

A Simple Construction of the Golden Section

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Abstract. We construct the golden section by drawing 5 circular arcs.

We denote by $P(Q)$ the circle with P as center and PQ as radius. Figure 1 shows two circles $A(B)$ and $B(A)$ intersecting at C and D . The line AB intersects the circles again at E and F . The circles $A(F)$ and $B(E)$ intersect at two points X and Y . It is clear that C, D, X, Y are on a line. It is much more interesting to note that D divides the segment CX in the golden ratio, *i.e.*,

$$\frac{CD}{CX} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}.$$

This is easy to verify. If we assume AB of length 2, then $CD = 2\sqrt{3}$ and $CX = \sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3}$. From these,

$$\frac{CD}{CX} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}.$$

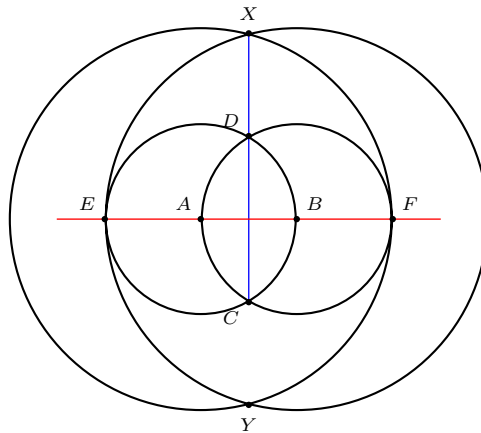


Figure 1

This shows that to construct three collinear points in golden section, we need four circles and one line. It is possible, however, to replace the line AB by a circle, say $C(D)$. See Figure 2. Thus, *the golden section can be constructed with compass only, in 5 steps.*

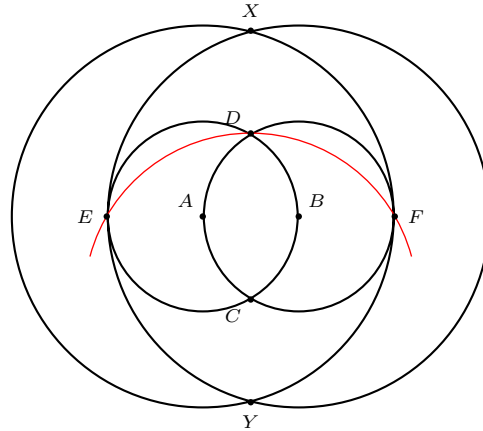


Figure 2

It is interesting to compare this with Figure 3 which also displays the golden section. See [1, p.105, note on 3.5(b)] and [2].¹ Here, ABC is an equilateral triangle. The line joining the midpoints D, E of two sides intersects the circumcircle at F . Then E divides DF in the golden section, *i.e.*,

$$\frac{DE}{DF} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}.$$

However, it is unlikely that this diagram can be constructed in fewer than 5 steps, using ruler and compass, or compass alone.

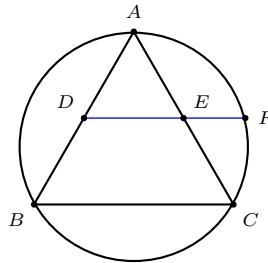


Figure 3

References

- [1] D. H. Fowler, *The Mathematics of Plato's Academy*, Oxford University Press, 1988.
- [2] G. Odom and J. van de Craats, Elementary Problem 3007, *American Math. Monthly*, 90 (1983) 482; solution, 93 (1986) 572.

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