Since $AD = CD = BC$ and $AB = AC$, it follows immediately that

$$2 \cos \measuredangle A = AC/CD = AB/BC.$$

The second result comes from the fact that

$$\measuredangle B = \measuredangle BDC = \measuredangle A + \measuredangle DCA = 2 \measuredangle A$$

and hence

$$\measuredangle A = 36^\circ \text{ and } 2 \cos A = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2.$$

(See N. N. Vorobyov: The Fibonacci Numbers (New York, (1961) p. 56.)

Also solved by Herta Taussig Freitag, Cheryl Hendrix, Kathleen Marafino, and Carol Barrington (jointly), J. A. H. Hunter, Douglas Lind, James Leissner, C. B. A. Peck, Kathleen M. Wickett, and the proposer.

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Continued from page 234.

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