

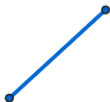
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.

두 선분의 교점이 없을 때 두 선분의
연장선의 교점에서 각각의 선분의
끝점에서 교점까지의 거리의 곱이 같으면
선분의 끝점은 한 원 위에 있다.

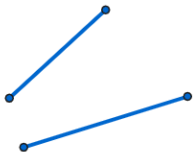
(When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.)

When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.

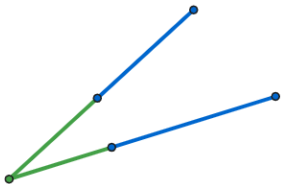
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



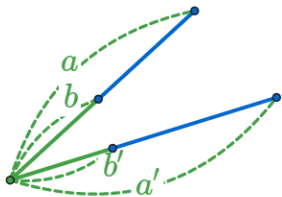
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



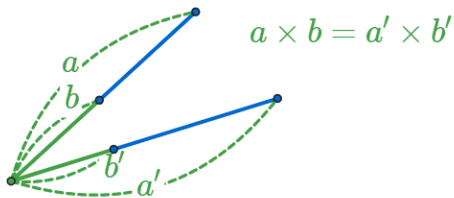
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



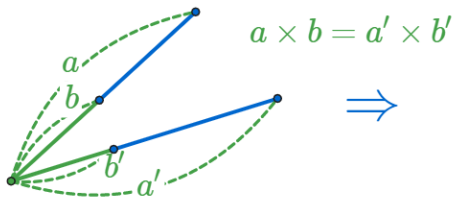
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



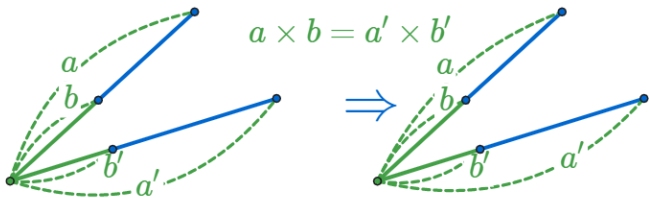
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



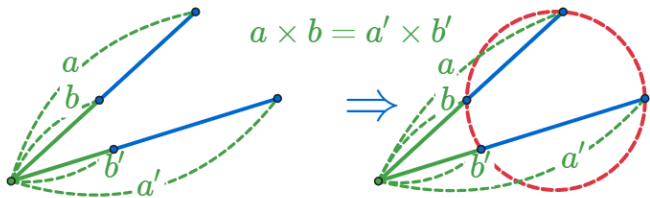
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



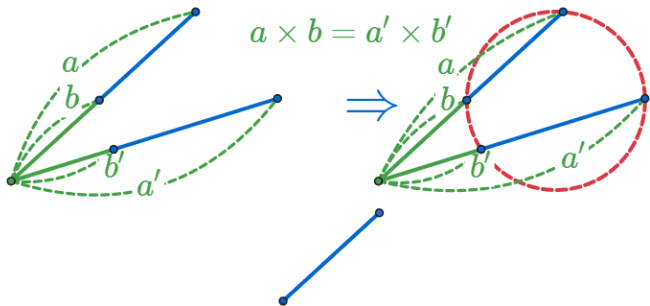
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



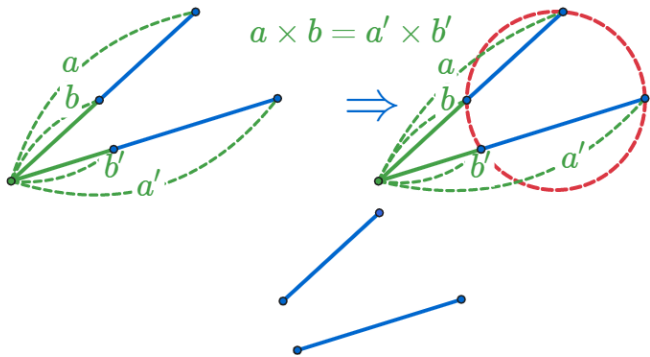
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



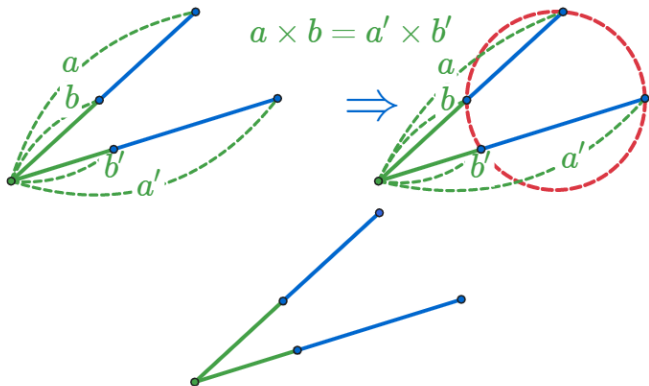
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



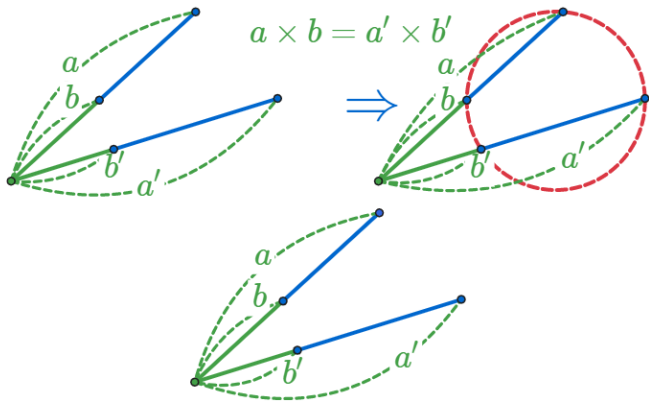
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



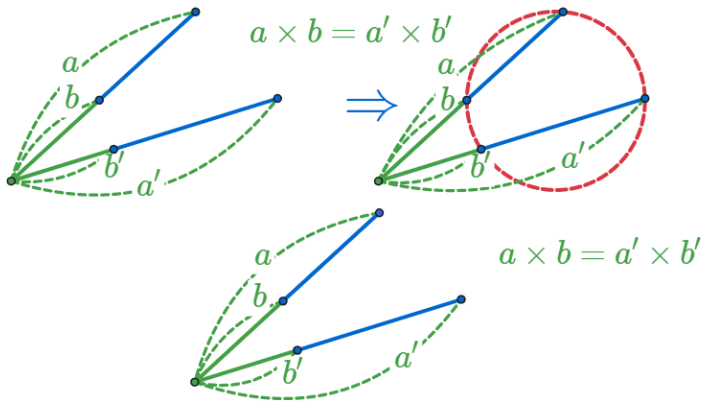
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



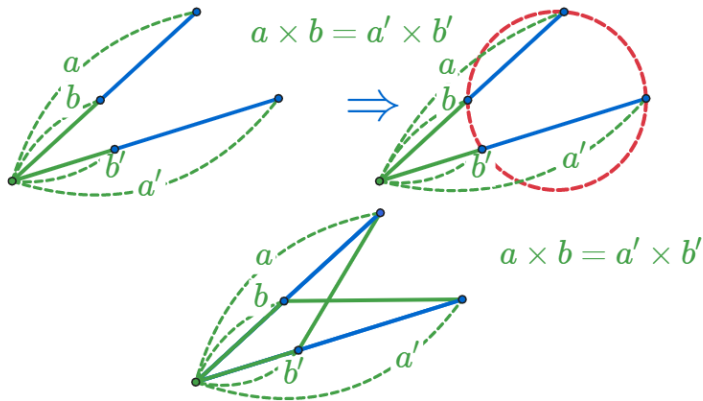
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



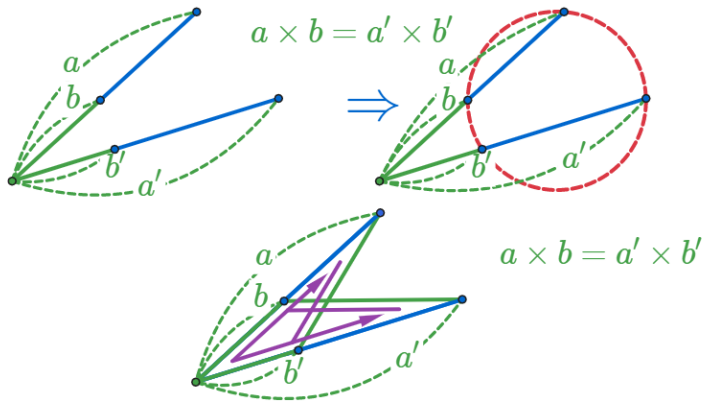
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



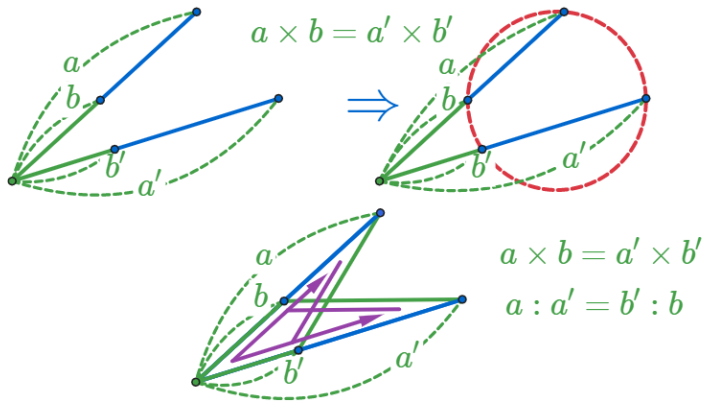
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



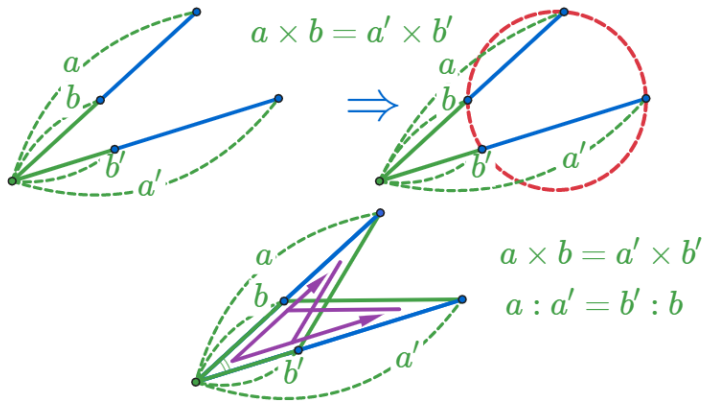
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



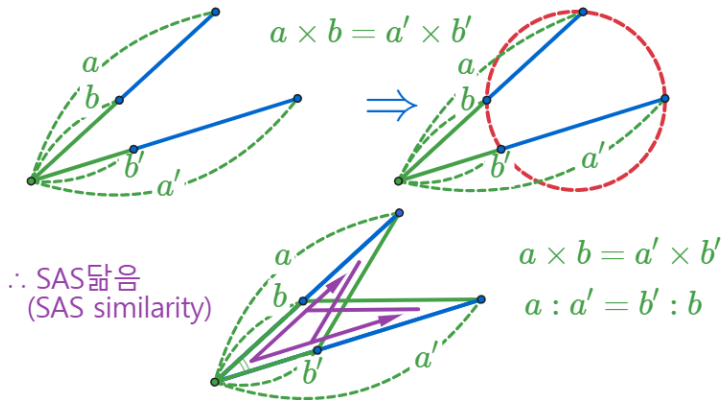
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



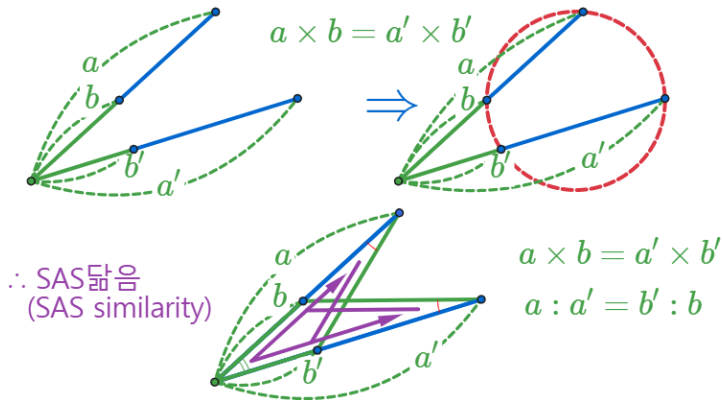
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



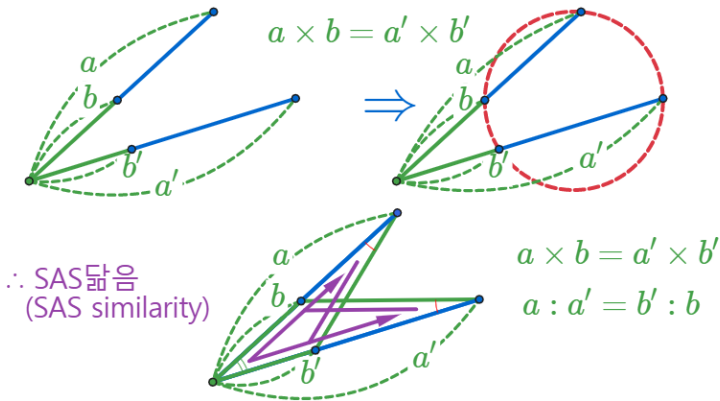
When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.

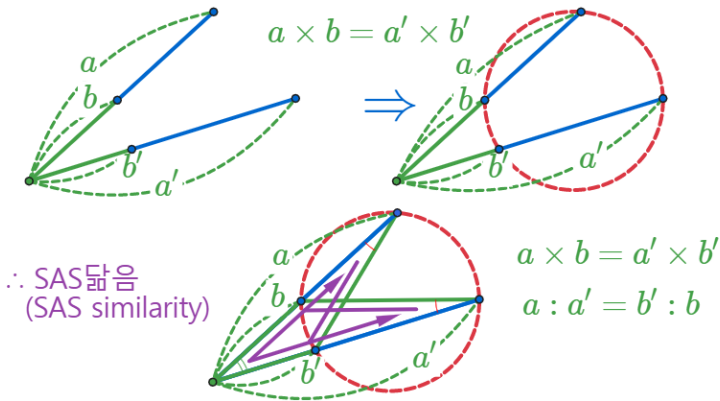


When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



\therefore 볼록사각형의 어느 한 변의 양 끝점과 나머지 두 점을 각각 선택하여 만든 두 삼각형의 공통변의 두 대각의 크기가 같으면 이 사각형은 원에 내접한다.
(The convex tetragon is inscribed in a circle if the two diagonal angles of the common sides of the two triangles created by selecting each end point and the other two points on the side of the rectangle are the same size.)

When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.



∴ 볼록사각형의 어느 한 변의 양 끝점과 나머지 두 점을 각각 선택하여 만든 두 삼각형의 공통변의 두 대각의 크기가 같으면 이 사각형은 원에 내접한다.
(The convex tetragon is inscribed in a circle if the two diagonal angles of the common sides of the two triangles created by selecting each end point and the other two points on the side of the rectangle are the same size.)

When there is an intersection on the extension line of two non-intersecting segments and products of distances from the intersection to two endpoints of each segments are equal, end points of two segments are on a circle.

Github:

<https://min7014.github.io/math20200221001.html>

Click or paste URL into the URL search bar, and you can see a picture moving.