

RAZLIČITE METODE DOKAZIVANJA JEDNE TEOREME U GEOMETRIJI

(Different methods of proofs of one geometric theorem)

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Sažetak: U radu je dato jedanaest raznih dokaza jedne teoreme iz geometrije koja se odnosi na pravilni petougao.

Ključne riječi: pravilni petougao, stranica i dijagonala pravilnog petougla, slični trouglovi, paralelogram, simetrala unutrašnjeg ugla trougla, rotacija, Ptolemejeva i Stjuartova teorema, sinusna i kosinusna teorema, Molvajdove formule, vektori, skalarni proizvod, analitička geometrija.

Abstract: In this paper we give eleven different proofs of one geometric theorem for the regular pentagon.

Key words and phrases: regular pentagon, side and diagonal of regular pentagon, similar triangles, parallelogram, angle-bisector, rotation, Ptolemy's and Stewart's theorem, sine and cosine law, Mollweide's formulas, vectors, scalar product, analytic geometry.

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U ovom radu ćemo dati jedanaest raznih dokaza jedne teoreme iz geometrije koja se odnosi na pravilni petougao rukovodeći se poznatom maksimumom da je vrijednije jedan matematički zadatak riješiti na dva ili više načina nego riješiti desetine zadataka na jedan te isti način.

U ovim dokazima ćemo koristiti puno činjenica iz planimetrije, trigonometrije, vektorske algebre, analitičke geometrije, itd. Riječ je o sljedećoj teoremi:

Teorem: *U pravilnom petouglu stranice a i dijagonale d važi jednakost*

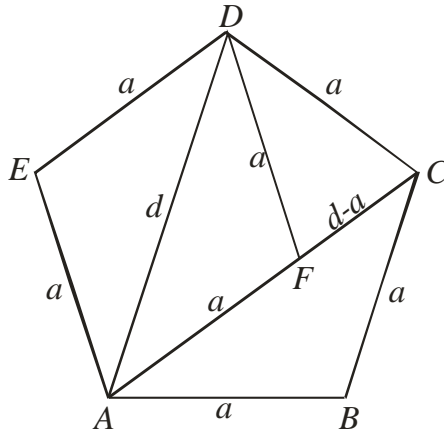
$$\frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1. \quad (*)$$

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Dokaz 1. Petougao $ABCDE$ je pravilan, tj. $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = \overline{CD} = \overline{DE} = \overline{AE}$ (sl.1). Njegov unutrašnji ugao $\angle ABC$ jednak je 108° , pa je u jednakokrakom trouglu $\triangle ABC$ ($\overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = a$):

$$\angle BAC = \angle ABC = (180^\circ - 108^\circ) : 2 = 36^\circ.$$



Slika 1.

Konstruišimo duž DF , ($F \in AC$) paralelnu sa stranicom EA petougla. Četverougao $AFDE$ je romb, pa je $\overline{DF} = a$. Trouglovi $\triangle ACD$ i $\triangle CDF$ su jednakokraki, pa je $\angle ACD = \angle ADC = (180^\circ - 36^\circ) : 2 = 72^\circ$ i $\angle CDF = 180^\circ - 2 \cdot 72^\circ = 36^\circ$. Ti trouglovi su slični, što znači da je $\overline{AC} : \overline{CD} = \overline{DF} : \overline{CF}$, tj.

$$\begin{aligned} d : a &= a : (d - a) \Rightarrow d(d - a) = a^2 \\ &\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 = ad \quad / : ad \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1. \quad \text{q.e.d.} \end{aligned}$$

Dokaz 2. Kako je $\angle ADF = \angle CDF$ (sl.1), prava DF je simetrala unutrašnjeg ugla $\angle ADC$ u trouglu $\triangle ACD$, pa možemo primjeniti teoremu o simetrali unutrašnjeg ugla za taj trougao:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AF} : \overline{FC} &= \overline{AD} : \overline{CD} \\ \Rightarrow a : (d - a) &= d : a \\ \Rightarrow d(d - a) &= a^2 \\ \Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 &= ad \quad / : ad \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

a ovo je (*).

Dokaz 3. Primjenom **Ptolemejeve**³⁾ **teoreme** na tetivni četverougao $ACDE$ (sl.1), dobijamo:

$$\overline{AD} \cdot \overline{CE} = \overline{AE} \cdot \overline{CD} + \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{DE}$$

$$\Rightarrow d \cdot d = a \cdot a + d \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 = ad / : ad$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1. \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

Dokaz 4. Rotirajmo trougao $\triangle ADE$ oko vrha D tako da se tačka E poklopi sa tačkom C , a tačka A sa tačkom F (sl.2). Tada je ugao $\angle RACF$ opružen, a trouglovi $\triangle CDF$ i $\triangle AFD$ su slični. Zbog toga je:

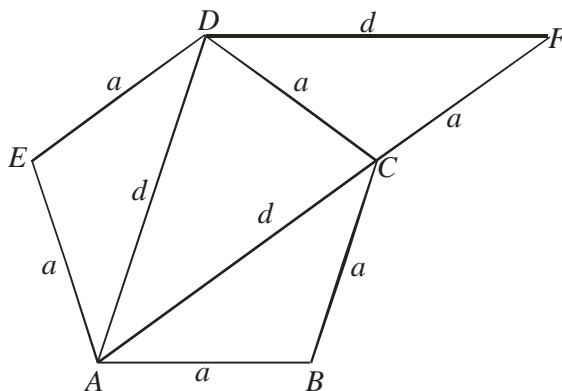
$$\overline{DF} : \overline{CD} = \overline{AF} : \overline{AD}$$

$$\Rightarrow d : a = (d + a) : d$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 = a^2 + ad$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 = ad / : ad$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1, \text{ q.e.d.}$$



Slika 2

Dokaz 5. Koristićemo **Stjuartovu**⁴⁾ **teoremu** i primjenićemo je na trougao $\triangle ACD$ (sl.1), pa dobijamo:

³⁾ Ptolemeus Claudius, starogrčki matematičar, geograf i astronom, II vijek nove ere

⁴⁾ Matthew Stewart (1717-1785), škotski matematičar

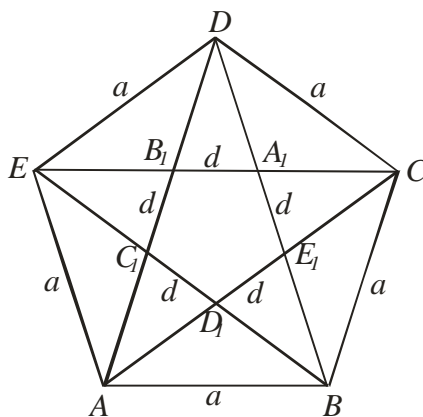
$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AC} \cdot (\overline{DF}^2 + \overline{AF} \cdot \overline{FC}) &= \overline{CD}^2 \cdot \overline{AF} + \overline{AD}^2 \cdot \overline{CF} \\ \Rightarrow d[a^2 + a(d-a)] &= a^2 \cdot a + d^2(d-a) \\ \Rightarrow d \cdot ad &= a^3 + d^3 - ad^2 \\ \Rightarrow a^3 + d^3 - 2ad^2 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow a^3 + d^3 - ad^2 - ad^2 - a^2d + a^2d &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow d^2(d-a) - a^2(d-a) - ad(d-a) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (d-a)(d^2 - a^2 - ad) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 - ad &= 0 \quad (d \neq a, \text{ pa } d-a \neq 0) \\ \Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 &= ad \quad / : ad \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} &= 1. \quad \text{q.e.d.} \end{aligned}$$

Dokaz 6. Četverougao $DCBC_1$ je paralelogram (vidi dokaz 1), te je (sl.3):

$$\overline{EC_1} = \overline{EB} - \overline{C_1B} = \overline{EB} - \overline{DC} = \overline{EB} - \overline{ED_1} = \overline{D_1B}.$$

Trouglovi $\triangle EC_1B_1$ i $\triangle AC_1B$, te $\triangle ED_1C$ i $\triangle AD_1B$ su slični, pa je:

$$\frac{\overline{EB_1}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\overline{EC_1}}{\overline{C_1B}} = \frac{\overline{D_1B}}{\overline{ED_1}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{EC}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{EB_1 + B_1C}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{EB_1 + AB}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\overline{EB_1}}{\overline{AB}} + 1}.$$



Slika 3.

Stavljajući da je $\frac{\overline{EB_1}}{\overline{AB}} = x$ imamo $x = \frac{1}{x+1}$, a odavde

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + x - 1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

Imamo dalje zbog $\frac{\overline{EB_1}}{\overline{AB}} = x$:

$$\frac{\overline{EC}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\overline{EB_1} + \overline{B_1C}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\overline{EB_1} + \overline{AB}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\overline{EB_1}}{\overline{AB}} + 1, \text{ tj.}$$

$$\frac{\overline{EC}}{\overline{AB}} = x + 1 = \frac{(\textit{t})\sqrt{5}-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}.\quad (2)$$

Sada je zbog $\overline{EC} = d$ i $\overline{AB} = a$ iz (2):

$$\frac{d}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2},\quad (3)$$

te

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}+1} = \frac{2(\sqrt{5}-1)}{5-1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.\quad (4)$$

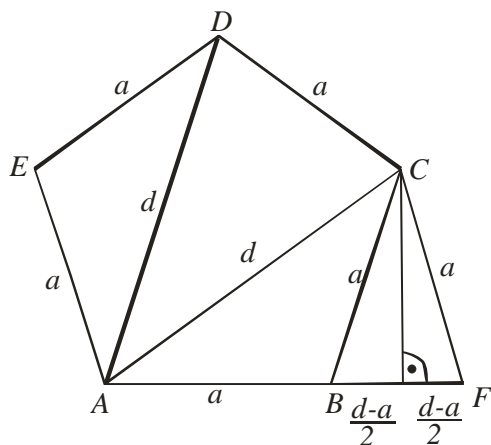
Dobijamo sada iz (3) i (4):

$$\frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = 1. \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

Dokaz 7. Produžimo stranicu AB petougla do tačke F tako da je $\overline{AF} = \overline{AC} = d$ (sl.4). Neka je CG visina jednakokrakog trougla $\triangle BFC$; $G \in AF$. Tada je $\overline{BG} = \frac{d-a}{2}$, pa je $\overline{AG} = a + \frac{d-a}{2} = \frac{a+d}{2}$. Imamo sada iz pravouglog trougla $\triangle AGC$:

$$\cos(\angle CAG) = \cos 36^\circ = \frac{\overline{AG}}{\overline{AC}}, \text{ tj.}$$

$$\cos 36^\circ = \frac{a+d}{2d}.\quad (1)$$



Slika 4.

Primjenom sinusne teoreme na trougao $\triangle ACD$, dobijamo:

$$\frac{\overline{CD}}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{\overline{AD}}{\sin \angle ACD}, \text{ tj.}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{d}{\sin 72^\circ}. \quad (2)$$

Kako je $\sin 72^\circ = \sin(2 \cdot 36^\circ) = 2 \sin 36^\circ \cos 36^\circ$, iz jednakosti (2) slijedi:

$$\cos 36^\circ = \frac{d}{2a}. \quad (3)$$

Iz jednakosti (1) i (3) imamo:

$$\frac{a+d}{2d} = \frac{d}{2a},$$

odnosno

$$d^2 = a(a+d)$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 = ad \quad / : ad$$

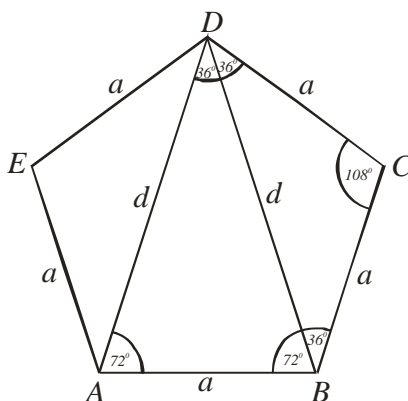
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1. \text{ q.e.d.}$$

Dokaz 8. Na osnovu kosinusne teoreme primjenjene na trouglove $\triangle BCD$ i $\triangle ABD$ (sl.5) imamo:

$$a^2 = a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos 36^\circ$$

i

$$a^2 = d^2 + d^2 - 2d^2 \cos 36^\circ.$$



Slika 5.

Iz prve jednakosti slijedi:

$$\cos 36^\circ = \frac{d}{2a},$$

pa smjenom u drugu jednakost, dobijamo:

$$a^2 = 2d^2 - \frac{d^3}{a} \Rightarrow a^3 + d^3 = 2ad^2,$$

a odavde (vidi dokaz 5):

$$(d-a)(d^2 - a^2 - ad) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 - ad = 0 \text{ (jer zbog } d \neq a \text{ je } d-a \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 = ad \text{ / : ad}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1. \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

Dokaz 9. Koristićemo **Molvajdove**⁵⁾ formule:

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\gamma}{2}} \text{ i } \frac{a-b}{c} = \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\gamma}{2}},$$

gdje su a, b, c stranice i α, β, γ unutrašnji uglovi trougla $\triangle ABC$.

Primjenom prve formule na trougao $\triangle BCD$ (sl.5), dobijamo:

⁵⁾ Karl B. Mollweide (1774-1825), njemački matematičar i astronom

$$\frac{d+a}{a} = \frac{\cos \frac{108^{\circ} - 36^{\circ}}{2}}{\sin \frac{36^{\circ}}{2}} = \frac{\cos 36^{\circ}}{\sin 18^{\circ}},$$

a primjenom druge formule na trougao $\triangle ABD$, imamo:

$$\frac{d-a}{d} = \frac{\sin \frac{72^{\circ} - 36^{\circ}}{2}}{\cos \frac{72^{\circ}}{2}} = \frac{\sin 18^{\circ}}{\cos 36^{\circ}}.$$

Tada je

$$\frac{d+a}{a} \cdot \frac{d-a}{d} = \frac{\cos 36^{\circ}}{\sin 18^{\circ}} \cdot \frac{\sin 18^{\circ}}{\cos 36^{\circ}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 = ad \quad / : ad$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

Dokaz 10. Ovdje ćemo koristiti vektore. Imamo (npr. iz sl.1):

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} &= \vec{AC} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AC} &= (\vec{AB} + \vec{BC}) \cdot (\vec{AB} + \vec{BC}) \\ \Rightarrow |\vec{AC}|^2 &= |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{BC}|^2 + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BC} \\ \Rightarrow |\vec{AC}|^2 &= |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{BC}|^2 + 2|\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{BC}| \cos \angle(\vec{AB}, \vec{BC}) \end{aligned}$$

a odatavde, zbog

$$|\vec{AC}| = d, \quad |\vec{AB}| = |\vec{BC}| = a \quad \text{i} \quad \angle(\vec{AB}, \vec{BC}) = 72^{\circ}$$

i činjenice da je $\cos 72^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$ dobijamo

$$d^2 = 2a^2 + 2a^2 \cos 72^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 = 2a^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 = \frac{1}{2} a^2 (\sqrt{5} + 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{a^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+3}{2} = \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}, \text{ te}$$

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}+1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}.$$

Sada je

$$\frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = 1, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

Napomena: Daćemo dva dokaza da vrijedi

$$\cos 72^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}.$$

Dokaz 1. Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 18^\circ &= \frac{2 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ}{2 \cos 18^\circ} = \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{2 \cos 18^\circ} = \frac{\cos 54^\circ}{2 \cos 18^\circ} = \frac{\cos(3 \cdot 18^\circ)}{2 \cos 18^\circ} = \\ &= \frac{4 \cos^3 18^\circ - 3 \cos 18^\circ}{2 \cos 18^\circ} = \frac{4 \cos^2 18^\circ - 3}{2} = \frac{4 - 4 \sin^2 18^\circ - 3}{3} = \frac{1 - 4 \sin^2 18^\circ}{2}, \text{ tj.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{1 - 4 \sin^2 18^\circ}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \sin^2 18^\circ + 2 \sin 18^\circ - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}, \text{ tj.}$$

$$\cos 72^\circ = \sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

Dokaz 2. Neka je $z = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$. Tada je na osnovu **Muavreove**⁶⁾ formule:

$$z^5 = \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \right)^5 = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi = 1, \text{ tj.}$$

$$z^5 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z-1)(z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1) = 0,$$

⁶⁾ Abraham de Moivre (1667-1754), engleski matematičar francuskog porijekla

a odavde zbog $z \neq 1$:

$$z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = 0 / : (z^2 \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) + \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 + \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) - 1 = 0.$$

Neka je $z + \frac{1}{z} = t$; slijedi

$$\begin{aligned} t^2 + t - 1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow t_{1,2} &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

Kako je

$$\begin{aligned} z + \frac{1}{z} &= \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{1}{\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}} = \\ &= \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}}{\cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} + \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{5}} = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

a odavde

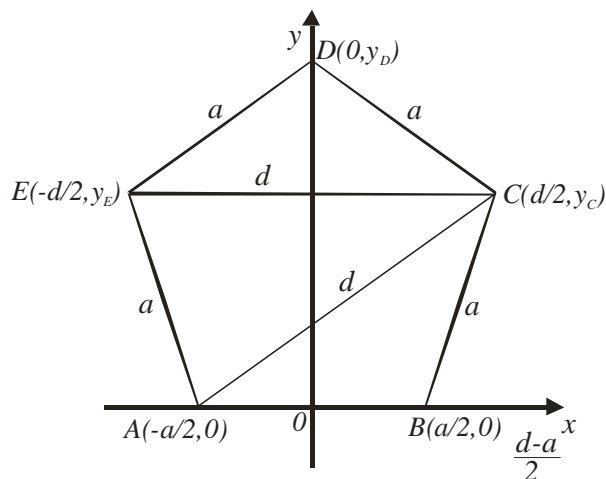
$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$$

(jer je $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} > 0$). Dakle, zbog $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \cos 72^\circ$, slijedi

$$\cos 72^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

Dokaz 11. Ovdje ćemo koristiti analitičku geometriju. Izaberimo **Dekartov**⁷⁾ pravougli koordinatni sistem u ravni tako da vrhovi A i B pravilnog petougla $ABCDE$ budu simetrični u odnosu na koordinatni početak O (središte stranice AB) i da stranica AB pripada apscisnoj osi (sl.6).

⁷⁾ René Descartes (1596-1650), francuski matematičar i filozof



Slika 6.

Zbog $\overline{AB} = a$ i $\overline{CE} = d$ ($CE \parallel AB$), koordinate vrhova petougla su:

$$A\left(-\frac{a}{2}, 0\right), B\left(\frac{a}{2}, 0\right), C\left(\frac{d}{2}, y_C\right), D(0, y_D) \text{ i } E\left(-\frac{d}{2}, y_E\right).$$

Odredimo ordinatu y_C tačke C ; imamo

$$\overline{BC}^2 = a^2 = \left(\frac{d}{2} - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y_C^2,$$

a odatve je

$$y_C = \sqrt{a^2 - \left(\frac{d-a}{2}\right)^2}.$$

Kako je $\overline{AC} = d$, $A\left(-\frac{a}{2}, 0\right)$ i $C\left(\frac{d}{2}, \sqrt{a^2 - \left(\frac{d-a}{2}\right)^2}\right)$, dobijamo:

$$\overline{AC}^2 = d^2 = \left(\frac{a+d}{2}\right)^2 + \left(a^2 - \left(\frac{d-a}{2}\right)^2\right),$$

a odatve je

$$d^2 = a^2 + ad$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - a^2 = ad \quad / : ad$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a} - \frac{a}{d} = 1. \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

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