*References*

1. J. P. de Gua de Malves, *Histoire*, Acad. Sc. Paris 1783 (1786), p. 375
2. J. M. Levy-Leblond, A symmetric 3D proof of Heron's Formula, *Mathematical Intelligencer*, **43**(2) (2021) pp. 37-39.3

Paul Stephenson writes: In his July 2022 Feedback to 'What makes a good Proof without Words', Martin Lukarevski asks readers for such a demonstration of the fact that $\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$. The diagram is one suggestion. The bold line segments are equal. We infer that (a) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$ and (b) $\tan \theta = 2 - \sqrt{3}$.
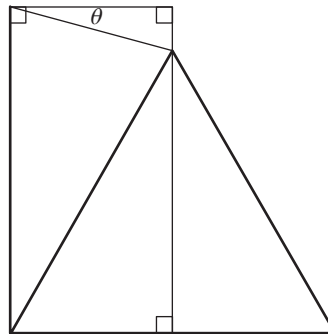
Amendment to Feedback: On 106.06 in November 2022

In the statement of the Lemma, the word 'negative' ought to have been 'non-negative'. The correct version is:

Lemma: If f is strictly increasing on the open interval (A, B), where A is non-negative, then the function $g(x) = xf(x)$ is *strictly superadditive* on that interval, namely,

$$g(x) + g(y) < g(x + y)$$

whenever $x, y, x + y$ belong to (A, B).

This was pointed out to us as a typo by Robert M Young and Jack Calcut and we apologise to them for failing to correct it.

Reference
R. Young, J. Calcut, On 106.06. *Math. Gaz.*, **106** (November 2022) pp. 549-550. doi:10.1017/mag.2022.144