

## Simple polytopes for three-dimensional isometry groups

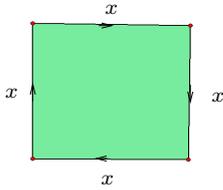


Figure 1.

$G = C_n$  ( $n = 4$ ), rotations of an  $n$ -prism with different coloured ends, generated by a rotation  $x$ .

$\text{Dim}(P) = 2.$   $G \cong \{x : x^n = 1\}.$

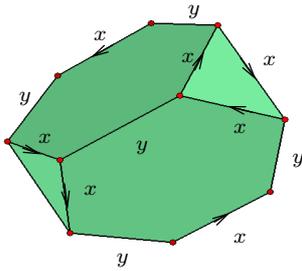


Figure 2.

$G = A_4$ , rotations of a tetrahedron, generated by rotations  $x, y$ .

$\text{Dim}(P) = 3.$   $G \cong \{x, y : x^3 = y^2 = (xy)^3 = 1\}.$

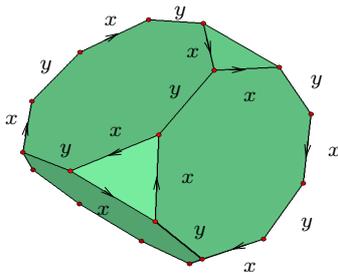


Figure 3.

$G = S_4$ , rotations of a cube, generated by rotations  $x, y$ .

$\text{Dim}(P) = 3.$   $G \cong \{x, y : x^3 = y^2 = (xy)^4 = 1\}.$

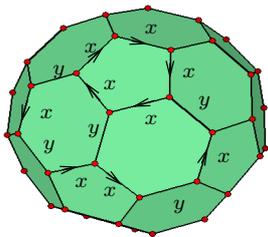


Figure 4.

$G = A_5$ , rotations of an icosahedron, generated by rotations  $x, y$ .

$\text{Dim}(P) = 3.$   $G \cong \{x, y : x^5 = y^2 = (xy)^3 = 1\}$

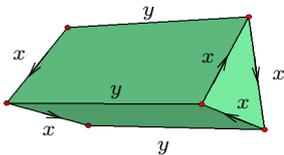


Figure 5.

$G = D_n$  ( $n = 3$ ), rotations of an  $n$ -prism, generated by rotations  $x, y$ .

$\text{Dim}(P) = 3.$   $G \cong \{x, y : x^n = y^2 = (xy)^2 = 1\}.$

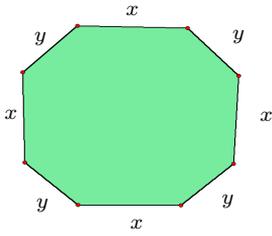


Figure 6.

$G = D_n C_n$  ( $n = 4$ ), symmetries of an  $n$ -prism with different coloured ends, generated by reflections  $x, y$ .  $\text{Dim}(P(G)) = 2$ .  $G \cong \{x, y : x^2 = y^2 = (xy)^n = 1\}$ .

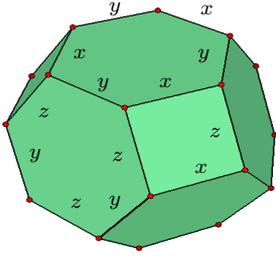


Figure 7.

$G = S_4 A_4$ , symmetries of a tetrahedron, generated by reflections  $x, y, z$ .  $\text{Dim}(P(G)) = 3$ .  $G \cong \{x, y, z : x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (xy)^3 = (yz)^3 = (xz)^2 = 1\}$ .

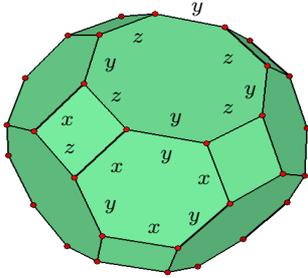


Figure 8.

$G = S_4 \times \langle J \rangle$ , symmetries of a cube, generated by reflections  $x, y, z$ .  $\text{Dim}(P(G)) = 3$ .  $G \cong \{x, y, z : x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (xy)^3 = (yz)^4 = (xz)^2 = 1\}$ .

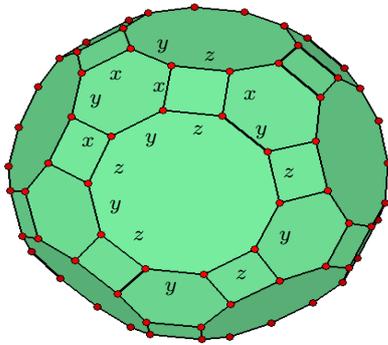


Figure 9.

$G = A_5 \times \langle J \rangle$ , symmetries of an icosahedron, generated by reflections  $x, y, z$ .  $\text{Dim}(P(G)) = 3$ .  $G \cong \{x, y, z : x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (xy)^3 = (yz)^5 = (xz)^2 = 1\}$ .

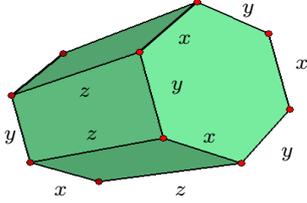


Figure 10.

$G = D_n \times \langle J \rangle$  ( $n = 3$ ), generated by reflections  $x, y, z$ .  
 $\text{Dim}(P(G)) = 3$ .  $G \cong \{x, y, z : x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (xy)^n = (xz)^2 = (yz)^2 = 1\}$ .

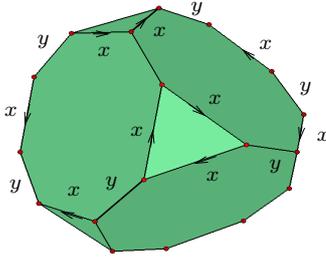


Figure 11.

$G = A_4 \times \langle J \rangle$ , generated by a rotation  $x$  and reflection  $y$ .  
 $\text{Dim}(P) = 3$ .  $G \cong \{x, y : x^3 = y^2 = (xyx^{-1}y)^2 = 1\}$ .

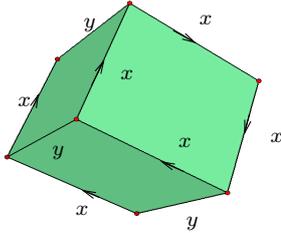


Figure 12.

$G = C_n \times \langle J \rangle$  ( $n = 3$ ), generated by a rotation  $x$  and reflection  $y$ .  
 $\text{Dim}(P) = 3$ .  $G \cong \{x, y : x^n = y^2 = xyx^{-1}y = 1\}$