

# Die dichtesten Gitterpunkte im Raum

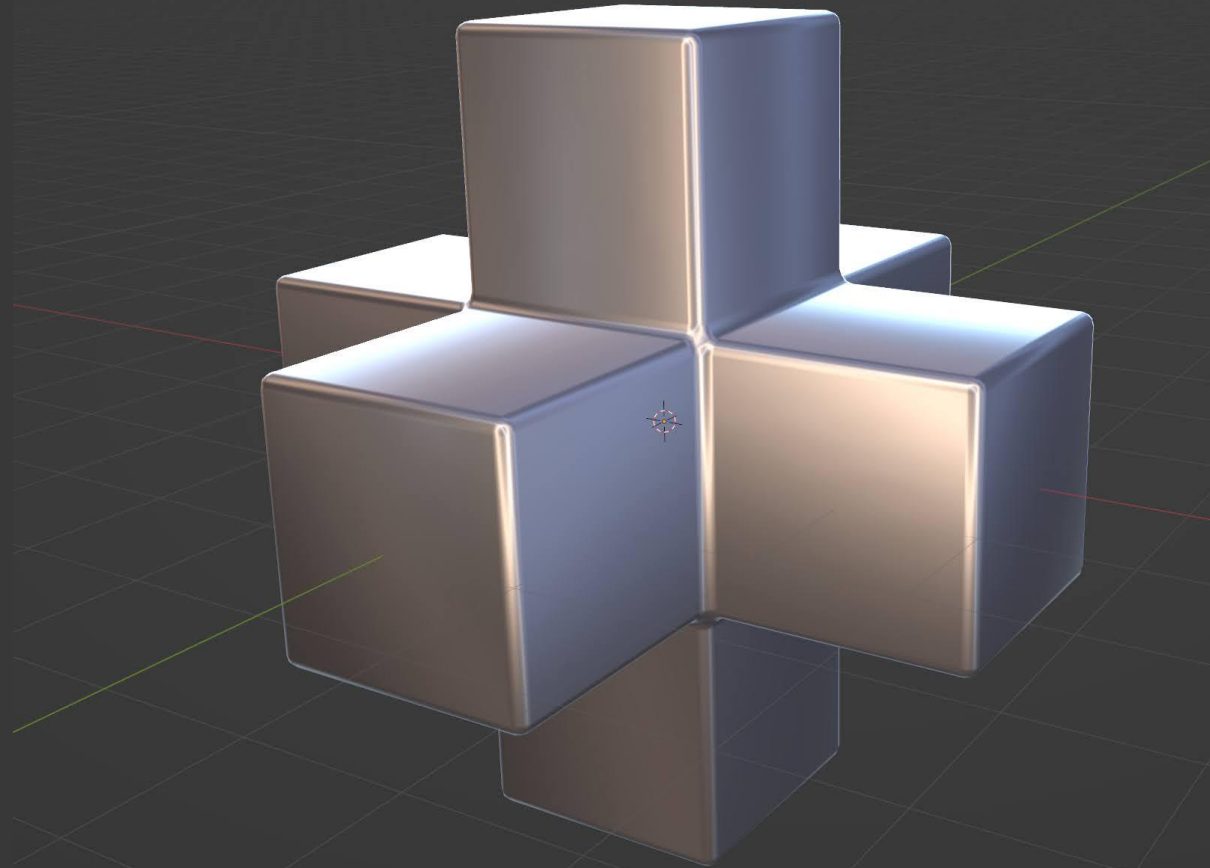
Nook 2025, Fiona Runge

# Kurz was zum Hintergrund

Was ist hier los, und wie kam es dazu?

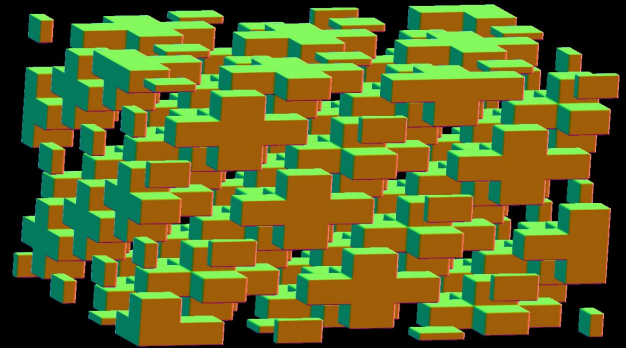
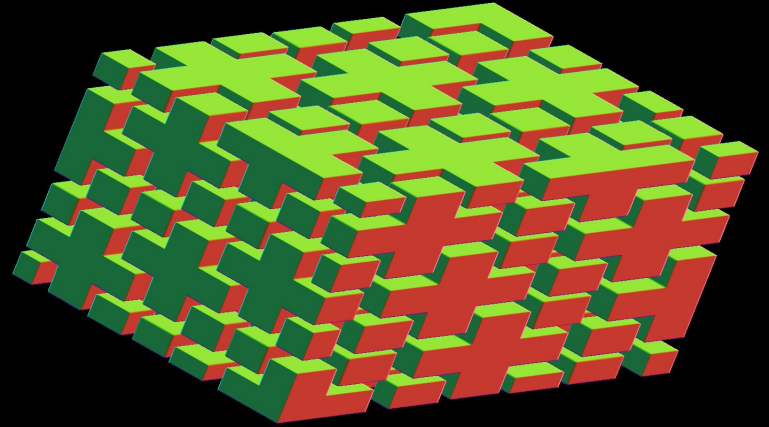
# 3D Plusse

- 2023:  
Raum füllend?



# 3D Plusse

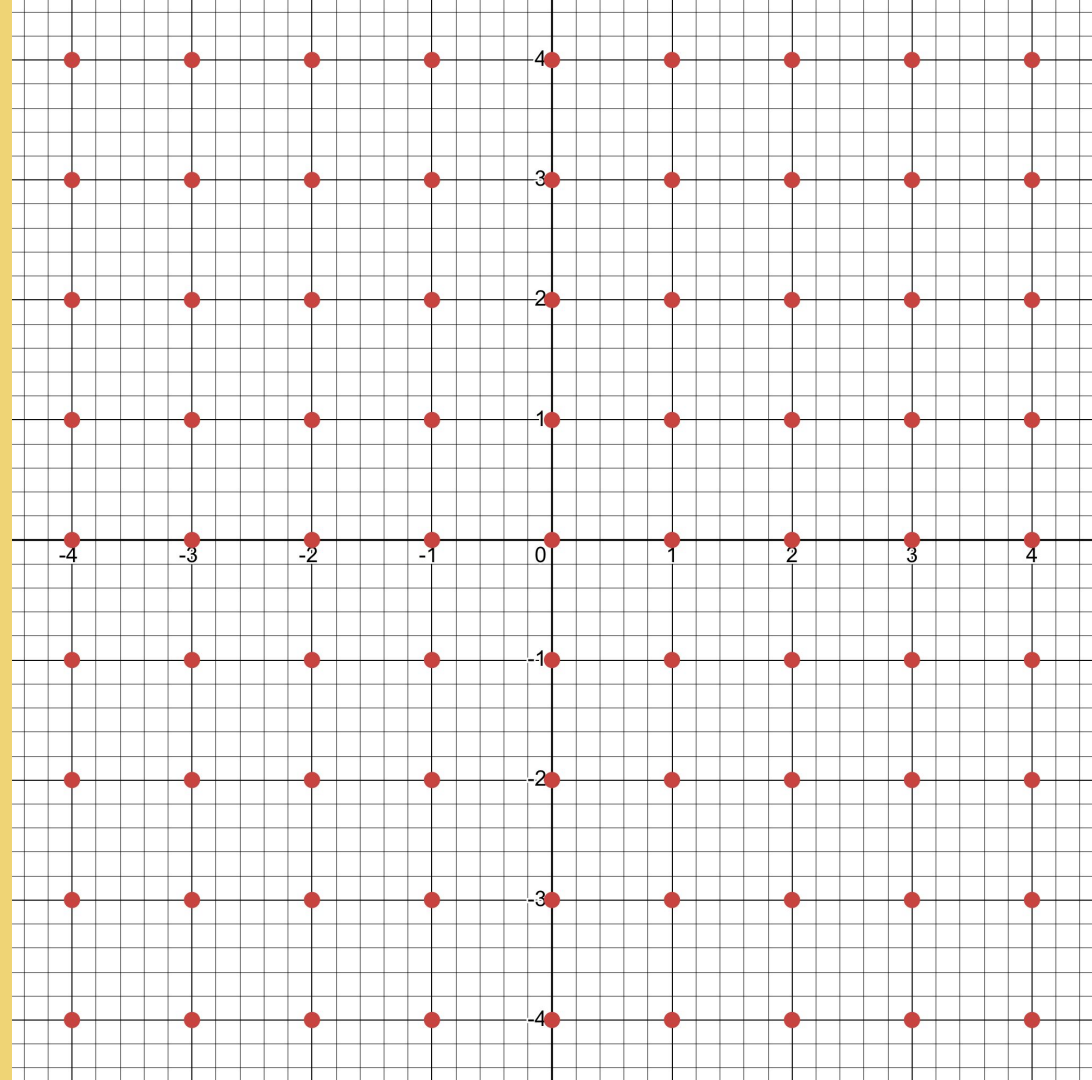
- 2024:  
Malen nach Zahlen



Sind diese Gitterpunkte  
hier im Raum mit uns?

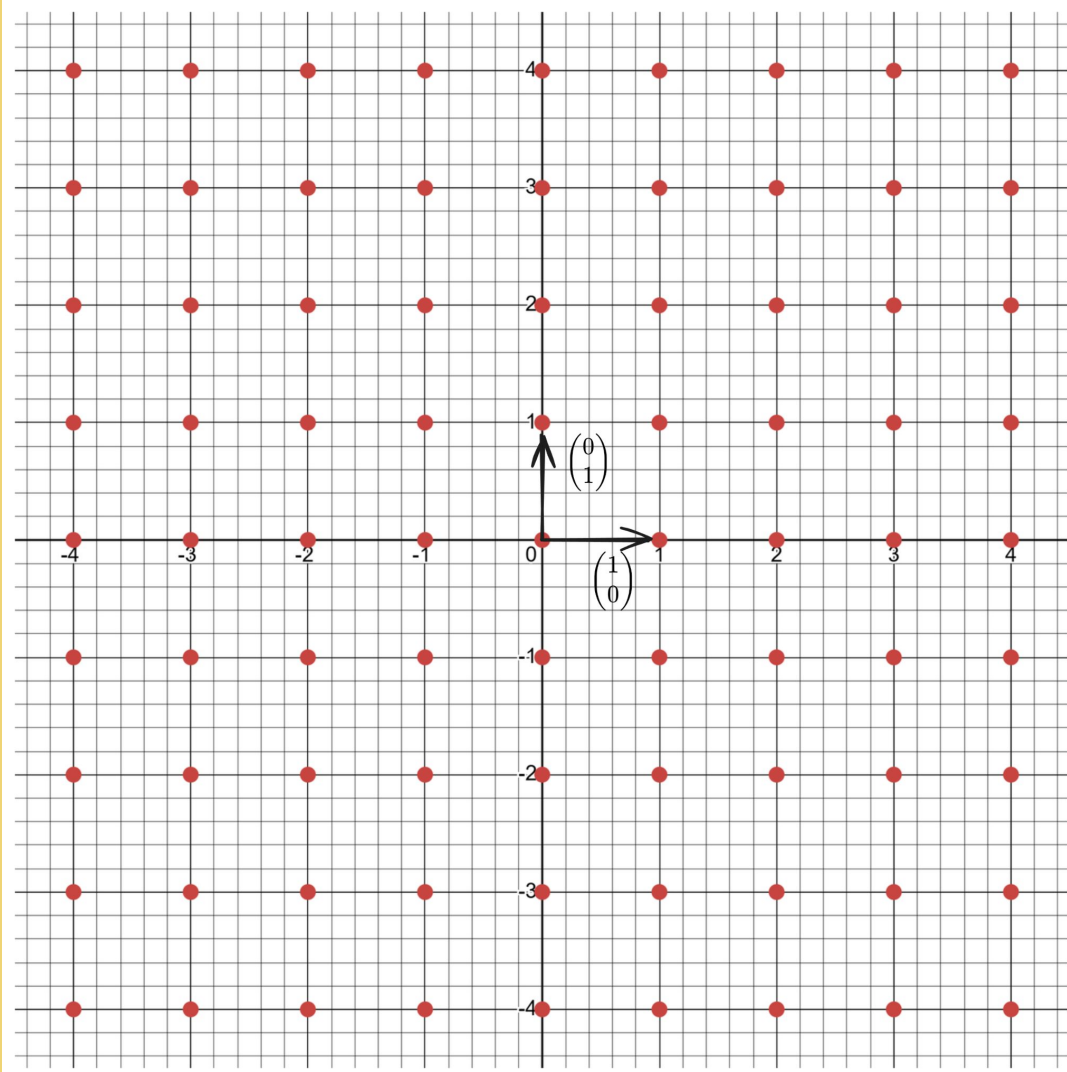
# Beispiel 1

- 2D



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- 2D

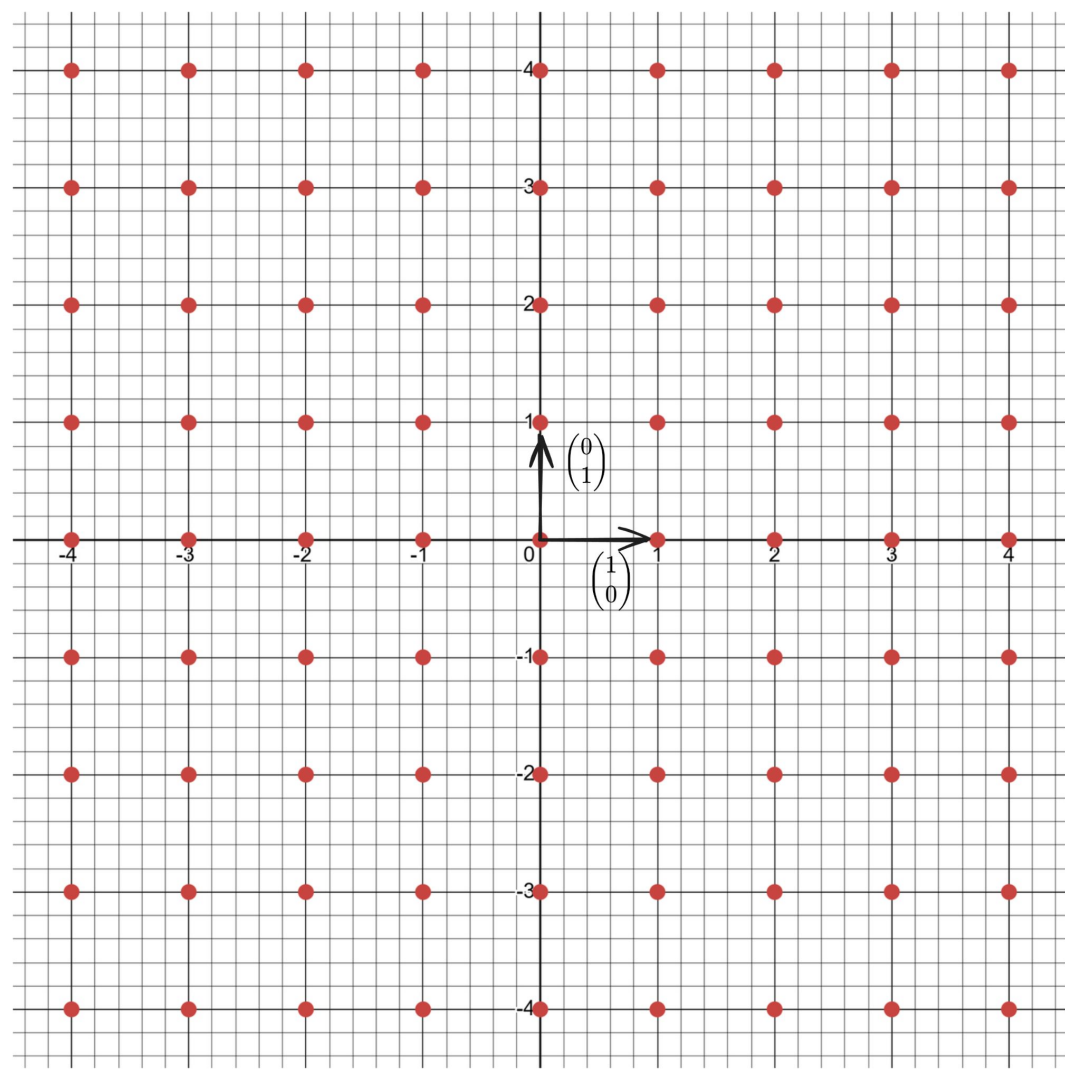


# Beispiel 1

- 2D
- Linearkombination:

$$p = x \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

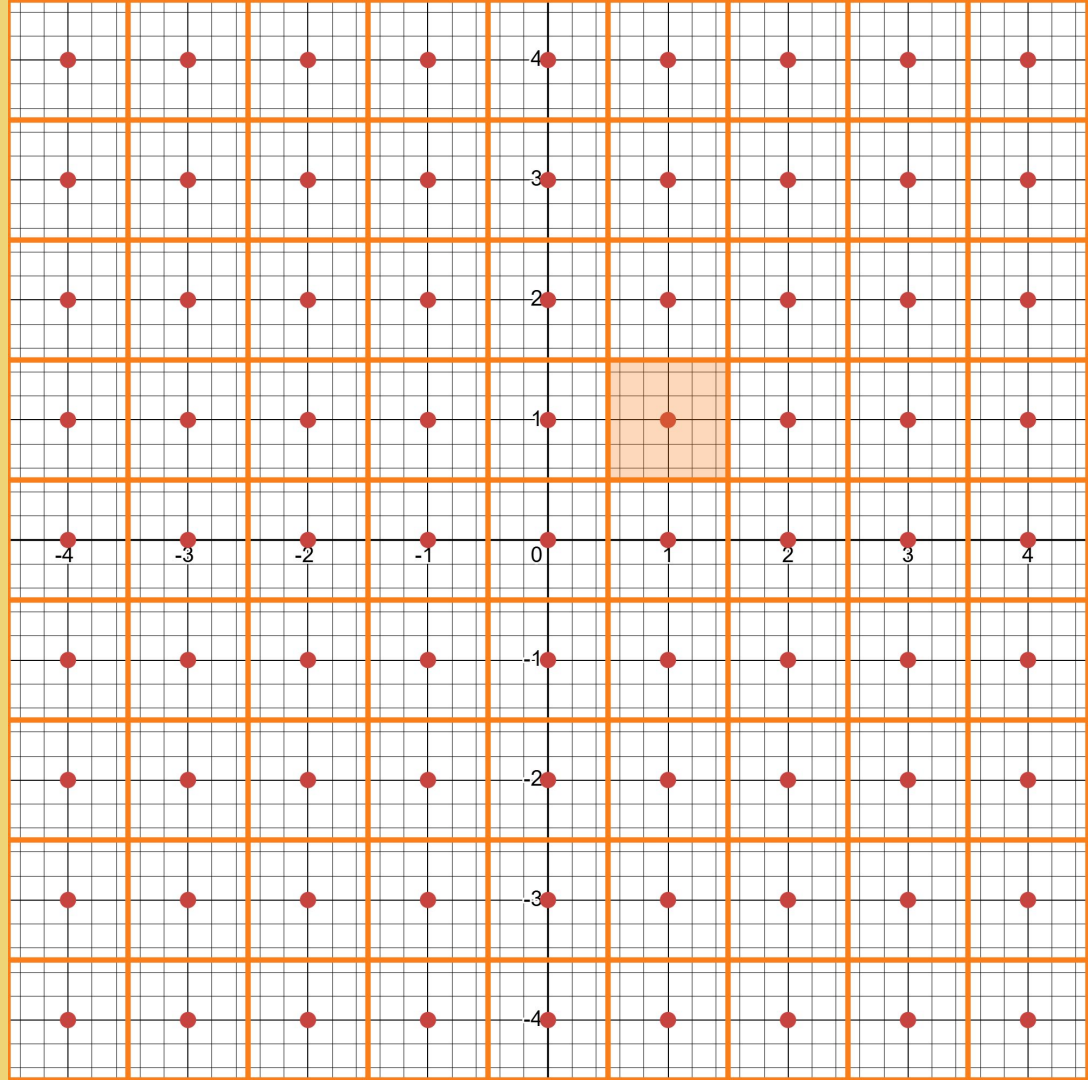


Was soll das heißen, die  
'dichtesten' Punkte?

# Beispiel 1

- Es gibt so 'Zellen'

- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lfloor x \rfloor \\ \lfloor y \rfloor \end{pmatrix}$$

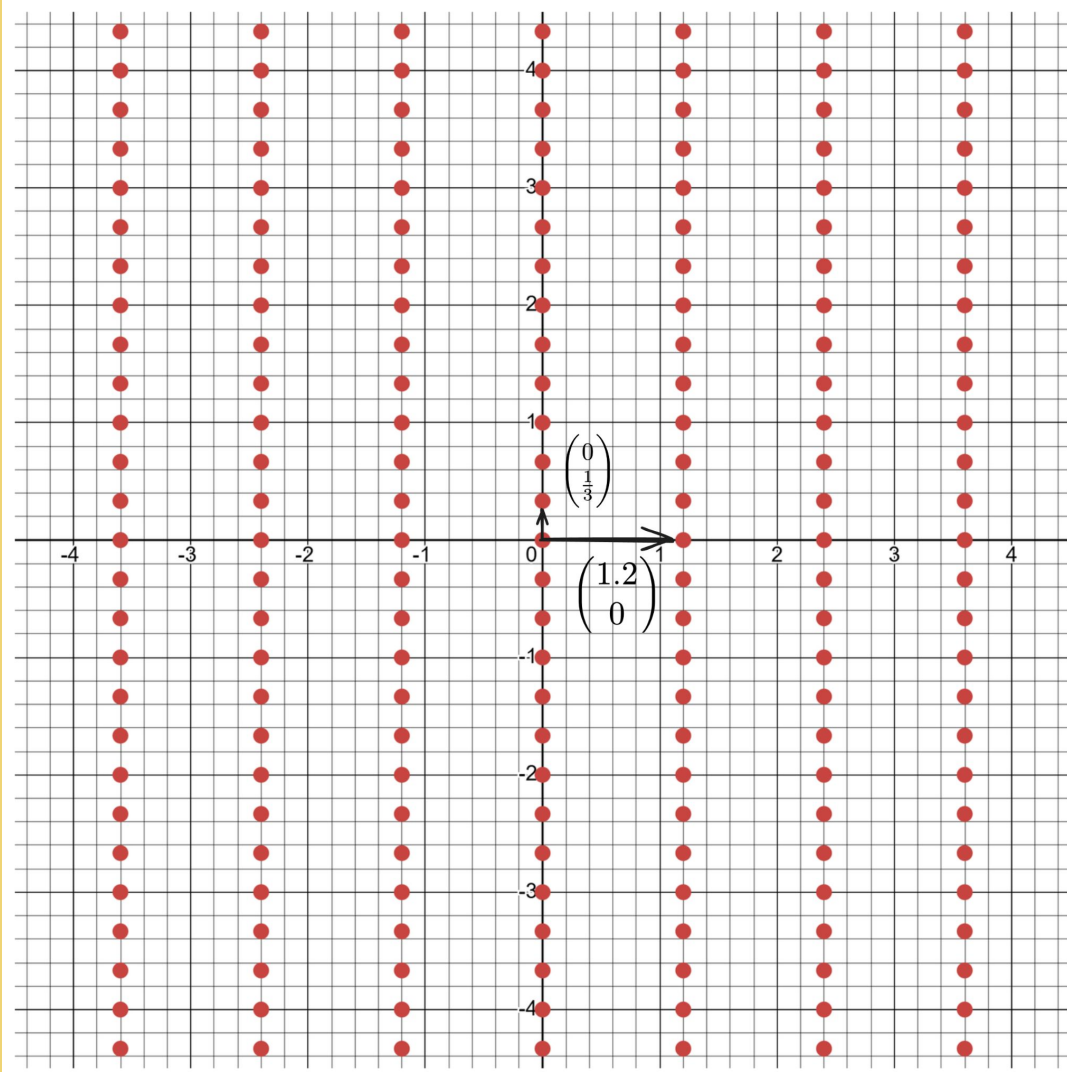


# Beispiel 2

- Schrittgrößen

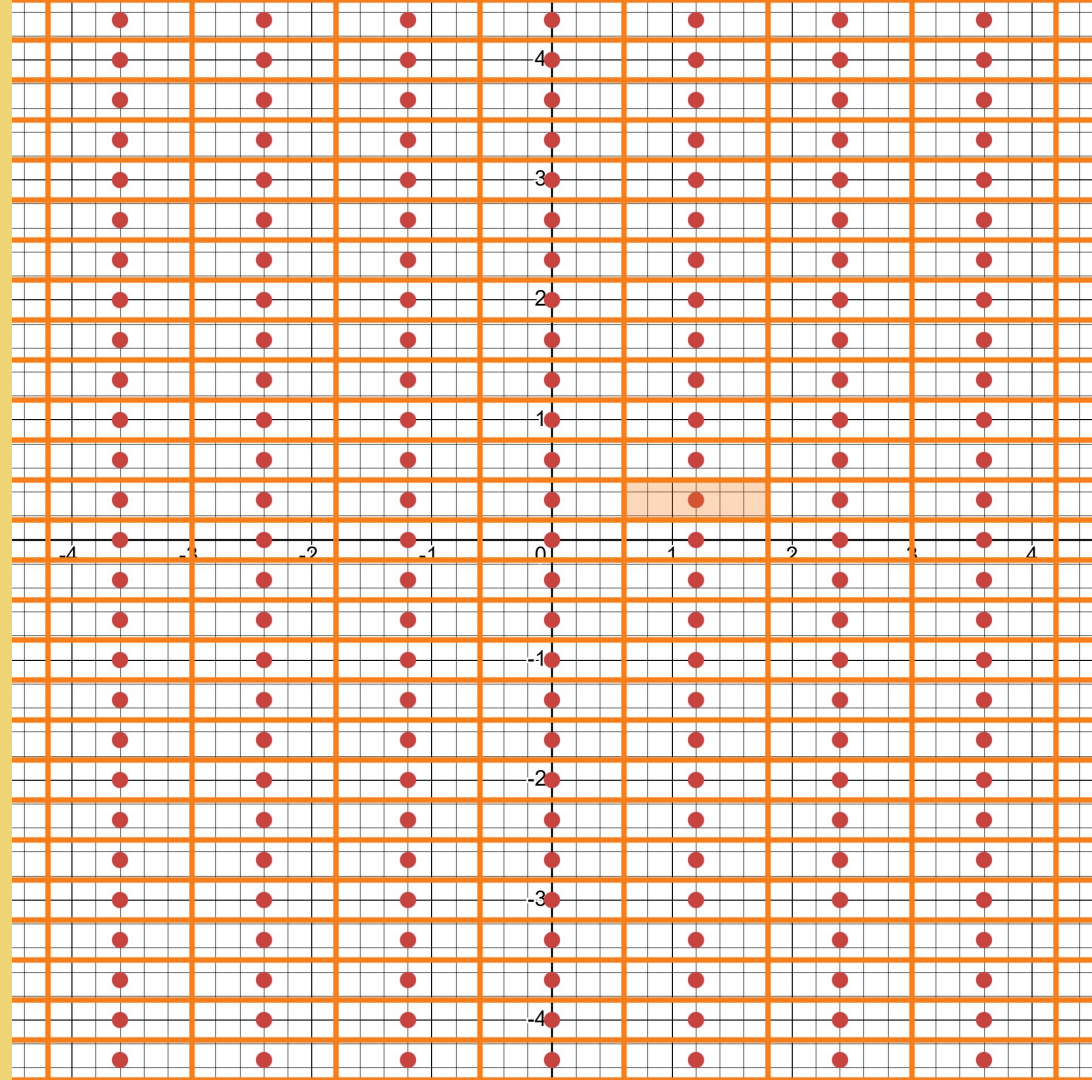
- 
$$p = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$



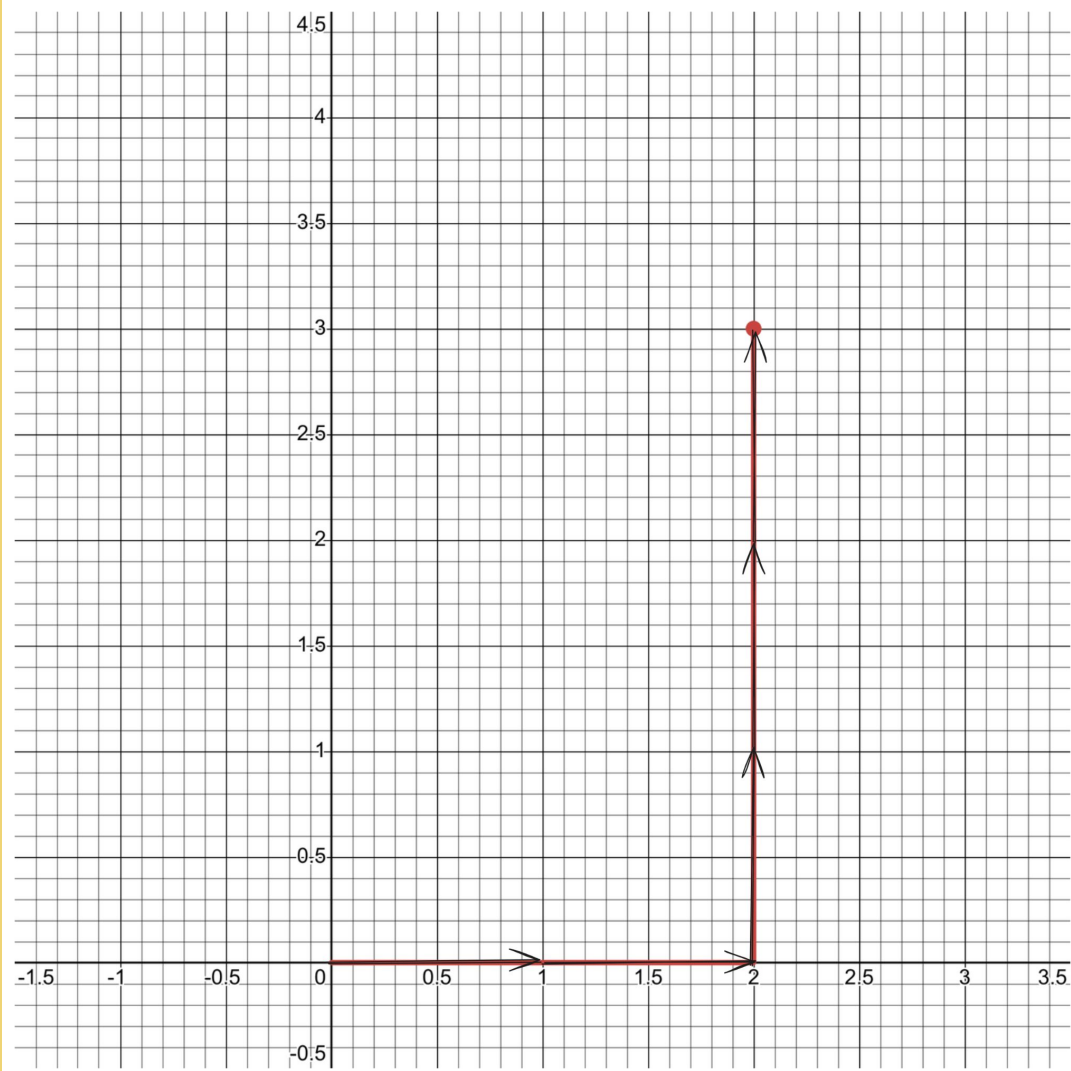
# Beispiel 2

- 🤔
- Mehr als Runden?
- Wir brauchen  
nen Trick.



# Basis

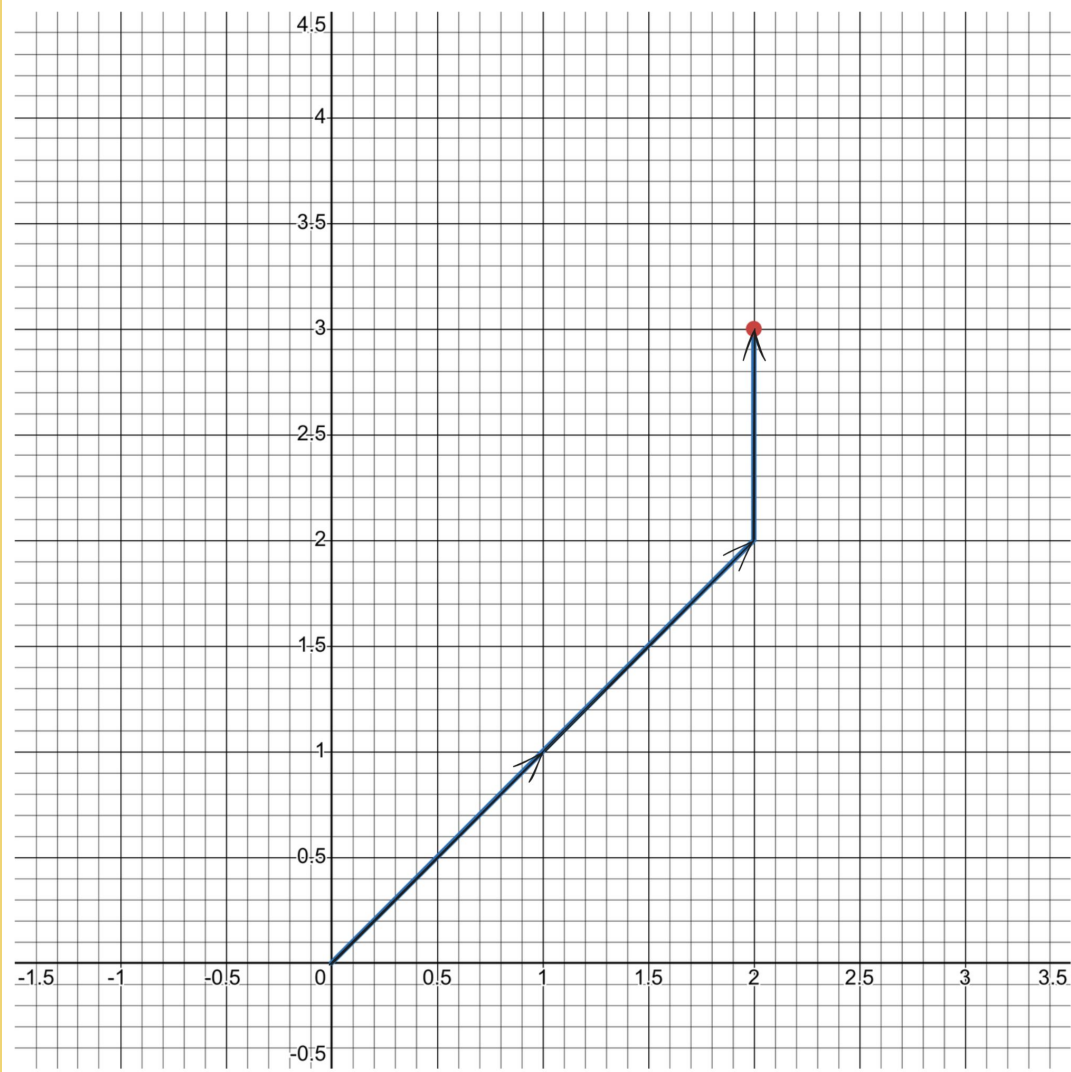
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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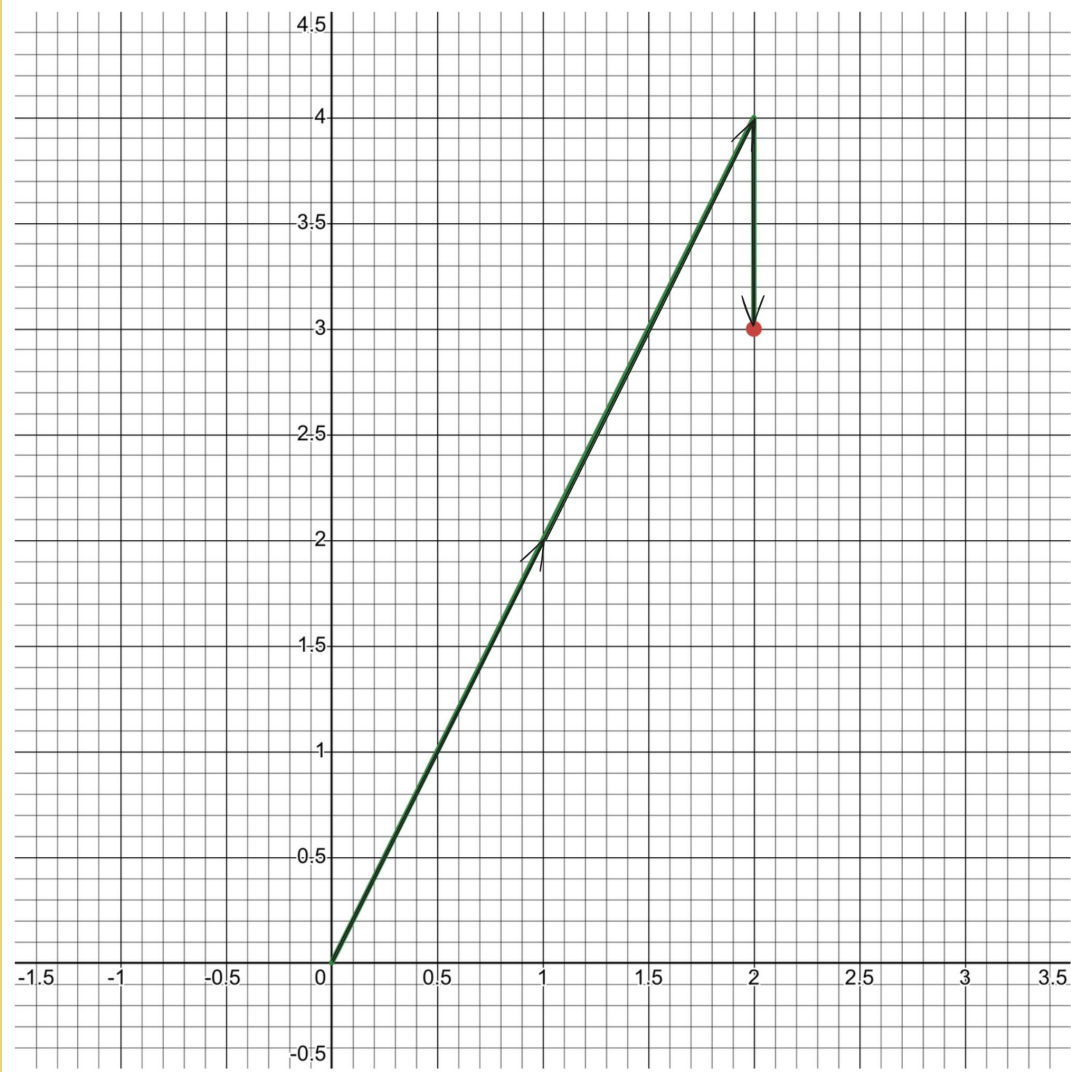


# Basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Basiswechsel

$$m = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, m^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m \times m^{-1} = I_2$$

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$$m = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, m^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

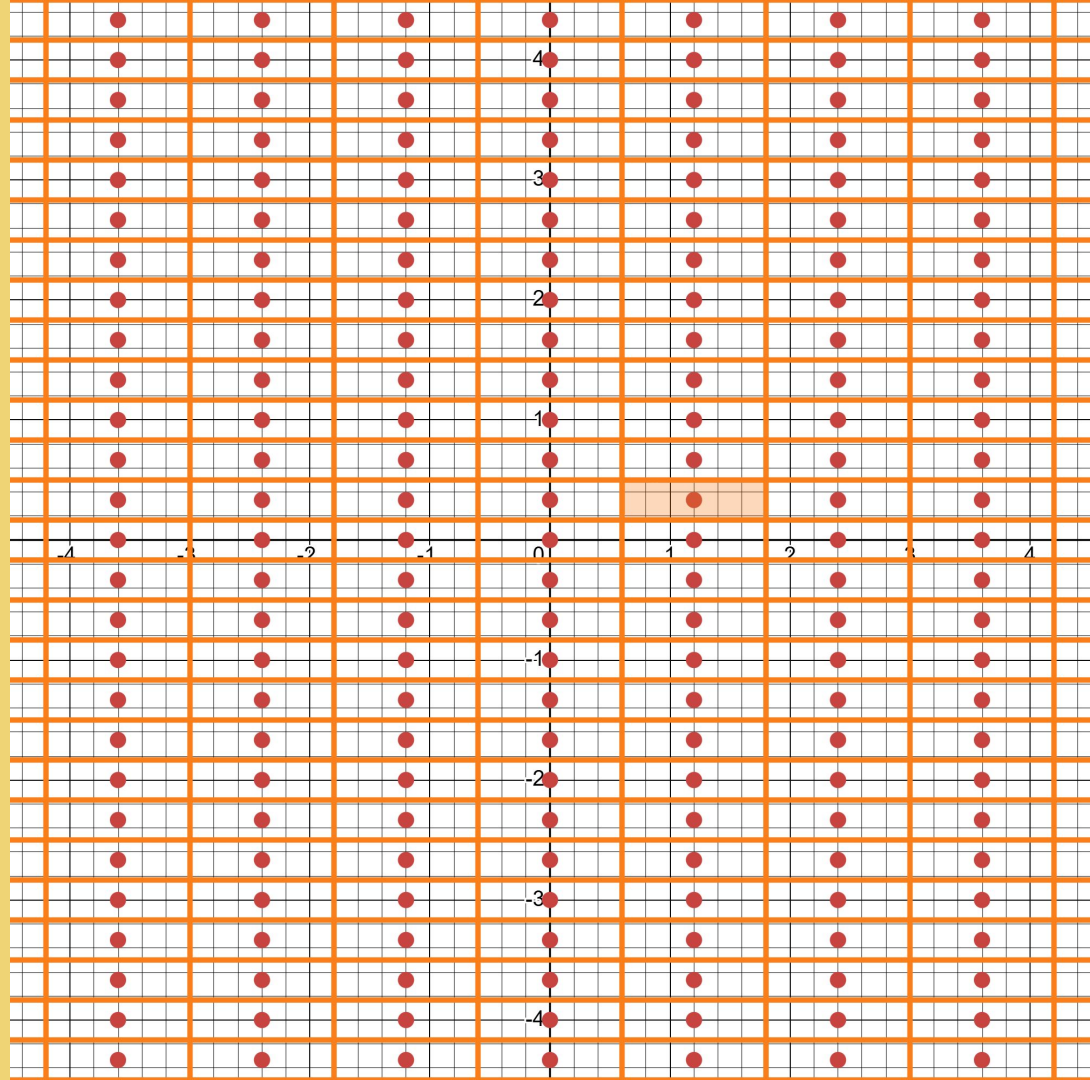
$$m \times m^{-1} = I_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5}a + 0c & \frac{6}{5}b + 0d \\ 0a + \frac{1}{3}c & 0b + \frac{1}{3}d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Beispiel 2

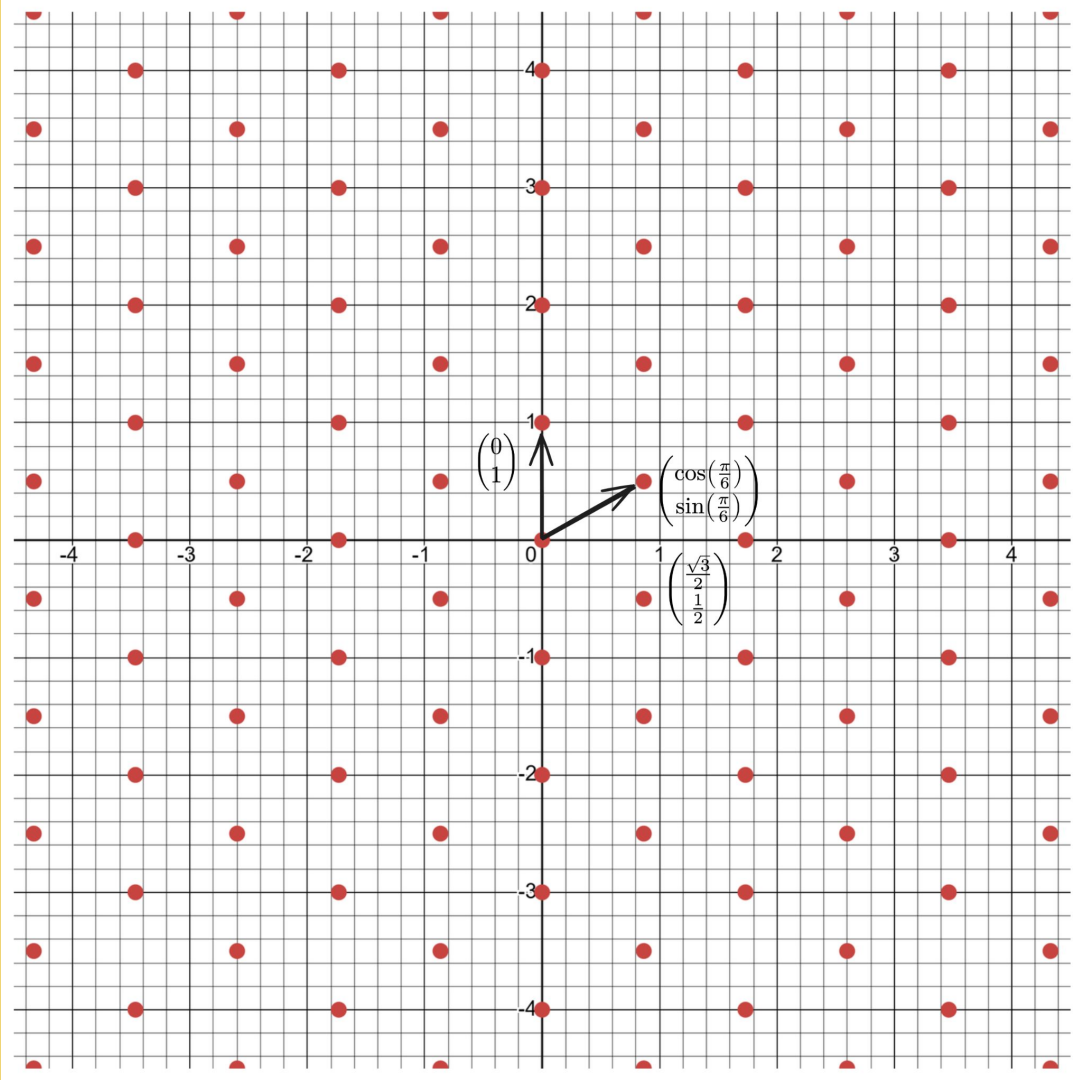
$$m \cdot \lfloor m^{-1} \cdot p \rfloor$$



# Beispiel 3

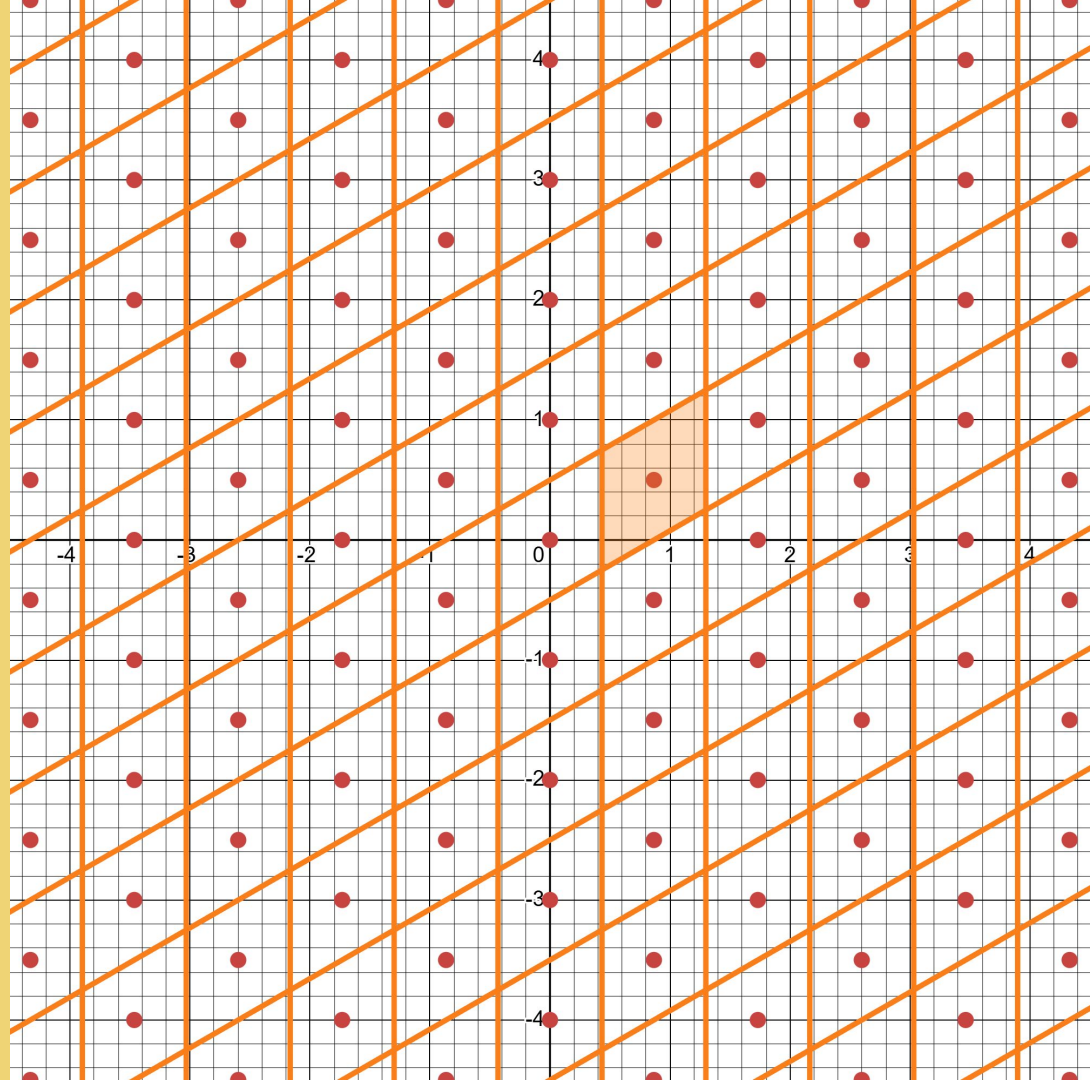
- Schiefes Gitter

- 
$$p = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



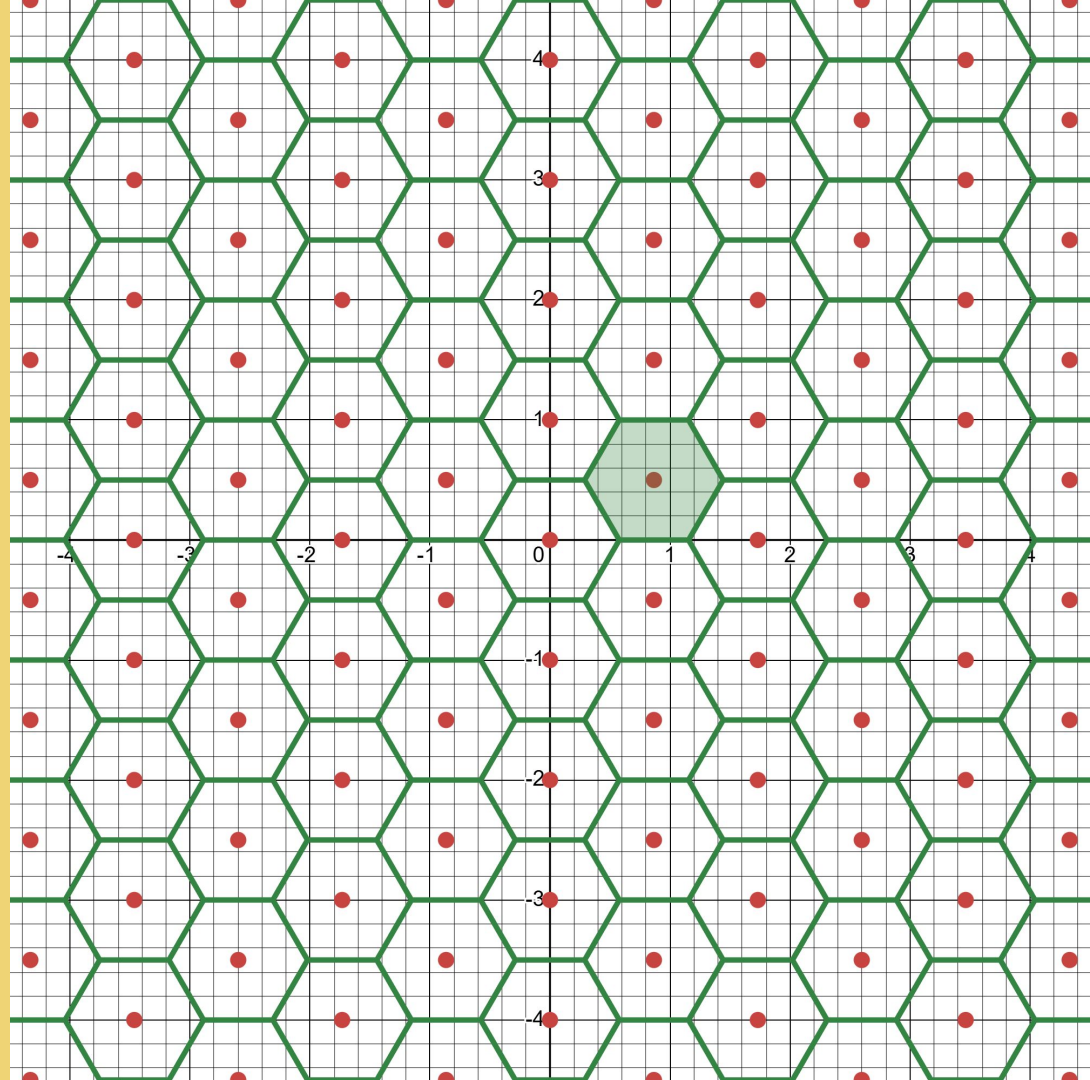
# Beispiel 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right]$$



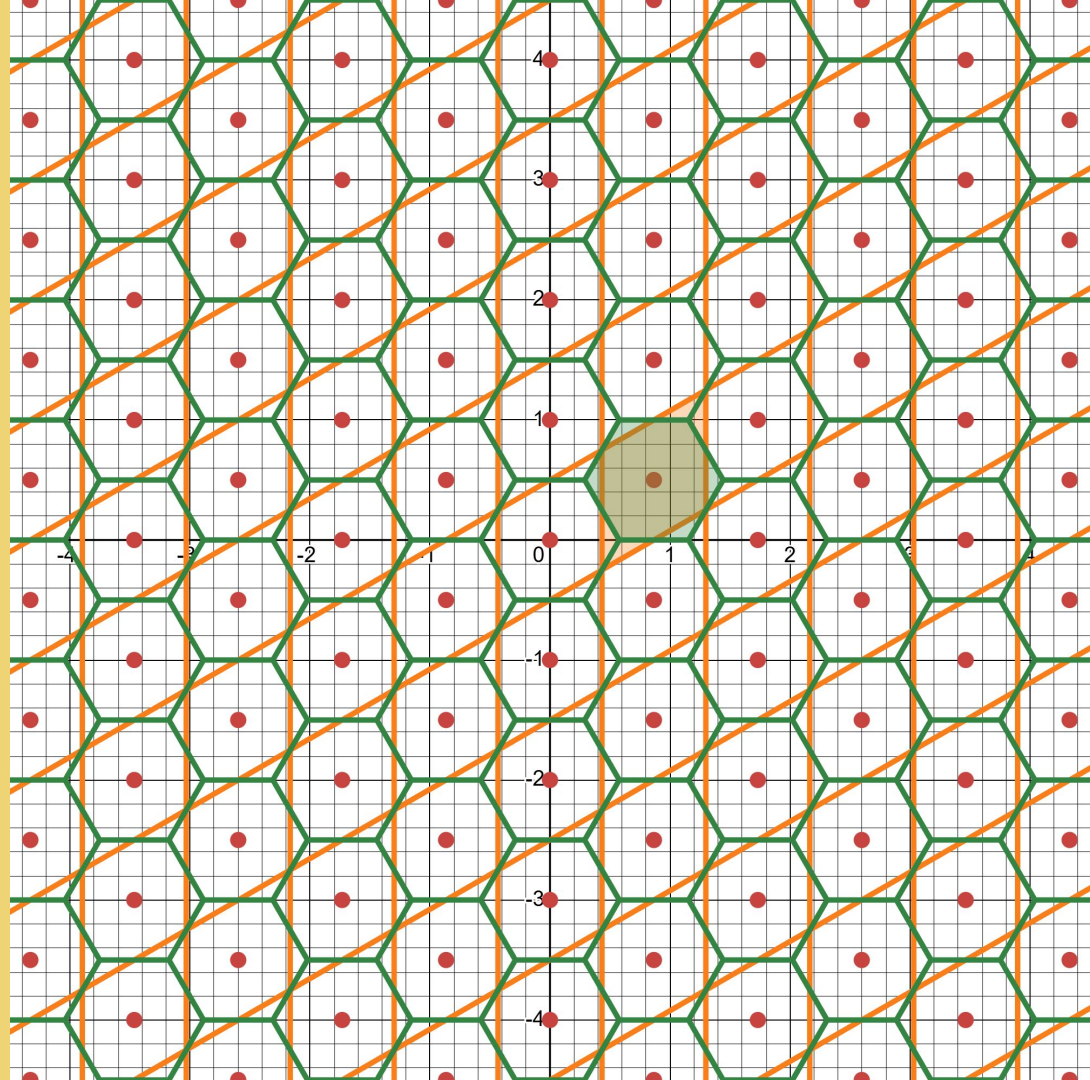
# Beispiel 3

- 🤔 muss das nicht eher so?



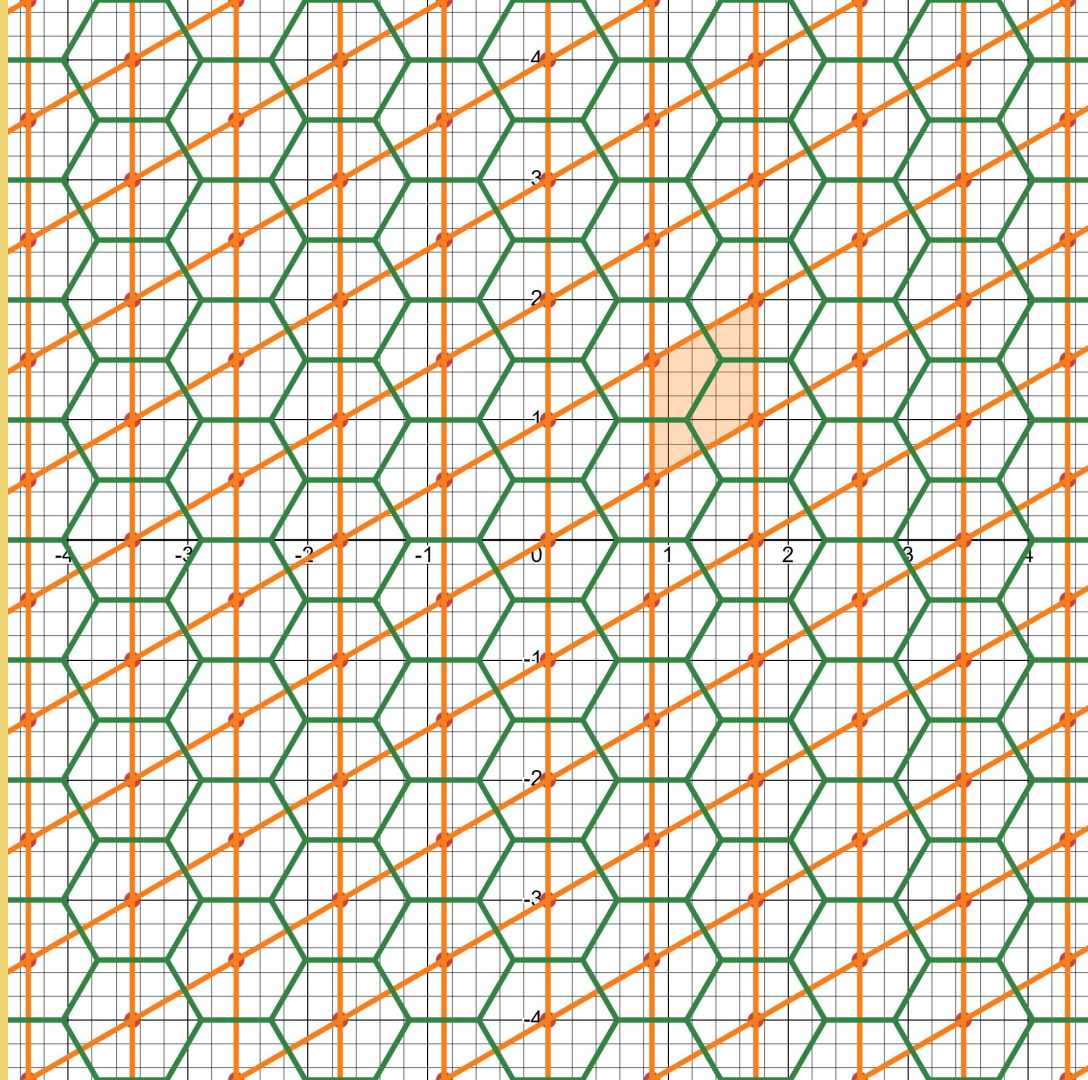
# Beispiel 3

- 🤔 muss das nicht eher so?
- Können wir das reparieren?



# Beispiel 3

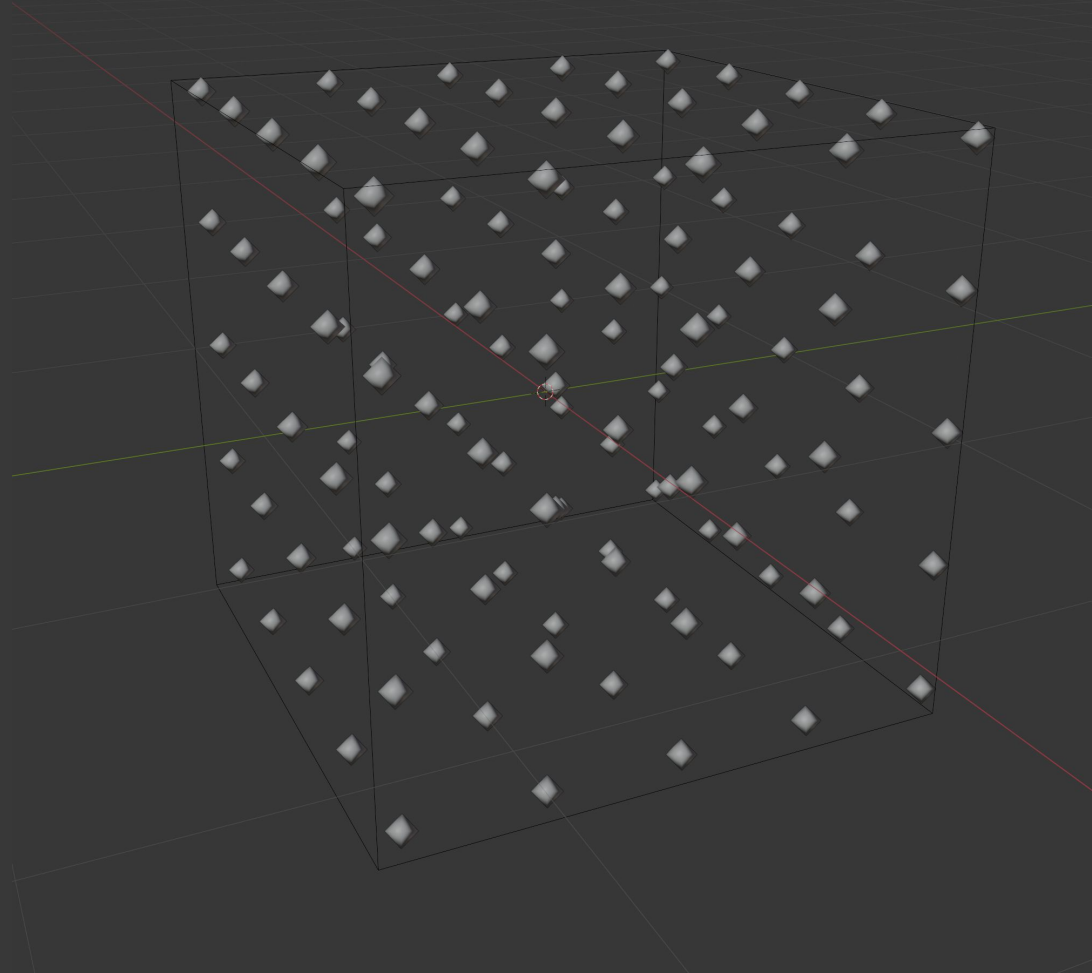
$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lfloor x \rfloor \\ \lfloor y \rfloor \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \lceil x \rceil \\ \lceil y \rceil \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \lfloor x \rfloor \\ \lceil y \rceil \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \lceil x \rceil \\ \lfloor y \rfloor \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right)$$



# Beispiel 4

- 3D

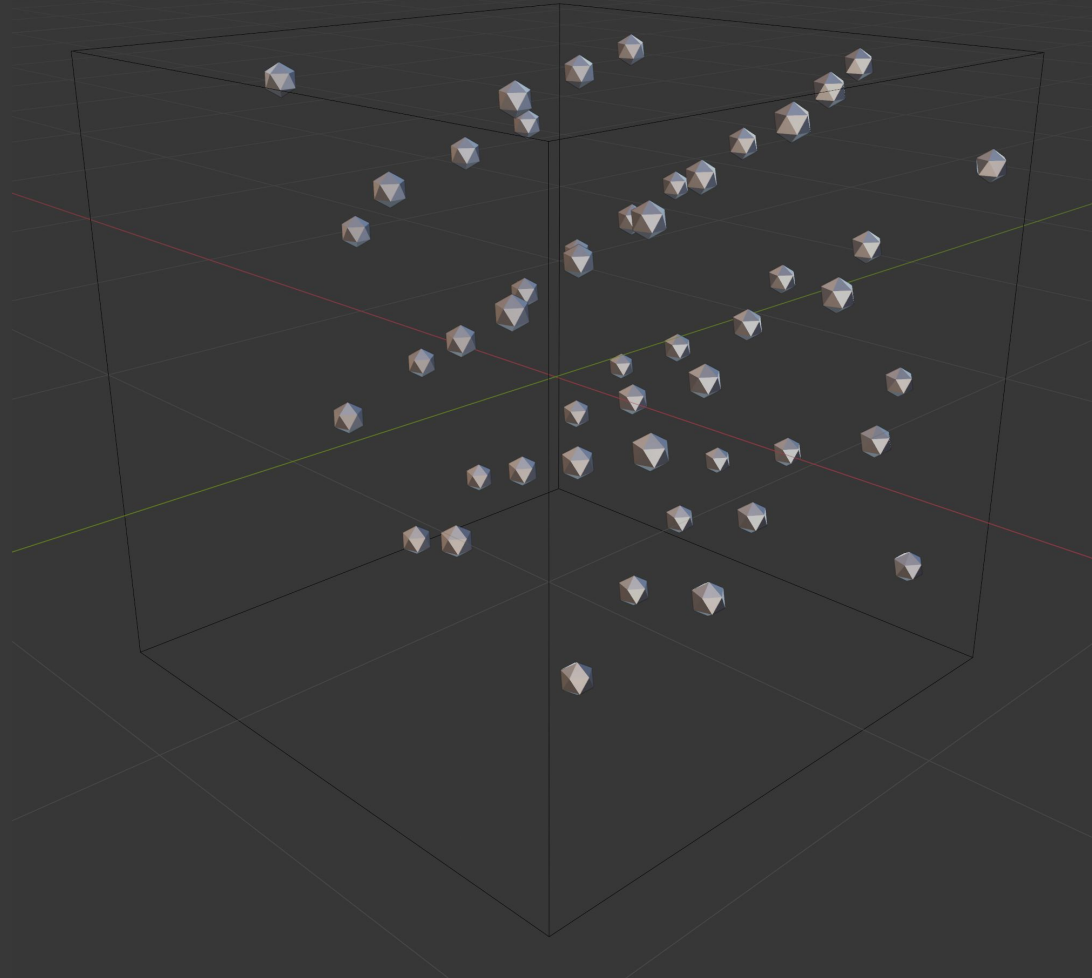
$$-\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}y + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}z$$



# Beispiel 5

- 3D

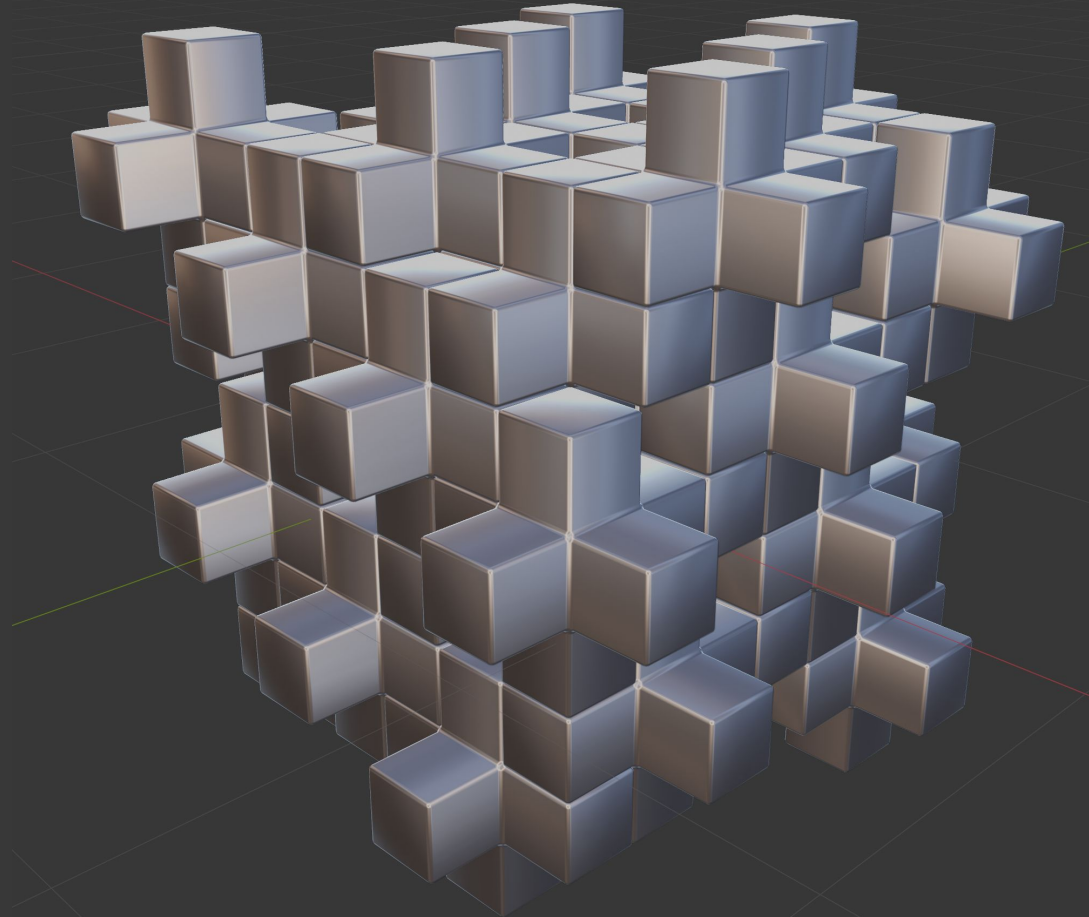
$$-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$



# Beispiel 5

- 3D

$$-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$



Hallo

Nook

2025 :) 