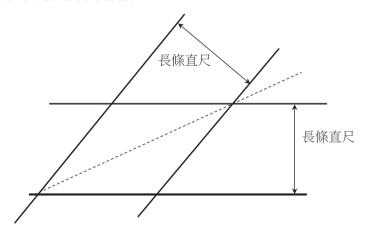
教室剪影:紙條的數學15

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我們常說「尺規作圖」,這可能是歐幾里德的喜好。黃家樂於〈幾何作圖:由歷史傳統作圖技法到現代課堂另類選擇〉¹⁶便介紹了許多作圖法,其中包括用直尺(即紙條)維行作圖。香港新數學時期的教科書¹⁷也曾介紹。

筆者讀中學的時候便是用這套教科書,其中第一冊(中學一年級)還有一個有趣的活動,利用紙條摺正五邊形和正六邊形。大家在酒樓吃飯等上菜時也可以利用筷子套摺摺!



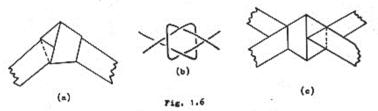
圖一:香港新數學時期教科書使用長條直尺分半角。

¹⁵ 感謝鄧國俊、黃家樂仔細校閱和寶貴意見。

¹⁶ 載黃毅英 (編)(2005)。《迎接新世紀:重新檢視香港數學教育——蕭文強教授榮休文集》(頁 204-225)香港:香港數學教育學會。

¹⁷ School Mathematics Monoid. (1965). Modern mathematics. Hong Kong: United College Press.

the two tails and you will get a five-sided figure.



It is called a regular pentagon. It is called a pentagon because it has five sides. It is called regular, because all its sides are of equal length and all its angles are equal. By equal angles we mean that if you cut off one corner and try to put it on top of another corner, you can see that the corners fit into each other. The points at the five corners are called the vertices (singular: vertex) of the pentagon.

Take two strips of paper. The a knot in the way shown in figure 1.6b. If you tighten them up and flatten out the knot, you will get something like that shown in figure 1.6c. When you have stuck all the tails in, you get a figure of six equal sides and six equal angles. It is called a regular hexagon.

Fold a piece of paper into quarters to form a right angle. Now fold the paper again to bisect the right angle as shown in figure 1.7. Make a cut indicated by the line AB where the length of OA is equal to that of OB. Open the piece of paper to see what figure is formed. How many sides has it? It is called an octagon. It is a regular octagon since all its sides and angles are equal.

圖二:香港新數學時期教科書摺正五邊形和正六邊形。

正五邊形是大家熟知幸運星的基礎。不難推論摺出來的形狀確是正五邊形。至於正六邊形,從學生到執教時期,一直想證明摺出來的的確是每隻內角為60°的正六邊形。這麼多年來疏懶,試了幾次沒有做下去。最近重拾,原來不太直接。大家實際用紙條摺一摺便會更加了解清楚,因為推論過程中不只要利用到相關線條的結構,還要用到「摺」的這個動作。



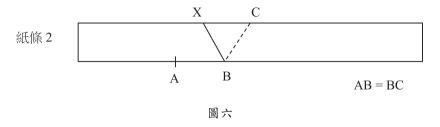
圖三:幸運星。

紙條 1	
紙條2	
	圖四
暫設底面:	面為 . 底為 .
	這線段底面長度相等 X B
紙條1	A
	紙條2 剛好接合

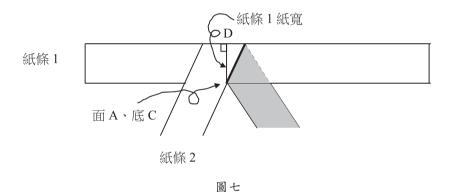
圖五

數學教育第四十四期 (3/2022)

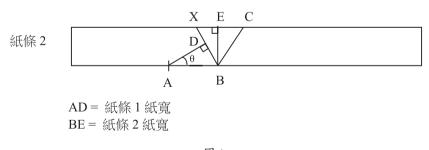
攤開紙條2便有:



再仔細分析以上開始摺疊的第一步:

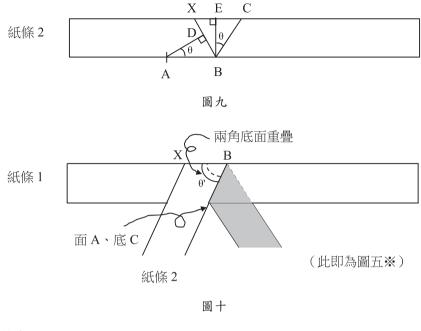


又打開紙條2:

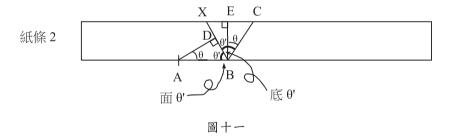


圖八

考慮 \triangle ADB 及 \triangle BEC。 由於 AD = BE,AB = BC,以 RHS 有 \triangle ADB \cong \triangle BEC。 設 \angle DAB = θ ,故 \angle CBE 亦= θ 。



故有:



其中 θ' 表 90°-θ。

由於∠EBA=90°,故

$$\theta' + (\theta' - \theta) = 90^{o}$$

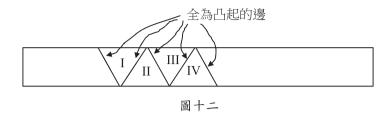
$$(90^{\circ} - \theta) + (90^{\circ} - \theta - \theta) = 90^{\circ}$$

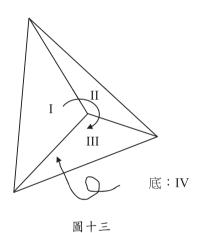
 $\theta = 30^{\circ}$

易證相關六邊形內角為 120°,故此為正六邊形。大家若有再簡捷的證明,請提供。

數學教育第四十四期 (3/2022)

有了紙條(一條就夠了),不難摺出正四面體。







圖十四

我們若留心,不少糖果都會用這個包裝,一條紙條便摺出立體的袋來 了!

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