

The background features two thick, flowing ribbons. The left ribbon is blue and contains icons for a lightbulb, an open book, a graduation cap, a pencil, and a ribbon award. The right ribbon is green and contains icons for a DNA helix, a stack of books, a microscope, a globe, and an atom. A large white circle is centered on the page, containing the main text.

2021.
KNUE-UNESCO UNITWIN
International Conference

Making Your Own
Tessellation Clock

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Prof. Kwang-ho Lee

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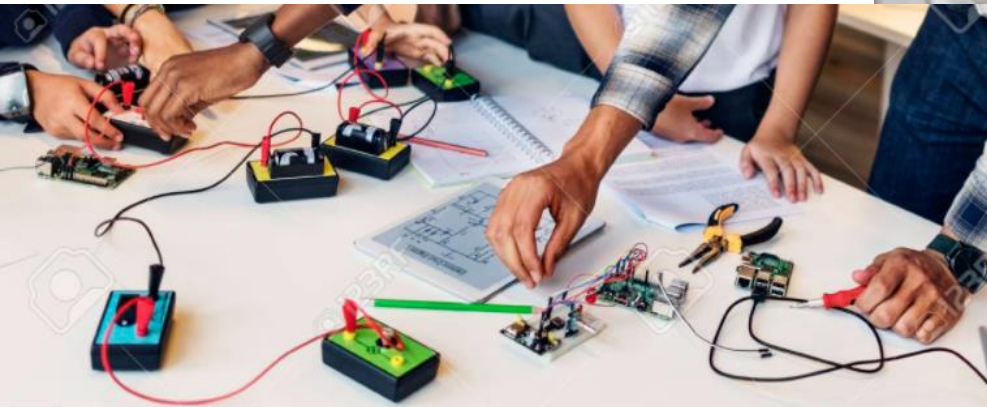
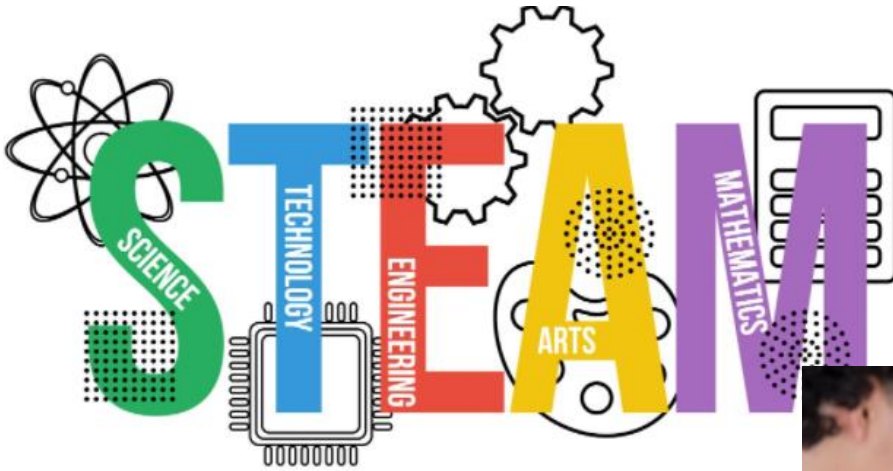
1. STEAM contents

2. Tessellation

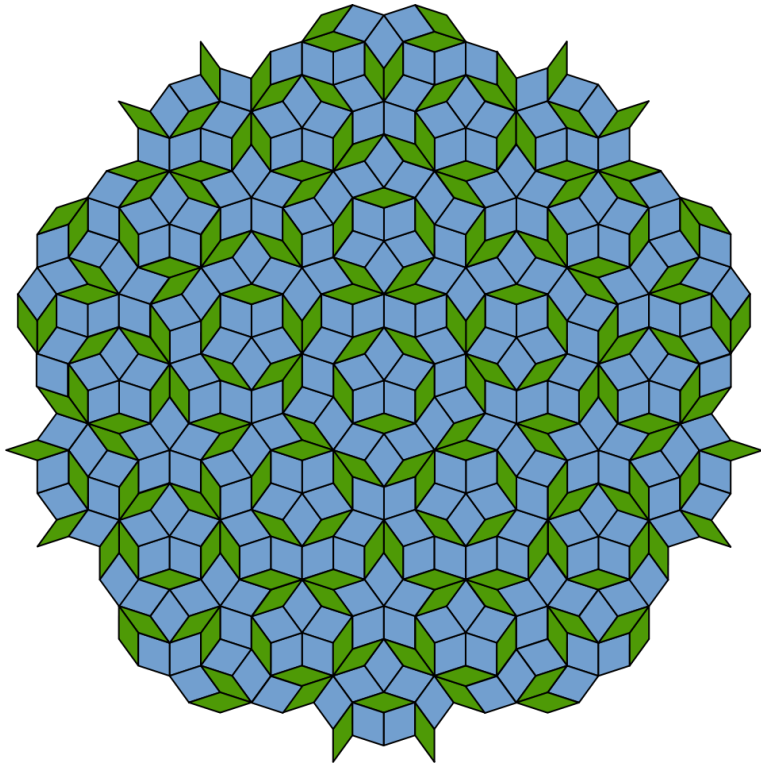
3. Making Clock

4. Conclusion

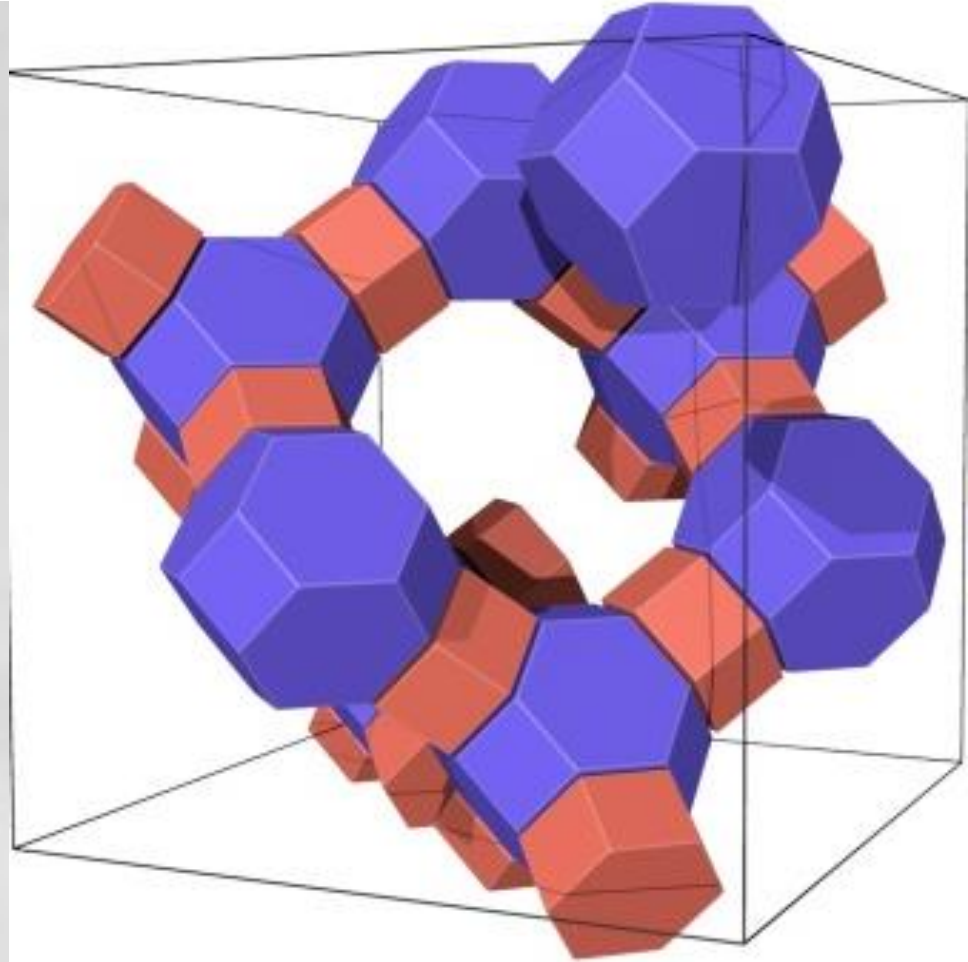
Introduction



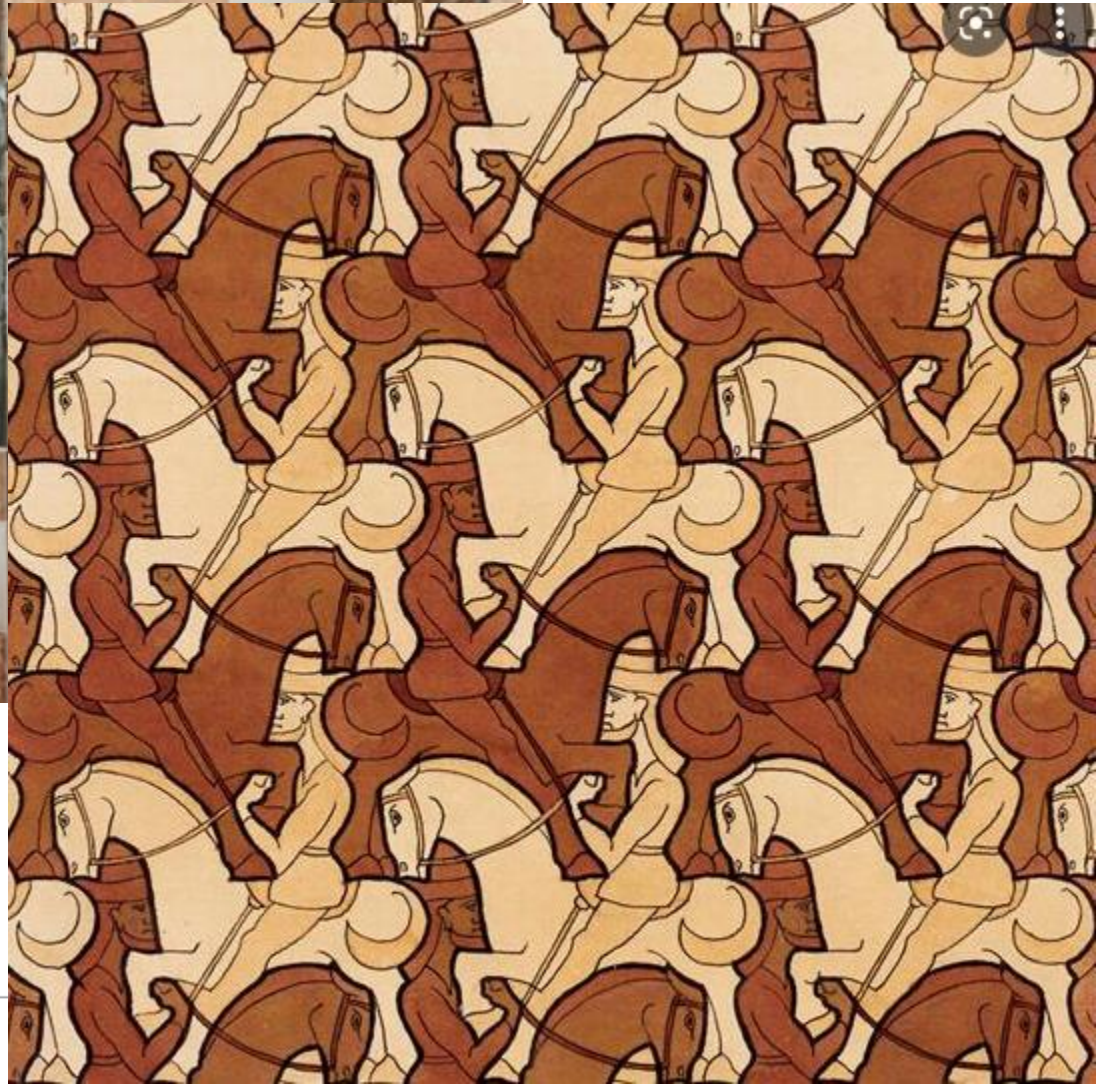
What is a Tessellation?



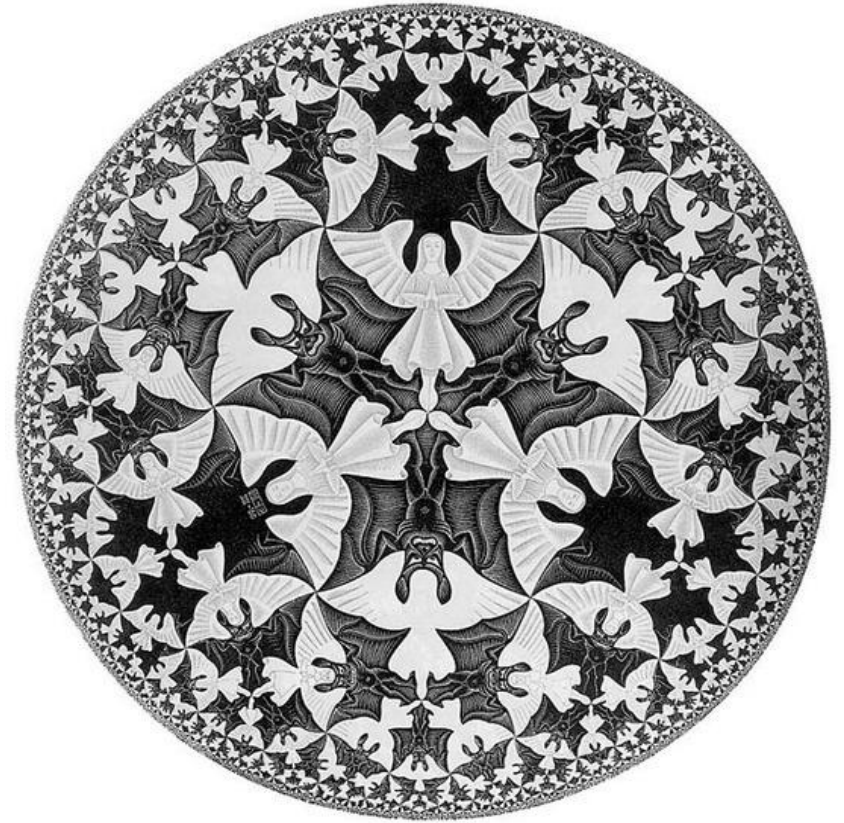
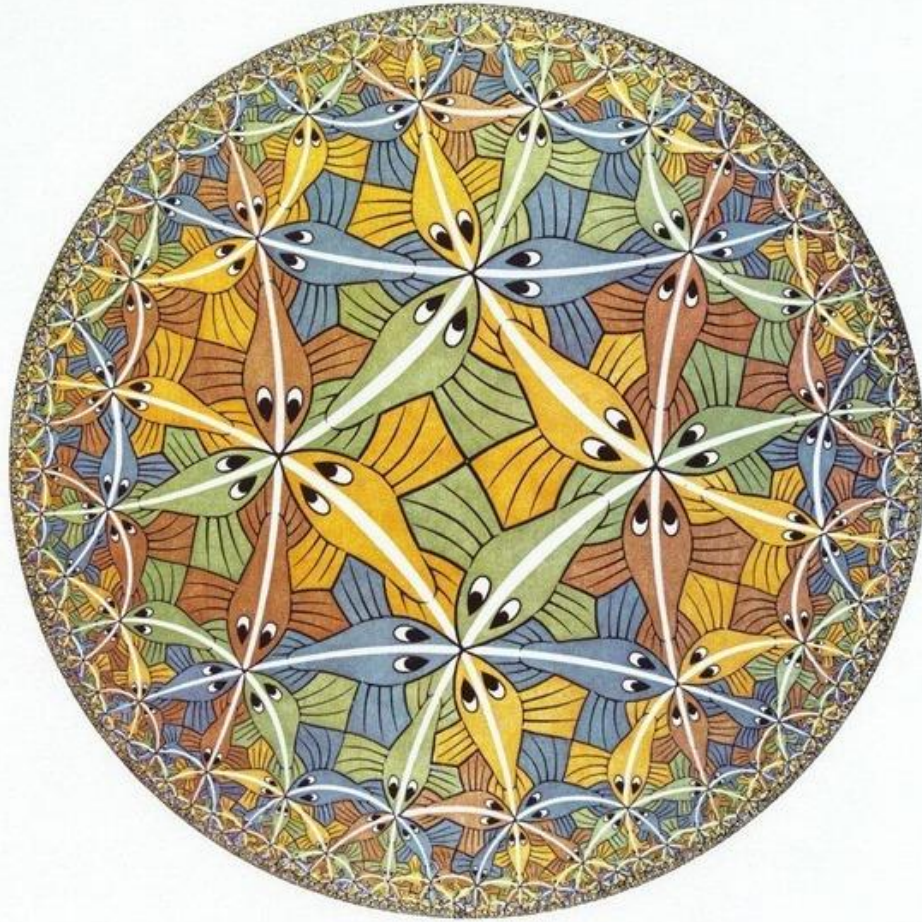
History of Tessellation



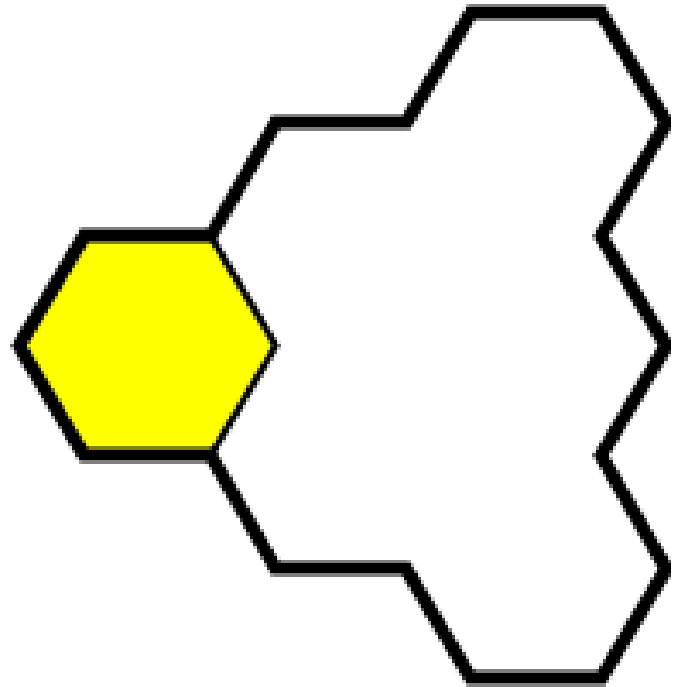
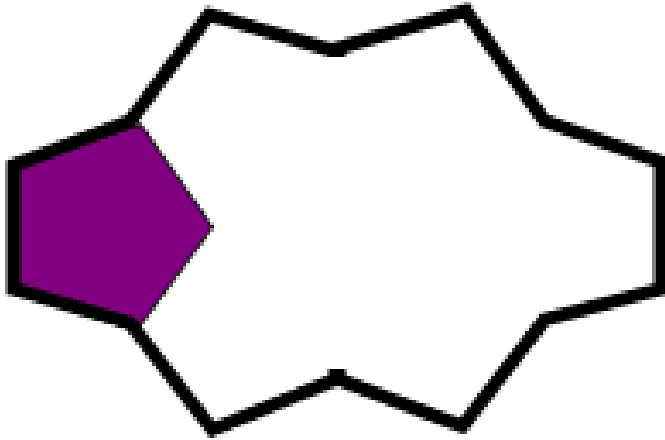
Application of Tessellation



Types of Tessellation



Regular Tessellation



Regular Tessellation

Possible regular polygons for Regular tessellation

Why are there only 3 regular tessellations?

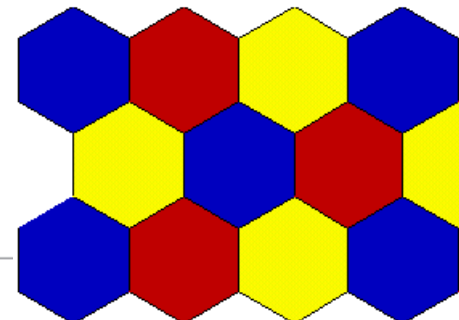
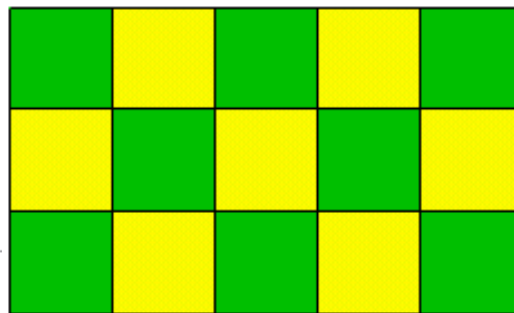
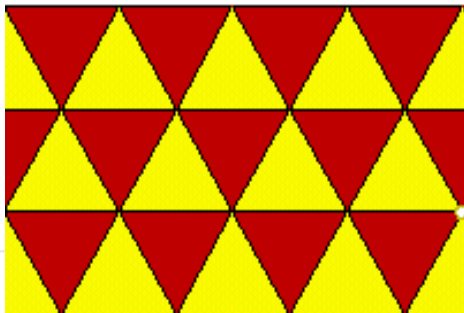
Proof)

If a point is surrounded by k regular n -polygons

An interior angle of Regular n -polygon is $\frac{(n-2)\pi}{n}$

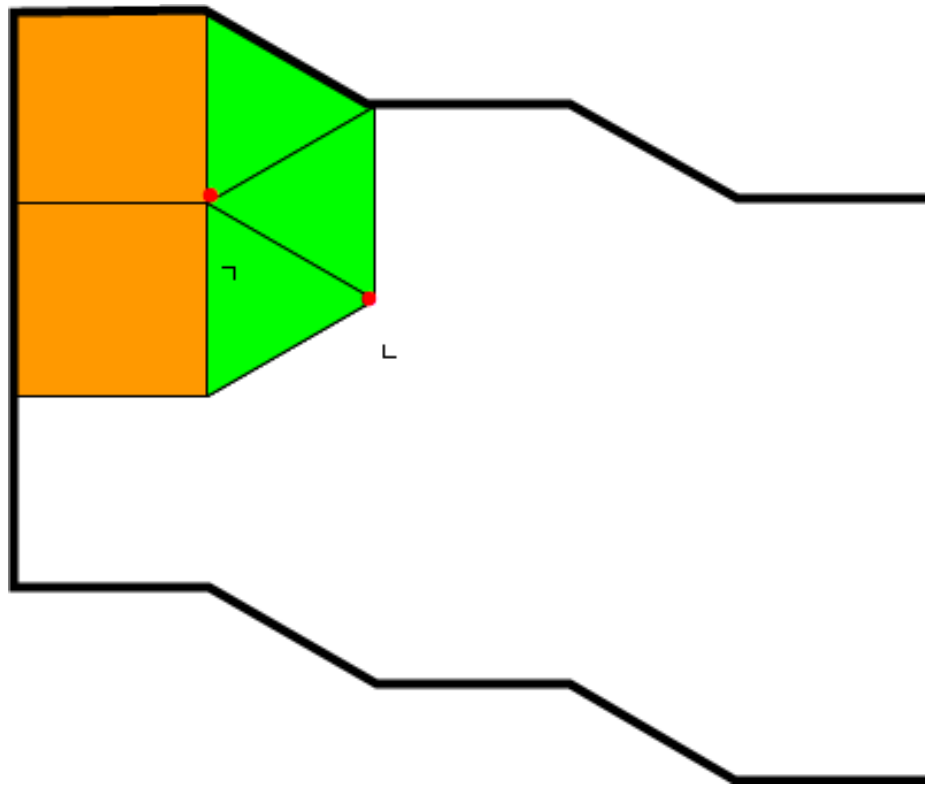
$$\frac{(n-2)\pi}{n} \times k = 2\pi \quad (n \geq 3, k \geq 3, n, k \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$(n-2)k = 2n, \quad nk - 2n - 3k = 0, \text{ or } (n-2)(k-2) = 4$$
$$n = 3, 4, 6$$



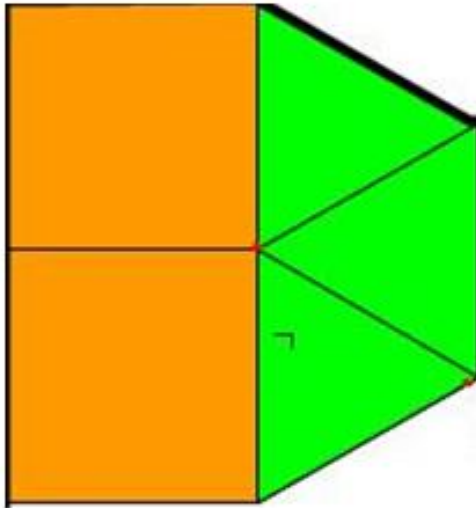
Archimedean Tessellation

Find combinations of regular polygons that fill 360 degrees



Archimedean Tessellation

Naming Tessellations



Type and number of regular polygons gathered at vertex \sqsupset

→ 3 equilateral triangles, 2 squares,

Record the smallest number to appear first

→ From an equilateral triangle













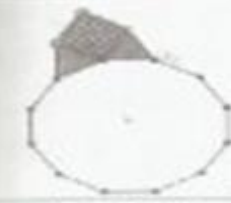








→ 3.3.3.4.4.

Archimedean Tessellation

Finding Archimedean Tessellations(AT)

| Regular Polygon | Sum of interior angles | An interior angle |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Equilateral Triangle | 180 | 60 |
| Square | 360 | 90 |
| Regular Pentagon | 540 | 108 |
| Regular Hexagon | 720 | 120 |
| Regular Heptagon | 900 | 128.5 |
| Regular Octagon | 1080 | 135 |
| : | : | : |
| Regular n-polygon | $(n-2) \times 180$ | $(n-2) \times 180 \div n$ |

Archimedean Tessellation

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.6.6 | 3.7.42 | 3.8.24 | 3.9.18 | 3.10.15 | 3.12.12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.5.20 | 4.6.12 | 4.8.8 | 5.5.10 | 4.4.4.4 | 3.3.4.12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.4.3.12 | 3.3.6.6 | 3.6.3.6 | 3.4.4.6 | 3.4.6.4 | 3.3.3.3.6 |
|  |  |  | | | |
| 3.3.3.4.4 | 3.3.4.3.4 | 3.3.3.3.3.3 | | | |

Archimedean Tessellation

Determining arrays that allow AT

Proof]

$$1) k = 3$$

Assume that (a, b, c) is possible AT.

$$\left(\frac{a-2}{a} + \frac{b-2}{b} + \frac{c-2}{c}\right) \pi = 2\pi \text{ must be satisfied.}$$

Therefore

$$1 - \frac{2}{a} + 1 - \frac{2}{b} + 1 - \frac{2}{c} = 2,$$
$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{----- (1)}$$
$$3 \leq a \leq b \leq c.$$

$$(3,7,42), (3,9,18), (3,10,15), (3,12,12), (4,5,20),$$
$$(4,6,12), (4,8,8), (5,5,10), (6,6,6).$$

Archimedean Tessellation

Determining arrays that allow AT

Proof]

Assume a is odd,

the combination surrounding a-polygon (b,c,b,c, \dots, b,c,b) .

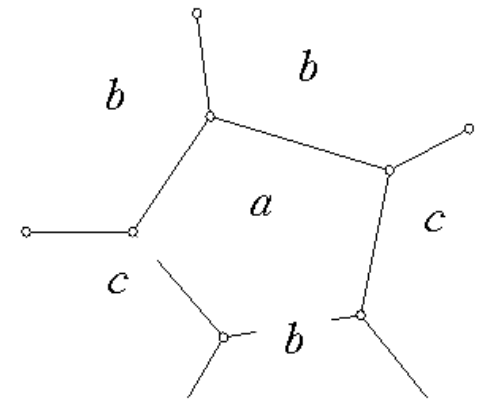
all must have the same arrangement, so $b = c$.

$(3,7,42)$, $(3,8,24)$, $(3,9,18)$, $(3,10,15)$, $(4,5,20)$, $(5,5,10)$

cannot be AT

$(6,6,6)$ is not because all figures are the same

$(3,12,12)$, $(4,6,12)$, $(4,8,8)$ are AT



Archimedean Tessellation

Determining arrays that allow AT

Proof]

when $k = 4$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} = 1$$
$$3 \leq a \leq b \leq c \leq d$$

Possible combinations $(3,3,4,12)$, $(3,3,6,6)$, $(3,4,4,6)$,
 $(4,4,4,4)$.

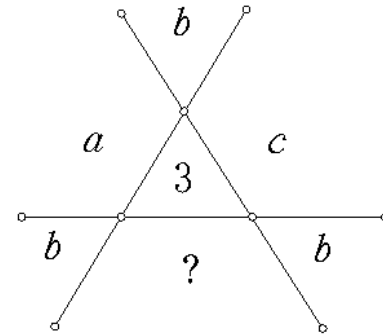
$(4,4,4,4)$ is not AT

$(3,3,4,12)$, $(3,4,3,12)$, $(3,3,6,6)$, $(3,6,3,6)$, $(3,4,4,6)$, $(3,4,6,4)$

Let's $(3,a,b,c)$ can be AT.

$a = c$ must be satisfied.

So $(3,6,3,6)$, $(3,4,6,4)$ are AT



Archimedean Tessellation

Determining arrays that allow AT

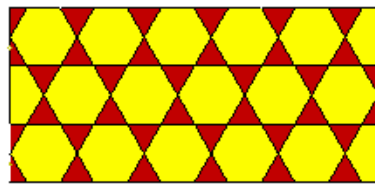
Proof]

when $k = 5$

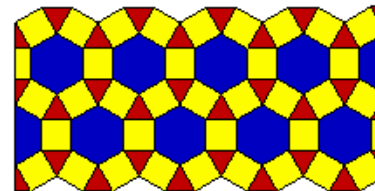
$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} = \frac{3}{2}$$
$$3 \leq a \leq b \leq c \leq d \leq e$$

$(3,3,3,3,6)$, $(3,3,3,4,4)$, $(3,3,4,3,4)$

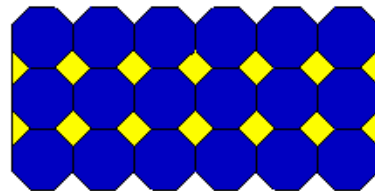
Archimedean Tessellation



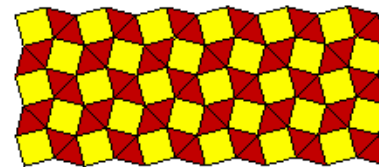
(3,6,3,6)



(3,4,6,4)

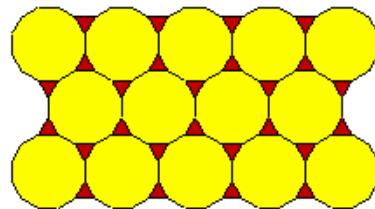


(4,8,8)

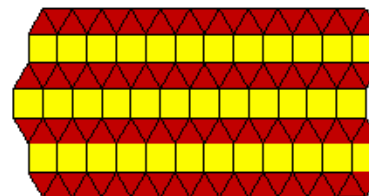


(3,3,4,3,4)

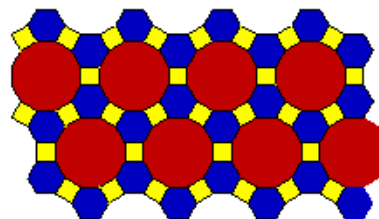
8 are the AT.



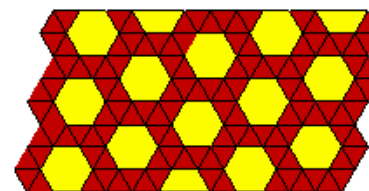
(3,12,12)



(3,3,3,4,4)



(4,6,12)



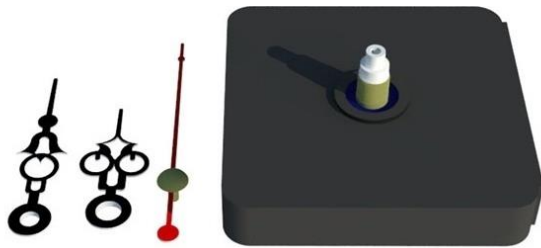
(3,3,3,3,6)

Archimedean Tessellation

Making your own clock using AT

Materials

1. Clock kit, Numbers, Woodrock
2. Color papers with and equilateral triangle, square, regular pentagon, regular hexagon, regular octagon, regular dodecagon with same sides.
3. Driver, Spanner, Glue, battery



Archimedean Tessellation

Making your own clock using AT

The order

1. Planning a design with AT
2. Create a clock face according to your design
3. Decorate with clock hands and numbers
4. Advertise your design
5. Appreciating the work



Conclusion

- Attract the interest before delivering the content of formal geometry
- Enable learners to develop their own discoverability and exploration ability
- An important transformation concept was used
number of vertices and sides of a polygon, size of interior angles, congruence, symmetry-(important concept in mathematics and science)
- Make a work of art
- Help to enhance the creativity of the learners

The background features several overlapping, semi-transparent, wavy lines in shades of purple, blue, green, yellow, and orange, creating a sense of motion and depth. The lines flow from the bottom left towards the top right.

**Thank you
for attention**