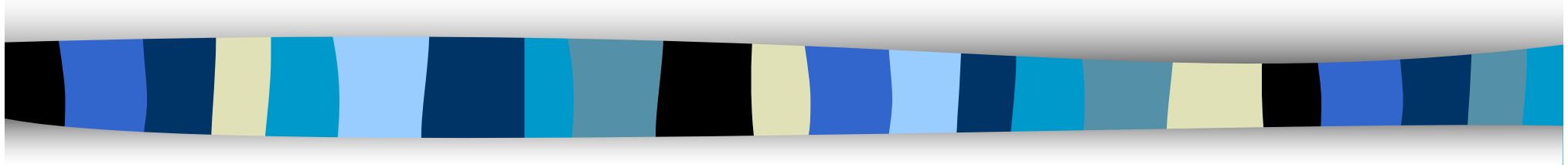


TILINGS



Mathematical Methods behind
Stunning Symmetries

thanks to www.scienceu.com

Tilings around us

Walls are tilings



Beehives are tilings

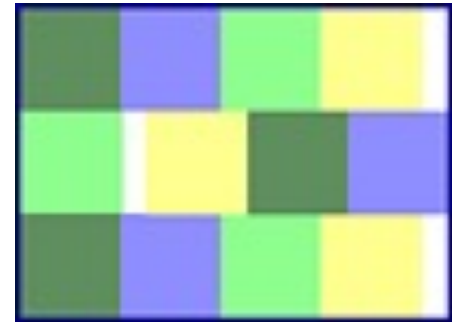
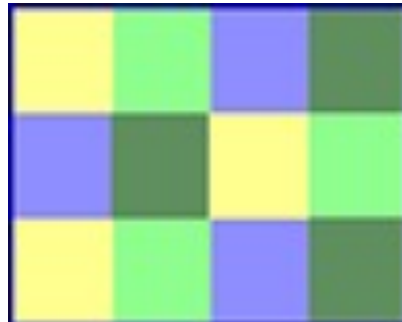
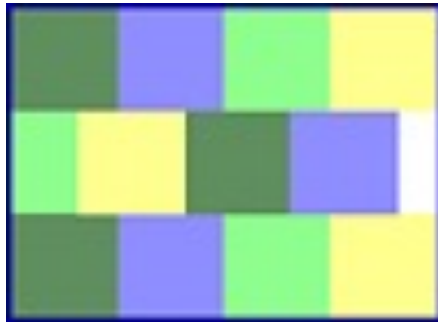


Tilings are tilings



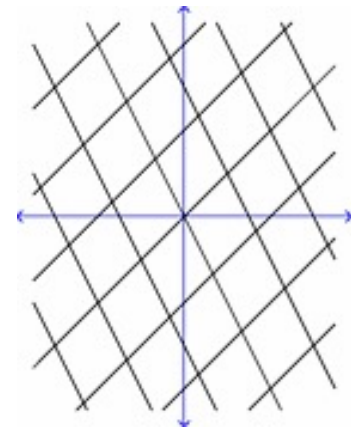
What is a tiling?

A way of covering a flat surface with smaller shapes so there are no **gaps** or **overlaps**



Some definitions

We'll study **plane tilings** where the surface is the 2-dim plane and the smaller shapes are a collection of 2-dim shapes called **tiles**



Making tilings

To recreate a tiling we need to decide how many **different tiles** we need. We say two tiles are **congruent** if they are the same **size** and **shape** (but **colour** can be different)



Not congruent

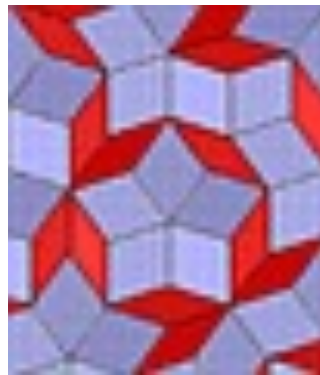
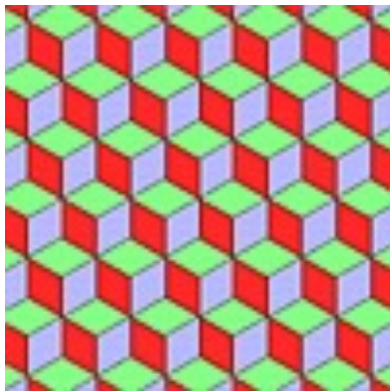
These are not congruent
because they are different
shapes



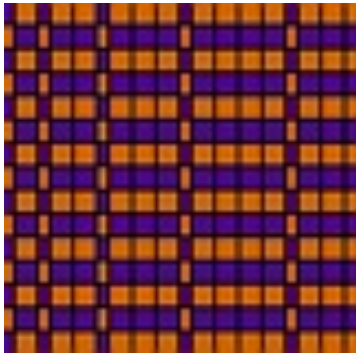
These are not congruent
Because they are different
sizes

Prototiles

If we have some tiling T then the minimum set S such that every tile is congruent to one tile in S is the **generating set of prototiles**

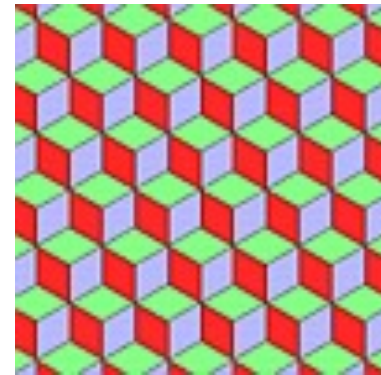


Making nice tilings



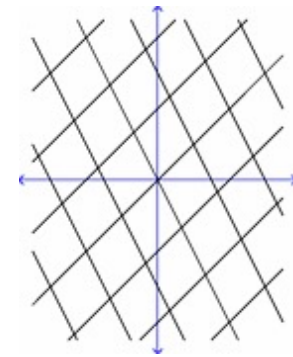
Repeating tilings =
repeats in **one** direction

Periodic tilings =
repeats in **two** directions



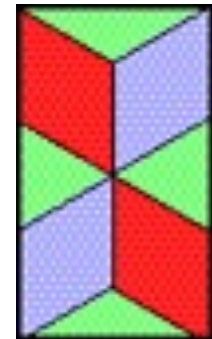
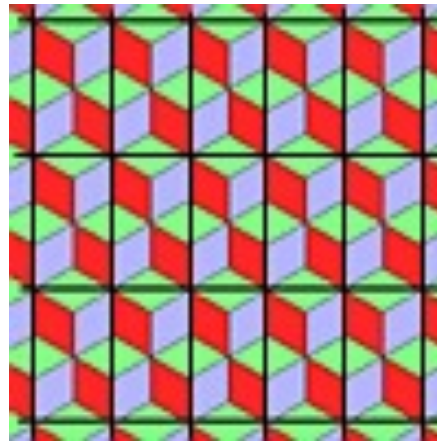
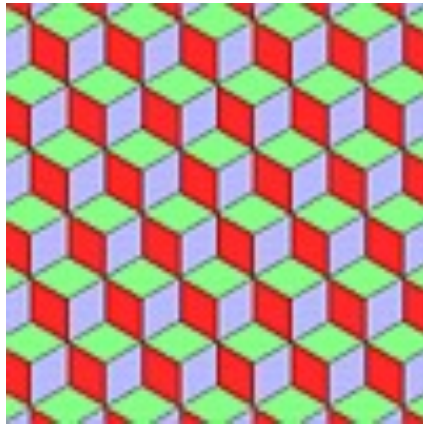
Test for periodic tilings

A **lattice** is a grid consisting of two sets of evenly spaced parallel lines



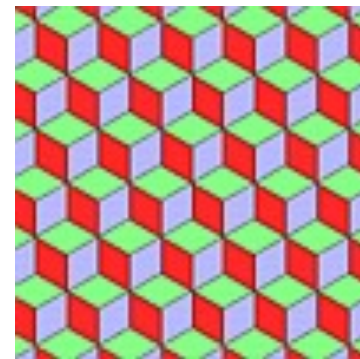
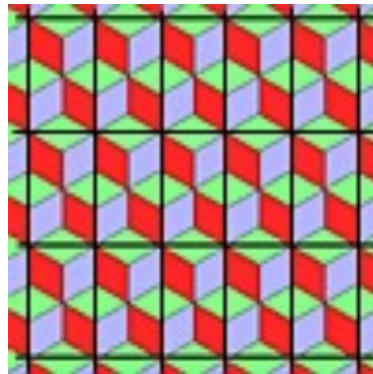
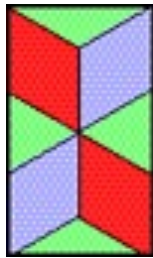
A tiling is **periodic** if we can find a lattice to lay over our tiling so every parallelogram in the lattice is the same

Trying out the test



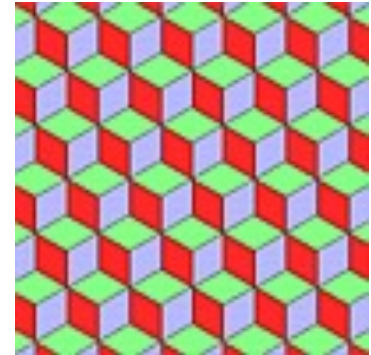
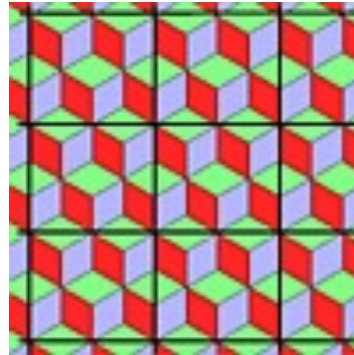
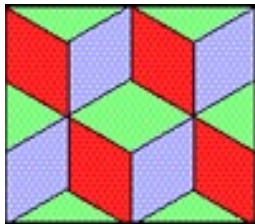
Basic units

We'll call the parallelogram a **basic unit** and make the periodic tiling by translating copies and pasting



Is the basic unit unique?

NO here is another...



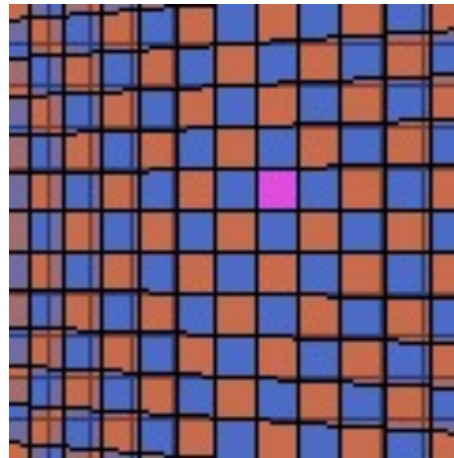


Symmetry in periodic tilings

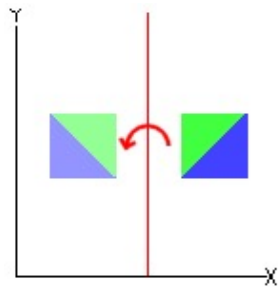
A figure in the plane is **symmetric** if you can pick it up, move it around, put it down again so it looks like it hasn't moved

Symmetry in periodic tilings

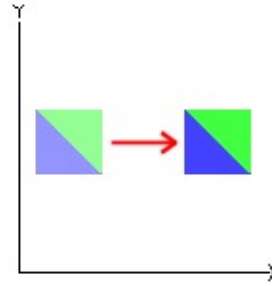
A figure in the plane is **symmetric** if you can pick it up, move it around, put it down again so it looks like it hasn't moved



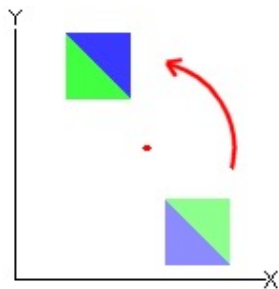
Isometries: kinds of moves



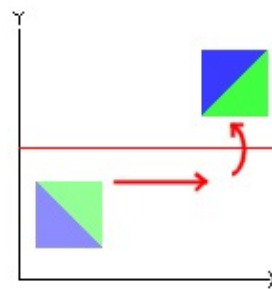
Reflection



Translation



Rotation



Glide reflection

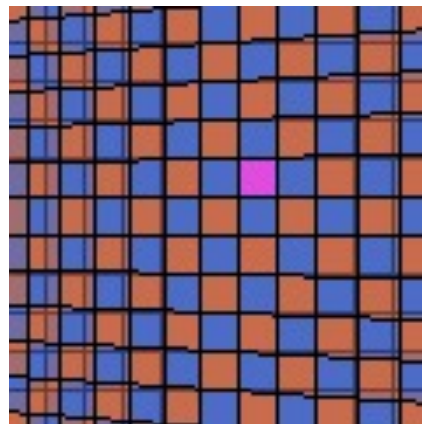


Symmetry group

The specific isometries that fix your tiling are called **symmetries** and the collection of all its symmetries is the **symmetry group**

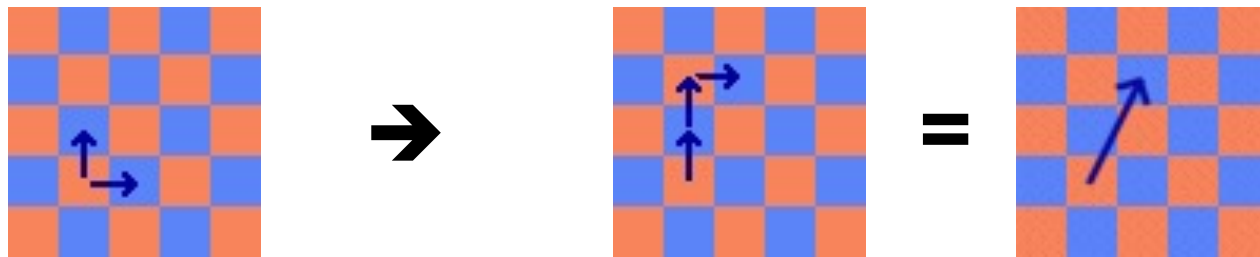
Symmetry group

The specific isometries that fix your tiling are called **symmetries** and the collection of all its symmetries is the **symmetry group**



Generators of a symmetry group

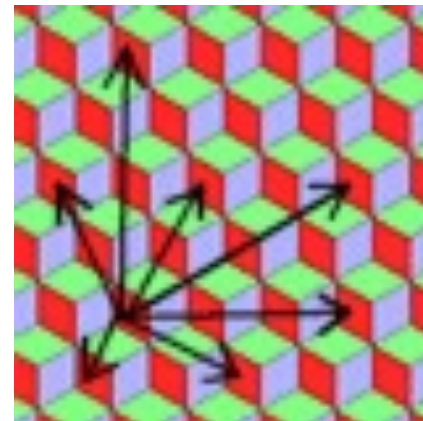
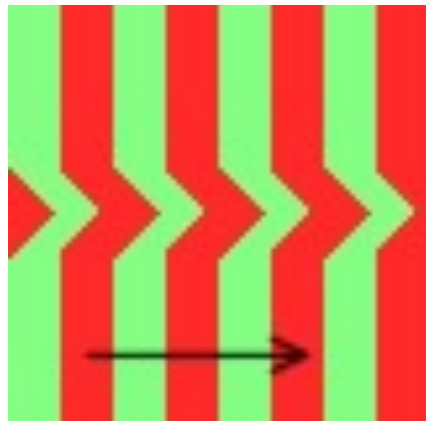
When we combine two symmetries we get another, so symmetry groups are **big**



The basic ones are called **generators**

Wallpaper tilings

If you can **slide** the tiling in **any** direction so it eventually looks like it hasn't moved



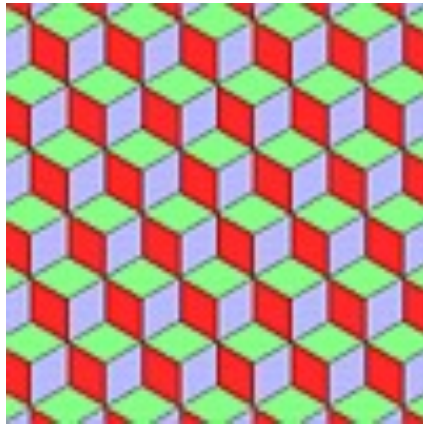


Fundamental domains

Q: can we use tiles and symmetries for a better description than basic units?

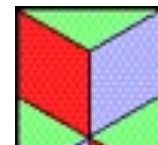
A: Yes! Make a list of all the symmetries that are generators. Now find a small piece of **tiling** that always **moves** when the generators are applied. Make the tiling by moving this **fundamental domain**

Making wallpaper



has generating set 180
degree rotation and
horizontal translation

and fundamental domain





Making different wallpaper

Can we count **all** symmetry combinations
that will give a **wallpaper tiling**?

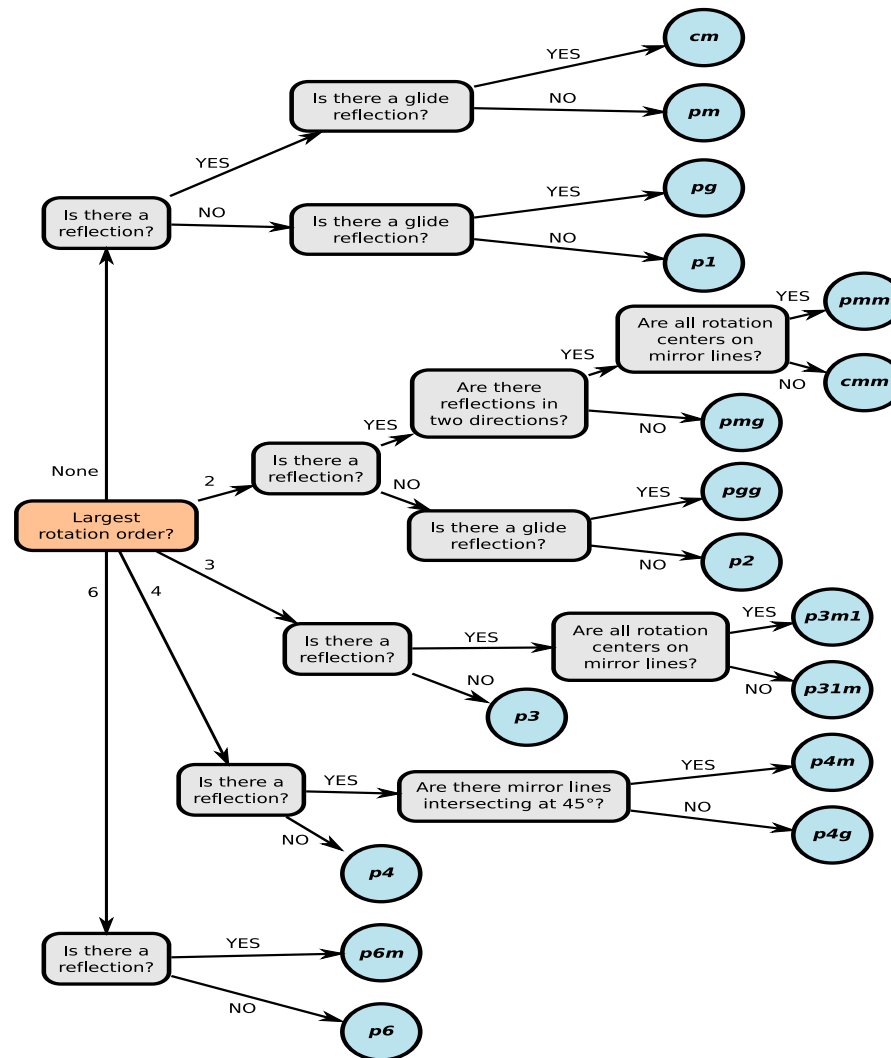


Making different wallpaper

Can we count **all** symmetry combinations that will give a **wallpaper tiling**?

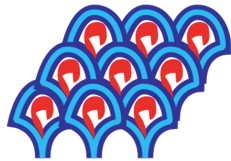
YES! There are only **17**

Identifying wallpaper

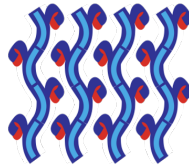


Identifying wallpaper

p1



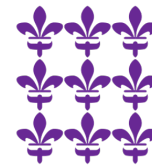
pg



pgg



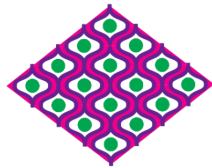
pm



cm



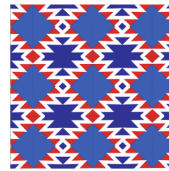
cmm



pmg



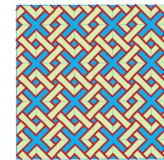
pmm



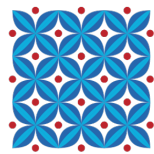
p2



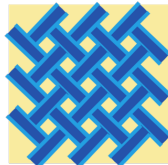
p4



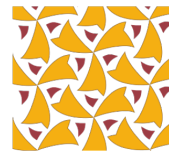
p4m



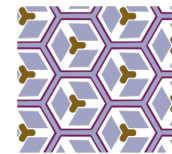
p4g



p3



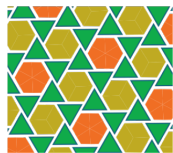
p3m1



p31m



p6



p6m



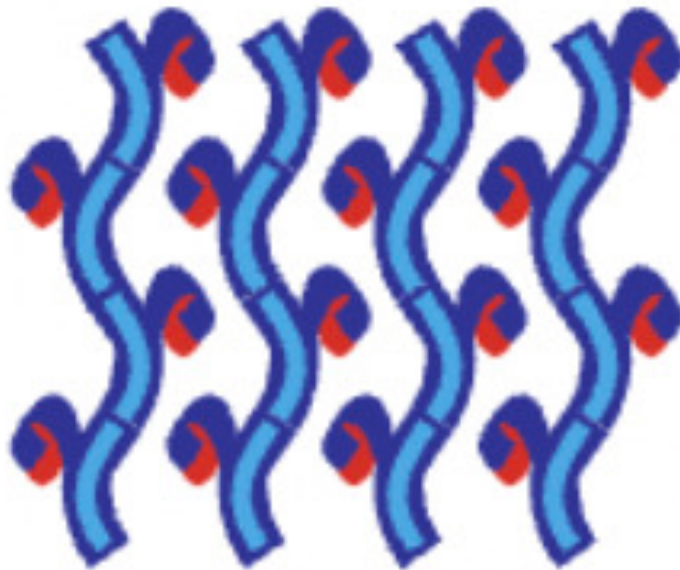
$p1$: translation in any direction

$p1$



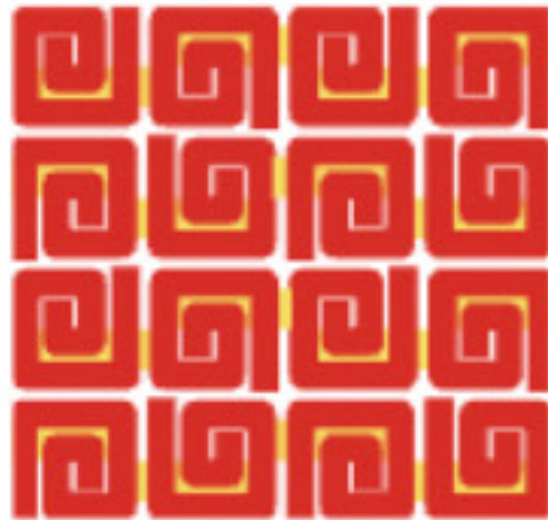
pg: glide reflection

pg



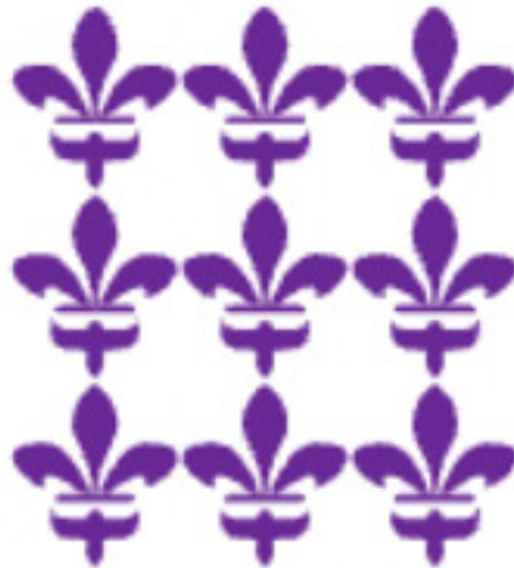
pgg: 2 perpendicular glide
reflections + 180 degree rotation

pgg



pm: axis translation + reflection

pm



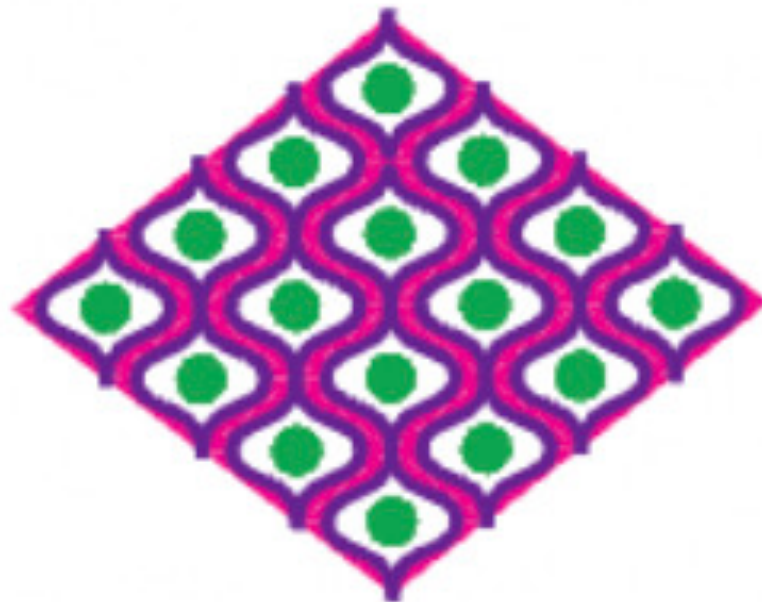
cm: glide reflection + reflection
in parallel axis

cm



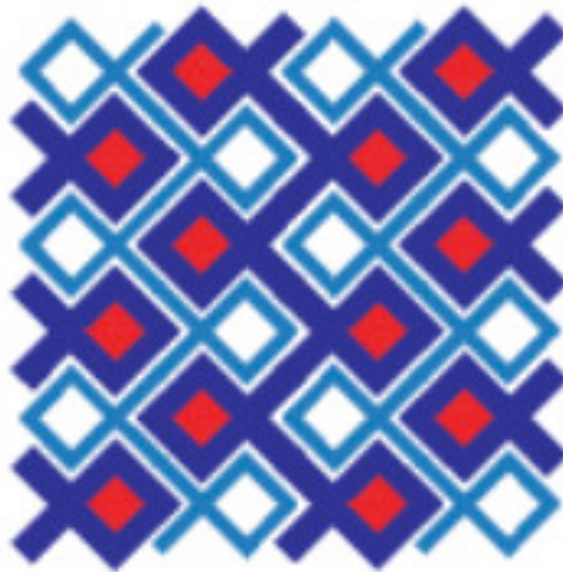
cmm: 2 perpendicular reflections
+ 180 degree rotation

cmm



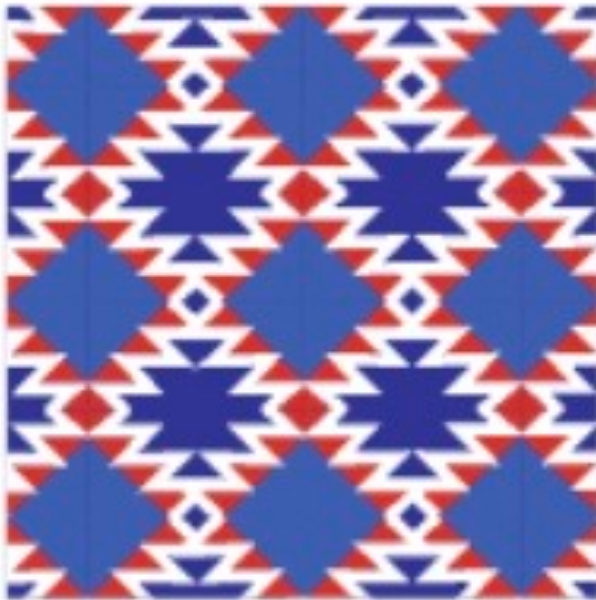
pmg: reflection in 1 axis + 180
degree rotation

pmg



pmm: 2 perpendicular reflections

pmm



p2: translation + 180 degree
rotation

p2



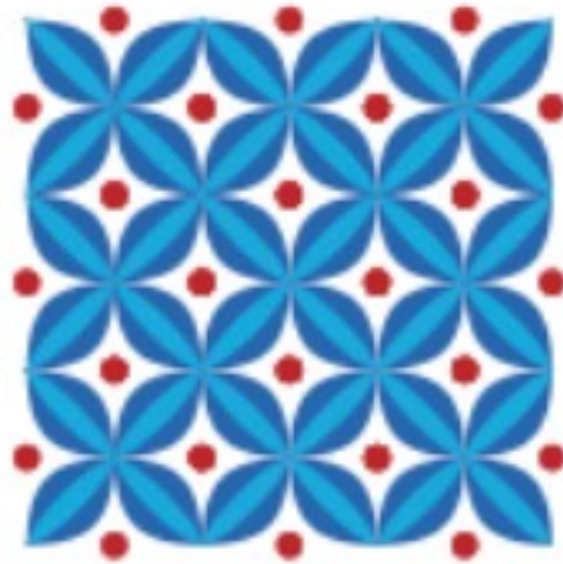
p4: 90 degree rotation

p4



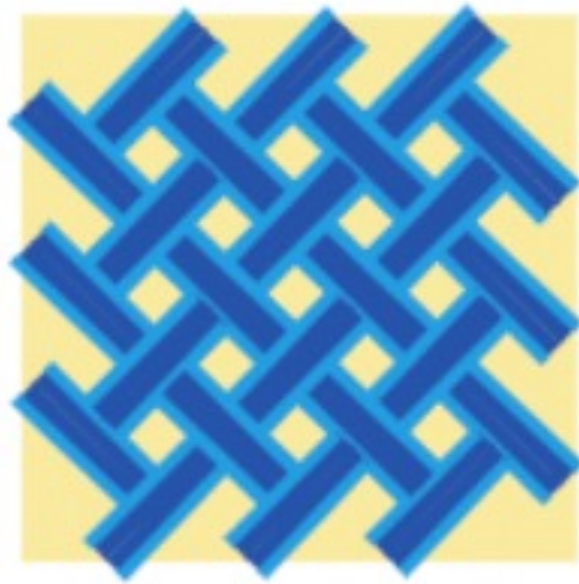
p4m: 90 degree rotation + 4 reflections

p4m



p4g: 90 degree rotation + two
perpendicular reflections

p4g



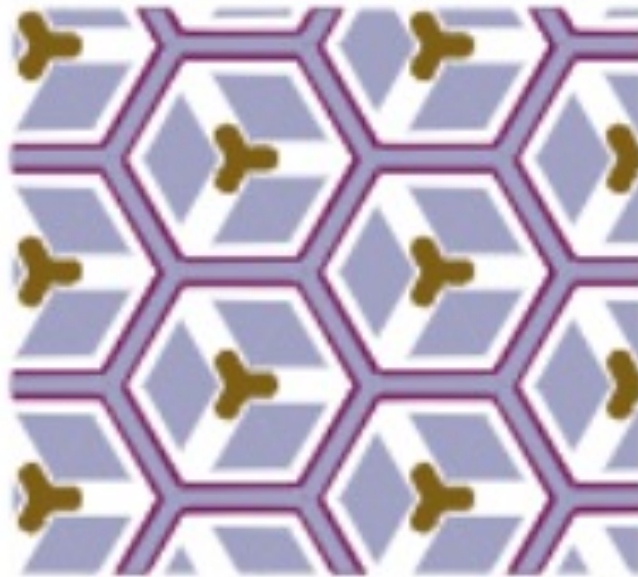
p3: 120 degree rotation

p3



p3m1: 120 degree rotation +
reflection

p3m1



p31m: 120 degree rotation +
different reflection

p31m



p6: 60 degree rotation

p6



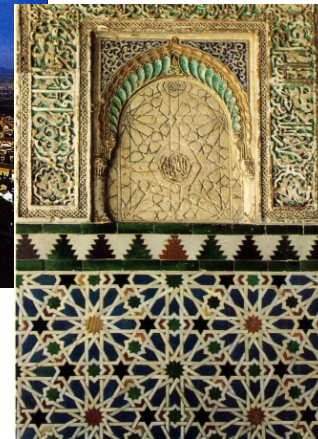
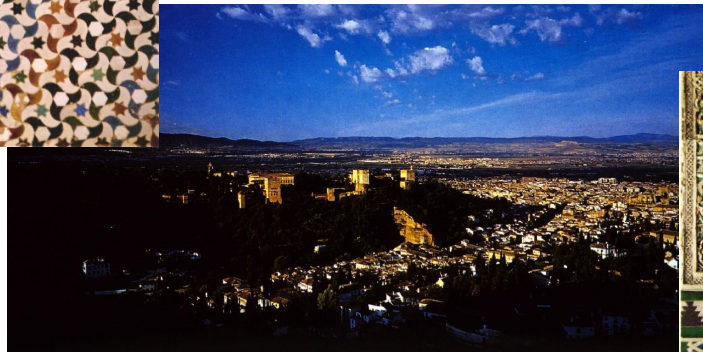
p6m: 60 degree rotation +
reflection

p6m



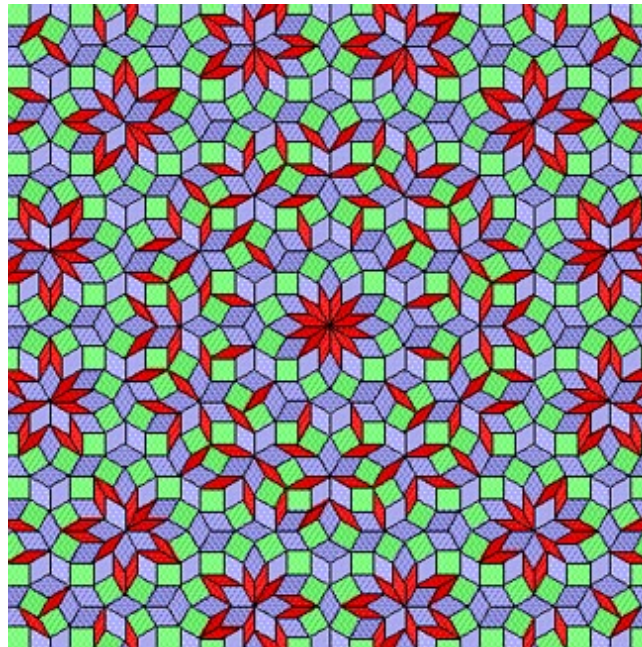
Open problem

The [Alhambra](#) in Spain is reputed to have all 17 wallpaper tilings somewhere on its walls...



Final question

Find a basic unit or fundamental domain?





Thank you!