## **Equitable Slice Problem**

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This is another Brainteaser from the *Quantum* math magazine ([1]).

How can a polygonal line BDEFG be drawn in a triangle ABC so that the five triangles obtained have the same area?

I found this problem rather challenging, especially when I first tried to solve it analytically (using hyperbolas). Eventually I arrived at a procedure that would accomplish the result. The *Ouantum* "solution,"

Art by Edward Nazarov would accomplish the result. The *Quantum* "solution," however, was tantamount to just saying divide the triangle into triangles of equal area—without providing a method! That is, no solution at all.

## **My Solution**

My solution depends heavily on the area-preserving properties of reflections and the "shear" action on triangles. Figure 1 through Figure 4 show the steps to solving the problem. The first triangle uses the altitude of the big triangle and base 1/5 of AC, thus giving it an area of 1/5 of the large triangle (Figure 1). Subsequent equal triangles are constructed via reflections and shearing, thus preserving the 1/5 area of the larger triangle.





**Figure 1** Lay out first triangle with base = 1/5 AC. Flip it around its side and then shear to the side of the large triangle.



**Figure 3** Flip third triangle around its side and shear result up to the side of the large triangle.

**Figure 2** Flip second triangle around its side and shear result down to the base of the large triangle.



**Figure 4** Remaining space (1 - 4/5 = 1/5) constitutes the fifth triangle of equal area.

## **Quantum** Solution

Here is the *Quantum* solution, which essentially amounts to saying divide the triangle into triangles of equal area. That is, it restates the problem. No method is offered as to how to do it, so I don't consider it a real solution.

Point D should be positioned so that segment CD is equal to 1/5 of segment AC (Figure 5); then the area of triangle DBC will be 1/5 that of ABC. Similarly, point E is positioned so that BE = AB/4, point F so that FD = AD/3, and point G so that EG = AE/2.



Figure 5 Quantum Solution

## References

[1] "Equitable Slice", B11 "Brainteasers" *Quantum* Vol.1, No.1, National Science Teachers Assoc., Springer-Verlag, Sep-Oct 1990. p.19

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