

Apollonian Circle Packings

Clyde Kertzer & Summer Haag

University of Colorado Boulder

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Descartes Quadruples

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Definition

A *Descartes Quadruple* is a set of four mutually tangent circles with disjoint interiors.

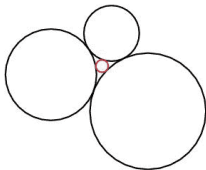
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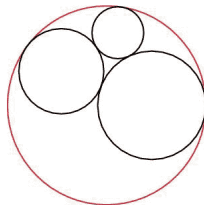
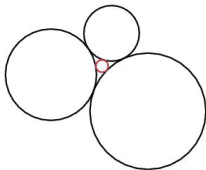
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Descartes Quadruples

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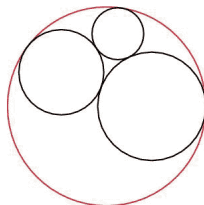
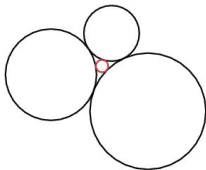
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We can only have at most one "inverted" circle!

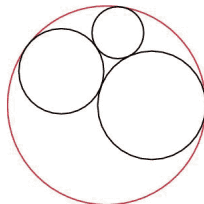
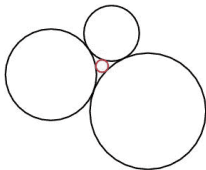
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Theorem of Apollonius

If three circles are mutually tangent, there are two other circles that are tangent to all three.

The Descartes Equation

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The Descartes Equation

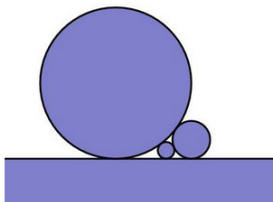
Definition

The *curvature* of a circle with radius r is defined to be $1/r$.

The Descartes Equation

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Quadruple with one circle of infinite radius

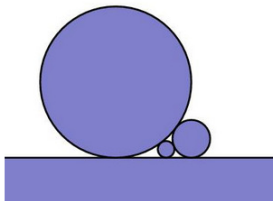
The Descartes Equation

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Definition

The *curvature* of a circle with radius r is defined to be $1/r$.



Quadruple with one circle of infinite radius

Descartes Equation

If four mutually tangent circles have curvatures a , b , c , d then

$$(a + b + c + d)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2).$$

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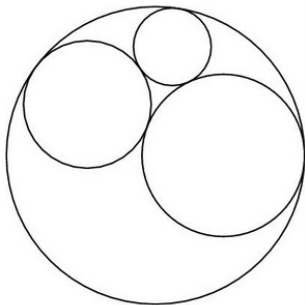
If a, b, c, d are integers, the rest are also integers!

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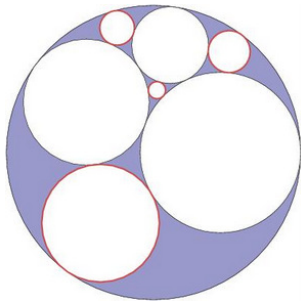
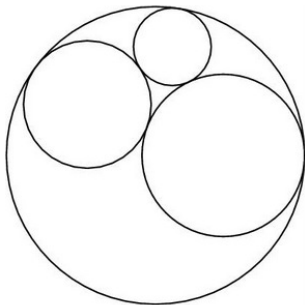


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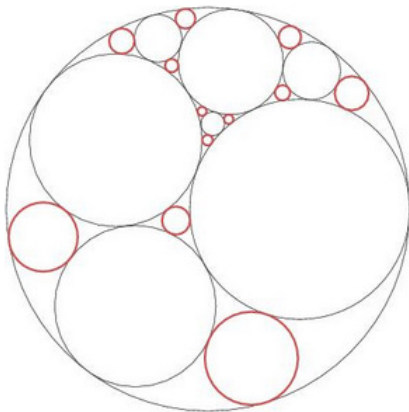
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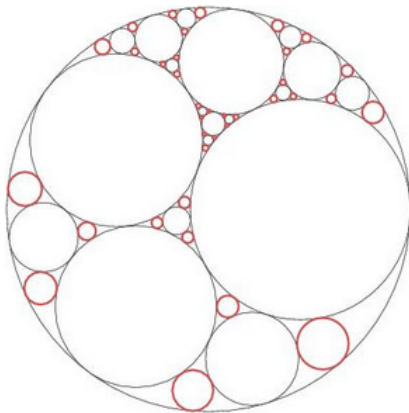
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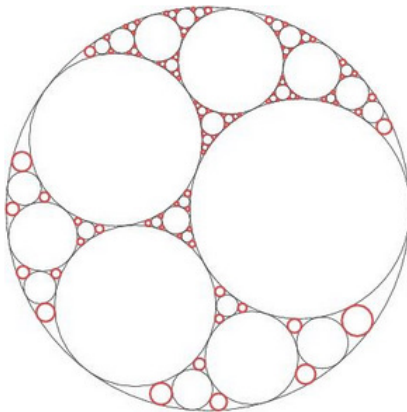
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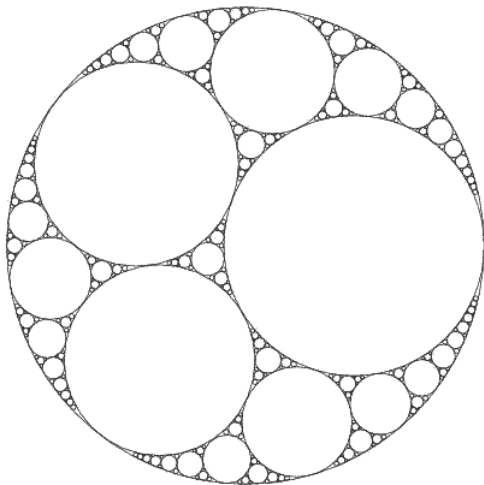
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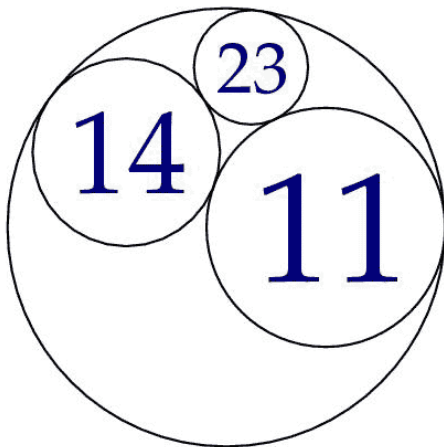
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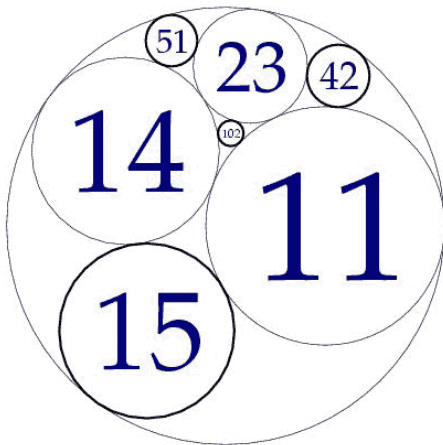
$$[-6, 11, 14, 23]^1$$

¹Images from: AMS "When Kissing Involves Trigonometry"

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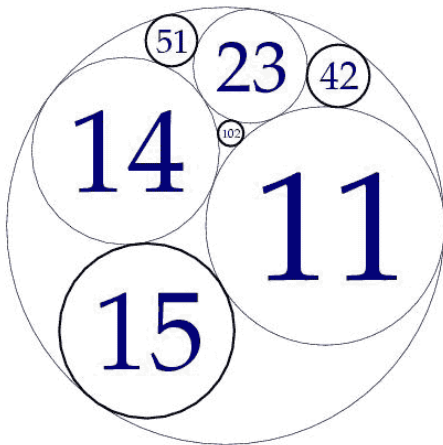


$[-6, 11, 14, 23]$

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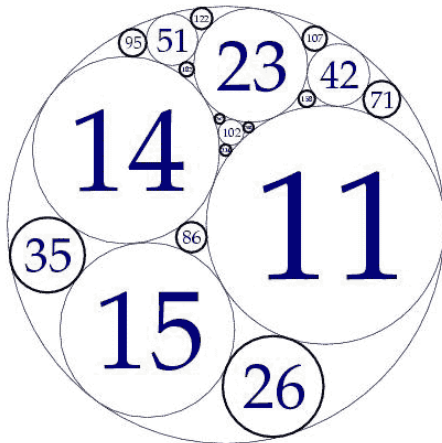


$[-6, 11, 14, 23]$ reduces to $[-6, 11, 14, 15]$

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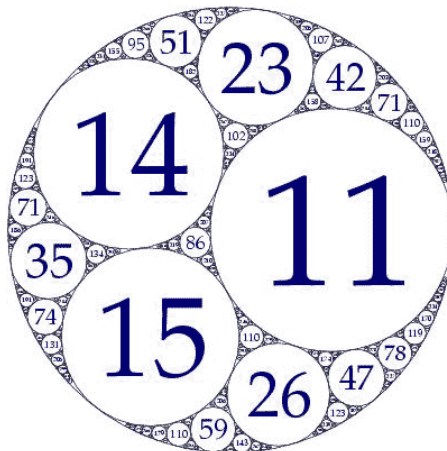


$[-6, 11, 14, 15]$

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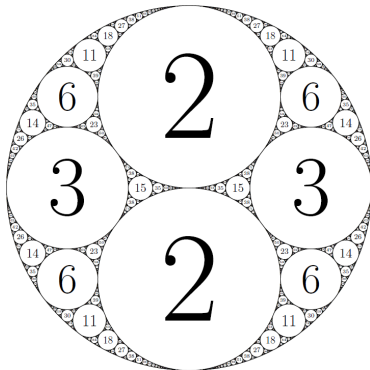


$[-6, 11, 14, 15]$

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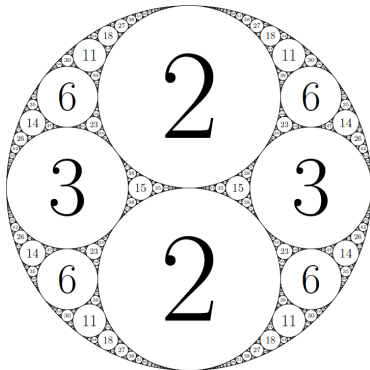


(a) $[-1, 2, 2, 3]$

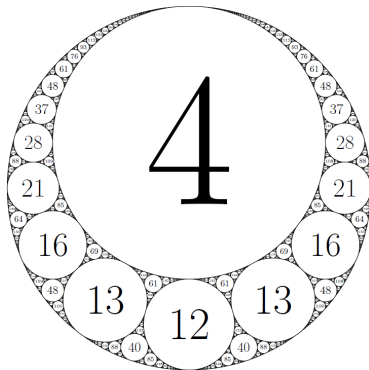
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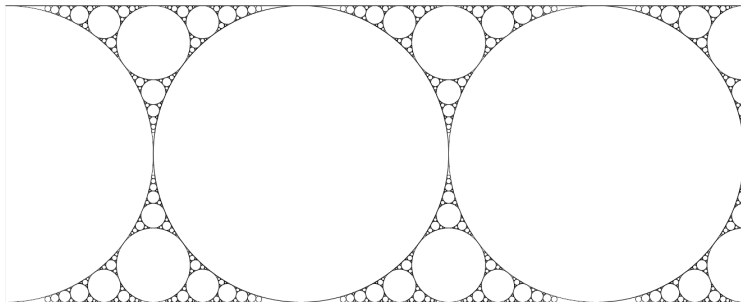


(b) $[-3, 4, 12, 13]$

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The strip packing: $[0, 0, 1, 1]$

Symmetric Packings

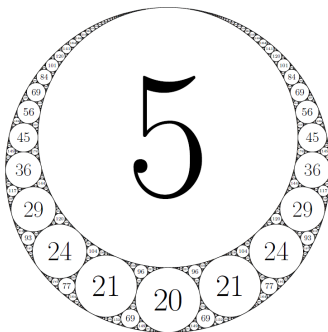
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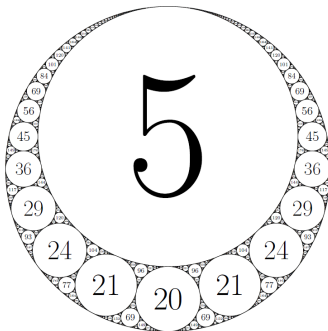


(a) $[-4, 5, 20, 21]$

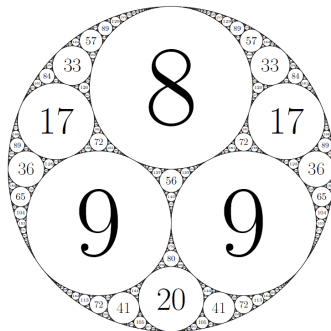
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(a) $[-4, 5, 20, 21]$



(b) $[-4, 8, 9, 9]$

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Recall: $(a + b + c + d)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)$.

$$[-a, b, c, d] \quad d - c, \quad d - b, \quad d + a$$

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$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} [-a, b, c, d] & d - c & d - b & d + a \\ \hline [-6, 10, 15, 19] & & & \end{array}$$

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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$d - b$	$d + a$
$[-6, 10, 15, 19]$	4	9	25

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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$d - b$	$d + a$
$[-6, 10, 15, 19]$	4	9	25
$[-12, 21, 28, 37]$	9	16	49
$[-18, 22, 99, 103]$	4	81	121
$[-20, 36, 45, 61]$	16	25	81
$[-21, 30, 70, 79]$	9	49	100

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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$d - b$	$d + a$
$[-6, 10, 15, 19]$	2^2	3^2	5^2
$[-12, 21, 28, 37]$	3^2	4^2	7^2
$[-18, 22, 99, 103]$	2^2	9^2	11^2
$[-20, 36, 45, 61]$	4^2	5^2	9^2
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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$b - a$	$d - b$	$c - a$	$d + a$
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Given the factorization of a , we can find the entire packing.

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Given the factorization of a , we can find the entire packing.

$$\left[\underbrace{-(2 \cdot 3)}_{-6}, \underbrace{2^2 + 2 \cdot 3}_{10}, \underbrace{3^2 + 2 \cdot 3}_{15}, \underbrace{(2 + 3)^2 - 2 \cdot 3}_{19} \right]$$

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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$b - a$	$d - b$	$c - a$	$d + a$
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$$[-xy, x^2 + xy, y^2 + xy, (x + y)^2 - xy]$$

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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$b - a$	$d - b$	$c - a$	$d + a$
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Given the factorization of a , we can find the entire packing.

$$\left[\underbrace{-(2 \cdot 3)}_{-6}, \underbrace{2^2 + 2 \cdot 3}_{10}, \underbrace{3^2 + 2 \cdot 3}_{15}, \underbrace{(2 + 3)^2 - 2 \cdot 3}_{19} \right]$$

$$[-xy, x^2 + xy, y^2 + xy, (x + y)^2 - xy]$$

$$[-xy, x(x + y), y(x + y), (x + y)^2 - xy]$$

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Try with $12 = 6 \cdot 2$:

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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$d - b$	$d + a$
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$[-21, 30, 70, 79]$	3^2	7^2	10^2

Try with $12 = 6 \cdot 2$:

$$[-xy, x(x+y), y(x+y), (x+y)^2 - xy] =$$

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$[-a, b, c, d]$	$d - c$	$d - b$	$d + a$
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$$[-2 \cdot 6, 2(2+6), 6(2+6), (2+6)^2 - 2 \cdot 6] =$$

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$$[-2 \cdot 6, 2(2+6), 6(2+6), (2+6)^2 - 2 \cdot 6] =$$

$$[-12, 16, 48, 52]$$

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Try with $12 = 6 \cdot 2$:

$$[-xy, x(x+y), y(x+y), (x+y)^2 - xy] =$$

$$[-2 \cdot 6, 2(2+6), 6(2+6), (2+6)^2 - 2 \cdot 6] =$$

$$[-12, 16, 48, 52] = [-3, 4, 12, 13]$$

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Try with $12 = 6 \cdot 2$:

$$[-xy, x(x+y), y(x+y), (x+y)^2 - xy] =$$

$$[-2 \cdot 6, 2(2+6), 6(2+6), (2+6)^2 - 2 \cdot 6] =$$

$$[-12, 16, 48, 52] = [-3, 4, 12, 13] \quad (x=3, y=1)$$

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Theorem

All reduced primitive symmetric quadruples with distinct a, b, c, d are of the form

$$[-xy, x(x+y), y(x+y), (x+y)^2 - xy].$$

with $\gcd(x, y) = 1$.

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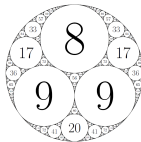
Packings where one of the numbers is the same:

Symmetric Packings

Apollonian
Circle
Packings

Clyde Kertzer
& Summer
Haag

Packings where one of the numbers is the same:
 $[-4, 8, 9, 9]$

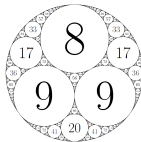


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Theorem

All primitive ACPs with $c = d$ are given by

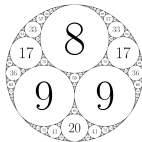
$$\left[-x, x + y^2, \left(\frac{2x + y^2}{2y} \right)^2, \left(\frac{2x + y^2}{2y} \right)^2 \right] \quad y \text{ even}$$
$$\left[-x, x + 2y^2, 2 \left(\frac{x + y^2}{2y} \right)^2, 2 \left(\frac{x + y^2}{2y} \right)^2 \right] \quad y \text{ odd}$$

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