

V

$a \quad c \quad d \quad B$ But $CB = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} a$ $\therefore$ $CD = \frac{1}{2} (a - b)$
 Then EC will $= CD \therefore CD = \frac{1}{2} ED = \frac{1}{2} a$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (a - b)$

VI

$a \quad c \quad d \quad B \quad C$ But $BC = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} (a - b)$
 Produce CA to E making $AE = BC$
 Then $EA = BC + AD = \frac{1}{2} (a - b) + b$
 $\therefore ED = DC \therefore ED = \frac{1}{2} EC = \frac{1}{2} (a - b)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (BC + AC)$

Let AB be divided into a and b $\therefore$ $AB = a + b$
 Then $AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2 + 2ab \cdot BC$ II^9

$\therefore AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2ab \cdot BC$ Ans
 $\therefore (AB - BC)^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2ab \cdot BC$

But $(AB + BC)^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 + 2ab \cdot BC$ II^9
 $\therefore (AB + BC)^2 + (AB - BC)^2 = 2(AB^2 + BC^2)$ II^9

The sq on the sum of 2 st lines together with the sq on their diff is equal to twice the sum of the sq on each line

This enumeration includes both II^9 & II^{10} as may be shown as follows

$a \quad c \quad d \quad B$ Let st line AB be divided equally in C & unequally in D
 Then $AD^2 + BD^2 = 2(AC^2 + CD^2)$ II^9
 $\therefore (a + c)^2 + (b - c)^2 = 2(a^2 + c^2)$
 $\therefore (a + c)^2 + (a - c)^2 = 2(a^2 + c^2)$

The sq on the sum of 2 st lines together with the sq on their diff is equal to