

The first step towards
a construction of
the Cesaro fractal

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We can think of \overline{AB} as being of length 1
 We need to calculate x and y as functions of α . $\alpha \in [0, \pi/2]$

$$x + y = 1/2$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\text{opposite leg}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$y = x \sin \alpha$$

$$x + x \sin \alpha = 1/2$$

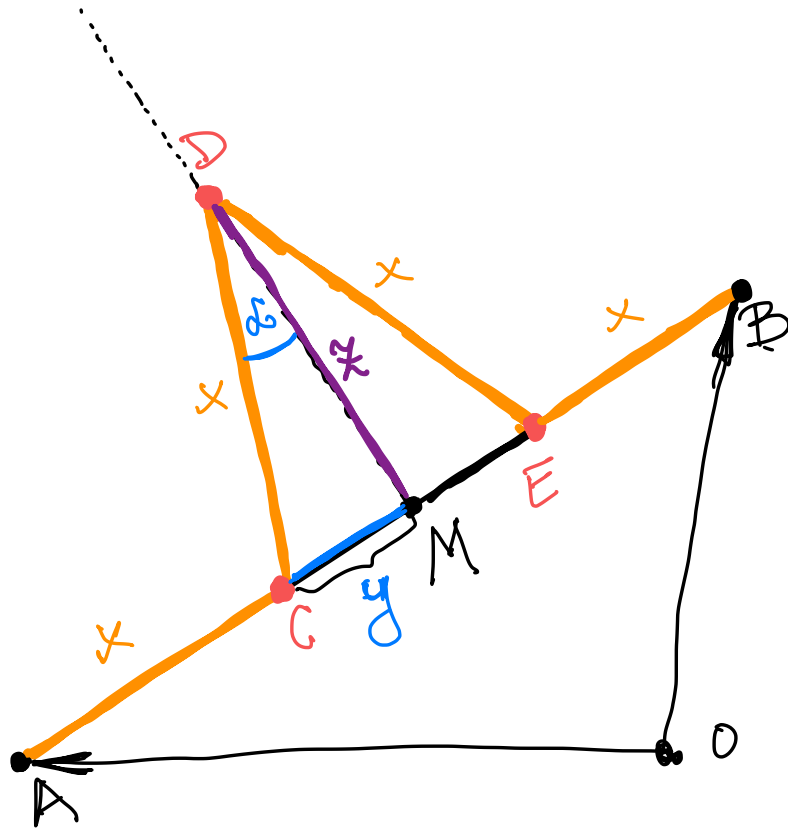
$$x = \frac{1/2}{1 + \sin \alpha}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + \sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + \sin \alpha - 1}{1 + \sin \alpha}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$$

We also need $z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$

$$z = \frac{1/2}{(1 + \sin \alpha)} \sqrt{1 - (\sin \alpha)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$$



Now we can define the points p_C, p_D, p_E based on p_A, p_B

$$p_C = p_A + x(p_B - p_A)$$

$$p_D = \frac{1}{2}p_A + \frac{1}{2}p_B + \cancel{x} \{ \{0, -1\}, \{1, 0\} \}. (p_B - p_A)$$

$$p_E = p_B - x(p_B - p_A)$$

The above formulas are all dependent on $\alpha \in [0, \pi/2]$.
Therefore, our formula for $C \in \perp [p_A, p_B], \alpha$ should depend on α . Then you can do your testing in Manipulate [] where you can vary α in the interval $[0, \pi/2]$. It should be easy to conclude where the points p_C, p_D and p_E should be when $\alpha = 0$ and $\alpha = \pi/2$.