









#### This a real cube:

#### This is a photo of a real cube:



### This is a drawing of a cube:



### This cube is an optical illusion:



















































Paul Giganti, Jr.














































\*Remember, color your squares in either contrasting colors or into spirals

Paul Giganti, Jr.

## Directions...

- Start with a square
- Find the midpoint of each side of the square
- Using the four midpoints, draw a new square
- Find the midpoints of the new square
- So on, so forth...
- Until you cannot draw any more squares






















































\* Remember; make four marks, then make four lines, over and over and over...

Paul Giganti, Jr.

#### Directions...

- Start with a square
- <u>Always</u> maintain a clockwise direction
- Measure one unit from each corner and mark
- Using those marks, draw a new square
- Measure one unit from each corner of the new square...and so on.
























































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# Paul Giganti, Jr.



\*Remember, number lightly, then erase the numbers when finished

Paul Giganti, Jr.

## Directions...

- Start with a square
- From a corner, measure in equal units until you reach the end of the side
- From the same corner, measure in the same units in the other direction
- Number from 1 to 10+ horizontally, from 10+ to 1 vertically
- Connect like numbers with straight lines











































\*Remember, duplicate pieces of the opposite colors must be lined up together along the center of the paper.

Paul Giganti, Jr.

### Directions...

- Start with a half sheet of black
  paper and half of white paper
- Paperclip the two together on
  three of their edges.
- Plan your design first on scratch paper, then make one cut at a time starting from the inside and working out. Group and save all of the pieces!
- Alternating black and white, glue 1/2 the pieces to one half of a whole sheet of white paper. Glue the remaining pieces to the other side.







Using a compass, draw a circle. Mark the center. Make sure you keep this measure on the compass.



Place the compass point on the circle; scribe a small arc.



Move the point to where the arc crosses the circle; scribe another arc.









And again one last time. You should end up right where you began!



Where the arcs meet the circle will be the six points on the hexagon.



Use a ruler or straight-edge to connect adjacent points with a line.




### To Draw a Hexagon:



### To Draw a Hexagon:



And again...



And again one last time. You should end up with a hexagon!



Carefully erase the circle and the 6 arc. Don't erase the center.



This hexagon can be the basis of several 3-D optical illusions.

### To Draw a 3-D Cube:



Connect every-other point of the hexigon to the center point.

### To Draw a 3-D Cube:



Color every rhombus section a different color to bring out depth.



Connect every other point of the hexagon with a straight line.



Color every triangular section in a contrasting color.



Start with the same skeleton of the octahedron.



With a ruler, line up opposite corners, then draw a short line as above.



### And again...



And again...



Now use these three points to draw a triangle inside the hexagon.



Like this...



Color the triangles with contrasting shades. Can you see it?

## Tiling With Hexagons:



### Tiling With Hexagons:



# Tiling With Hexagons:













Based on an equilateral rhombus

•Based on a square

# Vasarely's Hexagons:

Which side of the tower is sticking "OUT"?



### **Interlocking Cubes:**



### **Impossible Cube:**



### **Impossible Cube in Escher Art:**





# Directions...

- Start with a circle. Using a compass with the radius as its width, measure 6 arcs on the circle. Connect the 6 points to draw a hexagon in the circle.
- Carefully erase the circle and all marks leaving the hexagon.
- Draw a line from everyother point to the center point.
- Shade in the "faces" of the "cube with contrasting colors.
- Tile many of the same "cubes" to make a 3-D tessellation!

### "The inherent beauty and fascination of Mathematics commends it as a subject for all learners."

California Mathematics Framework, 1985, page 1, line 1







