

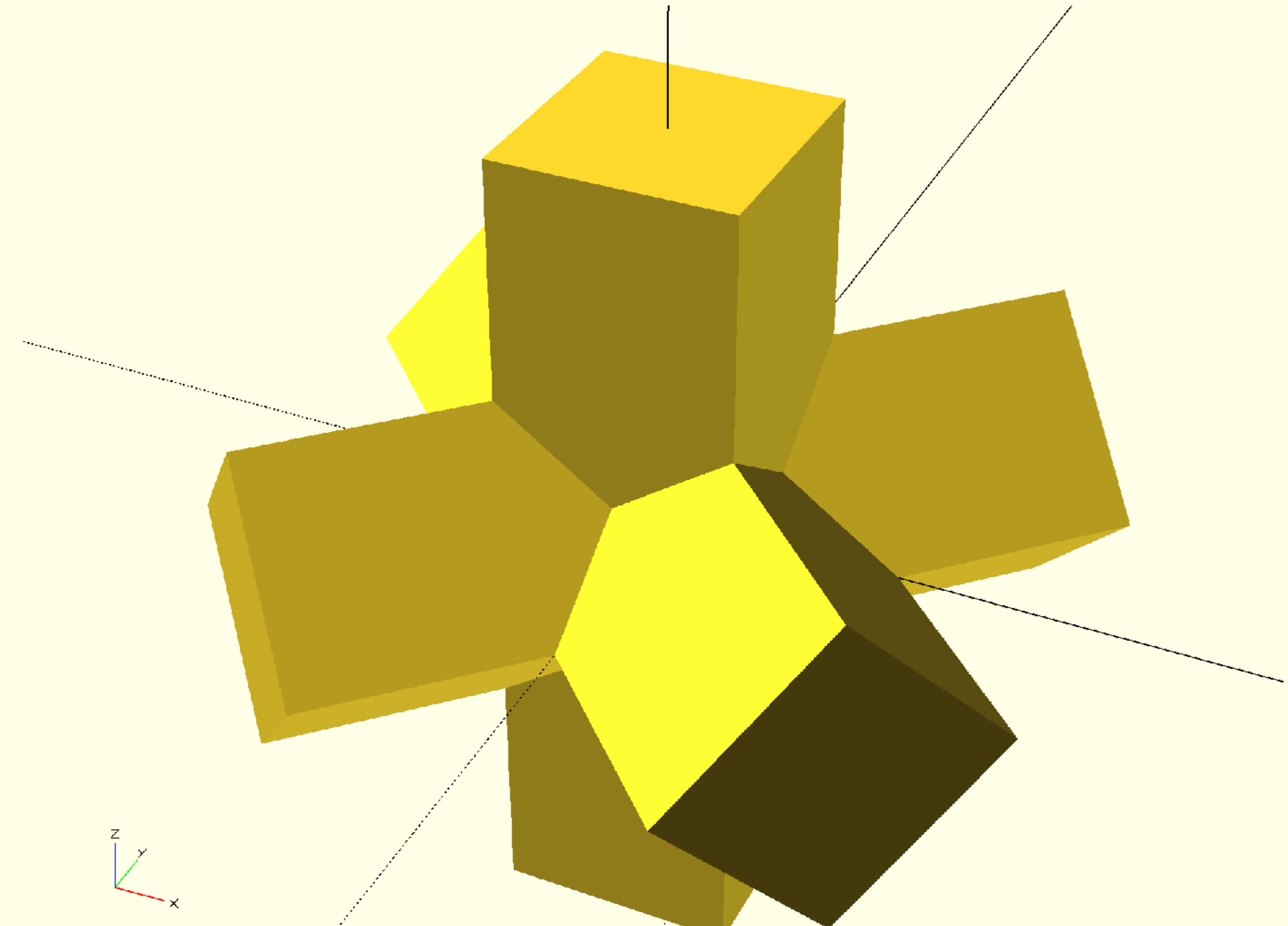
# Fun with intersecting prisms

That may not sound like fun to you  
but I assure you that it is

**Robin Houston, MathsJam 2025**

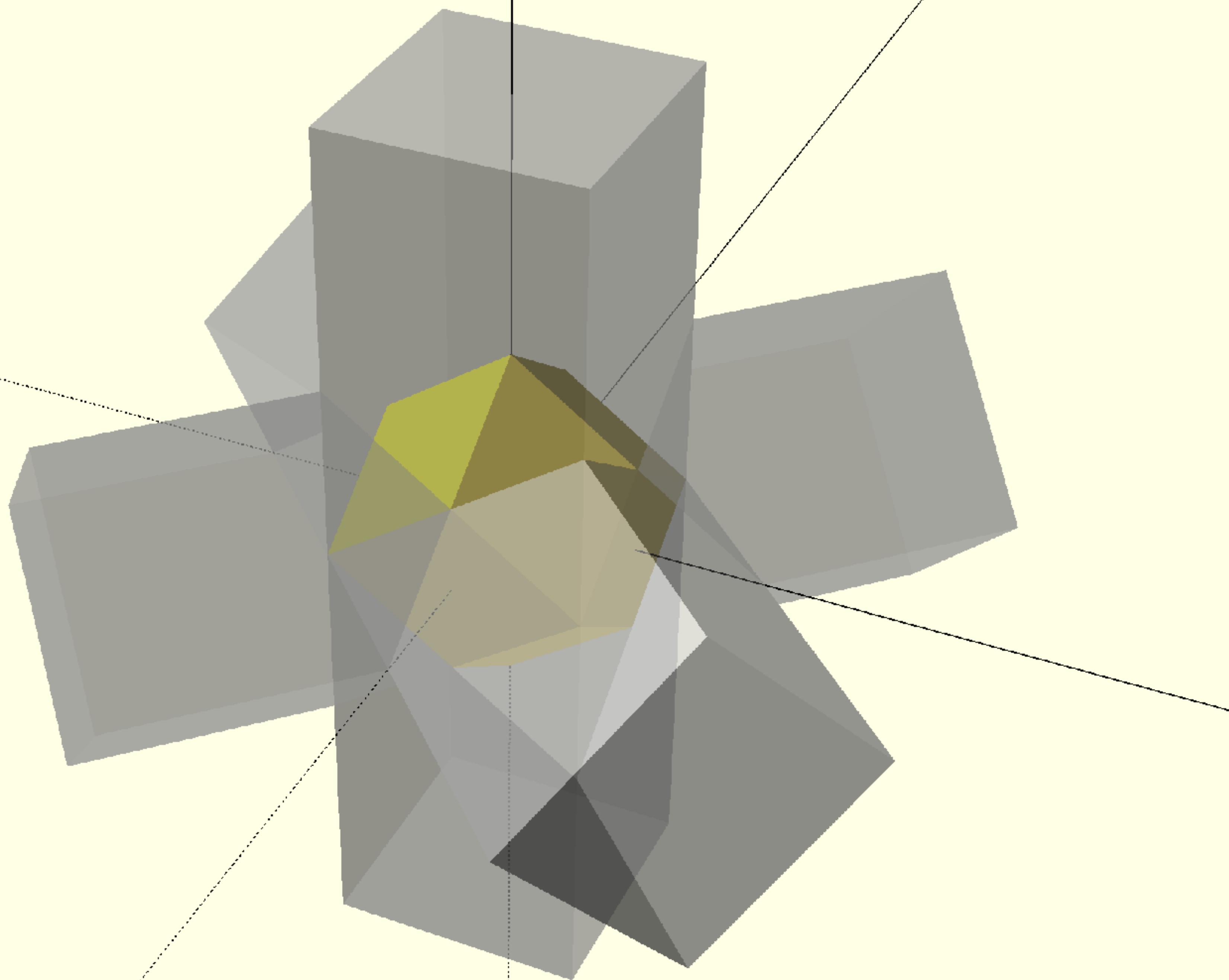
Let's start with an

**Octahedron**

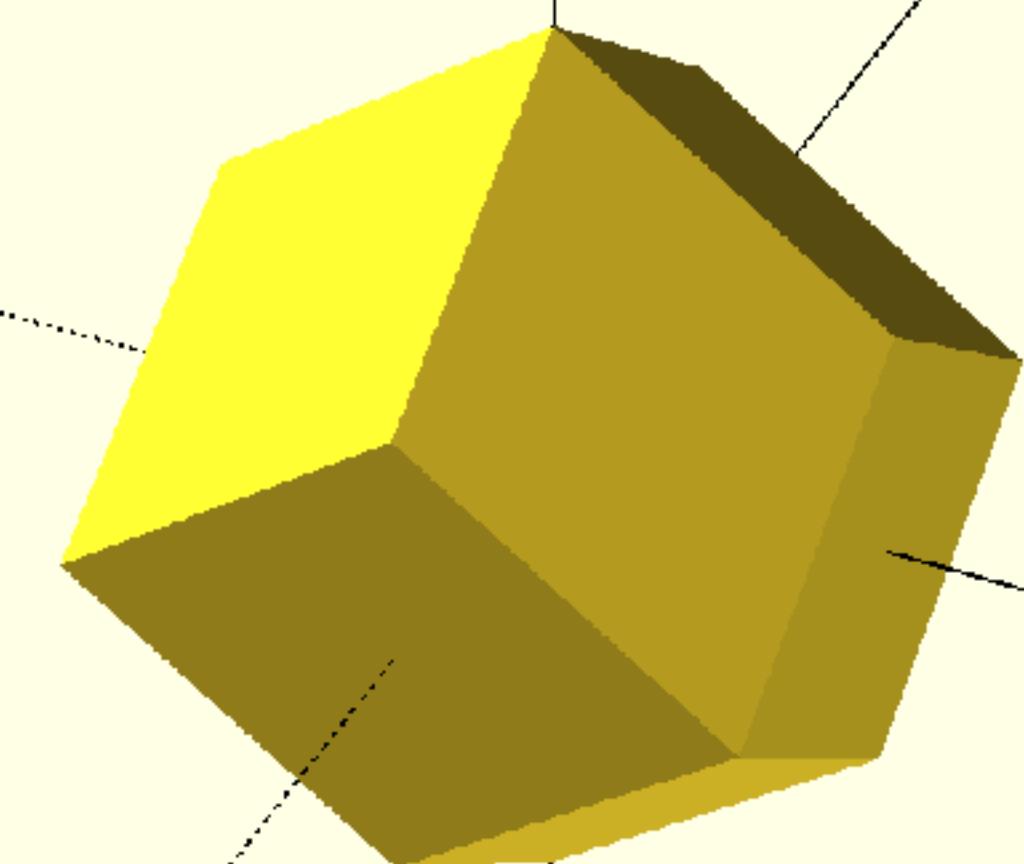


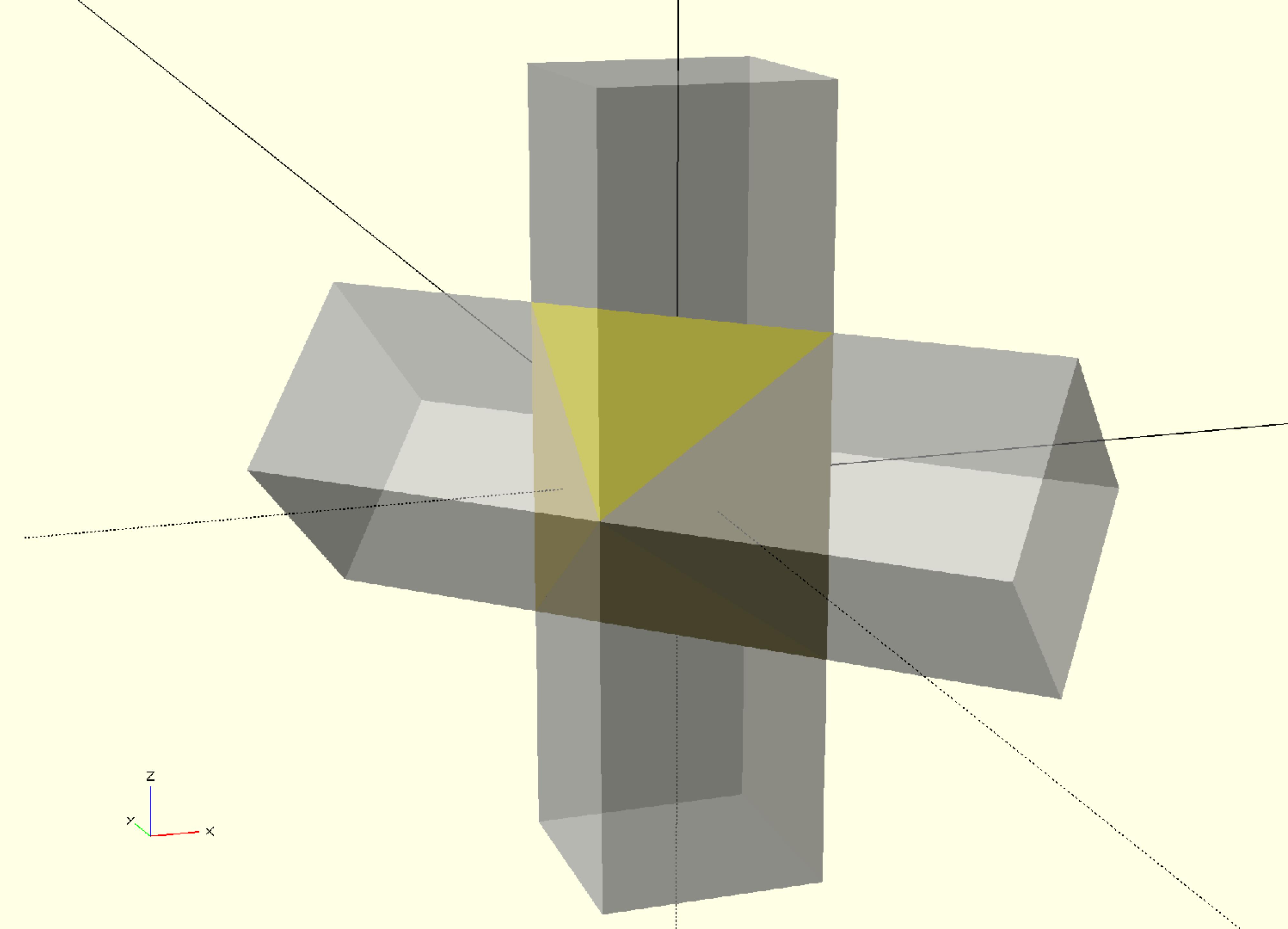
*x*  
*y*  
*z*

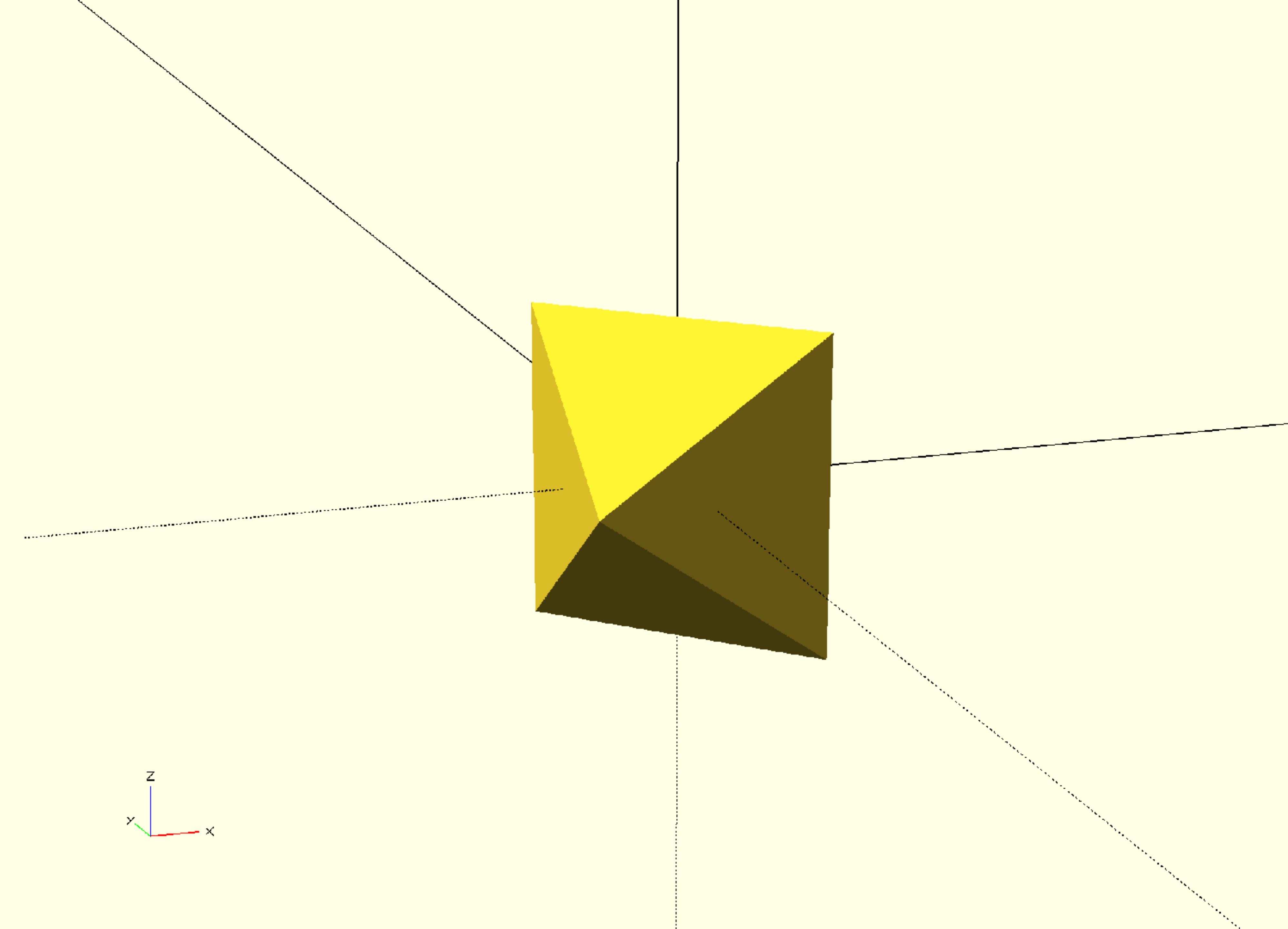
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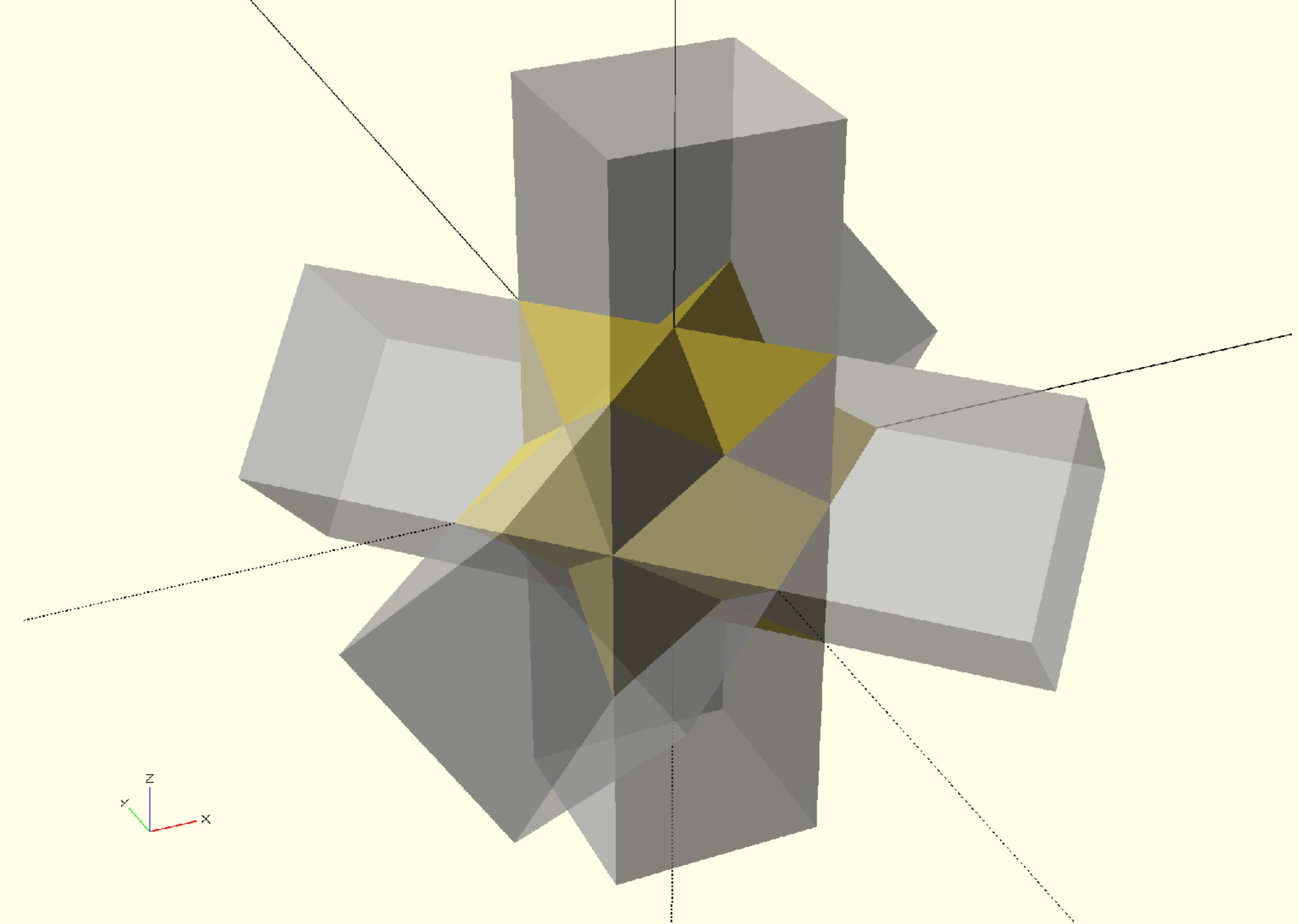
*x*  
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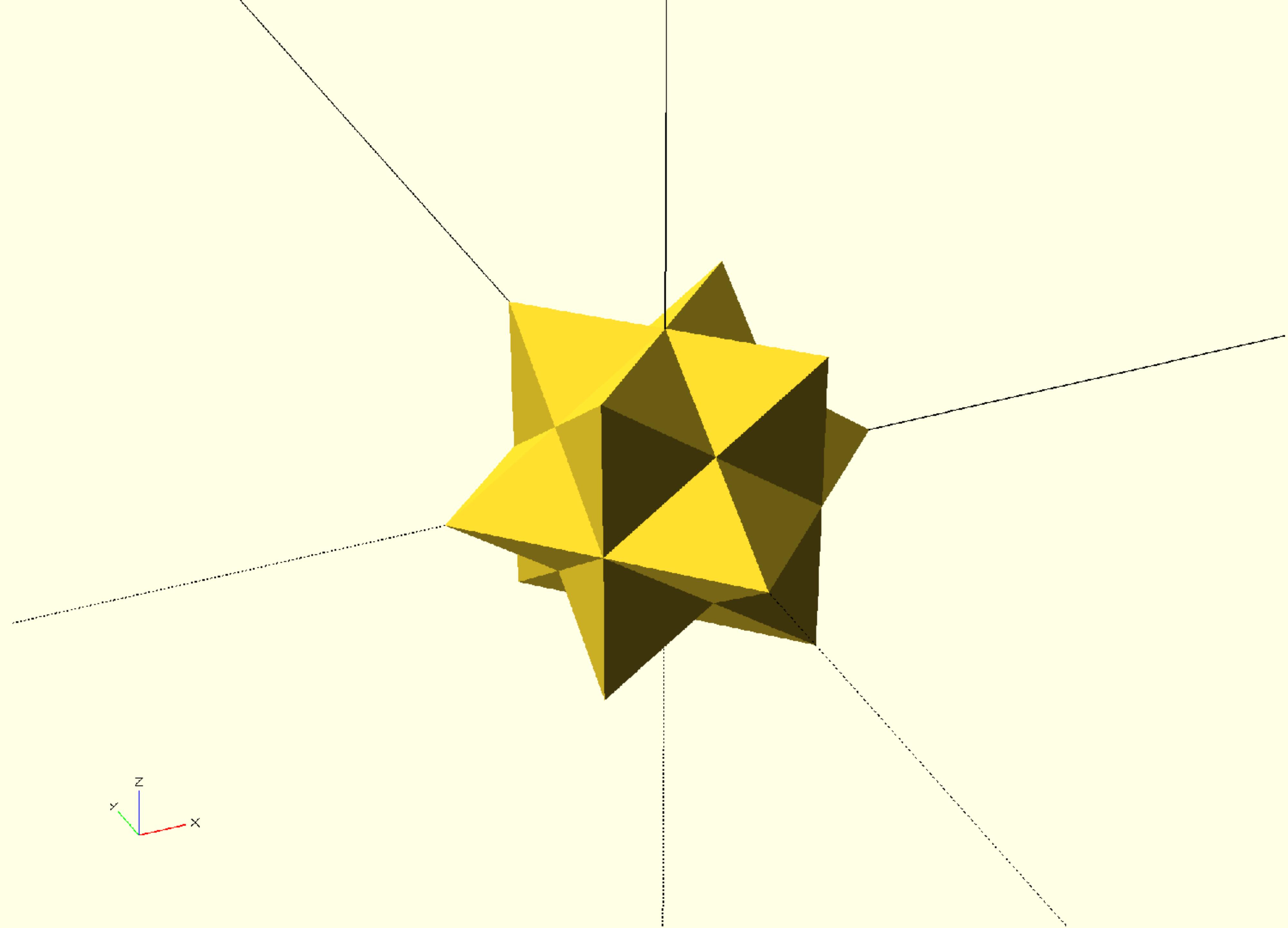






$x$   
 $y$   
 $z$

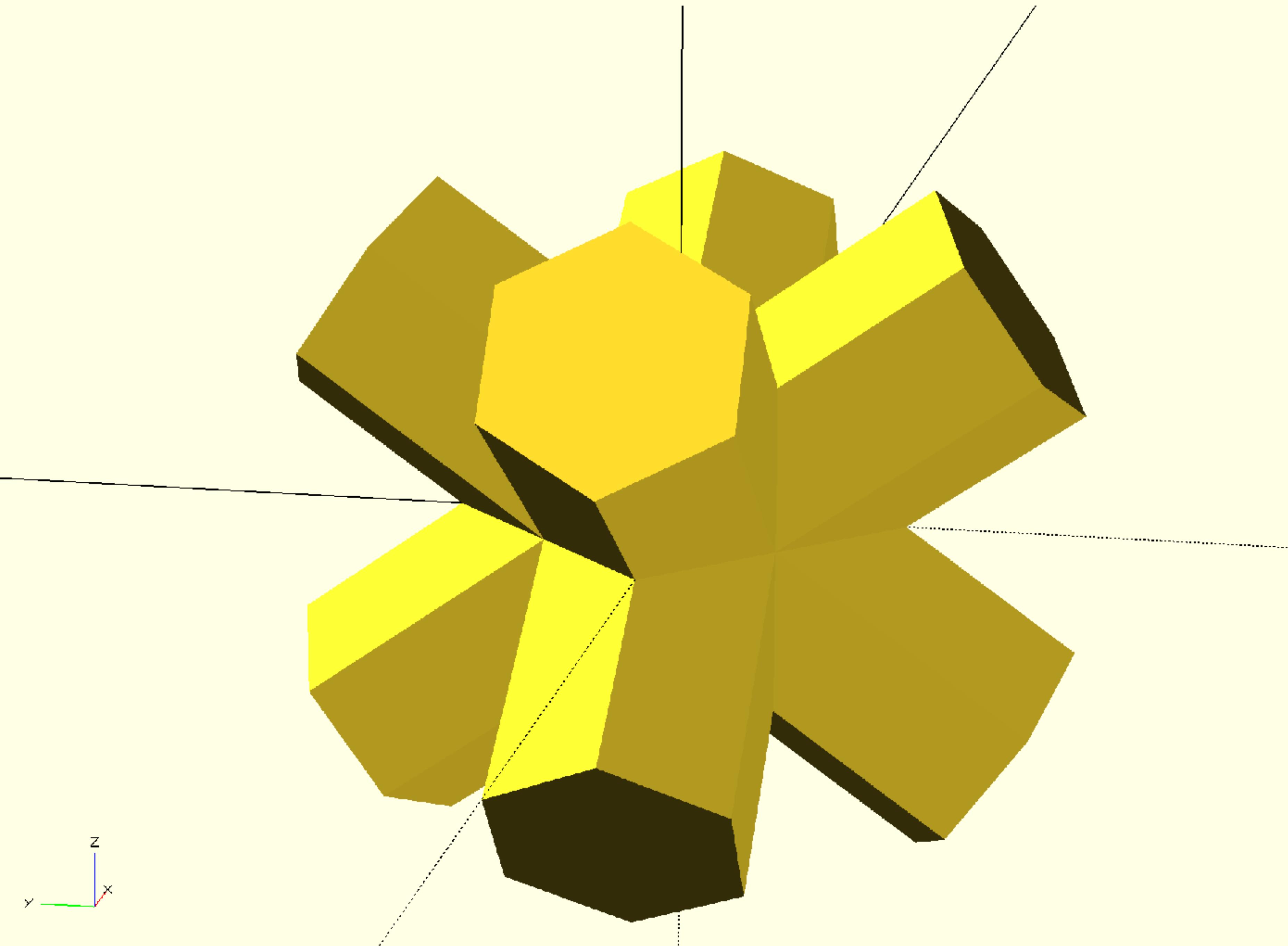


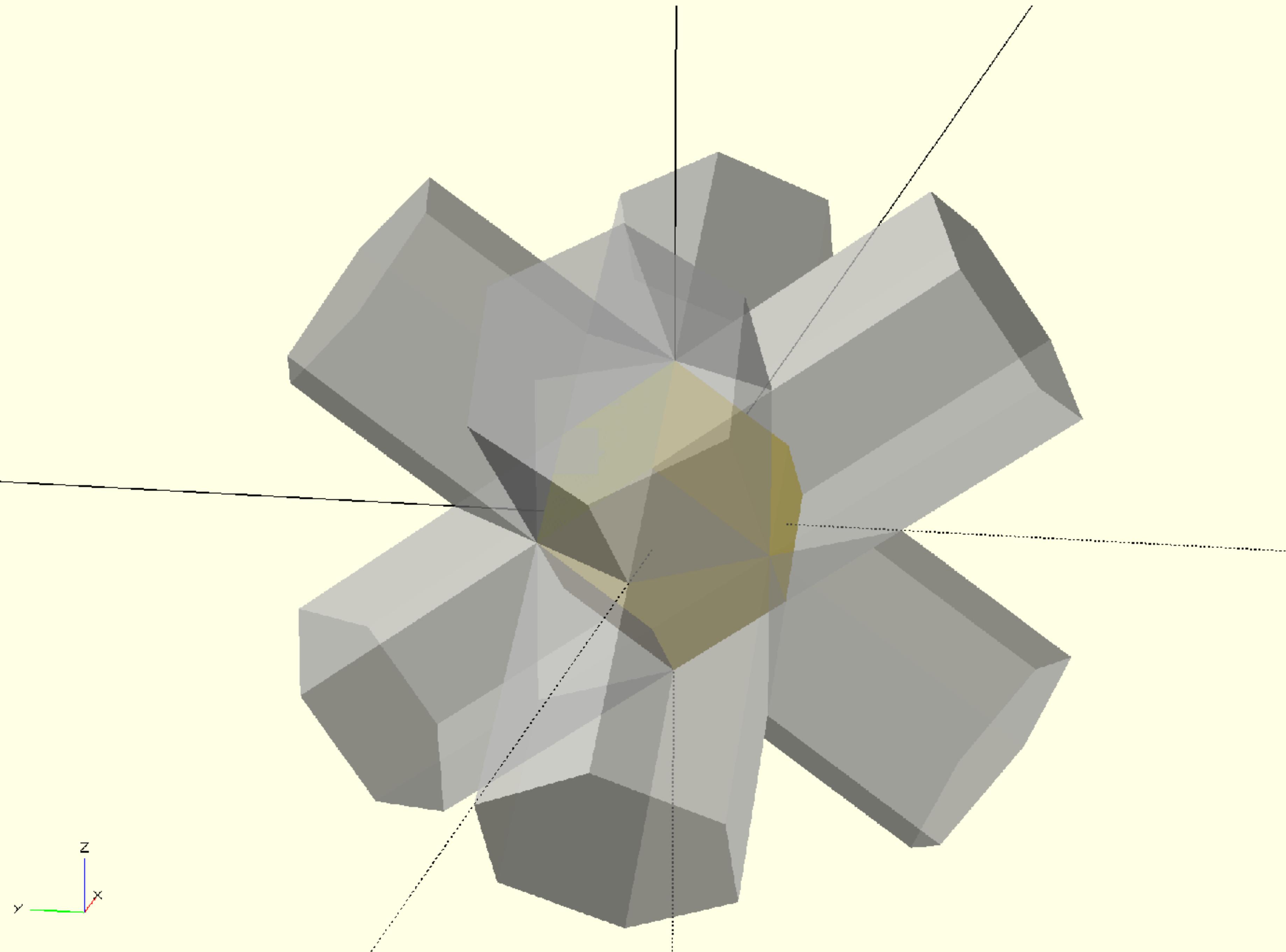


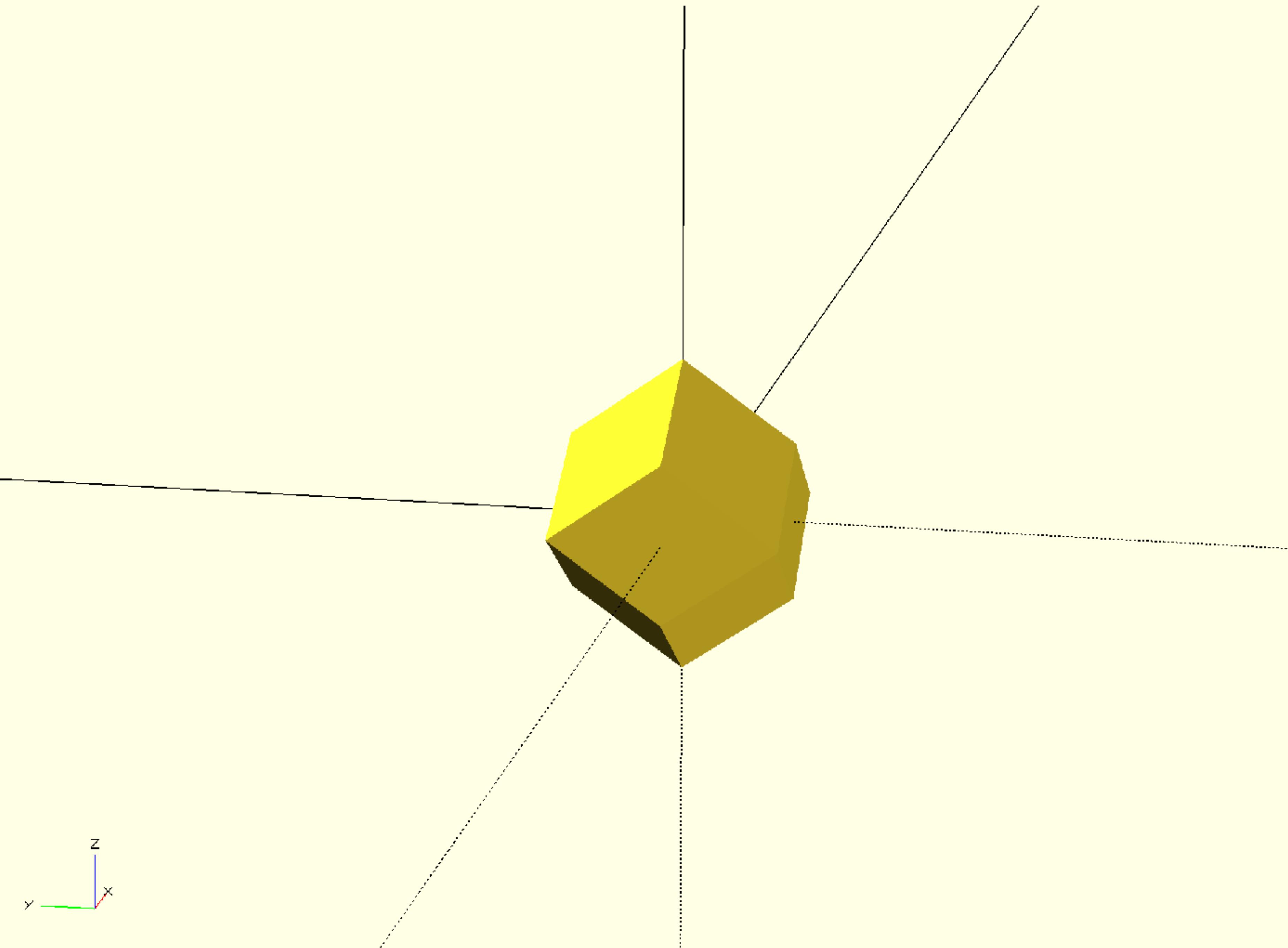
Now look at a

# Cube

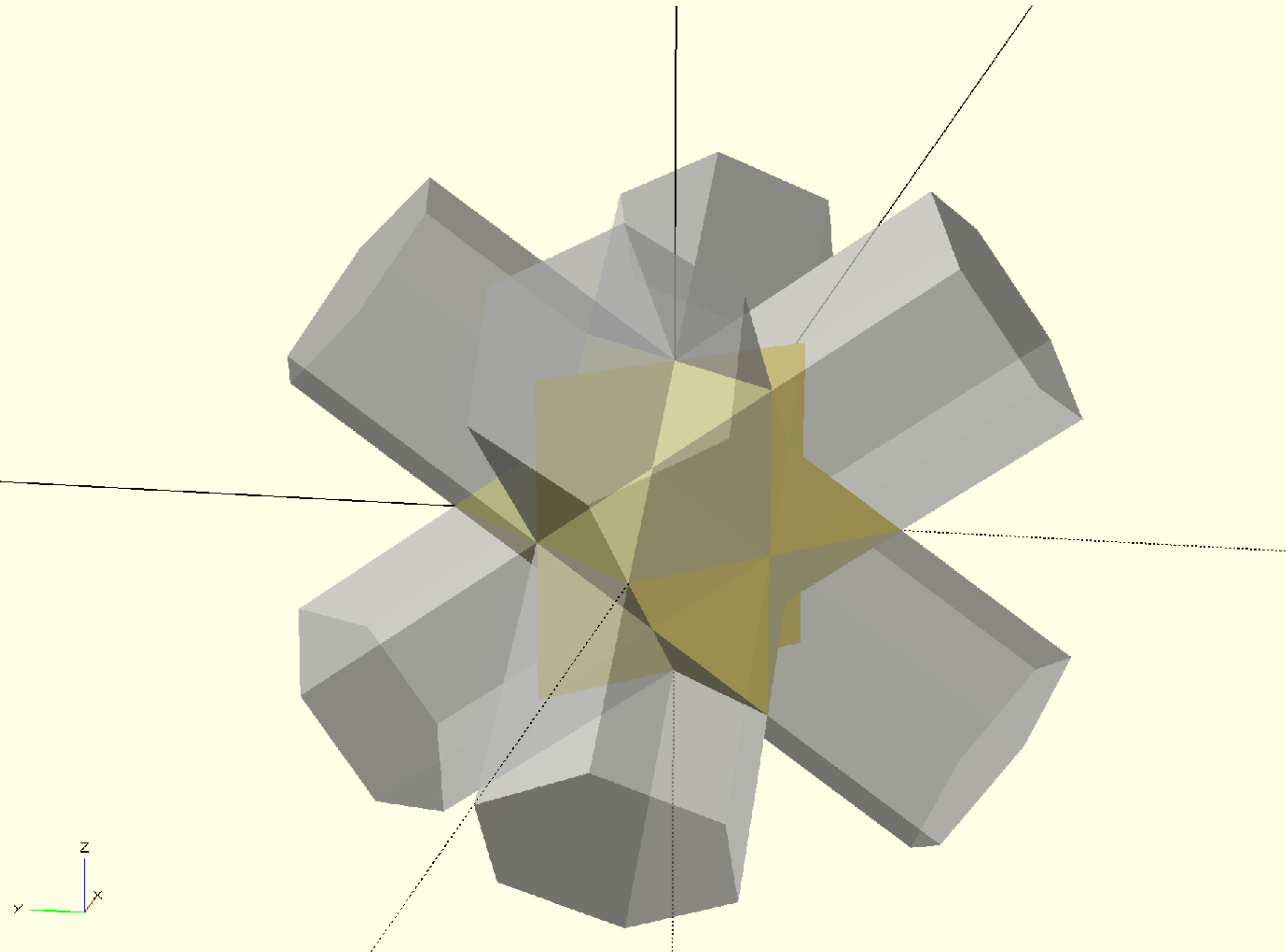
or look at the 3-valent vertices of the rhombic dodecahedron

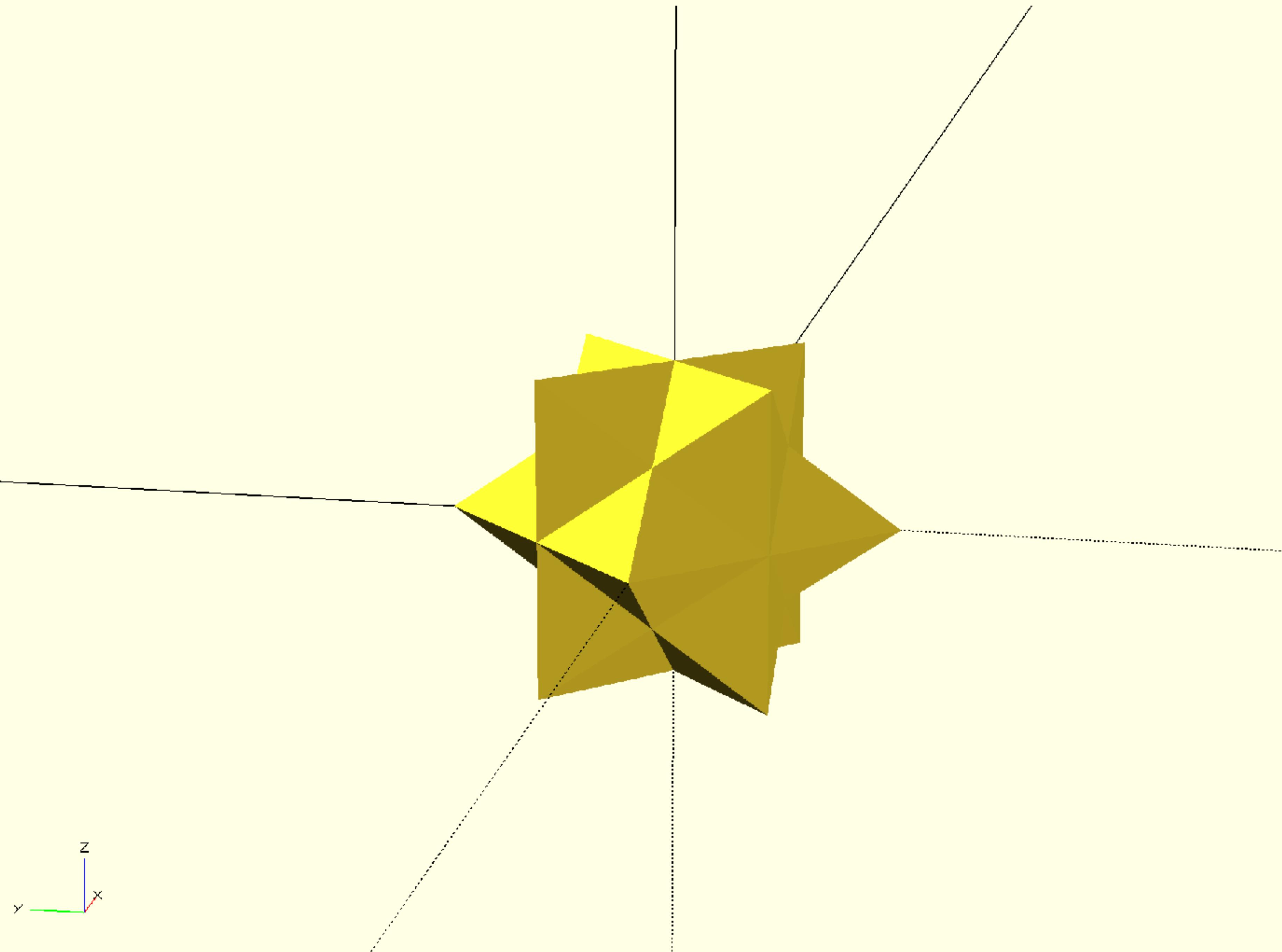






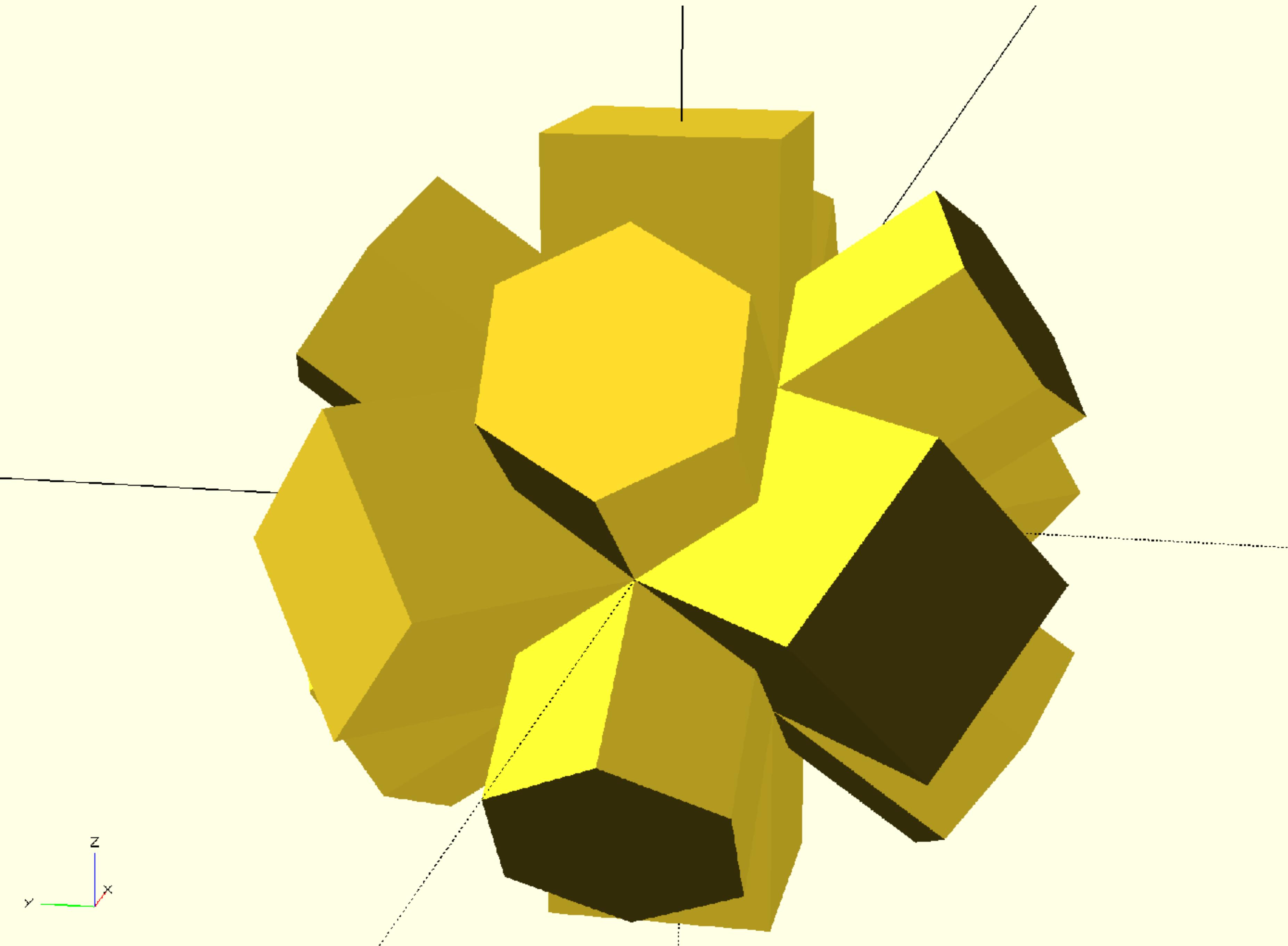
*x*  
*y*  
*z*

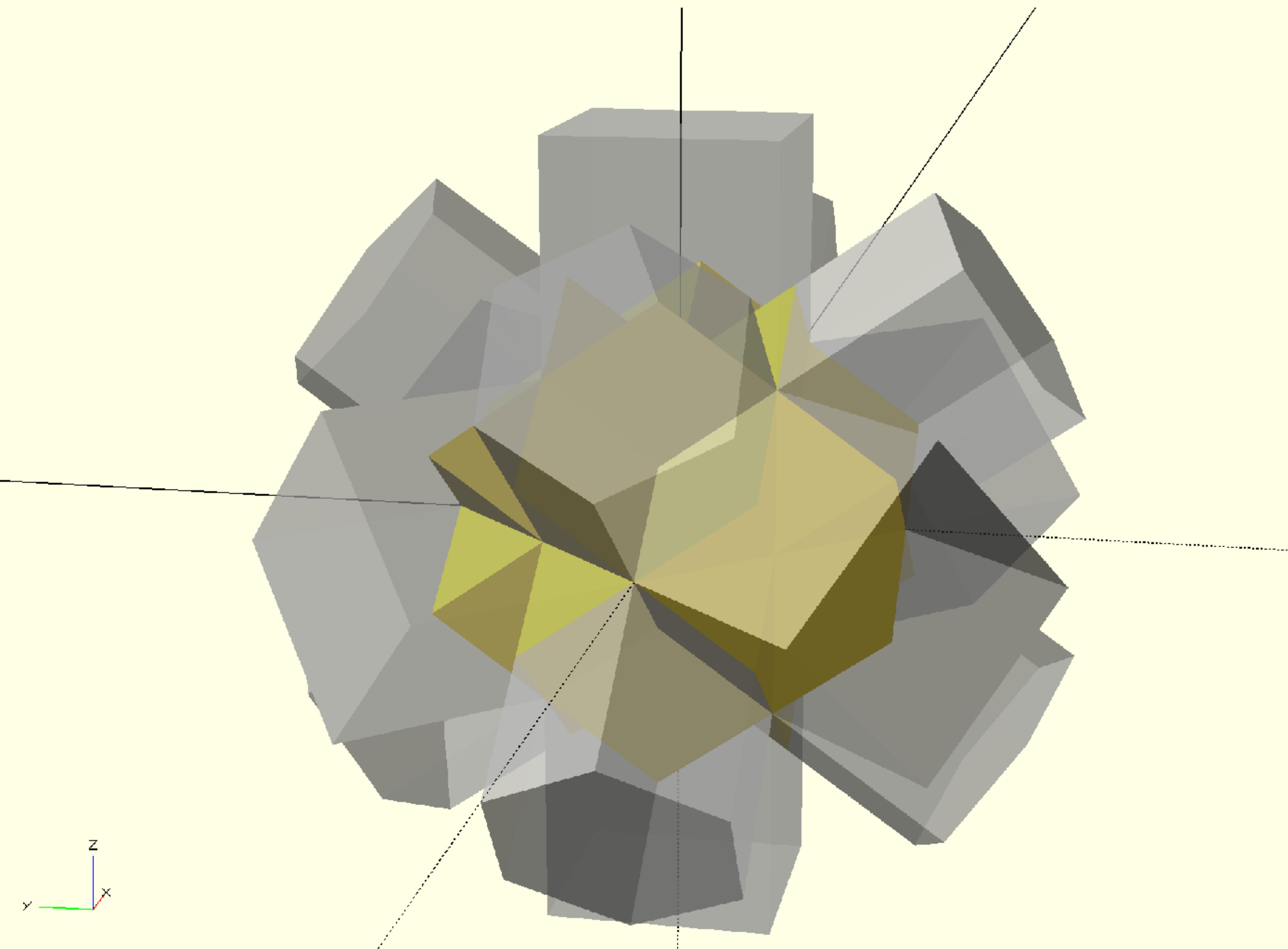


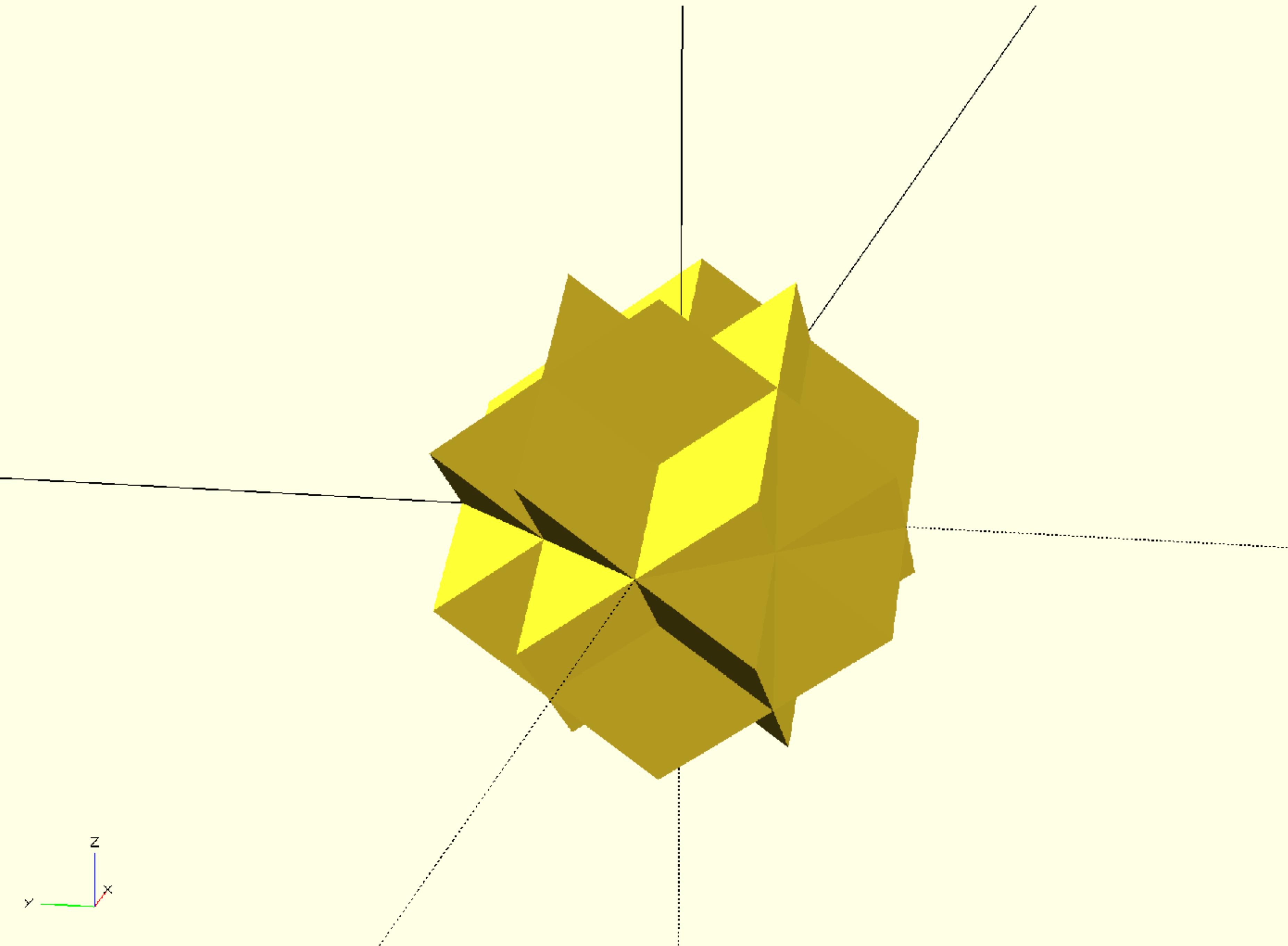


What if we put

**Both together**







# Questions

I don't know the answer to that seem interesting to me

## I. Other polyhedra

- Take your favourite centrally symmetric convex polyhedron
- Make prisms of the vertex-centred silhouettes
- What's their intersection?
- What about intersections of subsets of them?

# Questions

## 2. Turning polyhedra inside out

- Take your favourite centrally symmetric convex polyhedron
- Connect each face to the centre to make a pyramid
- Reflect those pyramids across the faces
- Do you get anything interesting?
- Which polyhedra give convex results when you do this?

# Questions

## 3. Intersecting prisms more generally

- Take some infinitely-long prisms in some pleasing configuration of your choice
- What's their intersection?
- What about intersections of subsets?

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Jacob Chandler, *In Hoc Signo*

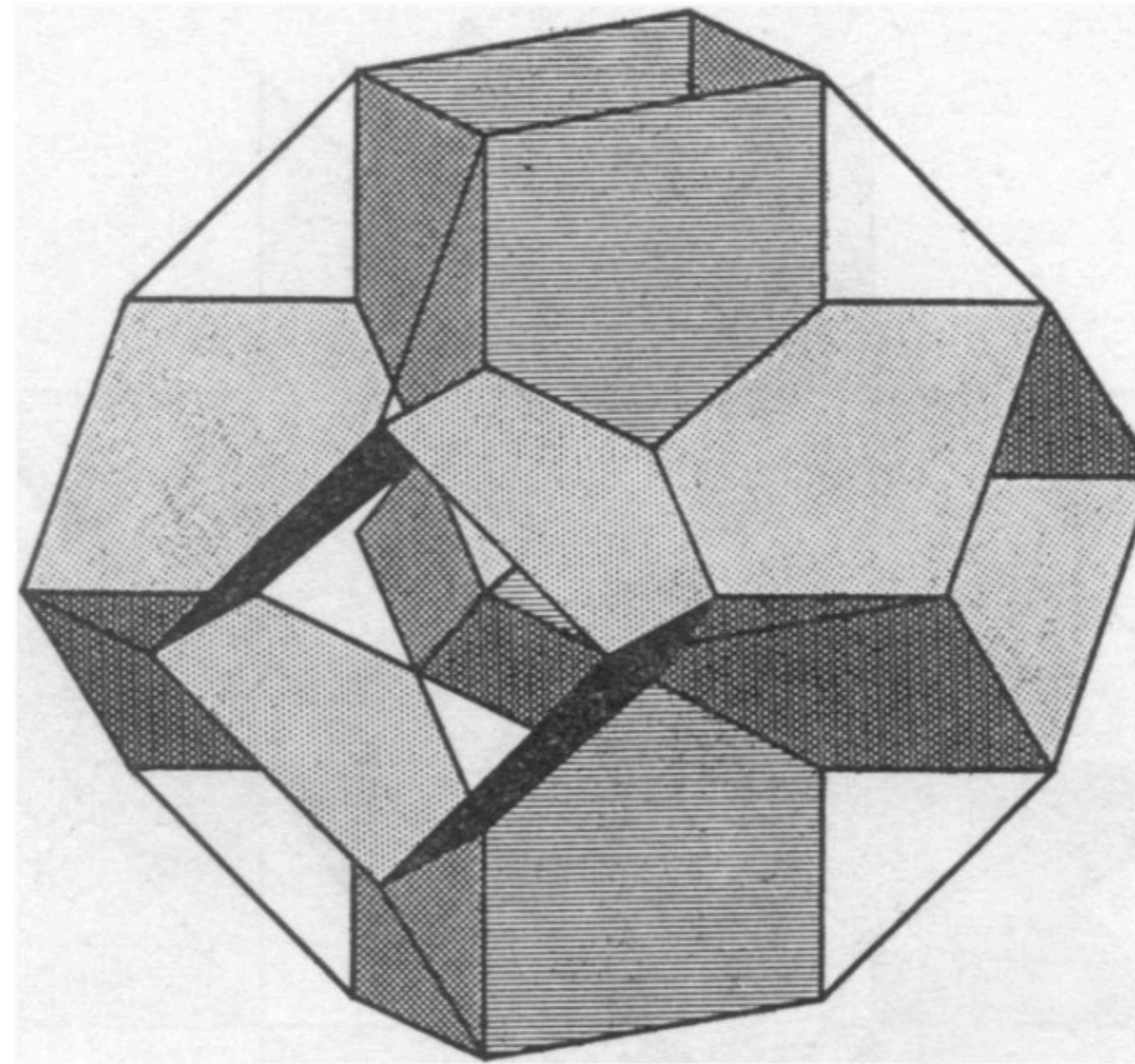


FIG. 7. Rhombic Dodecahedron encased in three square prisms.

*Stellations of the Rhombic Dodecahedron*, by Dorman Luke  
*The Mathematical Gazette*, Vol. 41, No. 337 (Oct., 1957), pp. 189-194