

Solution to 'A Circular Challenge'

C⊗MαC

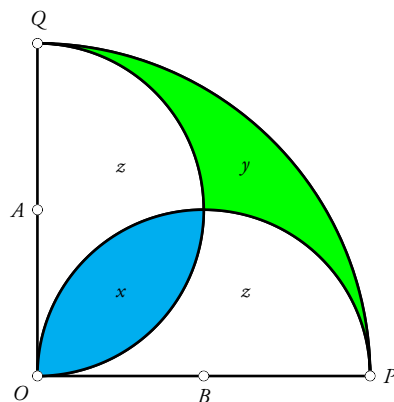


Figure 1

Shown in Figure 1 is a portion of Figure 1 in the original article (July 2016 issue): two semi-circles centred at A and B , with radii 1 unit each, and a quarter-circle OPQ , with radius 2 units. The portions of the semi-circles minus the blue region (with area x) have area z each. (They obviously have equal area.) Clearly:

$$x + z = \frac{1}{2} \pi \times 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x + 2z + y = \frac{1}{4} \pi \times 2^2 = \pi,$$

hence $x + 2z + y = 2(x + z)$, therefore $x + y = 2x$, therefore $x = y$. Hence $x : y = 1 : 1$. \square

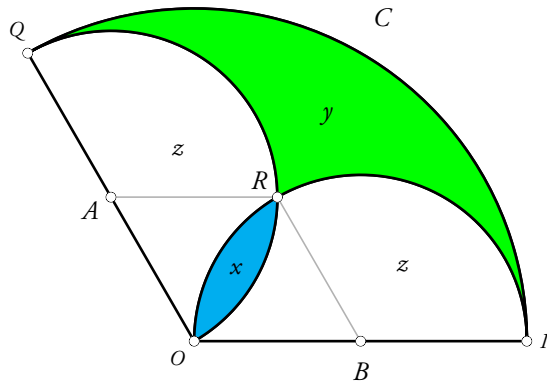


Figure 2

Remark. We did not bother to find x and y individually, as we had only been asked to find $x : y$. But if we need these as well, then:

$$x = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} 1^2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} 1^2 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1,$$

and of course, y has the same value. □

Generalization

Now suppose that $\angle POQ = t$, where $0 \leq t \leq \pi$; see Figure 2. As earlier, let z denote the areas of the semi-circles minus the blue region. Let A and B denote the centres of the two circles, and R the point of intersection of the two small circles other than O (the center of the large circle). Since $OARB$ is a rhombus, $BR \parallel OA$, hence $\angle PBR = t$, hence $\angle OBR = \pi - t$. Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 (\text{Area of sector } OBR - \text{Area of } \triangle OBR) \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1^2 \cdot (\pi - t)}{2} - \frac{1^2 \cdot \sin(\pi - t)}{2} \right) = \pi - t - \sin t. \end{aligned}$$

Again, we have:

$$x + z = \frac{1}{2} 1^2 \times \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x + 2z + y = \frac{1}{2} 2^2 \times t = 2t.$$

Hence by subtraction $y - x = 2t - \pi$, and therefore $y = x + 2t - \pi$. Hence the desired ratio $x : y$ is:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\pi - t - \sin t}{t - \sin t}.$$

For the particular value $t = \pi/2$ we have $x : y = (\pi/2 - 1) : (\pi/2 - 1) = 1 : 1$, as earlier. □

Note. Reader **Tejash Patel** of Gujarat sent in correct solutions to both parts of the problem.



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