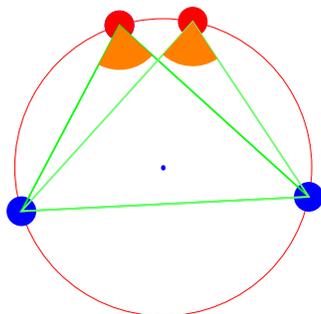


Lecture 3: Worksheets

Thales theorem

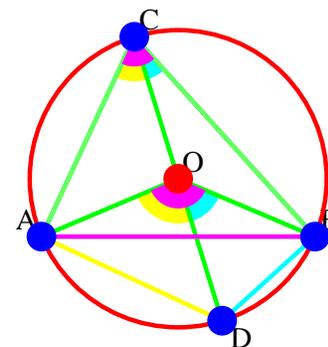
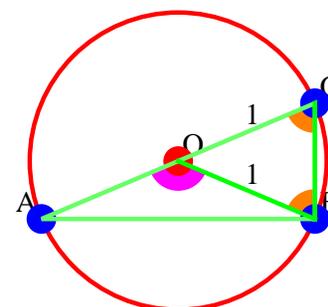
It is a result of **Thales of Miletus** (625 BC -546 BC) stating that if a triangle inscribed in a fixed circle is deformed by moving one of its points on the circle, then the angle at this point does not change. The result is relevant also because the discoverer Thales is considered the first modern Mathematician. Thales theorem is a prototype of a stability result. In this worksheet we want to understand it and prove it.



Lets look first at the case when one side of the triangle goes through the center.

a) The triangle BCO is an isosceles triangle.

b) The central angle AOB is twice the angle ACB .



c) What is the relation between the angles AOD and ACD ?

d) What is the relation between the angles DOB and DCB ?

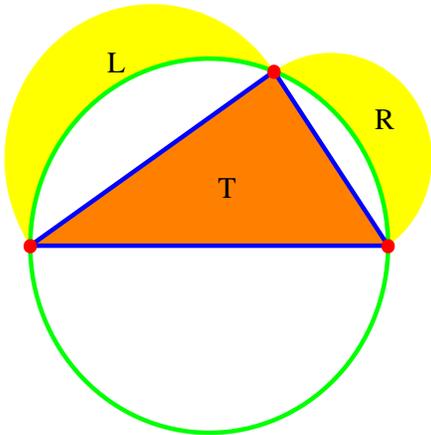
e) Find a relation between the central angle AOB and the angle ACB ?

f) Why does the angle ACB not change if C moves on the circle?

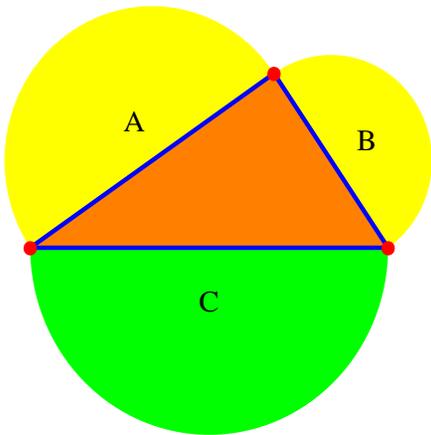
2. Hippocrates theorem

In this worksheet, we prove the quadrature of the Lune, a result of **Hippocrates of Chios** (470 BC - 400 BC). It is the first rigorous quadrature of a curvilinear area.

The sum $L + R$ of the area L of the left moon and the area R of the right moon is equal to the area T of the triangle.

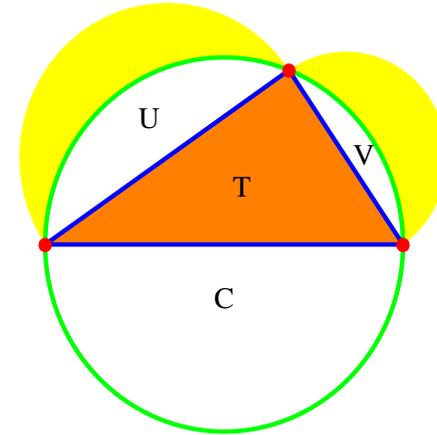


a) Relate first the area of each half circle with the corresponding triangle side length. Let now A, B, C the areas of the half circles built over the sides of the triangle. Show that $A + B = C$. The picture shows the half disc below the hypotenuse.



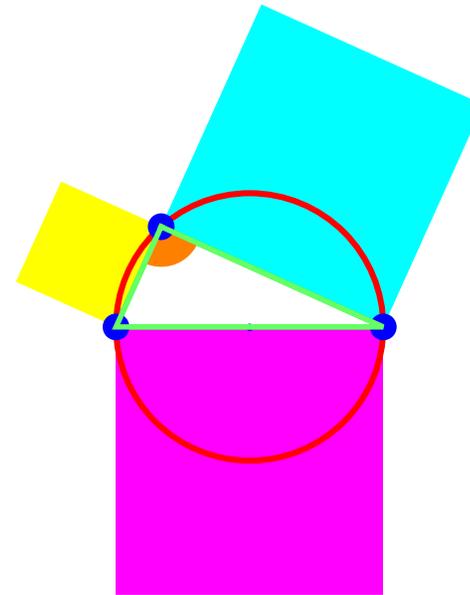
b) Let U be the area of the intersection of A with the upper half circle C . and let V be the area of the intersection of B with C . Let T be the area of the triangle. Why is $U + V + T = C$?

c) The number $A - U$ is the area of a region. Which one. Similarly, what is $B - V$? Can you finish the proof of the theorem $L + R = T$?



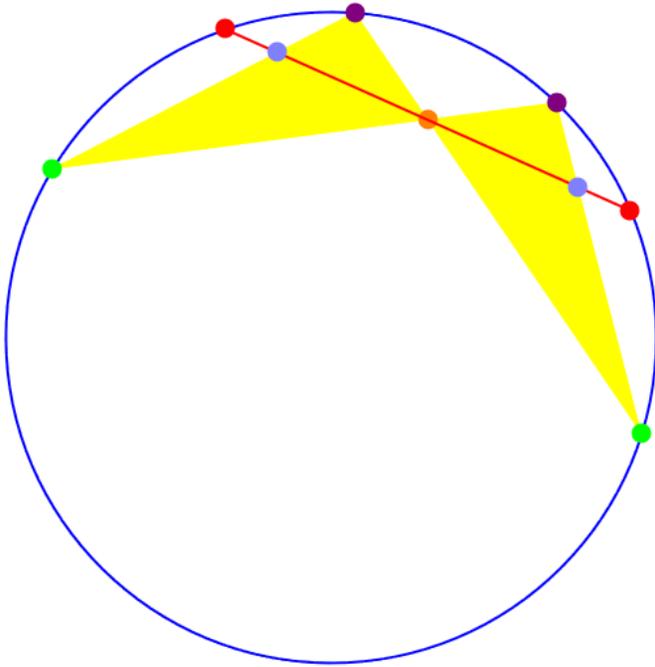
Pythagoras theorem

For all right angle triangles of side length a, b, c , the quantity $a^2 + b^2 - c^2$ is zero.



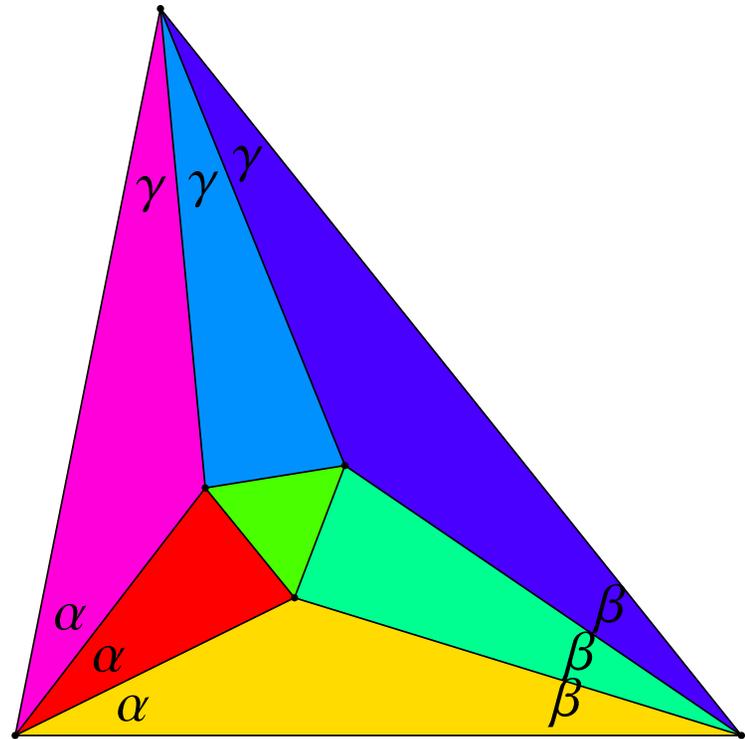
The butterfly theorem

We want to see why the butterfly wings in the butterfly theorem are similar triangles:



Morley's miracle

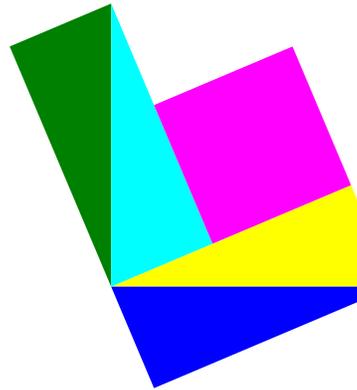
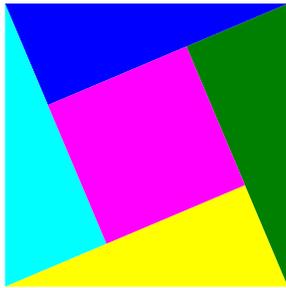
In order to understand the proof of Morley's miracle we can decompose the triangle with 7 triangles.



Pythagoras theorem

For all right angle triangles of side length a, b, c , the quantity $a^2 + b^2 - c^2$ is zero.

Here is rearrangement proof:



Fasskreis theorem

Given a circle of radius 1 and a point P inside the circle. For any line through P which intersects the circle at points A, B we have $1 - |PO|^2 = |PA||PB|$.

Proof with Pythagoras. By scaling translation and rotation we can assume the circle is at the origin and that the line through the point $P = (a, b)$ is vertical. The intersection points are then $(a, \pm\sqrt{1-a^2})$. Now

$$|PA||PB| = (\sqrt{1-a^2} - b)(\sqrt{1-a^2} + b) = 1 - a^2 - b^2 = 1 - |PO|^2.$$

