Irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$: Yet Another Visual Proof

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Abstract. Another visual proof of the irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$.

Two identical right triangles intersect as shown in the figure resulting in a smaller right triangle which happens to be, as is easy to check, similar to the original ones.

Since $\overline{AE}$ and $\overline{CF}$ are parallel line segments, $\angle EAC = \angle ACF$. By symmetry, $\angle ACF = \angle DCE$ so that triangles $DCE$ and $CAE$ are similar. Moreover, $\angle ADB = \angle CDE$, but by similarity $\angle CDE = \angle ACE$. Since $\angle ACE = \angle CBG = \angle DBA$, it follows that triangle $ADB$ is isosceles.

The ratio of the lengths of the legs in the right triangles $ACE$ and $CDE$ is $(\overline{AO} + \overline{OE})/\overline{CE} = (\overline{OC} + \overline{OE})/\overline{OE} = \sqrt{2} + 1$. If $\sqrt{2}$ is rational, so is $\sqrt{2} + 1$, and thus $\overline{AE} = m$ and $\overline{CE} = n$ for some positive integers $m$, $n$. Since $ABD$ is
isosceles, then $DE = AE - AD = AE - AB = AE - 2CE = m - 2n$. This process may be repeated indefinitely, triggering an infinite decreasing sequence of positive integers $m > n > m - 2n > 5n - 2m > \cdots$. But this is impossible. Thus, $\sqrt{2}$ cannot be rational.

Reference


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