

Regular Complex Polytopes

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regular polytope wikipedia

regular complex polytopes a complex number has a real part which is the bit we are all familiar with and an imaginary part which is a multiple of the square root of minus one a complex hilbert space has its x y z etc coordinates as complex numbers this effectively doubles the number of dimensions

list of regular polytopes and compounds *wiki pedi a*

this article lists the regular polytopes and regular polytope compounds in euclidean spherical and hyperbolic spaces the schläfli symbol describes every regular tessellation of an n sphere euclidean and hyperbolic spaces a schläfli symbol describing an n polytope equivalently describes a tessellation of an n 1 sphere in addition the symmetry of a regular polytope or

22 number wikipedia

22 is a palindromic number and the eighth semiprime its proper divisors are 1 2 and 11 it is the second smith number the second erdős woods number and the fourth large schröder number it is also a perrin number from a sum of 10 and 12 22 is the fourth pentagonal number the third hexagonal pyramidal number and the third centered heptagonal number

5 cell wikipedia

in geometry the 5 cell is the convex 4 polytope with schläfli symbol 3 3 3 it is a 5 vertex

four dimensional object bounded by five tetrahedral cells it is also known as a c 5 pentachoron pentatope pentahedroid or tetrahedral pyramid it is the 4 simplex coxeter s polytope the simplest possible convex 4 polytope and is analogous to the tetrahedron in three dimensions

polytope wikipedia

regular complex polytopes are more appropriately treated as configurations duality every n polytope has a dual structure obtained by interchanging its vertices for facets edges for ridges and so on generally interchanging its j 1 dimensional elements for n j

mathematical optimization wikipedia

mathematical optimization alternatively spelled optimisation or mathematical programming is the selection of a best element with regard to some criterion from some set of available alternatives it is generally divided into two subfields discrete optimization and continuous optimization

optimization problems of sorts arise in all quantitative disciplines from computer

polyhedron *wiki* *pedia*
in geometry a polyhedron plural polyhedra or polyhedrons from greek πολύ poly many and ἕδρον hedron base seat is a three dimensional shape with flat polygonal faces straight edges and sharp corners or vertices a convex polyhedron is the convex hull of finitely many points not all on the same plane cubes and pyramids are examples of convex polyhedra

regular polyhedron *wiki* *pedia*
a regular polyhedron is a polyhedron whose symmetry group acts transitively on its flags a regular polyhedron is highly symmetrical being all of edge transitive vertex transitive and face transitive in classical contexts many different equivalent definitions are used a common one is that the faces are congruent regular polygons which are assembled in the same way around

regular icosahedron *wiki* *pedia*

in geometry a regular icosahedron , *ar k ɒ s ə ' h i : d r ə n k ə k oʊ or aɪ , k ɒ s ə ' h i : d r ə n* is a convex polyhedron with 20 faces 30 edges and 12 vertices it is one of the five platonic solids and the one with the most faces it has five equilateral triangular faces meeting at each vertex it is represented by its schläfli symbol 3 5 or sometimes by

euclidean plane *wiki* *pedia*
in mathematics the euclidean plane is a euclidean space of dimension two that is a geometric setting in which two real quantities are required to determine the position of each point element of the plane which includes affine notions of parallel lines and also metrical notions of distance circles and angle measurement the set of pairs of real numbers the real coordinate plane

incidence matrix *wiki* *pedia*
in graph theory an undirected graph has two kinds of incidence matrices unoriented and oriented the unoriented incidence matrix or simply

incidence matrix of an undirected graph is a matrix b where n and m are the numbers of vertices and edges respectively such that for example the incidence matrix of the undirected graph shown on the right is a matrix

scientific method wikipedia

the history of the discovery of the structure of dna is a classic example of the elements of the scientific method in 1950 it was known that genetic inheritance had a mathematical description starting with the studies of gregor mendel and that dna contained genetic information oswald avery s transforming principle but the mechanism of storing genetic information i e genes

pascal s triangle wikipedia

in mathematics pascal s triangle is a triangular array of the binomial coefficients that arises in probability theory combinatorics and algebra in much of the western world it is named after the french mathematician blaise pascal although other mathematicians

studied it centuries before him in india persia china germany and italy the rows of pascal s triangle are

list of polygons polyhedra and polytopes wikipedia

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stellation wikipedia

in geometry stellation is the process of extending a polygon in two dimensions polyhedron in three dimensions or in general a polytope in n dimensions to form a new figure starting with an original figure the process extends specific elements such as its edges or face planes usually in a symmetrical way until they meet each other again to form the closed boundary of a new

figure

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mathematics is the study of

topics such as quantity numbers structure space and change it evolved through the use of abstraction and logical reasoning from counting calculation measurement and the systematic study of the shapes and motions of physical objects mathematicians explore such concepts aiming to formulate new conjectures and establish

the electronic journal of combinatorics

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