

The Regular Hexagon

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Abstract:

We provide coordinates of a regular hexagon.

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We have found approximate coordinates of a regular hexagon in the german wikipedia, see [1]. The exact values of a regular hexagon seem to be a mystery. To our great surprise we find only one more information. It seems that the first who calculated the coordinates of a regular hexagon was the Indian Gopal Menon. See [2]. Here are exact values if $a = 2$. It holds that

$$(-2, 0); (-1, +\sqrt{3}); (+1, +\sqrt{3}); (+2, 0); (+1, -\sqrt{3}); (-1, -\sqrt{3})$$

are coordinates for a horizontal regular hexagon, and

$$(0, +2); (+\sqrt{3}, +1); (+\sqrt{3}, -1); (0, -2); (-\sqrt{3}, -1); (-\sqrt{3}, +1)$$

are coordinates of an upright regular hexagon.

Proof. An easy calculation shows that in the first 6-gon the six interior angles have 120 degrees. All edgelengths are 2. The proof is done. \square

We have made the coordinates as simple as possible. The calculation of the above coordinates without [2] would be easy, if one knows that a hexagon consists of six equilateral triangles.

References

[1] <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sechseck>

[2] <https://www.quora.com/How-can-you-find-the-coordinates-in-a-hexagon>

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