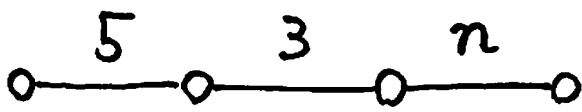


Prop 正12面体に関する3次元空間の711Lはり

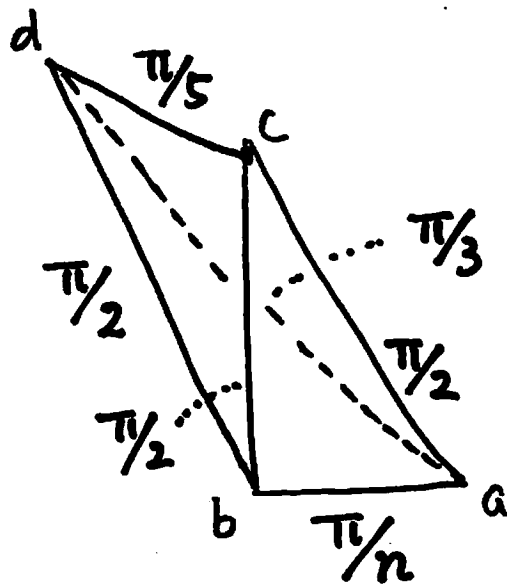
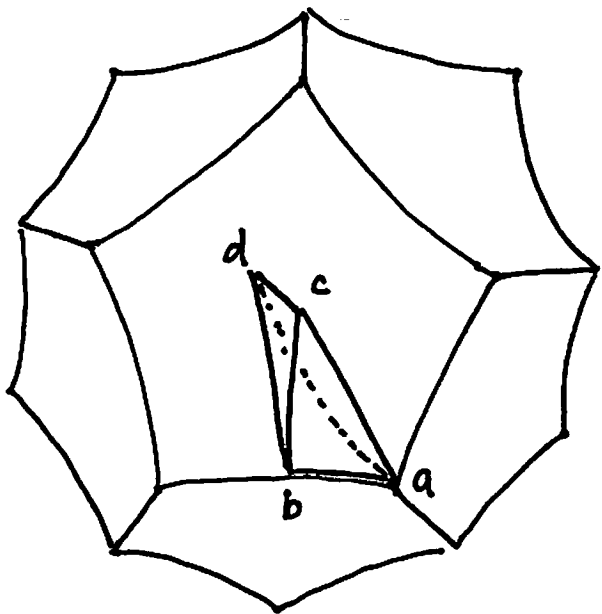
\Leftrightarrow  $\text{二面角} = \frac{2\pi}{n}$

$$n = (2)3 : \mathbb{S}^3$$

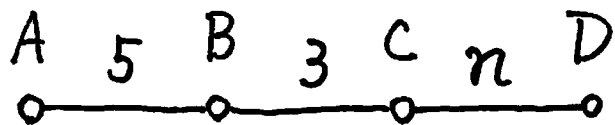
$$n = 4, 5, 6 : \mathbb{H}^3$$

但し $n=6$ の時は理想12面体に関する711Lはり
(ie 頂点は $\partial\mathbb{H}^3$ 上にある)

(i) 7人ル張りの自己同型群の基本領域



二面角は次で与えられる



(正12面体の面同志の)
二面角 = $\frac{2\pi}{n}$

面 A, B, C, D の法線ベクトル $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{d}$ の間の内積

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\cos\frac{\pi}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ -\cos\frac{\pi}{5} & 1 & -\cos\frac{\pi}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\cos\frac{\pi}{3} & 1 & -\cos\frac{\pi}{n} \\ 0 & 0 & -\cos\frac{\pi}{n} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

符号数

(4, 0) if $n=2, 3$

(3, 1) if $n \geq 4$

$n=2, 3 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ 内のベクトルとして実現

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$ のタイルは"う"

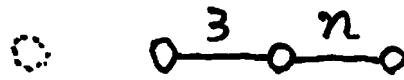
$n \geq 4 \Rightarrow$ Minkowski space $\mathbb{E}^{3,1}$ 内のベクトルとして実現


$\Rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ のタイルは"う"

(しかし各ピースが正12面体とは限らない。)

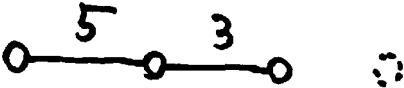
各ピースが真の正12面体

\Leftrightarrow 各頂点の link が spherical triangle

a の link \Leftrightarrow  $\Leftrightarrow (2, 3, n)$ $n = 2, 3, 4, 5$

b の link \Leftrightarrow  $\Leftrightarrow (2, 2, n)$ spherical

c の link \Leftrightarrow  $\Leftrightarrow (5, 2, 2)$ spherical

d の link \Leftrightarrow  $\Leftrightarrow (5, 3, 2)$ spherical

$\therefore n = 2, 3, 4, 5$ の時 真の正12面体

$n = 6 \Rightarrow$ a の link は $(2, 3, 6)$ Euclidean

\therefore a を理想頂点とする理想正12面体

$n \geq 7 \Rightarrow$ a の link は hyperbolic

\therefore 7個の各ピースは無限体積

□

(幾何的) プラトン多面体をほりあわせて得られる多様体

Seifert-Weber, Best, Mednykh,

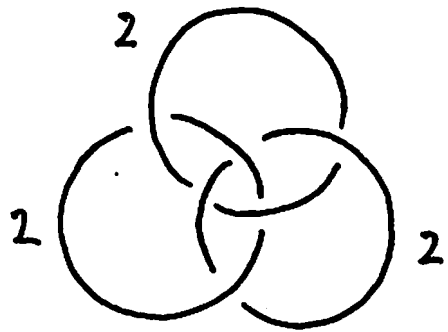
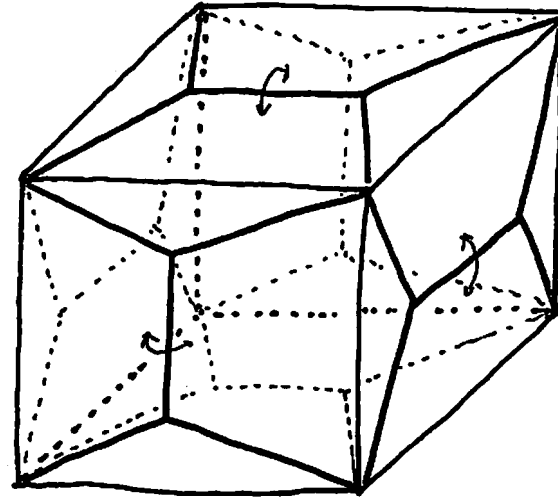
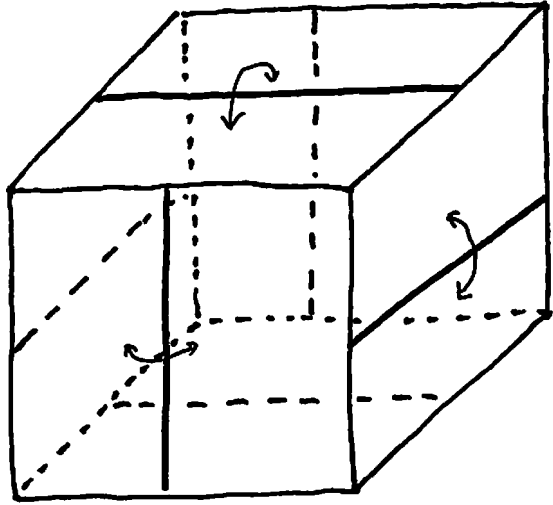
Helling-Kim-Mennicke, Mednykh-Vesnin,

Everitt, Aitchison-Rubinstein, Cavicchioli-Spaggiari-Telloni,...

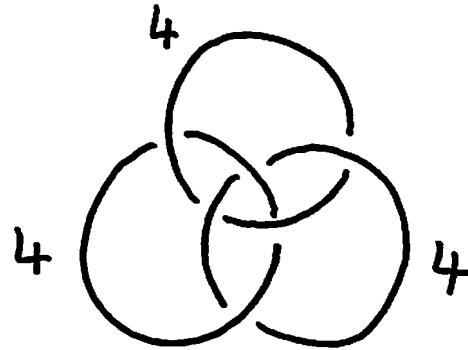
二面角 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ の球的正12面体

↪ Poincaré homology sphere

• 3-mf d with $H_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}/15\mathbb{Z}$



Euclidean orbifold

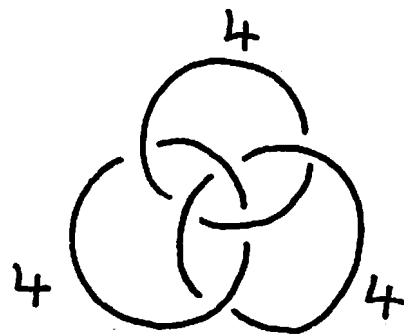


Hyperbolic orbifold

二面角 $\frac{2\pi}{4}$ の双曲的正12面体

\rightsquigarrow Borromean orbifold

$B(4, 4, 4)$



[Hilden - Lozano - Montesinos]

Borromean orbifold is an universal orbifold.

$$\text{i.e. } \Gamma := \pi_1^{\text{orb}}(B) = \frac{\pi_1(S^3 - \text{Borromean})}{\langle\langle m_1^4, m_2^4, m_3^4 \rangle\rangle} \hookrightarrow \text{Isom } \mathbb{H}^3$$

Then \forall closed orientable 3-mfld M , $\exists \Gamma_M < \Gamma$ finite index

$$\text{st } M \cong \mathbb{H}^3 / \Gamma_M \text{ (homeo)}$$

ie $\forall M$ has a tessellation by regular dodecahedron
of dihedral angle $\frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

• 二面角 $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ の双曲的正12面体

• Seifert-Weber manifold : 対面を $\frac{3\pi}{5}$ 回転ではく合わせる

[Mednykh] $\text{Isom}(\text{Seifert-Weber}) \cong A_5$

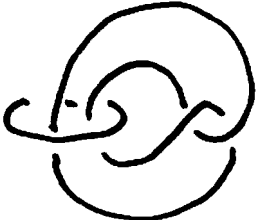
• 他に 6 個, 計 7 個の hyperbolic manifold がある.

(訂正)

$\text{Isom}(\text{Seifert-Weber}) = \text{Isom}^+(\text{Seifert-Weber}) \cong S_5$

(Home Work)

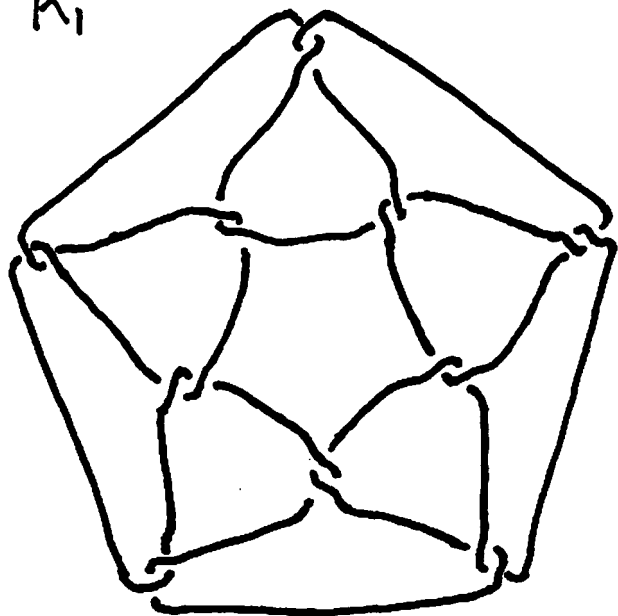
• Describe $(\text{Seifert-Weber}) / S_5$.

• Show that Seifert-Weber is 5-fold cyclic cover of 
(branched)

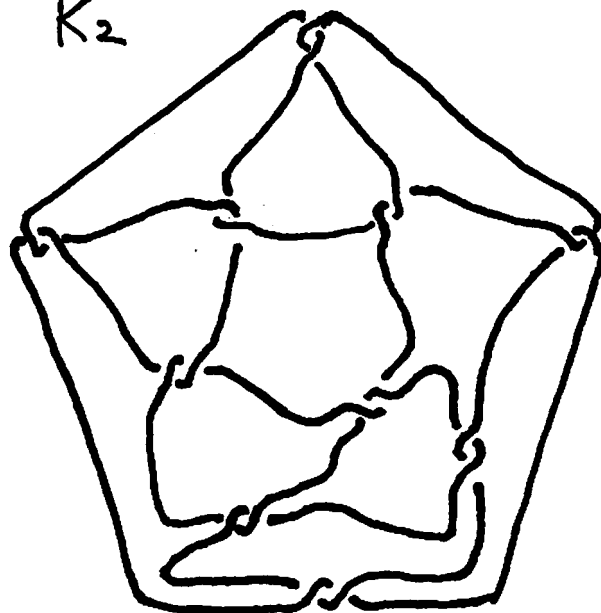
• 二面角 $\frac{2\pi}{6}$ の双曲的理想正12面体

[Aitchison - Rubinstein] two dodecahedral knots

K_1



K_2



$S^3 - K_i = \text{Union of two regular ideal dodecahedra}$