



The Noble Architect Foundation

121 B Pleasant Street SW

Vienna, Virginia 22180

P: 703.242.4401

F: 703.242.4403

Bahram@thenoblearchitect.com

Mathematics and architecture



Virupaksha Temple, Hampi, India

Mathematics and architecture have always enjoyed a close association with each other, not only in the sense that the latter is informed by the former, but also in that both share the search for order and beauty, the former in nature and the latter in buildings. Mathematics is indispensable to the understanding of structural concepts and calculations. It is also employed as visual ordering element or as a means to achieve harmony with the universe. Here geometry becomes the guiding principle. In Greek architecture, the Golden mean or the Golden rectangle served as a canon for planning. However, its use was intuitive. The rational construction of the Golden mean has been taken only

in the 20th century. This corresponds to a proportion of 1: 1.618, considered in Western architectural theory to be very pleasing. This number is also known as Phi. In Islamic architecture, a proportion of $1: \sqrt{2}$ was often used—the plan would be a square and the elevation would be obtained by projecting from the diagonal of the plan. The dimensions of the various horizontal components of the elevation such as mouldings and cornices too were obtained from the diagonals of the various projections and recesses in plan.

The optical illusions of the Parthenon at the Acropolis, Athens, could not have been done without a thorough knowledge of geometry.

Ancient architecture such as that of the Egyptians and Indians employed planning principles and proportions that rooted the buildings to the cosmos, considering the movements of sun, stars, and other heavenly bodies. Vaastu Shastra, the ancient Indian canons of architecture and town planning employs mathematical drawings called mandalas. Extremely complex calculations are used to arrive at the dimensions of a building and its components. Some of these calculations form part of astrology and astronomy whereas others are based on considerations of aesthetics such as rhythm.

Renaissance architecture used symmetry as a guiding principle. The works of Andrea Palladio serve as good examples. Later High Renaissance or Baroque used curved and dramatically twisted shapes in as varied contexts such as rooms, columns, staircases and squares. St. Peter's Square in Rome, fronting the St. Peter's Basilica, is an approximately keyhole-shaped (albeit with non-parallel sides) exterior space bounded by columns giving a very dynamic visual experience.

The term Cartesian planning given to the planning of cities using a grid plan, shows the close association between architecture and geometry. Ancient Greek cities such as Olynthus had such a pattern superimposed on rugged terrain giving rise to dramatic visual qualities, though proving difficult to negotiate heights. Modern town planning used the grid pattern extensively, and according to some, resulting in monotony and traffic problems.

The beginning of the twentieth century saw the heightened use of Euclidean or Cartesian rectilinear geometry in Modern Architecture. In the De Stijl movement specifically, the horizontal and the vertical were seen as constituting the universal. The architectural form therefore is constituted from the juxtaposition of these two directional tendencies, employing elements such as roof planes, wall planes and balconies, either sliding past or intersecting each other. The Rietveld Schröder House by Gerrit Rietveld is a good example of this approach.

The most recent movement-Deconstructivism-employs non-Euclidean geometry to achieve its complex objectives resulting in a chaotic order. Non-parallel walls, superimposed grids and complex 2-D surfaces are some external manifestations of this approach which is exemplified by the works of Peter Eisenman, Zaha Hadid, and Frank Gehry. Topology has been a fascinating influence.

In recent times, the concept of fractals has been used to analyse many historical or interesting buildings and demonstrate that such buildings have universal appeal and are visually satisfying because they are able to provide the viewer a sense of scale at different levels/ distances of viewing. Fractals have been used to study Hindu temples where the part and the whole have the same character.

As is apparent, architecture has always tried to achieve ends that not only relate to function, but also to aesthetics, philosophy and meaning. And in many a case, the means has been the beauty and structure of mathematics.

About the Source of this article

This content is published in accordance with GNU Free Documentation License
For the full text of the license, see Text of the GNU Free Documentation License "GFDL" redirects here. For the division of NOAA, see Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory. The GNU Free Documentation License (GNU FDL or simply GFDL) is a copyleft license for free documentation, designed by the Free Software Foundation (FSF) for the GNU project. It is the counterpart to the GNU General Public License that gives readers the same rights to copy, redistribute and modify a work and requires all copies and derivatives to be available under the same license. Copies may also be sold commercially, but, if produced in larger quantities (greater than 100), the original document or source code must be made available to the work's recipient. The GFDL was designed for manuals, textbooks, other reference and instructional materials, and documentation which often accompanies GNU software. However, it can be used for any text-based work, regardless of subject matter. For example, Wikipedia uses the GFDL for all of its text.
