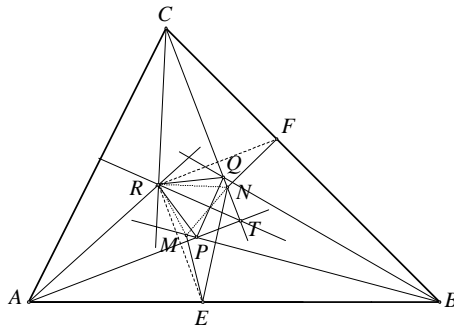


1899 .

(Frank Morley, 1860 - 1937)

$\triangle ABC$  A, B i C  
 A AB B  
AB. P, Q i R  
 $\triangle PQR$



*Crt. 1*

$$\angle BAC = 3r, \angle ABC = 3x \text{ i } \angle BCA = 3x. \quad 3r + 3s + 3x = 180^\circ$$

$$\triangle ABC, \quad r + s + x = 60^\circ. \quad T$$

BC. A AB C  
AR i CR  $\triangle ATC$ . TR

$\triangle ATC$  ( R ).

$$\angle ATR = \angle RTC = \frac{1}{2} \angle ATC = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 2r - 2x) = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - 2(60^\circ - s)) = 30^\circ + s.$$

,  $\triangle MNR$ , :  $M \in AT, N \in CT$ ,  
 $\angle TRM = 30^\circ, \angle TRN = 30^\circ$   $\triangle MNR = \triangle PQR$ .

E i F R AT CT, -

$E \in AC,$  RE AT

,  $\angle EAT = \angle TAR = r,$

A.  $F \in BC,$  .  $\angle EMN$  i  $\angle MNF$ .

$$\angle MNF = 360^\circ - \angle RNM - \angle RNC - \angle CNF.$$

$$\angle RNM = 60^\circ. \text{ ( } \quad \triangle MNR \quad \text{ ).}$$

$$\angle RNC = ? \quad \triangle RTN \quad : \angle TRN = 30^\circ, \angle NTR = \angle RTC = 30^\circ + s,$$

$$\angle RNC, \quad \triangle RTN :$$

$$\angle RNC = \angle TRN + \angle NTR = 30^\circ + 30^\circ + s = 60^\circ + s.$$

$$\angle CNF = \angle RNC, \quad R \text{ so } F \quad CT.$$

$$\angle MNF = 360^\circ - 60^\circ - 2(60^\circ + s) = 180^\circ - 2s. \quad \angle EMN = 180^\circ - 2s.$$

$$\angle MNF = \angle EMN. \quad \overline{EM} = \overline{RM} = \overline{MN} = \overline{RN} = \overline{FN} \quad (\Delta MNR) \quad EMNF$$

$$B, \quad NEBF :$$

$$\angle FBE = 3s, \text{ a } \angle ENF = 180^\circ - 3s. \quad \angle ENF$$

$$\angle ENF = \angle MNF - \angle MNE = 180^\circ - 2s - s = 180^\circ - 3s,$$

$$\angle MEN = \angle MNE \quad (\Delta MEN) :$$

$$\angle MNE = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - \angle EMN) = \frac{1}{2}(180^\circ - (180^\circ - 2s)) = s.$$

$$\overline{EM} = \overline{MN} = \overline{NF},$$

$$\angle EBM = \angle MBN = \angle NBF. \quad 3s,$$

$$S. \quad M \equiv P \quad N \equiv Q, \dots$$

$$\Delta MNR \equiv \Delta PQR..$$

\*\*\*

$$a = \overline{BC}, \quad b = \overline{AC}, \quad c = \overline{AB}, \quad u = \overline{CR}, \quad v = \overline{CQ}. \quad \Delta ABC,$$

$$a = d \sin 3r, \quad b = d \sin 3s, \quad c = d \sin 3x.$$

$$\Delta CQB, \quad v = \frac{a}{\sin(180^\circ - s - x)} \sin s. \quad r + s + x = 60^\circ, \quad ($$

$$), \quad v = \frac{d \sin 3r}{\sin(120^\circ + r)} \sin s = \frac{d \sin 3r}{\sin(60^\circ - r)} \sin s. \quad :$$

$$\sin 3r = 3 \sin r - 4 \sin^3 r \quad (!), \quad :$$

$$\sin 3r = 3 \sin r - 4 \sin^3 r = 4 \sin r \left( \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \sin^2 r \right) = 4 \sin r (\sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 r) =$$

$$= 4 \sin r (\sin 60^\circ + \sin r)(\sin 60^\circ - \sin r) =$$

$$= 4 \sin r \cdot 2 \sin \frac{60^\circ + r}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{60^\circ - r}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{60^\circ + r}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{60^\circ - r}{2} =$$

$$= 4 \sin r \sin(60^\circ + r) \sin(60^\circ - r).$$

$$, \quad v = 4d \sin r \sin s \sin(60^\circ + r).$$

$$u = 4d \sin r \sin s \sin(60^\circ + s). \quad \Delta CQR:$$

$$\overline{QR}^2 = u^2 + v^2 - 2uv \cos x =$$

$$= 16 d^2 \sin^2 r \sin^2 s \sin^2(60^\circ + r) + 16 d^2 \sin^2 r \sin^2 s \sin^2(60^\circ + s) -$$

$$- 2 \cdot 16 d^2 \sin^2 r \sin^2 s \sin(60^\circ + r) \sin(60^\circ + s) \cos x =$$

$$= 16d^2 \sin^2 r \sin^2 s (\sin^2(60^\circ + r) + \sin^2(60^\circ + s) - 2 \sin(60^\circ + r) \sin(60^\circ + s) \cos x).$$

$$(60^\circ + r) + (60^\circ + s) + x = 180^\circ,$$

$60^\circ + r, 60^\circ + s$  i  $x$ .

$$1, \quad \sin(60^\circ + r), \sin(60^\circ + s) \quad \sin x.$$

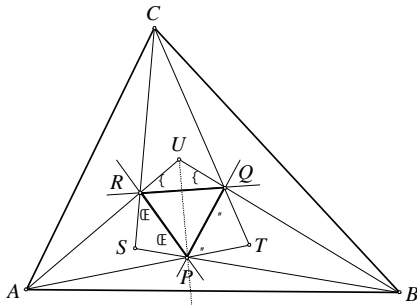
$$\sin^2 x = \sin^2(60^\circ + r) + \sin^2(60^\circ + s) - 2 \sin(60^\circ + r) \sin(60^\circ + s) \cos x.$$

$$\overline{QR}^2 = 16d^2 \sin^2 r \sin^2 s \sin^2 x, \quad \therefore \overline{QR} = 4d \sin r \sin s \sin x.$$

$$\therefore \overline{RP} = 4d \sin r \sin s \sin x, \quad \overline{PQ} = 4d \sin r \sin s \sin x.$$

$$\overline{PQ} = \overline{QR} = \overline{RP}, \quad \therefore \Delta PQR$$

\*\*\*



*Crt. 2*

$\Delta PQR..$

$PQ, QR, RP$

$\Delta TPQ, \Delta URQ, \Delta SRP.$

$PQ$

$\Delta TPQ$

$\Delta URQ$  so {

$\Delta SRP$  so {

$$" + \{ + \epsilon = 120^\circ, " < 60^\circ, \{ < 60^\circ, \epsilon < 60^\circ.$$

$A, B$  i  $C.$

$$PT \cap UR = \{A\}, \quad SP \cap UQ = \{B\},$$

$$TQ \cap SR = \{C\}.$$

$$" + \{ + \epsilon + 60^\circ = 180^\circ,$$

$$\angle TQB = \epsilon, \angle UQC = \epsilon, \angle URC = ", \angle ARS = ", \angle SPA = \{, \angle BPT = \{.$$

$$\angle APB = 180^\circ - \{ = 90^\circ + (90^\circ - \{).$$

$\angle RUQ$

$P$  (  $PQUR$  ).

$PU$   $\angle APB.$

$90^\circ$

$\Delta ABU. \angle AUB = 180^\circ - 2\{ ,$

$\frac{1}{2} \angle AUB = 90^\circ - \{ .$

$\therefore \angle APB = 180^\circ - \{ = 90^\circ + (90^\circ - \{) = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle AUB,$

$PU$

$\frac{\angle APB. \quad PA}{\angle ABU,} \quad \frac{\angle BAU \quad PB}{P. \quad \Delta PAR}$

$\angle PAR = 180^\circ - (\{ + \{ + \{ + \{) = 180^\circ - (120^\circ + \{) = 60^\circ - \{ .$

$\angle PAB = 60^\circ - \{ ? \quad \angle PAB.$

$\angle BPU = \{ + \{ + 30^\circ = 120^\circ - \{ + 30^\circ = 150^\circ - \{ = 90^\circ + (60^\circ - \{) = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \angle BAU .$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \angle BAU = 60^\circ - \{ , \quad \therefore \angle PAR = \angle PAB = 60^\circ - \{ . \quad P$

$\Delta ABU.$

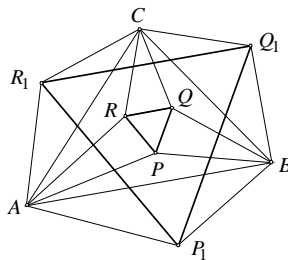
$\Delta ATC \quad \Delta BSC,$   $R$

$\Delta ATC \quad Q$   $\Delta BSC.$

$AP \text{ i } AR$   $A$   $, BP \text{ i } BQ$

$B$   $CR \text{ i } CQ$   $C$

\*\*\*



**Crt. 3**

(Henri Léon Lebeg, 1875-1941) 1939 .

27

1909 .

... : , 1966, , .

Статијата прв пат е објавена во списанието СИГМА на СММ