

Two conjectures of generalization of Feuerbach-Luchterhand theorem

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Abstract

In Euclidean geometry, Feuerbach-Luchterhand theorem is a generalization of Pythagorean theorem, Stewart theorem and the British Flag theorem.....In this note, I propose two conjectures of generalization of Feuerbach-Luchterhand theorem.

Theorem 1 (Feuerbach-Luchterhand). *Let $ABCD$ be a cyclic quadrilateral, P be a point on the plane then:*

$$PA^2 \cdot DB \cdot BC \cdot CD - PB^2 \cdot AC \cdot CD \cdot DA + PC^2 \cdot BD \cdot DA \cdot AB - PD^2 \cdot CA \cdot AB \cdot BC = 0 \quad (1)$$

Conjecture 2 (A generalization of Feuerbach-Luchterhand). *Let $2n$ -convex cyclic polygon $A_1A_2A_3\dots A_{2n}$, let P be a point on the plane, then:*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n} (-1)^{i+1} \cdot PA_i^2 \cdot \frac{A_{i-1}A_{i+1}}{A_iA_{i-1} \cdot A_iA_{i+1}} = 0 \quad (2)$$

In a case the polygon is a hexagon, or a octagon, you can check the conjecture 2 in [1][2]. Where $A_0 = A_{2n}$ and $A_{2n+1} = A_1$

Conjecture 3 (A generalization of conjecture 2). *Let two similar $2n$ -convex cyclic polygon $A_1A_2A_3\dots A_{2n}$ and $B_1B_2B_3\dots B_{2n}$, then:*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n} (-1)^{i+1} \cdot B_iA_i^2 \cdot \frac{A_{i-1}A_{i+1}}{A_iA_{i-1} \cdot A_iA_{i+1}} = 0 \quad (3)$$

Where $A_0 = A_{2n}$ and $A_{2n+1} = A_1$

References

[1] <http://tube.geogebra.org/m/1443865>

[2] <http://tube.geogebra.org/m/1443867>

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