

Steiner-Lehmus Theorem

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History

- The theorem was first mentioned in 1840 in a letter by C. L. Lehmus to C. Sturm, in which he asked for a purely geometric proof. Sturm passed the request on to other mathematicians and Steiner was among the first to provide a solution, so that's why the theorem is called Steiner-Lehmus Theorem.

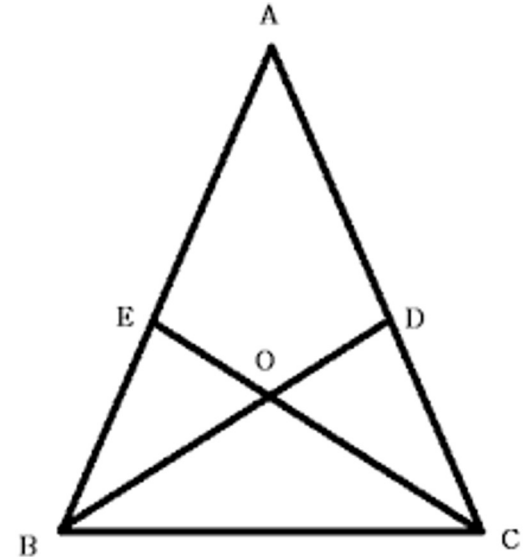
What is Steiner-Lehmus Theorem?

- Every triangle with two angle bisectors of equal lengths is isosceles.

In other words,

If $\angle ABD = \angle DBC$, $\angle ACE = \angle ECB$ and $BD = CE$, then

$\angle B = \angle C \Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ is isosceles.



Theorem 1

Let $\triangle ABC$ be an isosceles triangle with $AB = AC$.

Let BH_1 , CH_2 be heights; BM_1 , CM_2 be medians, and BS_1 , CS_2 be angle bisectors on sides AC , AB , respectively.

Then $BH_1 = CH_2$, $BM_1 = CM_2$, $BS_1 = CS_2$.

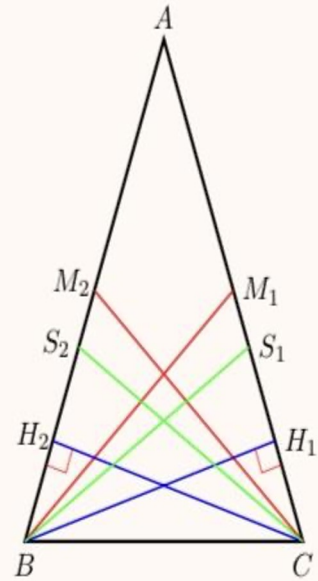
Proof:

— Since $AB = AC$, we have $\angle B = \angle C$.

— Since $\angle CH_1B = \angle BH_2C = 90^\circ$, $\angle C = \angle B$, and BC is the common side, we have $\triangle CH_1B \cong \triangle BH_2C$. Therefore $BH_1 = CH_2$.

— Since $CM_1 = BM_2 = \frac{1}{2}AB$, $\angle C = \angle B$, and BC is the common side, we have $\triangle CM_1B \cong \triangle BM_2C$. Therefore $BM_1 = CM_2$.

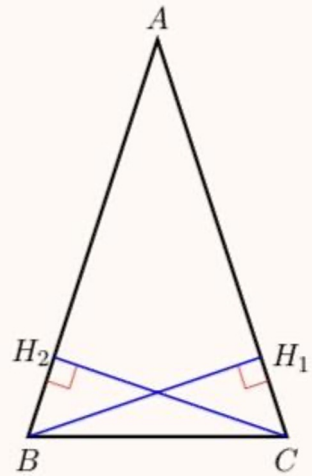
— Since $\angle S_1BC = \angle S_2CB = \frac{1}{2}\angle B$, $\angle C = \angle B$, and BC is the common side, we have $\triangle CS_2B \cong \triangle BS_1C$. Therefore $BS_1 = CS_2$.



Theorem 2

In triangle $\triangle ABC$, let BH_1 and CH_2 be heights. Assume that $BH_1 = CH_2$. Then $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle.

Proof: Since $BH_1 = CH_2$, $\angle BH_1C = \angle CH_2B = 90^\circ$, and BC is the common side. Then $\triangle BH_1C \cong \triangle CH_2B$. Thus $\angle C = \angle B$ and hence $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.

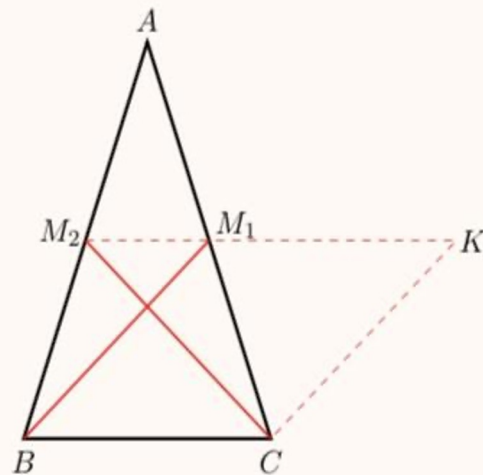


Theorem 3

In triangle $\triangle ABC$, let BM_1 and CM_2 be medians. Assume that $BM_1 = CM_2$. Then $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle.

Proof: We draw M_2M_1 and extend it to K such that $M_1K = BC$. Then since M_2M_1 is the midline, we have $M_2M_1 \parallel BC$, and $M_1K = BC$, then M_1BCK is a parallelogram. Thus $CM_2 = BM_1 = CK$ and hence $\triangle CKM_2$ is an isosceles triangle.

As a result, we have $\angle M_1BC = \angle K = \angle KM_2C = \angle M_2CB$. Thus $\triangle BM_1C \cong \triangle CM_2B$ since $BM_1 = CM_2$ and BC is a common side. Therefore $\angle C = \angle B$ and $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle.



Thank you!