VITRUVIUS	1 : 1	1	233 : 233
	√2	1.414	34 : 24
	3 : 2	1.5	3 : 2
	5 : 3	1.667	5 : 3
	2 : 1	2	178 : 89
PALLADIO	1 : 1	1	233 : 233
	4 : 3	1.333	4 : 3
	√2	1.414	34 : 24
	3 : 2	1.5	3 : 2
	5 : 3	1.667	5 : 3
	2 : 1	2	178 : 89 ®

TOKHROMA

II.

Note one.   With Vitruvius, the highlighted proportions were recomended for the areas of certain principal spaces. To form these into internal volumes, he recommended either an arithmetic mean (a+c = 2b), or for recessed or square areas the width multiplied by 1.5.

Note two.   For *Tokhroma*, all the ratios listed are *Tokhromaratios* made up of numbers or *Hitenumbers* from the *Sequencia*. The ratio 34 : 24 representing √2, is a near approximation and can be used when a *Tokhromarefinement* is applied.

Note three.   Palladio, considered seven proportions to be ideal for the areas of internal spaces, with the Vitruvian proportions followed with the addition of the circle and 4 : 3. To form internal volumes, he divided them into spaces with flat or vaulted ceilings. With the former, the height equalled the width. For the latter, one of the three classical means could be used: arithmetic (a+c = 2b), geometric (ac = b²) or harmonic ((1÷a) + (1÷c) = 2÷b). In practice, the geometric mean was not widely used as it normally produced an irrational number when forming heights. With the above means, a and c represent the area and b the height.