# **Proportional systems**

### The Golden Mean

- The Golden Mean is a ratio which has fascinated generation after generation, and culture after culture.
- Also known as:
  - The Golden Ratio
  - The Golden Section
  - The Golden Rectangle
  - The Golden Number
  - The Golden Spiral
  - Or the Divine Proportion

The Golden Mean

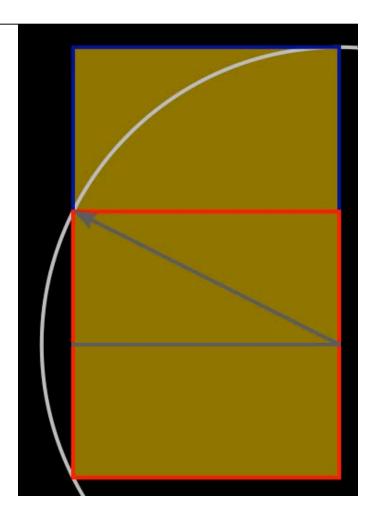
- The **golden ratio** is 1:1.618034
- It is often represented by a Greek letter
  Phi Φ.

### The Fibonacci numbers

- 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ...
- (add the last two to get the next)
- follow golden ratio

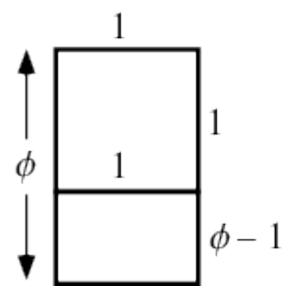
### Construction

- 1. Construct a simple square
- 2. Draw a line from the midpoint of one side of the square to an opposite corner
- 3. Use that line as the radius to draw an arc that defines the height of the rectangle
- 4. Complete the golden rectangle

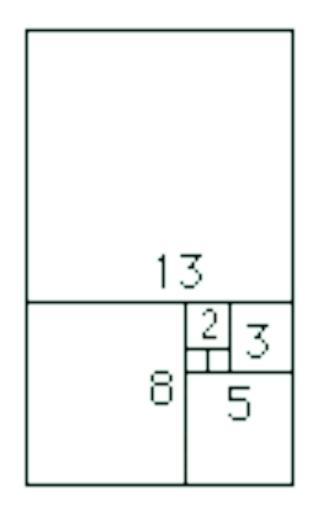


### A distinctive feature of this shape is that

- when a square section is removed,
- the remainder is another golden rectangle;
- that is, with the same proportions as the first.



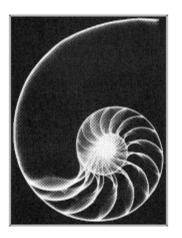
- Each new square has a side which is as long as the sum of the latest two square's sides.
- Fibonacci series

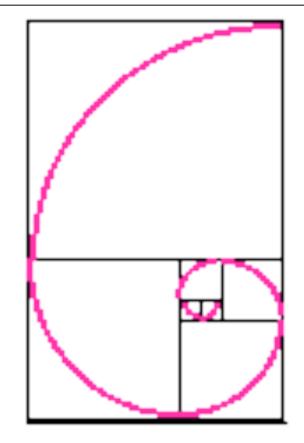


Golden spiral

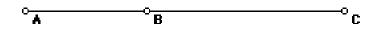
- Square removal can be repeated infinitely
- corresponding corners of the squares form an infinite sequence of points on the golden spiral





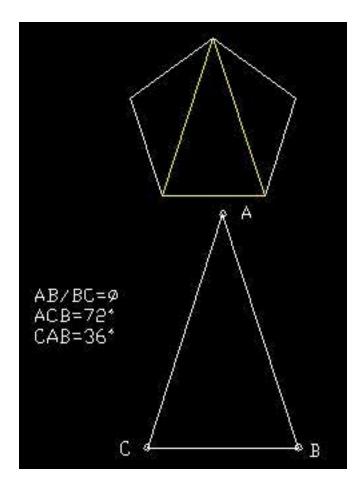


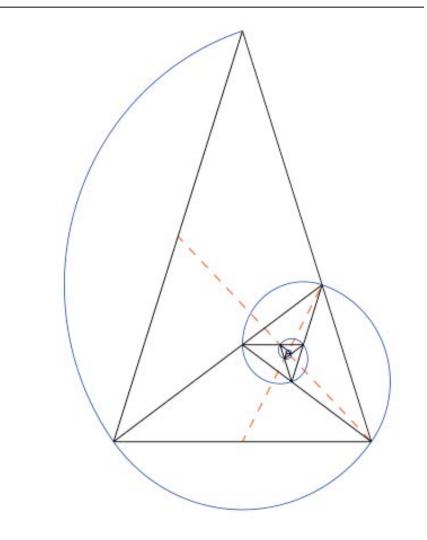
### Golden line



- The line AC is divided at point B so that:
- the ratio of the two parts, the smaller AB to the larger BC is the same as
- the ratio of the larger part BC to the whole AC.

### Golden triangle and pentagram



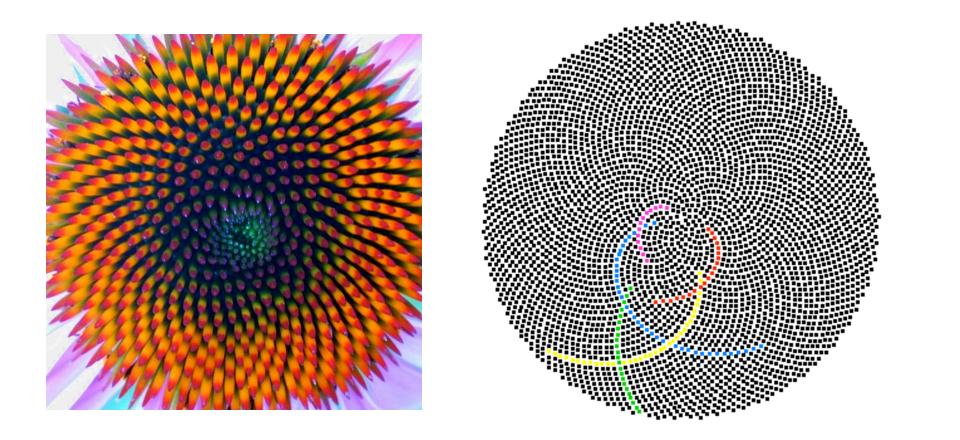


### The golden ratio and Fibonacci numbers

- sea shell shapes,
- branching plants,
- flower petals and seeds,
- leaves and petal arrangements



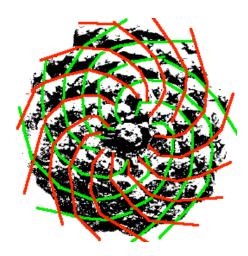
The Golden Spiral can be seen in the arrangement of seeds on flower heads.



Pine cones show the Fibonacci Spirals clearly.

Here is a picture of an ordinary pinecone seen from its base where the stalk connects it to the tree.





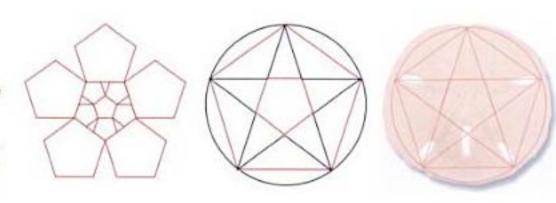






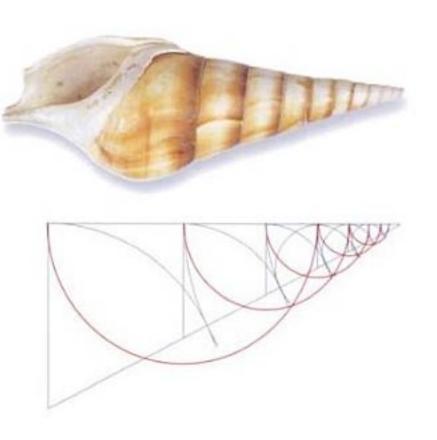
#### Pentagon Pattern

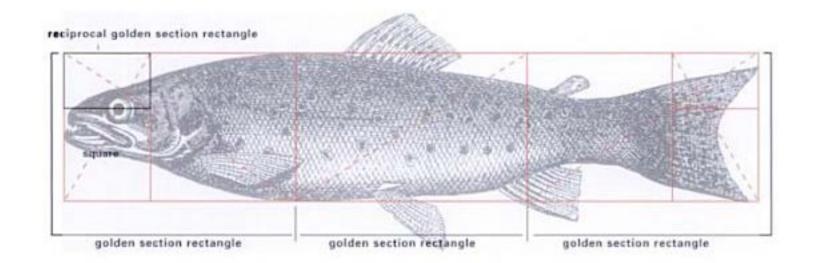
The pentagon and star pentagram have golden section proportions, as the ratios of the sides of the triangles in a star pentagram is 1:1.618. The same pentagon/pentagram relationships can be found in the sand dollar and in snowflakes.





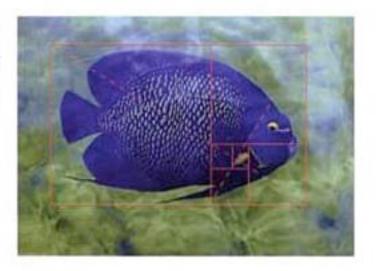
Comparison of Tibia Shell Spiral Growth Pattern and Golden Section Proportion





#### Golden Section Analysis of a Blue Angle Fish

The entire body of the fish fits into a golden section rectangle. The mouth and gill position is at the reciprocal golden section rectangle.



On many plants, the number of petals is a Fibonacci number:

- buttercups have 5 petals;
- lilies and iris have 3 petals;
- some delphiniums have 8;
- corn marigolds have 13
- some asters have 21
- daisies can be found with 34, 55 or even 89 petals.

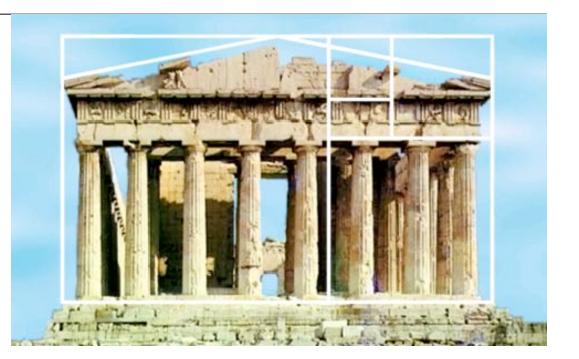


### The Golden Mean and Aesthetics

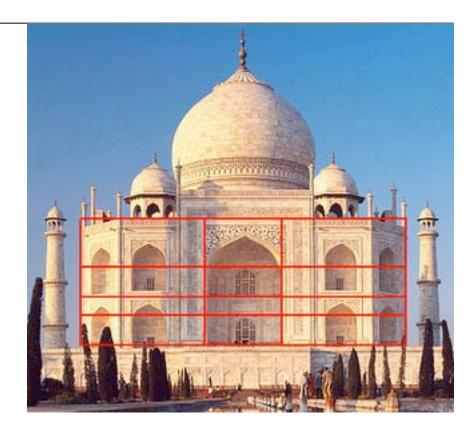
- Throughout history, the ratio for length to width of rectangles of 1.61803 39887 49894 84820 has been considered the most pleasing to the eye.
- Artists use the Golden Mean in the creation of great works.

### The Parthenon

- "Phi" was named for the Greek sculptor Phidias.
- The exterior dimensions of the Parthenon in Athens, built in about 440BC, form a perfect golden rectangle.



Tahjmahal



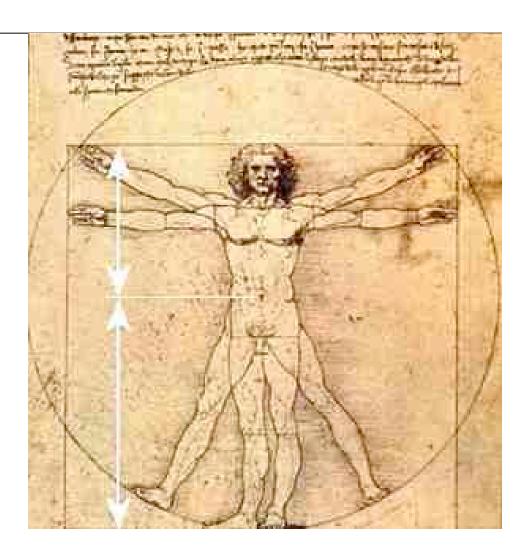
Leonardo Da Vinci

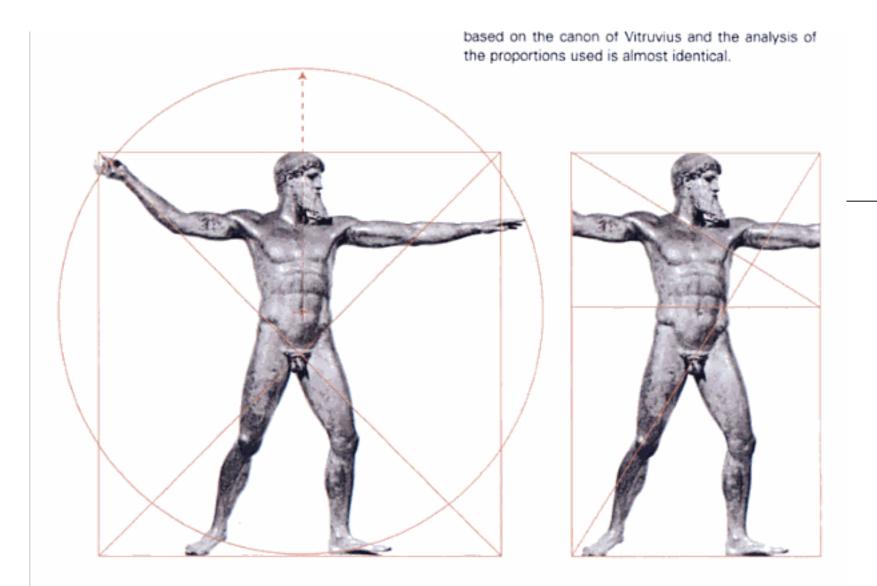
- Leonardo Da Vinci called it the "divine proportion" and featured it in many of his paintings, for example in the famous "Mona Lisa".
- Try drawing a rectangle around her face. Are the measurements in a golden proportion?
- You can further explore this by subdividing the rectangle formed by using her eyes as a horizontal divider.



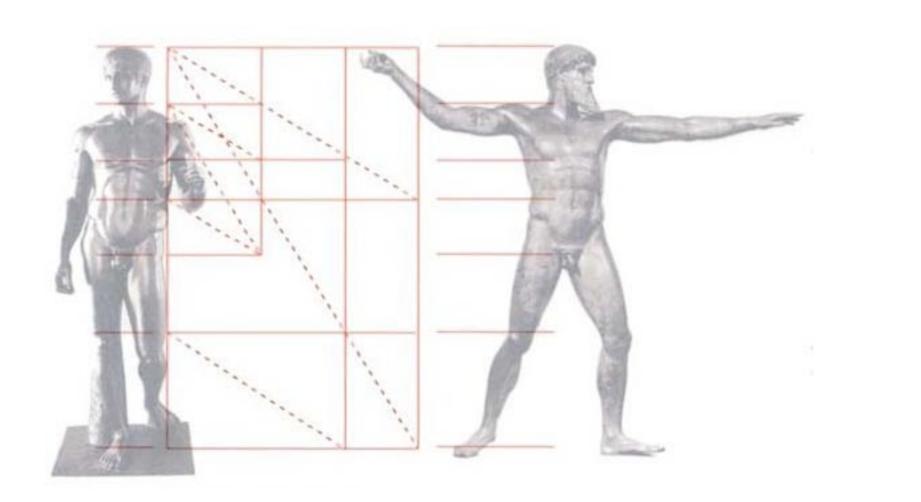
### The "Vitruvian Man"

- Leonardo did an entire exploration of the human body and the ratios of the lengths of various body parts.
- "Vitruvian Man" illustrates that the human body is proportioned according to the Golden Ratio.

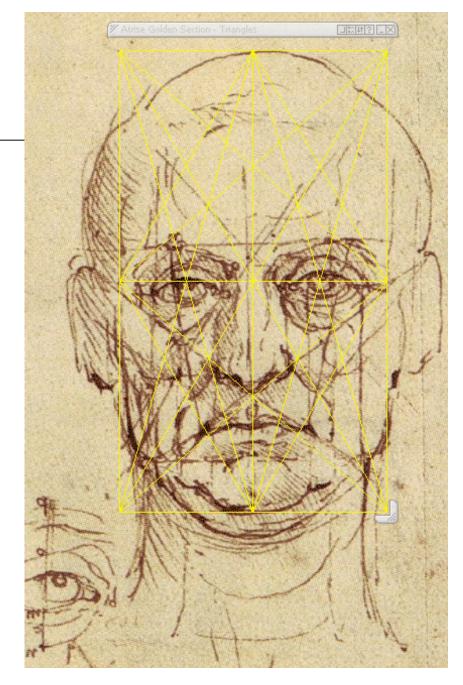




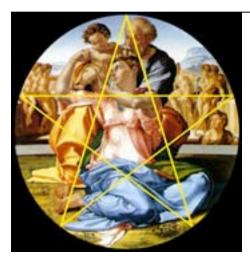
Zeus Analyzed According to the Vitruvius' Canon A square encloses the body while the hands and feet touch a circle with the navel as center. The figure is divided in half at the groin, and (far right) by the golden section at the navel.

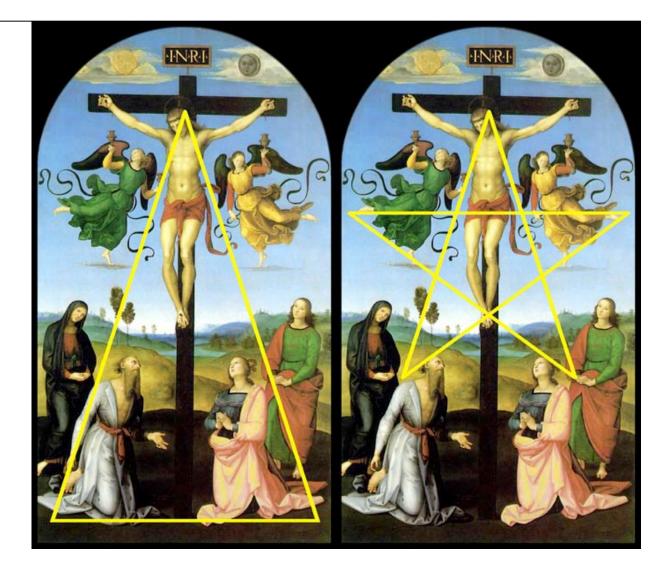








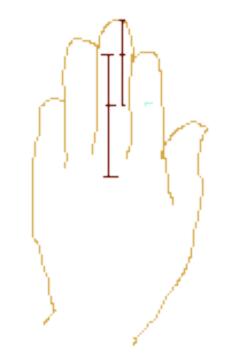


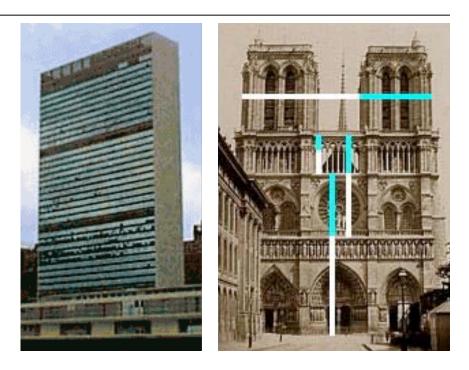


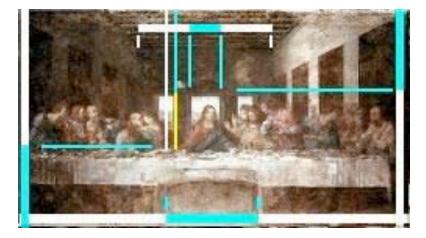
## Look at your own hand:

You have ...

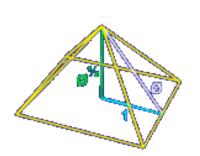
- •2 hands each of which has ...
- •5 fingers, each of which has ...
- •3 parts separated by ...
- •2 knuckles

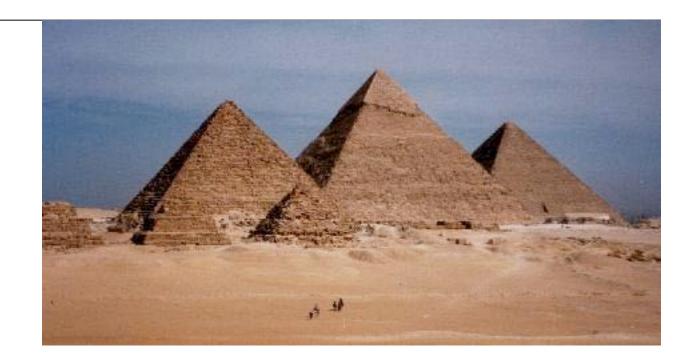






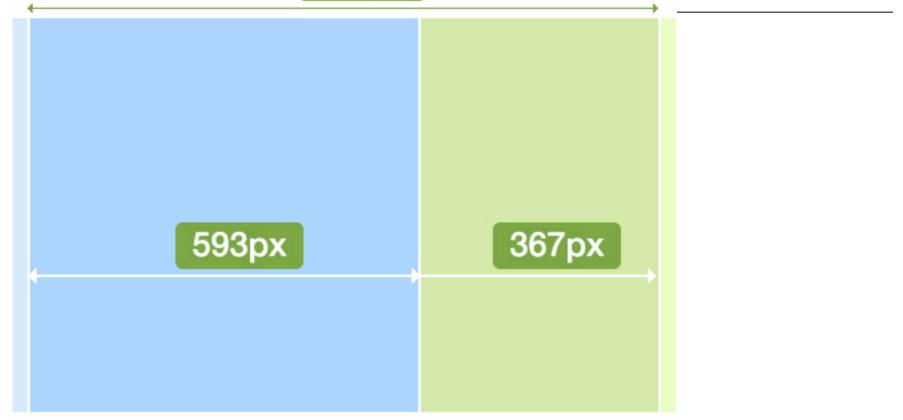




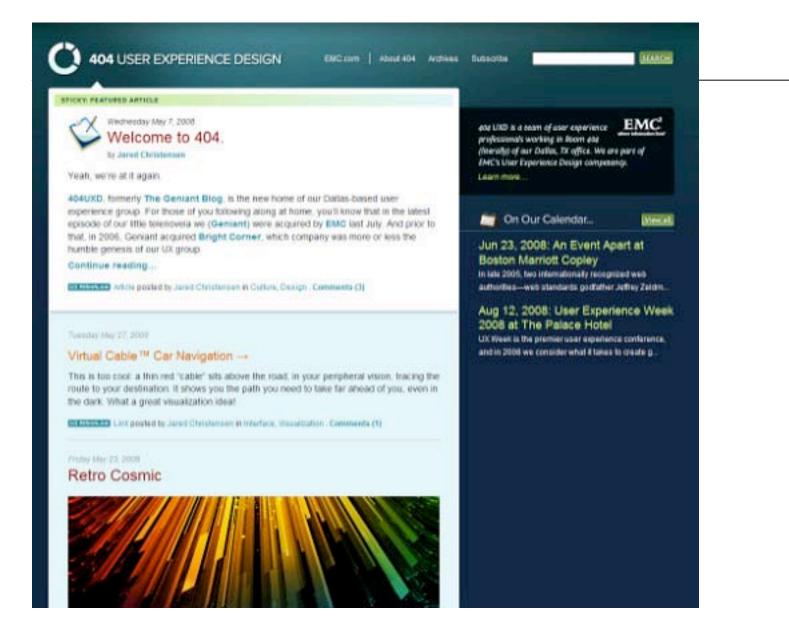


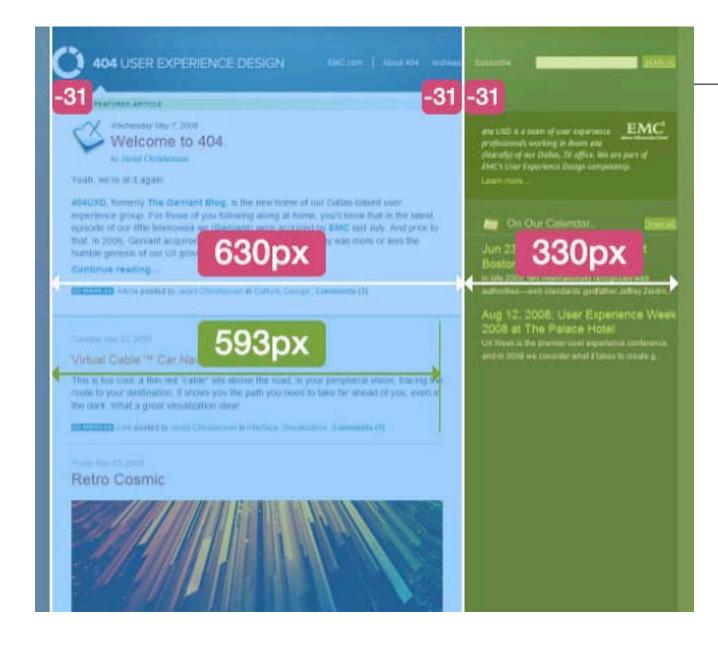
### **Divine Proportion: 1.618**





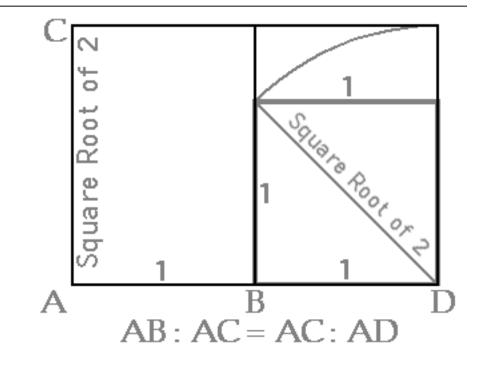
960px: 1.618 = 593px960px - 593px = 367px



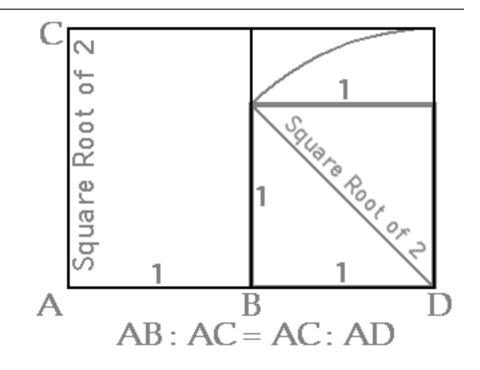


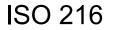
Square root of 2

- Another proportioning system is the ratio of (Square root of 2): 1
- Approximately 1:1.4142

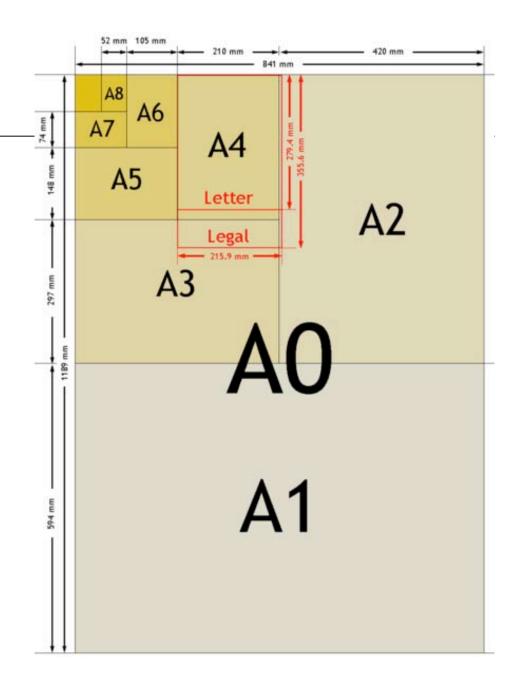


 You can divide a square root of 2 rectangle in half and get 2 rectangles of square root of 2 rectangle proportion

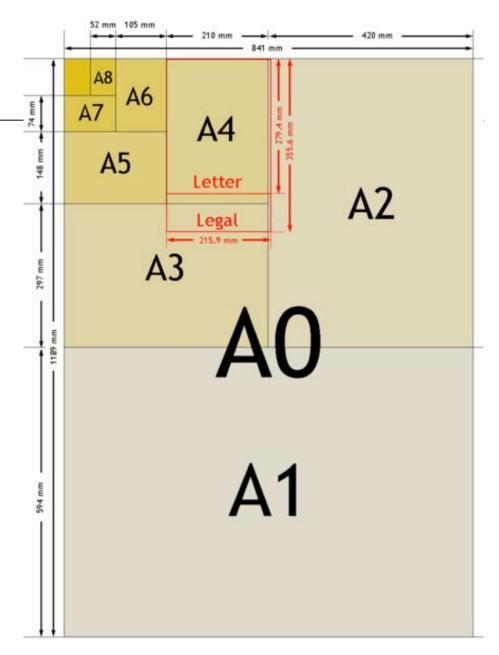




- The international paper size standard, ISO 216, is based on the German DIN 476 standard for paper sizes.
- ISO paper sizes are all based on a single aspect ratio of square root of 2, or approximately 1:1.4142.

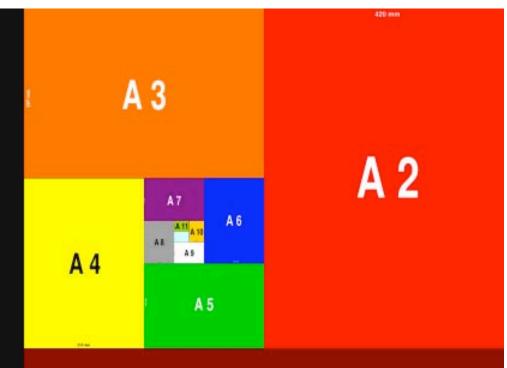


- The base format is a sheet of paper measuring 1 m<sup>2</sup> in area (A0 paper size).
- Successive paper sizes in the series A1, A2, A3, and so forth, are defined by halving the preceding paper size.
- The most frequently used paper size is A4 (210 × 297 mm).





1189 mm

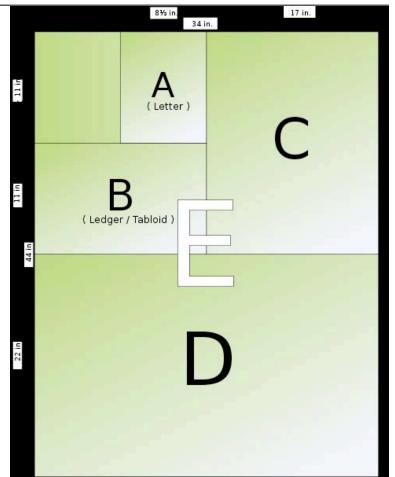




841 mm

## ANSI paper sizes

- In 1995, the American National Standards Institute adopted ANSI/ASME Y14.1 which defined a regular series of paper sizes based upon the de facto standard 8½ in × 11 in "letter" size which it assigned "ANSI A".
- the arbitrary aspect ratio

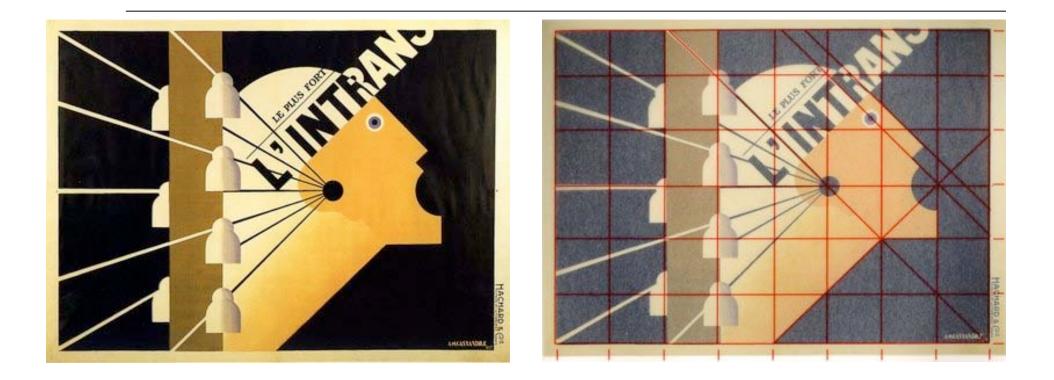


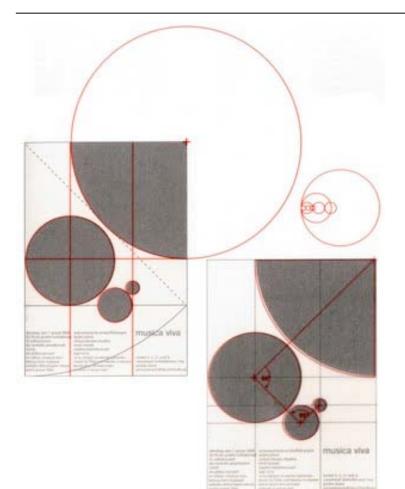
## Rule of thirds









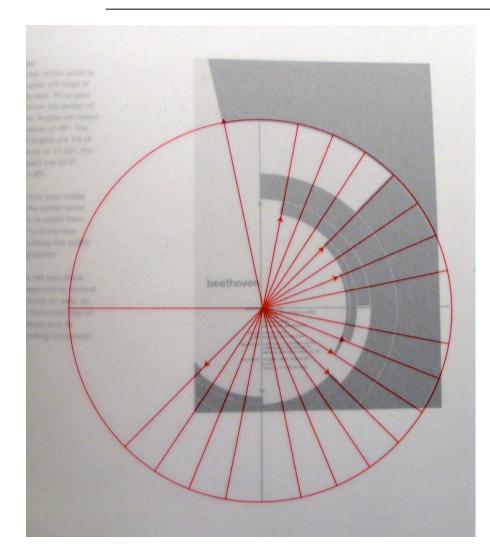




dienstag, den 7. januar 1958 schweizerische erstaufführungen 20.15 uhr großer tonhallesaal andré jolivet 12. volkskonzert der tonhalle-gesellschaft ernst krenek zürich als drittes konzert im zyklus -musica vivaluigi nono «y su sangre va vienne cantando» musik für flöte und kleines orchester leitung hans rosbaud solisten alfred baum klavier bernd aloys zimmermann andré jaunet flöte sinfonie in einem satz

cinque danses rituelles zweites klavierkonzert

> karten fr. 1., 2.- und 3.-vorverkauf tonhallekasse hug jecklin kuoni genossenschaftsbuchhandlung



## beethoven

tonhalle grosser saal dienstag, den 22. februar 1955, 20.15 uhr 4. extrakonzert der tonhalle-gesellschaft

leitung carl schuricht solist wolfgang schneiderhan

beethoven ouverture zu «coriolan», op. 62 violinkonzert in d-dur, op. 61 siebente sinfonie in a-dur, op. 92

vorverkauf tonhalle-kasse, hug, jecklin, kuoni karten zu fr. 3.50 bis 9.50



