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II	[2] Peter J. Lu and Paul J. Steinhardt, <i>Decagonal and Quasi-Crystalline Tilings in Medieval Islamic Architecture</i> , Science <b>315</b> , p. 1106 - 1110 (23. Feb. 2007)
II	[3] P. Cromwell, <i>The Search for Quasi-Periodicity in Islamic 5-fold Ornaments</i> , Math. Int., Vol. 31, <b>1</b> , p. 36 (2009)
I - III	[4] Roger Penrose, <i>Pentaplexity. A class of non-periodic tilings of the plane</i> , Math. Intelligencer, <b>2</b> , p. 32 (1979)
I, IV	[5] P. Gummelt, <i>Penrose Tilings as Coverings of Congruent Decagons</i> , Geometriae Dedicata, <b>62</b> , p. 1 - 17 (1996)
I, V	[6] Uli Gaenshirt and M. Willsch, <i>... Quasiperiodic Succession</i> , Philos. Mag., Vol. 87, <b>18 - 21</b> , p. 3055 - 3065 (2007)

**Wichtige Symbole nach Kapiteln I - V geordnet / Basic Symbols ordered by chapters I - V**

I	$\tau = 1,6180339\dots$	Verhältnis in fünfzähligen Drehsymmetrien <sup>[1]</sup>	Ratio in fivefold rotational symmetries <sup>[1]</sup>
II	$G_R, G_H, G_B$	Historische Girih-Schablonen <sup>[2][3]</sup>	Historical girih tiles <sup>[2][3]</sup>
II-V	$G_Z^\sigma$	Quasiperiodisches Girih-Flechtwerk	Quasiperiodical girih wickerwork
II, III	$R_r, R_s$	Quasiperiodische Penrose-Rhomben <sup>[4]</sup>	Quasiperiodical Penrose rhombs <sup>[4]</sup>
IV	$P^M$	Gummelt-Dekagon <sup>[5]</sup> mit Teilmengen $M$	Gummelt decagon <sup>[5]</sup> with subsets $M$
V	$Q^\sigma$	Quasizelle <sup>[6]</sup> mit Doppelskalen $^+a, ^+b, ^+c, ^+d, ^+e$	Quasi-cell <sup>[6]</sup> with twin scales $^+a, ^+b, ^+c, ^+d, ^+e$

**Symbols in alphabetical order / The numbers I - V in the left column refer to the chapters**

	$a, a_\alpha, a_\beta, a_\gamma$	Values of $\rightarrow ^+a$ : $0 < a < 1$ , $0 < a_\alpha < \tau^{-2}$ , $\tau^{-2} < a_\beta < \tau^{-1}$ , $\tau^{-1} < a_\gamma < 1$ , $\rightarrow \tau, L, S$ .
V	$^+a$	Vertical synchronous twin scale of $\rightarrow Q_Z^\sigma$ . $^-a = (0,1)$ , $^+a = (0,1)$ , $a(^-a) = a(^+a)$ . $\rightarrow a$ .
V	$a, b, c, d, e$	Values of the twin scales $^+a, ^+b, ^+c, ^+d, ^+e$ . The rotations are similar to $\rightarrow r_a, r_b, r_c, r_d, r_e$ .
V	$b'' = 1 - a$	Conversion of $\rightarrow a$ into the value $b''$ of $\rightarrow h_2(Q_Z^\sigma)$ . The scale $^-b''$ is parallel to $\rightarrow ^+a$ .
II, V	$G_R, G_H, G_B$ $G^{5R}$	Historical girih tiles <sup>[2][3]</sup> . The indices $R, H, B$ stand for rhombus, hexagon and bowtie. Quasiperiodically arranged girih pentagons generated by five starlike ordered $\rightarrow G_R$ - tiles.
II-V	$G_Z^\sigma$	Quasiperiodical girih wickerwork in the space of the quasi-cell $\rightarrow Q_Z^\sigma$ with center $\rightarrow Z$ .
IV, V	$h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4, h_5$	Transformations of $\rightarrow P_Z^M$ resp. $\rightarrow Q_Z^\sigma$ represented by $\rightarrow \overline{ZV}$ . The inverse of $h_1$ is $h_1^{-1}$ .
IV	$K_3(K_3'), K_4'', K_5'''$ $L, S$	Girih-knots with correlations to the subsets $\rightarrow M_3(M_3'), M_4'', M_5'''$ with according indices. Intervals between parallel $\rightarrow r$ - lines. Scale unit: $L + S = 1$ . Golden ratio: $\rightarrow \tau = L / S$ .
IV	$M_3, M_4$	Subsets of $\rightarrow P^M$ . Each $P^M$ - decagon contains two $M_3$ - subsets and one $M_4$ - subset. $M_3$ - "rockets" have three acute $72^\circ$ - angles, $M_4$ - "halfstars" have four acute $72^\circ$ - angles.
IV	$M_5, M_5''$ $M_3(b_\beta), M_4(b_\alpha)$	The star-shaped $M_5$ - subset is generated by a covering of minimum three $M_4$ - subsets. A $b_\beta$ - value forces a covered $M_3$ - subset, a $b_\alpha$ - value forces a covered $M_4$ - subset. $\rightarrow a$ .
IV	$^+p_a, ^-p_a$ $P^M, P_Z^M$ (center $\rightarrow Z$ )	A $p_a$ - value lines intersect the $\rightarrow ^+a$ - twin scale rectangular at both $\rightarrow a$ - value positions. Gummelt-decagons <sup>[5]</sup> . The $P^M$ - overlap rules require covered subsets $\rightarrow M_3, M_4, M_5$ .
V	$Q^\sigma, Q_Z^\sigma$ (center $\rightarrow Z$ )	Decagonal quasi-cells <sup>[6]</sup> . The values $\rightarrow a, b, c, d, e$ controle a flawless covering process.
V	$q_a, q_b, q_c, q_d, q_e$	$q$ - lines are $\rightarrow r$ - lines of higher order. The distance of $q$ to its neighbour $r$ - lines is $\rightarrow L$ .
III	$r_a, r_b, r_c, r_d, r_e$	Ammann lines of the $\rightarrow Q_Z^\sigma$ - cell. The $r_a$ - lines have a horizontal orientation. $r_b, r_c, r_d, r_e$ are counterclockwise rotated relative to $r_a$ . The rotation angles are: $36^\circ, 72^\circ, 108^\circ, 144^\circ$ .
II, III	$R_r, R_s$	Fat and skinny rhomb tiles of the rhomb Penrose tiling <sup>[4]</sup> with acute angles $72^\circ$ resp. $36^\circ$ .
I	$\tau$ (golden ratio)	$1/\tau = \tau/(1+\tau) \Rightarrow \tau = (1+\sqrt{5})/2 = 1.618\dots$ , $\tau^{-1} = L = 0.618\dots$ , $\tau^{-2} = S = 0.381\dots$ .
V	$T_{el}$ $Z, V, \overline{ZV}$ $\overline{ZV'} = h_1^{-1}(\overline{ZV})$	Elementary trapezoid area of the quasi-cell $\rightarrow Q_Z^\sigma$ . The corners of $T_{el}$ are $T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4$ . The directed line-segment $\overline{ZV}$ connects the center $Z$ and the upper corner $V$ of $\rightarrow P_Z^M$ . The transformation $h_1^{-1}$ applied to the directed line-segment $\overline{ZV}$ gives $\overline{ZV'}$ . $h_1^{-1}$ is a clockwise rotation about $V$ ( $\rightarrow Z, V, \overline{ZV}$ ) with the rotation angle $ZVZ' = 72^\circ$ .
IV, V	$\overline{Z''V''} = h_2(\overline{ZV})$	$h_2$ is a clockwise $36^\circ$ -rotation about $Z$ followed by a translation with a vector $z = \overline{ZZ'}$ .
IV, V	$\overline{Z'''V'''} = h_3(\overline{ZV})$	$h_3$ is a clockwise $72^\circ$ -rotation about the symmetry center of $\rightarrow M_5'''$ . $\rightarrow h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4, h_5$ .