THE STRAITS TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1997

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TO THE WORLD AT LARGE

I Mr. A.B.C. Pereira announce today 3rd May '97 that while working on my project E.R.S.C., which is effectively carbon-dated through publication in the Straits Times (see reprint below), have discovered three corollaries to the Pythagoras's theorem. The discoveries are logically pre-dated to the date of the newspaper publication.

I Mr. A.B.C. Pereira, IC No: 0256430J, hereby announce my discovery of a novel method of telling time called E.R.S.C. (Abbreviation, to protect secrecy) on this day (today) Jan. 28, 1994

THE STRAITS TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1994
SINGAPORE

The corollaries are

1. The area of the circle having the hypotenuse as its diameter is equal to the sum of the areas of the other two circle, each having one of the other two sides of the right-angled triangle as its diameter.
2. The area of the equilateral triangle having the hypotenuse as its side is equal to the sum of the areas of the other two equilateral triangles, each having one of the other two sides of the right-angled triangle as its side.
3. The area of a regular polygon having the hypotenuse as its side is equal to the sum of the areas of the other two polygons, each having one of the other two sides of the right-angled triangle as its own side-provided that all the polygons are regular, having the same number of sides.

All my corollaries to the Pythagoras's theorem can be proved to be correct mathematically. If proof is required I shall be glad to oblige.

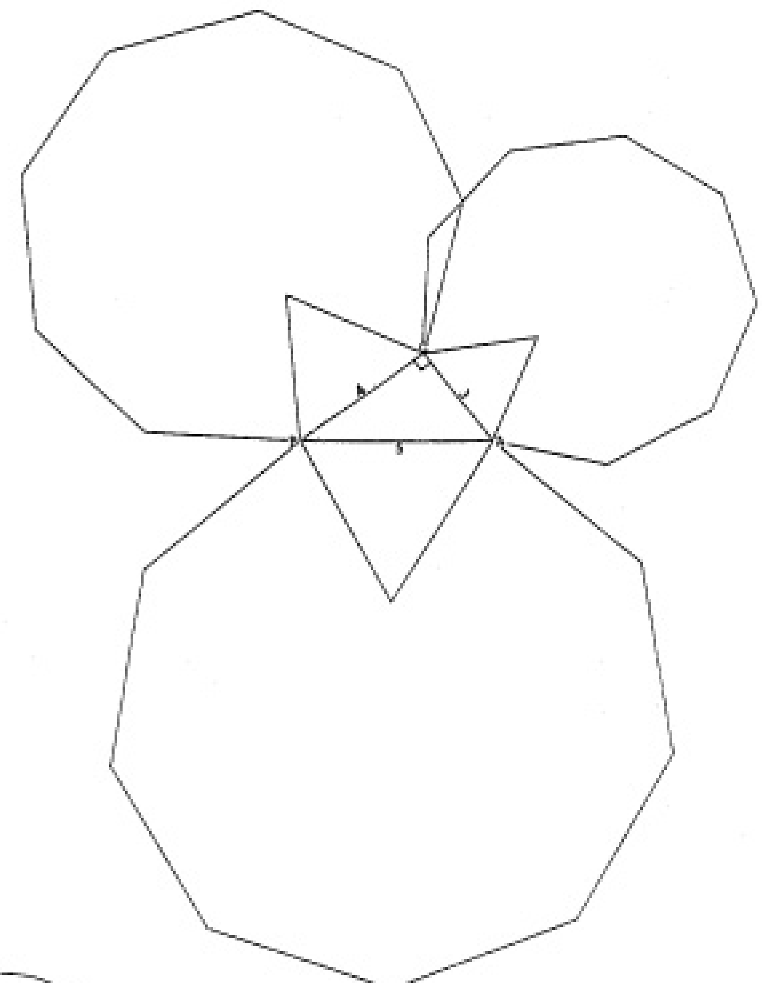
My scientific works published in various journals are:

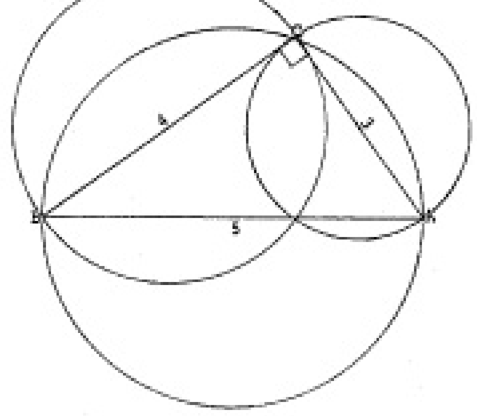
1. Potassium Iodide and its various uses in Haematology. MTA-Zeitschrift d. dvta, Nr. 3, 26 (1980) (Germany)
2. Haematological staining methods using potassium iodide. Medical Laboratory Sciences 1984; 41:35-7 (England)
3. Absolute eosinophil counting using peroxidase content of eosinophils. Labmedica 1987; Vol.1V No.2:45 (U.S.A.)
4. Sensitivity of potassium iodide for haematologic staining. Clinical Laboratory Science Jan./Feb. 1990 Vol.3 No.1 (U.S.A.)

Proofs relating to the corollaries to the Pythagoras's theorem

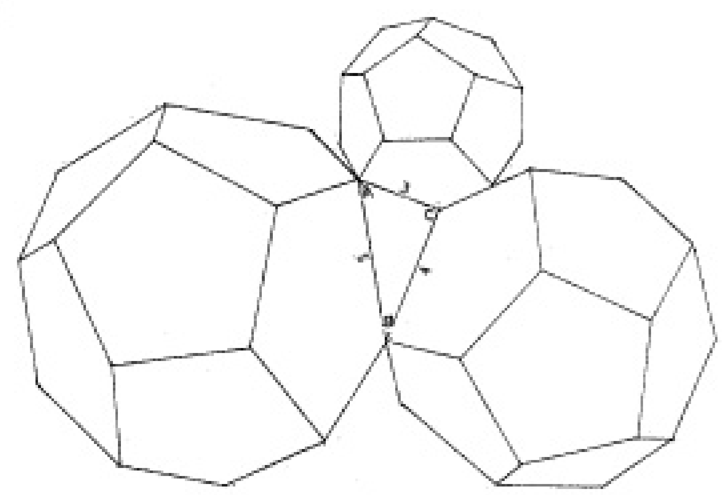
All the proofs for the corollaries are based on the right-angled triangle ABC where the hypotenuse AB=5cms. and its other side BC=4cms. and AC=3cms. Areas for corollaries 2 and 3 are found using the table reproduced from "Fingertip Math" by Texas Instruments Learning Centre. The formula used is : Area = (length of a side)^2 x the appropriate factor directly corresponding to the number of sides of the regular polygon.

The correct angles of a triangle having the above measurements are 90°, 53.13010236° and 36.86989764°. Only then can the Pythagoras's theorem be proved to be correct trigonometrically.





number of sides	factor
3 (equilateral △)	0.433
4 (square)	1.000
5 (pentagon)	1.720
6 (hexagon)	2.598
7 (septagon)	3.634
8 (octagon)	4.828
9 (nonagon)	6.182
10 (decagon)	7.694
11 (eleven-sided)	9.366
12 (twelve-sided)	11.196



Re: Corollary 1 (circles)
Area of circle having the hypotenuse as its diameter is πr^2 = 3.1416x(2.5)^2 = 19.635sq.cms.
" " " " side BC " " " " " " " x(2)^2 = 12.5564sq.cms.
" " " " " AC " " " " " " " x(1.5)^2 = 7.0686sq.cms. } 19.635sq.cms.

Re: Corollary 2 (equilateral triangles)
Area of the eq. △ having the hypotenuse as its side is (5)^{2}x0.433 = 10.825sq.cms.
" " " " " " side BC " " " " (4)^2 " = 6.928sq.cms.
" " " " " " " AC " " " " (3)^2 " = 3.897sq.cms. } 10.825sq.cms.

Re: Corollary 3 (polygons: eg. nonagons)
Area of nonagon having the hypotenuse as its side is (5)^{2}x6.182 = 154.55sq.cms.
" " " " side BC " " " " (4)^2 " = 98.912sq.cms.
" " " " " AC " " " " (3)^2 " = 55.638sq.cms. } 154.55sq.cms.

A corollary that logically follows corollary 3 is given below.
If a regular polyhedron is aligned edgewise along the hypotenuse of a right triangle, then its surface area is equal to the sum of the surface areas of two similar polyhedrons aligned edgewise along the other two sides of the same right triangle.
(see diagram featuring dodecahedrons)