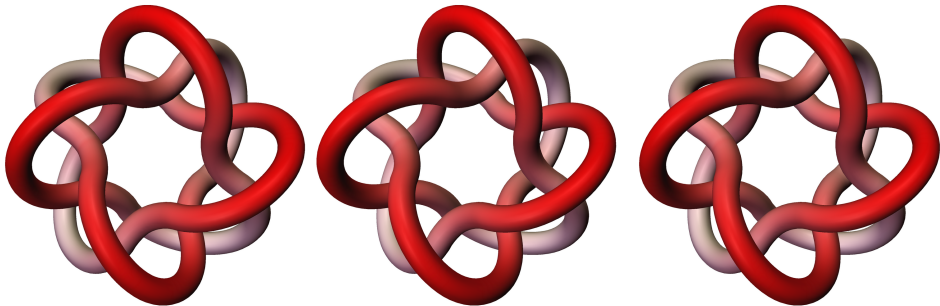
# 2D geometric diagram



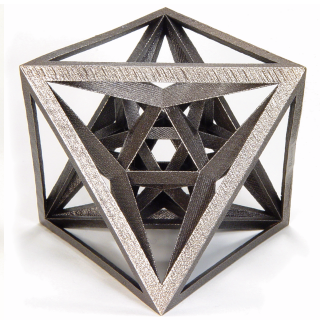
# Rendering of 3D object



# Stereoscopic Rendering



# 3D Models / Sculptures



Bathsheba Grossman



# Mathematical Visualization

= using pictures to convey mathematics

## Types of pictures

- symbolic sketches (map composition, fiber bundle)
- topological diagrams (Venn, knot, planar graph)
- proof w/o words
- 2D geometric diagram
- rendering (photorealistic?) of 3D object
- stereoscopic rendering
- 3D models / sculptures

# Animations – add a time dimension

## Narrative animation

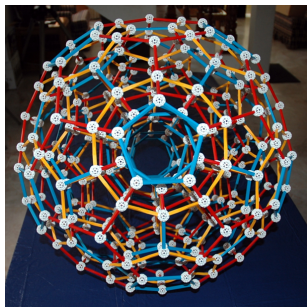
- Fixed time sequence telling a story
- Good path through higher-dimensional parameter space
- Often with voice narration
- Good for video, group presentation

## Interactive animation

- User navigates through parameter space
- With guidance: limited freedom helpful
- Good for individual learning
- Now possible on all machines
- Open source (for experiments)

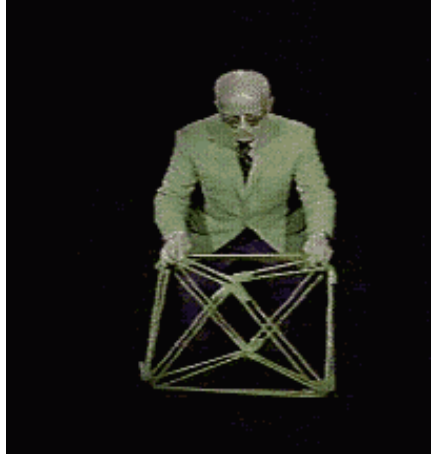
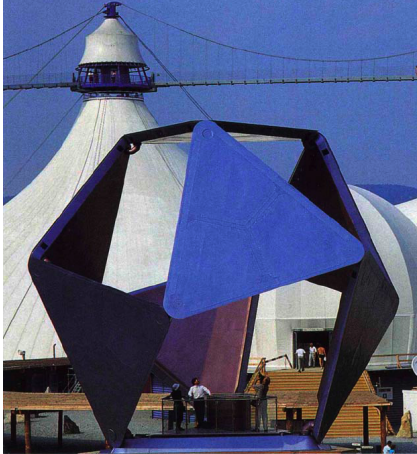
# Guided interactive animation

- More freedom doesn't necessarily help user  
special purpose applet say for Taylor series
- Analogous to artistic constraints helping creativity  
Sonnet form, etc., in poetry  
species counterpoint in Renaissance music (pedagogical tool)  
Arvo Pärt: tintinnabuli
- Zometool vs. more general modeling kits



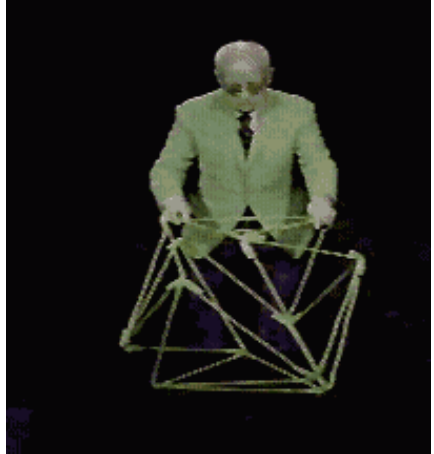
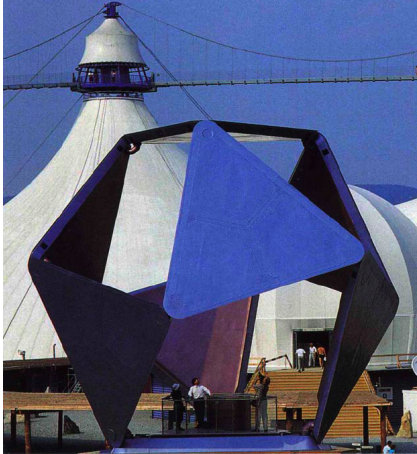
# Flexible models

Jitterbug with one or more degrees of freedom



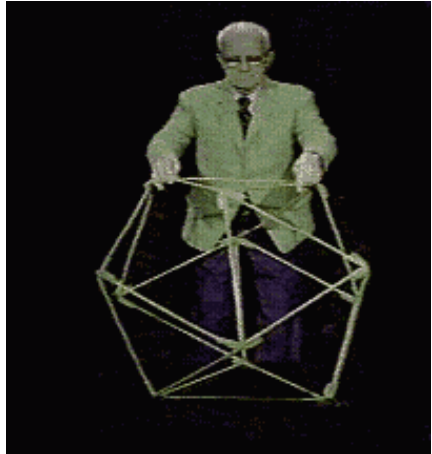
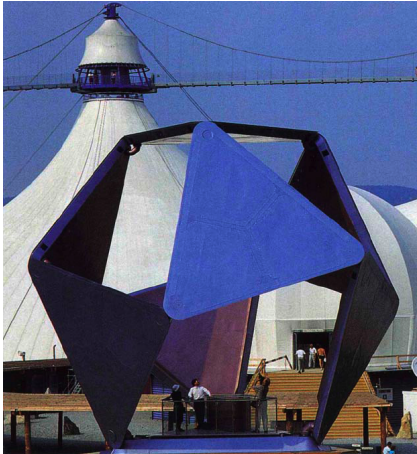
# Flexible models

Jitterbug with one or more degrees of freedom



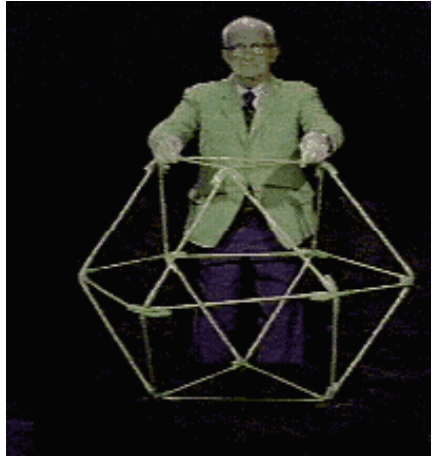
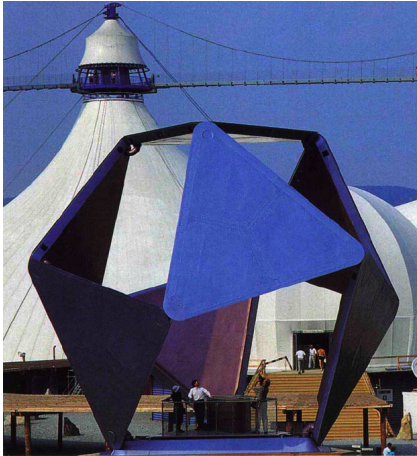
# Flexible models

Jitterbug with one or more degrees of freedom



# Flexible models

Jitterbug with one or more degrees of freedom



Show Loeb project

# Immersive virtual reality

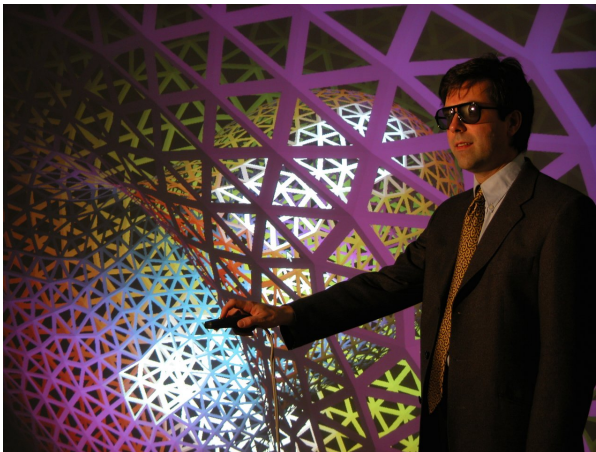
- Stereo, interactive, photorealistic animation, filling full visual field
- Gives user sense of being in an artificial world





# Immersive virtual reality

- Stereo, interactive, photorealistic animation, filling full visual field
- Gives user sense of being in an artificial world



# Vision and perspective

## Perspective projection

- “Trivial” mathematics (matrix multiplication)
- Easy for computers
- Hard for people (except algorithmically)  
because mental model 3D

## Reconstructing 3D scene

- Automatic (unconscious) for humans
- “Computer vision” very hard

## Topological diagram

Easier by hand; harder by computer

# Visual thinking without vision

## Bernard Morin

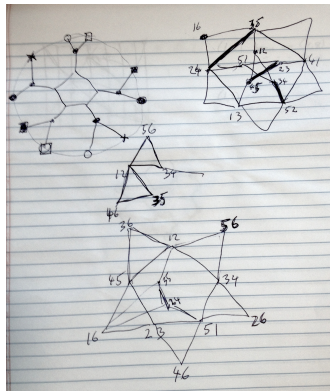
- Blind since age 5
- Expert on sphere eversions

Bill Thurston: no stereo vision



# Using these pictures

- All types:
  - communicating mathematics
- Computer graphics: view
  - computer experiments
  - numerical simulations
- Hand sketches:
  - work out visual ideas
  - temporary, personal meaning
  - how 3D pieces fit together
- Let  $K$  be the knot in Fig. 1 ...  
(vs. Gauss code)

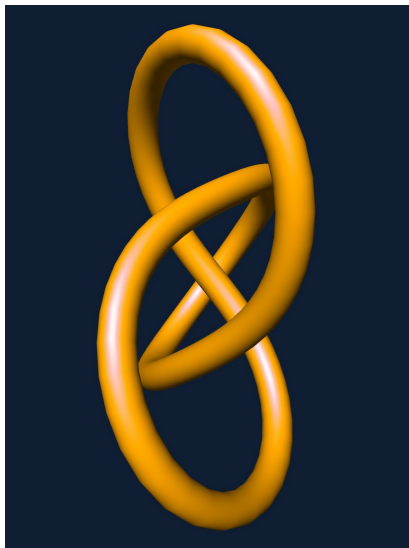


# Visual imagination

- Improves with practice
- “Flatland” (Abbott, 1884)  
dimensional analogies
- “Geometry and the Imagination” Hilbert / Cohn-Vossen  
 (“Anschauliche Geometrie”, 1932)

## Example 2: Tight knots

- Tie a given knot in unit diameter rope
- Pull it tight (least length)
- What is its shape?
- Unknown!

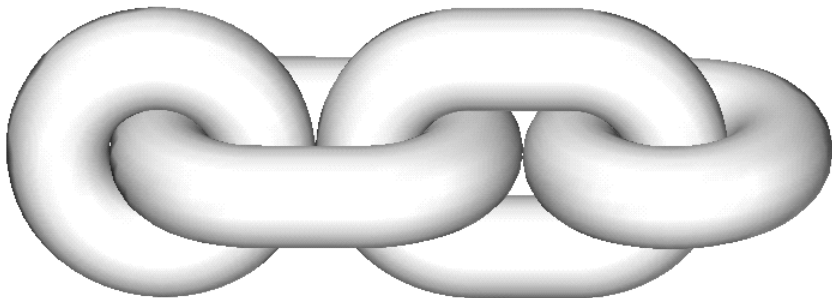


# Geometric Knot Theory

- Geometric properties determined by knot type or implied by knottedness
- Seek optimal shape for a given knot  
(optimal geometric form for topological object)
- Minimize geometric energy

# Minimizers (Tight links)

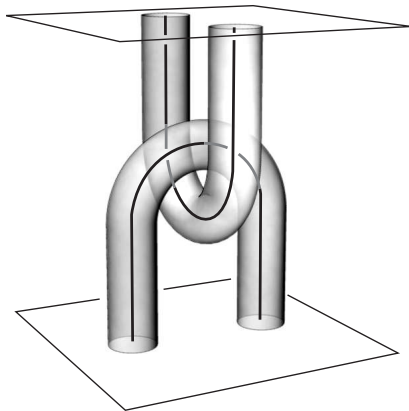
- Exist for any knot/link [CKS'02: Inventiones]
- Unknown for trefoil, figure 8, ... any knot
- Known for some links (Proof uses minimal surfaces)
- Need not be  $C^2$





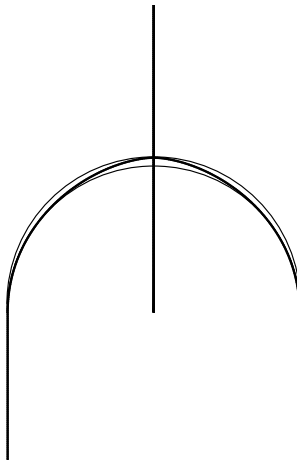
# Tight clasp

- Two linked arcs
- Free boundary in  $\parallel$  planes



# Tight clasp

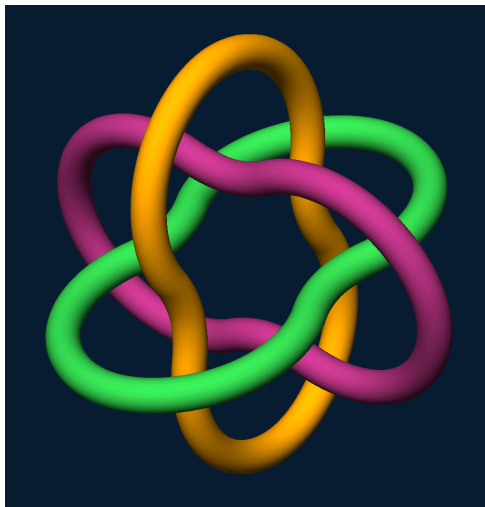
- Not semicircles!
- 0.5% shorter
- Elliptic integrals
- Curvature blows up



# Borromean rings

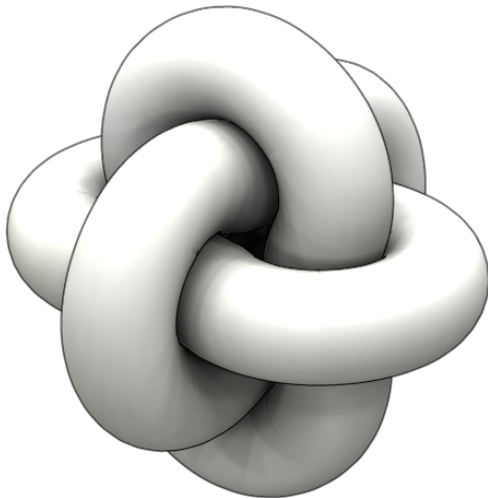
- Three linked loops
- No two are linked
- Strength in unity

[show *The Borromean Rings*]



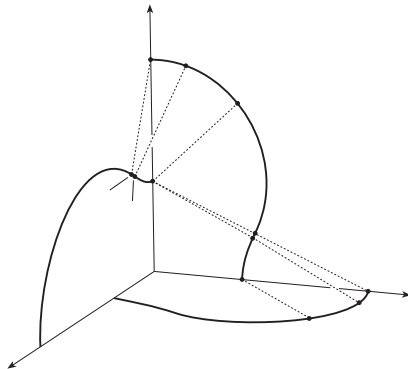
# Borromean rings

- Critical configuration
- 0.1% shorter than piecewise circular

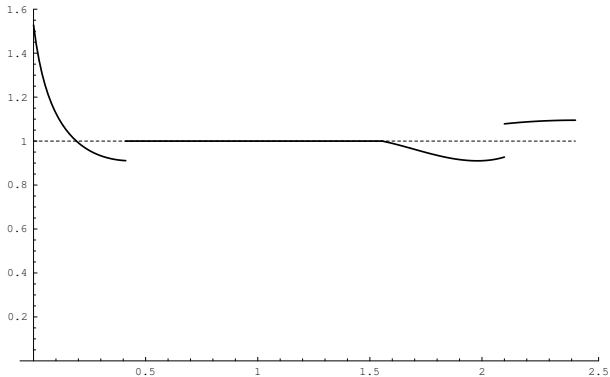


# Borromean rings

- Piecewise analytic
- 42 pieces
- elliptic integrals



# Curvature vs arclength



# Möbius energy

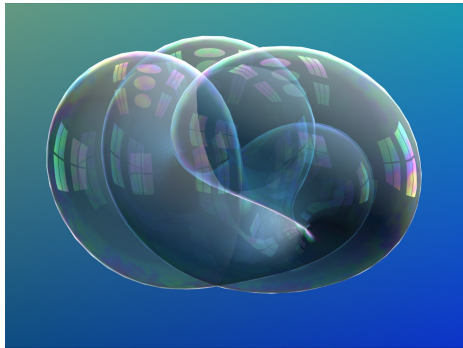
- Another notion of “best shape” for knots
- Möbius-invariant repulsive-charge energies
- Minimizers exist for prime knots [FWH]
- Some with symmetry known [KK],[KS]
- Numerical simulations  
[show video *Knot Energies*]

# Willmore energy

- Surface bending energy

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int H^2 dA$$

- Cell membranes  
(lipid vesicles)



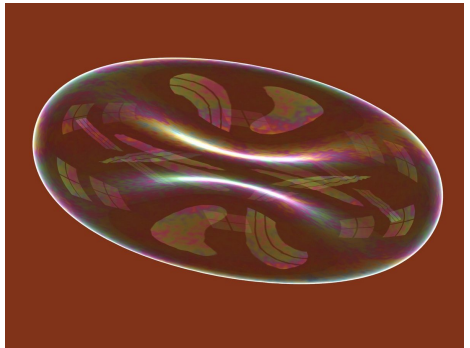


# Willmore energy

- Surface bending energy

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int H^2 dA$$

- Cell membranes  
(lipid vesicles)

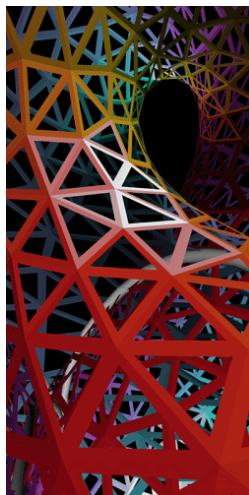


# Sphere eversion

- Turn a sphere inside out
- Mathematical rules
  - Not too hard (embedded)
  - Not too easy (hole or crease)
- Possible [Smale 1959]
  - but no explicit eversion for many years [Phillips 1966]
- Must have quadruple point [BanMax 1981]
  - Simplest sequence of events [Morin 1992]
- Usually work from half-way model
- Suffices to simplify this to round sphere

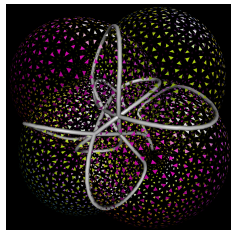
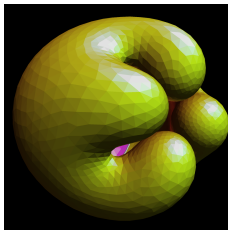
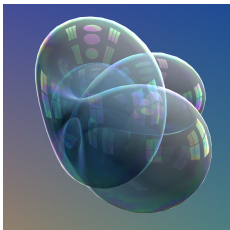
## Example 3: Minimax eversion

- Energy  $\geq k$  for surface with  $k$ -tuple point
- Spheres critical for  $W$  known [Bryant]  
Lowest saddle at  $W = 4$
- Use this as halfway model for eversion [Kusner]
- *The Optiverse*



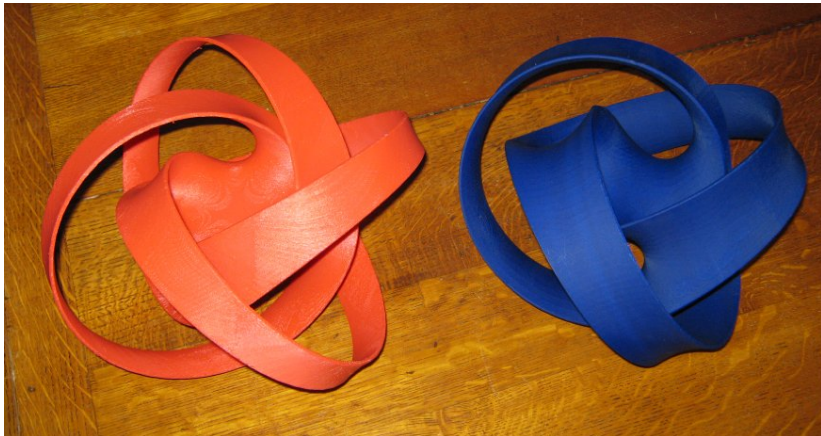
# (Mathematical) Visualization Challenges

- Curved spaces, internal structure
- We usually see only outer surfaces, not inner structure
- Different depictions
  - Transparent (like soap film)
  - Solid (show shape)
  - With gaps (show self-intersections)
- Internal structure even hard to show in sculpture



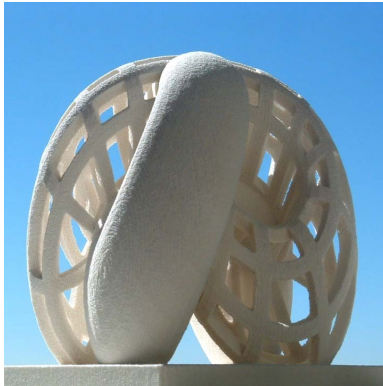
# Artistic choices

- Mathematical objects have no intrinsic color (cf. Felice Frankel)
- Minimal surfaces or not?



# International Snow Sculpture Championship 2004

- Our team led by Stan Wagon among 12 selected
- 20-ton,  $10' \times 10' \times 12'$  block of snow
- Framework vs. solid depiction



# International Snow Sculpture Championship 2004

- Our team of mathematicians among 12 selected
- 20-ton,  $10' \times 10' \times 12'$  block of snow
- Framework vs. solid depiction



# International Snow Sculpture Championship 2005





# Symmetric sculptures



Bathsheba Grossman  
*Alterknot*  
233 (tetrahedral)



Bathsheba Grossman  
*Soliton*  
222

# Symmetric sculptures



John Robinson  
*Genesis*  
3\*2 (pyritohedral)



Charles Perry  
*Eclipse*  
235 (icosahedral)

# Symmetric sculptures



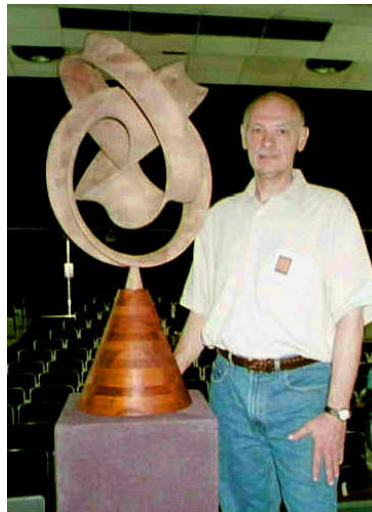
George Hart  
*Eights*  
235 (icosahedral)



Dick Esterle  
*Nobbly Wobbly*  
235 (icosahedral)

# Brent Collins

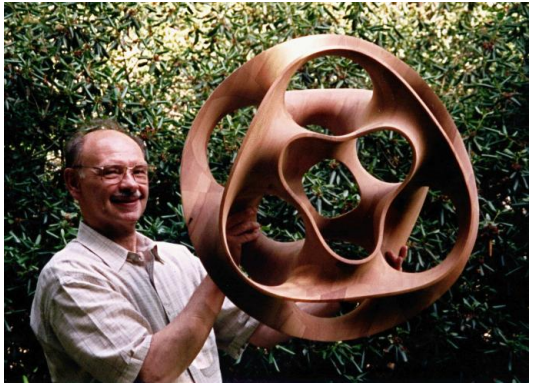
- sculptor from Missouri
- *Visual Mind* with G. Francis
- collaboration with C. Séquin
- often  $K < 0$  surfaces  
minimal?



# Brent Collins



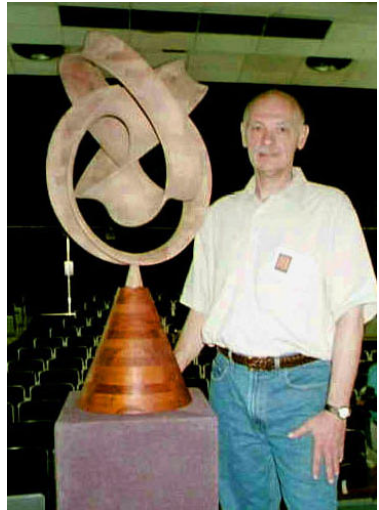
*Pax Mundi*



*Hyperbolic Hexagon II*

# Atomic Flower II

- wooden master  
at Bridges 1999
- merge paradigms:  
monkey saddle  
three ribbons



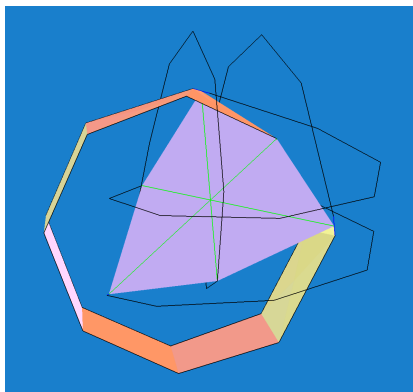
# Atomic Flower II

- bronze cast 2000  
by Steve Reinmuth



# Boundary curve and initial surface

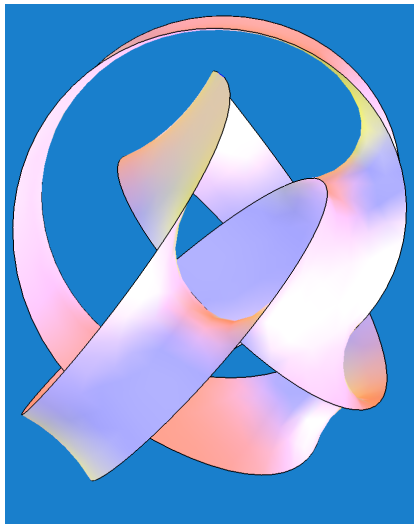
- 322 symmetry
- 3 helices,  $\perp$  axes
- cubic stretch; smooth joins
- central hexagon; 3 ribbons





# Minimizing area

- central hexagon moves to one side
- 33 symmetry
- $\Rightarrow$  lines enforce 322
- ribbons insufficient curvature
- $\Rightarrow$  work in  $\mathbb{H}^3$
- adjust size parameter



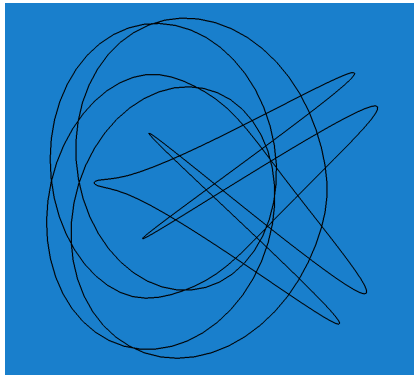
# Minimal Flower 3

- not constant thickness
- instead use pressure
- CMC surfaces move too far
- homage to Brent Collins
- Intersculpt 2001  
stereolithograph



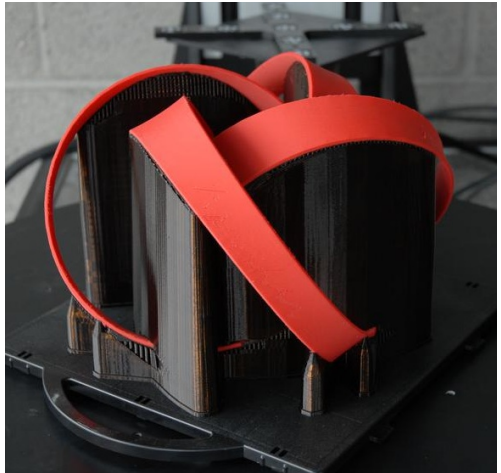
# Minimal Flower 4

- 422 symmetry
- how to align 4 helices?
- same tweaks as for MF3



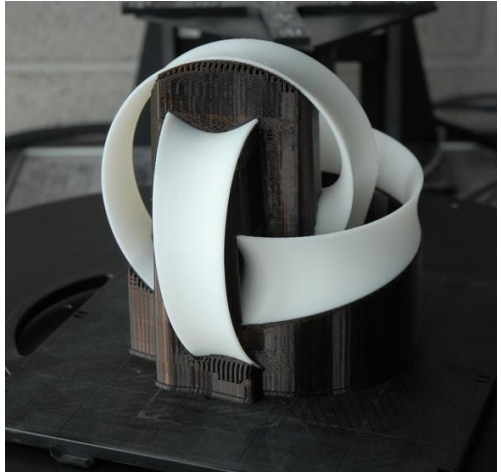
# Fused Deposition Models

- support material chemically removed



# Fused Deposition Models

- support material  
chemically removed



# Minimal Flowers

