## Proofs without words I

#### Exercises in METAPOST

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## Contents

Geometry and Algebra	3	
Trigonometry, Calculus, & Analytic Geometry	28	

# **Geometry and Algebra**

The Pythagorean theorem I	4
The Pythagorean theorem II	5
The Pythagorean theorem III	6
The Pythagorean theorem IV	7
The Pythagorean theorem V $\ldots$	8
The Pythagorean theorem VI	9
A Pythagorean theorem: $aa' = bb' + cc'$	10
The rolling circle squares itself	11
On trisecting an angle	12
Trisection in an infinite number of steps	13
Trisection of a line segment	14
The vertex angles of a star sum to 180°	15
Viviani's theorem I	16
Viviani's theorem II	17
A theorem about right angles	18
Area and the projection theorem of a right triangle	19
Chords and tangents of equal length	20
Completing the square	21
Algebraic areas I	22
Algebraic areas II	23
Sum of squares identity	24
Polygonal numbers	25
The volume of a frustrum of a square pyramid	26
The volume of a homisphere via Cavalieri's Principle	27

## The Pythagorean theorem I





— adapted from the Chou pei san ching

## The Pythagorean theorem II





Behold!

— Bhāskara (12th century)

## The Pythagorean theorem III



— based on Euclid's proof

## The Pythagorean theorem IV



— H. E. Dudeney (1917)

## The Pythagorean theorem $\boldsymbol{V}$



— James A. Garfield (1876)

## The Pythagorean theorem VI



— Michael Hardy

# A Pythagorean theorem: aa' = bb' + cc'





$$\frac{x}{b'} = \frac{b}{a} \implies \frac{x}{b} = \frac{b'}{a} \implies ax = bb';$$

$$\frac{y}{c'} = \frac{c}{a} \implies \frac{y}{c} = \frac{c'}{a} \implies ay = cc';$$

$$\therefore aa' = a(x + y) = bb' + cc'.$$

— Enzo R. Gentile

## The rolling circle squares itself



— Thomas Elsner

## On trisecting an angle



— Rufus Isaacs

## Trisection in an infinite number of steps



 $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} + \cdots$ 

— Eric Kincanon

## Trisection of a line segment









 $\overline{AF} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \overline{AB}$ 

— Scott Cobel

## The vertex angles of a star sum to $180\ensuremath{^\circ}$



— Fouad Nakhli

#### Viviani's theorem I

The perpendiculars to the sides from a point on the boundary or within an equilateral triangle add up to the height of the triangle.



This shows a particular example, with C'GQ collinear, rather than the general case

— Samuel Wolf

#### Viviani's theorem II

The perpendiculars to the sides from a point on the boundary or within an equilateral triangle add up to the height of the triangle.



— Ken-Ichiroh Kawasaki

#### A theorem about right angles

The internal bisector of the right angle of a right triangle bisects the square on the hypotenuse



— Roland H. Eddy

## Area and the projection theorem of a right triangle



— Sidney H. Kung

#### Chords and tangents of equal length

If circle  $C_1$  passes through the center O of circle  $C_2$ , the length of the common chord  $\overline{PQ}$  is equal to the tangent segment  $\overline{PR}$ .



— Roland H. Eddy

#### Completing the square

$$x^2 + ax = (x + a/2)^2 - (a/2)^2$$



— Charles D. Gallant

## Algebraic areas I

$$(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$$



— Shirley Wakin

#### Algebraic areas II

$$(a+b+c)^{2} + (a+b-c)^{2} + (a-b+c)^{2} + (a-b-c)^{2} = (2a)^{2} + (2b)^{2} + (2c)^{2}$$





— Sam Pooley and K. Ann Drude

#### Sum of squares identity

$$(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ab + bc)^2 + (bd - ac)^2$$



— Diophantus of Alexandria

#### Polygonal numbers

The 
$$k^{\text{th}}$$
 *n*-gonal number is  $1 + (k-1)(n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(k-2)(k-1)(n-2)$ 



— Dave Logothetti

#### The volume of a frustrum of a square pyramid



$$V_{P_1} = \frac{h}{b-a} \cdot V_{P_2} = \frac{h}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( b^3 - a^3 \right) = \frac{h}{3} \left( a^2 + ab + b^2 \right)$$

— The Moscow Papyrus, c. 1850 BCE

#### The volume of a hemisphere via Cavalieri's Principle



$$V_S = V_P = \frac{1}{3}r^2 \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$

— Sidney H. Kung

# Trigonometry, Calculus, & Analytic Geometry

Sine of the sum	29
Area and difference formulas	30
The law of cosines I	31
The law of cosines II	32
The law of cosines III (via Ptolemy's theorem)	33
The double-angle formulae	34

#### Sine of the sum

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta \text{ for } \alpha+\beta < \pi$$



$$c = a\cos\beta + b\cos\alpha$$
 
$$r = 1/2 \implies \sin\gamma = \frac{c/2}{1/2} = c, \ \sin\alpha = a, \ \sin\beta = b$$
 
$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\pi - (\alpha + \beta)) = \sin\gamma = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\beta\cos\alpha$$

— Sidney H. Kung

#### Area and difference formulas



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \sin \alpha \cdot b \cos \beta - \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cos \alpha \cdot b \sin \beta$$
$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cos \alpha \cdot b \cos \beta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \sin \alpha \cdot b \sin \beta$$
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

— Sidney H. Kung

#### The law of cosines I



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

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

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

$$= a^{2} + b^{2} - 2ab \cos \theta$$

— Timothy A. Sipka

#### The law of cosines II



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

— Sidney H. Kung

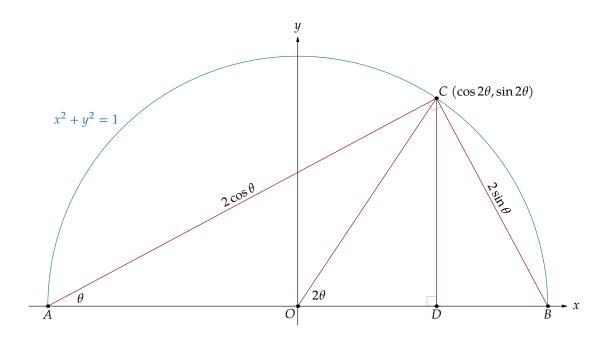
#### The law of cosines III (via Ptolemy's theorem)



$$c \cdot c = b \cdot b + (a + 2b\cos(\pi - \theta)) \cdot a$$
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\theta$$

— Sidney H. Kung

#### The double-angle formulae



$$\triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC$$

$$CD/AC = BC/AB$$
  $AD/AC = AC/AB$   
 $\sin 2\theta/2 \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta/2$   $(1 + \cos 2\theta)/2 \cos \theta = 2 \cos \theta/2$   
 $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$   $\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$ 

— Roger B. Nelson