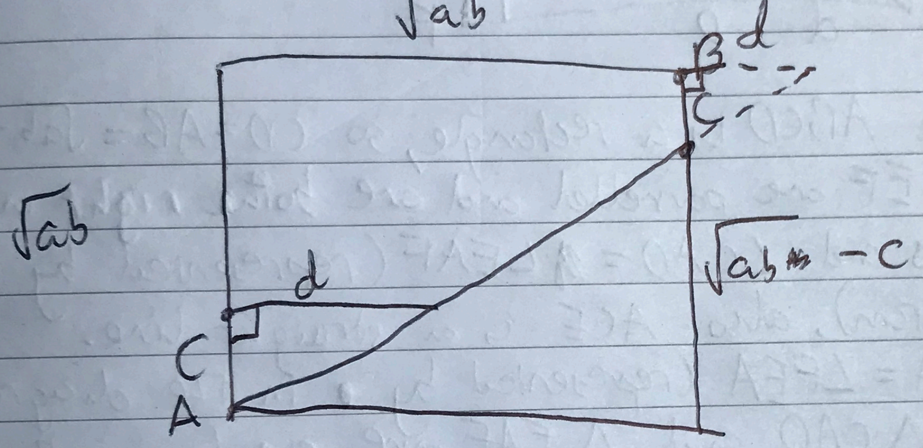
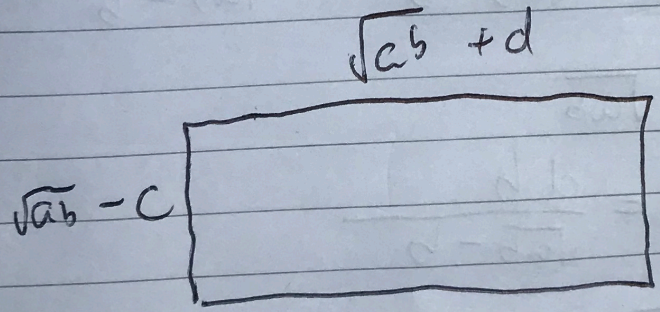
Take a rectangle length 'a' and width 'b'
Any square which can be rearranged to form this rectangle must have dimensions of $\sqrt{ab}$, as the area of the rectangle ($a \times b = ab$), must equal the area of the square ($\sqrt{ab} \times \sqrt{ab} = ab$) as no pieces are being removed.

Using Minh's method we can form a rectangle of the desired dimensions '$a \times b$';



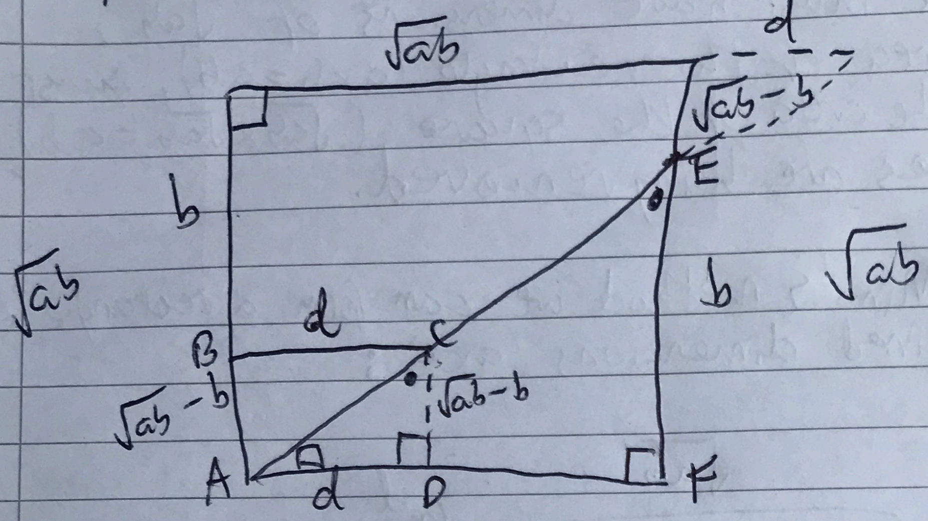

Using Minh's method (as shown above) a new rectangle can be formed; the one below of dimensions $\sqrt{ab} + d$ and $\sqrt{ab} - c$:




When carrying out Minh's method, we can only choose the length of 'c', so for this rectangle to have a width of 'b': $\sqrt{ab} - c = b$

$\therefore c = \sqrt{ab} - b$

So, lets ~~redraw~~ redraw the divided square with this information:




~~rectangle~~ ABCD is a rectangle, so $CD = AB = \sqrt{ab} - b$
CD and EF are parrellel and are both a right angled triangles and $\angle CAD = \angle EAF$ (represented by $\square$ in the diagram). also ACE is a straight line.
So $\angle DCA = \angle FEA$ (represented by $\bullet$ in the diagram)
Hence $\Delta CAD$ and $\Delta EAF$ are similar, with $\Delta EAF$ an enlargement of $\Delta CAB$ by a scale factor of $\dfrac{b}{\sqrt{ab} - b}$

Hence $AF = d \times \dfrac{b}{\sqrt{ab} - b} = \dfrac{db}{\sqrt{ab} - b}$

also $AF = \sqrt{ab}$

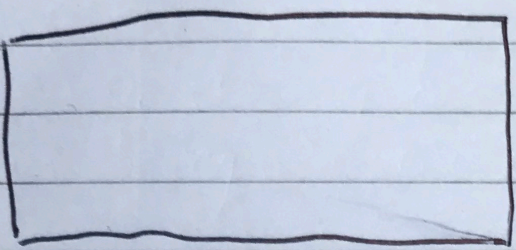
so, $\sqrt{ab} = \dfrac{db}{\sqrt{ab} - b}$

$$\sqrt{ab}(\sqrt{ab} - b) = db$$
$$ab - b\sqrt{ab} = db$$
$$d = a - \sqrt{ab}$$

So finally, our final rectangle has dimensions:

$$\sqrt{ab} + (a - \sqrt{ab}) = a$$

$$\sqrt{ab} - (\sqrt{ab} - b) = b$$



So using Minh's method ~~and choosing the~~ any rectangle can be reproduced as a square ~~deg~~ as 'a' and 'b' could be any positive number.