Solutions Manual to Accompany

CLASSICAL GEOMETRY

Euclidean, Transformational, Inversive, and Projective

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Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey.
Published simultaneously in Canada.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:

Leonard, I. Ed., 1938– author.
Solutions manual to accompany classical geometry : Euclidean, transformational, inversive, and projective / I. E. Leonard, Department of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, J.E. Lewis, Department of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, A.C.F. Liu, Department of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, G.W. Tokarsky, Department of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.
pages cm
ISBN 978-1-118-90352-0 (pbk.)
1. Geometry. I. Lewis, J. E. (James Edward) author. II. Liu, A. C. F. (Andrew Chiang-Fung) author. III. Tokarsky, G. W., author. IV. Title.
QA445.L46 2014
516—dc23 2013042035

Printed in the United States of America.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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PART I

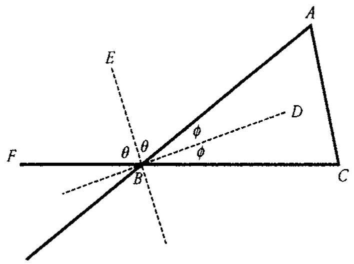
EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY

CHAPTER 1

CONGRUENCY

1. Prove that the internal and external bisectors of the angles of a triangle are perpendicular.

   Solution. Let BD and BE be the angle bisectors, as shown in the diagram below.



   Then

$$\angle EBD = \angle EBA + \angle DBA = \frac{\angle FBA}{2} + \frac{\angle CBA}{2} = \frac{\angle FBA + CBA}{2} = 90.$$

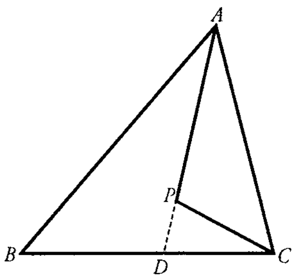
3. Let P be a point inside $\triangle ABC$. Use the Triangle Inequality to prove that $AB + BC > AP + PC$.

Solution. Extend AP to meet BC at D. Using the Triangle Inequality,

$$AB + BD > AD = AP + PD$$

so that

$$AB + BD + DC > AP + PD + DC.$$



Since

$$BD + DC = BC$$

and

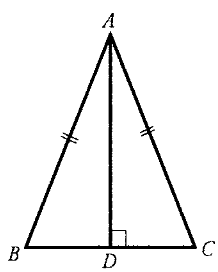
$$PD + DC > PC,$$

we have

$$AB + BC > AP + PC.$$

5. Given the isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$, let D be the foot of the perpendicular from A to BC. Prove that AD bisects $\angle BAC$.

Solution. Referring to the diagram, the two right triangles ADB and ADC have a common side and equal hypotenuses, so they are congruent by **HSR**. Consequently, $\angle BAD \equiv \angle CAD$.

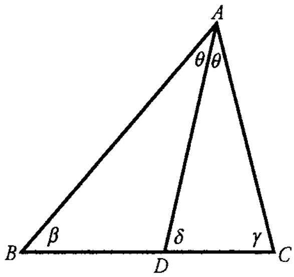


7. D is a point on BC such that AD is the bisector of $\angle A$. Show that

$$\angle ADC = 90 + \frac{\angle B - \angle C}{2}.$$

Solution. Referring to the diagram, $2\theta + \beta + \gamma = 180$, which implies that

$$\theta = 90 - \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2}.$$



From the Exterior Angle Theorem, we have

$$\delta = \theta + \beta,$$

so that

$$\delta = 90 - \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} + \beta = 90 + \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2}.$$

9. Construct a right triangle given the hypotenuse and one side.

   Solution. We construct a right triangle ABC given the hypotenuse BC and the length c of side AC.

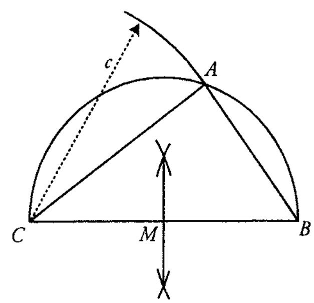
   Construction.

   (1) Construct the right bisector of BC, yielding M, the midpoint of BC.

   (2) With center M, draw a semicircle with diameter BC.

   (3) With center C and radius equal to c, draw an arc cutting the semicircle at A.

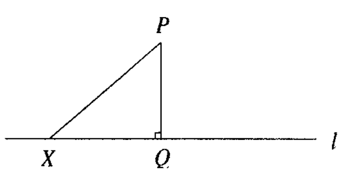
   Then ABC is the desired triangle.



   Justification. $\angle BAC$ is a right angle by Thales' Theorem.

11. Let Q be the foot of the perpendicular from a point P to a line l. Show that Q is the point on l that is closest to P.

    Solution. Let X be any point on l with $X \neq Q$, as in the figure below.



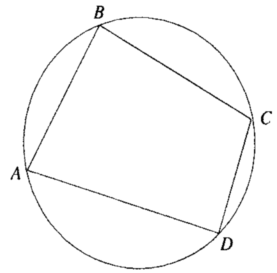
By Pythagoras' Theorem, we have

$$PX^2 = PQ^2 + XQ^2 > PQ^2,$$

and therefore $PX > PQ$.

13. Let $ABCD$ be a simple quadrilateral. Show that $ABCD$ is cyclic if and only if the opposite angles sum to $180°$.

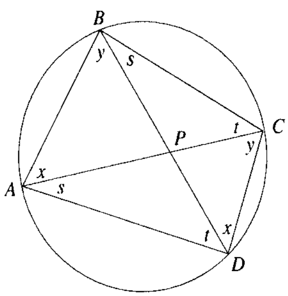
Solution. We will show that the simple quadilateral $ABCD$ can be inscribed in a circle if and only if $\angle A + \angle C = 180$ and $\angle B + \angle D = 180$.



Note that we only have to show that $\angle A + \angle C = 180$, since if this is true, then

$$\angle B + \angle D = 360 - (\angle A + \angle C) = 360 - 180 = 180.$$

Suppose first that the quadrilateral $ABCD$ is cyclic. Draw the diagonals AC and BD and let P be the intersection of the diagonals, then use Thales' Theorem to get the angles as shown.

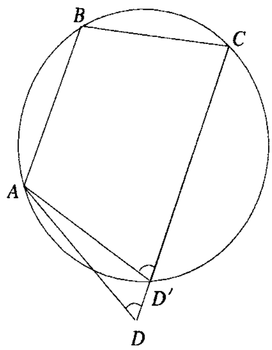


Since the sum of the internal angles in $\triangle ABC$ is 180, then

$$x + y + s + t = (x + s) + (y + t) = 180.$$

That is, $\angle A + \angle C = 180$ and $\angle B + \angle D = 180$, so that opposite angles are supplementary.

Conversely, suppose that $\angle A + \angle C = 180$ (and therefore that $\angle B + \angle D = 180$ also) and let the circle shown on the following page be the circumcircle of $\triangle ABC$.



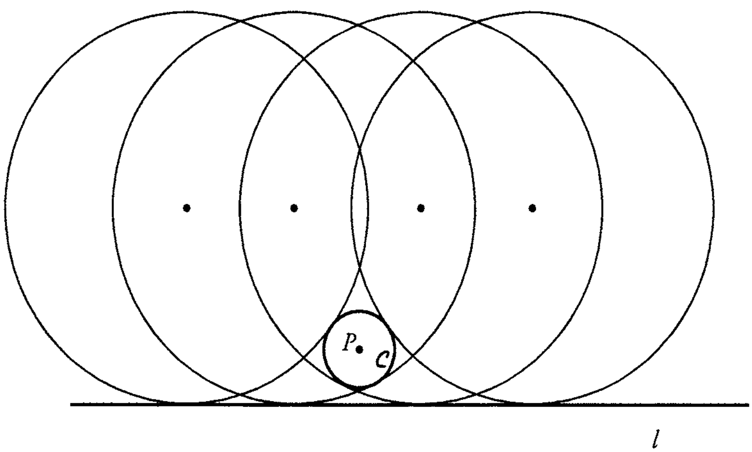
If the quadrilateral $ABCD$ is not cyclic, then the point D does not lie on this circumcircle. Assume that D lies outside the circle and let D' be the point where the line segment CD hits the circle. Since $ABCD'$ is a cyclic quadrilateral, $\angle B + \angle D' = 180$ and therefore $\angle D = \angle D'$, which contradicts the External Angle Inequality in $\triangle AD'D$.

If the point D is inside the circle, a similar argument leads to a contradiction of the External Angle Inequality.

Thus, if $\angle A + \angle C = 180$ and $\angle B + \angle D = 180$, then quadrilateral $ABCD$ is cyclic.

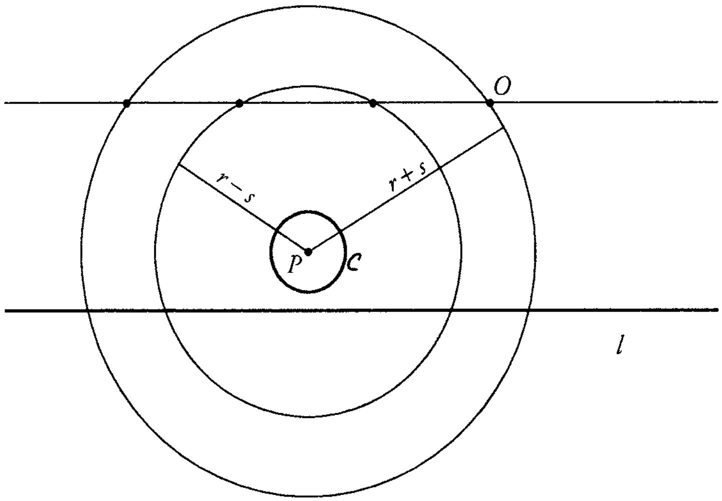
15. Given a circle $\mathcal{C}(P, s)$, a line l disjoint from $\mathcal{C}(P, s)$, and a radius r, $(r > s)$, construct a circle of radius r tangent to both $\mathcal{C}(P, s)$ and l.

    Note: The analysis figure indicates that there are four solutions.



Solution. We see that the centers of the circles lie on the following constructible loci:

- a line parallel to l at distance r from l
- a circle $\mathcal{C}(P, r+s)$ or a circle $\mathcal{C}(P, r-s)$



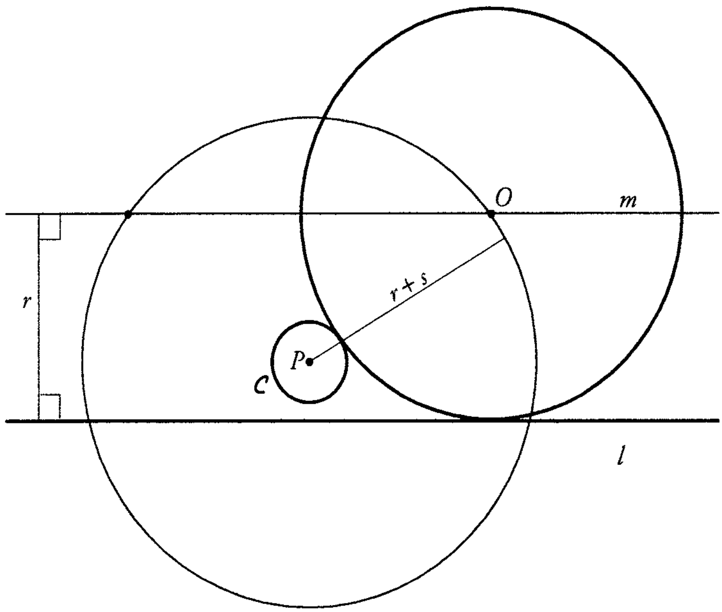
Since we are given the radius, the construction is reduced to finding the centers of the desired circles. We show how to construct one of them.

(1) Construct a line m parallel to l at distance r from l on the same side of l as $\mathcal{C}(P, s)$.

(2) Construct $\mathcal{C}(P, r+s)$.

(3) Let $O = m \cap \mathcal{C}(P, r+s)$. Note that if m and $\mathcal{C}(P, r+s)$ do not intersect, there is no solution.

(4) Construct $\mathcal{C}(O, r)$.


O
m
r
r + s
P
C
l