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Master Thesis Report

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Abstract

Acknowledgements

Notations

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Introduction

Chapter 1

State of the art

- 1.1 First topic
- 1.2 Second topic

Actual work

When dealing with rectangled triangles (see Figure 2.1) I sometimes used this theorem from [1]:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 (2.1)$$

The demonstration is in Appendix A.

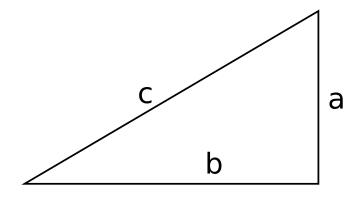


Figure 2.1: A triangle with letters

Failed experiments

When trying to draw a rectangled triangle, my program comes up with Figure 3.1 that is neither rectangled nor a triangle.

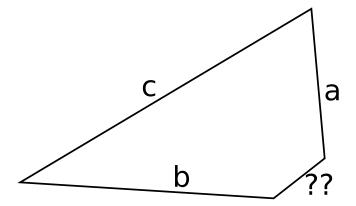


Figure 3.1: Triangle drawn by my program. Note the 4th side.

Conclusion

Appendix A

Proof of theorem 2.1

Proof. (2.1) was already demonstrated in [2].

Bibliography

- [1] O. S. Pythagoras, "Theorem," Some old journal, vol. 1, no. 1, Feb. -580.
- $[2]\,$ O. A. Euclides, "Elements," $\mathit{Self-published},$ vol. 1, no. 1, Feb. -300.