

# Renaissance Art



# Intersecting Parallel Lines:

## Projective Geometry and its Applications

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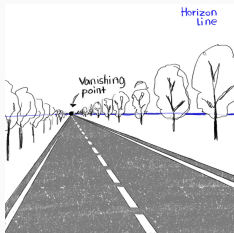
May 19, 2024

MIT PRIMES Circle

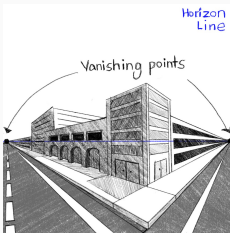
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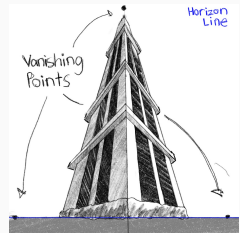
# Projective Geometry in Art



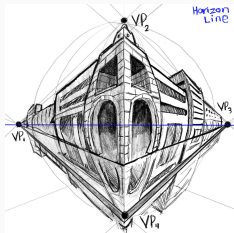
one-point



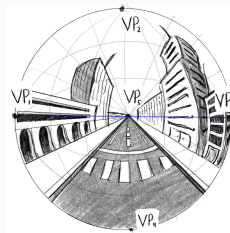
two-point



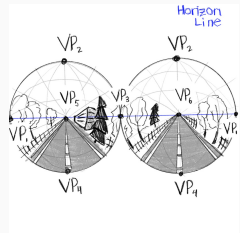
three-point



four-point



five-point



six-point

# Projective Geometry fundamentals

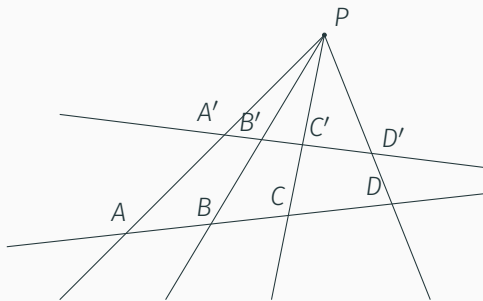
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# Perspectivity and Ideal Point

## Perspectivity with respect to a point

is the mapping of points  $A, B, C, D$  on one line and the mapping of points  $A', B', C', D'$  on another line.

Points  $A, B, C, D$  and  $A', B', C', D'$  are related by a perspectivity with respect to point  $P$ .



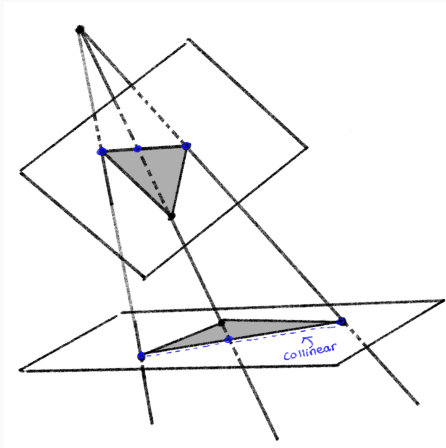
## Definition

An *Ideal point* is a point at infinity where parallel lines meet.

# Collineation

## Definition

A collineation is a one-to-one mapping from one projective space to another, or from a projective space to itself, such that the images of collinear points remain collinear after transformations.

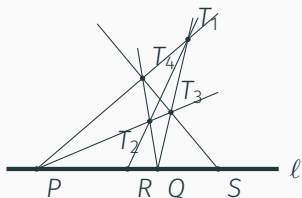


# Harmonic Sets and Cross Ratios

## Harmonic Set

Four distinct points form a harmonic set, denoted  $(P, Q; R, S)$  if and only if they are collinear and their 6 lines form a complete quadrangle.

Cross-ratios: the ratio of four distinct collinear points.  $\frac{PR}{QR} \cdot \frac{PS}{QS}$



\*A Quadrangle  
Construction



Cross ratio of  $(P, Q; R, S)$



# Homogeneous Coordinates

- $A(x, y, z) = \lambda(x, y, z)$
- $(x, y, 1) \rightarrow$  regular point corresponding with Euclidean geometry
- $(x, y, 0) \rightarrow$  a point at infinity

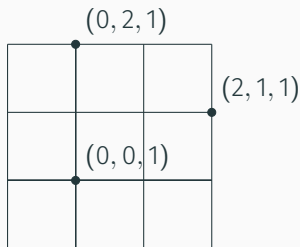


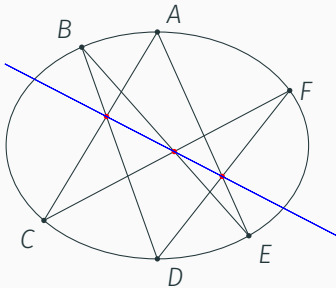
Figure 1: The projective plane

## Definition

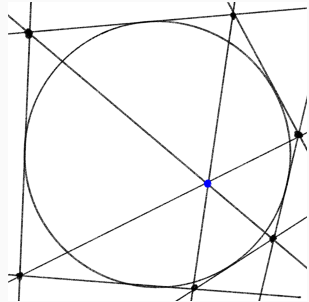
$$\mathbb{P}^n = \{(x_0, \dots, x_n) : x_0, \dots, x_n \text{ are not all } 0 \text{ and } (x_0, \dots, x_n) = \lambda(x_0, \dots, x_n)\}.$$

# Duality

A formalization of the symmetry of the roles played by points and lines in the definitions and theorems of projective planes



Pascal's Theorem

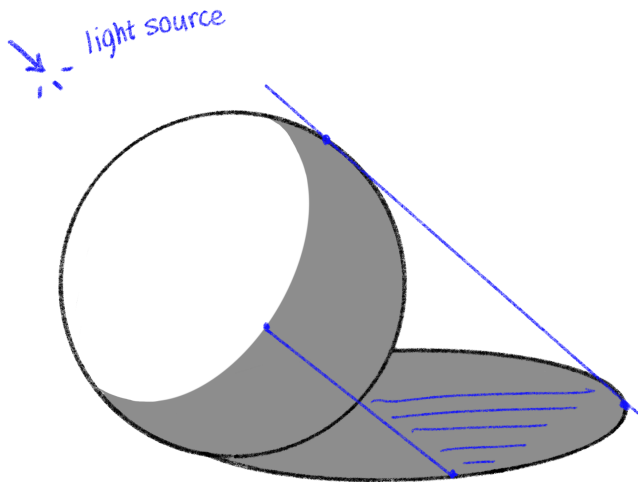


Brianchon's Theorem

# Projective Transformations

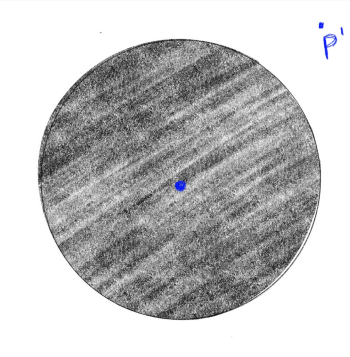
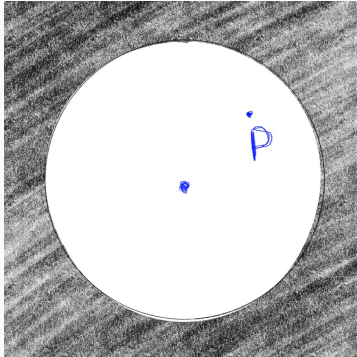
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# Shadows are a form of projective transformations

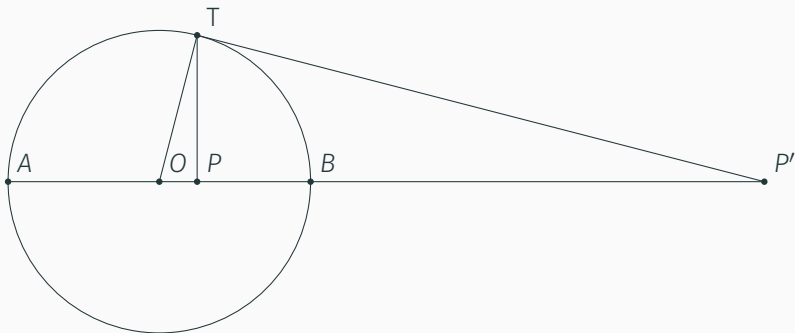


# Inversion: A problem with cross-ratios

## Circle Inversion

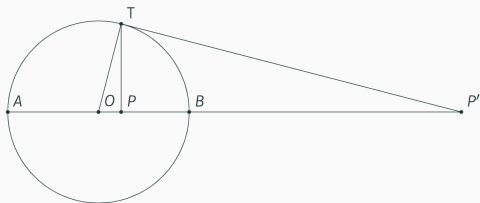


$$\overline{OP} \cdot \overline{OP'} = r^2$$



### Theorem

If  $P$  is a point in the diameter  $AB$  of a circle with center  $O$ , and  $P'$  is the inverse of  $P$  with respect to this circle, then the cross ratio of  $(A, B; P, P') = -1$ , i.e., four distinct points  $A, B, P, P'$  form a *harmonic set*.



## Proof

$$\frac{\frac{AP}{PB}}{\frac{AP'}{P'B}} = \frac{\frac{r + OP}{r - OP}}{\frac{OP' + r}{OP' - r}} = \frac{(OP \cdot OP') - (OP \cdot r) + (OP' \cdot r) - r^2}{-(OP \cdot OP') + (OP \cdot r) - (OP' \cdot r) + r^2}$$

$$(OP \cdot OP') = r^2$$

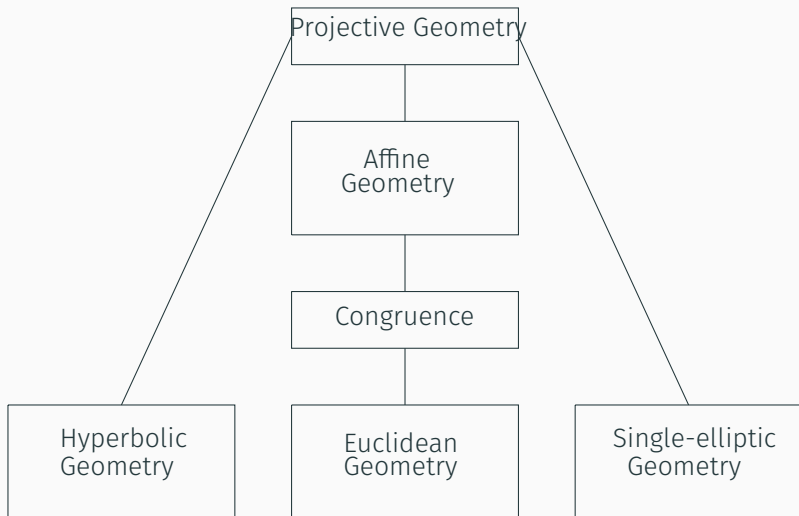
$$\frac{-(OP \cdot r) + (OP' \cdot r)}{(OP \cdot r) - (OP' \cdot r)} = -1$$

## Sub-Geometries

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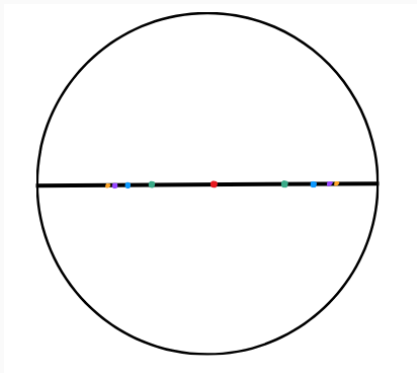
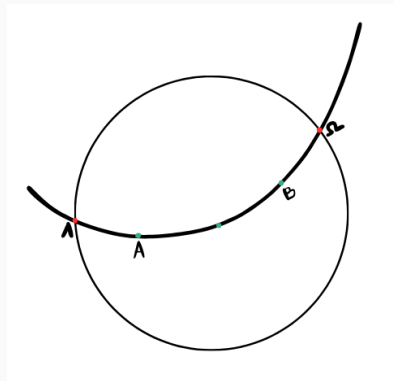


# Relation of Geometries Map



# Hyperbolic Geometry

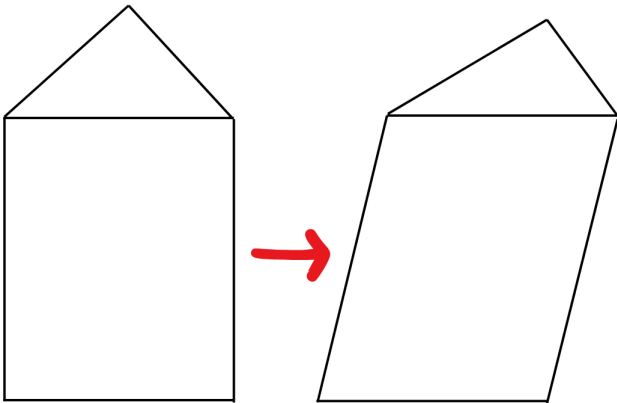
study of surfaces with a curvature of -1



# Affine Geometry

As affine geometry does not account for angle or distance metrics, we can say that affine geometry is a sub - geometry of projective geometry.

Euclidean geometry is a sub-geometry of Affine geometry.



# Applications

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# CAD: Computer Aided Design



# Animation



# Conclusions

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# Acknowledgements




We would like to thank Mary, Marisa, and the MIT PRIMES Circle program for giving us this opportunity for us to go beyond what we imagined we could do. We are also deeply grateful to our mentor Luis A. Modes for teaching us so much geometry, as well as guiding and supporting us through this amazing journey, while always bringing interesting and fun anecdotes to each meeting. We are extremely thankful for everyone involved in this project for their unwavering support.



Questions?

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