



BOOK REVIEW

Symétrie dans la nature, by Guillaume Dhont and Boris Zhilinskii, Presses Universitaires de Grenoble 2011, 202 pp, ISBN 978-2-7061-1684-1.

This book is a gem.

It can be read with both pleasure and profit by scientists long in the field and newcomers to this field.

The book arose from lectures and notes of the authors for an elective course offered to students in the first three years of their university education. As an elective course, it attracted students from all fields: the hard sciences (physics, chemistry, engineering, mathematics), other scientific areas (geography, information sciences), literature and economics. The standard fare for a group theory course was not appropriate for such a diverse set of backgrounds. The authors responded to this challenge in a constructive and imaginative way. They extended the meaning of “symétrie” to include “beauty” and included in their course, and this book, topics that they, and we all, feel are elegant and beautiful.

There are, to be sure, the “usual culprits”: regular polygons and polyhedra, point groups in two and three dimensions and their associated space groups. These are given an intuitive description. Even these standard topics are accompanied by elegant riffs. For example the discussion of the five regular Platonic polyhedra becomes an excuse for a discussion of Kepler’s elegant solar system model in the *Mysterium Cosmographicum*.

The golden ratio is the Greek yardstick of beauty, and of course finds a place of honor in this book. Other topics even less related to symmetry and more to beauty are also treated. These include Penrose tilings and the new, late 20th century manifestation of symmetry: quasicrystals. Further afield we find a delightful treatment of catastrophes and its theory, fractals and their measures, and yet further afield some “topological symmetries”: a concept that is an oxymoron in “old-school group theory” but that is right at home here.

Professors Dhont and Zhilinskii have clearly been inspired by the style of V. I. Arnold. Their favorite book seems to be Arnold’s *Problèmes pour les enfants de cinq à quinze ans* and their own is written in a similar spirit. As a consequence,