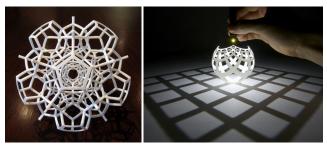
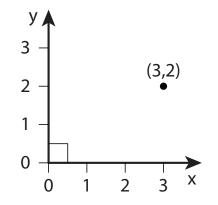


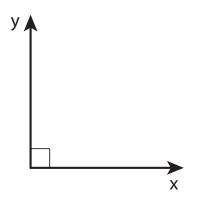
Henry Segerman Oklahoma State University Brilliant geometry



We describe a point in two-dimensional space using two numbers, say (x, y).

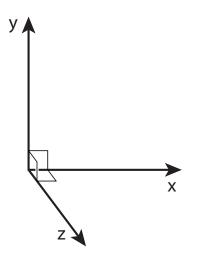


We describe a point in two-dimensional space using two numbers, say (x, y).



We describe a point in two-dimensional space using two numbers, say (x, y).

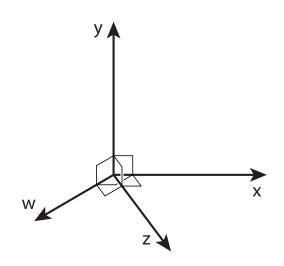
We describe a point in three-dimensional space using three numbers, say (x, y, z).



We describe a point in two-dimensional space using two numbers, say (x, y).

We describe a point in three-dimensional space using three numbers, say (x, y, z).

We describe a point in four-dimensional space using four numbers, say (w, x, y, z).



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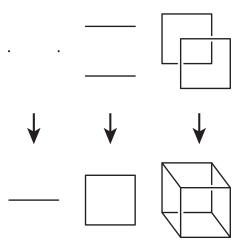
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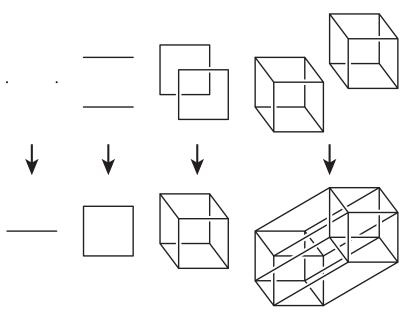
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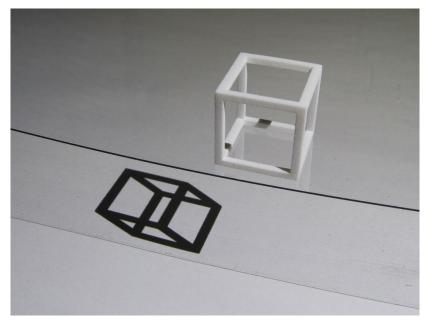
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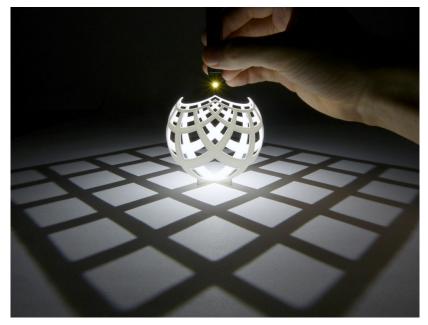




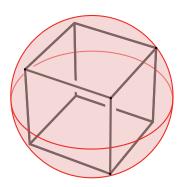
How can we see 4-dimensional things?

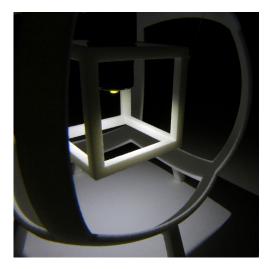


Stereographic projection

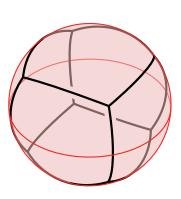


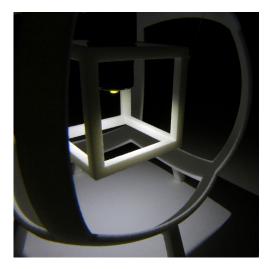
First radially project the cube to the sphere...



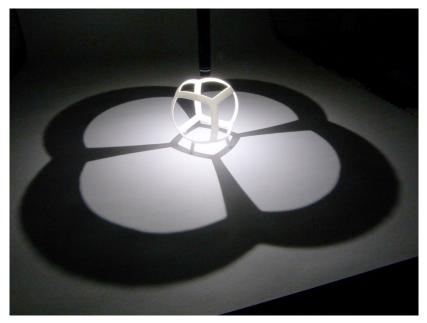


First radially project the cube to the sphere...

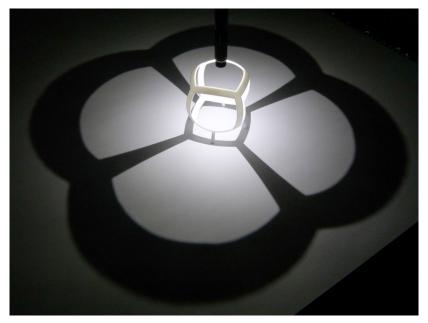




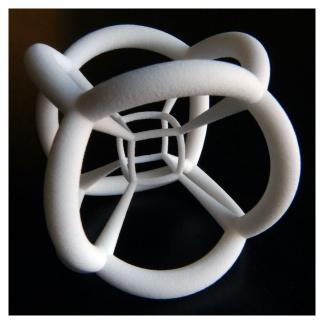
Then stereographically project to the plane



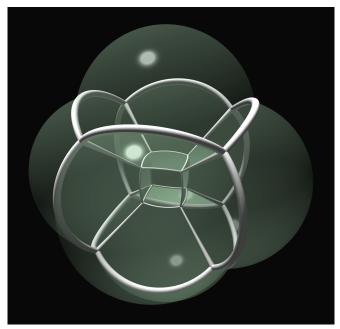
Then stereographically project to the plane



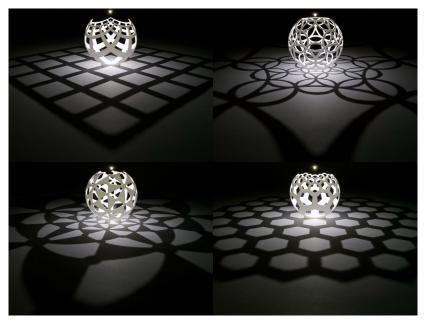
Do the same thing one dimension up to see a hypercube



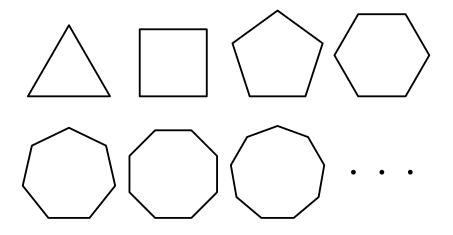
Do the same thing one dimension up to see a hypercube



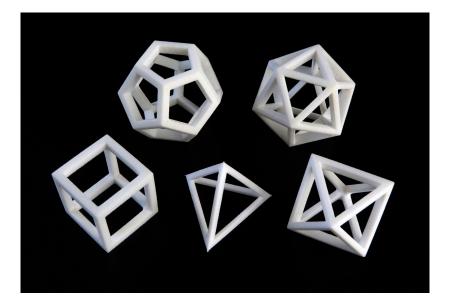
More amazing properties of stereographic projection



Regular Polytopes in 2-dimensions: Regular polygons



Regular Polytopes in 3-dimensions: Regular polyhedra



Regular Polytopes in 4-dimensions: Regular polychora



5-cell



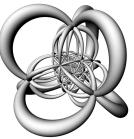
8-cell



120-cell



16-cell



600-cell

24-cell

Regular Polytopes in 4-dimensions: Regular polychora



5-cell



8-cell



120-cell





16-cell



600-cell

24-cell

Thanks!



@henryseg

3dprintmath.com

segerman.org

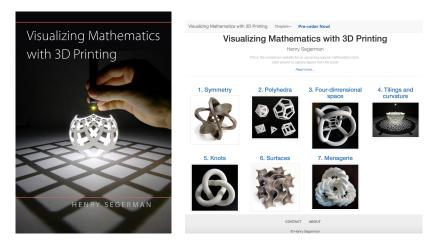
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Visualizing Mathematics with 3D Printing



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