

# WHY DO WE NEED MODERN GEOMETRY?

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Michał Zwierzyński

Faculty of Mathematics and Information Science, Warsaw University of Technology

Polish–Japanese Singularity Working Days 2024

09–14 September 2024

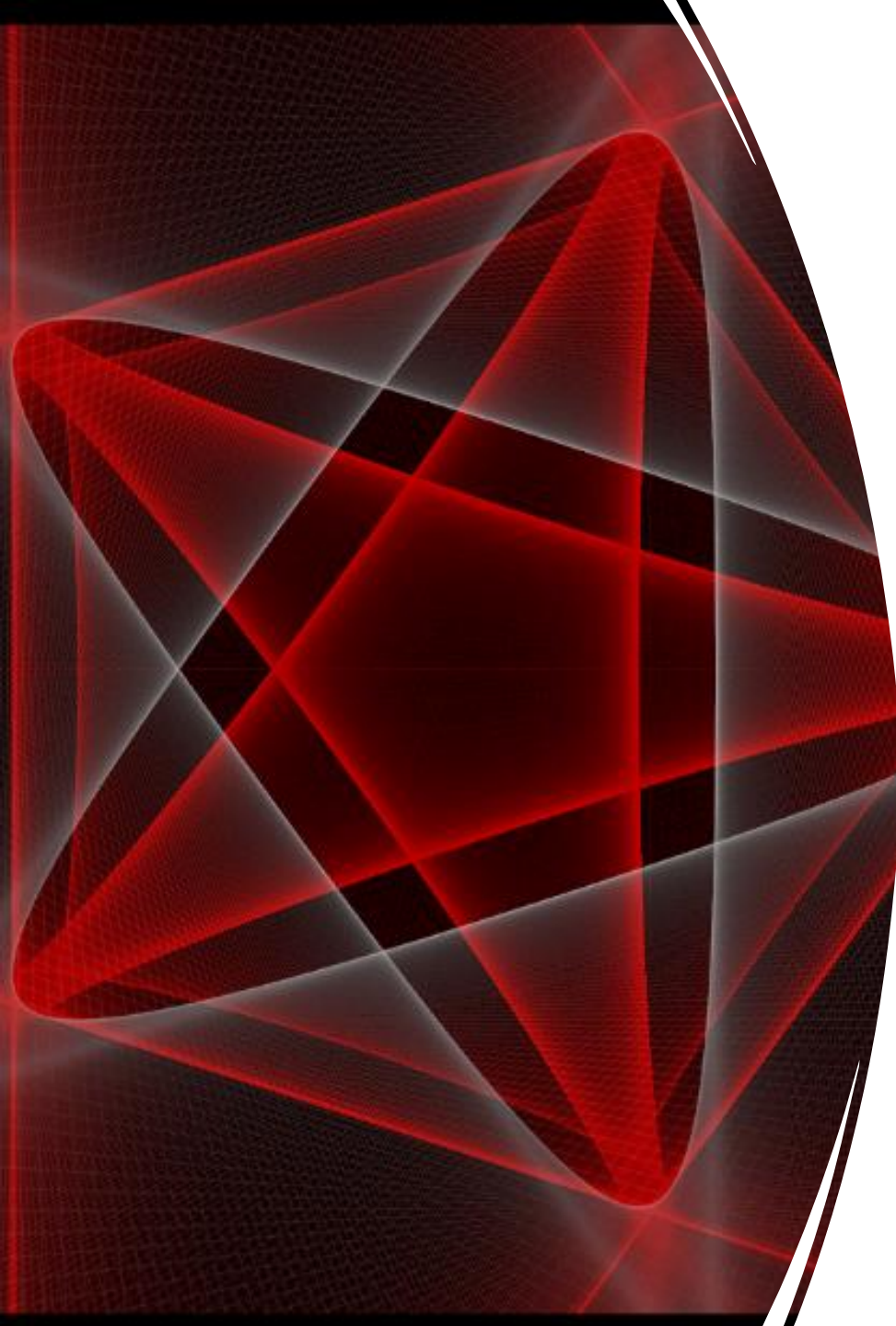
# BUT FIRST... ADVERTISEMENT

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- YouTube Channel: MathFigs

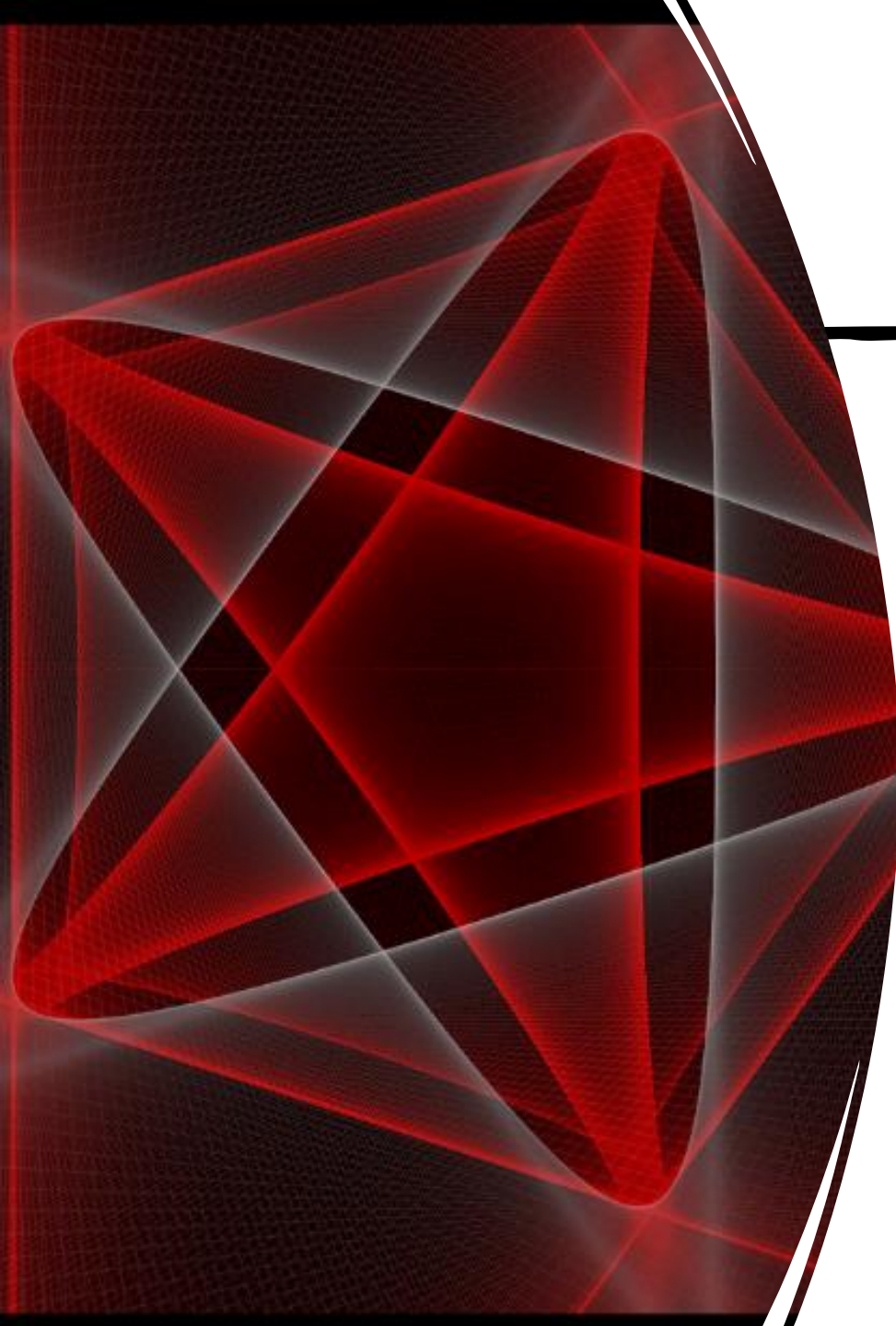




An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, featuring a circular area filled with overlapping, semi-transparent red and white geometric shapes, creating a complex, crystalline pattern. The shapes appear to be triangles and polygons that intersect to form a series of smaller, nested shapes, giving a sense of depth and movement.

MY SHORT STORY  
RELATED TO P-J CONFERENCES  
AND OUR DEPARTMENT

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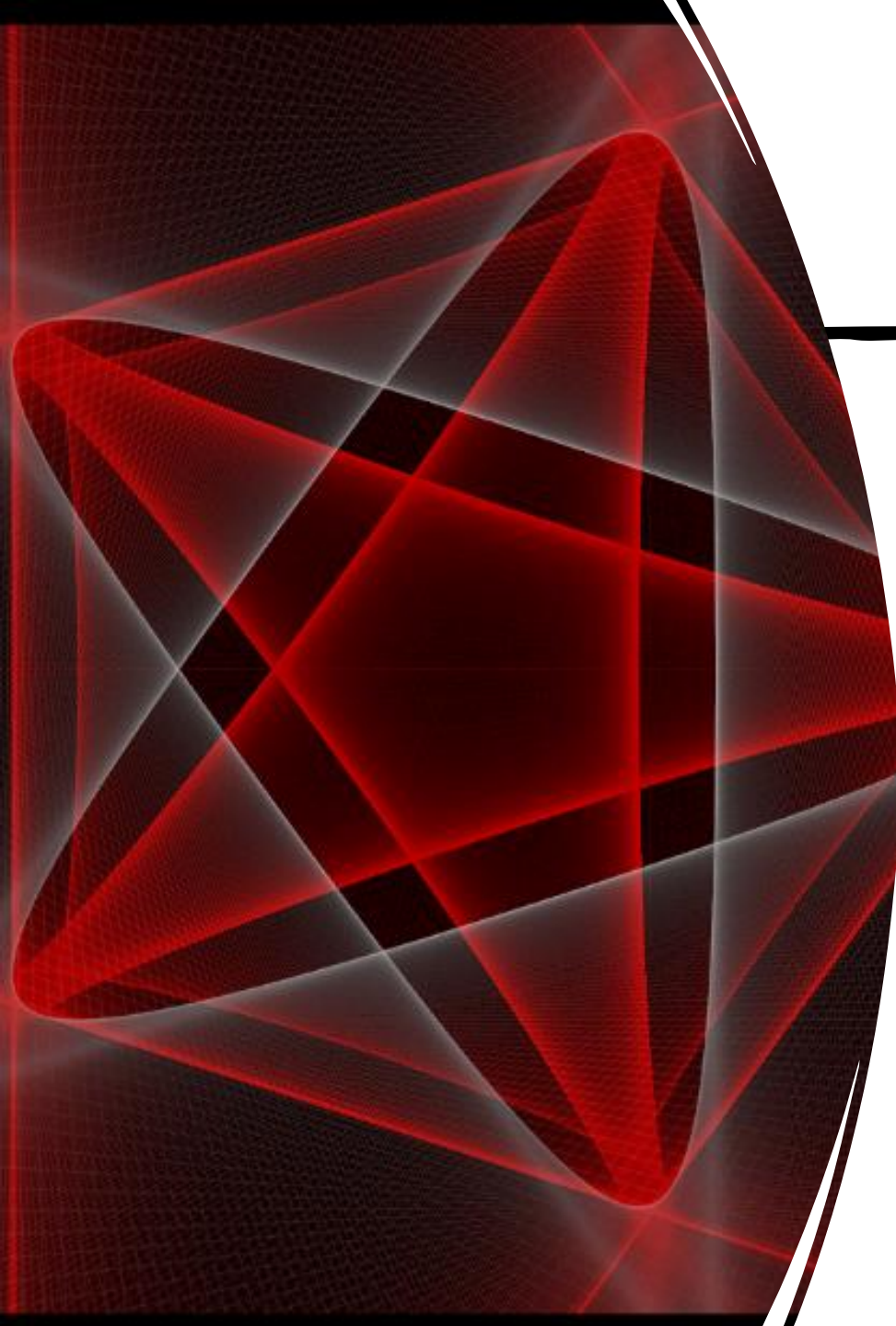
An abstract, circular graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a complex, overlapping pattern of red and white lines that form a series of nested, curved shapes, resembling a stylized globe or a complex geometric structure. The colors transition from dark red to bright white, creating a sense of depth and movement.

# MY SHORT STORY RELATED TO P-J CONFERENCES AND OUR DEPARTMENT

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- I defend my Msc thesis on 14th February 2013, *Graphical Representations of the Global Center Symmetry Set for Curves and Surfaces* (supervisor: Wojciech Domitrz)





# MY SHORT STORY RELATED TO P-J CONFERENCES AND OUR DEPARTMENT

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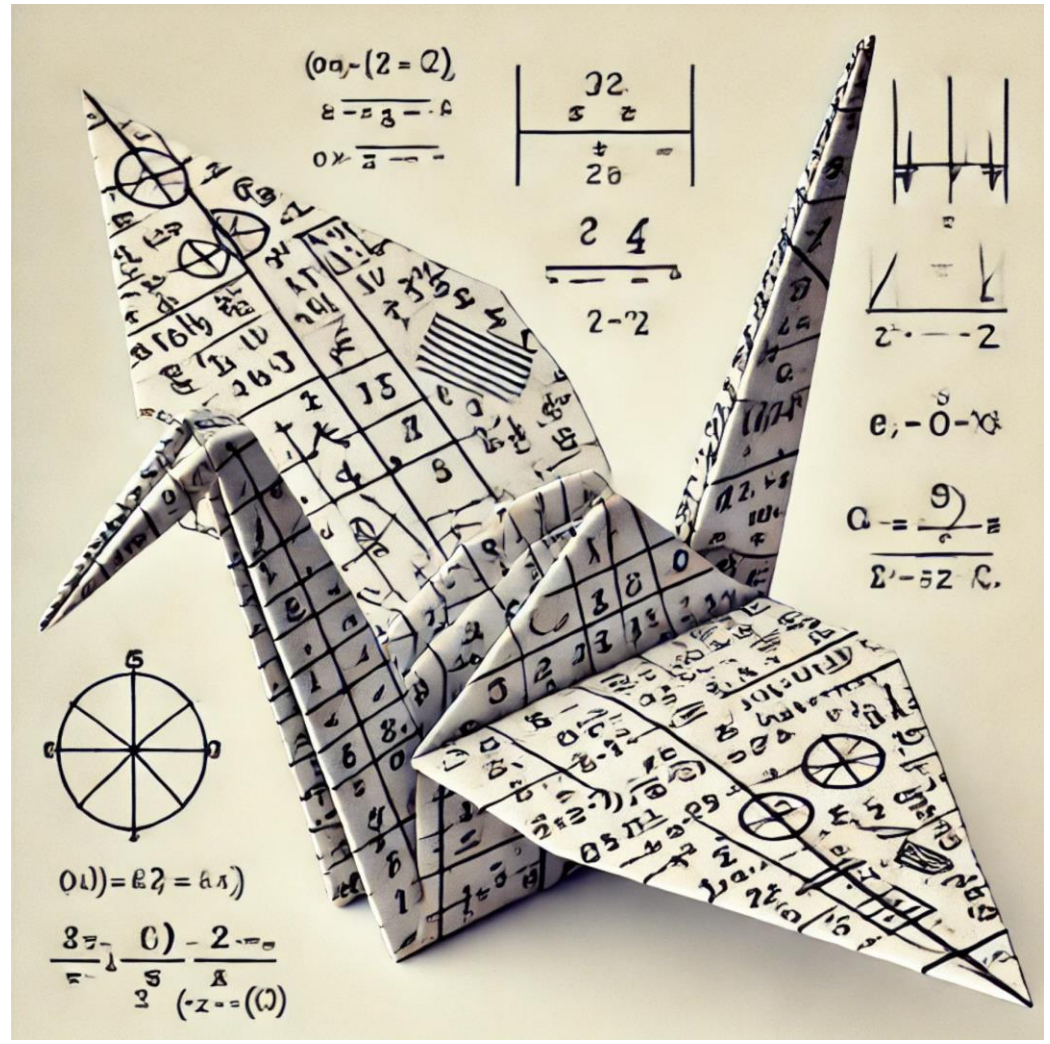
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- My 1st conference was *Geometric Singularity Theory, Polish-Japanese Singularity Working Days, Banach Center Conferences, Warsaw, 24-31.08.2013.*

FIRST, LET'S REFER TO JAPAN 😊

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## FIRST, LET'S REFER TO JAPAN 😊

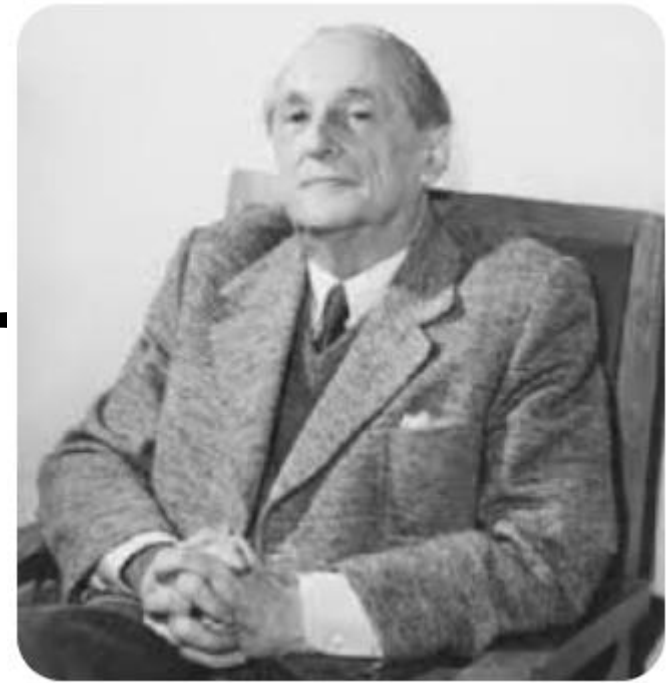
- Origami - art of paper folding





# HUGO STEINHAUS

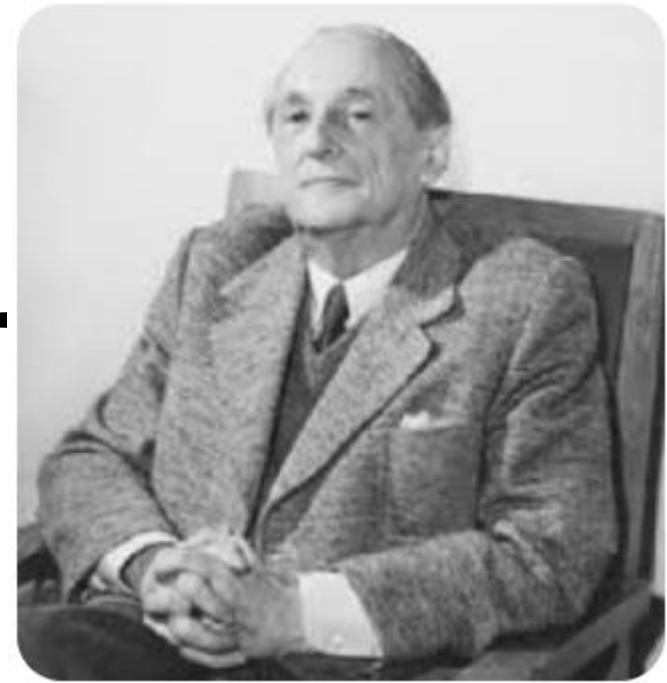
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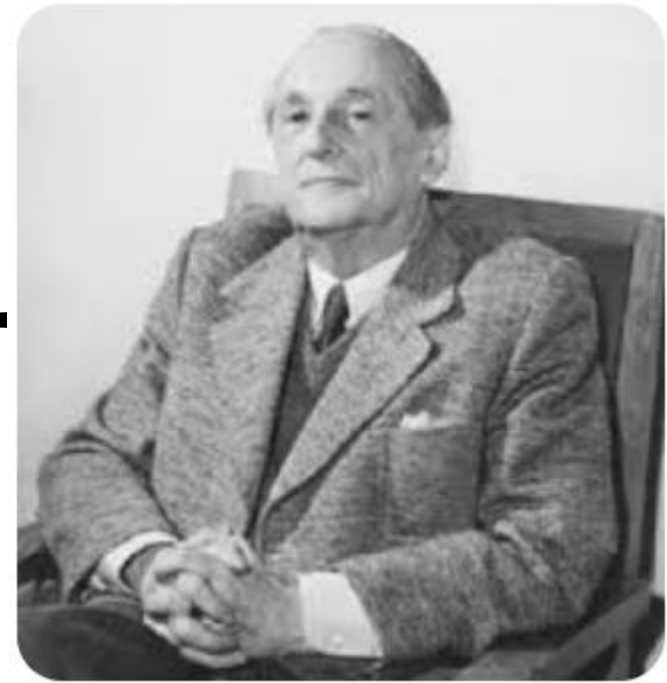
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- Polish Mathematician, 1887–1972
- Game theory, functional analysis, topology, ...

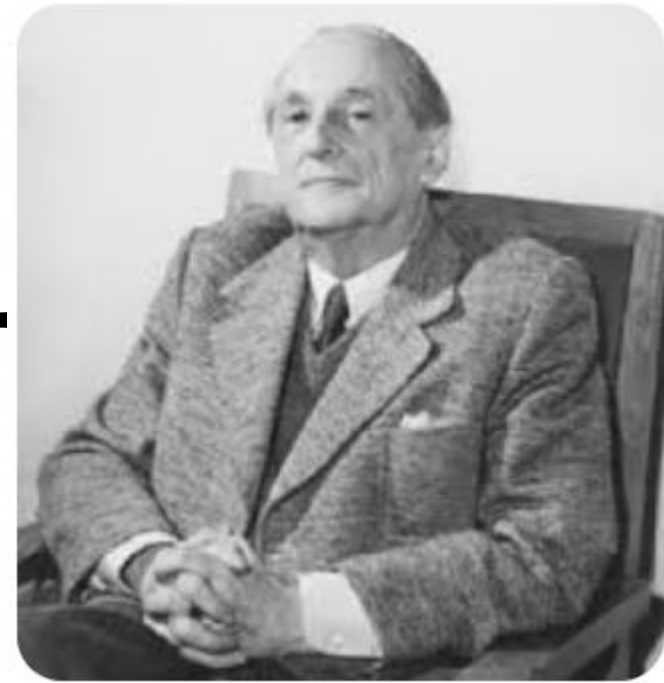




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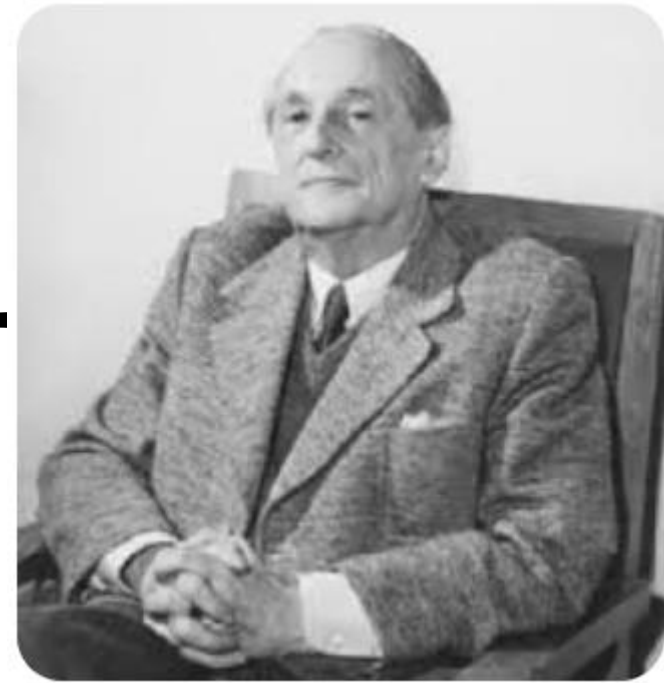
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- Steinhaus's Principle:

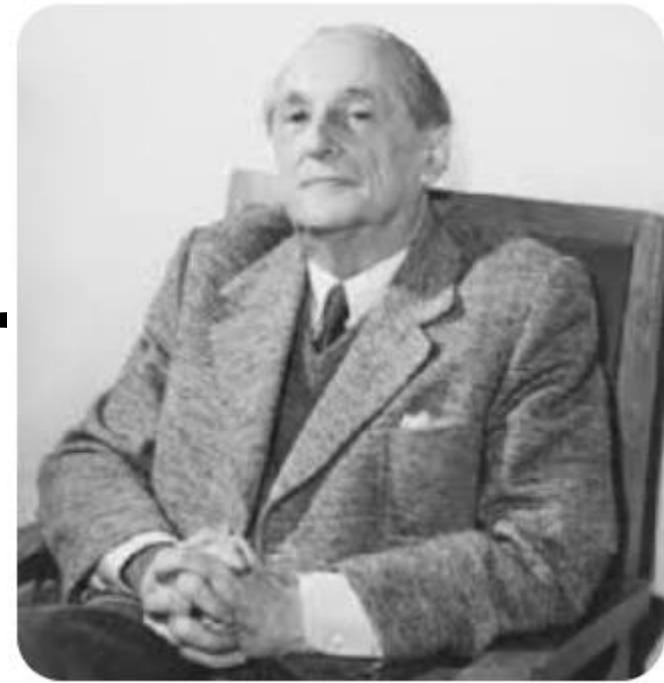


# HUGO STEINHAUS

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„A Mathematician Will Do It Better!“





IS IT CAKE?

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**2010**



**2020**



IS IT ORIGAMI?





**TOP  
10**





# ROBERT J. LANG

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- American physicist



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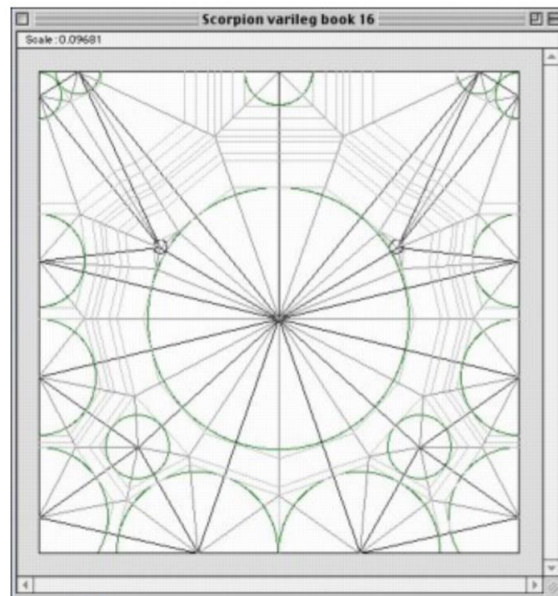
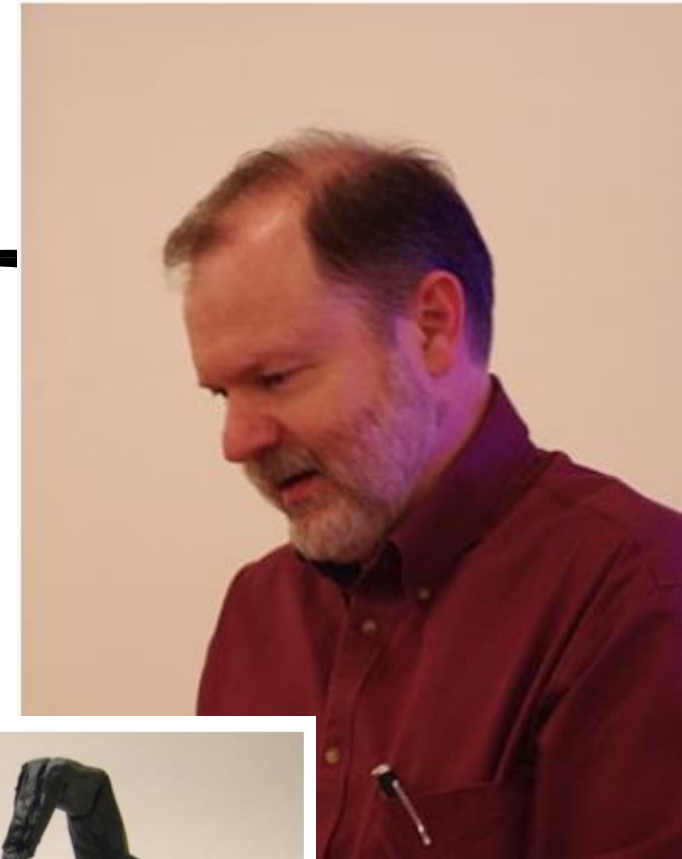
- American physicist
- Convert himself from Physics to Origami
- One of the foremost origami artists and theorists in the world
- Author of Tree Maker



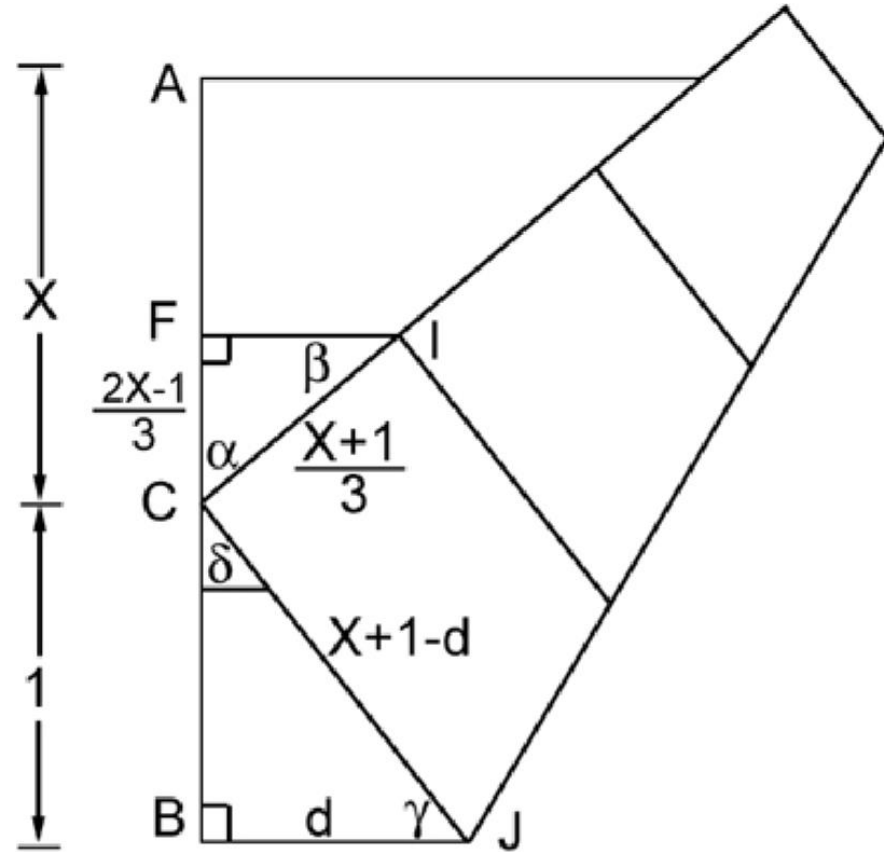
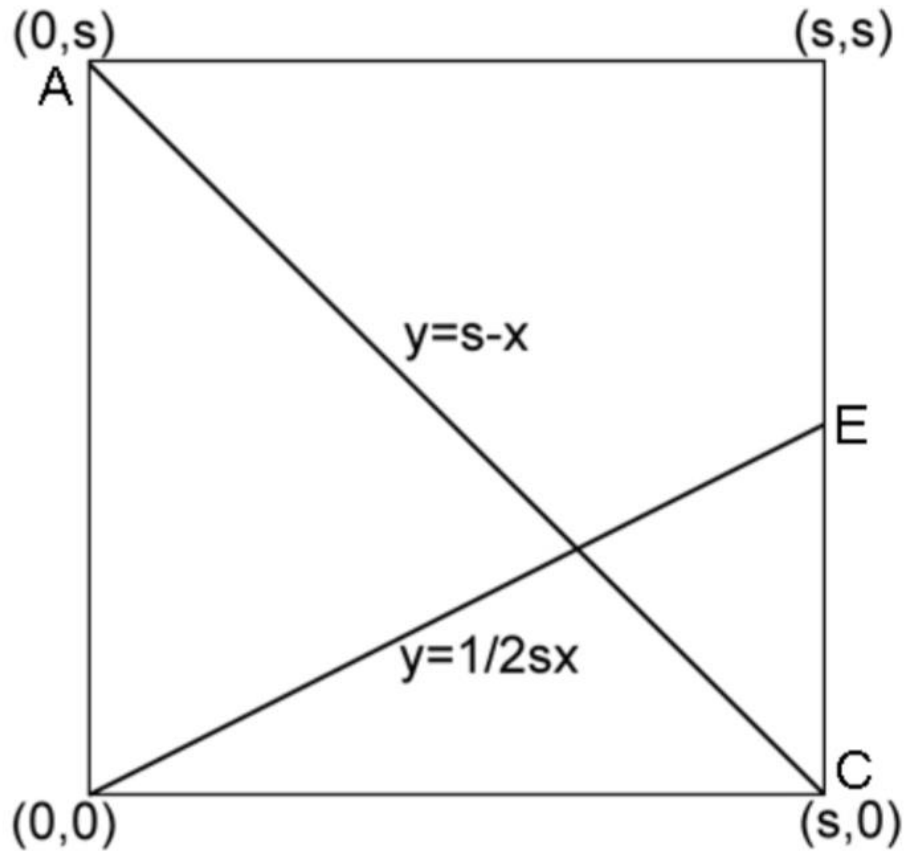
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# FOLDING PAPER CAN DOUBLE THE CUBE!



$$X = \sqrt[3]{2}$$



# SOME MATHEMATICS

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- Alperin and Lang proved that the set of some 7 axioms (Hizita–Hatori) of „folding paper“ are complete (we can create from them any arrangement of points and lines in origami patterns)


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- *Theorem: First 6 axioms are able to find (constructively)*

*solutions to a 3rd-degree polynomial equation with*

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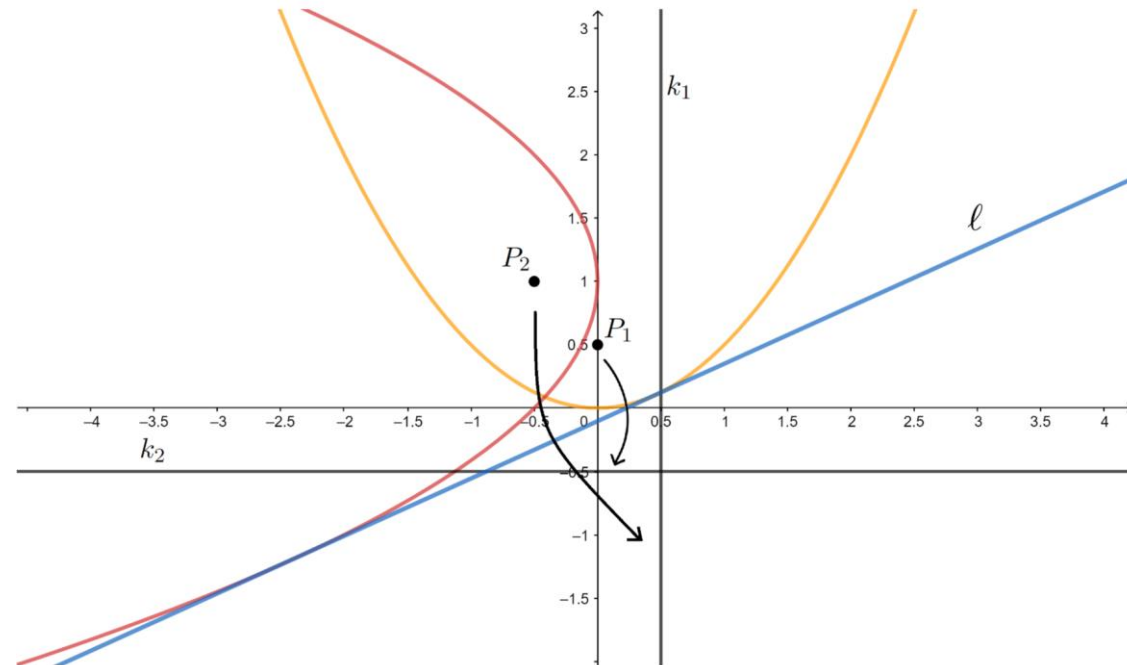
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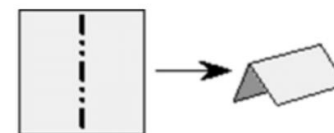
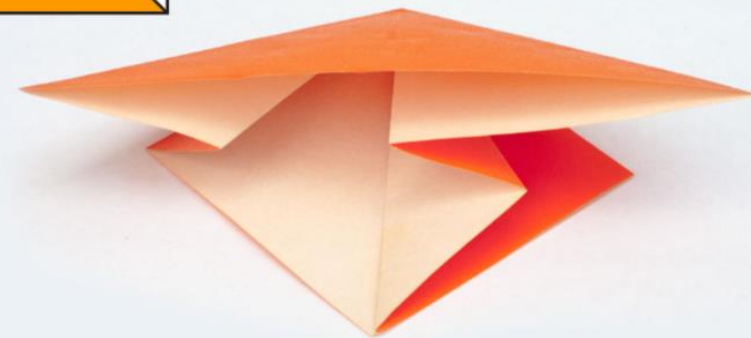
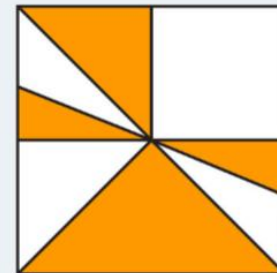
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# FLAT ORIGAMI

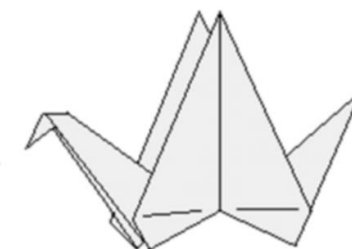
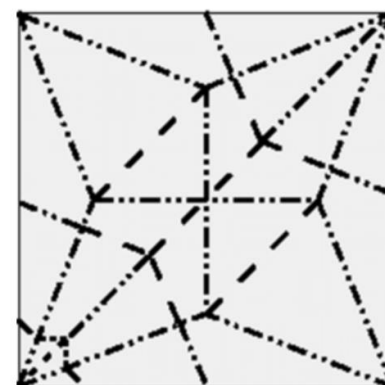
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Zgięcie górne

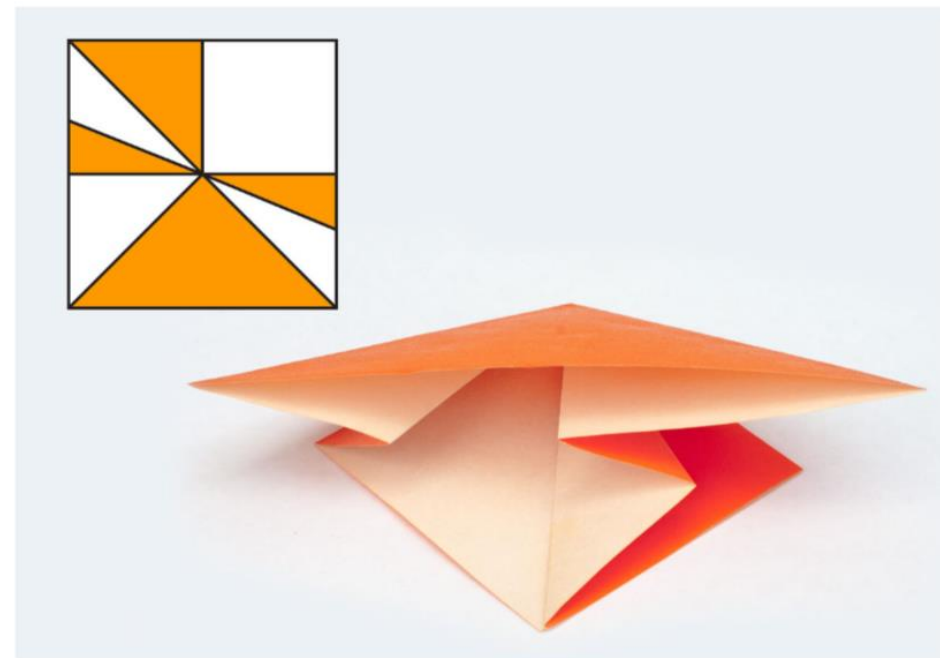


Zgięcie dolne



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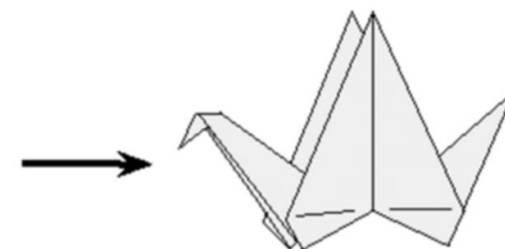
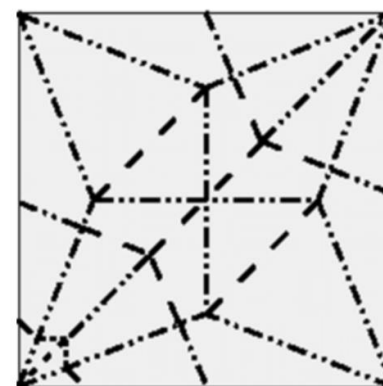
- Thm (Maekawa). Let  $U/D$  be the number of up/ down creases of a flat origami. Then  $|U-D|=2$ .



Zgięcie górne



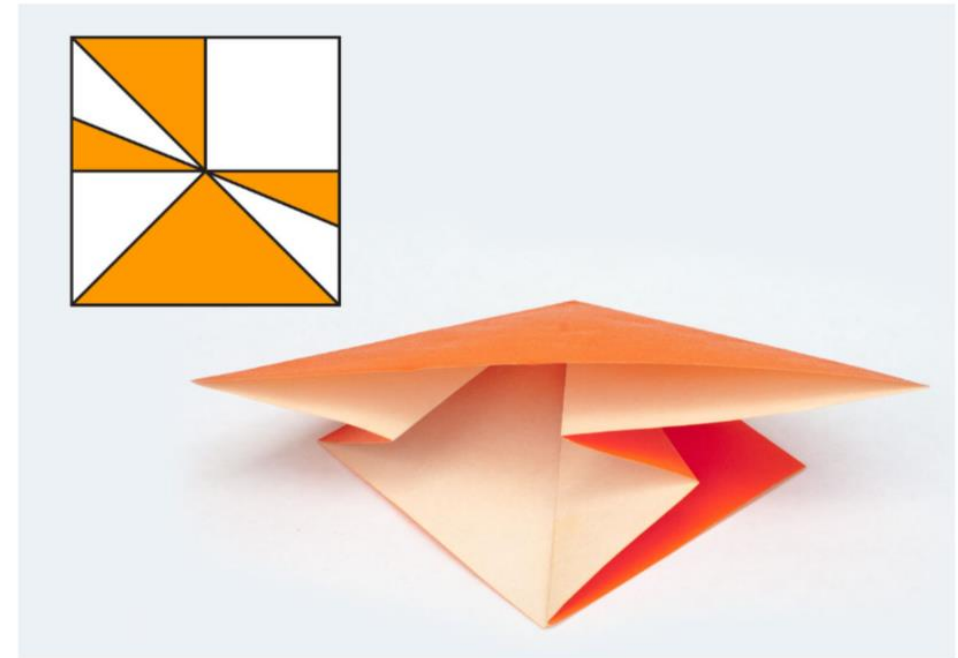
Zgięcie dolne



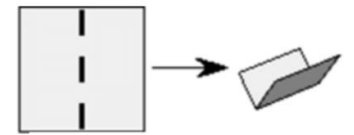


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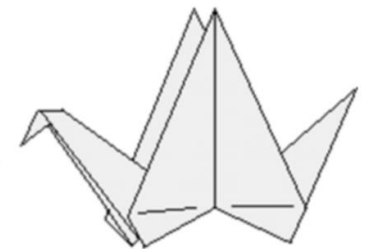
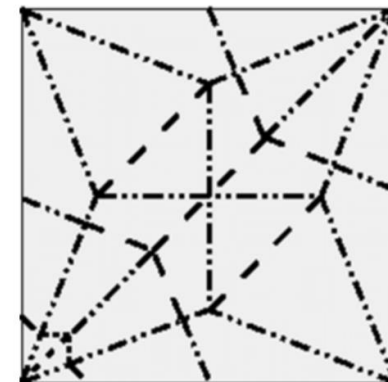
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- Thm. The number of all creases in a vertice is even.



Zgięcie górne

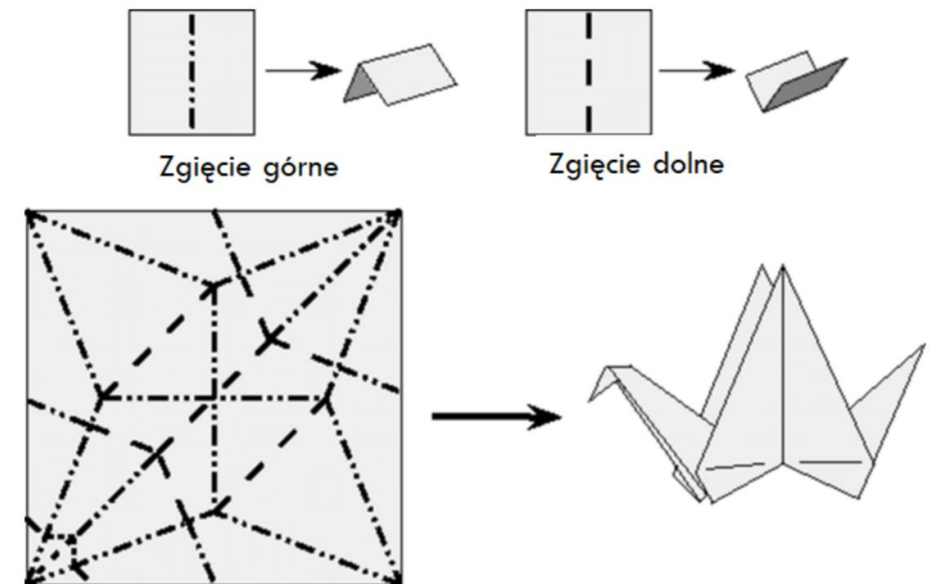
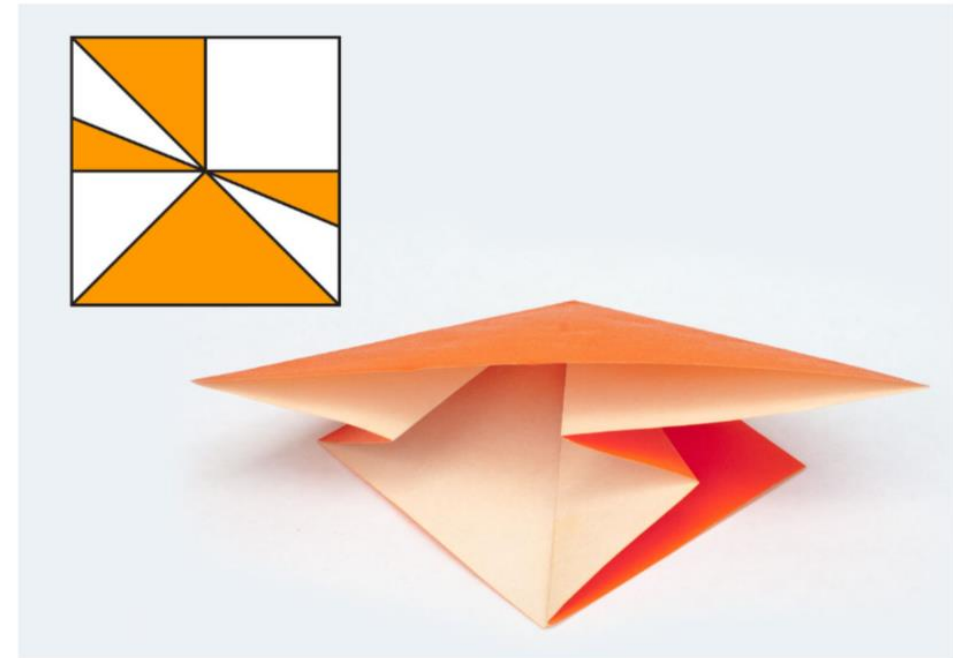


Zgięcie dolne



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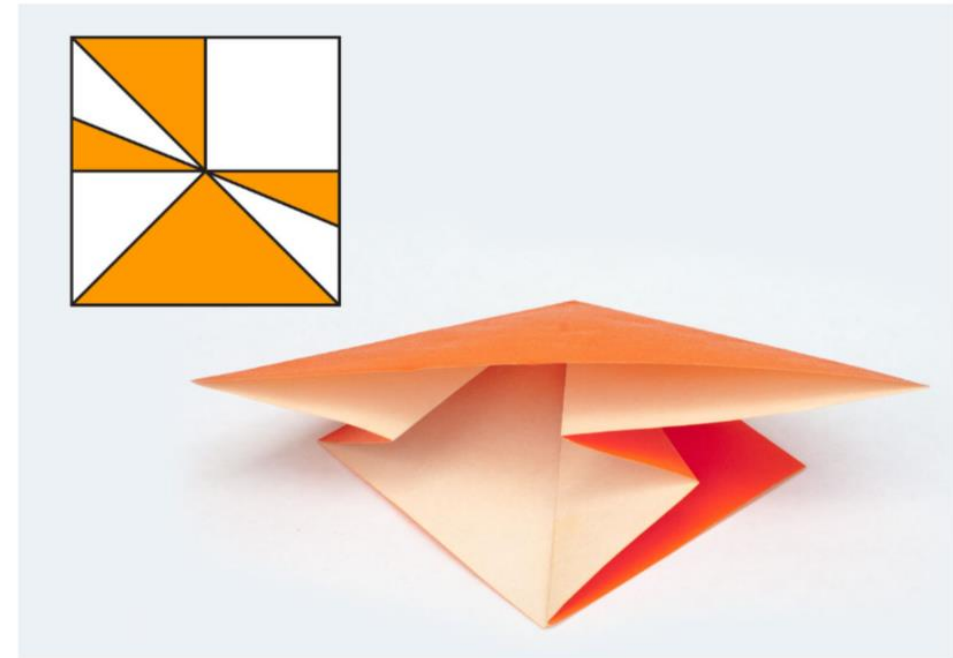
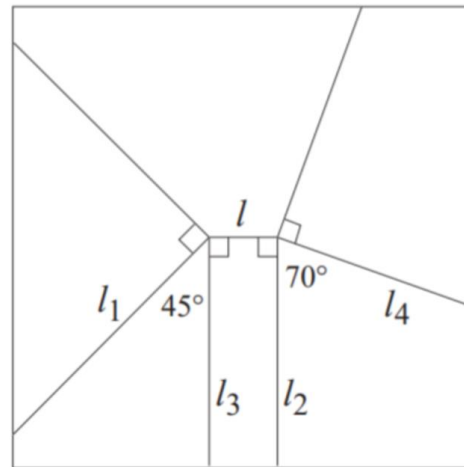
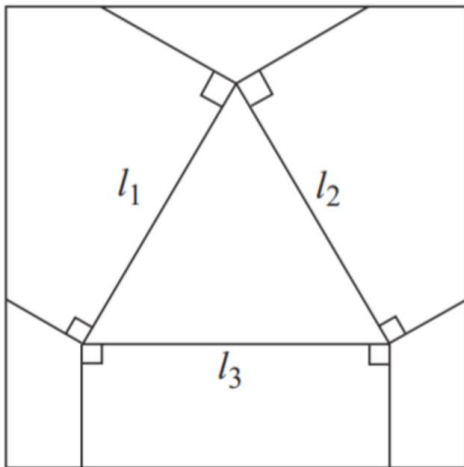
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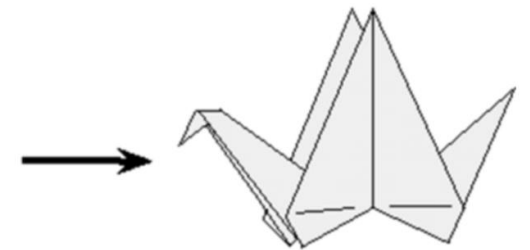
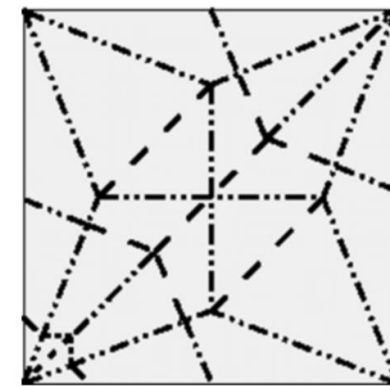
- NP.-hard problem  
(Bern, Hayes, 1996)



Zgięcie górne



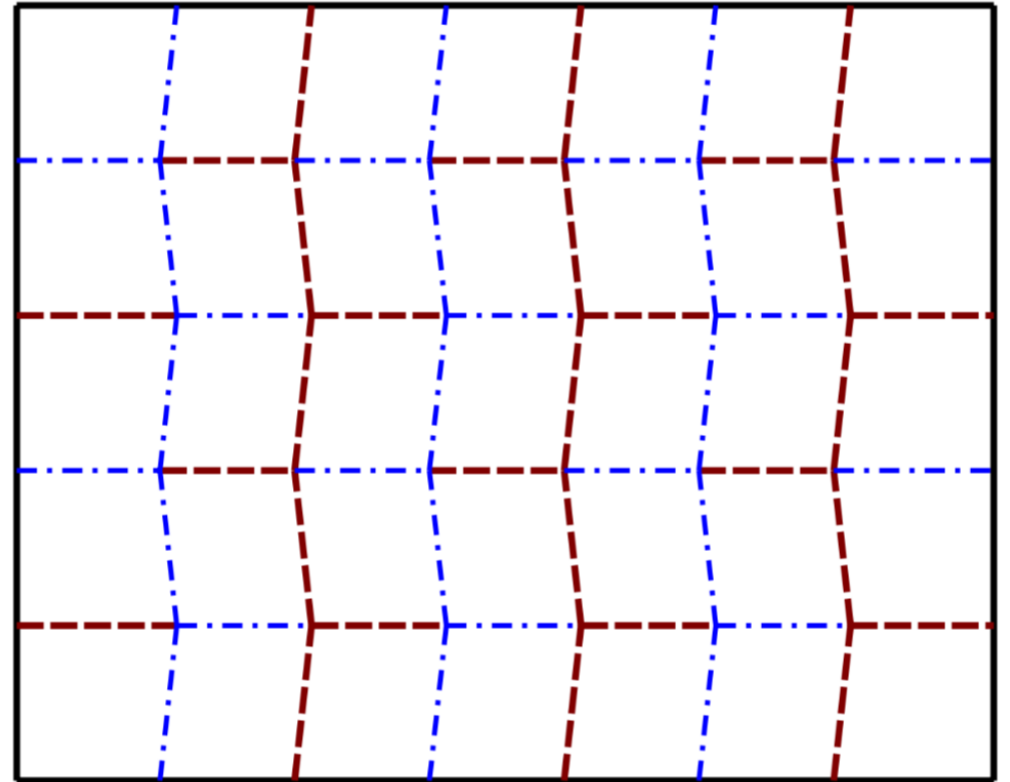
Zgięcie dolne



# MIURA'S FOLD

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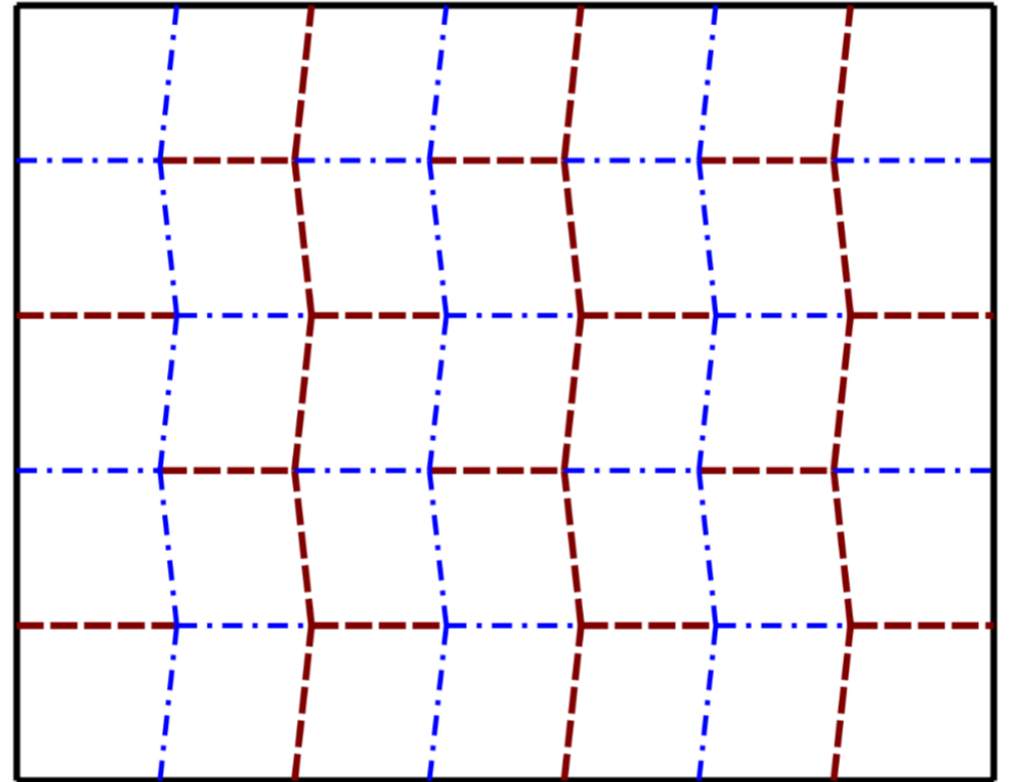
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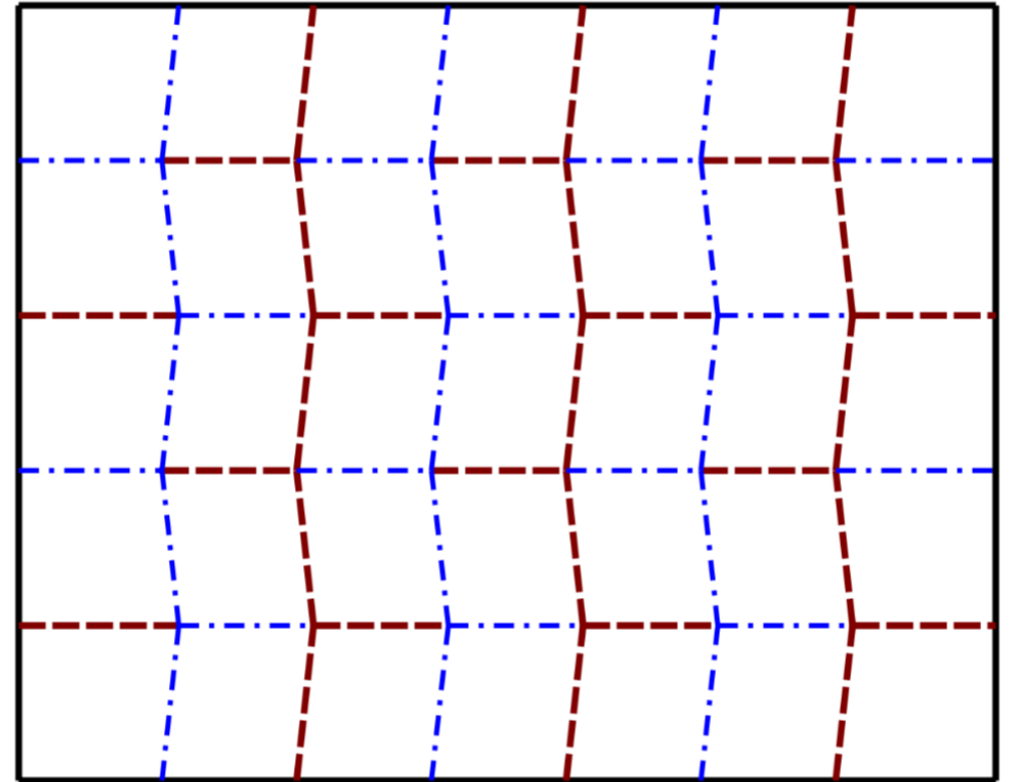




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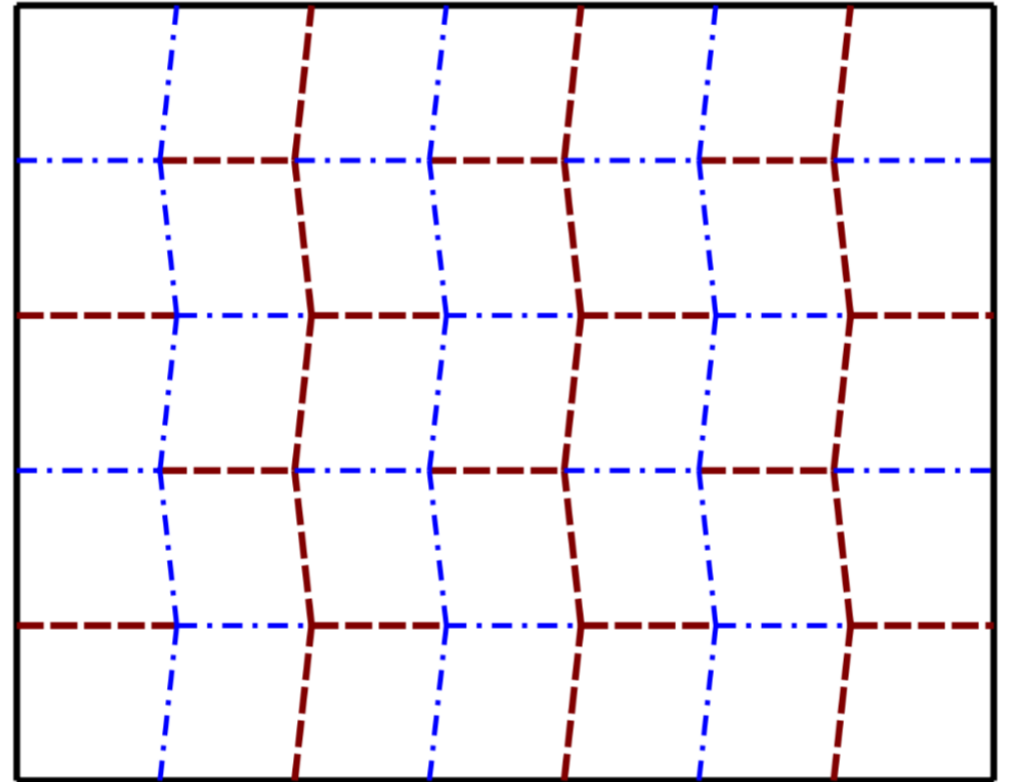
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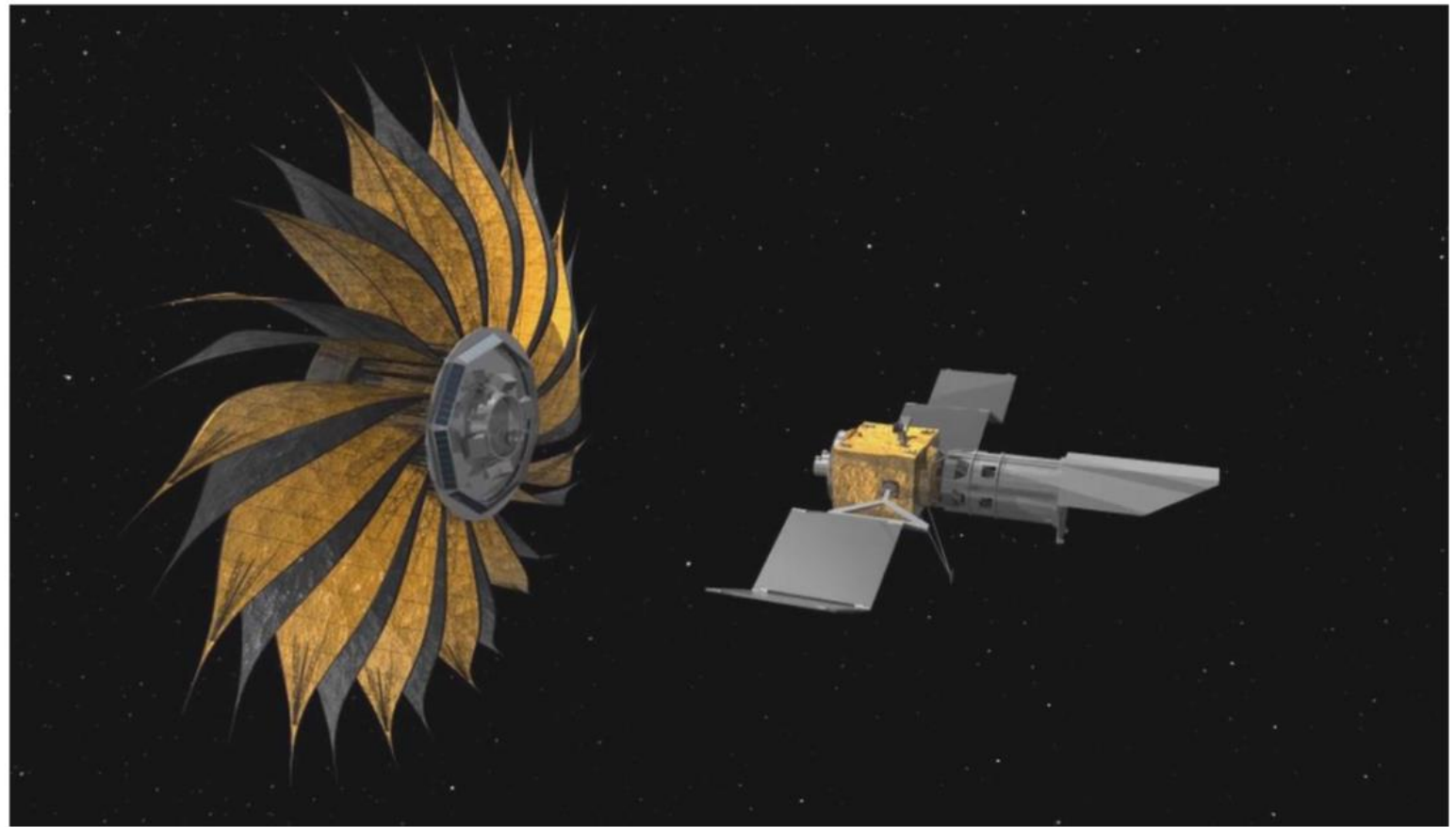
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- *There is a bijection with 3-colored special graphs*



# WHAT FOR?

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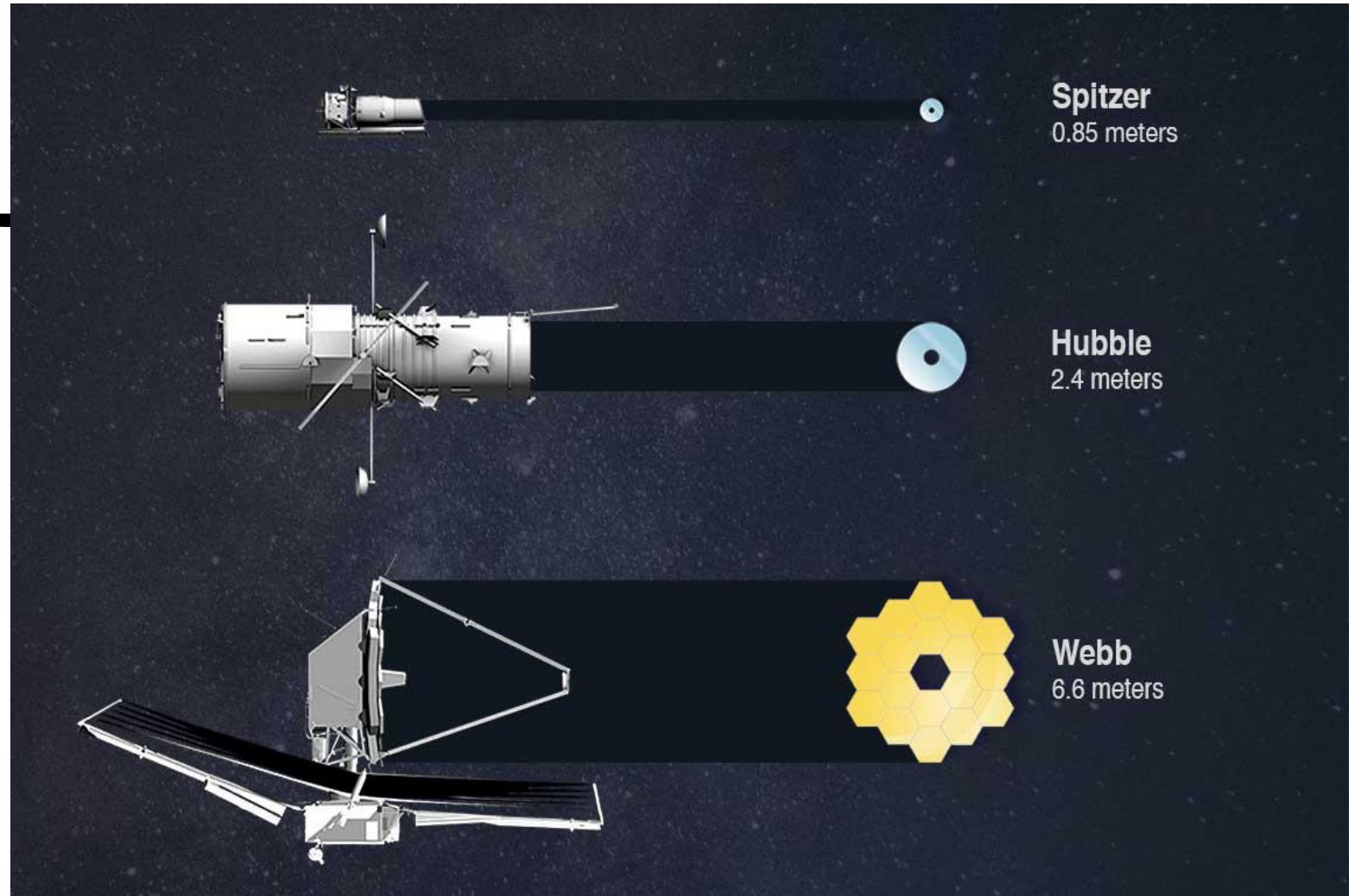
- Starshade
- Jet Propulsion Lab



- Would block the light of the star, allowing the telescope to capture an image of the planets around the star.

# WHAT FOR?

- James Webb Space Telescope
  - its sunshield was folded compactly and expanded in space

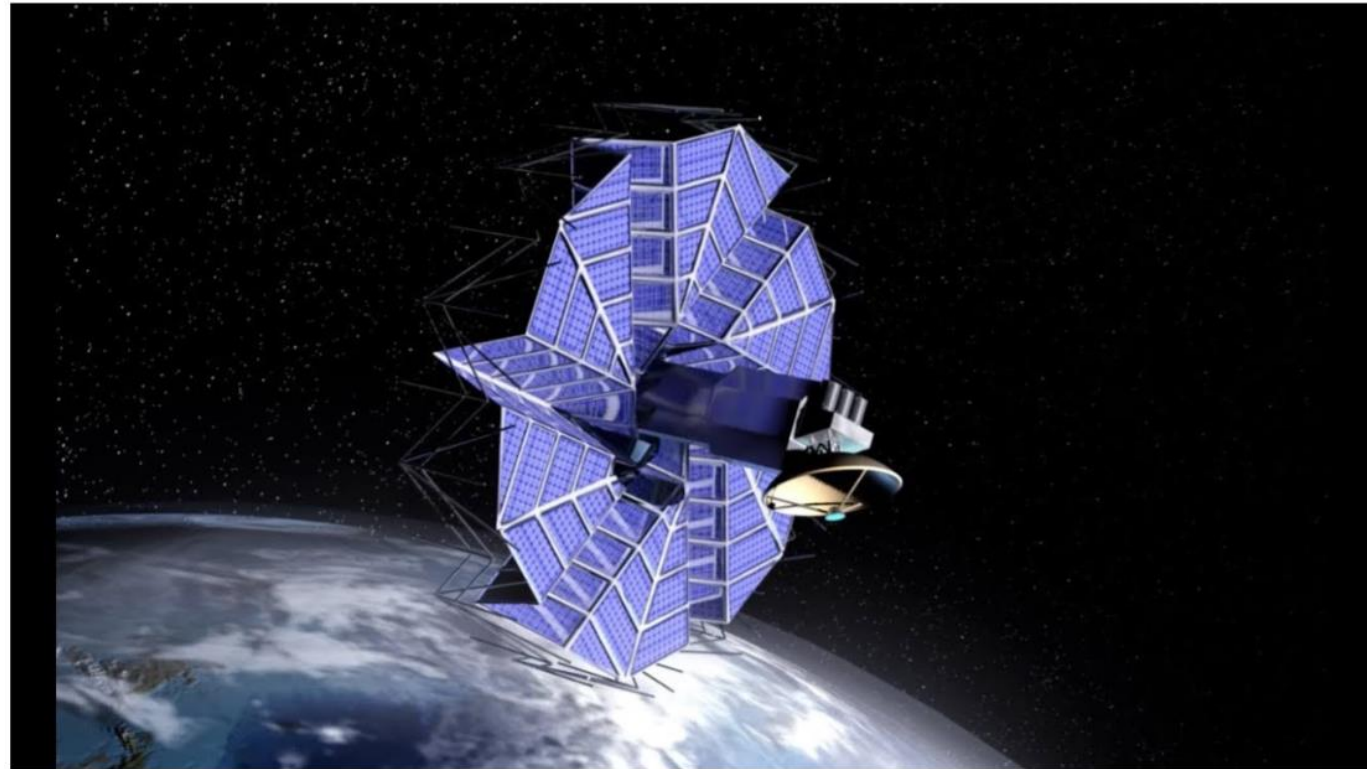
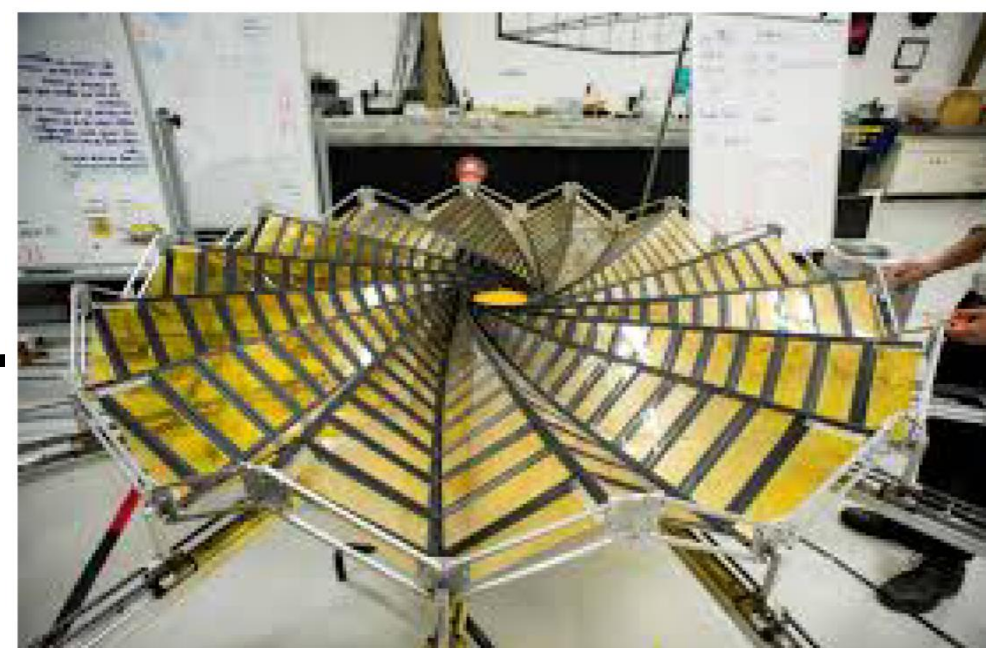




# WHAT FOR?

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- Eyeglass - a telescope that has 100 m in diameter origami lens



# MEDICINE

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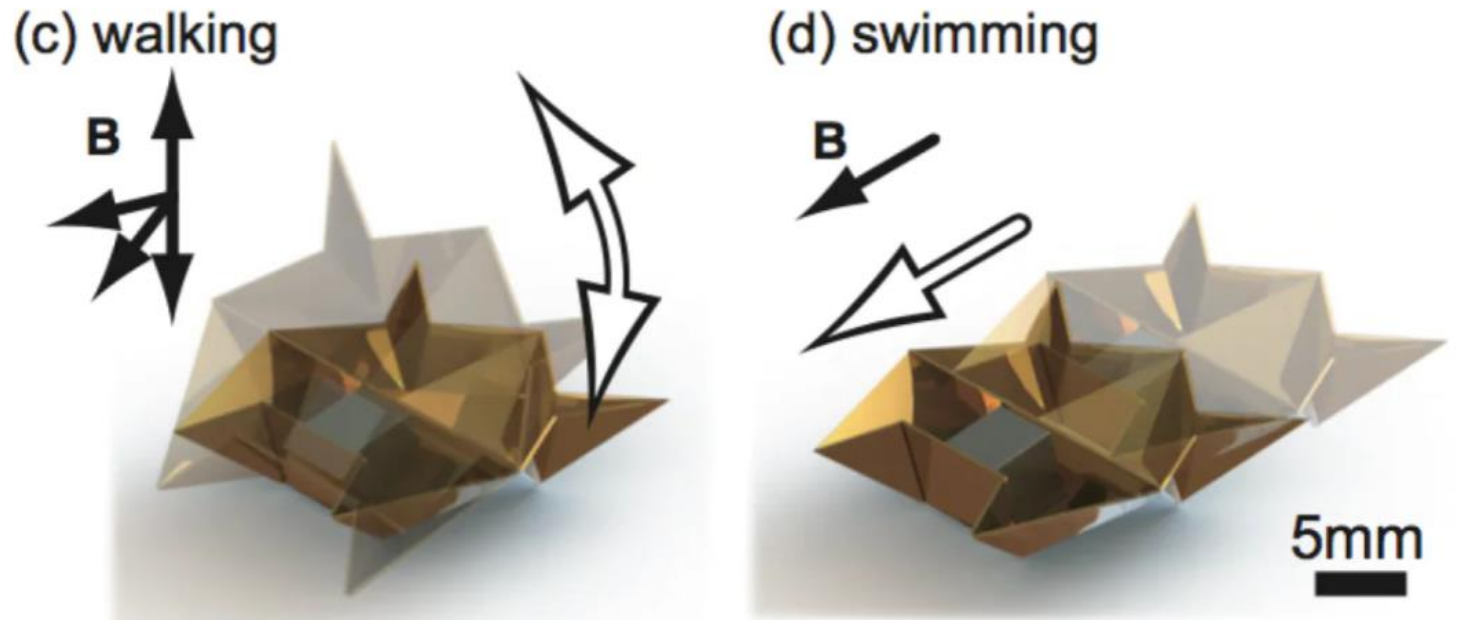
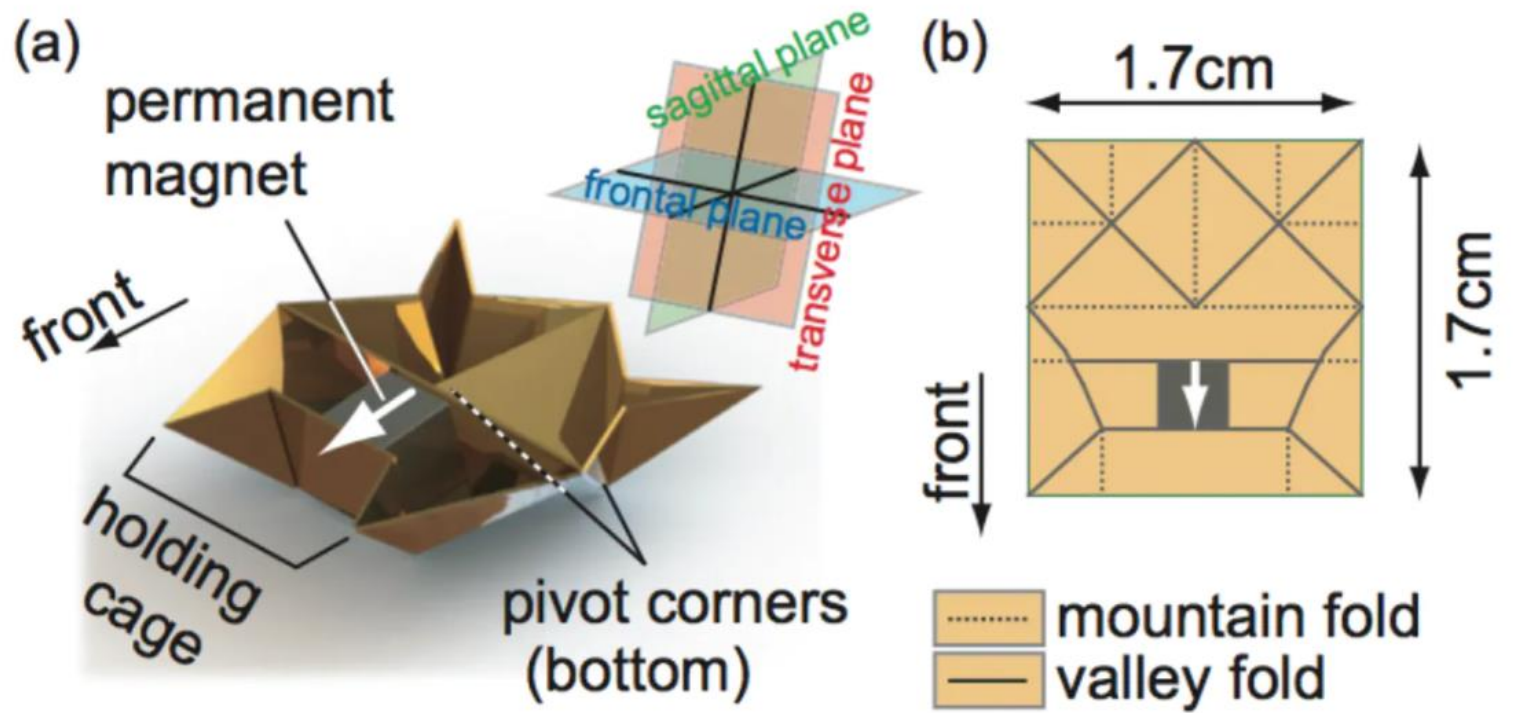
- Zhong You et al., using an origami technique water bomb, created a stent, a tube made of mesh.

A stent is used to widen narrow or weakened blood vessels.



# ORIGAMI ROBOT?

- MIT Scientists creates an origami robot which folds enough to fit into a pill. Once inside the body, it is designed to unfold on its own and move around internal organs using external magnets.

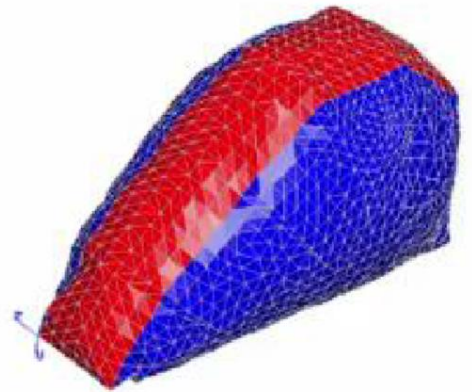
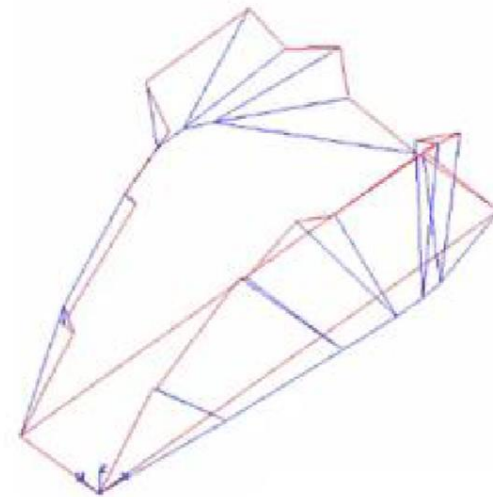
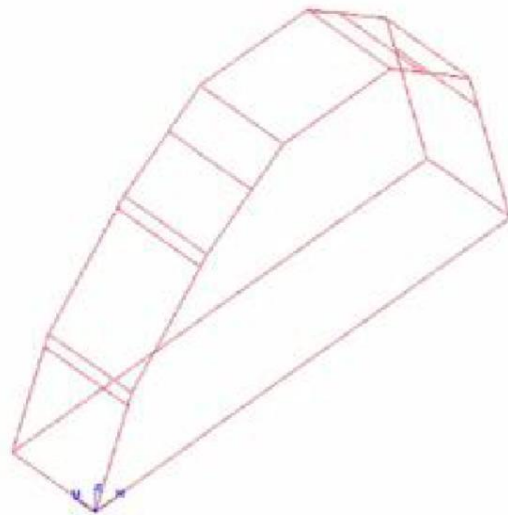




# WHAT FOR?

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- Bulletproof screens
- Airbags
- ...



# GEOMETRIES

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- Euclidean, Non-Euclidean, Affine, Projective, Convex, Algebraic, Discrete, Differential, Contact, Symplectic, Information, Fractal,  
...

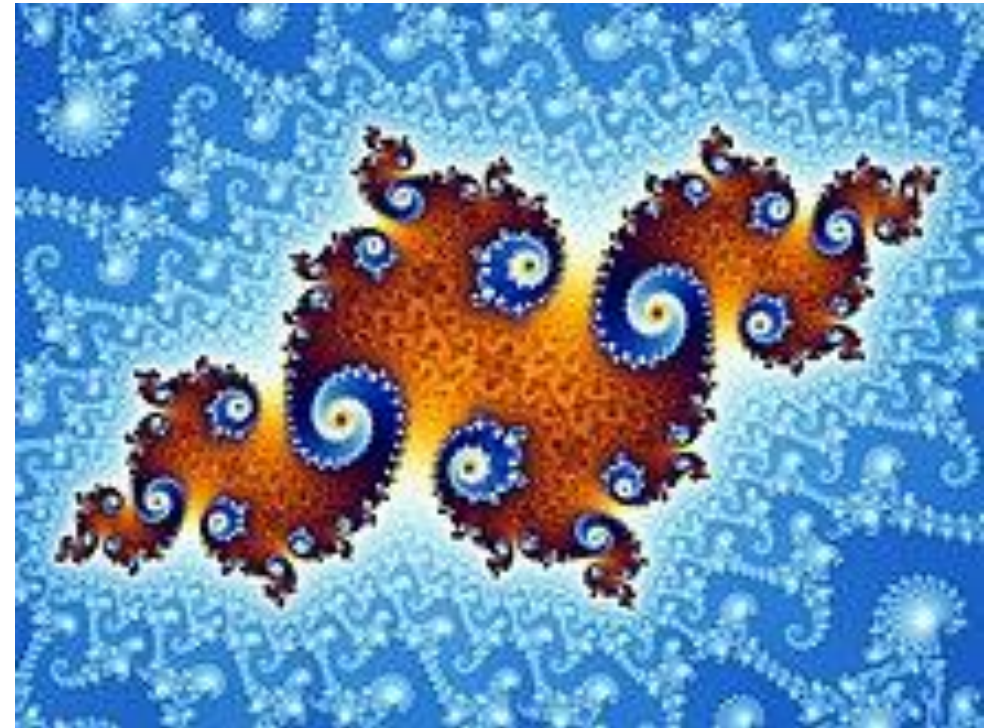




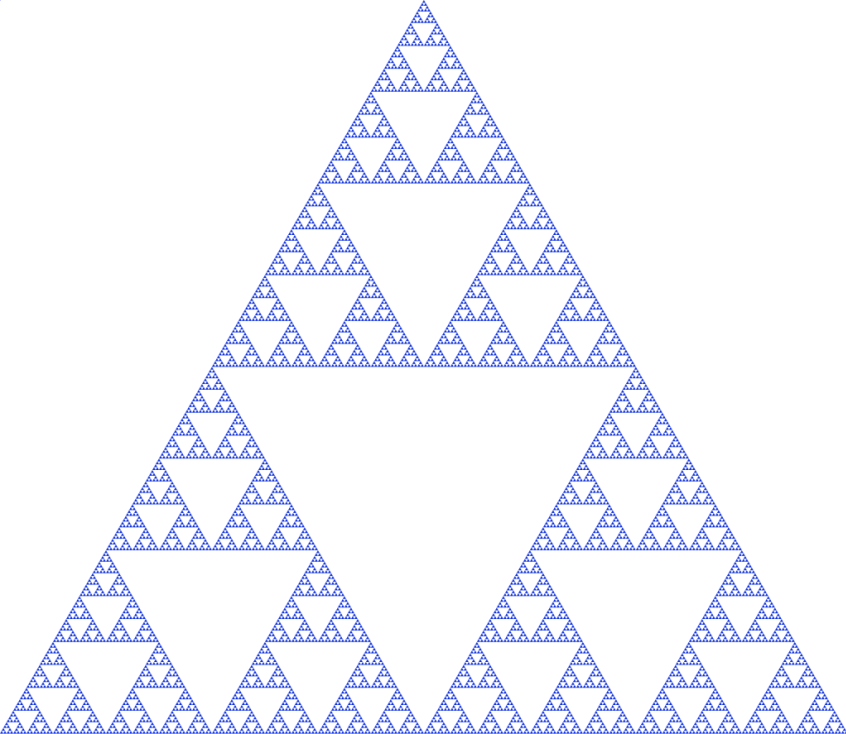
# FRACTALS

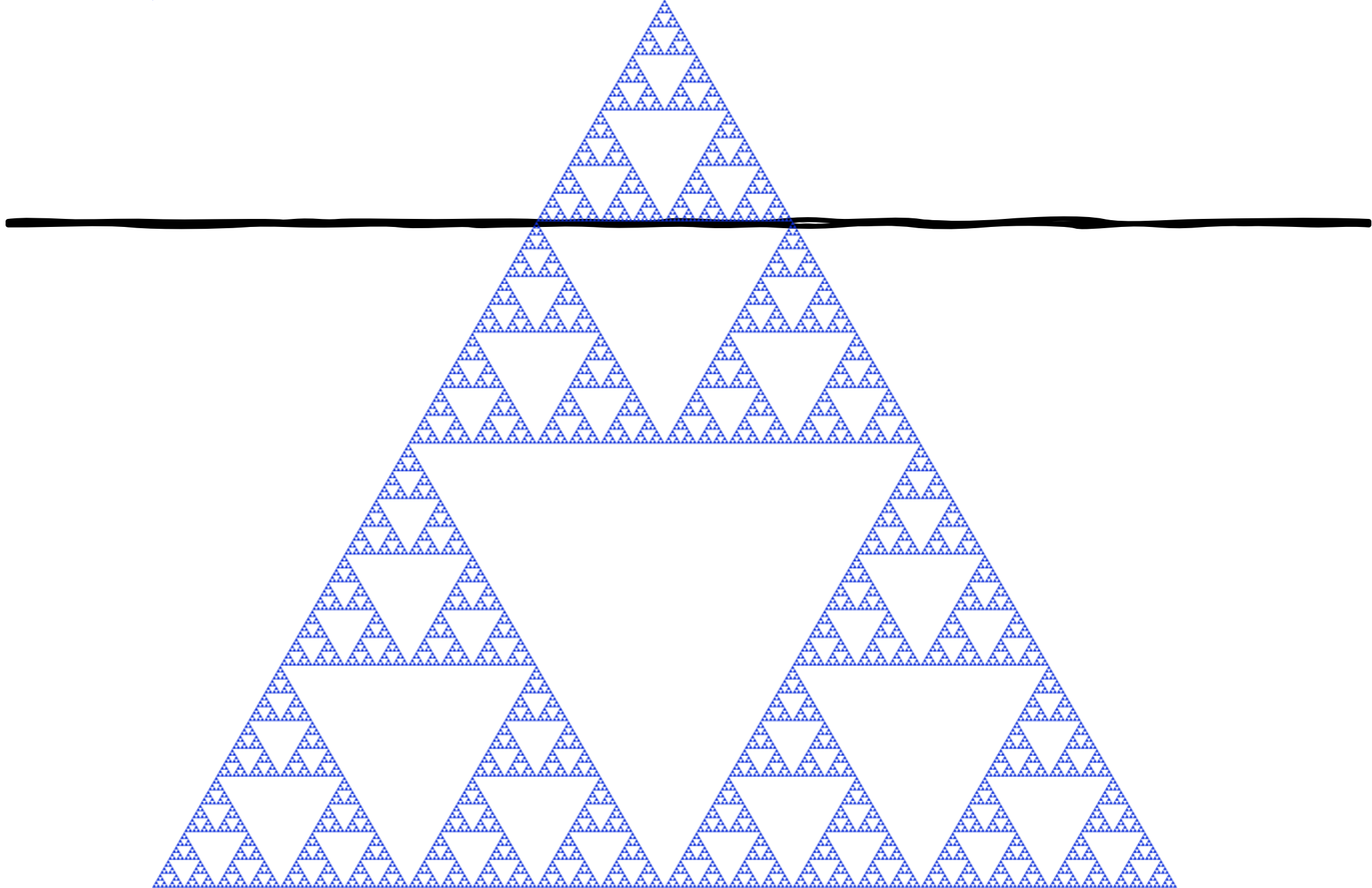
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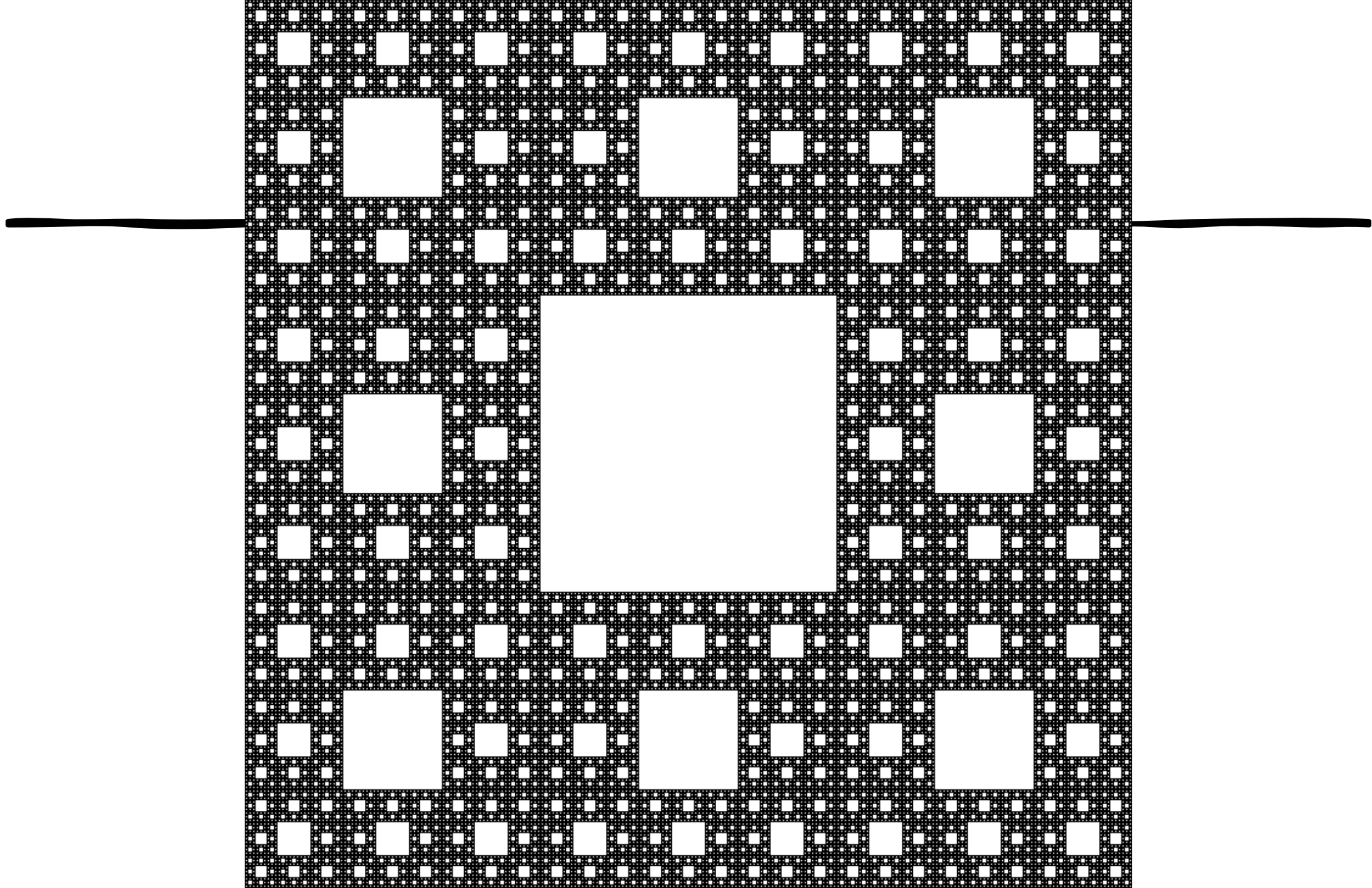
- A geometric shape that has 'the self-similarity' property



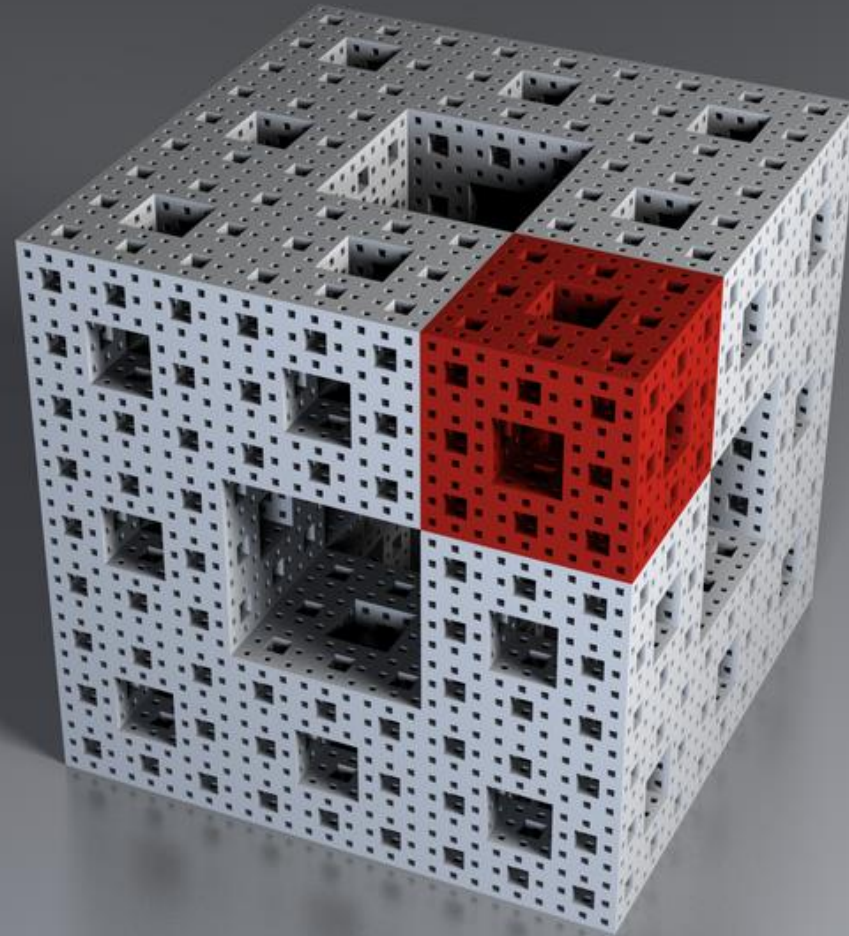
# SIERPINSKI TRIANGLE





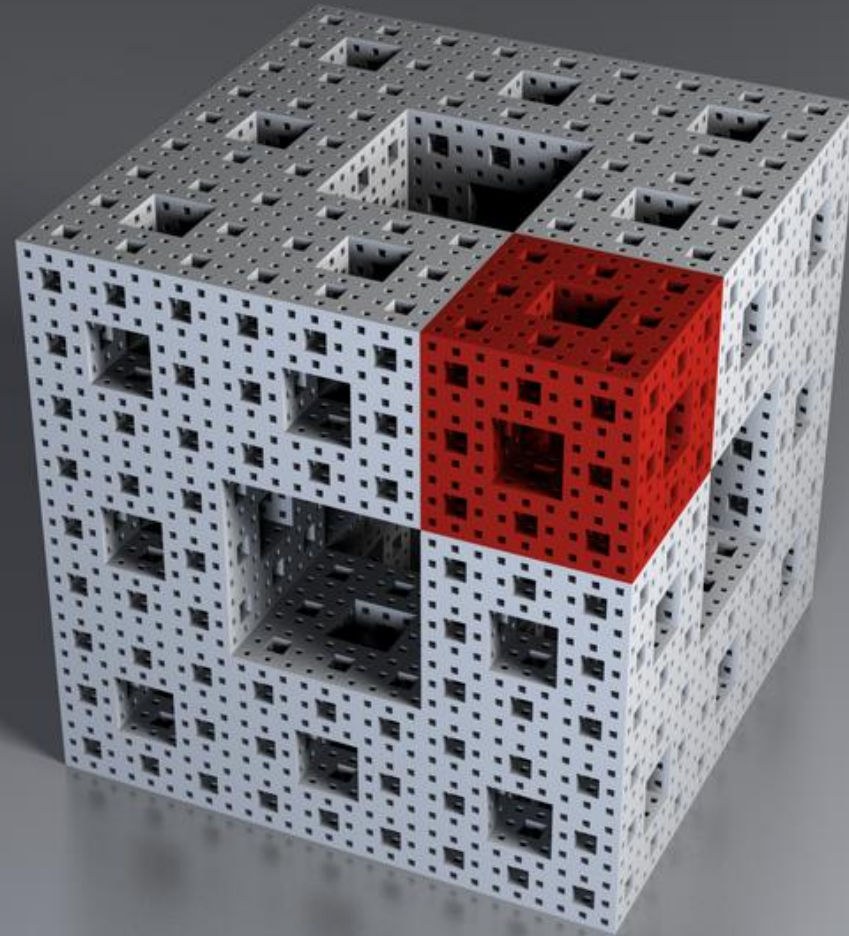


# CUBE

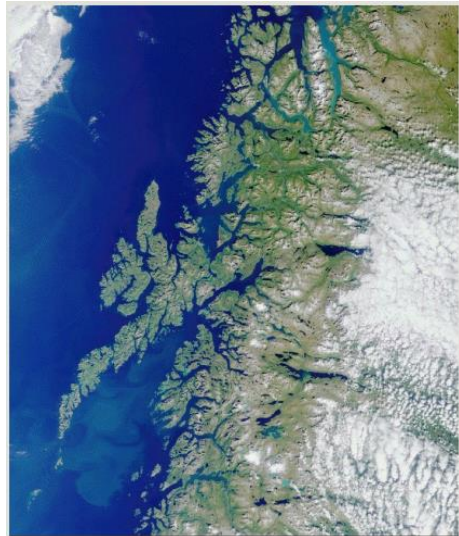




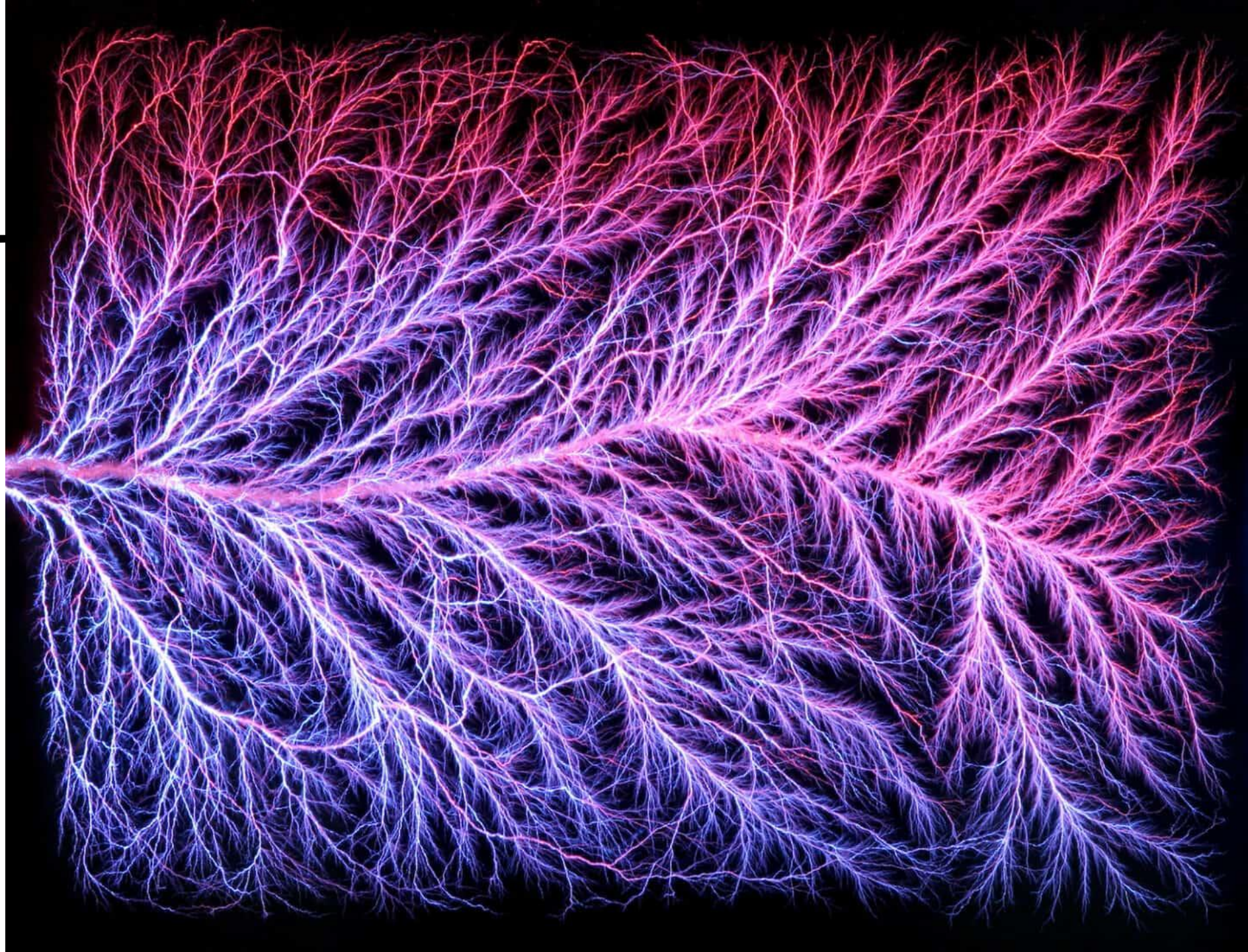
# MENGER'S CUBE



# FRACTALS IN NATURE









# DERBY, AUSTRALIA

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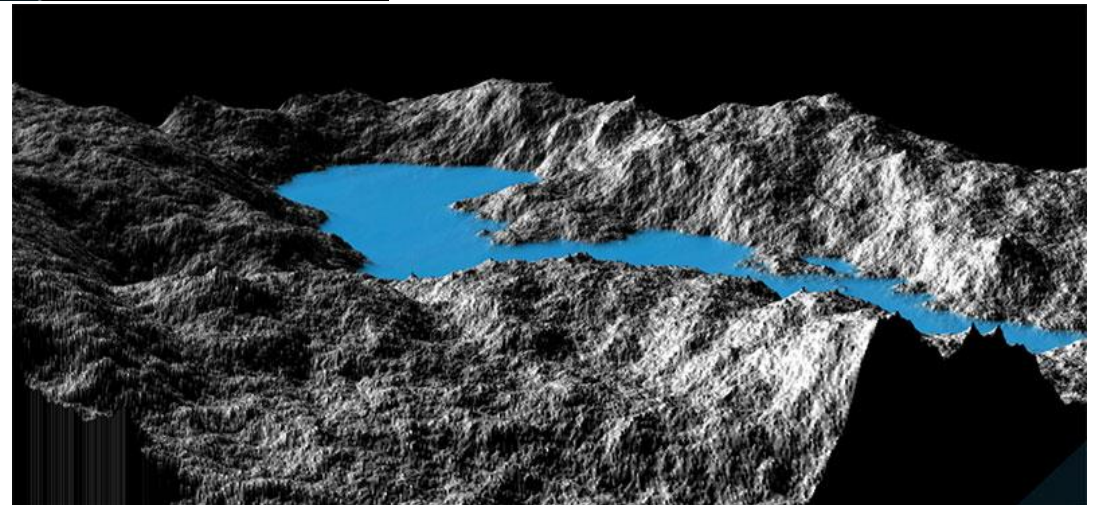
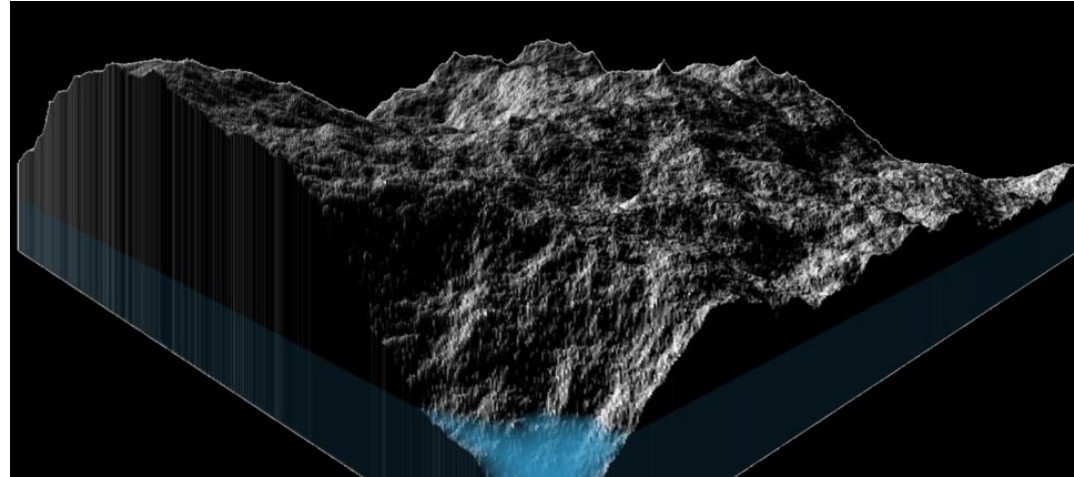




# WHAT FOR?

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- Terrain (and other structures) generators

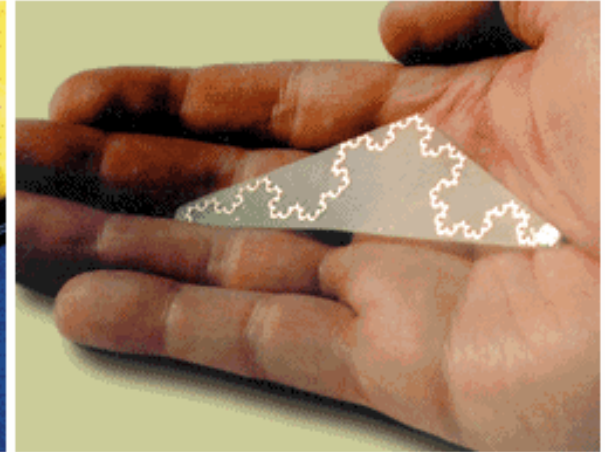
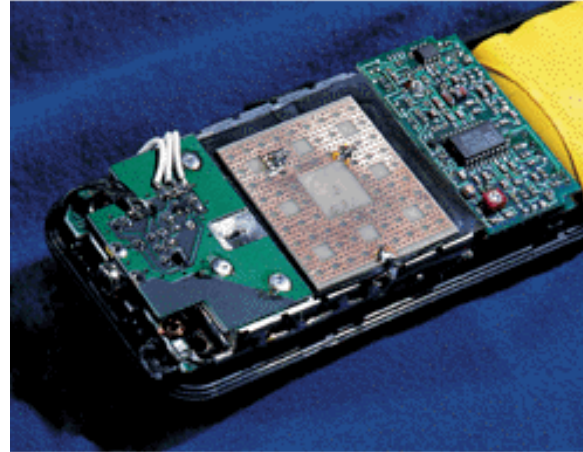






# WHAT FOR?

- Antennas (to work properly) should have some symmetries and some selfsimilarity properties



# Lindenmayer's system (L-system)

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- It consists of three elements:

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  - Rules: „F: F+F”

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    - „-” means: „turn left  $\alpha$  degrees”
  - Axiom: „F”
  - Rules: „F: F+F”

Then, the first iteration will give us the word „F+F”,



# Lindenmayer's system (L-system)

---

- It consists of three elements:
  - Alphabet
  - Starting word (axiom)
  - The rules of modifying words
- An example:
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  - Rules: „F: F+F”

Then, the first iteration will give us the word „F+F”, second: „F+F+F+F”, and the third: „F+F+F+F+F+F+F+F”.

# EXAMPLE

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- Let's consider the axiom „F--F--F” and the rule: „F:F+F--F+F”, and the angle of 60 degrees.

# EXAMPLE

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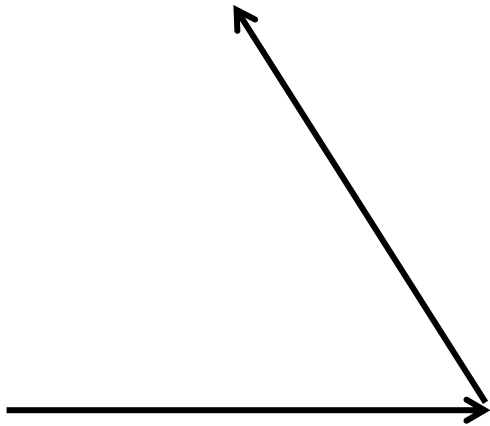
- Let's consider the axiom „ $F \dashv\vdash F \dashv\vdash F$ ” and the rule: „ $F : F + F \dashv\vdash F + F$ ”



# EXAMPLE

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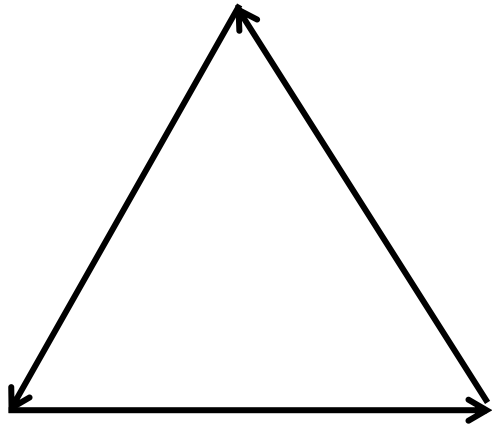




# EXAMPLE

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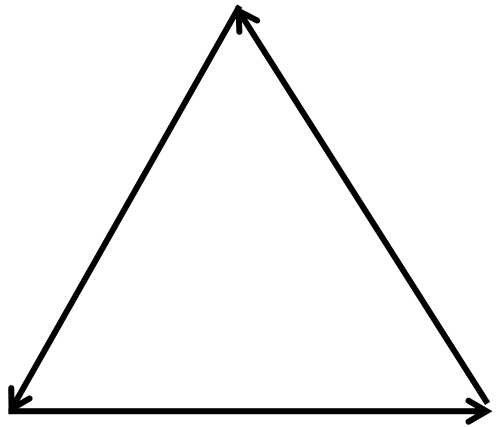
- Let's consider the axiom „F--F--F” and the rule: „F:F+F--F+F”



# EXAMPLE

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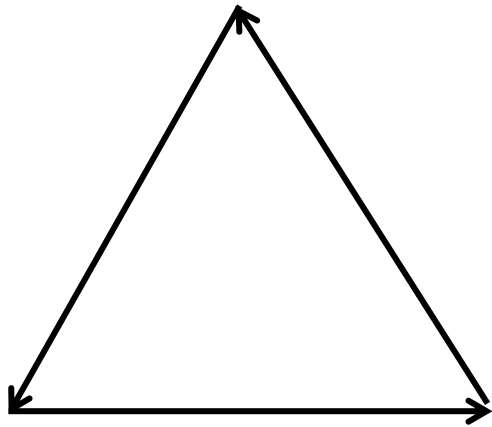
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# EXAMPLE

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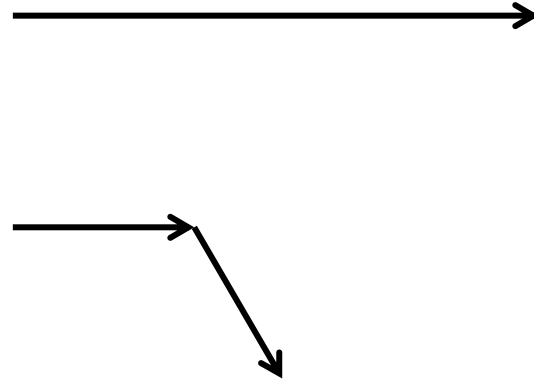
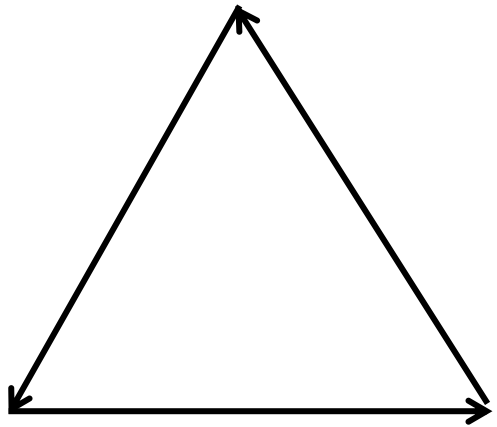
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# EXAMPLE

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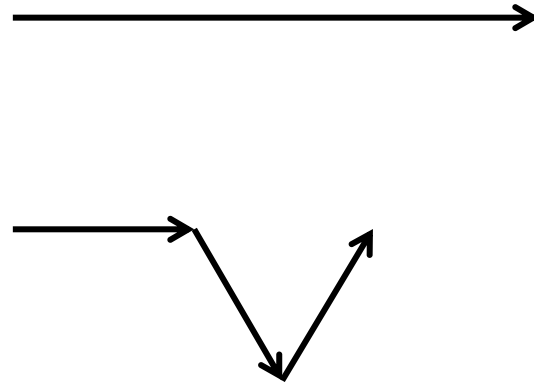
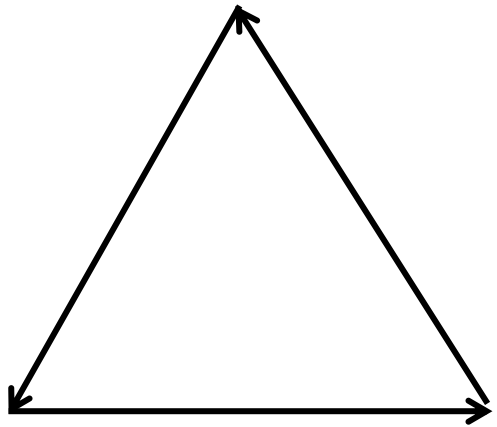
- Let's consider the axiom „F--F--F” and the rule: „F:F+F--F+F”



# EXAMPLE

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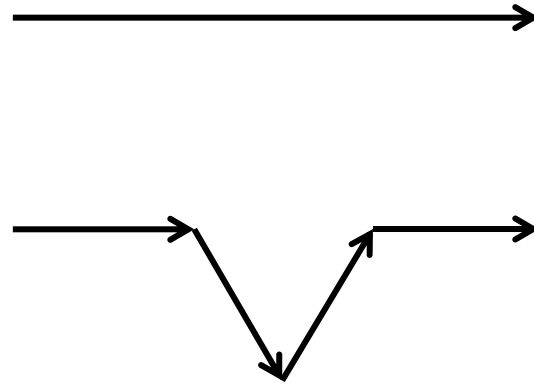
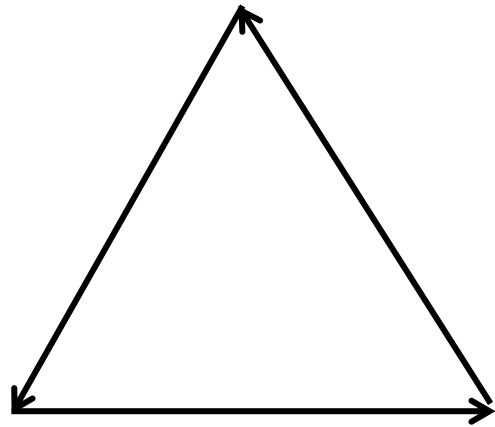
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# EXAMPLE

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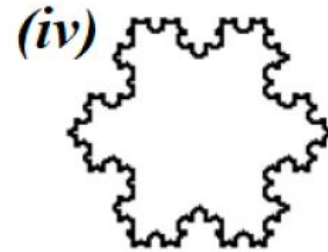
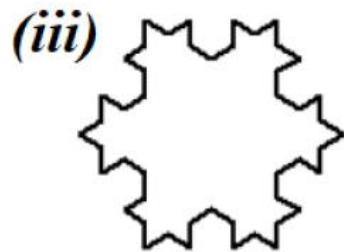
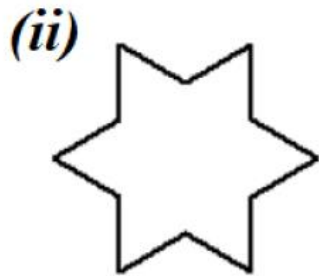
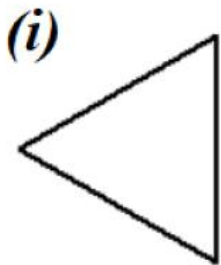
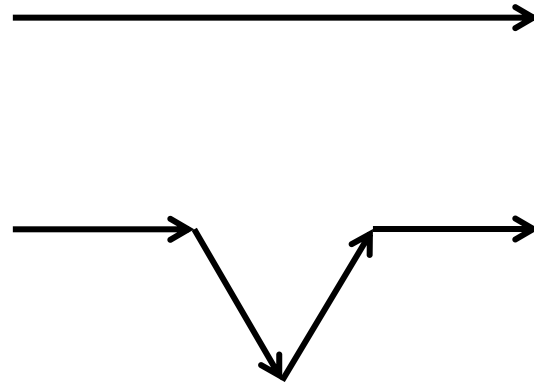
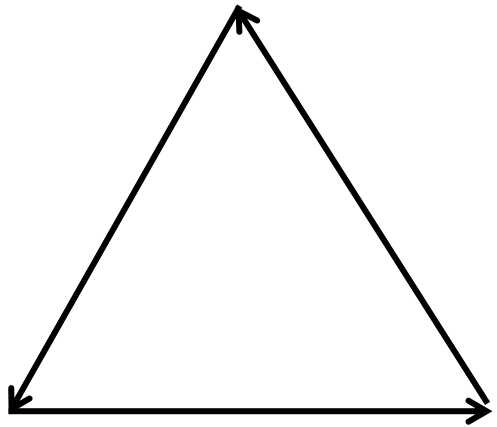




# EXAMPLE

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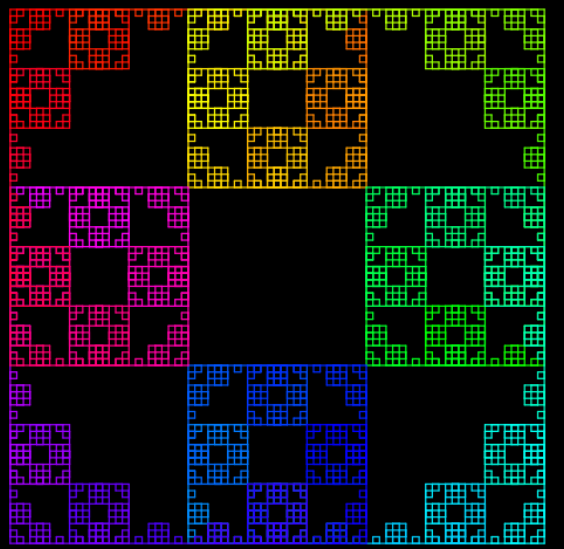
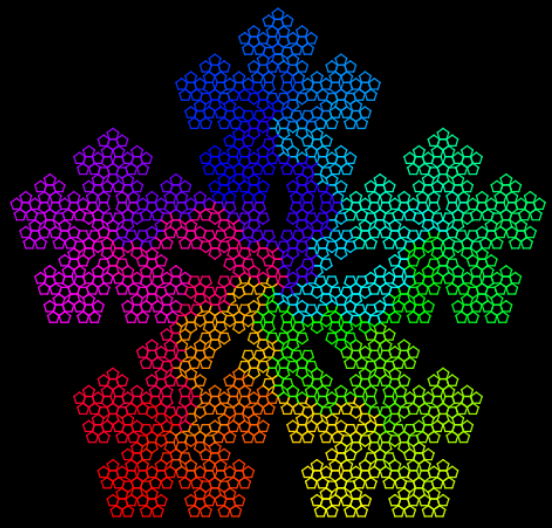
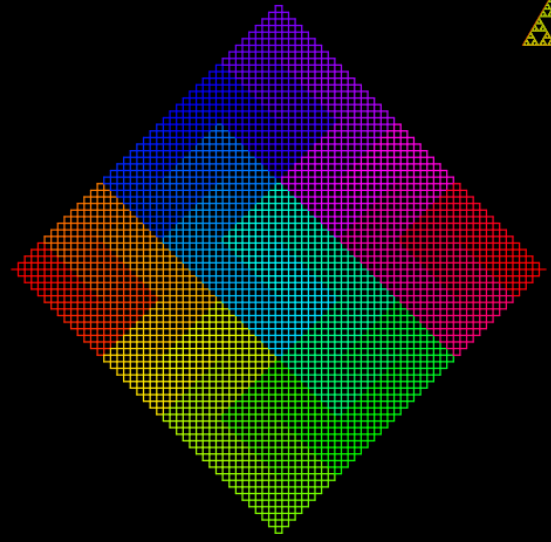
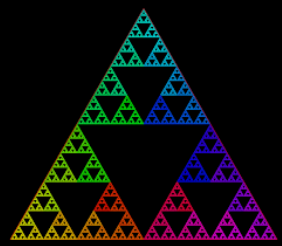
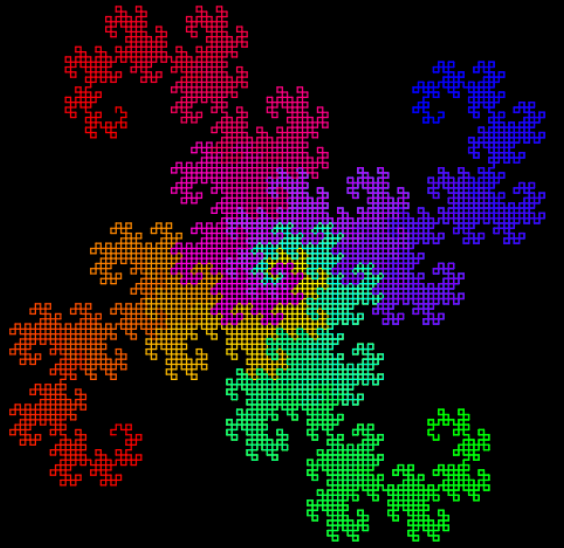
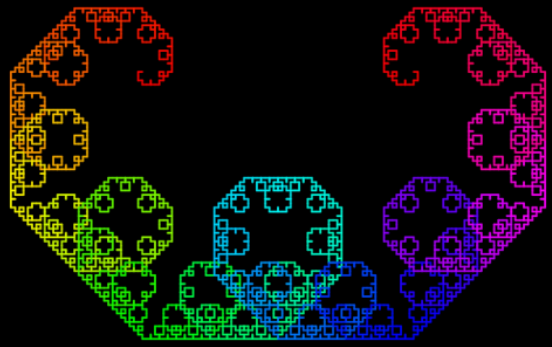
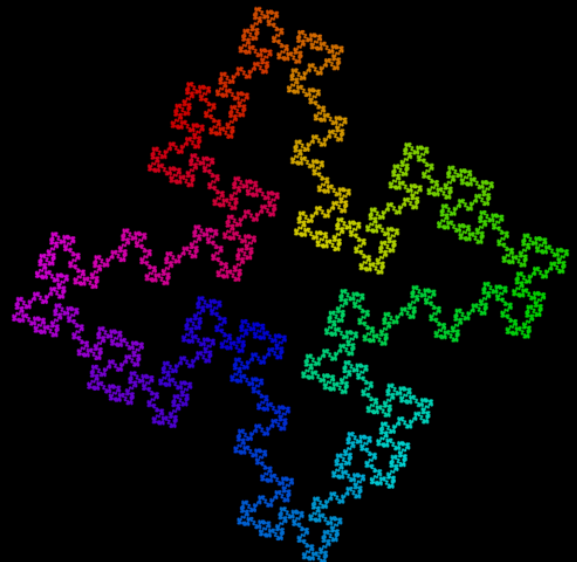


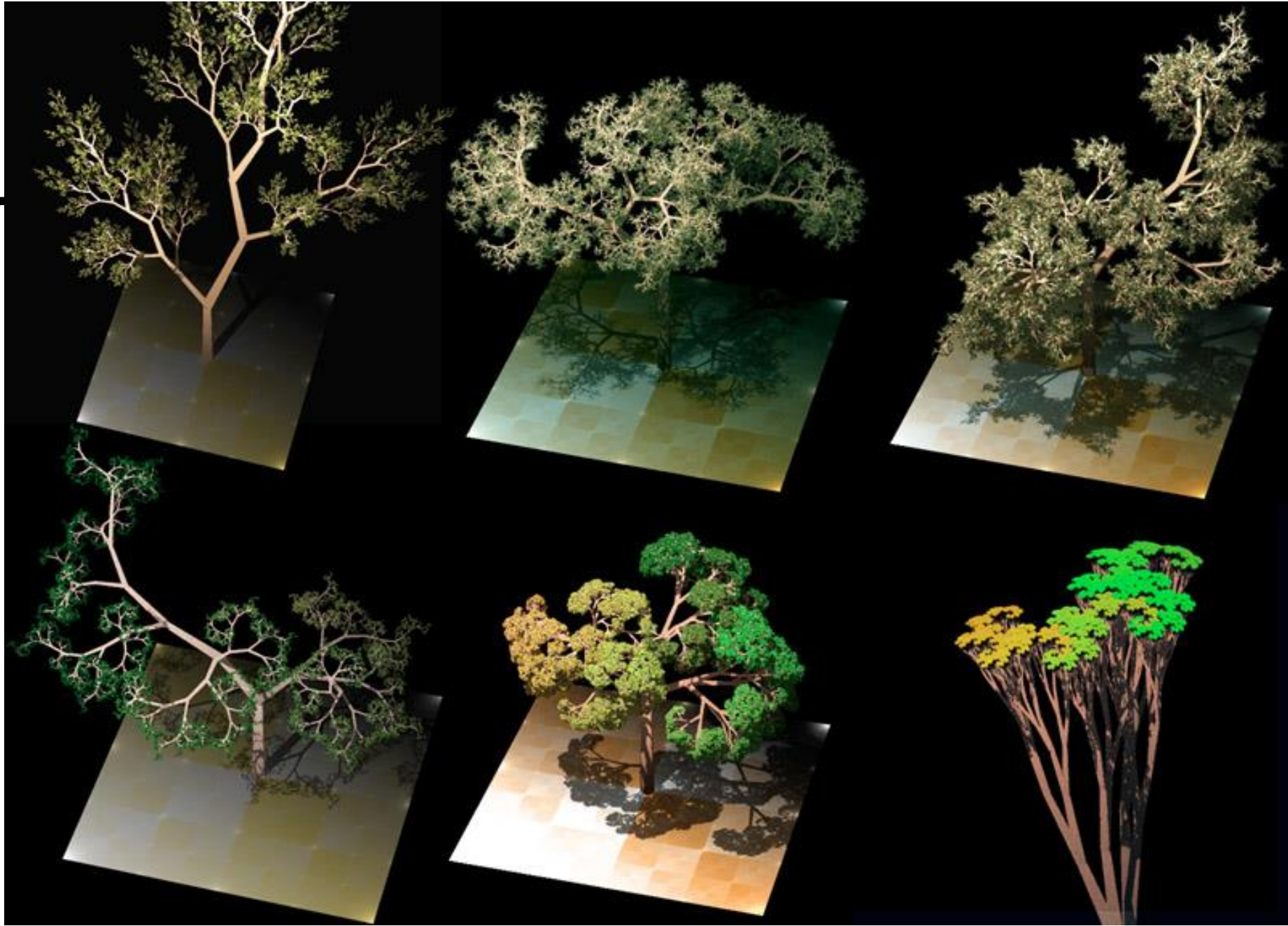
# AIRHOUSE

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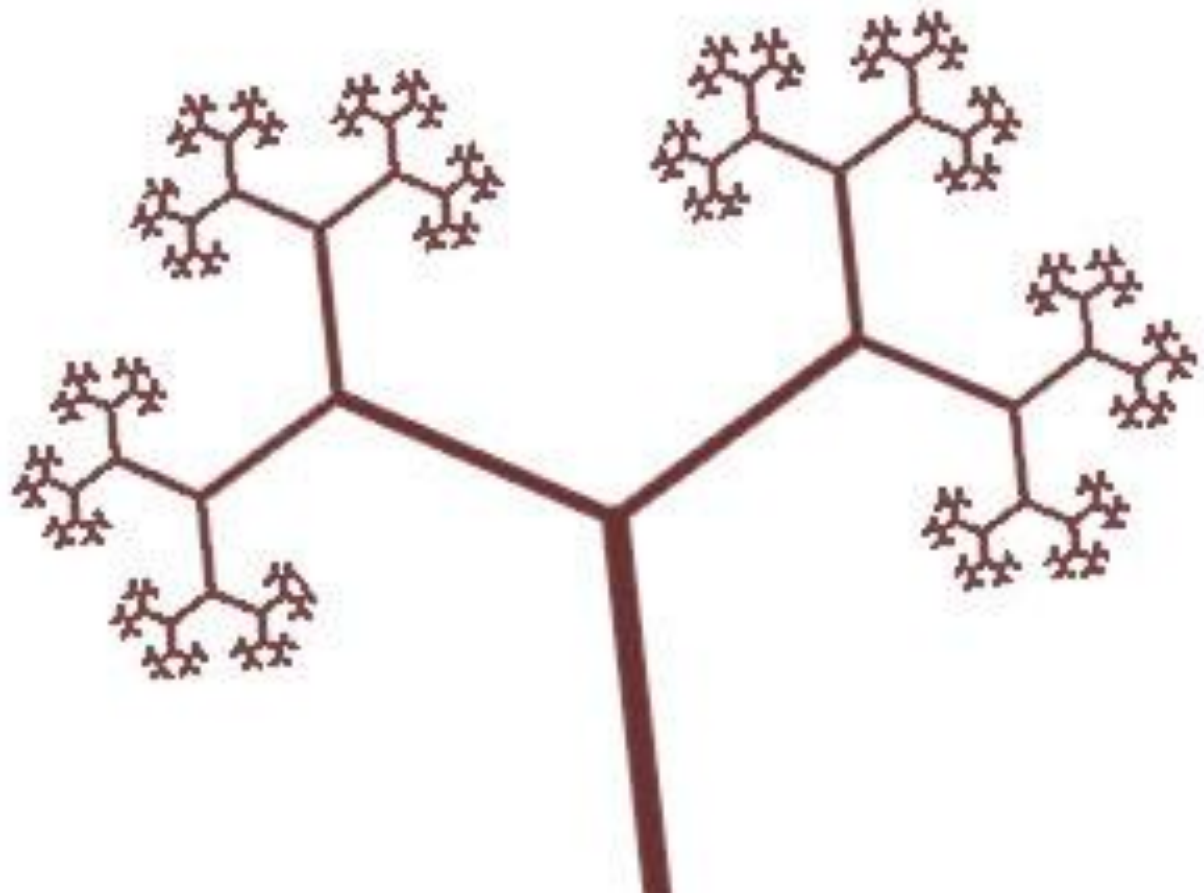










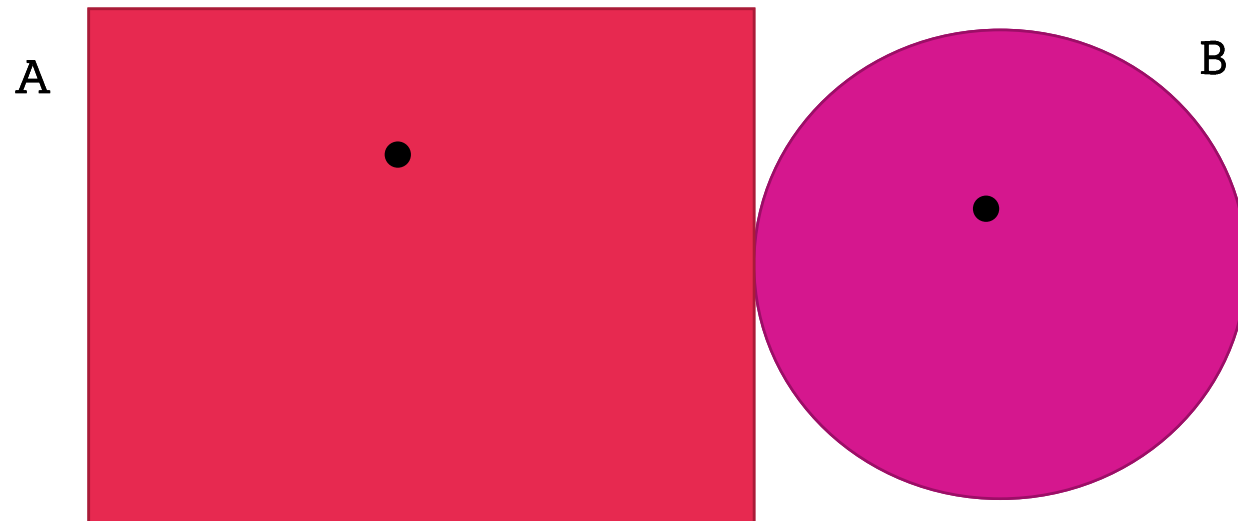




# METRIC ON COMPACT SUBSPACES OF A METRIC SPACE

---

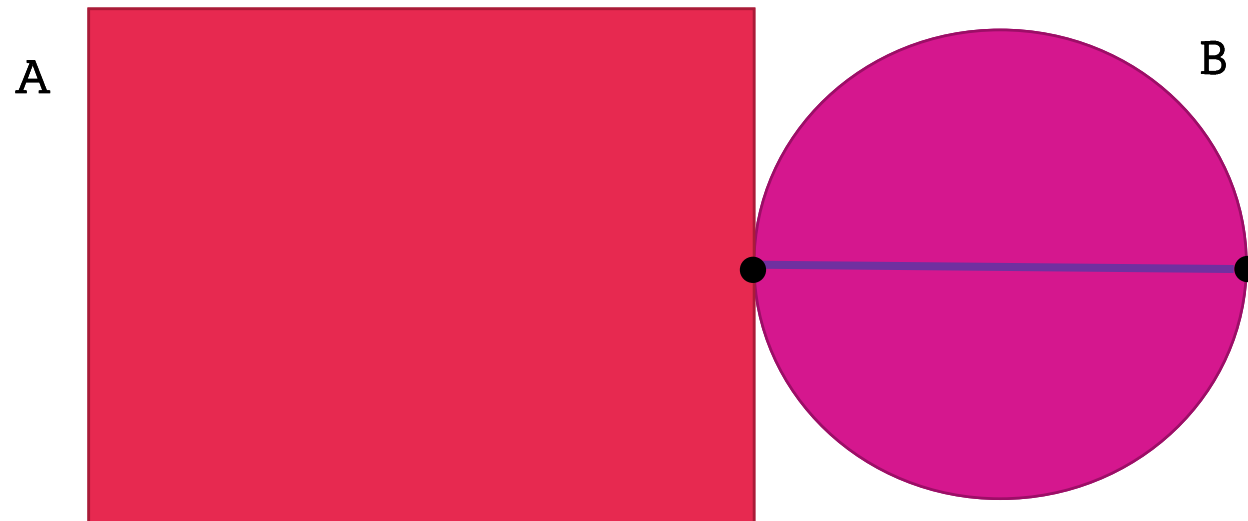
- Hausdorff metric (cat-dog metric)
- First: we introduce a dog in  $A$  and a cat in  $B$  sets, respectively.



# METRIC ON COMPACT SUBSPACES OF A METRIC SPACE

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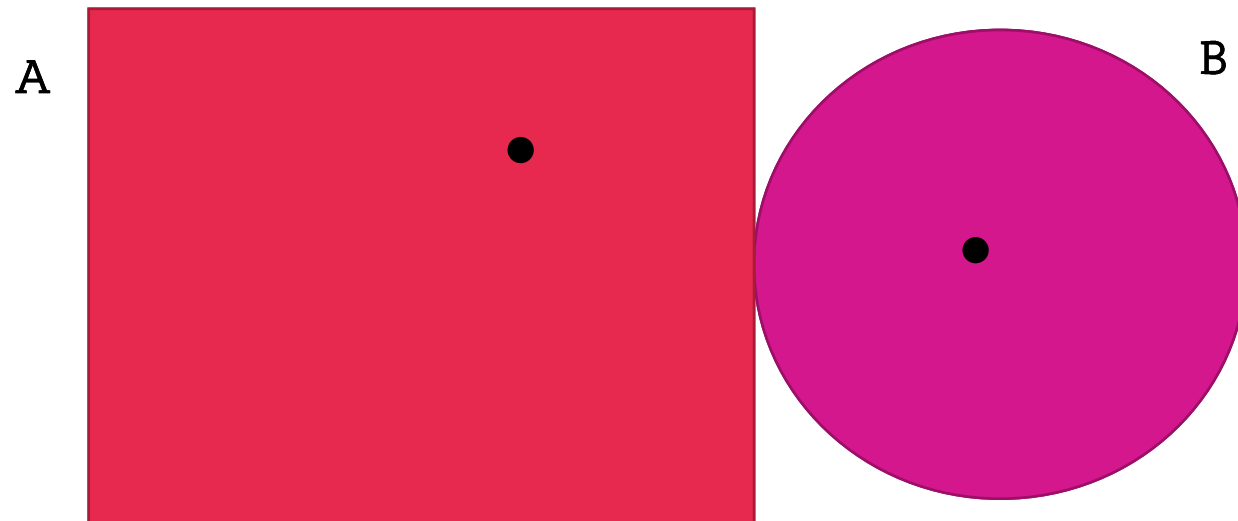
- Hausdorff metric (cat-dog metric)
- First: we introduce a dog in  $A$  and a cat in  $B$  sets, respectively. Now we write down the „equilibrium“ distance.



# METRIC ON COMPACT SUBSPACES OF A METRIC SPACE

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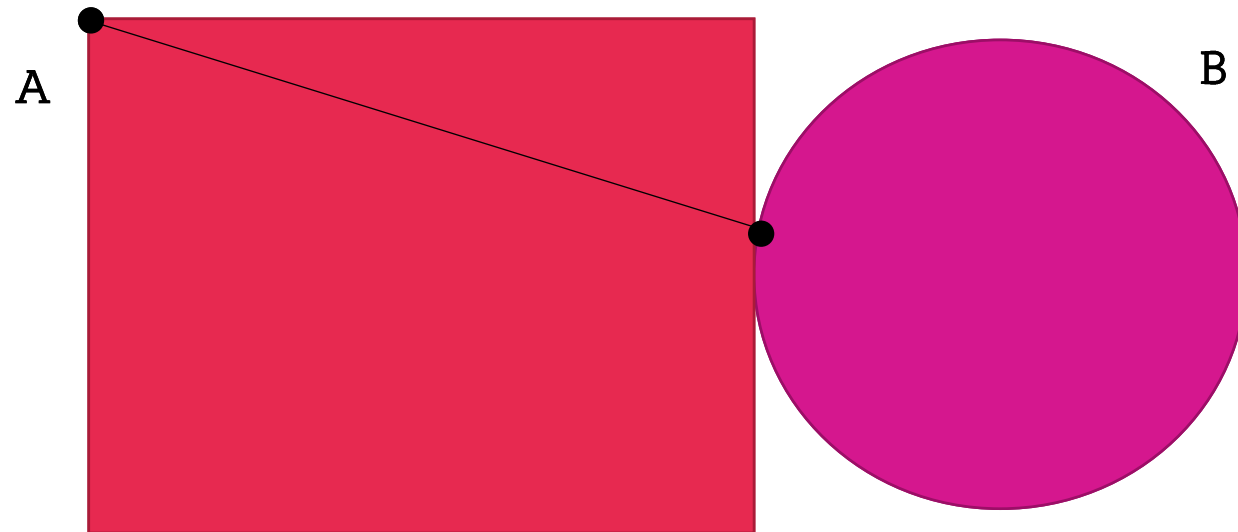
- Hausdorff metric (cat-dog metric)
- Now, we switch them.



# METRIC ON COMPACT SUBSPACES OF A METRIC SPACE

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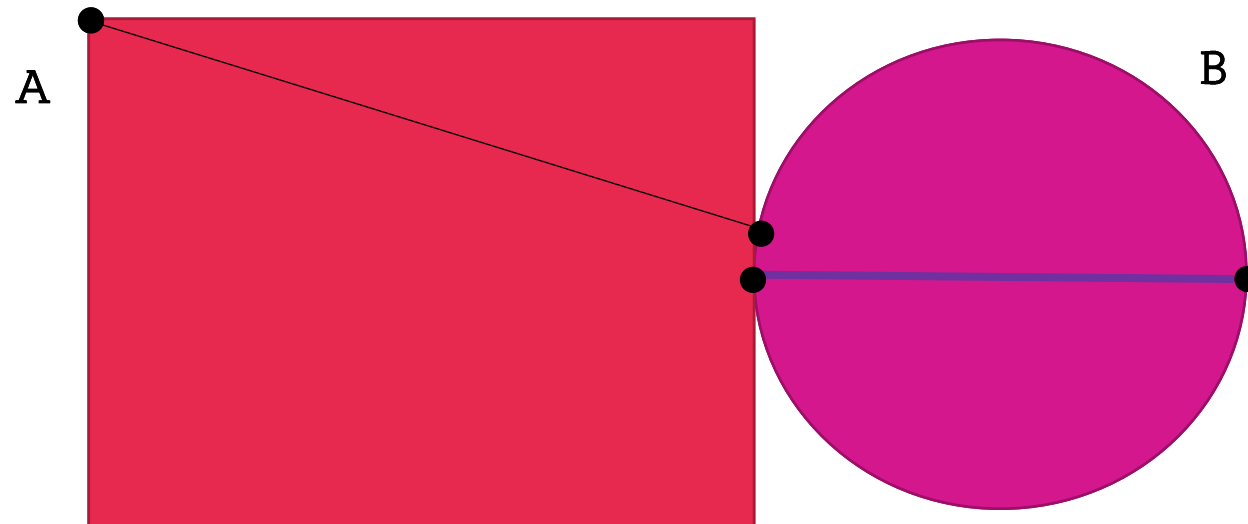
- Hausdorff metric (cat-dog metric)
- Now, we switch them. Also, we write down the equilibrium distance



# METRIC ON COMPACT SUBSPACES OF A METRIC SPACE

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- Hausdorff metric (cat-dog metric)
- Now, we switch them. Also, we write down the equilibrium distance in this case.
- Then, the Hausdorff distance is the smallest of these two numbers.

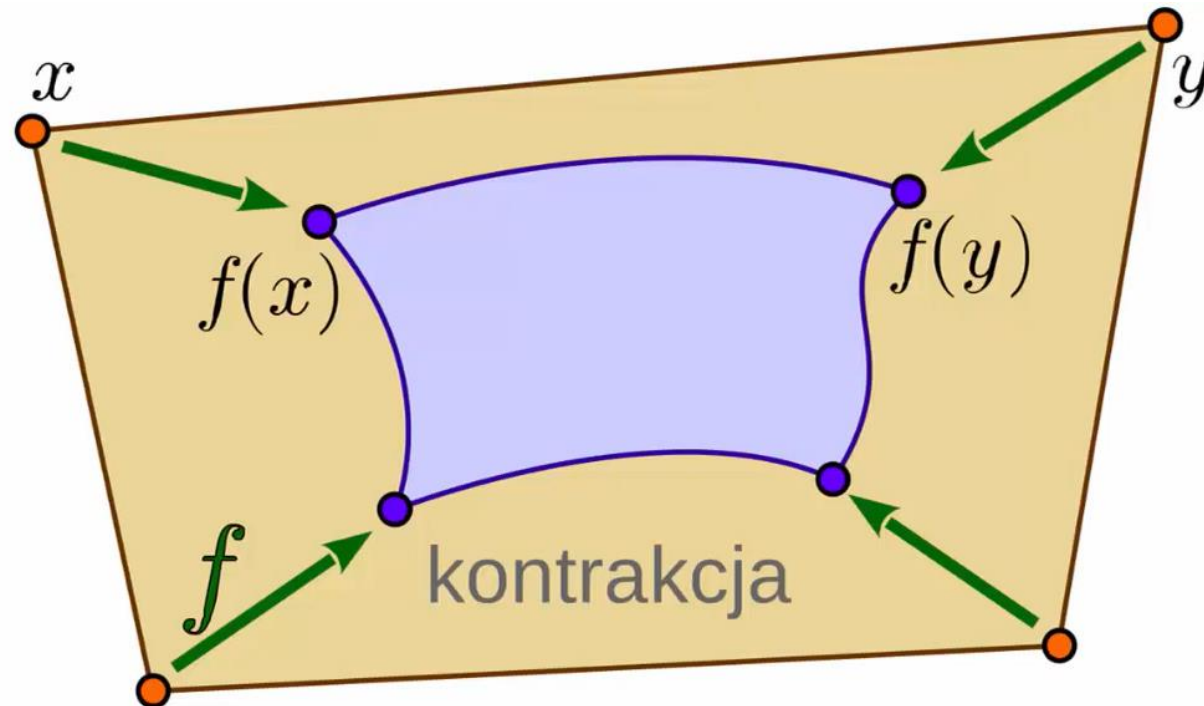


$$d_H(X, Y) = \max \{ d_{XY}, d_{YX} \} = \max \left\{ \max_{x \in X} \min_{y \in Y} d(x, y), \max_{y \in Y} \min_{x \in X} d(x, y) \right\}$$

# CONTRACTION

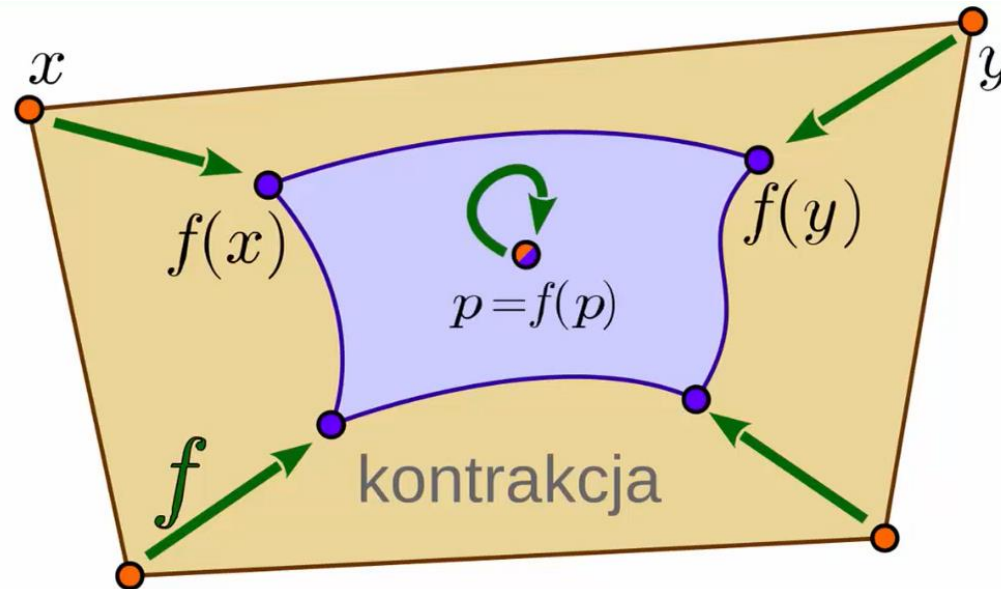
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- Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space. Then, a function  $f: X \rightarrow X$  is a contraction when there exist a constant  $C < 1$  for which  $d(f(x), f(y)) < Cd(x, y)$ .



# BANACH FIXED-POINT THEOREM


- If  $(X, d)$  is a complete metric space, and  $f: X \rightarrow X$  is a contraction, then there exists the unique point  $p$  such that  $f(p) = p$ .




Furthermore,  $p = \lim_n f^n(x)$ .





01:47 

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3.2.1..1.2.3

SAMSUNG







# THEOREM

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- If  $(X, d)$  is complete metric space, then the space of all compact subsets, with Hausdorff metric, is also complete.
- So we can apply Banach fixed-point theorem, if we can find some contractions.

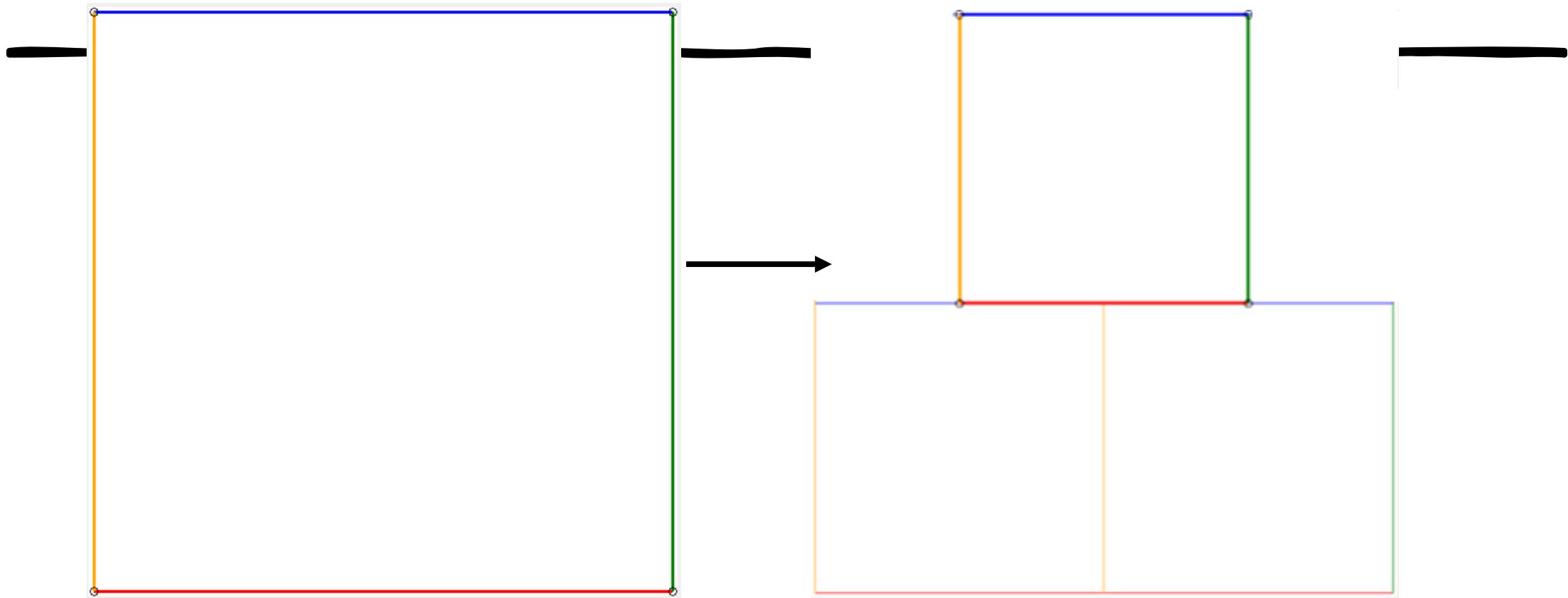
# MANY CONTRACTIONS (HUTCHINSON OPERATOR)

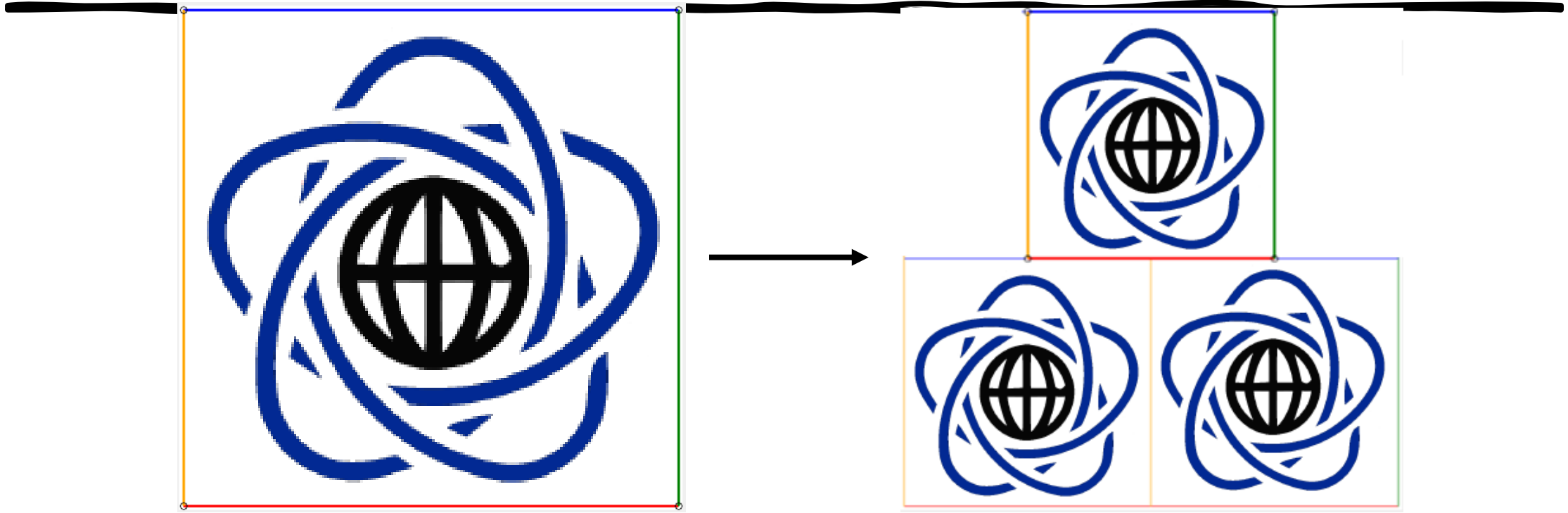
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- Let  $f_i$  be contractions on  $(X, d)$ . Let  $S$  be compact subset of  $X$ . Let

$$H(S) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n f_i(S).$$

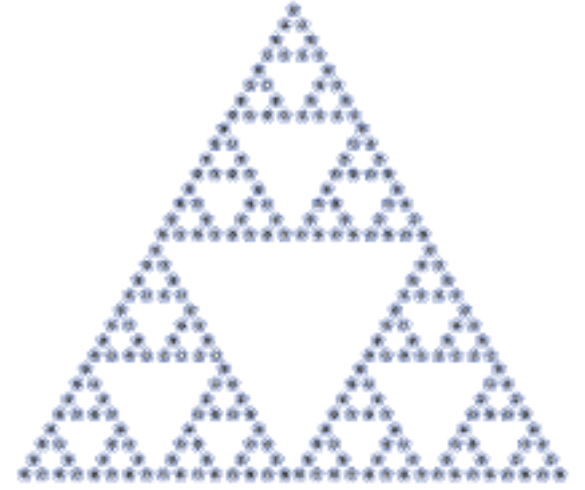
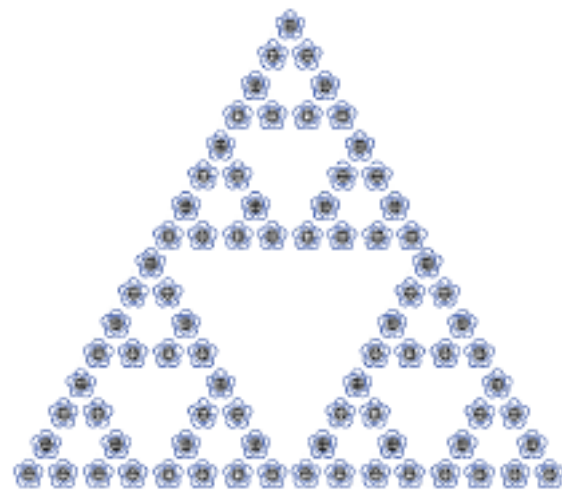
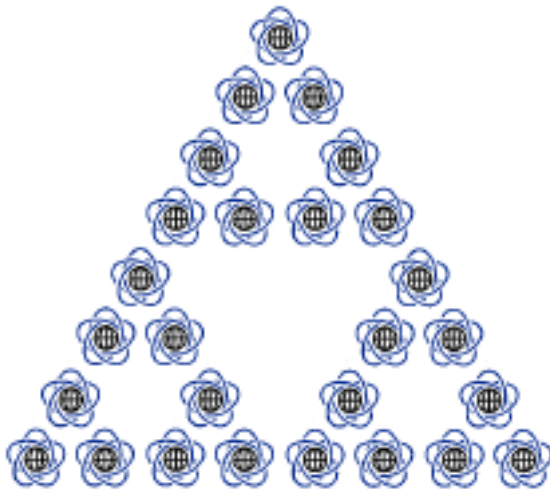
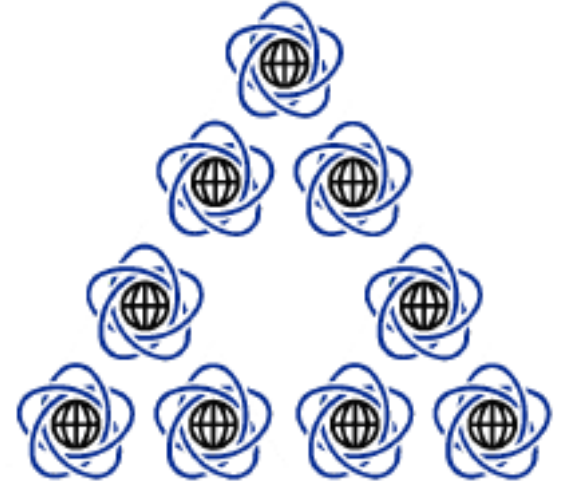
Then,  $H$  is a Hutchinson operator, and it is a contraction.



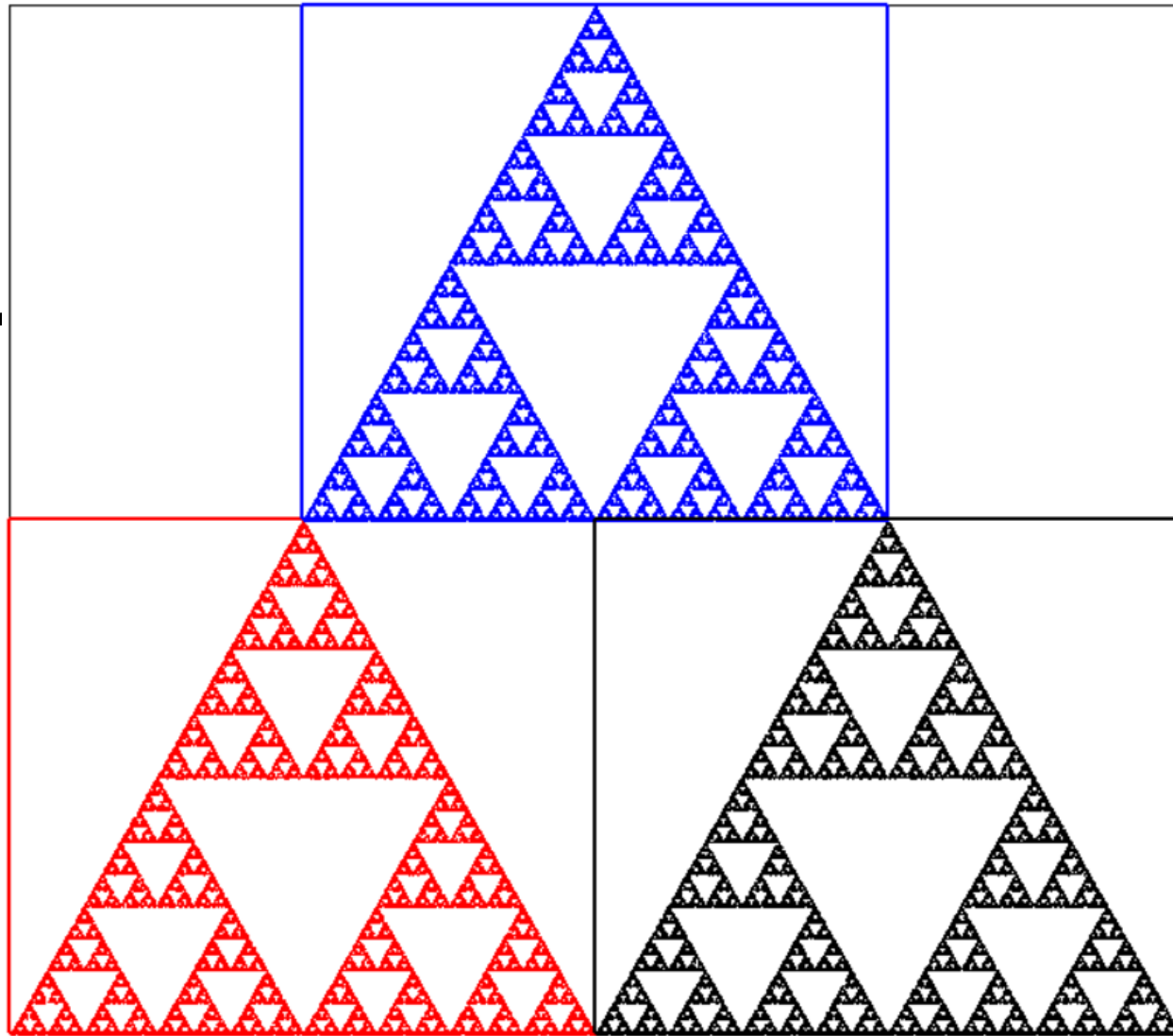




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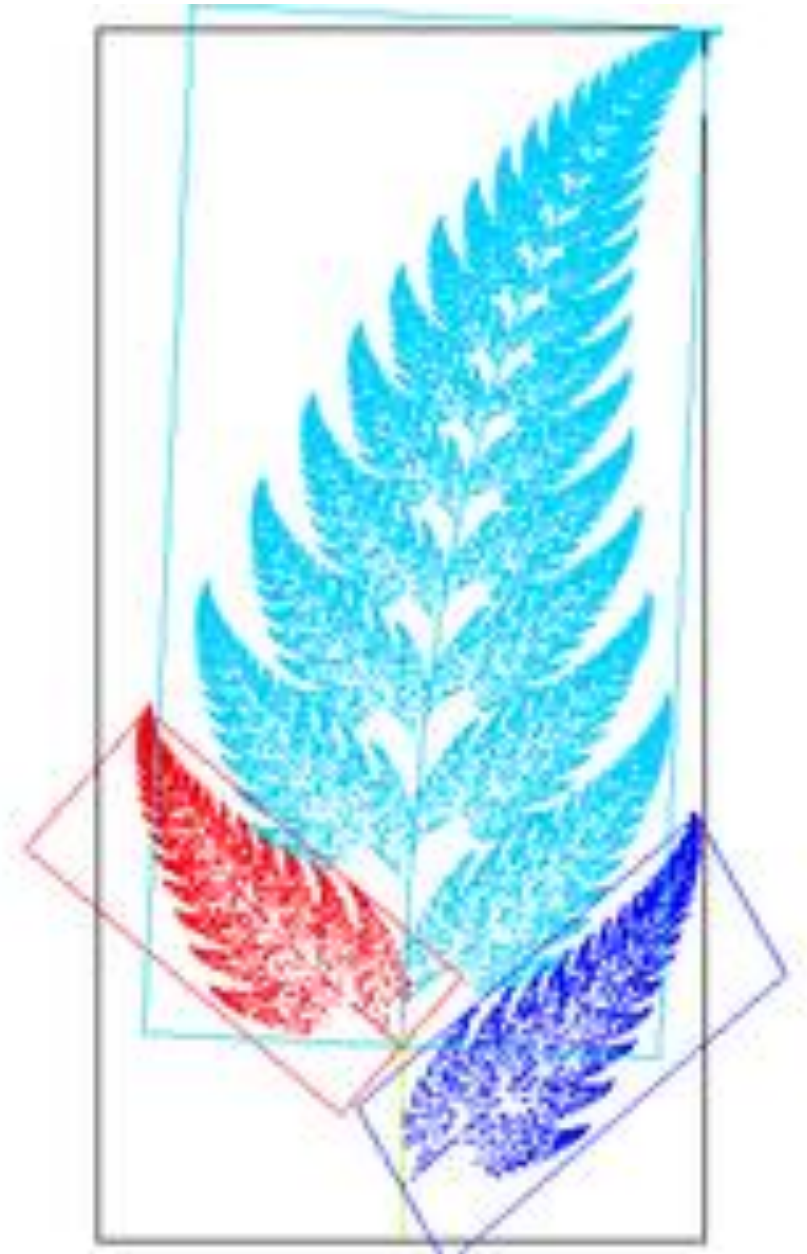




- Therefore, fractals (some of them) can be viewed as fixed points of some contraction in some strange metric space.

# BARNSLEY FERN

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# MANDELBROT SET

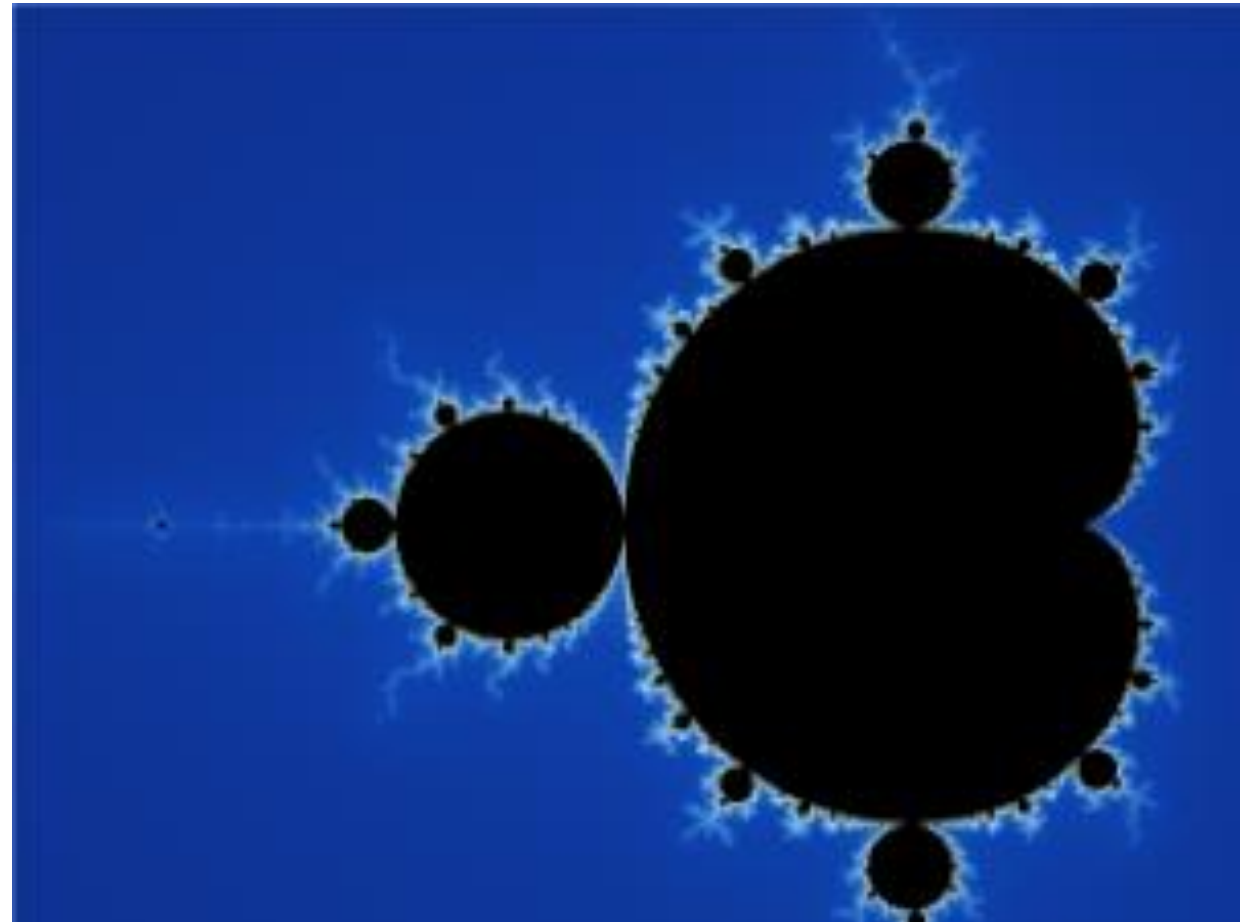
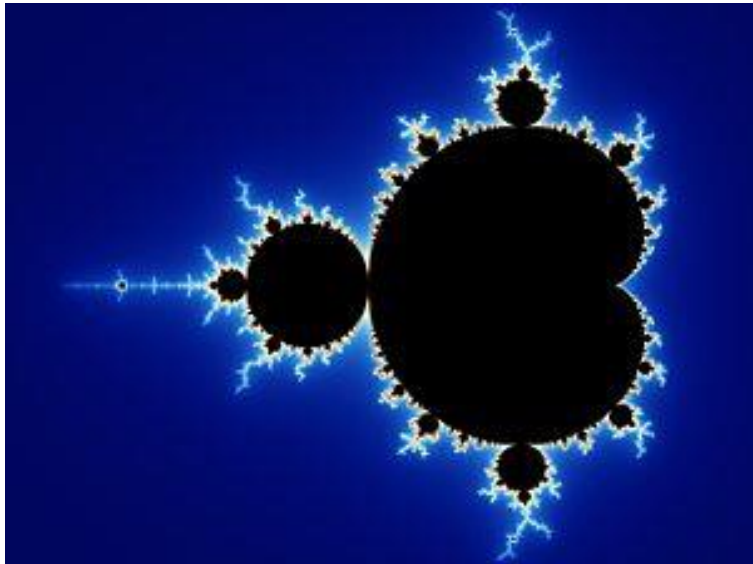
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- This is a set of such  $p \in \mathbb{C}$  that the sequence

$$z_0 = 0$$

$$z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + p$$

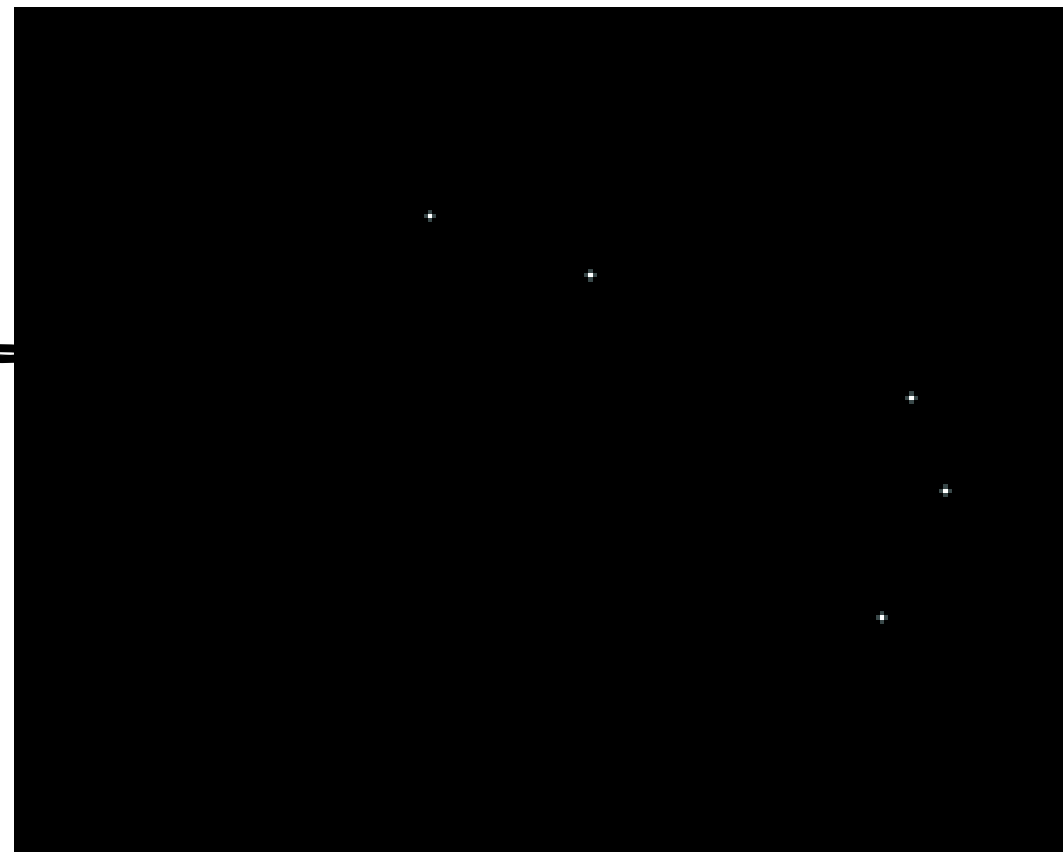
does not diverge to  $\infty$ .



# IFS - ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEM

---

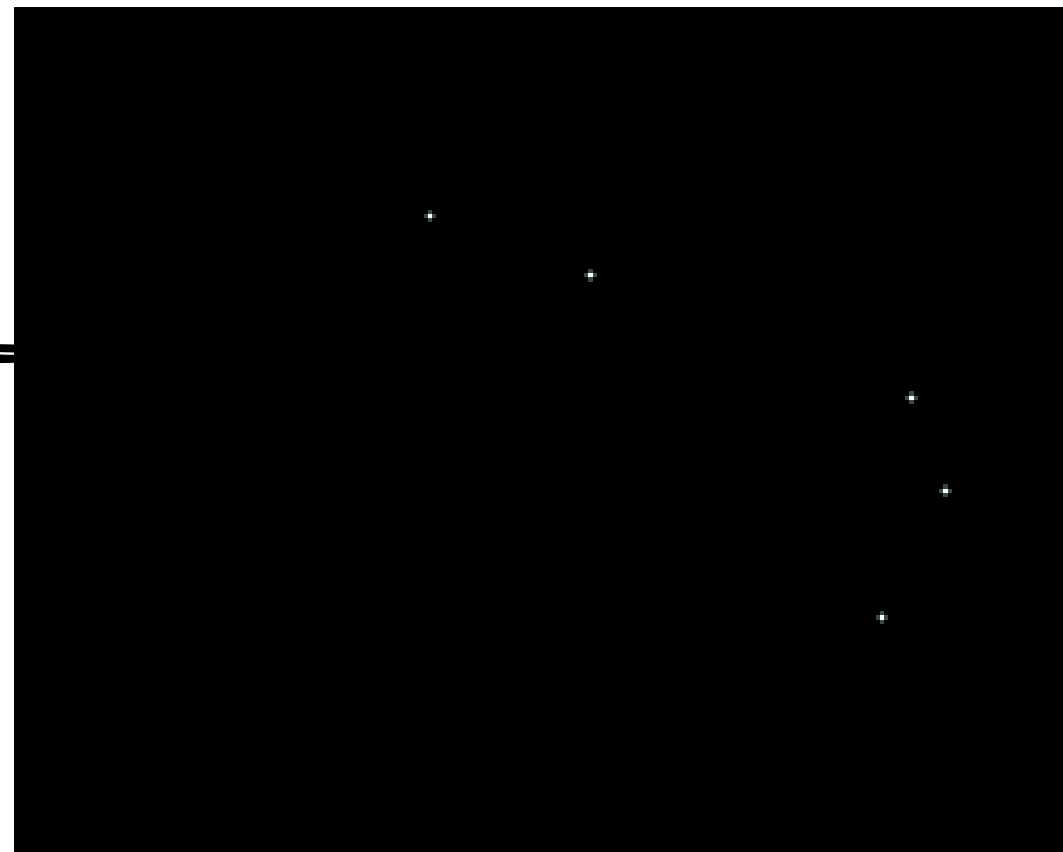
- CHAOS GAME - pick a random point and iterate it randomly using one of basic contractions.



# IFS - ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEM

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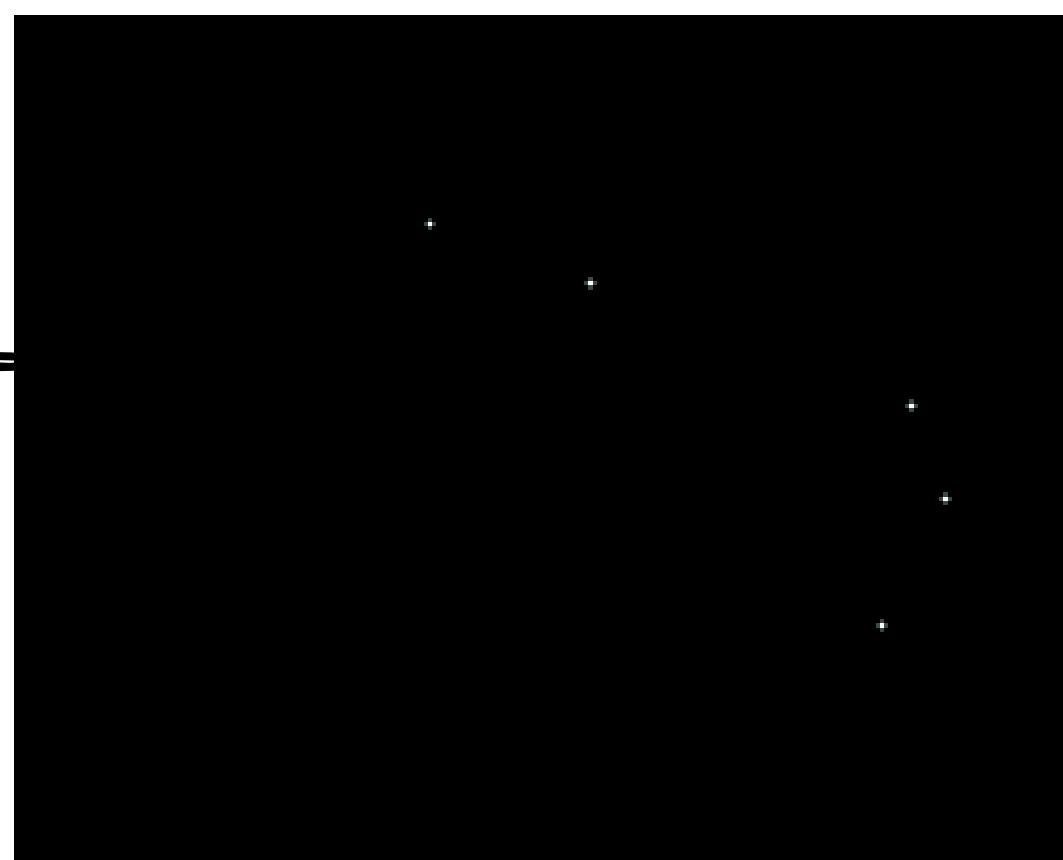
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- Very fast => FRACTAL COMPRESSION!



# IFS - ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEM

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- THE INVERSE PROBLEM

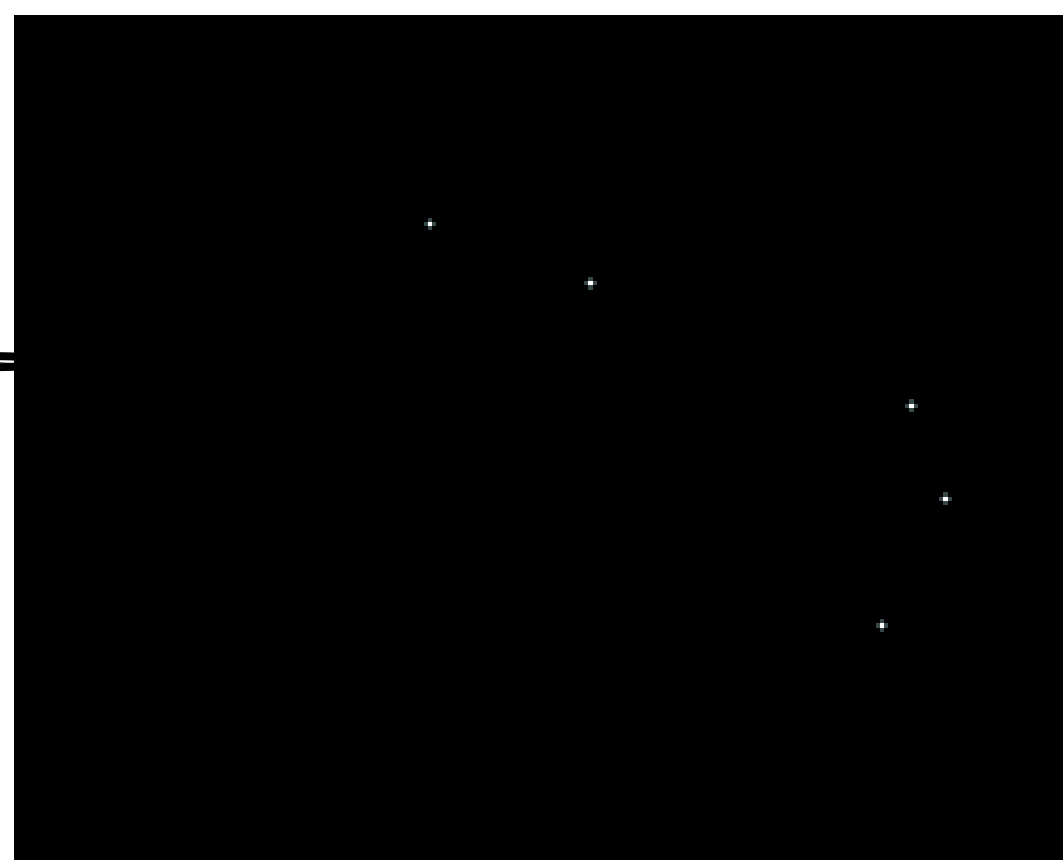




# IFS - ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEM

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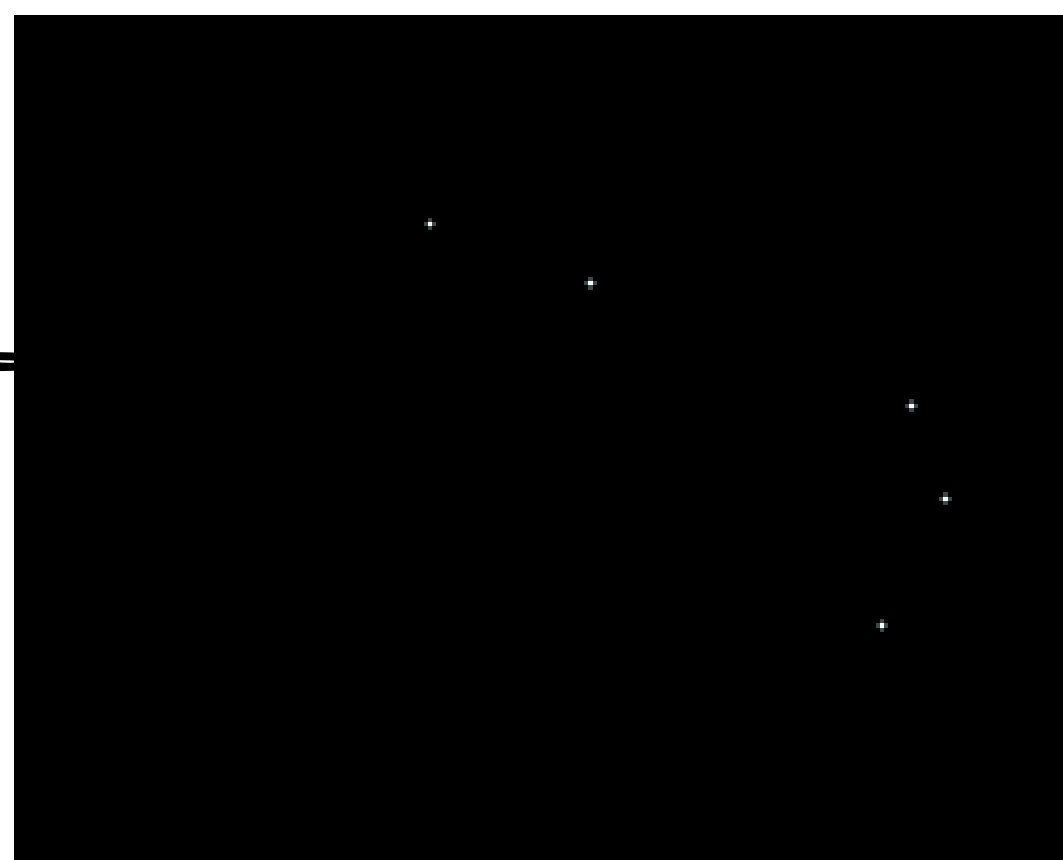
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# IFS - ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEM

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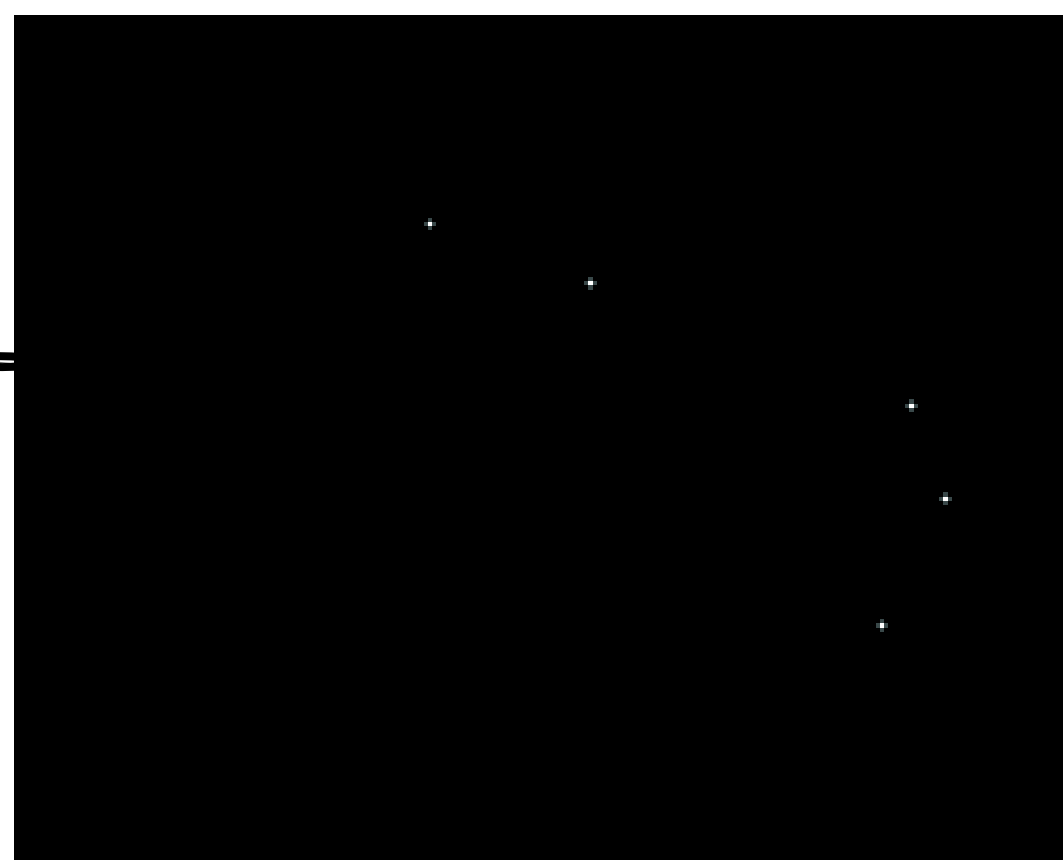
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- Some partially results are given by Arnaud Jacquin and since 1995,



# IFS - ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEM

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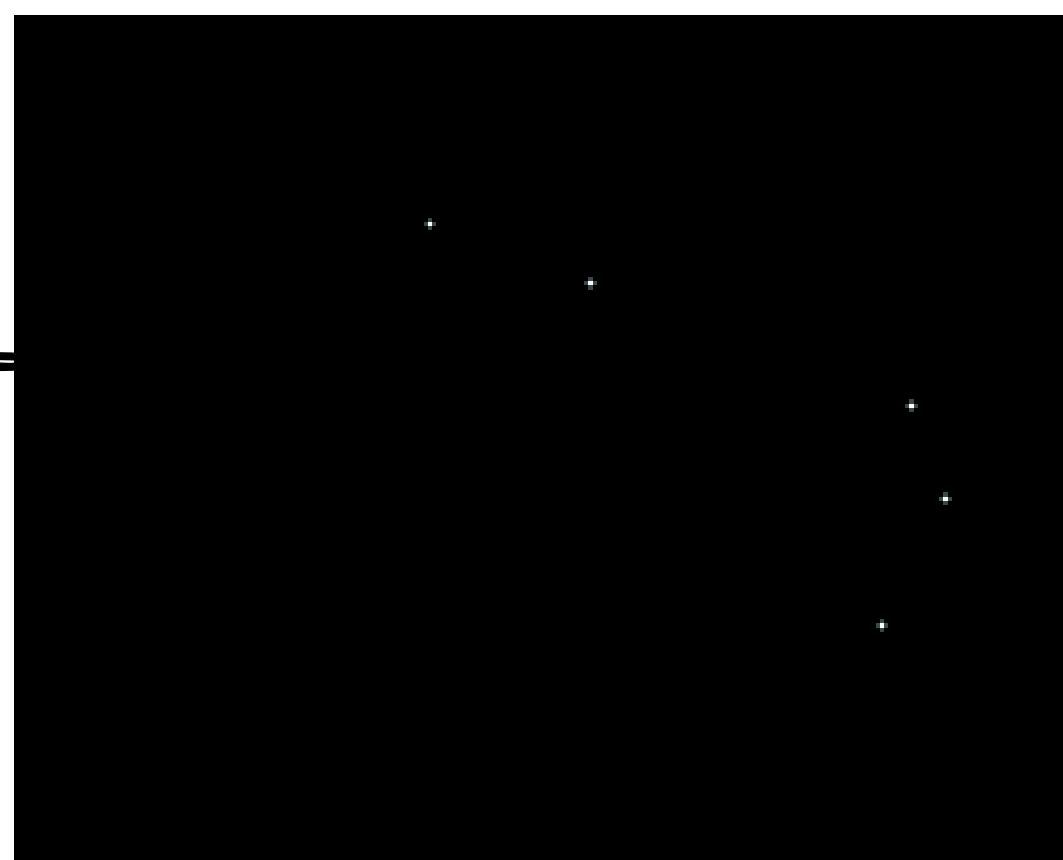
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# IFS - ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEM

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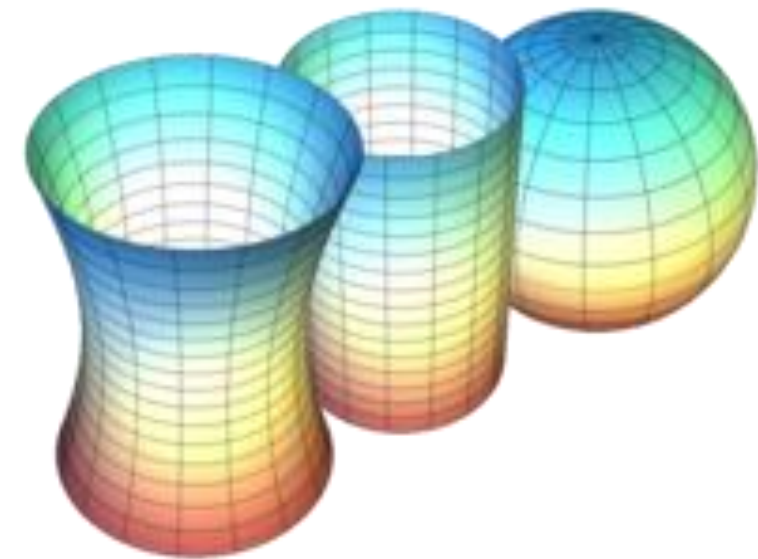
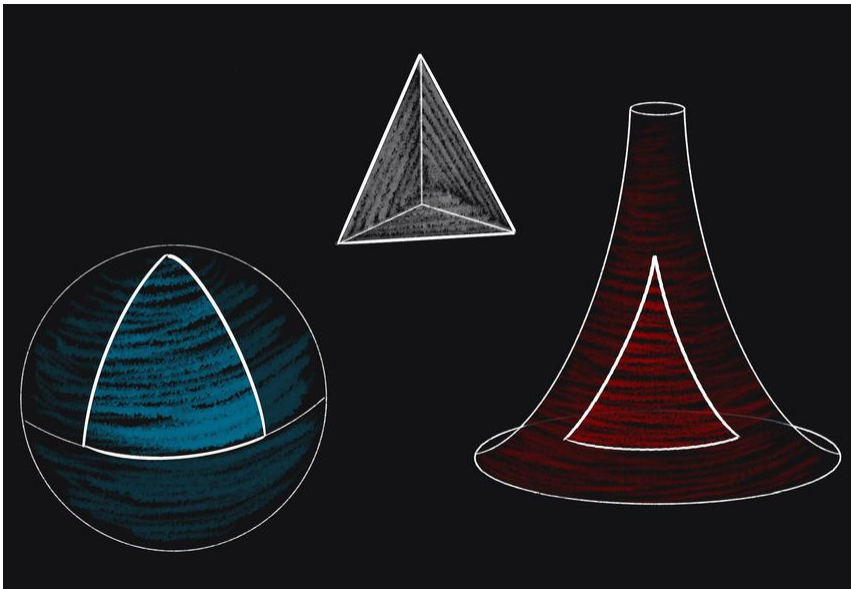
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- THE INVERSE PROBLEM (Given a picture, find IFS system that creates it).
- Some partial results are given by Arnaud Jacquin and since 1995, ALL fractal compression software is based on his method.
- Still an open problem.



# DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY

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- Aim: study invariants of curves, surfaces (and generalizations – manifolds) using methods involving „calculus“
- Using a definition of curvature we can examine how much a manifold deviates from being flat
- We can detect it even if we live inside such a manifold



# DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY

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- General Relativity (Physics): Used to describe spacetime curvature and gravitational fields.
- Robotics: Used for motion planning, particularly in navigating curved spaces (manifolds) for robot movements.
- Computer Vision: Applied in image processing and shape recognition, where surfaces and curves are analyzed.
- Machine Learning: Used in manifold learning to explore data structures that lie on lower-dimensional surfaces.
- Economics: Employed in optimal transport theory and studying geometrical structures in decision spaces.
- Engineering: Applied in structural analysis and optimization, particularly in the study of mechanical stresses and strains.
- Biology: Used to understand the shapes of biological structures (e.g., proteins) and their transformations.
- Fluid Dynamics: Helps describe the geometry of flow and curvature in space for complex fluid behaviors.
- ...



# INFORMATION GEOMETRY

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- Information geometry is an interdisciplinary field that applies the techniques of differential geometry to study probability theory and statistics. It studies statistical manifolds, which are Riemannian manifolds whose points correspond to probability distributions.
- Statistical inference
- Time series
- Quantum systems
- Neural networks and machine learning
- ...

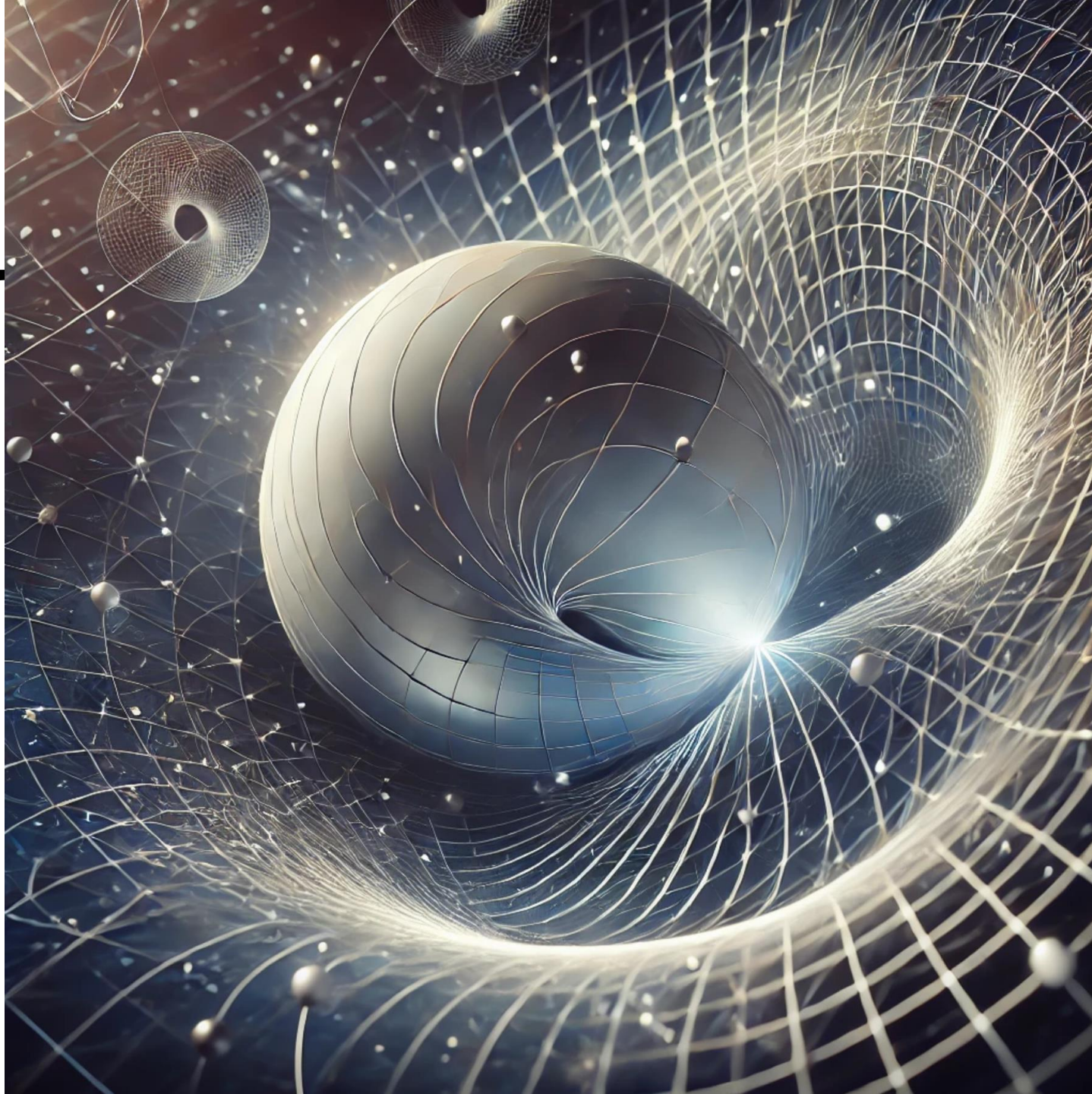
## The Many Faces of Information Geometry



*Frank Nielsen*



GPT4o:



# ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY

---

- **Varieties:** Study of solutions to systems of polynomial equations, called algebraic varieties.
- **Singularities:** Analyzing points where varieties fail to be smooth, and methods to resolve these singularities.
- **Arithmetic Geometry:** Combining algebraic geometry with number theory to study solutions of polynomial equations over different fields (like integers).



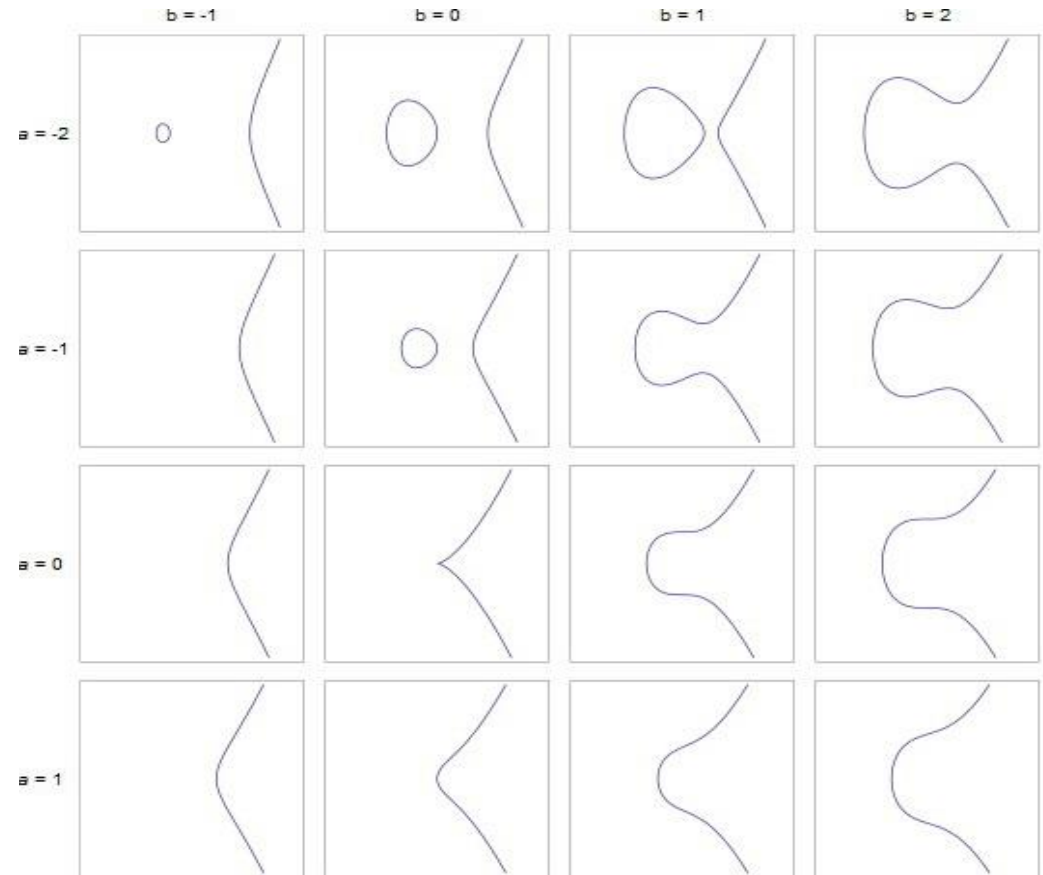
# ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY

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- **Cryptography:** Used in elliptic curve cryptography, where algebraic curves provide secure methods for encrypting data.
- **Coding Theory:** Applied in constructing error-correcting codes using algebraic curves, improving data transmission accuracy.
- **Robotics:** Useful in solving polynomial equations related to robot kinematics and motion planning.
- **Machine Learning:** Applied in the study of data manifolds and in defining features using algebraic invariants.
- **Biology (Phylogenetics):** Used to model evolutionary trees through algebraic varieties representing genetic relationships.
- **Chemistry (Crystallography):** Helps in understanding molecular structures and symmetries through the study of algebraic varieties.
- ....

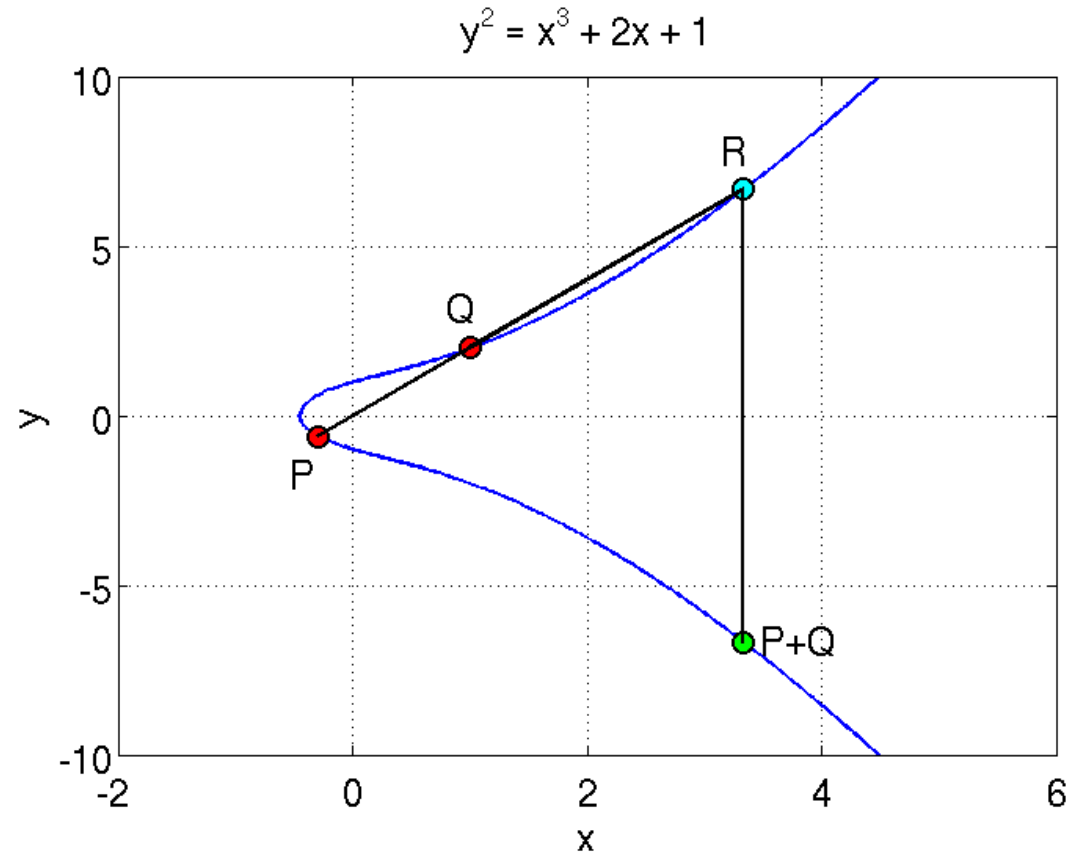
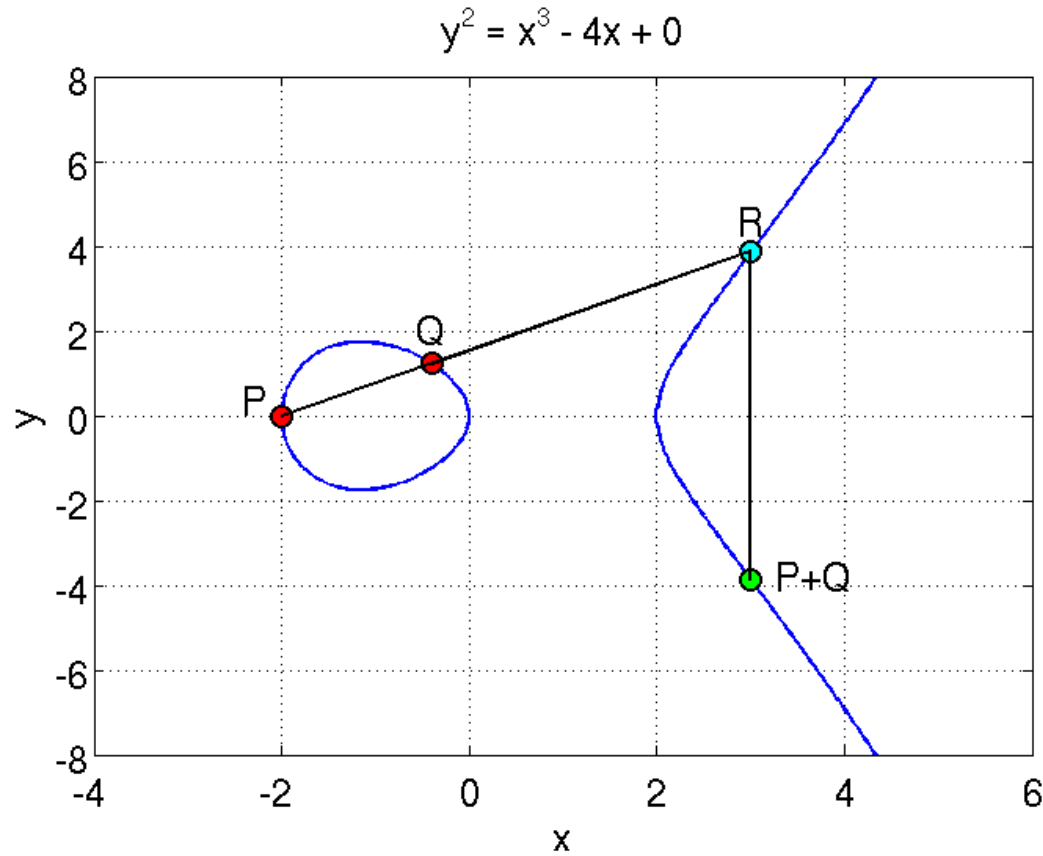
# ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOGRAPHY

- Curves of the form  $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$ .
- Forms an „abelian group“
- Symmetric about the x-axis.
- Point at Infinity acting as the identity element.





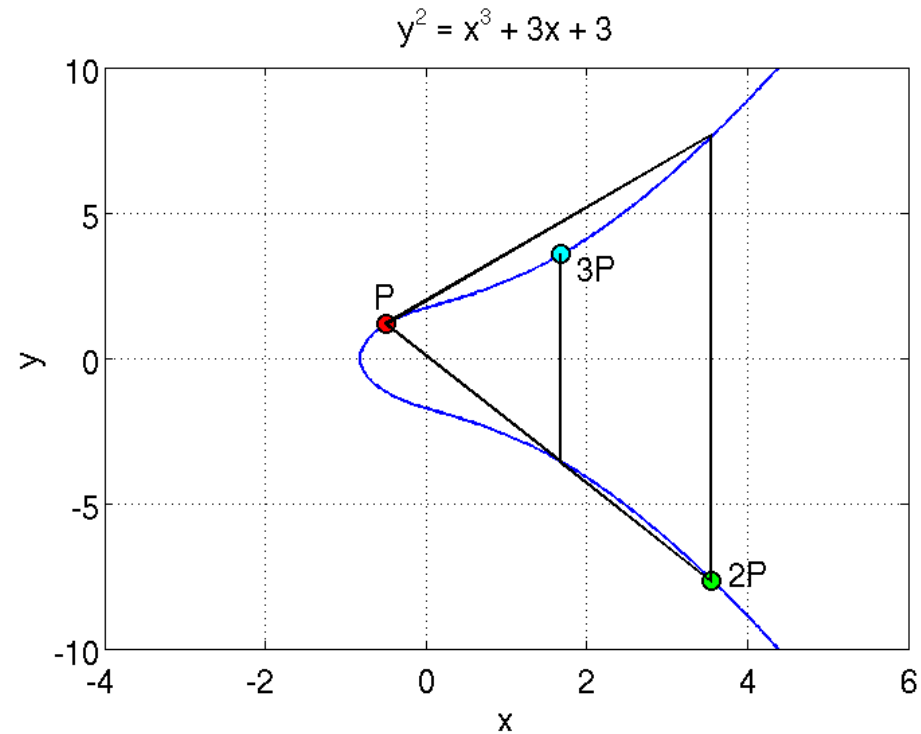
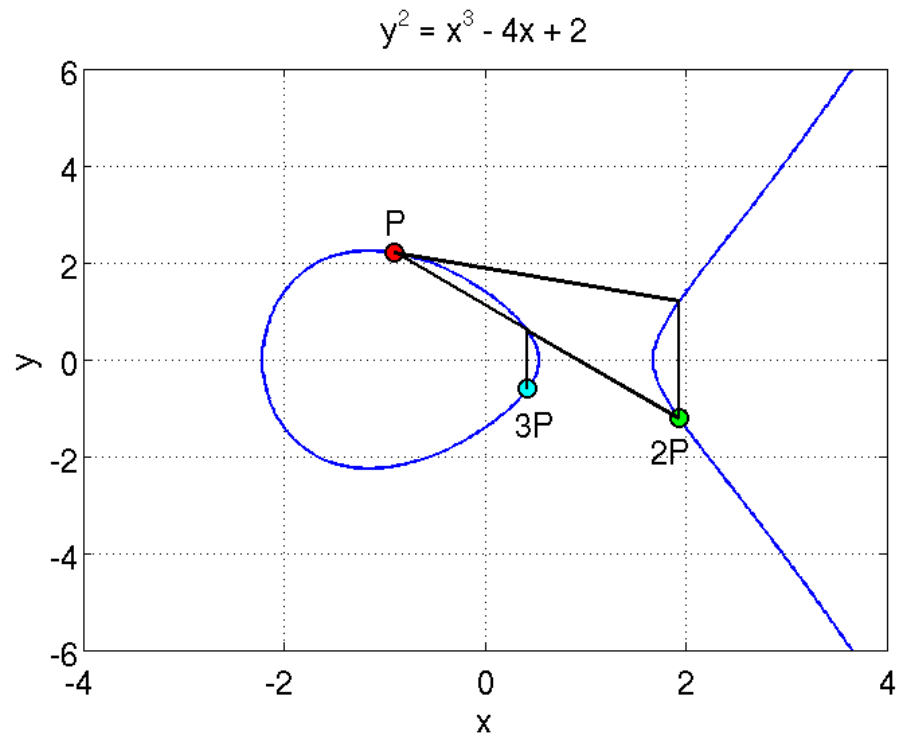
# HOW TO ADD?



- $P$  and  $Q$  added to obtain  $P+Q$  which is a reflection of  $R$  along the  $x$ -axis



# HOW TO ADD?

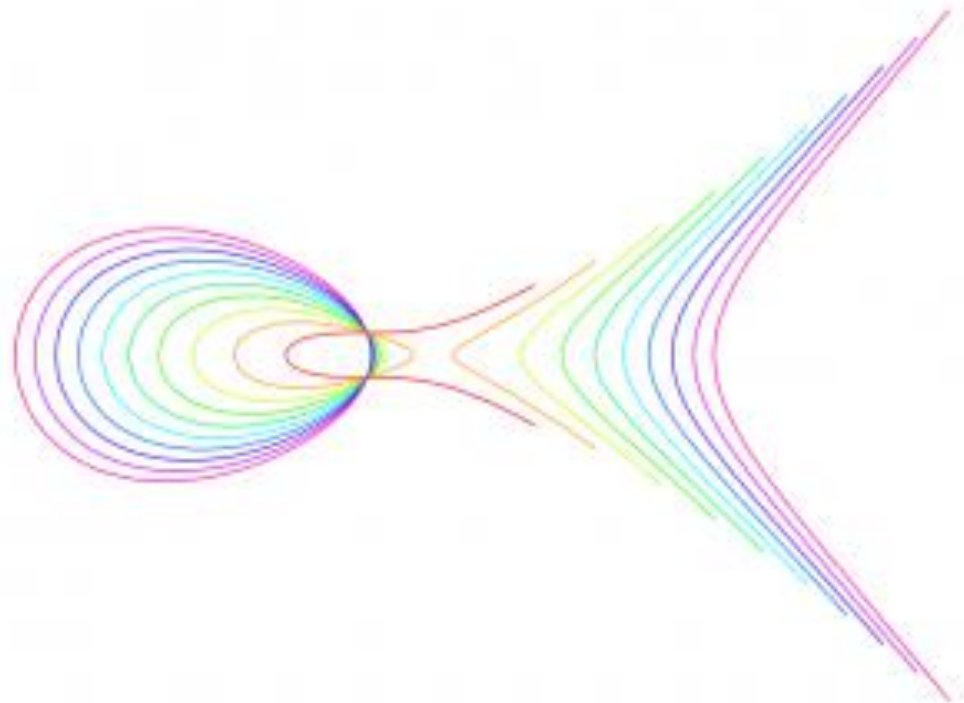


- If we want add  $P+P$  we start from drawing a tangent line at  $P$ .

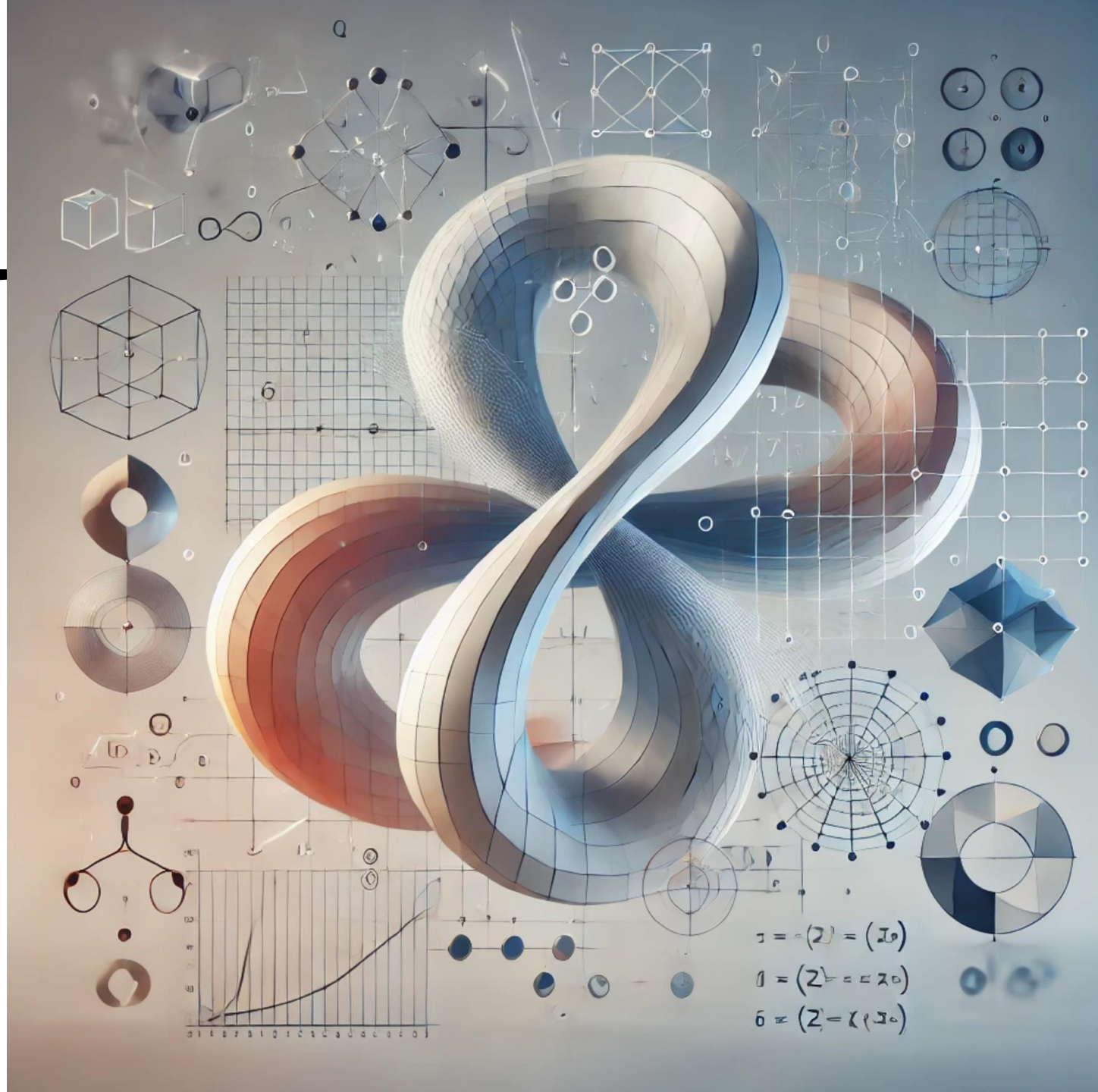
# DISCRETE LOG PROBLEM

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- If  $Q=kP$  and we are given  $Q$  and  $P$ , it is hard to find  $k$ .
- Methods to solve include brute force and some other ways, but up to this moment, they are computationally expensive or unfeasible
- Exponential running time



GPT4o:





# STEAM

An educational approach to learning that uses **Science, Technology, Engineering, the Arts and Mathematics** as access points for **guiding student inquiry, dialogue, and critical thinking.**

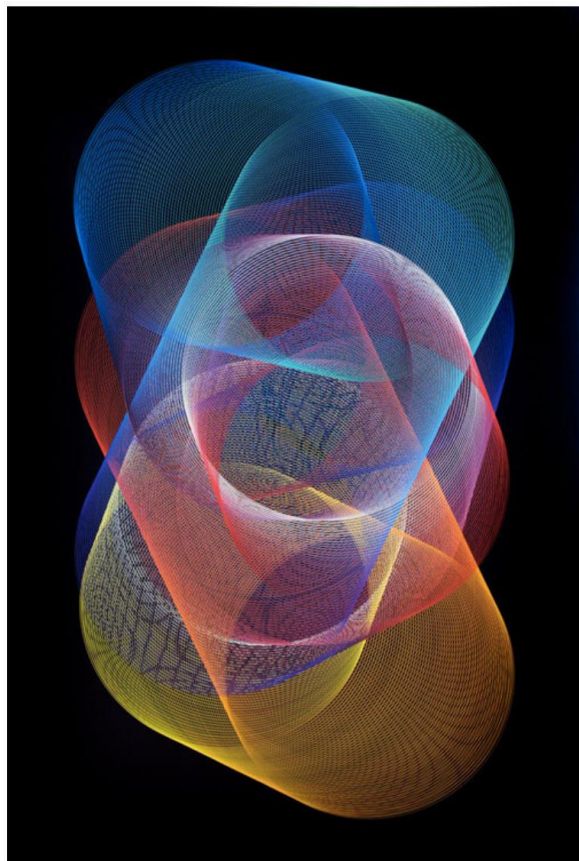




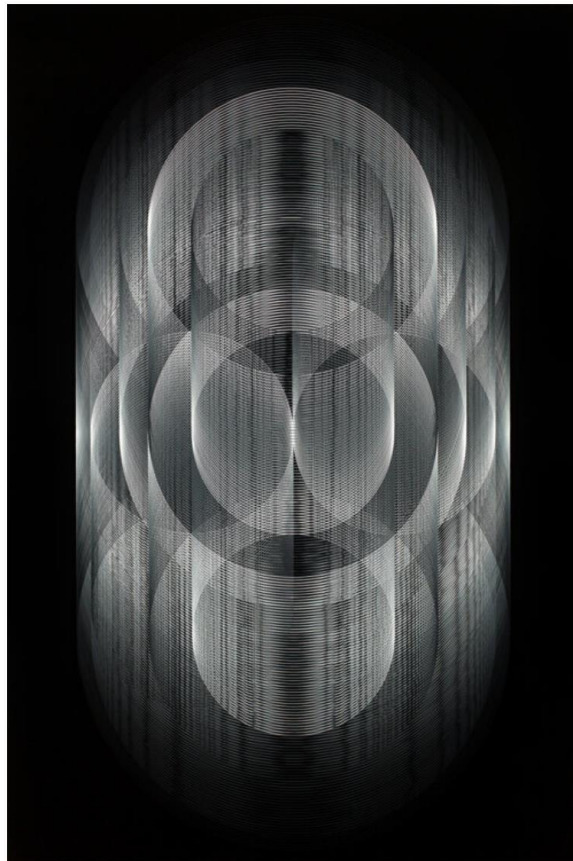
# ART, SEBASTIEN PRESCHOUX

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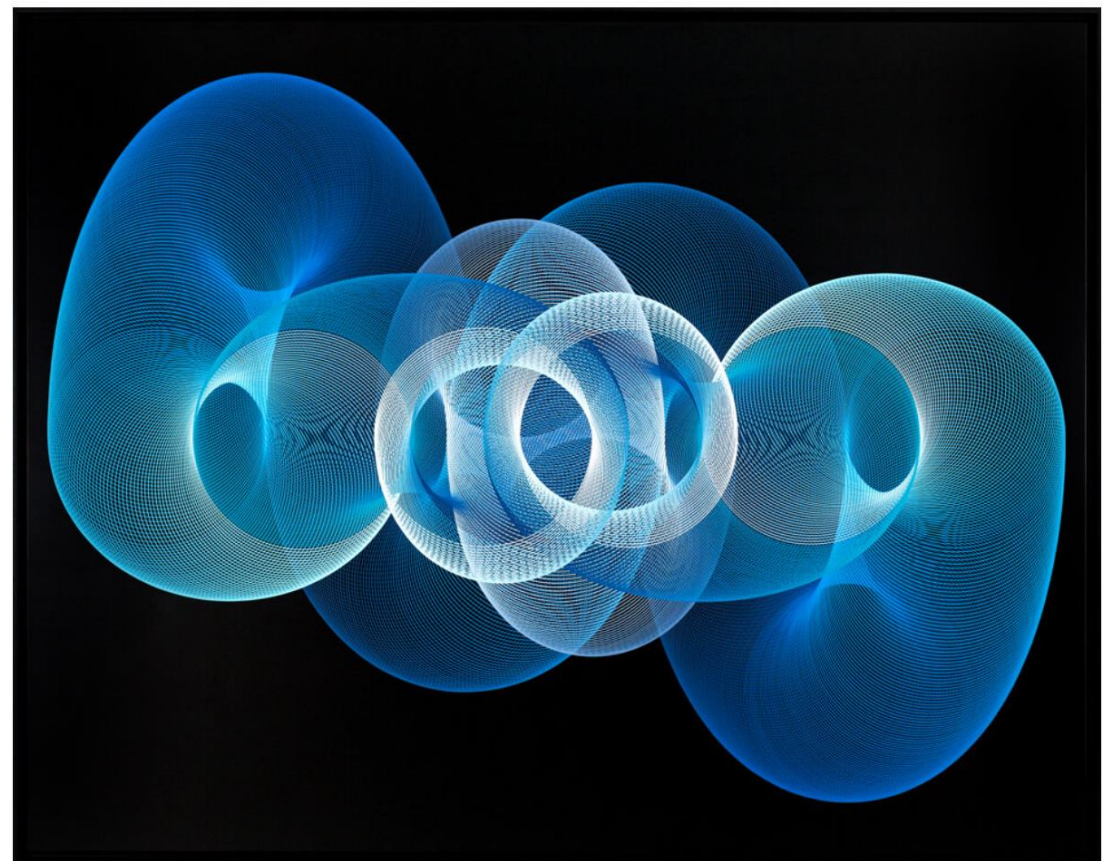
- <https://www.sebastienpreschoux.com/#/paintings/>



AVALON

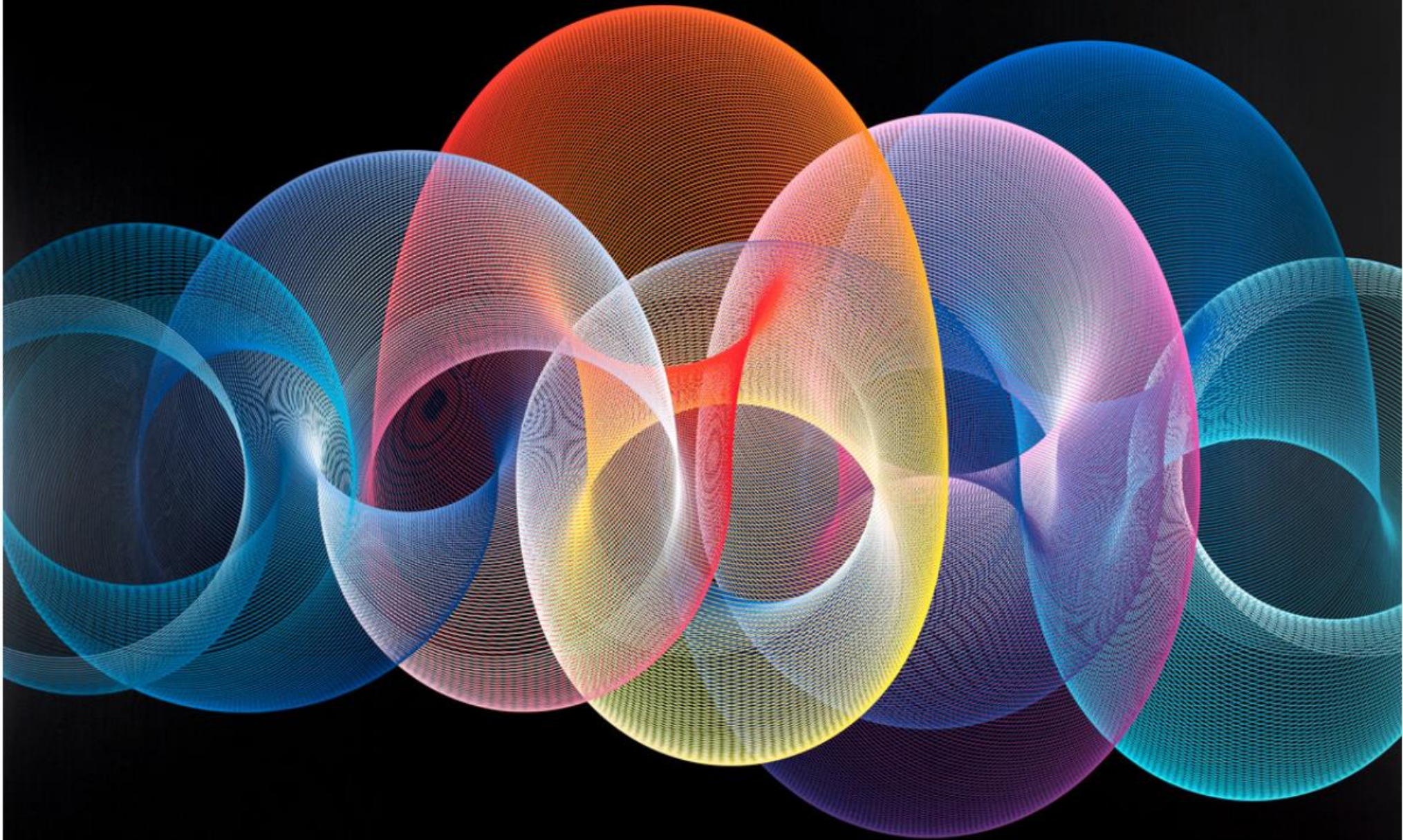


CHROMO-VIBRATILE



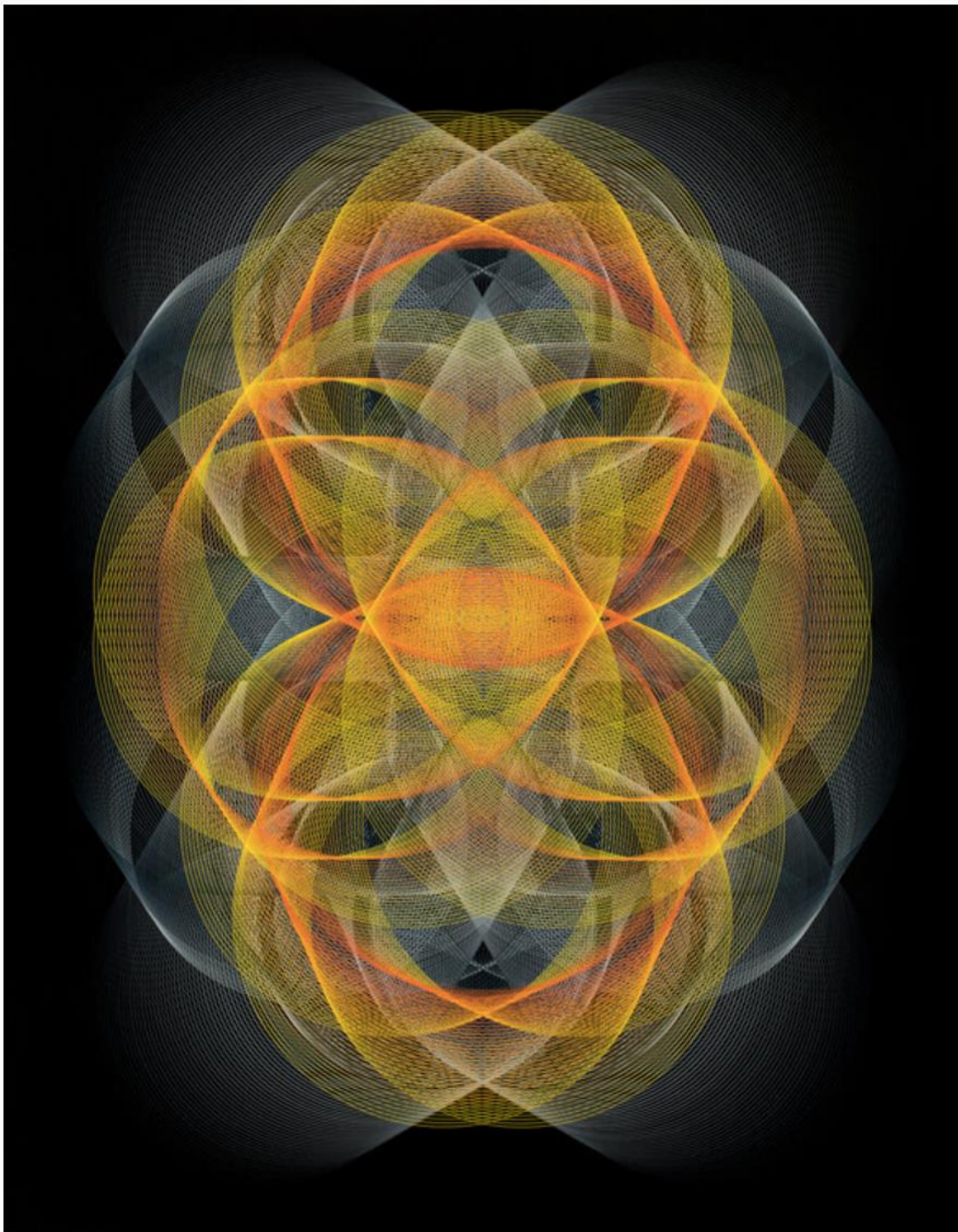
ACONITE



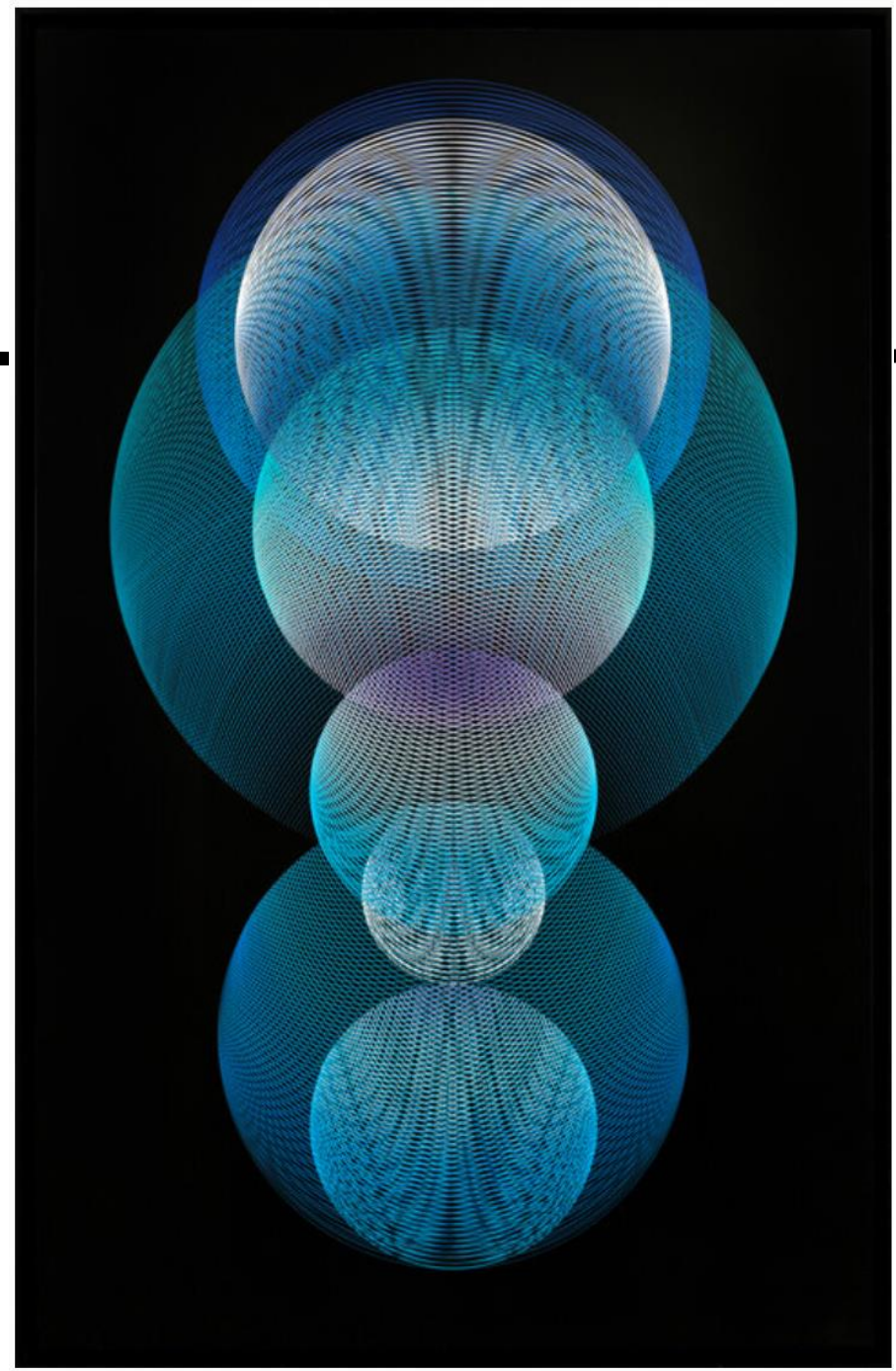


KHRÔMA\_18





RISING



VARIATION GRAFIK n°5





BRIDGE paris

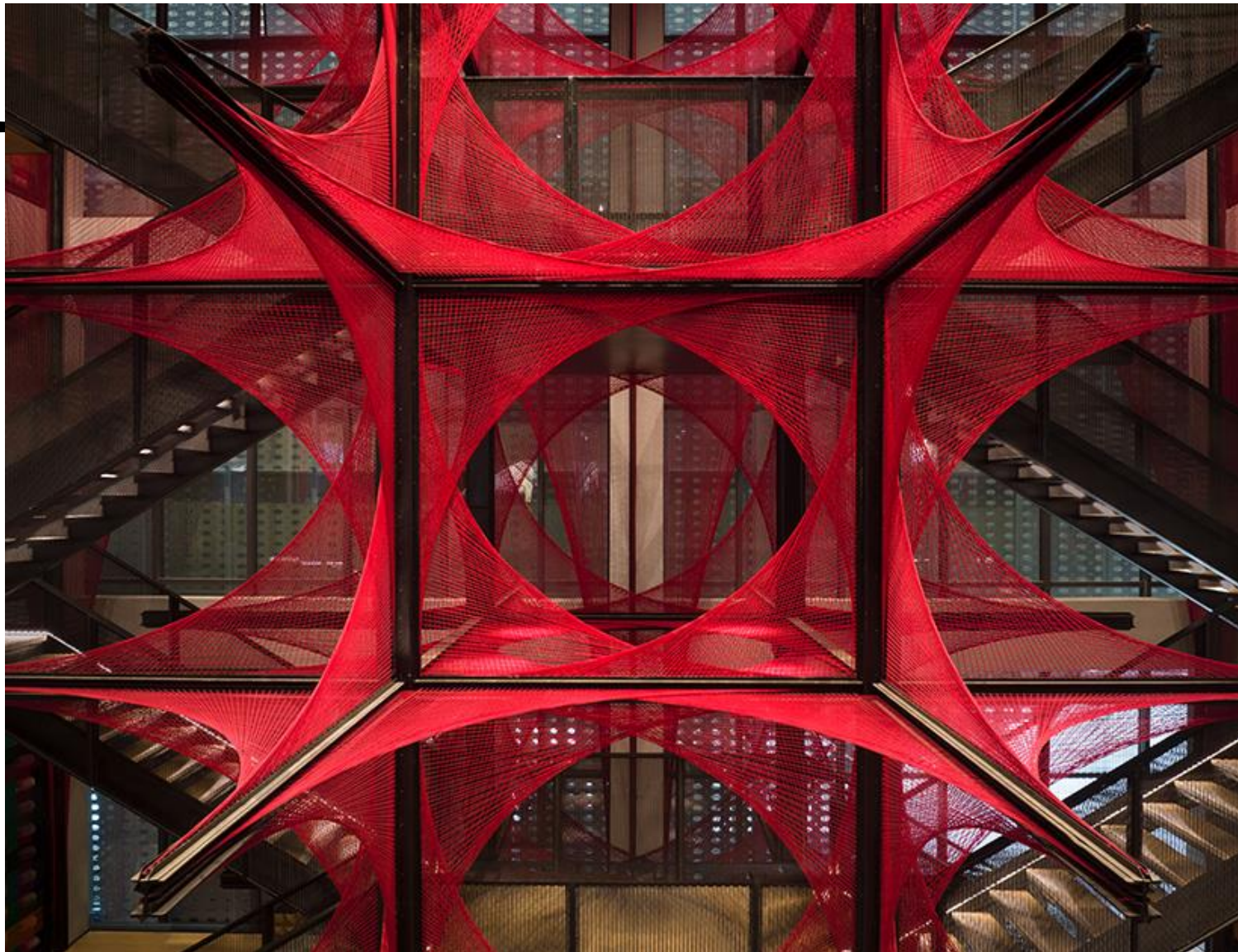
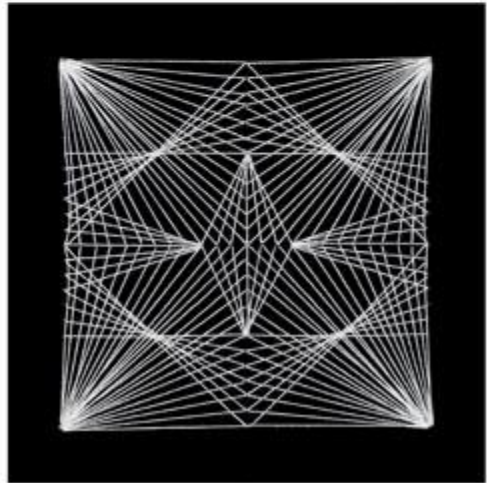
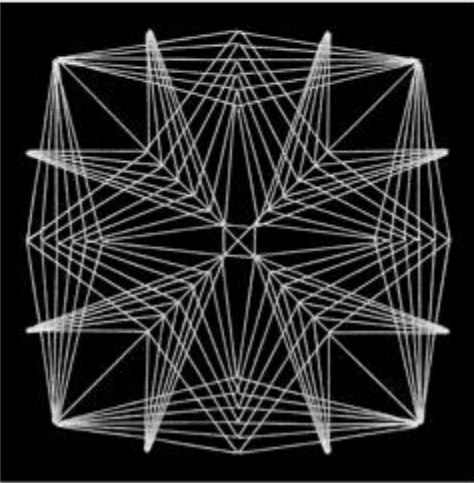
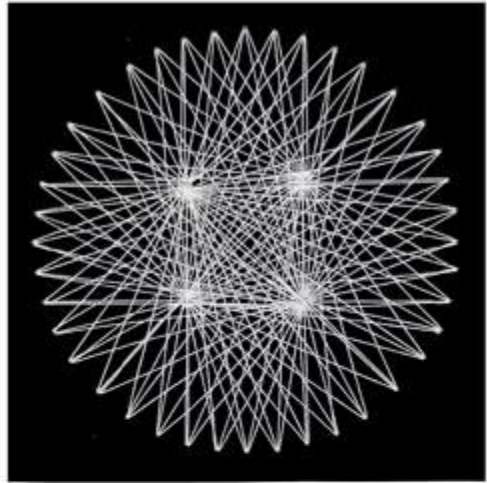
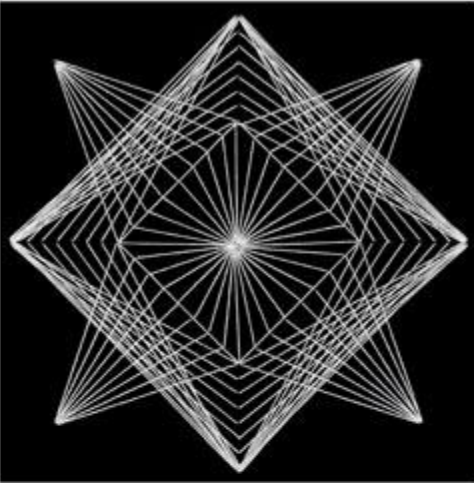




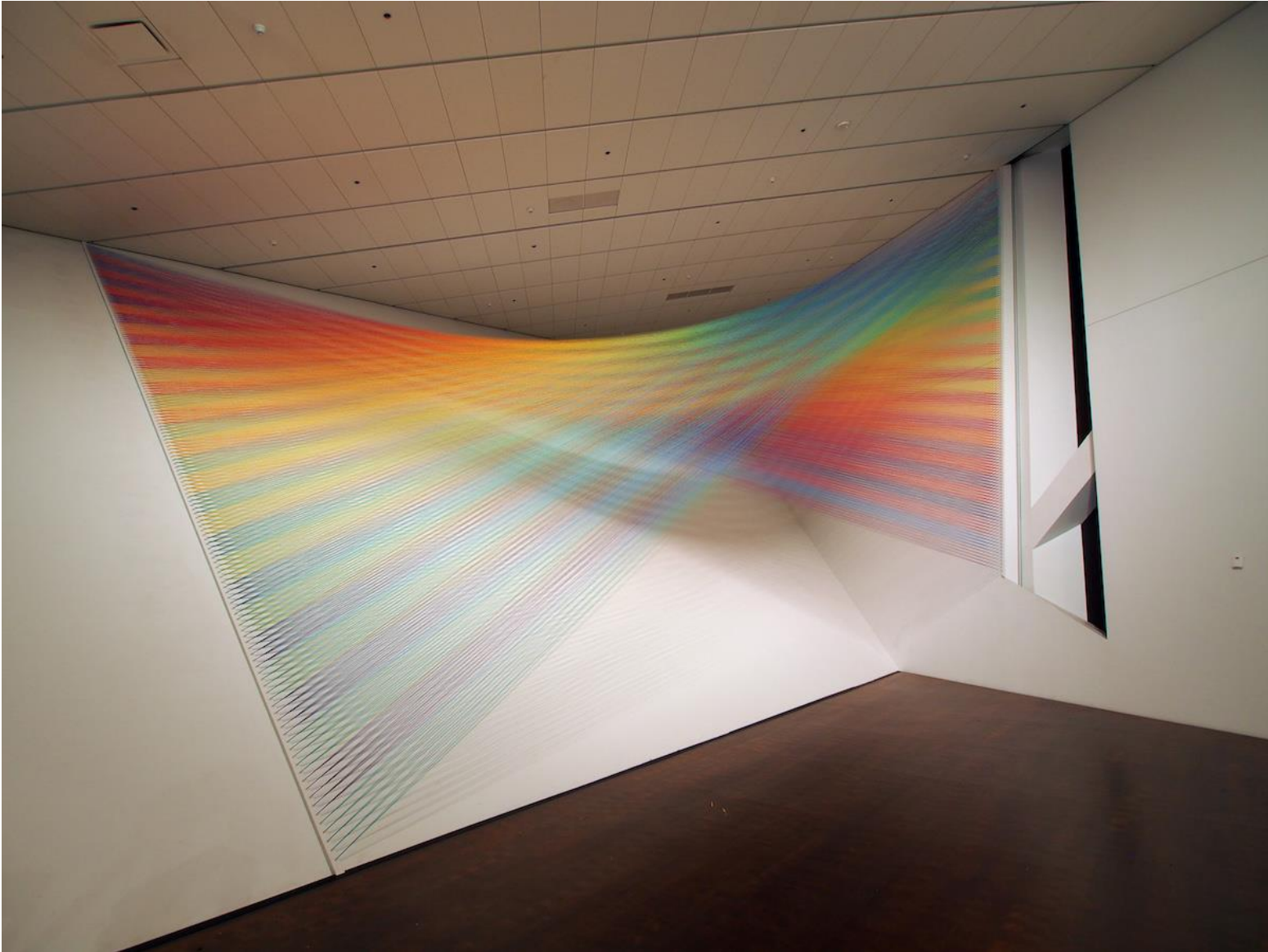
WATER LILY



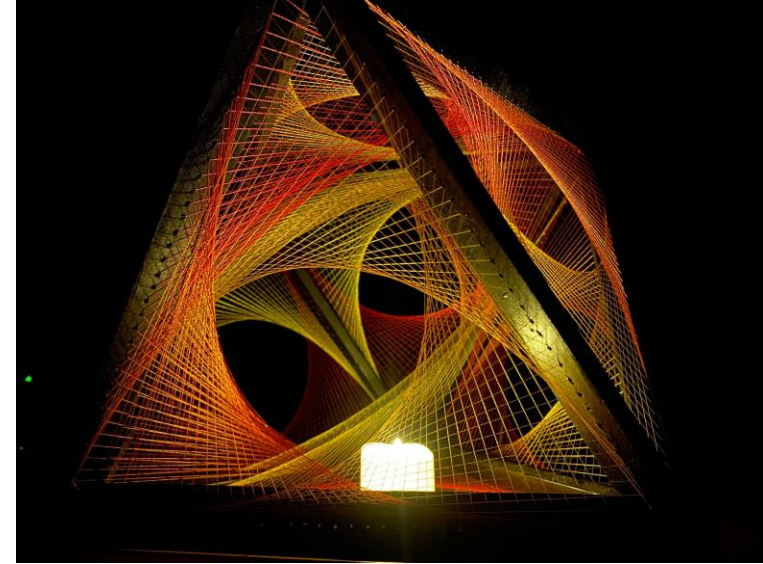
# MORE ON STRING ART













# STRING ART GENERATOR



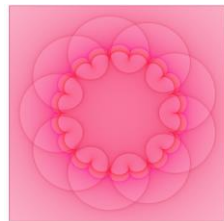
The user interface for the string art generator. It features a central image of a woman's face (the Mona Lisa) with a circular selection overlay. Below the image is a horizontal slider with a grey dot. To the right of the image are two more horizontal sliders, each with a grey dot and a white circle at the end. Below these sliders are two small square icons: one with a blue 'X' and one with a black 'X'. At the bottom right is a blue button with the text "WOW! STRINGS!". At the bottom center is a white button with the text "UPLOAD YOUR PHOTO".

3500 strings      4000 strings      4500 strings

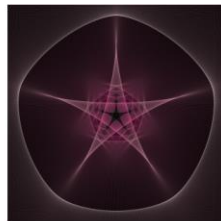
Three circular thumbnails showing string art portraits of a woman's face. The first thumbnail is labeled "3500 strings" and shows a portrait with a moderate density of strings. The second thumbnail is labeled "4000 strings" and shows a portrait with a higher density of strings. The third thumbnail is labeled "4500 strings" and shows a portrait with the highest density of strings, resulting in a more detailed and textured appearance.

# MY OWN SMALL CONTRIBUTION

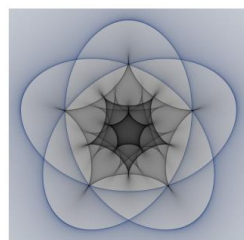
- I. Danielewska, D. Polawski, D. Sterczewska, M. Zwierzynski: "Arthistic Aspects of the Wigner Caustic and the Centre Symmetry Set", arXiv:2409.04443, sent to Journal of Mathematics and the Arts (hope they will like it)



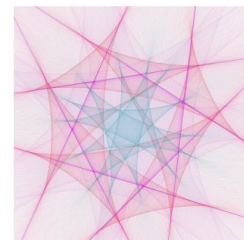
(A) Hearts



(B) Pink Star



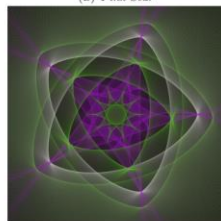
(A) MINI's Logo



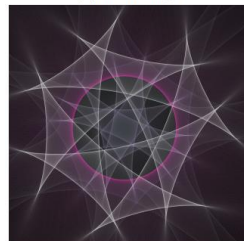
(B) Chaos



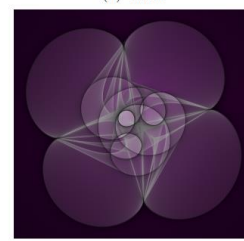
(C) Small Fat Pentagon



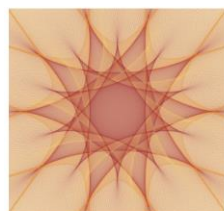
(D) Big Purple Pentagramobile



(C) Shuriken



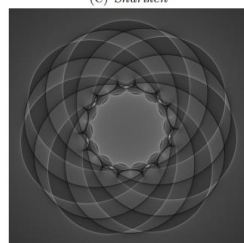
(D) Singular Four-Leaf Clover



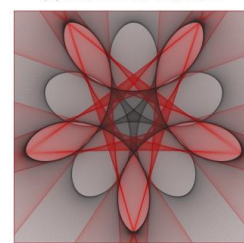
(E) Charmander's Tail



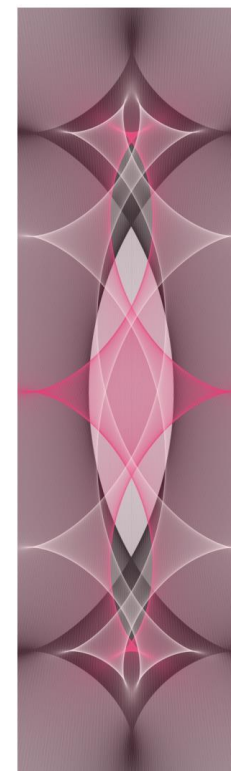
(F) The Beginning



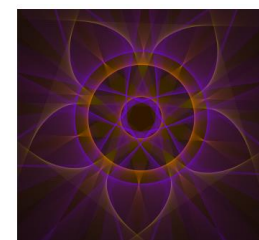
(E) Black and White



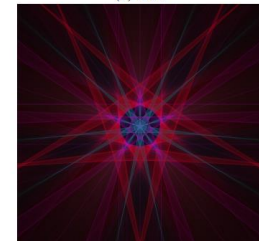
(F) Beast's Rosette



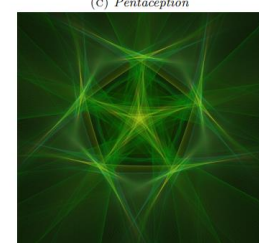
(A) Harmony



(B) Lóth



(C) Pentaception



(D) Pestilence



# WHY DO WE NEED MODERN GEOMETRY?

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Michał Zwierzyński

Faculty of Mathematics and Information Science, Warsaw University of Technology

Polish–Japanese Singularity Working Days 2024

09–14 September 2024