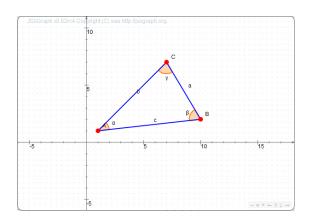
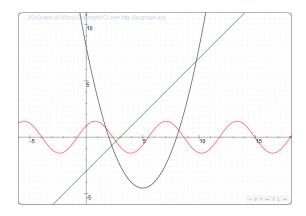
Dreieck mit Winkeln



A(1,1); B(10,2); C(7,7); c=[AB]; a=[BC]; b=[AC]; alpha=<(B,A,C); beta=<(C,B,A); gamma=<(A,C,B);

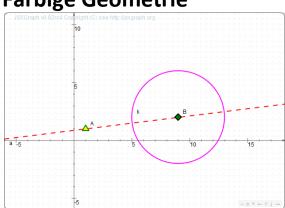
Funktionen



f:1/2*x^2-5*x+8; g:sin(x)+cos(x); h:x-3; f.strokeColor=black; g.strokeColor=red; h.strokeColor=green;

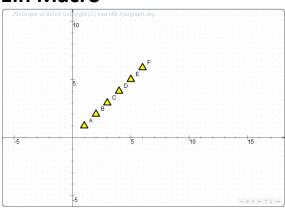
Farbige Geometrie

a.dash=3;



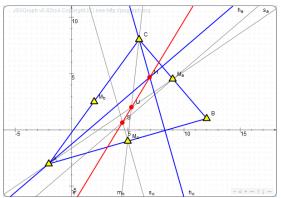
A(1,1); B(9,2); a=]AB[; k=k(B,4); A.face=A; A.size=8; B.face=<>; B.size=7; B.strokeColor=black; B.fillColor=green; A.strokeColor=green; A.fillColor=yellow; a.strokeColor=red; k.strokeColor=magenta;

Ein Macro



A(1,1); B(2,2); C(3,3); D(4,4); E(5,5); F(6,6); style = Macro(P) { P.face=A; P.strokeColor=black; P.fillColor=yellow; P.size=9; }; style(A); style(B); style(C); style(D); style(E); style(F);

Euler-Gerade



Die Euler-Gerade verläuft durch die Schnittpunkte der Höhen, der Seitenhalbierenden und der Mittelsenkrechten der Seiten.

 $A(-2,-3); B(12,1); C(6,8); c=[AB] \ nolabel; b=[AC] \\ nolabel; a=[BC] \ nolabel; \\ M_c=1/2(A,B); M_a=1/2(B,C); M_b=1/2(A,C); \\ s_c=|_(M_c,c) \ draft; s_a=|_(M_a,a) \ draft; \\ S=s_c&s_a; \\ m_c=]M_c \ C[\ draft; m_a=]M_a \ A[\ draft; \\ U=m_a\&m_c; \\ h_c=|_(C,c); h_a=|_(A,a); H=h_a\&h_c; \\ e=]SH[;$

e.strokeColor=red;
pstyle = Macro(P) { P.face=A; P.strokeColor=black;
P.fillColor=yellow; P.size=9; };
pstyle(A); pstyle(B); pstyle(C); pstyle(M_c);
pstyle(M_a); pstyle(M_b);
lstyle = Macro(I) { I.strokeColor=black; };
lstyle(a); lstyle(b); lstyle(c);