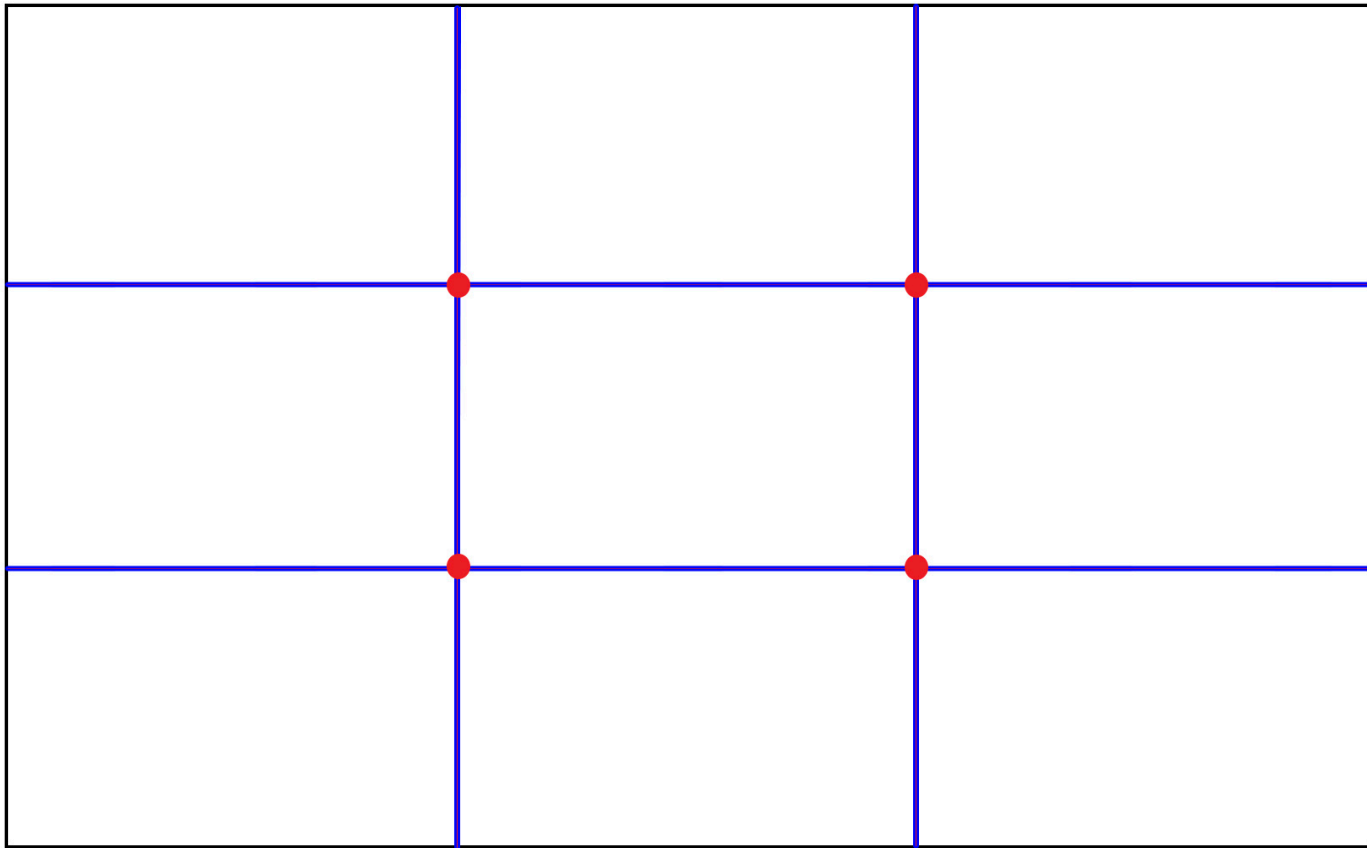
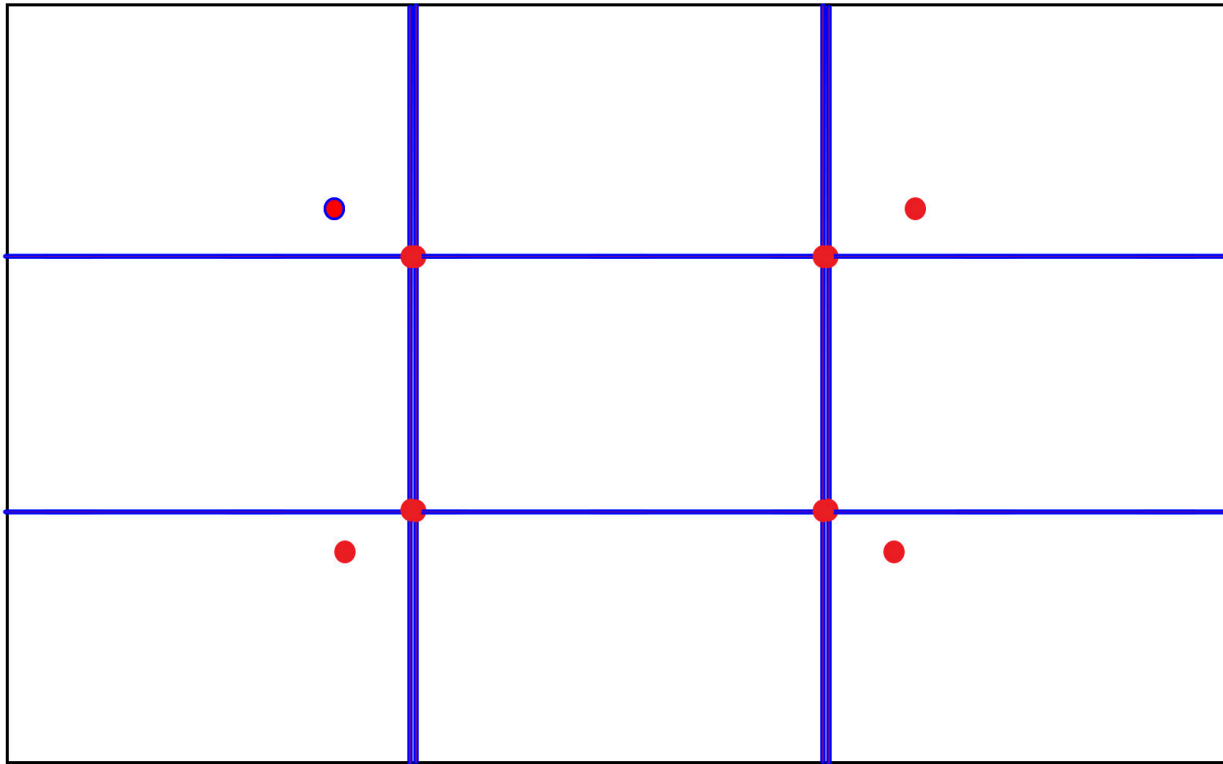


# Rule of Thirds



# True Focal Points



# How is that focal point found?

This rectangle is drawn according to the  
“Golden Ratio” - or Phi.

This ratio is most easily understood as  
1:1.618 (1 is to 1.618)

The height of this rectangle is 1000 pixels  
The width of this rectangle is 1618 pixels

# How is that focal point found?

If we draw a line down at 1000 pixels along,  
making a perfect 1000x1000 square ...

This rectangle is now  
perfect according to the  
principles of Phi. 1:1.618

The height is still 1000  
pixels however the width is  
now 618 pixels.

1000 divided by 618 =  
**1.618**



# How is that focal point found?

Let's add a third line - creating another perfect square. We'll draw a line in our new rectangle at 618 pixels down.

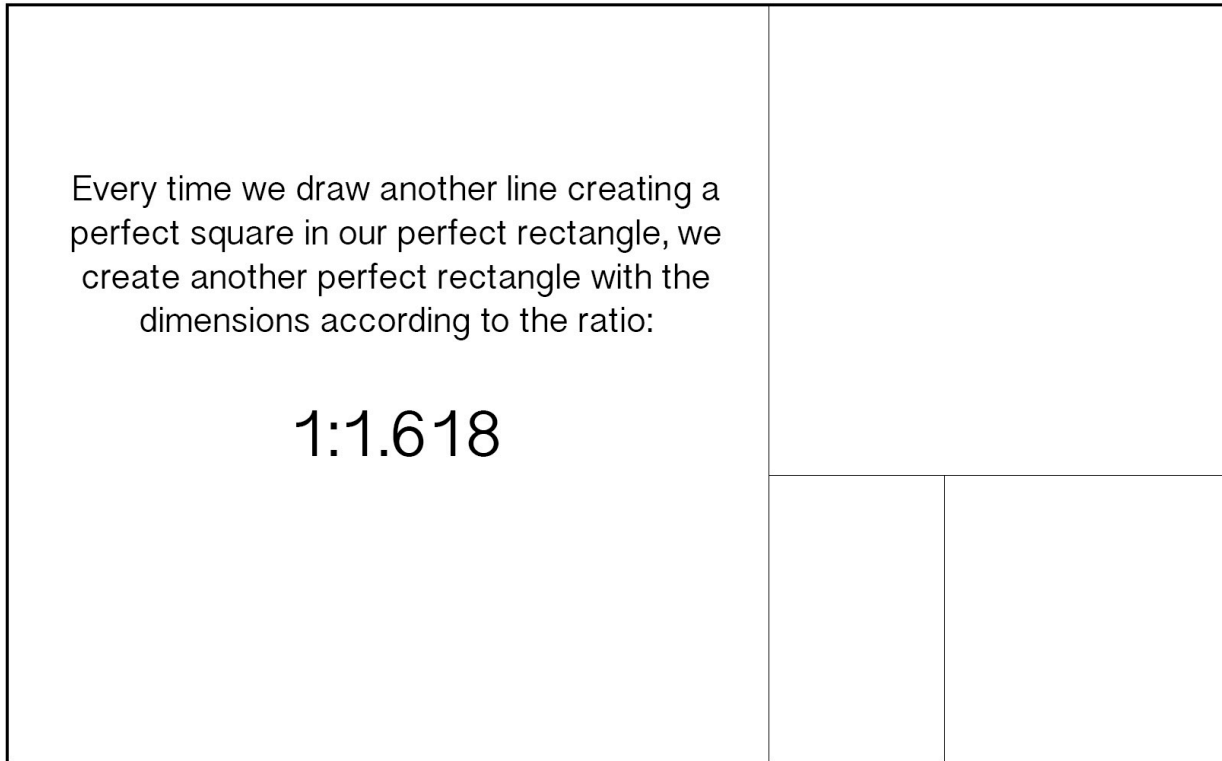
This square is now perfect (618x618)

This rectangle is now  
1:1.618  
(618p x 382p)  
618 divided by 382  
= 1.618

# How is that focal point found?

Every time we draw another line creating a perfect square in our perfect rectangle, we create another perfect rectangle with the dimensions according to the ratio:

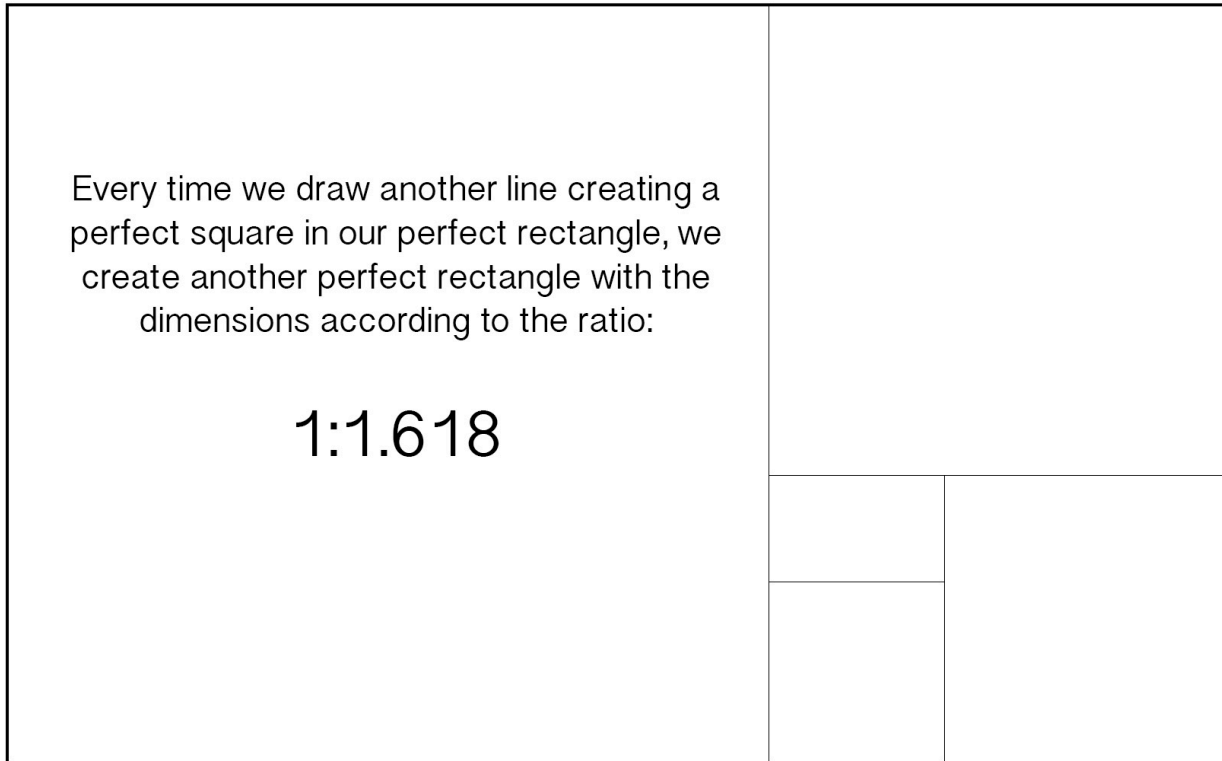
1:1.618



# How is that focal point found?

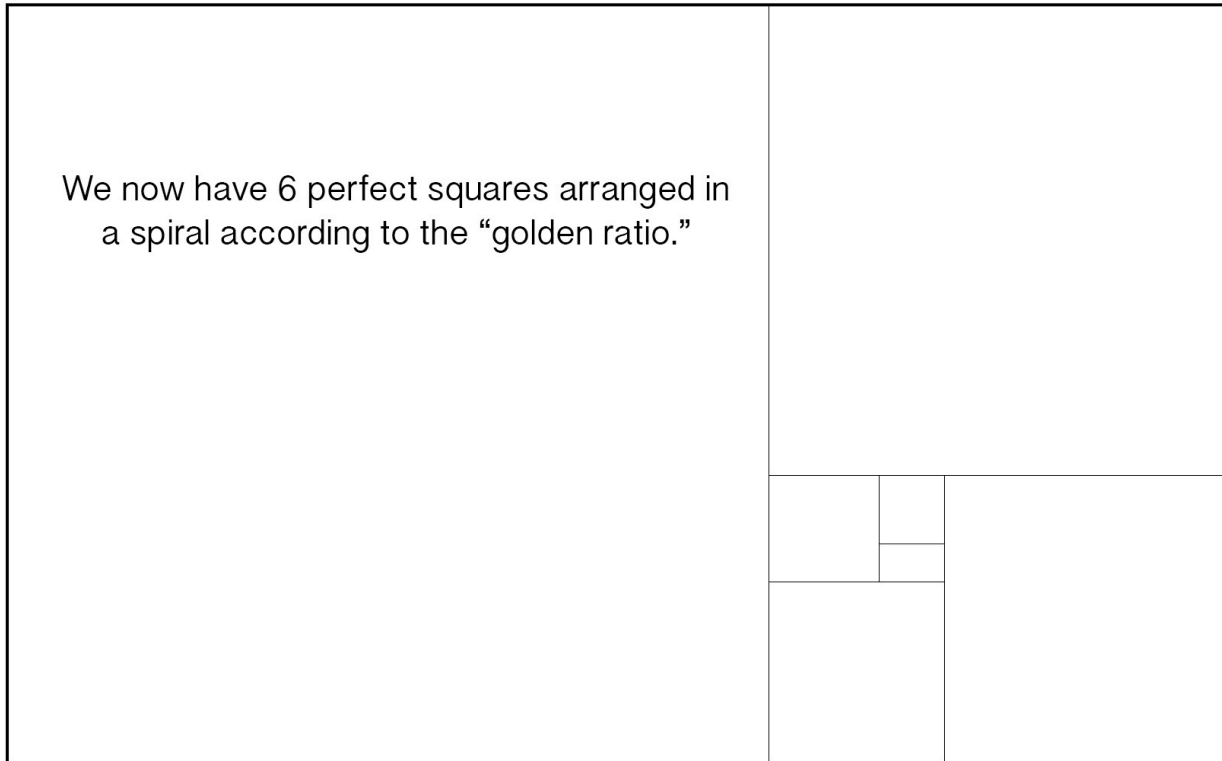
Every time we draw another line creating a perfect square in our perfect rectangle, we create another perfect rectangle with the dimensions according to the ratio:

1:1.618

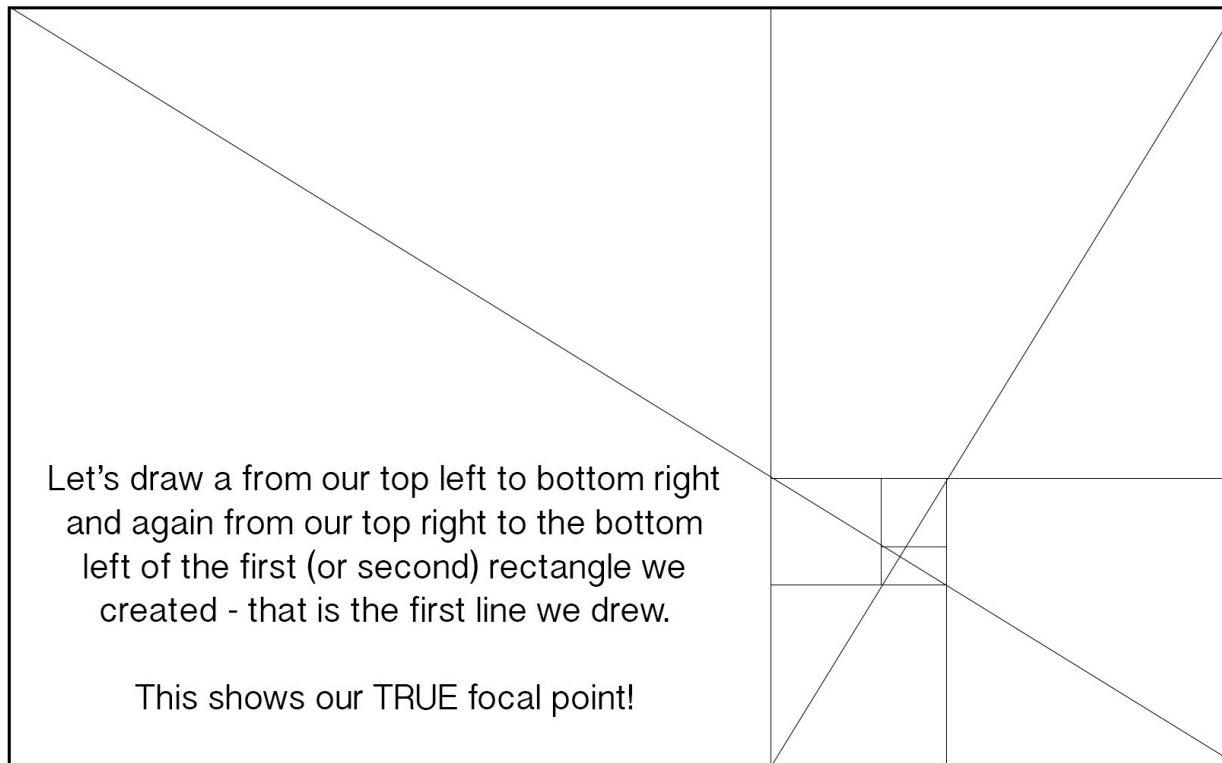


# How is that focal point found?

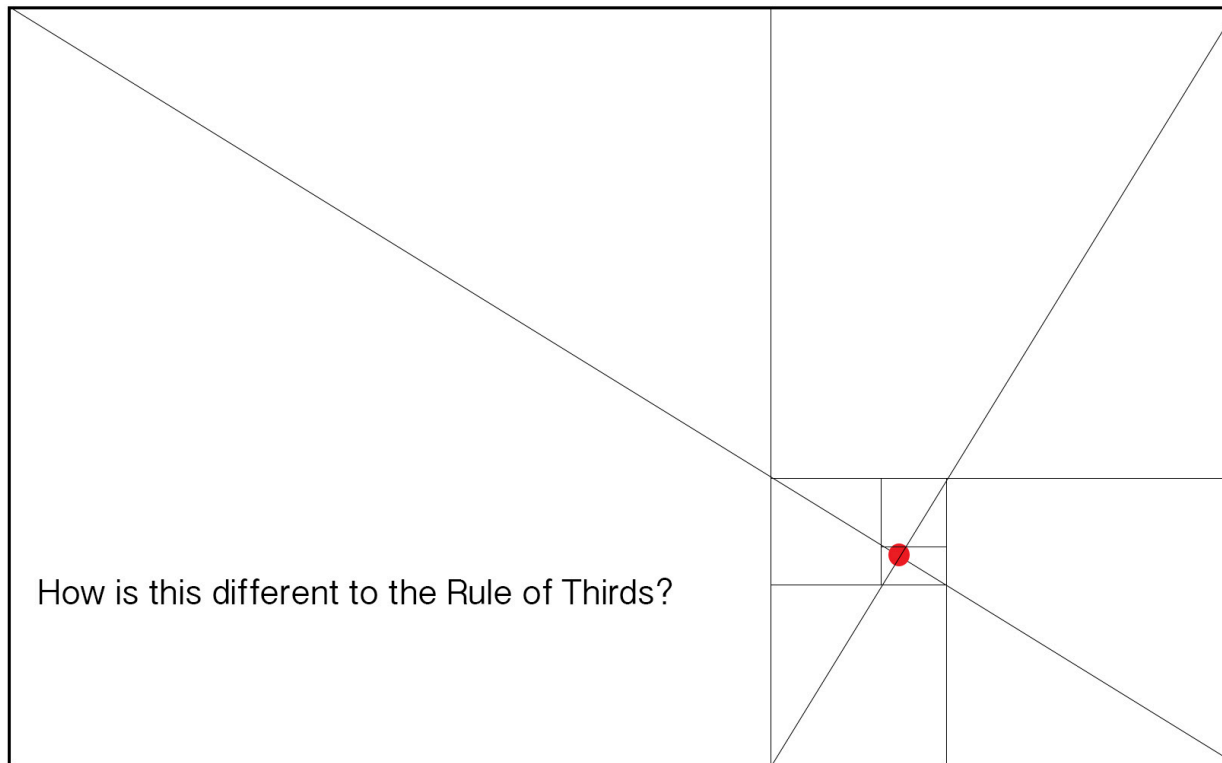
We now have 6 perfect squares arranged in a spiral according to the “golden ratio.”



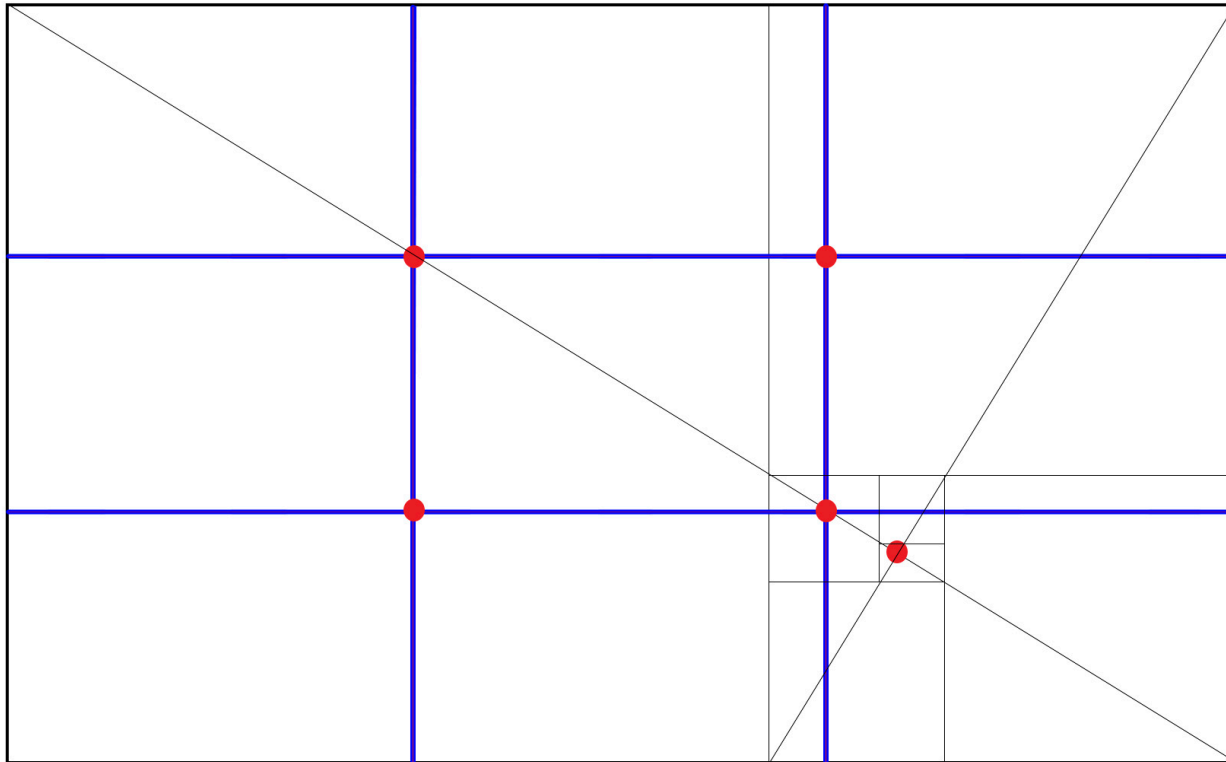
# How is that focal point found?



# How is that focal point found?



# How is it different to the Rule of Thirds



# Phi : The Golden Ratio

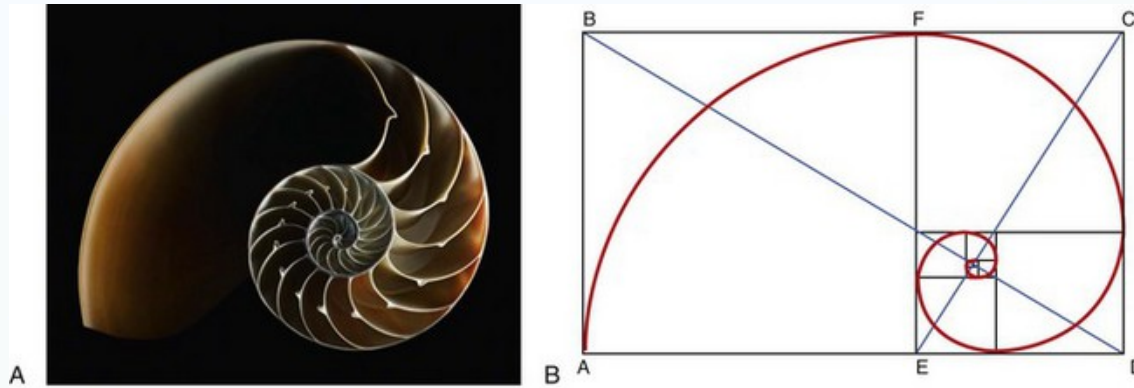


1:1.618

(x=1 y=1.618)



# Who Invented Phi?



Phi wasn't invented ... it is a naturally recurring ratio seen all through nature and anatomy

# Mathematics and Anatomy

## Fibonacci Series

(where the next number is the sum of the previous two numbers)

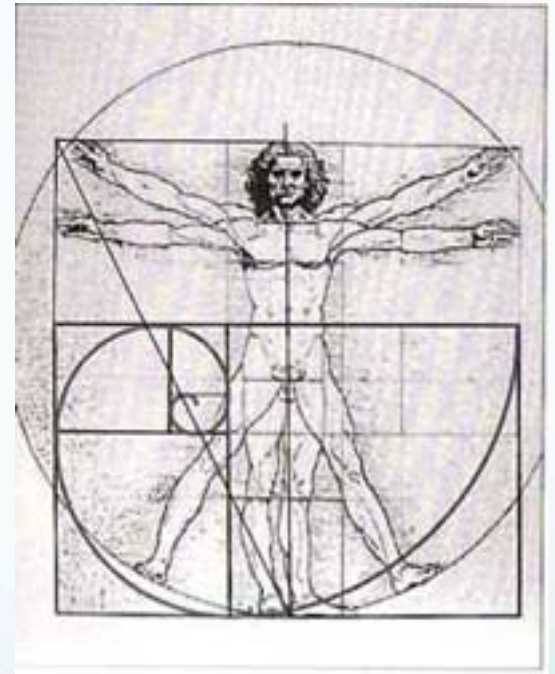
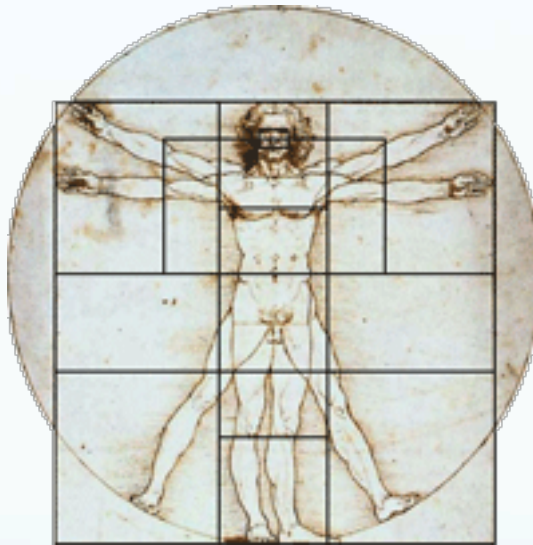
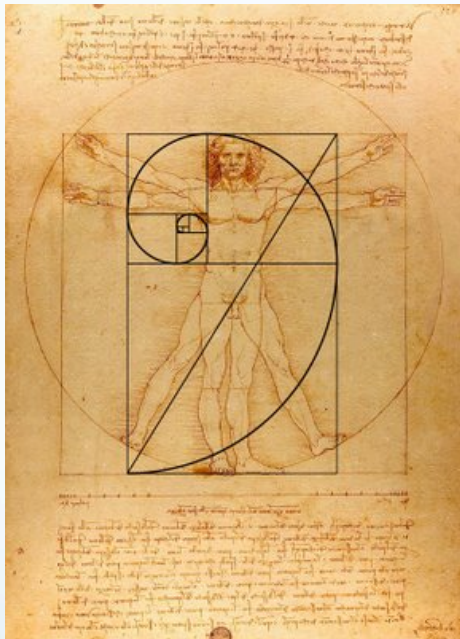
1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89 ... etc

Divide a number by the number previous ... = 1.618

## Leonardo DaVinci

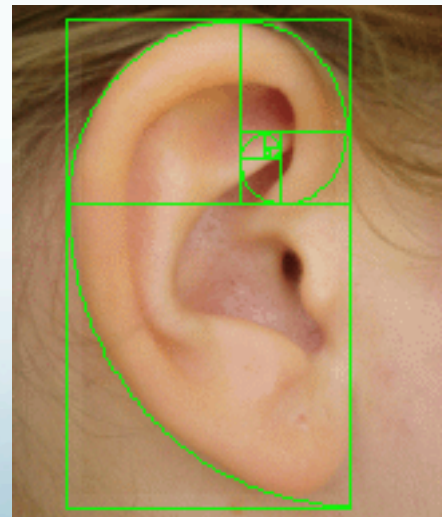
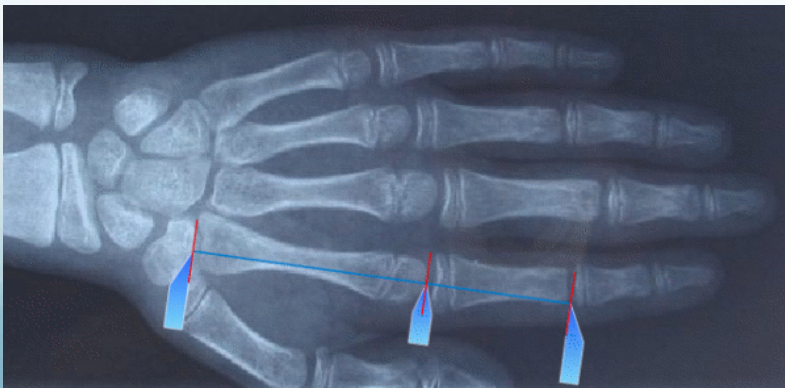
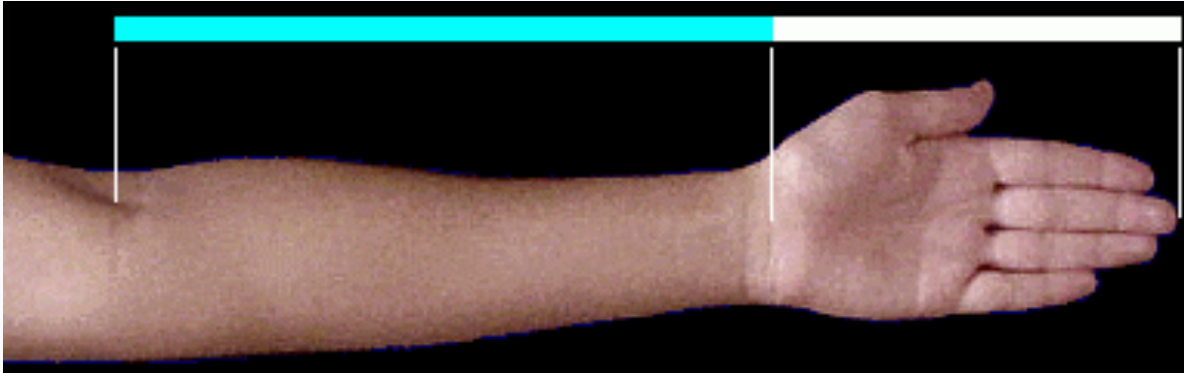
... is credited for finding that “divine proportion” in the human body

# Leonardo DaVinci



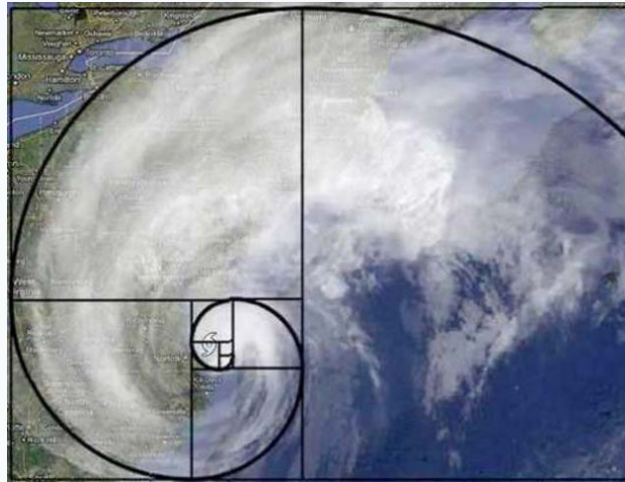
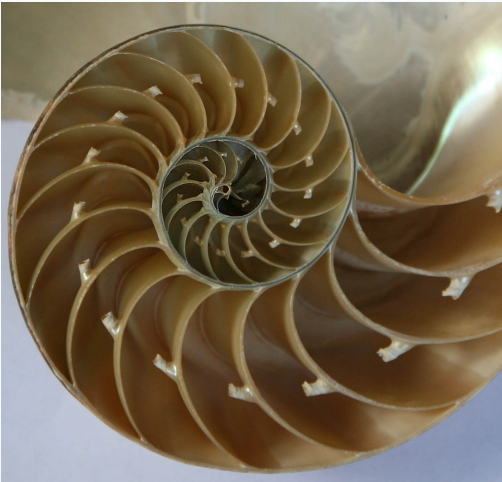
## The Vitruvian Man

# Anatomically Perfect

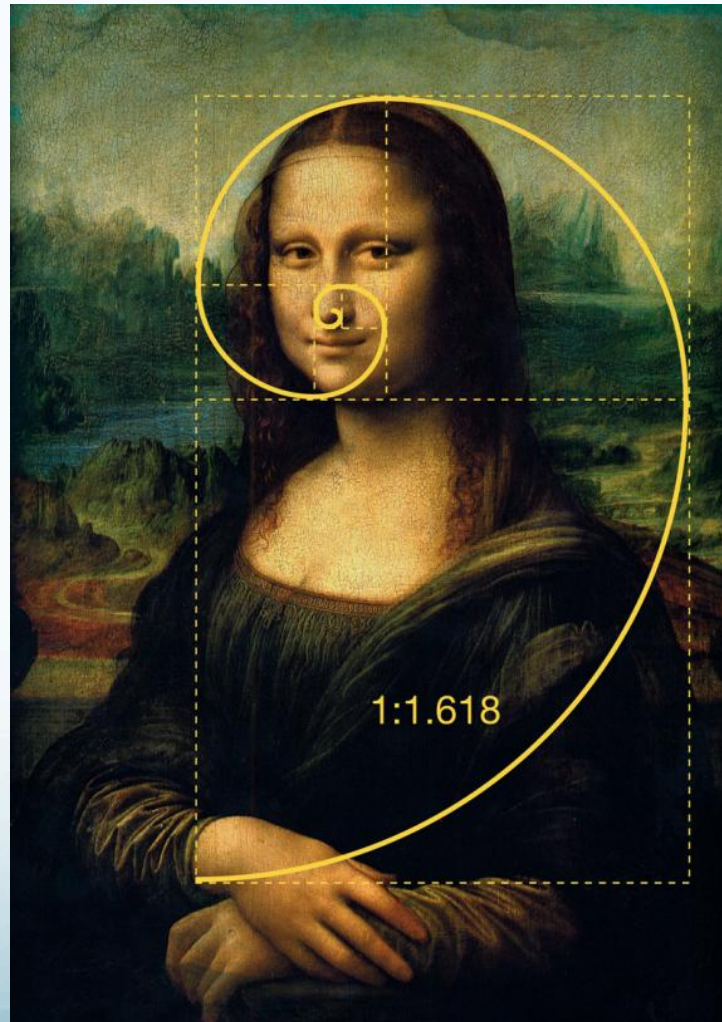




and in Nature ...

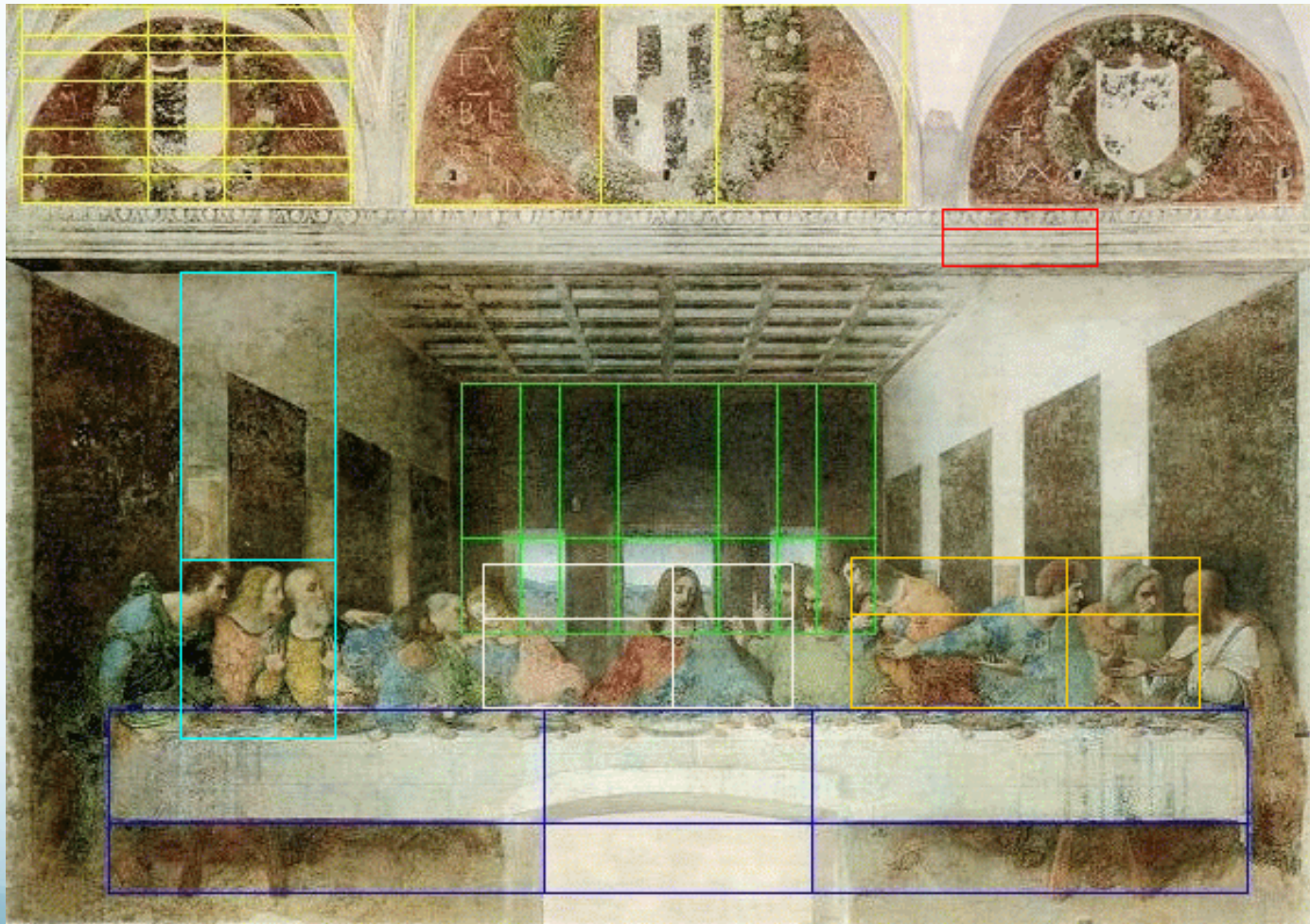


... then came Art





... then came Art



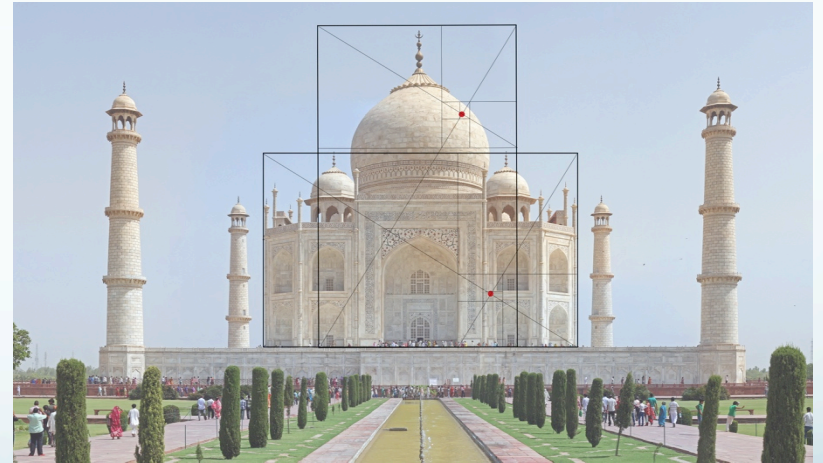
# Phi in Architecture

Even before Da Vinci!

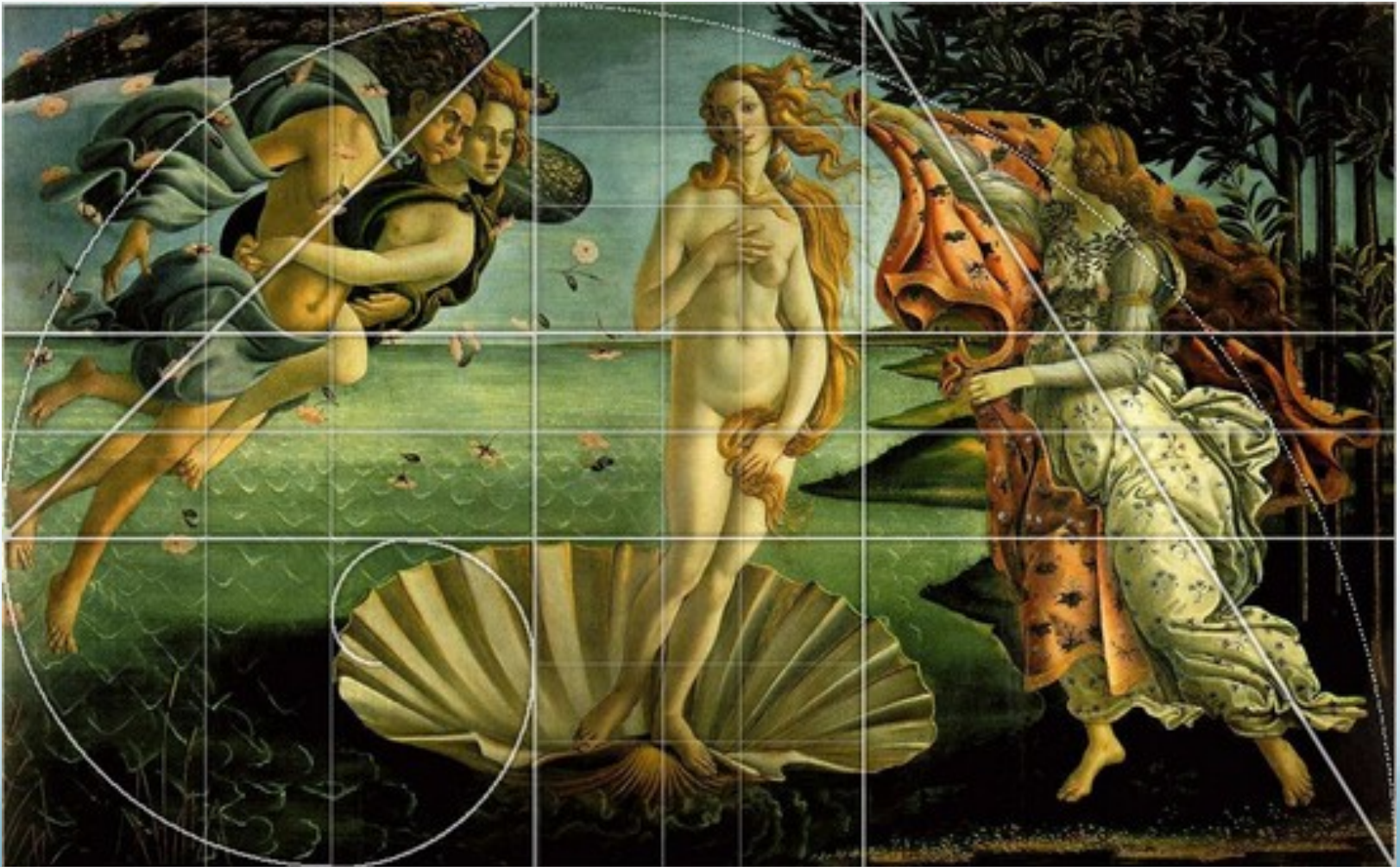




# Phi in Architecture

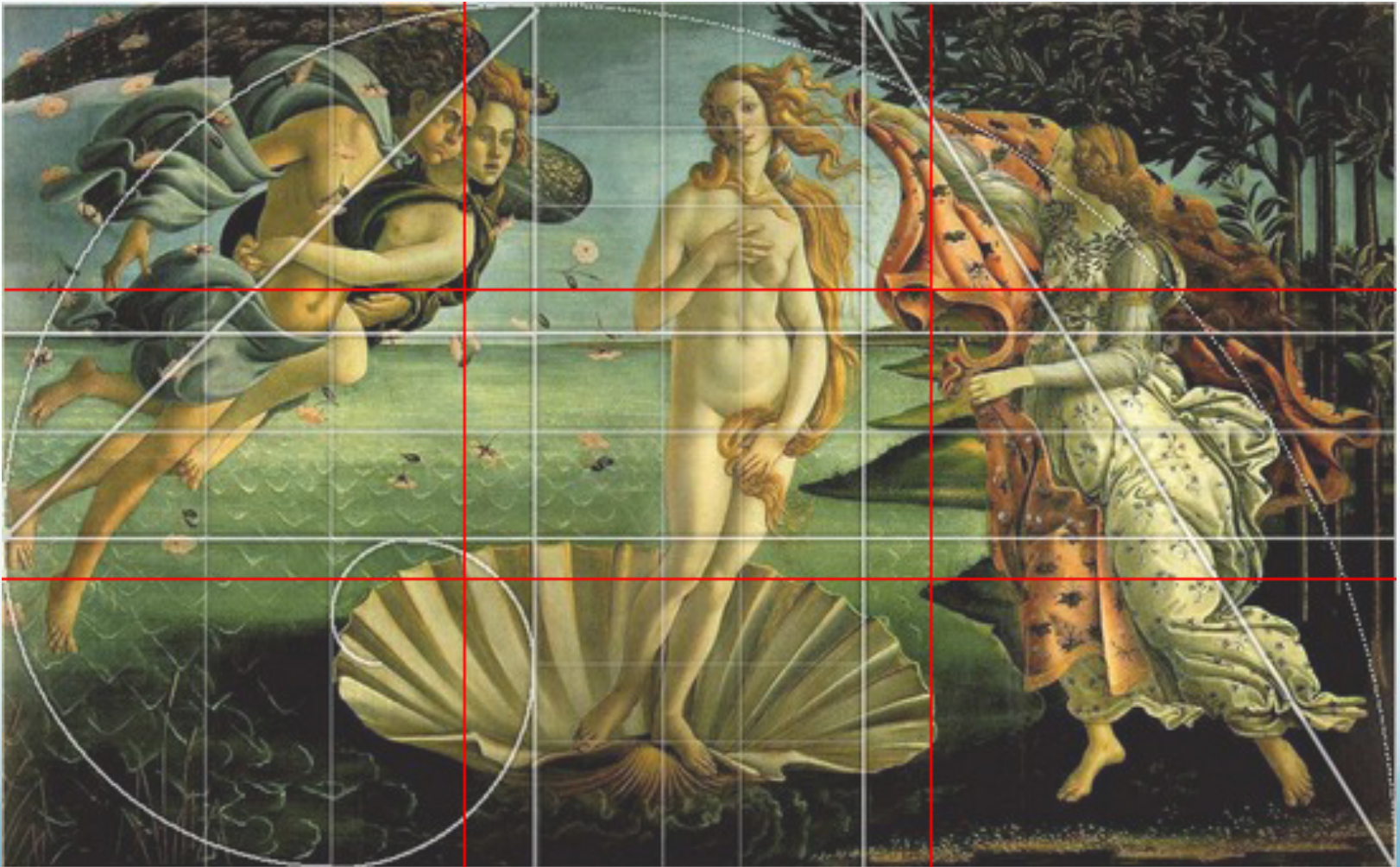


And everyone started following

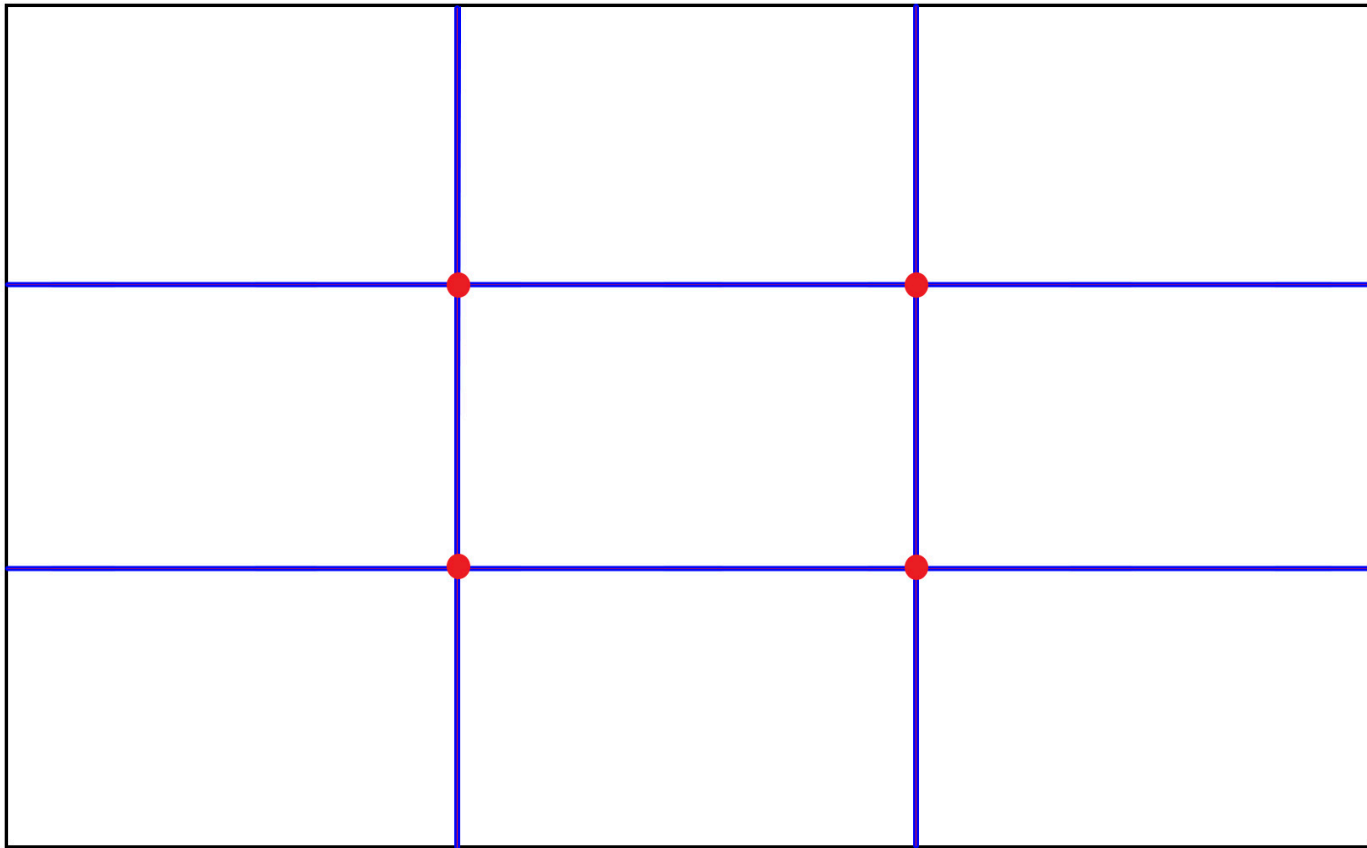




Botticelli tried to simplify it!

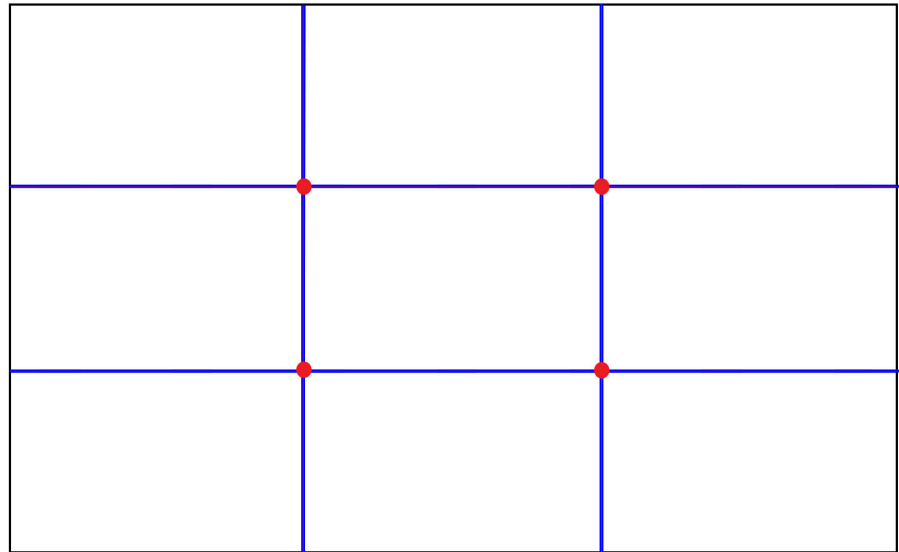


# And the art world adopted the Rule of Thirds



# Because of the simplicity of the Rule of Thirds ...

It became the  
standard!



# Phi in Photography

Henri Cartier Bresson



# Phi in Photography

Henri Cartier Bresson





# Phi in Photography

Henri Cartier Bresson





# Phi in Photography

Henri Cartier Bresson



# Phi in Photography

Henri Cartier Bresson



# Phi in Photography

Henri Cartier Bresson



# Phi in Photography

Luke Ballard





# Phi in Photography

Luke Ballard



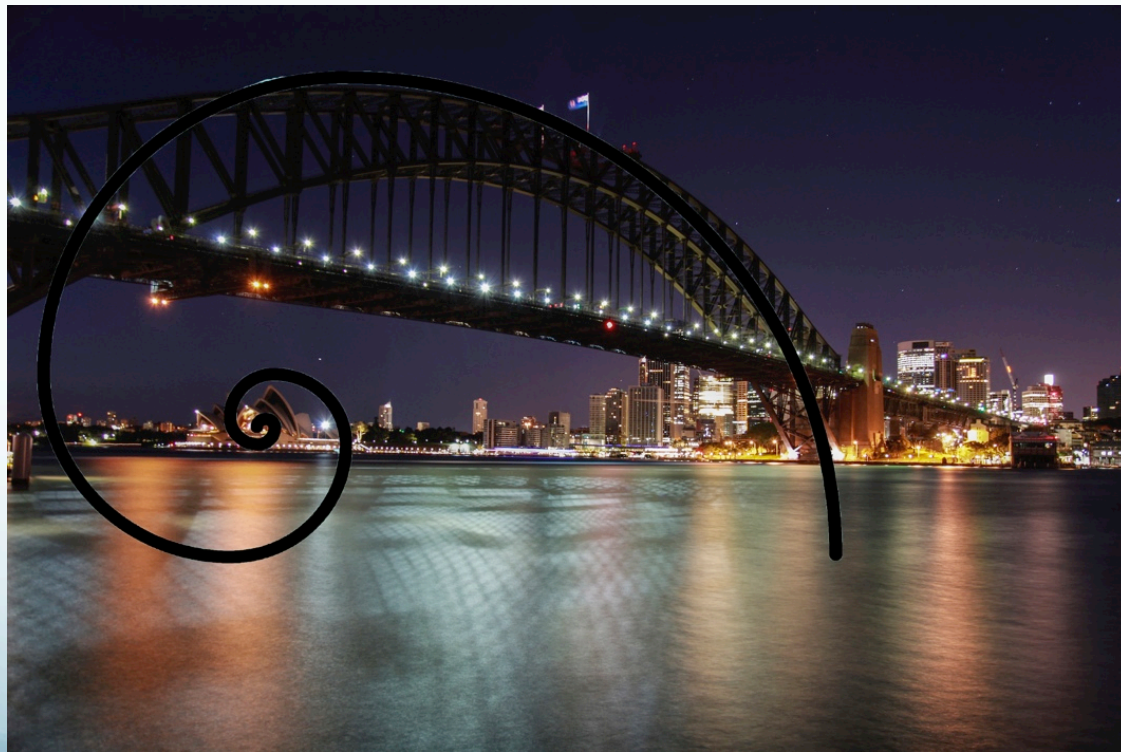
# Phi in Photography

Luke Ballard



# Phi in Photography

Luke Ballard



# Storytelling

Breakdown a story!

Focal Point – Lead Character

Other features – Additional Characters of the Story

Composition – The context of the story

Background – Plot of the Story



# Storytelling



# Storytelling

