

Envisioning Information

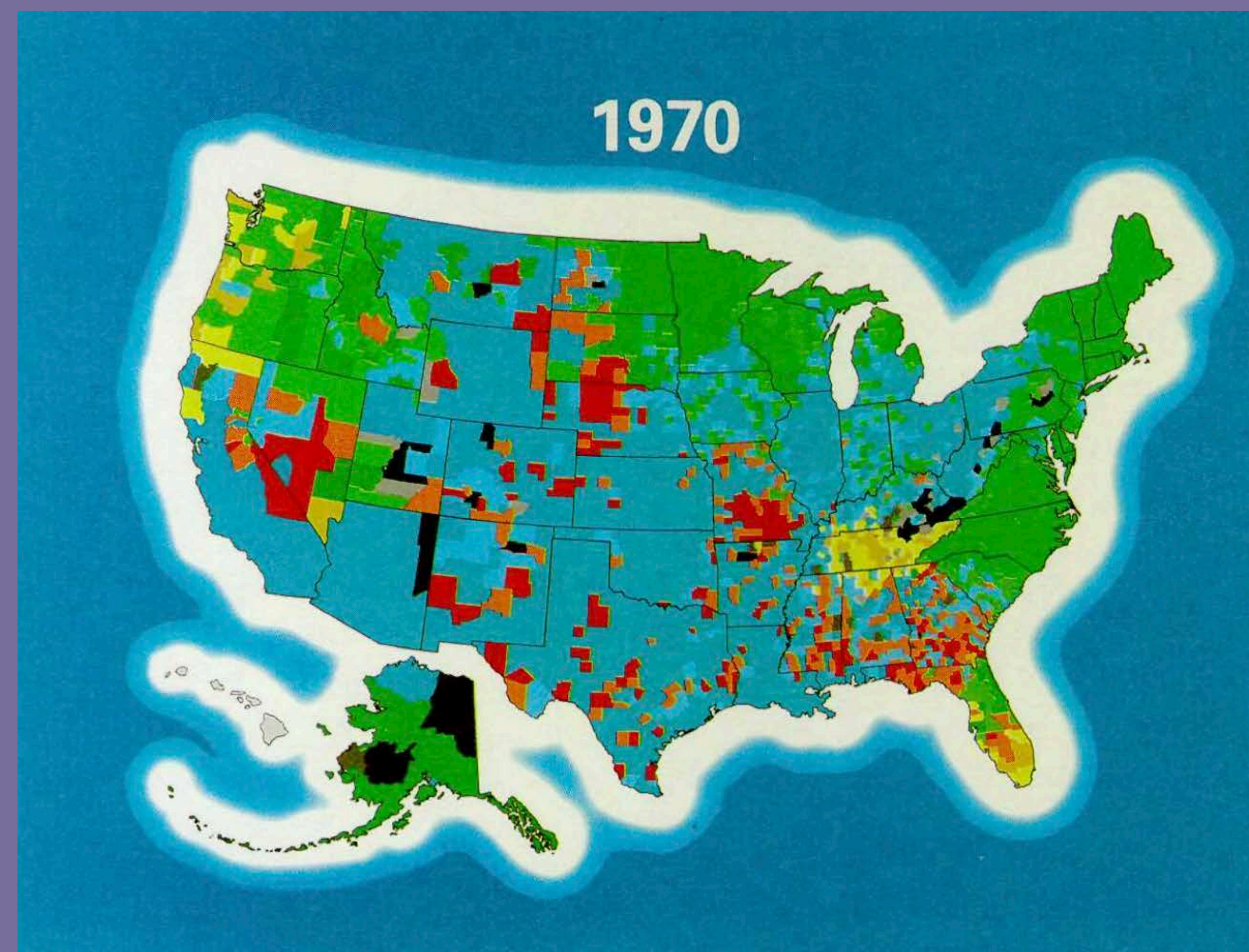
Chapter 5

Color and Information



“to put the right color in the right place.”

- 1) to label (color as noun)
- 2) to measure (color as quantity)
- 3) To imitate reality (color as representation)
- 4) To enliven or decorate (color as beauty)







THEOREM 27. (Pythagoras' Theorem.)

In any right-angled triangle, the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing the right angle.

Given $\angle BAC$ is a right angle.

To prove the square on BC = the square on BA + the square on AC .

Let $ABHK$, $ACMN$, $BCPQ$ be the squares on AB , AC , BC .

Join CH , AQ . Through A , draw AXY parallel to BQ , cutting BC , QP at X , Y .

Since $\angle BAC$ and $\angle BAK$ are right angles, KA and AC are in the same straight line.

Again, $\angle HBA = 90^\circ = \angle QBC$.

Add to each $\angle ABC$, $\therefore \angle HBC = \angle ABQ$.

In the \triangle s HBC , ABQ .

$HB = AB$, sides of square.

$CB = QB$, sides of square.

$\angle HBC = \angle ABQ$, proved.

$\therefore \triangle HBC \equiv \triangle ABQ$ (2 sides, inc. angle).

Now $\triangle HBC$ and square HA are on the same base HB and between the same parallels HB , KAC ;

$\therefore \triangle HBC = \frac{1}{2}$ square HA .

Also $\triangle ABQ$ and rectangle $BQYX$ are on the same base BQ and between the same parallels BQ , AXY .

$\therefore \triangle ABQ = \frac{1}{2}$ rect. $BQYX$.

\therefore square $HA = \text{rect. } BQYX$.

Similarly, by joining AP , BM , it can be shown that square $MA = \text{rect. } CPYX$;

\therefore square $HA + \text{square } MA = \text{rect. } BQYX + \text{rect. } CPYX$

$= \text{square } BP$.

Q.E.D.

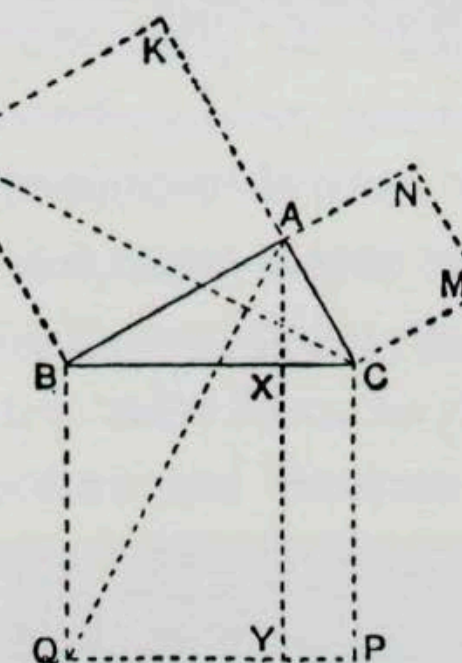


Fig. 163.

N a right angled triangle

the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides, (and).

On , and describe squares,

Draw || also draw and .

= , To each add ∴ = ,

= and = ;

= .

Again, because ||

= twice , and = twice ;

∴ = .

In the same manner it may be shown

that = ;

hence = .

Redrawn from Oliver Byrne, *The First Six Books of the Elements of Euclid in which coloured diagrams and symbols are used instead of letters for the greater ease of learners* (London, 1847), pp. 48-49.

ABOUT a given circle
to circumscribe
a square.

Draw two diameters of the given circle perpendicular to each other, and through their extremities draw —, —, —, and — tangents to the circle;

and is a square.

= a right angle, (B. 3. pr. 18.)

also = (const.),

∴ — || —; in the same manner it can be demonstrated that — || —, and also that — and — || —;

∴ is a parallelogram, and

because = = = = they are all right angles (B. 1. pr. 34):

it is also evident that —, —, —, and — are equal.

∴ is a square.

Q. E. D.

