
Public Lectures
Conférence publique

ERIK DEMAINE, MIT, USA

Folding Paper: Visual Art Meets Mathematics

I like to blur the lines between art and mathematics, by freely moving from designing sculpture to proving theorems and back again. Paper folding is a great setting for this approach, as it mixes a rich geometric structure with a beautiful art form. Mathematically, we are continually developing algorithms to fold paper into any shape you desire; with Tomohiro Tachi, our new Origamizer algorithm enables efficient watertight folding of any polyhedral surface, such as the classic Stanford bunny or Utah teapot. Sculpturally, we have been exploring curved creases, which remain poorly understood mathematically, but have potential applications in robotics, deployable structures, manufacturing, and self-assembly. By integrating science and art, we constantly find new inspirations, problems, and ideas: proving that sculptures do or don't exist, or illustrating mathematical beauty through physical beauty. Collaboration, particularly with my father Martin Demaine, has been a powerful way for us to bridge these fields. Lately we are exploring how folding changes with other materials, such as hot glass, opening a new approach to glass blowing, and finding new ways for paper and glass to interact.

ÉTIENNE GHYS, École Normale Supérieure de Lyon

Embouteillages dans les villes : un problème mathématique ?

Il arrive que la circulation dans les villes se comporte de manière étrange. Par exemple, le fait de fermer une rue à la circulation peut parfois améliorer la situation. Je voudrais décrire quelques paradoxes et quelques théorèmes récents qui permettent de comprendre un peu mieux le comportement anarchique des automobilistes.