

**Undergraduate Math Club**  
**November 29, 2007**  
**Undergraduate Colloquium**  
**1360 East Hall, 4:10-5:00pm**  
**(dinner with speaker afterwards)**

# **Spinning around and around**

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## **Abstract**

Does every rotation in space have a fixed line? Does every rotation in 4-dimensional space have a fixed plane? We are all familiar with Euclid's definition of an angle, classically phrased as "the inclination to one another of two distinct lines in a plane which meet one another", but how does this correspond to the geometry of higher-dimensional Euclidean space? We will study the structure of the group of all rotations in  $n$ -dimensional space for  $n = 2, 3$ , and even  $4$ , and hint at a surprising result concerning a 360-degree rotation that does not quite bring you back to where you started.