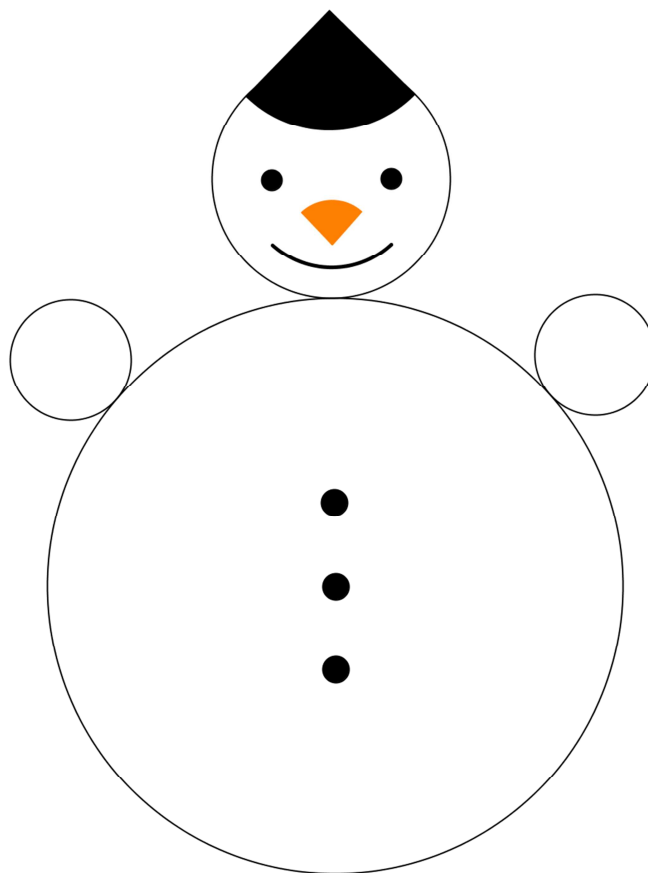




SANGAKU – Aufgaben im Programm GeoGebra



5. INTERNATIONALE MATHE - WINTERAKADEMIE

das Lyceum „Naukova Zmina“ (Kiew, die Ukraine)
das Landesgymnasium für Hochbegabte (Schwäbisch Gmünd, Deutschland)

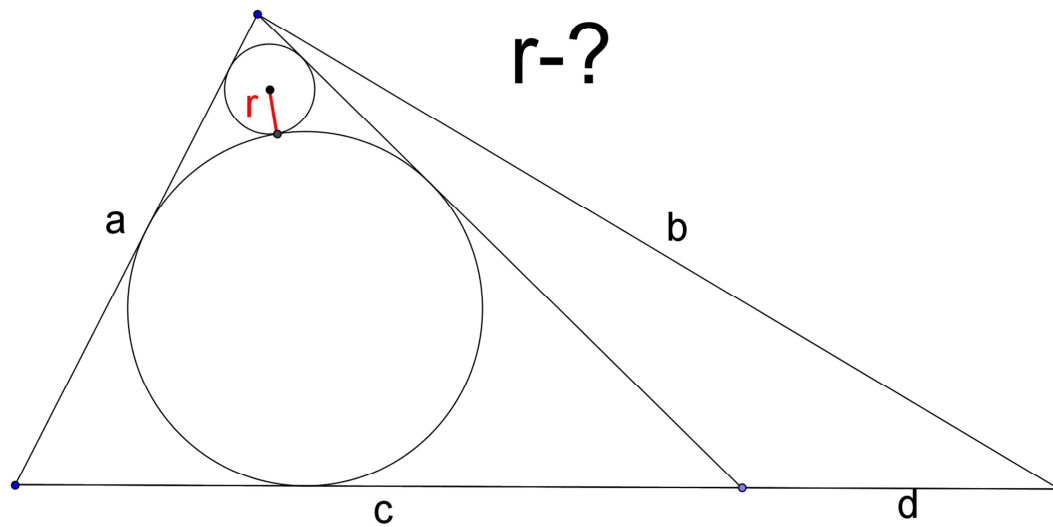
25.01. – 01.02.2017

LGH in Schwäbisch Gmünd, Deutschland

Aufgabe 1.

Yur-Liubomysl Dekhtiar
Юр-Любомисл Дехтяр

Julia Tomaszewska
Юлия Томашевска



Знайдемо ребро, еквівалентне трьом сторонам трикутника:
 $a^2d + b^2c - c^2(c+d) = cd(c+d) \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{a^2d + b^2c - cd(c+d)}{c+d}}$,

де c - ребро.

Знайдемо синус кута між сторонами a і c :

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right)^2}$$

$2R = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha} \Rightarrow R = \frac{c}{2 \sin \alpha}$, де R - радіус вписаного кола.

$$\text{Площа } S = \frac{ac}{4R}.$$

Також $S = p \cdot R$, де R - радіус вписаного кола.

$$\frac{ac}{4R} = p \cdot R \Rightarrow R = \frac{ac}{4p} = \frac{ac}{4 \left(\frac{a+c+c}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \alpha} = \frac{ac \cdot \sin \alpha}{a+c+c}$$

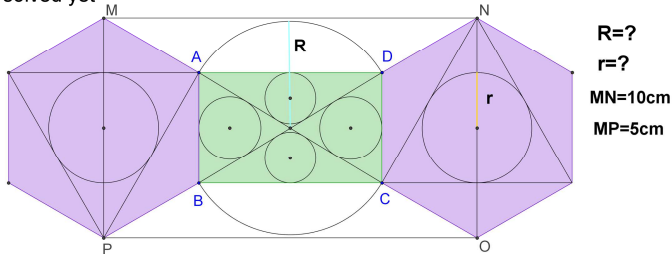
$$R = \frac{ac \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right)^2}}{a+c + \sqrt{\frac{a^2d + b^2c - cd(c+d)}{c+d}}}$$

Aufgabe 2.

Anastasiia Bila Juliette Scheuing
Анастасія Біла Джульєт Шейнг

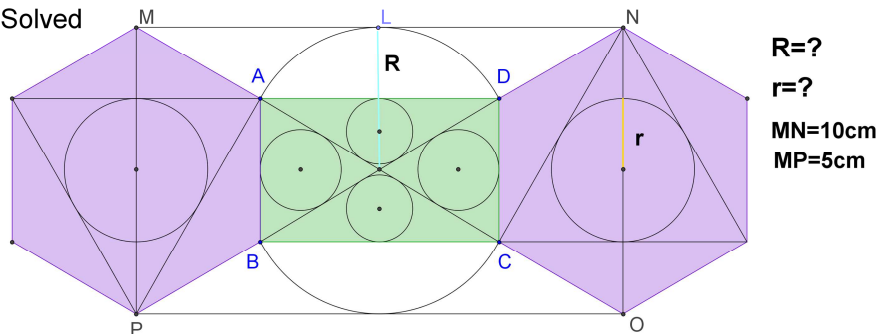
Problem 1

Not solved yet



Problem 2

Solved



Lösung:

Deutsch:

Wir haben 2 Sengakus gemacht, welche sehr ähnlich sind. Wir haben jedoch nur Aufgabe 2 gelöst.

$$\overline{MP} = 5\text{cm} = \overline{NO}$$

Das Sechseck ist regelmäßig $\Rightarrow \overline{NO} = 2\overline{NX}$ (x Mittelpunkt des Innkreises)

$$r = \frac{1}{2}\overline{NX} = 5:2:2 = 1,25\text{cm}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2}\overline{NO} = 2,5\text{cm}$$

На русском:

Мы имели 2 задачи Сэнгаку. Мы смогли найти решение ко второй задаче:

$$\overline{MP} = \overline{NO} = 5\text{cm}$$

$$\overline{NO} = 2\overline{NX}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2}\overline{NX} = 5:2:2 = 1,25\text{cm}$$

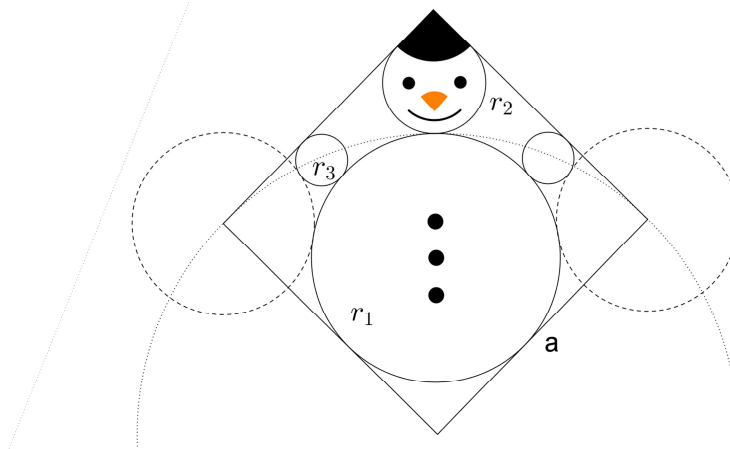
$$R = \frac{1}{2}\overline{NO} = 2,5\text{cm}.$$

Aufgabe 3.

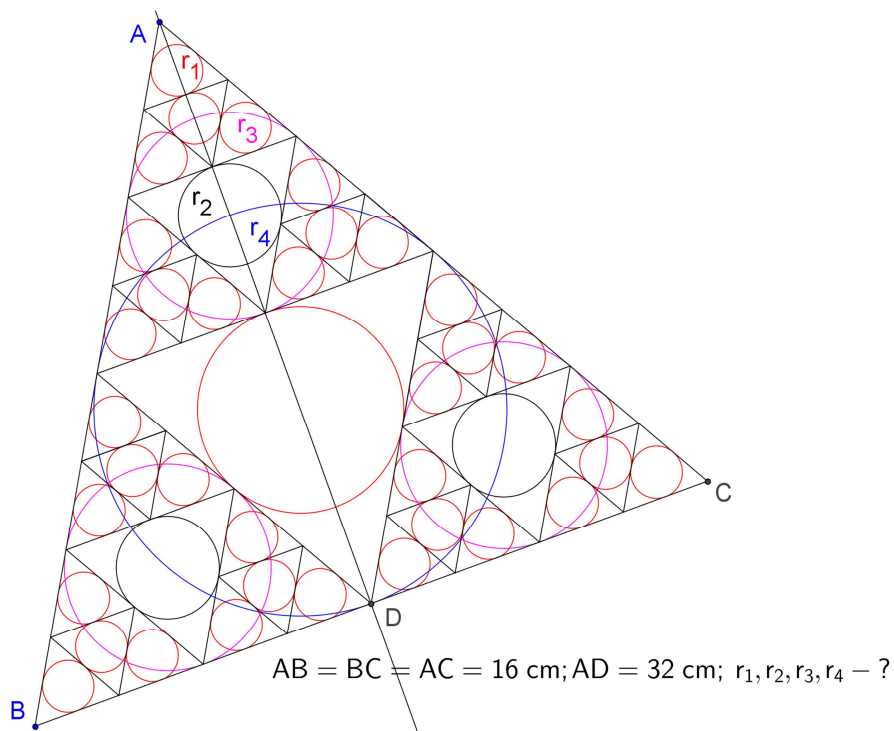
Hlib Hryshko Luisa Handel
Гліб Гришко Луїза Гандель



Berechne die Radien des großen (r_1), des mittleren (r_2) und der beiden kleinen Kreise (r_3), wenn $a = 1$



Luisa Handel

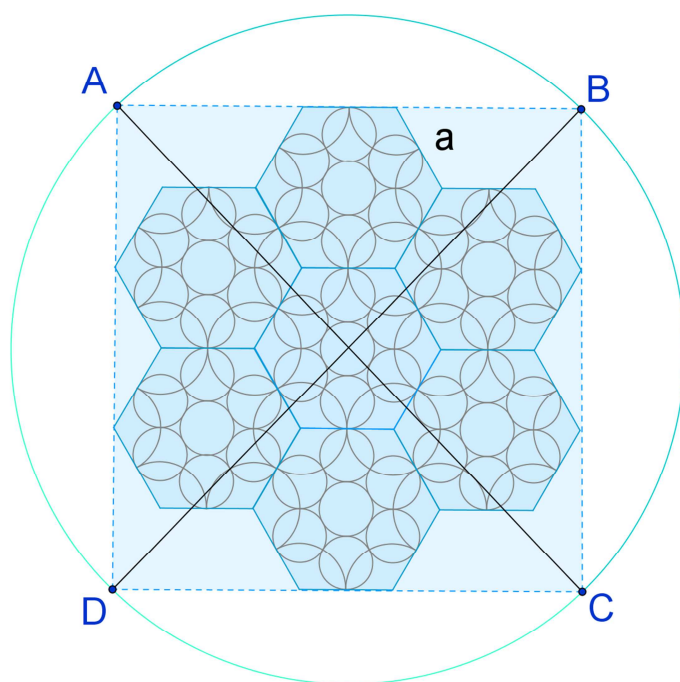


$AB = BC = AC = 16 \text{ cm}; AD = 32 \text{ cm}; r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 - ?$

Hlib Hryshko

Aufgabe 4.

Yaroslav Peptiuk Alexandra Tenev
Ярослав Пептюк Александра Тенев



$$a = 1$$

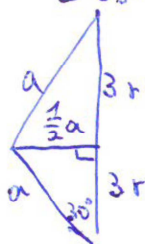
AC=DB ?

Length of all Circles and Arcs?

R = ?

r = ?

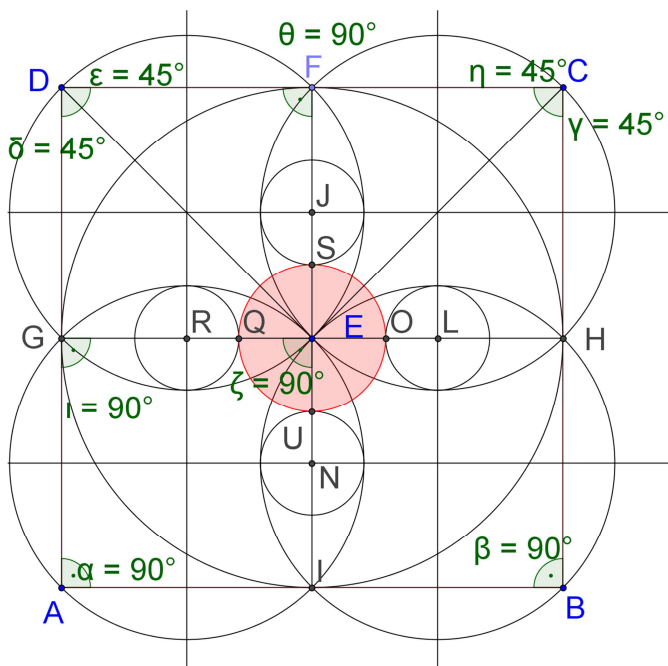
$$a = 1. \quad R = \frac{1}{2}. \quad r = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}. \quad AC = DB = \sqrt{2} \cdot 5. \quad L_1 = \sqrt{3} \cdot \pi. \quad L_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$



$$L_{\text{total}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} (4 + \sqrt{3} \cdot 2).$$

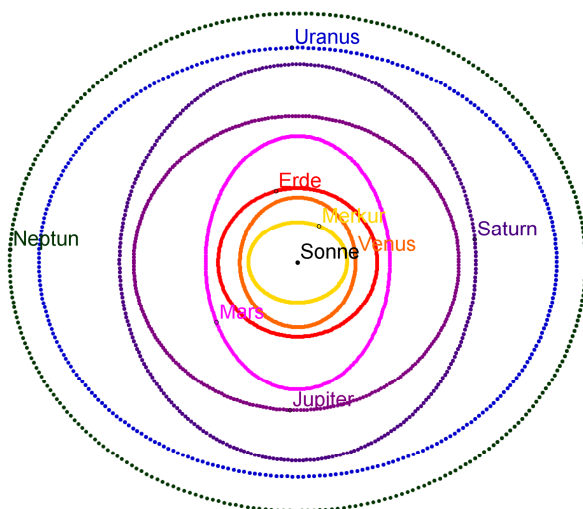
Aufgabe 5.

Dmytro Pozharov Talina Ernst
Дмитро Пожаров Талина Ернст

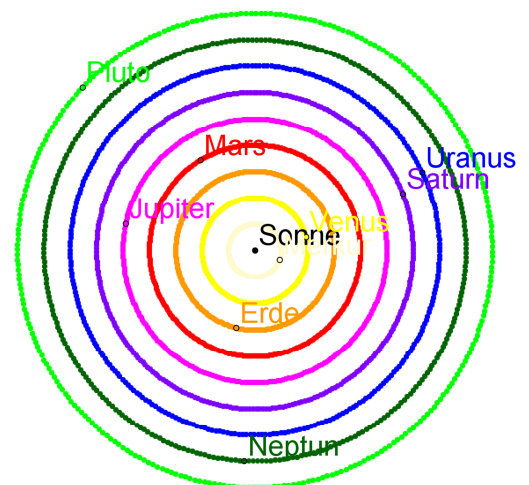


DC=CB=BA=10
GR=RE; Analog FE; HE; IE;
Radius von rotem Kreis=?

Bewegliche Bilder:



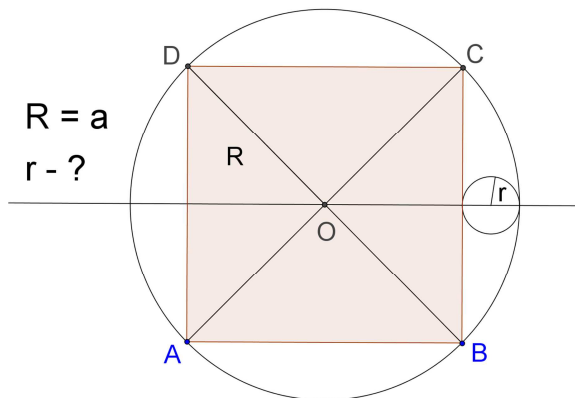
Ellipsensonnensystem



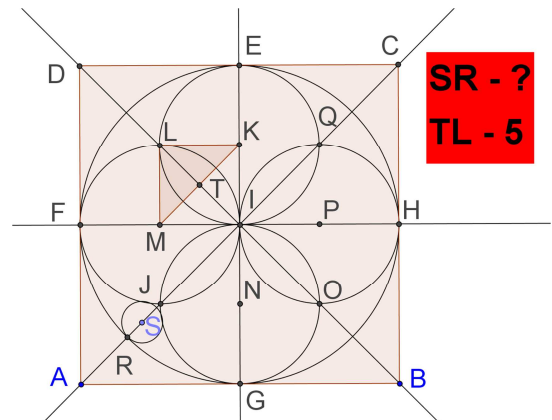
Kreissonnensystem

Aufgabe 6.

Bohdan-Yarema Dekhtiar Tom Gudehus
 Богдан-Ярема Дехтяр Том Гудеус



Problem 1a



Problem 2a

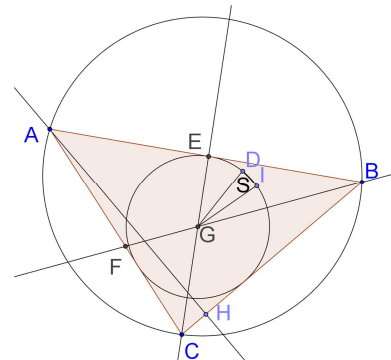
$$\angle C = 60^\circ$$

$$18S : \pi \geq (AC \cdot AB : 4AH)^2$$

$$AC = a$$

$$\angle DGI = 20^\circ$$

$$BC - ?$$



Problem 3a

Problem 3b

$$S = \frac{\pi R^2 \alpha}{360}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi R^2 20}{360} = \frac{\pi R^2}{18} \Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{18S}{\pi} \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{\frac{18S}{\pi}}, \text{ где } R - \text{радиус вписанной колы}$$

$$\sin \angle B = \frac{AH}{AB}$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{AC \cdot AB}{AH} = 2R, \text{ где } R - \text{радиус описанной колы}$$

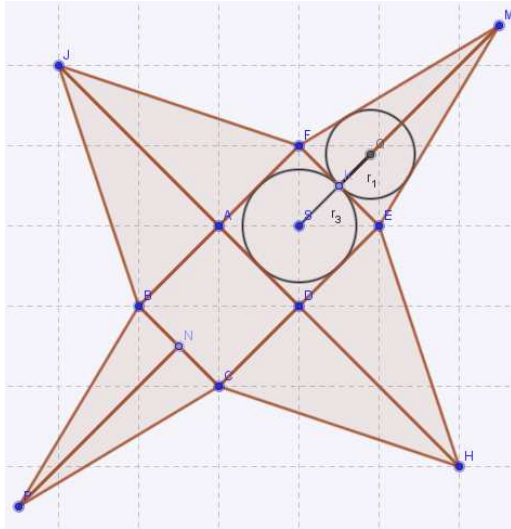
$$\frac{AC \cdot AB}{4AH} = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\frac{18S}{\pi} \geq \left(\frac{AC \cdot AB}{4AH} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{18S}{\pi}} \geq \frac{AC \cdot AB}{4AH} \Leftrightarrow R \geq \frac{R}{2}, \text{ где } R - \text{радиус вписанной колы}$$

$$R \geq 2R, \text{ и равенство достигается тогда и только тогда, когда } \angle C = 60^\circ \Rightarrow R = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow BC = AC = a.$$

Aufgabe 7.

Yaroslav Brovchenko Johanna Schmieder
Ярослав Бровченко Йоханна Шмидер



Gesucht ist der Umfang
vom Vieleck
J, F, M, E, H, C, P, B

gegeben: $r_1 = 5\text{cm}$
 $r_3 = 7\text{cm}$

gesucht: Umfang

rechnung:

$\triangle JAF \cong \triangle JBA \cong \triangle CHD \cong \triangle HED$
 $\triangle FKM \cong \triangle KEM \cong \triangle PNB \cong \triangle PCU$
 $\Rightarrow \triangle FEM \cong \triangle PCB$

$r_3 = 7\text{cm}$

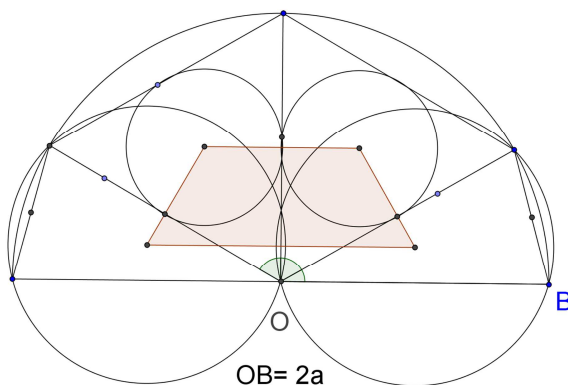
Satz des Pythagoras:
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
 $AF = 2r_3 = 14\text{cm}$
 $JA = 2AF = 28\text{cm} \Rightarrow (14\text{cm})^2 + (28\text{cm})^2 = 980\text{cm}^2$

$U = 4 \cdot \sqrt{980}\text{cm} + 4 \cdot x$
 $x \cong FM$

Hilfskonstruktion: DM, FM, AP, DP

Aufgabe 8.

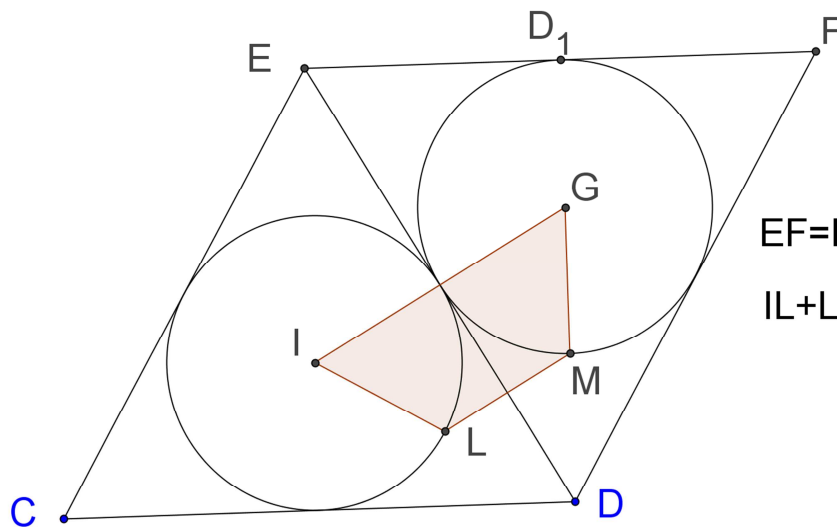
Nataliia Kochetkova Natalia Vilella
Наталія Кочеткова Наталія Фільєла



Bestimme die Radien des kleinen Kreises, des großen Kreises und des Halbkreises mit dem Durchmesser OB .

Aufgabe 9.

Anastasiia Adamchuk Alexander Haag
Анастасія Адамчук Александр Хааг



$$EF=FD=DC=CE=ED=5a$$

$$IL+LM+MG+GI=?$$

$$(5a)^2 - (2,5)^2 = \overline{DD_1}^2$$

$$\overline{DD_1}^2 = 31,75a^2$$

$$\overline{DD_1} = 5,635a$$

$$\frac{5,635}{5} a = r \approx 1,88a$$

$$\overline{IG} = 2r$$

$$\overline{IL} = r$$

$$\overline{GM} = r$$

$$\overline{LM} = r$$

$$\overline{IG} + \overline{IL} + \overline{GM} + \overline{LM} = 5r$$

$$1,88a \cdot 5 = 9,4a$$

A photograph of two young men, the authors, sitting at a computer desk. The man on the left has dark hair and is wearing a grey t-shirt. The man on the right has light brown hair and is wearing a grey and white striped t-shirt. They are both smiling at the camera. In the background, other students are visible working at computers in a classroom setting.

Роман Ткаченко Бен Шмидт

$$\frac{AJ}{JI} = \frac{3}{2} \quad BL = DK \quad \begin{array}{l} BI = DI = AI = CI \\ LI = KI = JI = MI \end{array}$$

$$\frac{AJ}{JI} = \frac{3}{2}$$

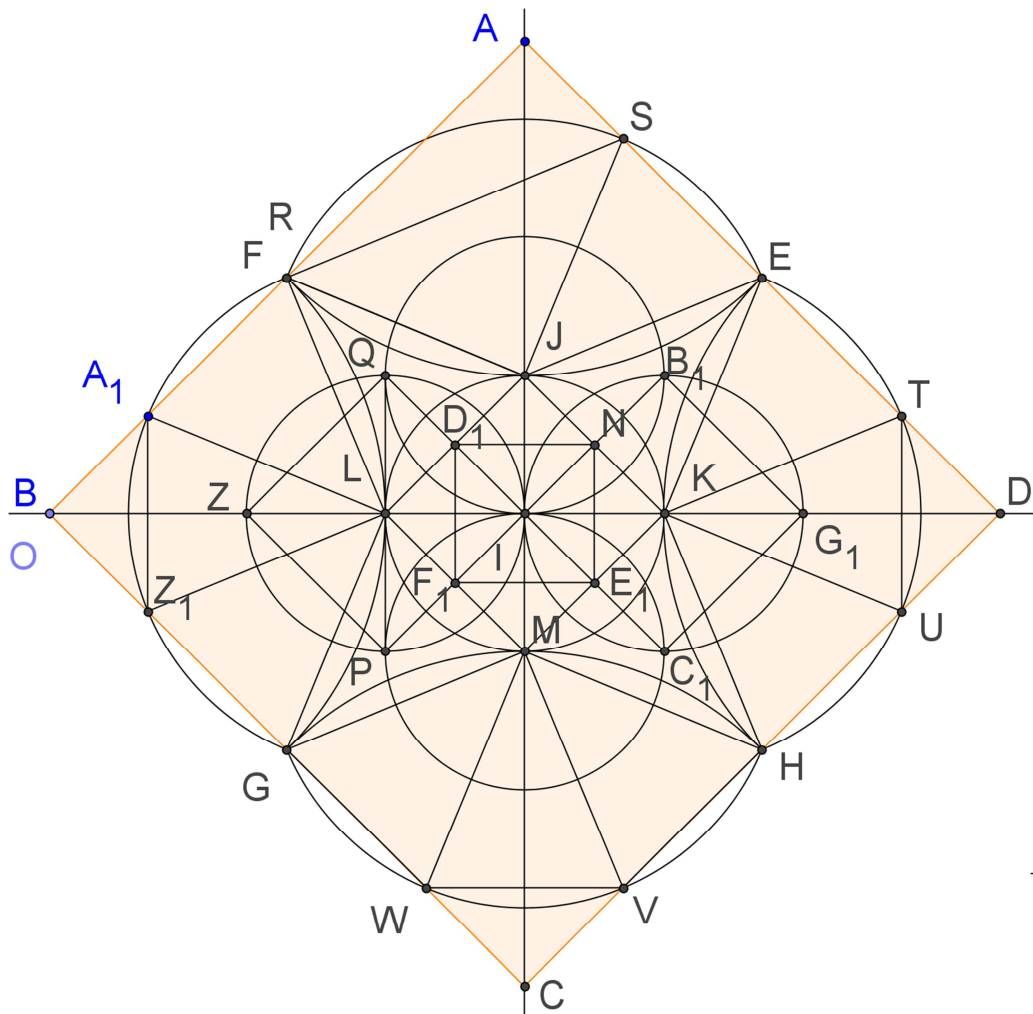
$$BL = DK$$

$$BI = DI = AI = CI$$

$$LI = KI = JI = MI$$

$$BA_1 = BZ_1 = DT = UD = VC = WO = 4a$$

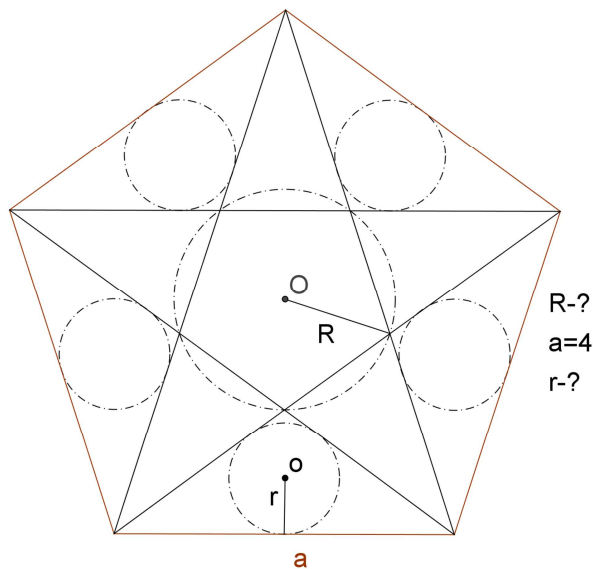
$$RF = SE = A_1F = ET = Z_1O = OW = VH = UH = 5a$$



Строим координатную плоскость зная длины сторон и таким образом они даются, находим F , таким же образом J . $\pm$ найти расстояние от F к J очень легко.

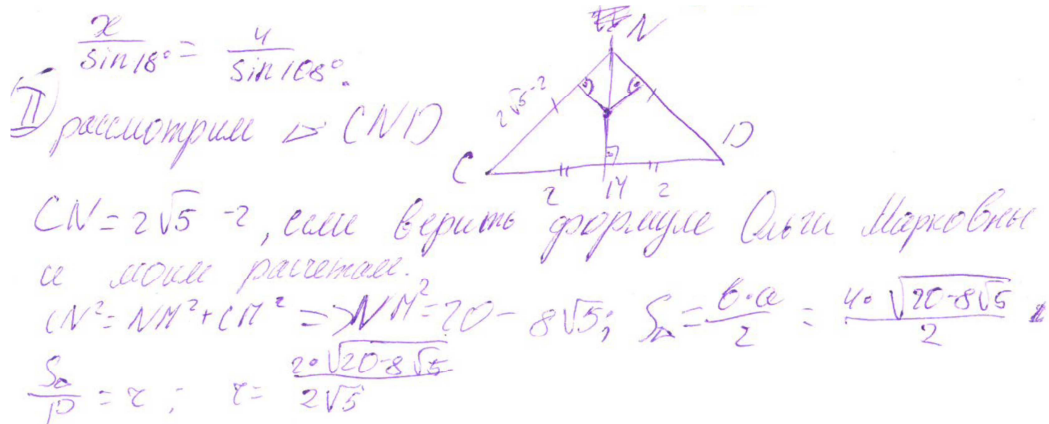
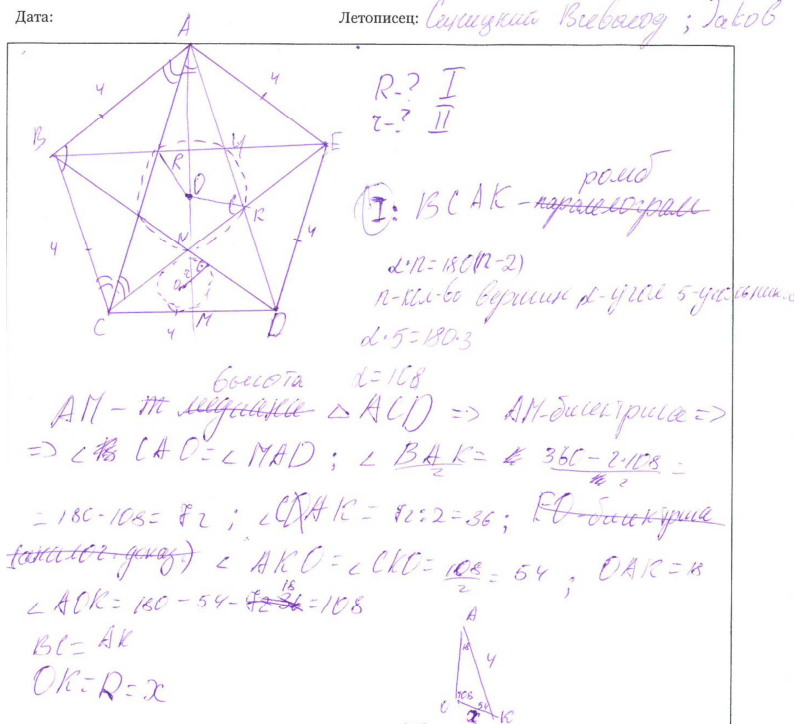
Aufgabe 11.

Jakob Bromberger Vsevolod Synytskyi
Якоб Бромбергер Всеволод Синицкий



Дата:

Летописец: Синицкий Всеволод ; Jakob



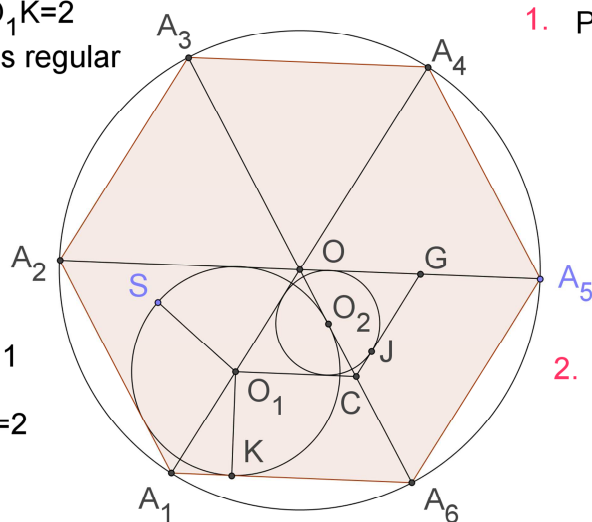
Aufgabe 12.

Nikita Lazarenko Chiara Ghiglione
Нікіта Лазаренко Кьяра Гиглионе



1. $O_1K=2$
 $A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5A_6$ is regular

2. $O_2C=1$
 $O_1K=2$



1. P (CGEO₁) to find

2. A (CGOA₂A₁O₁) to find

