

The Mathematics of Origami

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This document develops the mathematics of origami using secondary-school mathematics. Equations of lines are given in the slope-intercept form $y = mx + b$.

Chapter 2 develops the mathematical formulas for the seven axioms and together with numerical examples. In the diagrams, given lines are solid, folds are dashed, auxiliary lines are dotted, and dotted arrows indicate the direction of folding the paper.

The fold operations can construct every length that can be constructed by straightedge and compass. Given a, b : $a + b, a - b, a \times b, a/b, \sqrt{a}$ can be constructed [5, Chapter 4].

Folding is more powerful because it can construct cube roots. Chapter 3 presents two methods for trisecting an arbitrary angle and Chapter refc.cube presents two methods for doubling a cube by computing $\sqrt[3]{2}$.

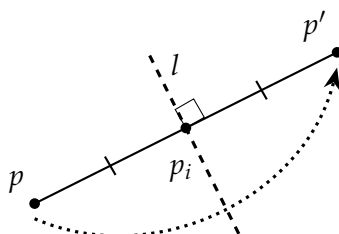
Chapter 5 explains Eduard Lill's geometric method for finding real roots of any polynomial; we will demonstrate the method for cubic polynomials. Chapter 6 presents Margharita P. Beloch's implementation of Lill's method using a fold.

Appendix A contains links to GeoGebra projects demonstrating the axioms. Appendix B derives trigonometric identities for tangents that may not be familiar. Appendix C explains the geometric definition of parabolas.

Definitions

Each axiom states that a *fold* exists that will place given points and lines onto points and lines, such that certain properties hold. The term fold comes from the origami operation of folding a piece of paper, but here it is used to refer the the line created by folding the paper.

Formal definitions are given in [6, Chapter 10]. The reader should be aware that, *by definition*, folds result in *reflections*. Given a point p , its reflection around a fold l results in a point p' , such that l is the perpendicular bisector of the line segment $\overline{pp'}$:

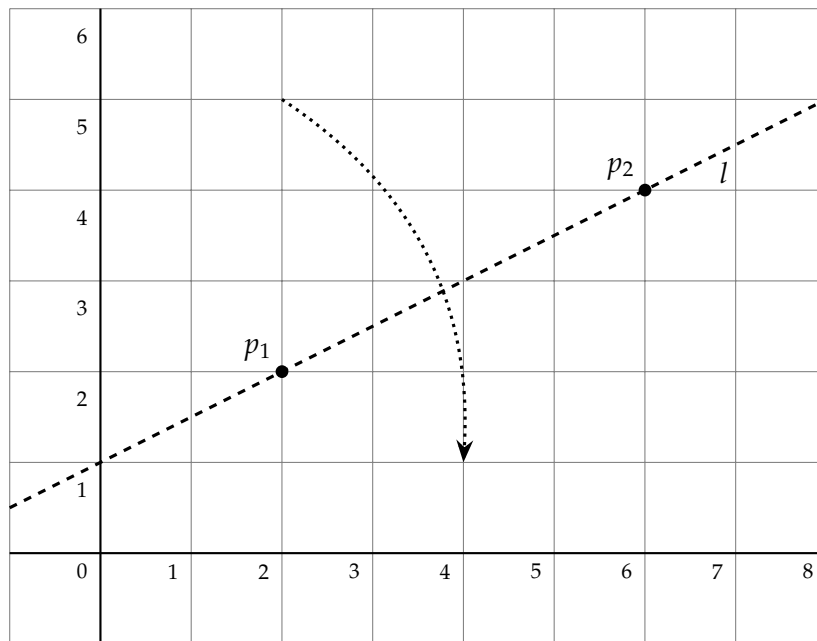


Chapter 2

Axioms

2.1 Axiom 1

Axiom Given two distinct points $p_1 = (x_1, y_1)$, $p_2 = (x_2, y_2)$, there is a unique fold l that passes through both of them.



Derivation of the equation of the fold

The equation of fold l is derived from the coordinates of p_1 and p_2 : the slope is the quotient of the differences of the coordinates and the intercept is derived from p_1 :

$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1). \quad (2.1)$$

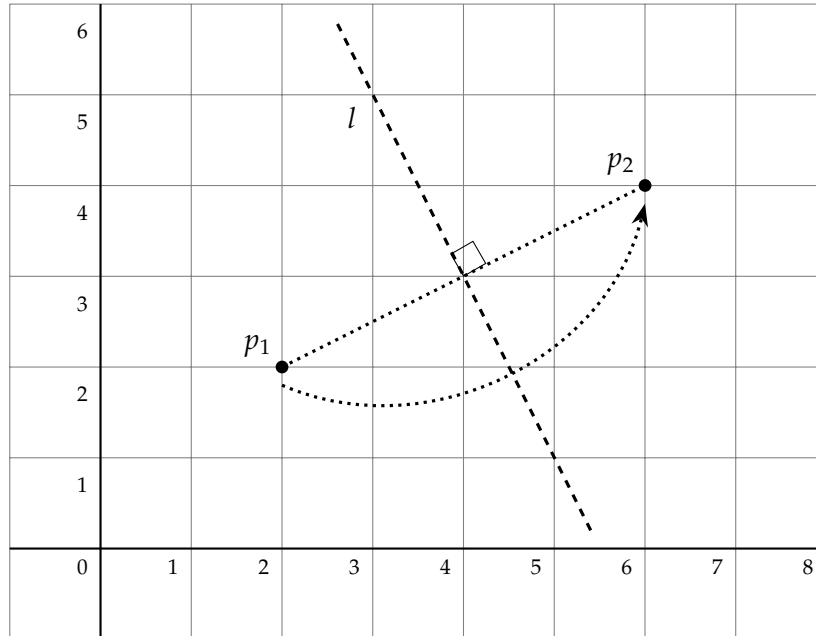
Example

Let $p_1 = (2, 2)$, $p_2 = (6, 4)$. The equation of l is:

$$\begin{aligned} y - 2 &= \frac{4 - 2}{6 - 2}(x - 2) \\ y &= \frac{1}{2}x + 1. \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Axiom 2

Axiom Given two distinct points $p_1 = (x_1, y_1)$, $p_2 = (x_2, y_2)$, there is a unique fold l that places p_1 onto p_2 .



Derivation of the equation of the fold

The line l is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{p_1p_2}$. Its slope is the negative inverse of the slope of the line connecting p_1 and p_2 . The line passes through the midpoint between the points:

$$y - \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = -\frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} \left(x - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \right). \quad (2.2)$$

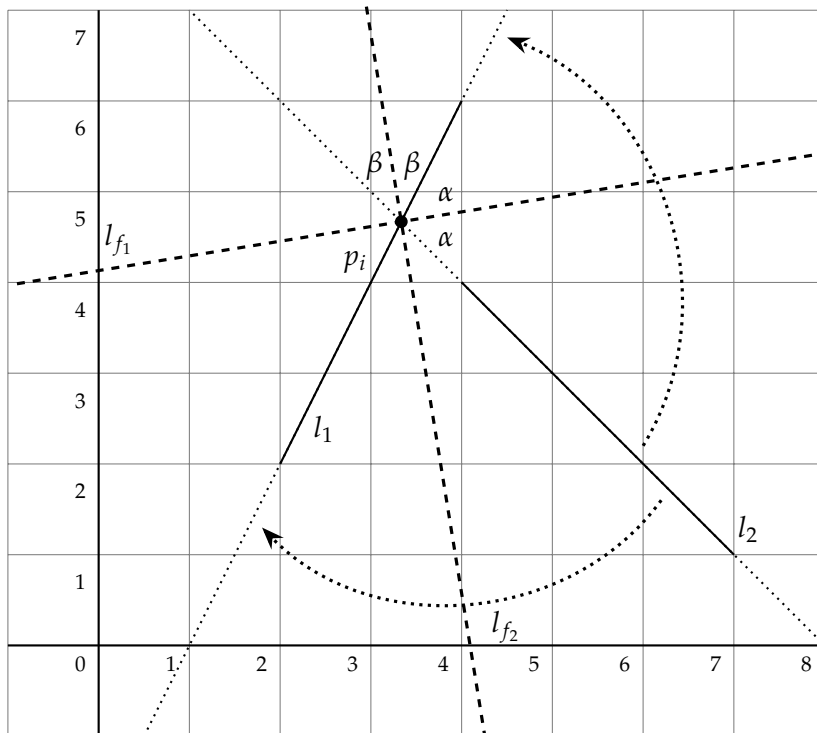
Example

Let $p_1 = (2, 2)$, $p_2 = (6, 4)$. The equation of l is:

$$\begin{aligned} y - \left(\frac{2+4}{2} \right) &= -\frac{6-2}{4-2} \left(x - \left(\frac{2+6}{2} \right) \right) \\ y &= -2x + 11. \end{aligned}$$

2.3 Axiom 3

Axiom Given two lines l_1 and l_2 , there is a fold l that places l_1 onto l_2 .



Derivation of the equation of the fold

If the lines are parallel, let l_1 be $y = mx + b_1$ and let l_2 be $y = mx + b_2$. The fold is the line parallel to l_1, l_2 and halfway between them $y = mx + \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2}$.

If the lines intersect, let l_1 be $y = m_1x + b_1$ and let l_2 be $y = m_2x + b_2$.

Derivation of the point of intersection

$p_i = (x_i, y_i)$, the point of intersection of the two lines, is:

$$m_1x_i + b_1 = m_2x_i + b_2$$

$$x_i = \frac{b_2 - b_1}{m_1 - m_2}$$

$$y_i = m_1x_i + b_1.$$

Example

Let l_1 be $y = 2x - 2$ and let l_2 be $y = -x + 8$. The point of intersection is:

$$x_i = \frac{8 - (-2)}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{10}{3} \approx 3.33$$

$$y_i = 2 \cdot \frac{10}{3} - 2 = \frac{14}{3} \approx 4.67.$$

Derivation of the equation of the slope of the angle bisector

The two lines form an angle at their point of intersection, actually, two pairs of vertical angles. The folds are the bisectors of these angles.

If the angle of line l_1 relative to the x -axis is θ_1 and the angle of line l_2 relative to the x -axis is θ_2 , then the fold is the line which makes an angle of $\theta_b = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$ with the x -axis. $\tan \theta_1 = m_1$ and $\tan \theta_2 = m_2$ are given and m_b , the slope of the angle bisector, is:

$$m_b = \tan \theta_b = \tan \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}.$$

The derivation requires the use of the following trigonometric identities:¹

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) &= \frac{\tan \alpha_1 + \tan \alpha_2}{1 - \tan \alpha_1 \tan \alpha_2} \\ \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}{\tan \alpha}.\end{aligned}$$

First derive m_s , the slope of $\theta_1 + \theta_2$:

$$m_s = \tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{1 - m_1 m_2}.$$

Then derive m_b , the slope of the angle bisector:

$$\begin{aligned}m_b &= \tan \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \\ &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}}{\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \\ &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + m_s^2}}{m_s}.\end{aligned}$$

Example For the lines $y = 2x - 2$ and $y = -x + 8$, the slope of the angle bisector is:

$$\begin{aligned}m_s &= \frac{2 + (-1)}{1 - (2 \cdot -1)} = \frac{1}{3} \\ m_b &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + (1/3)^2}}{1/3} = -3 \pm \sqrt{10} \approx -6.16, 0.162.\end{aligned}$$

¹The derivation of these identities is given in Appendix B, using the more familiar identities for sin and cos.

Derivation of the equation of the fold

Let us derive equation of the fold l_{f_1} with the positive slope; we know the coordinates of the intersection of the two lines $m_i = \left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{14}{3}\right)$:

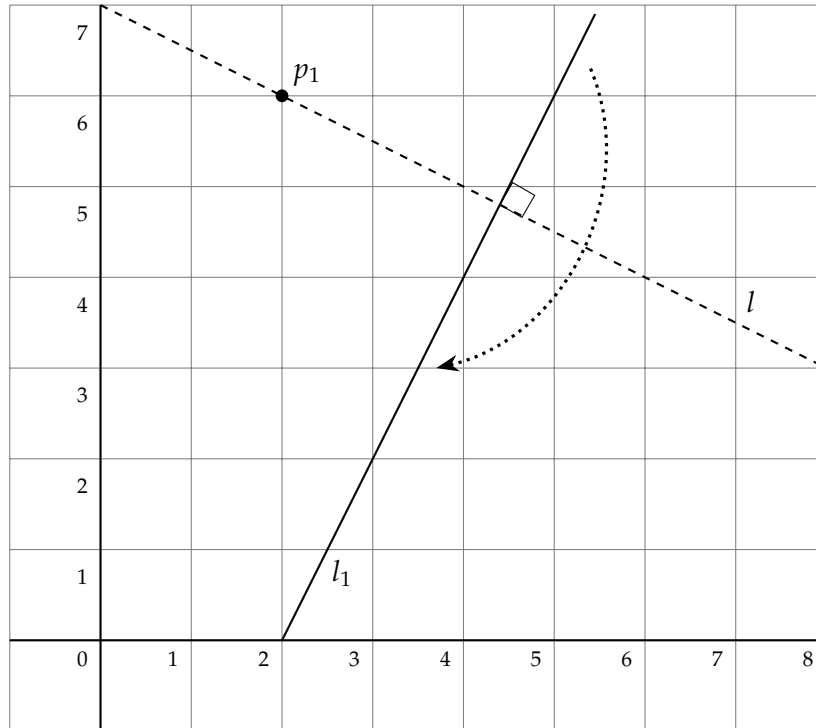
$$\frac{14}{3} = (-3 + \sqrt{10}) \cdot \frac{10}{3} + b$$

$$b = \frac{44 - 10\sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$y = (-3 + \sqrt{10})x + \frac{44 - 10\sqrt{10}}{3} \approx 0.162x + 4.13.$$

2.4 Axiom 4

Axiom Given a point p_1 and a line l_1 , there is a unique fold l perpendicular to l_1 that passes through point p_1 .



Derivation of the equation of the fold

Let l_1 be $y = m_1x + b_1$ and let $p_1 = (x_1, y_1)$. l is perpendicular to l_1 so its slope is $-\frac{1}{m_1}$. Since it passes through p_1 , we can compute the intercept b and write down its equation:

$$y_1 = -\frac{1}{m}x_1 + b$$

$$b = \frac{(my_1 + x_1)}{m}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{m}x + \frac{(my_1 + x_1)}{m}.$$

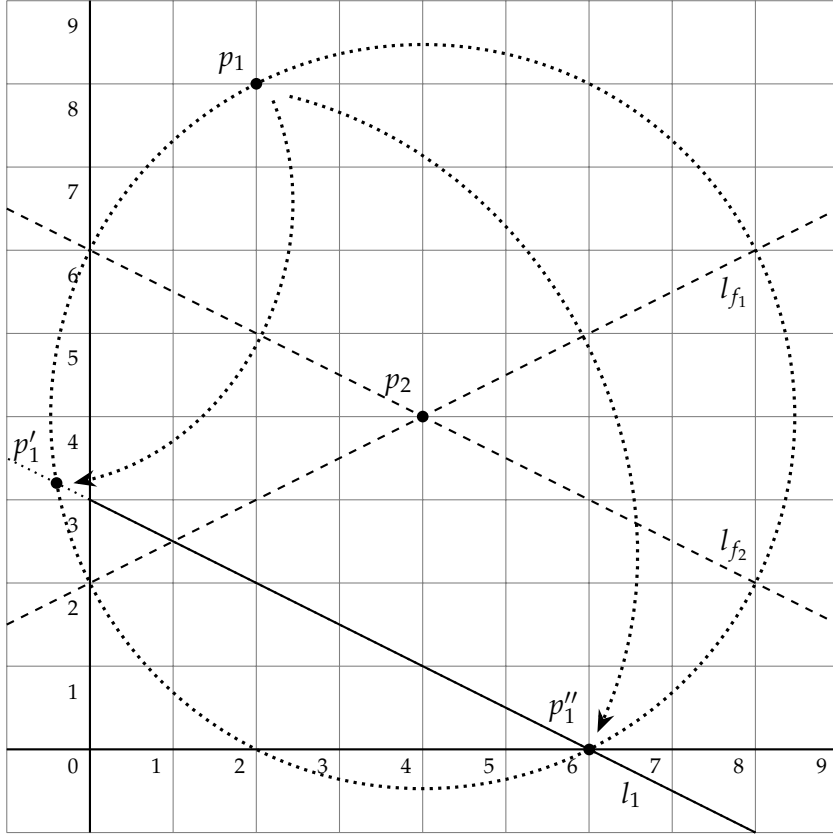
Example

Let $p_1 = (2, 6)$ and let l_1 be $y = 2x - 4$. The equation of the fold l is:

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2 \cdot 6 + 2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}x + 7.$$

2.5 Axiom 5

Axiom Given two points p_1, p_2 and a line l_1 , there is a fold l that places p_1 onto l_1 and passes through p_2 .



For a given pair of points and a line, there may be zero, one or two folds.

Derivation of the equations of the reflections

Let l be a fold through p_2 and p'_1 be the reflection of p_1 around l . The length of $\overline{p_1 p_2}$ equals the length of $\overline{p_2 p'_1}$. The locus of points at distance $p_1 p_2$ from p_2 is the circle centered at p_2 whose radius is the length of $\overline{p_1 p_2}$. The intersections of this circle with the line l_1 give the possible points p'_1 .

Let l_1 be $y = m_1 x + b_1$ and let $p_1 = (x_1, y_1)$, $p_2 = (x_2, y_2)$. The equation of the circle centered at p_2 with radius the length of $\overline{p_1 p_2}$ is:

$$(x - x_2)^2 + (y - y_2)^2 = r^2, \quad \text{where}$$

$$r^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2.$$

Substituting the equation of the line into the equation for the circle:

$$(x - x_2)^2 + ((m_1 x + b_1) - y_2)^2 = (x - x_2)^2 + (m_1 x + (b_1 - y_2))^2 = r^2,$$

we obtain a quadratic equation for the x -coordinates of the possible intersections:

$$x^2(1 + m_1^2) + 2(-x_2 + m_1b - m_1y_2)x + (x_2^2 + (b_1^2 - 2b_1y_2 + y_2^2) - r^2) = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

There will be at most two solutions $p'_1 = (x'_1, y'_1)$, $p''_1 = (x''_1, y''_1)$, where y'_1, y''_1 are obtained from $y = m_1x + b_1$ for $x = x'_1, x = x''_1$.

Example

Let $p_1 = (2, 8)$, $p_2 = (4, 4)$ and let l_1 be $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$. The equation of the circle is:

$$(x - 4)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = r^2 = (4 - 2)^2 + (4 - 8)^2 = 20.$$

Substitute the equation of the line into the equation of the circle and simplify to obtain a quadratic equation for the x -coordinates of the intersections (or use Equation 2.3):

$$\begin{aligned} (x - 4)^2 + \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \right) - 4 \right)^2 &= 20 \\ \frac{5}{4}x^2 - 7x - 3 &= 0 \\ 5x^2 - 28x - 12 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

This quadratic equation factors into $(5x + 2)$ and $(x - 6)$, giving two points of intersection:

$$p'_1 = \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{16}{5} \right) = (-0.4, 3.2), \quad p''_1 = (6, 0).$$

Derivation of the equations of the folds

The folds will be the perpendicular bisectors of $\overline{p_1p'_1}$ and $\overline{p_1p''_1}$. The equation of a perpendicular bisector is given by Equation 2.2, repeated here with for p'_1 :

$$y - \frac{y_1 + y'_1}{2} = -\frac{x'_1 - x_1}{y'_1 - y_1} \left(x - \frac{x_1 + x'_1}{2} \right). \quad (2.4)$$

Example

For $p_1 = (2, 8)$ and $p'_1 = \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{16}{5} \right)$, the equation of the fold l_{f_1} is:

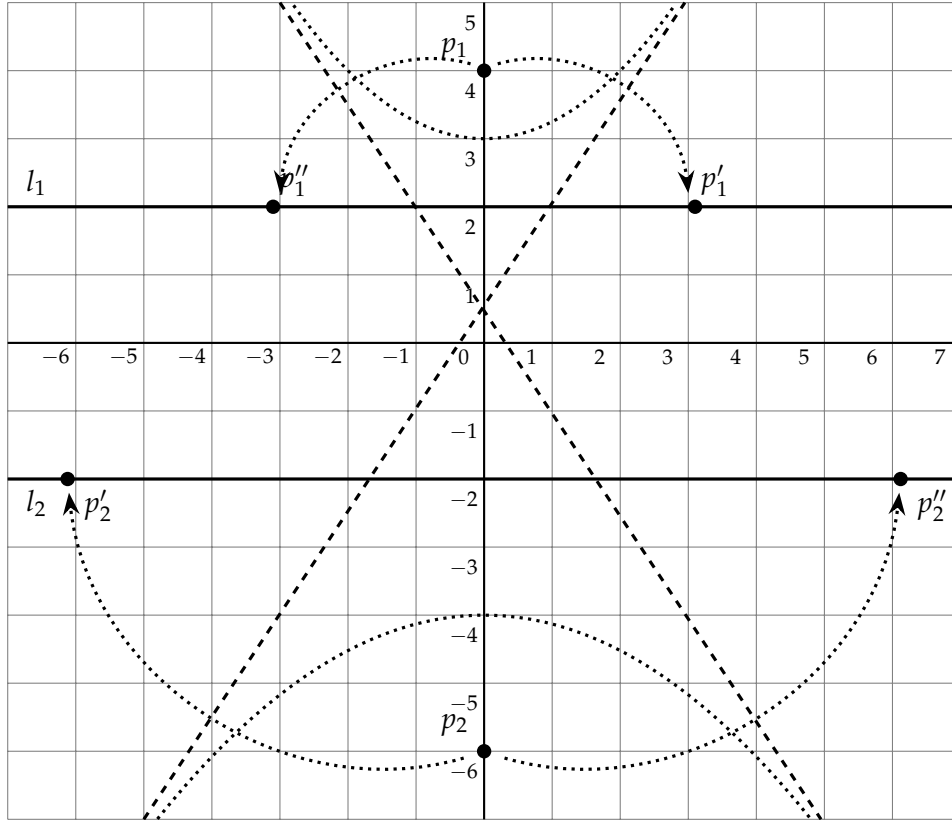
$$\begin{aligned} y - \frac{8 + (16/5)}{2} &= -\frac{(-2/5) - 2}{(16/5) - 8} \left(x - \frac{2 + (-2/5)}{2} \right) \\ y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + 6. \end{aligned}$$

For $p_1 = (2, 8)$ and $p''_1 = (6, 0)$, the equation of the fold l_{f_2} is:

$$\begin{aligned} y - \frac{8 + 0}{2} &= -\frac{6 - 2}{0 - 8} \left(x - \frac{2 + 6}{2} \right) \\ y &= \frac{1}{2}x + 2. \end{aligned}$$

2.6 Axiom 6

Axiom Given two points p_1 and p_2 and two lines l_1 and l_2 , there is a fold l that places p_1 onto l_1 and p_2 onto l_2 .



For a given pair of points and pair of lines, there may be zero, one, two or three folds.

A fold that places p_i onto l_i is a line such that the distance from p_i to the line is equal to the distance from l_i to the line. The locus of points that are equidistant from a point p_i and a line l_i is a parabola with focus p_i and directrix l_i . A fold is any line tangent to that parabola. A detailed justification of this claim is given in Appendix C.

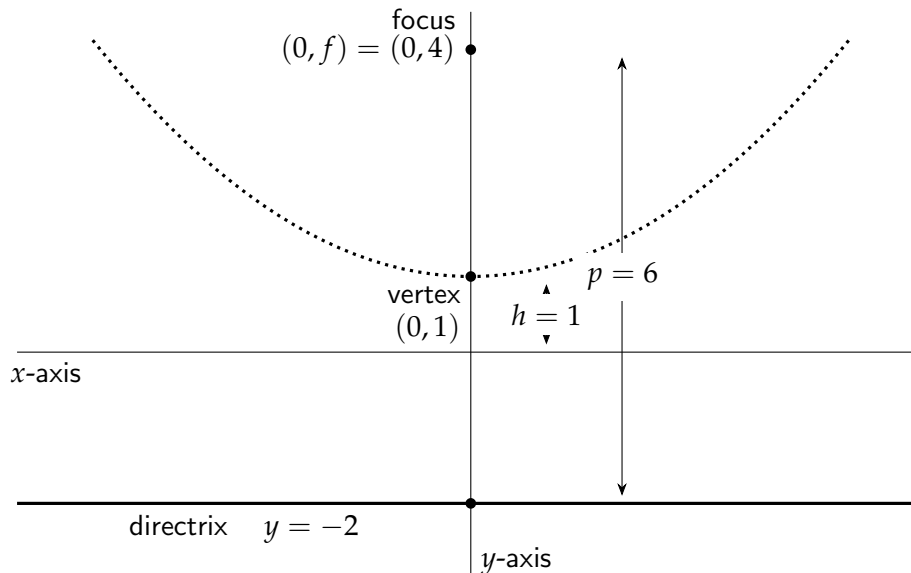
For a fold to simultaneously place p_1 onto l_1 and p_2 onto l_2 , it must be a tangent common to the two parabolas.

The formula for an arbitrary parabola is quite complex, so we limit the presentation to parabolas with the y -axis as the axis of symmetry. This is not a significant limitation because for any parabola there is a rigid motion that moves the parabola so that its axis of symmetry is the y -axis.

An example will also be given where one of the parabolas has the x -axis as its axis of symmetry.

Derivation of the equation a fold

Let $(0, f)$ be the focus of a parabola with directrix $y = d$. Define $p = f - d$, the signed length of the line segment between the focus and the directrix.² If the vertex of the parabola is on the x -axis, the equation of the parabola is $y = \frac{x^2}{2p}$. To move the parabola up or down the y -axis so that its vertex is at $(0, h)$, add h to the equation of the parabola: $y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + h$.



Define $a = 2ph$ so that the equation of the parabola is:

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{a}{2p}$$

$$x^2 - 2py + a = 0.$$

The equation of the parabola in the diagram above is:

$$x^2 - 2 \cdot 6y + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 12y + 12 = 0.$$

Substitute the equation of an *arbitrary* line $y = mx + b$ into the equation for the parabola to obtain an equation for the points of intersection of the line and the parabola:

$$x^2 - 2p(mx + b) + a = 0$$

$$x^2 + (-2mp)x + (-2pb + a) = 0.$$

The line will be tangent to the parabola iff this quadratic equation has *exactly one* solution iff its discriminant is zero:

$$(-2mp)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2pb + a) = 0,$$

²We have been using the notation p_i for points; the use of p here might be confusing but it is the standard notation. The formal name for p is one-half the *latus rectum*.

which simplifies to:

$$m^2 p^2 + 2pb - a = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

This is the equation with variable m for the slopes of tangents to the parabola. There are an infinite number of tangents because for each m , there is some b that makes the line a tangent by moving it up or down.

To obtain the common tangents to both parabolas, the equations for the two parabolas have two unknowns and can be solved for m and b .

Example

Parabola 1: focus $(0, 4)$, directrix $y = 2$, vertex $(0, 3)$, $p = 2$, $a = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 12$. The equation of the parabola is:

$$x^2 - 2 \cdot 2y + 12 = 0.$$

Substituting into Equation 2.5 and simplifying:

$$m^2 + b - 3 = 0.$$

Parabola 2: focus $(0, -4)$, directrix $y = -2$, vertex $(0, -3)$, $p = -2$, $a = 2 \cdot -2 \cdot -3 = 12$. The equation of the parabola is:

$$x^2 - 2 \cdot (-2)y + 12 = 0.$$

Substituting into Equation 2.5 and simplifying:

$$m^2 - b - 3 = 0.$$

The solutions of the two equations:

$$m^2 + b - 3 = 0$$

$$m^2 - b - 3 = 0,$$

are $m = \pm\sqrt{3} \approx \pm 1.73$ and $b = 0$. There are two common tangents that are the folds:

$$y = \sqrt{3}x, \quad y = -\sqrt{3}x.$$

Example

Parabola 1 is unchanged.

Parabola 2: focus $(0, -6)$, directrix $y = -2$, vertex $(0, -4)$, $p = -4$, $a = 2 \cdot -4 \cdot -4 = 32$. The equation of the parabola is:

$$x^2 - 2 \cdot (-4)y + 32 = 0.$$

Substituting into Equation 2.5 and simplifying:

$$2m^2 - b - 4 = 0.$$

The solutions of the two equations:

$$m^2 + b - 3 = 0$$

$$2m^2 - b - 4 = 0,$$

are $m = \pm\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} \approx \pm 1.53$ and $b = \frac{2}{3}$. There are two common tangents that are folds:

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}x + \frac{2}{3}, \quad y = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}x + \frac{2}{3}.$$

Example

Let us now define a parabola whose axis of symmetry is the x -axis.

Parabola 1 is unchanged.

Parabola 2: focus $(4, 0)$, directrix $x = 2$, vertex $(3, 0)$, $p = 2$, $a = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 12$. The equation of the parabola is:

$$y^2 - 4x + 12 = 0.$$

Note that this is an equation with x and y^2 instead of x^2 and y , so we can't use Equation 2.5 and we must perform the derivation again.

Substitute the equation for a line:

$$(mx + b)^2 - 4x + 12 = 0$$

$$m^2x^2 + (2mb - 4)x + (b^2 + 12) = 0,$$

set the discriminant equal to zero and simplify:

$$(2mb - 4)^2 - 4m^2(b^2 + 12) = 0$$

$$-3m^2 - mb + 1 = 0.$$

If we try to solve the two equations:

$$m^2 + b - 3 = 0$$

$$-3m^2 - mb + 1 = 0,$$

we obtain a cubic equation with variable m :

$$m^3 - 3m^2 - 3m + 1 = 0. \tag{2.6}$$

Since a cubic equation has at most three (real) solutions, there can be zero, one, two or three common tangents.

The formula for solving cubic equations is quite complicated, so I used a calculator on the internet and obtained three solutions:

$$m = 3.73, m = -1, m = 0.27.$$

Choosing $m = 0.27$, $b = 3 - m^2 = 2.93$, and the equation of the fold is:

$$y = 0.27x + 2.93.$$

From the form of Equation 2.6, we might guess that 1 or -1 is a root:

$$1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 1 = -4$$

$$(-1)^3 - 3 \cdot (-1)^2 - 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 = 0.$$

Divide Equation 2.6 by $m - (-1) = m + 1$ to obtain the quadratic equation $m^2 - 4m + 1$ whose roots are $2 \pm \sqrt{3} \approx 3.73, 0.27$.

Derivation of the equations of the reflections

For clarity, we derive the position of the reflection $p'_1 = (x'_1, y'_1)$ of $p_1 = (x_1, y_1)$ around some tangent line l_t whose equation is $y = m_t x + b_t$. The derivation is identical for any tangent and for p_2 .

To reflect p_1 around l_t , we find the line l_p with equation $y = m_p x + b_p$ that is perpendicular to l_t and passes through p_1 ;

$$y = -\frac{1}{m_t}x + b_p$$

$$y_1 = -\frac{1}{m_t}x_1 + b_p$$

$$y = \frac{-x}{m_t} + \left(y_1 + \frac{x_1}{m_t}\right).$$

Next we find the intersection $p_t = (x_t, y_t)$ of l_t and l_p :

$$m_t x_t + b_t = \frac{-x_t}{m_t} + \left(y_1 + \frac{x_1}{m_t}\right)$$

$$x_t = \frac{\left(y_1 + \frac{x_1}{m_t} - b_t\right)}{\left(m_t + \frac{1}{m_t}\right)}$$

$$y_t = m_t x_t + b_t.$$

The reflection p'_1 is easy to derive because the intersection p_t is the midpoint between p_1 and its reflection p'_1 :

$$x_t = \frac{x_1 + x'_1}{2}, \quad y_t = \frac{y_1 + y'_1}{2}$$

$$x'_1 = 2x_t - x_1, \quad y'_1 = 2y_t - y_1.$$

Example

$p_1 = (0, 4)$, l_1 is $y = \sqrt{3}x$:

$$x_t = \frac{\left(4 + \frac{0}{\sqrt{3}} - 0\right)}{\left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} = \sqrt{3}$$

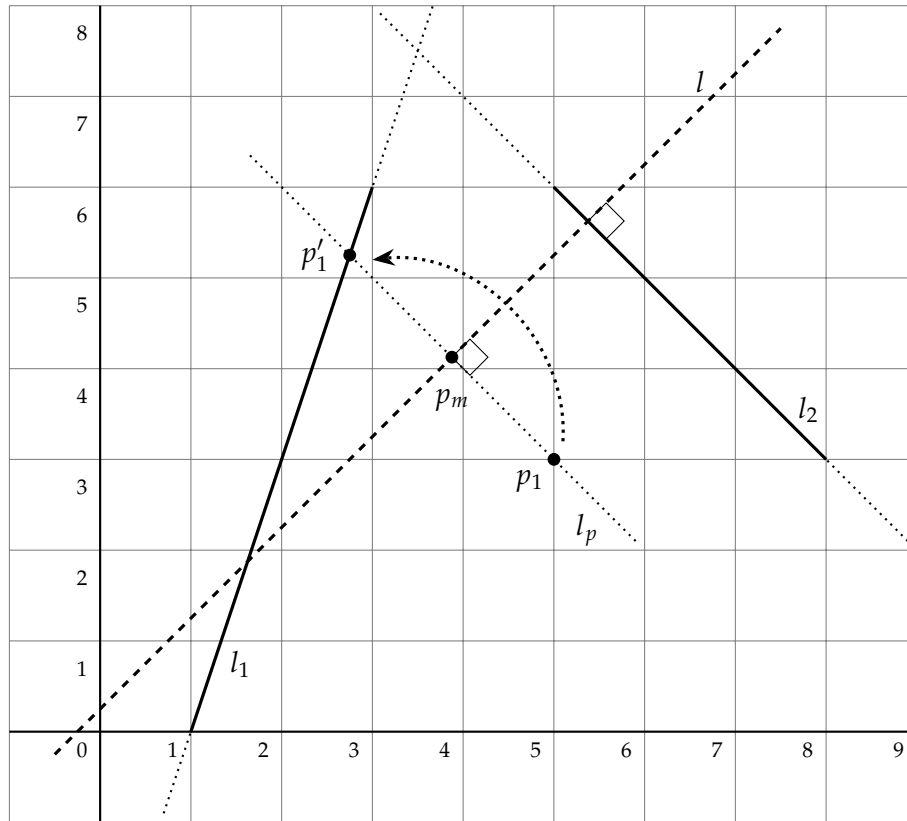
$$y_t = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3} + 0 = 3$$

$$x'_1 = 2x_t - x_1 = 2\sqrt{3} - 0 = 2\sqrt{3} \approx 3.46$$

$$y'_1 = 2y_t - y_1 = 2 \cdot 3 - 4 = 2.$$

2.7 Axiom 7

Axiom Given one point p_1 and two lines l_1 and l_2 , there is a fold l that places p_1 onto l_1 and is perpendicular to l_2 .



Derivation of the equation of the fold

Let $p_1 = (x_1, y_1)$, let l_1 be $y = m_1x + b_1$ and let l_2 be $y = m_2x + b_2$.

Since the fold l is perpendicular to l_2 , and the line l_p containing $\overline{p_1p'_1}$ is perpendicular to l , it follows that l_p parallel to l_2 :

$$y = m_2x + b_p.$$

l_p passes through p_1 so $y_1 = m_2x_1 + b_p$ and its equation is:

$$y = m_2x + (y_1 - m_2x_1).$$

$p'_1 = (x'_1, y'_1)$, the reflection of p_1 around the fold l , is the intersection of l_1 and l_p :

$$m_1x'_1 + b_1 = m_2x'_1 + (y_1 - m_2x_1)$$

$$x'_1 = \frac{y_1 - m_2x_1 - b_1}{m_1 - m_2}$$

$$y'_1 = m_1x'_1 + b_1.$$

The midpoint $p_m = (x_m, y_m)$ of l_p is on the fold l :

$$(x_m, y_m) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x'_1}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y'_1}{2} \right).$$

The equation of the fold l is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{p_1 p'_1}$. First compute the intercept of l which passes through p_m :

$$y_m = -\frac{1}{m_2}x_m + b_m$$

$$b_m = y_m + \frac{x_m}{m_2}.$$

The equation of the fold l is:

$$y = -\frac{1}{m_2}x + \left(y_m + \frac{x_m}{m_2} \right).$$

Example

Let $p_1 = (5, 3)$, let l_1 be $y = 3x - 3$ and let l_2 be $y = -x + 11$.

$$x'_1 = \frac{3 - (-1) \cdot 5 - (-3)}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$y'_1 = 3 \cdot \frac{11}{4} + (-3) = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$p_m = \left(\frac{5 + \frac{11}{4}}{2}, \frac{3 + \frac{21}{4}}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{31}{8}, \frac{33}{8} \right).$$

The equation of the fold l is:

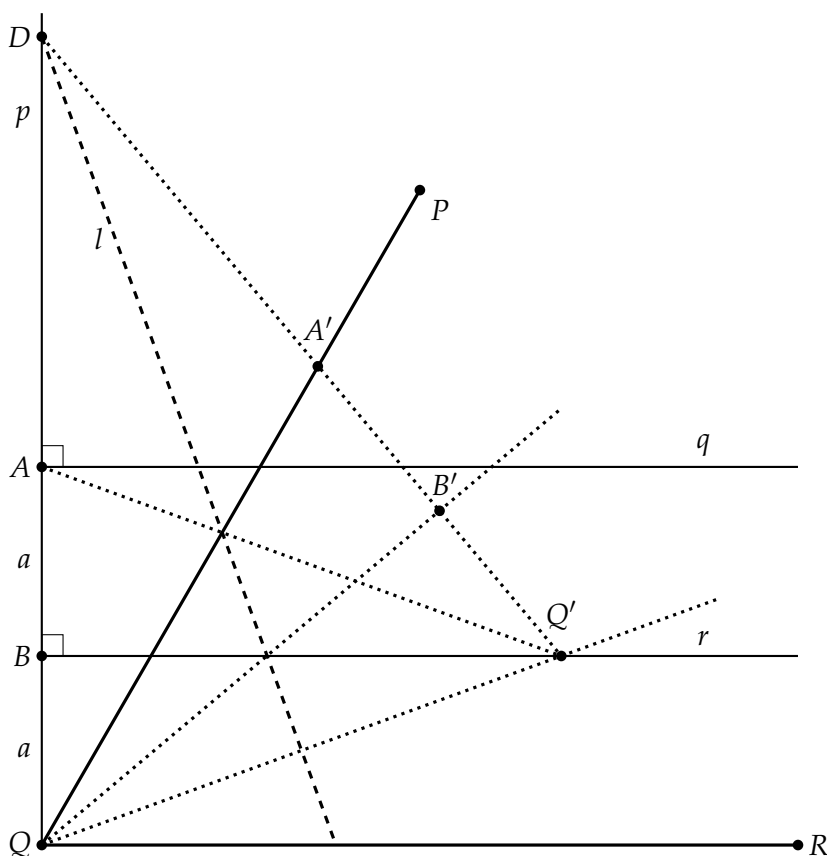
$$y = -\frac{1}{-1} \cdot x + \left(\frac{33}{8} + \frac{\frac{31}{8}}{-1} \right) = x + \frac{1}{4}.$$

Chapter 3

Trisecting an Angle

3.1 Abe's trisection of an angle

3.1.1 The construction

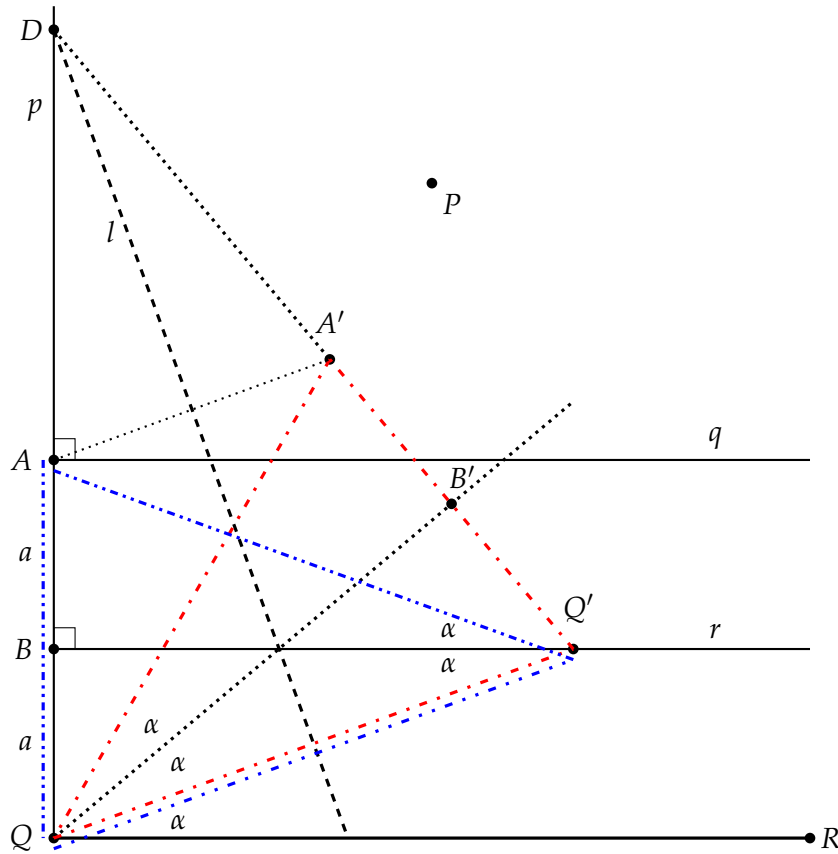


Given the acute angle $\angle PQR$, let p be the perpendicular to \overline{QR} at Q . Let q be a perpendicular to p that intersects \overline{PQ} and let r be the perpendicular to p that is halfway between Q and A . r intersects p at point B .

Using Axiom 6, construct a fold l that places A at A' on \overline{PQ} and Q at Q' on r . Let B' be the reflection of B around l .

Draw the lines $\overline{QB'}$ and $\overline{QQ'}$. We claim that $\angle PQB'$, $\angle B'QQ'$ and $\angle Q'QR$ are a trisection of $\angle PQR$.

3.1.2 First proof



Since A', B', Q' are all reflections around the same line l , they are all on one line $\overline{DQ'}$. By construction, $\overline{AB} = \overline{BQ}$, $\overline{BQ'}$ is perpendicular to AQ and $\overline{BQ'}$ is a common side, so $\triangle ABQ' \cong \triangle BQ'Q$ by side-angle-side. Therefore, $\angle AQ'B = \angle QQ'B = \alpha$, since $\overline{Q'B}$ is the perpendicular bisector of the isosceles triangle $\triangle AQ'Q$.

By alternating interior angles, $\angle Q'QR = \angle QQ'B = \alpha$.

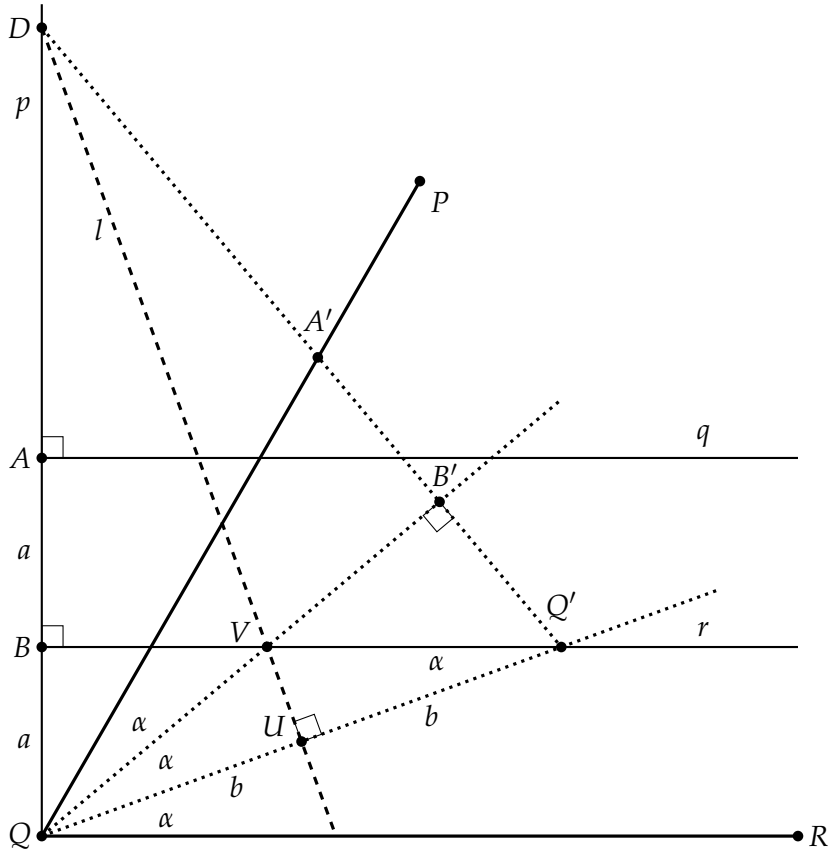
By reflection, $\triangle AQ'Q \cong \triangle A'QQ'$.¹

The fold l is the perpendicular bisector of both $\overline{AA'}$ and $\overline{QQ'}$; drop perpendiculars from A and A' to $\overline{QQ'}$; then $\overline{AQ} = \overline{A'Q'}$ follows by congruent right triangles. $\overline{AA'Q'Q}$ is an isosceles trapezoid so its diagonals are equal $\overline{AQ'} = \overline{A'Q}$.

Therefore, $\overline{QB'}$, the reflection of $\overline{Q'B}$, is the perpendicular bisector of an isosceles triangle and $\angle A'QB' = \angle Q'QB' = \angle QQ'B = \alpha$.

¹The two triangles have been emphasized using different patterns of dashes and dots, as well as using color.

3.1.3 Second proof

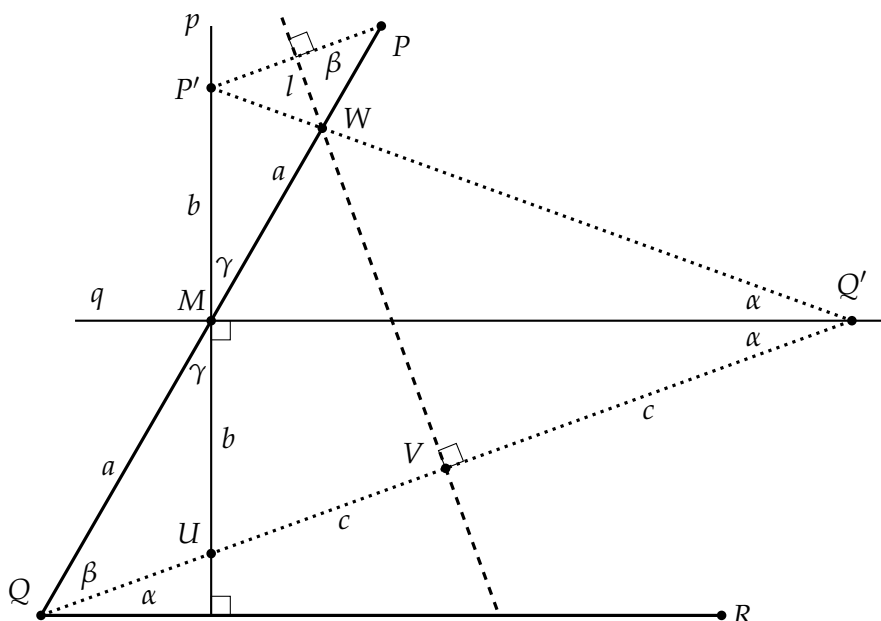


Since l is a fold, it is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{QQ'}$. Denote the intersection of t with $\overline{QQ'}$ by U , and its intersection with $\overline{QB'}$ by V . $\triangle VUQ \cong \triangle VUQ'$ by side-angle-side since \overline{VU} is a common side. $\angle VQU = \angle VQ'U = \alpha$ and then $\angle Q'QR = \angle VQ'U = \alpha$ by alternating interior angles.

As in Proof 1, A', B', Q' are all reflections around l , so they are all on one line $\overline{DQ'}$, and $\overline{A'B'} = \overline{AB} = \overline{BQ} = \overline{B'Q'} = a$. Then $\triangle A'B'Q = \triangle Q'B'Q$ and $\angle A'QB' = \angle Q'QB' = \alpha$.

3.2 Martin's trisection of an angle

3.2.1 The construction



Given the acute angle $\angle PQR$, let M be the midpoint of \overline{PQ} . Construct p the perpendicular to \overline{QR} through M and construct q perpendicular to p through M . q is parallel to \overline{QR} .

Using Axiom 6, construct a fold l that places P at P' on p and Q at Q' on q . More than one fold may be possible; choose the one that intersects \overline{PM} .

Draw the lines $\overline{PP'}$ and $\overline{QQ'}$. They are bisected by the fold. Denote the intersection of $\overline{QQ'}$ with p by U and its intersection with l by V . Draw $P'Q'$.

3.2.2 Proof

By alternate interior angles $\angle Q'QR = \angle MQ'Q$. Since l is the perpendicular bisector of both PP' and QQ' , $PP' \parallel QQ'$, and by alternate interior angles $\angle P'PQ = \angle PQQ' = \beta$.

$\triangle QMU \cong \triangle PMP'$ by angle-side-angle: M is the midpoint of \overline{PQ} so $\overline{QM} = \overline{MP} = a$; we have shown that $\angle P'PM = \angle MQU = \beta$; $\angle QMU = \angle PMP'$ are vertical angles. Therefore, $\overline{P'M} = \overline{MU} = b$.

$\triangle P'MQ' \cong \triangle UMQ'$ by side-angle-side: we have shown that $\overline{P'M} = \overline{MU} = b$; the angles at M are right angles; $\overline{MQ'}$ is a common side. Since the altitude of the isosceles triangle $\triangle P'Q'U$ is the bisector of $\angle P'Q'U$, $\angle P'Q'M = \angle UQ'M = \alpha$.

$\triangle QWV \cong \triangle SWV$ by side-angle-side: $\overline{QV} = \overline{VQ'} = c$; the angles at V are right angles since l is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{QQ'}$; \overline{VW} is a common side. Therefore, $\angle WQV = \beta = \angle WQ'V = 2\alpha$. We have $\angle PQR = \beta + \alpha = 2\alpha + \alpha = 3\alpha$ so $\overline{QQ'}$ trisects $\angle PQR$.

Chapter 4

Doubling a Cube

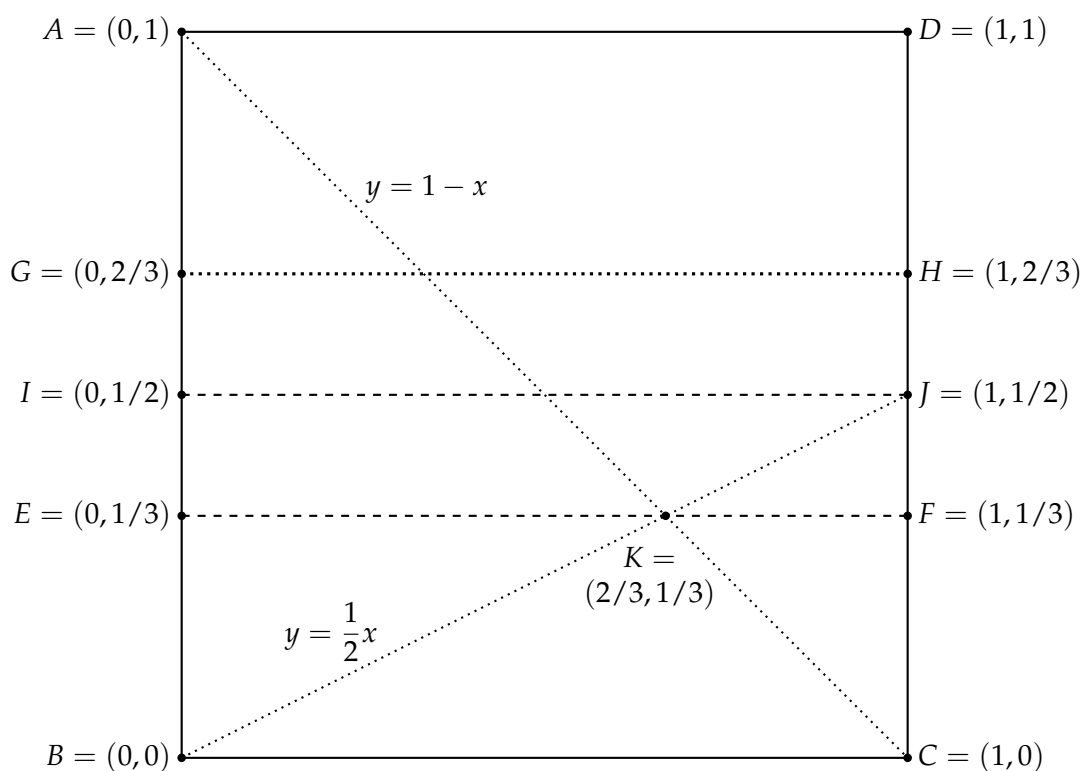
4.1 Messer's doubling of a cube

A cube of volume V has sides of length $\sqrt[3]{V}$. The volume of a cube with twice the volume is $2 \cdot V$, so we need to construct the length $\sqrt[3]{2 \cdot V} = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{V}$. If we can construct $\sqrt[3]{2}$, we can multiply by the given length $\sqrt[3]{V}$ to double the cube.

4.1.1 Dividing a length into thirds

Lang [4] shows efficient constructs for obtaining rational fractions of the length of the side of a square (piece of paper). Here, we need to divide the side of the square into thirds.

First, fold in half to locate the point $J = (1, 1/2)$. Next, draw the lines \overline{AC} and \overline{BJ} .



The coordinates of their point of intersection K is obtained by solving the two equations:

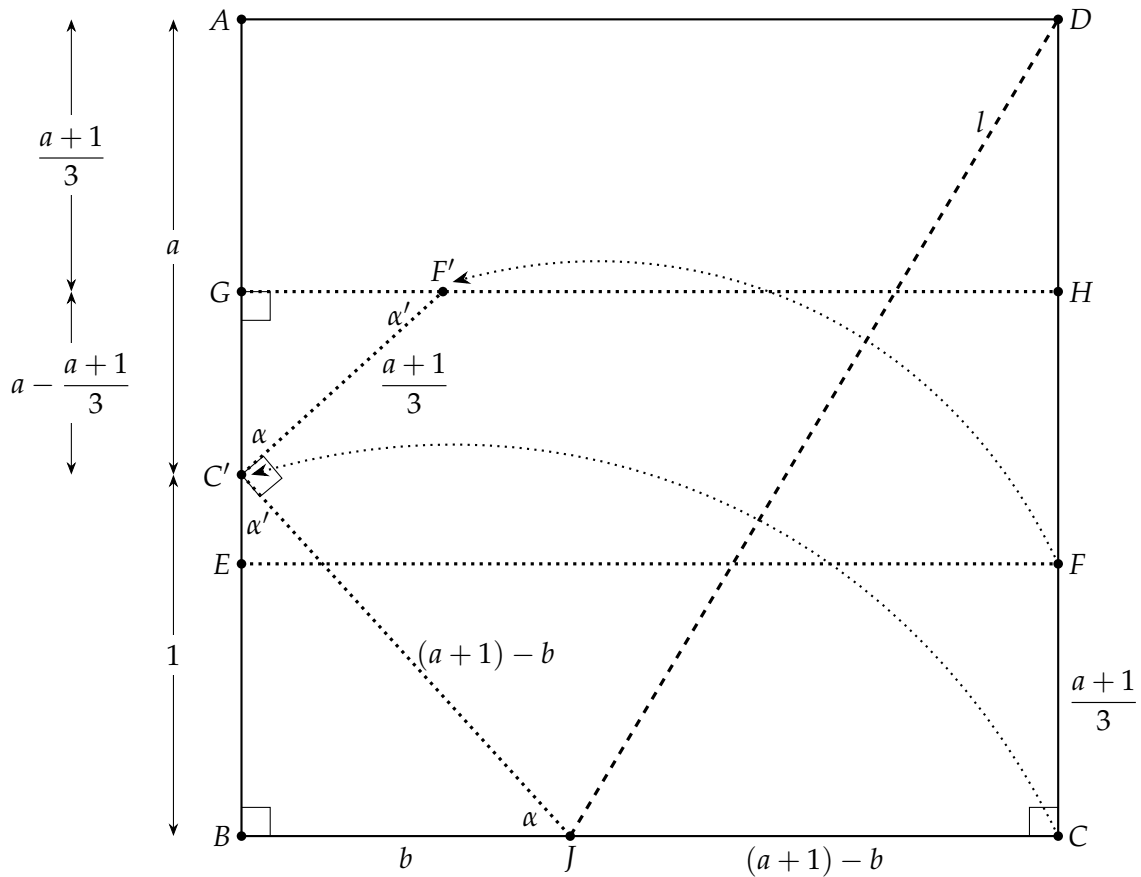
$$y = 1 - x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x.$$

The result is $x = 2/3, y = 1/3$.

Construct the line \overline{EF} perpendicular to \overline{AB} that goes K , and construct the reflection \overline{GH} of \overline{BC} around \overline{EF} . The side of the square has now been divided into thirds.

4.1.2 Computing $\sqrt[3]{2}$



Label the side of the square by $a + 1$. We will show that $a = \sqrt[3]{2}$.

Using Axiom 6 place C at C' on \overline{AB} and F at F' on \overline{GH} . Denote by J the point intersection of the fold with \overline{BC} and denote by b the length of \overline{BJ} . The length of \overline{JC} is $(a + 1) - b$.

When the fold is performed, the line segment \overline{JC} is reflected onto the line segment $\overline{C'J}$ of the same length, and \overline{CF} is folded onto the line segment $\overline{C'F'}$ of the same length. A simple computation shows that the length of $\overline{GC'}$ is $a - \frac{a+1}{3} = \frac{2a-1}{3}$. Finally, since $\angle FCJ$ is a right angle, so is $\angle F'C'J$.

$\triangle C'BJ$ is a right triangle so by Pythagoras's theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} 1^2 + b^2 &= ((a+1) - b)^2 \\ &= a^2 + 2a + 1 - 2(a+1)b + b^2 \\ 0 &= a^2 + 2a - 2(a+1)b \\ b &= \frac{a^2 + 2a}{2(a+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

$\angle GC'F' + \angle F'C'J + \angle JC'B = 180^\circ$ since they form the straight line \overline{GB} . Denote $\angle GC'F'$ by α .

$$\angle JC'B = 180^\circ - \angle F'C'J - \angle GC'F' = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \angle GC'F' = 90^\circ - \angle GC'F' = 90^\circ - \alpha,$$

which we denote by α' . The triangles $\triangle C'BJ$, $\triangle F'GC'$ are right triangles, so $\angle C'JB = \alpha$ and $\angle C'F'G = \alpha'$. Therefore, the triangles are similar and we have:

$$\frac{b}{(a+1) - b} = \frac{\frac{2a-1}{3}}{\frac{a+1}{3}}.$$

Substituting for b :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{a^2 + 2a}{2(a+1)}}{(a+1) - \frac{a^2 + 2a}{2(a+1)}} &= \frac{2a-1}{a+1} \\ \frac{a^2 + 2a}{a^2 + 2a + 2} &= \frac{2a-1}{a+1} \end{aligned}$$

Simplifying results in $a^3 = 2$, $a = \sqrt[3]{2}$.

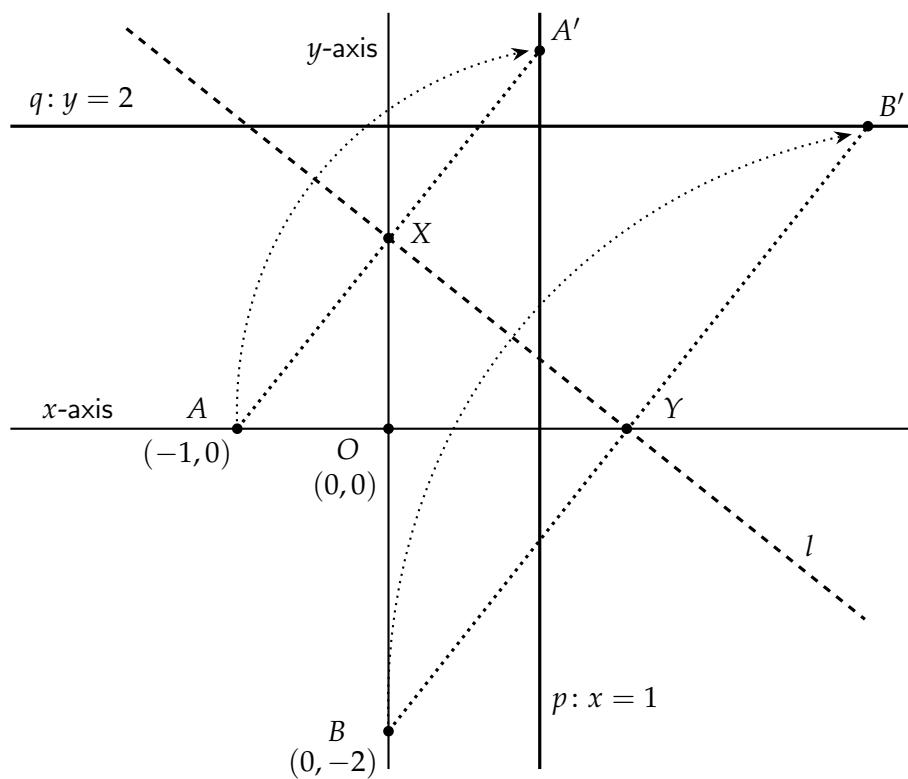
4.2 Beloch's doubling of a cube

In 1936 Margharita P. Beloch was the first to formalize Axiom 6 (often called the *Beloch fold*) and to show that it could be used to solve cubic equations. Here we give her construction for doubling the cube. The construction is treated in more detail in Chapters 5, 6.

4.2.1 The construction

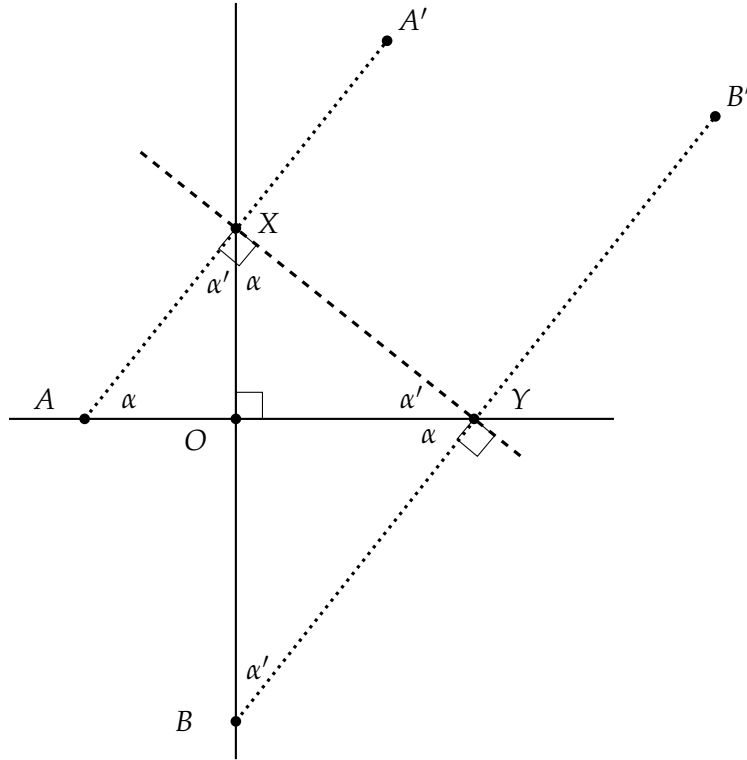
Place point A at $(-1, 0)$ and point B at $(0, -2)$. Let p be the line with equation $x = 1$ and let q be the line with equation $y = 2$.

Using Axiom 6 construct a fold l that places A at A' on p and B at B' on q . Denote the intersection of the fold and the y -axis by X and the intersection of the fold and x -axis by Y .



4.2.2 Proof

Let us extract a simplified diagram:



The fold is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AA'}$ and $\overline{BB'}$. Therefore, $\angle AXO$ and $\angle XYB$ are right angles and $\overline{AA'}$ is parallel to $\overline{BB'}$. By alternate interior angles $\angle XAO = \angle BYO = \alpha$. If an acute angle in a right triangle is α , the other acute angle must be $90^\circ - \alpha$, which we denote α' . The labeling of the angles in all the triangles in the diagram follows immediately.

We have three similar triangles $\triangle AOX \sim \triangle XOY \sim \triangle YOB$. $\overline{OA} = 1$, $\overline{OB} = 2$ are given, so:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\overline{OX}}{\overline{OA}} &= \frac{\overline{OY}}{\overline{OX}} = \frac{\overline{OB}}{\overline{OY}} \\ \frac{\overline{OX}}{1} &= \frac{\overline{OY}}{\overline{OX}} = \frac{2}{\overline{OY}} \\ \overline{OX}^2 &= \overline{OY} = \frac{2}{\overline{OX}}, \end{aligned}$$

resulting in $\overline{OX}^3 = 2$ and $\overline{OX} = \sqrt[3]{2}$.

Chapter 5

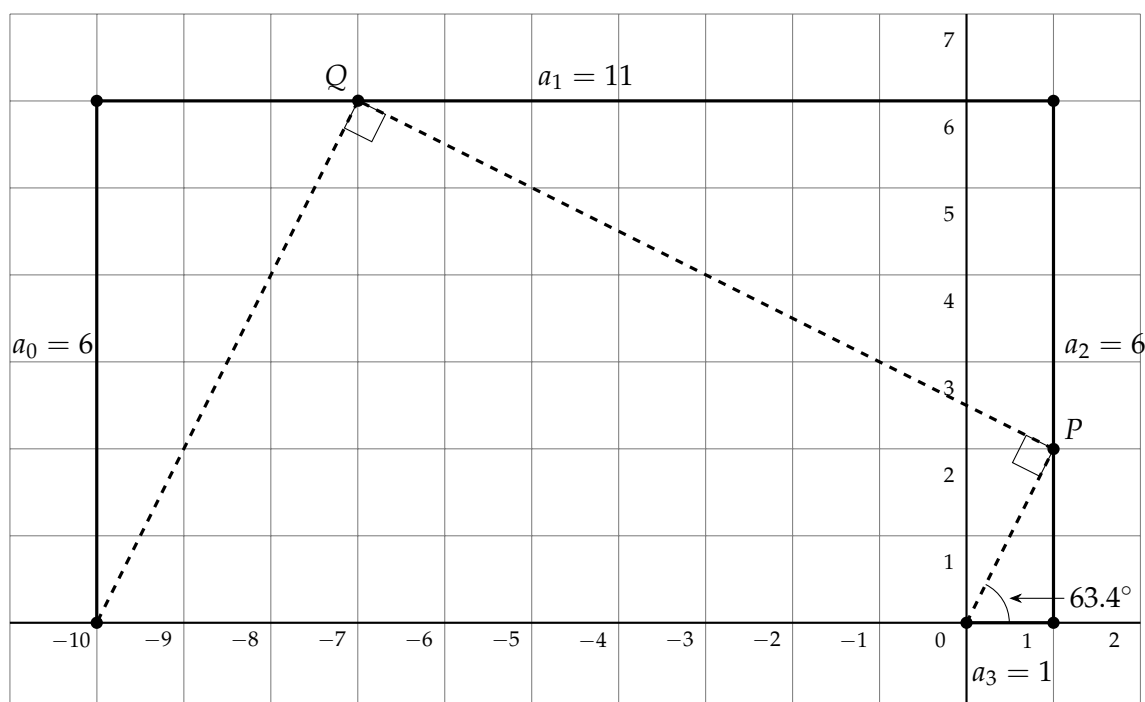
Lill's Method for Finding Roots

5.1 Magic

Construct a path consisting of four line segments $\{a_3, a_2, a_1, a_0\}$ of lengths:

$$\{a_3 = 1, a_2 = 6, a_1 = 11, a_0 = 6\},$$

starting from the origin, first along the x -axis and turning 90° counterclockwise between segments. Construct a second path as follows: draw a line from the origin at an angle of 63.4° and mark its intersection with a_2 by P . Turn left 90° , draw a line and mark its intersection with a_1 by Q . Turn left 90° once again, draw a line and note that it intersects the end of the first path at $(-10, 0)$.



Let $p(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$. Compute $\tan 63.4^\circ = 2$, the tangent of the angle at the start of the first path. Then:

$$p(-\tan 63.4^\circ) = (-2)^3 + 6(-2)^2 + 11(-2) + 6 = 0.$$

Congratulations! You have found a root of the cubic polynomial $x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$.

5.2 Introduction

This example demonstrates a method discovered by Eduard Lill in 1867 for graphically finding the real roots of any polynomial [2, 3, 8]. We limit the presentation to cubic polynomials.

Clearly, this is not an algebraic method of computing roots of cubic equations; in the example, we are essentially verifying that -2 is a root. Lill's method has seen renewed interest because it can be implemented using origami [3].

In Sections 5.3–5.4 we continue the initial example to find additional roots and to show that if an angle α is such that $-\tan \alpha$ is *not* a root, then the construction doesn't work.

Section 5.5 presents the full specification of Lill's method. Some of the description may be difficult to understand, but will be clarified when demonstrated by additional examples in Sections 5.6, 5.7, 5.8. Since Lill's method can find a real root of any cubic polynomial, it can be used to trisect an angle. Since it can find $\sqrt[3]{2}$ as a root of $x^3 - 2$, it can double a cube as shown in Section 5.9.

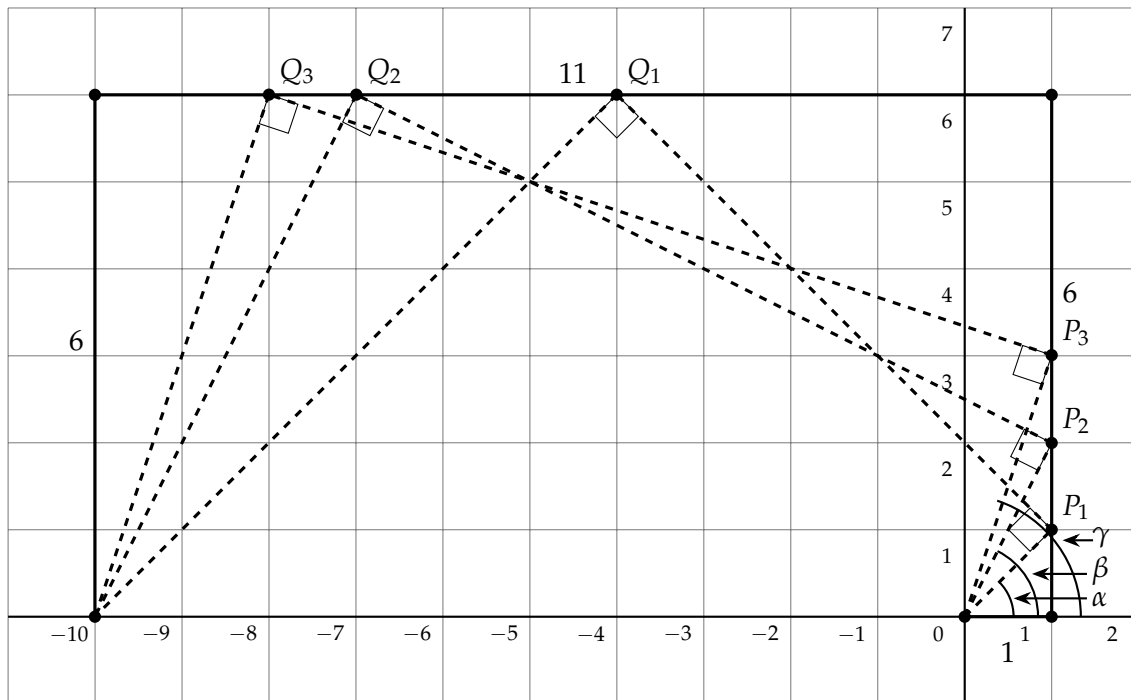
Section 5.10 gives a proof that Lill's method can find the real roots of any cubic polynomial. The proof for arbitrary polynomials follows the same structure.

5.3 Multiple roots

Let us continue the example above. The polynomial $p(x) = a_3x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ has three roots $-1, -2, -3$. Computing the arc tangent of the negation of the roots gives:

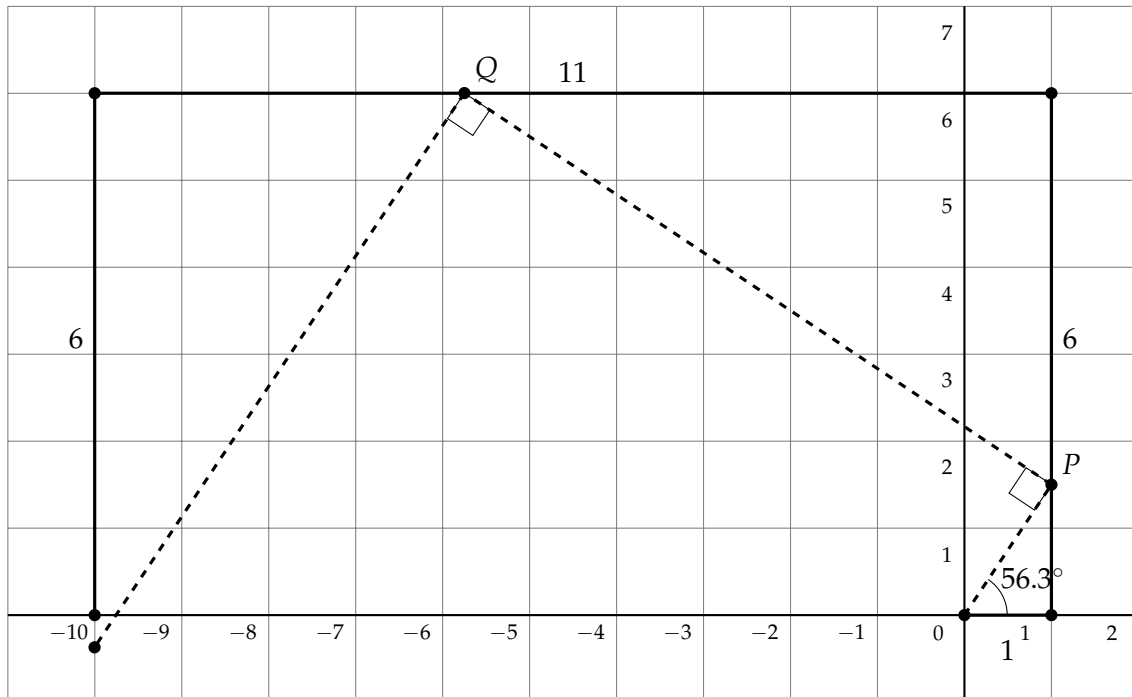
$$\alpha = -\tan^{-1} -1 = 45^\circ, \quad \beta = -\tan^{-1} -2 = 63.4^\circ, \quad \gamma = -\tan^{-1} -3 = 71.6^\circ.$$

In the diagram below we see that for each of the three angles, the second path intersects the end of the first path.



5.4 Paths that do not lead to roots

Perhaps the second path intersects the end of the first path for *any* initial angle, for example, 56.3° . In the following diagram, the second path intersects the extension of the line segment for the coefficient a_0 , but not at $(-10, 0)$, the end of the first path. We conclude that $-\tan 56.3 = -1.5$ is *not* a root of the equation.



5.5 Specification of Lill's method

This section gives the complete specification of Lill's method for finding real roots of cubic polynomials. Examining the examples below will help understand the details.

- Start with an arbitrary cubic polynomial: $p(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$.
- Construct the first path as follows:
 - For each coefficient a_3, a_2, a_1, a_0 (in that order) draw a line segment starting at the origin $O = (0, 0)$ in the positive direction of the x -axis. Turn 90° counterclockwise between each segment.
- Construct the second path as follows:
 - We use a_i to denote the side of length a_i .
 - Construct a line from O at an angle of θ with the positive x -axis that intersects a_2 at point P .
 - Turn $\pm 90^\circ$ and construct a line from P that intersects a_1 at Q .
 - Turn $\pm 90^\circ$ and construct a line from Q that intersects a_0 at R .
 - If R is the end point of the first path, then $-\tan \theta$ is a root of $p(x)$.
- Special cases:
 - When drawing the line segments of the first path, if a coefficient is negative, draw the line segment *backwards*.
 - When drawing the line segments of the first path, if a coefficient is zero, do not draw a line segment but continue with the next $\pm 90^\circ$ turn.
- Notes:
 - "Intersects a_i " includes "intersects with the line that contains a_i ".
 - When building the second path, choose to turn left or right by 90° so that there is an intersection with the next segment of the first path.

5.6 Negative coefficients

Section 2.6 gave an example of the use of Axiom 6 which resulted in the polynomial $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 1$ that has negative coefficients.

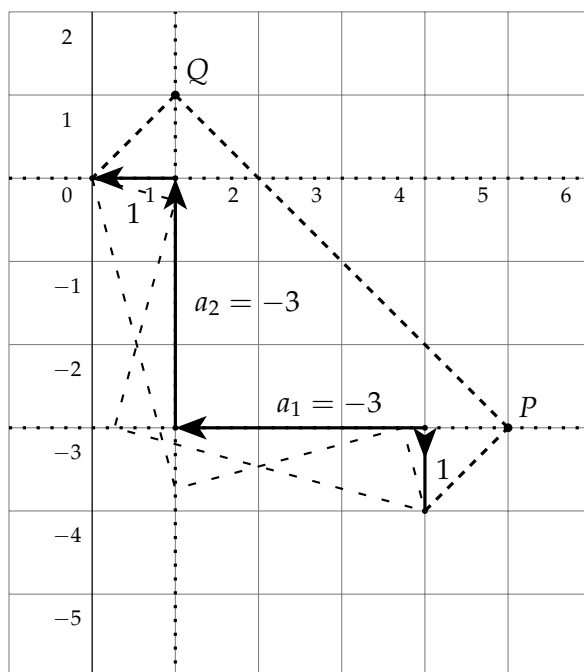
We start by drawing a segment of length 1 to the right. Next we turn 90° to face up, but the coefficient is negative, so we draw a segment of length 3 *down*. After turning 90° to the left, the coefficient is again negative, so we draw a segment of length 3 to the right. Finally, we turn down and draw a segment of length 1.

We start the second path with a line angled 45° with the x -axis. It intersects the *extension* of the line segment for a_2 at $(1, 1)$. Turning -90° (to the right), the line intersects the *extension* of the line segment for a_1 at $(5, -3)$. Turning -90° again, the line intersects the end of the first path at $(4, -4)$.

Since $-\tan 45^\circ = -1$, a real root of the polynomial is -1 :

$$p(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 3(-1) + 6 = -1 - 3 + 3 + 1 = 0.$$

The loosely dashed lines in the Figure will be discussed in Section 5.8.



5.7 Zero coefficients

a_2 , the coefficient of the x^2 term in the polynomial $x^3 - 7x - 6 = 0$, is zero. For a zero coefficient, we “draw” a line segment of length 0, that is, we do not draw a line, but we still make the $\pm 90^\circ$ turn before “drawing” it, as indicated by the arrow pointed up at point (1,0) in the diagram. Next make an additional turn and draw a line of length -7 , that is, of length 7 backwards, to point (8,0). Finally, turn again and draw a line of length -6 to point (8,6). There are three second paths that intersect the end of the first path. They start with angles of:

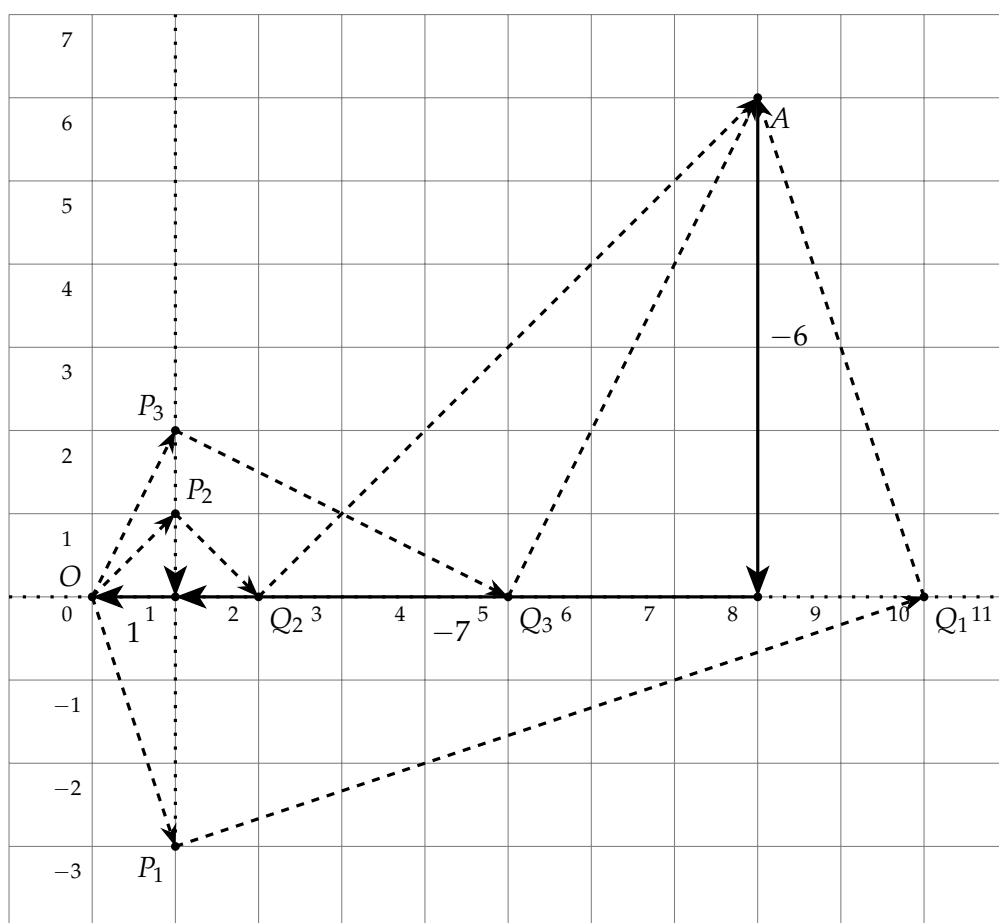
$$\alpha = 45^\circ, \beta = 63.4^\circ, \gamma = -71.6^\circ.$$

We conclude that there are three real roots:

$$-\tan 45^\circ = -1, \quad -\tan 63.4^\circ = -2, \quad -\tan -71.6^\circ = 3.$$

Check:

$$(x+1)(x+2)(x-3) = (x^2+3x+2)(x-3) = x^3-7x-6.$$



5.8 Non-integer roots

Consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$. The first path goes from $(0,0)$ to $(1,0)$ and then turns up. The coefficient of x^2 is zero so no segment is drawn and the path turns left. The next segment is of length -2 so it goes backwards from $(1,0)$ to $(3,0)$. Finally, the path turns down and a line of length 1 is drawn from $(3,0)$ to $(3,-1)$.

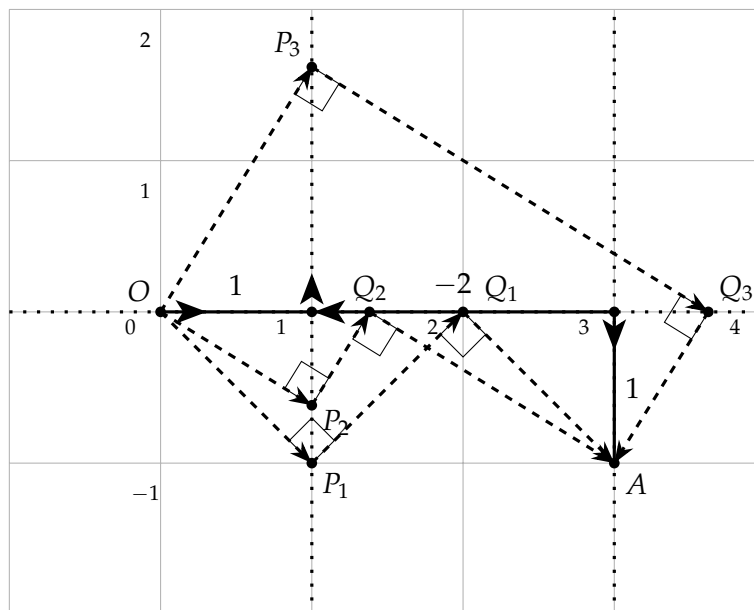
It is easy to see that 1 is a root of $p(x)$. Since $-\tan^{-1} -45^\circ = -1$, there is a path $\overline{OP_1Q_1A}$.

If we divide $p(x)$ by $x - 1$, we obtain the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + x - 1$ whose roots are:

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 0.62, -1.62.$$

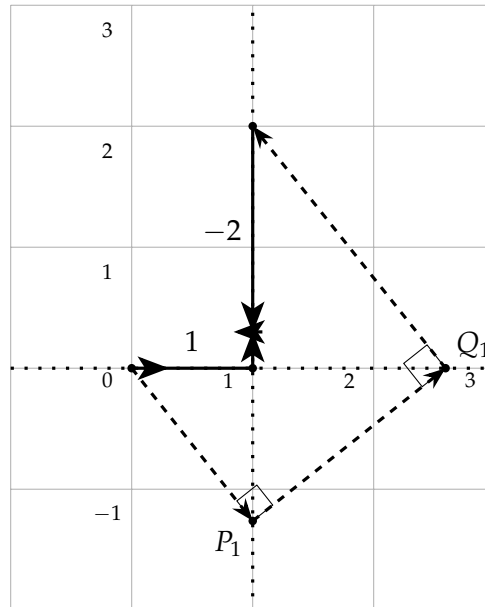
Therefore, there are two additional second paths: one starting with an angle of -31.8° since $-\tan^{-1} 0.62 = -31.8^\circ$, and one starting with 58.3° since $-\tan^{-1} 1.62 = 58.3^\circ$.

Similarly, the polynomial in Section 5.6 has roots $2 \pm \sqrt{3} \approx 3.73, 0.27$. The corresponding angles are -75° and -15° , because $(-\tan -75^\circ) \approx 3.73$ and $(-\tan -15^\circ) \approx 0.27$.



5.9 The cube root of two

To double a cube we need to compute $\sqrt[3]{2} \approx 1.26$ which is a root of the cubic polynomial $x^3 - 2$. In the construction of the first path, we turn twice without drawing any line segments, because a_2 and a_1 are both zero. The first segment of the second path is drawn at an angle of -51.6° and $(-\tan -51.6^\circ) \approx 1.26 \approx \sqrt[3]{2}$.



5.10 Proof of Lill's method

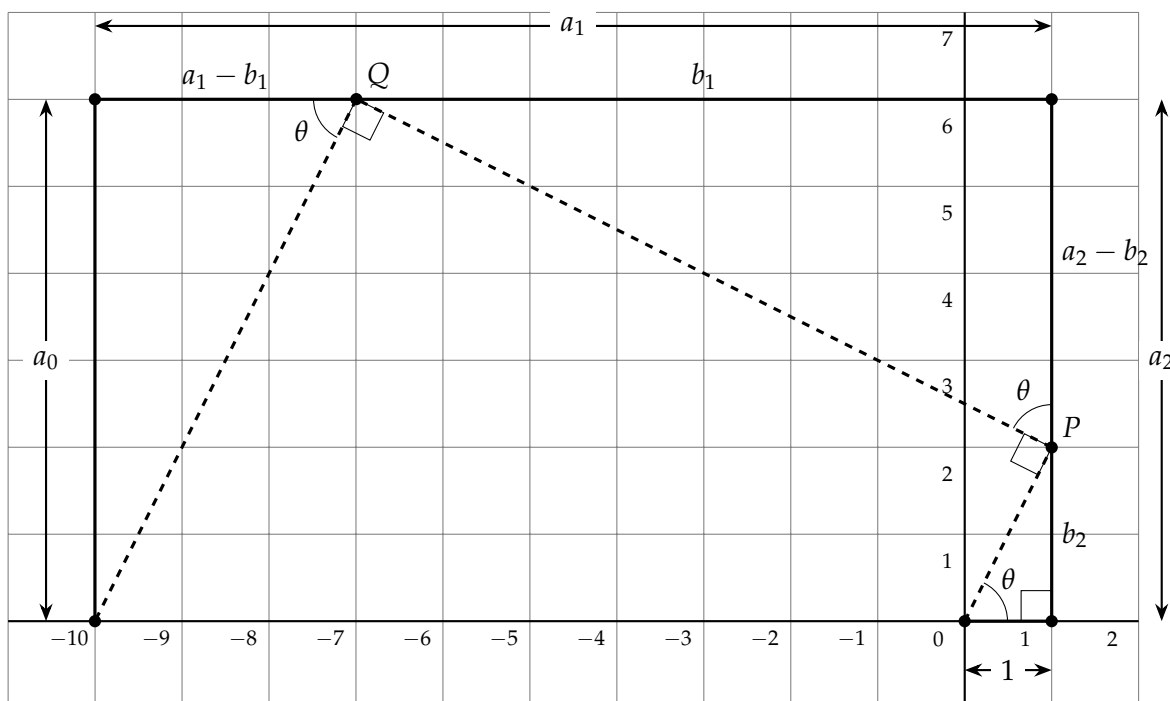
We limit ourselves to monic cubic polynomials $p(x) = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$.¹ In the diagram below, segments of the first path are labeled with coefficients and with $b_2, b_1, a_2 - b_2, a_1 - b_1$. Since the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180° , in a right triangle if one acute angle is θ , the other is $90^\circ - \theta$. Therefore, the angles above P and the angle to the left of Q are equal to θ . We now derive a sequence of formulas for $\tan \theta$:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta &= \frac{b_2}{1} = b_2 \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{b_1}{a_2 - b_2} = \frac{b_1}{a_2 - \tan \theta} \\ b_1 &= \tan \theta (a_2 - \tan \theta) \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{a_0}{a_1 - b_1} = \frac{a_0}{a_1 - \tan \theta (a_2 - \tan \theta)}.\end{aligned}$$

Simplifying the last equation gives:

$$\begin{aligned}(\tan \theta)^3 - a_2(\tan \theta)^2 + a_1(\tan \theta) - a_0 &= 0 \\ -(\tan \theta)^3 + a_2(\tan \theta)^2 - a_1(\tan \theta) + a_0 &= 0 \\ (-\tan \theta)^3 + a_2(-\tan \theta)^2 + a_1(-\tan \theta) + a_0 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $-\tan \theta$ is a real root of $x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$.



¹If the polynomial is not monic, divide it by a_3 and the resulting monic polynomial has the same roots.

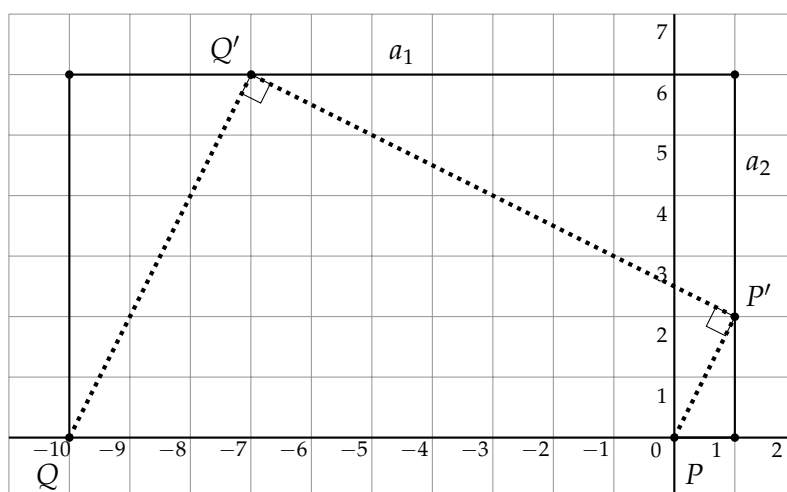
Chapter 6

Beloch's Fold and Beloch's Square

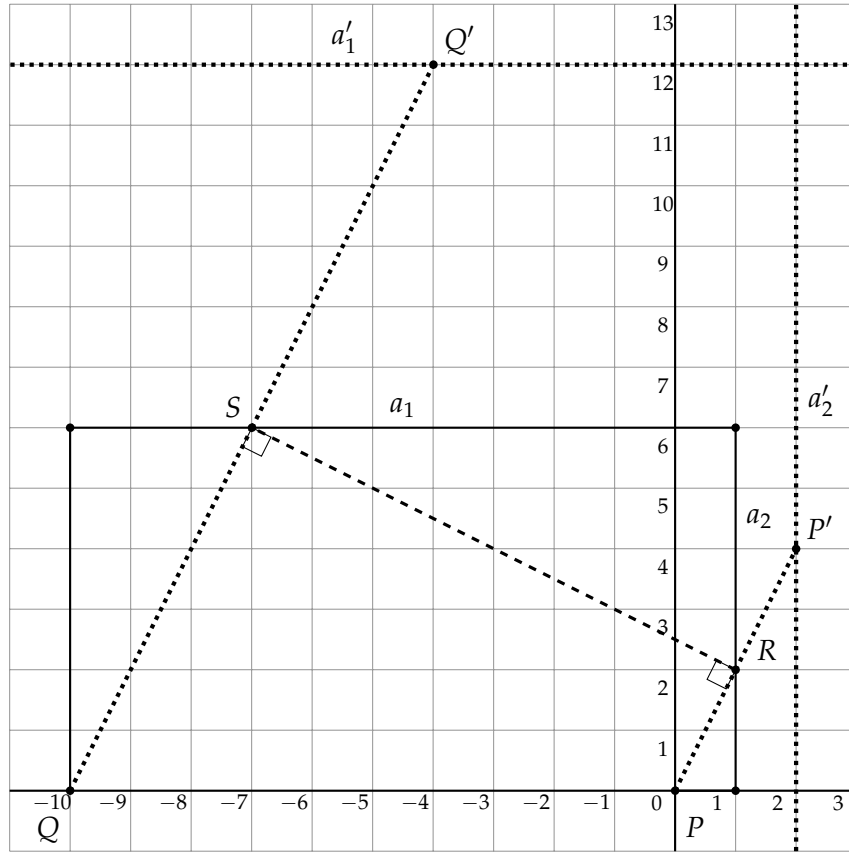
6.1 The Beloch fold

Margharita P. Beloch discovered a remarkable connection between origami and Lill's method for solving cubic equations. She found that one application of the operation of origami Axiom 6 (Section 2.6) applied to the first path of Lill's method can obtain a real root of any cubic polynomial. The operation is often called the *Beloch fold*.

Consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ from Section 5.1. In the following diagram we have emphasized the second path and renamed some vertices. All we have to do to solve the equation is to locate the points P', Q' on the line segments of lengths a_2, a_1 , respectively. This looks like an easy application of the Beloch fold. Unfortunately, if you apply the axiom, the path does not solve the equation: Q' is way off to the right, so the angle at P' and Q' are not right angles.

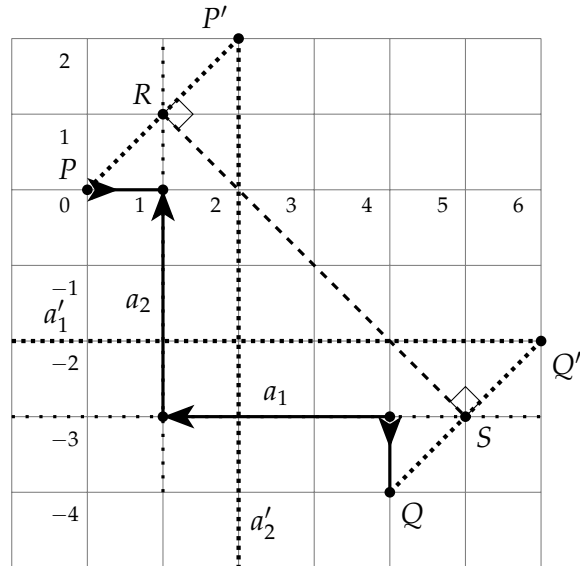


Recall that a fold is the perpendicular bisector of the line segment between any point and its reflection around the fold. We want $\overline{P'Q'}$ to be a fold so that it will be perpendicular to $\overline{QQ'}$ and $\overline{PP'}$. If $\overline{P'Q'}$ is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{QQ'}$ and $\overline{PP'}$, P', Q' the reflections of P, Q must be the same distance away from the fold as P and Q . With some change of notation we have the following diagram.



A line a'_2 is drawn so that it is parallel to a_2 and the same distance from a_2 as a_2 is from P . Similarly, line a'_1 is drawn so that it is parallel to a_1 and the same distance from a_1 as a_1 is from Q . Apply Axiom 6 to simultaneously place P at P' on a'_2 and to place Q at Q' on a'_1 . The fold \overline{RS} is the perpendicular bisector of the lines $\overline{PP'}$ and $\overline{QQ'}$; therefore, the angles at R and S are right angles as required.

Let us try the Beloch fold on the polynomial $x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 1$ from Section 5.6. a_2 is the vertical line of length 3 and its parallel line a'_2 is $x = 2$. a_1 is the horizontal line segment of length 3 and its parallel line a'_1 is $y = -2$. The fold RS is the perpendicular bisector of both $\overline{PP'}$ and $\overline{QQ'}$. The line \overline{PRSQ} is the same as the second path in Section 5.6.

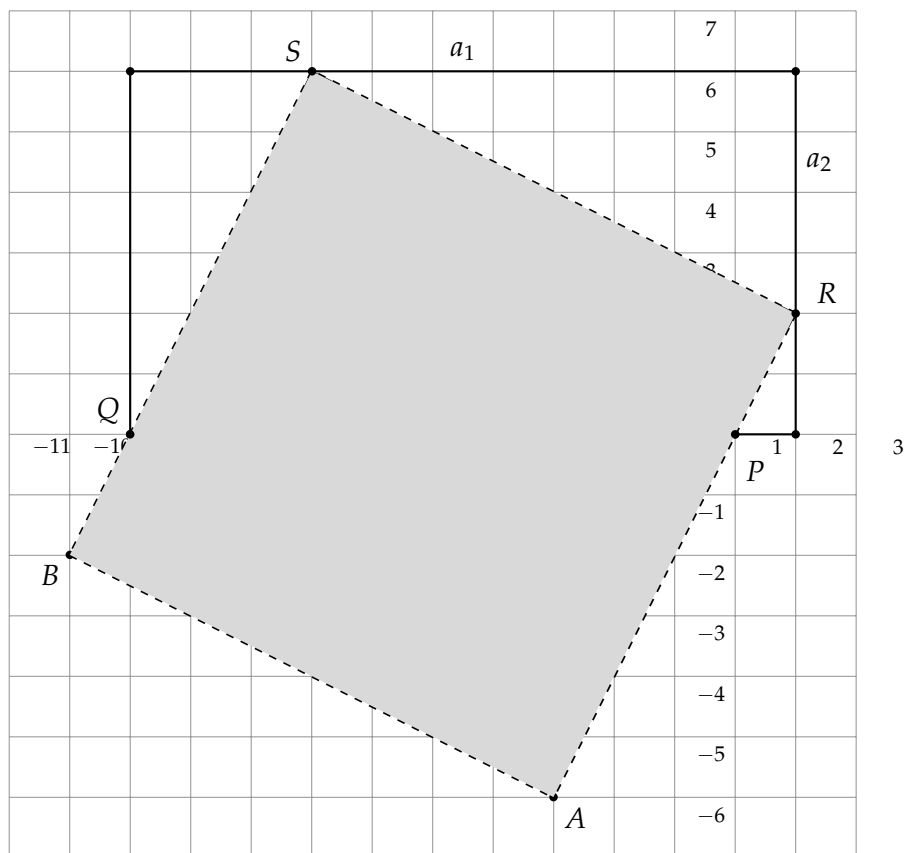


6.2 The Beloch square

This construction can be expressed in terms of a *Beloch square*: Given two points P, Q and two lines a_2, a_1 , construct a square \overline{ARSB} , such that:

- One side is \overline{RS} where R lies on a_2 and S lies on a_1 ;
- P lies on \overline{RA} and Q lies on \overline{SB} .

The following diagram extends the construction for $x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ to show the Beloch square. The length of RS is $\sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5} \approx 8.94$. We can construct the square by adding three sides of this length.



References

The following references were used in the preparation of this document.

The axioms are given in the Wikipedia article [9], together with parametric equations for the first five axioms. Lee [5, Chapter 4] is a good overview of the mathematics of origami, while Martin [6, Chapter 10] is a formal development. Lang [4] shows how rational numbers, some irrational numbers and approximations to others can be constructing in origami. Trisecting an angle and doubling a cube are described by [7] and Ben-Lulu [1] provides a different proof of the trisection. The construction for doubling the cube is from Newton [7] and Lee [5]. Hull [3] presents Beloch's work on solving cubic equations with origami.

- [1] Oriah Ben-Lulu. Angle trisections in various axiom systems. Weizmann Institute of Science, 2020. (in Hebrew).
- [2] Phillips Verner Bradford. Visualizing solutions to n -th degree algebraic equations using right-angle geometric paths. Archived May 2, 2010, at the Wayback Machine, <https://web.archive.org/web/20100502013959/http://www.concentric.net/~pvb/ALG/rightpaths.html>, 2010.
- [3] Thomas C. Hull. Solving cubics with creases: The work of Beloch and Lill. *American Mathematical Monthly*, 118(4):307–315, 2011.
- [4] Robert J. Lang. Origami and geometric constructions. http://langorigami.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/origami_constructions.pdf, 1996–2015. Accessed 26/02/2020.
- [5] Hwa Young Lee. Origami-constructible numbers. Master's thesis, University of Georgia, 2017.
- [6] George E. Martin. *Geometric Constructions*. Springer, 1998.
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- [8] M. Riaz. Geometric solutions of algebraic equations. *American Mathematical Monthly*, 69(7):654–658, 1962.
- [9] Wikipedia contributors. Huzita–Hatori axioms — Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Huzita%E2%80%93Hatori_axioms&oldid=934987320, 2020. Accessed 26/02/2020.

Appendix A

GeoGebra links

Axiom 1	https://www.geogebra.org/m/fq9d5hms
Axiom 2	https://www.geogebra.org/m/fgmfss27
Axiom 3	https://www.geogebra.org/m/ek3mqupw
Axiom 4	https://www.geogebra.org/m/renzzbdg
Axiom 5	https://www.geogebra.org/m/aszn9ywu
Axiom 6	https://www.geogebra.org/m/bxe5e5ku
Axiom 7	https://www.geogebra.org/m/yeq5gmeg
Abe's trisection	https://www.geogebra.org/m/dxrcvjam
Martin's trisection	https://www.geogebra.org/m/caky7edd
Messer's doubling of the cube	https://www.geogebra.org/m/mrcwjqh8
Beloch's doubling of the cube	https://www.geogebra.org/m/enzmmwua

Due to a bug in Geogebra, in projects that use Axiom 6, points defined by reflection around the common tangent are not saved or are saved incorrectly.

Appendix B

Derivation of trigonometric identities

The trigonometric identifies for tangent used in the proof of Axiom 3 can be derived from identifies for the sine and cosine:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2) &= \frac{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta_1 + \cos \theta_1 \tan \theta_2}{\cos \theta_1 - \sin \theta_1 \tan \theta_2} \\ &= \frac{\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2}{1 - \tan \theta_1 \tan \theta_2} .\end{aligned}$$

We use this formula with $\theta = (\theta/2) + (\theta/2)$ to obtain a quadratic equation in $\tan(\theta/2)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta &= \frac{\tan(\theta/2) + \tan(\theta/2)}{1 - \tan^2(\theta/2)} \\ \tan \theta (\tan(\theta/2))^2 + 2 (\tan(\theta/2)) - \tan \theta &= 0 .\end{aligned}$$

Its solutions are:

$$\tan(\theta/2) = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}}{\tan \theta} .$$

Appendix C

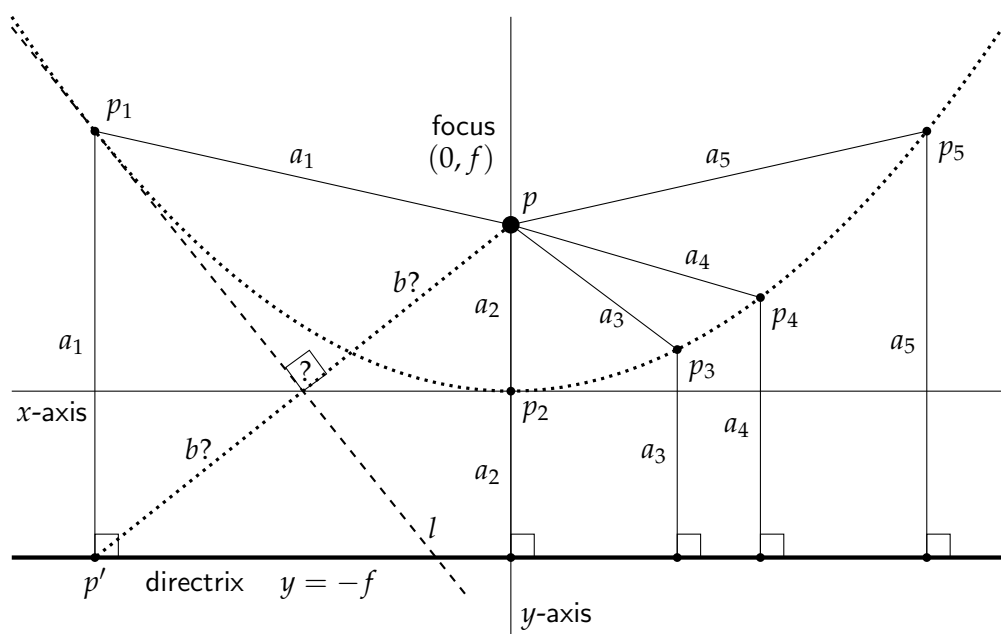
Parabolas

Students are usually introduced to parabolas as the graphs of second degree equations:

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c.$$

However, parabolas can be defined geometrically: given a point, the *focus*, and a line, the *directrix*, the locus of points equidistant from the focus and the directrix defines a parabola.

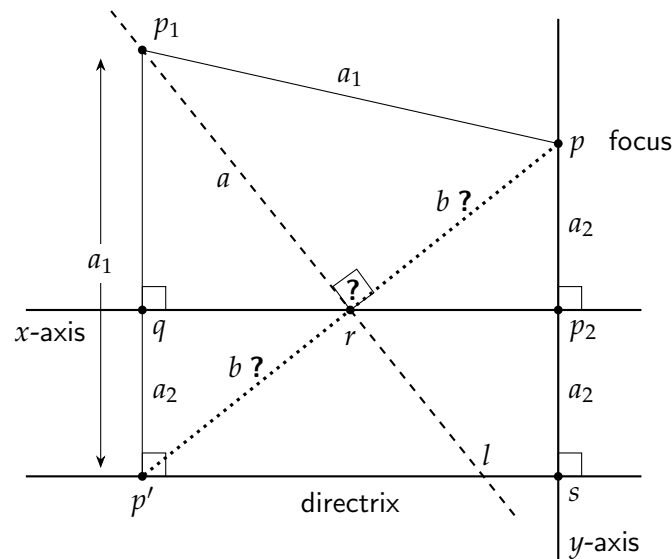
The following diagram shows the focus—the large point at $p = (0, f)$, and the directrix—the thick line whose equation is $y = -f$. The resulting parabola is shown as a dotted curve. Its vertex p_2 is at the origin of the axes.



We have selected five points $p_i, i = 1, \dots, 5$ on the parabola. Each point p_i is at a distance of a_i both from the focus and from the directrix.

Consider the point p' that is the intersection of the perpendicular from p_1 to the directrix. Since p_1 is on the parabola $\overline{p'p_1} = \overline{p_1p} = a_1$. We claim that the tangent l to the parabola at p_1 (dashed line) is a fold that reflects p onto p' .

We have to prove the l is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{pp'}$. Let us extract a simplified diagram:



- The directrix is parallel to the x -axis, the focus p is on the y -axis and $\overline{p_1p'}$ is perpendicular to the directrix. Therefore, $\angle p'qr$ and $\angle pp_2r$ are right angles.
- $\overline{qp'}$ and $\overline{p_2s}$ are opposite sides of a rectangle, so $\overline{qp'} = \overline{p_2s}$, which in turn is equal to $\overline{pp_2}$ since p_2 is on the parabola and thus equidistant from p and s .
- $\angle qrp'$ and $\angle p_2rp$ are equal vertical angles.
- The right triangles $\triangle qrp'$ and $\triangle p_2rp$ have one acute angle equal and one side equal so they are congruent. Therefore, $\overline{p'r} = \overline{rp}$ and $\overline{p_1r}$ is the median of $\triangle pp_1p'$.
- p_1 is on the parabola so $\overline{pp_1} = \overline{p_1p'}$. Therefore, $\triangle pp_1p'$ is an isosceles triangle.
- In the isosceles triangle $\triangle pp_1p'$, the median $\overline{p_1r}$ is also the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{pp'}$.
- Line l contains the line segment $\overline{p_1r}$ and is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{pp'}$.