

E CEUZ

意思



方法一:歐幾里得證法(面積等化)

∵□BCDE=2△ABE(同底等高)

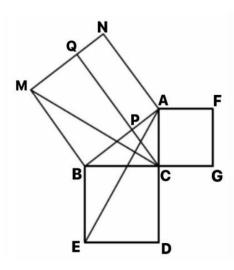
=2△MBC (全等形)

= BPQM (同底等高)

□ACFG=□APQN (同底等高)

:. ABMN= BPQM+ APQN

= BCDE+ ACFG

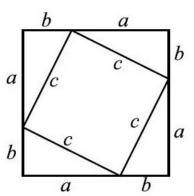


方法二:趙爽《周髀算經》(弦圖幾何)

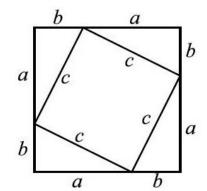
$$(a+b)^2=c^2+4\times ab$$

$$\rightarrow a^2+2ab+b^2=c^2+2ab \quad a$$

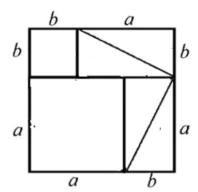
$$\rightarrow a^2+b^2=c^2$$



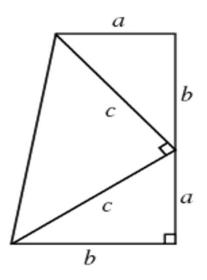


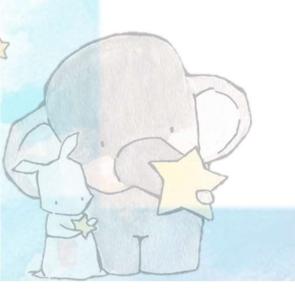






方法三:美國總統Garfield(梯形組合)



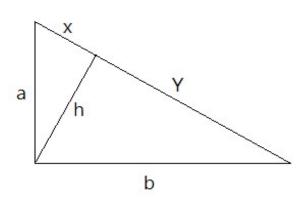


方法四:比例原則

- \therefore axb=(x+y)xh=cx
- ∴h=ab/c
- \therefore x : ab/c = a : b , ab/c : y = a : b
- $\therefore a^2b/c=xb$, $ab^2=ay$
- $\therefore a^2 = cx$, $b^2 = cy$
- $a^2+b^2=c(x+y)$

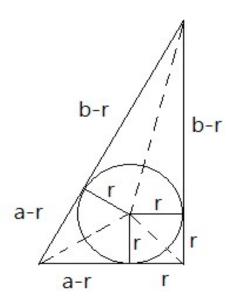
$$\rightarrow a^2+b^2=cx$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



方法五:圓圖形解

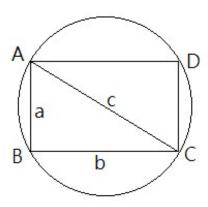
(1) 內切圓



方法五:圓圖形解

(2)外接圆

By theorem Ptolemy,we have





方法五:圓圖形解

(3) 圓上切割線

By circle power theorem, we have

$$\therefore \overline{AC}^2 = \overline{AE} \cdot \overline{DE}$$

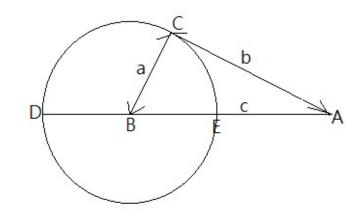
$$\rightarrow \overline{AC}^2 = (\overline{AB} - \overline{BE}) \cdot (\overline{AB} + \overline{BD})$$

$$\rightarrow \overline{AC}^2 = (\overline{AB} - \overline{BC}) \cdot (\overline{AB} + \overline{BC})$$

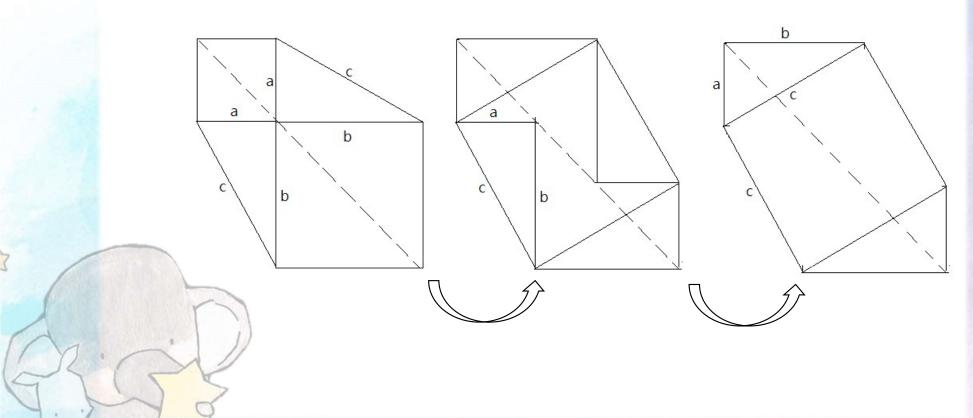
$$\rightarrow \overline{AC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BC}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



方法六:達文西的神奇切割



方法六:達文西的神奇切割

(1)向量解

$$\vec{c}^2 = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{c}^2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$\rightarrow \overrightarrow{c}^2 = \overrightarrow{a}^2 + \overrightarrow{b}^2 + 2\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$$: \overrightarrow{c}^2 = \overrightarrow{a}^2 + \overrightarrow{b}^2$$

(2) 座標解

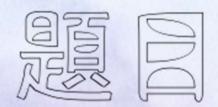
座標平面上有三點

$$A(x_1, x_2)B(y_1, y_2)C(z_1, z_2)$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

$$\because \overline{AB} = \sqrt{\overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AC}^2}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB}^{2} = \overline{BC}^{2} + \overline{AC}^{2}$$

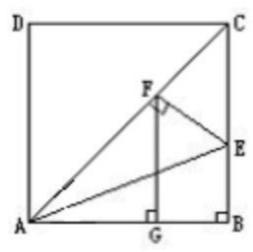




例題一的題目

如圖所示,已知:在正方形ABCD中, \angle BAC的平分線交 \overline{BC} 於E,作 \overline{EF} LAC於F, \overline{FG} LAB於G。求證: $\overline{AB}^2 = 2\overline{FG}^2$ 。





例題一的解答

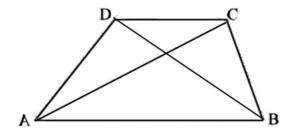
證。

因 \overline{AE} 是 $\angle FAB$ 的平分線, $\overline{EF}\bot\overline{AF}$,又 \overline{AE} 是 $\triangle AFE$ 與 $\triangle ABE$ 的公共邊, 所以 $\overline{Rt}\triangle AFE$ \cong $\overline{Rt}\triangle ABE$ (AAS), 所以 $\overline{AF}=\overline{AB}$ -① 在 $\overline{Rt}\triangle AGF$ 中,因爲 $\angle FAG=45^\circ$,所以 $\overline{AG}=\overline{FG}$, $\overline{AF}^2=\overline{AG}^2+\overline{FG}^2=2\overline{FG}^2$ -② 由①,②得: $\overline{AB}^2=2\overline{FG}^2$

例題二的題目

如圖,梯形ABCD中, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$, \overline{AB} =8, \overline{CD} =2, \overline{AC} =8, \overline{BD} =6, 試求此梯形ABCD的面積【83年科學才能選拔數學競賽】

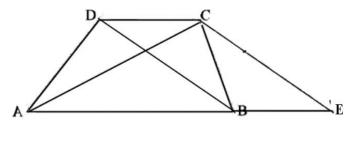




例題二的解答

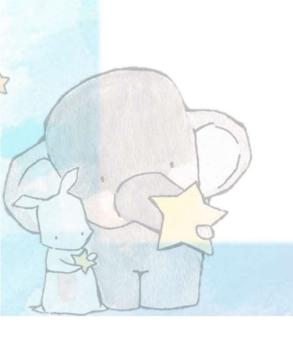
解。

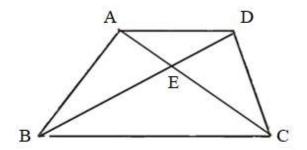
做一條對角線的平行線交 \overline{AB} 於E(如圖)則 $\triangle ACE$ 為直角三角形〔畢式三元數(6,8,10)〕 梯形的高= $\frac{6\times 8}{10}=\frac{24}{5}$ 梯形的面積= $\frac{(2+8)}{2}\times\frac{24}{5}=24$



例題三的題目

如圖,有一梯形ABCD, \overline{AD} 平行 \overline{BC} , $\overline{AB}=\overline{AC}$, $\angle BAC=90^\circ$, $\overline{AB}=\overline{BC}$,求 $\angle DEC$ 的度數。【98年台南一中數理資優】





例題三的解答

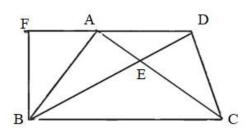
延伸 \overline{AD} 且做B之垂直線交 \overline{AD} 於 \overline{F} (如圖)

$$\sqrt{AB} = \overline{AC}$$
, $\angle A = 90^{\circ}$

設
$$\overline{AB}$$
=1: \overline{AC} =1, \overline{BC} =2, \overline{FB} = \overline{BC} 上的高= $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

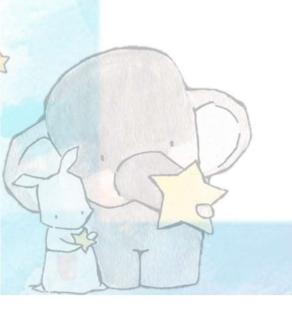
$$\sqrt{BD} = \overline{BC} = \sqrt{2}$$

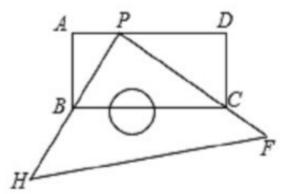
由△DFB得∠FDB=30°



例題四的題目

如圖,有一塊塑料矩形模板ABCD,長為10公分,寬為4公分,將你手中足夠大的直角三角板PHF的直角頂點P落在 \overline{AD} 上(不與A、D重合),在 \overline{AD} 上適當移動三角板頂點P,能否使你的三角板兩股分別通過點B與點C?若能,請你求出這時的 \overline{AP} 長。若不能,請說明理由。





例題四的解答

窮。

設
$$\overline{AP} = X (0 < X < 10)$$

根據畢氏定理可知 $\overline{PB^2} + \overline{PC^2} = \overline{BC^2}$
 $\overline{PB^2} = \overline{AB^2} + \overline{AP^2} = 4^2 + X^2$
 $\overline{PC^2} = \overline{DC^2} + \overline{DP^2} = 4^2 + (10 - X)^2$
 $\overline{PB} + \overline{PC^2} = 32 - 20X + 2X^2 = \overline{BC^2} = 100$

可得X=2或8

延伸



餘弦定理

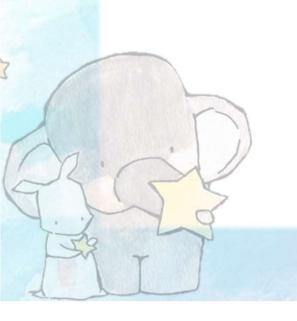
$$\because \overline{\mathsf{O}\mathsf{A}}^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

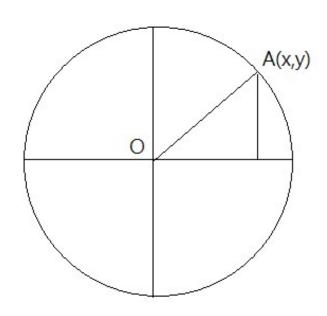
Let $\overline{OA}=r=1$, then we have

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

Define(x,y)= $r(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$

$$:: \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$





餘弦定理

$$(a\sin\theta)^2 + (b-a\cos\theta)^2 = c^2$$

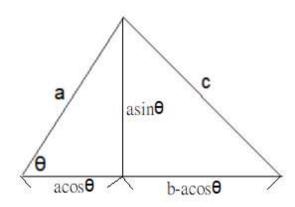
$$\rightarrow$$
 $(a\sin\theta)^2 + (a\cos\theta)^2 + b^2 - 2ab \times \cos\theta = c^2$

$$sin^2\theta + cos^2\theta = 1$$

$$a^{2}(\sin^{2}\theta + \cos^{2}\theta) + b^{2}-2ab \times \cos\theta = a^{2}+b^{2}-2ab \times \cos\theta$$

$$c^2=a^2+b^2-2ab\times\cos\theta$$



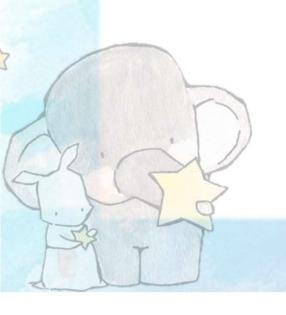


畢式逆定理

 $(1)a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 則 $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形

 $(2)a^2 + b^2 > c^2$ 則 \triangle ABC是銳角三角形

 $(3)a^2 + b^2 < c^2$ 則 \triangle ABC是鈍角三角形



畢式逆定理的證明

山直角三角形

設一三角形ABC, \overline{BC} =a, \overline{AC} =b, \overline{AB} =c,且 $\angle C$ =90° 根據餘弦定理 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$ 由於畢氏定理 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 可得 $\cos C$ =0 則 $\angle C$ =90°

畢式逆定理的證明

(2)銳角三角形

設一三角形ABC, \overline{BC} =a, \overline{AC} =b, \overline{AB} =c,且 $\angle C$ < 90° 根據餘弦定理 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} > 0$ 若設 $\cos C = X$ 則 $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 2abX$ $\rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 2abX = c^2$ $\rightarrow a^2 + b^2 > c^2$

畢式逆定理的證明

(3)鈍角三角形

設一三角形ABC, \overline{BC} =a, \overline{AC} =b, \overline{AB} =c,且 $\angle C$ < 90° 根據餘弦定理 $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} < 0$ 若設 $\cos C = -X$ 則 $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -2abX$ $\rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + 2abX = c^2$ $\rightarrow a^2 + b^2 < c^2$

畢式倒定理(Inverse pythagorean theorem)

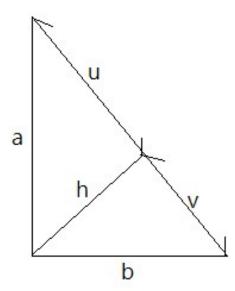
$$\because \frac{1}{2}uh + \frac{1}{2}vh = \frac{1}{2}ab$$

$$\dot{h}(u+v)=ab$$

$$u+v=c$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{ab}{h}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 = \left(\frac{ab}{h}\right)^2$$



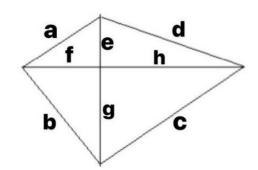
圖形問題

们等强

$$a^{2}+c^{2}=(e^{2}+f^{2})+(g^{2}+h^{2})$$

$$b^{2}+d^{2}=(f^{2}+g^{2})+(e^{2}+h^{2})$$

$$a^{2}+c^{2}=b^{2}+d^{2}$$

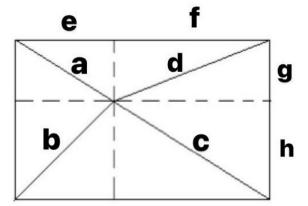


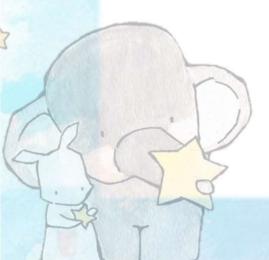
(2)矩形內分線

$$a^{2}+c^{2}=(e^{2}+g^{2})+(f^{2}+h^{2})$$

$$b^{2}+d^{2}=(e^{2}+h^{2})+(f^{2}+g^{2})$$

$$a^{2}+c^{2}=b^{2}+d^{2}$$





圖形問題

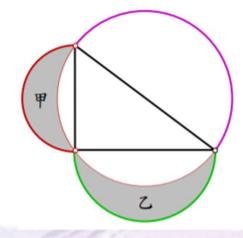
(3)希波克拉底斯(Hippocrates of Chios)新月形

新月形甲的面積+新月形乙的面積

- =兩個小半圓的面積和一(大半圓面積一直角三角形面積)
- =直角三角形的面積

它意味著新月形的面積可以平方化,

也就是可以尺規作圖出一個正方形的面積恰 為新月形的面積。



游龙

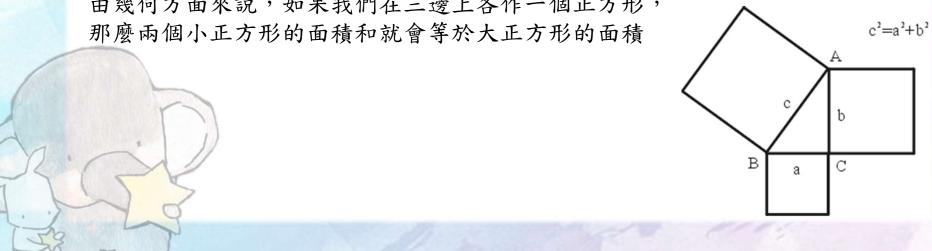


歐幾里得《幾何原本》與平行公設

《幾何原本》是人類文化史上一部非常偉大、有意義的著作, 它的主要結論其中之一即是畢氏定理:

• 畢氏定理

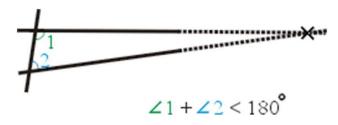
有一直角三角形 ABC,則長邊的平方會等於其他兩邊的平方和。 由幾何方面來說,如果我們在三邊上各作一個正方形,



歐幾里得《幾何原本》與平行公設

• 平行公理

有兩條直線被一直線所截,如果截角的和小於 180°,那麼這兩條直線在充分延長後,必相交於一點。



另一個簡單的說法是:假使有一直線和線外一點,那麼通過那個點就剛剛好只有一條直線和原來的直線平行(就是兩條直線不相交)

