

# Linear Geometric Constructions

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# Introduction

What is a Geometric Construction?

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- Types of Geometric Constructions

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- Types of Geometric Constructions
- Mathematicians

# Definitions and Rules for Basic Constructions

- Tools



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Compass	Straightedge
	

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- Postulates for Basic Constructions

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- Assume we can construct two points (the origin and  $(1,0)$ )



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- Assume we can construct two points (the origin and  $(1,0)$ )
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- Assume we can construct two points (the origin and  $(1,0)$ )
- Constructions of lines and circles
- Use of the intersections of those lines and circles to construct new points

# Basic constructions

- Perpendicular Lines

# Basic constructions

- Perpendicular Lines
- Parallel Lines

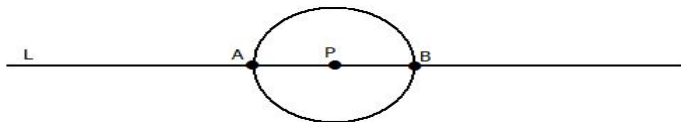
# Basic constructions

- Perpendicular Lines
- Parallel Lines
- Squareroots

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- Perpendicular Lines
- Parallel Lines
- Squareroots
- Bisecting an angle

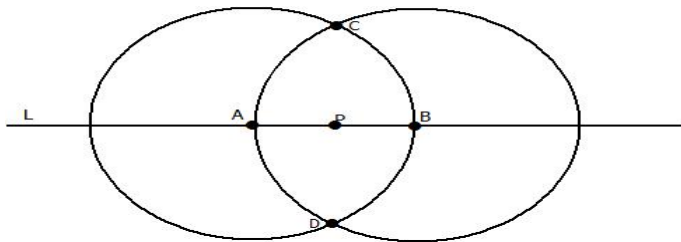
# Examples of Basic Constructions



## Theorem

*Given a line  $L$  and a point  $P$  on the line, we can draw a line perpendicular to  $L$  that passes through  $P$ .*

# Examples of Basic Constructions

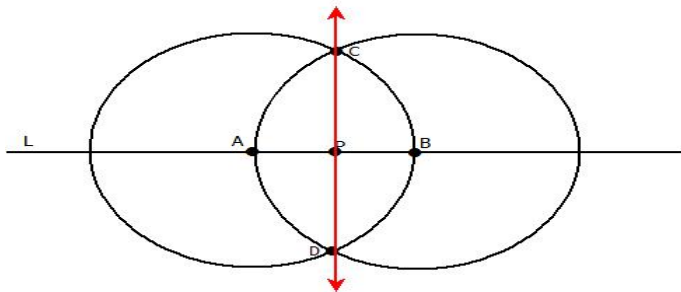


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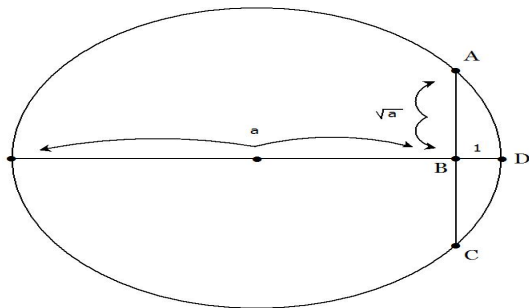
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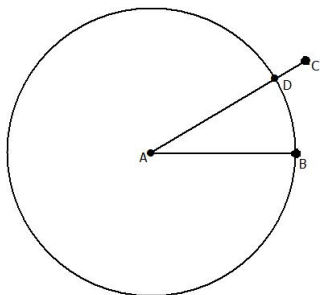
# Examples of Basic Constructions



## Theorem

*Given a constructible number  $a$ , we can construct  $\sqrt{a}$ .*

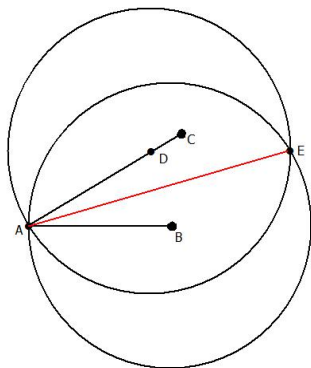
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*Given an angle  $BAC$ , we can bisect the angle*

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- Inverses

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- $\mathbb{Q}$ , the rational numbers
- $\mathbb{R}$ , the real numbers
- $\mathbb{C}$ , the complex numbers
- $\mathbb{E}$ , the constructible numbers

# Two-tower over $\mathbb{Q}$ Theorem

## Theorem

*The number  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  is constructible with straight edge and compass ( $\alpha \in$  constructible numbers) if and only there is a sequence of field extensions*

$$\mathbb{Q} = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \dots \subset F_n \text{ so that } [F_i : F_{i-1}] = 2 \text{ or } 1 \text{ for}$$
$$i = 1, \dots, n \text{ (i.e. } F_i = F_{i-1}(\sqrt{\beta_i}), \beta_i \in F_{i-1} \text{ and } \alpha \in F_n$$

*The Theorem states*

*$(\mathbb{Q})$  is constructible with only a straight edge and compass.  
 $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$  is constructible with only a straight edge and compass*

# Limitations of Basic Constructions

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- Taking the cube root of a constructible number

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Why is this?

# Definitions and Rules for Neusis Constructions

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- Postulates for Neusis Constructions
  - Using a straightedge and compass we can:

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- Using a straightedge and compass we can:
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  - Construct lines and circles
- Using a twice notched straightedge and compass we can:
  - Pivot the twice notched straightedge around a point

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- Using a straightedge and compass we can:
  - Assume we can construct two points (the origin and  $(1,0)$ )
  - Construct lines and circles
- Using a twice notched straightedge and compass we can:
  - Pivot the twice notched straightedge around a point
  - Slide the twice notched straightedge along lines and circles
- Using the intersections of the slid and/or pivoted straightedge and those previously constructed lines and circles to construct new points

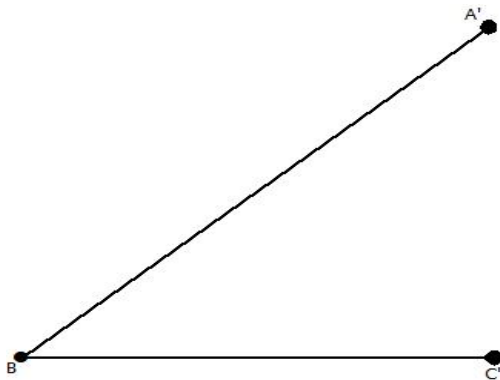
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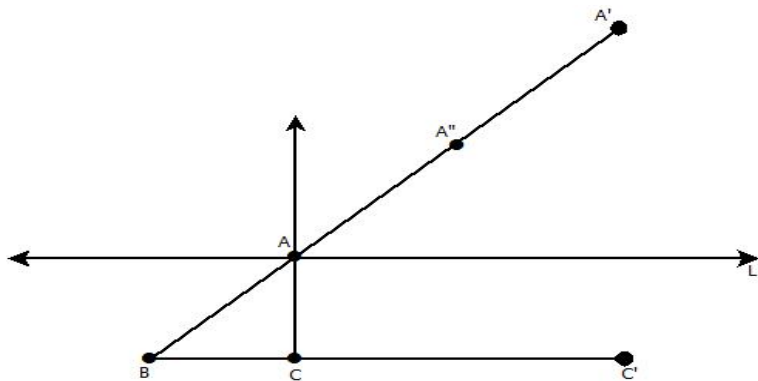
# Neusis Construction for trisection of an angle



## Theorem

*A trisectum construction using Neusis and given angle  $A'BC'$*

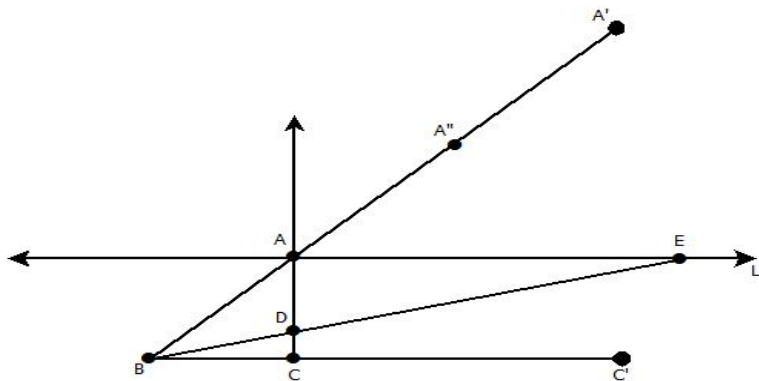
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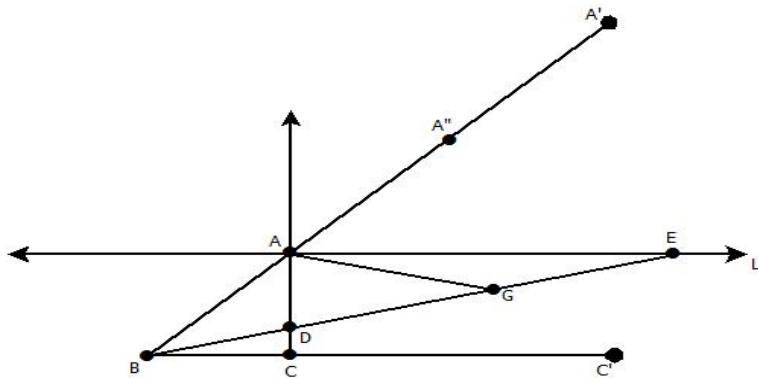
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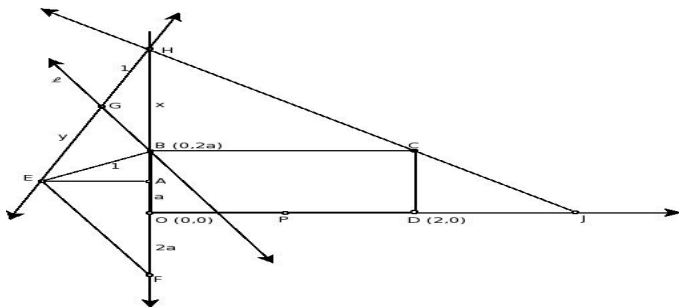
# Neusis Constuction for trisection of an angle



## Theorem

*A trisetum construction using Neusis and given angle  $A'BC'$*

# Neusis Constuction for cube roots



## Theorem

Given a constructible length  $a$ , it is possible to find  $\sqrt[3]{a}$  using a compass and twice-notched straightedge.

Claim: We can calculate  $x = 2\sqrt[3]{a}$  by using similar triangles and proportions.



## 2-3 tower over $\mathbb{Q}$

### Theorem

*If a number  $\alpha \in (\mathbb{R})$  is in  $F_n$  so that there is a sequence of field extensions*

$$(\mathbb{Q}) = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_n \text{ with } [F_i : F_{i-1}] = 1, 2, 3$$

*for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , then  $\alpha$  is constructible with straight edge with two notches and compass (i.e.  $\alpha \in$  the constructible numbers with two notches.)*

# Conclusion

- Basic Constructions versus Neusis Constructions

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- Basic Constructions versus Neusis Constructions
- Fields and field extensions
- Numbers we can construct
- Is there a real number not degree  $2^p 3^q$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  that can be constructed using a twice notched straight edge?

# Acknowledgements

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