

2500

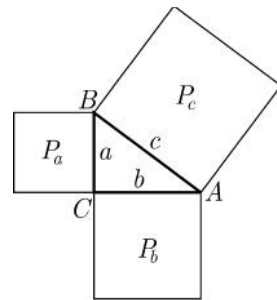
300

$\triangle ABC$

a, b (

) c (P_a, P_b, P_c

(1).



црт. 1

$$P_c = P_a + P_b \quad (1)$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (2)$$

1.

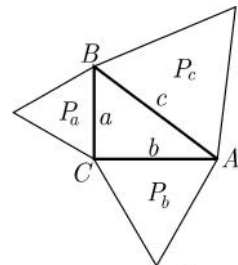
n -

(2), P_a, P_b, P_c

(1)?

a, b, c

(2)



црт. 2

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

$$\frac{c^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{b^2 \sqrt{3}}{4},$$

(1): $P_c = P_a + P_b$ P_a, P_b, P_c

$\triangle ABC$

4)

$$P_a = \frac{3}{2} a^2 \sqrt{3},$$

(2),

(1).

(1)

n -

$\triangle ABC$ ($n \geq 3$)?

n -

n -

:

-

O, \dots

$O;$

- $M N$

,

$\triangle OMN$

-

(. 3)

n -

;

-

n -

n

;

-

h

(

a)

$$h = \frac{a}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2};$$

-

P_a

n -

a

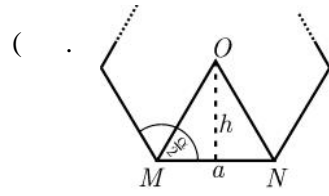
$$P_a = n \frac{ah}{2} = \frac{na^2}{4} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2};$$

-

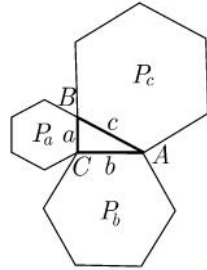
n -

(n)

n - -
($n=3$ $n=6$)



црт. 3



црт. 4

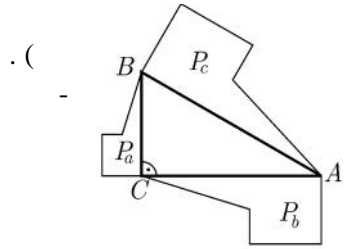
(1): $P_c = P_a + P_b$

P_a, P_b, P_c

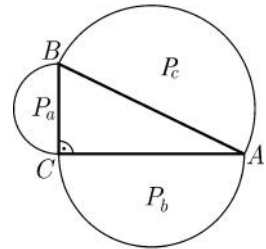
$n-$

a, b, c

ΔABC ,



црт. 5



црт. 6

)

(1), ..

()

2.

b

$O,$

a

$O;$

$O.$

$O,$

A, B, C

S

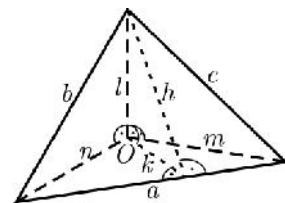
$O.$

$O.$

S

$C.$

A, B
.7,



црт. 7

a

$O.$
 S

$$S = \frac{ah}{2},$$

, h

.7

:

$$S = \frac{ah}{2}; h^2 = k^2 + l^2; A = \frac{ak}{2}; a^2 = m^2 + n^2; b^2 = n^2 + l^2;$$

$$c^2 = l^2 + m^2; A = \frac{mn}{2}; B = \frac{nl}{2}; C = \frac{lm}{2}.$$

$$S = \frac{ah}{2}, \quad 4S^2 = a^2 h^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4S^2 &= a^2 h^2 = a^2(k^2 + l^2) = 4A^2 + a^2 l^2 = 4A^2 + (n^2 + m^2)l^2 \\ &= 4A^2 + (nl)^2 + (ml)^2 \\ &= 4A^2 + 4B^2 + 4C^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$S^2 = A^2 + B^2 + C^2.$$

$$(2). \quad (2)$$

$$S^3 = A^3 + B^3 + C^3, \quad .)$$

3.

$$(2) \quad c^2 + 2ab = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab,$$

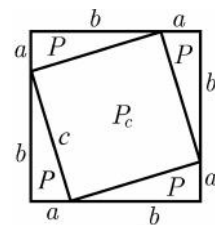
$$(a+b)^2 = c^2 + 2ab.$$

$$P_{a+b} = P_c + 4P,$$

$$P = \frac{ab}{2}$$

$\triangle ABC$.

$$. 8. \quad , \quad (3)$$



црт. 8

$$(a+b)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{2\pi}{4} ($$

$$\pi - \frac{2\pi}{4}.$$

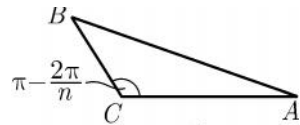
$$\pi - \frac{2\pi}{n}, \quad n \geq 3.$$

$\triangle ABC$

a, b, c $P,$ C

$$\gamma = \pi - \frac{2\pi}{n} \quad n \geq 3 \quad (.9).$$

$\triangle ABC$



црт. 9

. 8. . 10

$n = 6.$

$n -$

$n -$

c

$n -$

$a + b$ n

$\triangle ABC$. ,

-

црт. 10

(3):

$$P_{a+b} = P_c + nP, \quad (4)$$

, , P_{a+b}

$n -$

$a + b,$ P_c

$n -$

$c.$

(2),

:

,

“ $-n-$

”.

$n -$

1

1,

$n -$

x

$x^2.$ (

$n -$

, .)

$$P \quad S, \quad (4)$$

$$S_{a+b} = S_c + nS. \quad (a+b)^2 = c^2 + nS, \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab - nS, \quad (5)$$

$$S_c = S_a + S_b + 2ab - nS. \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \quad (2), \quad (6)$$

$$(1), \quad , \quad , \quad (\\ 1 \quad .3) \quad n-$$

$$x \quad P_x = \frac{nx^2}{4} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{n},$$

$$P_x : S_x = \frac{n}{4} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{n}. \quad \Delta ABC \quad P = \frac{ab}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = S \frac{n}{4} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{n},$$

$$S = \frac{4ab}{n} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n}. \quad (7)$$

$$S \quad (7) \quad (5)$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\pi - \frac{2\pi}{n}), \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta ABC \quad \gamma = \pi - \frac{2\pi}{n}. \quad n = 4 \\ (8) \quad (2), \quad (8)$$

:

1. ΔABC

$$P_c \quad c \\ P_a, P_b \quad a \quad b.$$

· : -
:

$$P_a : P_b = a^2 : b^2; (P_a + P_b) : P_b = (a^2 + b^2) : b^2, \quad .$$

2. . 5, .

(1).

.

1.

3.

. (. 6)

4.

3:

$$) P_x = \frac{nx^2}{4} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{n};$$

$$) P = \frac{ab}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{n};$$

$$) P = S \frac{n}{4} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{n};$$

$$) S = \frac{4ab}{n} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n};$$

$$) c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos\left(\pi - \frac{2\pi}{n}\right).$$

1. . j : i , 1976
2. Darko Veljan: *An Analogue of the Pythagorean Theorem*, *El. Math.* 51 (1996)
3. *Understanding the Pythagorean Relationship Using Interactive Figures*, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, based on an idea provided by Colette Laborde