

# Two conjectures of generalization of Feuerbach-Luchterhand theorem

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## Abstract

In Euclidean geometry, Feuerbach-Luchterhand theorem is a generalization of Pythagorean theorem, Stewart theorem and the British Flag theorem.....In this note, I propose two conjectures of generalization of Feuerbach-Luchterhand theorem.

**Theorem 1** (Feuerbach-Luchterhand). *Let  $ABCD$  be a cyclic quadrilateral,  $P$  be a point on the plane then:*

$$PA^2 \cdot DB \cdot BC \cdot CD - PB^2 \cdot AC \cdot CD \cdot DA + PC^2 \cdot BD \cdot DA \cdot AB - PD^2 \cdot CA \cdot AB \cdot BC = 0 \quad (1)$$

**Conjecture 2** (A generalization of Feuerbach-Luchterhand). *Let  $2n$ -convex cyclic polygon  $A_1A_2A_3\dots A_{2n}$ , let  $P$  be a point on the plane, then:*

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} \cdot PA_i^2 \cdot \frac{A_{i-1}A_i}{A_{i-1}A_i \cdot A_{i+1}A_{i+1}} = 0 \quad (2)$$

In a case the polygon is a hexagon, or a octagon, you can check the conjecture 2 in [1][2].

**Conjecture 3** (A generalization of conjecture 2). *Let two similar  $2n$ -convex cyclic polygon  $A_1A_2A_3\dots A_{2n}$  and  $B_1B_2B_3\dots B_{2n}$ , then:*

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} \cdot B_i A_i^2 \cdot \frac{A_{i-1}A_i}{A_{i-1}A_i \cdot A_{i+1}A_{i+1}} = 0 \quad (3)$$

## References

[1] <http://tube.geogebra.org/m/1443865>

[2] <http://tube.geogebra.org/m/1443867>

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