

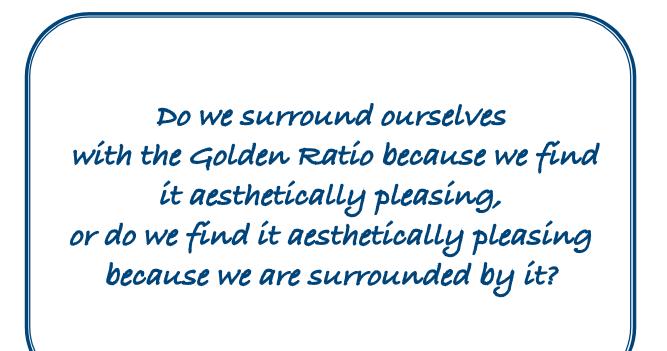


# Math and Art of the Face: From Da Vinci to Picasso

Presented by Renée Goularte Art Teacher Thermalito Union School District

CMC - Asílomar - December 2009

The frequent appearance of the Golden Ratio in the arts over thousands of years presents us with an interesting question:



In the 1930's, New York's Pratt Institute laid out rectangular frames of different proportions, and asked several hundred art students to choose which they found most pleasing. The winner? The one with Golden Ratio proportions.

source: The Golden Ratio http://library.thinkquest.org/C005449/aesthetics.html

### **Golden Definitions**

Golden Sequence / Fibonacci Sequence

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55.....

Generated by adding the previous two numbers in the list together to form the next and so on and so on...

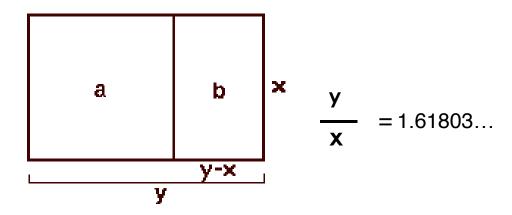
Golden Ratio

```
1.6180339887498948482 (approximate)
```

Divide any number in the Fibonacci sequence by the one before it, for example 55/34, or 21/13, and the answer is always close to 1.61803.

Golden Rectangle

A rectangle in which the ratio of the length to the width is the Golden Ratio.



### The Fibonacci Sequence and the Golden Ratio

The Golden Ratio (or "Golden Section") is based on **Fibonacci Numbers**, where every number in the sequence (after the second) is the sum of the previous 2 numbers:

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55.....

Divide any number in the Fibonacci sequence by the one before it, for example 55/34, or 21/13, and the answer is always close to 1.61803.

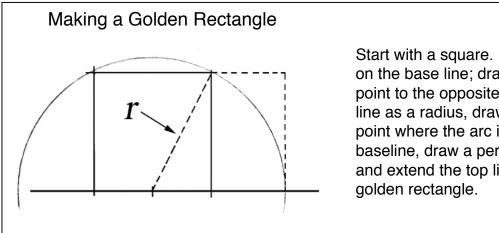
This is known as the Golden Ratio, and hence Fibonacci's Sequence is also called the Golden Sequence.

The ratio of each number in the Fibonacci sequence to the one before it:

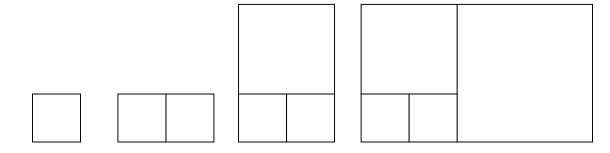
1/1 = 1	13/8 = 1.625
2/1 = 2	21/13 = 1.61538
3/2 = 1.5	34/21 = 1.61905
5/3 = 1.666	55/34 = 1.61764
8/5 = 1.6	89/55 = 1.61861

If we keep going, we produce "phi" (Golden Ratio or Golden Section):

1.618 033 988 7...

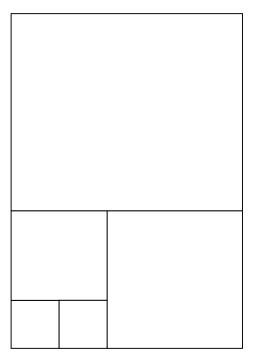


Start with a square. Find the midpoint on the base line; draw a line from that point to the opposite corner. Using that line as a radius, draw an arc. From the point where the arc intersects the baseline, draw a perpendicular line and extend the top line to create the



### Or ... An Approximation

Start with a square. Add an identical square on one side. Using the "long" side of the attached squares as one side, attach another, larger square. Using that long side, draw another square. (Notice how these dimensions relate to the Fibonacci series.) The more squares you draw, the closer you will be to a Golden Rectangle.

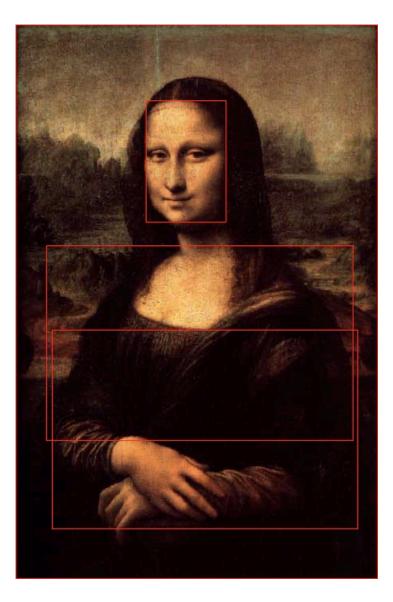


### **Golden Rectangles in The Mona Lisa**

- the length and the width of the painting itself
- the rectangle around Mona's face (from the top of the forehead to the base of the chin, and from left cheek to right cheek).

Subdivide this rectangle using the line formed by using her eyes as a horizontal divider to divide the Golden Rectangle.

 the three main areas of the Mona Lisa, the neck to just above the hands, and the neckline on the dress to just below the hands



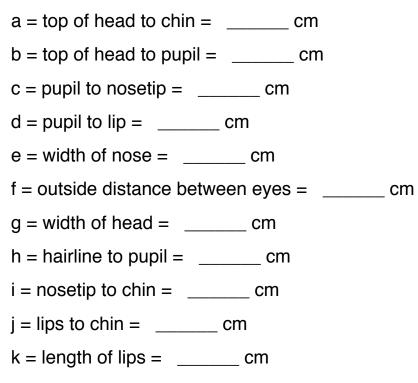
Sources:

The Golden Ratio in Art -- http://cuip.uchicago.edu/~dlnarain/golden/activity3.htm and

Leonardo da Vinci and the Golden Ratio -- http://us.geocities.com/jyce3/leo.htm

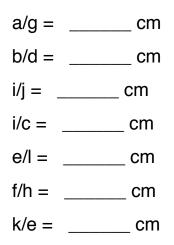
### Search for the Golden Ratio in Your Face

Take the following measurements:



I = nosetip to lips = \_\_\_\_ cm

Now, find the following ratios:



What did you find?	

Source: The Perfect Face - http://cuip.uchicago.edu/~dlnarain/golden/activity8.htm

# **Picasso-Inspired Geometric Face**

Create a face collage using:

- three or more triangles
- one circle
- one rectangle or square
- any other shapes you need

## OR

- any number of triangles, no two alike
- a polygon with no lines of symmetry
- two congruent figures
- any other geometric shapes you need

Extensions:

Identify the geometric figures by labeling the drawings. Explain how you decided what to draw.

### A Sprinkling of California Math Standards Related to Activities from "Math and Art of the Face"

In Third Grade, students are asked to...

- ... identify, describe, and classify polygons
- ... identify attributes of triangles and quadrilaterals
- ... identify right angles in geometric figures
- ... determine whether other angles are greater or less than a right angle

In Fourth Grade, students are asked to...

- ... measure the area of rectangular shapes.
- ... recognize that rectangles that have the same area can have different perimeters, and that rectangles that have the same perimeter can have different areas.
- ... understand and use formulas to solve problems involving perimeters and areas of rectangles and squares.
- ... identify parallel and perpendicular lines, congruent figures, and figures that have bilateral and rotational symmetry
- ... know the definitions of a right angle, acute angle, obtuse angle
- ... know the definitions of different triangles and different quadrilaterals

In Fifth Grade, students are asked to...

- ... compute with very large and very small numbers.
- ... estimate, round, and manipulate very large numbers (i.e., millions).
- ... estimate, round, and manipulate very small numbers (i.e., thousanths).
- ... add, subtract, multiply and divide with decimals.
- ... use the formula for the area of a triangle and of a parallelogram, and
- ... compare the formula with the formula for the area of a rectangle.
- ... find perimeter and area of two-dimensional objects.
- ... measure, identify, and draw angles, perpendicular and parallel lines, rectangles, and triangles by using appropriate tools.
- ... visualize and draw two-dimensional views of three dimensional objects made from rectangular solids.

### **Golden Ratio Resources**

Mr. Narain's Golden Ratio Page http://cuip.uchicago.edu/~dlnarain/golden/

The Golden Ratio http://library.thinkquest.org/C005449/home.html

The Golden Mean in Fibonacci numbers http://www.educ.queensu.ca/~fmc/may2002/GoldMean.htm

Math and Art: The Golden Rectangle http://educ.queensu.ca/~fmc/october2001/GoldenArt.htm

Golden Ratio Activities http://cuip.uchicago.edu/~dlnarain/golden/activities.htm

The Perfect Face http://cuip.uchicago.edu/~dlnarain/golden/activity8.htm

Math and Nature: A whole month of Golden Ratio information and activities http://www.educ.queensu.ca/~fmc/may2002/may2002.htm

Leonardo DaVinci and the Golden Ratio http://www.geocities.com/jyce3/leo.htm

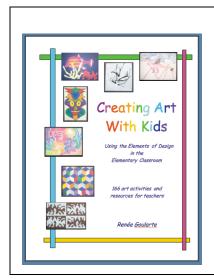
Ask Dr. Math http://mathforum.org/dr.math/faq/faq.golden.ratio.html

Cynthia Lanus' Lesson: Make an approximation of a Golden Rectangle http://math.rice.edu/%7Elanius/Geom/building.html

### **Art Resources**

Pablo Picasso: Ma Jolie; Portrait of Ambroise Vollard; Self-Portrait 1907

Leonardo Da Vinci: Mona Lisa



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