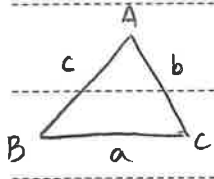


탐구 주제 : 헤론의 정리의 다양한 증명

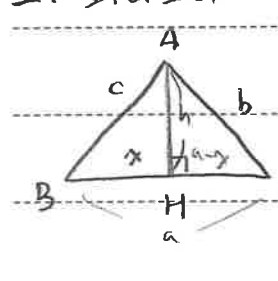
1. 수업시간에 한 내용 (제2코사인 이용)



$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ab \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab - c^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2ab - a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a+b-c}{2} \cdot \frac{a+b+c}{2} \cdot \frac{c-a+b}{2} \cdot \frac{c+a-b}{2}} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

2. 피타고라스 정리를 이용



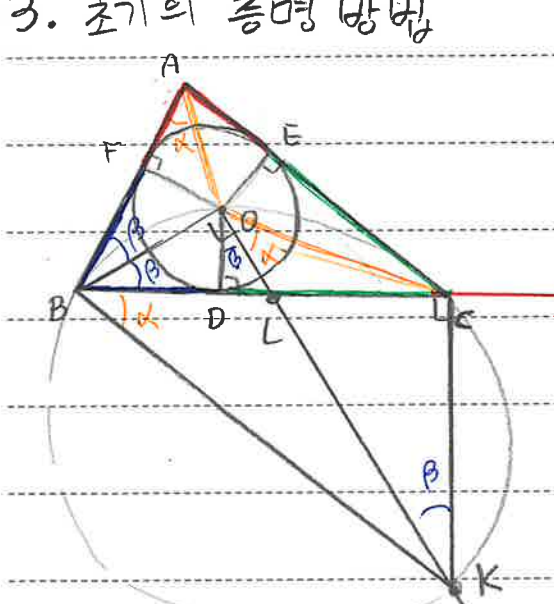
$$h^2 = c^2 - x^2 = b^2 - (a-x)^2 \Rightarrow c^2 - b^2 + a^2 = 2ax \Rightarrow x = \frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{2a}$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2}ah = \frac{1}{2}a \sqrt{c^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(c-x)(c+x)a^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 2ac - c^2 - b^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2ac - a^2 - c^2 + b^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a+c-b}{2} \cdot \frac{a+c+b}{2} \cdot \frac{b-a+c}{2} \cdot \frac{b+a-c}{2}} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

3. 초기의 증명 방법

점 E, F, D



ΔABC 의 내접원이 있다. BC 위에 $CH = AE$ 인 점 H를 잡는다.
 $\Delta ABC = \overline{BH} \times \overline{OD}$

ΔOBC 외접원 위에 BK 가 외접원의 지름이 되도록 점 K를 잡는다.
 ① $\angle FAD = \alpha$ 라 하자. $\angle KOC = \frac{180^\circ + 2\alpha}{2} - 90^\circ = \alpha$
 $\angle KOC = \angle KBC$ (원주각)

② $\angle FBO = \beta$ 라 하자. $\angle FBO = \angle OBC = \angle OKC$ (원주각)

①, ②에 의해 $\Delta BCK \sim \Delta AFO$ (AA) $\frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{FO}{CK} = \frac{AO}{BK}$

$\Delta ODL \sim \Delta KCL$ (AA) $\frac{OD}{KC} = \frac{DL}{CL} = \frac{OL}{KL}$

$\Delta BOL \sim \Delta KCL$ (AA) $\frac{BO}{KC} = \frac{BL}{KL} = \frac{OL}{CL}$

$\Delta BDO \sim \Delta KCL$ (AA) $\frac{BD}{KC} = \frac{BO}{KL} = \frac{DO}{CL}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{OD}{KC} = \frac{FO}{KC} = \frac{AF}{BC} = \frac{CH}{BC} \cdot \frac{DL}{CL} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{CH} = \frac{CK}{OD} = \frac{CL}{DL} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{CH} = \frac{CL}{DL} \Rightarrow \frac{BH}{CH} = \frac{DC}{DL}$

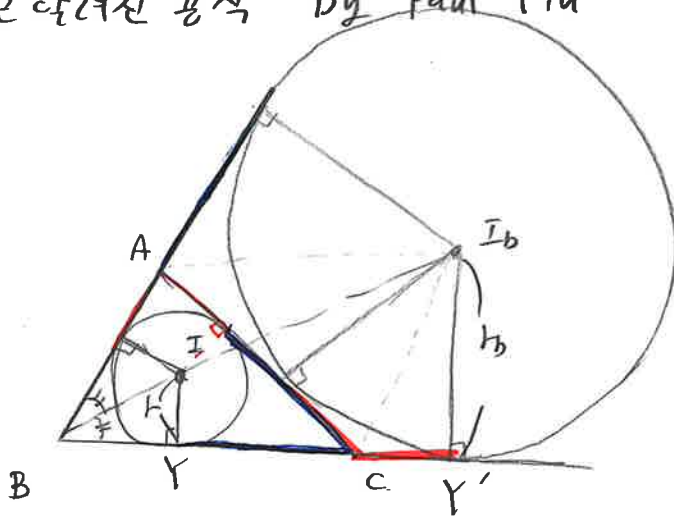
$\Rightarrow \overline{BH} \times \overline{DL} = \overline{DC} \times \overline{CH}$ 이변이 BH, BD 공한다 $\Rightarrow \overline{BH} \times \overline{BH} \times \overline{DL} \times \overline{BD} = \overline{DC} \times \overline{BH} \times \overline{CH} \times \overline{BD}$

ΔOBL 에서 $\overline{OD}^2 = \overline{BD} \times \overline{DL}$ 이므로

$\overline{BH} \times \overline{OD} = \sqrt{\overline{DC} \times \overline{BH} \times \overline{CH} \times \overline{BD}}$

$$S = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a+b-c}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{a+b+c}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{b+c-a}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{a+c-b}{2}\right)}$$

최고 알려진 공식 By Paul Yin



내심 I
외심 Ib

$$S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$\overline{YC} = \frac{a+b-c}{2}$$

$$\overline{CY'} = \frac{b+c-a}{2}$$

$$\triangle IYC \sim \triangle CY'Ib \quad (AA)$$

$$\frac{IY}{CY'} = \frac{YC}{Y'Ib} = \frac{IC}{CIb} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} r r_b = CY' \times YC = (s-a)(s-c)$$

$\overline{BI Ib}$ 는 $\angle ABC$ 의 이등분선 위에 존재

$$\Rightarrow \triangle IBY \sim \triangle IbBY' \quad (AA)$$

$$\frac{IB}{IbB} = \frac{IY}{IbY'} = \frac{BY}{BY'} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \frac{r}{r_b} = \frac{BY}{BY'} = \frac{s-b}{s}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \& \textcircled{2}: r = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}$$

$$\triangle ABC = rS = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$