

## Quadrature of the lune (400 BC) Glass

The ancient Greeks were very fond of the beauty in geometry. For example, the Greek mathematician *Hippocrates of Chios* demonstrated how to construct a square having the same area as a particular lune. A lune is a crescent-shaped area, bounded by two concave circular arcs.

Today it is known there exist only five types of lunes that can have exactly the same area as a square. Three of them were discovered by Hippocrates. The other two were found in the mid-1770s.

The artwork has two orange coloured lunes. These have exactly the same area as the red triangle.

The lune quest was part of a research effort to construct a square with the same area as a circle. Today we know this is impossible.