

Demostración automática de teoremas geométricos con GeoGebra

Tomas Recio

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Universidad Antonio de Nebrija

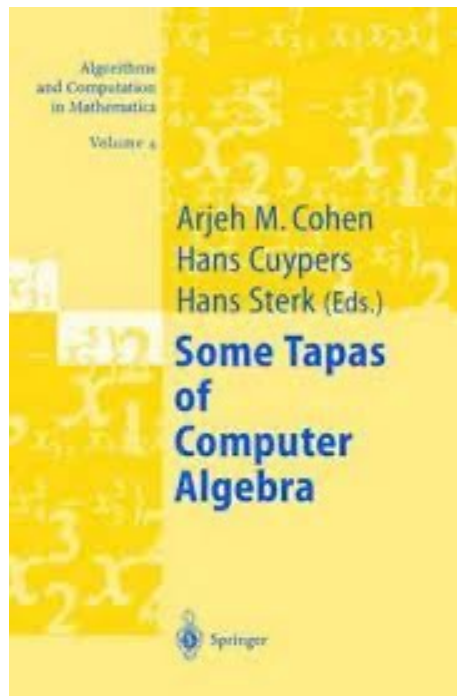
[EACA Tapas Seminar on Computer Algebra](#)

6 de Mayo 2021

Some Tapas of Computer Algebra. Eds: Arjeh M. Cohen, Hans Cuypers, Hans Sterk

[Algorithms and Computation in Mathematics](https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783540634805#aboutBook), Vol 4, 1999. Springer-Verlag.
<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783540634805#aboutBook>

Taormina, 1998



- Front MatterPages I-XIV [Gröbner Bases, an Introduction](#), Arjeh M. Cohen
- [Symbolic Recipes for Polynomial System Solving](#), Laureano Gonzalez-Vega, Fabrice Rouillier, Marie-Françoise Roy
- [Lattice Reduction](#) Frits Beukers
- [Factorisation of Polynomials](#) Frits Beukers
- [Computations in Associative and Lie Algebras](#) Gábor Ivanyos, Lajos Rónyai
- [Symbolic Recipes for Real Solutions](#) Laureano Gonzalez-Vega, Fabrice Rouillier, Marie-Françoise Roy, Guadalupe Trujillo
- [Gröbner Bases and Integer Programming](#) Günter M. Ziegler
- [Working with Finite Groups](#) Hans Cuypers, Leonard H. Soicher, Hans Sterk
- [Symbolic Analysis of Differential Equations](#) Marius van der Put
- [Gröbner Bases for Codes](#) Mario de Boer, Ruud Pellikaan
- [Gröbner Bases for Decoding](#) Mario de Boer, Ruud Pellikaan
- [Automatic Geometry Theorem Proving](#) Tomas Recio, Hans Sterk, M. Pilar Vélez
- [The Birkhoff Interpolation Problem](#) Maria-Jose Gonzalez-Lopez, Laureano Gonzalez-Vega
- [The Inverse Kinematics Problem in Robotics](#) Maria-Jose Gonzalez-Lopez, Laureano Gonzalez-Vega
- [Quaternion Algebras](#) Gábor Ivanyos, Lajos Rónyai
- [Explorations with the Icosahedral Group](#) Arjeh M. Cohen, Hans Cuypers, Remko Riebeek
- [The Small Mathieu Groups](#) Hans Cuypers, Leonard H. Soicher, Hans Sterk
- [The Golay Codes](#) Mario de Boer, Ruud Pellikaan

M.P. Vélez Melón (U. Nebrija)

F. Botana (U. Vigo)

A. Montes (UPC)

M.A. Abánades (URJC)

Zoltán Kovács (The Private University College of Education of the Diocese of Linz)

C. Solyom-Gecse (JKU, Linz)

J. R. Sendra (UAH)

C. Villarino (UAH)

M. Ladra, P. Páez (U. Santiago)

R. Vajda (U. Szeged)

P. Richard (U. Montreal)

B. Hauer, M. Hohenwarter, (JKU Linz) ,

C. Abar (Pontificia Universidade Sao Paulo)

S. Van Vaerenbergh (UC)

.....

MTM2017-88796-P

GeoGebra como EPO

R. Losada, J.L. Valcarce, N. De Lucas...

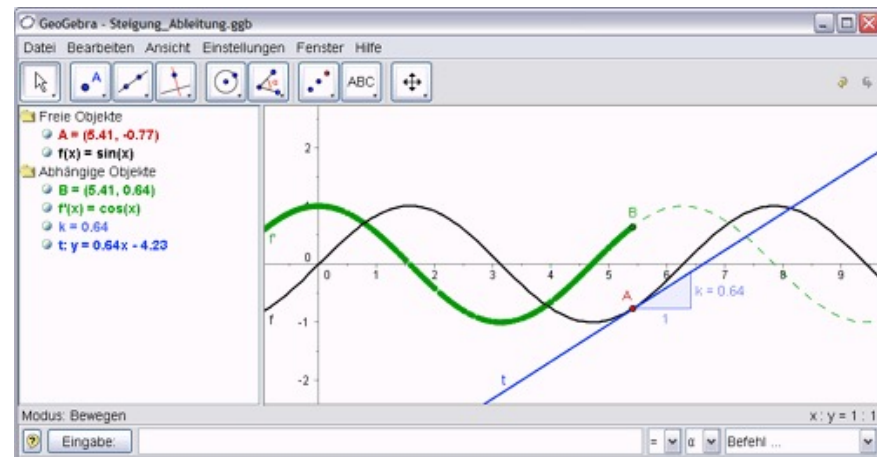
F. Etayo (UC), A. Martínez-Sevilla (UGR)



GEOGEBRA

THE GRAPHING CALCULATOR FOR FUNCTIONS, GEOMETRY,
ALGEBRA, CALCULUS, STATISTICS AND 3D MATH!

**DYNAMIC MATHEMATICS FOR
LEARNING AND TEACHING**



Traducción algebraica. Variables libres, dimensión, componentes degeneradas

Refutación, eliminación no-libres hipótesis + negación tesis,
no cero => añadir condiciones de no-degeneración, generalmente verdad

Eliminación no-libres hipótesis + tesis, no cero => añadir restricciones, generalmente falso

Test número finito de casos

Verdad parcial

Caso real (MEP...)

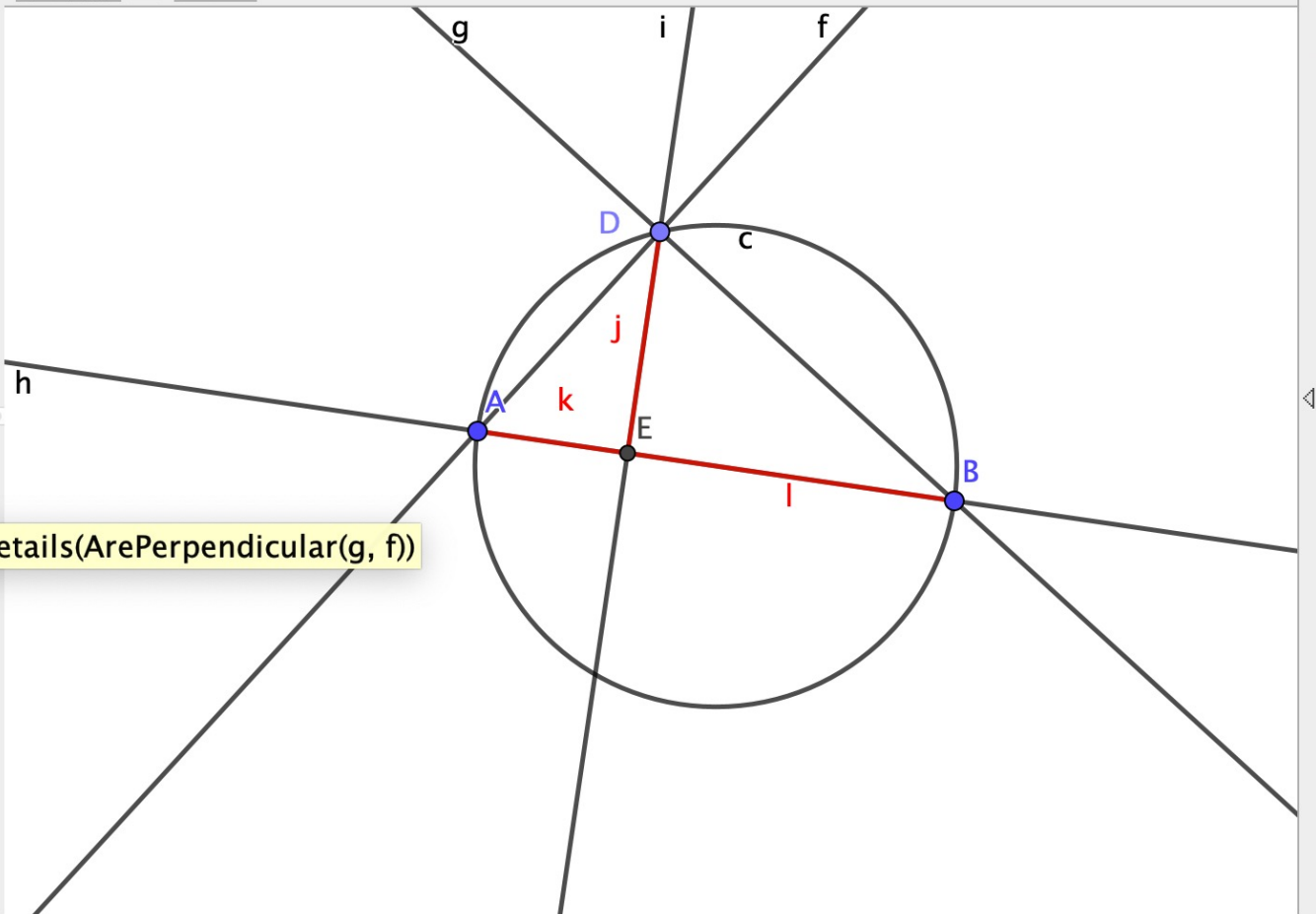
Condiciones de no-degeneración (comprehensivas, Rabinowitch), caso cero dimensional...



Algebra

- $A = (0.72, 1.8)$
- $B = (5.78, 1.06)$
- $C = (3.25, 1.43)$
- $c: (x - 3.25)^2 + (y - 1.43)^2 = 6.54$
- $D = (2.66, 3.92)$
- $f: -2.12x + 1.94y = 1.96$
- $g: 2.86x + 3.12y = 19.82$
- $h: -0.74x - 5.06y = -9.64$
- $i: 5.06x - 0.74y = 10.54$
- $E = (2.31, 1.57)$
- $j = 2.37$
- $k = 1.61$
- $l = 3.5$
- $l1 = \{\text{true}, \{\text{"AreEqual[A,B]"}\}\}$

Graphics

List **l1**: ProveDetails(ArePerpendicular(g, f))

Input:

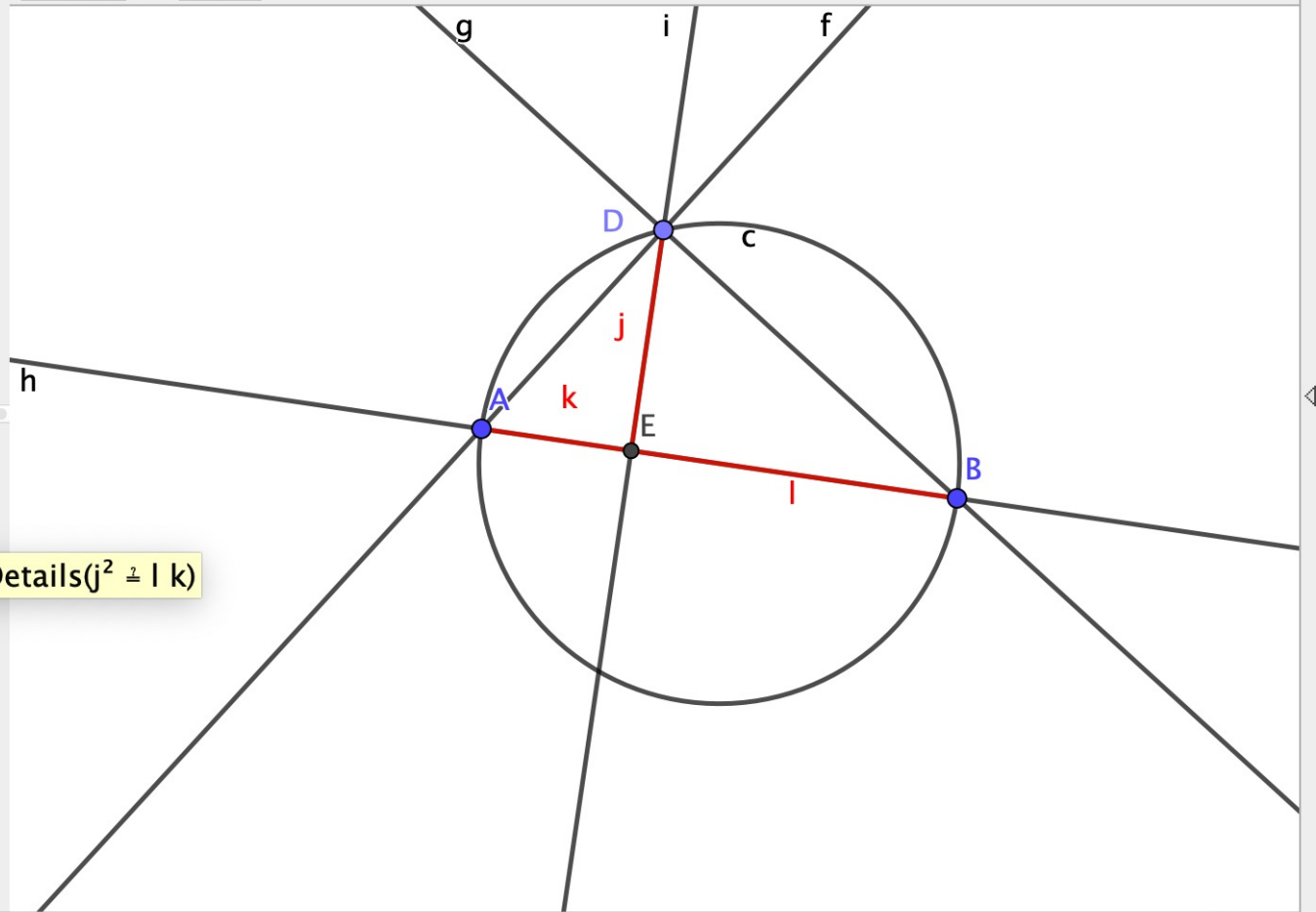




Algebra

- $A = (0.72, 1.8)$
- $B = (5.78, 1.06)$
- $C = (3.25, 1.43)$
- $c: (x - 3.25)^2 + (y - 1.43)^2 = 6.54$
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- $E = (2.31, 1.57)$
- $j = 2.37$
- $k = 1.61$
- $l = 3.5$
- $l1 = \{\text{true}, \{\text{"AreEqual[A,B]"}\}\}$
- $l2 = \{\text{true}, \{\text{"AreEqual[A,B]"}\}\}$

Graphics

List l2: ProveDetails($j^2 \neq l \cdot k$)

Input: |



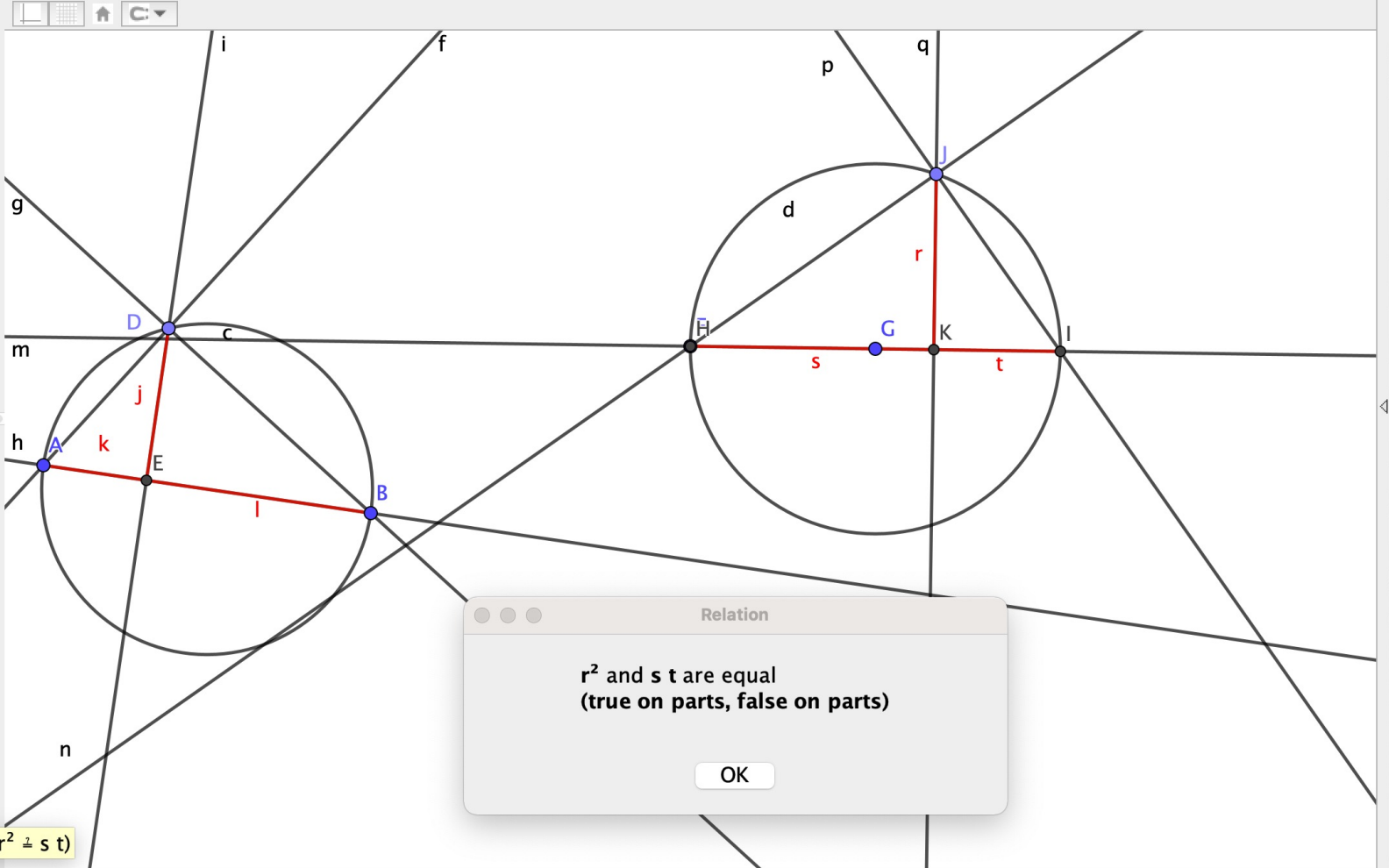


Algebra

- $A = (0.72, 1.8)$
- $B = (5.78, 1.06)$
- $C = (3.25, 1.43)$
- $c: (x - 3.25)^2 + (y - 1.43)^2 = 6$
- $D = (2.66, 3.92)$
- $f: -2.12x + 1.94y = 1.96$
- $g: 2.86x + 3.12y = 19.82$
- $h: -0.74x - 5.06y = -9.64$
- $i: 5.06x - 0.74y = 10.54$
- $E = (2.31, 1.57)$
- $j = 2.37$
- $k = 1.61$
- $l = 3.5$
- $l1 = \{\text{true}, \{\text{"AreEqual[A,B]"}\}\}$
- $l2 = \{\text{true}, \{\text{"AreEqual[A,B]"}\}\}$
- $F = (10.72, 3.64)$
- $G = (13.58, 3.6)$
- $d: (x - 13.58)^2 + (y - 3.6)^2 = 8$
- $m: 0.04x + 2.86y = 10.84$
- $l = (16.44, 3.56)$
- $H = (10.72, 3.64)$
- $J = (14.52, 6.3)$
- $p: 2.74x + 1.92y = 51.89$
- $n: -2.66x + 3.8y = -14.69$
- $l3 = \{\text{true}, \{\text{"AreEqual[F,G]"}\}\}$
- $q: -2.86x + 0.04y = -41.28$
- $K = (14.48, 3.59)$
- $r = 2.71$
- $s = 3.76$
- $t = 1.96$
- a undefined
- $l4 = \{\}$

Boolean Value a: Prove($r^2 \neq s \cdot t$)

Graphics



Relation

r^2 and $s \cdot t$ are equal
(true on parts, false on parts)

OK

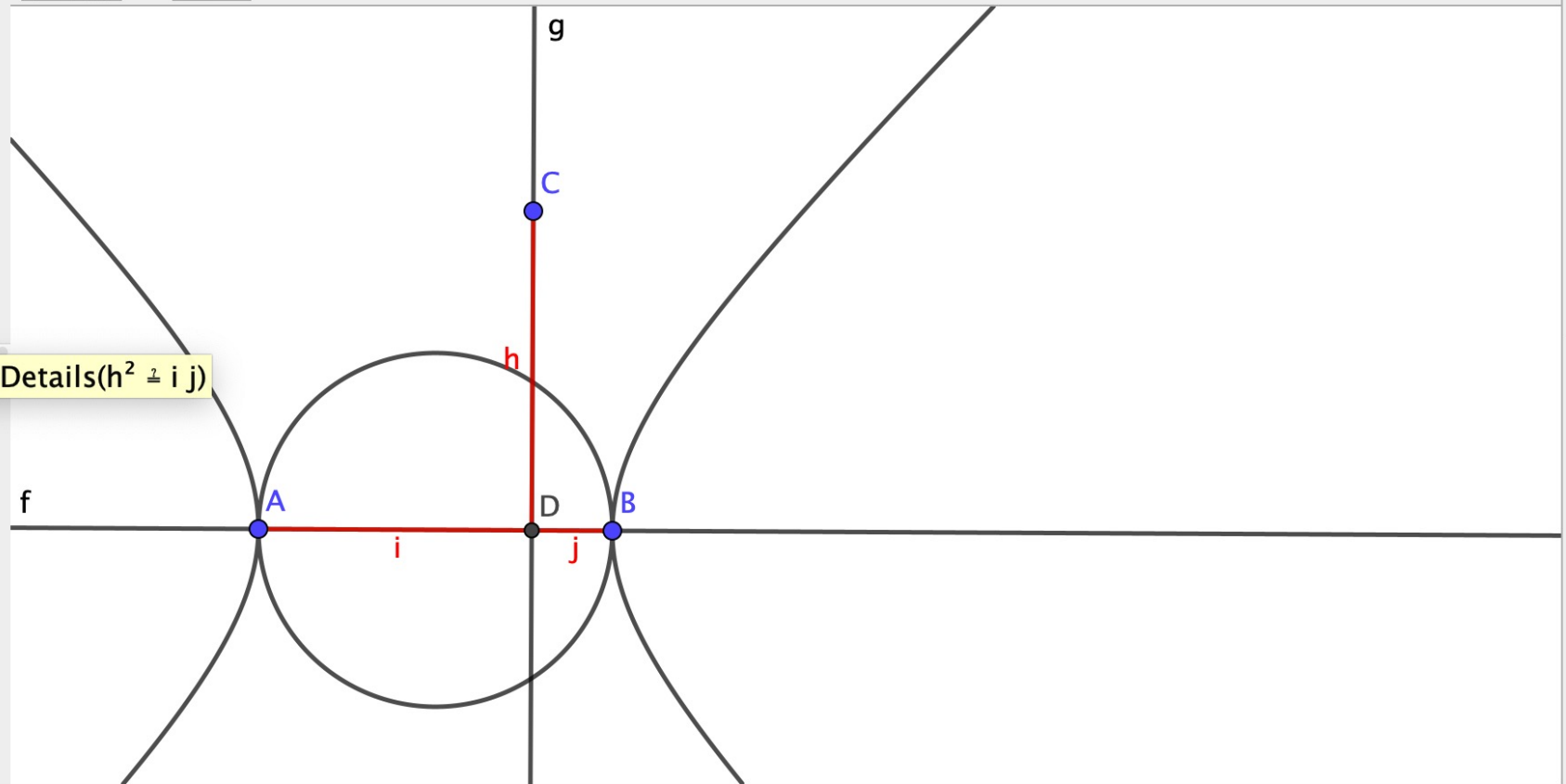
Input:

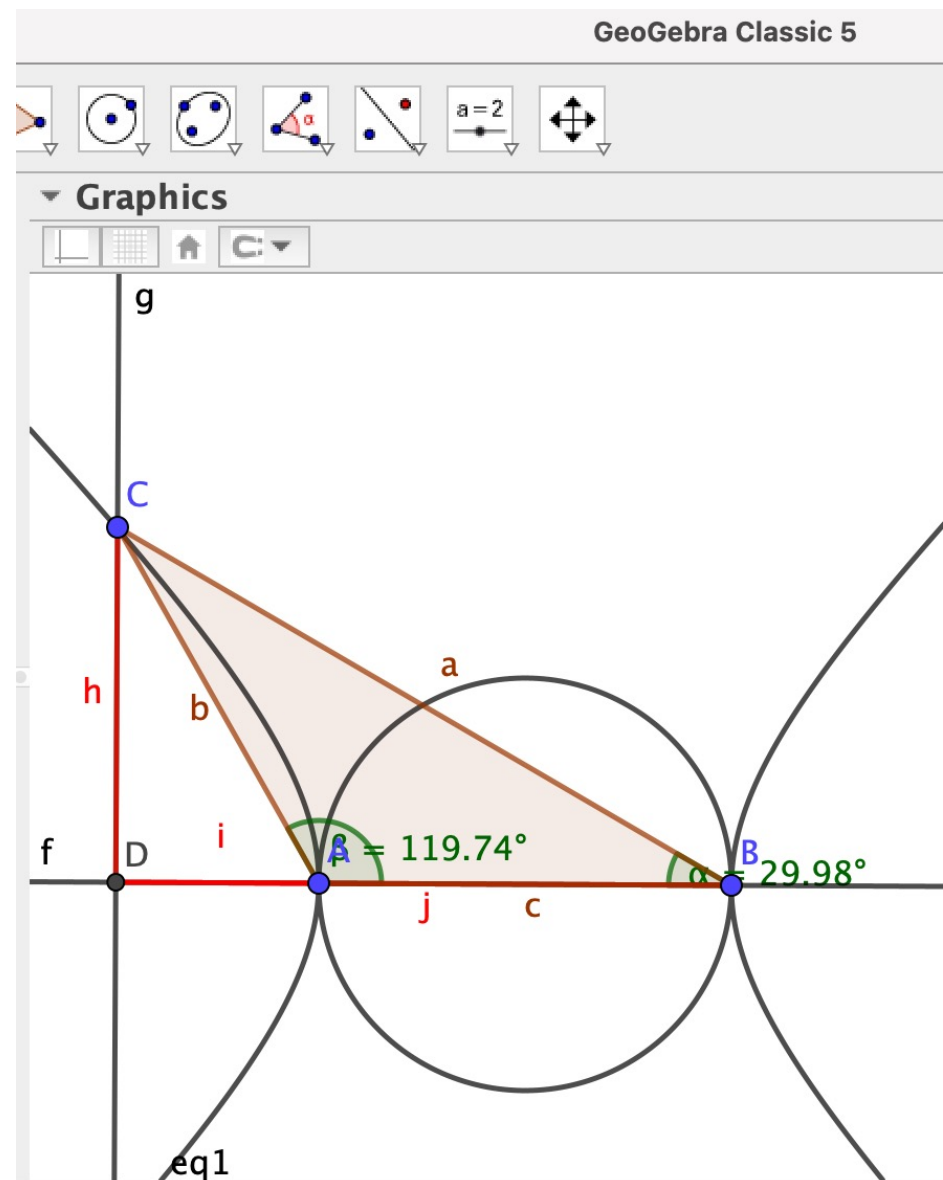
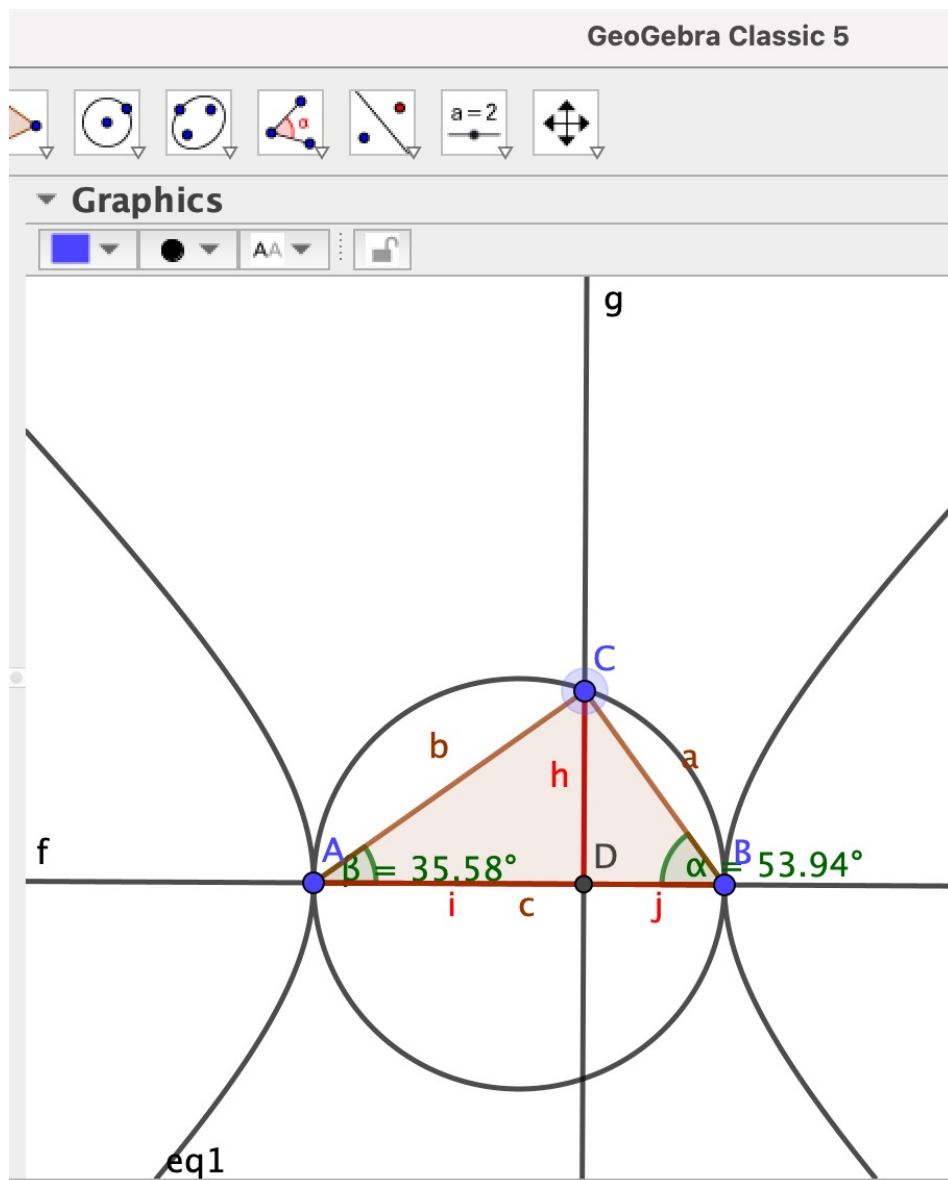


Algebra

Graphics

- $A = (-1.54, 0.48)$
- $B = (2.4, 0.46)$
- $C = (1.52, 4.02)$
- $f: 0.02x + 3.94y = 1.8$
- $g: -3.94x + 0.02y = -$
- $D = (1.5, 0.46)$
- $h = 3.56$
- $i = 3.04$
- $j = 0.9$
- $l1 = \{\text{false}\}$

List $l1$: ProveDetails($h^2 \pm i j$)Input: $\text{LocusEquation}(h^2 = i*j, C)$



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- R. Vajda, Z. Kovács: *GeoGebra and the realgeom Reasoning Tool*, CEUR Workshop Proceedings Vol. 2752, PAAR+SC-Square 2020 Workshop, Paris, France, pp. 204-219, 2020. <http://ceur-ws.org/Vol-2752/>

Implementación, divulgación

Aplicación: Realidad Aumentada, Paseos
Matemáticos, Educación...



GEOGEBRA

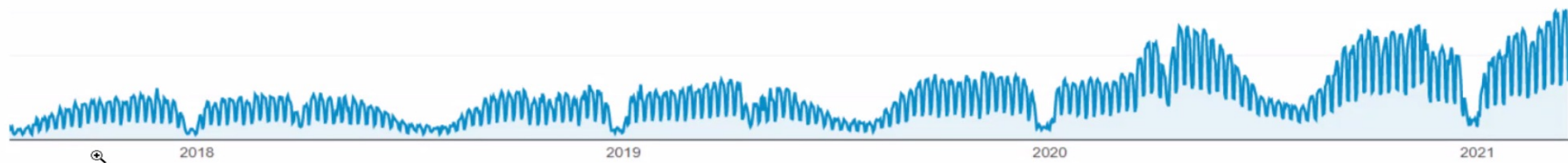
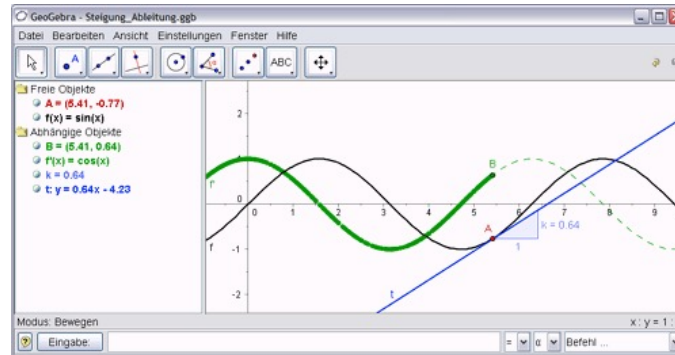
THE GRAPHING CALCULATOR FOR FUNCTIONS, GEOMETRY,
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DYNAMIC MATHEMATICS FOR
LEARNING AND TEACHING



image.p

Markus Hohenwarter Today at 12:02



De Markus Hohenwarter a Todos 5:47

Past year: March 2020 - March 2021
pageviews: 435m (+88% prev year)
users: 77m (+49% prev year)

Continents: Americas 44%, Europe 35%, Asia 18%

Languages: Spanish 30%, English 29%, German 7%, French 6%, Chinese 5%, Italian 4%, Portuguese 3%

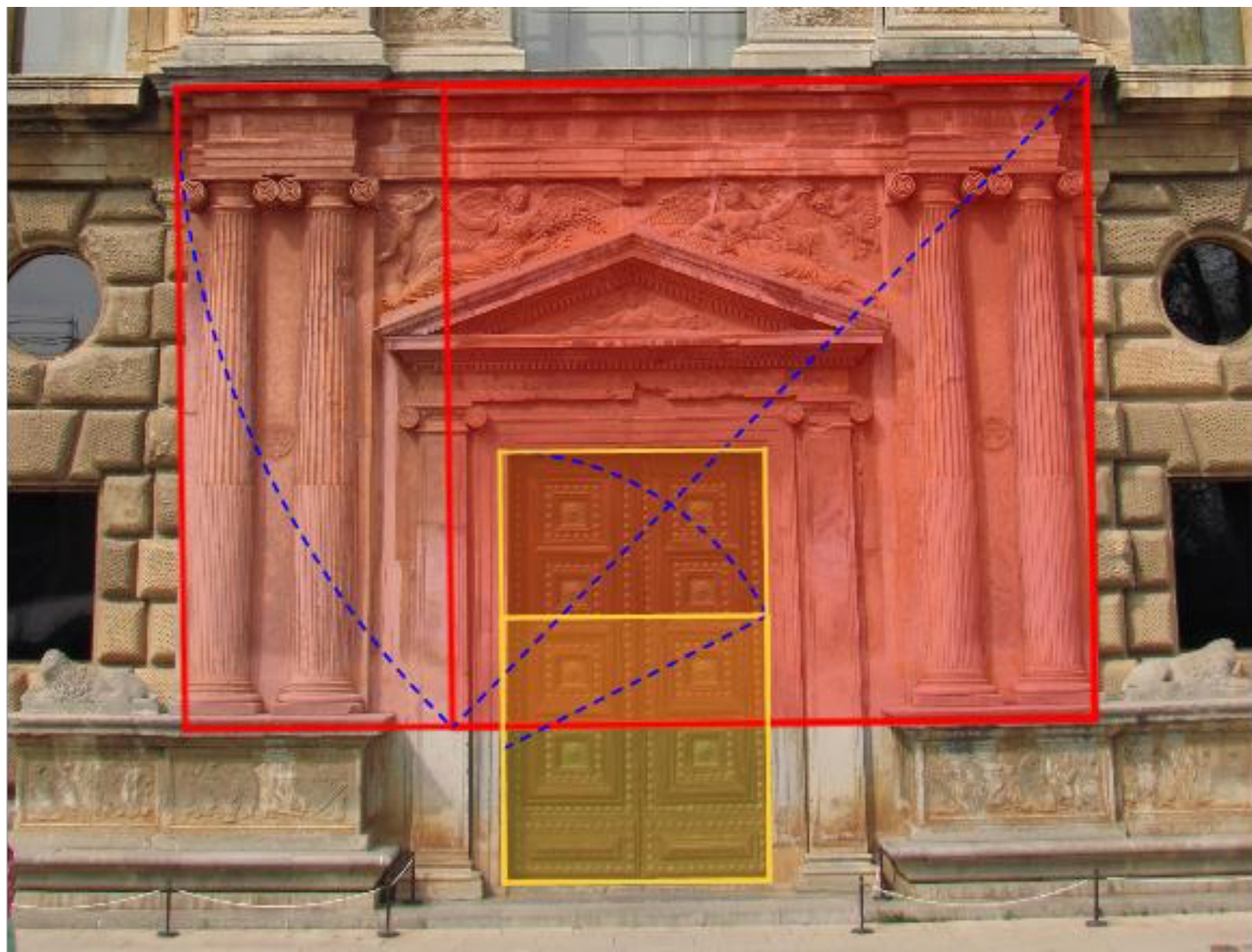
Top 10 Countries: USA 13%, Mexico 10%, Germany 6%, Colombia 5%, Italy 4%, France 4%, China 4%, Spain 4%, Argentina 3%, Brazil 3%

GeoGebra Community
Gathering, March 25, 2021

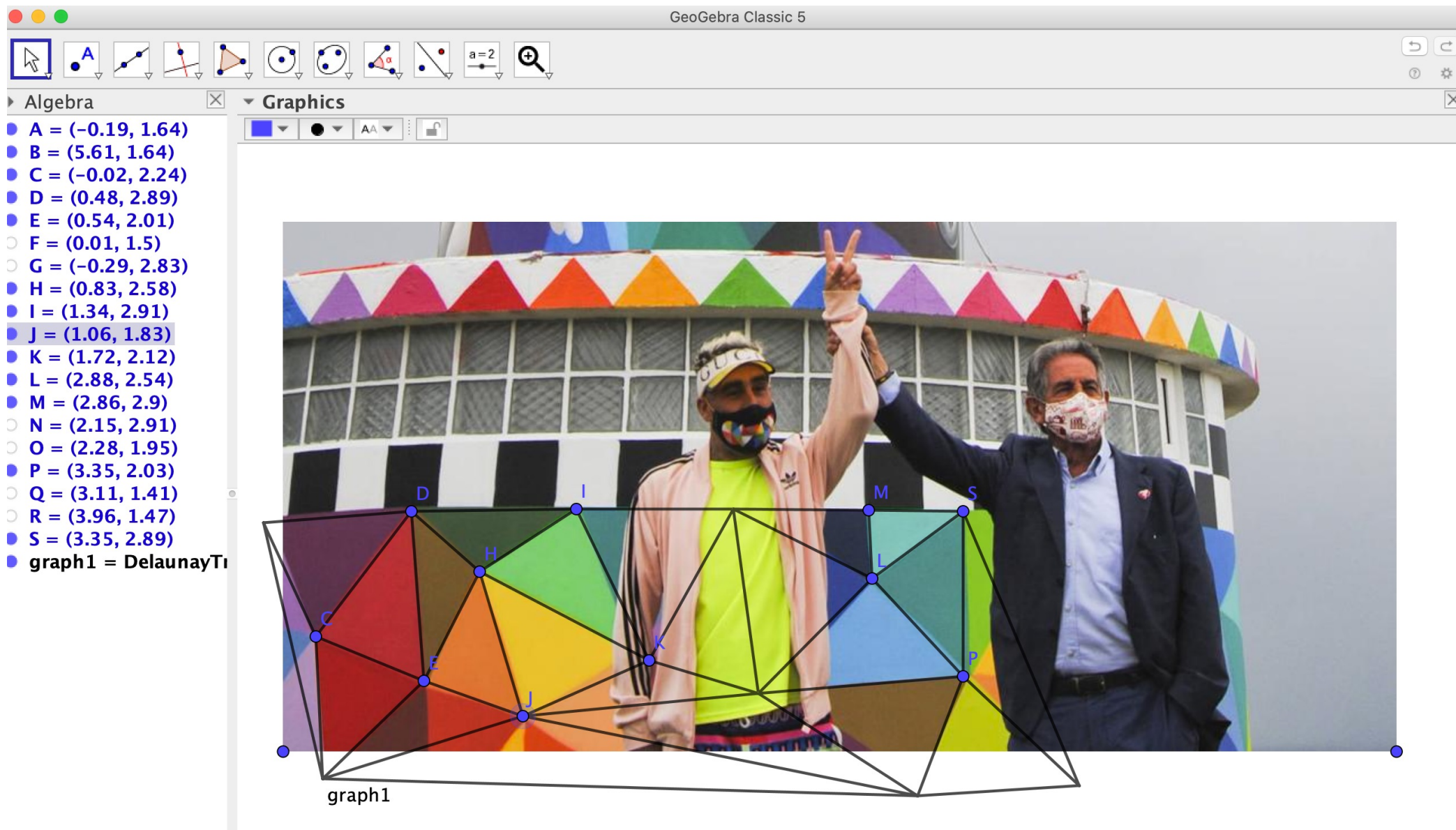
<https://geogebra.zoom.us/rec/play/y26WqWb4FlfDXg94MvQ3qEraI7SkseD8E8g6sjn7qV3lCxUNXBV5ah72l-r3EzljDXpQQ3b7aW402s8.qpSjiuB1vSl9J-jO>

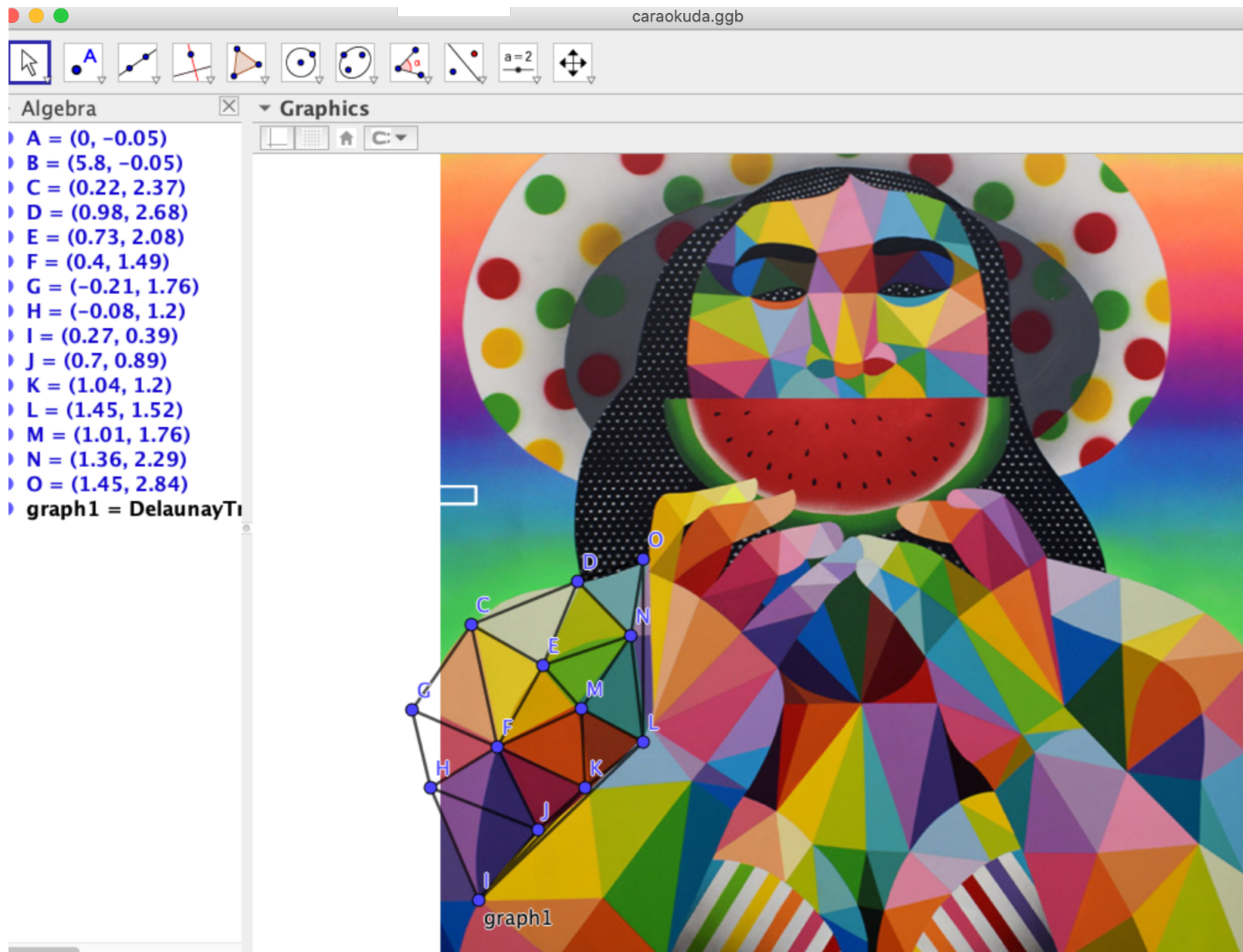
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- Botana F.; Kovács Z. and Recio T.: *Automatically Augmented Reality for Outdoor Mathematics*. In: *Research on Outdoor STEM Education in the digiTal Age*. Proceedings of the ROSETA Online Conference in June 2020. Matthias Ludwig, Simone Jablonski, Amélia Caldeira and Ana Moura (Editors). WTM – Verlag für wissenschaftliche Texte und Medien, Münster 2020. *Conference Proceedings in Mathematics Education* (6), pages 71-78.

Trabajo en curso...

AG: Geómetra mecánico, autómatas

Relación /Compara / Descubre

Valoración de resultados:

H-sencilla vs T-sencilla

H-sencilla vs T-compleja

H-compleja vs T-sencilla

H-compleja vs T-compleja

- <https://github.com/kovzol/geogebra/releases>

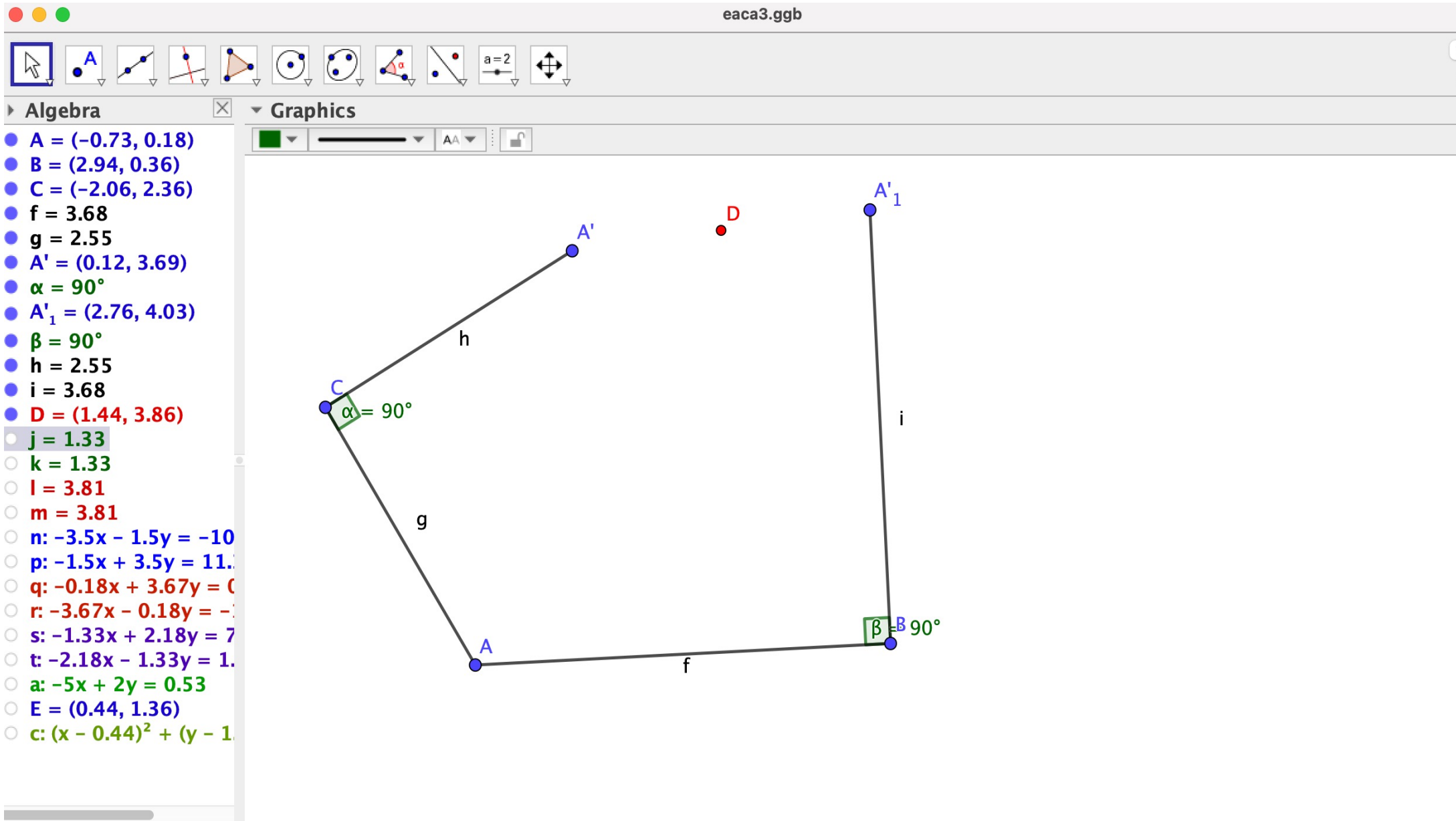
Versiones GeoGebra 5 Discovery y GeoGebra 6 Discovery off-line

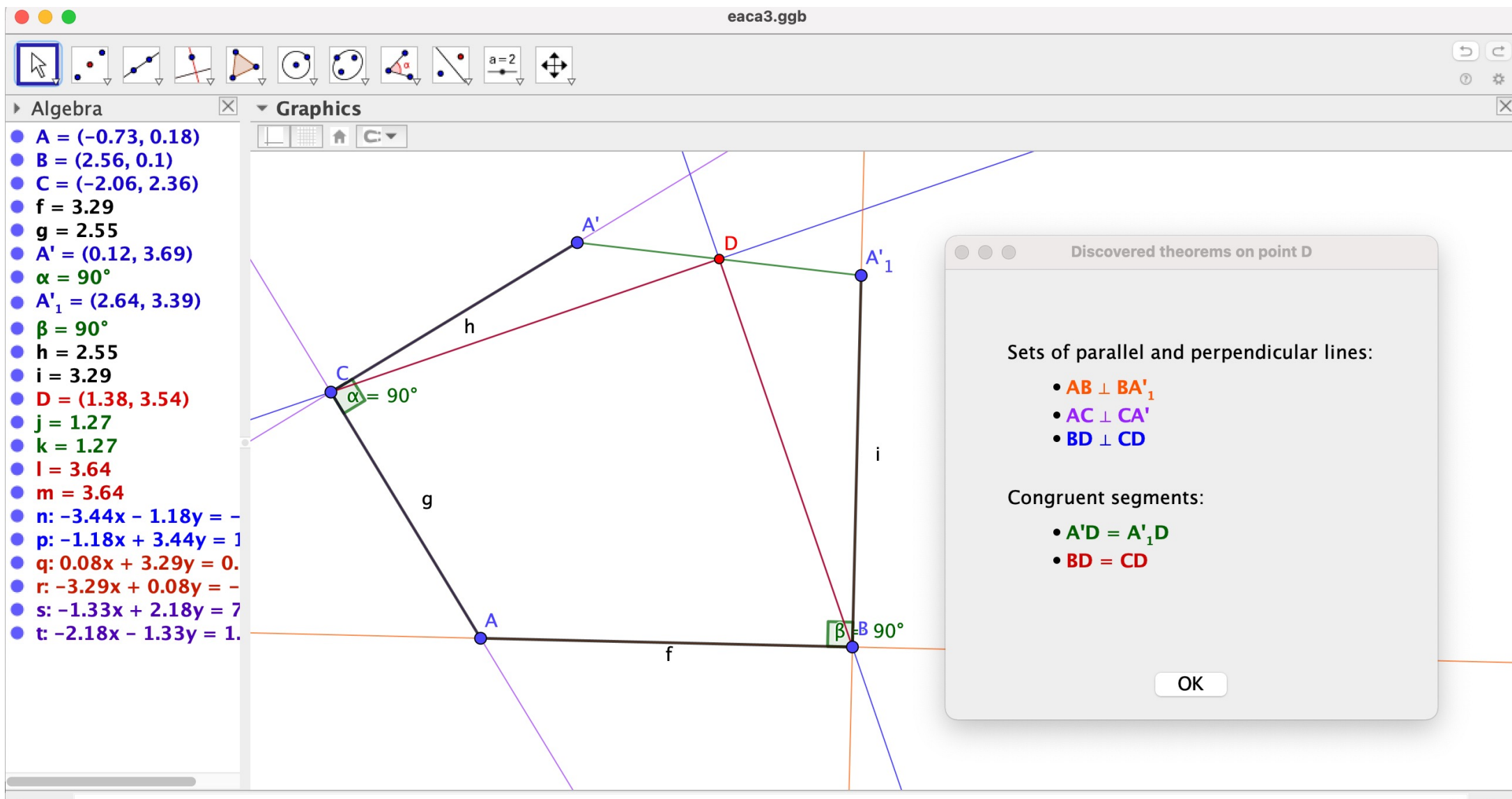
- <http://www.autgeo.online/geogebra-discovery/>

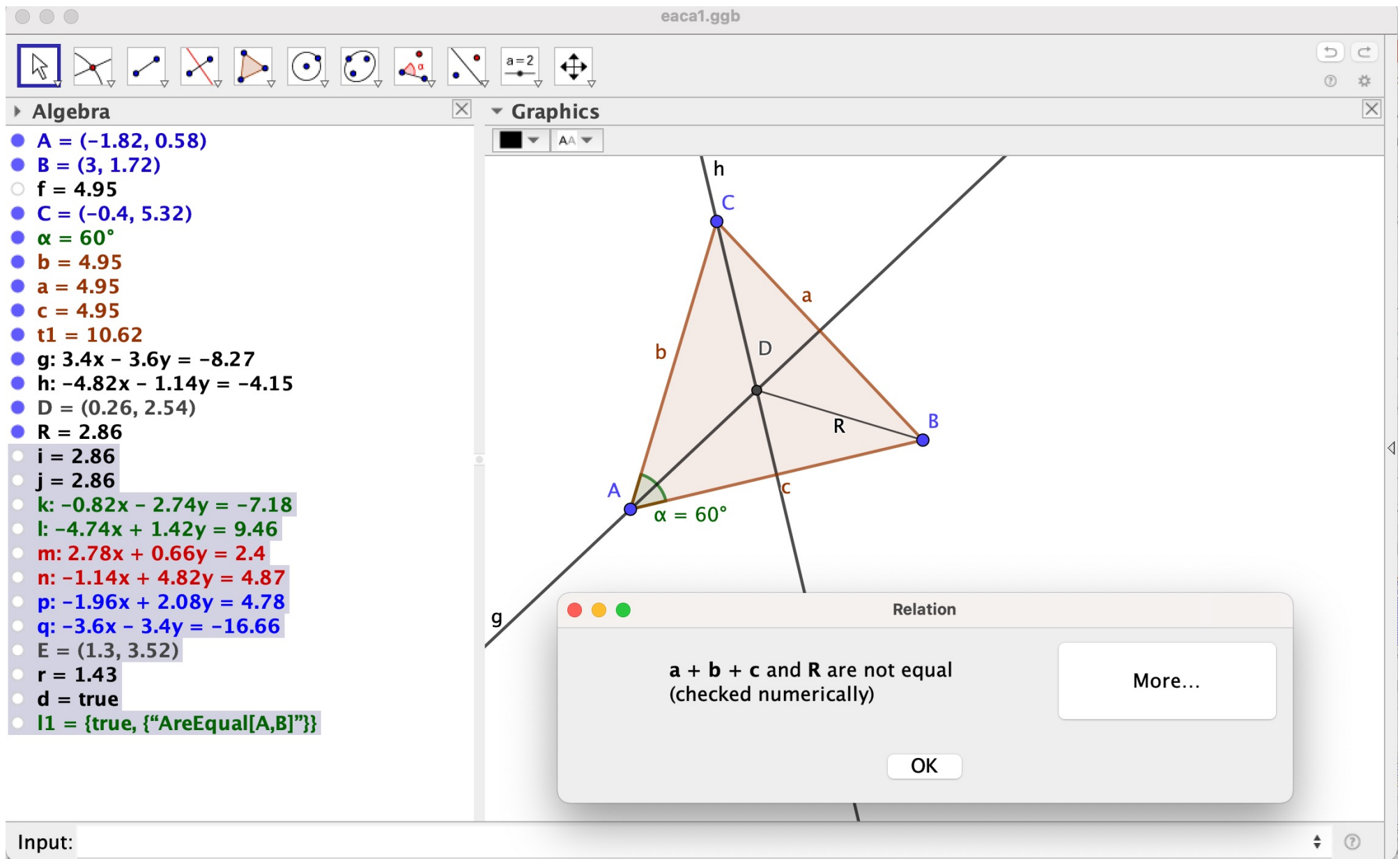
GeoGebra 6 Discovery on-line

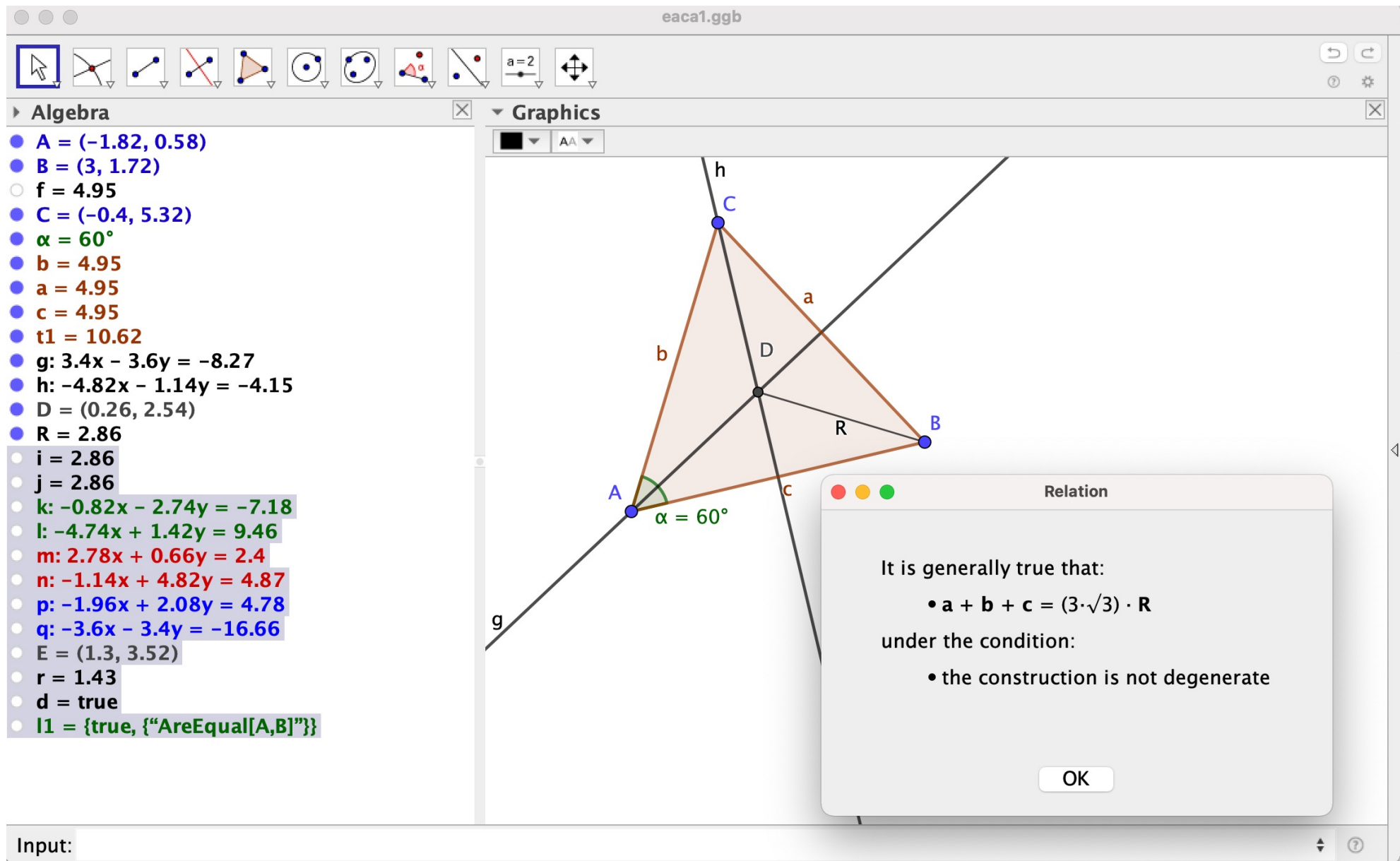
- <http://www.autgeo.online/ag/automated-geometer.html?offline=1>

Automated Geometer







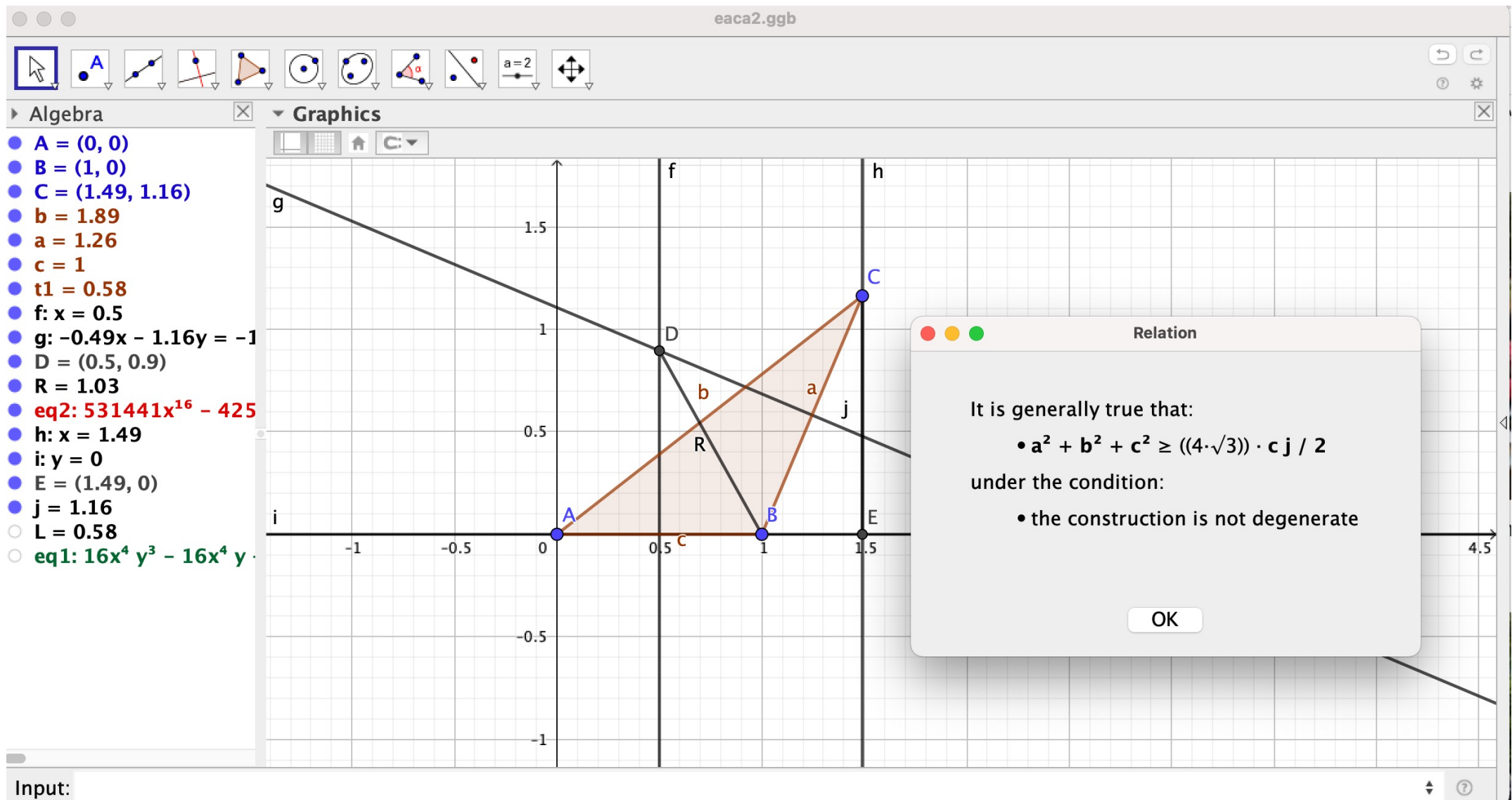


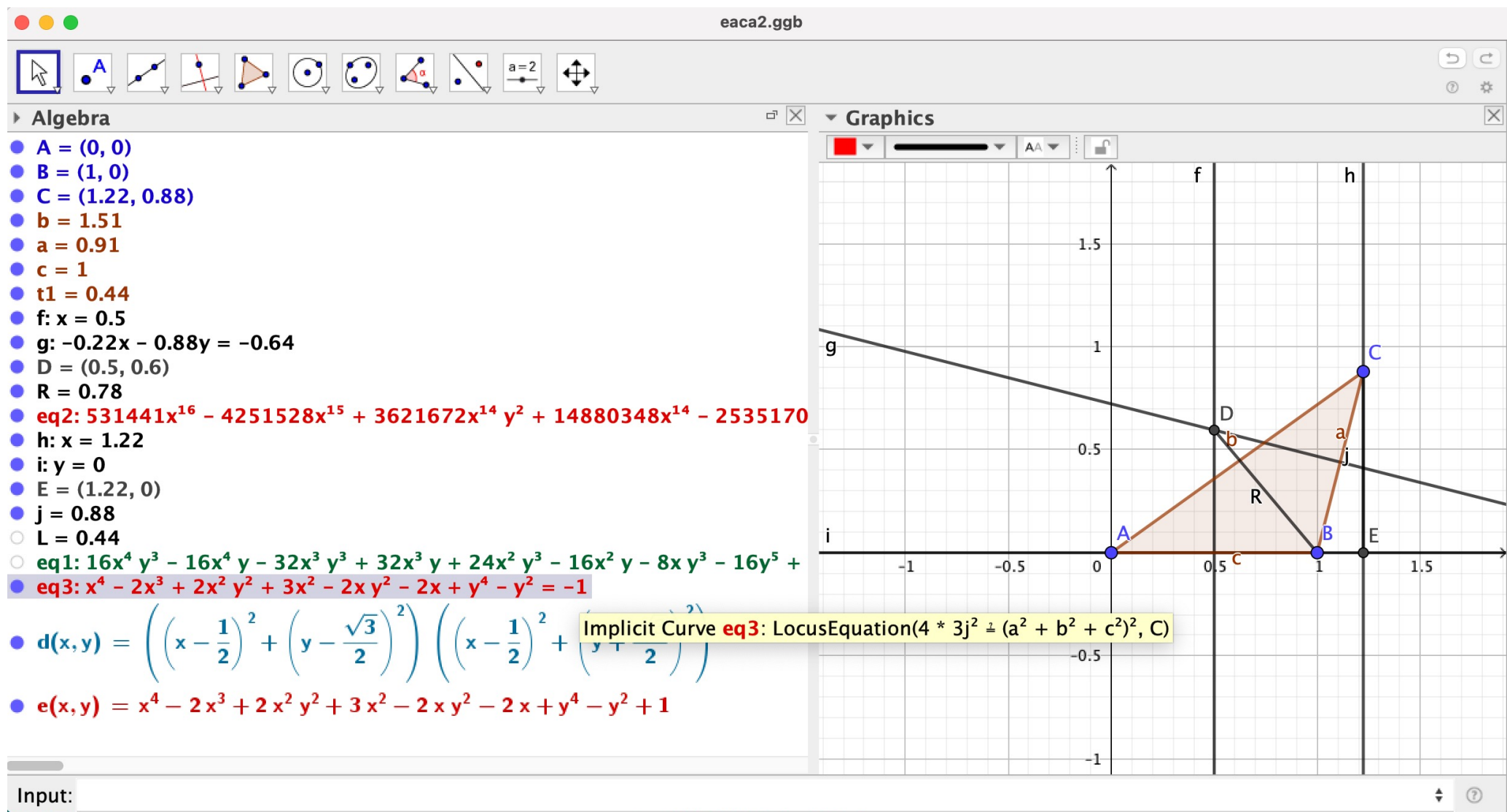
https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/tmj1911/25/0/25_0_115/pdf/char/en

Prof. R. Weitzenböck has proved in the Math. Zeitschrift 5 that

$$\frac{F}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \leq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}},$$

where the equality holds good when and only when the triangle is regular.





GEOMETRIC INEQUALITIES

BY

THE SIDES AND THE RADII OF A TRIANGLE

$$5.3 \quad a+b+c \leq 3R\sqrt{3}.$$

Equality holds if and only if $a = b = c$.

S. Nakajima, Tôhoku Math. J. 25 (1925), 115–121

A. Padoa, Period. Mat. (4) 5 (1925), 80–85.

O. BOTTEMA

Delft, The Netherlands

R. Ž. DJORDJEVIĆ

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

R. R. JANIĆ

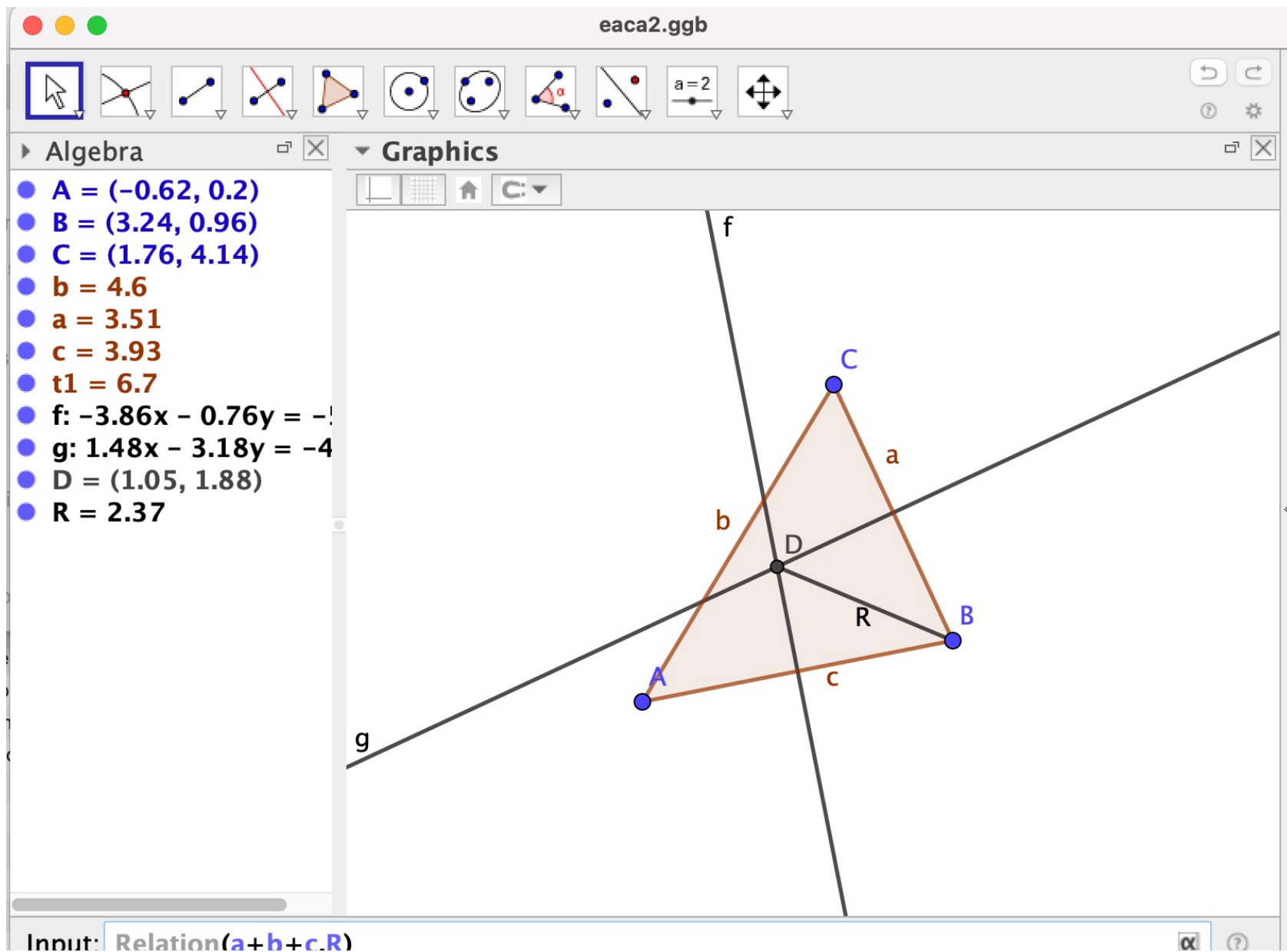
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

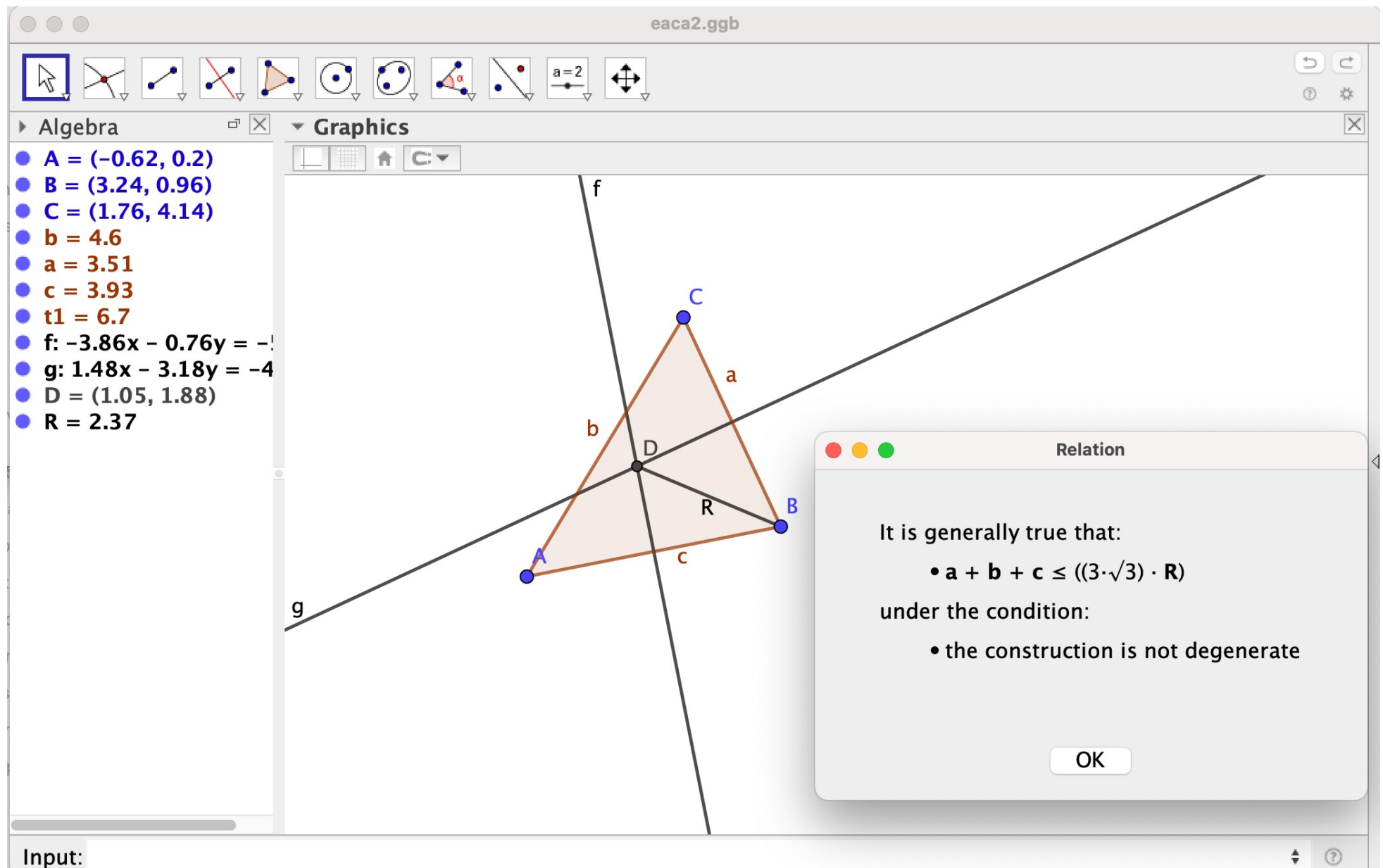
D. S. MITRINVIĆ

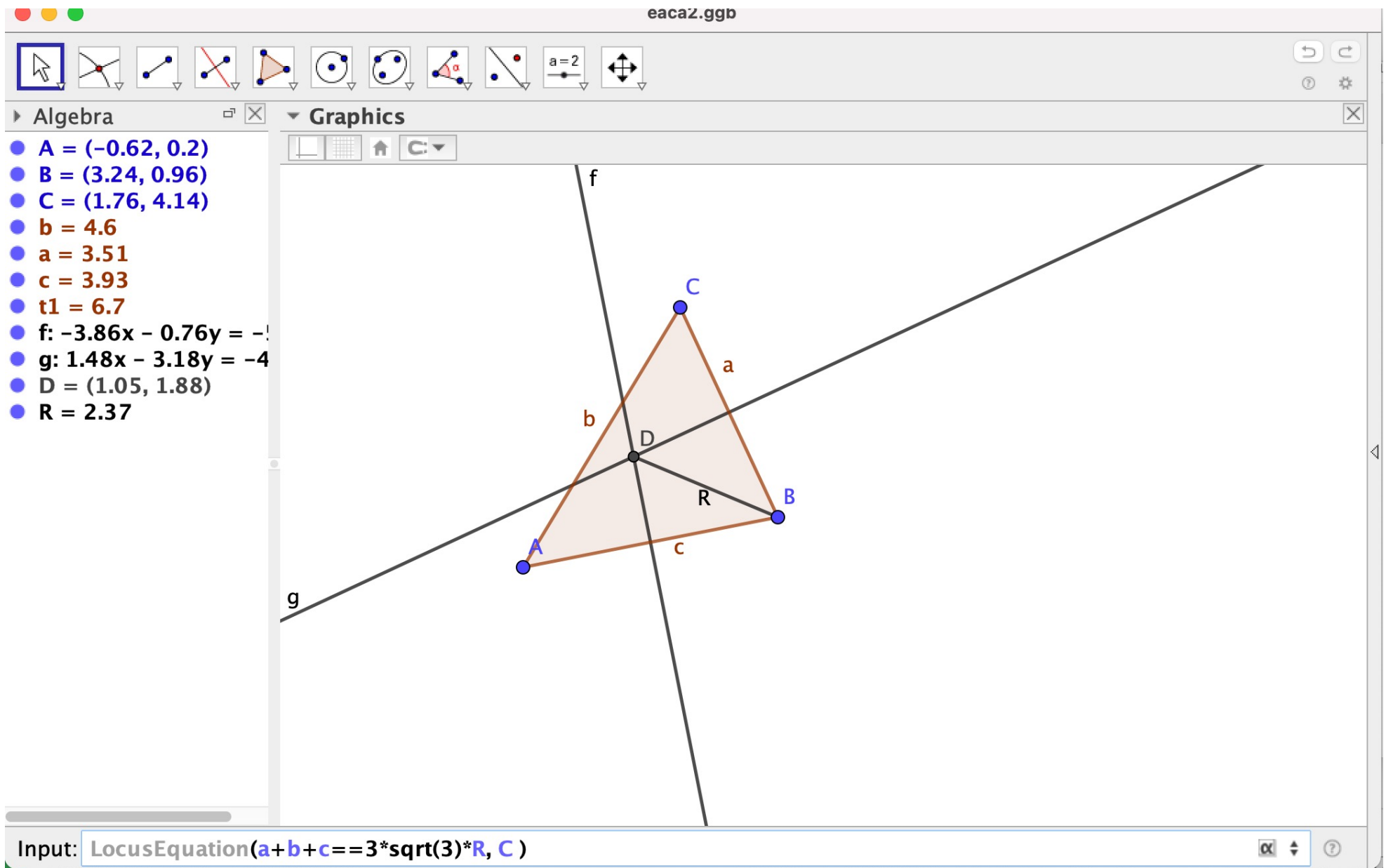
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

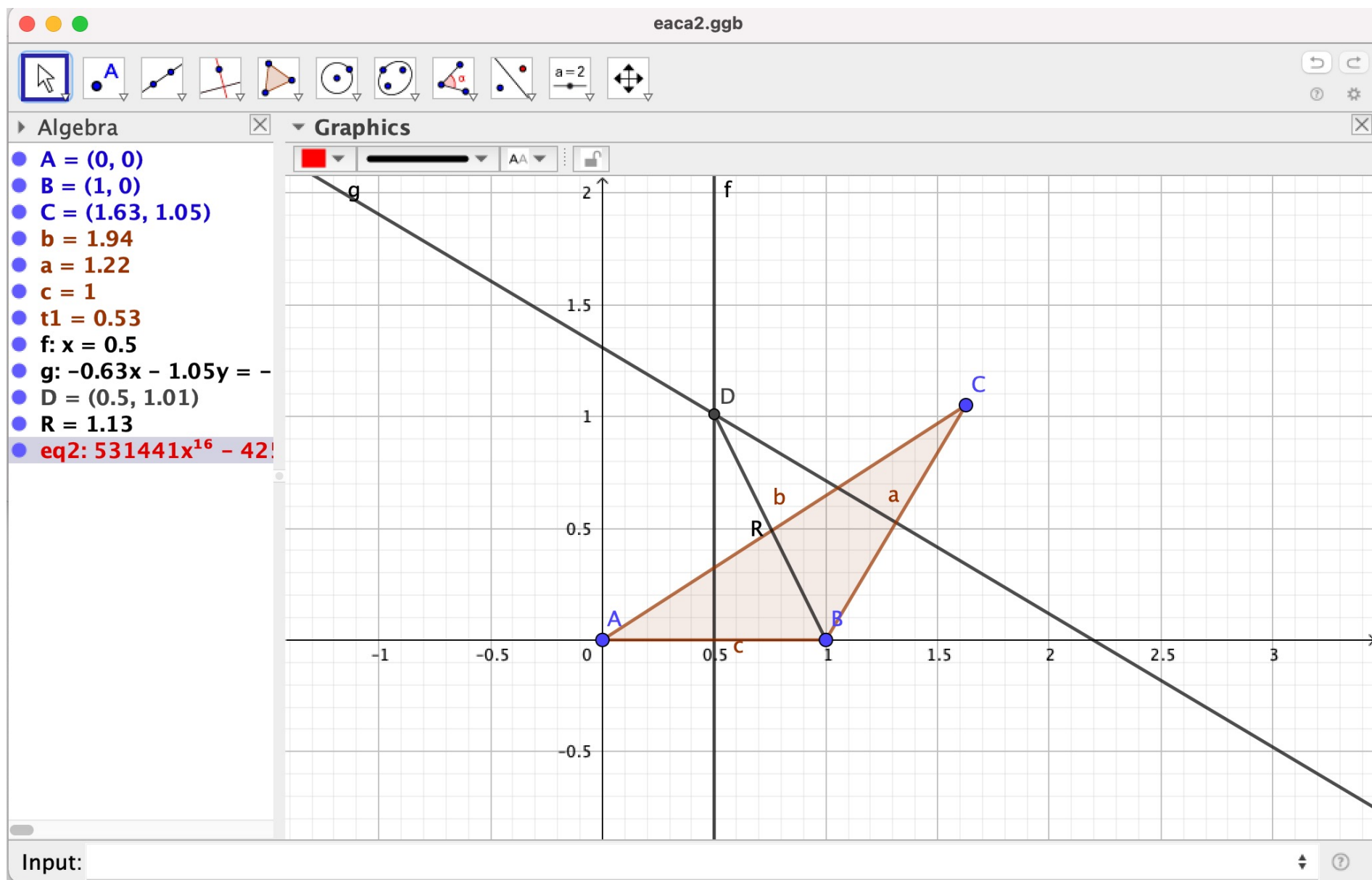
P. M. VASIĆ

Belgrade, Yugoslavia









[illegible]

- eq2: $88209y^8 + 204228y^{10} + 236134y^{12} + 204228y^{14} + 88209y^{16} -$
 $962280y^8 x - 2237112y^{10} x - 2237112y^{12} x - 962280y^{14} x + 609444y^6 x^2 +$
 $6281388y^8 x^2 + 10694484y^{10} x^2 + 6689844y^{12} x^2 + 962280y^{14} x^2 -$
 $6018624y^6 x^3 - 26125848y^8 x^3 - 28362960y^{10} x^3 - 8905464y^{12} x^3 +$
 $1485702y^4 x^4 + 30035016y^6 x^4 + 69737274y^8 x^4 + 42802020y^{10} x^4 +$
 $4452732y^{12} x^4 - 13401936y^4 x^5 - 92158128y^6 x^5 - 118283976y^8 x^5 -$
 $34344648y^{10} x^5 + 1495908y^2 x^6 + 56867832y^4 x^6 + 183225240y^6 x^6 +$
 $123219252y^8 x^6 + 11448216y^{10} x^6 - 12597120y^2 x^7 - 144481968y^4 x^7 -$
 $236640096y^6 x^7 - 71821080y^8 x^7 + 531441x^8 + 47790324y^2 x^8 +$
 $235946682y^4 x^8 + 191561004y^6 x^8 + 17955270y^8 x^8 - 4251528x^9 -$
 $105973272y^2 x^9 - 250455240y^4 x^9 - 88267320y^6 x^9 + 14880348x^{10} +$
 $149197140y^2 x^{10} + 167328828y^4 x^{10} + 17653464y^6 x^{10} - 29760696x^{11} -$
 $135733968y^2 x^{11} - 63947880y^4 x^{11} + 37200870x^{12} + 77551020y^2 x^{12} +$
 $10657980y^4 x^{12} - 29760696x^{13} - 25351704y^2 x^{13} + 14880348x^{14} +$
 $3621672y^2 x^{14} - 4251528x^{15} + 531441x^{16} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
&280067312748789736985963225604373352510564 \\
&033142263971832537392349415195652578325220 \\
&678822080410345331615448815562735192521704 \\
&455798784 * x^{72} * (-1 + x)^{72} * (221709312 * x^{10} - \\
&1108546560 * x^9 + 5547202304 * x^8 - \\
&15537529856 * x^7 + 23360155968 * x^6 - \\
&20355008960 * x^5 + 10731606224 * x^4 - \\
&3448222560 * x^3 + 658900764 * x^2 - 70266636 * x + \\
&3485889)^2 * (4 * x^2 + 23)^4 * (4 * x^2 - 8 * x + \\
&27)^4 * (2 * x - 1)^{12}
\end{aligned}$$

- Botana F.; Kovács Z.; R. T.: *A mechanical geometer*. Mathematics in Computer Science, online Nov. 20, 2020
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<http://atcm.mathandtech.org/EP2020/invited/21786.pdf>

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GRACIAS

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