Math 6140: Homework # 5.

This assignment covers up to the end of Section 7.1, but not including pages 39–50.

- 1. (Use Geometer's Sketchpad.) To say that a quadrilateral is *inscribed* in a circle means that all four of its vertices lie on the circle. Not every quadrilateral can be inscribed in a circle; when a quadrilateral can be inscribed in a circle its angles satisfy a certain equation. Find this equation and print out a copy of the picture with the calculations which demonstrates that the equation holds. You do not have to prove anything for this problem. (Note: for *every* quadrilateral it is true that the sum of the angles is 360°, so this isn't the equation you're looking for.)
- 2. (In this problem we prove a fact that you demonstrated experimentally in Problem 1 of the fourth assignment.) Let ABCD be a quadrilateral. Let M, N, P, and Q be the midpoints of the sides. Prove the area of MNPQ is one half the area of ABCD.
- 3. (In this problem we prove the fact that you demonstrated experimentally in Problem 2 of the fourth assignment.) Let *ABC* be a triangle, and let *P* be a point in the interior of *ABC*. Construct the lines connecting *P* to each of the vertices, and let *A'*, *B'* and *C'* be the points where these lines meet the sides *BC*, *AC*, and *AB*, respectively. Prove that

$$\frac{A'B}{A'C}\frac{B'C}{B'A}\frac{C'A}{C'B} = 1.$$

(Hint: Use Theorem 31 twice.)

- 4. (10 points) One of these three statements is very hard to prove. Prove the other two.
 - (i) A triangle is isosceles \iff it has two equal altitudes.
 - (ii) A triangle is isosceles \iff it has two equal angle bisectors.
 - (iii) A triangle is isosceles \iff it has two equal medians.

Note: since we have defined altitudes, angle bisectors, and medians to be lines, not line segments, the statements require some explanation. In the first statement, "altitude" means the part of the altitude that goes from the vertex to the opposite side, and similarly for the other two statements.

—- The End —-