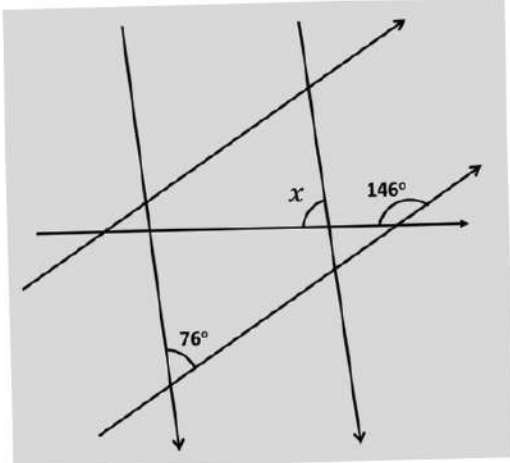


$$M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

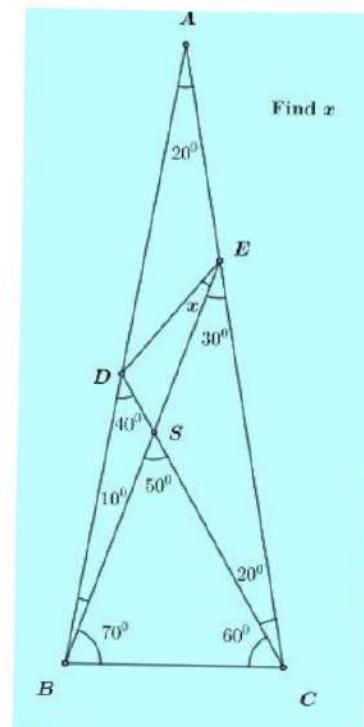
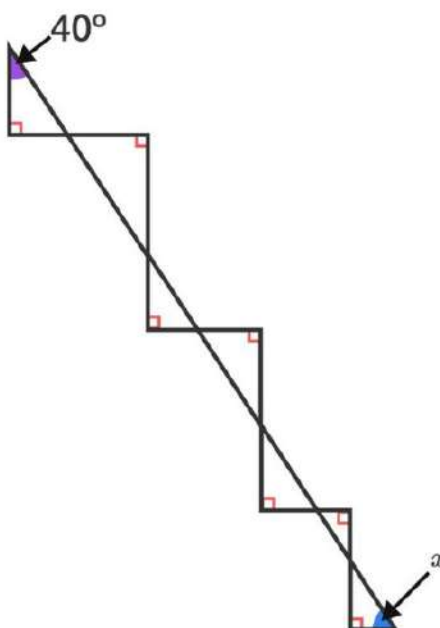
Math League: the 3rd week

The concept of angles has a rich history in mathematics, beginning with ancient civilizations. The Greeks, particularly Euclid and Pythagoras, were among the first to formalize the study of angles, using them to explore geometric properties and theorems. By the Middle Ages, mathematicians like Al-Khwarizmi and al-Kindi expanded on these ideas, integrating trigonometric functions into their work. The Renaissance period saw further advancements with figures like Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo, who applied angles in engineering and physics. Today, angles are fundamental in various fields, from architecture to computer graphics, reflecting their enduring significance in mathematical and practical applications.



What is the value of x ?

Measuring angles plays a crucial role in everyday life. For instance, carpenters use protractors and angle finders to ensure precise cuts and joints in woodworking projects. Architects and builders measure angles to design and construct buildings that are both functional and aesthetically pleasing. In navigation, angles help determine the direction and position, whether you're using a map or a GPS device. Even in everyday activities like adjusting a TV or setting up a photo frame, measuring angles ensures everything is aligned perfectly.



$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$