**Rectangle Dissection**

Find all values of **n > 1** for which one can dissect a rectangle into **n** right triangles, and outline an algorithm for doing such a dissection.

*Hint: Triangles in question need not be of the same size.*

Solution:

Any number larger than 1.

For n = even number:

We first divide it into n/2 small rectangles,

And then we cut the small rectangles diagonally in half.

E.g. n=2

n/2 = 2/2 = 1

So we have one rectangle, no need to divide it into smaller rectangles.

And we cut it diagonally in half, we get two right angled triangles.



E.g n=6

n/2 = 6/2 = 3

So we have 3 smaller rectangles in the rectangle given.

We cut each rectangle diagonally in half, we get 6 rectangles.



For n = odd number:

Eg. n = 3

We can use the same approach as even number and add one cut to one of the right angled triangles to make two right angled triangles.



Eg. n = 7

We can use the same approach as even number and add one cut to one of the right angled triangles to make two right angled triangles.



Method 2 for cutting n = even number:

E.g. n = 4

after dissecting the rectangle in half diagonally,

We cut (n-2) cuts to make three right angled triangles.



E.g. n = 6

Cutting the rectangle diagonally

And cut one of the right angled triangles with (n-2) cuts



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PSEUDO CODE

Calculate how many right triangles we can make in a rectangle

Let n = number of right triangles in a rectangle

1. Define the width and length of the rectangle
2. Rectangle Dissection: Cut the rectangle diagonally
   1. n=2
3. To cut additional triangles we will only cut 1 triangle but will mirror on another triangle. Therefore, every cut in this triangle is **n = x²**
   1. Let x = number of right-triangle in the triangle
4. Triangle Dissection: Cut the Triangle diagonally
   1. Let y = number of slices in a triangle. Each slice produce 1 additional right-triangle
   2. Loop until satisfied
   3. Let **x = (y+1)**, where y is the number of slices performed.



Rectangle Dissection : **n = x²**  Triangle Dissection: **x = (y+1)**

In this example we have y = 6

Therefore: **x = (6+1)**

The number of the right triangles in this triangle is 7

Therefore: **n = (7)²**

The number of the right-triangles in this square is 14