

Making taffy with the Golden mean

Jean-Luc Thiffeault

Department of Mathematics
University of Wisconsin – Madison

Madison Math Circle, 7 November 2011

Making candy by hand



[movie 1] <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pCLYieehzGs>

Taffy pullers



[movie 2] [movie 3] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YPP2_Zf0IVU

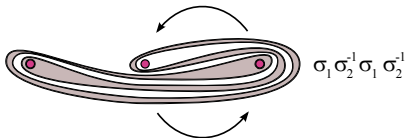
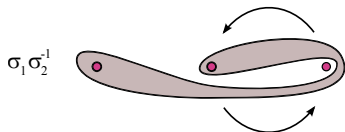
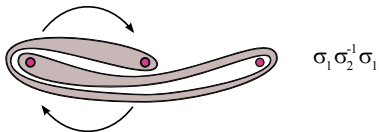
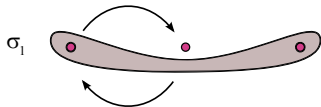
Four-pronged taffy puller



[movie 4] <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y7t1HDSquVM>

A simple taffy puller

initial 



Number of folds

[Matlab: demo1]

The number of left/right folds satisfies:

$$\#folds_n = \#folds_{n-1} + \#folds_{n-2}$$

So we get

$$\#folds = 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, \dots$$

This is the famous **Fibonacci sequence**, F_n .

How fast does the taffy grow?

It is well-known that for large n ,

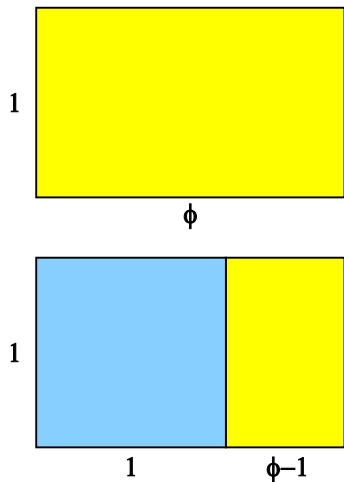
$$\frac{F_n}{F_{n-1}} \rightarrow \phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = 1.6180\dots$$

where ϕ is the **Golden Ratio**, also called the **Golden Mean**.

Along with π , ϕ is probably the best known number in mathematics. It seems to pop up everywhere. . .

So the ratio of lengths of the taffy between two successive steps is ϕ^2 , where the squared is due to the left/right alternation.

The Golden Ratio, ϕ



A rectangle has the proportions of the Golden Ratio if, after taking out a square, the remaining rectangle has the same proportions as the original:

$$\frac{\phi}{1} = \frac{1}{\phi - 1}$$

A slightly more complex taffy puller

Now let's swap our rods twice each time.

[Matlab: demo2]

Number of folds

We get for the number of left/right folds

$$\#folds = 1, 2, 5, 12, 29, 70, 169, 408 \dots$$

This sequence is given by

$$\#folds_n = 2\#folds_{n-1} + \#folds_{n-2}$$

For large n ,

$$\frac{\#folds_n}{\#folds_{n-1}} \rightarrow \chi = 1 + \sqrt{2} = 2.4142 \dots$$

where χ is the **Silver Ratio**, a much less known number.

Number of folds

We get for the number of left/right folds

$$\#folds = 1, 2, 5, 12, 29, 70, 169, 408 \dots$$

This sequence is given by

$$\#folds_n = 2\#folds_{n-1} + \#folds_{n-2}$$

For large n ,

$$\frac{\#folds_n}{\#folds_{n-1}} \rightarrow \chi = 1 + \sqrt{2} = 2.4142 \dots$$

where χ is the **Silver Ratio**, a much less known number.

Number of folds

We get for the number of left/right folds

$$\#folds = 1, 2, 5, 12, 29, 70, 169, 408 \dots$$

This sequence is given by

$$\#folds_n = 2\#folds_{n-1} + \#folds_{n-2}$$

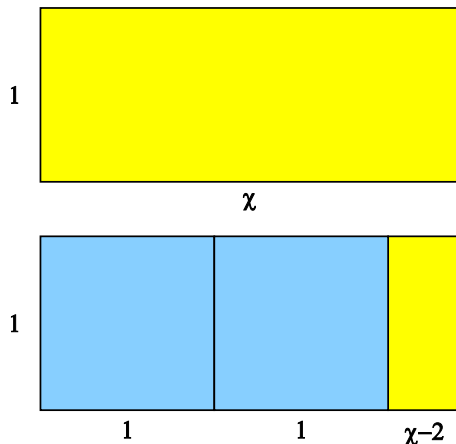
For large n ,

$$\frac{\#folds_n}{\#folds_{n-1}} \rightarrow \chi = 1 + \sqrt{2} = 2.4142 \dots$$

where χ is the **Silver Ratio**, a much less known number.

The Silver Ratio, χ

A rectangle has the proportions of the Silver Ratio if, after taking out **two squares**, the remaining rectangle has the same proportions as the original.



$$\frac{\chi}{1} = \frac{1}{\chi - 2}$$

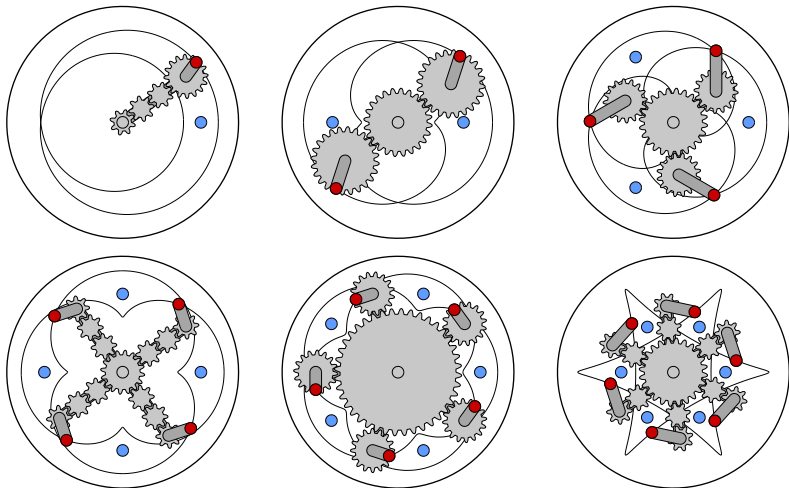
The original taffy puller



The taffy puller we originally presented stretches the taffy by χ^2 at each 'period'.

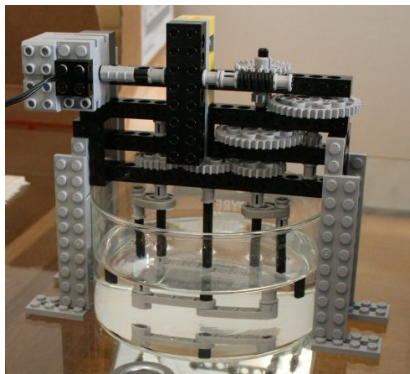
It's a special case of what we call **Silver Mixers**: devices that stretch by a power of the Silver Ratio.

Taffy superpullers!



[movie 5]

Build it with Legos!



[movie 6] [movie 7] (Right-hand picture appearing on the cover of a math journal!)

Some final thoughts

Is there a **Bronze Ratio**? Can we make such a taffy puller?

What about the taffy puller with four prongs?