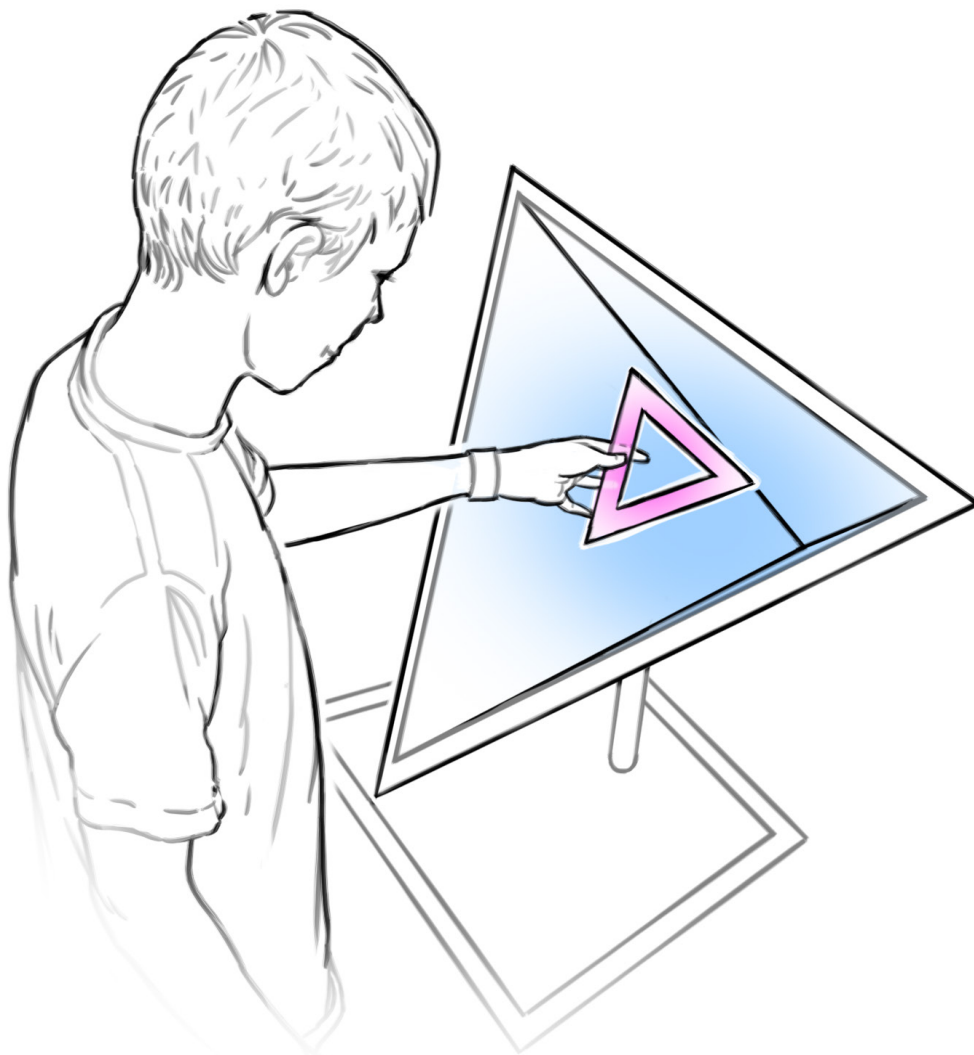# KALEIDOSCOPE 3.

ROLL a ball into the kaleidoscope or place a stick in the kaleidoscope.

PLACE an equilateral triangle so that its corners touch the edges of the mirrors.

EXPERIMENT with different objects and observe the arising figures.

This kaleidoscope consists of three mirrors. The angle between any two mirrors is 72°. As 72° is exactly one fifth of a full circle (360°), a fivefold symmetry arises. You'll see this symmetry with a ball or a stick.

If you place an equilateral triangle in the kaleidoscope, a icosahedron forms. This figure consists of 20 surfaces (from greek eikosi = 20) and is one of the Platonic solids. The surfaces of these fully regular solids consist of equilateral and equiangular polygons of equal size.

Idea: Nik Schwabe, Zürich; construction: Technorama.