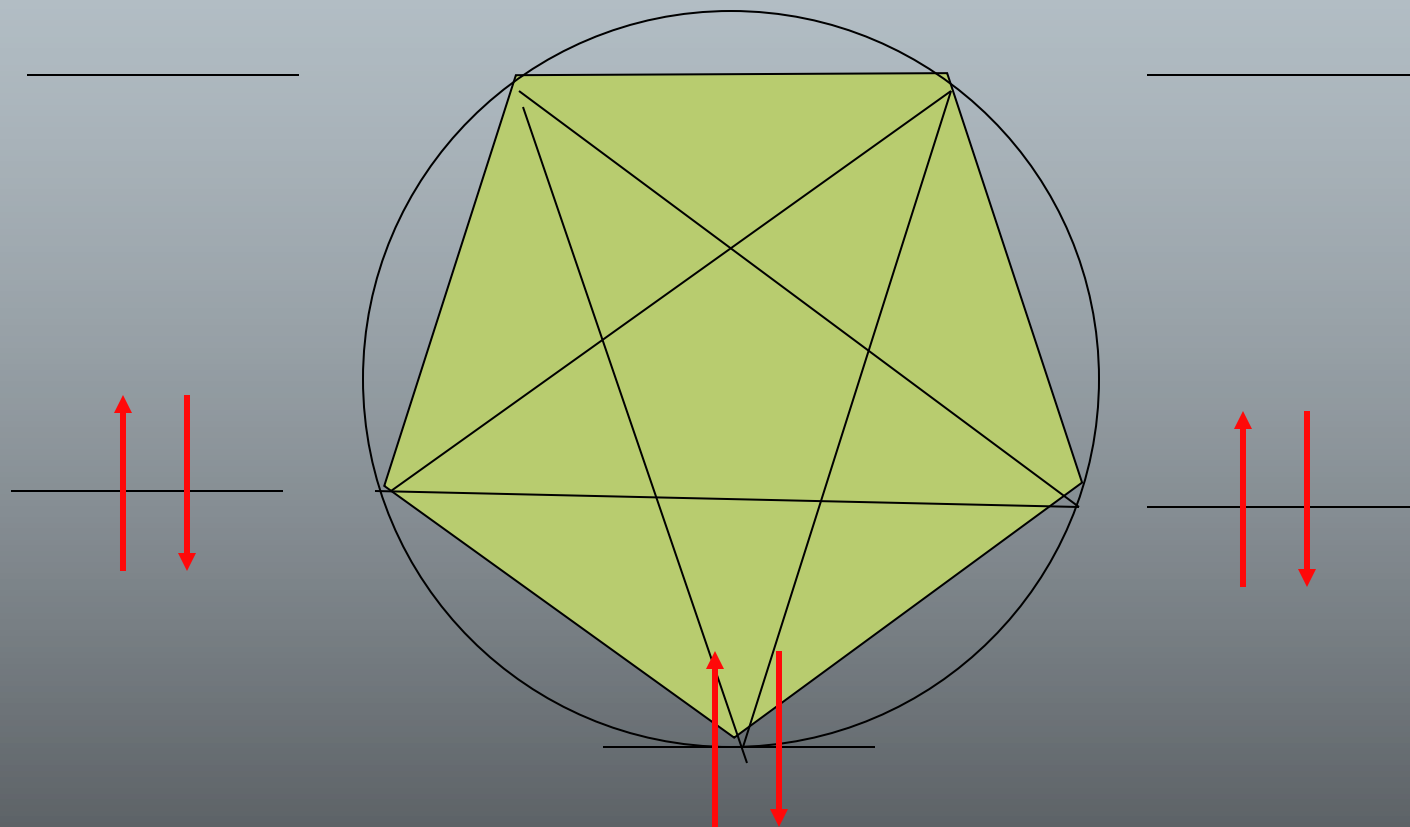


# *Aromaticity, the DaVinci Code and the Golden Section*



## *A Regular Pentagon has Internal Angles of $108^\circ$*

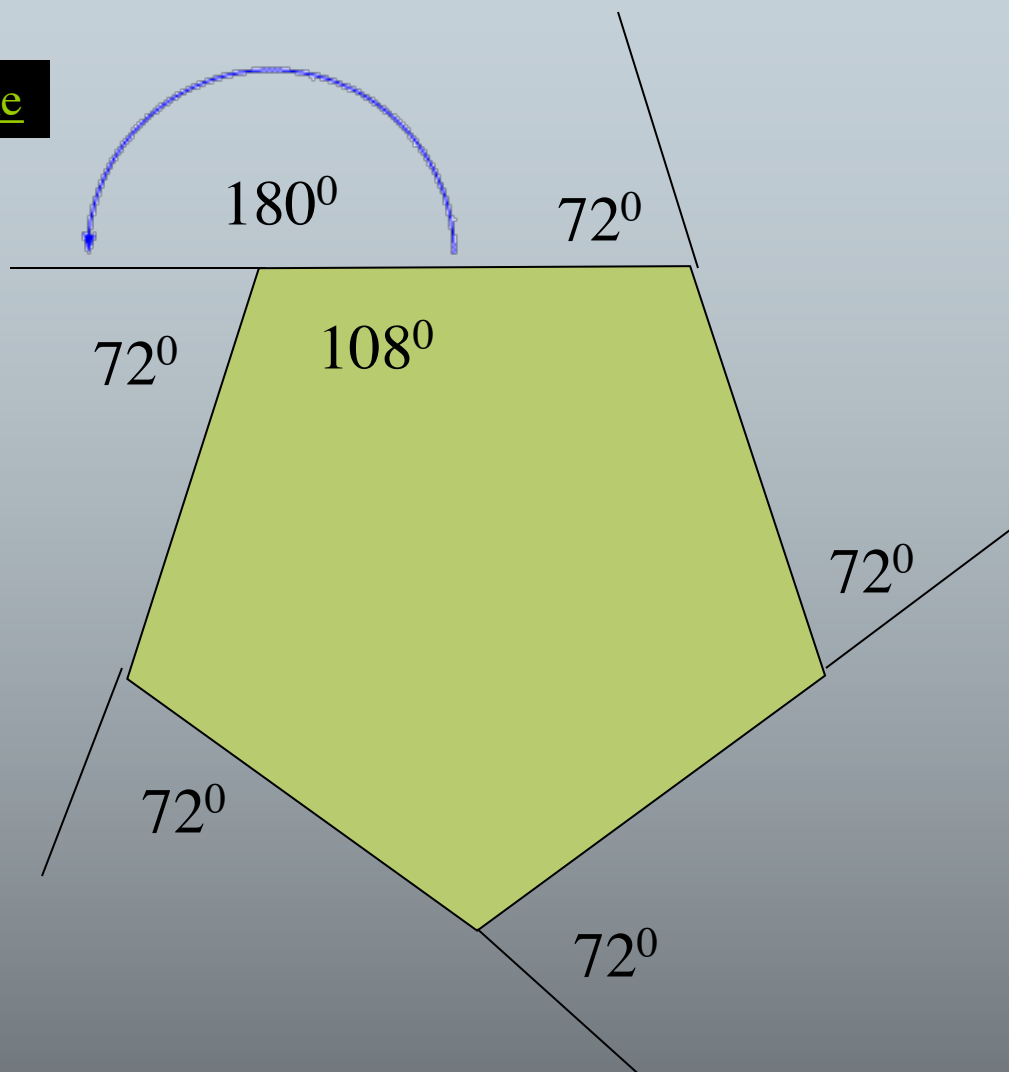
### Baeyer's assumption about cyclopentane

The sum of all supplementary angles in any polygon equals  $360^\circ$ .

In a regular pentagon each supplementary angle equals  $72^\circ$ .

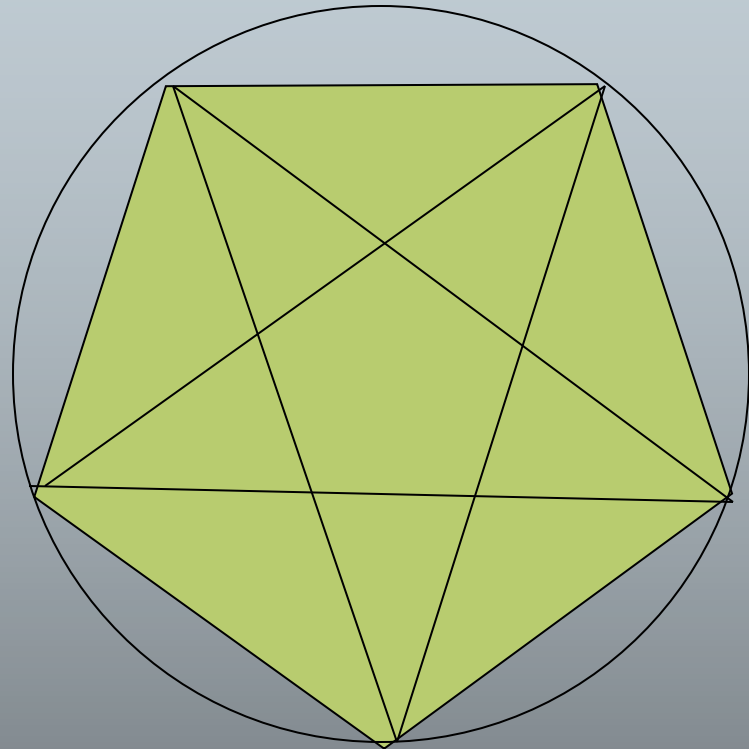
Thus  $180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ$

Where Baeyer went wrong.



A regular pentagon can be inscribed in a circle.

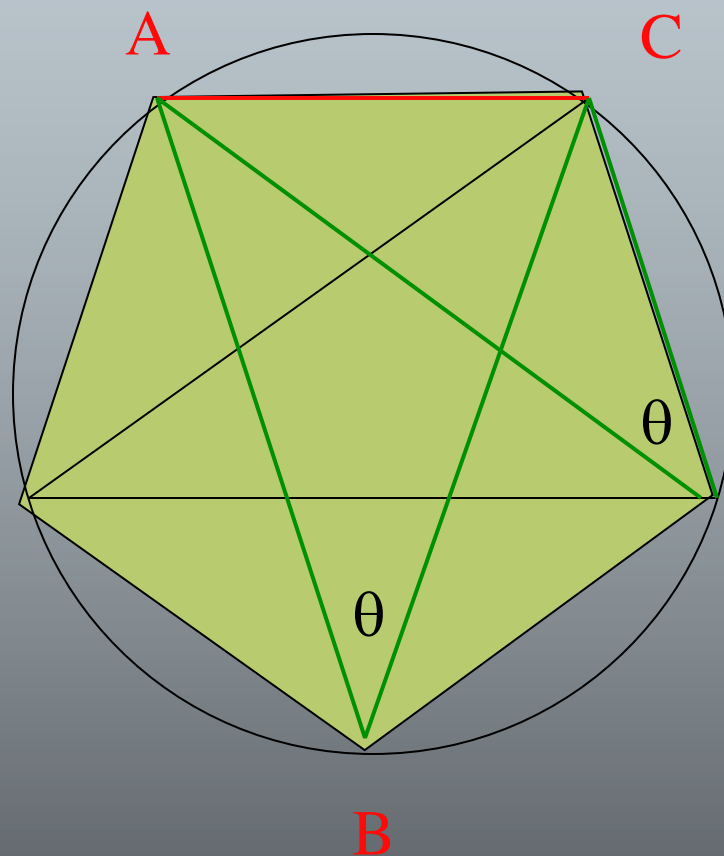
Connecting alternate vertices of a pentagon produces the pentacle, a figure imbued with mysticism.



*The Da Vinci Code*

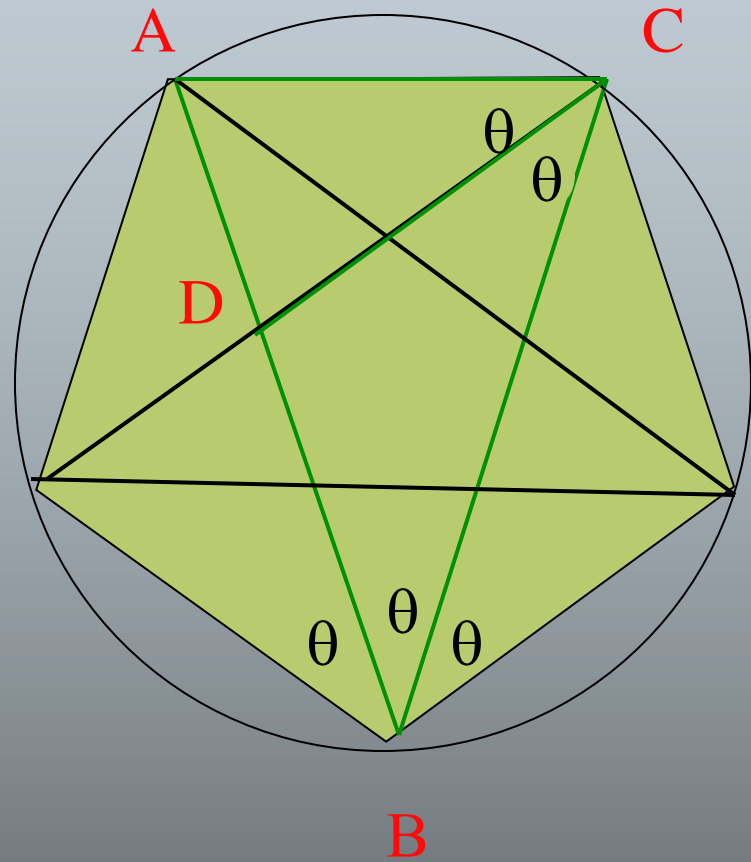
## *Angles Subtending a Chord (Arc)*

Two line segments that subtend the same chord and meet on the circle have the same angle.



## *Similar Isosceles Triangles*

The interior angles ( $108^\circ$ )  
of the pentagon are trisected  
into angles  $\theta = 36^\circ$



## *The Golden Section*

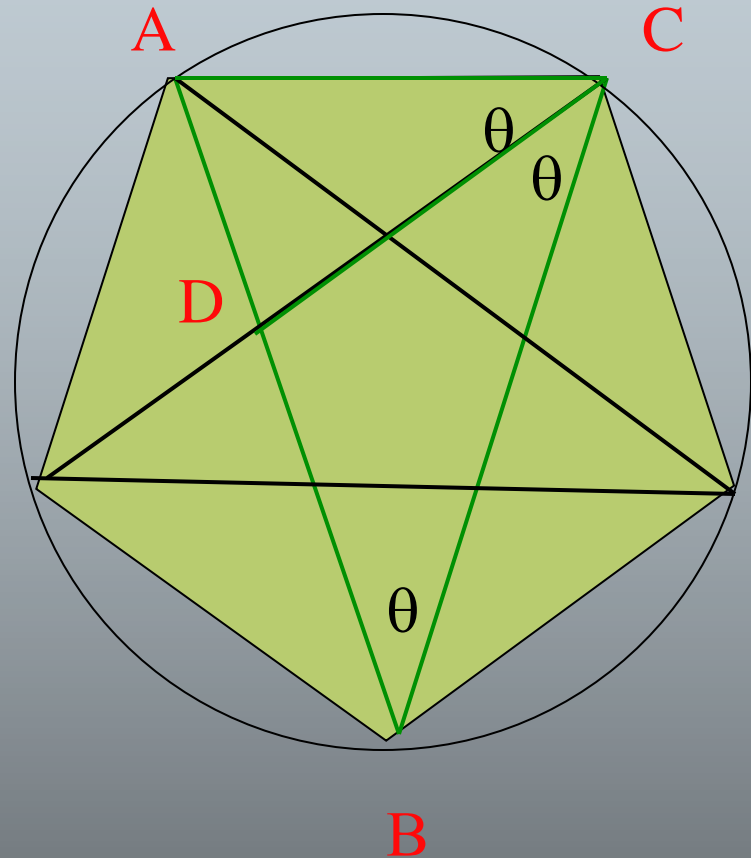
$\triangle ACD$  is similar to  $\triangle ABC$  with  
base angles of  $2\theta$

and line  $AC = CD = BD = x$

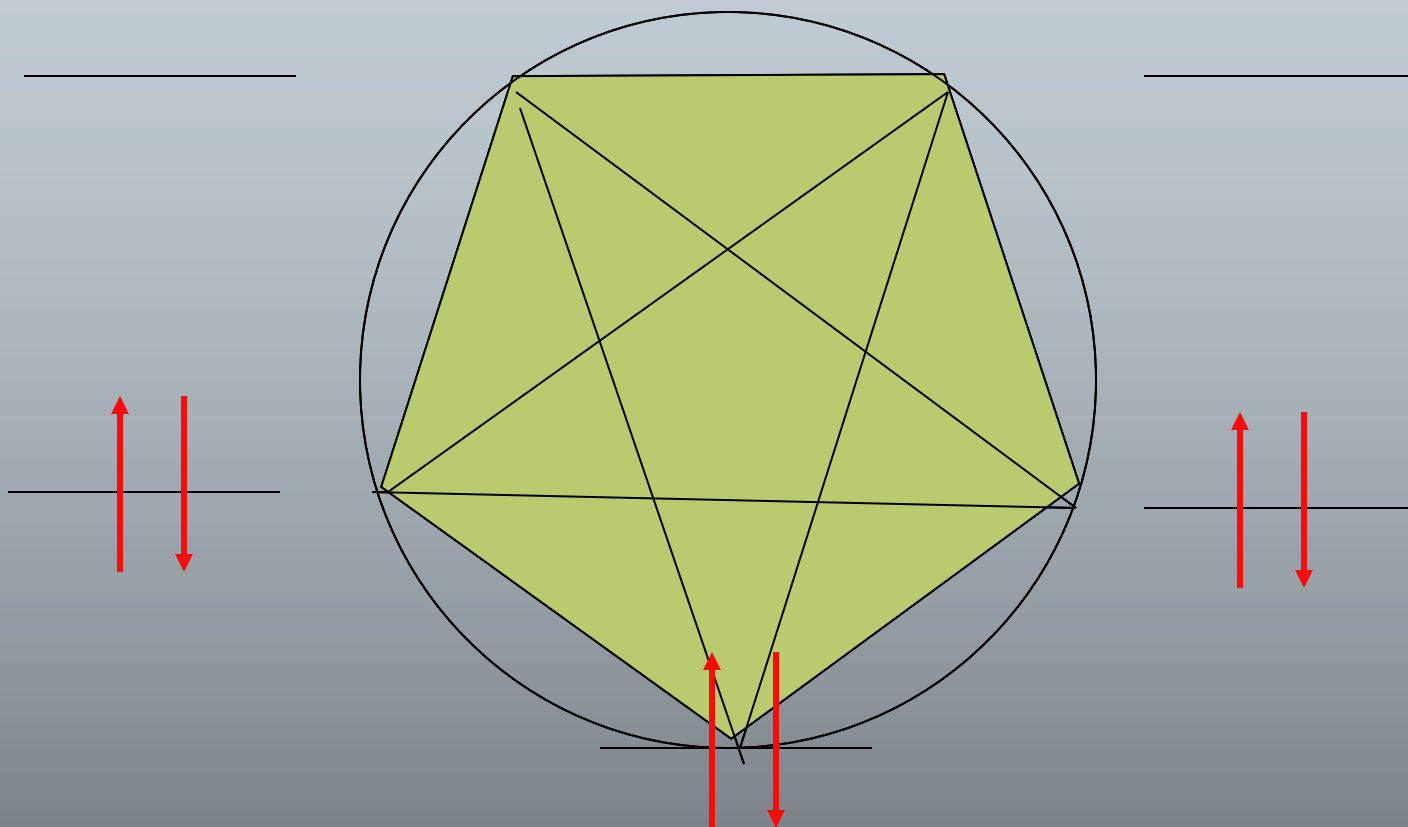
If  $AB = 1$ , then  $AD = 1 - x$

$x/1-x = 1/x$  or  $x^2 + x - 1 = 0$

$x = 0.618$  and  $1/x = 1.618$  for  
positive values.

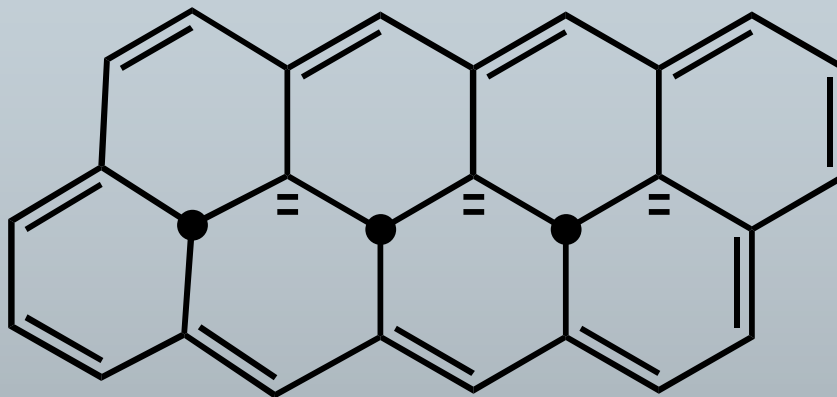


## *Cyclopentadienyl anion*



Aromaticity Meets the Da Vinci Code

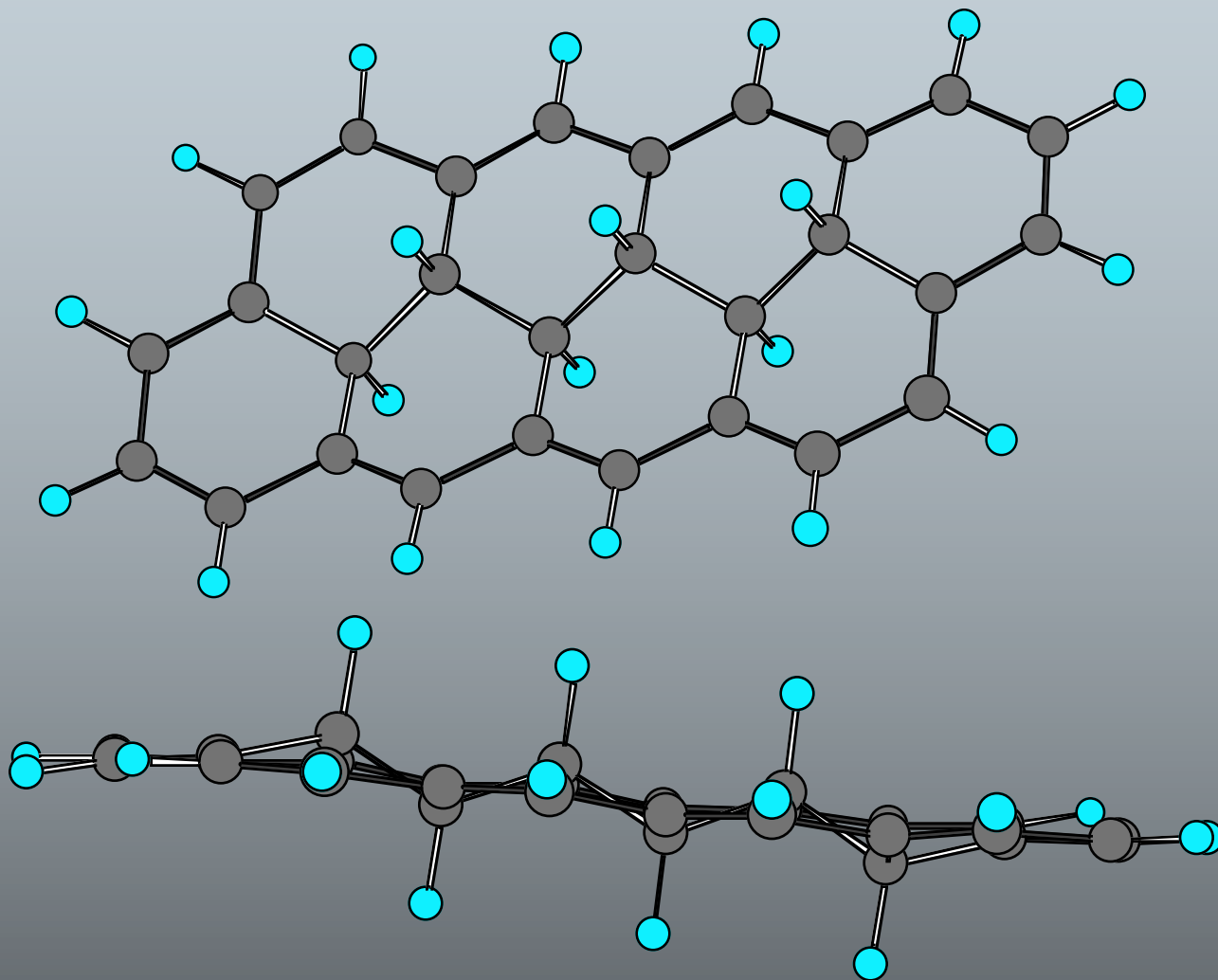
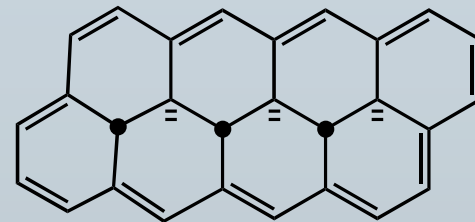
## *Am I Aromatic?*



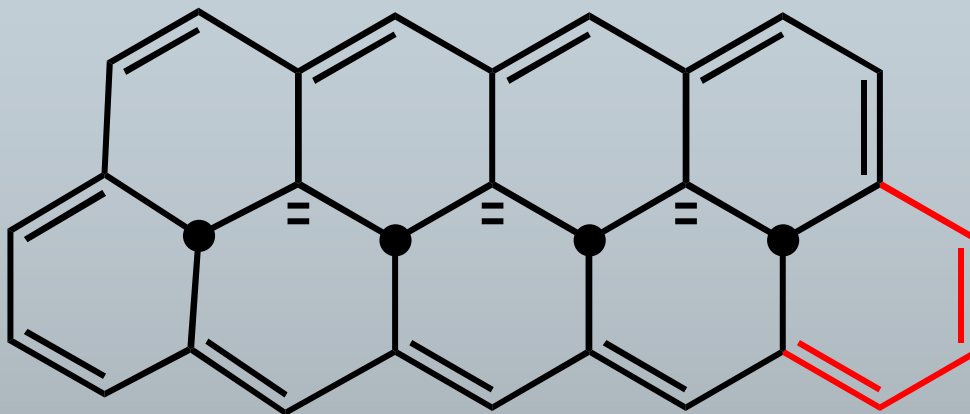
- planar  $\pi$ -system
- cyclic array
- 10 double bonds; 20 electrons;  $4n$
- No!



## *A Closer Look*



## *Am I Aromatic?*

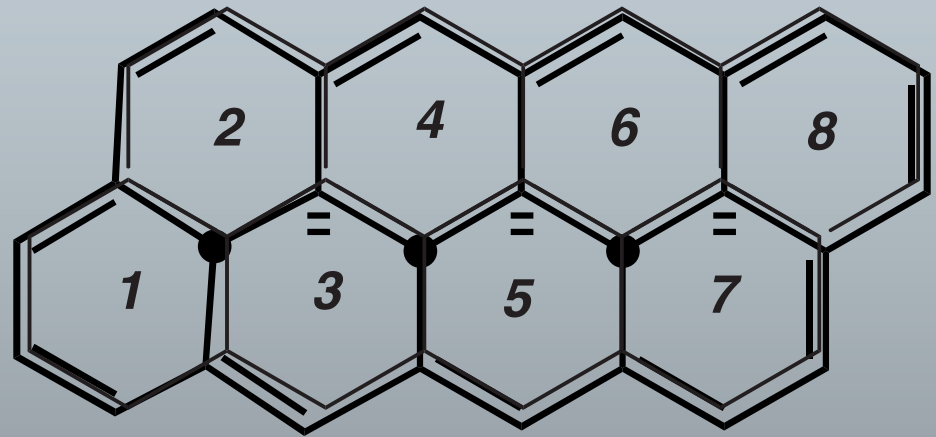


- planar  $\pi$ -system
- cyclic array
- 11 double bonds; 22 electrons;  $4n + 2$
- Yes!

## *The Bee Hive*

The bee can enter any cell but it must enter at cell 1 and then to subsequent contiguous cells in ascending numerical order.

Cell	Routes
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	5
6	8
7	13
8	21



Cell 4: 1-2-4; 1-3-4; 1,2,3,4 but not 1,**3**,**2**,4

The route to a given cell is the sum of the routes to the two previous cells.

## *Fibonacci Series*



A series of numbers in which each number is the sum of the two preceding numbers.

“0”, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584, 4181, 6765, 10946...

Leonardo  
Pisano  
Fibonacci  
(~1170-1250)  
mouse over

The route to a given cell is the sum of the routes to the two previous cells.

## *Fibonacci Series*

<b>Fibonacci Series</b>	<b>a/b</b>	<b>b/a</b>
1	1	1
1	0.5	2
2	0.667	1.5
3	0.6	1.667
5	0.625	1.6
8	0.615	1.625
13	0.619	1.615
21	0.618	1.619
34	0.618	1.618
55	0.618	1.618
89	0.618	1.618
144	0.618	1.618
233	0.618	1.618
377	0.618	1.618
610	0.618	1.618
987	0.618	1.618
1597	0.618	1.618
2584	0.618	1.618
4181		

$a/b$  = smaller/larger number

$b/a$  = larger/smaller number

The **Golden Section (Phi)**  
is the limit of the ratio  $b/a$ .

## *Fibonacci Spiral and the Golden Rectangle*



The sunflower



Leonardo's Mona Lisa

*The End*