# Connections between Paper Folding, Geometry and Proof 

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Let us consider a rectangle ABCD . We create another rectangle ABFE within it by joining the midpoints $F$ and $E$ of the breadths of the original rectangle $A B C D$. Then the diagonal AC of the original rectangle and the diagonal BE of the second rectangle (ABFE) intersect at a point $O$ in such a way that if we draw a straight line through O parallel to DC, which intersects the breadths $\mathrm{AD} \& \mathrm{BC}$ of the original rectangle at G and H respectively, then we get a third rectangle ABHG whose breadth will be one-third (1/3) the breadth of the original rectangle."

In general, if we apply this same process to the newly obtained rectangle, then we will get a new rectangle whose breadth will be again one third of the previous rectangle i.e., this will be a continuous process. Further we will get the same result if we get the intersection point by involving other diagonals of rectangles i.e., BD and AF respectively.

Note: This intriguing statement was made by my mentor. It happened as described below.

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Figure 1.
One day, during my associate program, after completing my school assignments, I arrived at the District Institute. It was on that day that my mentor asked us to verify this statement through folding an A-4 size paper. Intrigued, I replicated the paper folding process with an A-4 size paper and verified its dimensions using a ruler. To my surprise, the results aligned perfectly.
This ignited a discussion between my mentor and myself, prompting him to challenge me: "Can you prove it?" Eager to showcase my mathematical prowess and passion, I eagerly accepted the challenge. I meticulously depicted the paper-folding figure in my notebook and engaged in intense contemplation on how to formulate a proof. When I proved it, I presented it to my mentor.

Buoyed by this success, I set out to articulate the theorem and its corresponding proof in a succinct manner. This endeavour deepened my comprehension of the intricate connection between paper folding, geometry, and mathematical analysis. It became evident that geometry serves as a foundation upon which mathematical analysis can flourish, with geometric concepts often serving as a springboard for the development of intricate mathematical analyses. Here is my proof.

Proof : Let us consider the length of the rectangle (i.e., the longer side) $A B=D C=n a$ unit, and breadth $B C=A D=a$ unit, where $n$ is any real number.

Applying Pythagoras theorem in triangle $A B E$, we get

$$
B E^{2}=A B^{2}+A E^{2}=(n a)^{2}+\left(\frac{\mathrm{a}}{2}\right)^{2}=\left(4 n^{2}+1\right) \frac{\mathrm{a}^{2}}{4} ;
$$

So

$$
\begin{equation*}
B E=\sqrt{\left(4 n^{2}+1\right)} \frac{a}{2} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Since $\triangle B O H \& \triangle B E F$ are similar, we have -

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{B H}{B F}=\frac{B O}{B E}=\frac{H O}{F E} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Using $B F=\frac{B C}{2}=\frac{\mathrm{a}}{2}$, in $\frac{B H}{B F}=\frac{B O}{B E}$, we have $\frac{2 B H}{a}=\frac{B O}{B E}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Rightarrow B O=\sqrt{\left(4 n^{2}+1\right)} B H \quad\{\text { using equation }(1)\} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Now using equation (2) again we have -

$$
\frac{B O}{B E}=\frac{H O}{F E}, \frac{2 B O}{\sqrt{\left(4 n^{2}+1\right)}}=\frac{H O}{n} \quad\{\text { since } F E=A B=\text { na } \& \text { using equation }(1)\}
$$

which gives us,

$$
\begin{equation*}
H O=2 n B H \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Similarly, $\triangle A O E \& \triangle C O B$ are similar, we have -

$$
\frac{O E}{O B}=\frac{A E}{C B}, O B=2 O E\left(\text { since } A E=\frac{C B}{2}\right)
$$

So, from Figure 1,

$$
\begin{equation*}
B E=3 O E=\frac{\mathrm{a}}{2} \sqrt{\left(4 n^{2}+1\right)} \quad O E=\frac{\mathrm{a}}{6} \sqrt{\left(4 n^{2}+1\right)} \quad O B=\frac{\mathrm{a}}{3} \sqrt{\left(4 n^{2}+1\right)} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

Now using equation (4) \& (5) in $\triangle B O H$ we have -

$$
B O^{2}=B H^{2}+O H^{2}=\left(4 n^{2}+1\right) B H^{2} \quad\left(4 n^{2}+1\right) \frac{\mathrm{a}^{2}}{9}=\left(4 n^{2}+1\right) B H^{2}
$$

Which gives us

$$
B H=\frac{\mathrm{a}}{3} \quad \text { (Hence Proved) }
$$

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