

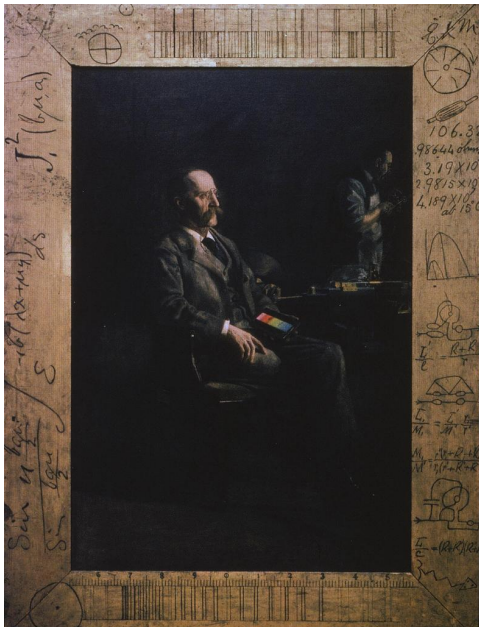
**MATH 123**  
**Visualization**

Day 1

Math as *Readymade*

Richard Hammack

<http://www.people.vcu.edu/~rhammack/Math123/>



**Thomas Eakins**

*Portrait of Professor Henry A. Roland*  
1897



Joseph Cornell, *Solar Set*, c. 1950

# Marcel Duchamp



1914



# Marcel Duchamp



1914

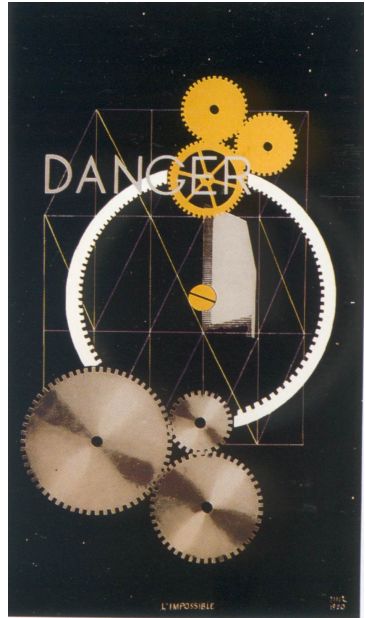


1913

# Man Ray

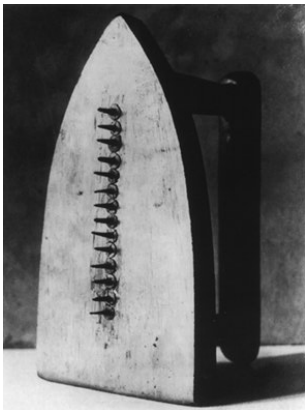


# Man Ray



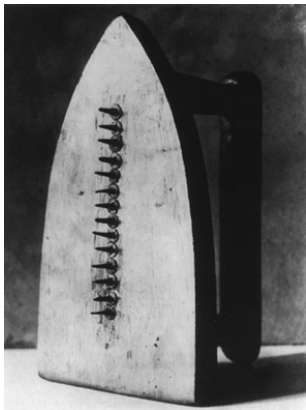
*DANGER/DANCER*  
1920

## Man Ray



*The Gift*, 1921

## Man Ray

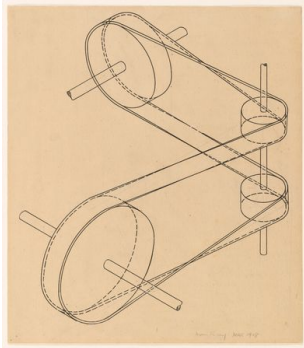


*The Gift*, 1921



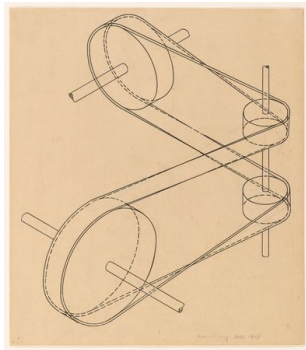
*Indestructible object*  
(or object to be destroyed)  
1964 replica of 1923 original

# Man Ray

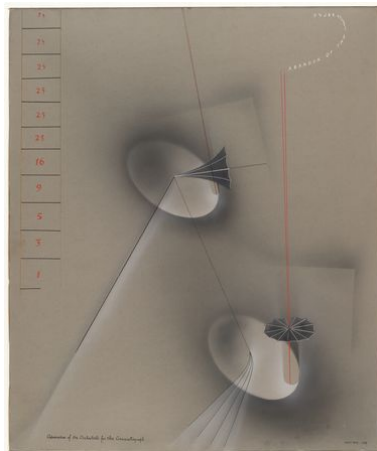


1908

# Man Ray



1908



*Admiration of the Orchestrelle for the Cinematograph*,  
1919

## Man Ray

One day I was told about some mathematical objects at the Institut Poincaré in Paris. These were built ... to explain algebraic equations. I went to see them, although I am not particularly interested in mathematics. I didn't understand a thing, but the shapes were so unusual, as revolutionary as anything that is being done today in painting or in sculpture. And I spent several days photographing and sketching them with the intention of doing a series of paintings influenced and inspired by these objects.



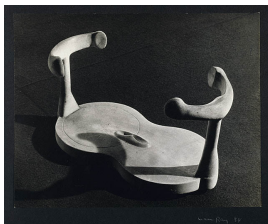
## Man Ray

One day I was told about some mathematical objects at the Institut Poincaré in Paris. These were built ... to explain algebraic equations. I went to see them, although I am not particularly interested in mathematics. I didn't understand a thing, but the shapes were so unusual, as revolutionary as anything that is being done today in painting or in sculpture. And I spent several days photographing and sketching them with the intention of doing a series of paintings influenced and inspired by these objects.



## Man Ray

One day I was told about some mathematical objects at the Institut Poincaré in Paris. These were built ... to explain algebraic equations. I went to see them, although I am not particularly interested in mathematics. I didn't understand a thing, but the shapes were so unusual, as revolutionary as anything that is being done today in painting or in sculpture. And I spent several days photographing and sketching them with the intention of doing a series of paintings influenced and inspired by these objects.



## Man Ray

One day I was told about some mathematical objects at the Institut Poincaré in Paris. These were built ... to explain algebraic equations. I went to see them, although I am not particularly interested in mathematics. I didn't understand a thing, but the shapes were so unusual, as revolutionary as anything that is being done today in painting or in sculpture. And I spent several days photographing and sketching them with the intention of doing a series of paintings influenced and inspired by these objects.



## Man Ray



1936

## Man Ray



1936



*Shakespearean Equation: Measure for Measure*,  
oil on canvas, 1948

# Man Ray



1936

# Man Ray



1936



*Shakespearean Equation: Twelfth Night,*  
oil on canvas, 1948

# Man Ray



1936



## Man Ray

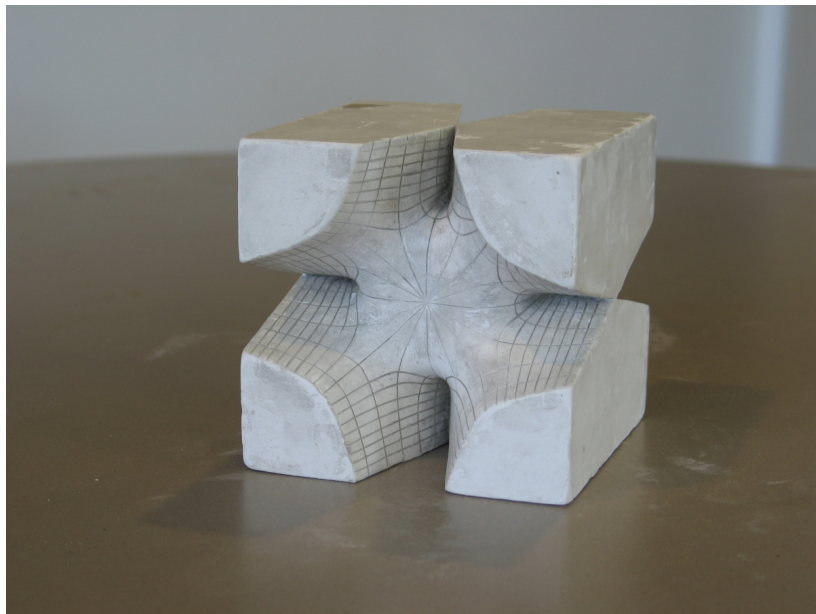


1936

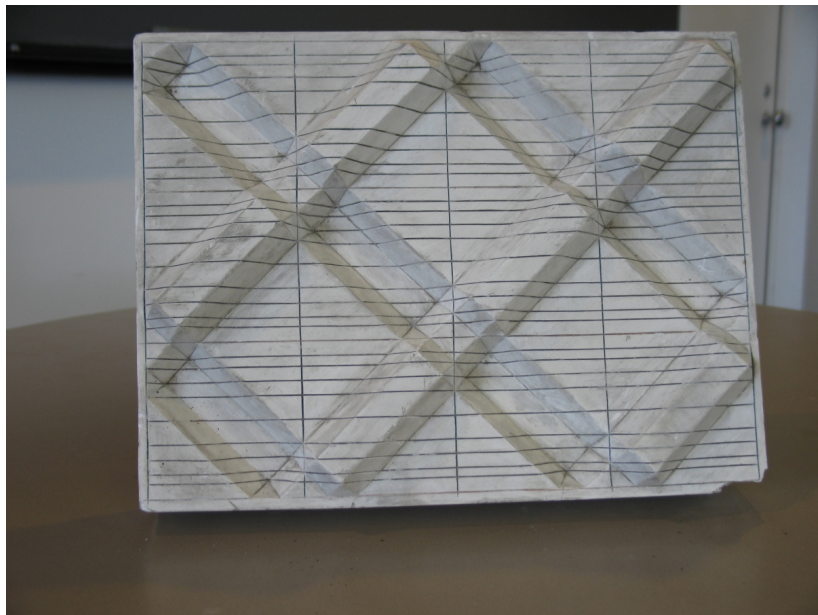


*Shakespearean Equation: King Lear*,  
oil on canvas, 1948

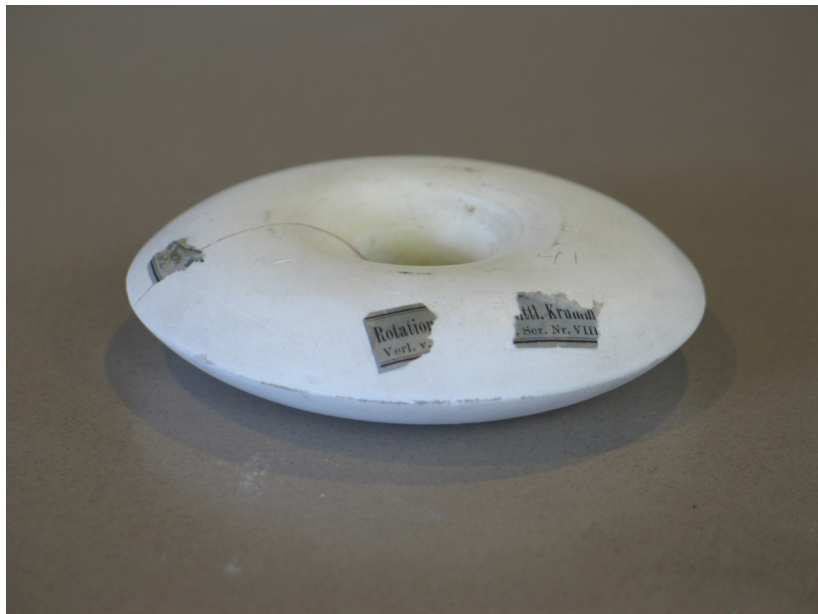
## Mathematical Model



## Mathematical Model

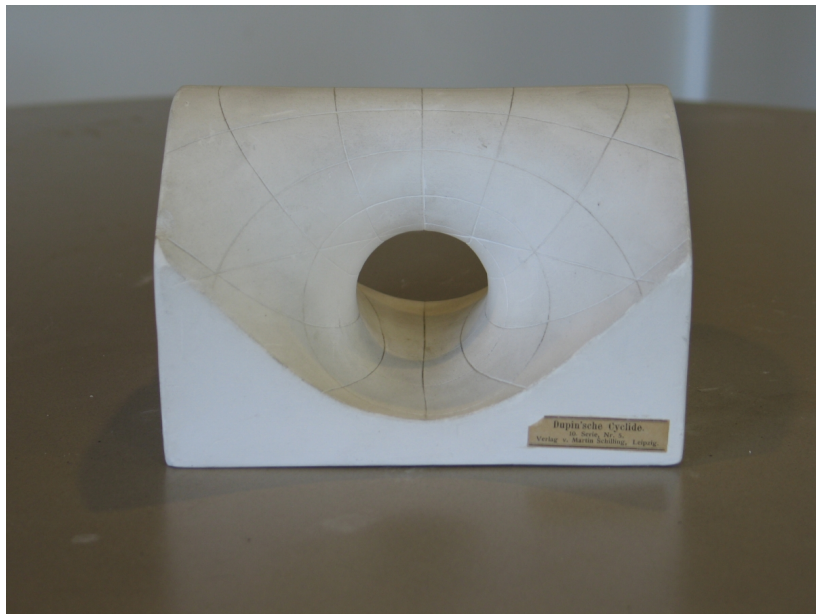


## Mathematical Model

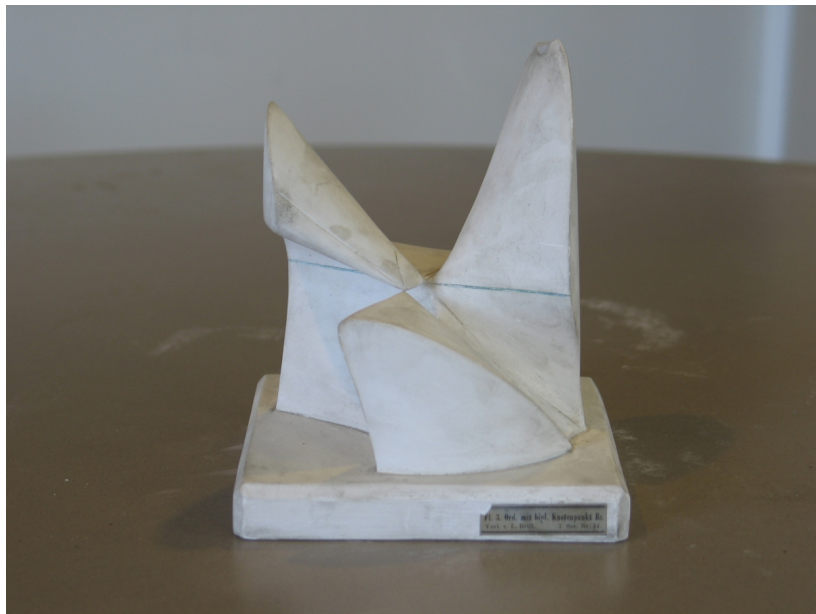




## Mathematical Model

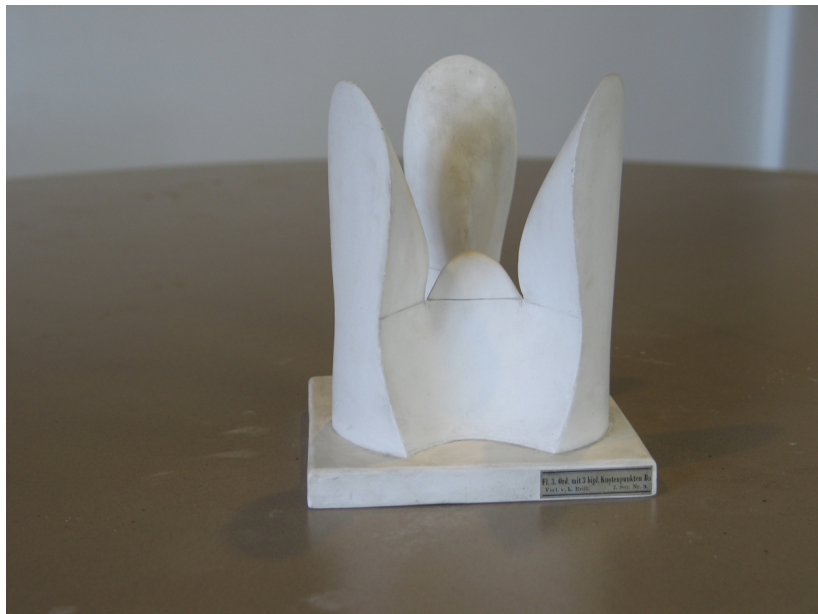


## Mathematical Model





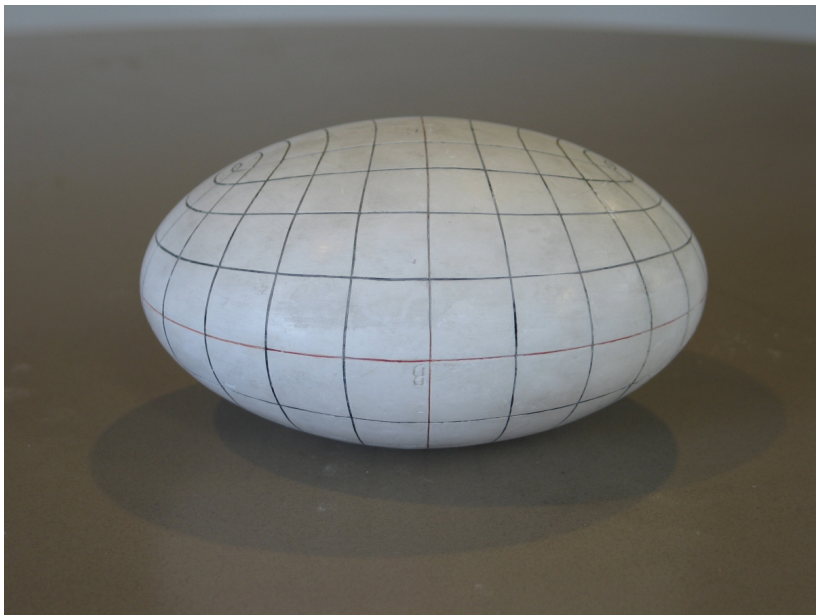
## Mathematical Model



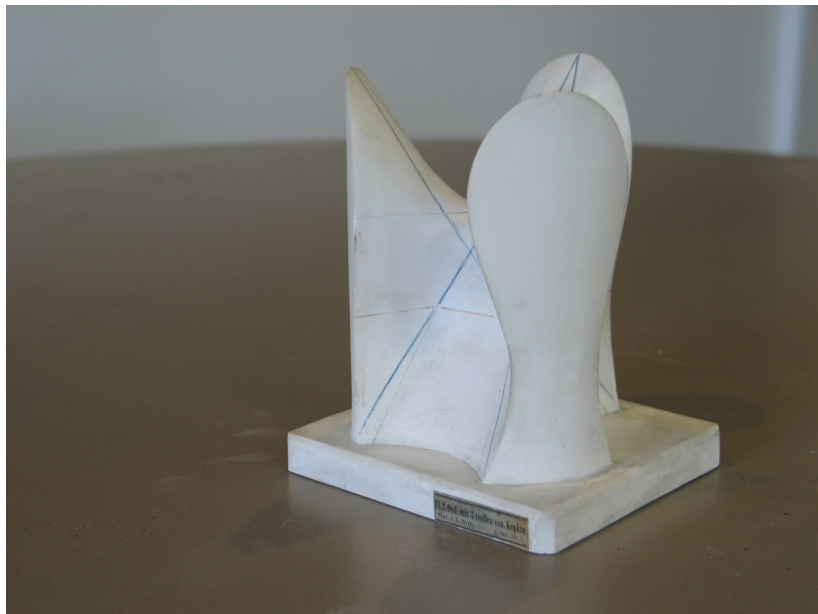
Pl. 3. Def. mit 3 Hgh. Krümmungspunkten B.  
Verf. v. K. Weill. 1. Aufl. No. 2.



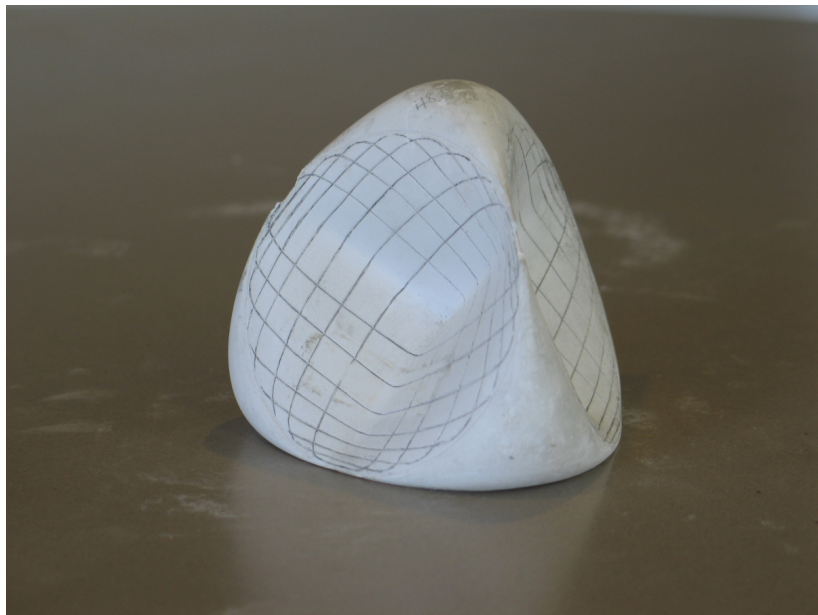
## Mathematical Model



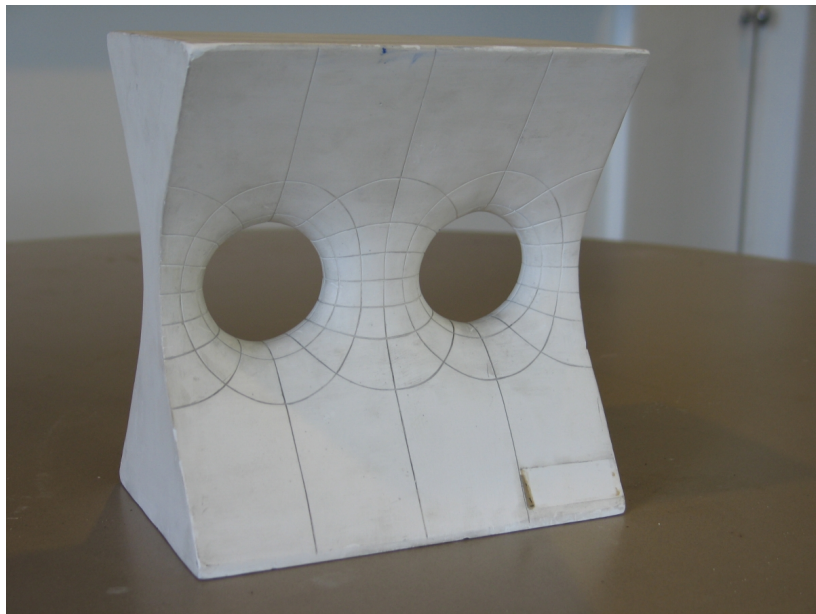
## Mathematical Model



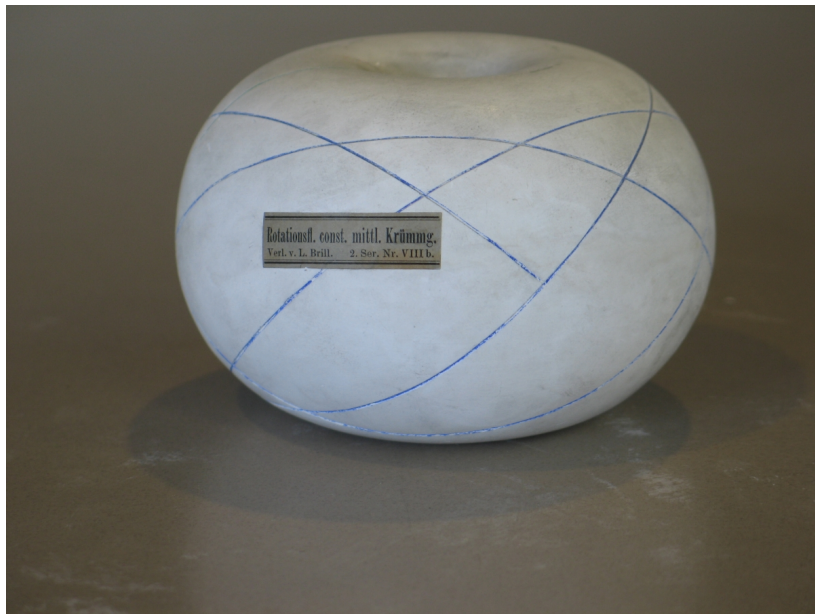
## Mathematical Model



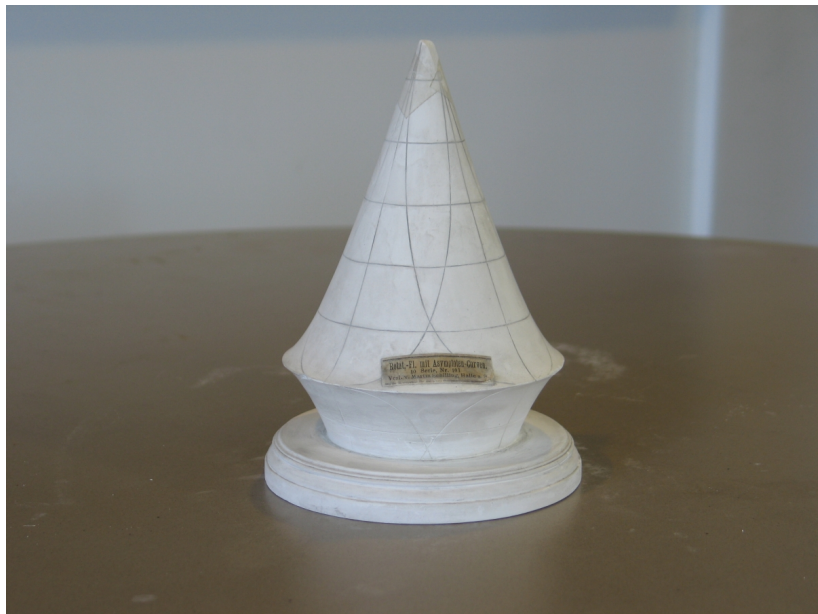
## Mathematical Model



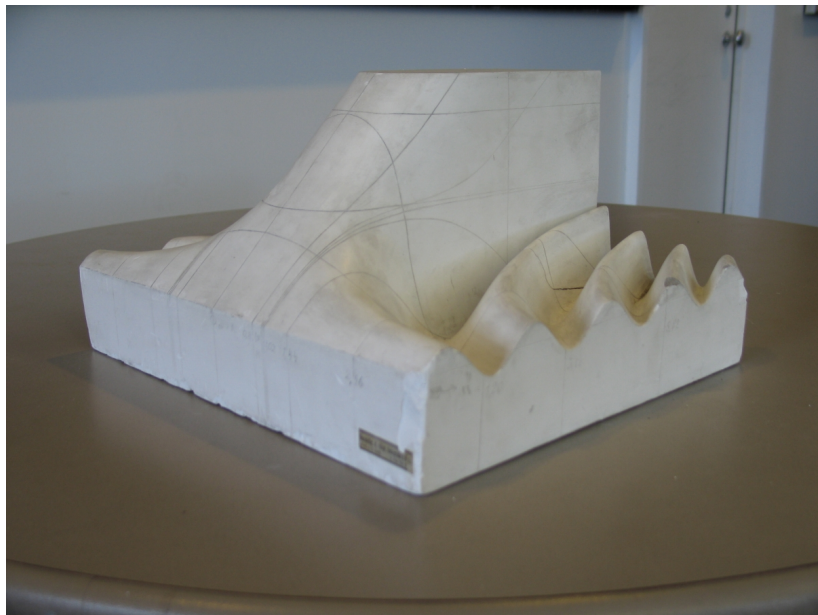
## Mathematical Model



## Mathematical Model



## Mathematical Model





## Mathematical Model





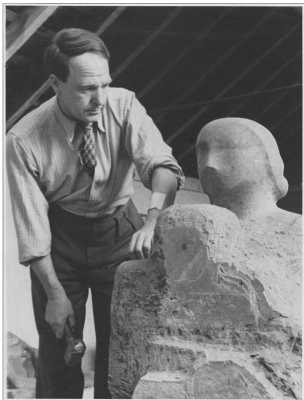
## Mathematical Model



Photography by Hiroshi Sugimoto



# Henry Moore



1946

# Henry Moore



1946



*Osso buco*

## Henry Moore

Undoubtedly the source of my stringed figures was the Science Museum...I was fascinated by the mathematical models I saw there, which had been made to illustrate the difference of the form that is halfway between a square and a circle. One model had a square at one end with twenty holes along each side, making eighty holes in all. Through these holes strings were threaded and lead to a circle with the same number of holes at the other end. A plane interposed through the middle shows the form that is halfway between a square and a circle. One end could be twisted to produce forms that would be terribly difficult to draw on a flat surface. It wasn't the scientific study of these models but the ability to look through the strings as with a bird cage and see one form within the other which excited me.

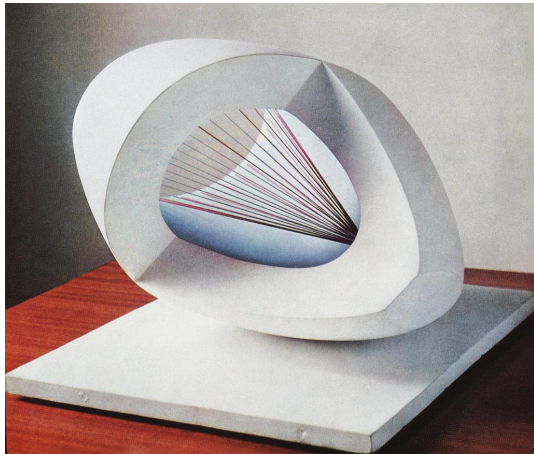


*Head, 1938*

Barbara Hepworth



## Barbara Hepworth



*Sculpture with Color*, 1943

## Barbara Hepworth



### **Excerpt of letter to Ben Nicholson:**

*John Summerson says there are some marvelous things in a mathematical school in Oxford – sculptural working out of mathematical equations – hidden away in a cupboard – I think I shall go to Oxford as soon as I get back from Leeds.*



## Barbara Hepworth



*Walnut*, 1964

## Barbara Hepworth



*Walnut*, 1964



*Group I-Concourse*, 1951, marble

# Barbara Hepworth



*Dual Form*, 1965

# Barbara Hepworth



*Dual Form, 1965*



*Pierced form, 1964*

# Antoine Pevsner



1948

# Antoine Pevsner



1948



*Construction in Space in the Third and Fourth Dimension, 1960*

## Antoine Pevsner



*Dynamic Projection at 30 Degrees*

Antoine Pevsner



*Dynamic Projection at 30 Degrees*

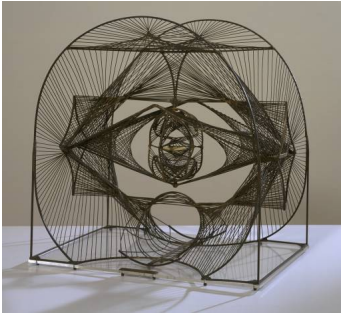


*Construction in an Egg*



Antoine Pevsner

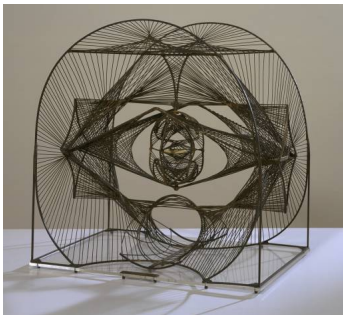
"Art must be inspired and controlled by mathematics."



*Maquette of a Monument Symbolising the Liberation of the Spirit, 1952*

## Antoine Pevsner

"Art must be inspired and controlled by mathematics."



*Maquette of a Monument Symbolising the Liberation of the Spirit, 1952*



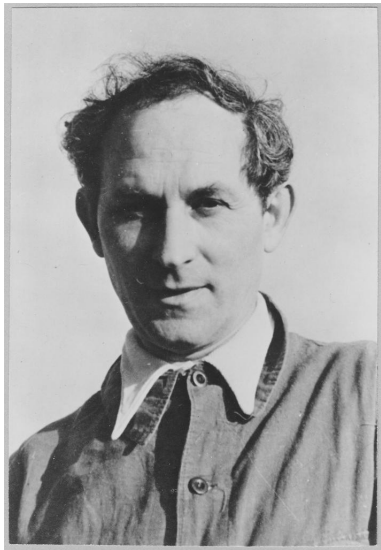
Pevsner with Peggy Guggenheim, 1940

Naum Gabo



1948

# Naum Gabo

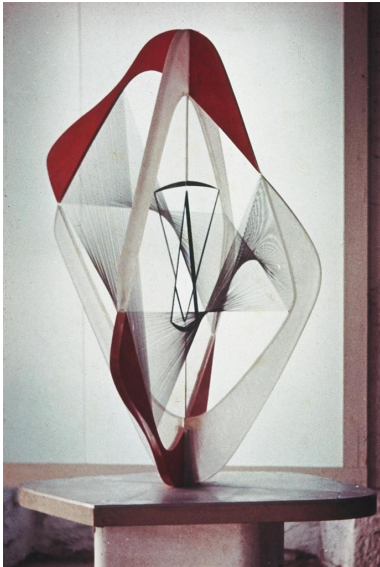


1948



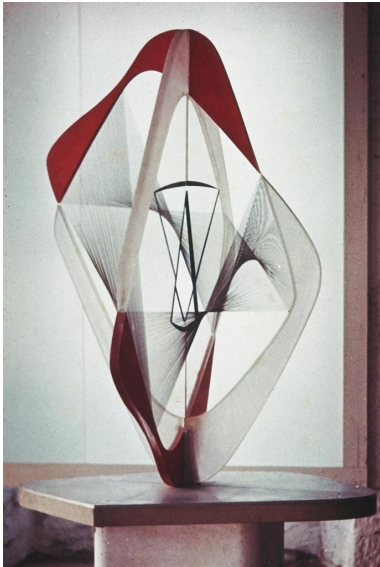
*Head of a Woman, c. 1918*

Naum Gabo

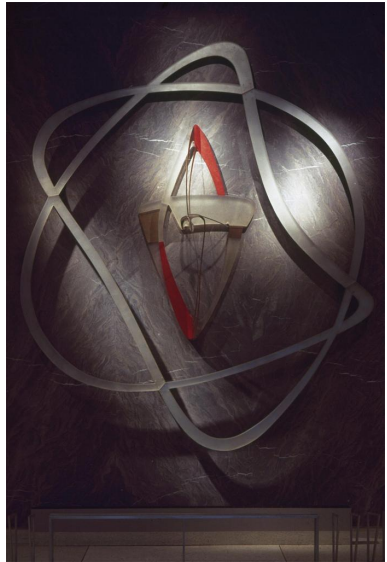


*Construction in Space III with Red, 1953*

Naum Gabo



*Construction in Space III with Red, 1953*



*Construction, 1956*

## Naum Gabo

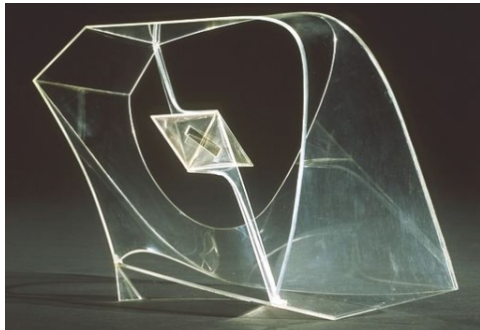


*Linear Construction in Space No. 1, 1943*

## Naum Gabo



*Linear Construction in Space No. 1, 1943*



*Construction in Space with Crystalline Centre, 1938 -1940*







# Bernar Venet

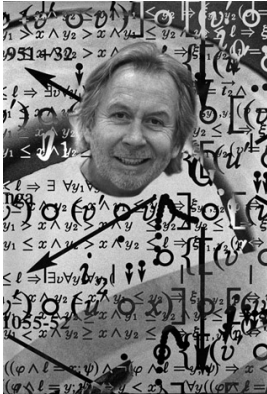
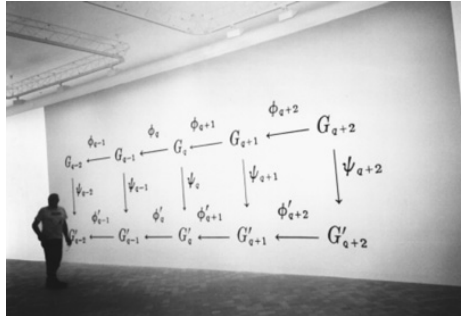
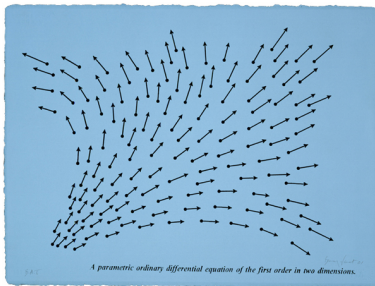


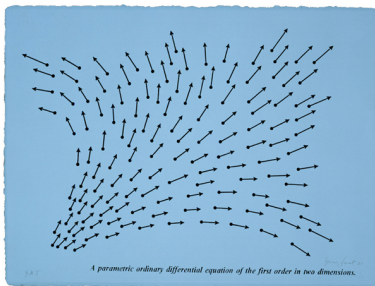
Photo by Antonie Poupel



## Bernar Venet, screenprints, 2001

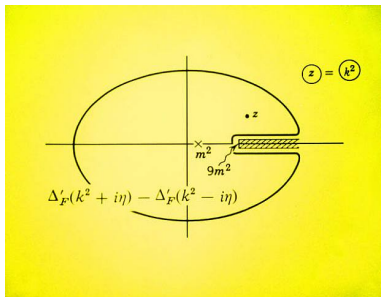


## Bernar Venet, screenprints, 2001

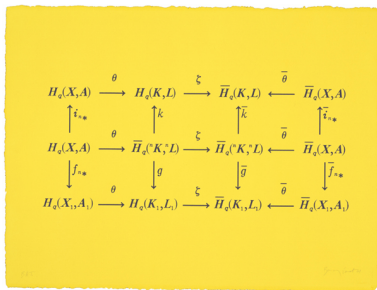
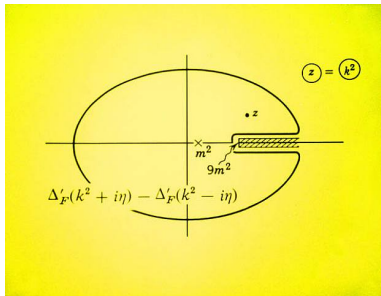


$$\begin{aligned} nV^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (R_i - \bar{R})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i^2 - 2\bar{R} \sum_{i=1}^n R_i + n(\bar{R})^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n R_i^2 - n(\bar{R})^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n W_i^2 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{R_i}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n W_i^2 - W_1^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^n W_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

Bernar Venet, screenprints, 2001



# Bernar Venet, screenprints, 2001



## Bernar Venet, screenprints, 2001

$$\begin{aligned} & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (v' \circ v')] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (v' \circ v')]\} \\ & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ x) \circ (y \circ u'')] \circ [(u'' \circ v'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\ = & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')]\} \\ & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ x) \circ (u'' \circ v'')] \circ [(y \circ u'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\ = & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (v' \circ v')] \circ [(u' \circ x) \circ (u' \circ v'')]\} \\ & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (v' \circ v')] \circ [(y \circ v'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\ = & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ x)] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v'')]\} \\ & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')] \circ [(y \circ v'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\ = & \{[(u' \circ u') \circ (u' \circ x)] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v'')]\} \end{aligned}$$



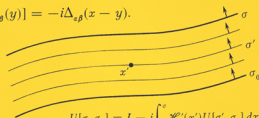
# Bernar Venet, screenprints, 2001

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')]\} \\
 & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ x) \circ (y \circ u'')] \circ [(u'' \circ v'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\
 = & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')]\} \\
 & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ x) \circ (u'' \circ v'')] \circ [(y \circ u'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\
 = & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')] \circ [(u' \circ x) \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\
 & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')] \circ [(y \circ u'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\
 = & \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ x)] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\
 & \quad \circ \{[(u' \circ v') \circ (u' \circ v')] \circ [(y \circ u'') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\} \\
 = & \{[(u' \circ u') \circ (u' \circ x)] \circ [(u' \circ v') \circ (u'' \circ v'')]\}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.1.01

© Bernar Venet 2001

$$[\varphi_\alpha(x), \varphi_\beta(y)] = -i\Delta_{\alpha\beta}(x - y).$$

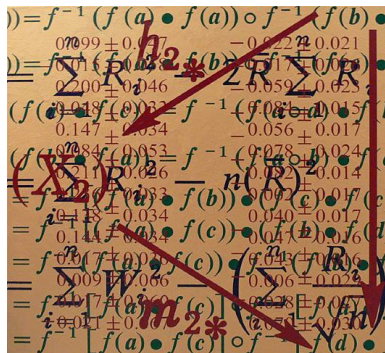


$$U[\sigma, \sigma_0] = I - i \int_{\sigma_0}^{\sigma} \mathcal{L}^\alpha(x') U[\sigma', \sigma_0] dx'.$$

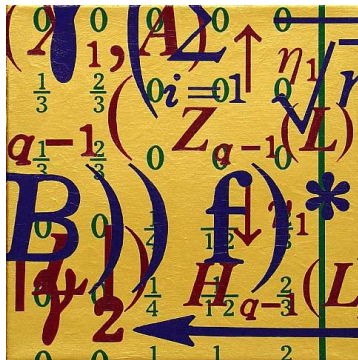
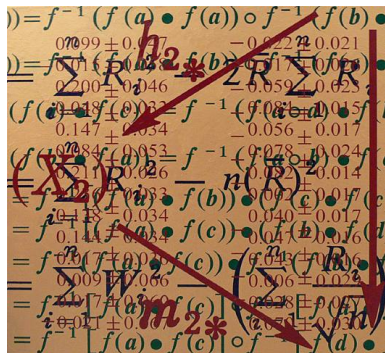
1.1.01

© Bernar Venet 2001

Brenar Venet, acrylic on canvas, 2004



Brenar Venet, acrylic on canvas, 2004



Next time:

Introduction to the Fourth Dimension