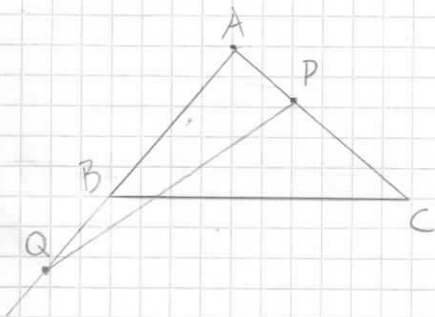


Th

$$\frac{AB+AC+BC}{2} > AB/AC/BC$$

154.



Th

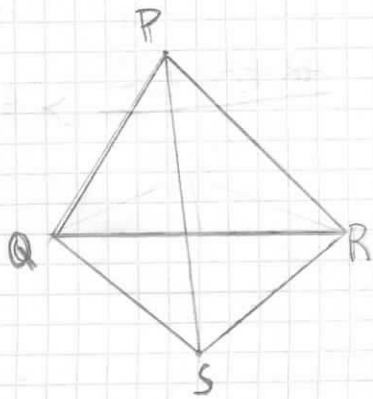
$$PQ+BC > PC+BQ$$

SIMOSTRAZIONE  
 $PQ > AQ - AP$   
 $BC > AC - AB$

quindi

$$\rightarrow PQ+BC > \overbrace{AQ-AP+AC-AB}^{(+AC-AP) \quad (AQ-AB)} \cong PC+BQ$$

$$PQ+BC > PC+BQ$$



$$\text{Th} \\ PS + QS + RS > \frac{PQ + PR + QR}{2}$$

$$P + Q + R$$

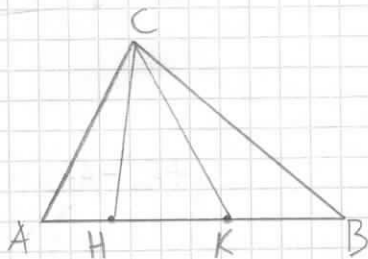
$$S + Q + R$$

$$S + Q + R$$

$$P + Q + R + S + Q + R + S + Q + R$$

$$P + Q + R + S + Q + R + S + Q + R$$

$$P + Q + R + S$$



$$\text{Th} \\ \frac{CH + HK + KC}{2} < AC + CB$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$CH < AC + AH$$

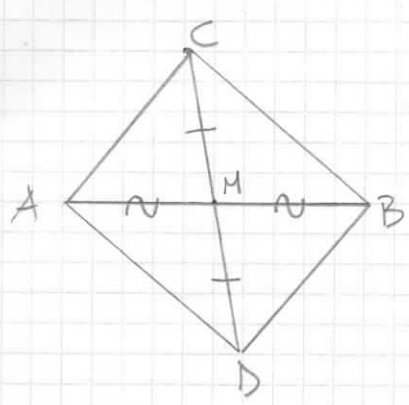
$$CK < CB + KB$$

$$HK < AC + CB - AH - KB$$

$$CH + CK + HK < AC + AH + CB + KB + AC + CB - AH - KB$$

$$CH + CK + HK < 2AC + 2CB$$

$$\frac{CH + CK + HK}{2} < AC + CB$$



H<sub>p</sub>  
 $CM \cong MD$   
 $AM \cong MB$

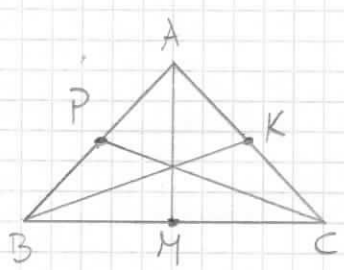
T<sub>h</sub>  
 $CD < AC + CB$

▶ DIMOSTRAZIONE: Considero i triangoli  $\triangle AMB$  e  $\triangle CMB$ , essi hanno:

- 1)  $CM \cong MD$  per H<sub>p</sub>
  - 2)  $AM \cong MB$  per H<sub>p</sub>
  - 3)  $\hat{A}MB \cong \hat{C}MB$  perché opposti al vertice.
- In particolare  $AD \cong CB$

$\xrightarrow{\triangle A}$   $\triangle AMB \cong \triangle CMB$

$CD < AC + AD \longrightarrow CD < AC + CB$



H<sub>p</sub>  
 $BM \cong MC$   
 $AK \cong KC$   
 $AP \cong PB$

T<sub>h</sub>  
 $AB + BC + AC > PC + BK + AM$

▶ DIMOSTRAZIONE:

$2AM + 2PC + 2BK < \frac{AB + AC + AC + BC + AB + BC}{2}$

$AM + PC + BK < AB + AC + BC$