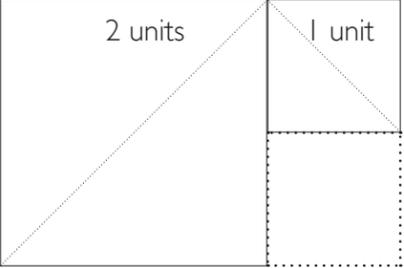
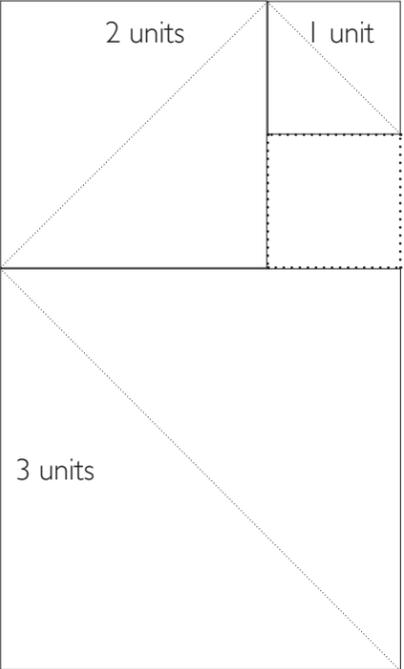


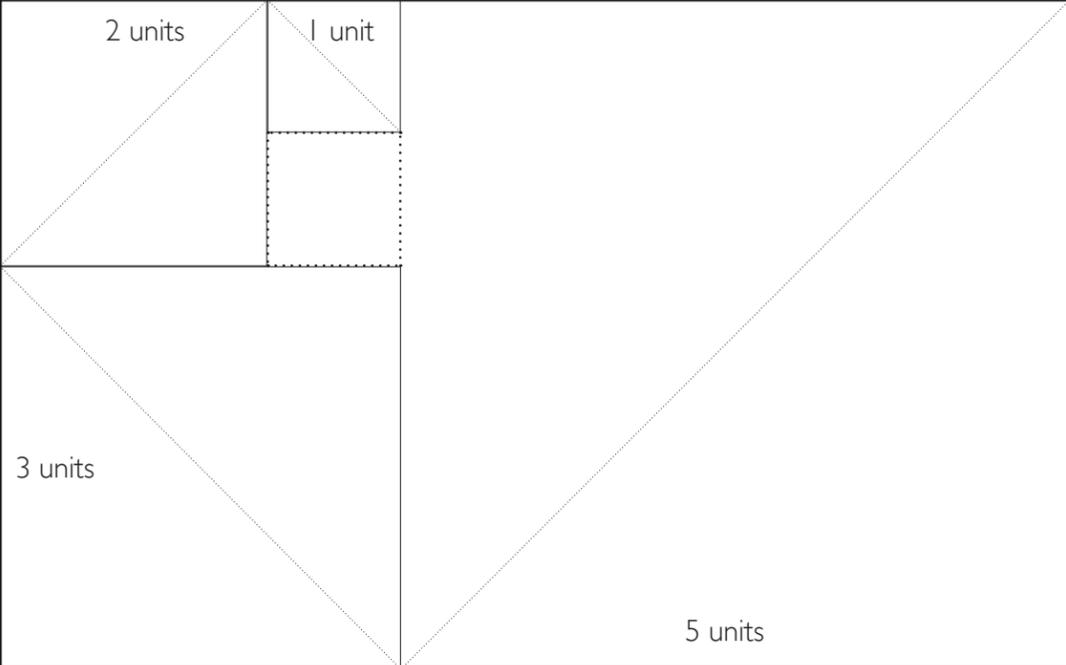
## Golden Section (Golden Rectangle)

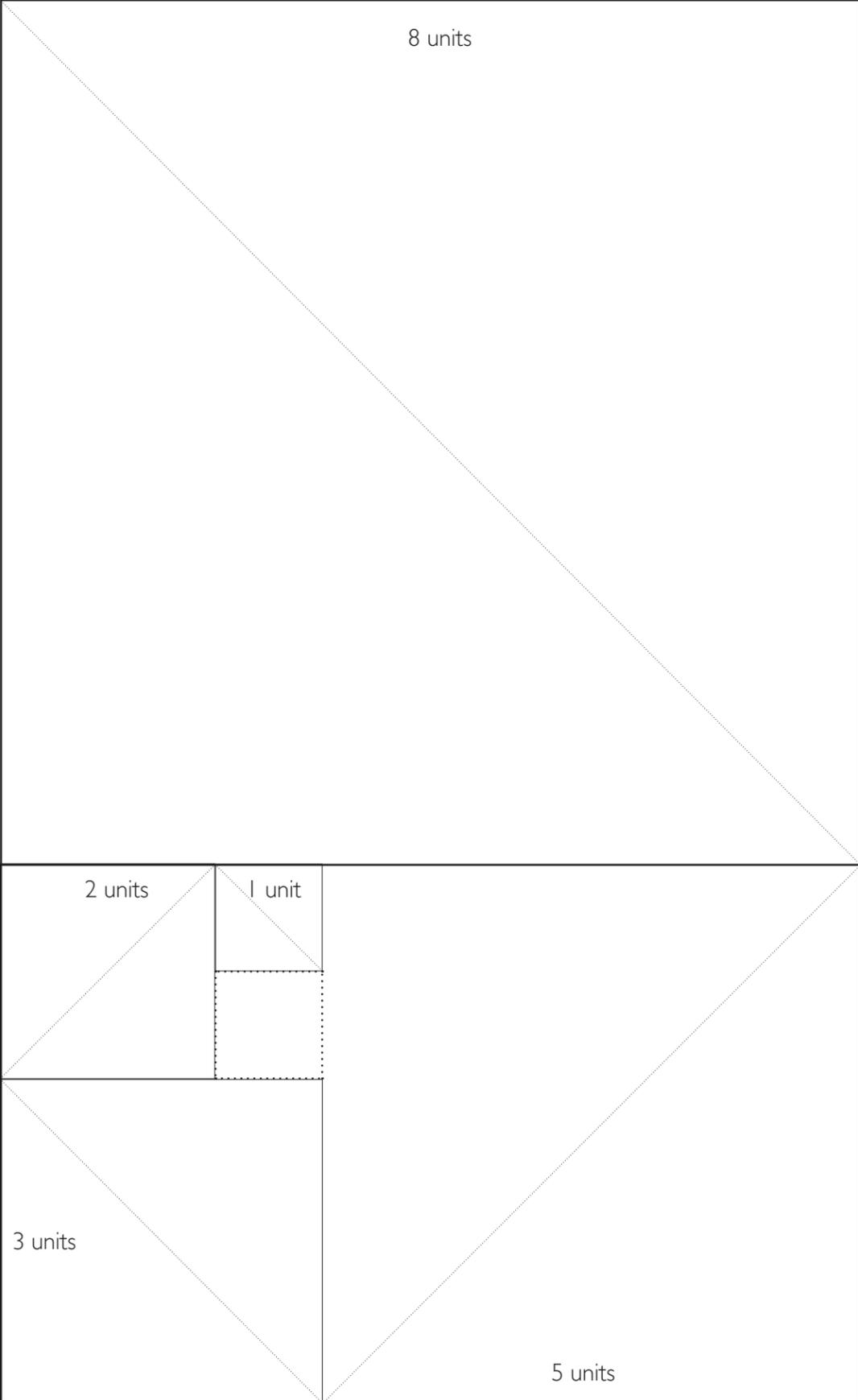
Jan Tschichold (1902-1972) studied many medieval manuscripts and printed books from the incunabula period and re-discovered the golden section format.

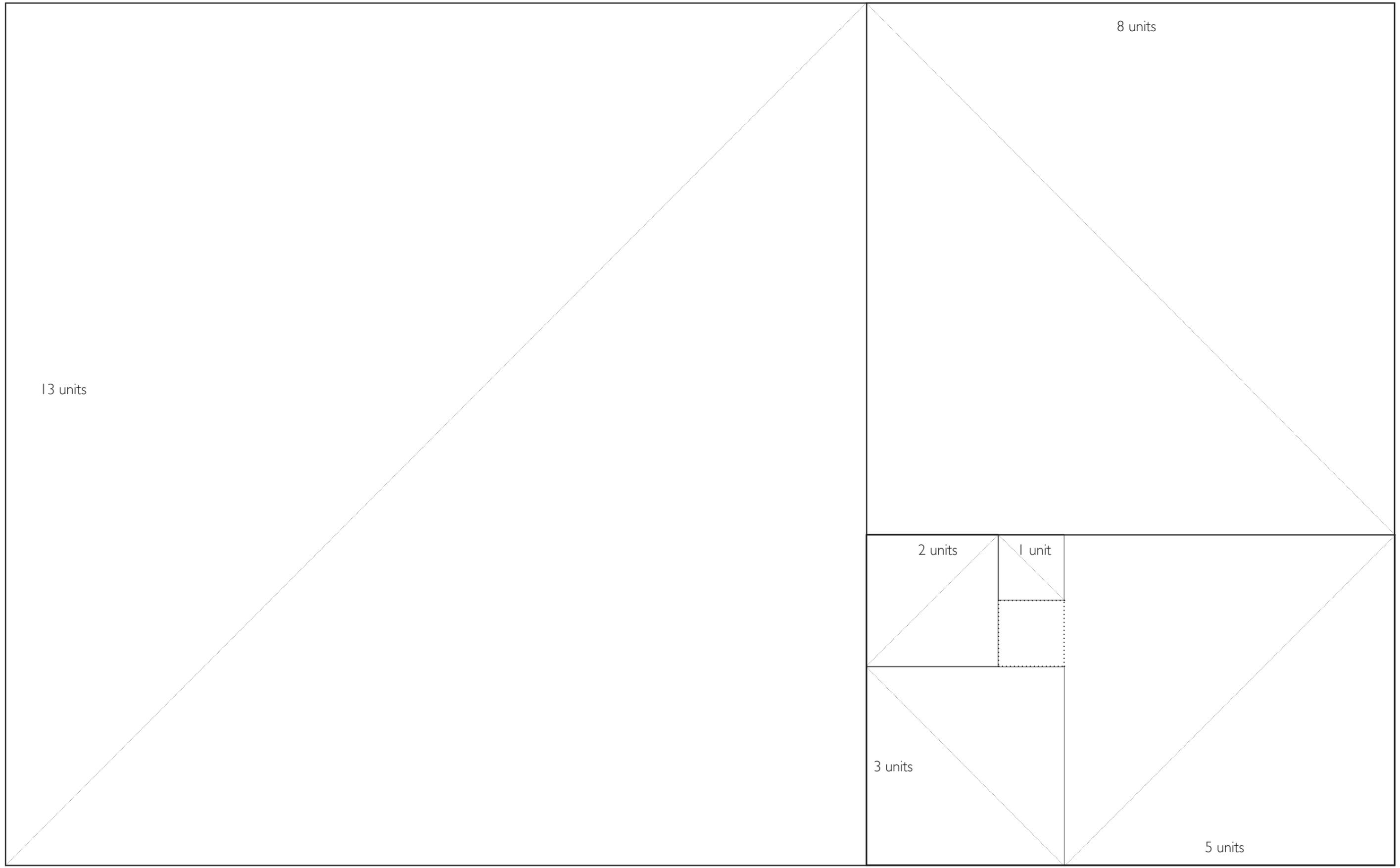
A golden section can be drawn from a square. The square and the rectangle have a consistent relationship: if a square is added to the long edge of the rectangle, or formed within the rectangle, a new golden section is created. The consistent relationship between square and rectangle creates a logarithmic spiral sequence that is commonly found in nature: the chambers of a nautilus and the growth patterns of many leaves share the logarithmic spiral.











13 units

8 units

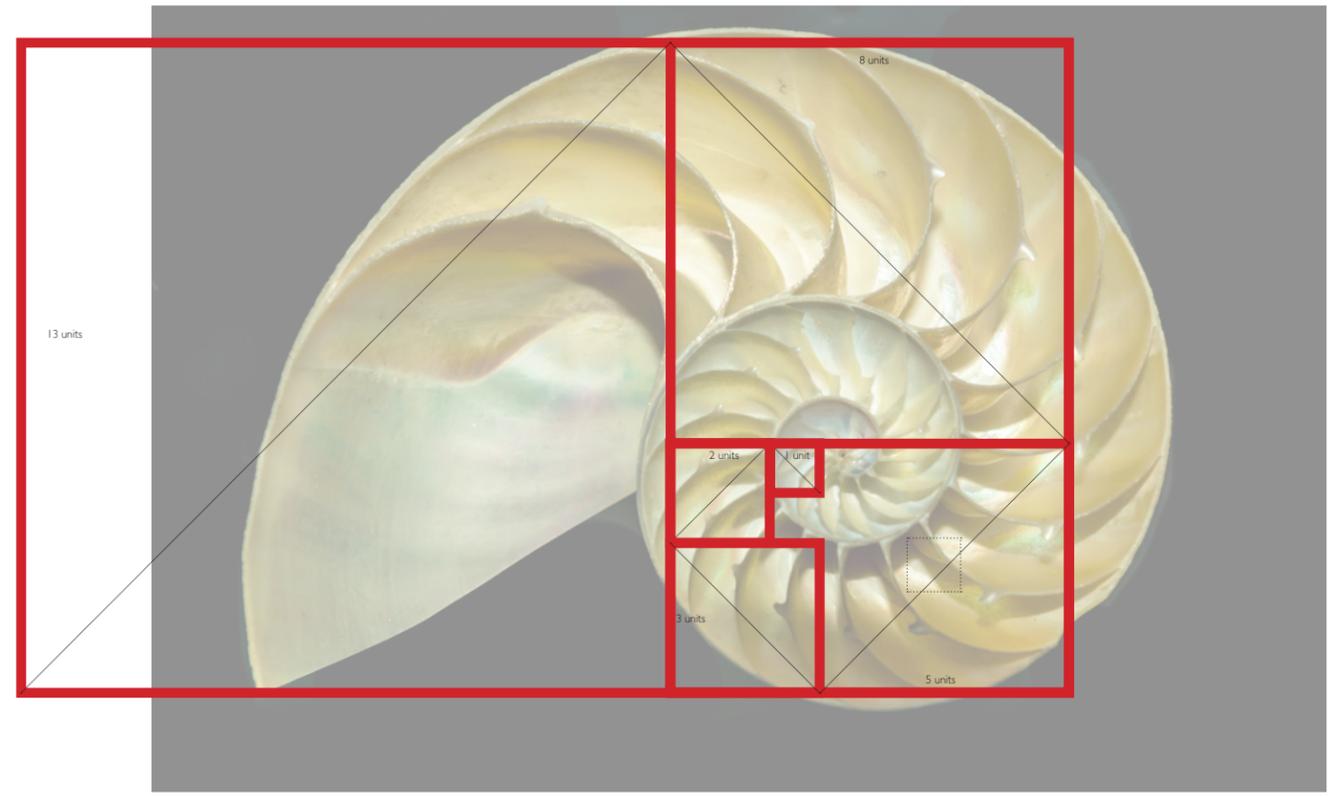
2 units

1 unit

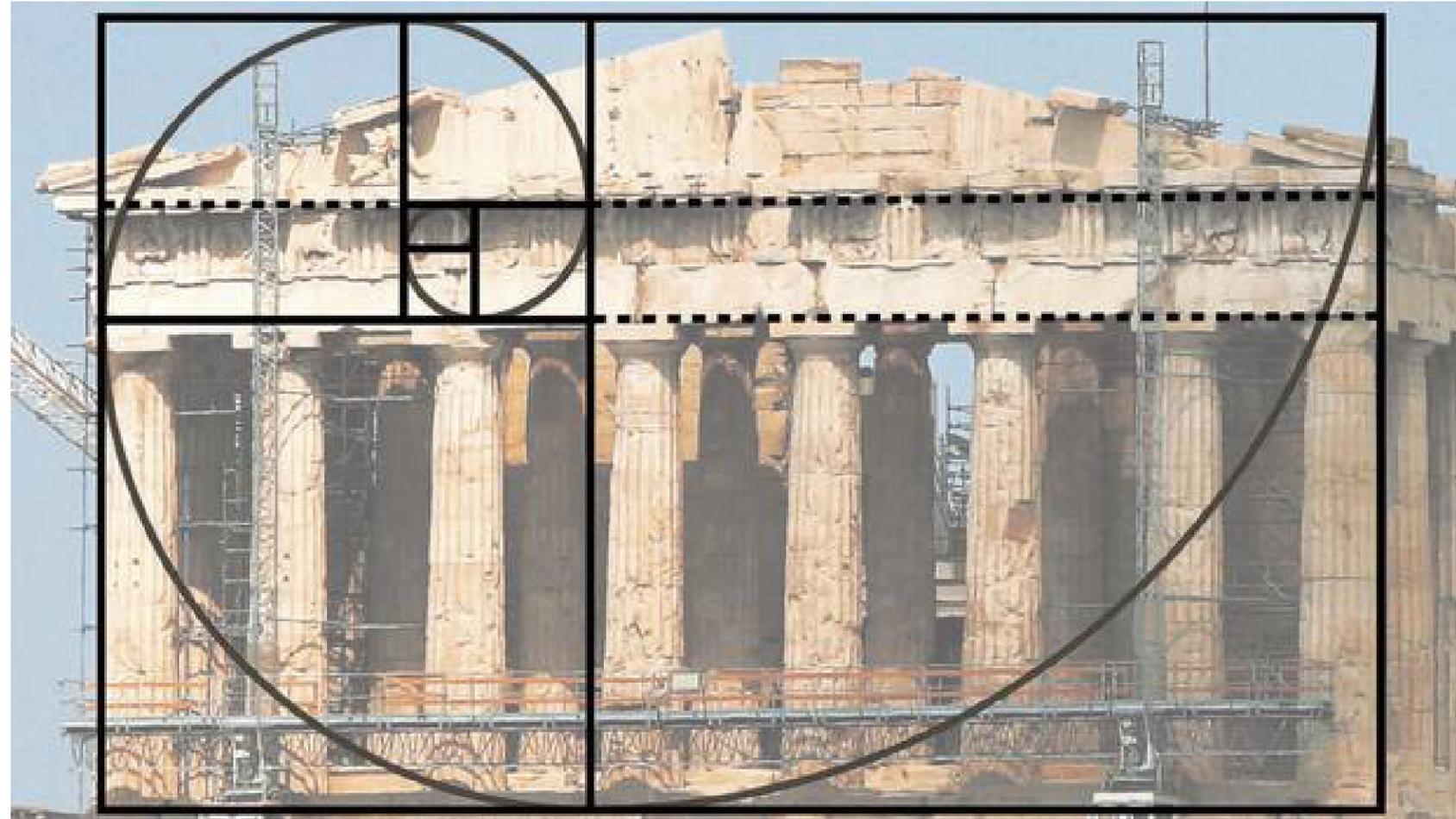
3 units

5 units



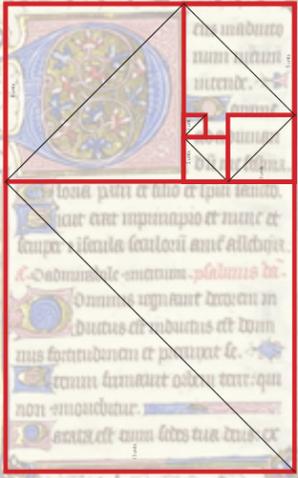
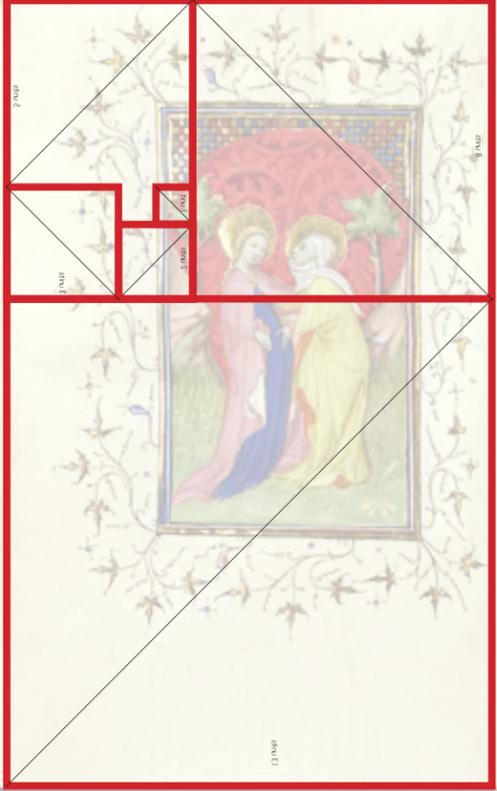
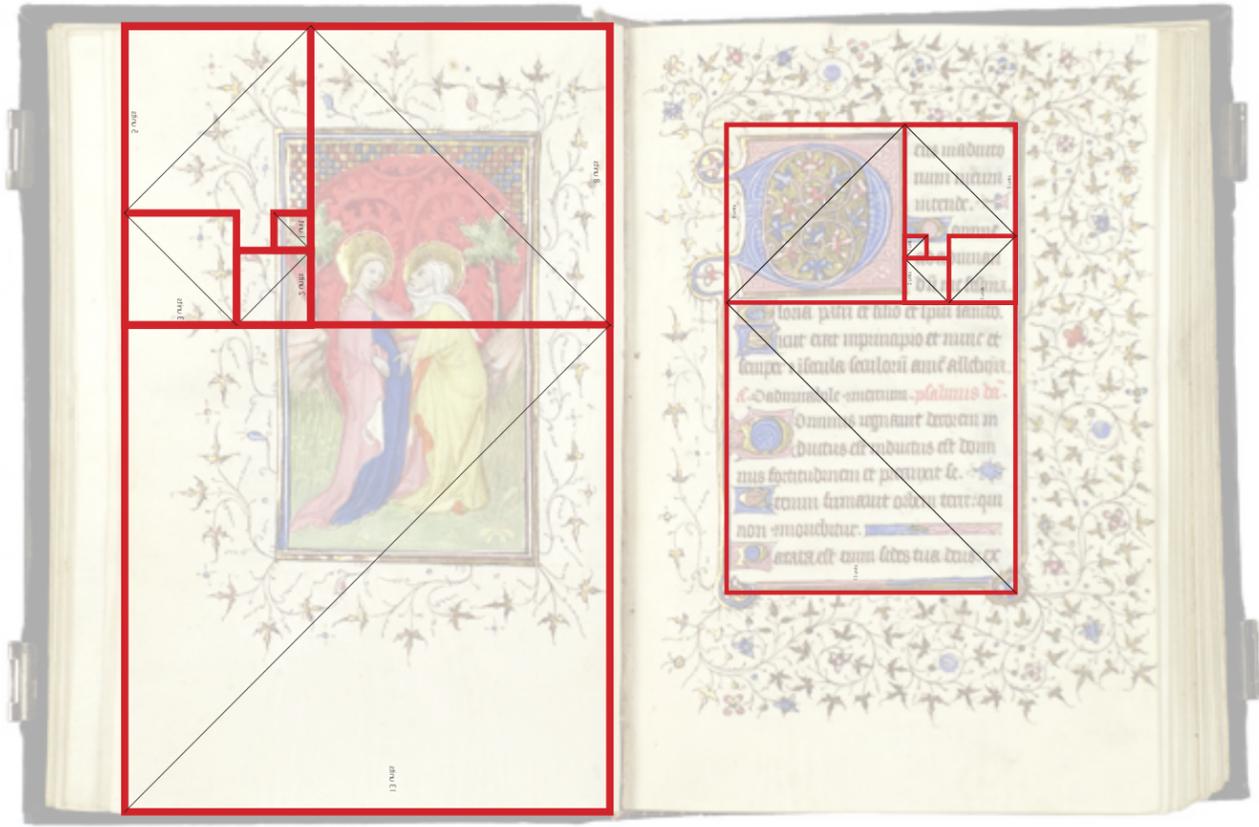








**D**eus in duto  
num vitam  
vivendi. **Omne**  
ad adunam  
dit me felix.  
**G**loria patri et filio et spui sancto.  
Sicut erat in principio et nunc et  
semper: et in secula seculorum amen alleluia.  
**Ad adunabilem** **psalmus** **da.**  
**D**ominus signavit deum in  
ductus est in ductus est domi  
nus fortitudinem et peccat se.  
**S**eruum firmavit orbem terre: qui  
non movetur.  
**S**acris est enim locus tuus deus: ex



1200

1200

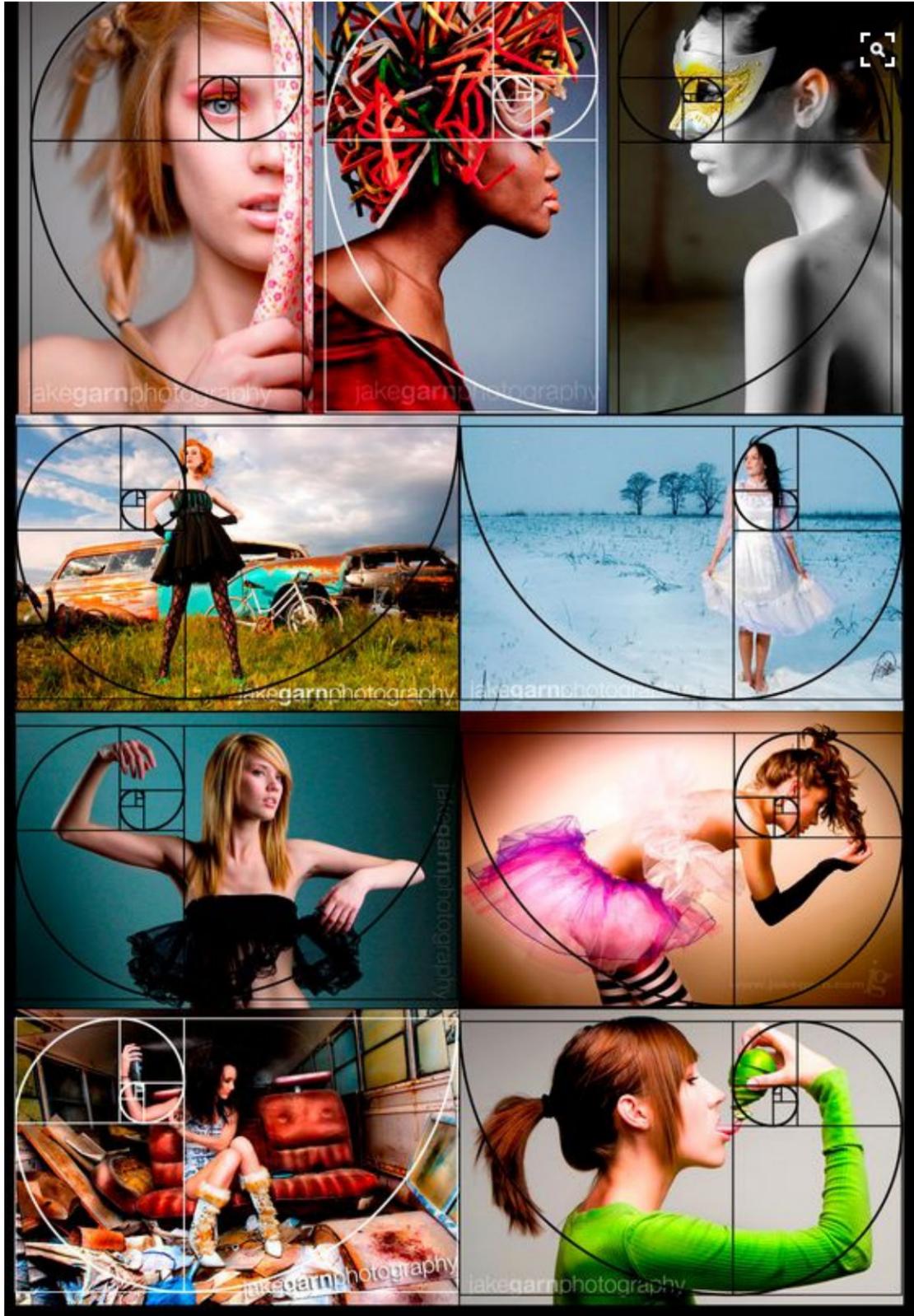
1200

1200

1200

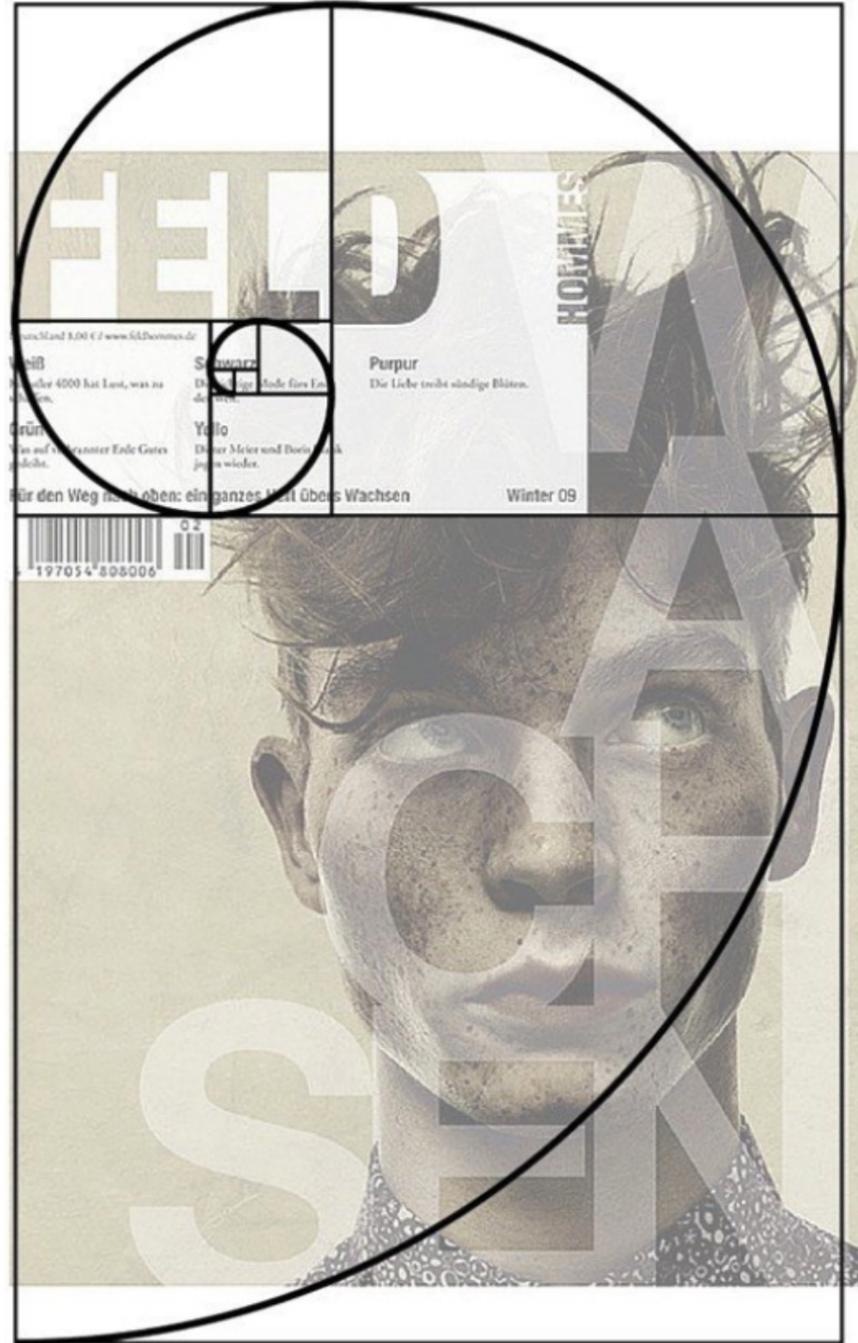
1200

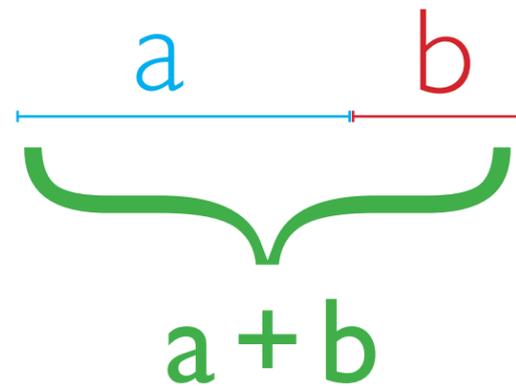
1200



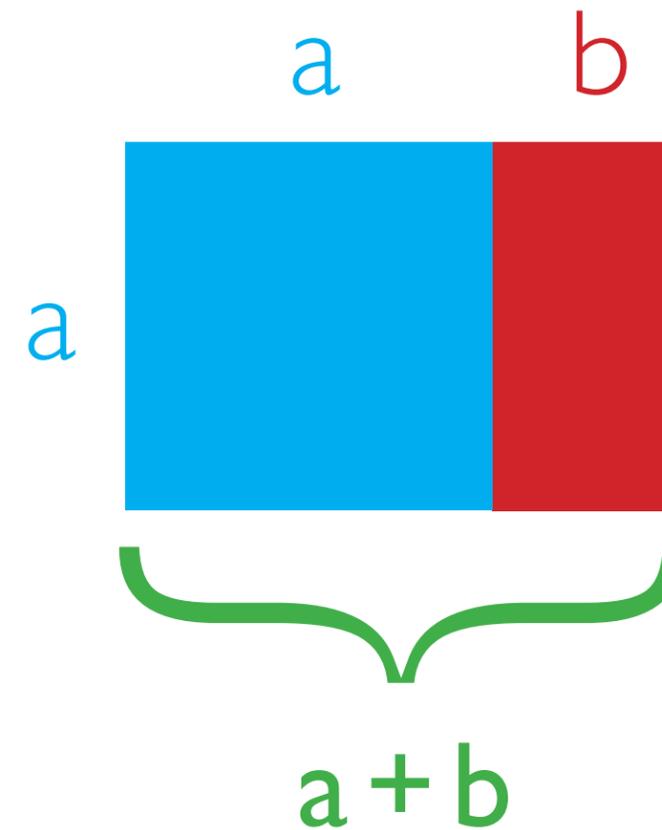








$a + b$  is to  $a$  as  $a$  is to  $b$



### Golden Ratio

A ratio between two portions of a line in which the lesser of the two is to the greater as the greater is to the sum of both. The ratio is  $\sim 0.618$ .

### Golden Section (Golden Rectangle)

The golden ratio as applied to form. The ratio of the longer side to the shorter is the golden ratio. The golden rectangle can be cut into a square and a smaller rectangle with the same aspect ratio.