

1

가

geometry geometrein(geo : , metrein :)

가 , (thales of miletus)
가 ,

< >

17 18

(analytic geometry)

17

가

18

가 2

18

(differential geometry)

19

(priori)

(non-euclidean geometry)

가

2

E^2 3

E^3

E^2 E^3

(plane geometry)

(solid geometry)

, E^n

n

(n -dimensional euclidean geometry)

1854

<

가

>

가

19

(topology)

2

가

가

가

가

(Plutarch, 100)

가 가 .

가

3-1

:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

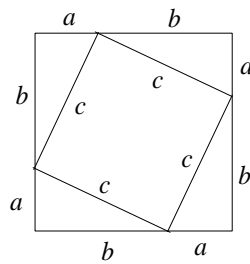
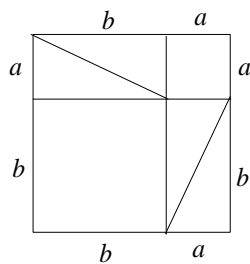
< >

3-2

:

가

가



가

3-3

:

< >

가

(quadrature of the lune)

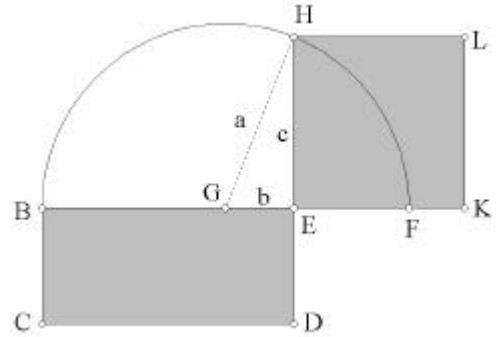
(lune)

(1)

()

- BCDE BE
- EF
- BF G ED
- H
- EH EHLK
- $DE=EF=a-b, BE=a+b$
- $BCDE = BE \times ED = (a+b)(a-b)$
- $= c^2 = EHLK$

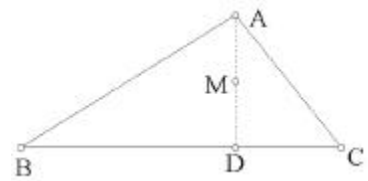
ED



(2)

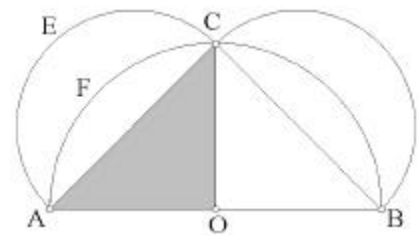
- ABC A BC
- AD M
- $ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD = BC \times DM$
- $= BC \times DM$

D



(3)

- ABC
- AOC BOC AC=BC
- $(AB)^2 = (AC)^2 + (BC)^2 = 2(AC)^2$
- AB ACB, AC AEC
- $\frac{AEC}{ACB} = \frac{(AC)^2}{(AB)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$
- AECF = AEC - AFC
- = 4 AFCE - AFC
- = ACO



3-4 :

(true) 가

1. : 가 A B

B AC

2. : 가 가

가 가

3. :

4.

3-5 : 3

- 1. :
- 2. : 6 6
- 3. 3 : 3

3-6 :
 (Plato, 427- 347B.C.) (socrates, 470- 399B.C.)
 (Cyrene) (Theodorus)

가 가

“ ”

(idea)

(republic)

가 가

가 가

3-7 : 가 (incommensurable number)

가 가

가?

가 (Antiphon, 430) 가

(method of exhaustion) 가

< > XII 2 ‘

3-8 :
 (Euclid, 300?- ?B.C.)

가

< >

(Archytas),
(Theatetus)

XII

(Eudoxus),

3-9

(Archimedes, 287-212B.C.)

(Hieron)

가

가

가 가

< (measurement of a circle)>

< (quadrature of the paravola)>

< (on sparials)>

< > 1 ' ,

3

96

π

$$3 \frac{10}{71} < \pi < 3 \frac{1}{7}$$

< > ' ,

4/3가 ?

< > ' P가

P

?

3

(onthe sphere and cylinder)>

가 < >

가 가

13 ' ,

33 ' ,

$$= 4\pi r^2 = 4(\pi r^2) = 4(\quad)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 4(\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 r) = 4(\quad)$$

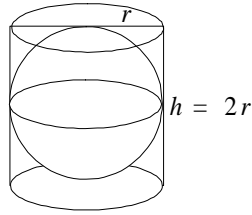
33 34

3/2 ,

3/2

$$= 2\pi r(2r) + \pi r^2 + \pi r^2 = 6\pi r^2 = \frac{3}{2}(4\pi r^2) = \frac{3}{2}(\quad)$$

$$= \pi r^2(2r) = 2\pi r^3 = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right) = \frac{3}{2}(\quad)$$



가

3- 10

가
(conic sections)>

400

가

(Menaechmos:340? B.C.),

(Aristaeus),

(ellipse),

(parabola),

(hyperbola)

ellipsis(

), parabole(

), hyperbole(

k (≠ 1)가

AP/BP = k

P

'A B가

3- 11

4

1 365

가

가

150

(Minor)

(Nicaea)

(Hipparchus, 195?- 125?B.C.)

가

(Rhodes)

가

1

23. 51

가 57

360.

3- 12

(Menelaus)

100

(Sphaerica)>

가 < >

1.

2.

(180°)

가

(Menelaus' theorem)

(sensed or signed magnitudes)

17

(Girard A. 1595- 1632),

가

(negative segments)

1803

(Carnot L.N.M. 1753- 1823)

<

(geometrie

de position)>

(positive direction),

(negative directive)

1626

sine, tangent, secant

sin, tan, sec

(Ceva's theorem)

가

가

1800

1678

(Menelaus)

ABC

BC, CA, AB

P, Q, R가

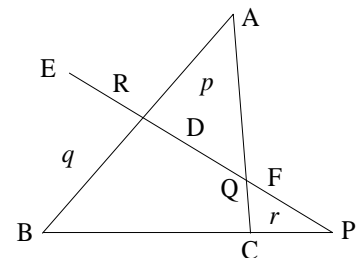
$$\frac{AR}{RB} \frac{BP}{PC} \frac{CQ}{QA} = - 1 \dots\dots$$

(P, Q, R

(Menelaus points)

(\Leftrightarrow)

P, Q, R가



$$\frac{AR}{RB} = \frac{p}{q}, \frac{CQ}{QA} = \frac{r}{p}, \frac{BP}{PC} = - \frac{q}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{AR}{RB} \frac{BP}{PC} \frac{CQ}{QA} = - \frac{p}{q} \frac{q}{r} \frac{r}{p} = - 1$$

(\Rightarrow)

가

Q, R

BC P'

R, Q, P'

$$\frac{AR}{RB} \frac{BP'}{P'C} \frac{CQ}{QA} = - 1 \dots\dots$$

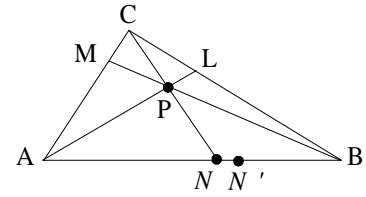
$$\div \frac{BP'}{P'C} = \frac{BP}{PC} \dots\dots 1$$

$$\frac{BP'}{P'C} + 1 = \frac{BP}{PC} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{P'C} = \frac{BC}{PC} \Rightarrow P = P' \Rightarrow R, Q, P$$

(Cevian)

ABC A, B, C BC, CA, AB
L, M, N AL, BM, CN

$$\frac{AM}{MC} \frac{CL}{LB} \frac{BN}{NA} = 1 \dots\dots$$



(AL, BM, CN (Cevian lines) .

(\Leftarrow) AL, BM, CN P

. BNC AL,

ACN BM

$$\frac{BA}{AN} \frac{NP}{PC} \frac{CL}{LB} = -1, \frac{AM}{MC} \frac{CP}{PN} \frac{NB}{BA} = -1$$

$$\frac{AM}{MC} \frac{CL}{LB} \frac{BN}{NA} = 1$$

(\Rightarrow) 가 , BM AL P , CP 가

AB N' AL, BM, CN' P

$$\frac{AM}{MC} \frac{CL}{LB} \frac{BN'}{N'A} = 1 \dots\dots$$

$$\div \frac{BN'}{N'A} = \frac{BN}{NA} \quad N' = N$$

(collinear points),

(concurrent lines)

3-13 가 < > ;

(Ptolemy's Theorem) ' .

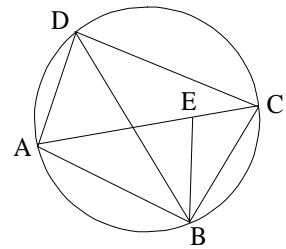
ABCD , AC ABE= DBC

E ,

ABE DBC AB/AE = DB/DC
(AB)(DC) = (DB)(AE)

ABD EBC AD/DB = EC/CB
(AD)(CB) = (DB)(EC)

+ (AB)(DC)+(AD)(CB)=(DB)(AE+EC)=(DB)(AC)



3-14 :

(Heron, 75 ?) 가 ,

. < (Metrica)> , 1896

(R. schone)가 . < > , , , , , 12 , , , , , ,

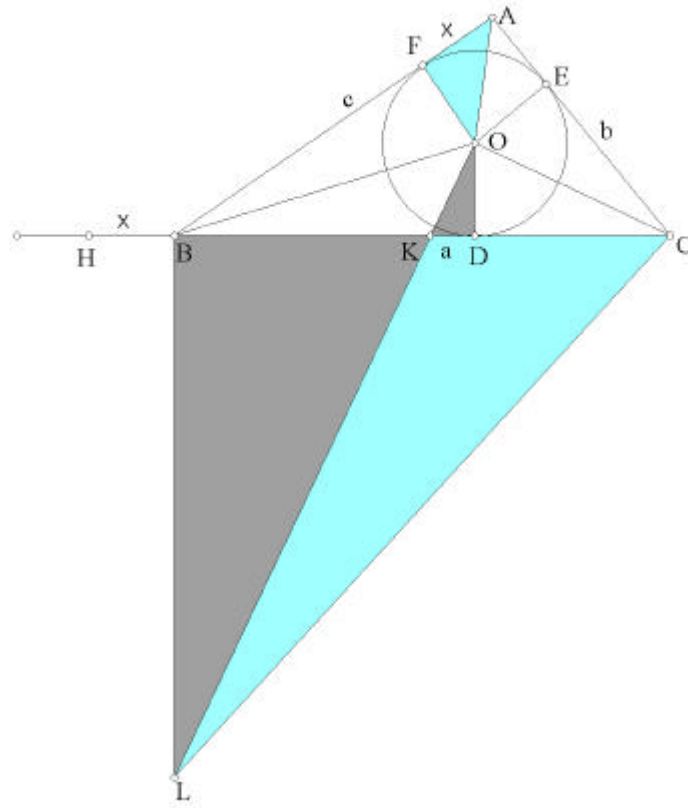
가 a, b, c $K = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ ($s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$) .

(spherical segment),

(prismatoid)

(frustrum)

(Heron)



$$ABC \quad r \quad S = \frac{s}{2} r \dots\dots \quad (, a + b + c = 2s)$$

$$AF = BH \quad CH = HB + BD + DC = (a + b + c)/2 = s$$

$$S^2 = \{(a + b + c)/2\}^2 \cdot r^2 = CH^2 \cdot OD^2 \dots\dots$$

AOF CLB

$$BC : BL = FA : FO = BH : OD$$

$$BC : BH = BL : OD = BK : KD$$

$$\frac{CB}{BH} = \frac{BK}{KD} \dots\dots$$

1

$$\frac{CB}{BH} + 1 = \frac{BK}{KD} + 1 \quad \frac{CB + BH}{BH} = \frac{BK + KD}{KD}$$

$$\frac{CH}{BH} = \frac{BD}{KD}$$

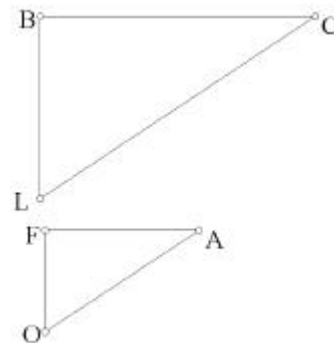
$$CH : BH = BD : KD$$

$$CH^2 : CH \cdot BH = BD \cdot DC : DC \cdot KD = BD \cdot DC : OD^2$$

$$CH^2 \cdot OD^2 = CH \cdot HB \cdot BD \cdot DC = s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c) \dots\dots$$

$$S^2 = CH^2 \cdot OD^2 = s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)$$

$$S = \sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}$$

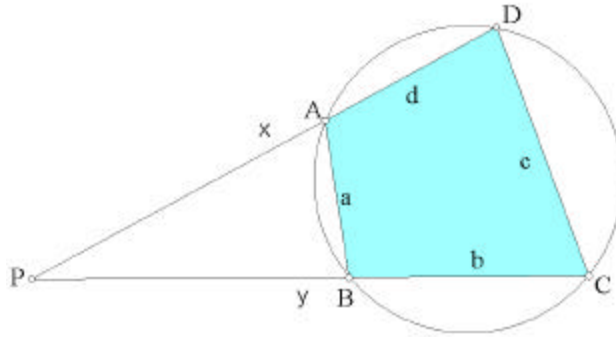
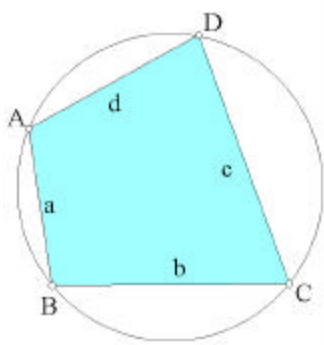


(Bramagupta)

ABCD S

a, b, c, d

$$S = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)} \quad (s, 2s = a + b + c + d)$$



AD BC

P

PD PC

y, x

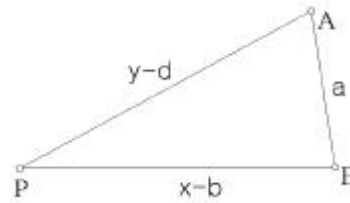
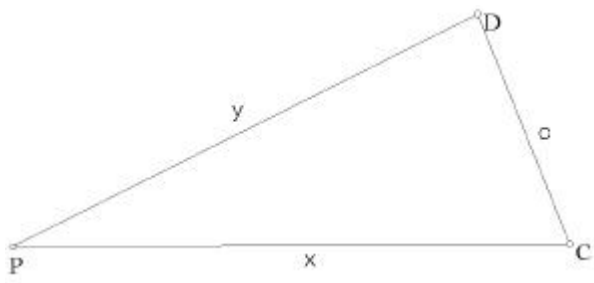
$$\begin{aligned} \text{PDC} \quad M &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{x+y+c}{2}\right)\left(\frac{x+y+c}{2} - x\right)\left(\frac{x+y+c}{2} - y\right)\left(\frac{x+y+c}{2} - c\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(x+y+c)(y+c-x)(x+c-y)(x+y-c)} \quad \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ADC} + \text{ABC} = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{ABC} + \text{ABP} = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{ADC} = \text{ABP}$$

$$\text{PDC} = \text{PBA}$$



$$\frac{\text{PBA}}{\text{PDC}} = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \quad \frac{\text{PDC}}{\text{PDC}} - \frac{\text{PBA}}{\text{PDC}} = \frac{c^2}{c^2} - \frac{a^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{\text{ABCD}}{\text{PDC}} = \frac{c^2 - a^2}{c^2} \quad \dots$$

$$\text{PDC} = \text{PBA}$$

$$\frac{x}{c} = \frac{y-d}{a} \quad \dots \quad \frac{y}{c} = \frac{x-b}{a} \quad \dots$$

$$) +) \quad x + y = \frac{c(b+d)}{c-a}$$

$$x + y + c = \frac{c}{c-a} (a + b + c + d), \quad x + y - c = \frac{c}{c-a} (a + b - c + d) \quad \dots$$

$$) -) \quad x - y = \frac{c(b-d)}{a+c}$$

$$x - y + c = \frac{c}{a+c} (a + b + c - d), \quad -x + y + c = \frac{c}{a+c} (a - b + c + d) \quad \dots$$

$$M = \frac{c^2}{4(c^2 - a^2)} \sqrt{(-a + b + c + d)(a - b + c + d)(a + b - c + d)(a + b + c - d)} \dots$$

$$ABCD = \frac{c^2 - a^2}{c^2} \times PDC$$

$$S = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$$

3-15

가 500 3

가

300) . < >, < >
가

가

(Pappus,

< >
가

< (mathematical collection)>

‘ AC B , B AC
O D , B OD F
OD, BD, FD AB BC , , ’

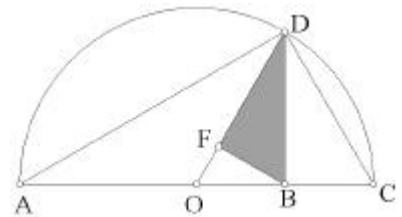
: ADC, ABD, DBC

$$BD^2 = (AB)(BC) \dots$$

$$BD = \sqrt{(AB)(BC)}$$

: OBD OD^2 = OB^2 + BD^2 \dots

$$BO = |BC - AB| / 2 \dots$$



$$OD = \frac{AB + BC}{2}$$

: DBO DFB $\frac{FD}{DB} = \frac{DB}{OD}$

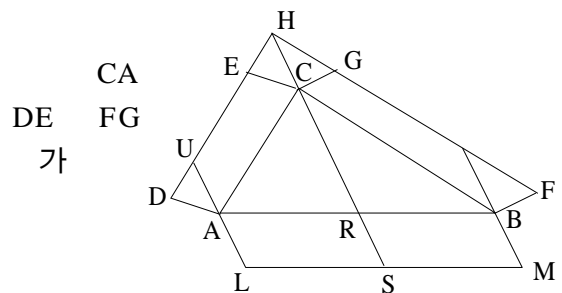
$$FD = \frac{DB^2}{OD} = \frac{2(AB)(BC)}{AB + BC}$$

3 , 가

‘ ABC BC D $(AB)^2 + (AC)^2 = 2((AD)^2 + (BD)^2)$?가

가 가

‘ ABC CADE CBFH
CB H AL BM HC
CADE CBFH
ABML
(isoperimerty)



(cramer)

(castillon)

?

18

, 1776

-

가