Creating Icosahedron

The vertices of an icosahedron centered at the origin with an edge-length of 2 and a circumscribed sphere radius of 2sin(2pi/5) are described by all permutations of the following list::[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_icosahedron#cite_note-2)

(0, ±1, ±*ϕ*)

(±1, ±*ϕ*, 0)

(±*ϕ*, 0, ±1)

where *ϕ* = (1 + √5)/2 is the [golden ratio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_ratio) (also written *τ*). Note that these vertices form five sets of three concentric, mutually [orthogonal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthogonal) [golden rectangles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_rectangle), whose edges form [Borromean rings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borromean_rings" \o "Borromean rings).

