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**Cross Ratio** 

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# Cross Ratio

Peyton Burlingame Pittsburg State University

#### Problem

Given four points A, B, C, and D in order on a line in Euclidean space, under what conditions will there be a point P off the line such that the angles  $\angle APB$ ,  $\angle BPC$ , and  $\angle CPD$  have equal measure.

-MAA Monthly Problem #11915

#### Cross Ratio

$$(ABCD) = \frac{\frac{AC}{CB}}{\frac{AD}{DB}}$$



## Geogebra Link

#### Cross Ratio Theorem

The cross ratio will be the same for any line crossing the four rays (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*) starting at point *M*.



#### Law of Sines



#### Cross Ratio Property

If the three angles are congruent, the cross ratio must be greater than 4/3.



#### Best situation





$$(ABCD) = \frac{\frac{AC}{CB}}{\frac{AD}{DB}} = \frac{\frac{j+2k}{2k}}{\frac{2j+2k}{j+2k}} = \frac{(j+2k)^2}{2k(2j+2k)}$$



$$(ABCD) = \frac{(j+2k)^2}{2k(2j+2k)} = \frac{\left[\tan\left(\frac{3}{2}\alpha\right) + \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right)\right]^2}{4\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) \times \tan\left(\frac{3}{2}\alpha\right)}$$

#### Cross Ratio is Increasing

On the interval 
$$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$
,

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{2\cos(2\alpha) + 1} + 1 \right) = \frac{4\sin(2\alpha)}{(2\cos(2\alpha) + 1)^2} > 0$$

#### Cross Ratio Property

If the three angles are congruent, the cross ratio must be greater than 4/3.



#### Problem

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#### Partial Solution

If there exists a P then the cross ratio is greater than  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

Areas of further work are necessary

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#### References

- Geogebra
- Wolfram Alpha
- Milne, John J. An Elementary Treatise on Cross-ratio Geometry, with Historical Notes. Cambridge: U, 1911. Print.