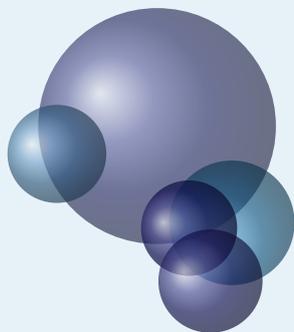


AlterMundus



Alain Matthes

July 16, 2022 Documentation V.1.5c

<http://altermundus.fr>

☞ Firstly, I would like to thank **Till Tantau** for the beautiful LATEX package, namely TikZ.

☞ I am grateful to **Michel Bovani** for providing the **fourier** font.

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1 The Pythagoras' theorem

Theorem 1.1: Pythagoras' theorem

In a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the catheti.

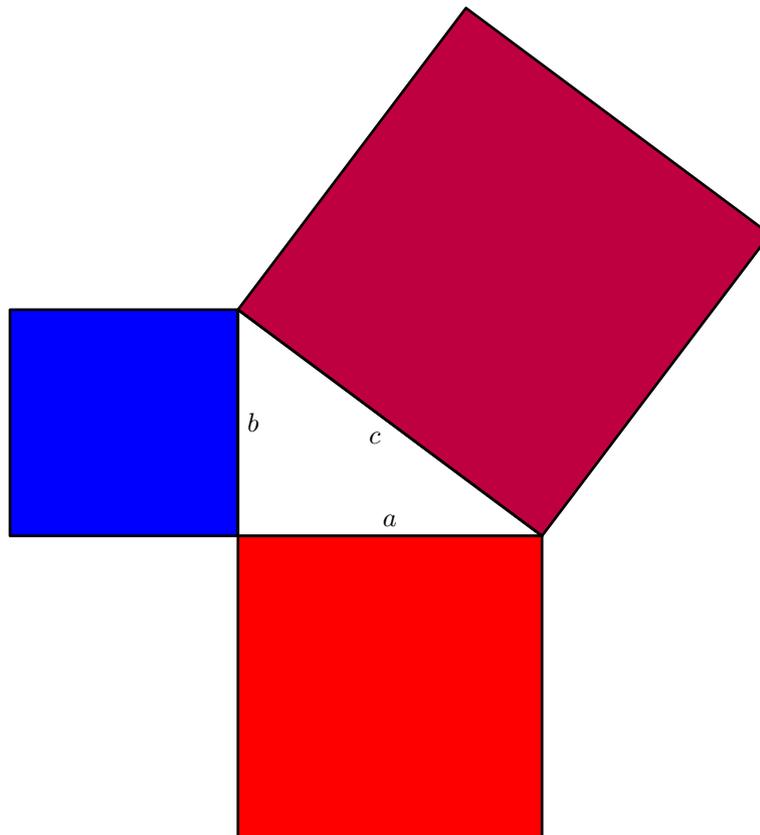
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

The most well-known theorem in Euclid Geometry is about the right-angle triangle, commonly attributed to Pythagoras but Greek, Chinese and Babylonian mathematicians have known about this for a long time. The theorem is of fundamental importance in Euclidean Geometry where it serves as a basis for the definition of distance between two points.

Theorem 1.2

In any right angled triangle, the area of the square whose side is the hypotenuse (the side opposite the right angle) is equal to the sum of the areas of the squares whose sides are the two legs (the two sides other than the hypotenuse).

1.1 The picture



1.2 Interpretation

In this picture, the area of the blue square added to the area of the red square makes the area of the purple square.

Proof 1.1

The square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides. □

If we let c be the length of the hypotenuse and a and b be the lengths of the other two sides, the theorem can be expressed as the equation

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

or, solved for c :

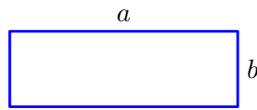
$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}.$$

1.3 Code of the picture

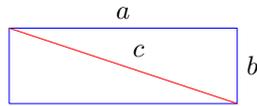
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){C}
  \tkzDefPoint(4,0){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,3){B}
  \tkzDefSquare(B,A)      \tkzGetPoints{E}{F}
  \tkzDefSquare(A,C)      \tkzGetPoints{G}{H}
  \tkzDefSquare(C,B)      \tkzGetPoints{I}{J}
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = red  ](A,C,G,H)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue ](C,B,I,J)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = purple](B,A,E,F)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[line width = 1pt](A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[line width = 1pt](A,C,G,H)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[line width = 1pt](C,B,I,J)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[line width = 1pt](B,A,E,F)
  \tkzLabelSegment[above](C,A){$a$}
  \tkzLabelSegment[right](B,C){$b$}
  \tkzLabelSegment[below left](B,A){$c$}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

2 Modern proof by algebra

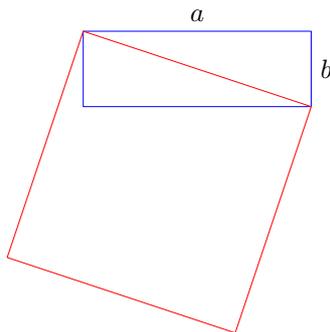
Draw a rectangle with two sides of a and b (say the lower left).



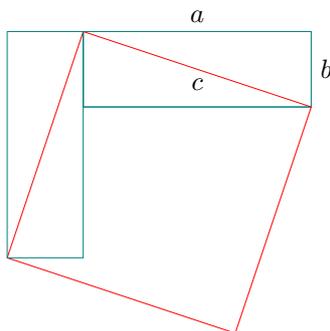
Draw a diagonal of this rectangle (call it c).



Draw a square using the diagonal as its side (shown in red).

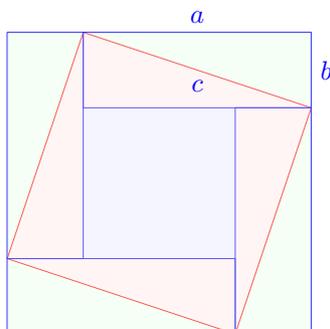


Replicate the original rectangle three times around the red square.



We add this code

```
\tkzRotate(0,90)(C/C1,D/D1,A/A1,B/B1)
\tkzPolygon[color = blue,line width = 1pt](A1,B1,C1,D1)
```



Proof 2.1

The algebra here asserts that : We have a square of side $a + b$, inscribed in it is a red square of side c , and four copies of the original right triangle.

$$4 \frac{ab}{2} + c^2 = (a + b)^2$$

$$2ab + c^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

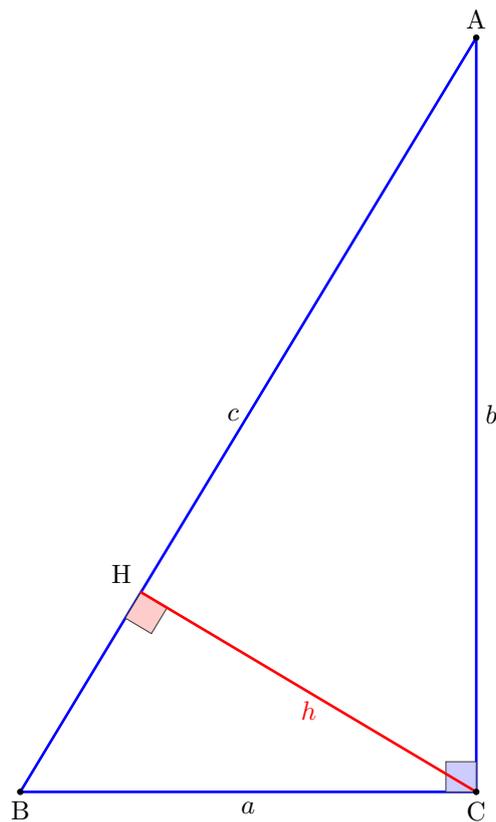
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

□

Proof 2.2

Area of red square = Areas of 4 triangles + Area of small square.

□

3 Proof using similar triangles**3.1 The picture****3.2 proof**

Like many of the proofs of the Pythagoras' Theorem, this one is based on the proportionality of the sides of two similar triangles.

Let ABC represents a right triangle, with the right angle located at C, as shown on the figure.

We draw the altitude from point C, and call H its intersection with the side AB. The new triangle ACH is similar to the triangle ABC, because they both have a right angle (by definition of the altitude), and they share the angle at A. The triangle BCH is also similar to ABC. The two similarities lead to the two ratios:

Proof 3.1

$$\frac{BH}{a} = \frac{a}{c} \text{ and } \frac{HA}{b} = \frac{b}{c}$$

□

These can be written as

$$a^2 = c \times BH \text{ and } b^2 = c \times HA.$$

Summing these two equalities, we obtain

$$a^2 + b^2 = c \times BH + c \times HA = c \times (BH + HA) = c^2.$$

In other words, the Pythagoras' Theorem:

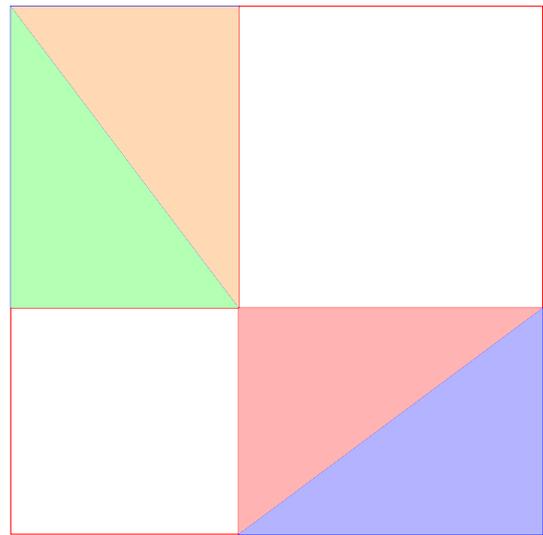
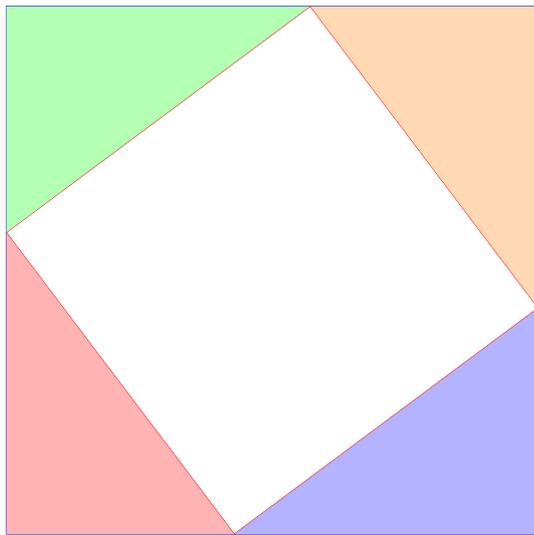
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

3.3 The code

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzInit[ymax=6]\tkzClip[space=1]
  \tkzDefPoint(10,6){C}
  \tkzDefPoint( 0,6){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(10,0){B}
  \tkzSetUpLine[color=blue,line width=1pt]
  \tkzLabelSegment[right](C,B){$c$}
  \tkzLabelSegment(A,C){$b$}
  \tkzLabelSegment(A,B){$a$}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDefPointBy[projection = onto B--A](C) \tkzGetPoint{H}
  \tkzMarkRightAngle[size=.4,fill=blue!20](B,C,A)
  \tkzMarkRightAngle[size=.4,fill=red!20](C,H,A)
  \tkzDrawSegment[color=red](C,H)
  \tkzLabelSegment[color=red](C,H){$h$}
  \tkzDrawPoints(A,B,C)
  \tkzLabelPoints(B) \tkzLabelPoints[above](A,C)
\end{tikzpicture}
```

4 Proof by rearrangement**Proof 4.1**

The area of each large square is $(a + b)^2$. In both figures, the area of four identical triangles is removed. The remaining areas in white, $a^2 + b^2$ and c^2 , are equal. □



```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(7,0){B}
\tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
\tkzDrawPolygon[color = blue](B,C,D,A)
\tkzDefPoint(3,0){I} \tkzDefPoint(7,3){J}
\tkzDefSquare(I,J) \tkzGetPoints{K}{L}
\tkzDrawPolygon[color=red](I,J,K,L) \tkzFillPolygon[color=red!30](A,I,L)
\tkzFillPolygon[color=blue!30](I,B,J) \tkzFillPolygon[color=green!30](K,D,L)
\tkzFillPolygon[color=orange!30](K,C,J)

\end{tikzpicture}

```

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(7,0){B}
\tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
\tkzDefPoint(3,0){I} \tkzDefPoint(7,3){J}
\tkzDefSquare(A,I) \tkzGetPoints{M}{L}
\tkzDefSquare(M,J) \tkzGetPoints{C}{P}
\tkzDrawPolygon[color=red](A,I,M,L) \tkzDrawPolygon[color=red](M,J,C,P)
\tkzDrawSegments[color=blue](I,J D,M I,B B,J P,D D,L)
\tkzFillPolygon[color=red!30](M,J,I) \tkzFillPolygon[color=green!30](D,M,L)
\tkzFillPolygon[color=blue!30](I,B,J) \tkzFillPolygon[color=orange!30](D,P,M)
\end{tikzpicture}

```

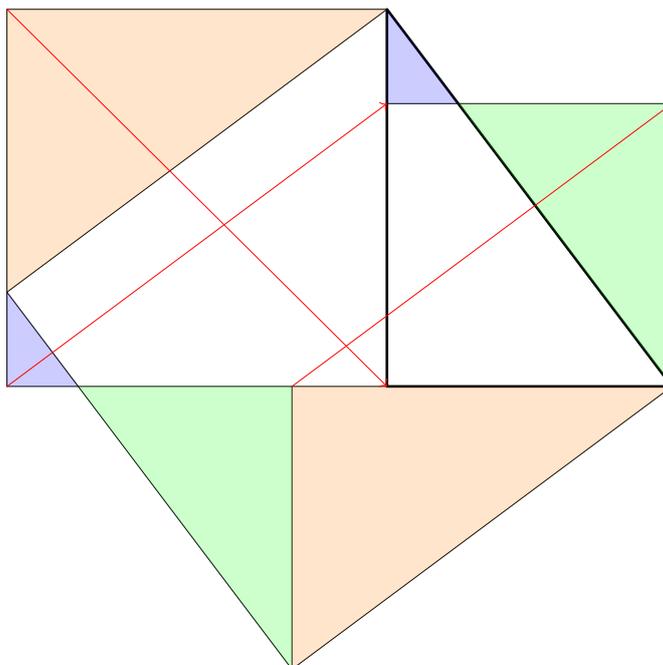
5 Proof using area subtraction

5.1 A picture and a proof

Proof 5.1

The red arrows show three translations of triangles.

□



```

\begin{tikzpicture}
  \tkzInit
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(4,0){B}
  \tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
  \tkzDefPoint(4,3){I}
  \tkzDefSquare(I,B) \tkzGetPoints{J}{K}
  \tkzDefSquare(J,C) \tkzGetPoints{L}{M}
  \tkzDrawPolygon[lw = 1pt] (B,C,J)%
  \tkzDefPointBy[projection = onto A--B ](M) \tkzGetPoint{T}
  \tkzDrawSegments[] (K,J I,K L,M M,J C,L C,D D,A A,B M,T)
  \tkzDefInterLL(A,B) (L,M)\tkzGetPoint{R}
  \tkzDefInterLL(I,K) (C,J)\tkzGetPoint{S}
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue,opacity = .2] (S,C,I)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue,opacity = .2] (R,L,A)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = orange,opacity = .2] (D,C,L)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = orange,opacity = .2] (T,J,M)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = green,opacity = .2] (J,K,S)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = green,opacity = .2] (T,R,M)
  \tkzDrawVector[color = red] (D,B A,I T,K)
\end{tikzpicture}

```

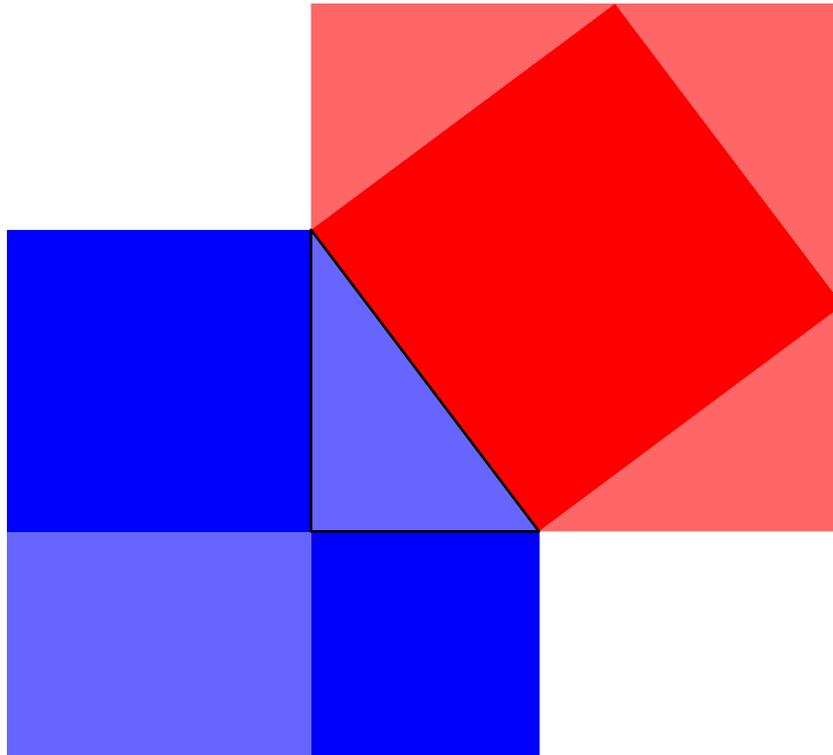
6 Proof using area comparison

6.1 A picture, a proof and the code

Proof 6.1

This is a variant of the above proof. Two regions - the red and the blue - are equal.

□



```

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(3,0){B} \tkzDefPoint(0,4){C}
  \tkzDefSquare(B,A) \tkzGetPoints{D}{E}
  \tkzDefSquare(A,C) \tkzGetPoints{F}{G}
  \tkzDefSquare(C,B) \tkzGetPoints{H}{I}
  \path[fill = blue,opacity = 1] (E) rectangle (F);
  \path[fill = blue!60,opacity = 1] (D)-|(G)--(A)--cycle;
  \path[fill = blue!60] (A)--(B)--(C)--cycle;
  \path[fill = red!60] (B)-|(H)--(B)--cycle;
  \path[fill = red!60] (H)-|(I)--cycle;
  \path[fill = red!60] (I)-|(C)--cycle;
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue](B,A,D,E) \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue](A,C,F,G)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = red,opacity = 1](C,B,H,I)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[line width = 1pt](A,B,C)
\end{tikzpicture}

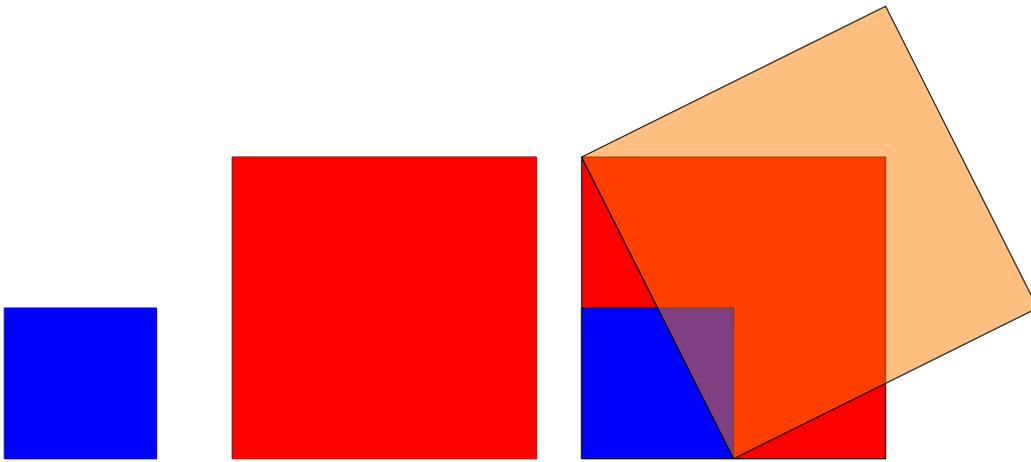
```

7 Sum of two squares

7.1 Picture : Sum of two squares

Proof 7.1

We start with two squares with sides a and b , respectively, placed side by side. The total area of the two squares is $a^2 + b^2$. □

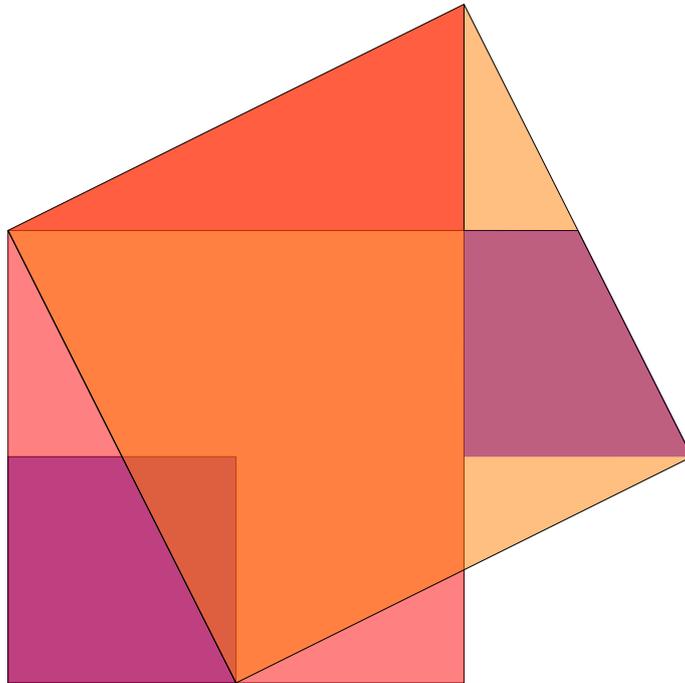


7.2 Proof with rearrangements

Proof 7.2

The most simple of these proofs use a rearrangement of triangles, squares ...

□



7.3 Codes of pictures

```

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale = 2]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(0,1){B}
  \tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
  \tkzDefPoint(2,0){I}\tkzDefPoint(4,0){J}
  \tkzDefSquare(I,J) \tkzGetPoints{K}{L}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C,D)
  \tkzDrawPolygon(I,J,K,L)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue](A,B,C,D)
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = red](I,J,K,L)
\end{tikzpicture}

```

The area of the orange square is $a^2 + b^2$

```

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale = 2]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){I'}\tkzDefPoint(2,0){J'}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,0){B'}
  \tkzDefSquare(I',J') \tkzGetPoints{K'}{L'}
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = red](I',J',K',L')
  \tkzDrawPolygon(I',J',K',L')
  \tkzDefSquare(I',B') \tkzGetPoints{C'}{D'}
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue](I',B',C',D')
  \tkzDrawSegment(L',B')
  \tkzDefSquare(L',B') \tkzGetPoints{M}{N}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(I',B',C',D')
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = orange,opacity = .5](L',B',M,N)%
  \tkzDrawPolygon(L',B',M,N)
\end{tikzpicture}

```

```

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale = 2]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){I'} \tkzDefPoint(2,0){J'}
  \tkzDefPoint(1,0){B'}
  \tkzDefSquare(I',J') \tkzGetPoints{K'}{L'}
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = red](I',J',K',L')
  \tkzDrawPolygon(I',J',K',L')
  \tkzDefSquare(I',B') \tkzGetPoints{C'}{D'}
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = blue](I',B',C',D')
  \tkzDrawSegment(L',B')
  \tkzDefSquare(L',B') \tkzGetPoints{M}{N}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(I',B',C',D')
  \tkzFillPolygon[color = orange, opacity = .5](L',B',M,N)
  \tkzDrawPolygon(L',B',M,N)
\end{tikzpicture}

```


8.2 Proof

Proof 8.1

Let ABC represents a right triangle, with the right angle located at C, as shown on the figure. Let a , b and c the lengths of the three sides; c is the length of the hypotenuse.

Let r and s be the radius of the incircle and the semiperimeter of the triangle.

a , b and c can be regarded in relation to r and they may be expressed with r : $a = r + (a - r)$, $b = r + (b - r)$ and $c = (a - r) + (b - r)$.

In a right triangle, we have the relation $r = s - c$. From the diagram, the hypotenuse AB is split in two pieces: $(a - r)$ and $(b - r)$, the length of the hypotenuse is $c = (a - r) + (b - r)$.

The perimeter is a function of r

$$2s = a + b + c = r + (a - r) + r + (b - r) + (a - r) + (b - r) = 2a + 2b - 2r$$

so we can expressed r with s and c

$$2r = a + b - c = 2s - 2c \text{ and } r = s - c.$$

Compute the area of the triangle ABC in three different ways. □

1. ABC is a right triangle so,

$$\text{Area}(ABC) = \frac{1}{2}ab.$$

2. The area of a triangle is given by rs with $s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)$.

$$\text{Area}(ABC) = \text{Area}(AIC) + \text{Area}(CIB) + \text{Area}(BIA)$$

The area of triangle AIC is given by $\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times IK = \frac{1}{2}br$, therefore and by analogy :

$$\text{Area}(ABC) = \frac{1}{2}r(a + b + c) = rs$$

3. In a right triangle, we have the relation $r = s - c$ (see above) so,

$$\text{Area}(ABC) = rs = s(s - c)$$

$$rs = (s - c)s = \left(\frac{a + b + c}{2} - c\right) \left(\frac{a + b + c}{2}\right) = \frac{(a + b - c)(a + b + c)}{4} = \frac{1}{2}ab$$

Simplifications yield

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

and

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

8.3 Code of the picture

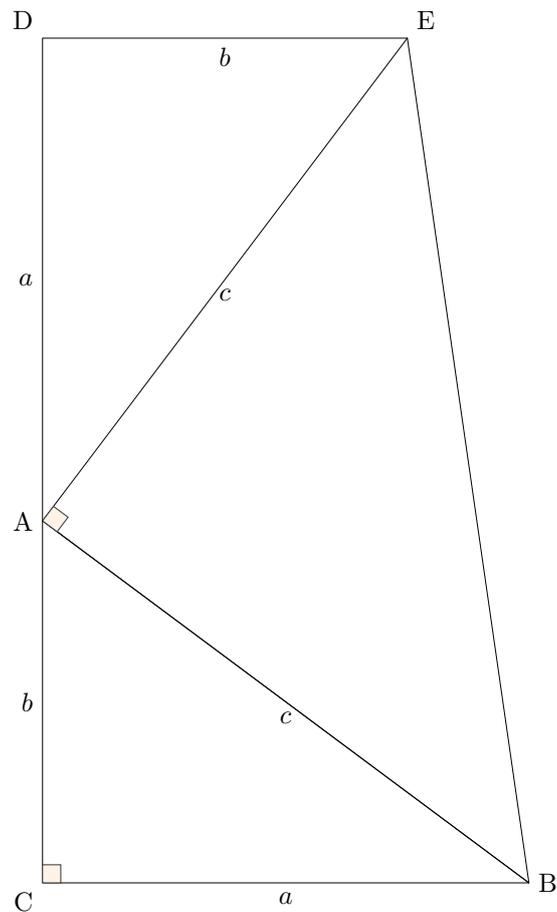
```

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.5]
  \tkzInit[xmax=6,ymax=8]
  \tkzClip[space = 1]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,8){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(6,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){C}
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDefCircle[in] (A,B,C)\tkzGetPoint{I}
  \tkzDefPointBy[projection = onto B--C] (I)\tkzGetPoint{H}
  \tkzDefPointBy[projection = onto A--C] (I)\tkzGetPoint{K}
  \tkzDefPointBy[projection = onto A--B] (I)\tkzGetPoint{L}
  \tkzMarkRightAngles[size=.3,fill=Maroon!30] (A,L,I B,H,I C,K,I)
  \tkzDrawSegments(I,L I,H I,K)
  \tkzDrawPoints[size=10,color=red] (A,B,C,I,H,L,K)
  \tkzDrawCircle(I,H)
  \tkzLabelPoint[below left] (C){C}
  \tkzLabelPoint[below right] (B){B}
  \tkzLabelPoint[above left] (A){A}
  \tkzLabelPoint[below] (H){H}
  \tkzLabelPoint[left] (K){K}
  \tkzLabelPoint[right] (L){L}
  \tkzLabelPoint[above=3pt] (I){I}
  \tkzLabelSegment[below] (C,H){r}
  \tkzLabelSegment[below] (H,B){a-r}
  \tkzLabelSegment[left] (C,K){r}
  \tkzLabelSegment[right] (L,B){a-r}
  \tkzLabelSegment[right] (A,L){b-r}
  \tkzLabelSegment[left] (I,L){r}
  \tkzLabelSegment[left] (A,K){b-r}
\end{tikzpicture}

```

9 Proof with a trapezoid

9.1 The picture



9.2 Proof

Proof 9.1

This proof, discovered by President J.A. Garfield in 1876. The formula for the area of a trapezoid is the key, but this area can be computed as the sum of areas of the three triangles ABC, ADE and EAB (EAB is an isosceles right triangle)

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)(a+b) = \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

Simplifications yield $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

□

9.3 Code of the picture

```

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.5]
  \tkzInit
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){C}
  \tkzDefPoint(8,0){B}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,6){A}
  \tkzDefPoint(0,14){D}
  \tkzDefPoint(6,14){E}
  \tkzLabelPoints[below left](C)
  \tkzLabelPoints[right](B)
  \tkzLabelPoints[left](A)
  \tkzLabelPoints[above left](D)
  \tkzLabelPoints[above right](E)
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,B,C)
  \tkzDrawPolygon(A,D,E,B)
  \tkzDrawSegment(E,A)
  \tkzMarkRightAngles(A,C,B B,A,E)
  \tkzLabelSegment(A,B){$c$}
  \tkzLabelSegment(A,C){$b$}
  \tkzLabelSegment(B,C){$a$}
  \tkzLabelSegment(D,E){$b$}
  \tkzLabelSegment(D,A){$a$}
  \tkzLabelSegment(A,E){$c$}
\end{tikzpicture}

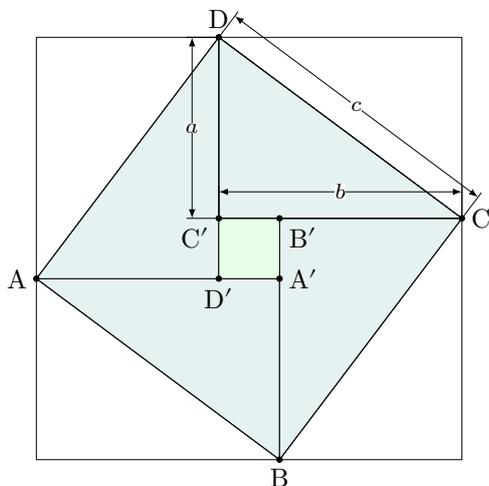
```

10 Demonstrating the Pythagorean Theorem by Zhao(BC.1100, China)from Nan Geng

Pythagoras was not the first person who discovered this theorem around the world. Ancient China discovered this theorem much earlier than him. So there is another name for the Pythagorean theorem in China, the Gou-Gu theorem. Zhao Shuang was an ancient Chinese mathematician. He rediscovered the "Gou gu theorem", which is actually the Chinese version of the "Pythagorean theorem". Zhao Shuang used a method called the "cutting and compensation principle", he created a picture of "Pythagorean Round Square" Below the figure used to illustrate the proof of the "Gou gu theorem." (code from Nan Geng)

Proof 10.1

- 1) Create the triangle $AA'B$ (3,4,5) \square
- 2) Create circle which center is A' and radius is $A'B$, then D' was got which is intersection of line $A'A$ and circle
- 3) Create square by $D'A'$
- 4) Draw all obj. \square



```

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.8]
  \tkzDefPoint(0,0){A} \tkzDefPoint(4,0){A'}
  \tkzInterCC[R](A, 5)(A', 3)
  \tkzGetSecondPoint{B}
  \tkzDefSquare(A,B) \tkzGetPoints{C}{D}
  \tkzCalcLength(A,A') \tkzGetLength{1A}
  \tkzCalcLength(A',B) \tkzGetLength{1B}
  \pgfmathparse{\1A-\1B}
  \tkzInterLC[R](A,A')(A',\pgfmathresult)
  \tkzGetFirstPoint{D'}
  \tkzDefSquare(D',A')\tkzGetPoints{B'}{C'}
  \tkzDefLine[orthogonal=through D](D,D')
  \tkzGetPoint{d}
  \tkzDefLine[orthogonal=through A](A,A')
  \tkzGetPoint{a}
  \tkzDefLine[orthogonal=through C](C,C')
  \tkzGetPoint{c}
  \tkzInterLL(D,d)(C,c) \tkzGetPoint{E}
  \tkzInterLL(D,d)(A,a) \tkzGetPoint{F}
  \tkzDefSquare(E,F)\tkzGetPoints{G}{H}
  \tkzDrawPolygons[fill=teal!10](A,B,A' B,C,B'
    C,D,C' A,D',D)
  \tkzDrawPolygons(A,B,C,D E,F,G,H)
  \tkzDrawPolygon[fill=green!10](A',B',C',D')
  \tkzDrawSegment[dim={\$a$, -10pt,}] (D,C')
  \tkzDrawSegment[dim={\$b$, -10pt,}] (C,C')
  \tkzDrawSegment[dim={\$c$, -10pt,}] (C,D)
  \tkzDrawPoints[size=2](A,B,C,D,A',B',C',D')
  \tkzLabelPoints[left](A)
  \tkzLabelPoints[below](B)
  \tkzLabelPoints[right](C)
  \tkzLabelPoints[above](D)
  \tkzLabelPoints[right](A')
  \tkzLabelPoints[below right](B')
  \tkzLabelPoints[below left](C')
  \tkzLabelPoints[below](D')
\end{tikzpicture}

```