



**phi\_delta**  
@\_phi\_delta

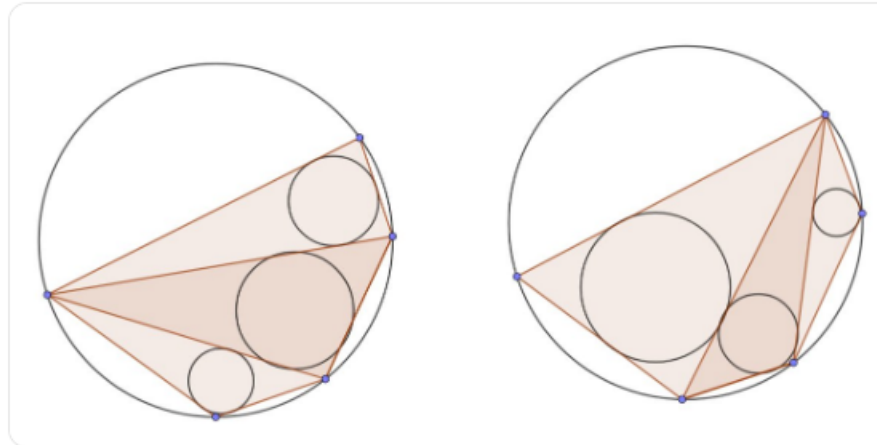
Folgen

@Cshearer41 this came up in our 5th grade, maybe sth for you:

Take a polygon, vertices all on a circle. No matter how you split the polygon into triangles, if you inscribe circles into the the triangles, the sum of their radii will always be the same.

We have no idea why.

Tweet übersetzen



14:16 - 3. Dez. 2018

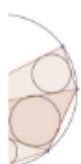
5 Retweets 28 „Gefällt mir“-Angaben



**phi\_delta**  
@\_phi\_delta

Folgen

.@3blue1brown just found out about you, maybe this is something you like:



**phi\_delta** @\_phi\_delta

@Cshearer41 this came up in our 5th grade, maybe sth for you:

Take a polygon, vertices all on a circle. No matter how you split the polygon into triangles, if you inscribe circles into the the triangl...

Tweet übersetzen

08:36 - 14. Jan. 2019

 **phi\_delta** @\_phi\_delta · 14. Jan.  
.@3blue1brown just found out about you, maybe this is something you like:



**phi\_delta** @\_phi\_delta  
@Cshearer41 this came up in our 5th grade, maybe sth for you:  
Take a polygon, vertices all on a circle. No matter how...

 Tweet übersetzen

 2    3    32   



**Mats Vermeeren**

@mathmats

**Folgen**

Antwort an @\_phi\_delta @3blue1brown

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese\\_ ...](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_theorem_for_cyclic_polygons)

Unfortunately, none of the proofs look anywhere as nice as the statement itself 🤔

 Tweet übersetzen

14:08 - 14. Jan. 2019

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese\\_theorem\\_for\\_cyclic\\_polygons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_theorem_for_cyclic_polygons)

[http://www.xente.mundo-r.com/ilarrosa/GeoGebra/Teorema\\_Japones.html](http://www.xente.mundo-r.com/ilarrosa/GeoGebra/Teorema_Japones.html)

[https://services.math.duke.edu/dumu/mathmeet/prob/2008\\_power.pdf](https://services.math.duke.edu/dumu/mathmeet/prob/2008_power.pdf)



**DLC Maths** @dlcmaths · 19. Jan.

See here for a very nice guided proof - manageable for good students! @DukeU [services.math.duke.edu/dumu/mathmeet/...](https://services.math.duke.edu/dumu/mathmeet/...)

[Tweet übersetzen](#)



**RocketMan** @kina\_tang · 16. Jan.

Antwort an @\_phi\_delta @Cshearer41

Here is Carnot's Theorem. [cut-the-knot.org/proofs/CarnotF...](http://cut-the-knot.org/proofs/CarnotF...) First, prove quadrilaterals on a circle by using Carnot's Theorem. I prove Carnot's Theorem with trigonometric formulas.

[Tweet übersetzen](#)

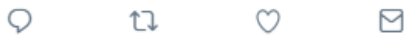


**Stoop Dog** 🌲 🇺🇸 @HappeningHound · 14. Jan.

Antwort an @\_phi\_delta @Cshearer41

This only works if you split on the vertices. You can start by proving it for quadrilaterals on a circle. Then you can start with one split and get to all the other possibilities by taking a given split as the diagonal of a quadrilateral, and swapping it with the other diagonal

[Tweet übersetzen](#)



**Ignacio Larrosa** @ilarrosac · 16. Jan.

Antwort an @\_phi\_delta @Cshearer41

@GeoGebra applet  
[xente.mundo-r.com/ilarrosa/GeoGe...](http://xente.mundo-r.com/ilarrosa/GeoGe...)  
[ggbm.at/nwPsXxQG](http://ggbm.at/nwPsXxQG)

It is demonstrated with Carnot Theorem: the sum of the signed distances of a point to the sides of a triangle is equal to the sum of the inradius and the circumradius.

[xente.mundo-r.com/ilarrosa/GeoGe...](http://xente.mundo-r.com/ilarrosa/GeoGe...)  
[ggbm.at/DwRcnDaD](http://ggbm.at/DwRcnDaD)

[Tweet übersetzen](#)