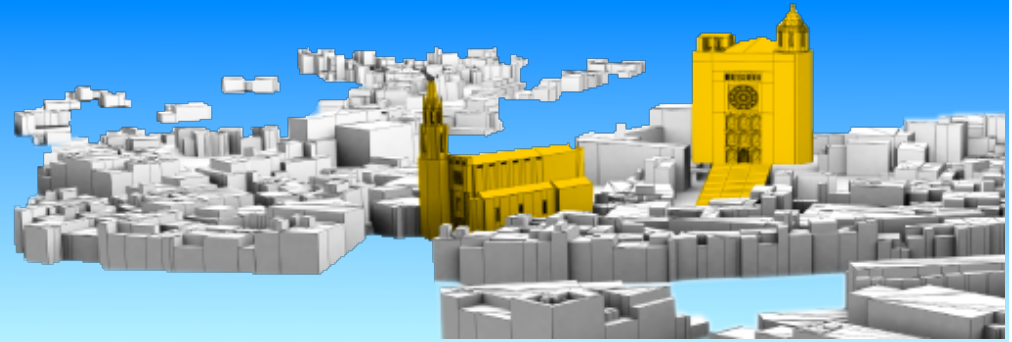




Eurographics 2013

May 6-10, Girona (Spain)



Tutorial

Symmetry in Shapes Theory and Practice

Niloy Mitra Maksim Ovsjanikov Mark Pauly Michael Wand Duygu Ceylan



Geometry

γεωμετρία

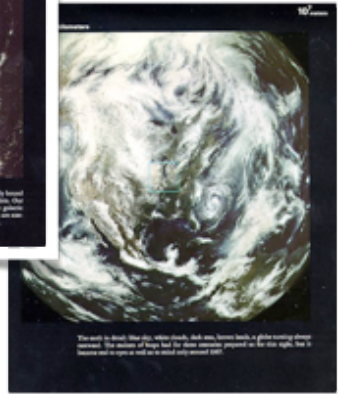
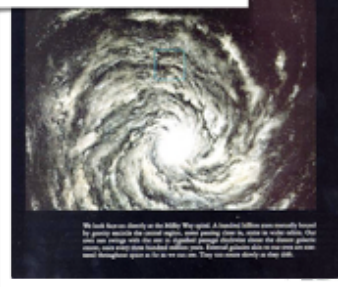
geo = earth



metria = measure



*“The branch of mathematics
concerned with questions of shape,
size, relative position of figures,
and the properties of space.”*



10^{-9}

10^{-8}

10^{-5}

10^{-4}

10^{-16}

10^{-2}

10^{25}

10^0

10^{21}

10^2

10^7

10^5

10^3

Charles and Ray Eames Powers of Ten, 1977

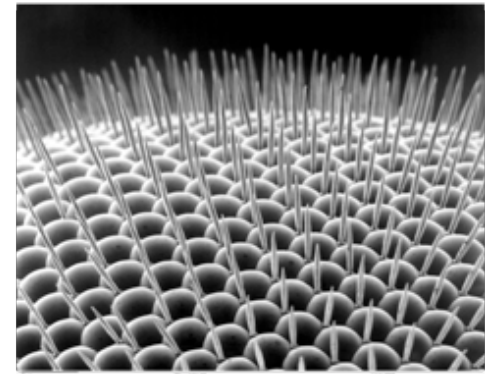
Symmetry

συμμετρία

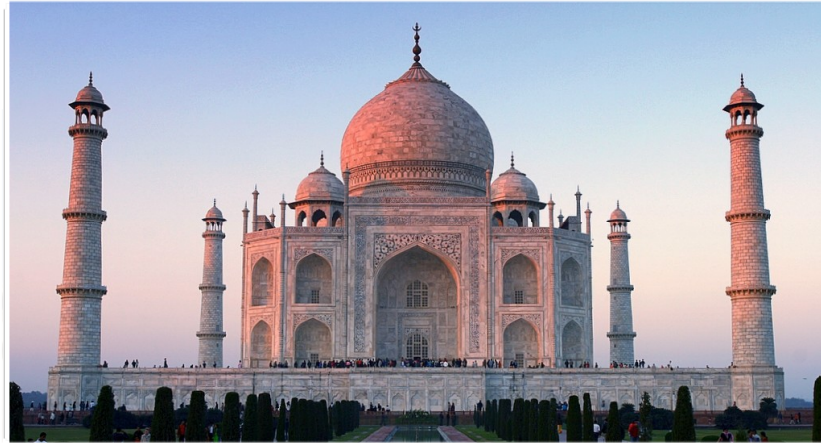


1. *“similarity, correspondence, or balance among systems or parts of a system*
2. *“an exact correspondence in position or form about a given point, line, or plane”*
3. *“beauty or harmony of form based on a proportionate arrangement of parts”*

Symmetry



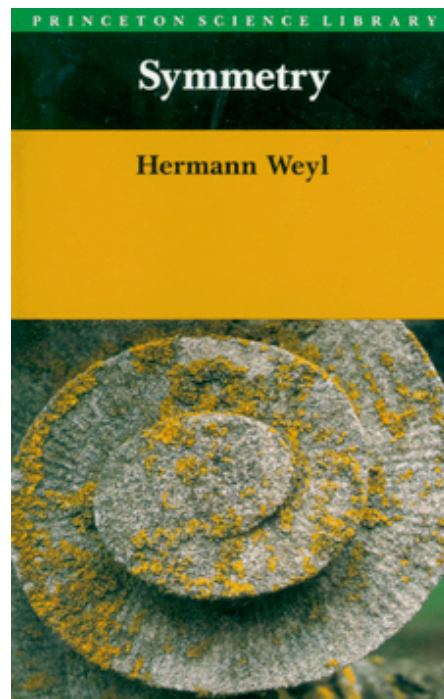
Symmetry



Symmetry

Group Theory

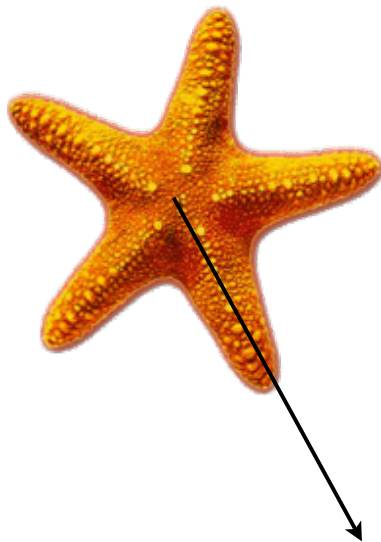
- Mathematical language of symmetry



H. Weyl, *Symmetry*. Princeton University Press, 1952

Transformations

Translation



Scale



Rotation



Symmetry Groups

Symmetry as *invariance to transformations*



Rotation by $\frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$



$2 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 144^\circ$



$3 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 216^\circ$



$4 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 288^\circ$



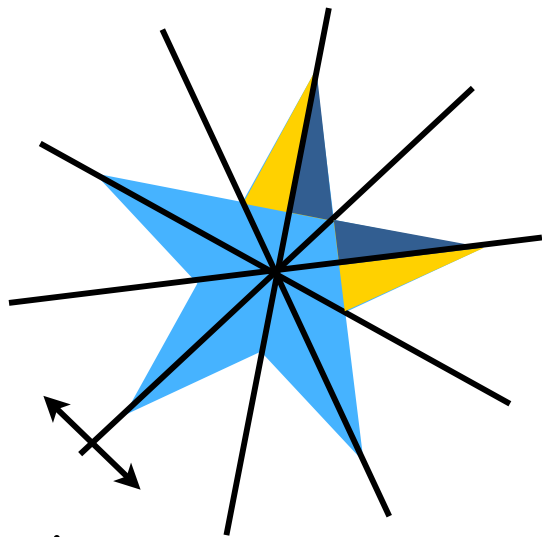
$5 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 360^\circ = 0^\circ$



Cyclic Group C_5

Symmetry Groups

Symmetry as *invariance to transformations*



Reflection



Dihedral Group D_5



Rotation by $\frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$

$$2 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 144^\circ$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 216^\circ$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 288^\circ$$

$$5 \cdot \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 360^\circ = 0^\circ$$

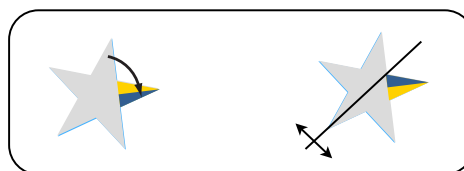


Cyclic Group C_5

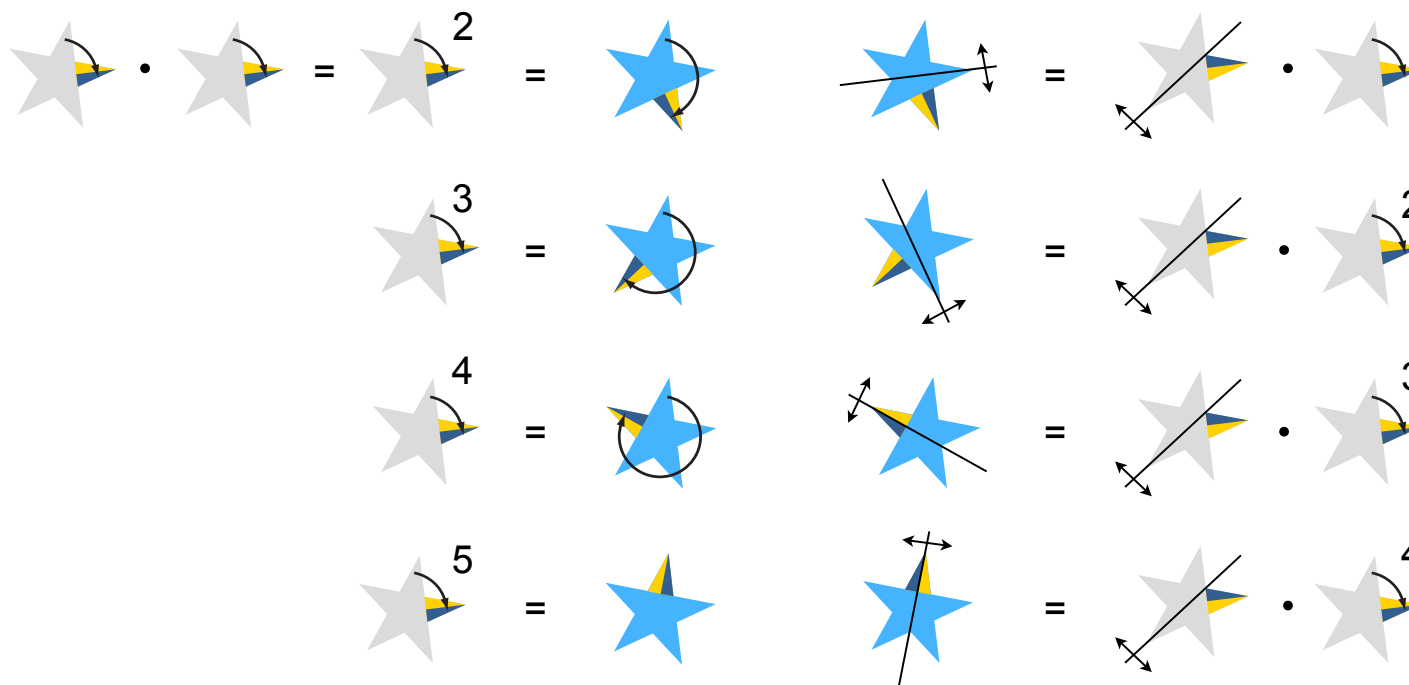
Symmetry Groups

Group Generators

Dihedral Group D_5



generating transformations



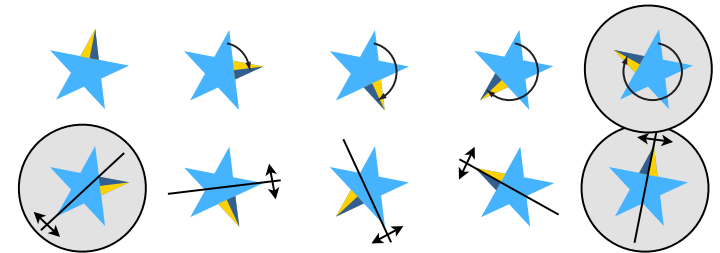
Symmetry Groups

Group Axioms

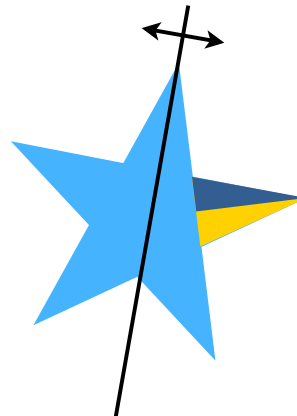
• Closure

$$a, b \in G \rightarrow a \cdot b \in G$$

Dihedral Group D_5



$a = \text{Ref. A}$



$b = \text{Ref. B}$



?

$$a \cdot b = \text{Ref. A} \cdot \text{Ref. B} = \text{Rot. } 288^\circ$$

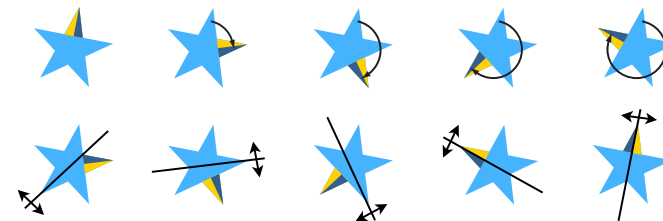


Symmetry Groups

Group Axioms

- *Closure* $a, b \in G \rightarrow a \cdot b \in G$
- *Associative* $a, b, c \in G \rightarrow (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$

Dihedral Group D_5

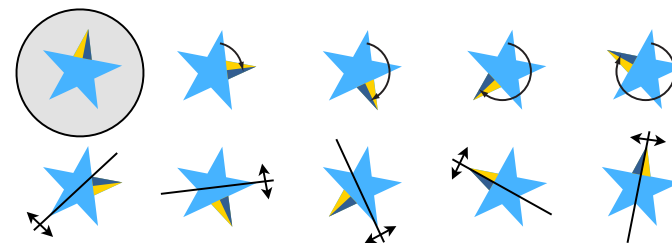


Symmetry Groups

Group Axioms

- *Closure* $a, b \in G \rightarrow a \cdot b \in G$
- *Associative* $a, b, c \in G \rightarrow (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
- *Identity* $\exists 1 \in G \rightarrow \forall a \in G : 1 \cdot a = a \cdot 1 = a$

Dihedral Group D_5

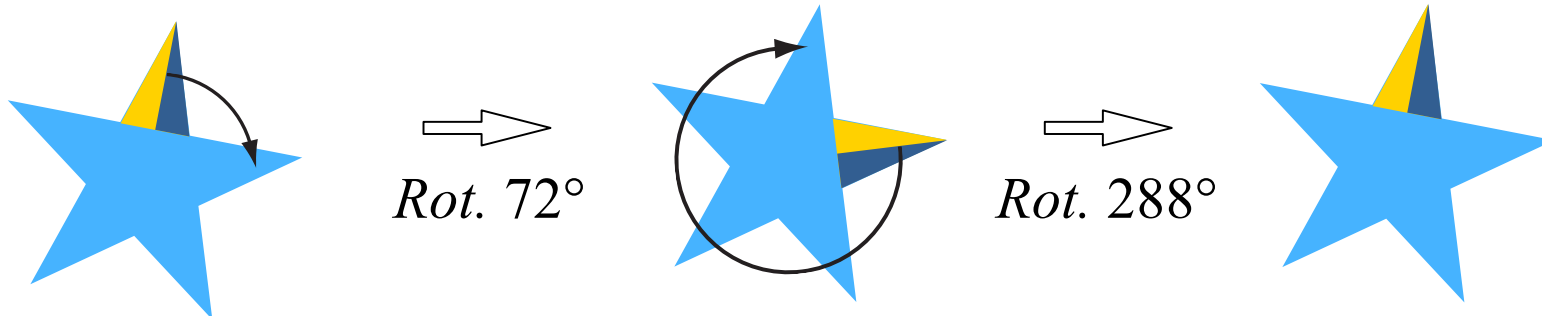
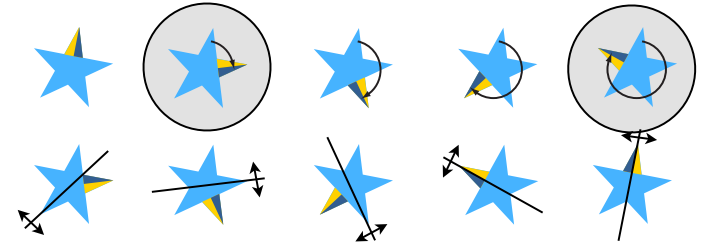


Symmetry Groups

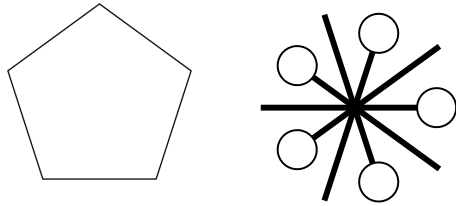
Group Axioms

- *Closure* $a, b \in G \rightarrow a \cdot b \in G$
- *Associative* $a, b, c \in G \rightarrow (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
- *Identity* $\exists 1 \in G \rightarrow \forall a \in G : 1 \cdot a = a \cdot 1 = a$
- *Inverse* $\forall a \in G \exists b \rightarrow a \cdot b = b \cdot a = 1$

Dihedral Group D_5



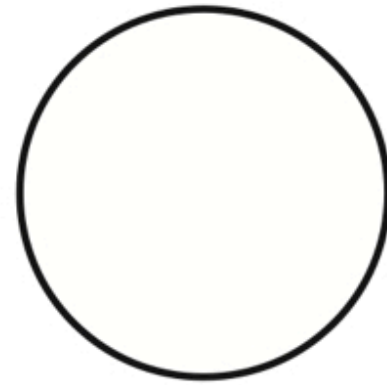
Symmetry Groups



dihedral group D_5



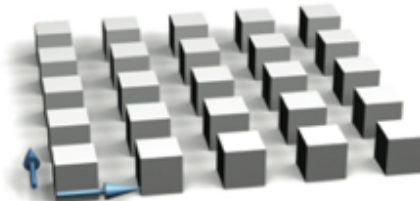
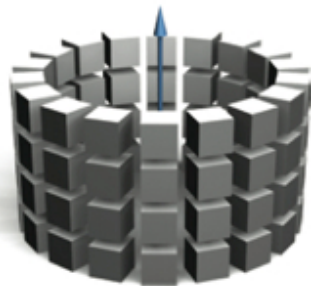
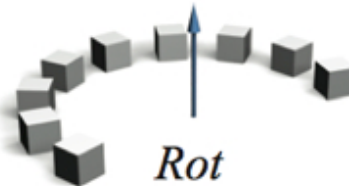
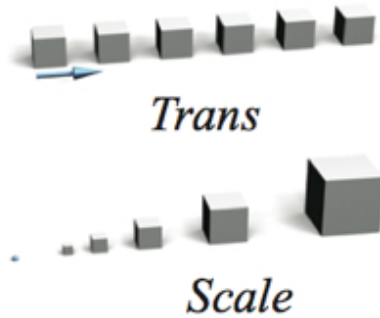
cyclic group C_3



infinite group $O(2)$

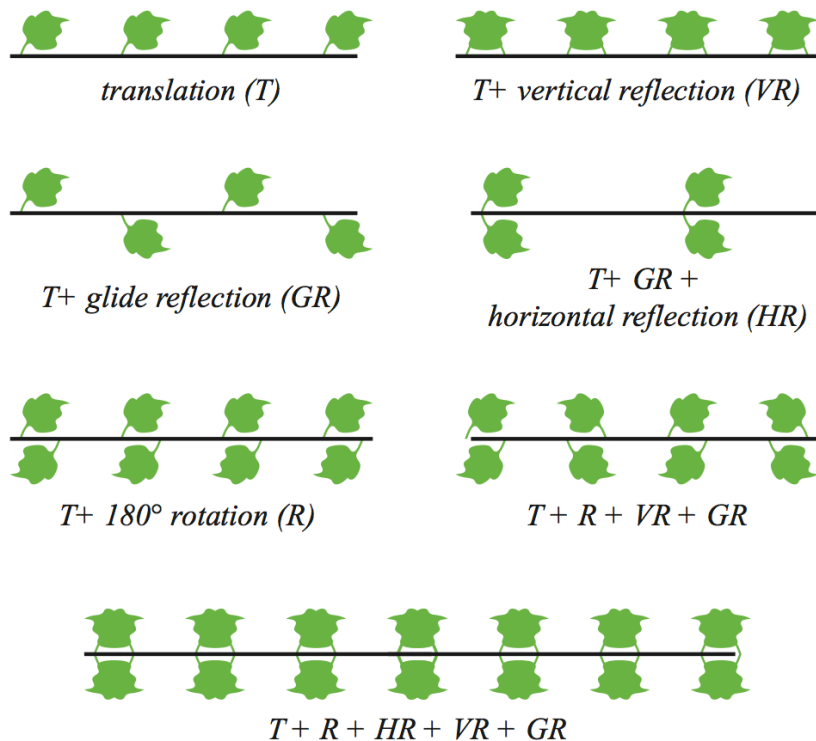
Symmetry Groups

Group Generators

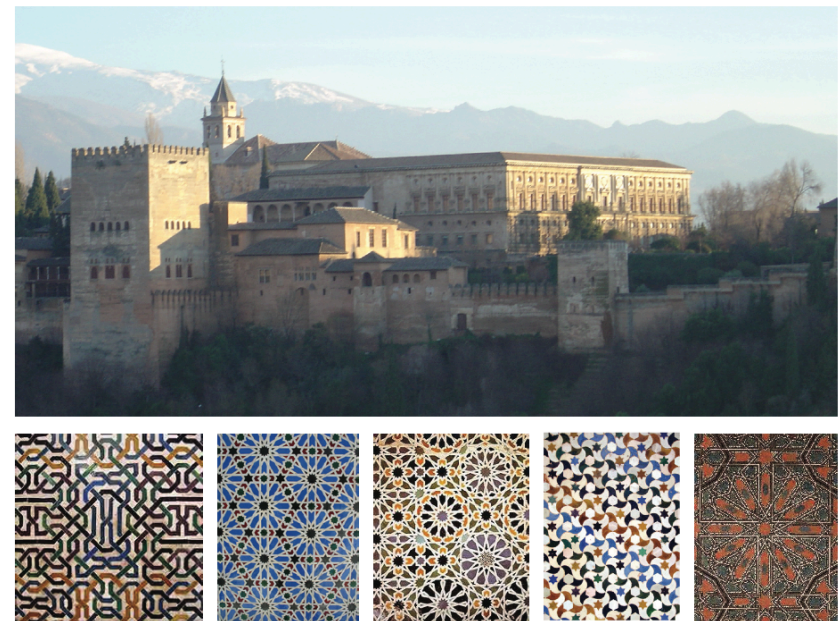


Patterns

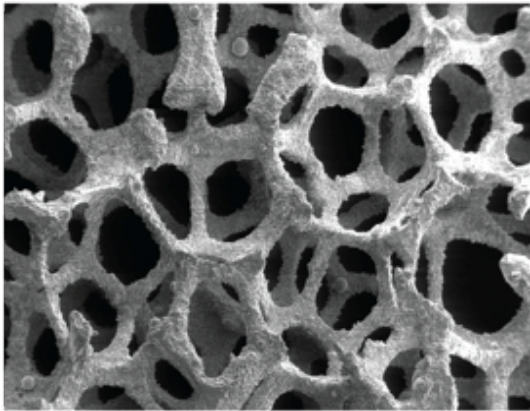
1D - Frieze Groups



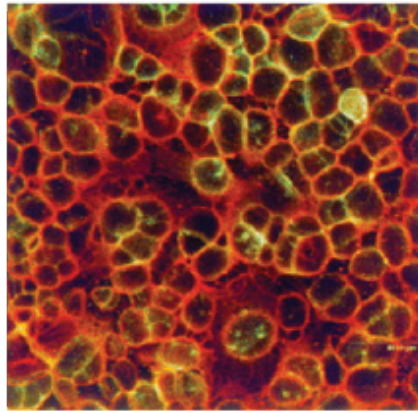
2D - Wallpaper Groups



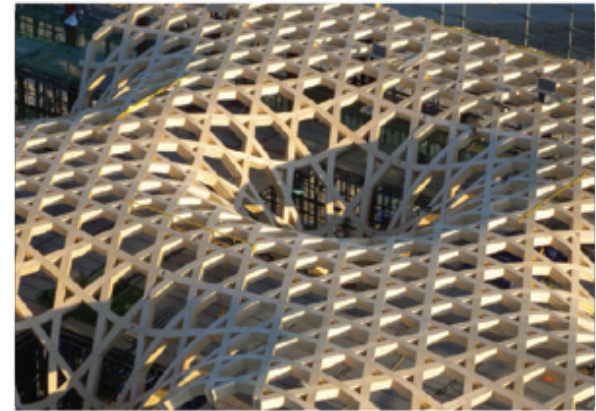
Symmetry Groups?



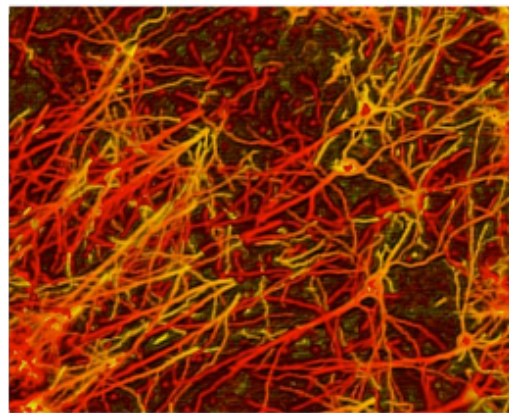
Metal Foam



Antibody



Roof Construction



Human Brain



Spiral Galaxy



Design by F. Gehry

Classification

Global vs. Partial



(a) complete symmetry group on parts of a shape



(b) partial translational symmetry



(c) partial rotational symmetry

Classification

Global vs. Partial

Exact vs. Approximate



Classification

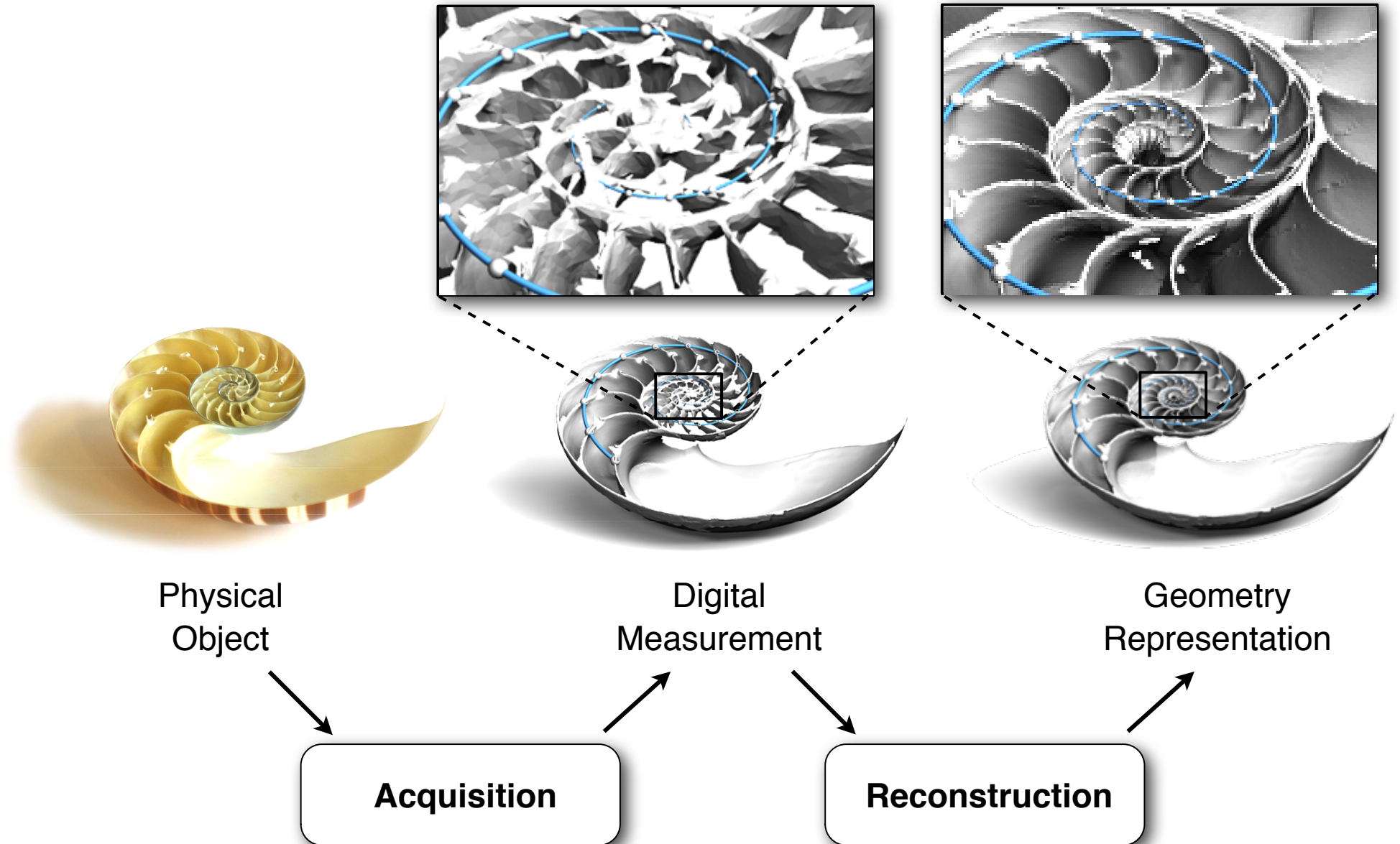
Global vs. Partial

Exact vs. Approximate

Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic

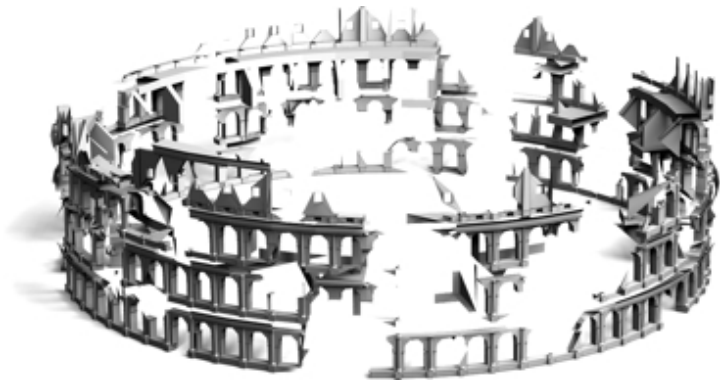


Understanding Geometry



Understanding Geometry

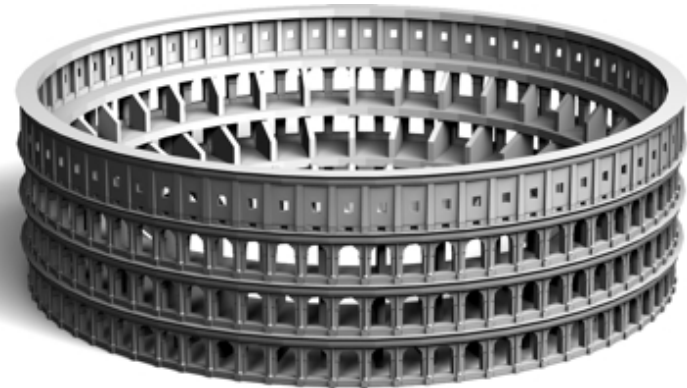
Symmetry encodes Redundancy



Symmetry Analysis

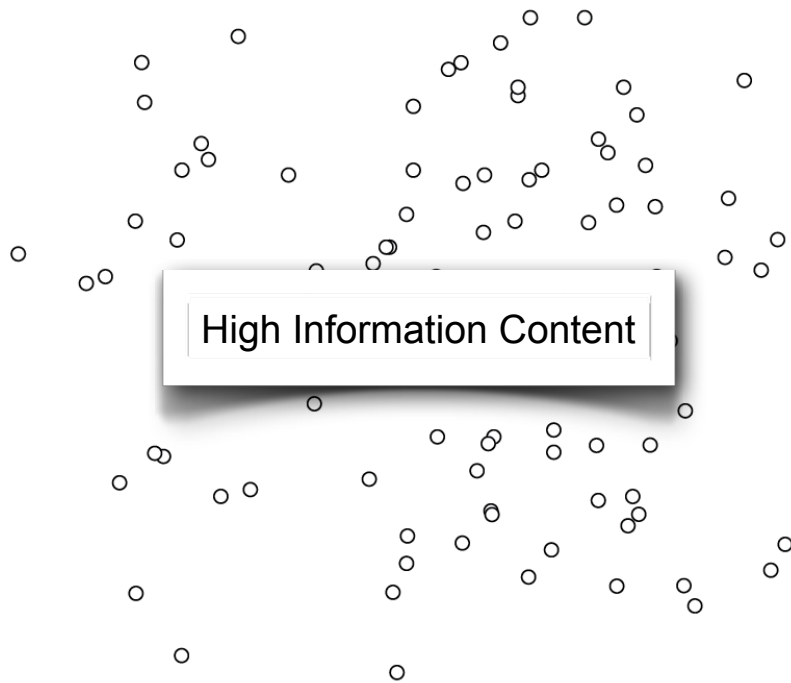


Reconstruction



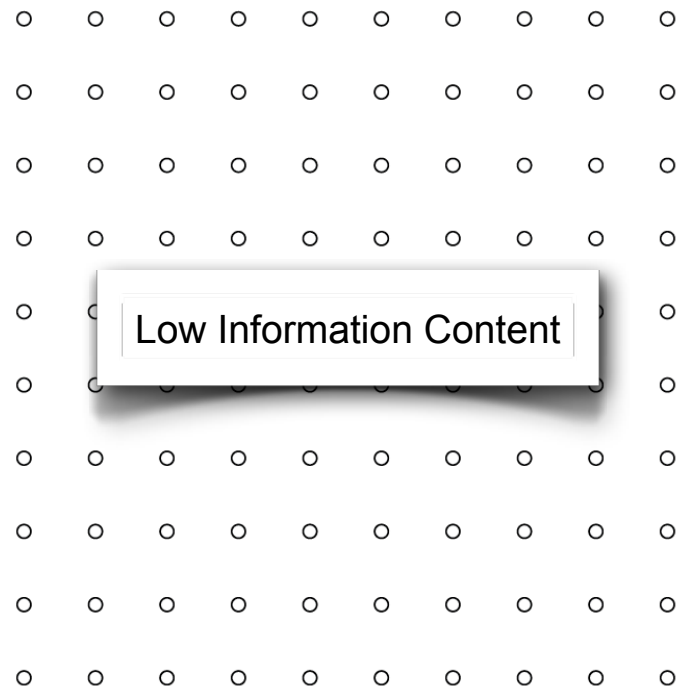
Symmetry & Information

Symmetry is **Absence** of information



High Information Content

“100 Random Points”



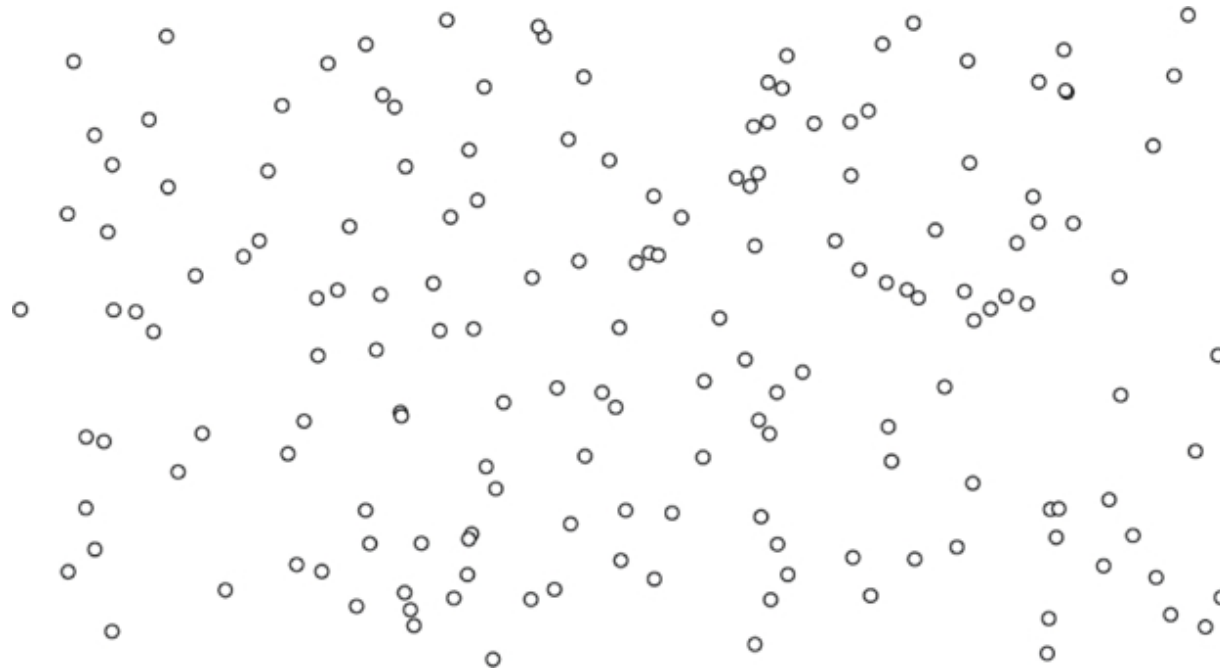
Low Information Content

“A 10x10 Regular Grid of Points”

Symmetry & Information

Symmetry is **Absence** of information

→ structure discovery by **minimizing** representation cost



Symmetry & Information

Symmetry is **Absence** of information

→ structure discovery by **minimizing** representation cost

