The Fraction of the Segment in Three Parts

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Abstract In this work I present the method to divide with rule and the compass any segment given in three parts and also, the polynomials of degree one for the construction of the angle with rule and the compass: \( b^2x - 2xa^2 + 2a^2 = 0 \) (1) for any angle that belongs to an isosceles triangle. \( (b')^2x - 2xa^2 + 2(a+n)^2 = 0 \) (2) for any triangle which sum of two of his angles is minor to 90º, always \((2a > b) \); \((x > 1)\); \(x = (2; 3; 4; 5; 6)\). \((bx)^2p_1 - 2a^2p_1 + 2a^2p = 0 \) (3) \((p)\) prime number fixed, and \(x = (p_1; p_2; p_3; ... ... pk)\); always \((p < p_1 < p_2 < ... ... )\).

Keywords New Polynomial, Fraction Third with the Rule and the Compass

1. Introduction

We all know the minimal degree of a polynomial for any length construable with rule and the compass is a power of two. And also that can be constructed by the process origami or well by the rule marked with Arquimedes and Pergamo’s Apolino. Hipias’s trisectriz in a curve that we know that is projection ids not possible.

The impossibility for the trisection of an angle is based on the need to have the cube root of a complex number.

Since well this is avoided applying the following process for the fraction \((y/3)\) in any segment.

2. My Results

We take the segment \((AB)\) we plan his square (Figure 1) and in him, his respective diagonals, later we divide the segment \((AB)\) by the half and from this one point we plan two lines to the opposite vertex, observe that they insert respectively in the diagonals; if now from each of these points we plan perpendicular lines \((AB)\) we will have in \((AB)\) three equal segments \((c;d;a)\).

Demonstration:
For the (Figure 1) we have that:
\[ a + n\sqrt{2} = AB \]
\[ (n + m)\sqrt{2} = AB \]
therefore:
\[ a + n\sqrt{2} = (n + m)\sqrt{2} \] it implies that: \( (m\sqrt{2} = a) \) and consequently.
\[ (a + d + c) \sqrt{2} = 2n + 2m \] as \((m = n / 2)\) we have.
\[ (a + d + c) \sqrt{2} = 3n \]
It is to say: \( AB\sqrt{2} = 3n \) with which \((AB = 3n/\sqrt{2})\) we have demonstrated that \((a = d = c)\)

Figure 1. Fraction of the segment \(AB\) in three.

Done the demonstration we happen to construct with rule and the compass a given angle; if we have the triangle \((oba)\) (Figure 2) we take of reference the angle of the vertex \((o)\) and the we increase three times.

Figure 2. Three times increase the angle of the triangle \((oba)\)

His process is the following one, we plan two arches of respective radiuses \((0c)\) and \((oa)\) later with the compass, project the segment \((ba)\) from the vertex \((b)\) in the exterior arch and, from this point we return to project it in the interior arch, in this instant is triplicate the initial angle (we have formed a triangle that contains three times the triangle \((oba)\)).

Now we happen to the inverse process, that is to say, to give of an angle limited by the sides \((oa)\) (Figure 3) to do the
trisection of the angle with the rule and the compass; the first we plan the rope (aa) and to divide her in three equal parts we apply the process of, to divide an segment in three.

Figure 3. fraction of an angle with rule and the compass.

Later with the compass we project the segment (ac = (aa)/3) in the same form as we have done in the (Figure 2); we observe that we have completed the whole angle that form the lines (oa), using three times the triangle (oac) or what is the same thing, three times the angle that form the lines (oa) and (oc).

To demonstrate that the triangle (oca) is equal to (oca’) is simple because, (a’c = ac) and in turn (oa’ = ao) and (oc) is common to both; now well the third one that for his evidence in the construction we say that it is equal to both. His corroboration is in the angle that form the intersection of the lines (aa) with (oa’) vertex (d), are equal and belong to the triangles (a’dc) and (ado) both have jointly the angle of the vertex (a); if two triangle have two equal angles the third party also it is and, therefore they are similar or be equal. In turn the triangle (a’dc) is similar to the (a’co) and consequently the angle form the lines (cd) and (a’c) is equal to the angle is between the lines (a’o) and (co); this checks that the three angles of the vertex (o) are equal. This is corroborated by the polynomials.

Any angle is divided if it fulfills the polynomial: \( b^2x – 2a^2x + 2(a+n)^2 = 0 \); this is correct because we have same angle that in the polynomial (2); since we have continued with the same value of the variable (x); obviously if we divide the polynomial by (m2) we have of new the polynomial (2).

Now well if we say that \( mx = x’ \) is to say to modify the variable we have that.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(b)}^2x' – 2a^2x' + 2[m(a+n)]^2 & = 0 \\
\text{(1.2)}
\end{align*}
\]

Of this polynomial we know that, if we respect two of the coefficients and we increase the value (x), then we have increased the angle given in (m) times; this is the same thing that we have done with the geometric process of the rule and the compass, (Figure 3).

Finally I indicate because of these polynomials. His origin is in T. of the Cosine.

\[
b^2 = 2a^2 – 2a^2(\cos(n)) = 2a^2(1 - \cos(n))
\]

all the value of the cosine is determined in the isosceles triangle and in turn, any value of the cosine is minor to the unit (\( \cos(n) < 1 \)) consequently also \( 1/x = \cos(n) \); with which we say that.

\[
1 – \cos(n) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{(1)}
\]

By the equation of the T. cosine say that.

\[
\frac{b^2}{2a^2} = \frac{x-1}{x}
\]

Therefore.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(b)}^2x & = 2a^2(x-1) \\
b^2x – 2a^2x + 2a^2 & = 0 \\
\text{(1)}
\end{align*}
\]

Also we will have values for the cosine with the relation of prime numbers in the form of \( \{p/p1; p/p2; < 1\} ; p < p1 < p2 <; \) for this relation there is defined the polynomial (3) that in turn, also we determine the polynomial (3) replacing in the polynomial (1) the value of (x) by the relation \( p/p1 \).

3. Conclusion

The arithmetical sum of the angle is equivalent to the arithmetical sum of the side opposite to the above mentioned angle.
REFERENTES


