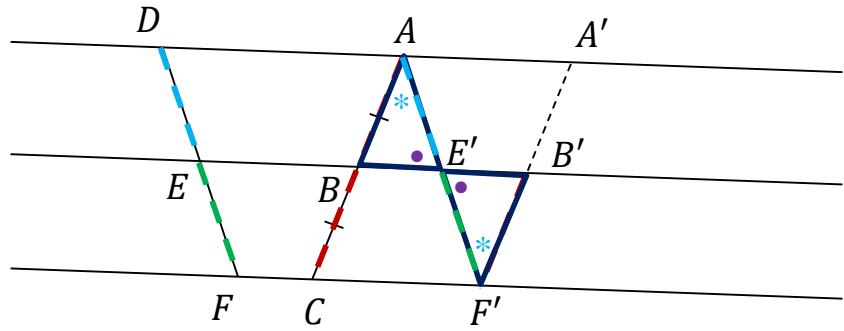


MATHSPOINTS.IE
JUNIOR & LEAVING CERT

PROOFS, THEOREMS, DEFINITIONS

LEAVING CERT HIGHER LEVEL

Diagram:



Given: $AD \parallel BE \parallel CF$, as in the diagram, with $|AB| = |BC|$

To Prove: $|DE| = |EF|$

Construction:

Draw $AE' \parallel DE$, cutting EB at E' and CF at F'

Draw $F'B' \parallel AB$, cutting EB at B' , as in the diagram.

Proof:

$|B'F'| = |BC|$

$= |AB|$

$|\angle BAE'| = |\angle E'F'B'|$

$|\angle AE'B| = |\angle F'E'B'|$

$\therefore \Delta ABE'$ is congruent to $\Delta F'B'E'$

Therefore $|AE'| = |F'E'|$.

But $|AE'| = |DE|$ and $|F'E'| = |FE|$

$\therefore |DE| = |EF|$

opposite sides in a parallelogram, Theorem 9

by assumption

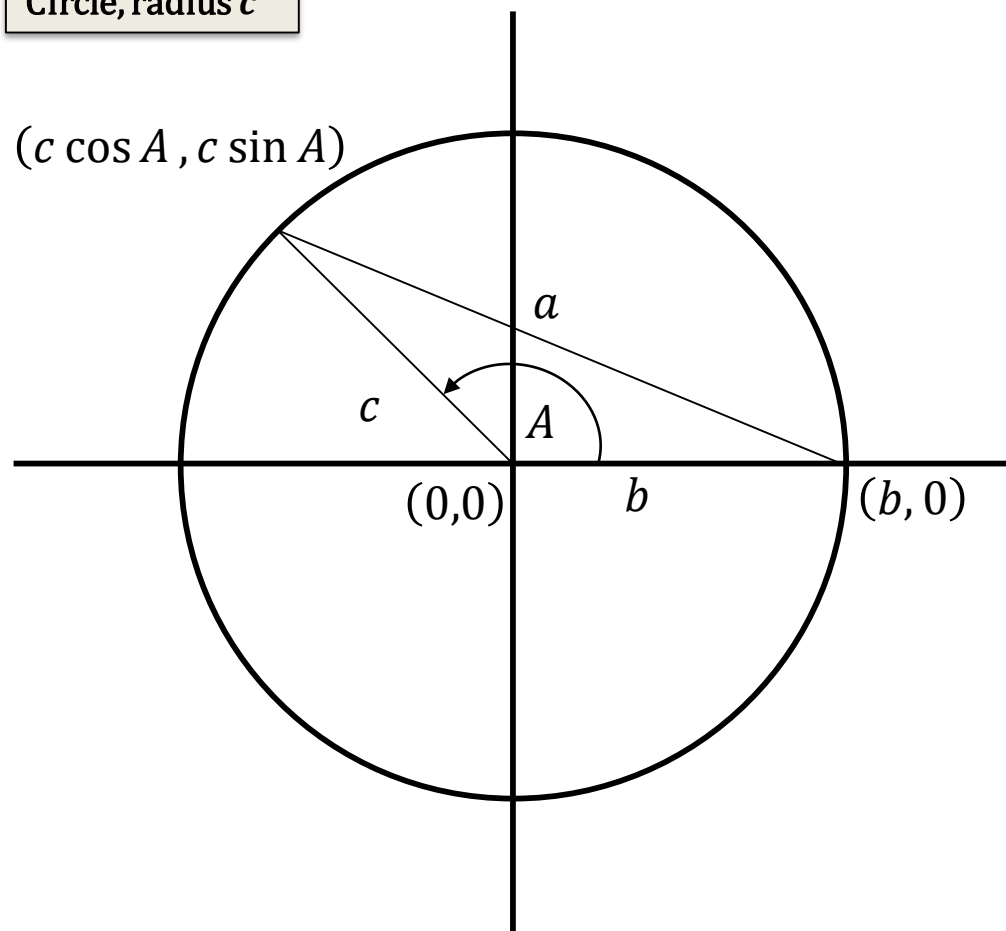
alternate angles

vertically opposite angles

ASA

opposite sides in a parallelogram

Circle, radius c



Distance Formula:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Note:

$$\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = 1$$

$$a = \sqrt{(c \cos A - b)^2 + (c \sin A - 0)^2}$$

$$a^2 = c^2 \cos^2 A - 2bc \cos A + b^2 + c^2 \sin^2 A$$

$$a^2 = c^2 \cos^2 A - 2bc \cos A + b^2 + c^2 \sin^2 A$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 (\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) - 2bc \cos A$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

Proof that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational, that it cannot be written $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers.

Suppose that $\sqrt{2}$ is rational, that it **can** be written as a fraction $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers with no common factors.

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \sqrt{2}$$

square both sides

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 = 2$$

which implies

$$p^2 = 2q^2$$

The premise $p^2 = 2q^2$ tells us that p is even. Assuming p and q have no common factors, q must be odd. However the square of an even number is divisible by 4, which leads us to conclude that q is even. A **contradiction**.

Hence $\sqrt{2}$ cannot be written as a fraction $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers.