

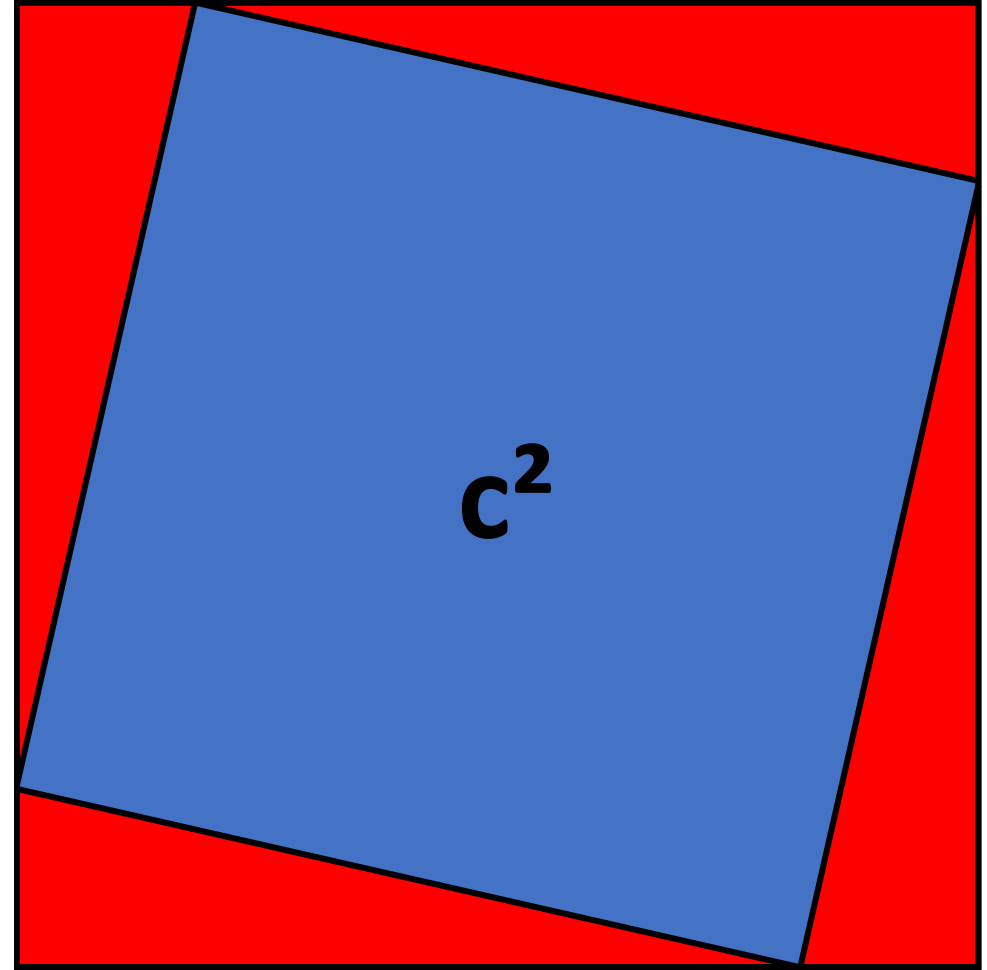
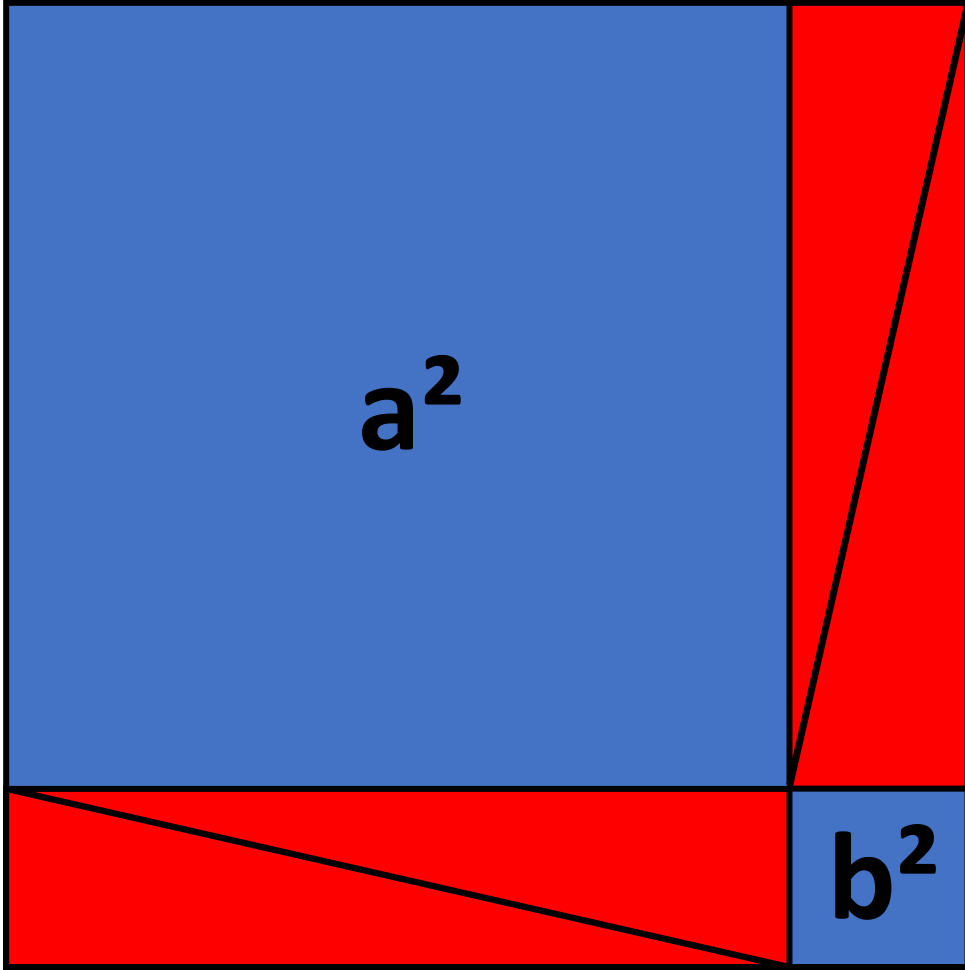
# Pleasing Pictorial Proofs and Ptolemy's Ptheorem

Martin Harris

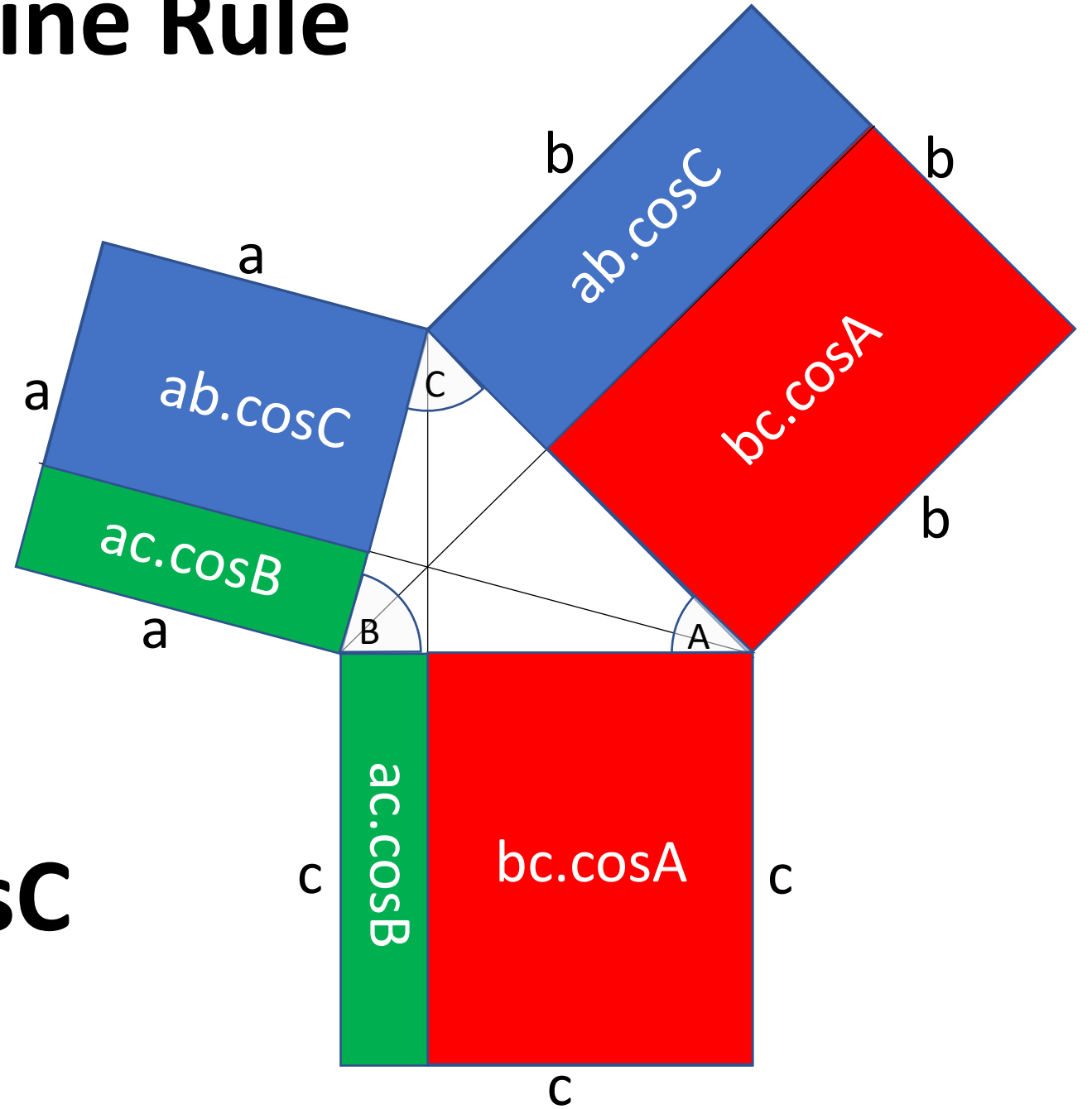
@MarHarStar

MathsJam Annual Conference 2018

# Pictorial Proof of Pythagoras



# Pictorial Proof of Cosine Rule

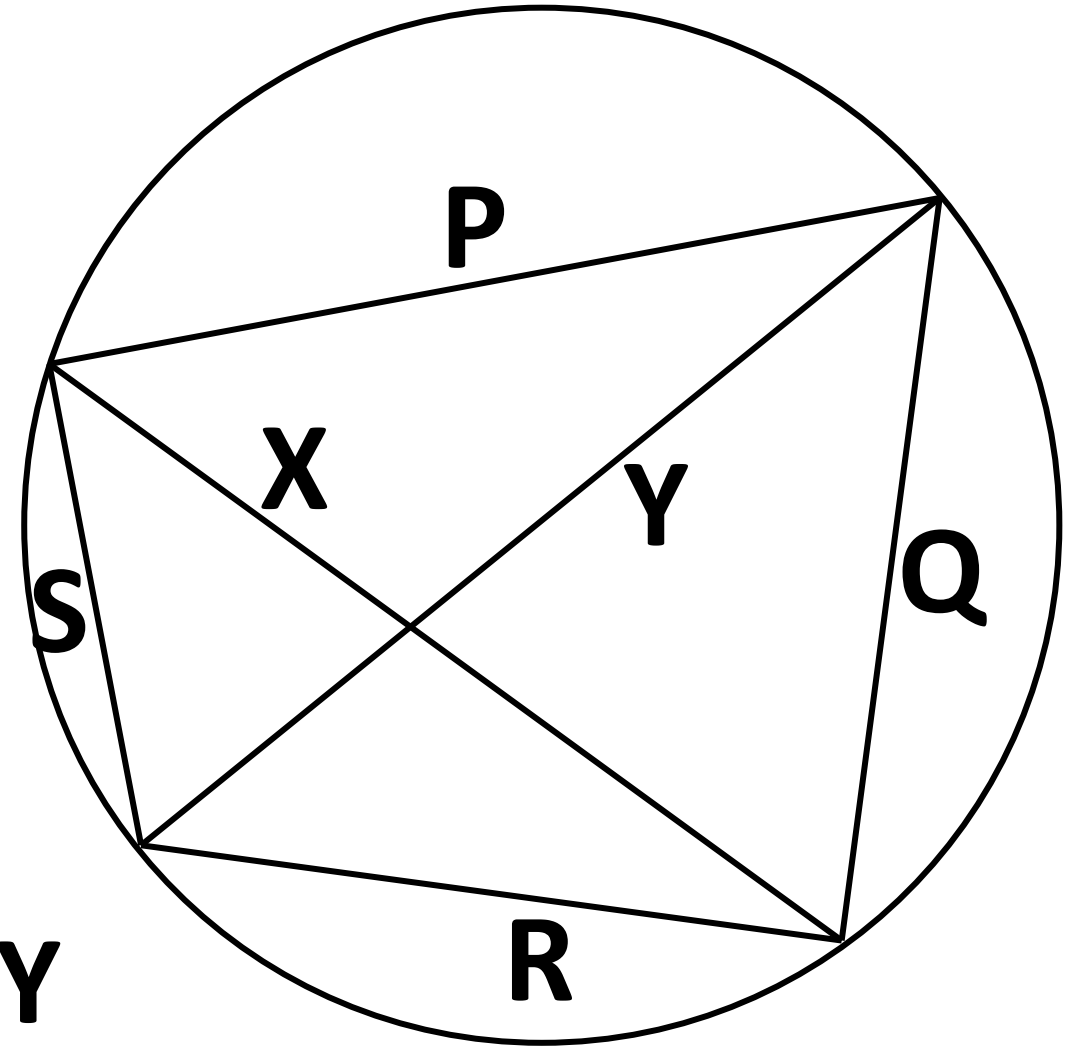


$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C$$

# Ptolemy's Theorem:

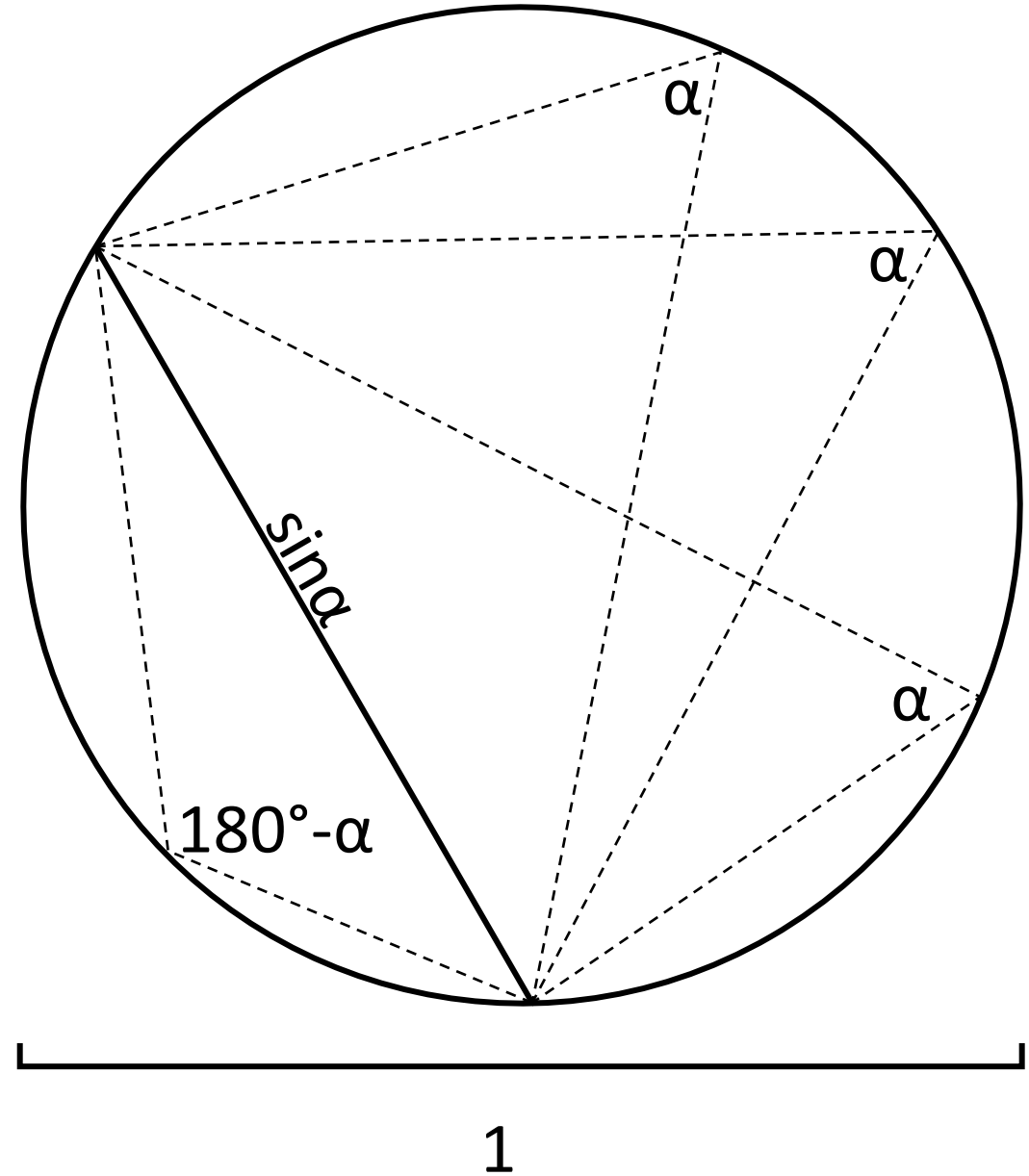
*The product of the diagonals of a cyclic quadrilateral is equal to the sum of the products of opposite pairs of sides.*

$$PR + QS = XY$$

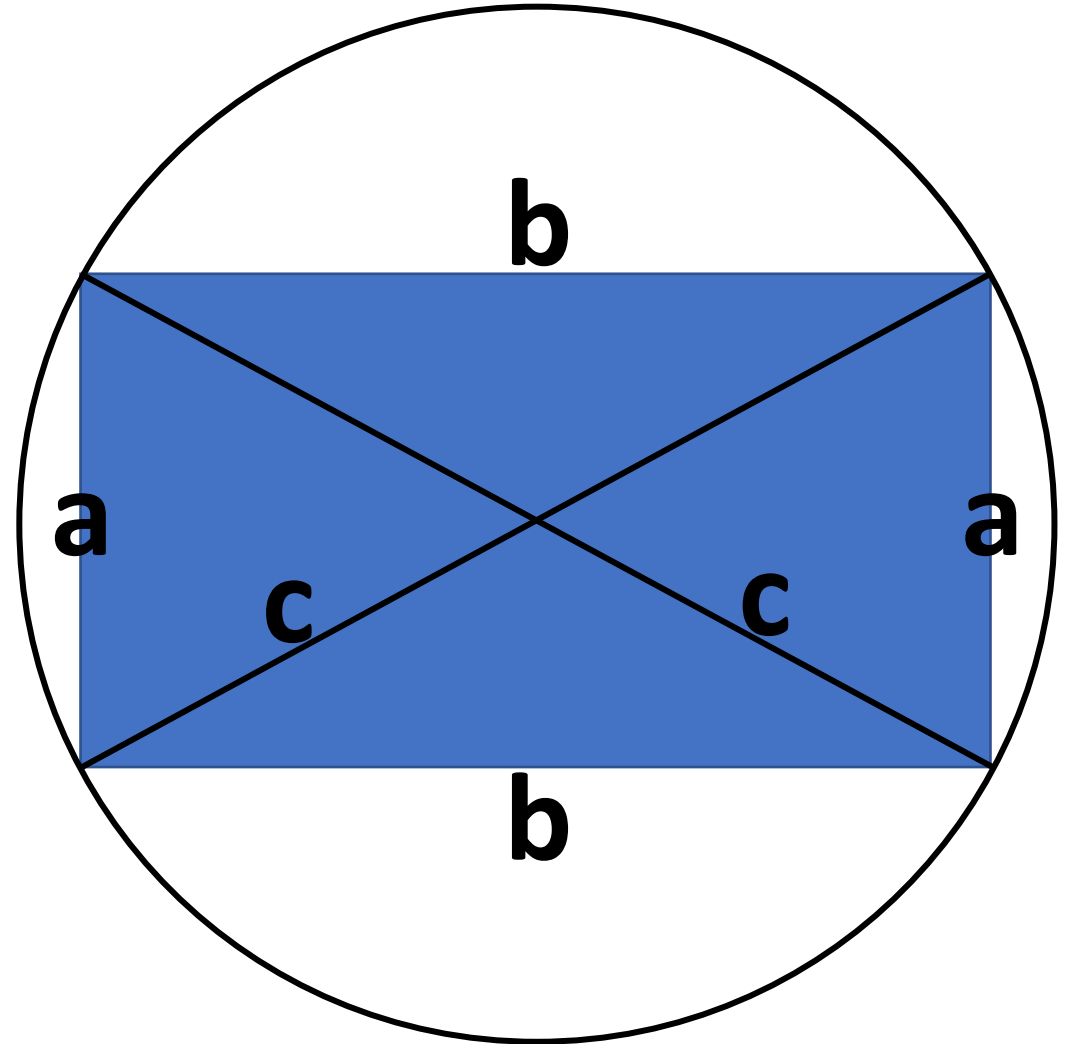
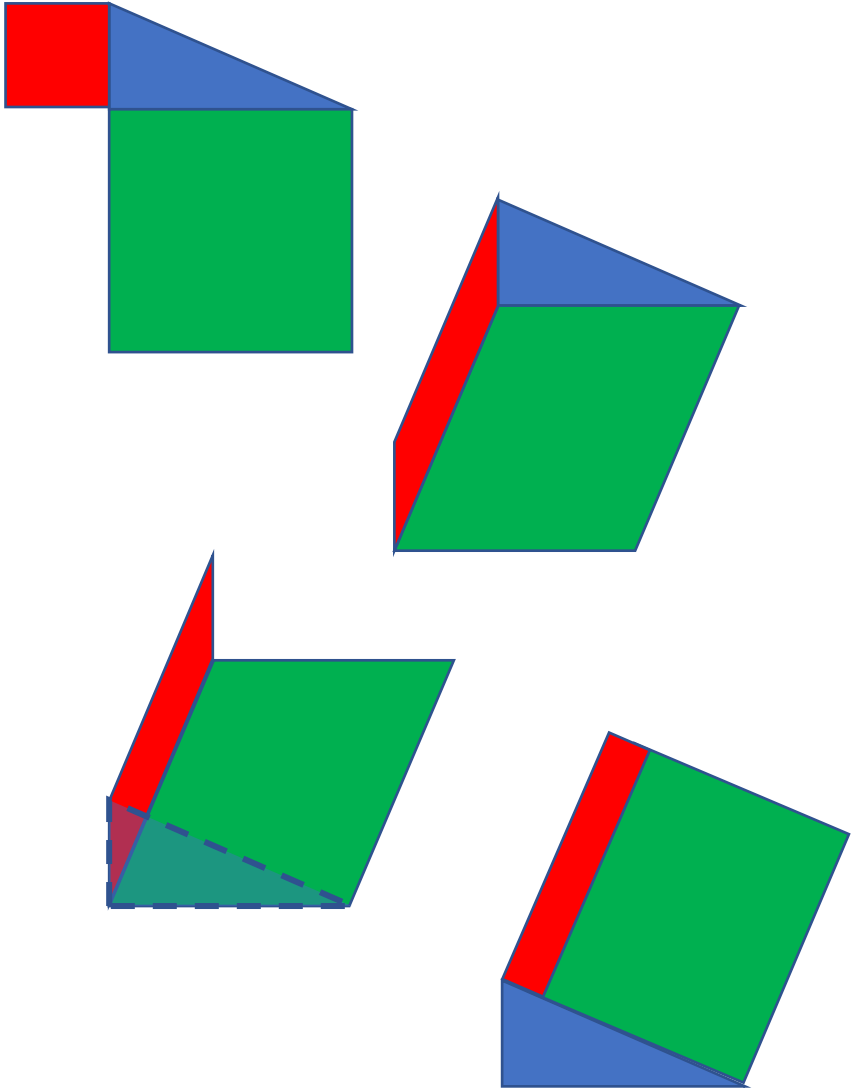


# Refresher on Circle Theorems

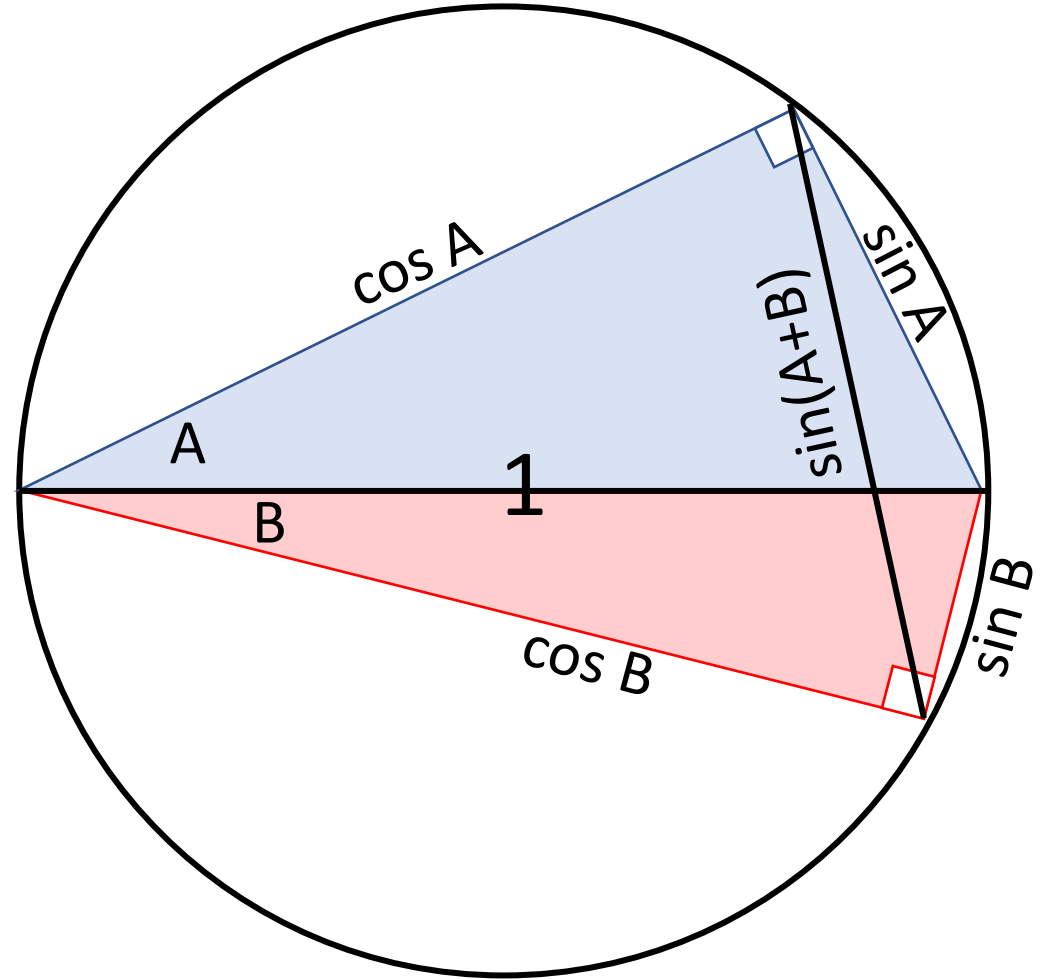
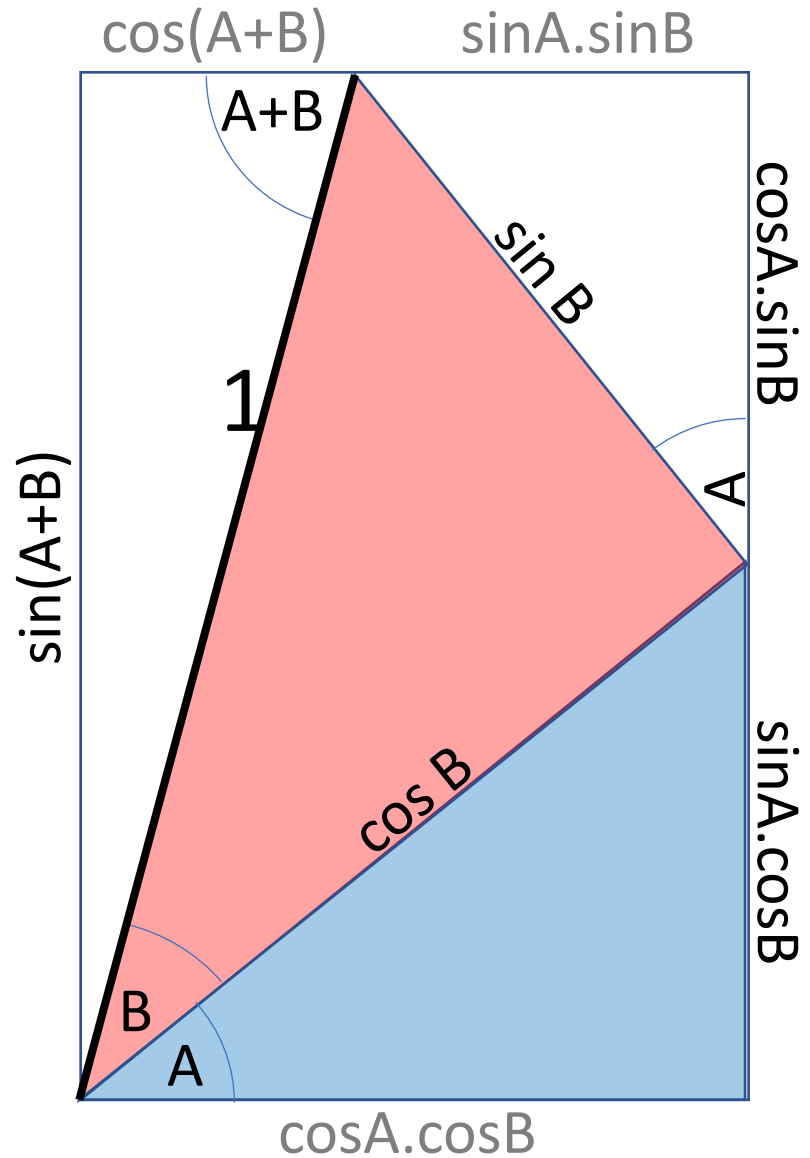
- 1) Angles subtended by the same chord are the same angle
- 2) On a unit diameter circle, the chord subtended by angle  $\alpha$  has length  $\sin \alpha$
- 3) Opposite angles add up to  $180^\circ$



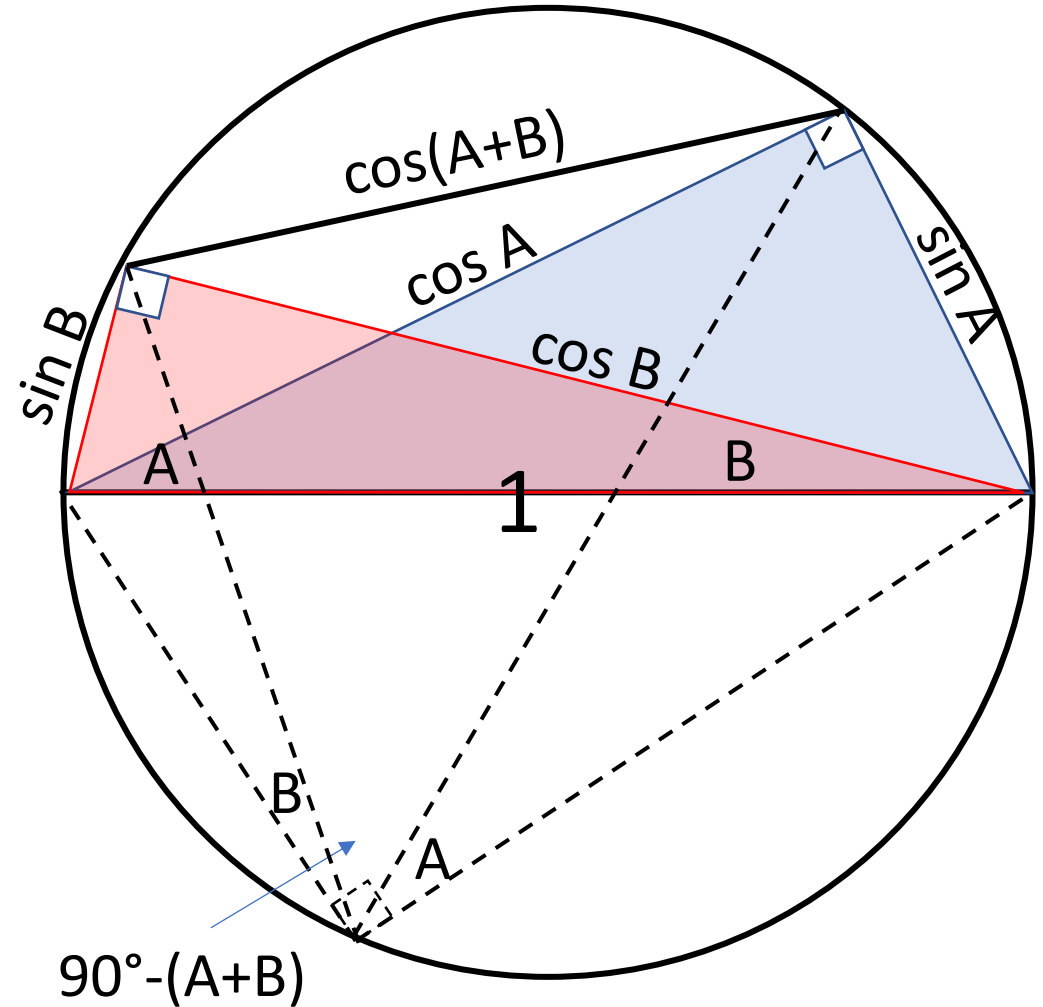
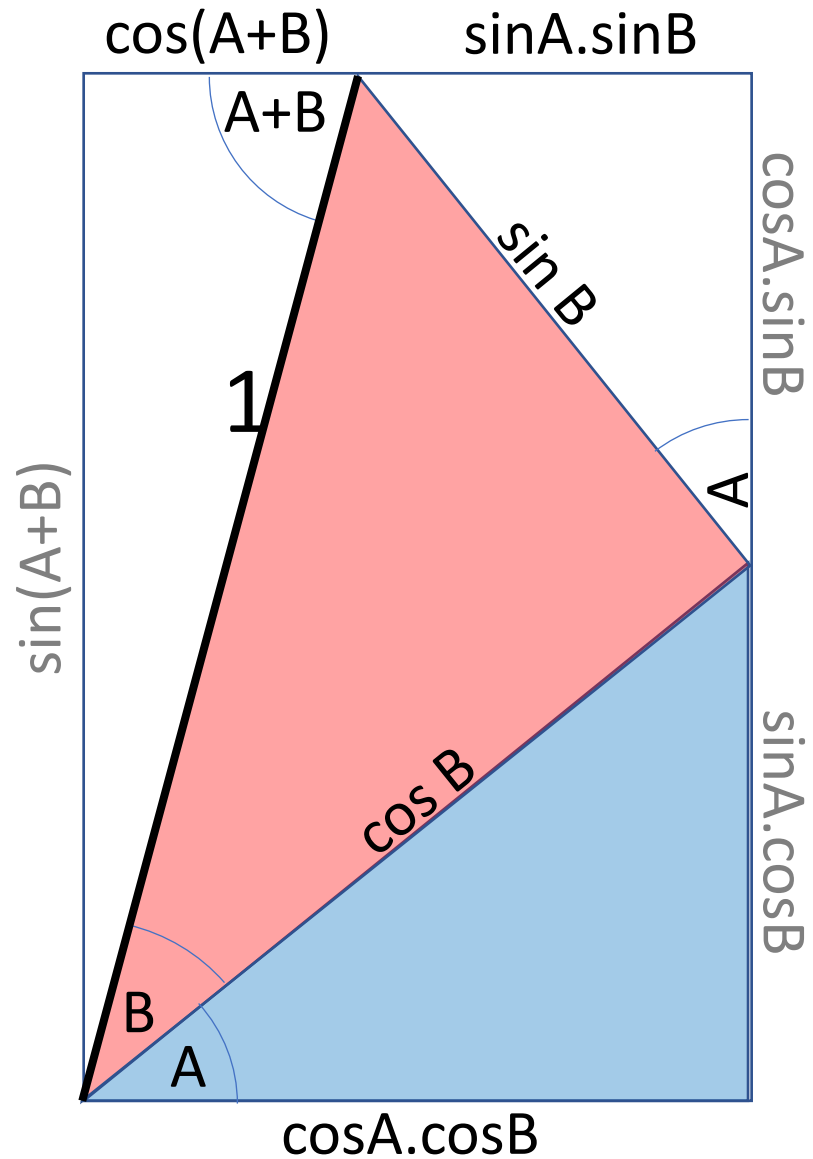
# Pythagoras' Theorem



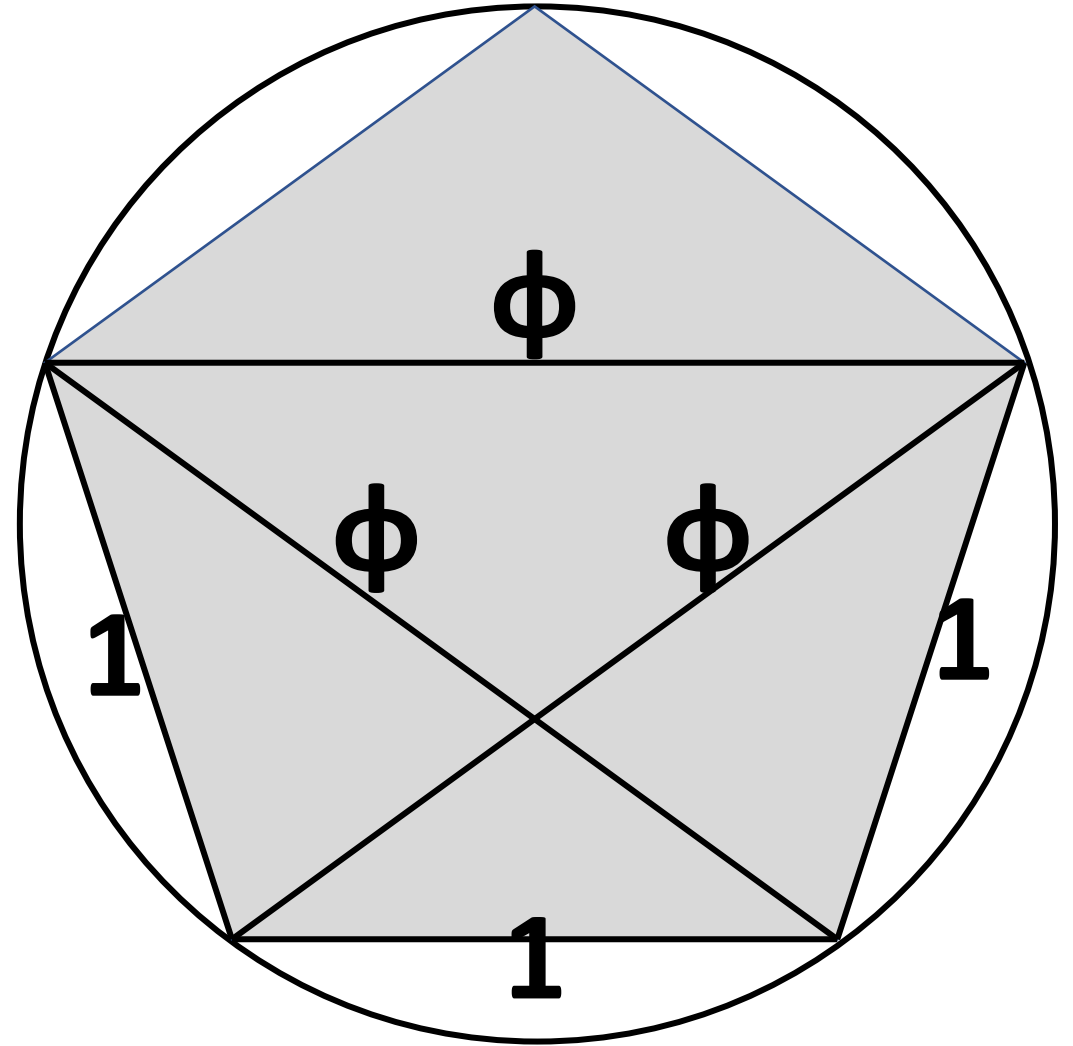
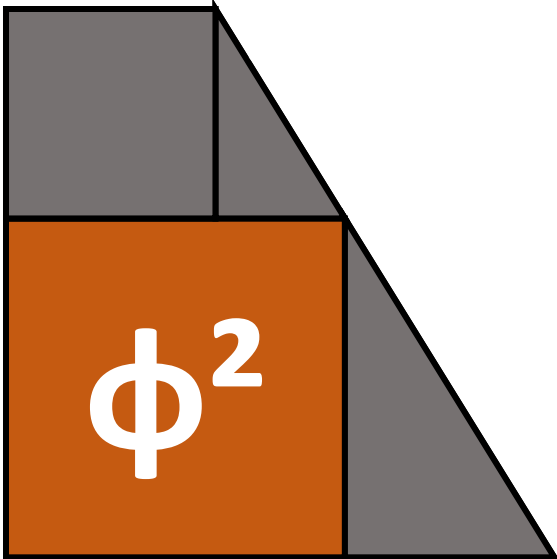
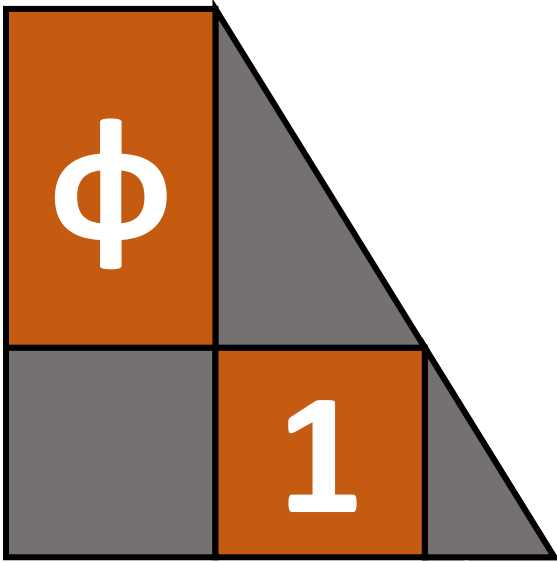
# Double Angle Formulae (I)



# Double Angle Formulae (II)



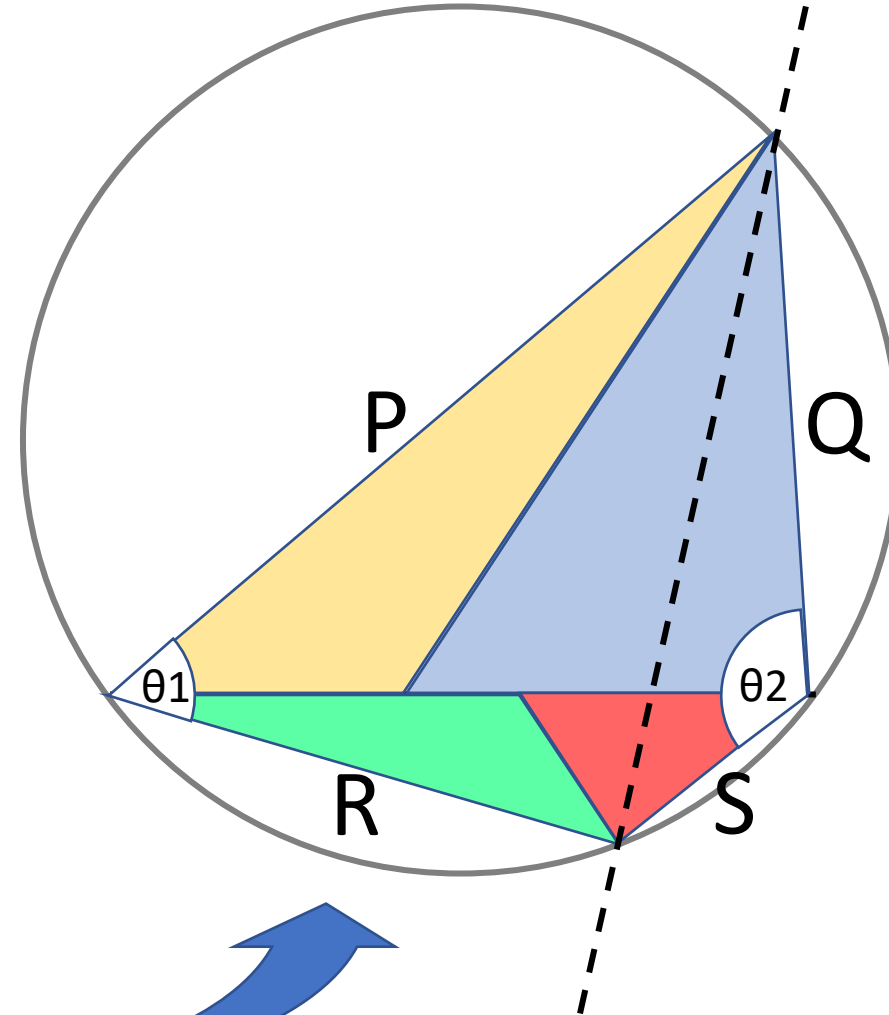
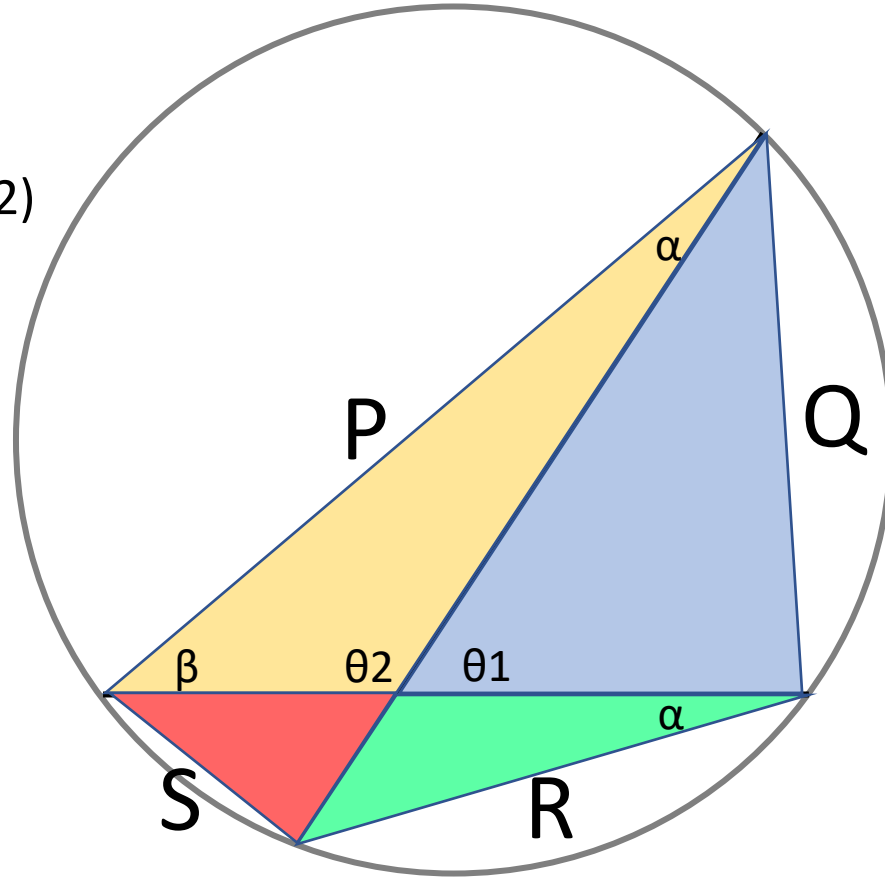
**Golden Ratio:  $\phi^2 = \phi + 1$**



# My General Proof

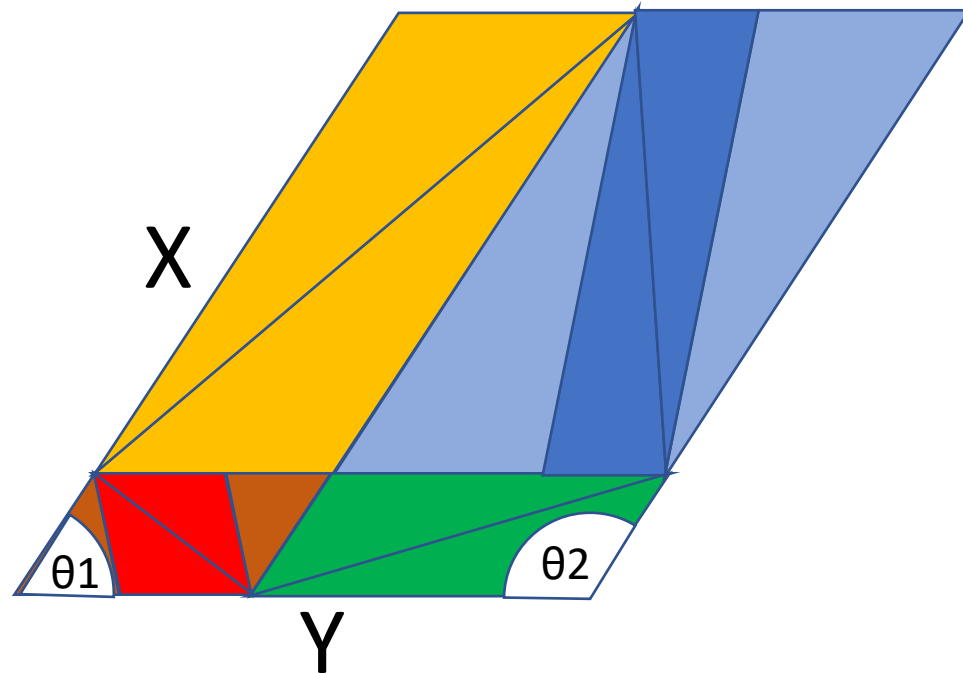
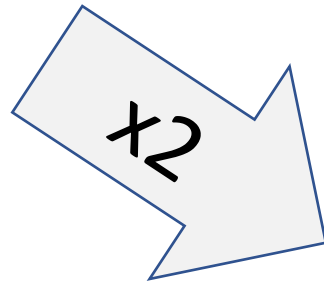
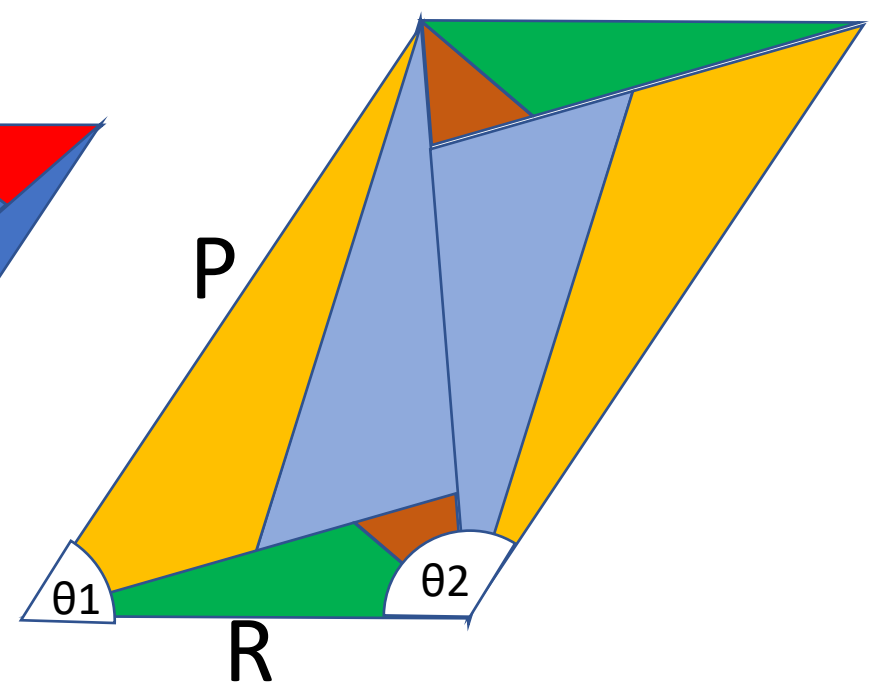
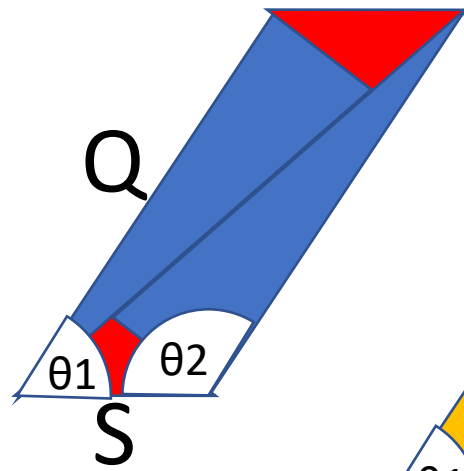
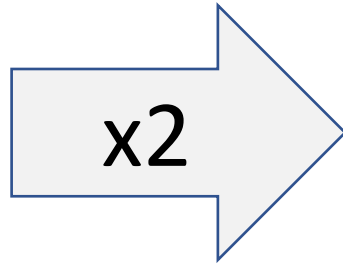
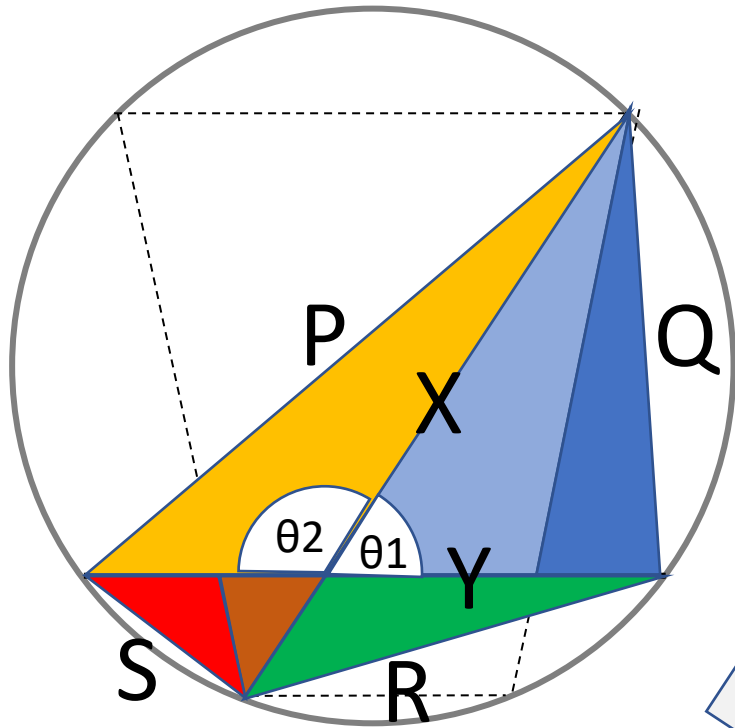
$$\alpha + \beta = \theta_1 \quad (\text{both are } 180^\circ - \theta_2)$$

If we flip the bottom section, the new quadrilateral has previously opposite sides now adjacent, with  $\theta$  angles between them



We can then cut along the dotted line, and make two copies of each triangle into the required parallelograms

# Final Proof



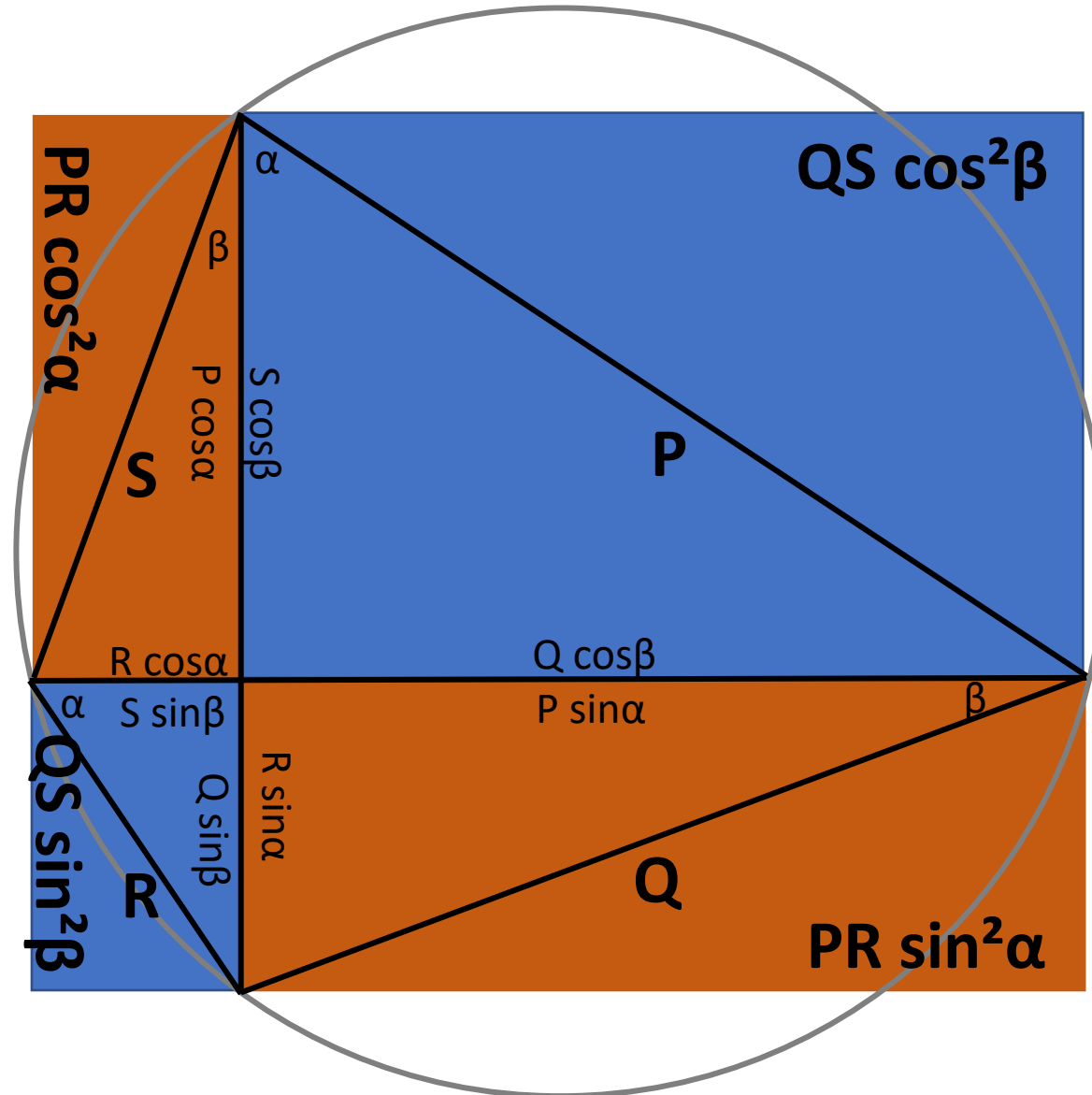
# Thank You

**Desmos:**

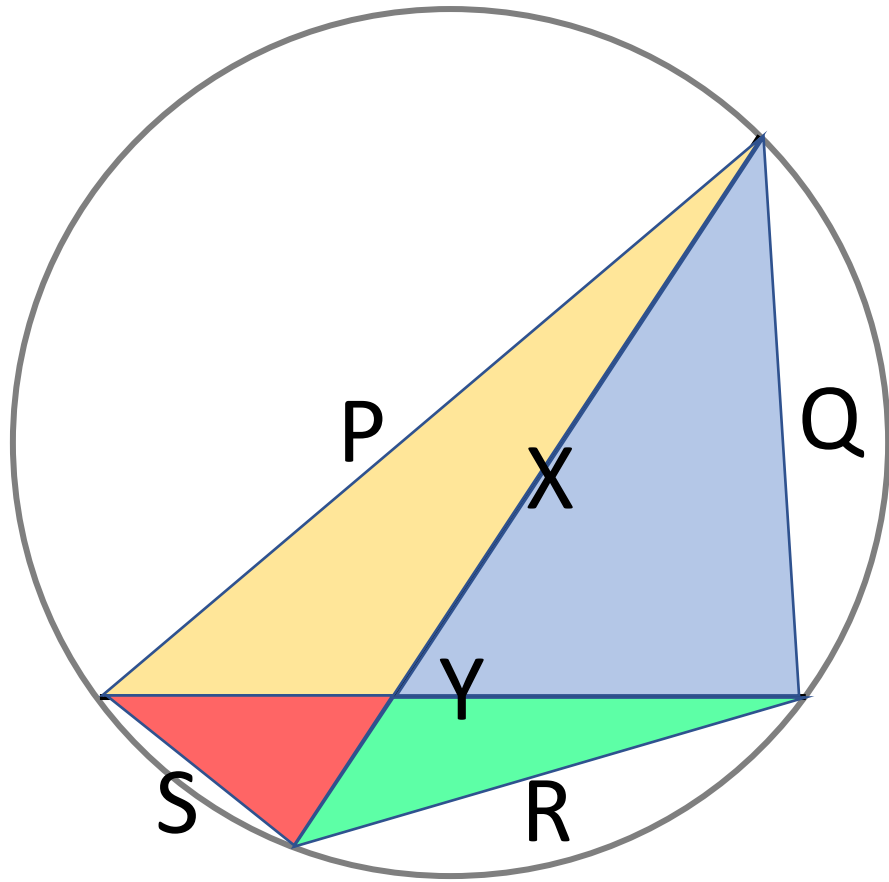
<https://www.desmos.com/calculator/6ebufxblaa>

**@MarHarStar**

# A Nice Special Case



# An Unsatisfying (but Technically Correct) Proof



Line lengths are not scalar factors!

