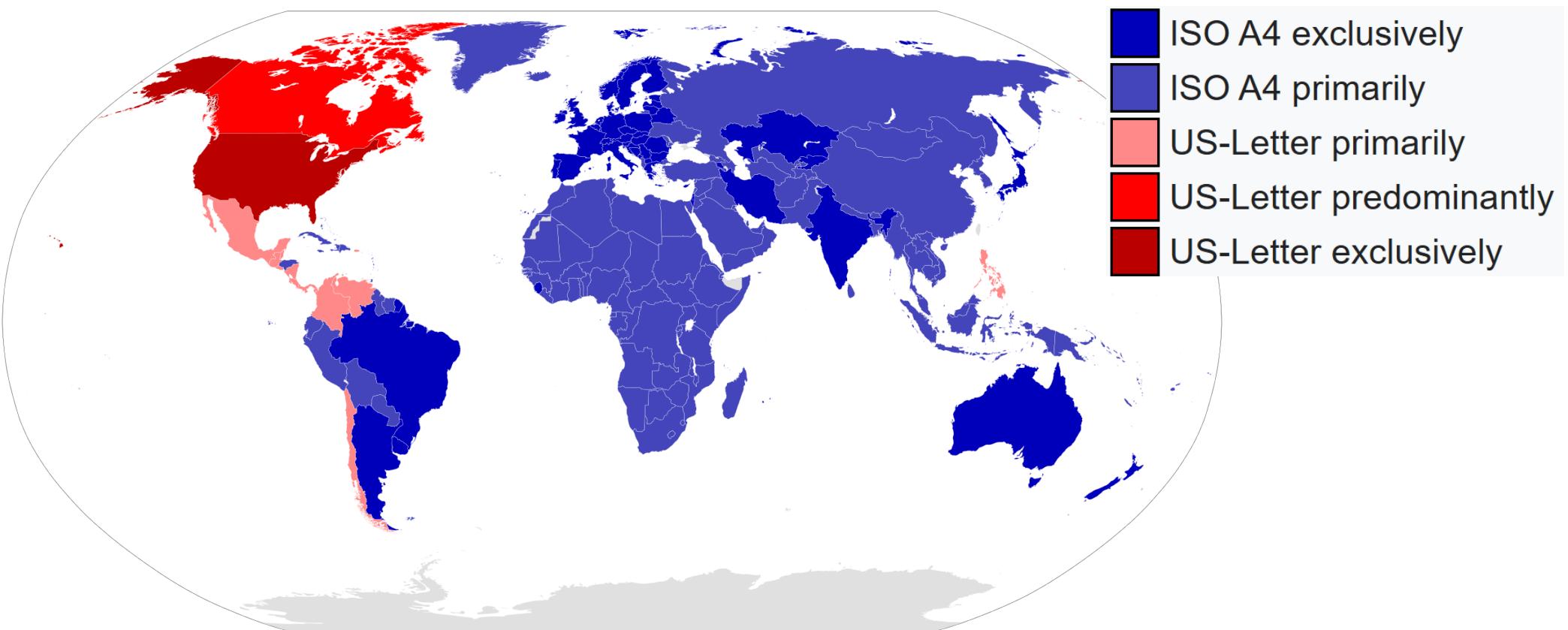


# How large is a piece of paper?

Martin Whitworth

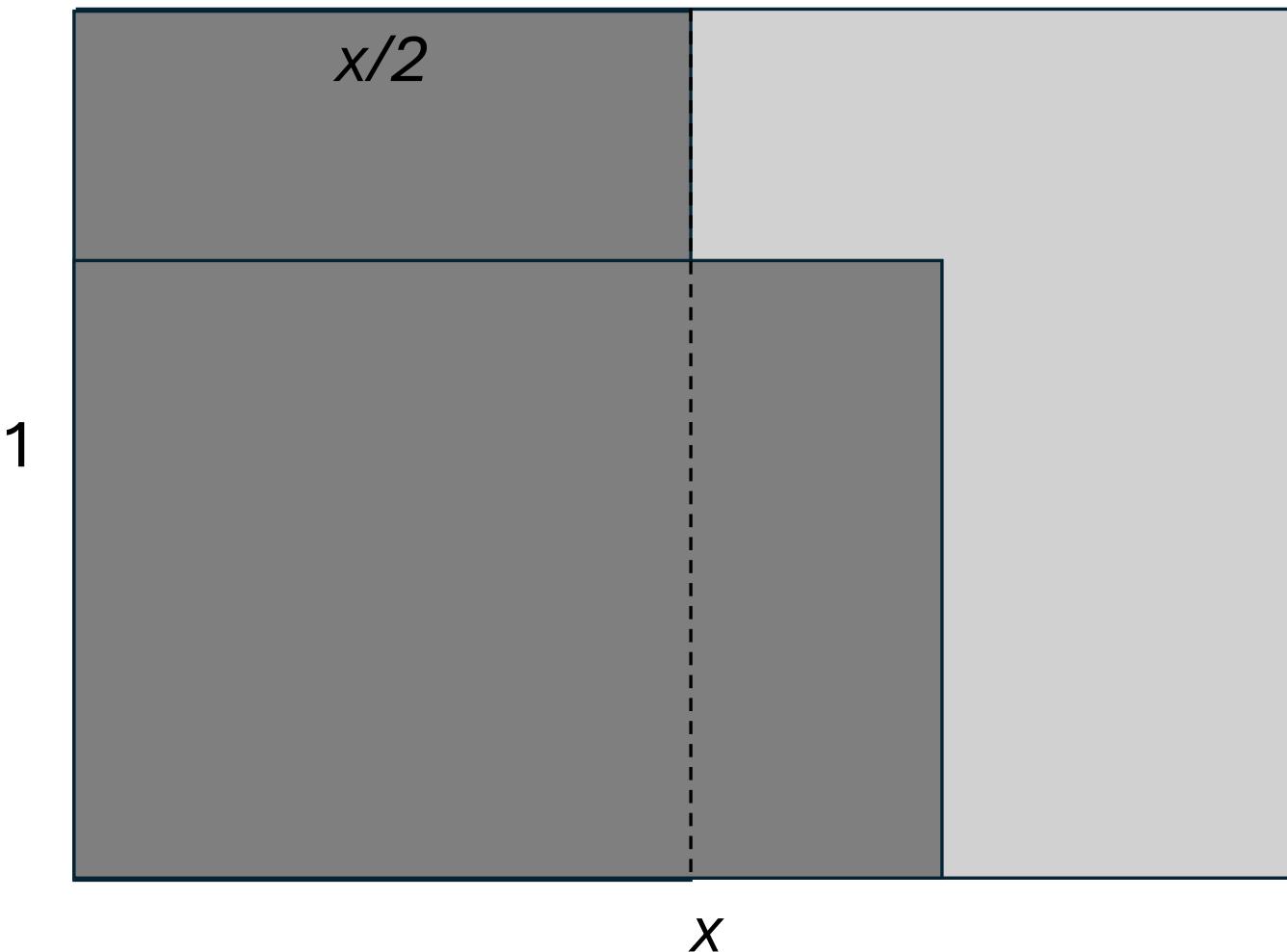
[martin\\_whitworth@mathstodon.xyz](mailto:martin_whitworth@mathstodon.xyz)

# Most countries use ISO 216 (A series etc.)



[Paper size - Wikipedia](#)

# ISO 216: Cutting in half maintains the aspect ratio

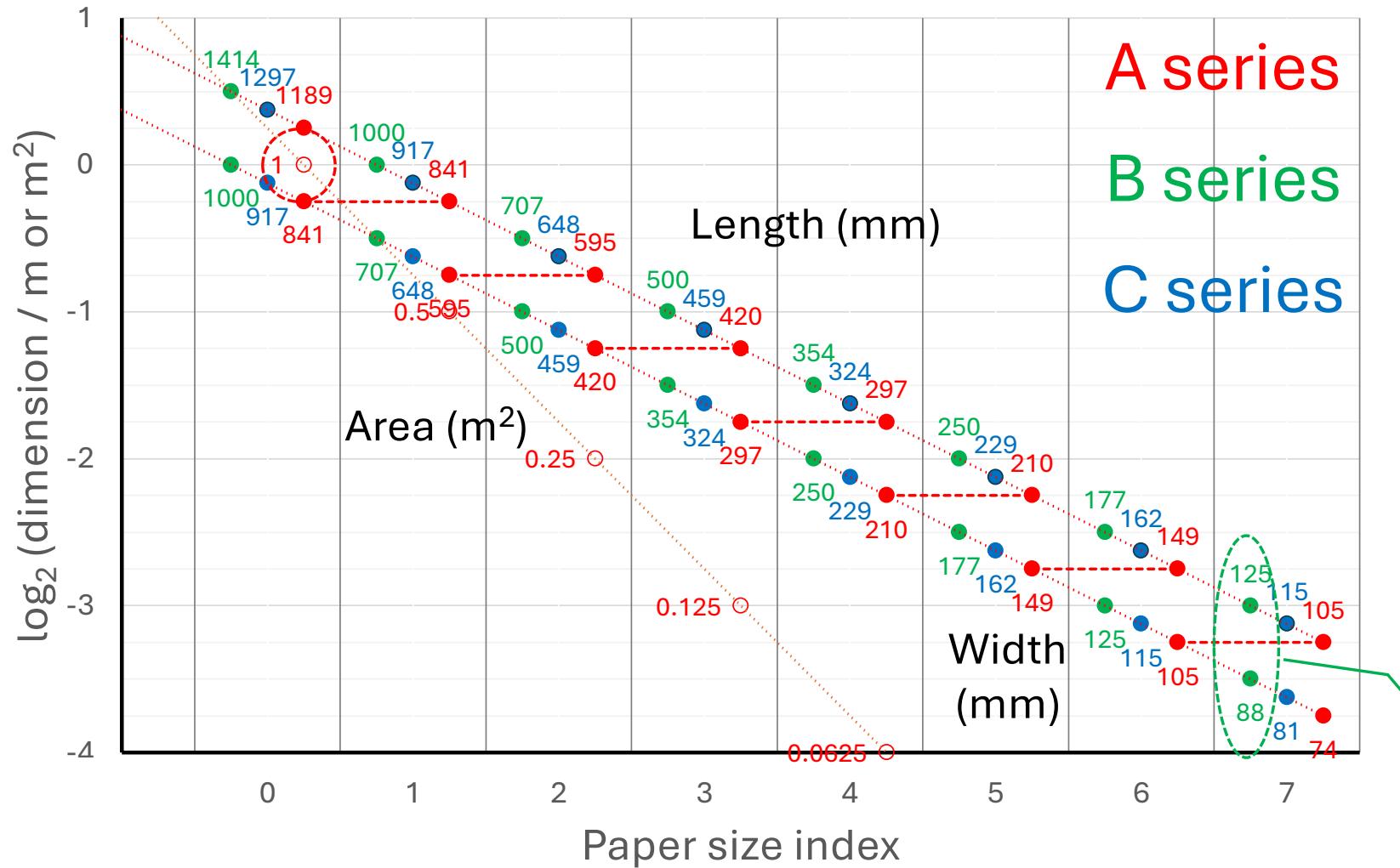


Aspect ratio  $x$   
 $= 1/(x/2)$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{2}$$

Ask me later  
about the  
history.

# ISO 216 paper sizes



A0 has an area of 1  $m^2$

B sizes are the geometric mean of A sizes.

- *Effectively*  $B_n \equiv A_{n-1/2}$

C sizes are the geometric mean of A and B sizes.

- $C_n \equiv A_{n-1/4}$

Passport size B7  
 $(\equiv A6.5)$

ISO/IEC 7810 ID3

## Size of An paper

$$\text{Area/m}^2 = 2^{-n}$$

$$\text{Length/m} = 2^{-\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{Width/m} = 2^{-\frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{4}}$$

and  $B_n \equiv A_n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $C_n \equiv A_n^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

# Technical drawing

- Technical pens (ISO 9175-1) and lettering (ISO 3098-0) also follow the  $\sqrt{2}$  ratio.



Technical product documentation —  
Lettering —  
Part 0:  
General requirements

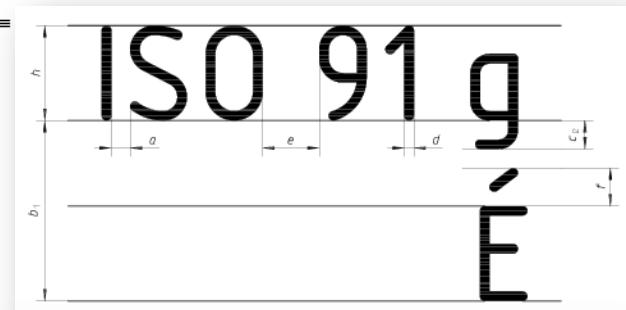
### 5.3 Range of nominal sizes

The range of nominal sizes is specified as follows:

1,8 mm; 2,5 mm; 3,5 mm; 5 mm; 7 mm; 10 mm; 14 mm; 20 mm

The multiple of  $\sqrt{2}$  in the range of heights for lettering is derived from the standardized progression of dimensions for paper sizes (see ISO 216).

The line widths shall be in accordance with ISO 128-20 and the same line width shall be used for both upper-case and lower-case letters.



# Paper mass

- Masses are given as gsm (grams per square metre):  $\text{g m}^{-2}$
- A common mass for copy paper is 80 gsm.
  - That's 80 g for a sheet of A0.
  - So a sheet of A4 has a mass of  $80/2^4 = 5 \text{ g}$ .
  - That's the same as a 20p piece, or a US nickel.

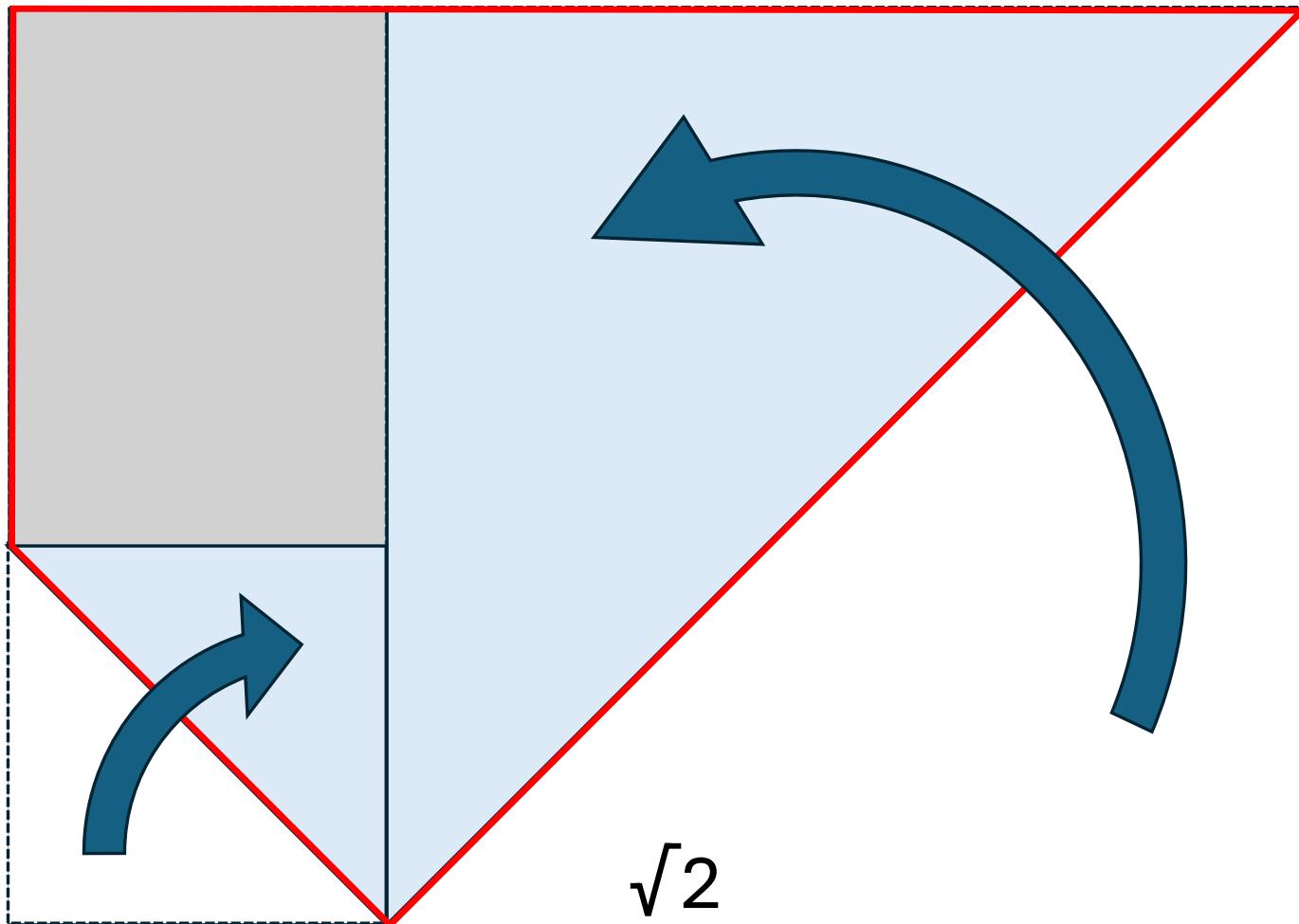
I brought scales and can prove it  
– Ask me later



# Exploiting the $\sqrt{2}$ aspect ratio

1

$\sqrt{2}$

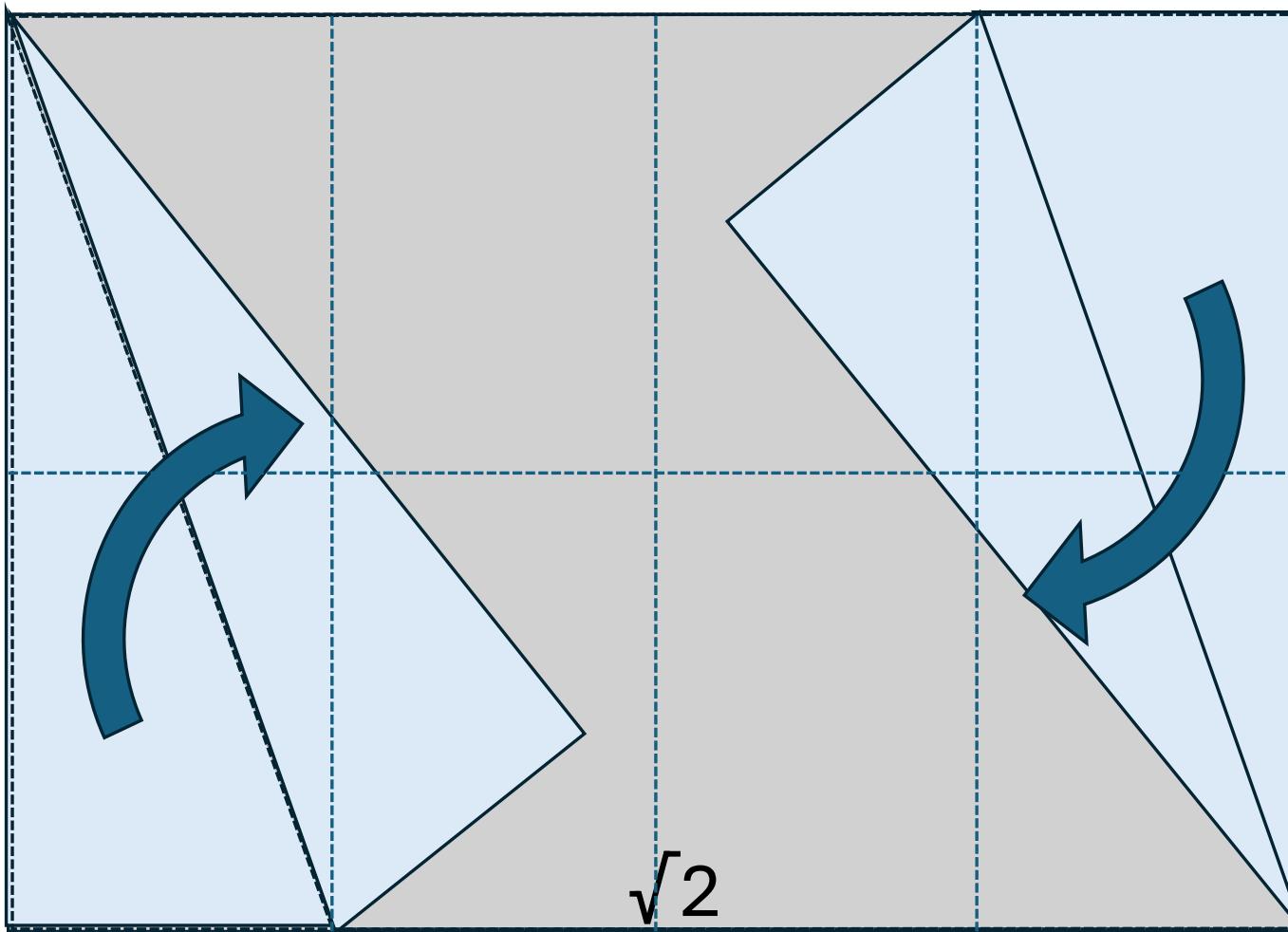


- Is this a kite?
- What is its perimeter?

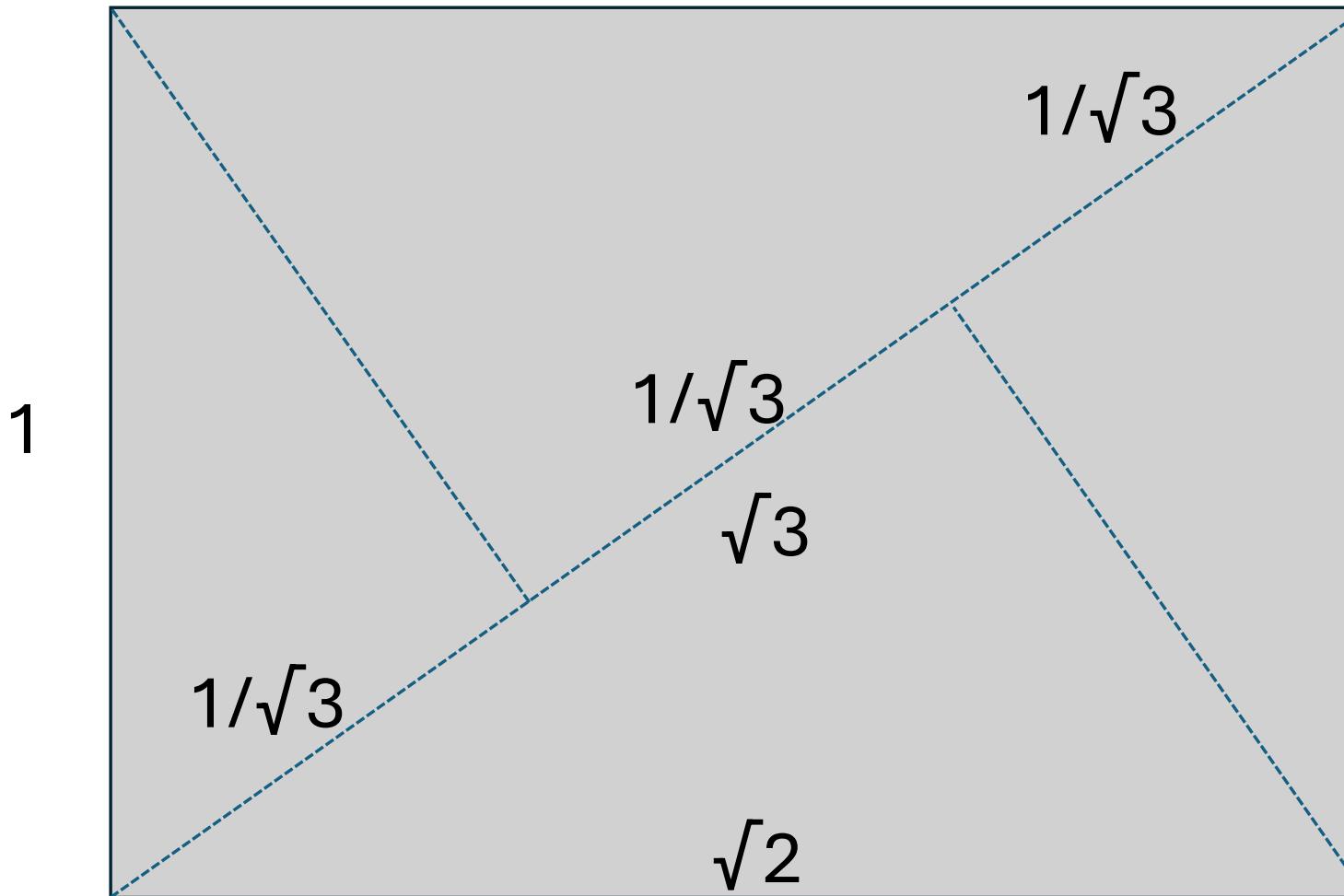
# Making a rhombus

1

$\sqrt{2}$



# Trisecting the diagonal

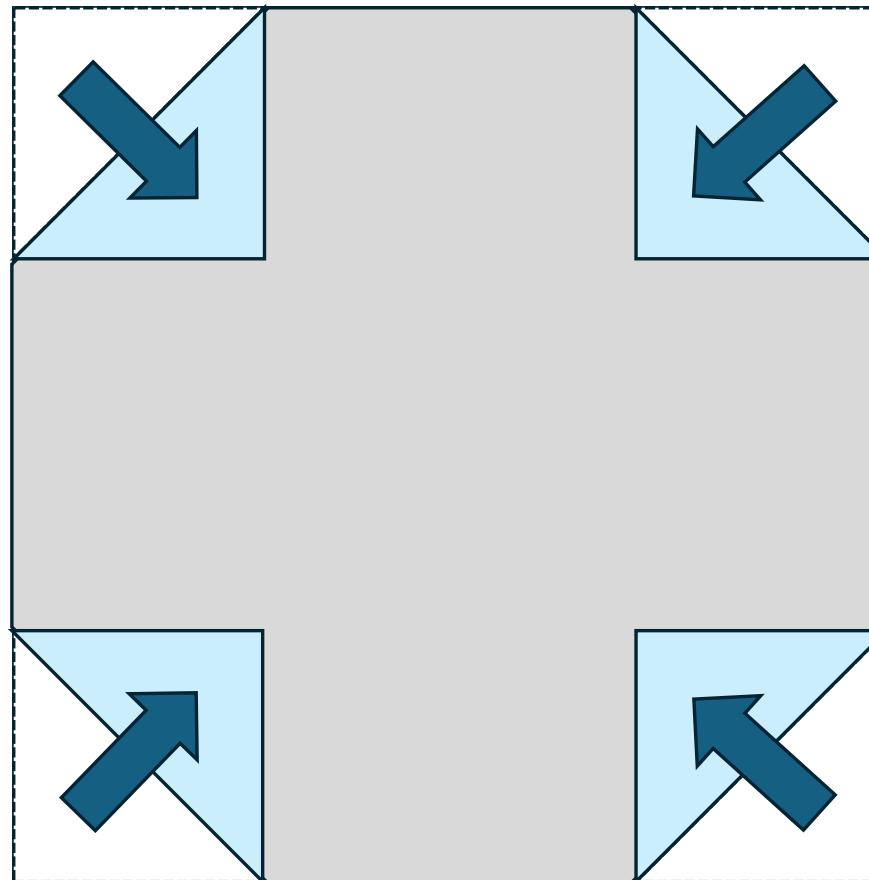


- Diagonal =  $\sqrt{3}$ 
  - Pythagoras
- Dropping perpendiculars (or folding in) trisects that.
  - Similar triangles

Square paper – widely used for origami

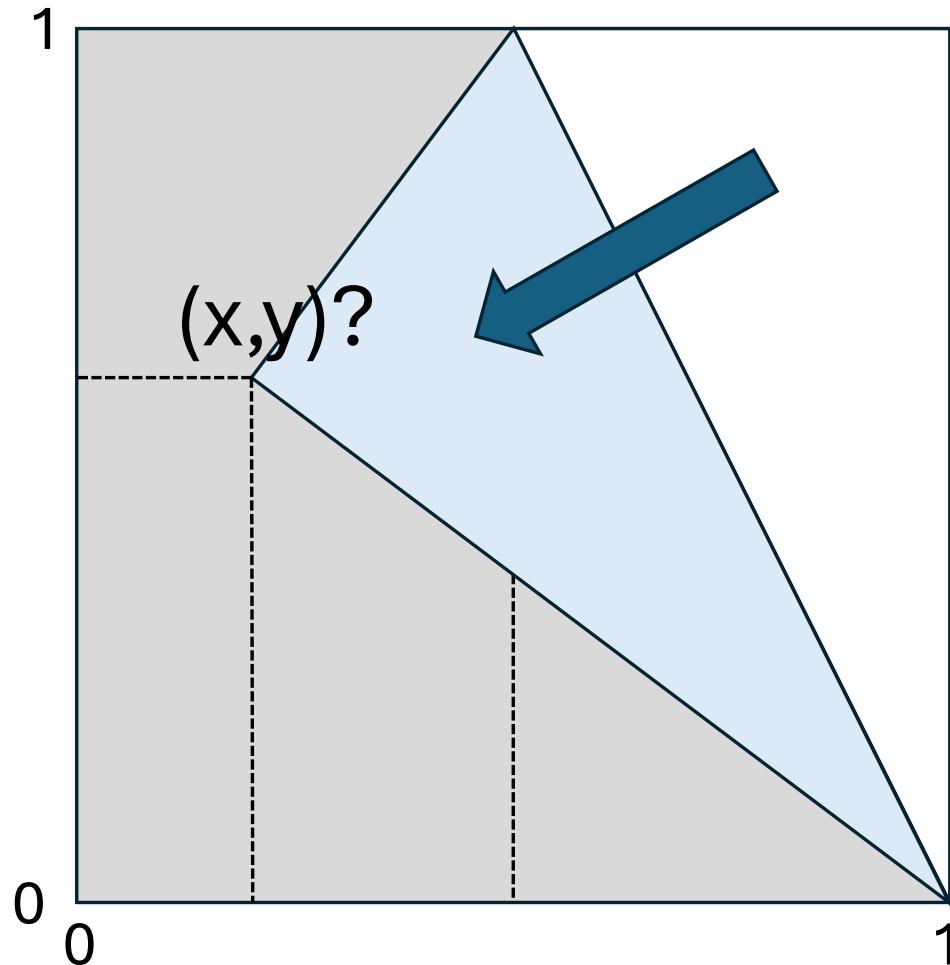
# Square paper

How to fold it accurately into a regular octagon?



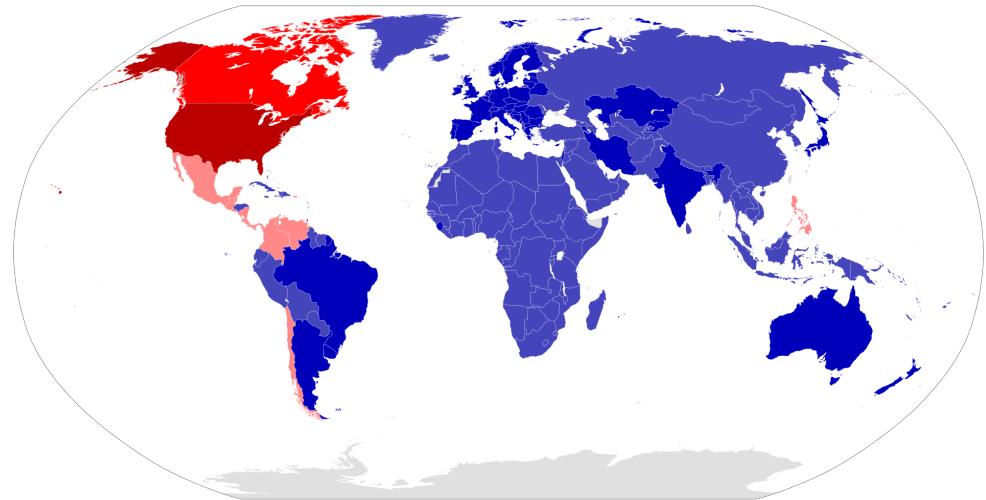
- Ask me later

# Square paper



- What are the coordinates of this point?
- Ask me later – there's more...

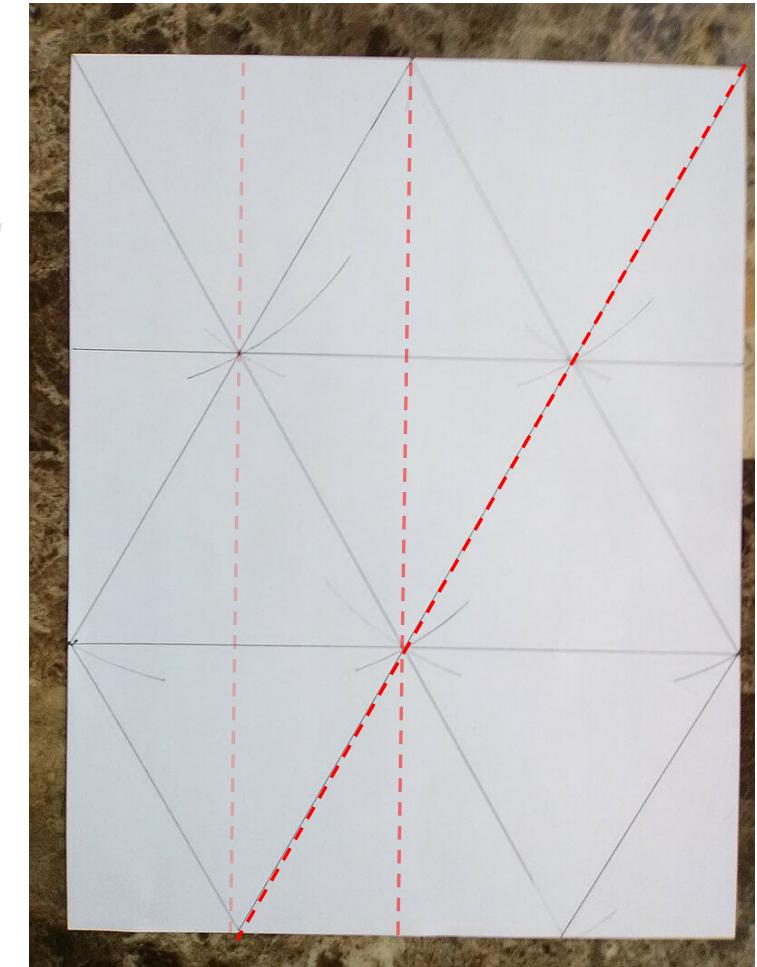
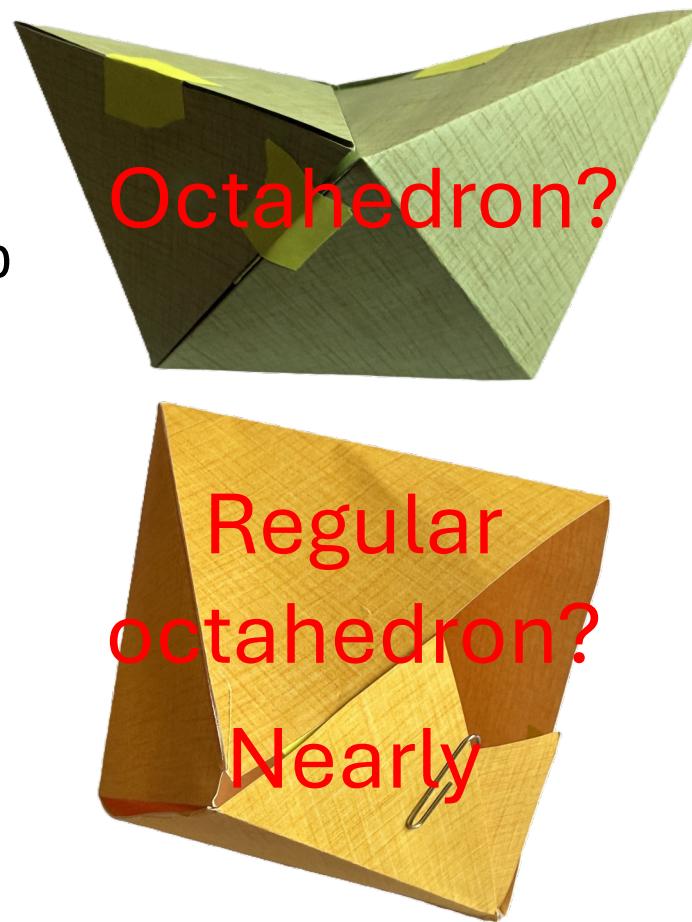
## US sizes



US size	Width (inches)	Length (inches)
Letter	8 ½	11
Foolscap	8 ½	13
Foolscap folio	8 ½	13 ½
Legal	8 ½	14

US Letter paper: 8 ½ " × 11 "

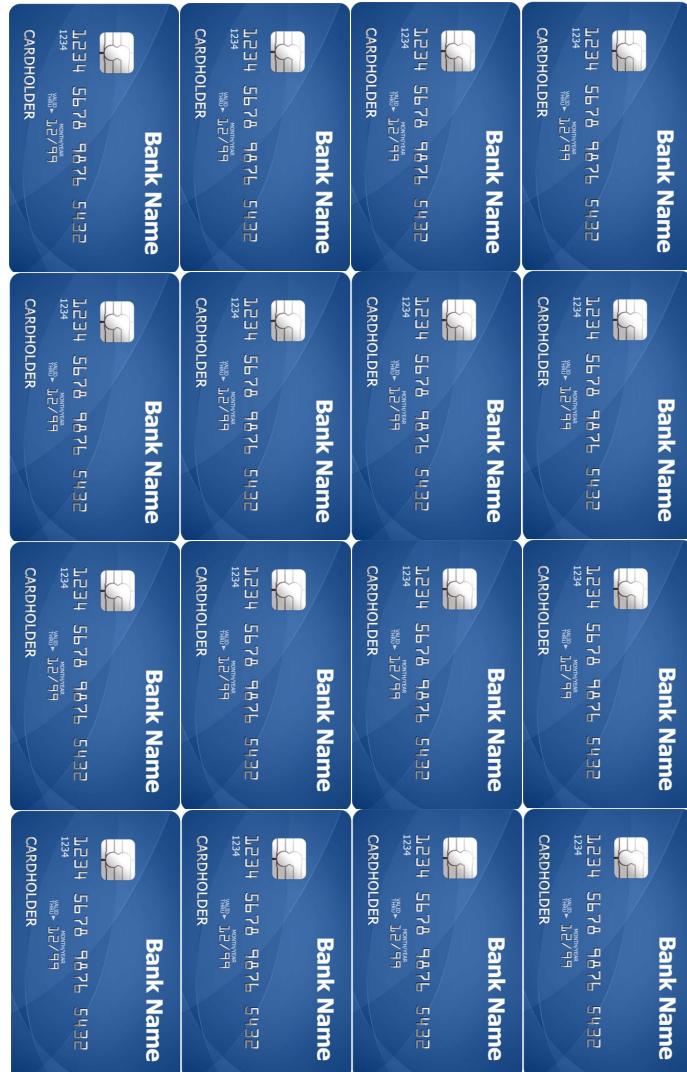
- Aspect ratio =  
 $11 / 8.5 \approx \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$ 
  - To within 0.4%
- We can triangulate thus...
- What can it be folded into?



By VectorOrigami - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=134643285>

# Credit cards

- Standardised
  - To work in machines worldwide: ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1
- $85.60 \times 53.98$  mm  
(based on  $3\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$ ).
- $\frac{1}{4}$  of the dimensions of Foolscap folio ( $8.5'' \times 13.5''$ )



## Foolscap folio

- 8.5 " × 13.5 "
- Converting to metric, that's  $215.9 \times 342.9$  mm.

To within 0.1mm accuracy,  
that's  $6^3 \times 7^3$  mm!