

# Beauty in Mathematics

Niles Johnson

`nilesjohnson.net/beauty.html`

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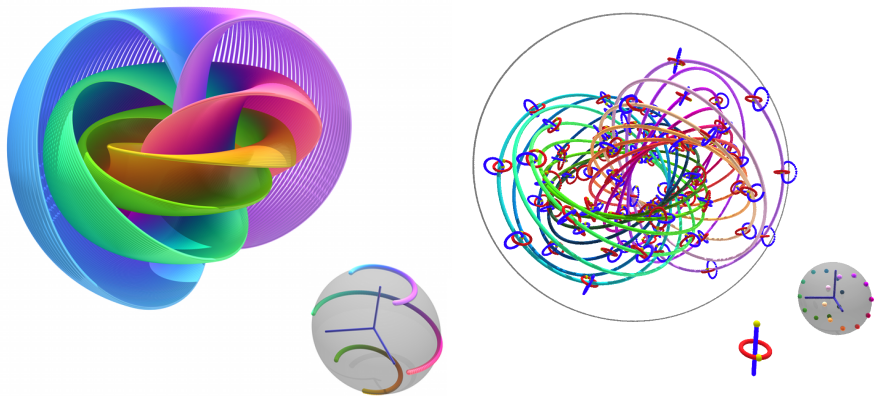


**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  

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**NEWARK**

# Explain spheres in higher dimensions

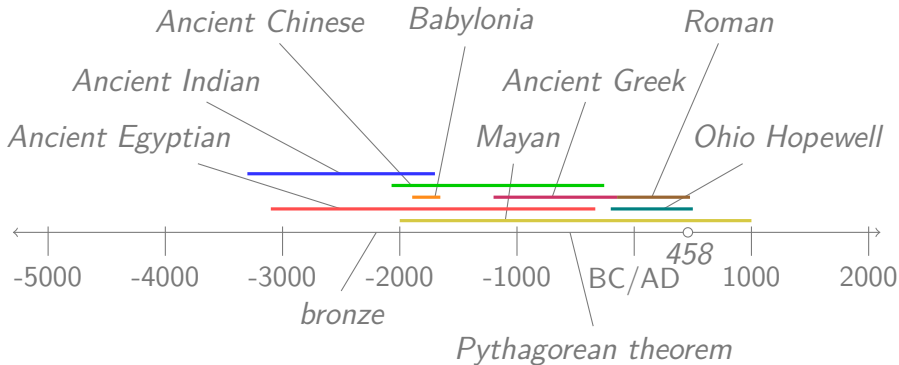


- ▶ Two applications of counting
- ▶ Thinking about higher dimensions
- ▶ Video clips

<the concept of nothing>

# 0

- ▶ number of nothing
- ▶ placeholder for place-value numbers  
10, 100, 1000



- ▶ 0 as a placeholder and independent number: India, 458 AD.
- ▶ Appeared in Europe in 1202 place-value arithmetic book.

# 0

- ▶ number of nothing
- ▶ placeholder for place-value numbers  
10, 100, 1000



$$\text{even} + \text{even} = \text{even}$$

$$\text{odd} + \text{even} = \text{odd}$$

$$\text{even} + \text{odd} = \text{odd}$$

$$\text{odd} + \text{odd} = \text{even}$$

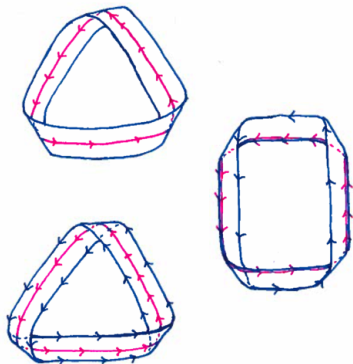
$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$1 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 0$$

# Counting bands



$$\nearrow = +1$$

$$\searrow = -1$$

$$\frac{\# \nearrow + \# \searrow}{2} = \text{linking number}$$

**THEOREM** If linking number is NOT zero, then loops ARE linked.

**WARNING** It can happen that loops are linked, but their linking number is zero. And more complicated things can happen with 3 or more loops.



# Counting faces

$V$	$E$	$F$	$V - E + F$
8	12	6	2
4	6	4	2
6	12	8	2
12	30	20	2
12	18	8	2
62	180	120	2
56	180	120	-4

Euler characteristic =  $\chi = V - E + F_2 - F_3 + F_4 - F_5 + \dots$

$$\chi(\text{circle}) = 0$$

$$\chi(\text{disk}) = 1$$

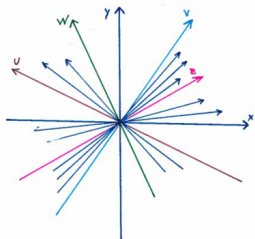
$$\chi(\text{sphere}) = 2$$

$$\chi(\text{torus}) = 0$$

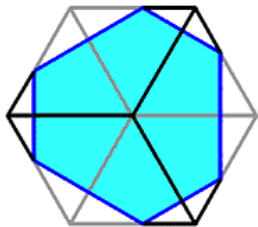
# Slices and projections

## Ways to understand higher dimensions

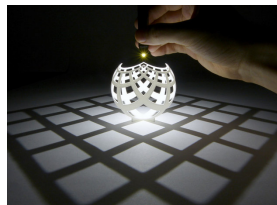
- ▶ Gluing pieces together: lower-dimensional intersection  
Euler characteristic is additive
- ▶ Coordinates:  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, \dots, x_n)$
- ▶ Slices: lower-dimensional cross-section
- ▶ Projection: push to lower dimension



Coordinates



Cube Slices (link)



Stereographic  
Projection (link)



# Spheres

- ▶ the circle  $S^1 = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$
- ▶ the 2-sphere  $S^2 = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$
- ▶ the  $n$ -sphere  $S^n = \{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_{n+1}^2 = 1\}$

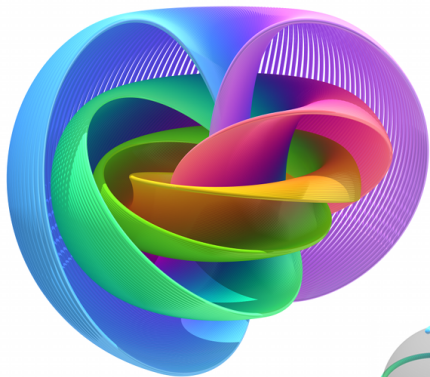
**Spherical projections in dimensions  $n = 2, 4, 8, 16$ . Period.**

$S^{n-1}$  projects to  $S^{n/2}$ , with fibers  $S^{n/2-1}$ .

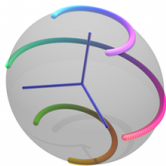
$$S^{n/2-1} \hookrightarrow S^{n-1} \twoheadrightarrow S^{n/2}$$

We will look at  $n = 2, 4, 8$ .

# The Hopf fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \twoheadrightarrow S^2$

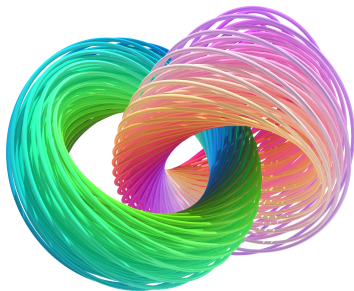


Heinz Hopf, right  
(1894 – 1971).

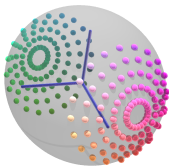


- ▶ Every point on  $S^2$  has a  $S^1$  above it, called its *fiber*.
- ▶ Each pair of fibers has linking number 1.
- ▶ Two linked tubes, joined along their boundary.

# The Hopf fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \twoheadrightarrow S^2$

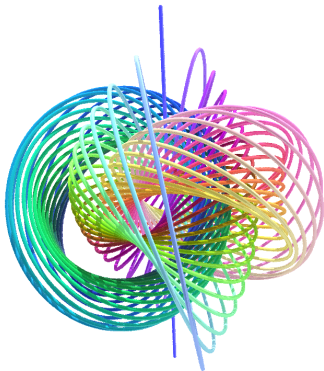


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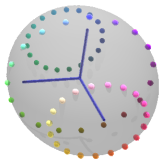


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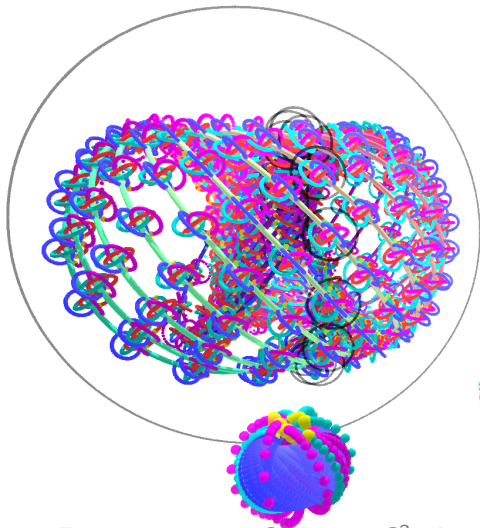


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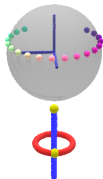


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# The Hopf fibration $S^3 \hookrightarrow S^7 \twoheadrightarrow S^4$

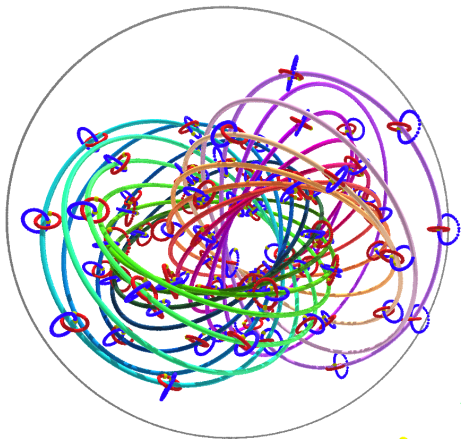


John Milnor, right  
(born 1931).

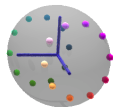


- ▶ Every point on  $S^4$  has a  $S^3$  above it, called its *fiber*.
- ▶ Two linked 7-tubes, joined along their boundary.
- ▶ Geometrically distinct 7-spheres obtained by different gluings.

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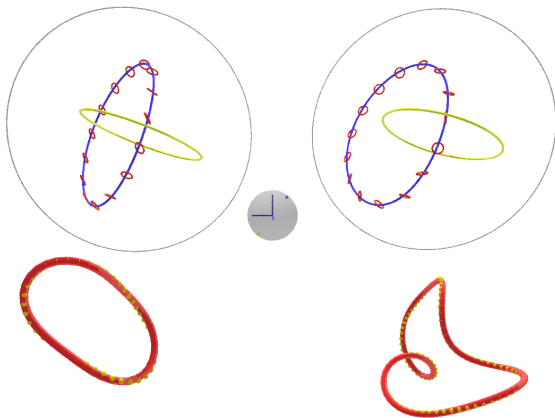


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# Movie Time!

*<play movies>*

**3-spheres** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AKotMPGFJYk>

**7-spheres** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=II-maE5HEj0>



# The End

# Thank You!

For other resources related to the talk, see  
[nilesjohnson.net/beauty.html](http://nilesjohnson.net/beauty.html).