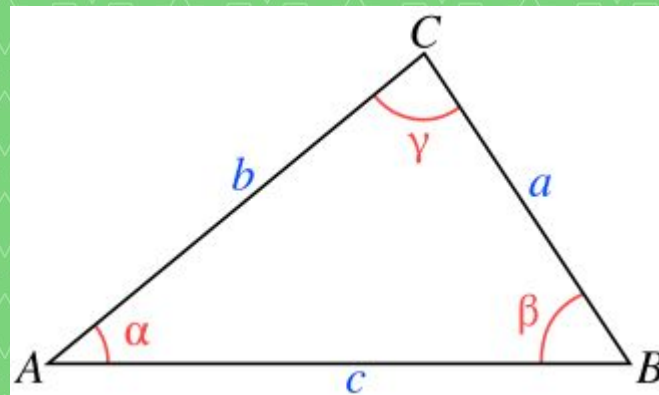


FÓRMULA DE HERÓN

$$\text{Área} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

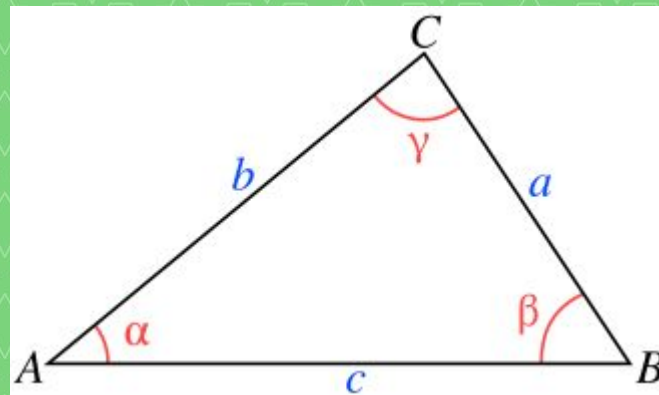
$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$



FÓRMULA DE HERÓN

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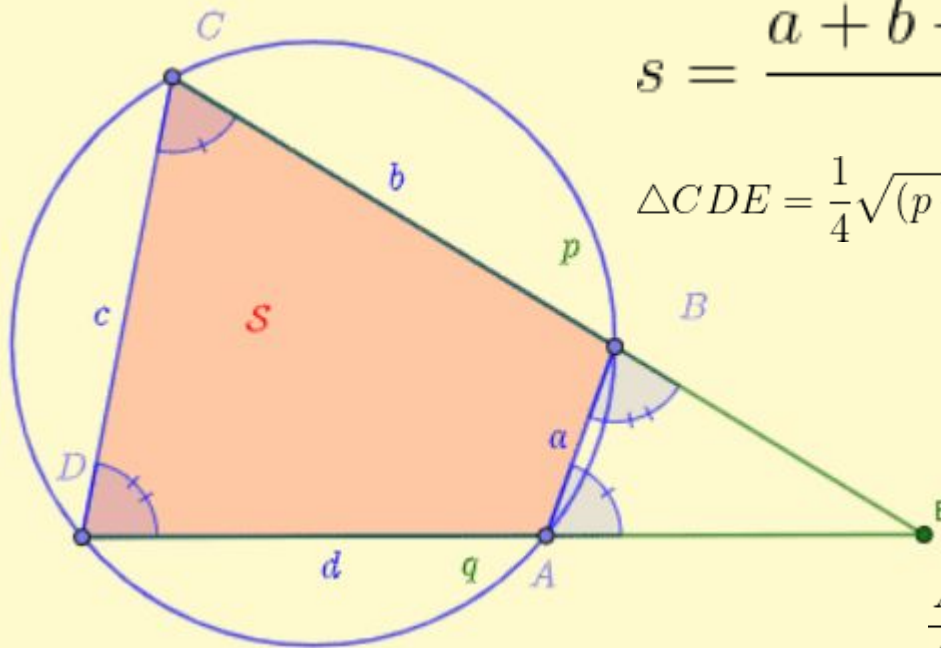


TEOREMA DE BRAHMAGUPTA

El área A de un cuadrilátero cíclico de lados a, b, c, d y semiperímetro s , está dada por:

$$A^2 = (s - a)(s - b)(s - c)(s - d)$$

TEOREMA DE BRAHMA GUPTA



$$s = \frac{a + b + c + d}{2}$$

$$\Delta CDE = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(p + q + c)(p + q - c)(p - q + c)(-p + q + c)}$$

$$\Delta ABE \sim \Delta CDE \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta ABE}{\Delta CDE} = \frac{a^2}{c^2}$$

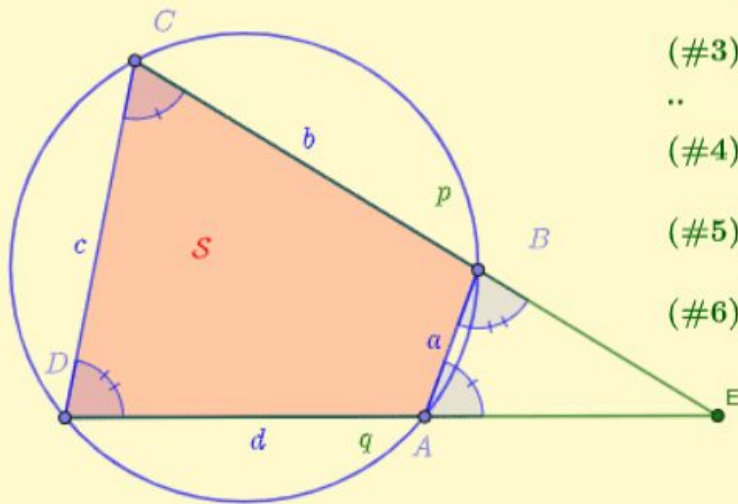
$$ABCD + \Delta ABE = \Delta CDE$$

$$\frac{ABCD}{\Delta CDE} = \frac{\Delta CDE}{\Delta CDE} - \frac{\Delta ABE}{\Delta CDE} = \frac{c^2 - a^2}{c^2}$$

TEOREMA DE BRAHMAGUPTA

$$\Delta CDE = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(p+q+c)(p+q-c)(p-q+c)(-p+q+c)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(#1)} \frac{p}{c} = \frac{q-d}{a} \\ \text{(#2)} \frac{q}{c} = \frac{p-b}{a} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{p+q}{c} = \frac{(p+q)-(b+d)}{a} \Rightarrow p+q = \frac{c(b+d)}{c-a}$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(#3)} p+q+c = \frac{c}{c-a} (b+d+c-a) = \frac{2c}{c-a} (s-a) \\ \text{..} \\ \text{(#4)} p+q-c = \frac{c}{c-a} (a+b+d-c) = \frac{2c}{c-a} (s-c) \\ \text{(#5)} p-q+c = \frac{c}{c+a} (a+b+c-d) = \frac{2c}{c+a} (s-d) \\ \text{(#6)} -p+q+c = \frac{c}{c+a} (a+c+d-b) = \frac{2c}{c+a} (s-b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

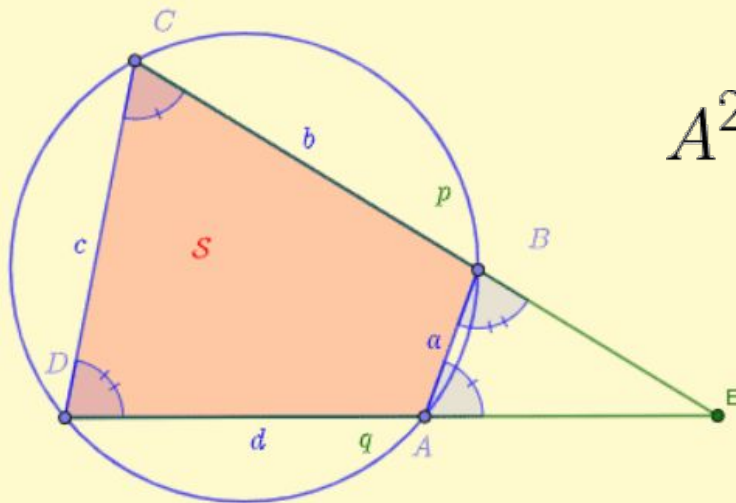
$$\frac{c^2}{c^2 - a^2} \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$$

TEOREMA DE BRAHMAGUPTA

$$\frac{c^2}{c^2 - a^2} \sqrt{(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)(s - d)}$$

$$\frac{ABCD}{\triangle CDE} = \frac{\triangle CDE}{\triangle CDE} - \frac{\triangle ABE}{\triangle CDE} = \frac{c^2 - a^2}{c^2}$$

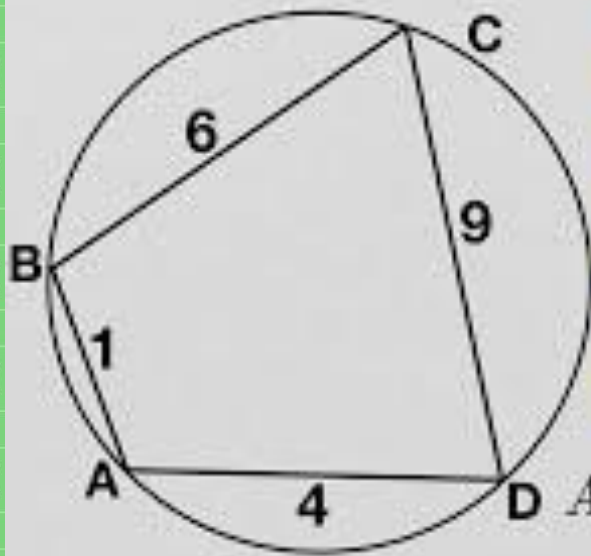
$$A^2 = (s - a)(s - b)(s - c)(s - d)$$



Roger A. Johnson,
Advanced Euclidean Geometry,
 Dover 2007

TEOREMA DE BRAHMAGUPTA

Teorema de Brahmagupta | [DEMOSTRACIÓN]



**Calcular
el área
del cuadrilátero
inscrito**

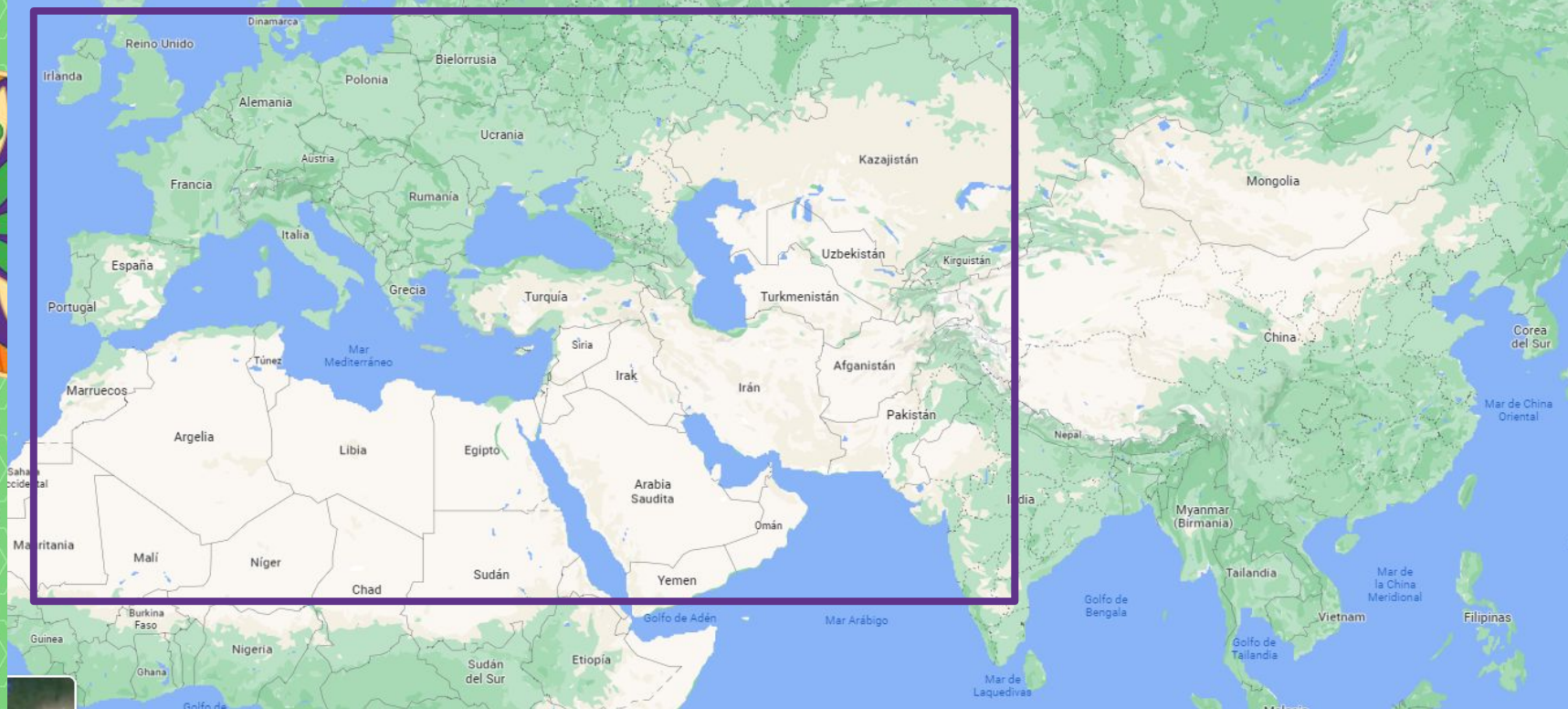


$$Area_{\square ABCD} = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$$

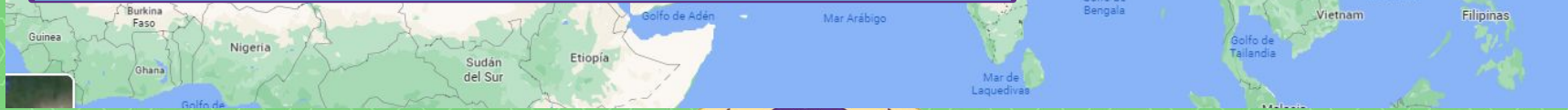
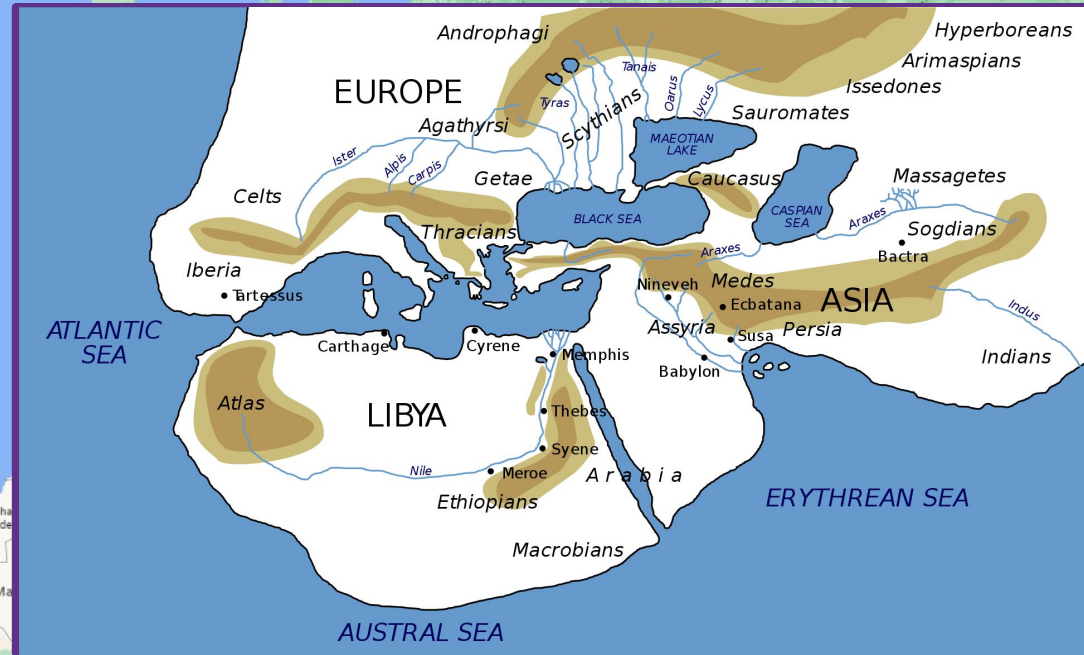


MATEMÁTICAS EN INDIA

ECÚMENE



ECÚMENE







AVANCE O RETROCESO

DIOFANTO (s. III)

ARYABHATTA (s. VI)
BRAHMAGUPTA (s. VII)
BHASKARA II (s. XII)

ABU ABDALLAH
MUḤAMMAD IBN MŪSĀ
AL-JWĀRIZMĪ (s. IX)

NĀTYASĀSTRA (SIGLOS II A.C.-III D.C.)

Tratado sobre las **artes escénicas** de la India.

Presenta en sus contenidos la **gestualidad de las manos** como un recurso complementario para reforzar la estética expresiva y como una forma de **comunicación no-verbal** que debe actuar en consonancia con la posición del cuerpo, el movimiento y la mirada del actor.





1 Pataka



2 Tri-pataka



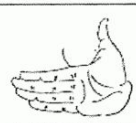
3 Ardha-Pataka



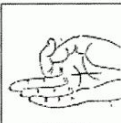
4 Katari Mukha



5 Mayura



6 Ardha-Chandra



7 Arala



8 Sukatunda



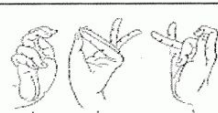
9 Mushti



10 Sikhara



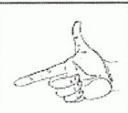
11 Kapidha



12 Kataka-Mukha



13 Suchi



14 Chandra-Kala



15 Padmakosha



16 Sarpa Sirsa



17 Mriga-Sheersha



18 Simha-Mukha



19 Kangula



20 Alapadma



21 Chatura



22 Bhramara



23 Hamsasya



24 Hamsa Paksha



25 Chandamsa



26 Mukula



27 Tamra Chuda



28 Thrisula



HASTA VINIYOGA

SUCHI HASTA

I

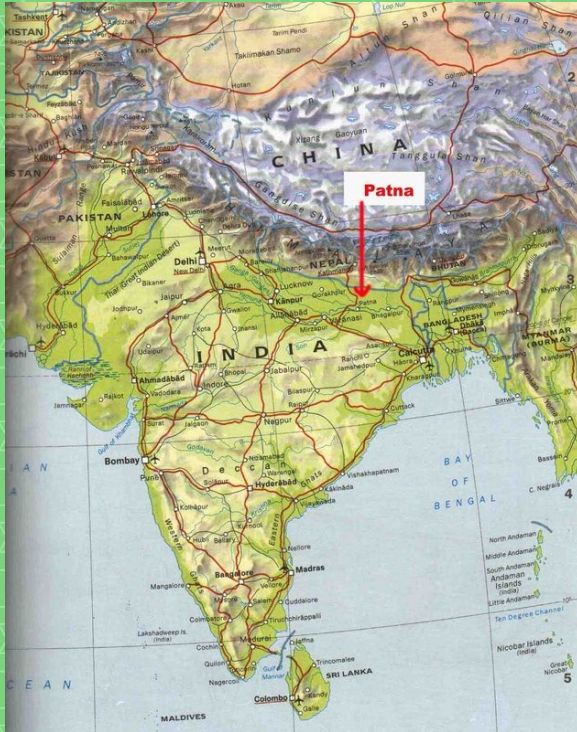
ARYABHATTA

(476-550)

Matemático y astrónomo



ARYABHATTA

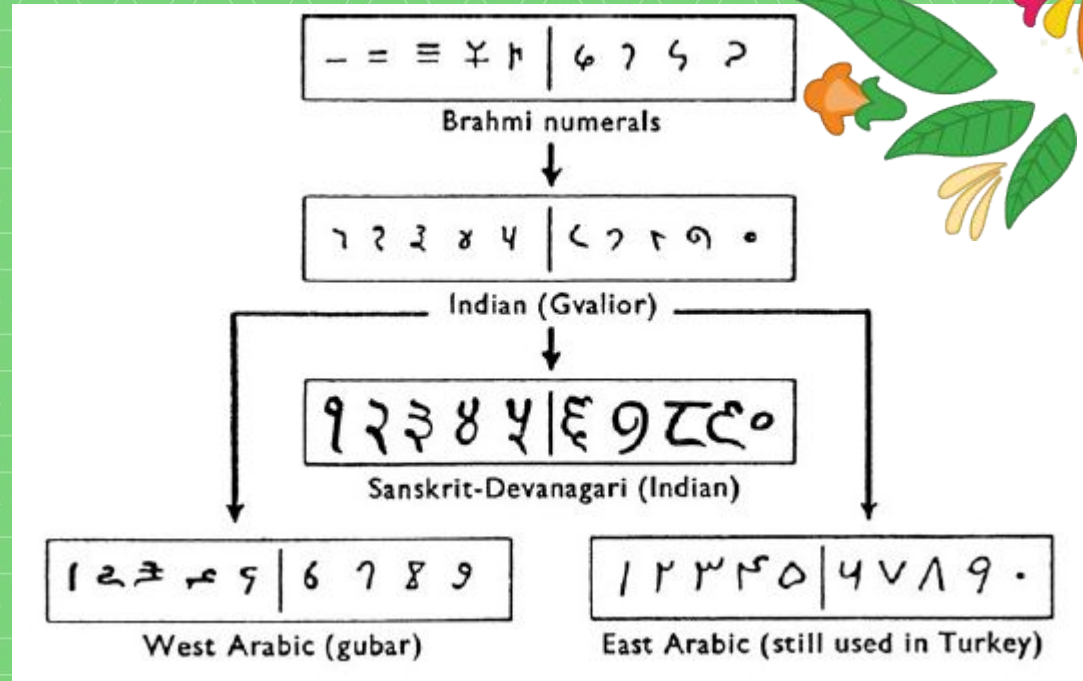


INDIA DEL SUR

Kerala o Dhaka
Vivió en la actual Patna donde
escribió su obra astronómica

ARYABHATIYA

Sánscrito

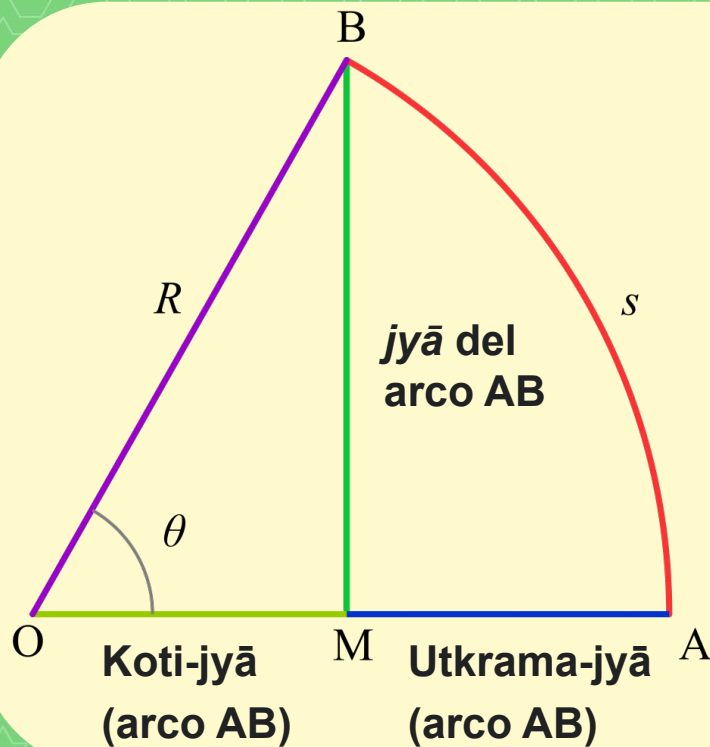


ARYABHATIYA

Mangala मङ्गल
(Marte)



¿TRIGONOMETRÍA?



$$\theta = s/R$$

$$jyā = R \sin (s/R)$$

$$koti-jyā = R \cos (s/R)$$

$$utkrama-jyā = R (1 - \cos (s/R))$$

This is a Shlok from the Aryabhatiya

समपरिणाहस्यार्ध विष्कम्भार्धहतमेव वृत्तफलम् ।



MEANING

A circle's area equals half the diameter multiplied by half the circumference

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} d \times \frac{1}{2} \text{circumference} \\ &= r \times \frac{1}{2} 2\pi r \\ &= \pi r^2\end{aligned}$$

