



## 4 Squares answer

Let the sides of the inner squares be  $r$ ,  $s$ , and  $t$ . Let the upper left corner of square  $S$  be  $G$  and the lower right corner be  $Q$ . Draw diagonals  $EF$  and  $QG$  to intersect at  $J$ . Draw a circle with center at  $Q$  that passes through  $E$  and  $F$ . Point  $C$  has to lie on the circle because angle  $EQF = 90^\circ$ , so  $QC = EQ = QF = s$ . (Any other point on the circle, say  $C'$ , will also subtend an angle of  $45^\circ$  but will not be on the corner of the large square.) Extend  $EQ$  to intersect the circle at  $H$ . Draw  $HF$  to intersect  $BC$  at  $K$ . Angle  $EHF = 45^\circ$  also because it intercepts the circular arc  $EF$  the same as  $ECF$ .  $JK$  intersects  $FQ$  at  $N$ . By symmetry, it can be seen that  $t = (\frac{1}{2}) s$ .

Next, construct triangle  $DMC$  with  $DM = FB = \sqrt{2} \cdot t$  and  $MC = CF$ . Angle  $CDM = \text{angle } FBC = 45^\circ$ . Angle  $CDE = 45^\circ$ , so angle  $MDE = 90^\circ$ . Angle  $FCB = \text{angle } MCD$ . Angle  $DCE = 90^\circ - \text{angle } FCB - 45^\circ$ . Angle  $ECM = 90^\circ + \text{angle } DCM - 45^\circ - \text{angle } FCB = 45^\circ$ . With triangles  $MCE$  and  $ECF$  being congruent,  $EM = EF = \sqrt{2} \cdot s$ . With  $DE = \sqrt{2} \cdot r$ ,  $DM = \sqrt{2} \cdot t$  and  $EM = \sqrt{2} \cdot t$ ,  $s^2 = r^2 + t^2$ .

By letting  $s = 2$ ,  $t = 1$  and  $r = \sqrt{s^2 - t^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$ .

So,  $r + s + t = 4.732050808$ , and scaled up so  $r + s + t = 5280$ ,

$r = 1,932.614$ ,  $s = 2,231.591$  and  $t = 1,115.795$