# SHAPES IN ACTION 

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## Symmetry in Projective Geometry

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## Axioms of geometry:

Two points define a line
Two lines define a point
unless their 'parallel' $:$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Point at Infinity } \\
\rightarrow \text { projective line } \\
\text { =the 'space' of lines through a point }
\end{gathered}
$$

Segments in the projective line

## Line at Infinity

$\rightarrow$ projective plane
$=$ the 'space' of planes through a point

Polygons in the projective plane

## Incidence structure

the meet of two lines is a point
the join of two points is a line

## Projective duality:

Points \& Lines $\longleftrightarrow$ Lines \& Points

# Point-wise world vs. Line-wise world 

Exercise:

## What is the dual of translation?

## Pappus' Theorem

Pappus of Alexandria (circa 290-350 AD)

## Exercises:

What if the two ranges of points are in perspective?
What if two lines are parallel?

## Exercise:

What is the dual of Pappus' theorem?

## Projective Configurations



## Pascal's theorem:

Blaise Pascal (1623-1662)


## Exercise:

What is the dual of Pascal's theorem?

## Brianchon's theorem

Charles Julien Brianchon (1783-1864)


Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446)


Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472)

## Perspective



Alberti's distance point method from "Della Pittura", 1435

## Exercise:

How to tile the plane with a given rectangle in perspective?


## Cross ratio

most important invariant in the subject not just points, but of lines as well
Special case: Chasles' theorem
(related to inscribed angle theorem on the circle,
but works on any conics too)


# Harmonic conjugates / harmonic range of points 

dividing internally \& externally

## Exercise: <br> Construct a harmonic range

if one point is the midpoint of the two others, where is its harmonic conjugate?

Harmonic pencils of lines
e.g. angle bisectors, quadrilateral diagonals

Perspectivity \& Projectivity

## Projective view on conic sections



Circle


Ellipse



Parabola



Hyperbola


## Euclidean geometry in the context of projective geometry?

Euclidean plane = projective plane with 'one line removed'

## Hierarcy of geometries:

Euclidean geometry (notion of 'perpendicular')
$\uparrow$
affine geometry (notion of 'parallel')
$\uparrow$
projective geometry

## Exercise: <br> Desargues' Theorem

Girard Desargues (1591-1661)

## THE DESARGUES CONFIGURATION

10 points
10 lines
5 planes
( 3 lines and 3 planes per point 3 points and 2 planes per line 6 points and 4 lines per plane)

## DESARGUES'

THEOREM
if two triangles are in perspective from a point (point of perspectivity), they are also in perspective from a line (axis of perspectivity)


