
Reflections on relations among reflections

Oleg Viro

June 12, 2014

Involutions

$$x^2 = 1$$

Involutions

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x^{-1} = x$$

Involutions

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x^{-1} = x$$

$$(xy)^{-1} = yx$$

Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line,

Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation,

Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation,

Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation, Glide reflection.

Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation, Glide reflection.

Theorem. Any plane isometry is a composition
of at most three reflections.

Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation, Glide reflection.

Theorem. Any plane isometry is a composition
of at most three reflections.

Lemma. A plane isometry is recovered from its restriction
to any three non-collinear points.

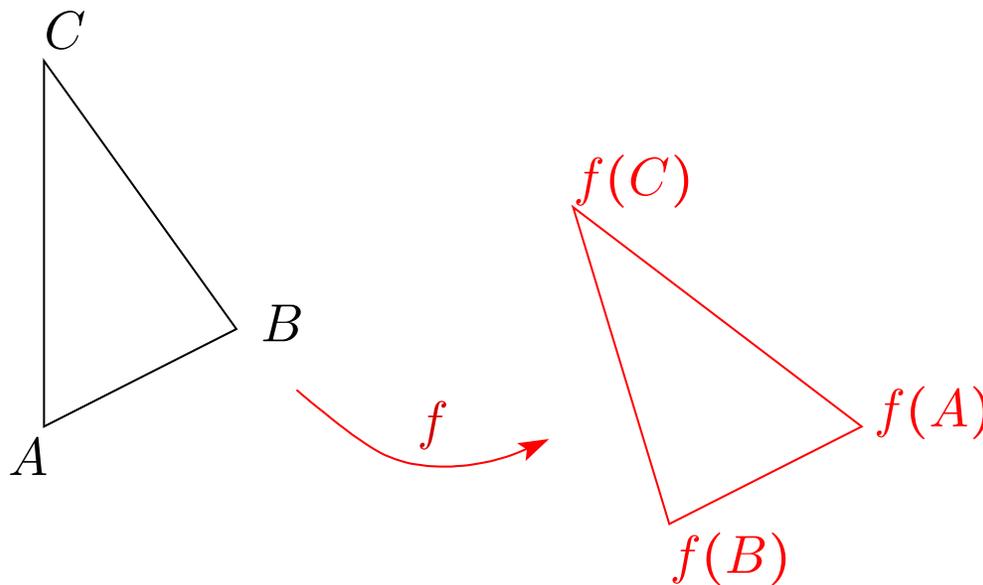
Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation, Glide reflection.

Theorem. Any plane isometry is a composition
of at most three reflections.



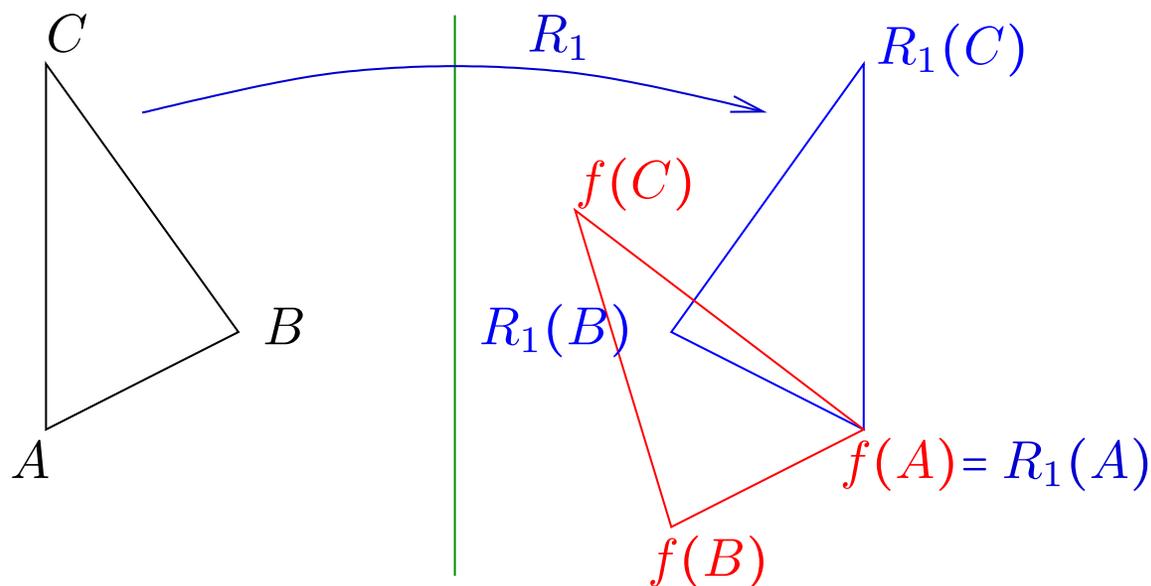
Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation, Glide reflection.

Theorem. Any plane isometry is a composition
of at most three reflections.



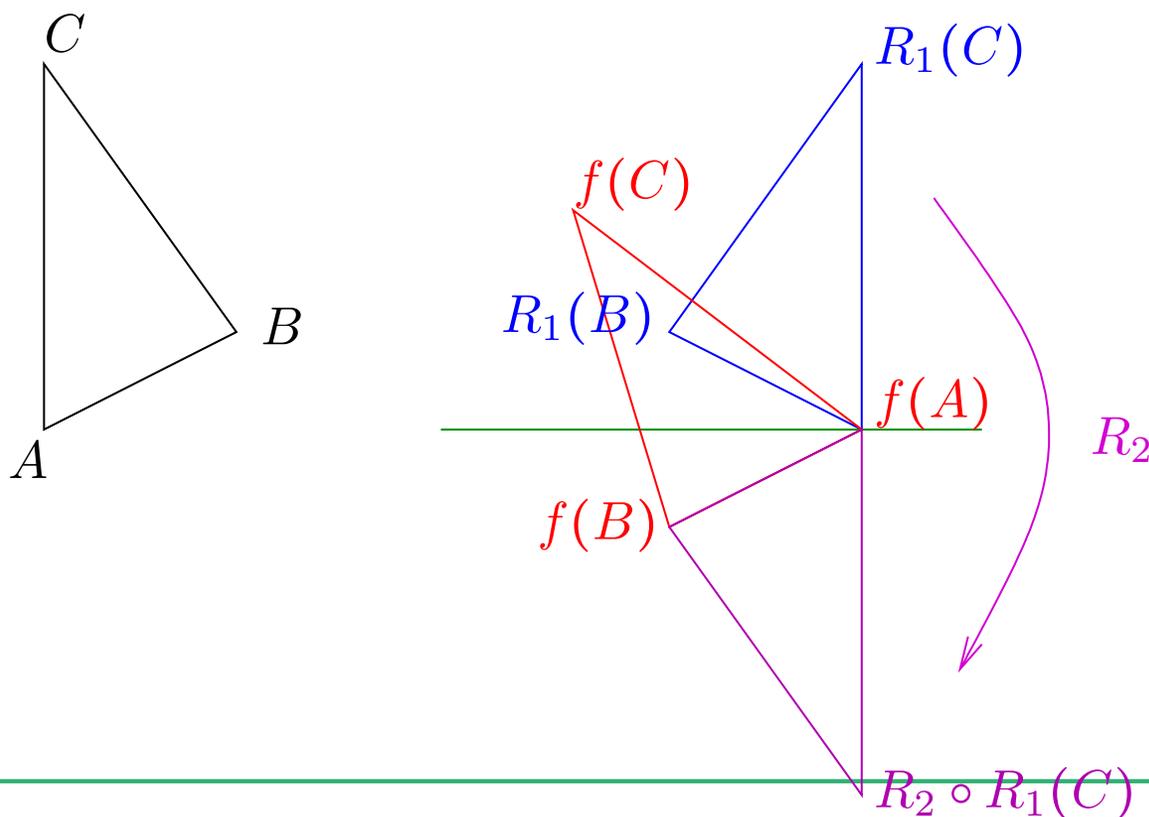
Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation, Glide reflection.

Theorem. Any plane isometry is a composition
of at most three reflections.



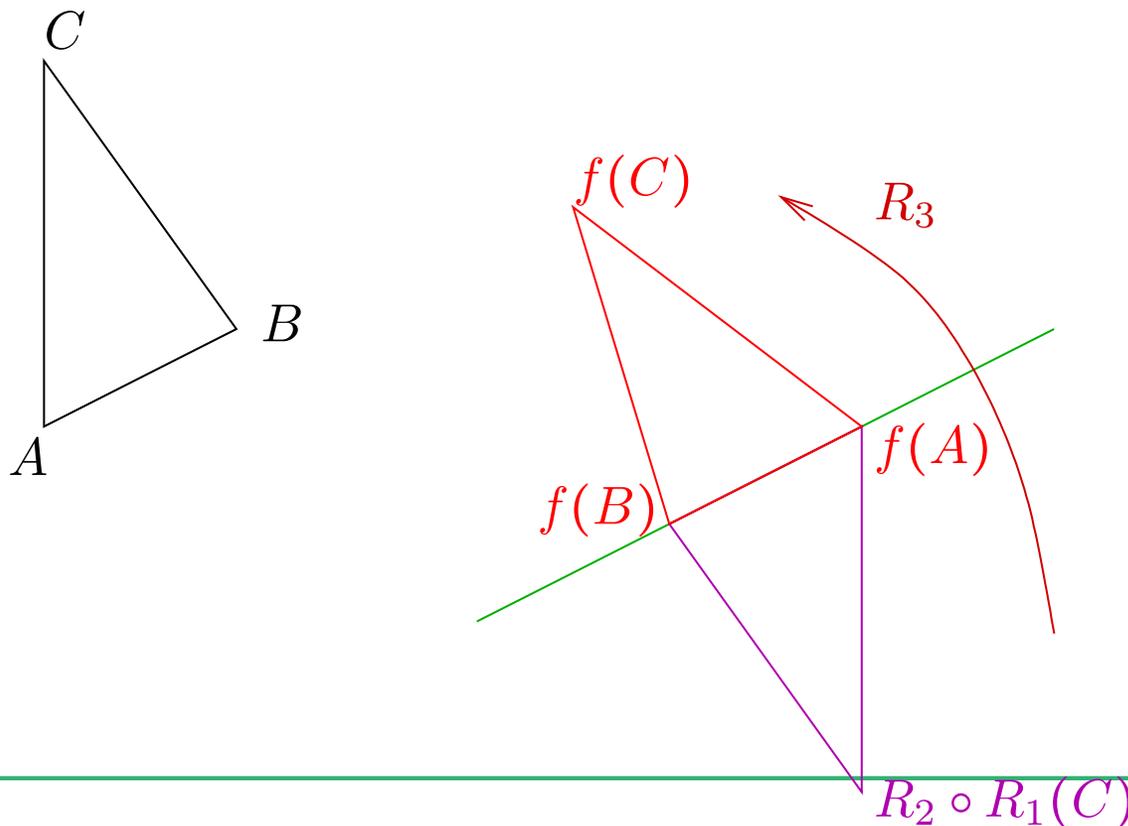
Plane Isometries

3D Lie group, Card=c.

Examples of plane isometries:

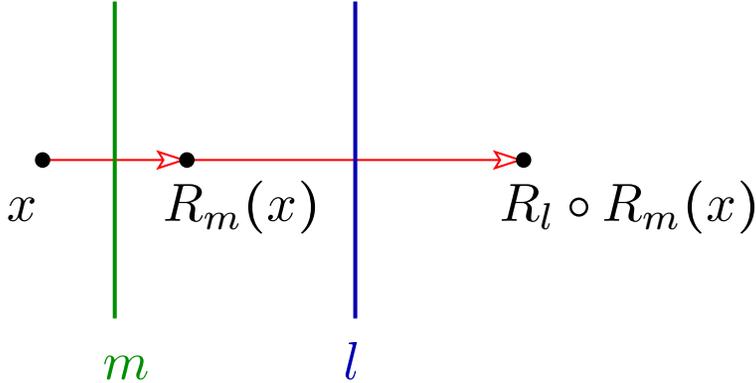
Reflection in line, Translation, Rotation, Glide reflection.

Theorem. Any plane isometry is a composition
of at most three reflections.



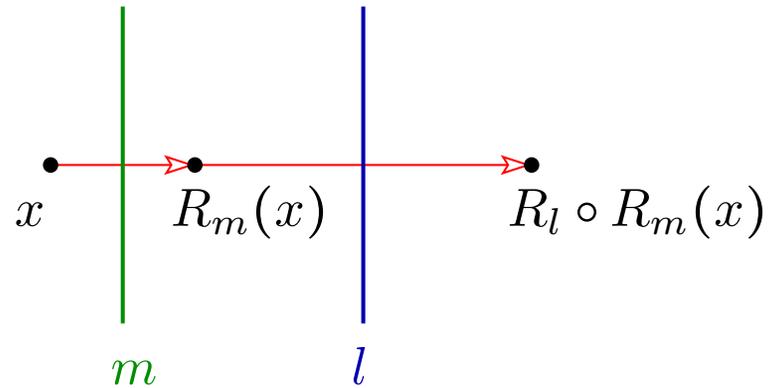
Compositions of two reflections

translation

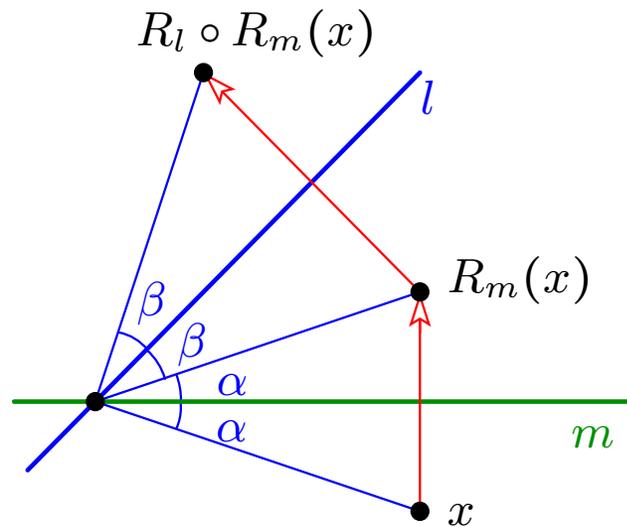


Compositions of two reflections

translation

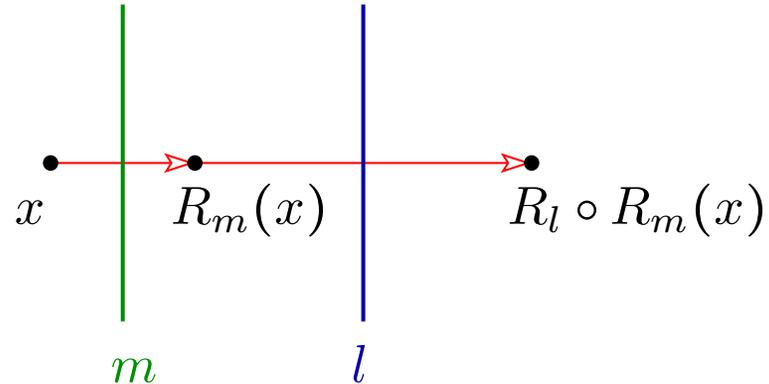


rotation

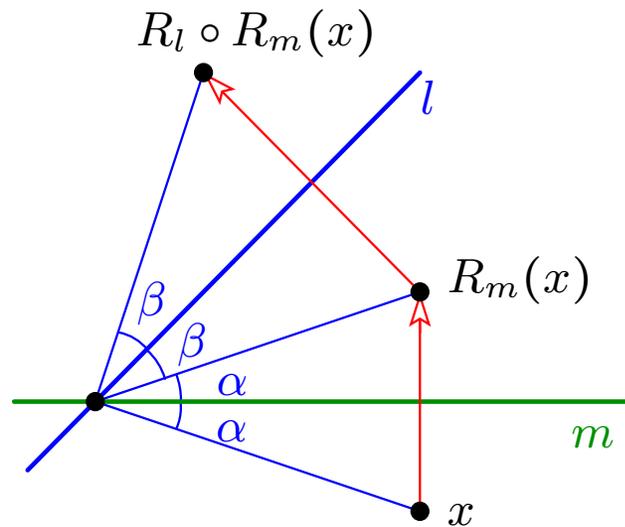


Compositions of two reflections

translation



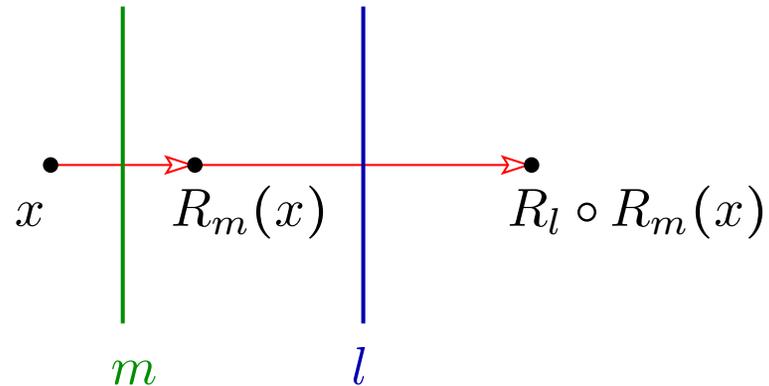
rotation



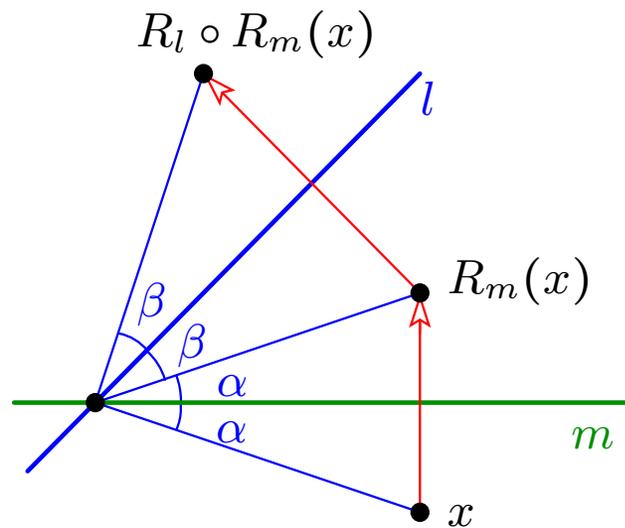
Presentations are not unique:

Compositions of two reflections

translation



rotation



Presentations are not unique: $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$

Relations

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$ and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

Relations

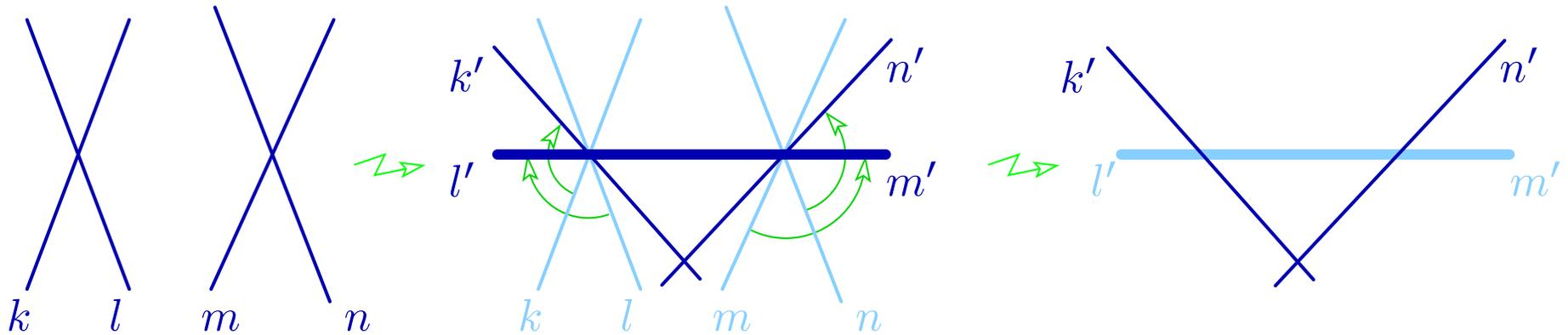
Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$ and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

Lemma. A composition of any 4 reflections by these relations can be transformed to a composition of 2 reflections.

Relations

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$ and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

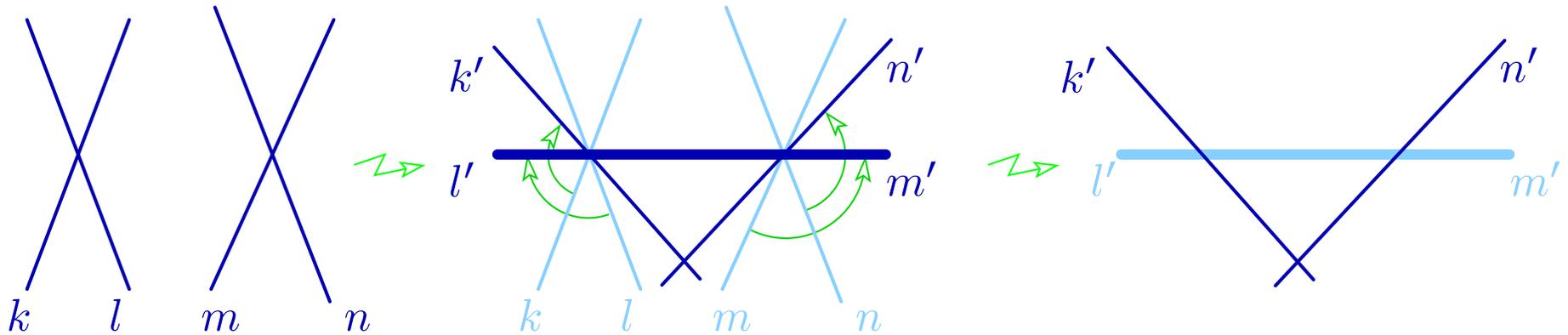
Lemma. A composition of any 4 reflections by these relations can be transformed to a composition of 2 reflections.



Relations

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$ and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

Lemma. A composition of any 4 reflections by these relations can be transformed to a composition of 2 reflections.

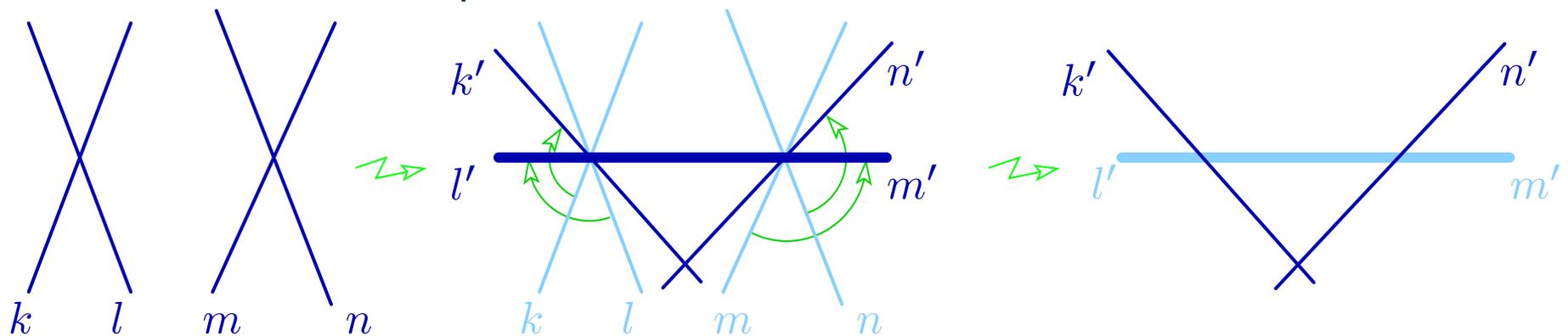


In \mathbb{R}^n : a composition of any $n + 2$ reflections is a composition of n reflections.

Relations

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$ and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

Lemma. A composition of any 4 reflections by these relations can be transformed to a composition of 2 reflections.



In \mathbb{R}^n : a composition of any $n + 2$ reflections is a composition of n reflections.

A composition of odd number of reflections reverses orientation and cannot be id .

Other planes

In the isometry group of the Lobachevsky plane the same is true.

Other planes

In the isometry group of the Lobachevsky plane the same is true.

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$ and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

Other planes

In the isometry group of the Lobachevsky plane the same is true.

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$

and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

How can this be? The groups are not isomorphic?

Other planes

In the isometry group of the Lobachevsky plane the same is true.

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$

and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

How can this be? The groups are not isomorphic?

How does curvature work?

Other planes

In the isometry group of the Lobachevsky plane the same is true.

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$

and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

How can this be? The groups are not isomorphic?

How does curvature work?

On sphere everything holds true.

Other planes

In the isometry group of the Lobachevsky plane the same is true.

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$

and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

How can this be? The groups are not isomorphic?

How does curvature work?

On sphere everything holds true.

On the projective plane a reflection in line has extra fixed point.

Other planes

In the isometry group of the Lobachevsky plane the same is true.

Theorem. Any relation among reflections in lines follow from $R_l^2 = 1$

and $R_m \circ R_l = R_{m'} \circ R_{l'}$.

How can this be? The groups are not isomorphic?

How does curvature work?

On sphere everything holds true.

On the projective plane a reflection in line has extra fixed point.

One more relation...

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Group G generated by the set of involutions S .

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Group G generated by the set of involutions S .

Four axioms.

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Group G generated by the set of involutions S .

Four axioms.

Involutions from S = reflections in lines = lines.

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Group G generated by the set of involutions S .

Four axioms.

Involutions from S = reflections in lines = lines.

Lines are perpendicular iff the reflections commute.

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Group G generated by the set of involutions S .

Four axioms.

Involutions from S = reflections in lines = lines.

Lines are perpendicular iff the reflections commute.

A point is a composition of commuting reflections.

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Group G generated by the set of involutions S .

Four axioms.

Involutions from S = reflections in lines = lines.

Lines are perpendicular iff the reflections commute.

A point is a composition of commuting reflections.

A point belongs to a line iff the reflections commute.

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Group G generated by the set of involutions S .

Four axioms.

Involutions from S = reflections in lines = lines.

Lines are perpendicular iff the reflections commute.

A point is a composition of commuting reflections.

A point belongs to a line iff the reflections commute.

Three lines are concurrent or parallel

iff the composition of the reflections is a reflection.

Reflections in lines

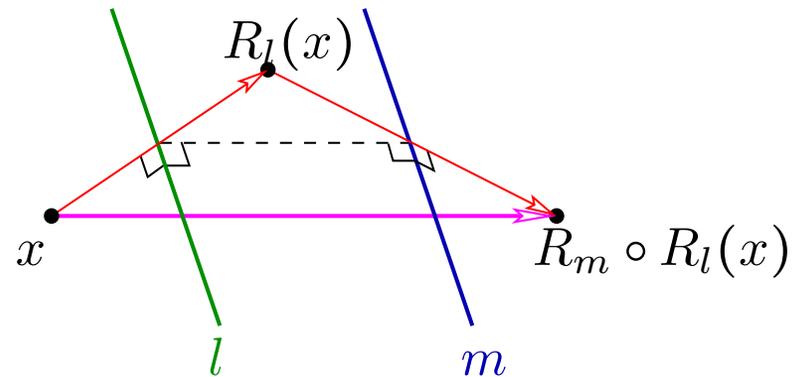
The composition of 2 reflections in planes

= the composition of 2 reflections in lines.

Reflections in lines

The composition of 2 reflections in planes

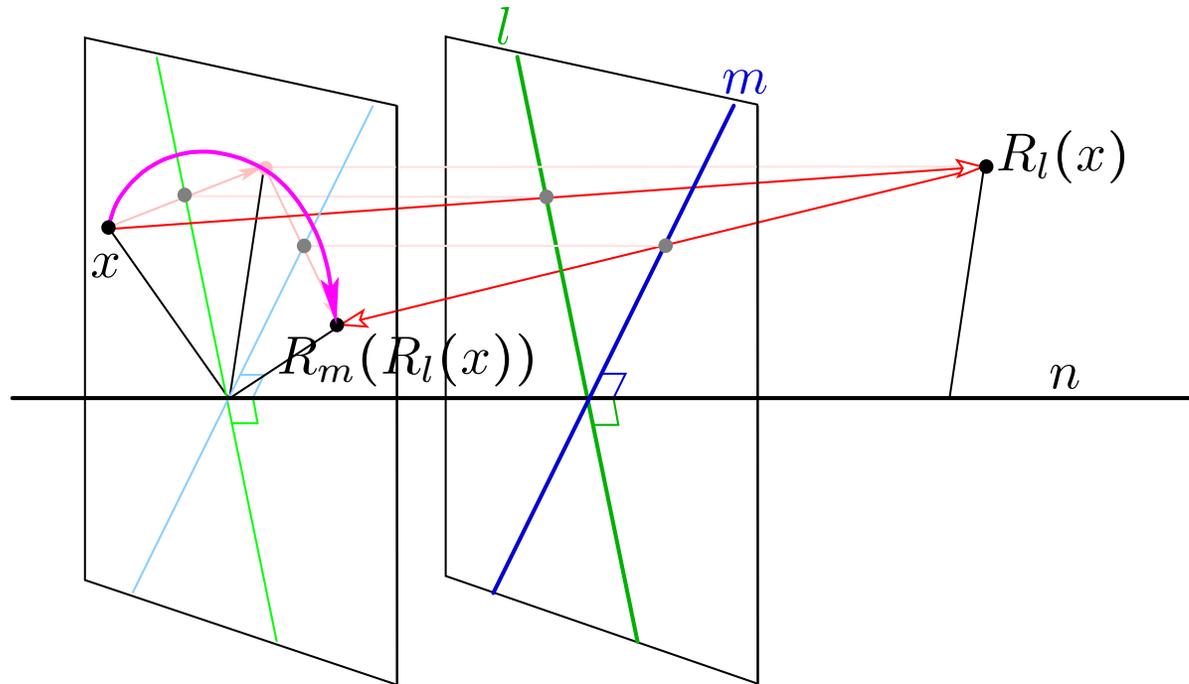
= the composition of 2 reflections in lines.



Reflections in lines

The composition of 2 reflections in planes

= the composition of 2 reflections in lines.

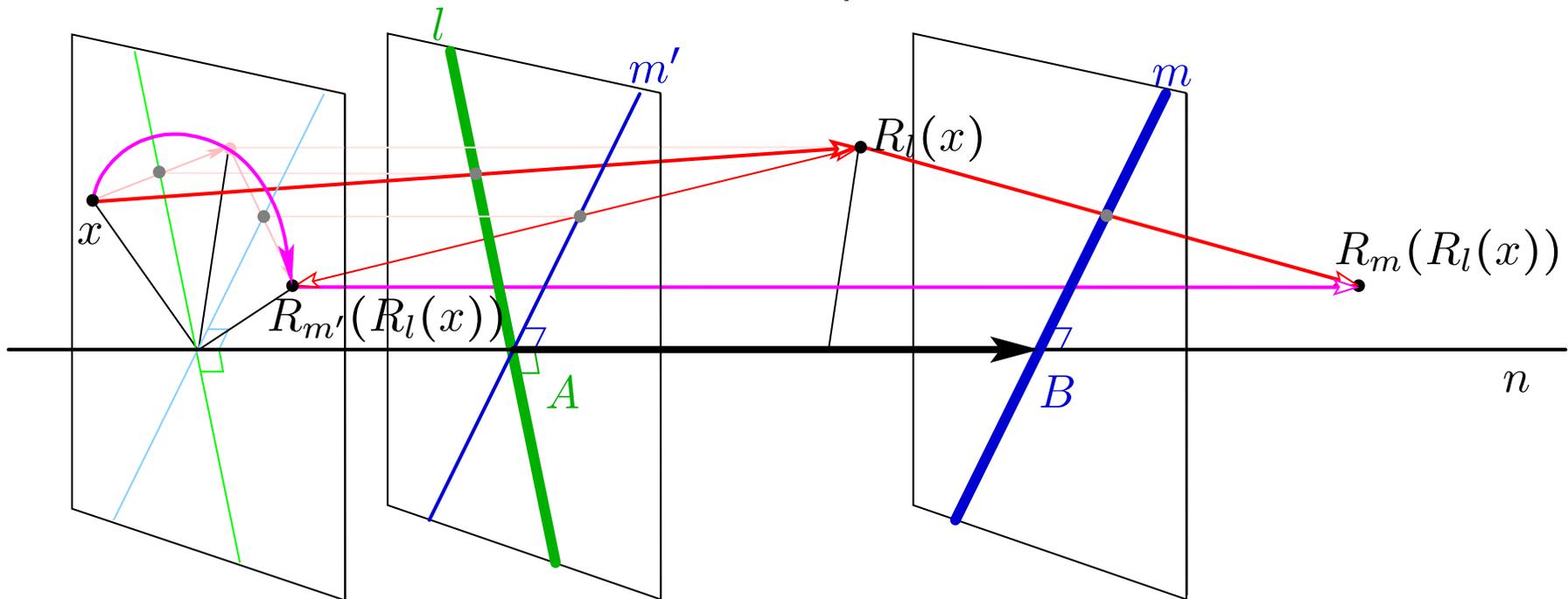


Reflections in lines

The composition of 2 reflections in planes

= the composition of 2 reflections in lines.

Reflections in scew lines is a screw displacement.



Reflections in lines

The composition of 2 reflections in planes

= the composition of 2 reflections in lines.

Reflections in scew lines is a screw displacement.

Theorem. Any isometry of the 3-space [preserving orientation](#)

is a composition of reflections in lines.

Compose rotations

Angular displacement vectors

Compose rotations

Angular displacement vectors are not vectors.

Compose rotations

Angular displacement vectors are not vectors.

What are vectors?

Compose rotations

Angular displacement vectors are not vectors.

What are vectors? Translations and arrows.

Compose rotations

Angular displacement vectors are not vectors.

What are vectors? Translations and arrows.

Another relation between arrows and translations.

Compose rotations

Angular displacement vectors are not vectors.

What are vectors? Translations and arrows.

Another relation between arrows and translations.

Vectors on 2-sphere and rotations.

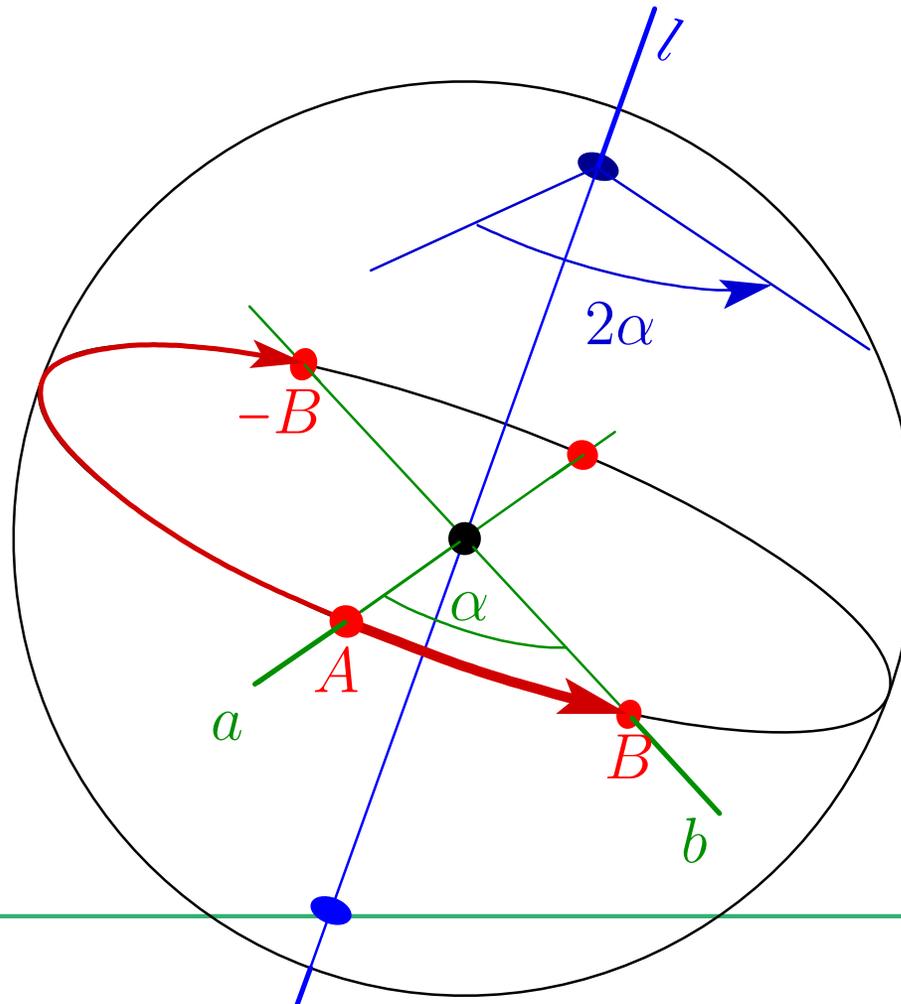
Compose rotations

Angular displacement vectors are not vectors.

What are vectors? Translations and arrows.

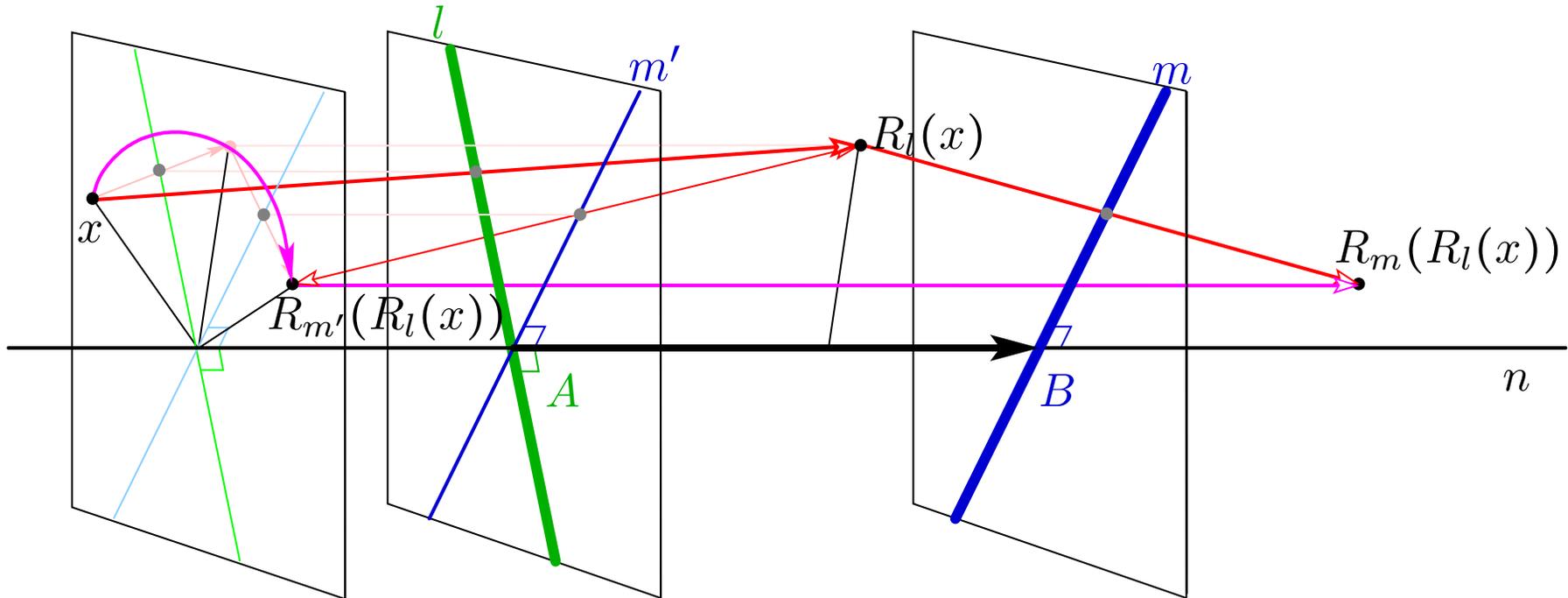
Another relation between arrows and translations.

Vectors on 2-sphere and rotations.



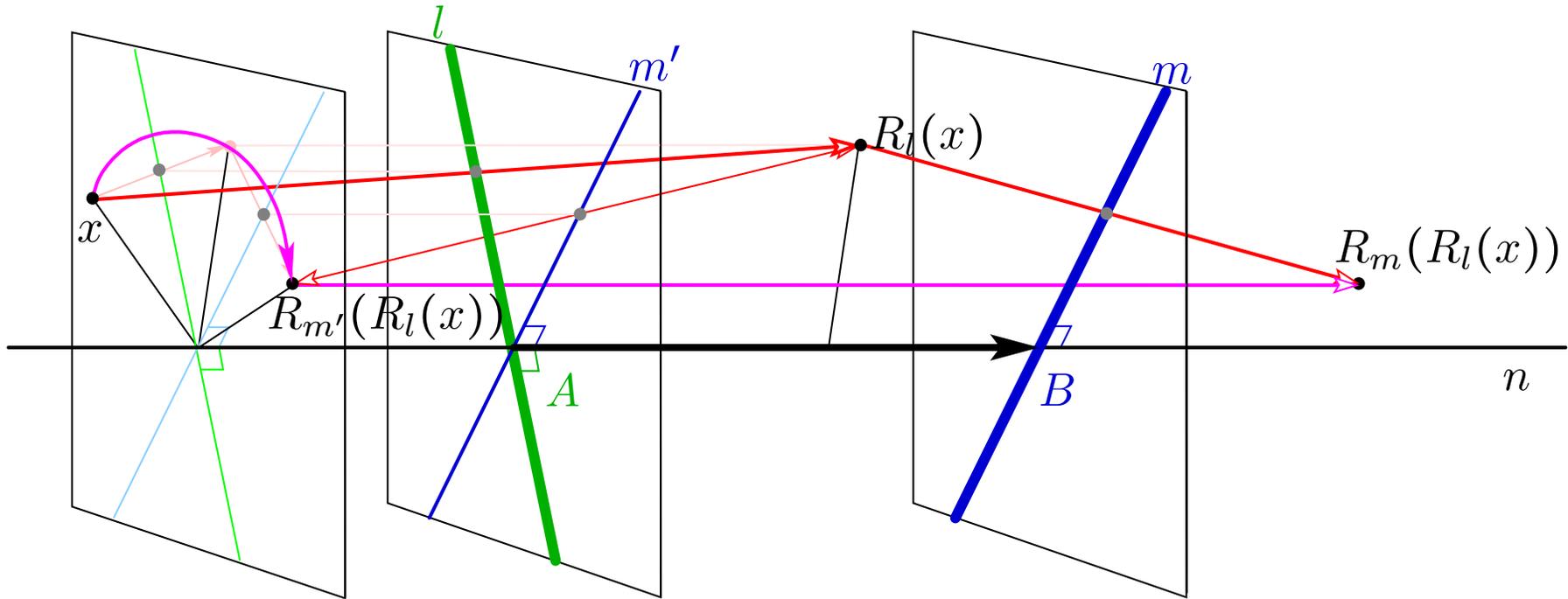
Compose screw displacements

A screw displacement is a composition of reflections in scew lines:



Compose screw displacements

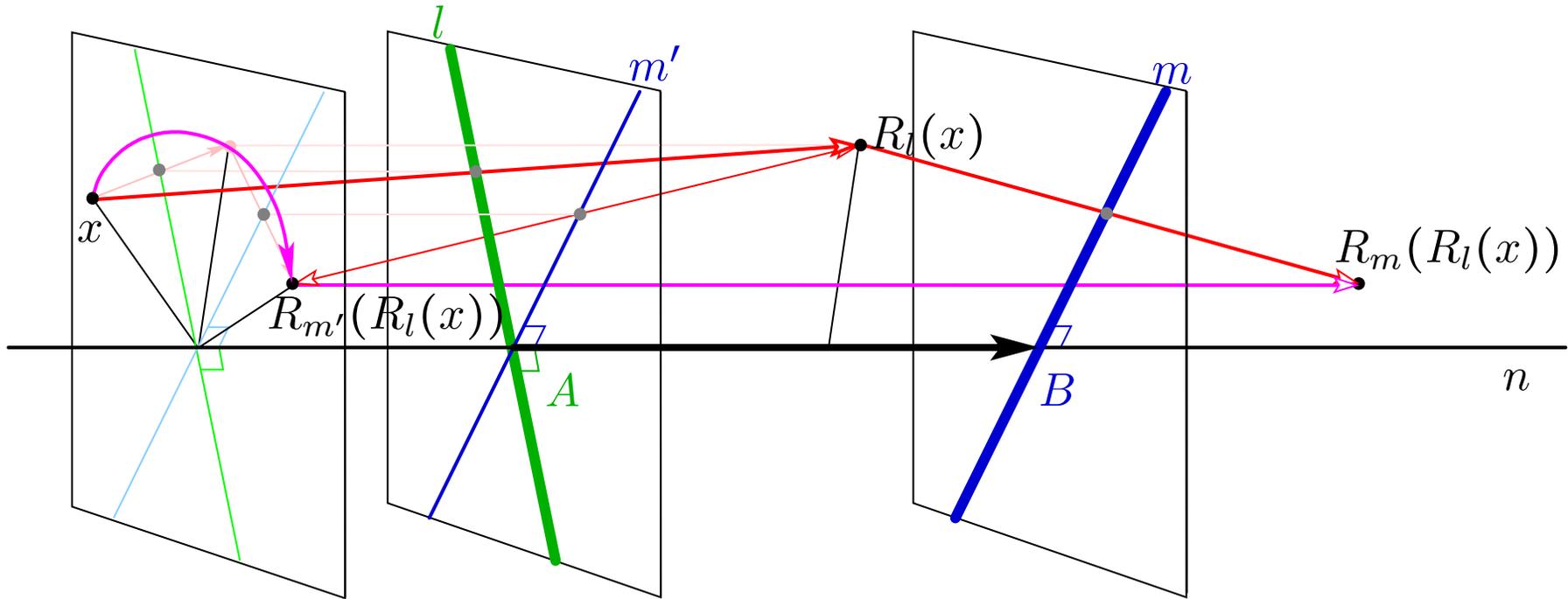
A screw displacement is a composition of reflections in scew lines:



Defined up to screw displacements with the same axes.

Compose screw displacements

A screw displacement is a composition of reflections in scew lines:



Defined up to screw displacements with the same axes.

Table of Contents

Involutions

Plane Isometries

Compositions of two reflections

Relations

Other planes

Bachmann foundations of geometry

Reflections in lines

Compose rotations

Compose screw displacements