

# The Geometry and Arithmetic of Sphere Packings

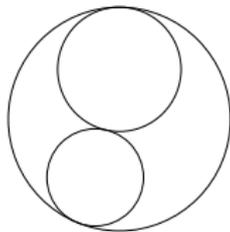
Alex Kontorovich

Rutgers

# Apollonian Circle Packings

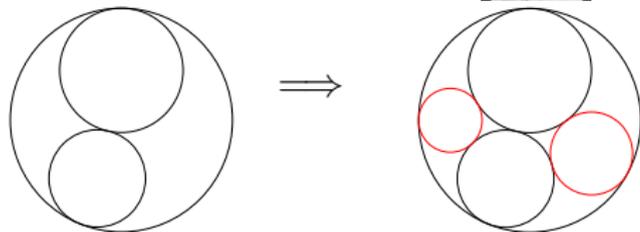
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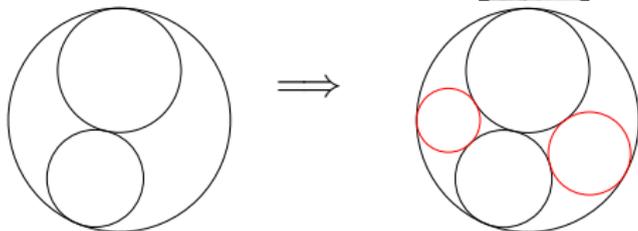


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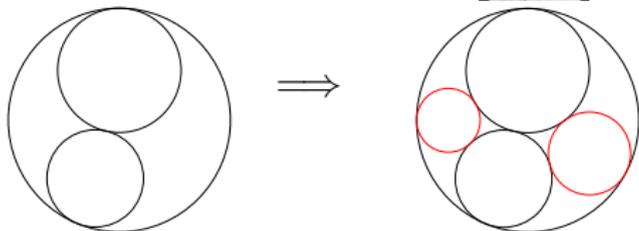


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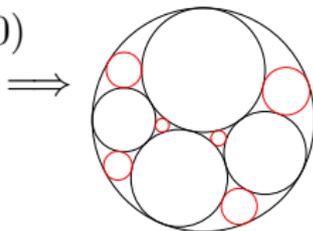


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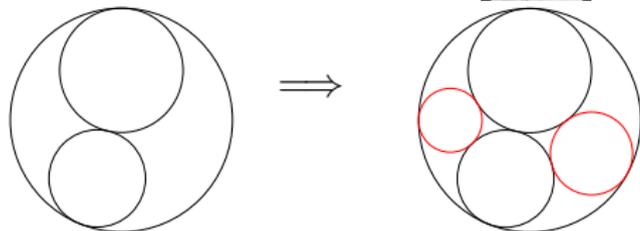


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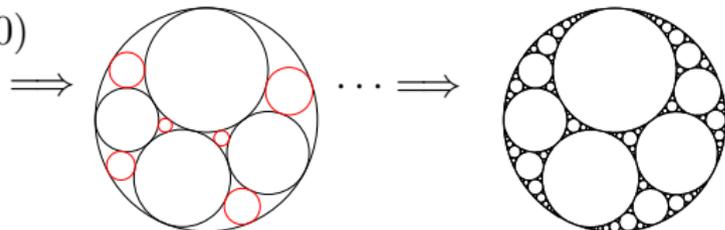


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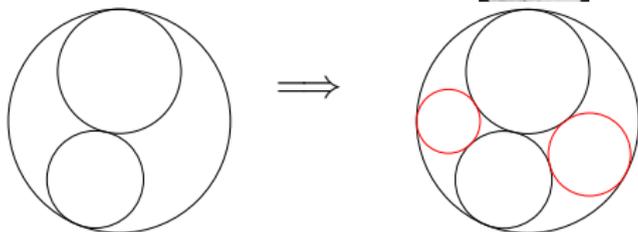


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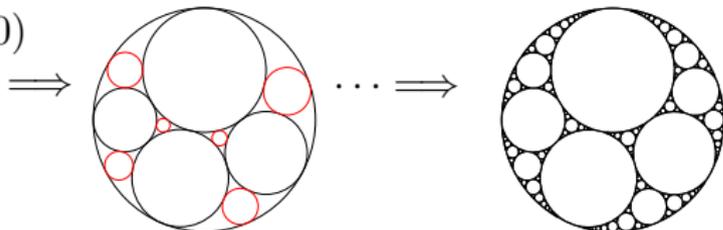


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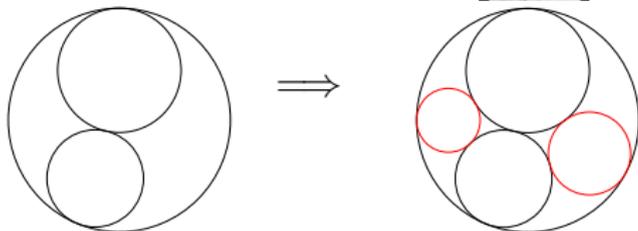
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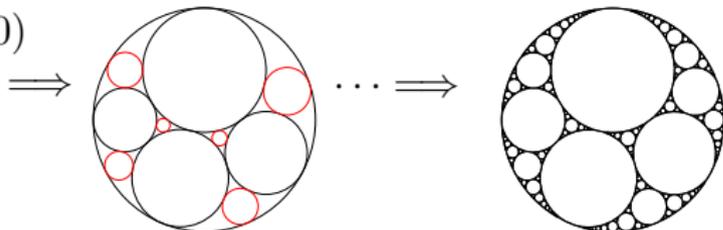


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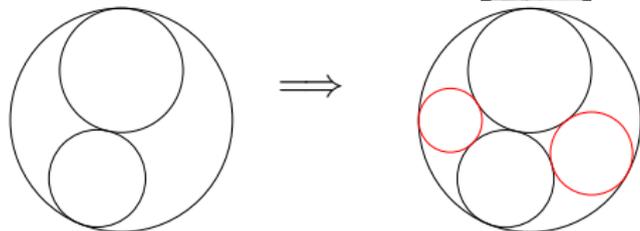


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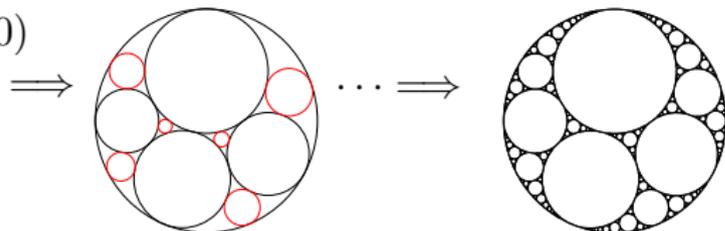


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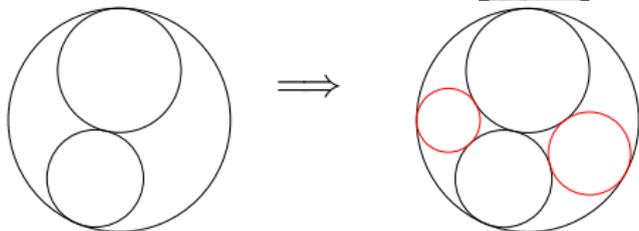
**First Question:** What is the typical circle size?

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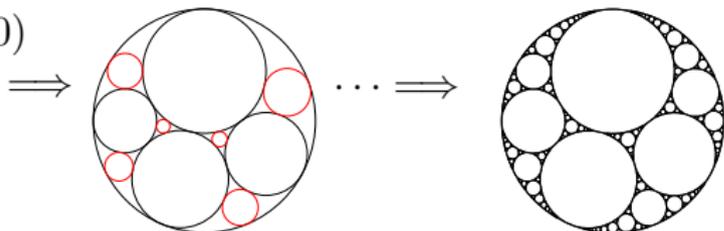


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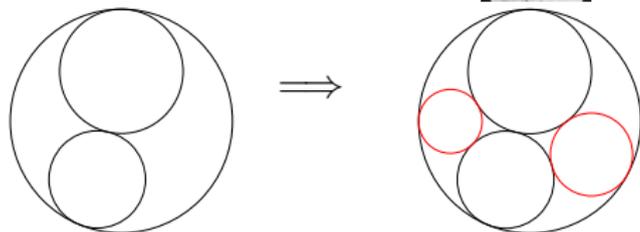
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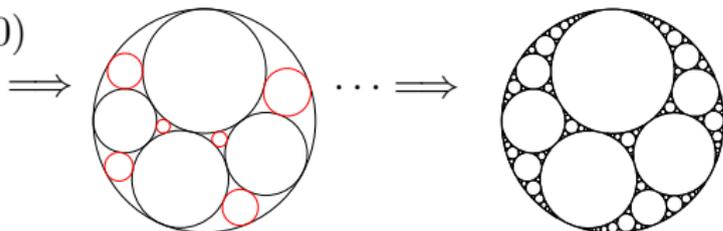


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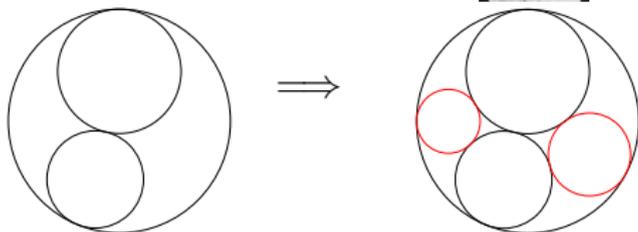


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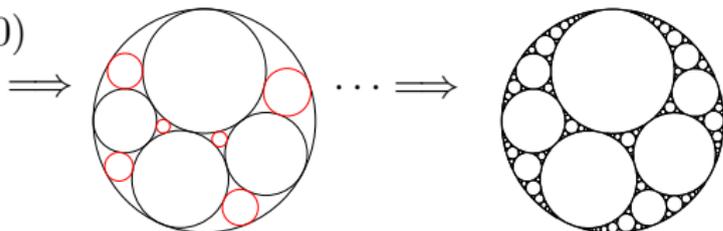


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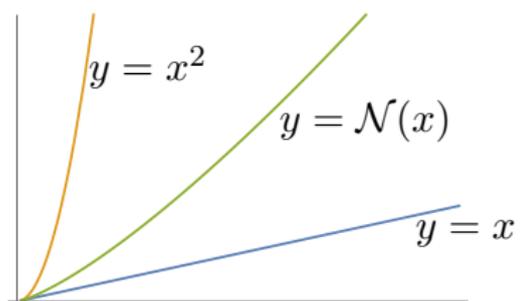
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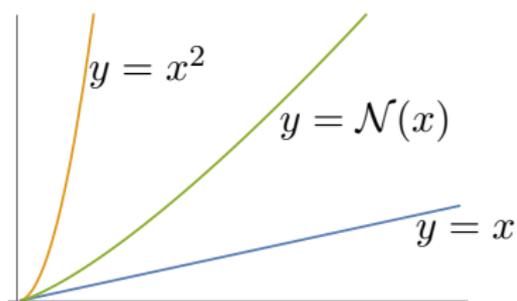
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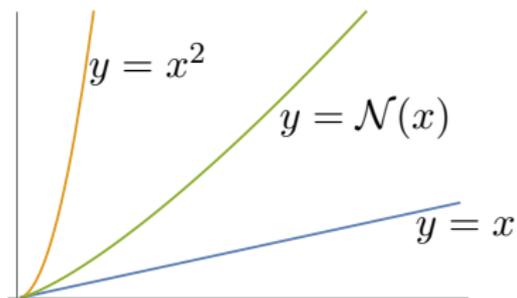
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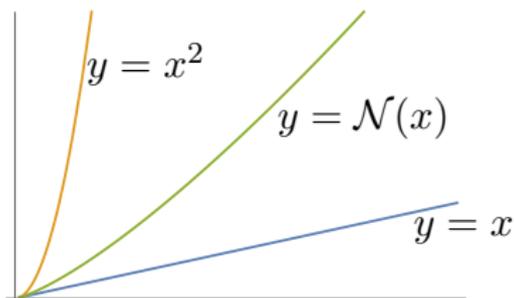


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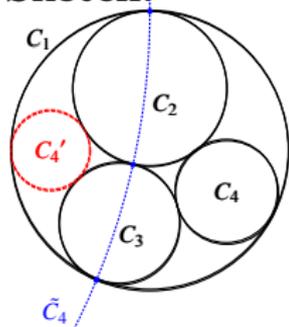


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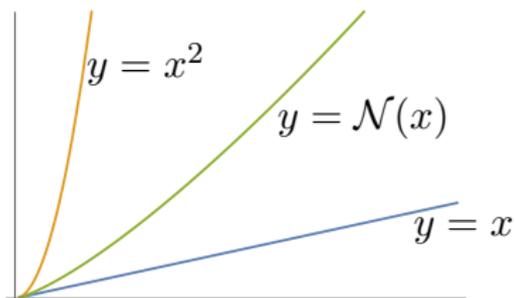
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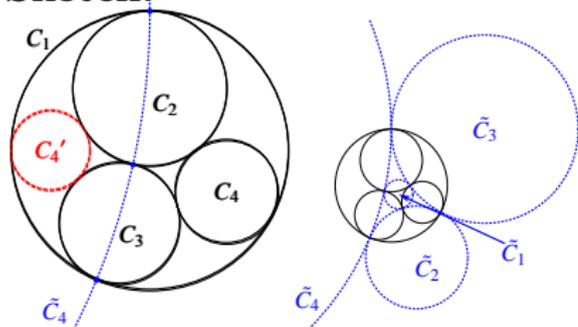


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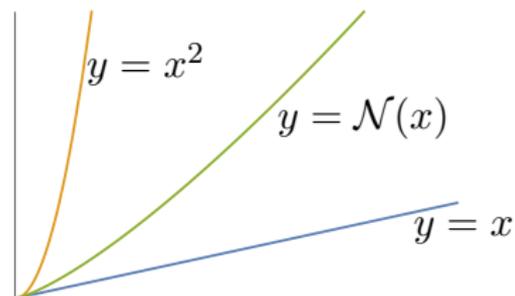
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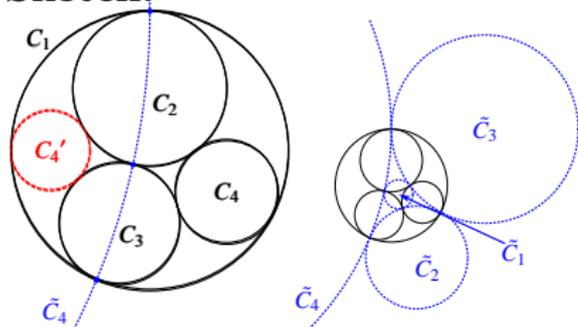


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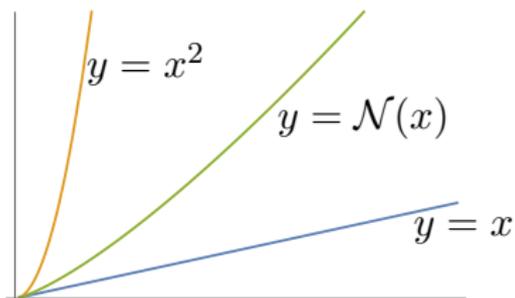
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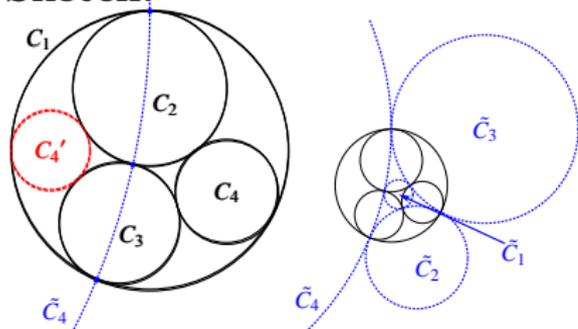


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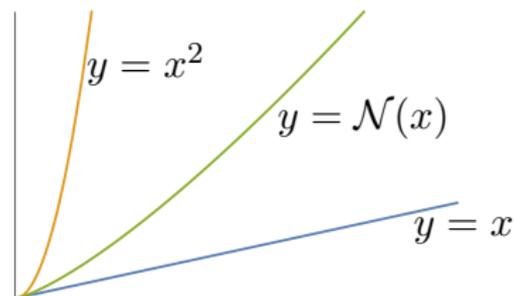
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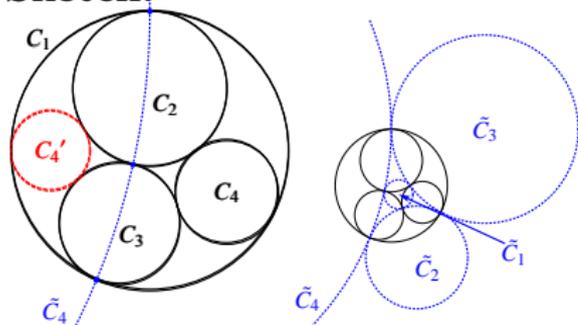


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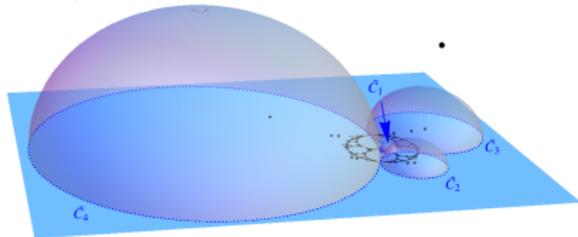
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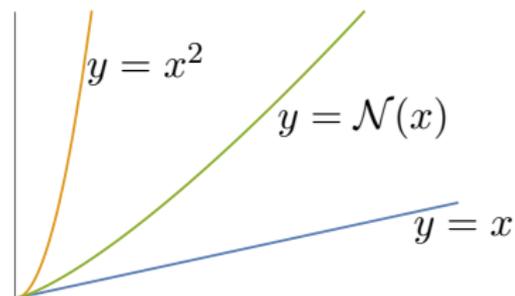


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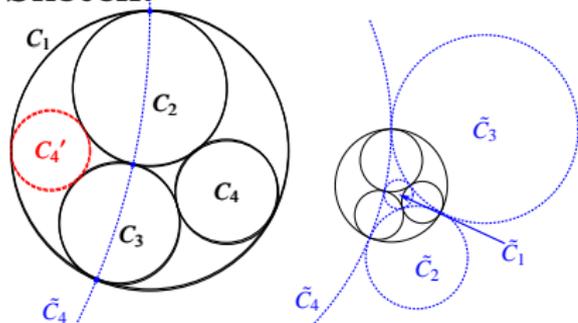


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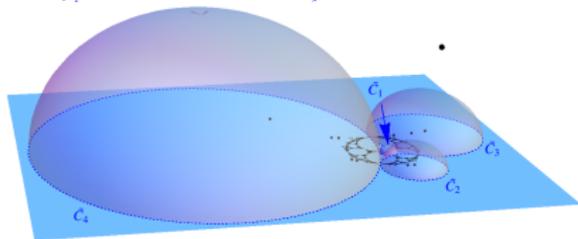
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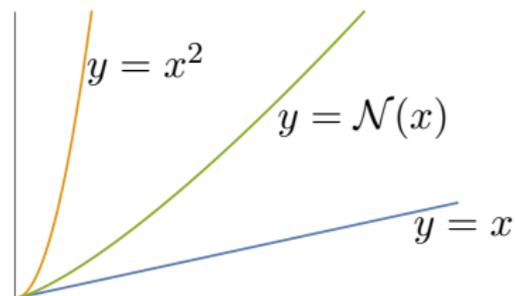
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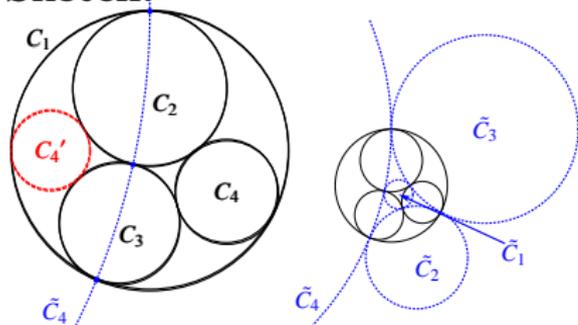


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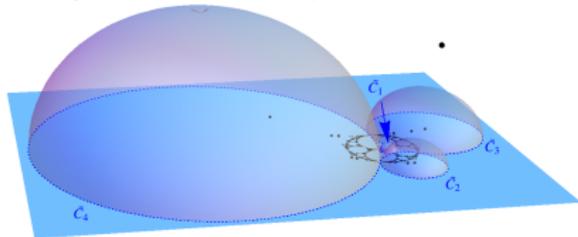
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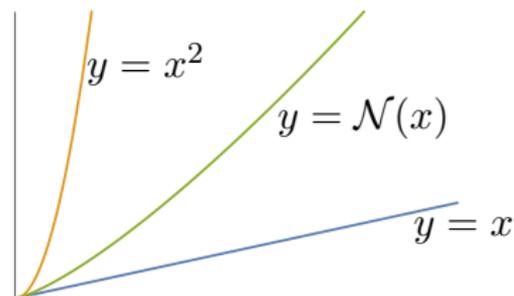
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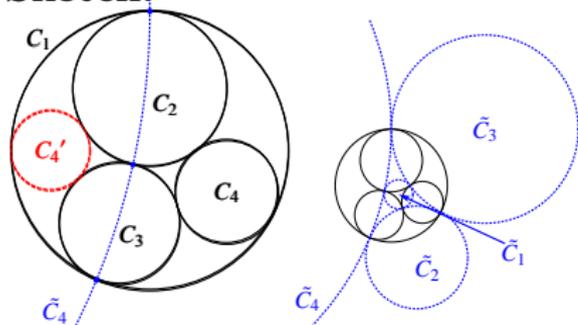


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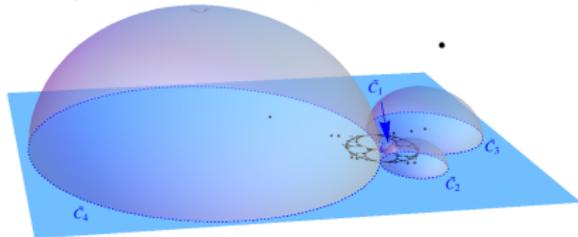
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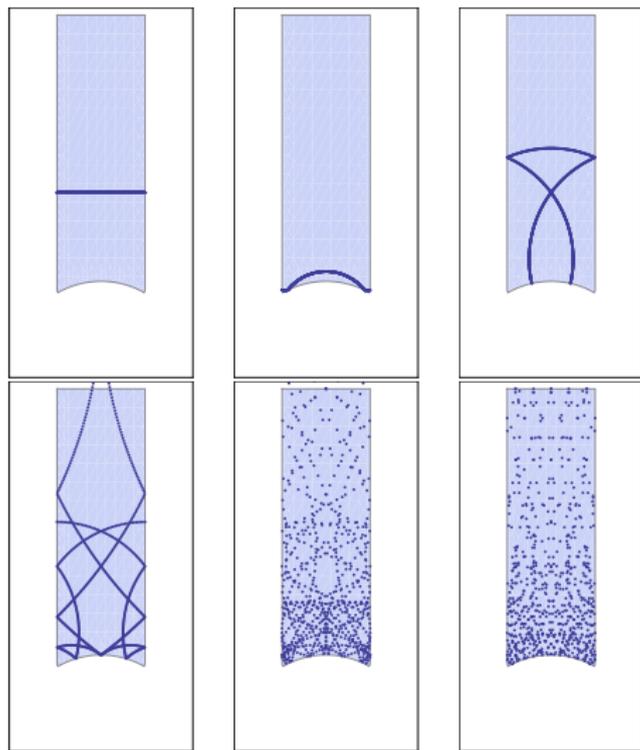
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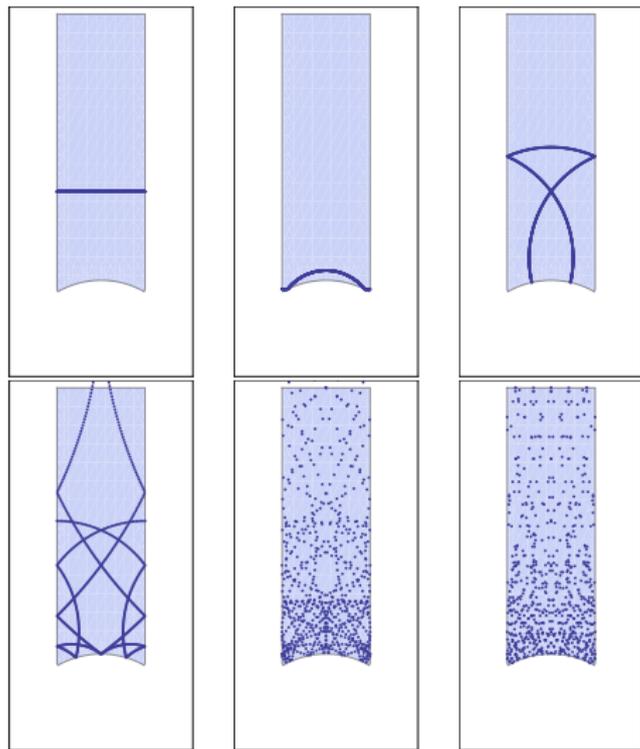
Key: Equidistribution  
of low-lying horospheres

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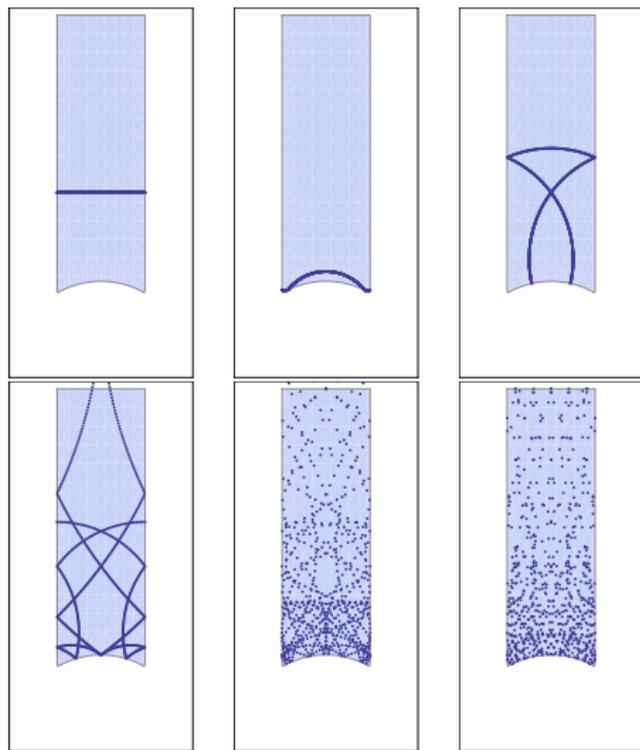


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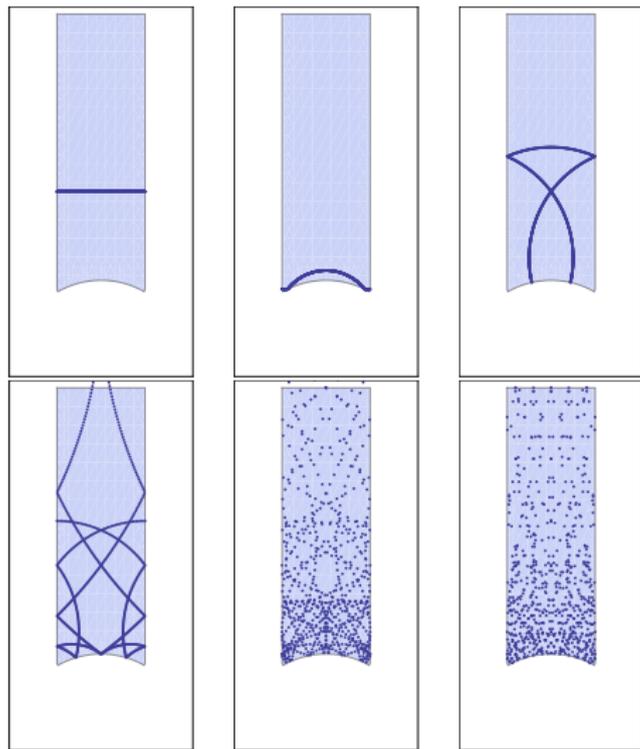
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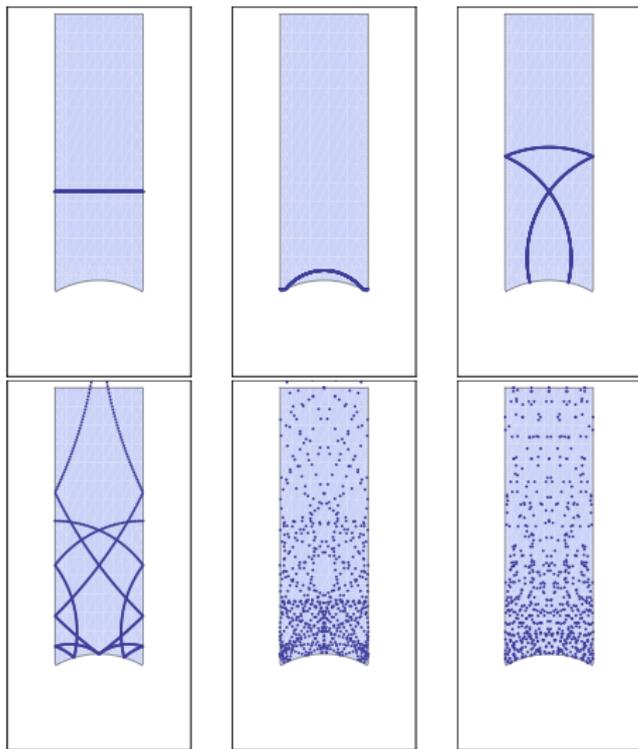


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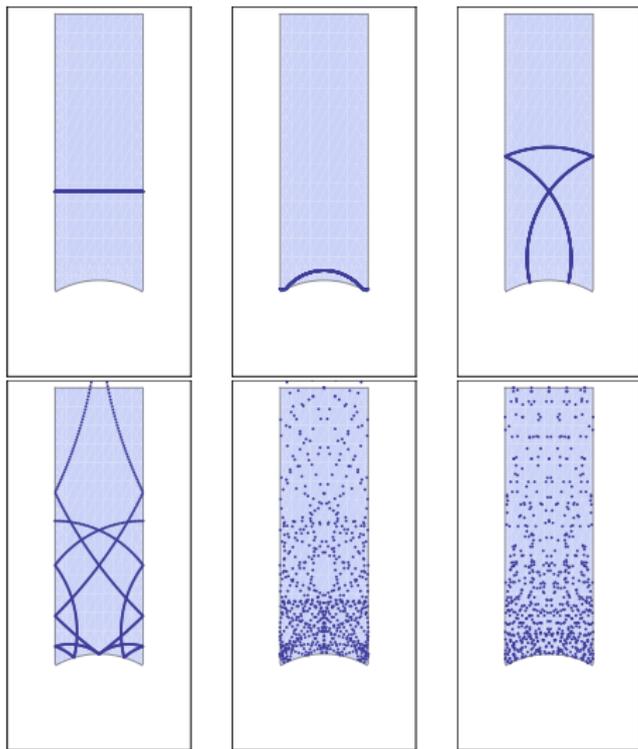
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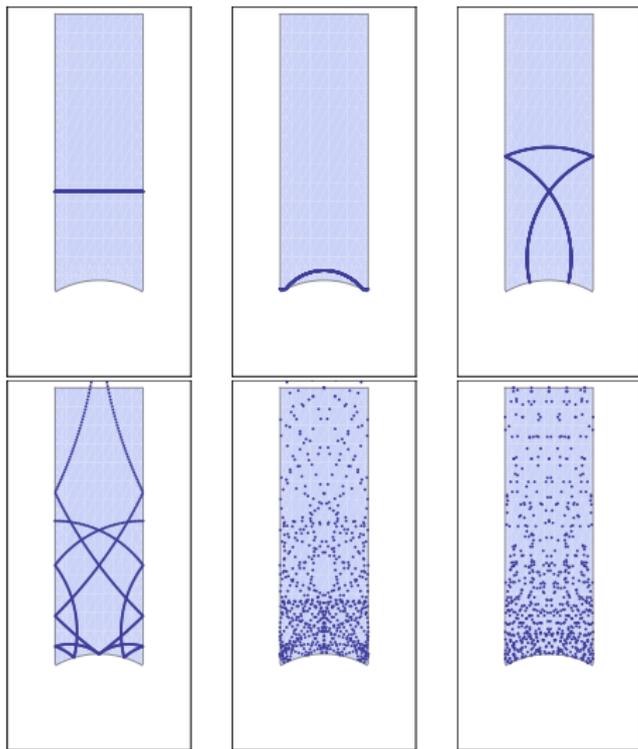
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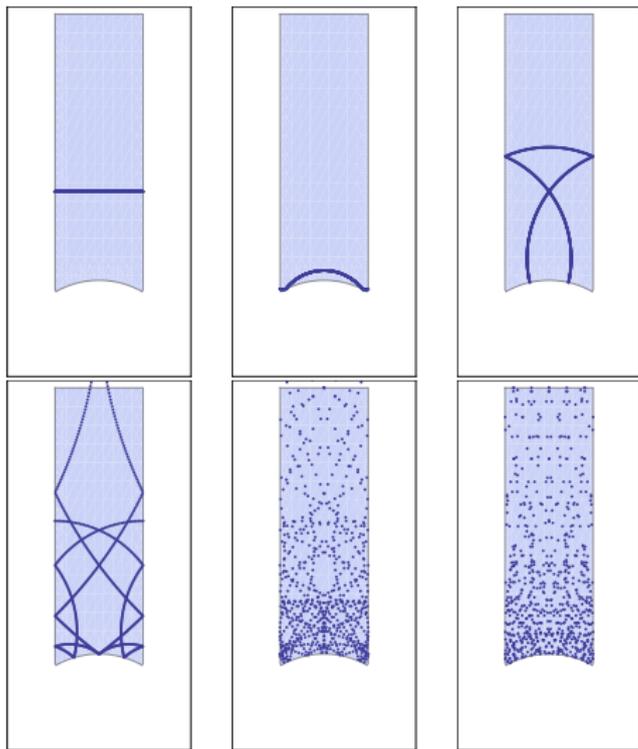
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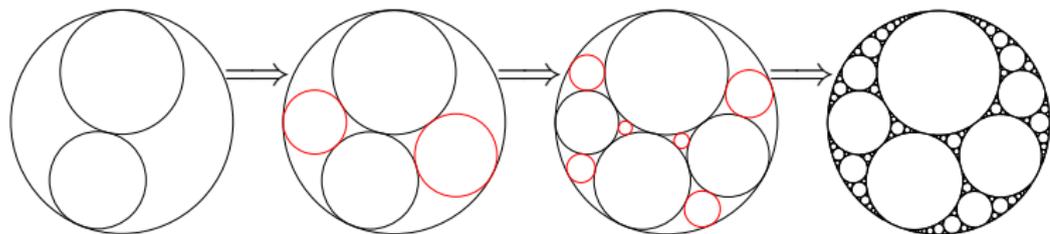
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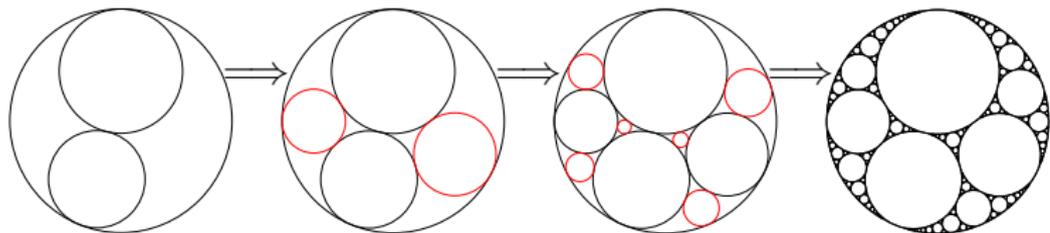
Analogue of this to our setting is used to prove

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## Leibniz:



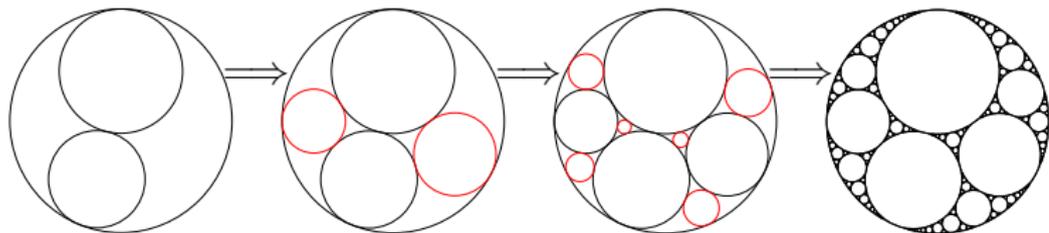
**Leibniz:**



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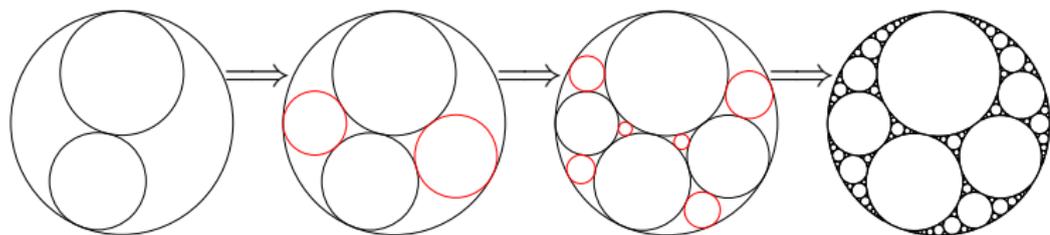


**Soddy (1936):**



Study the “bends”  $\kappa = 1/r!$

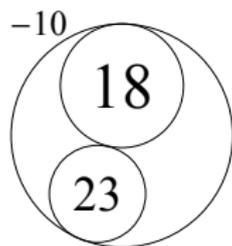
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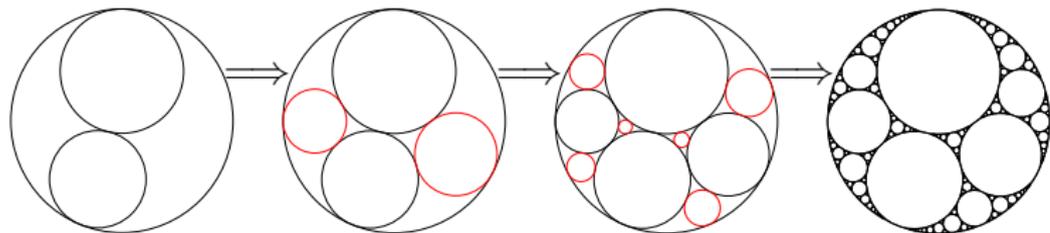
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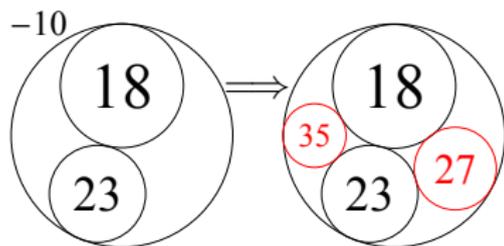
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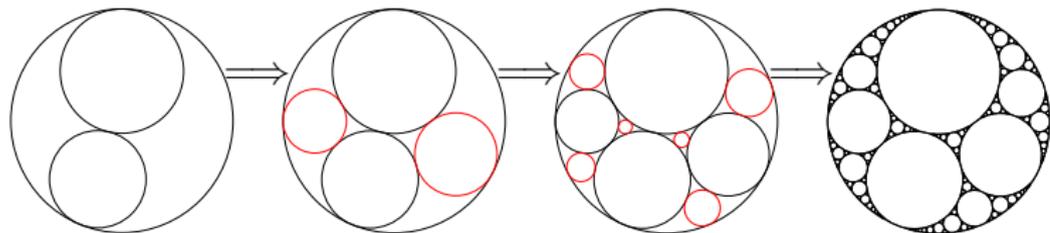
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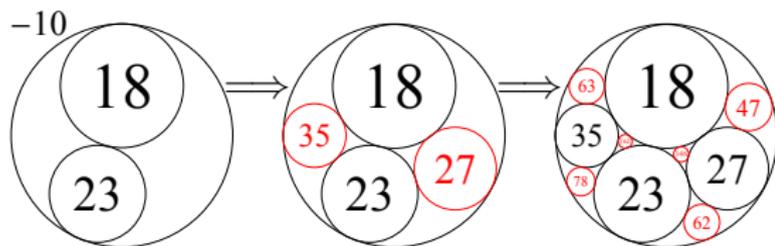
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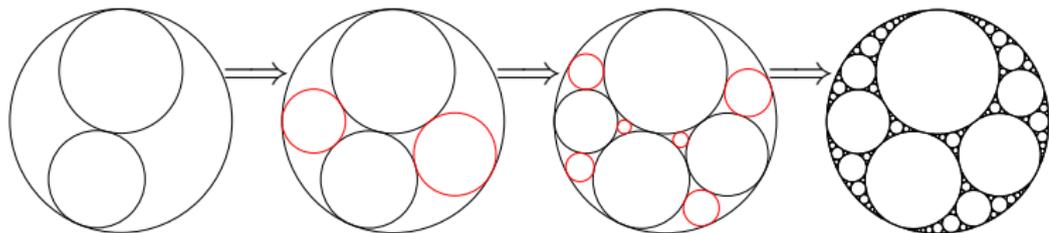
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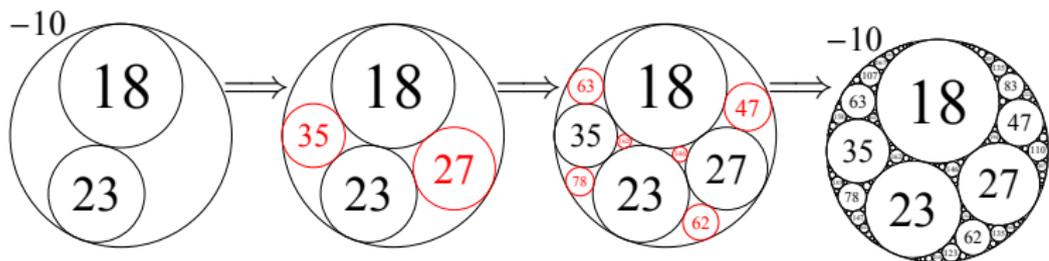
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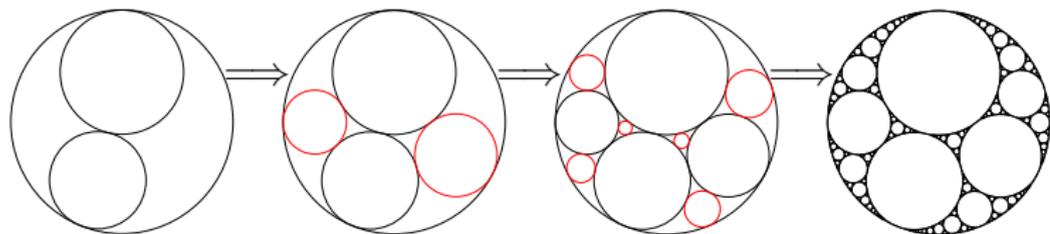
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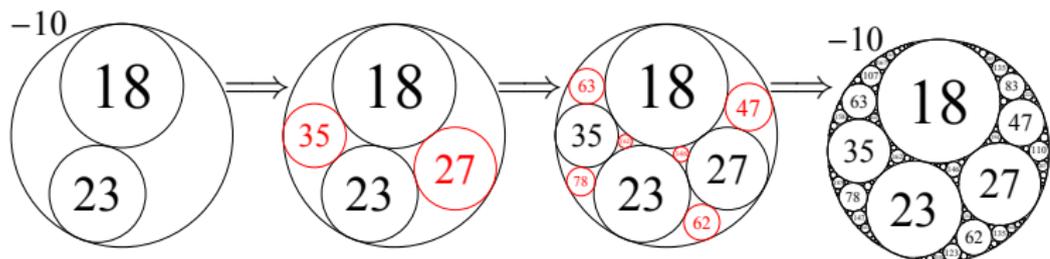
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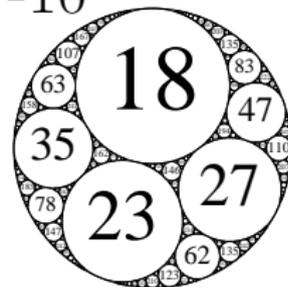
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**Integral** Apollonian Circle Packings

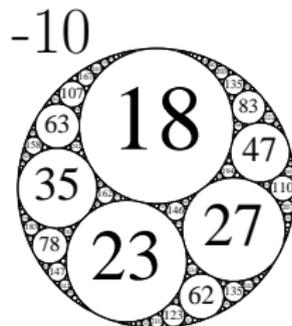
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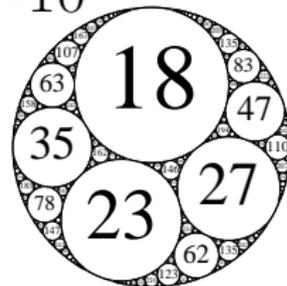
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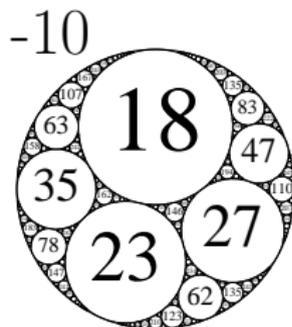
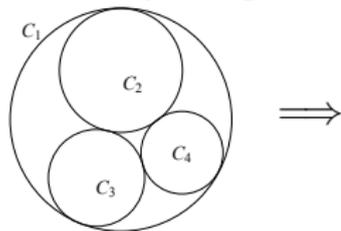


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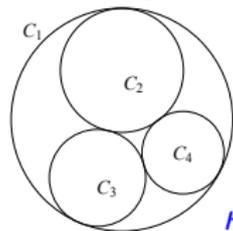


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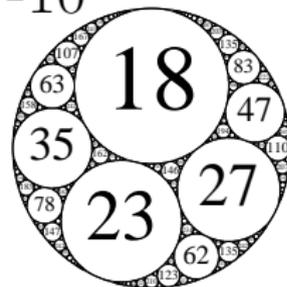
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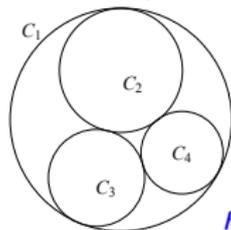


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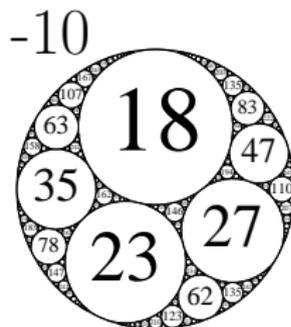
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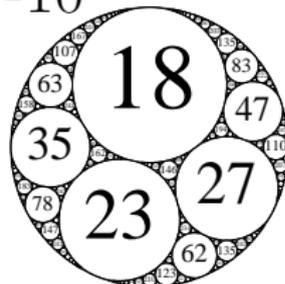
Four circles to the kissing come.  
The smaller are the bender.  
The bend is just the inverse of  
The distance from the center.  
Though their intrigue left Euclid dumb  
There's now no need for rule of thumb.  
Since zero bend's a dead straight line  
And concave bends have minus sign,  
The sum of the squares of all four bends  
Is half the square of their sum.



F. Soddy,  
*Nature* (1936).

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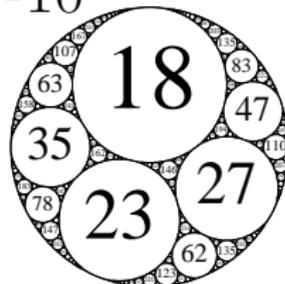
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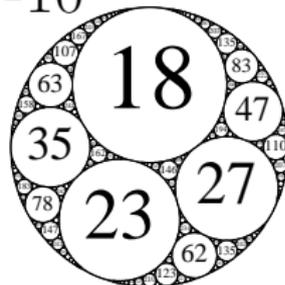
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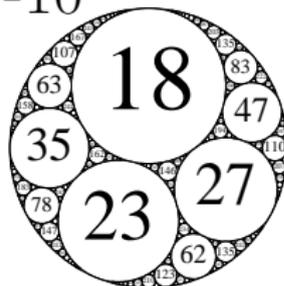
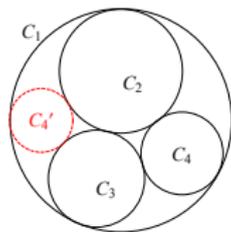
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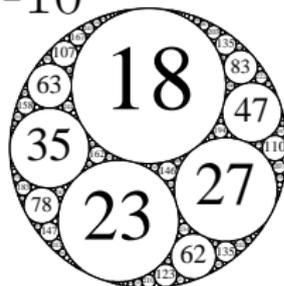
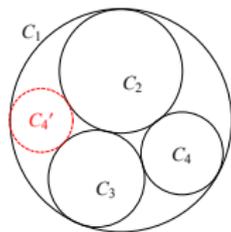
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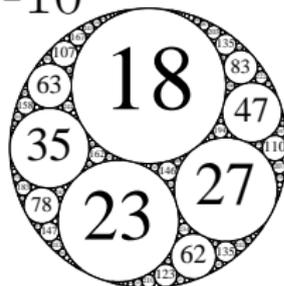
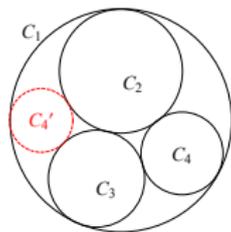


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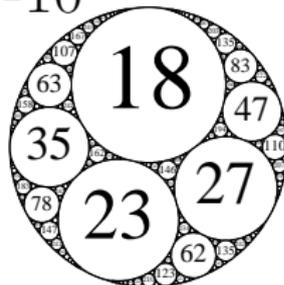
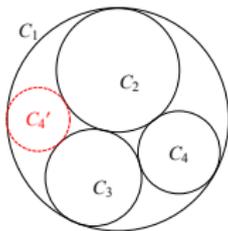


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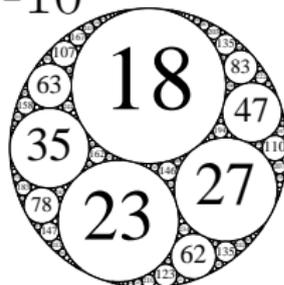
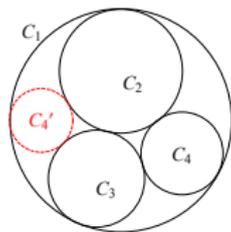


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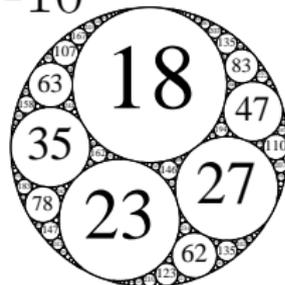
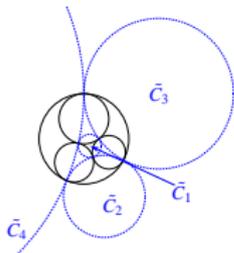
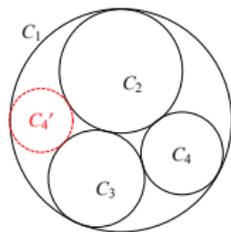
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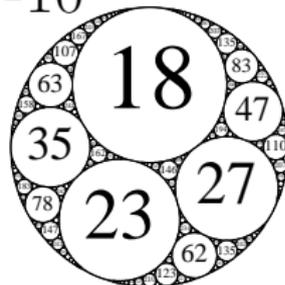
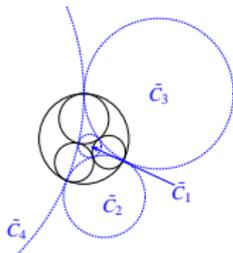
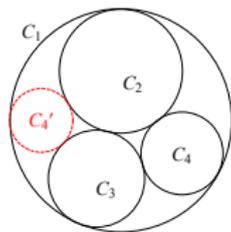
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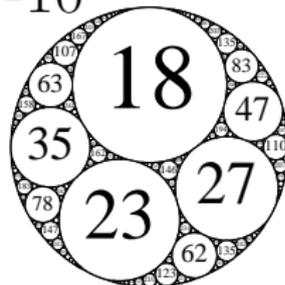
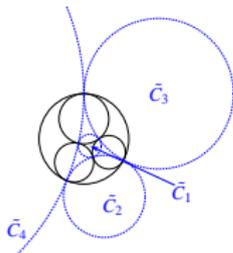
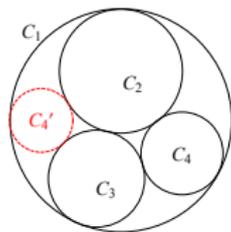
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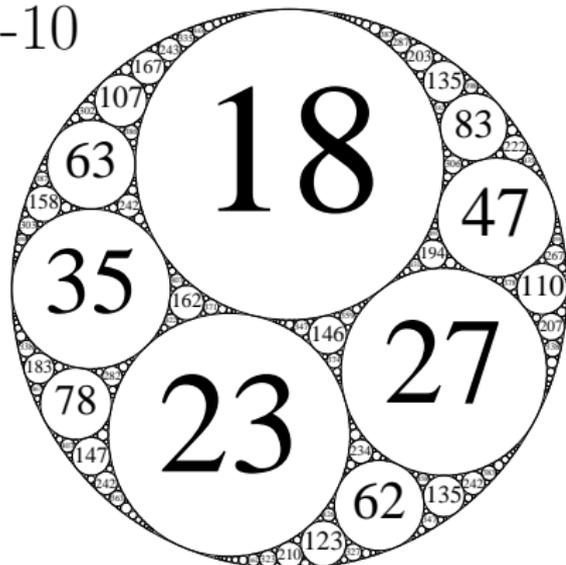
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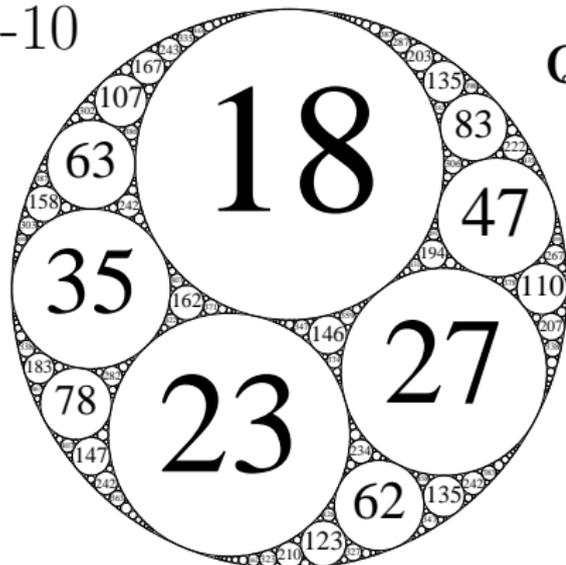
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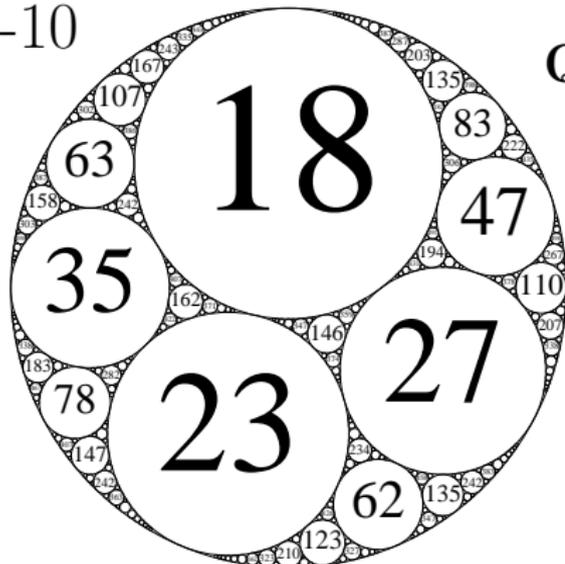
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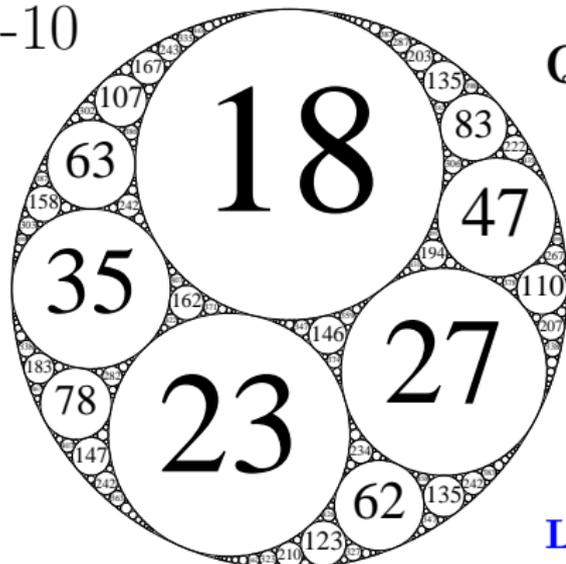
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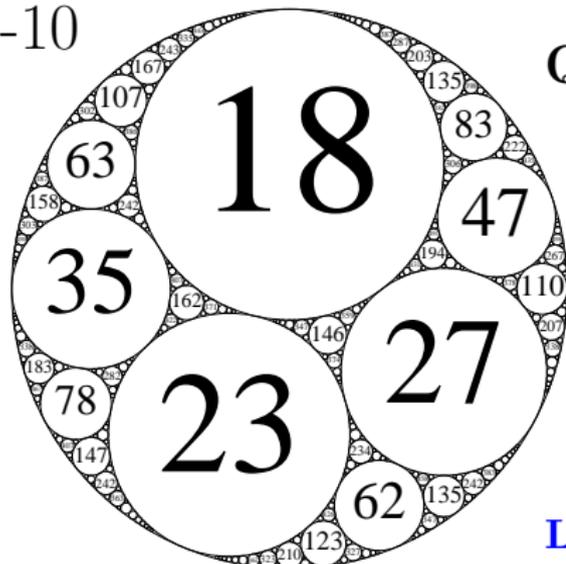
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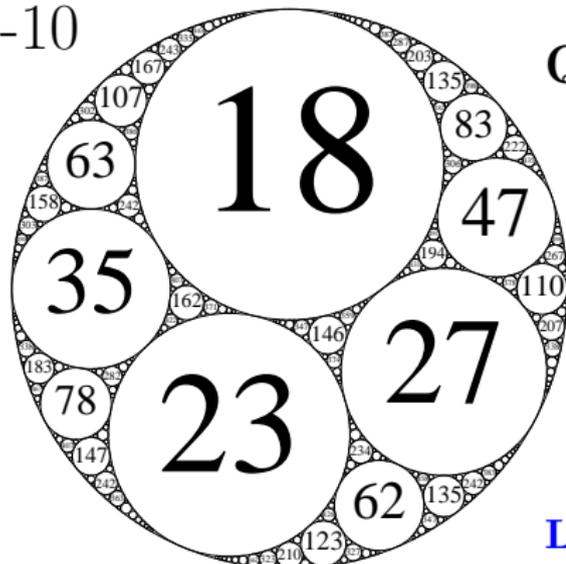
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**Thm:** (Bourgain-K, 2014)

Almost all admissible numbers arise.





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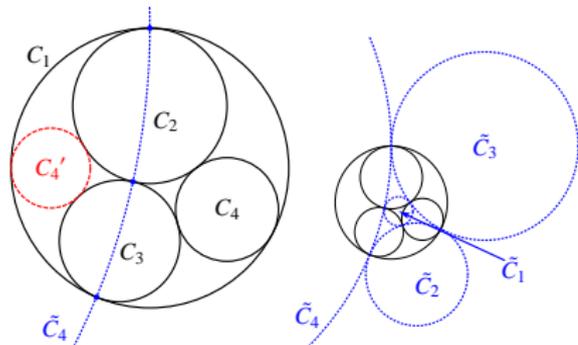
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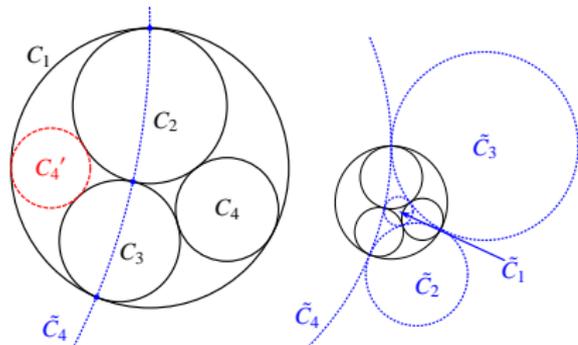


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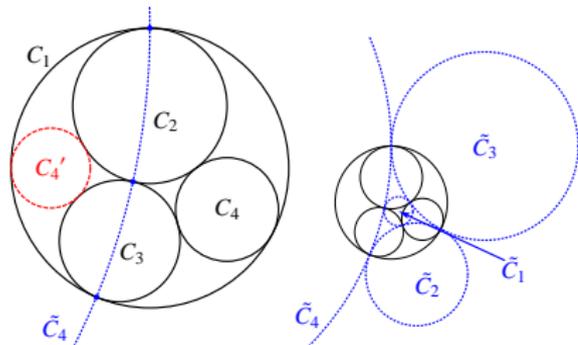


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What is the general setting for this problem?

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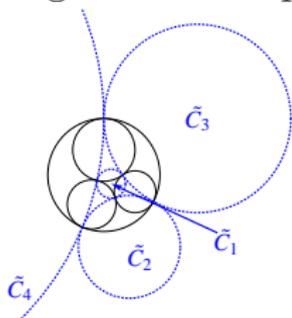
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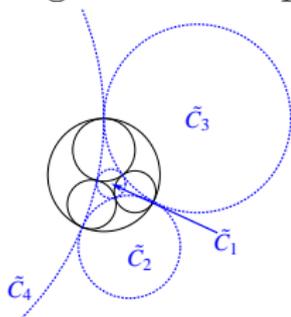
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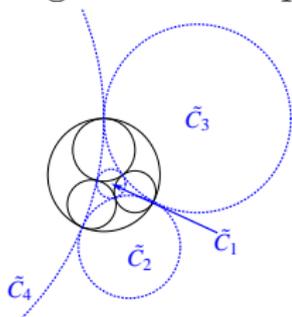
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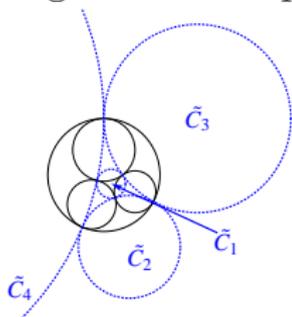
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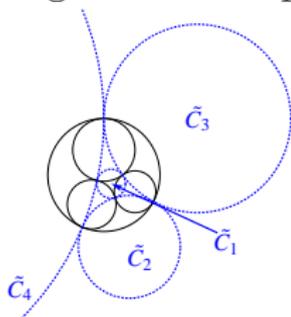
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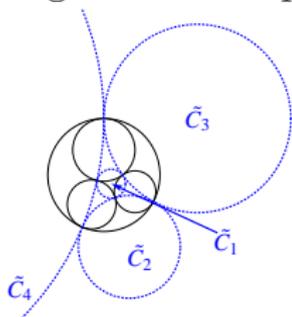
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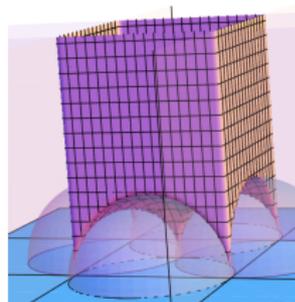
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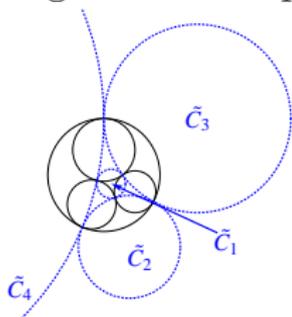
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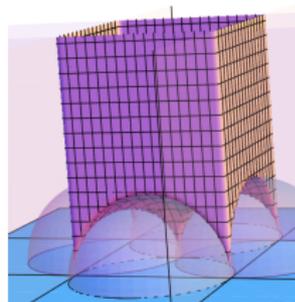
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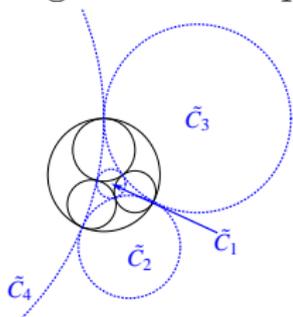


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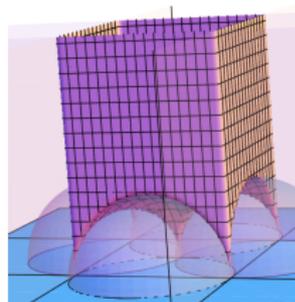
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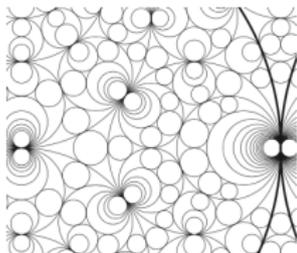
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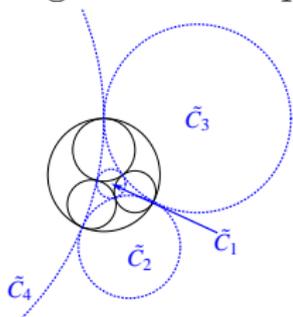


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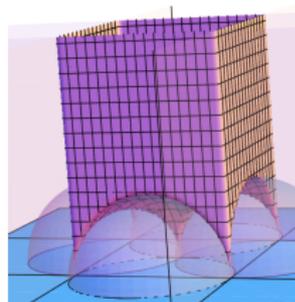
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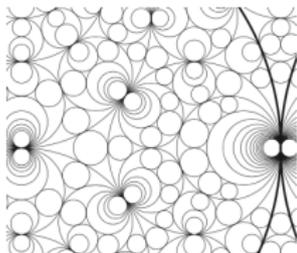
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**Corollary:** SuperPAC  $\implies$  essentially only finitely many super-integral  $\Gamma$ -packings.

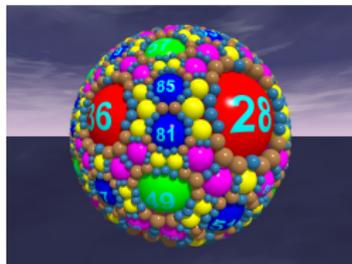
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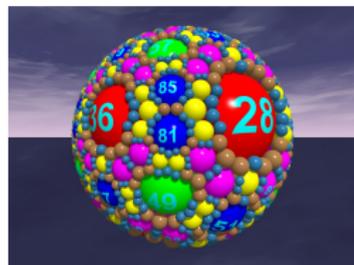
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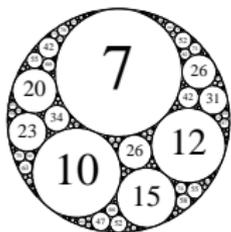
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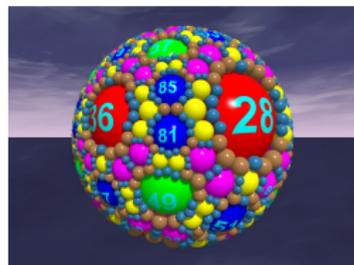
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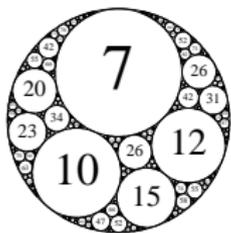
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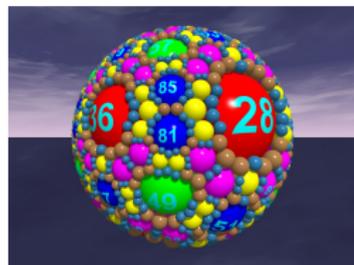
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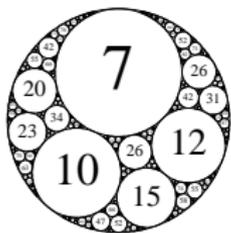
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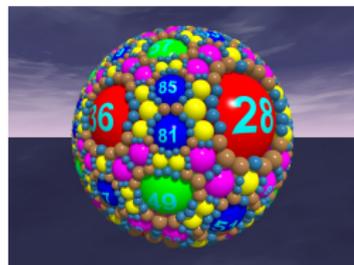


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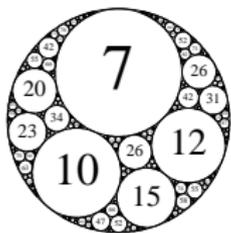
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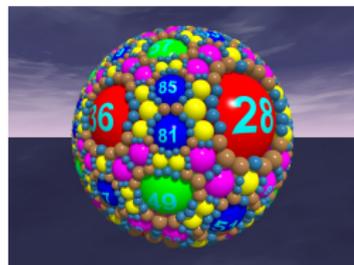


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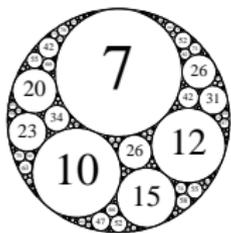
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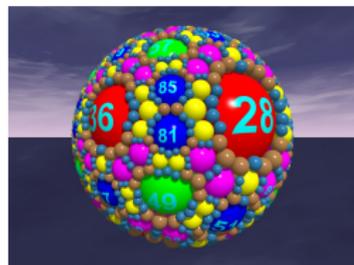
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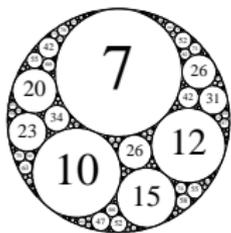
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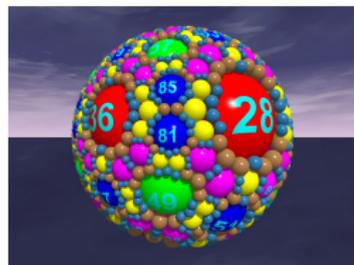
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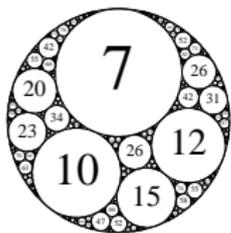
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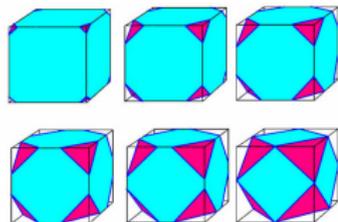
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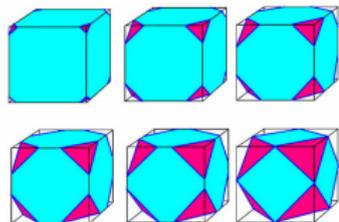
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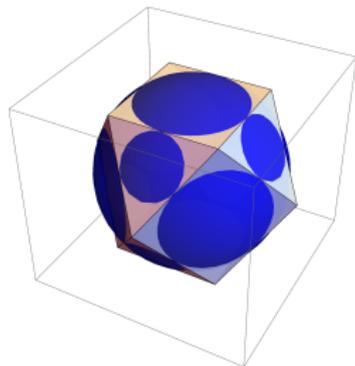
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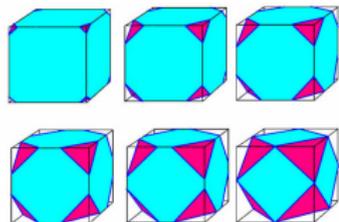
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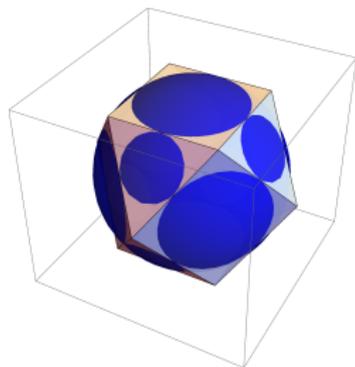
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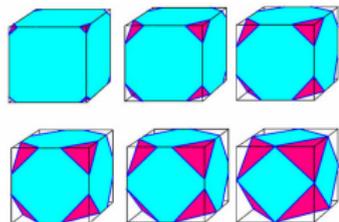


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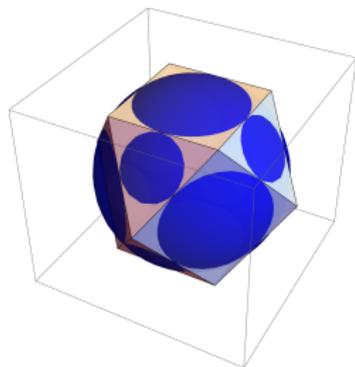
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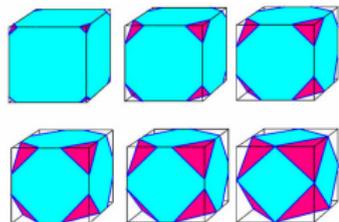


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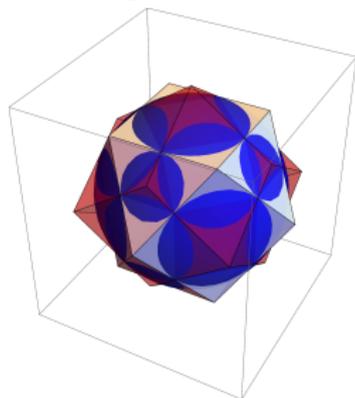
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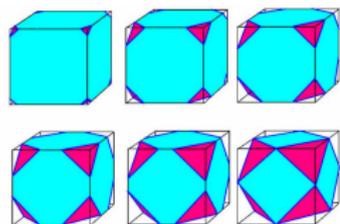


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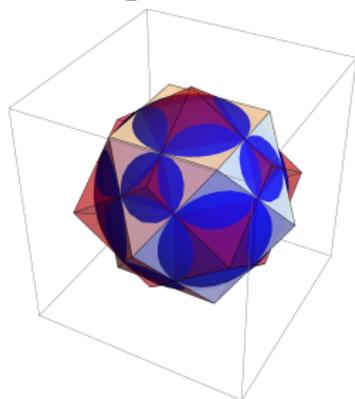
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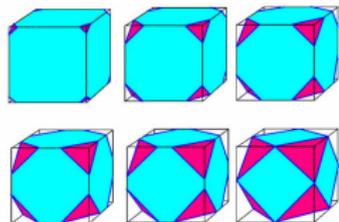


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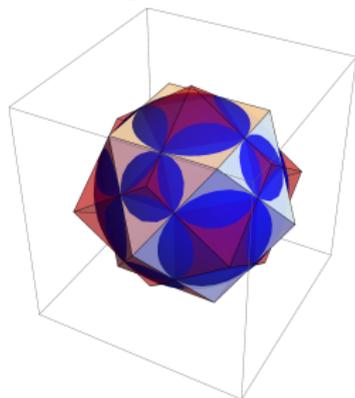
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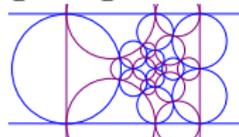
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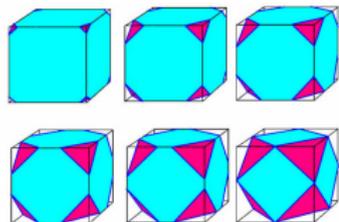
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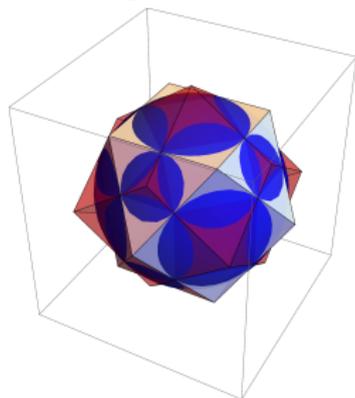
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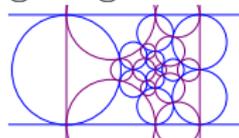
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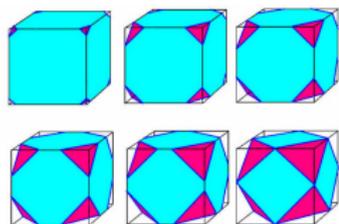


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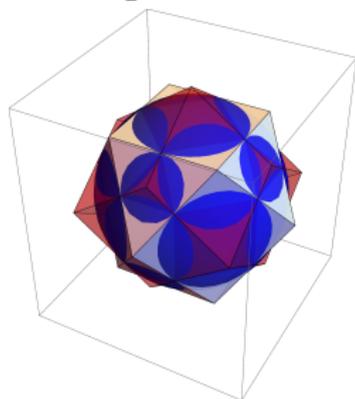
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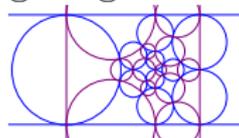
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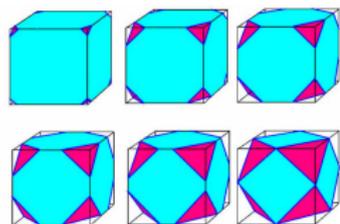


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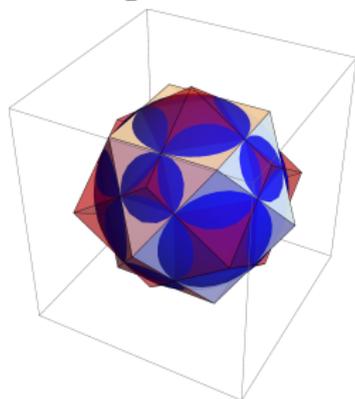
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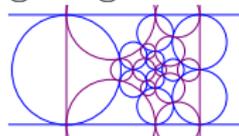
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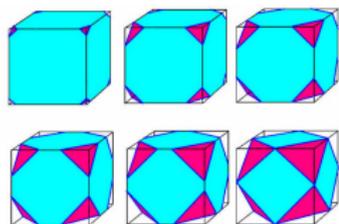
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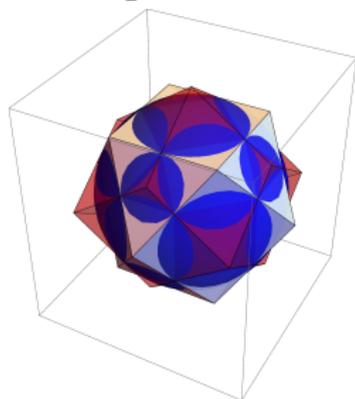
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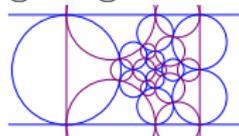
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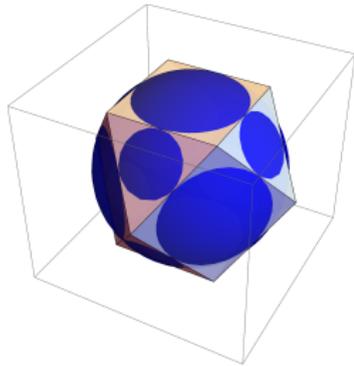
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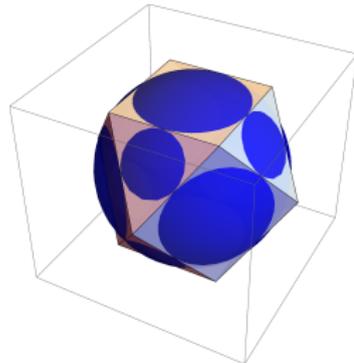
So: rhombic dodecahedron, triakis tetrahedron, tetrakis hexahedron (Catalan solids), and **3-/4-/6-bipyramids** and **3-trapezohedra** are all **integral**.

E.g.:  $\Pi$ =Cuboctahedron

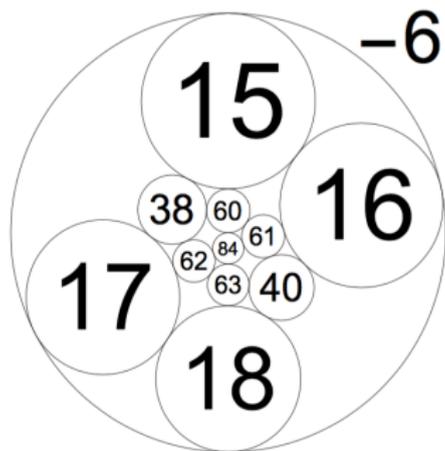
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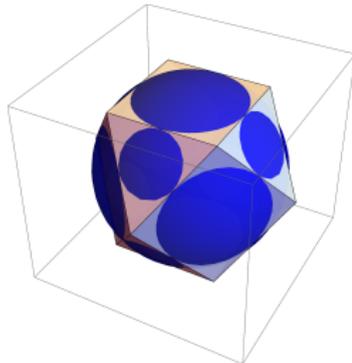
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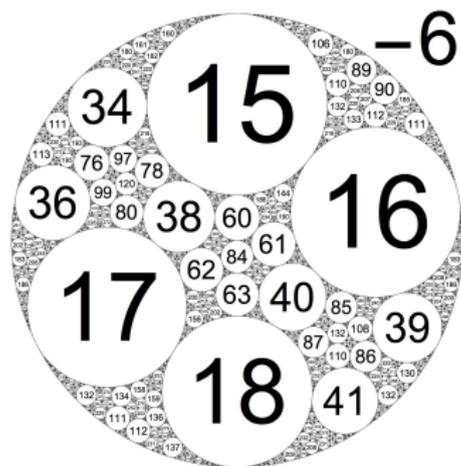
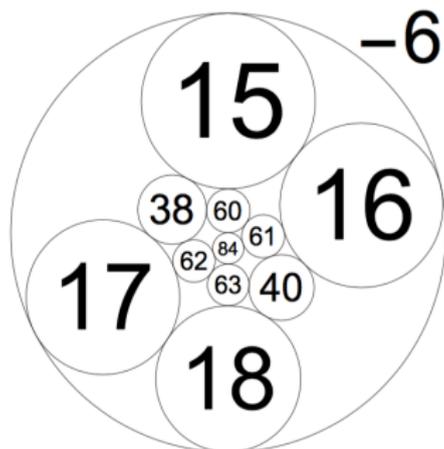
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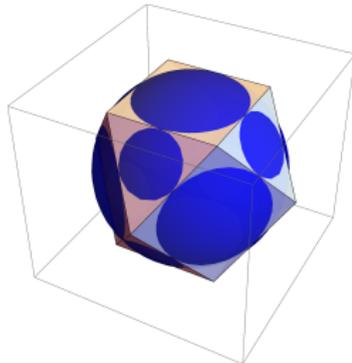
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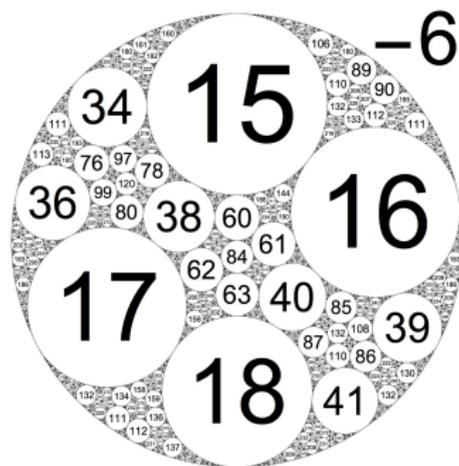
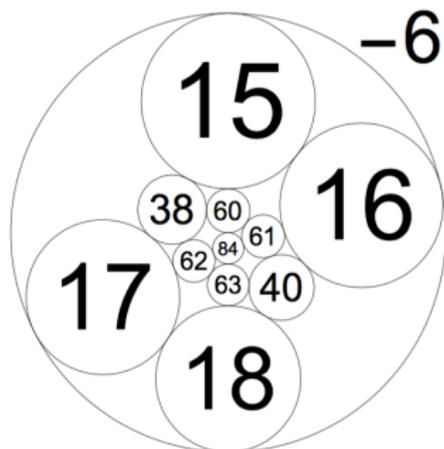
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