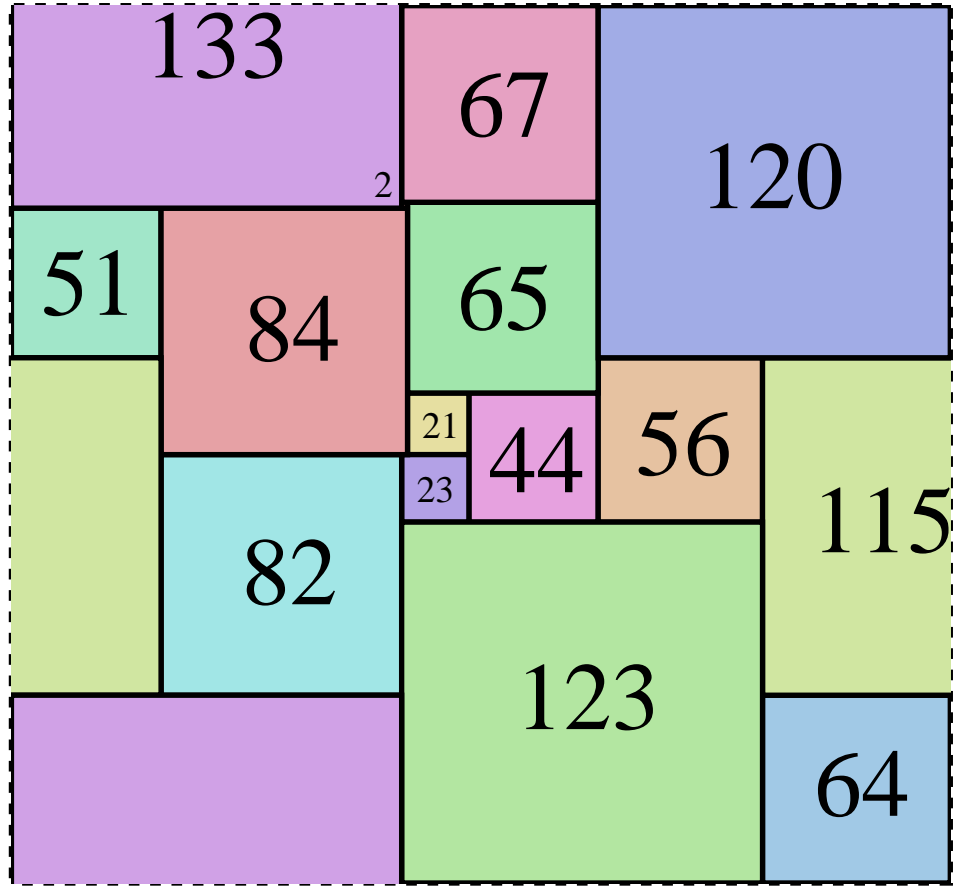


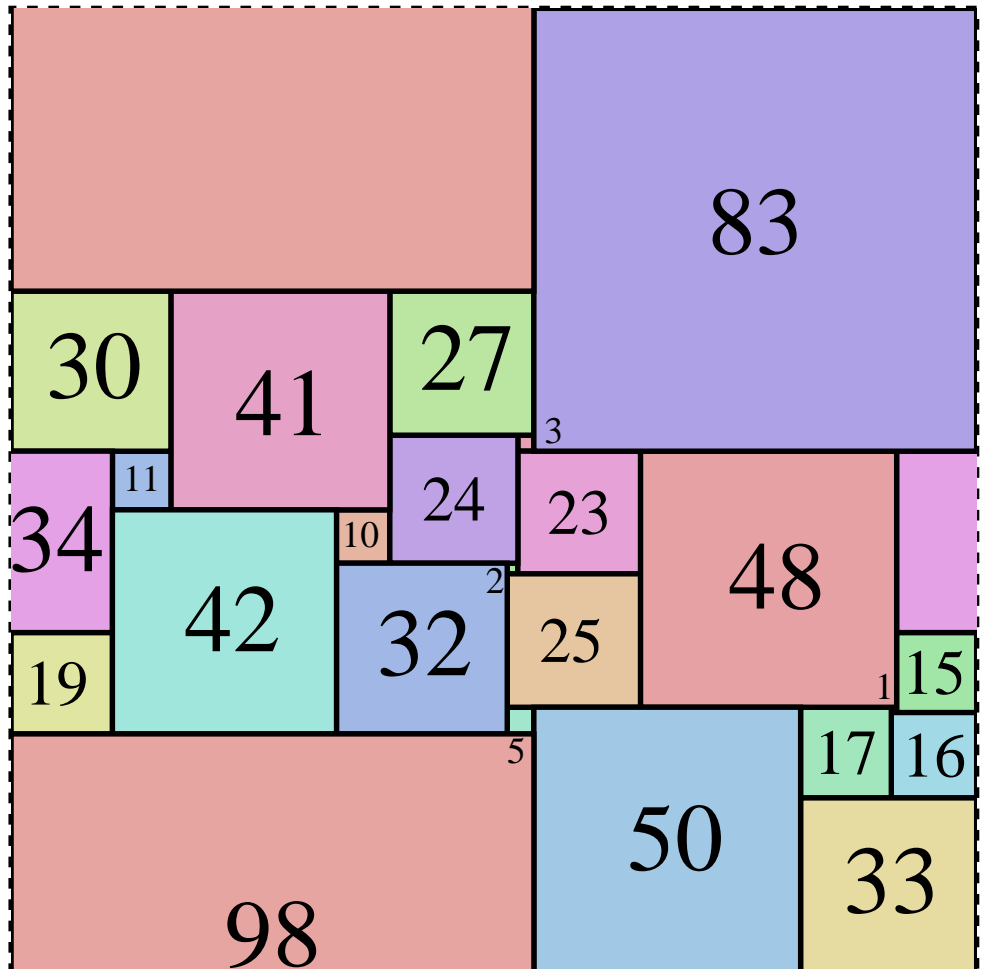
# SQUARING THE TORUS

by Geoffrey H. Morley (MathsJam 2014)

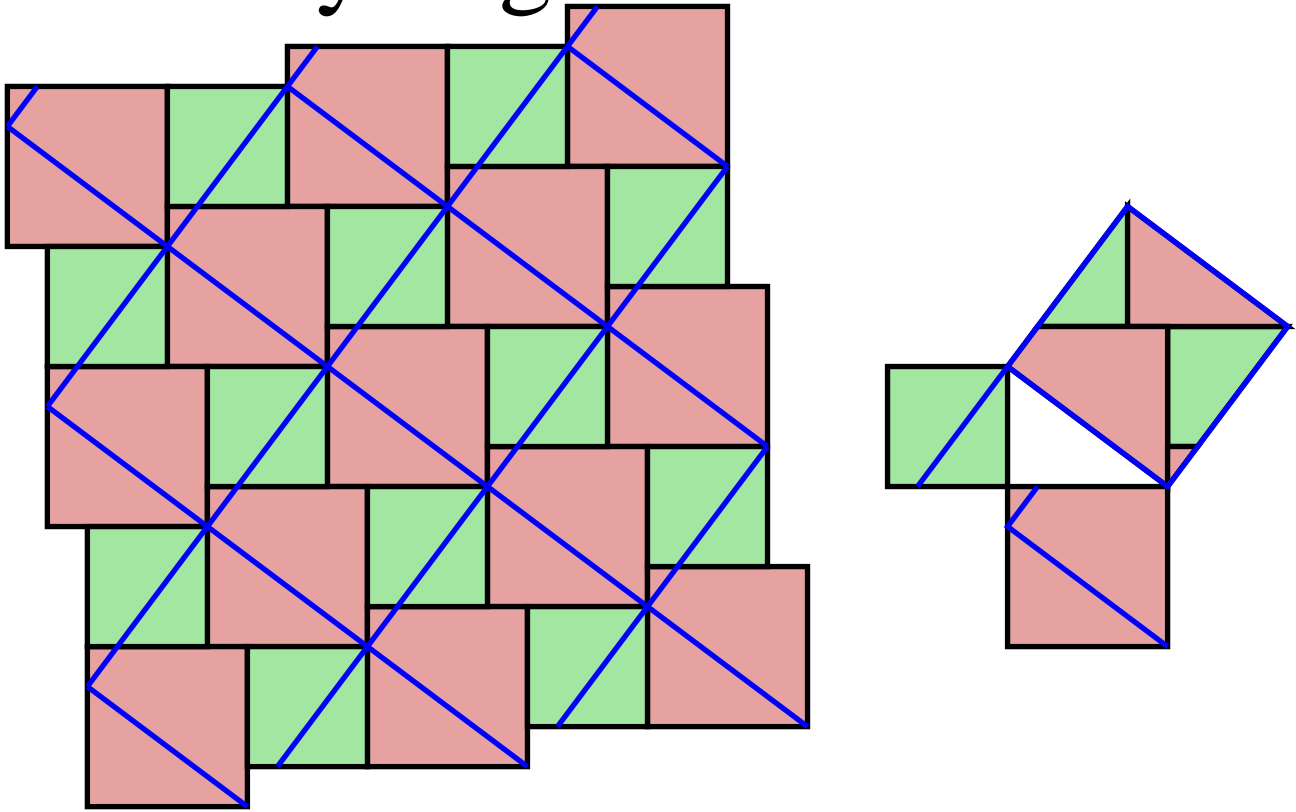
15:  
320 X 299  
(Gambini,  
1999)



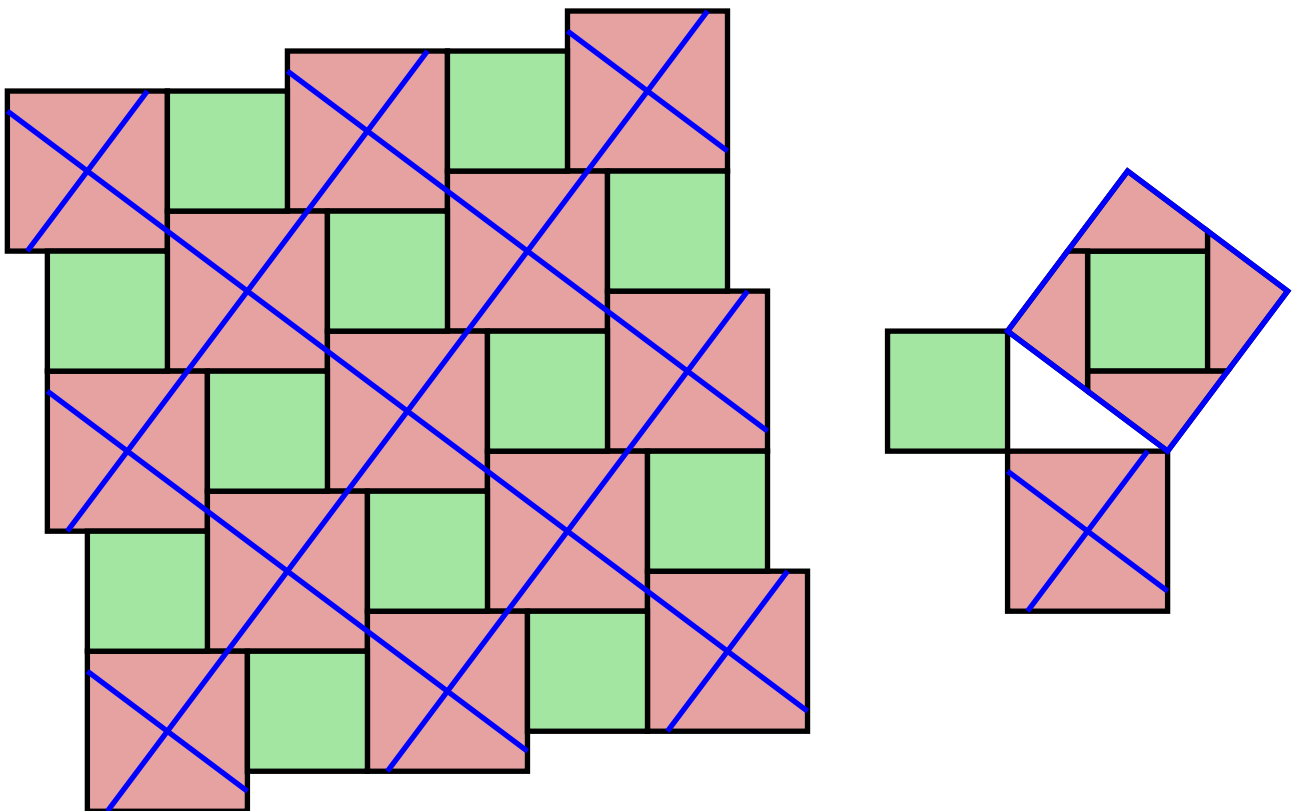
24:  
181 X 181  
(Gambini,  
1999)



# Dissection proofs of Pythagoras's theorem



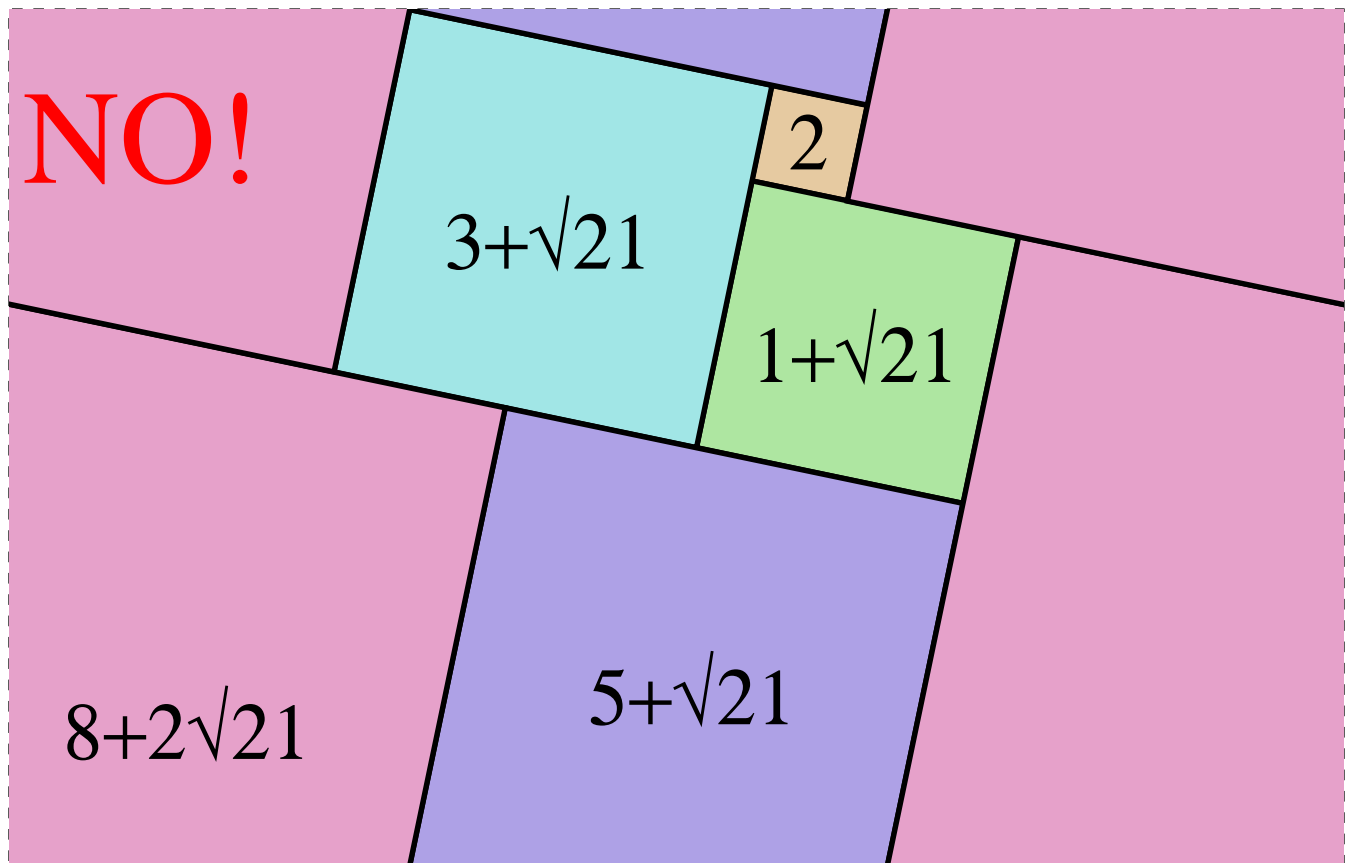
al-Nayrizi of Arabia (c. 900)



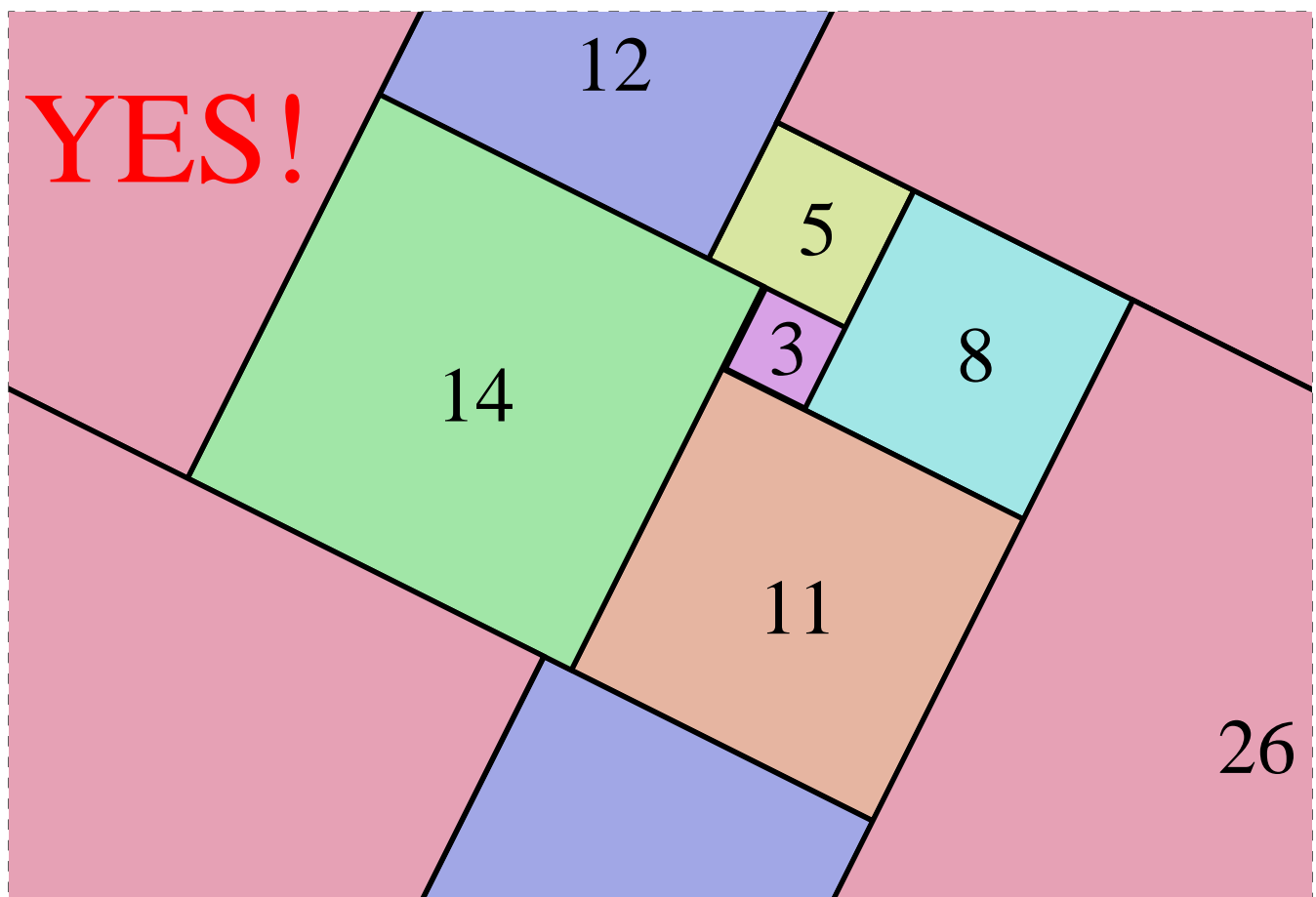
Henry Perigal (c. 1830)

Both illustrate a two-square tiling of a square torus.

# TILES MUTUALLY COMMENSURABLE?

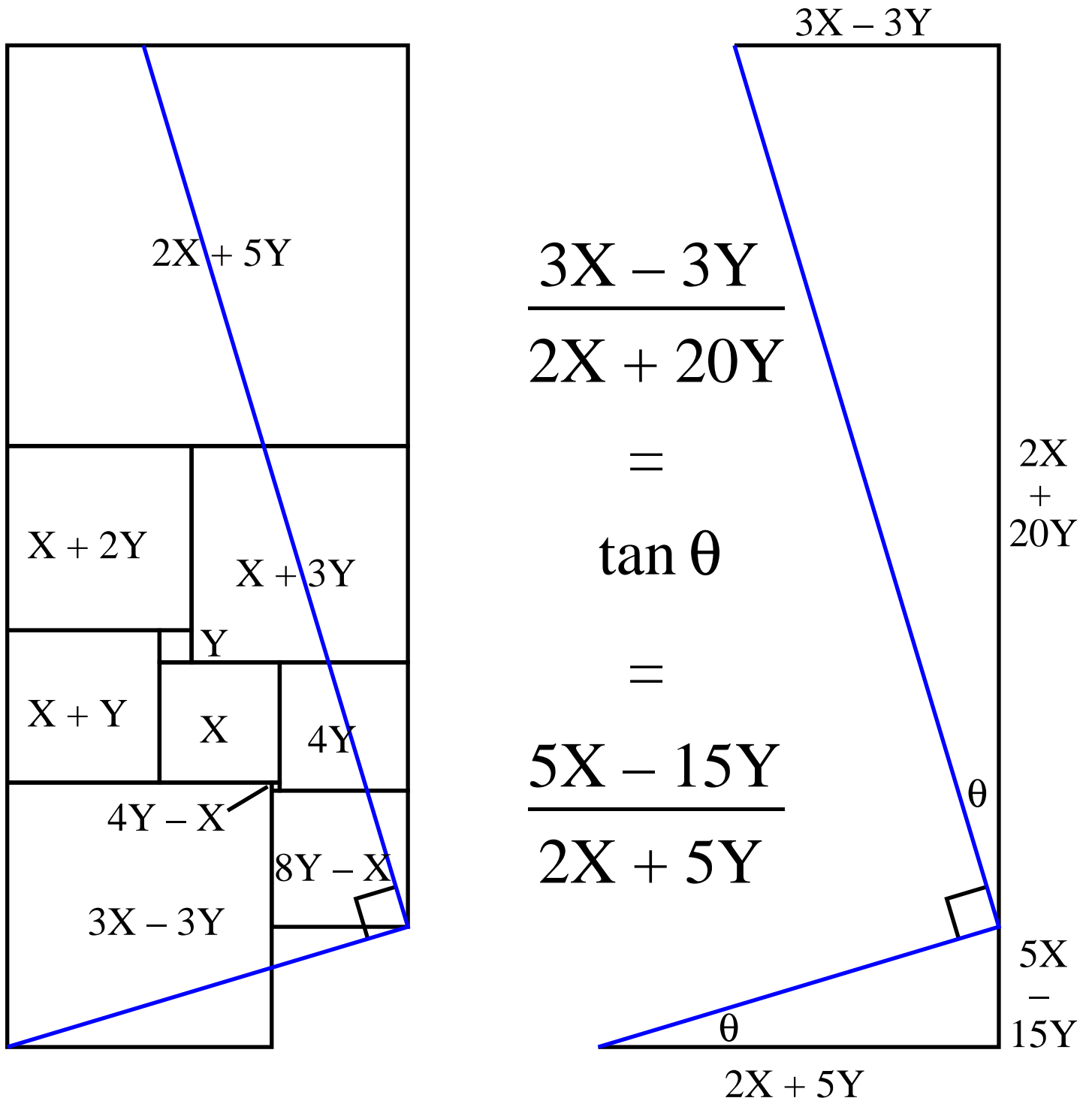


5:  $\sqrt{(380 + 80\sqrt{21})} \times \sqrt{(170 + 30\sqrt{21})}$



7:  $19\sqrt{5} \times 13\sqrt{5}$

# HOW TO FIND TILE SIZES

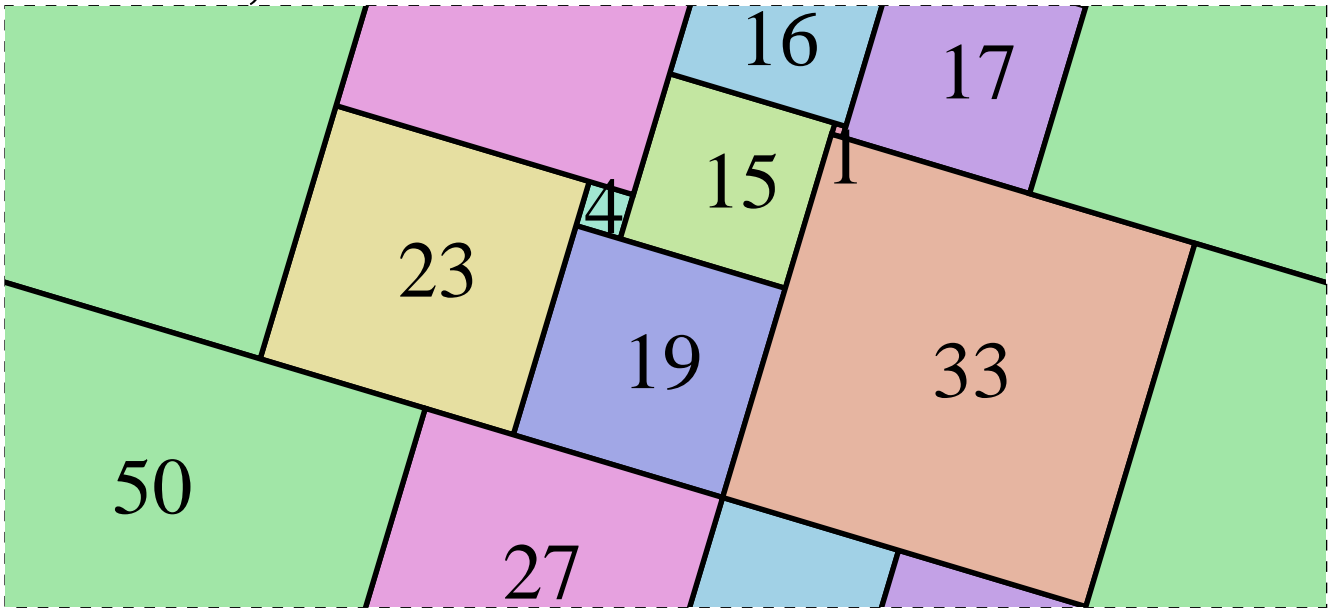


$$4\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)^2 + 61\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) - 285 = 0$$

$$(4X - 15Y)(X + 19Y) = 0$$

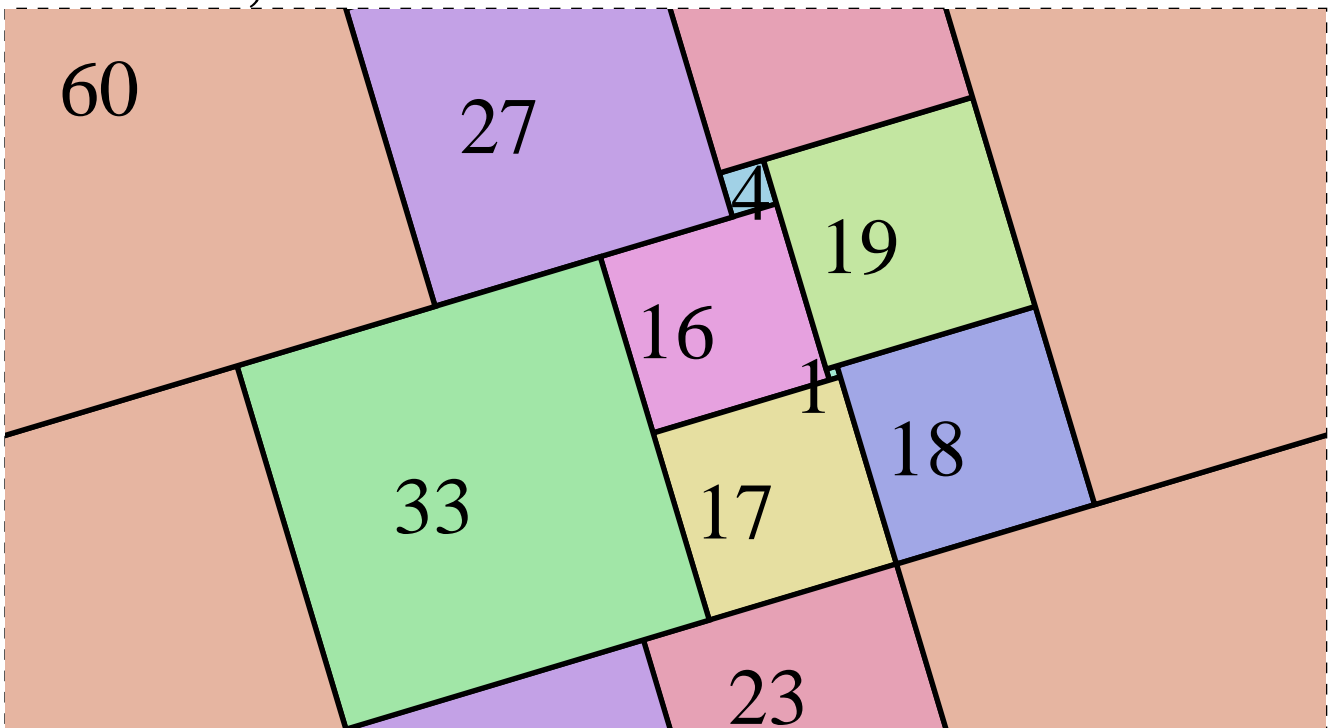
# THE TWO SOLUTIONS

$X = 15, Y = 4:$



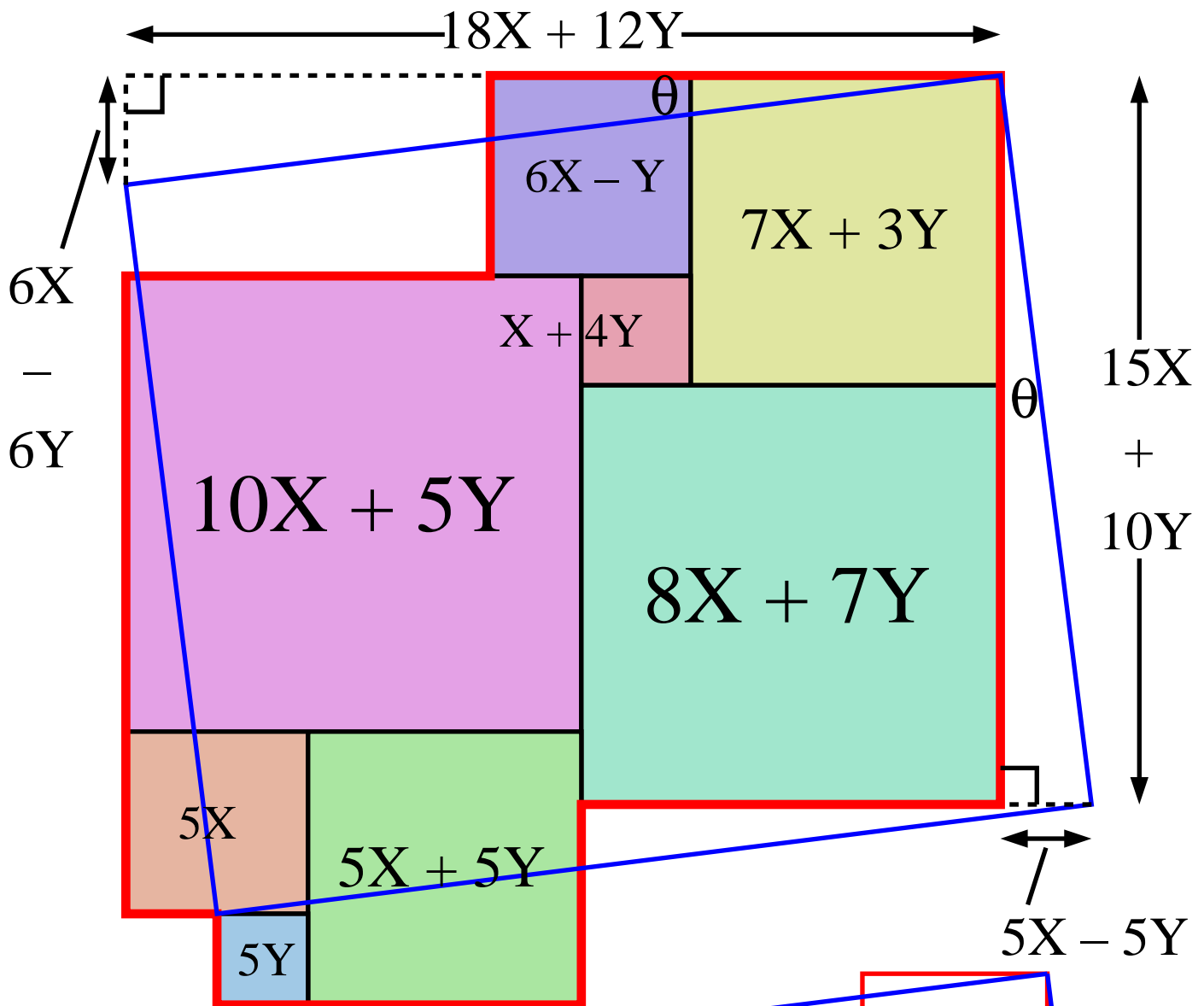
$$10: 11\sqrt{109} \times 5\sqrt{109}$$

$X = 19, Y = -1:$



$$10: 11\sqrt{109} \times 6\sqrt{109}$$

# HOW MANY SOLUTIONS FROM THIS DIAGRAM?



$$\frac{5X - 5Y}{15X + 10Y} = \tan \theta = \frac{6X - 6Y}{18X + 12Y}$$

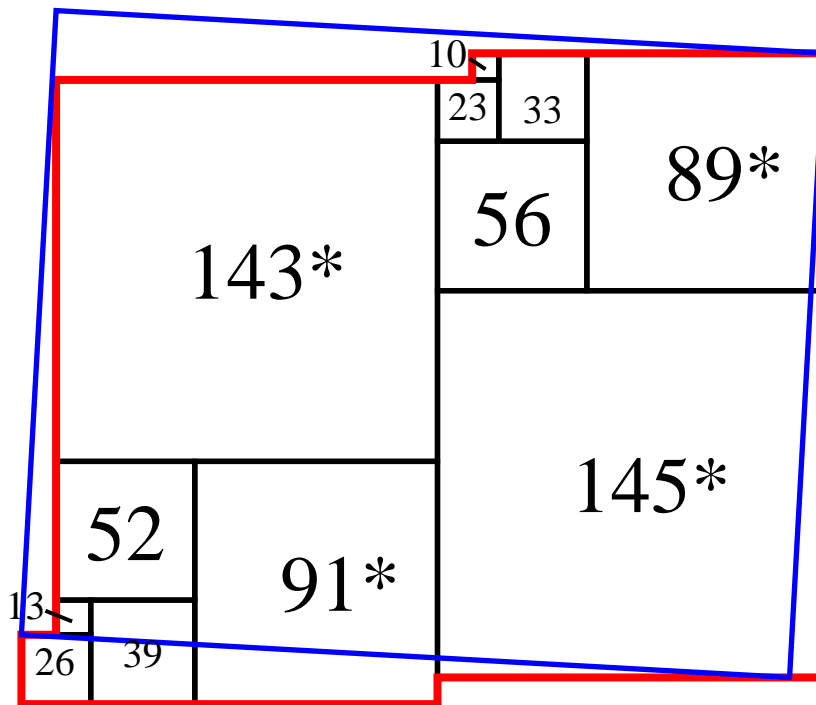
**NOT A QUADRATIC IN X/Y  
BUT AN IDENTITY!**

**ANSWER: INFINITELY MANY!**

# MORE CONTINUOUSLY DEFORMABLE DECAGONS!

Add two squares as indicated\* to each 4-square hexagon in the 8-square decagon.

This gives a 12-square continuously deformable decagon that tiles a 16 X 13 torus as in the instance below.

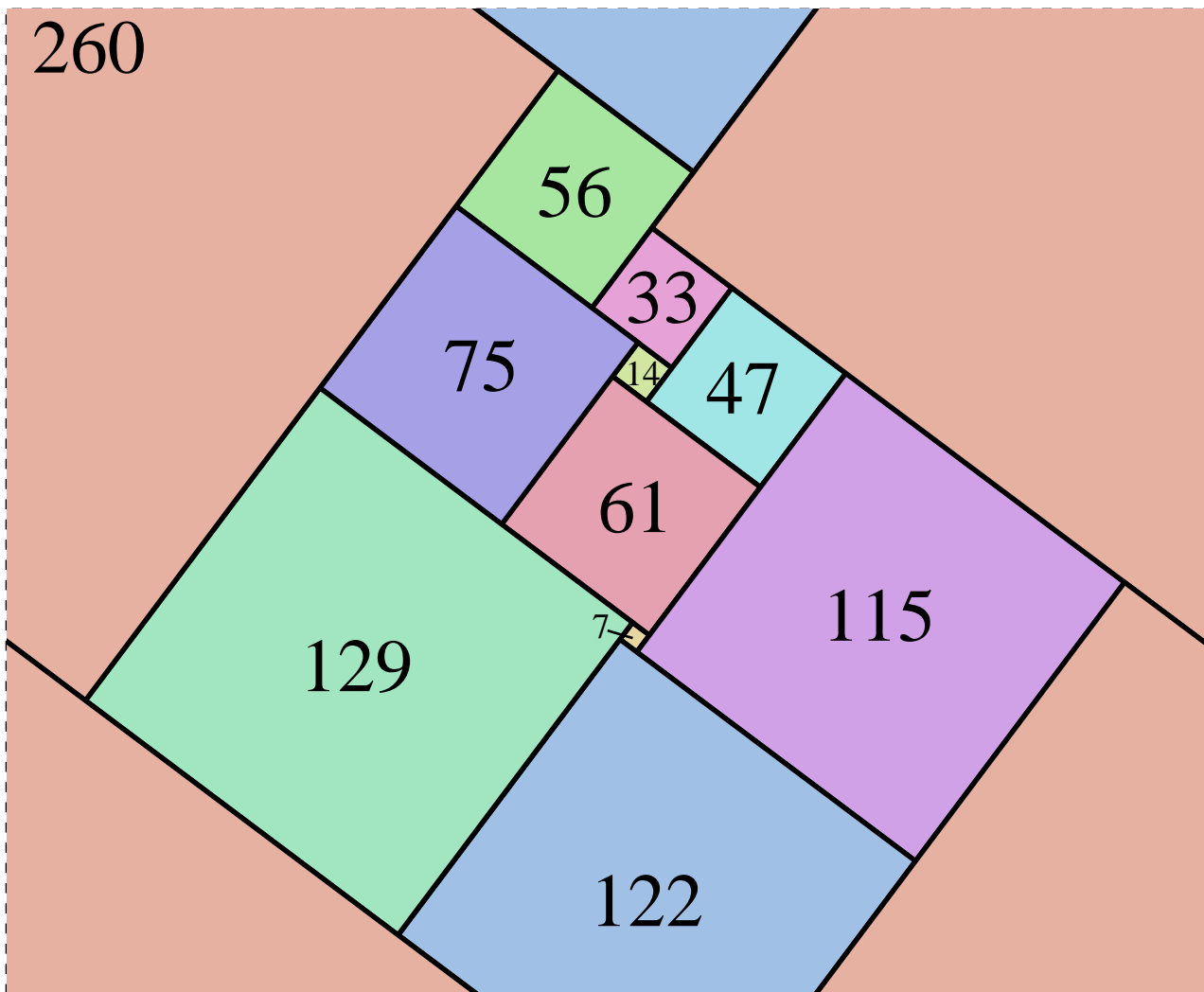


Repeat indefinitely to give a  $4n$ -square continuously deformable decagon ( $n > 1$ ) that tiles a  $2F(2n) \times F(2n+1)$  torus, where  $F(n)$  is the  $n$ th positive Fibonacci number.

# FIRST OF A KIND

Below is the first known squared torus which satisfies all of these conditions:

- Simple (no squared subrectangle);
- Perfect (squares unequal);
- More than two squares;
- Tile sides not parallel to rectangle sides;
- Side-lengths of the tiles are integers;
- Side-lengths of rectangle are integers.



11: 395 X 325 (Morley, 2014)

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[Apparently 1872, not 1874.]  
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<THE END>