The world of biology is a propitious field from which mathematics organically arises. One such captivating realm is that of virus capsids. These protein structures not only encapsulate the viral genetic material, thereby providing a necessary service to viruses, but also exhibit some profound geometric features which can provide hours of contemplation to the mathematically minded. In 1962 Caspar and Klug established their theory of “quasi-equivalence” to explain the icosahedral symmetry consistent to most spherical virus capsids. They also provided a formula for the number of identical subunits on each face of the icosahedral shell, called the Triangulation number or T-number. While their theory and observations accurately model the natural world, as mathematicians we get to ask why. Using a mixture of geometry, linear algebra, and group theory, we seek to understand why natures’ selection of icosahedral symmetry makes mathematical sense; answering why the icosahedron is the ideal solid and how we can be absolutely sure that the formula for the T-number will work and that the proper number of subunits will fit perfectly on our solid.