

The Generalised Pythagoras Theorem – Another Proof

RANJIT DESAI

In this short note, we present a proof of the generalised Pythagoras theorem. We use the ‘ordinary’ Pythagoras theorem for the proof.

Theorem. In any triangle ABC , we have:

$$AC^2 + BC^2 > AB^2 \iff \angle C < 90^\circ,$$

$$AC^2 + BC^2 < AB^2 \iff \angle C > 90^\circ.$$

Proof. On the coordinate plane, place the triangle ABC so that vertex C lies at the origin, side CB lies along the positive x -axis, and vertex A lies in the upper half plane (i.e., in the first or the second quadrant); see Figure 1. Let the coordinates of the three vertices be as follows: $C = (0, 0)$; $B = (r, 0)$, where $r > 0$; and $A = (s, t)$, where $t > 0$.

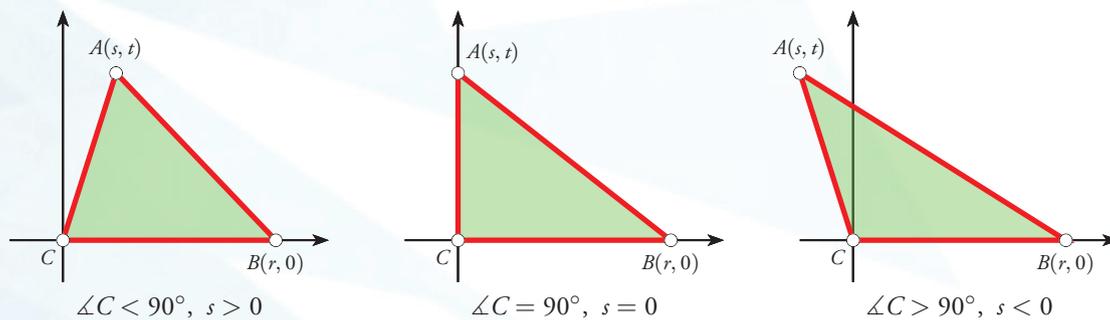


Figure 1.

Then we have: $BC^2 = r^2$, and $AC^2 = s^2 + t^2$, so

$$BC^2 + AC^2 = r^2 + s^2 + t^2.$$

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Also:

$$AB^2 = (r - s)^2 + t^2 = r^2 + s^2 + t^2 - 2rs,$$

so

$$BC^2 + AC^2 - AB^2 = 2rs.$$

Now it is clear from Figure 1 that:

$$\angle C < 90^\circ \iff s > 0,$$

$$\angle C > 90^\circ \iff s < 0.$$

Note that $2rs$ has the same sign as s (since $r > 0$). It follows that

$$BC^2 + AC^2 > AB^2 \iff \angle C < 90^\circ,$$

$$BC^2 + AC^2 < AB^2 \iff \angle C > 90^\circ.$$

We may thus state the “generalised Pythagoras theorem” as follows.

Theorem (Generalised Pythagoras theorem). *In any triangle ABC , we have:*

$$AC^2 + BC^2 > AB^2 \iff \angle C < 90^\circ,$$

$$AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2 \iff \angle C = 90^\circ,$$

$$AC^2 + BC^2 < AB^2 \iff \angle C > 90^\circ.$$



RANJIT DESAI started his career as a mathematics teacher in Bai Avabai High School, Valsad in 1960, and retired in 1998 as Incharge of P. G. Centre (Mathematics) from B. K. M. Science College, Valsad. In 1968, he started the Ganit Milan to connect students and teachers of schools and colleges with one another. He is actively associated with the Gujarat Ganit Mandal. He may be contacted at ranjitraimdesai@gmail.com.