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TO DIVIDE THE GIVEN ANGLE INTO ANY NUMBER OF EQUAL PARTS

## HITLAR*

Vill \& Post- Suithakalan, District- Jaunpur - (U.P.), India.
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GIVEN: $\angle \mathrm{ABC}$ is the given angle.
REQUIRED: Let us divide $\angle \mathrm{ABC}$ into five equal parts.
CONSTRUCTION: Cut the five equal parts BD, DE, EF, FG and GC.
Divide $\angle \mathrm{ABC}$ in two equal parts with line BK . Draw an arc HD from centre B with radius BD . Which cuts the line BA at H and BK at L. Join HD which cuts BK at X.

Draw an arc from centre $B$ with radius $B C$ which cuts $B A$ at $A$ and $B K$ at $J$. Draw an arc from centre $B$ with radius $B G$ which cuts BA at I and BK at M .

Draw line HH' and DD' parallel BK from H and D . Draw an arc from centre M with radius MJ which cuts DD' at R and HH' at S. Join BR and BS to cut the arc AC at O and P. Thus OP is the fifth part of arc AC.

Cut arc AC into five equal parts $\mathrm{CN}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{OP}, \mathrm{PQ}$ and QA with radius OP . Join BN, BO, BP, and BQ.
Thus $\angle \mathrm{ABQ}, \angle \mathrm{QBP}, \angle \mathrm{PBO}, \angle \mathrm{OBN}$, and $\angle \mathrm{NBC}$ are the five equal parts of $\angle \mathrm{ABC}$.
Proof: Let $\angle \mathrm{ABC}=\theta$ and $\mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{r}$
$\therefore B C=5 r$
$\therefore \mathrm{HD}=\mathrm{r} \theta$
and $\operatorname{arc} \mathrm{AC}=5 \mathrm{r} \theta$
$\therefore$ arc AC $=5$ arc HD
$\operatorname{arc}$ RS $=r \theta$

$$
\therefore \theta=\frac{\operatorname{arc} R S}{r}
$$

If the length of arc RS is fixed then

$$
\begin{array}{ll} 
& \\
& \theta \propto \frac{1}{r} \\
\Rightarrow & \frac{\theta}{2} \propto \frac{1}{2 r} \\
\Rightarrow & \frac{\theta}{3} \propto \frac{1}{3 r} \\
\Rightarrow & \frac{\theta}{4} \propto \frac{1}{4 r} \\
\text { and } & \frac{\theta}{5} \propto \frac{1}{5 r}
\end{array}
$$

To draw an arc for angle $\theta$ we take the centre M and radius MJ , for $\frac{\theta}{2}$ centre $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ and radius $\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{~J}$, for $\frac{\theta}{3}$ centre $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ and radius $\mathrm{M}_{3} \mathrm{~J}$, for $\frac{\theta}{4}$ centre L and radius LJ and for $\frac{\theta}{5}$ centre B and radius BJ .

These arcs will be equal in length but not in shape and these arcs will go from the point J .
Remarks: (We can divide the arc AC with chord OP into five equal parts. This will be better method than that of division of $\angle \mathrm{ABP}$ and $\angle \mathrm{CBO}$ into two equal parts.) In my opinion this proof satisfy the learned mathematicians.

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