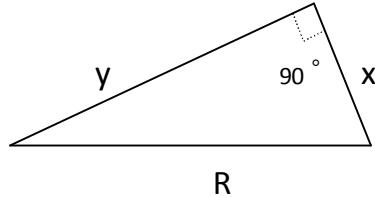


نظرية فيتاغورس ما بين ماضيها وحاضرها



$$\begin{aligned}
 x' \cdot R'1 &= \frac{(x+R)^2}{2} - \frac{(R-x+R)^2}{2}, \quad x \boxed{\text{Area}}_R = \boxed{\text{Area}}_{R'1} x' \\
 &= \frac{(x+R)^2}{2} - \frac{(R-x+R)(R-x+R)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(x+R)^2}{2} - \left(R^2 - \cancel{2R} \frac{x+R}{2} + \frac{(x+R)^2}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

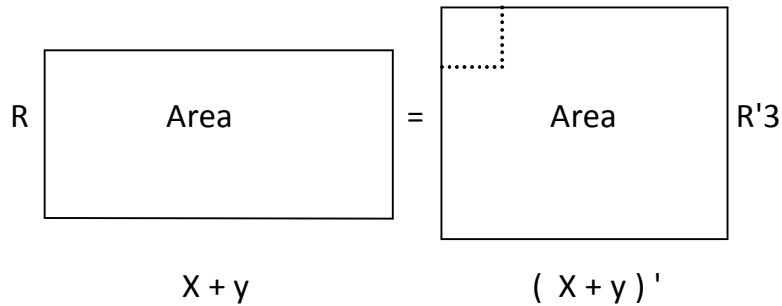
$$\therefore x' \cdot R'1 = R \cdot x$$

But $x' = R'1 \Rightarrow (x')^2 = R \cdot x$ eq n1 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y' \cdot R'2 &= \frac{(y+R)^2}{2} - \frac{(R-y+R)^2}{2}, \quad y \boxed{\text{Area}}_R = \boxed{\text{Area}}_{R'2} y' \\
 &= \frac{(y+R)^2}{2} - ((R-y+R)(R-y+R)) \\
 &= \frac{(y+R)^2}{2} - \left(R^2 - \cancel{2R} \frac{y+R}{2} + \frac{(y+R)^2}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y' \cdot R'2 = R \cdot y$$

But $y' = R'2 \Rightarrow (y')^2 = R \cdot y$ eq n2 .



$$R'^3(x+y)' =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{(R+(x+y))^2 - ((x+y) - (R+(x+y)))^2}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(R+(x+y))^2 - ((x+y) - (R+(x+y))((x+y) - (R+(x+y)))^2}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(R+(x+y))^2 - ((x+y)^2 - 2(x+y)(R+(x+y)) + (R+(x+y))^2)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R'^3(x+y)' = (x+y)R$$

But $R'^3 = (x+y)' \Rightarrow (R'^3)^2 = (x+y)R$ eqⁿ³.

Add eqⁿ¹ and eqⁿ² we get

$$(x')^2 + (y')^2 = R.x + R.y$$

$$\therefore (x')^2 + (y')^2 = R(x+y) \text{ eqⁿ⁴}.$$

from eqⁿ³ $(R'^3)^2 = (x+y)R$, substitute this value in eqⁿ⁴ we get

$$(x')^2 + (y')^2 = (R'^3)^2$$