DET GYLNE SNITT

Det gylne snitt har vært brukt i vest europeisk bildekunst og arkitektur helt siden antikken. Proporsjonen beskrives av Euklid i verket "Elementene" (ca 300 f. kr).

Det gylne snitt deler et linjestykke slik at forholdet mellom hele linjestykket og den større delen er lik forholdet mellom den større og den korte delen, altså hvis AC/AB = AB/BC.



1,618

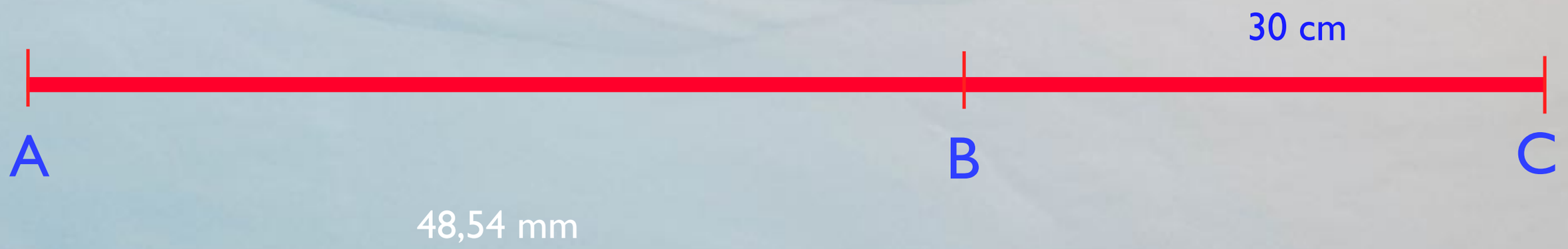
1.618033988

Vi tegner en linje og merker av BC stykke på 30 cm

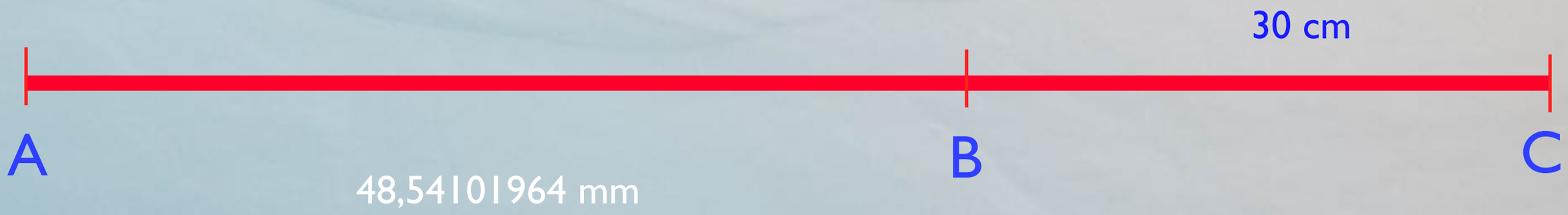
Hvor langt må resten av linja være for å bli i det gylne snitt?

Jo, vi har til hjelp et magisk tall: 1,618

Vi tar 30 cm som er valgt lengde (det kan være hva som helst)
og ganger med det magiske tallet: 30 x 1,618 = 48,54 (AB)



For å få nøyaktig resultat, bruker vi 9 siffer: AB=48,54101964



AC blir 48,54101964 + 30= 78,54101964

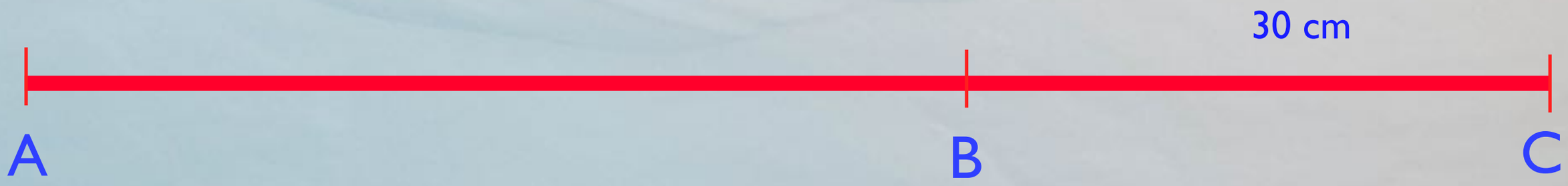
Kontroll av om linja er i det gylne snitt:

Er AC/AB lik AB/BC?

AC= 30+ 48,54101964 =78,54101964

AC/AB: 78,54101964/48,54101964=1,618033989

AB/BC: 48,54101964/30=1,618033988



AC blir 48,54101964 + 30= 78,54101964

54 mm

”burde vært”
85,5/1,618=52,84

Bankkort: 85,5x54
Fyrstikkeske: 58x35,8 (ganske nøyaktig)

Rektangler der langsidens forhold til kortsiden er i det gylne snitt

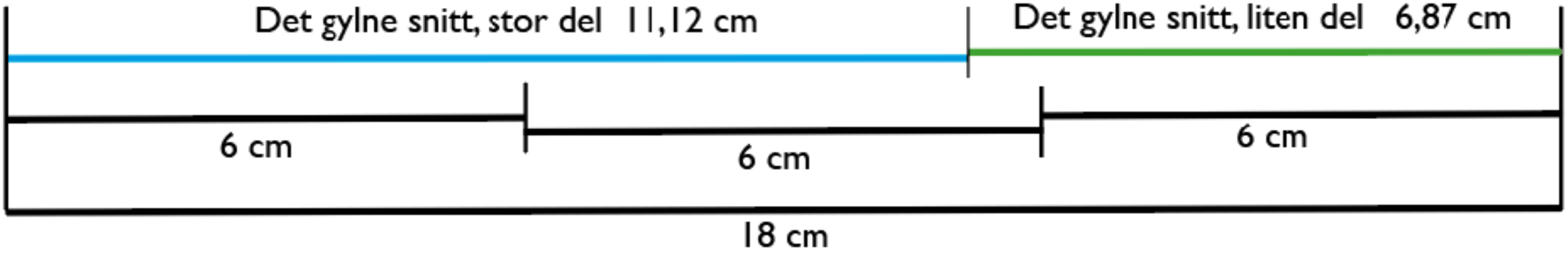
85,5 mm

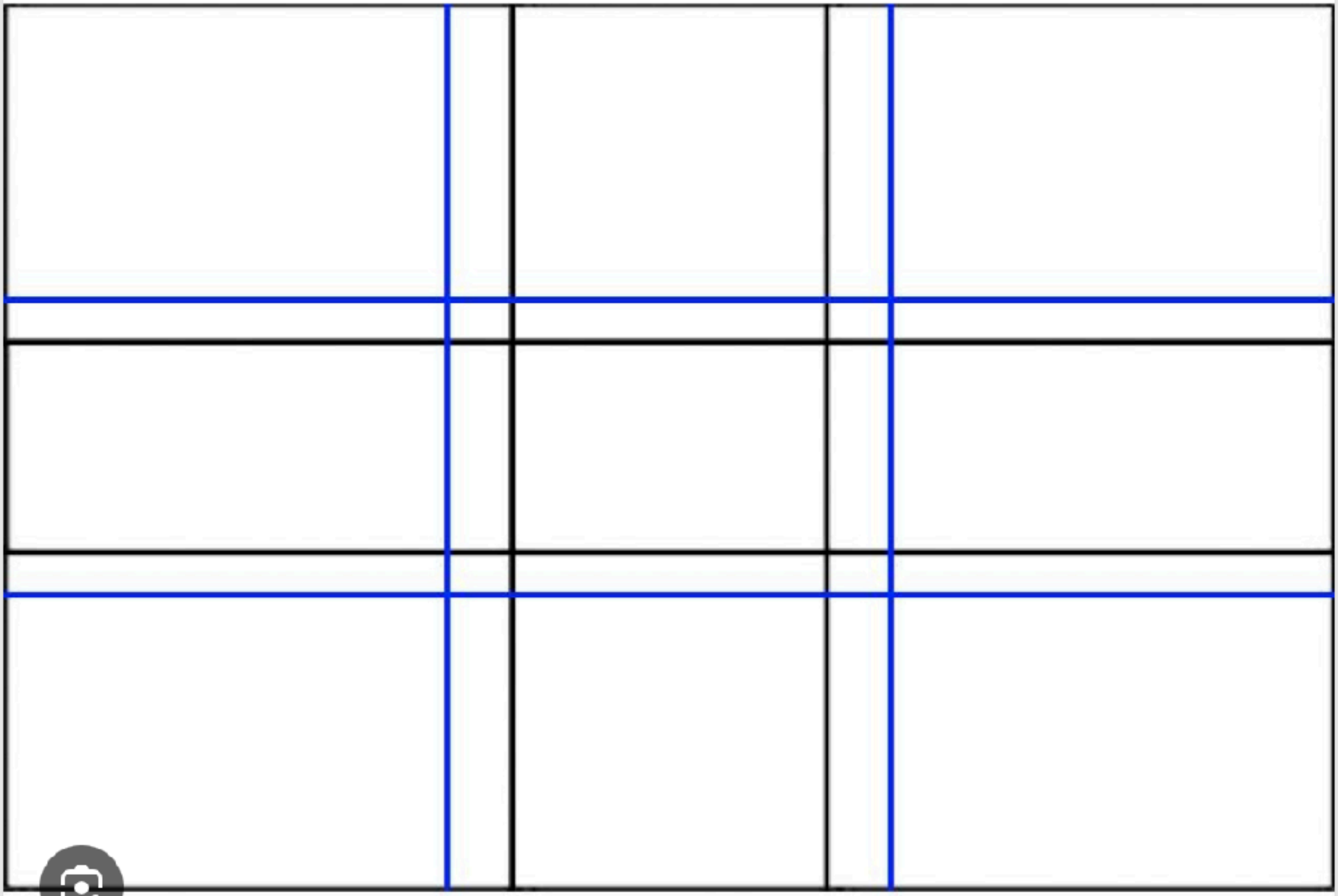


I enkelte fremstillinger på nettet, blir en tredeling omtalt som det gylne snitt.
Dette er en misforståelse. Det er en lettvint løsning som er *i nærheten av* det gylne snitt,
men har egentlig ingen ting med det å gjøre.

18 cm/1,618=11,12 cm

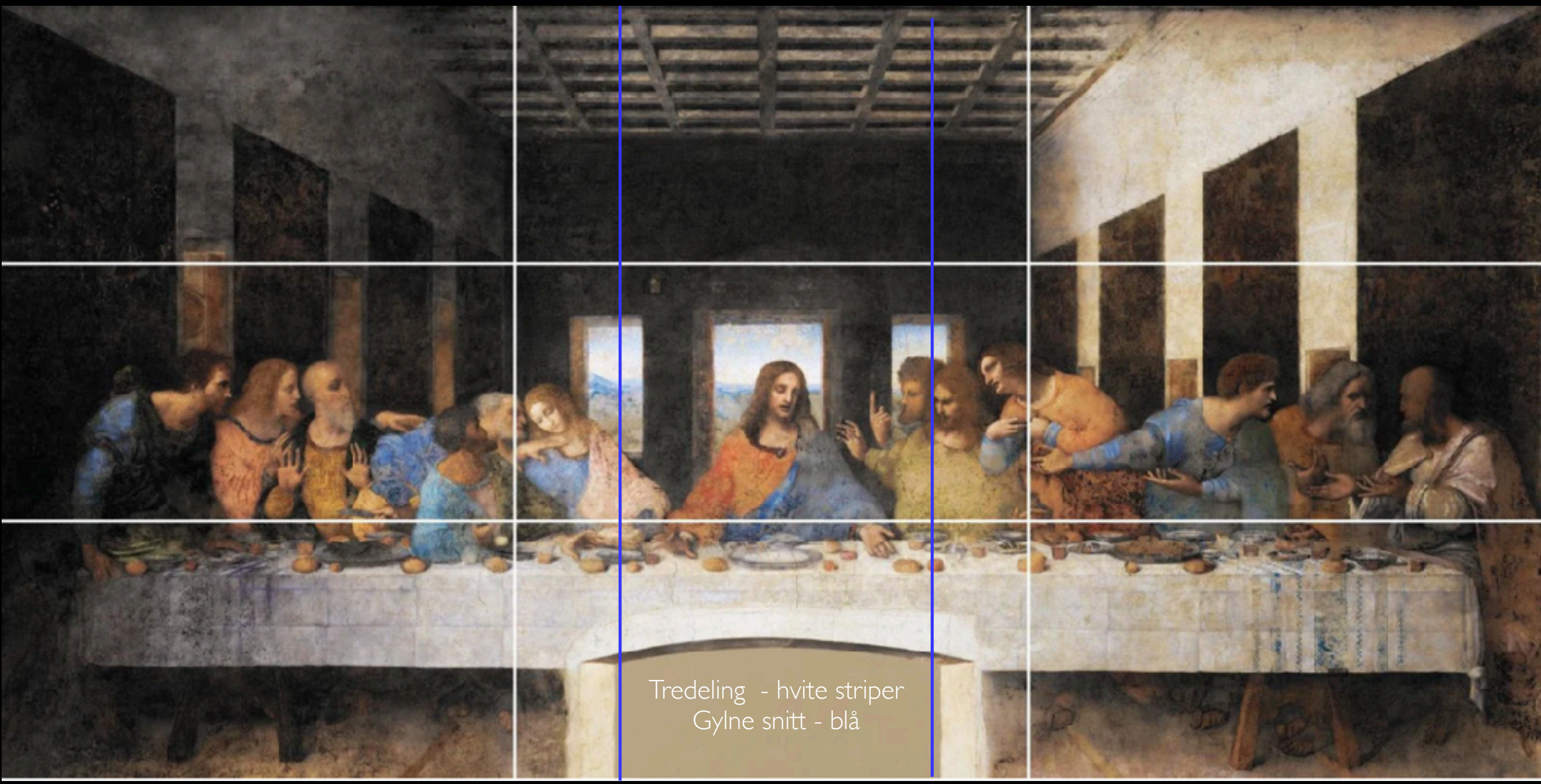
11,12 cm/1,618=6,87

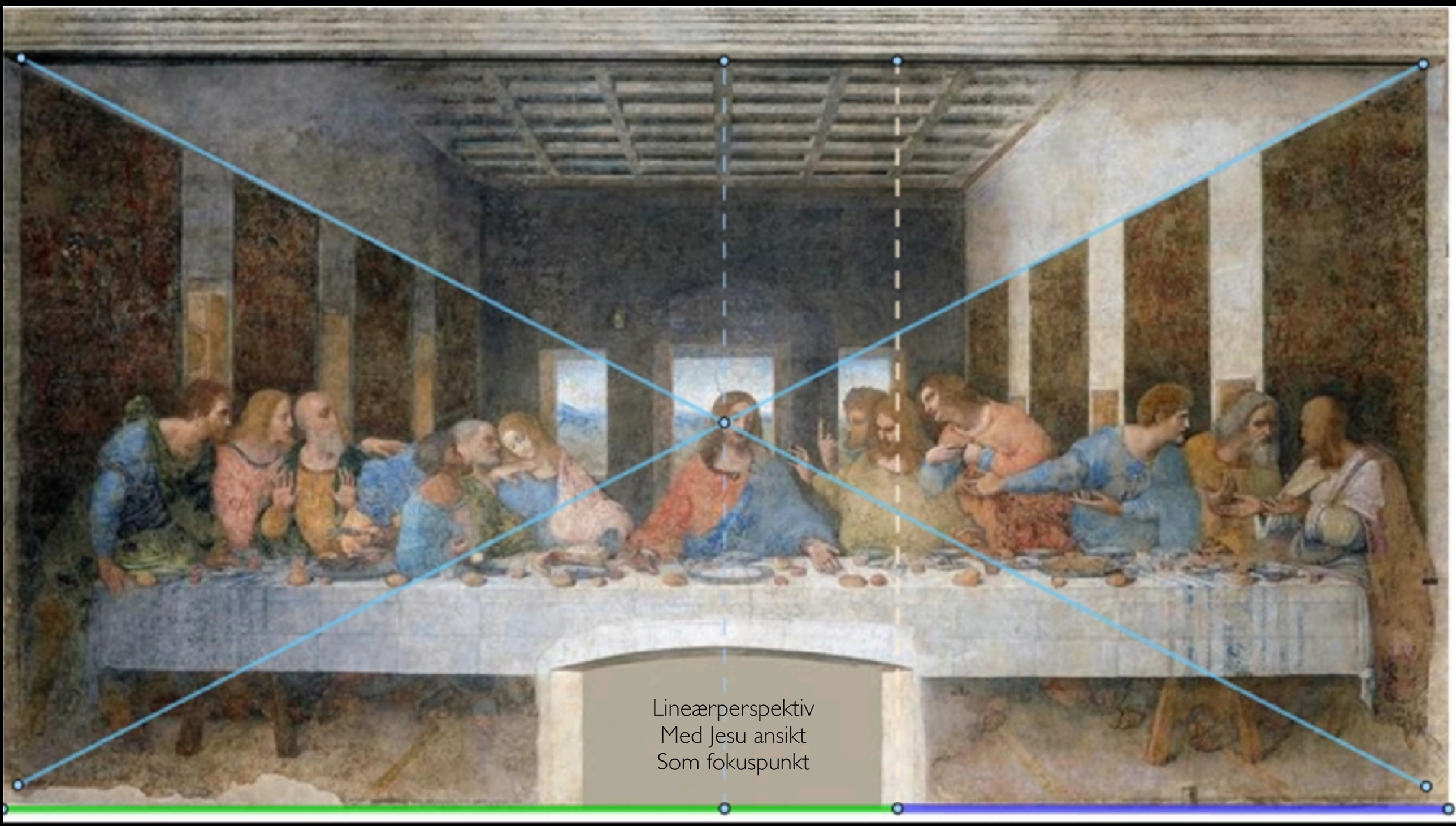


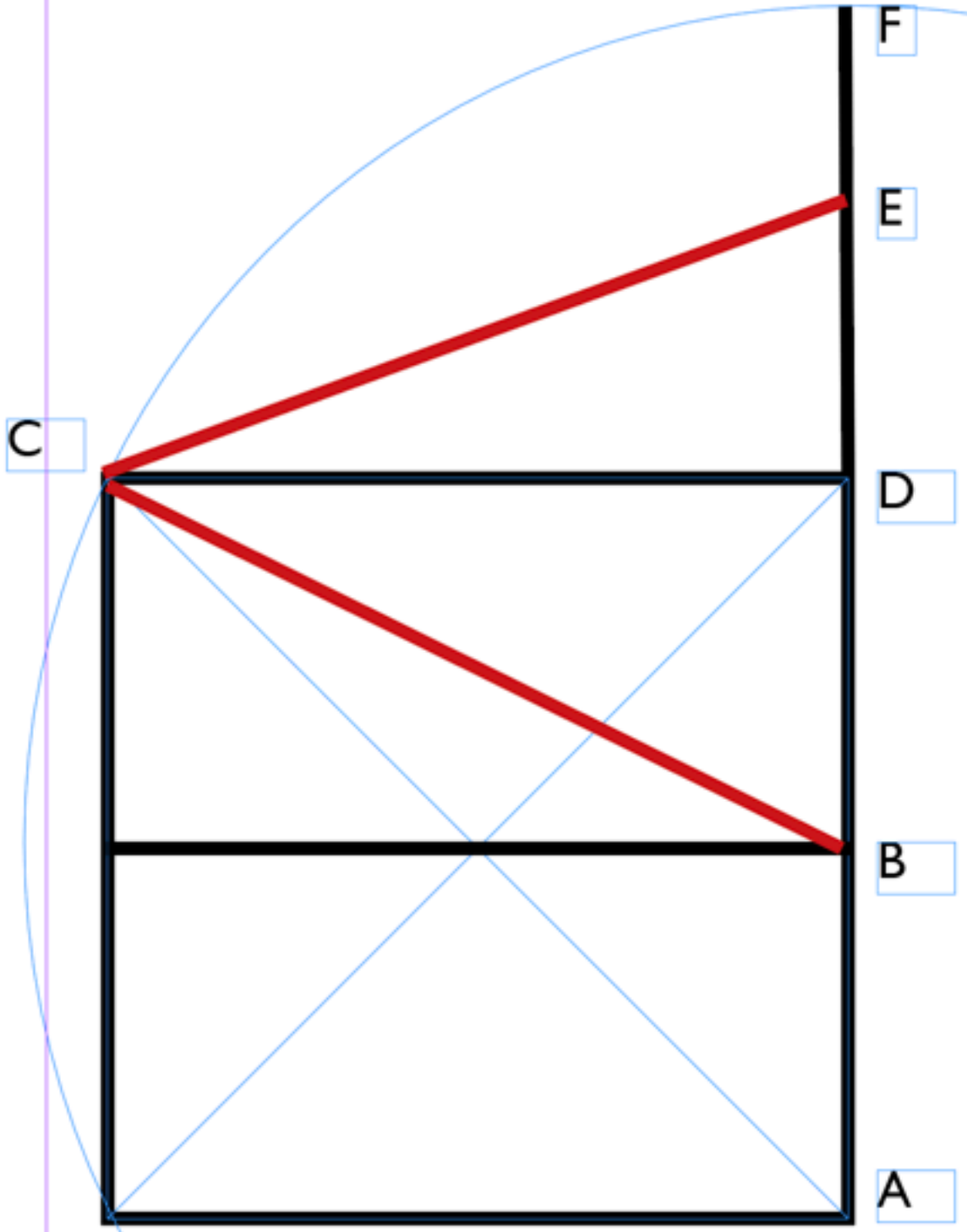


Blå linjer = Tredelingsregel (rule of thirds)

Sorte linjer = Phi grid (gylne snitt)


Tredeling - hvite striper
Gylne snitt - blå

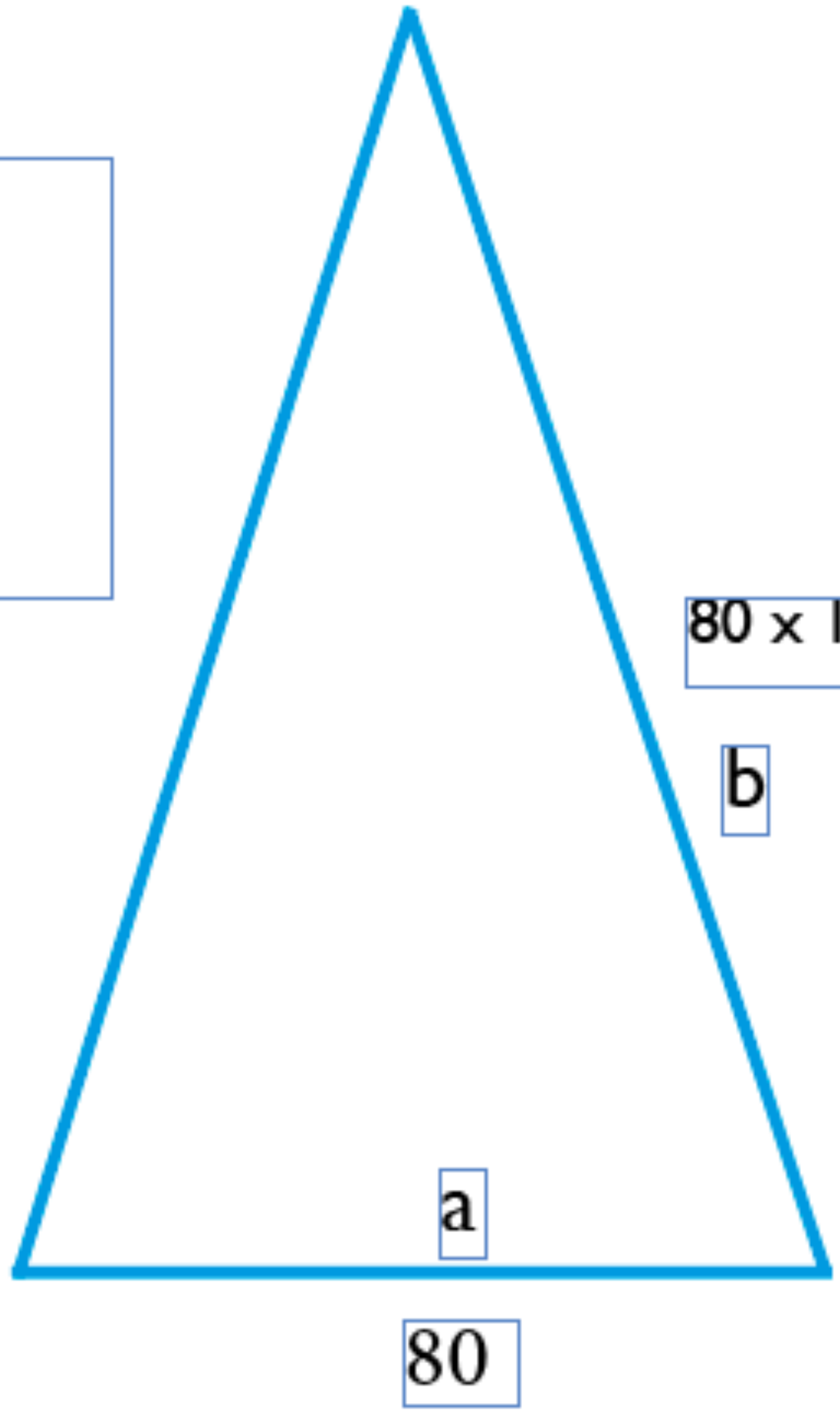

Lineærperspektiv
Med Jesu ansikt
Som fokuspunkt



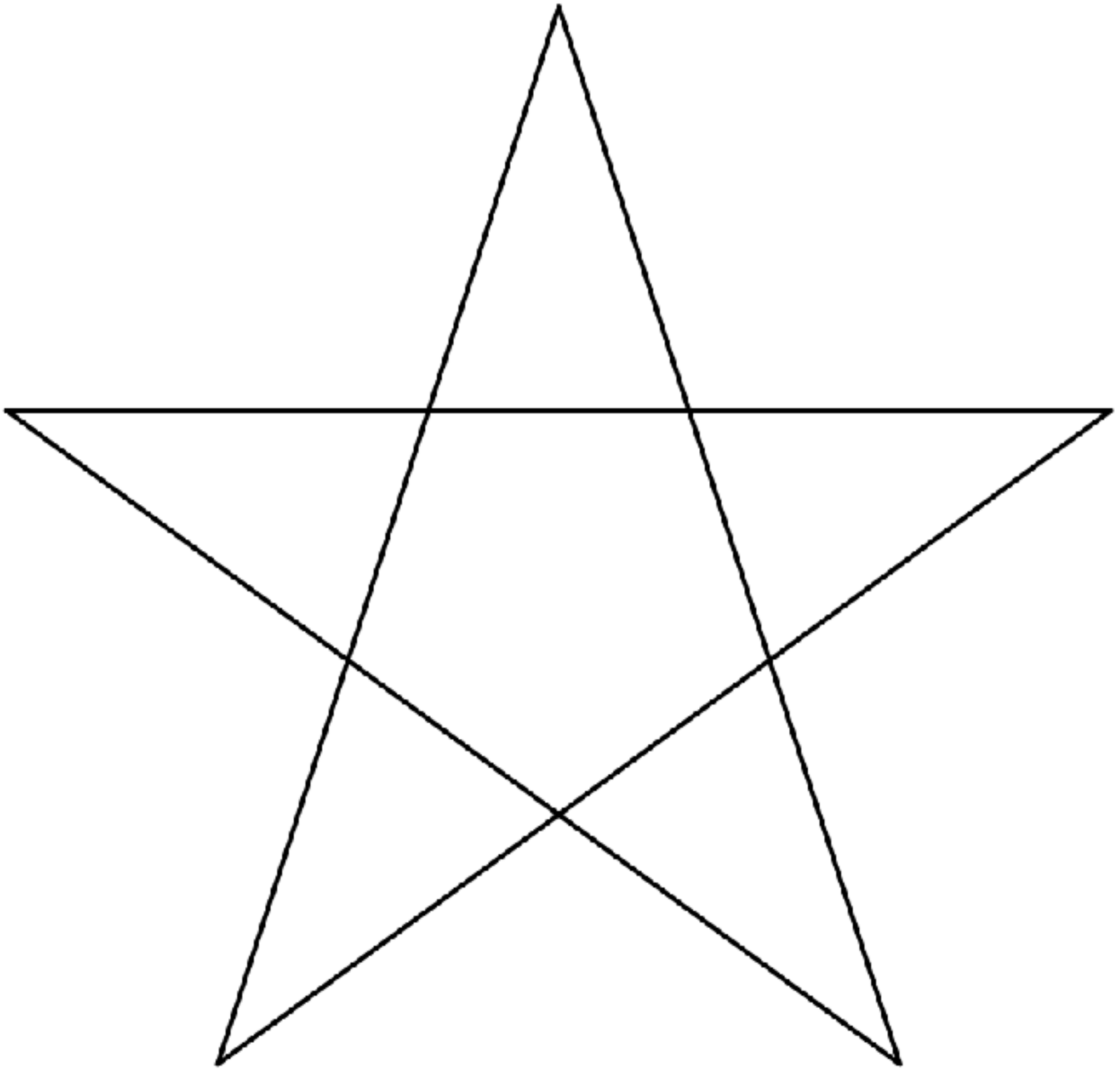
6x6 cm

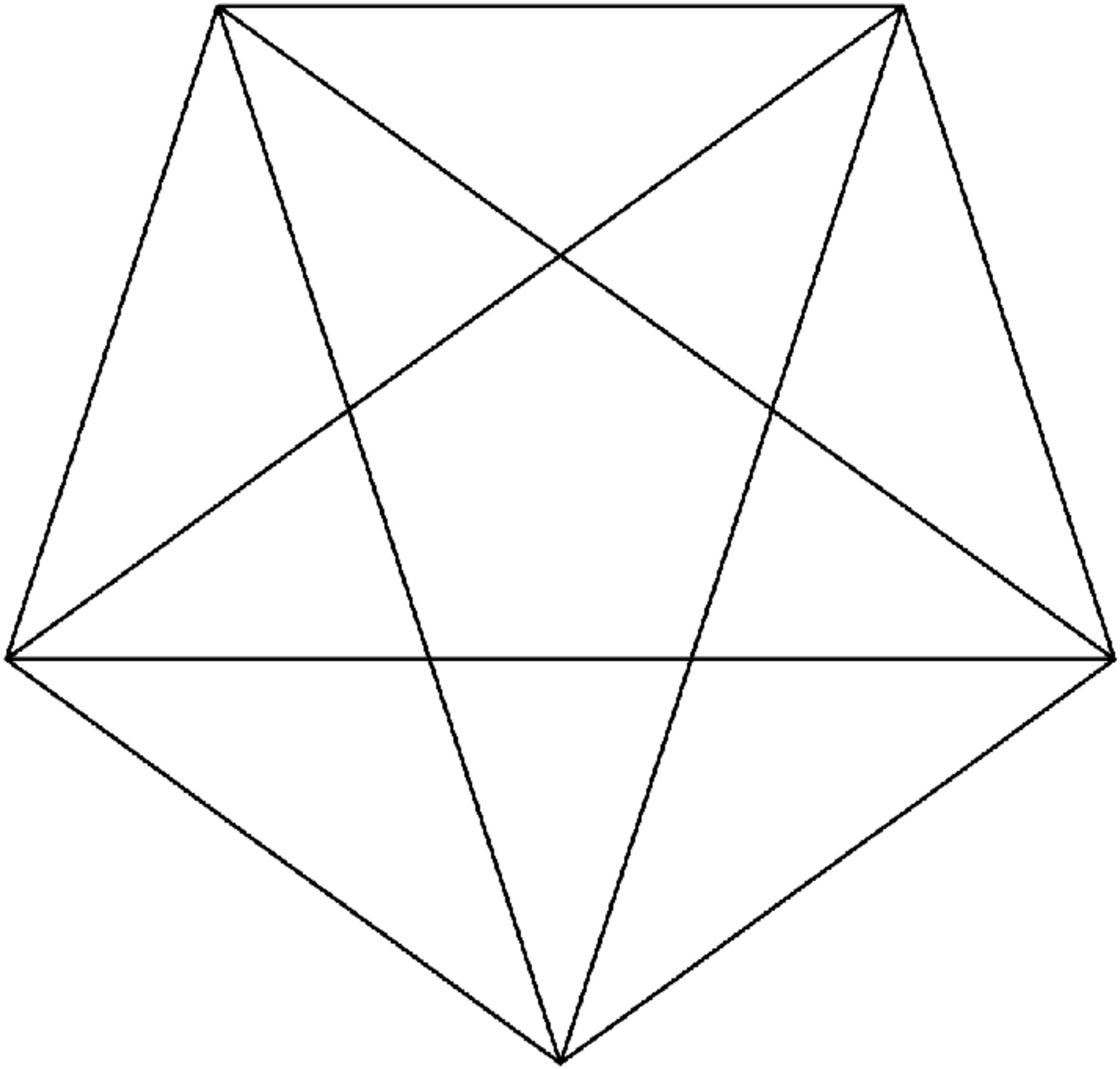
Linjen AF forholder seg nå til AD som AD til DF

Det gylne triangel

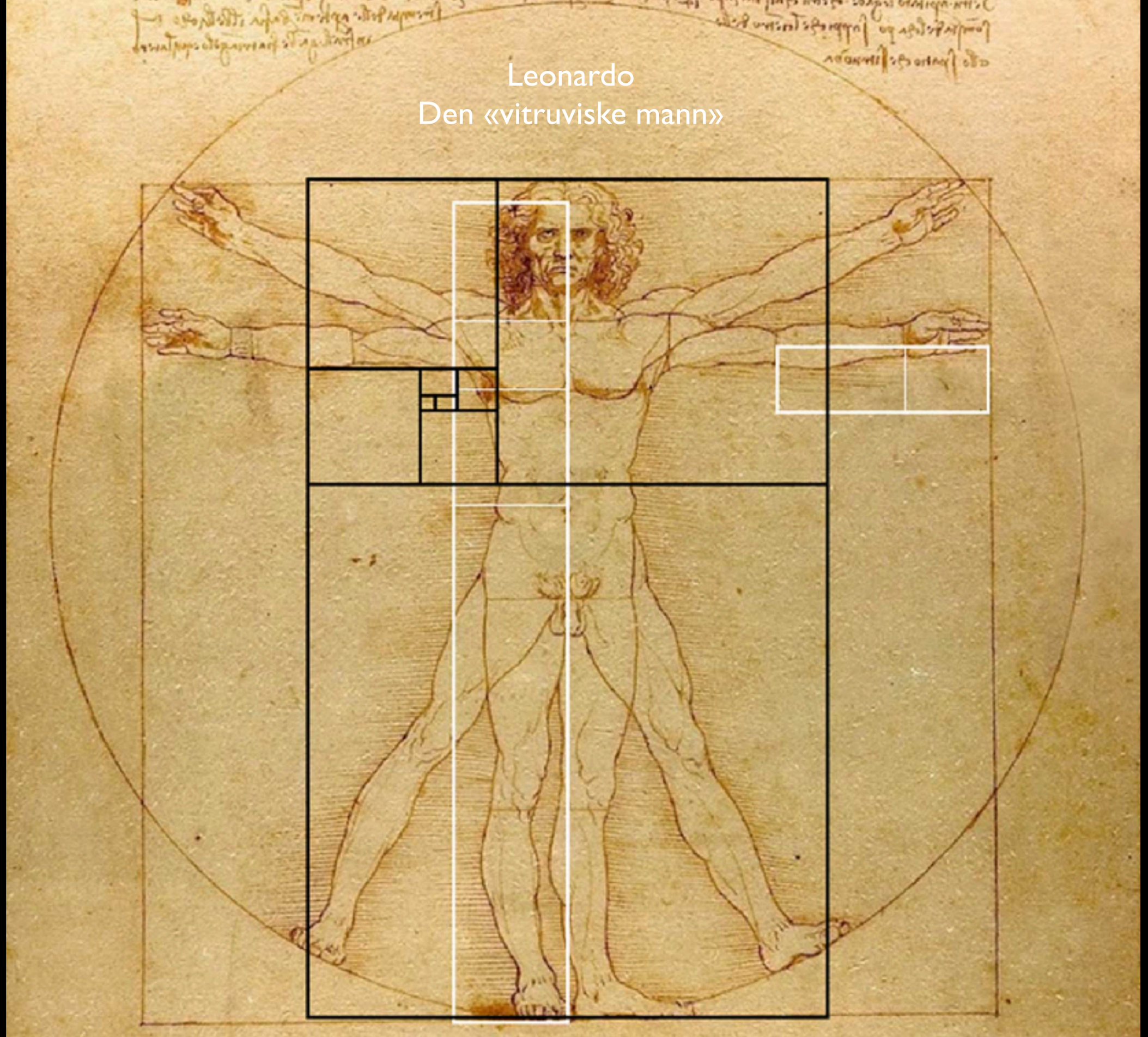


80 x 1,168=129,44



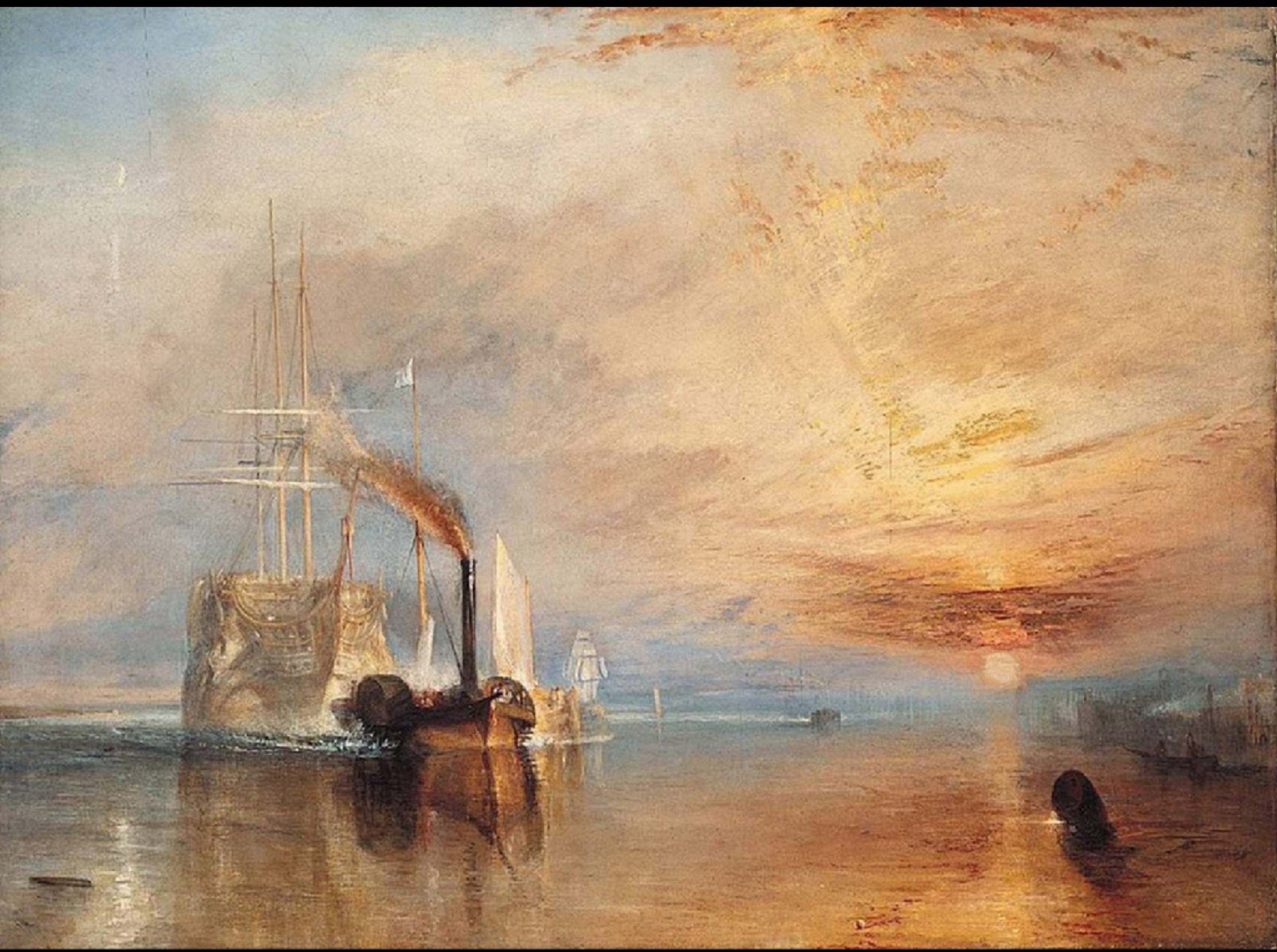


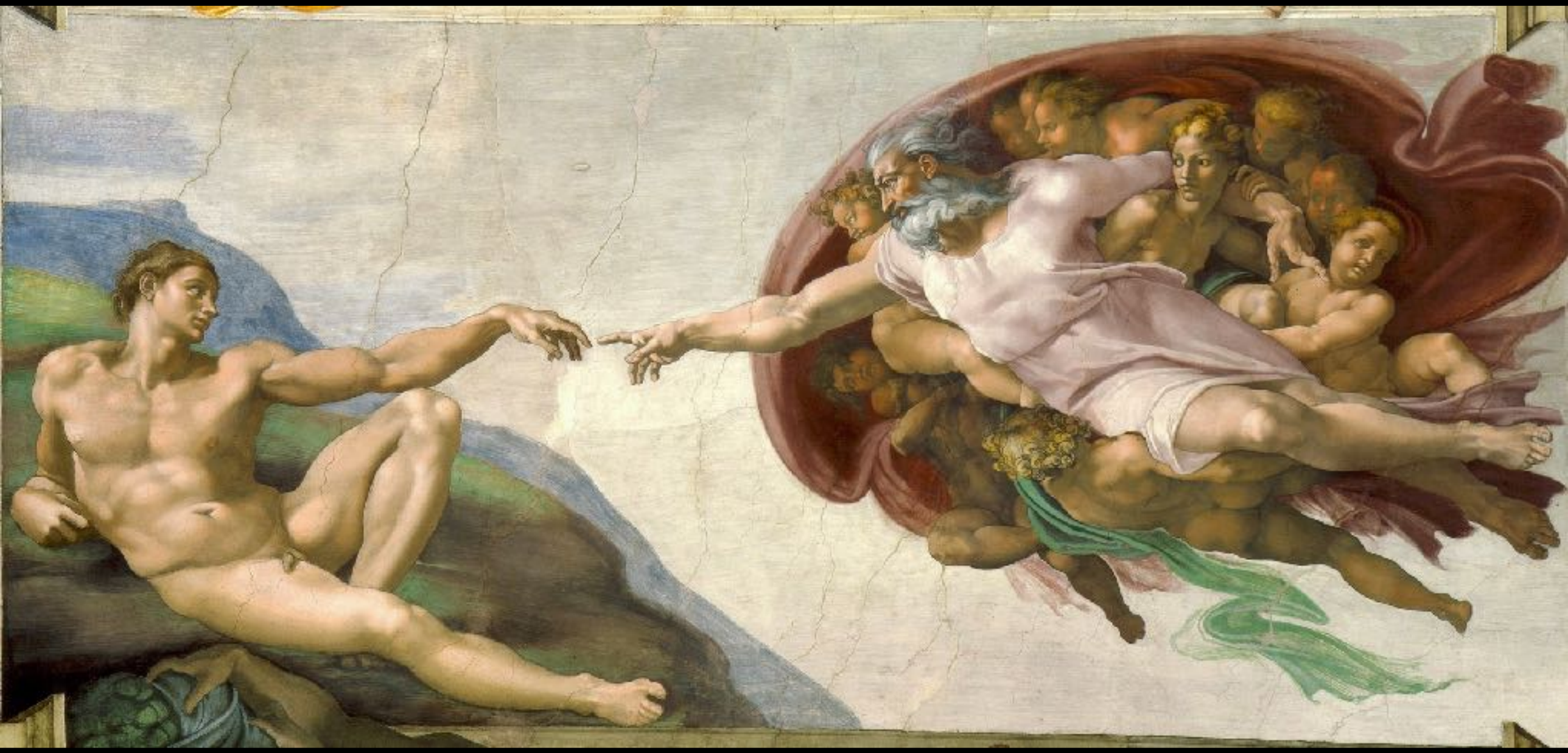
Leonardo
Den «vitruviske mann»






Th. Kittelsen



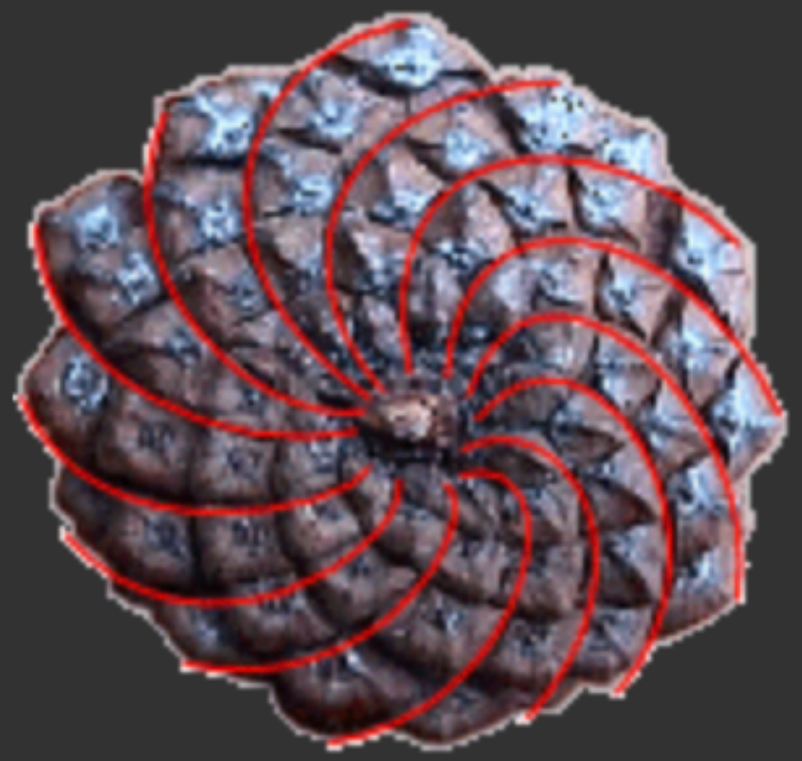


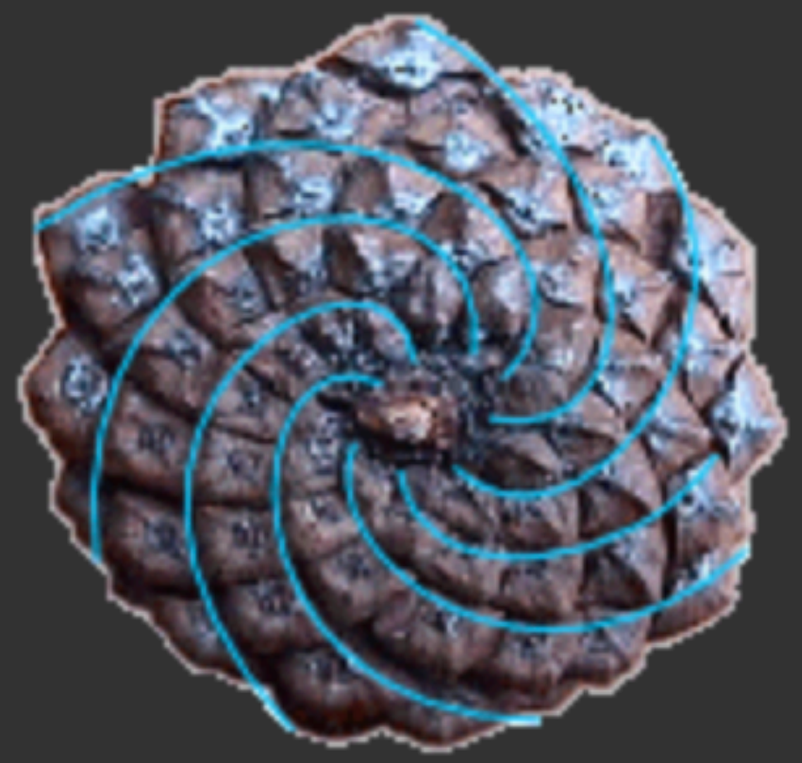
FIBONACCITALL

1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34

55 89 144 233 377 610

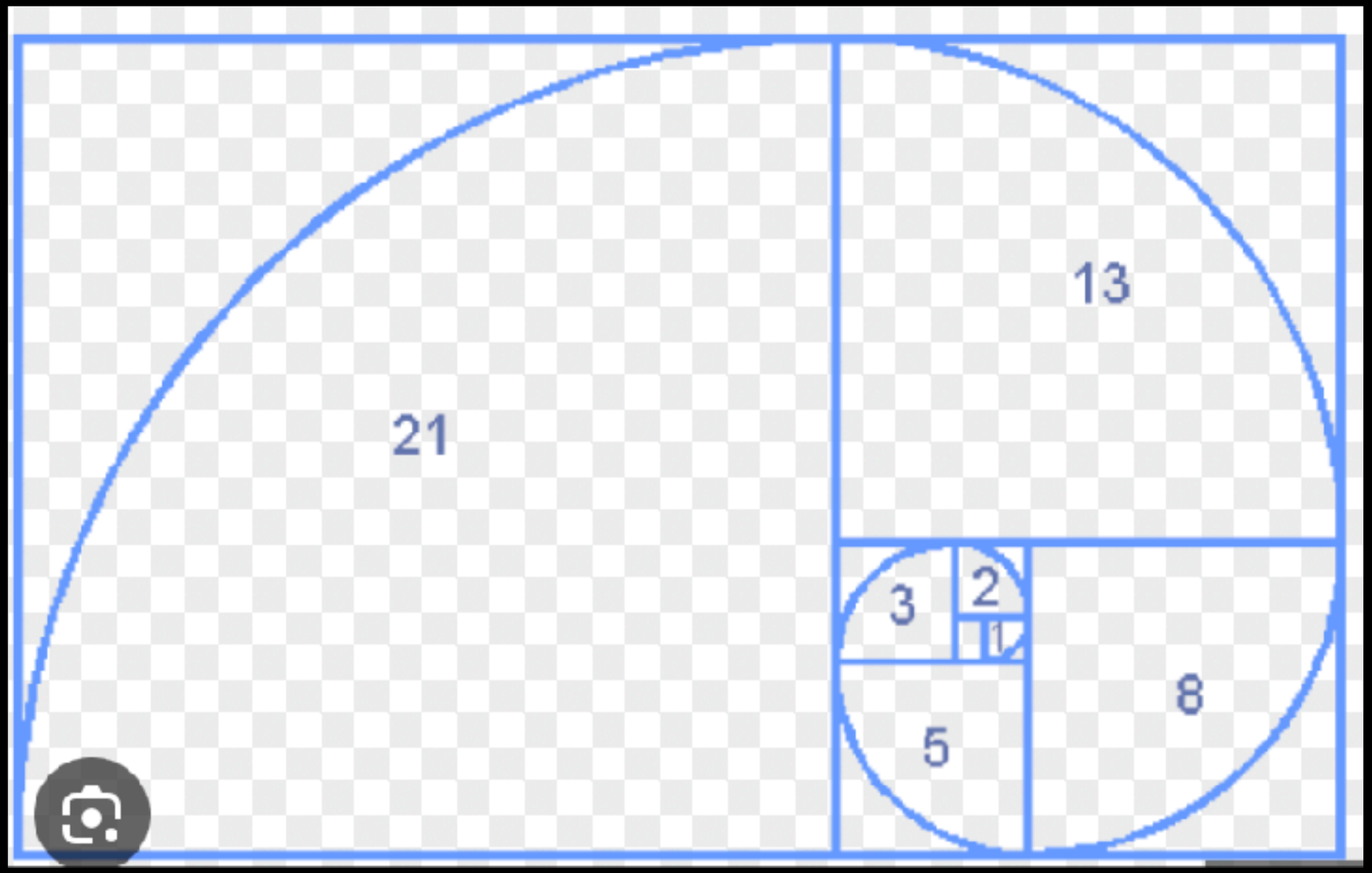




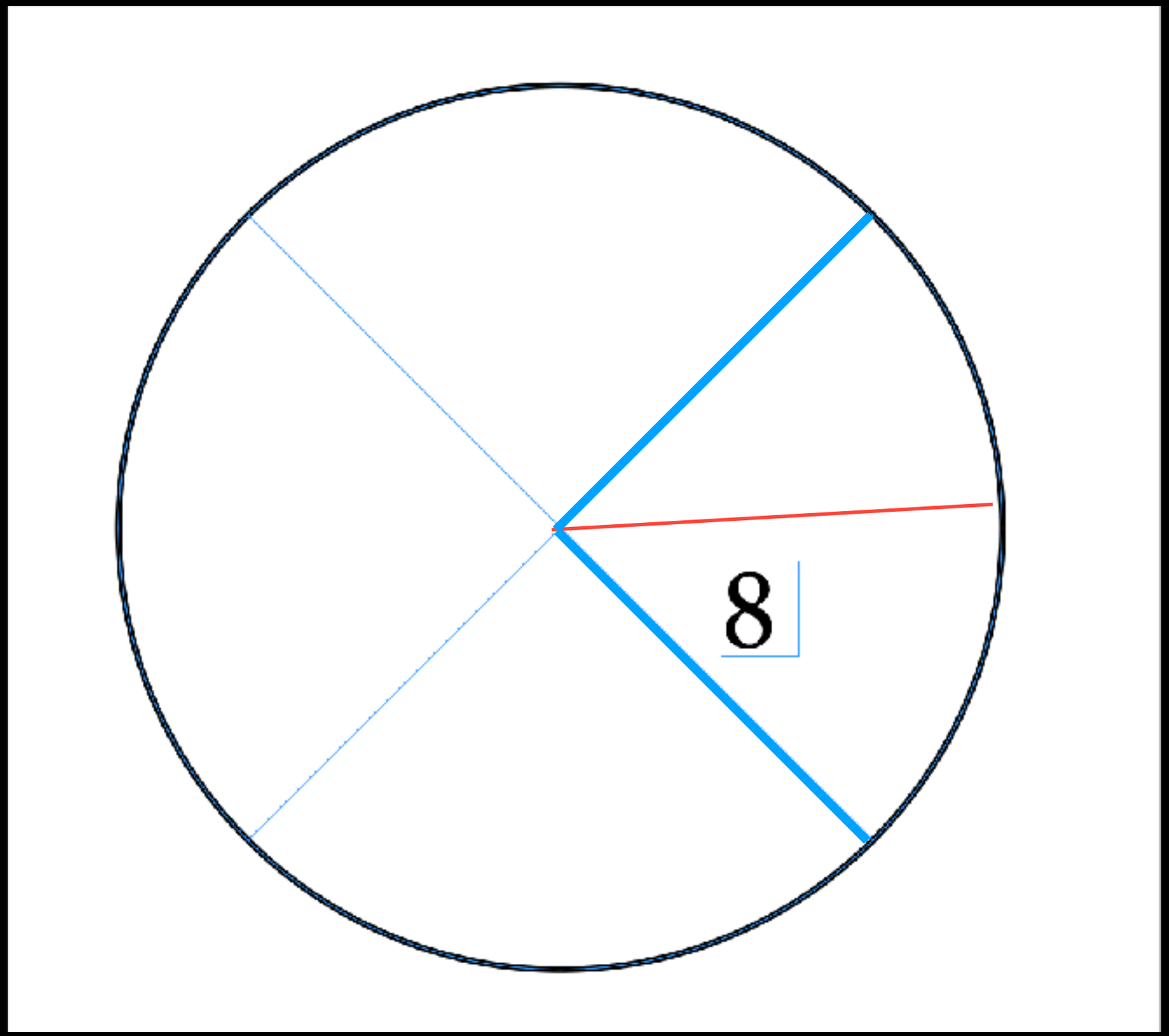


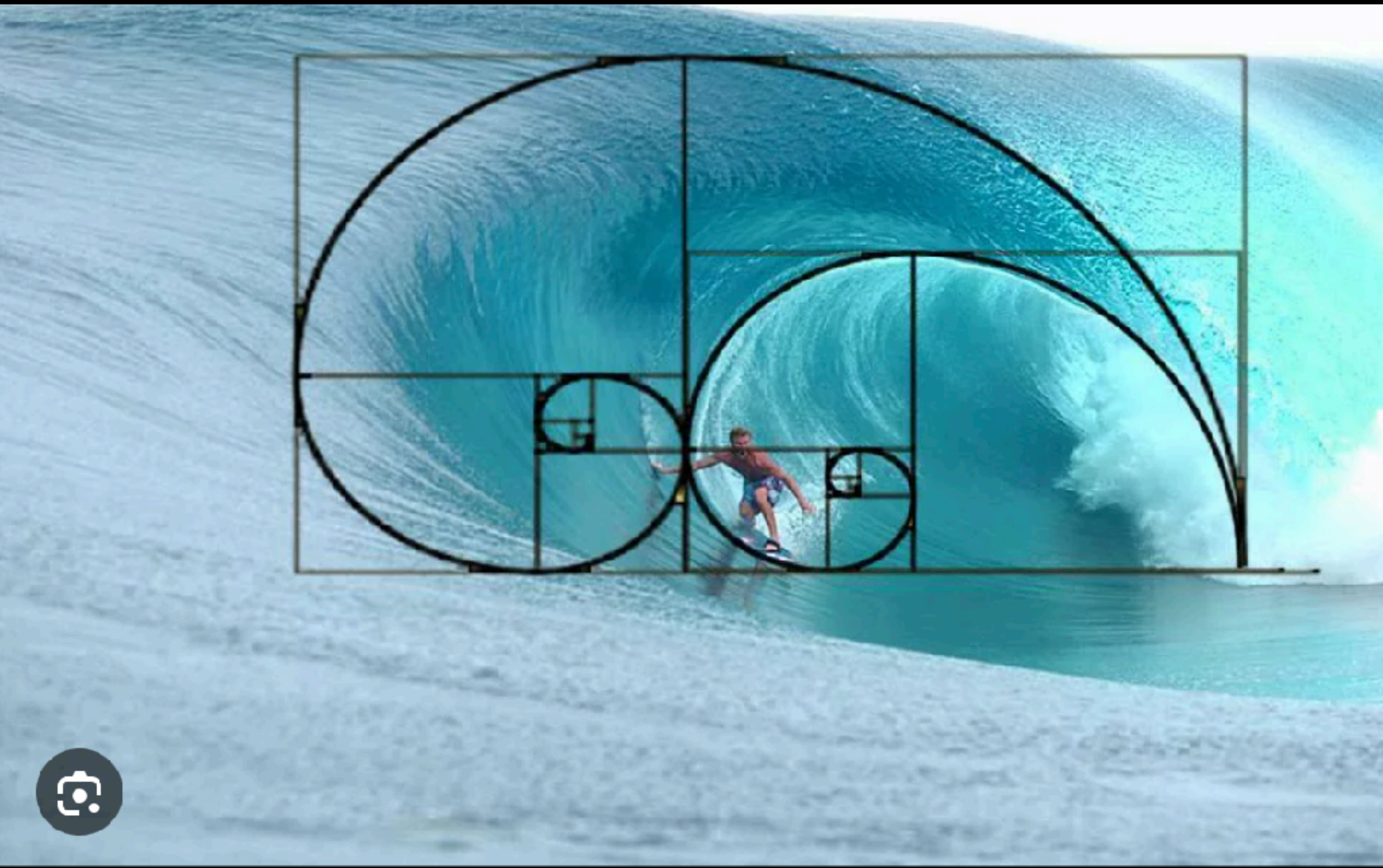
Furukonglen har logaritmisk spiralvekst; 13 spiraler til høyre og 8 til venstre.

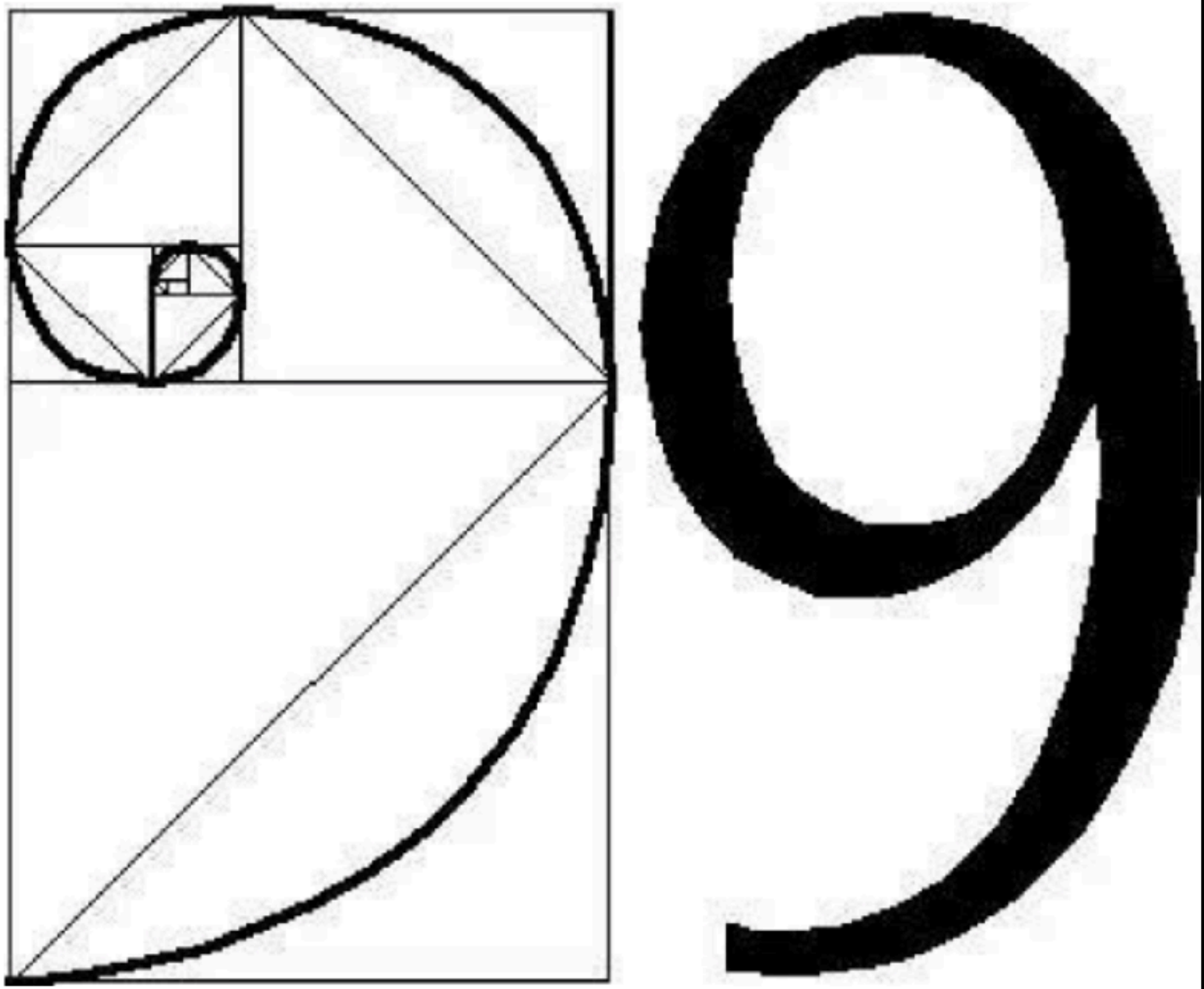




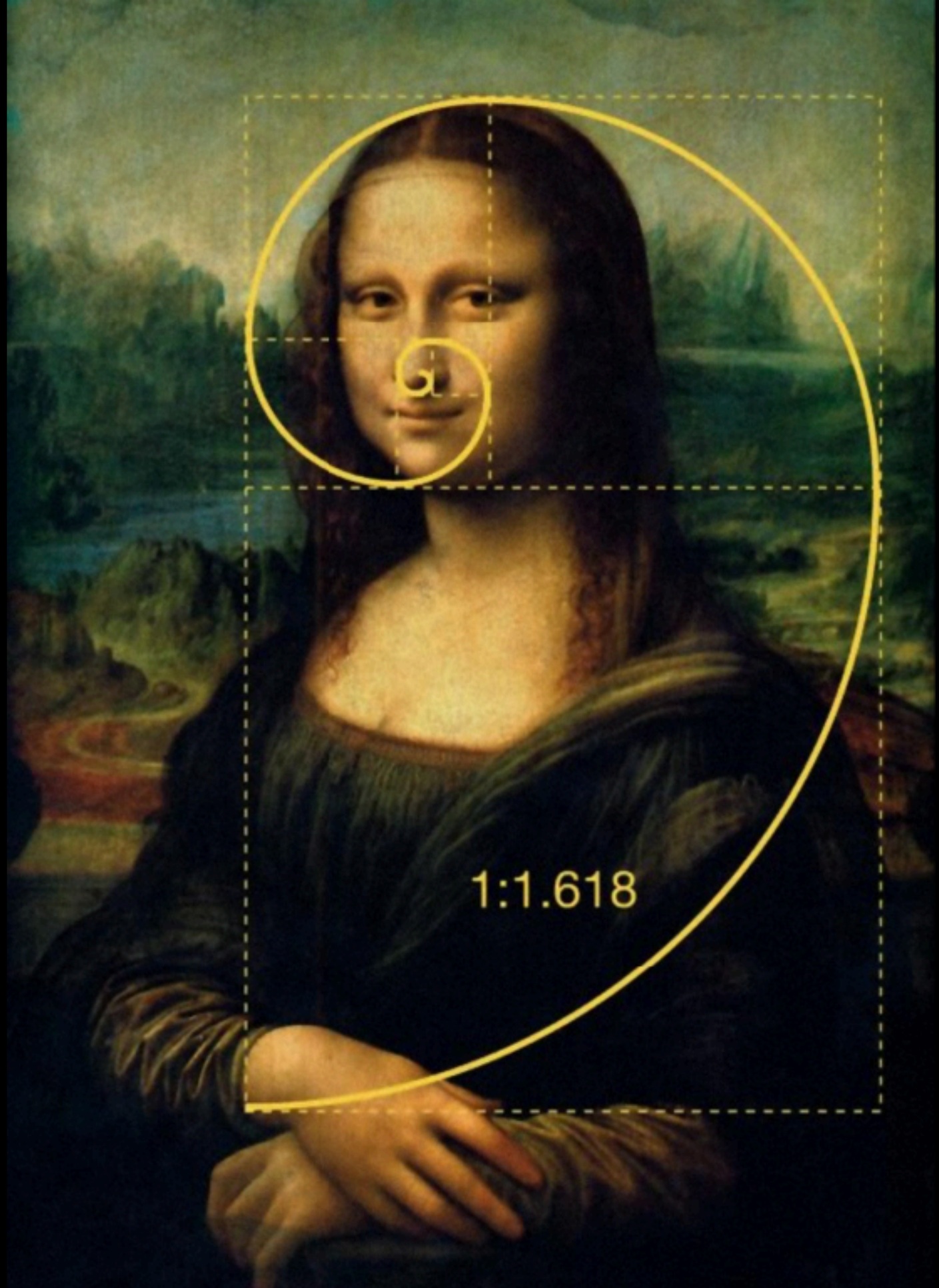
Fibonaccitall: 1 2 3 5 8 13 21

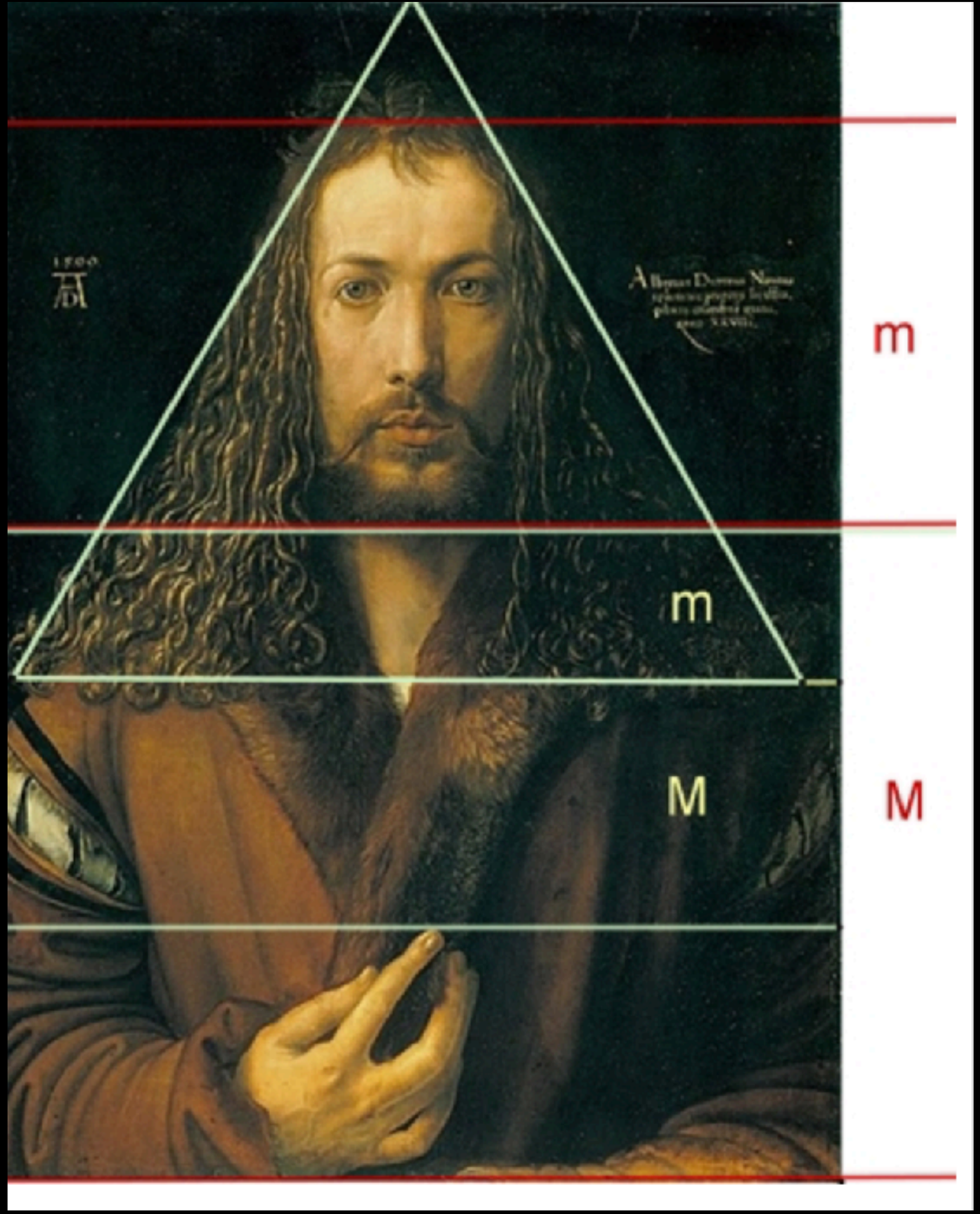

8





Tallet 9 , PHI og evigheten.


1:1.618



Geometriske figurer som formgivende element


1830.

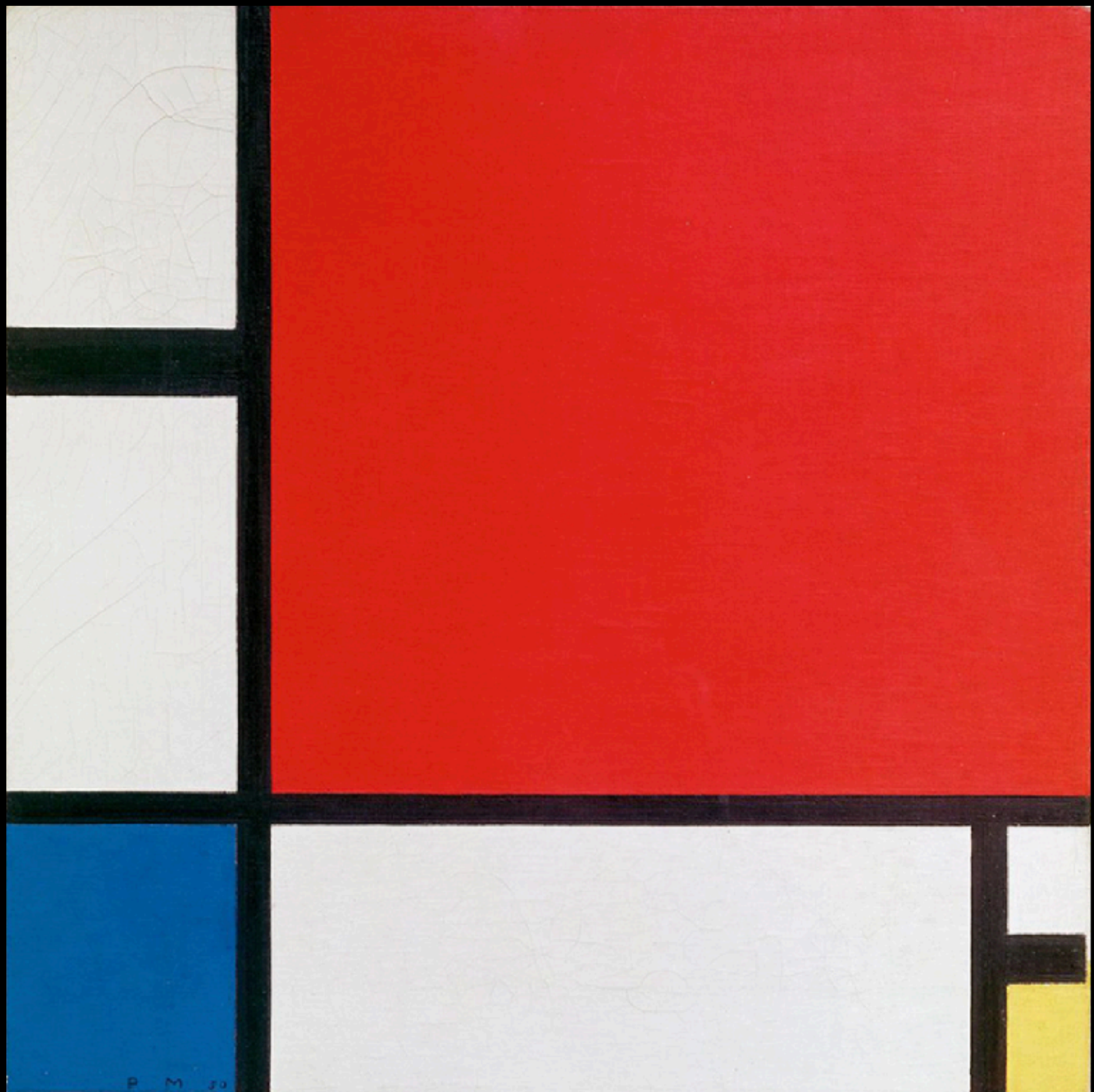




Rogier van der Weyden: Måten mor Marias kropp svarer på linjene i Jesu kropp, blir formgivende.
Det samme gjelder Johannes i rød kappe som sammen med Maria Magdalene til høyre rammer inn bildet.



Geometriske figurer som formgivende element

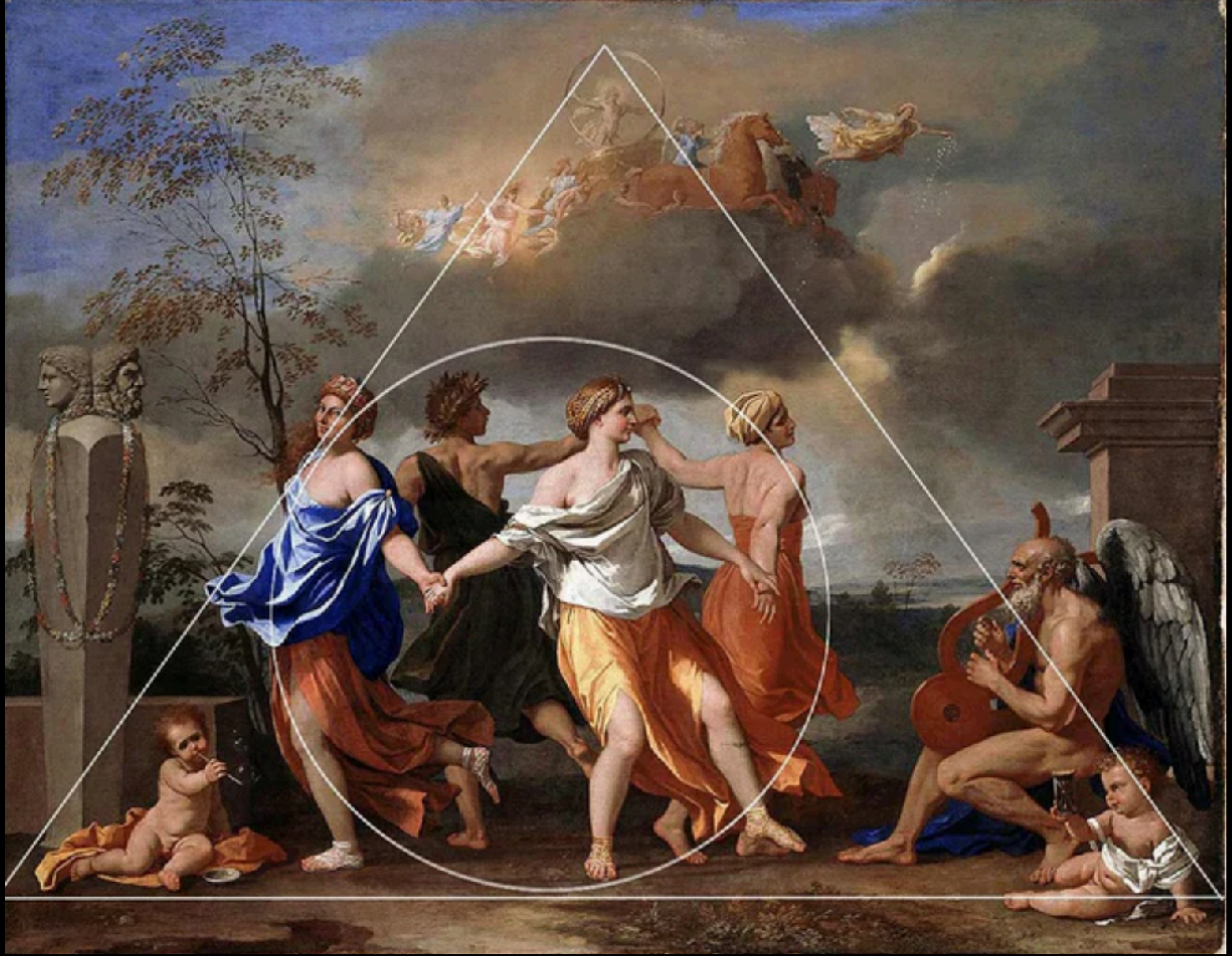






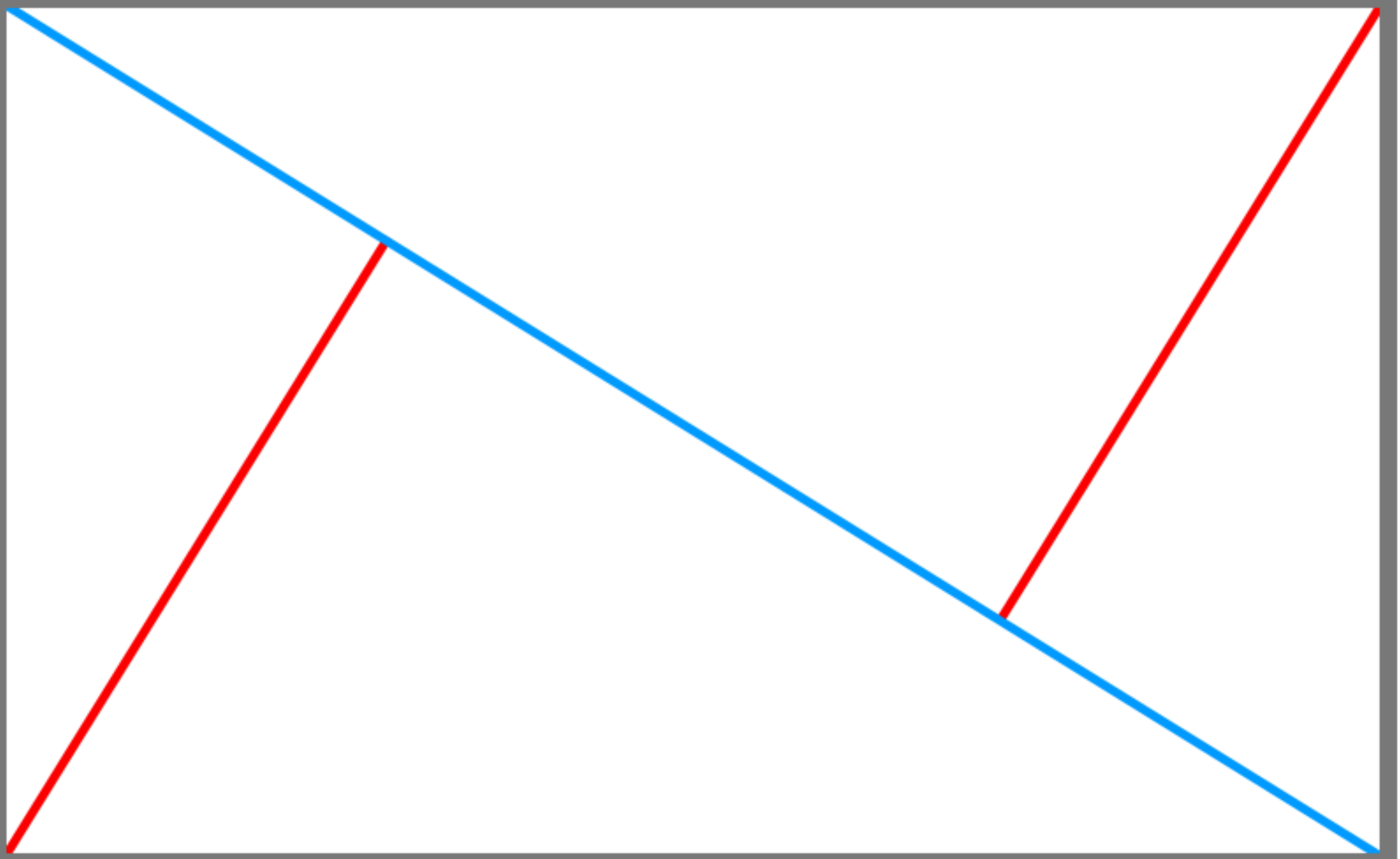






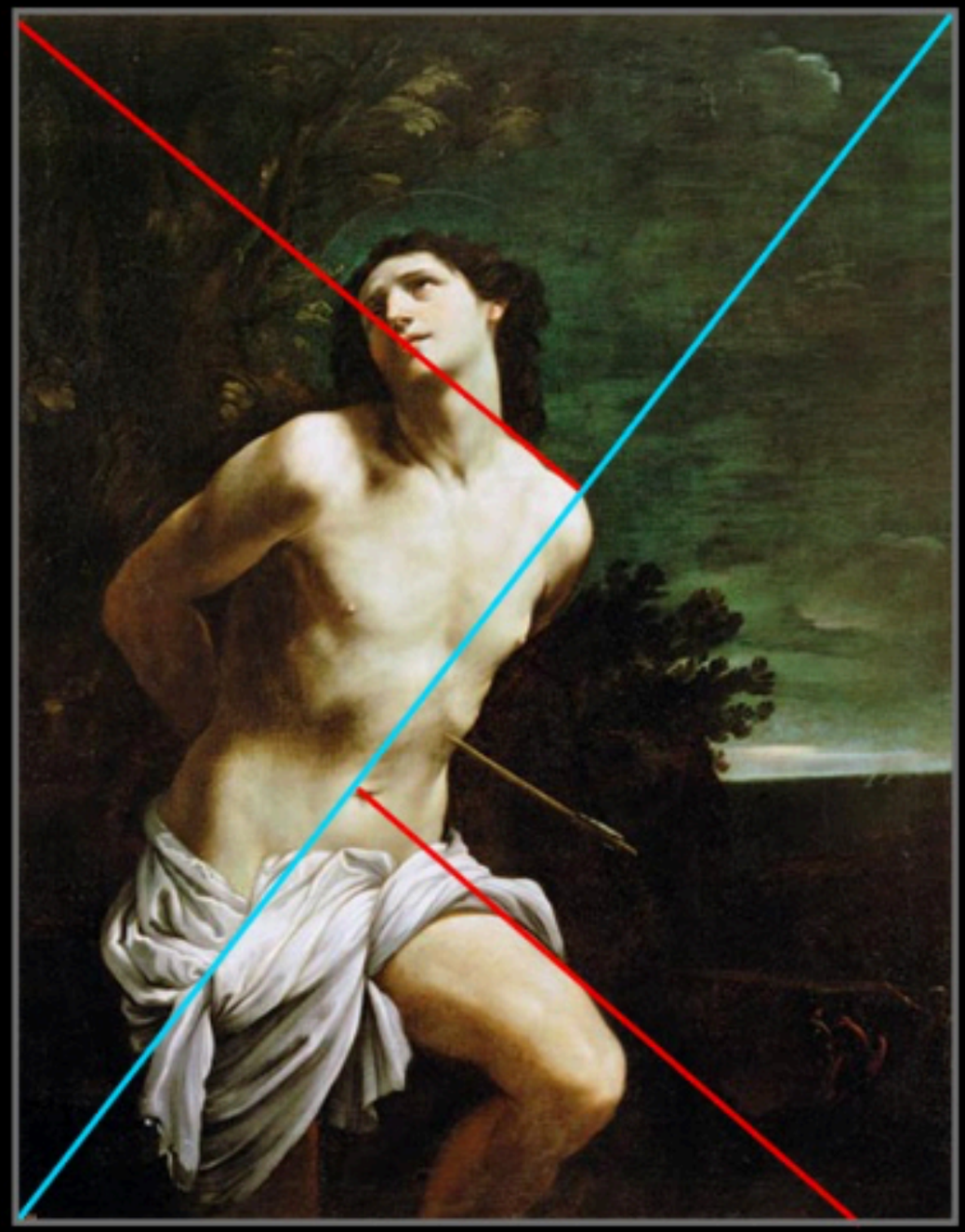


Lys og skygge som formgivende

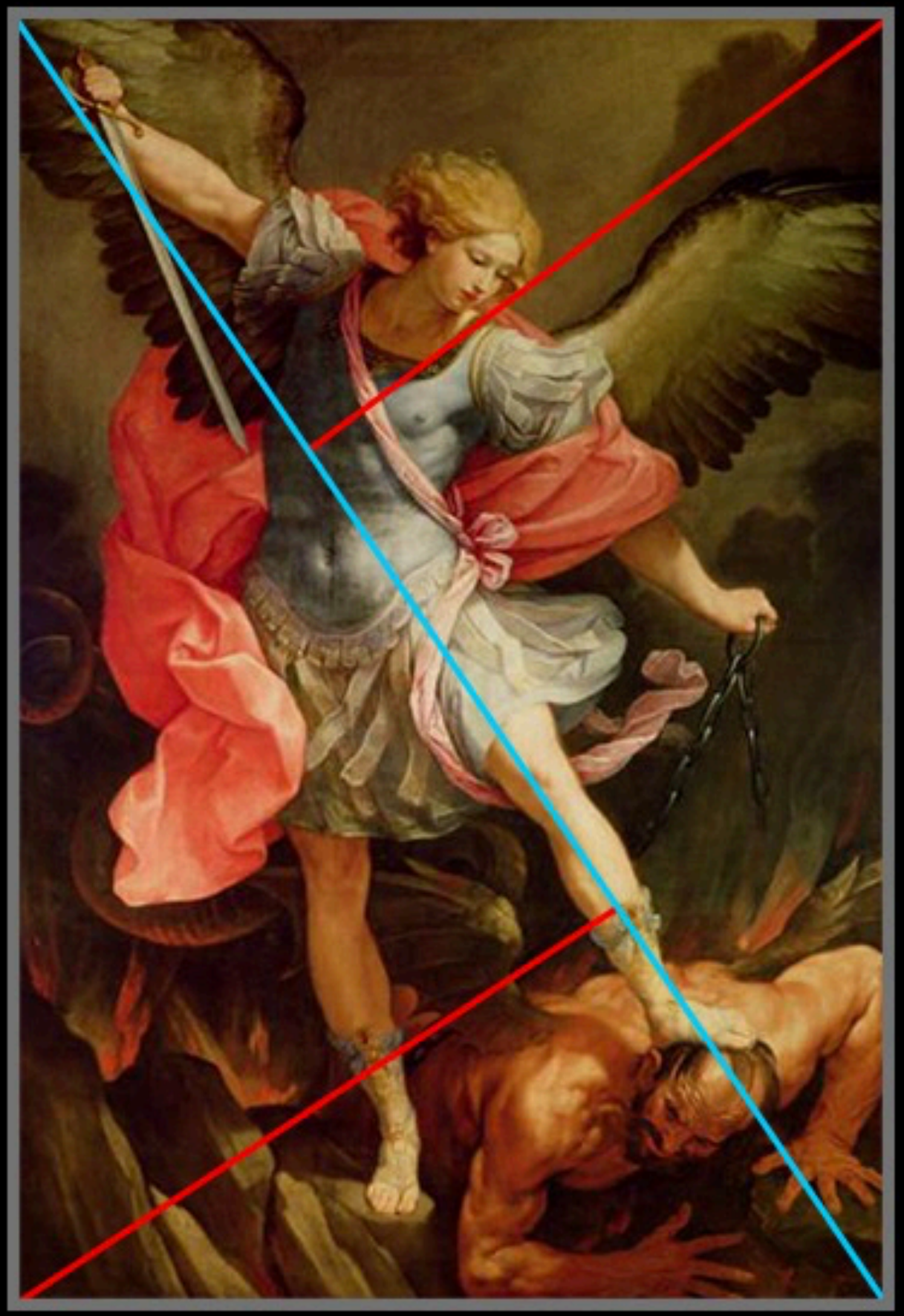


En mye brukt form i barokken

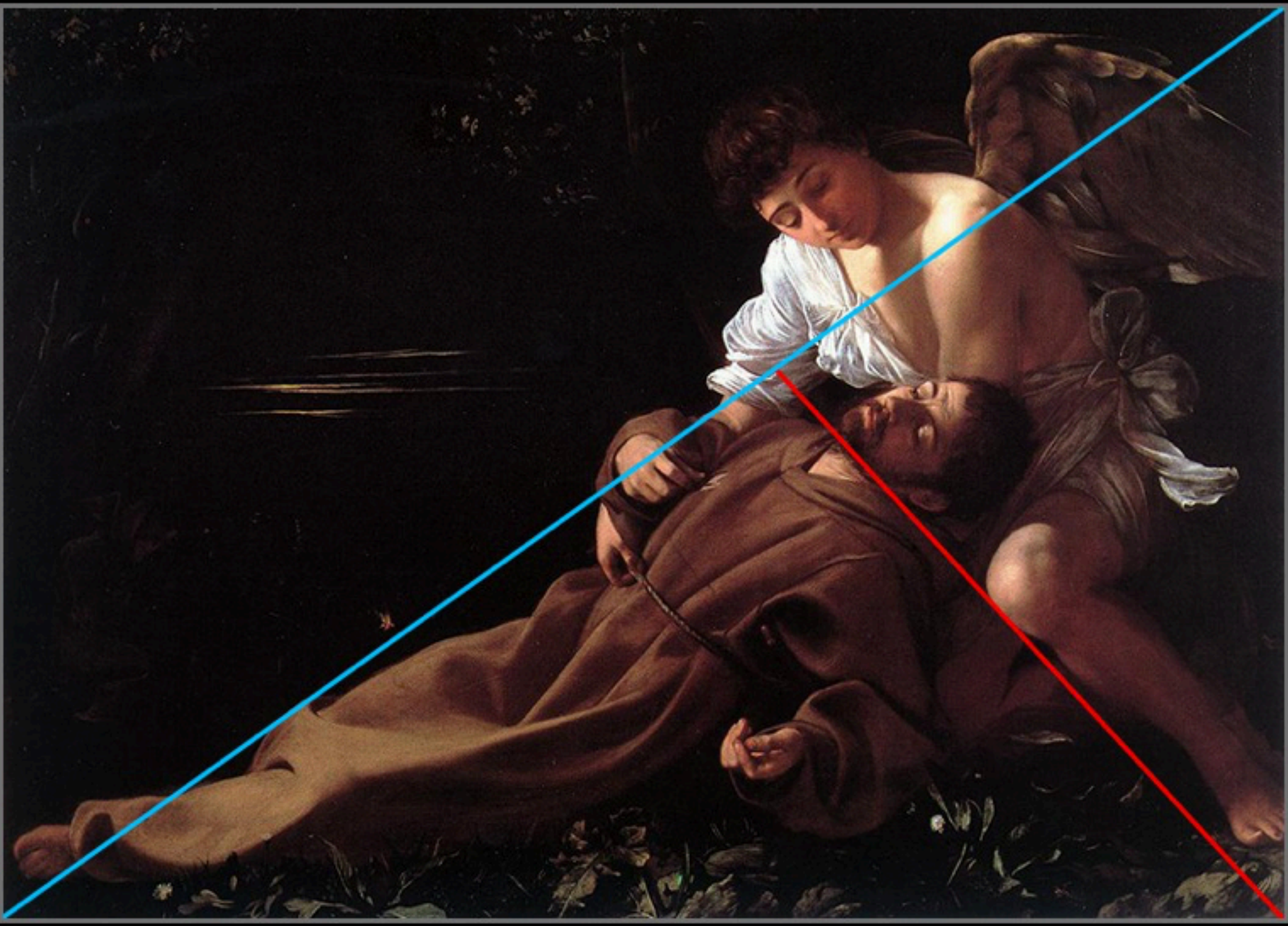


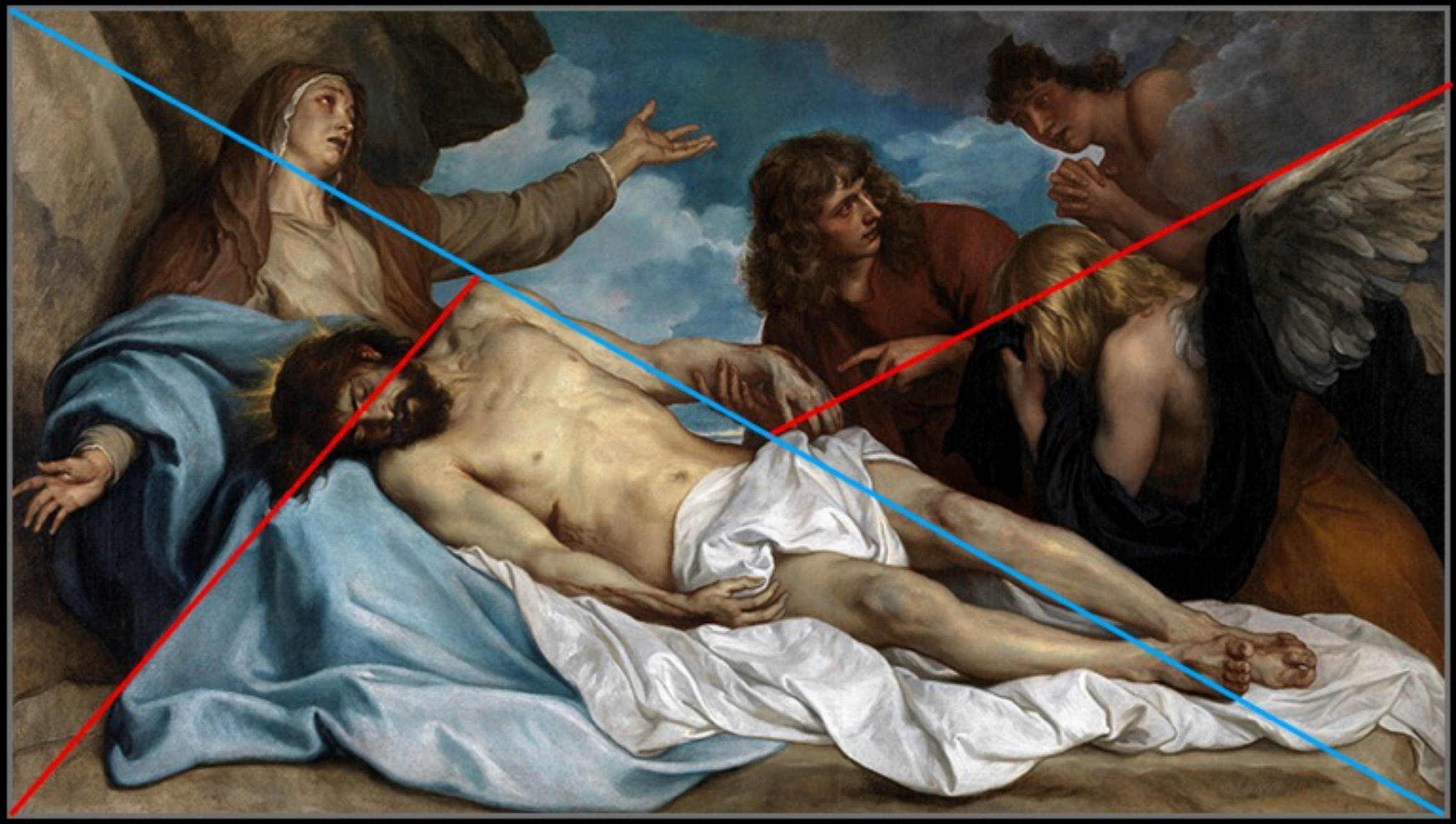


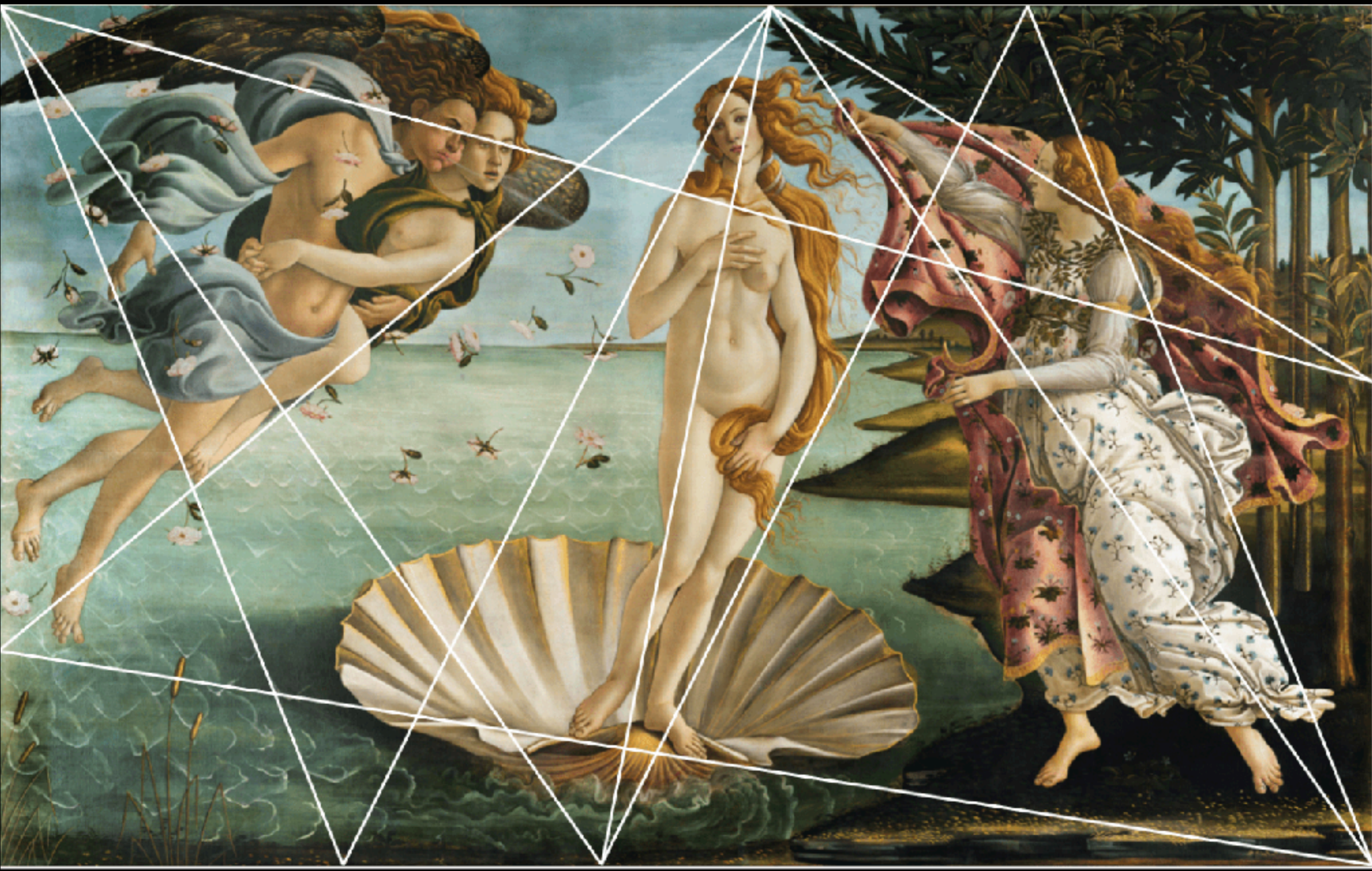












Botticelli - Venus' fødsel
Her i et ganske komplisert formskjema