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## ★Platonische Zahlentripel als Indikatoren verborgener Beziehungen zwischen einfachen mathematischen Objekten. (German) [Platonic number triples as indicators of hidden relations between simple mathematical objects]

Berichte aus den Sitzungen der Joachim Jungius-Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften [Reports from the Meetings of the Joachim Jungius Society of Sciences], 84-9.

*Joachim Jungius-Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften eV, Hamburg; Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen, 1986. 131 pp. DM 24.00. ISBN 3-525-86218-0*

This remarkable book begins with two Escher reproductions illustrating aspects of symmetry [D. A. Klarner, *The mathematical Gardner*, see p. 206, Prindle, Weber & Schmidt, Boston, Mass., 1981; [MR0593154](#)] and ends with A. Dürer's *Melancholia I* [C. H. MacGillavry, *Nederl. Akad. Wetensch. Proc. Ser. B* **84** (1981), no. 3, 287–294; [MR0633848](#)]. In between, the Platonic solids are described as the shapes of certain viruses [the reviewer, in *A spectrum of mathematics*, 98–107, Auckland Univ. Press, Auckland, 1971; [MR0448238](#)]. The title of the book refers to triads of integers  $p, q, r$  such that  $1/p + 1/q + 1/r > 1$ ,  $p \geq q \geq r \geq 2$ . They occur in Klein's rotation groups  $\langle p, q, r \rangle$  and the finite groups of quaternions  $\langle p, q, r \rangle$  [the reviewer, *Regular complex polytopes*, see p. 68, Cambridge Univ. Press, London, 1974; [MR0370328](#)]. The author's p. 69 provides a convenient list of the sporadic simple groups with their names and order, ending with the Monster, of order  $2^{46}3^{20}5^97^611^213^317 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 59 \cdot 71$ . Then comes an introduction to the theory of simple Lie groups, the corresponding "CDW diagrams" (Coxeter-Dynkin-Witt), and the mysterious relation between the binary polyhedral groups  $\langle p, q, r \rangle$ , the Weyl groups  $[3^{p-1, q-1, r-1}]$  and the Lie groups  $E_{p+q+r-2}$ . The author considers also the relation between the Lie groups  $A_n, D_n, E_6, E_7, E_8$  and the polynomials  $x^{n+1} + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $x(x^{n-2} + y^2) + z^2$ ,  $x^4 + y^3 + z^2$ ,  $y(x^3 + y^2) + z^2$ ,  $x^5 + y^3 + z^2$ , which arise in the classification of singularities of algebraic surfaces [V. I. Arnol'd, in *Proceedings of the International Congress of Mathematicians, Vol. I* (Vancouver, B.C., 1974), 19–39, see pp. 21, 24, *Canad. Math. Congr.*, Montreal, Que., 1975; [MR0431217](#); W. P. Barth, C. A. M. Peters and A. J. H. M. Van de Ven, *Compact complex surfaces*, see p. 87, Springer, Berlin, 1984; [MR0749574](#)].

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