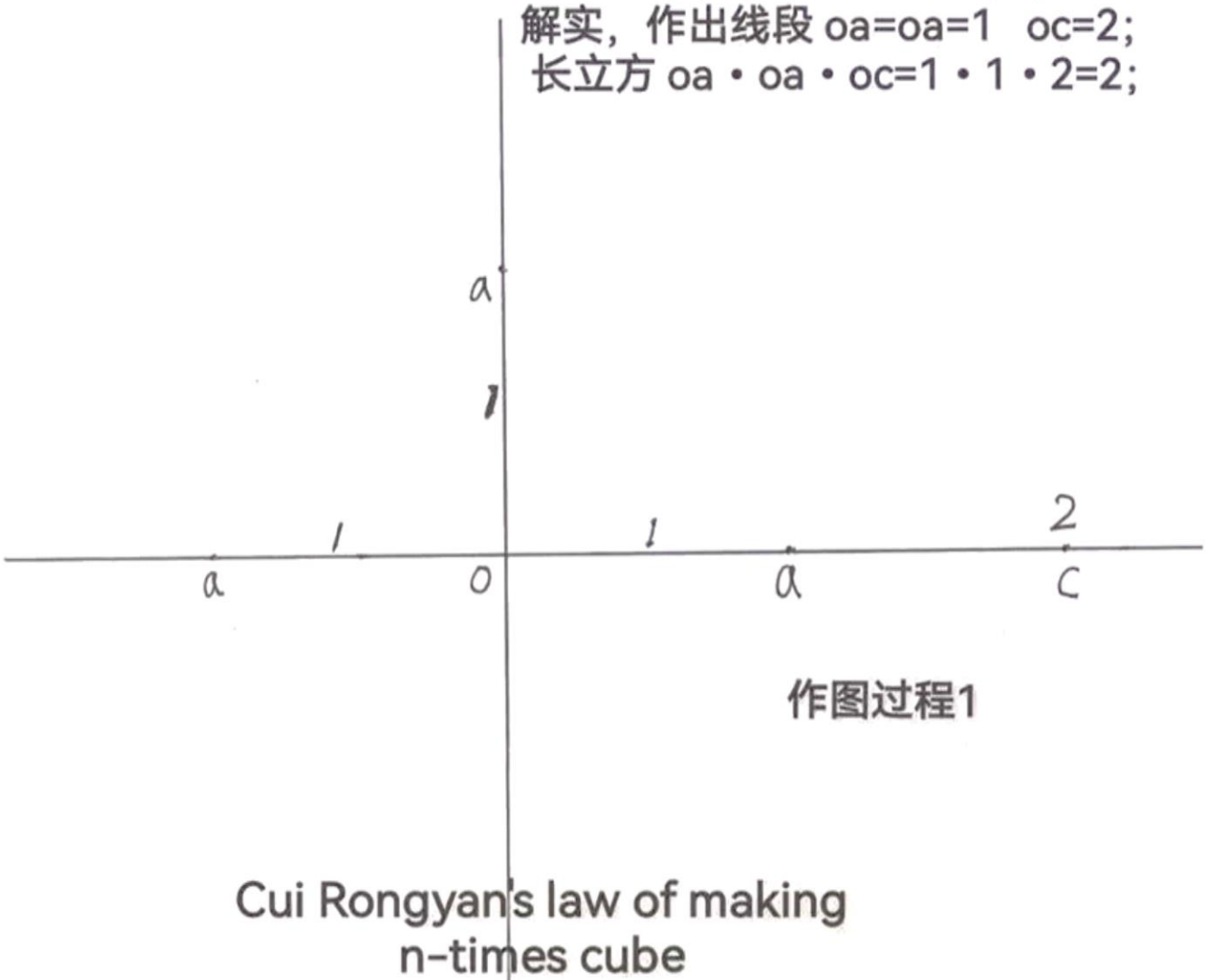
崔榮琰《作N倍立方定律》
（角三分定位法）

已知，正立方 边长为1单位长;
求作，体积为 2 正立方;
解实，作出线段 oa=oa=1　oc=2;
长立方 oa • oa • oc=1 • 1 • 2=2;

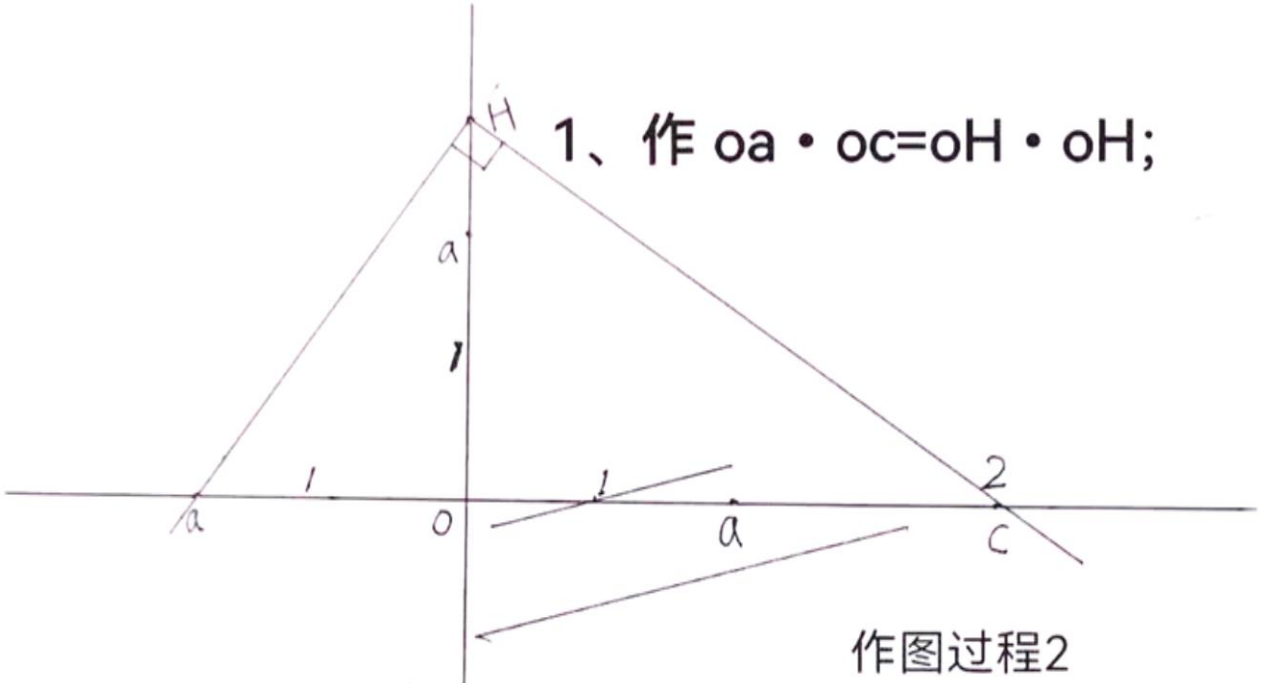


作图过程1

Cui Rongyan's law of making n-times cube

It is known that the side length of the positive cube is 1 unit length; The volume is 2 cubic;
Solve the real, and make the line segment OA = OA = 1
and OC = 2; Long cubic OA • OA • OC = 1 • 1 • 2 = 2;
1. OA • OC = OH • OH;
2. C1 is obtained by dividing the angleAHC into three parts;
3. Connect HC1, and make the vertical line of HC1 through h to get A1;　oa1 • oc1=oH • oH;
Because OA • OC = OC1 • OA1 = OH • OH; oa • oa • oc=(oa • oc1) • oa1;　oa • oc1=oa1 • oa1;
So OA • OA • OC=OA1 • OA1 • OA1 Long cubic = positive cubic (constant volume)

崔榮琰《作N倍立方定律》
（角三分定位法）

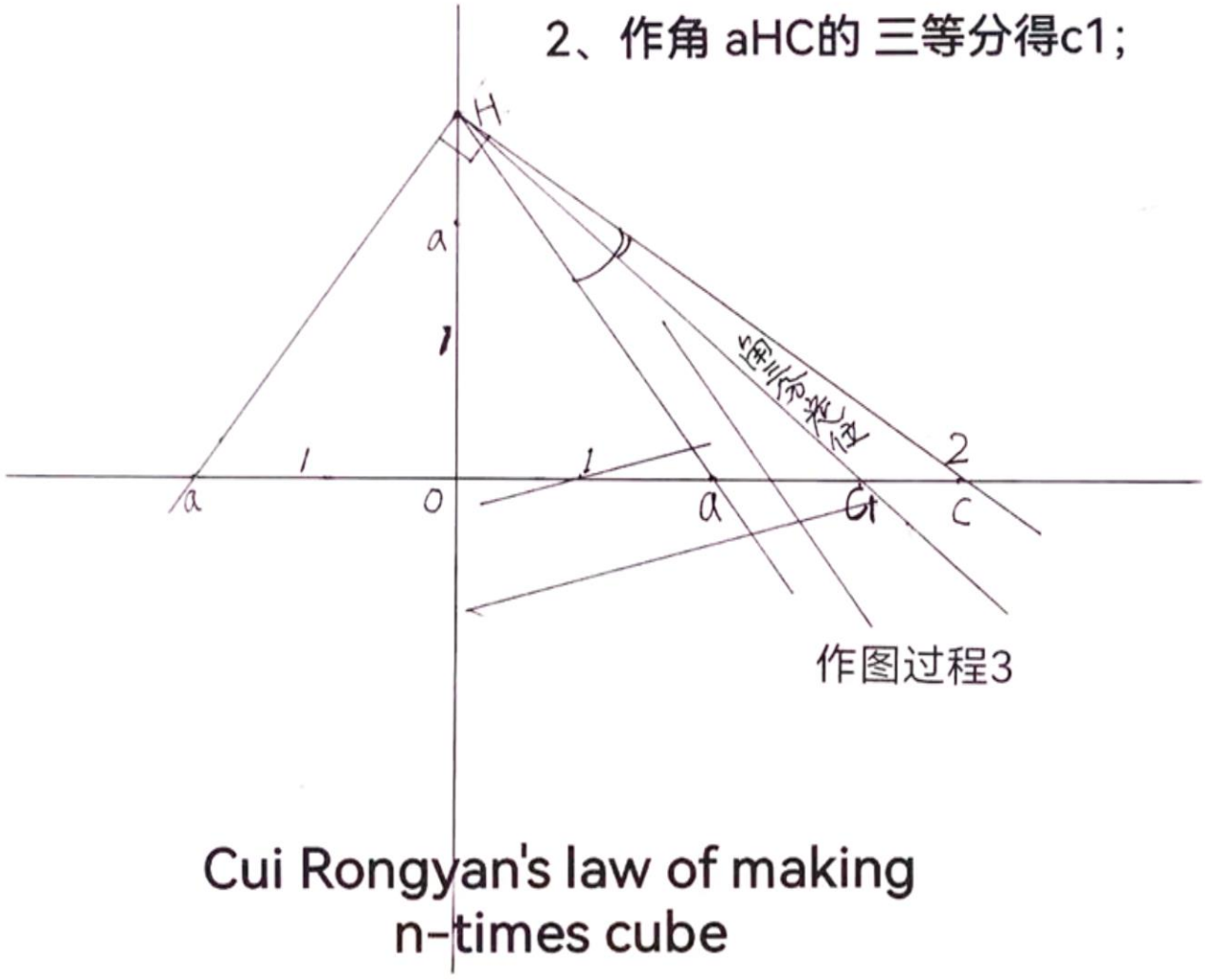


作图过程2

Cui Rongyan's law of making n-times cube

It is known that the side length of the positive cube is 1 unit length; The volume is 2 cubic;
Solve the real, and make the line segment OA = OA = 1
and OC = 2; Long cubic OA • OA • OC = 1 • 1 • 2 = 2;
1. OA • OC = OH • OH;
2. C1 is obtained by dividing the angleAHC into three parts;
3. Connect HC1, and make the vertical line of HC1 through h to get A1; oa1 • oc1=oH • oH;
Because OA • OC = OC1 • OA1 = OH • OH; oa • oa • oc=(oa • oc1) • oa1; oa • oc1=oa1 • oa1;
So OA • OA • OC=OA1 • OA1 • OA1 Long cubic = positive cubic (constant volume)

崔榮琰《作N倍立方定律》
（角三分定位法）



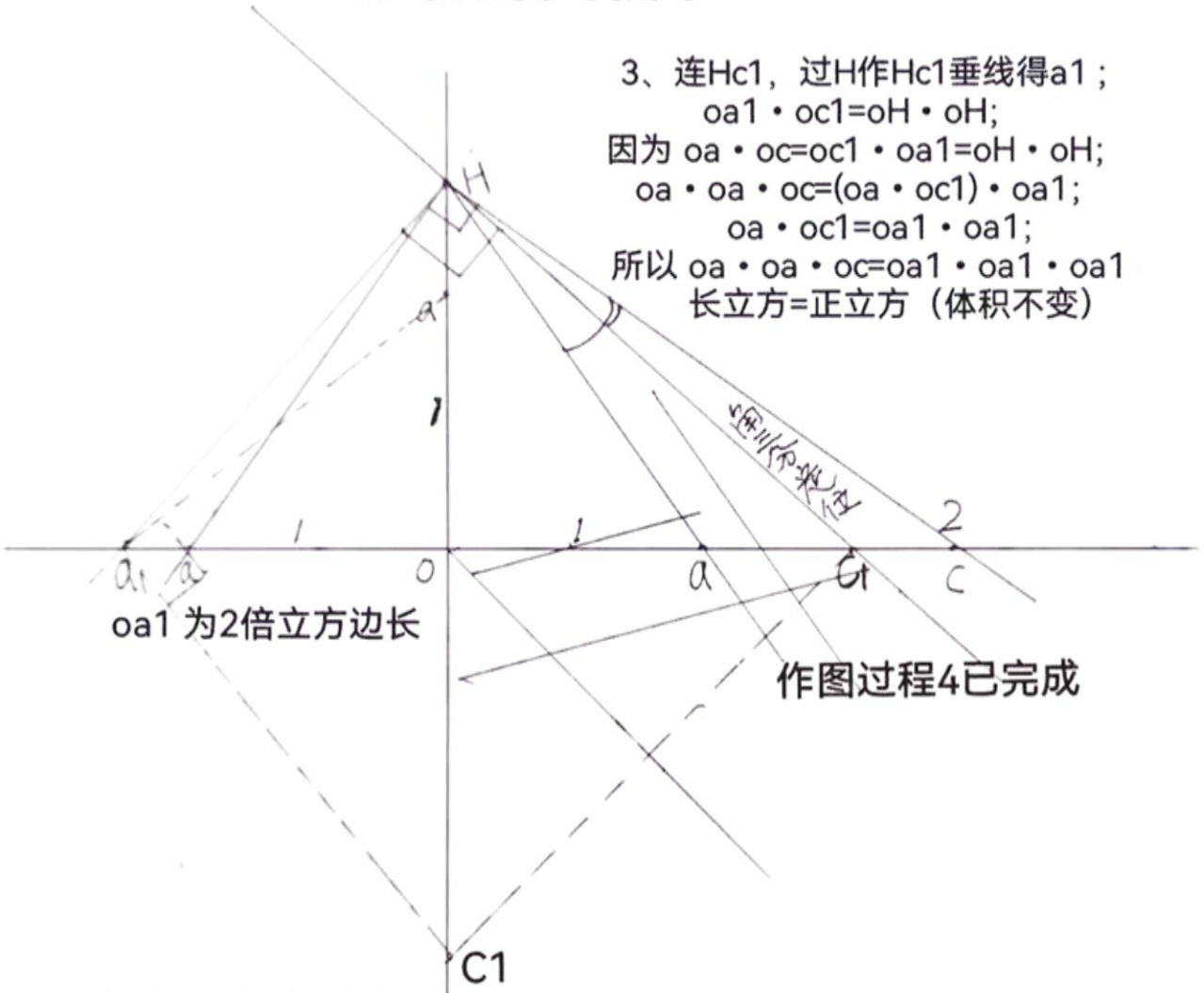
作图过程3

Cui Rongyan's law of making n-times cube

It is known that the side length of the positive cube is 1 unit length; The volume is 2 cubic;
Solve the real, and make the line segment OA = OA = 1
and OC = 2; Long cubic OA • OA • OC = 1 • 1 • 2 = 2;
1. OA • OC = OH • OH;
2. C1 is obtained by dividing the angleAHC into three parts;
3. Connect HC1, and make the vertical line of HC1 through h to get A1; oa1 • oc1=oH • oH;
Because OA • OC = OC1 • OA1 = OH • OH; oa • oa • oc=(oa • oc1) • oa1; oa • oc1=oa1 • oa1;
So OA • OA • OC=OA1 • OA1 • OA1 Long cubic = positive cubic (constant volume)

崔榮琰《作N倍立方定律》
（角三分定位法）

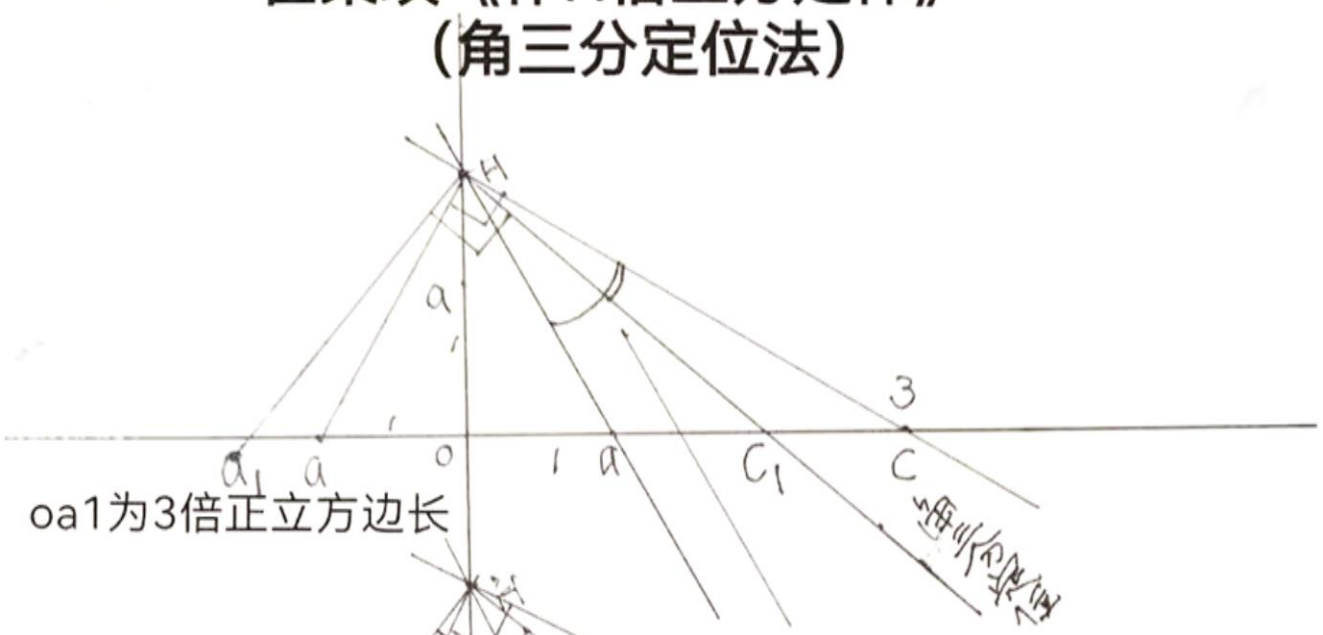
Cui Rongyan's law of making n-times cube

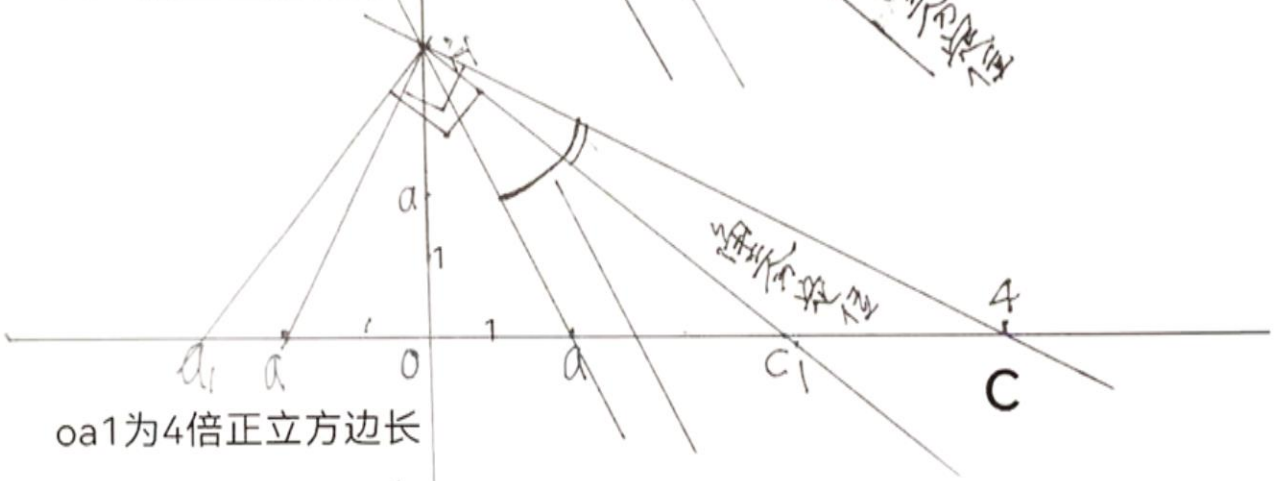


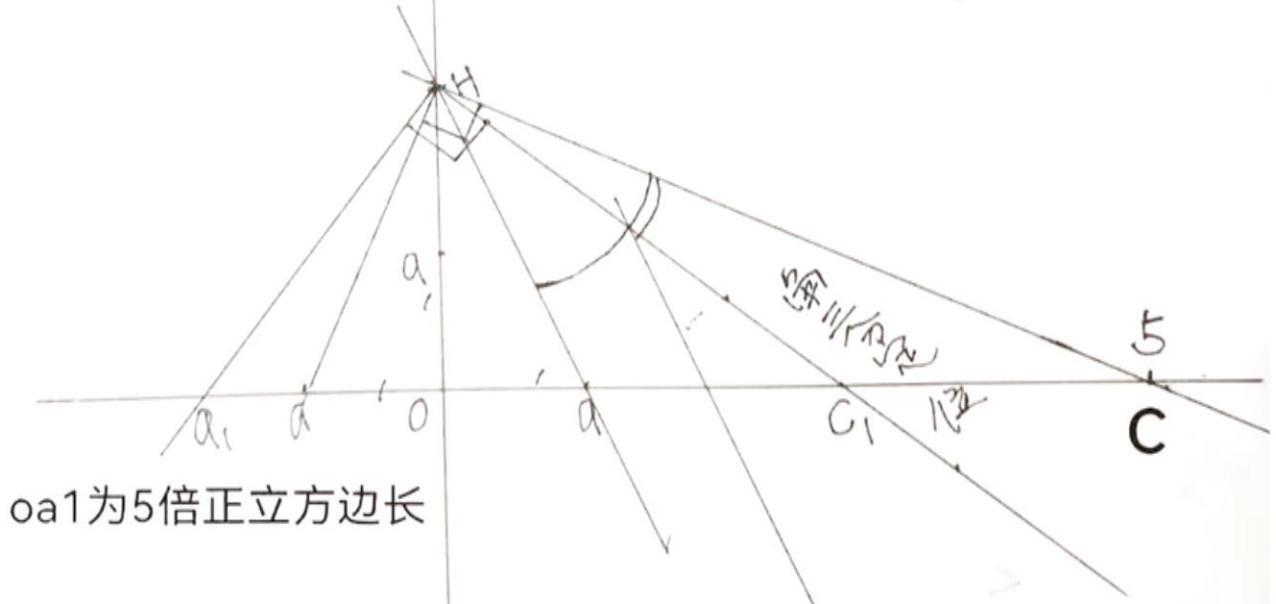
3、连Hc1，过H作Hc1垂线得a1；
oa1 • oc1=oH • oH;
因为 oa • oc=oc1 • oa1=oH • oH;
oa • oa • oc=(oa • oc1) • oa1;
oa • oc1=oa1 • oa1;
所以 oa • oa • oc=oa1 • oa1 • oa1
长立方=正立方（体积不变）

It is known that the side length of the positive cube is 1 unit length; The volume is 2 cubic;
Solve the real, and make the line segment OA = OA = 1
and OC = 2; Long cubic OA • OA • OC = 1 • 1 • 2 = 2;
1. OA • OC = OH • OH;
2. C1 is obtained by dividing the angleAHC into three parts;
3. Connect HC1, and make the vertical line of HC1 through h to get A1; oa1 • oc1=oH • oH;
Because OA • OC = OC1 • OA1 = OH • OH; oa • oa • oc=(oa • oc1) • oa1; oa • oc1=oa1 • oa1;
So OA • OA • OC=OA1 • OA1 • OA1 Long cubic = positive cubic (constant volume)

崔榮琰《作N倍立方定律》
（角三分定位法）

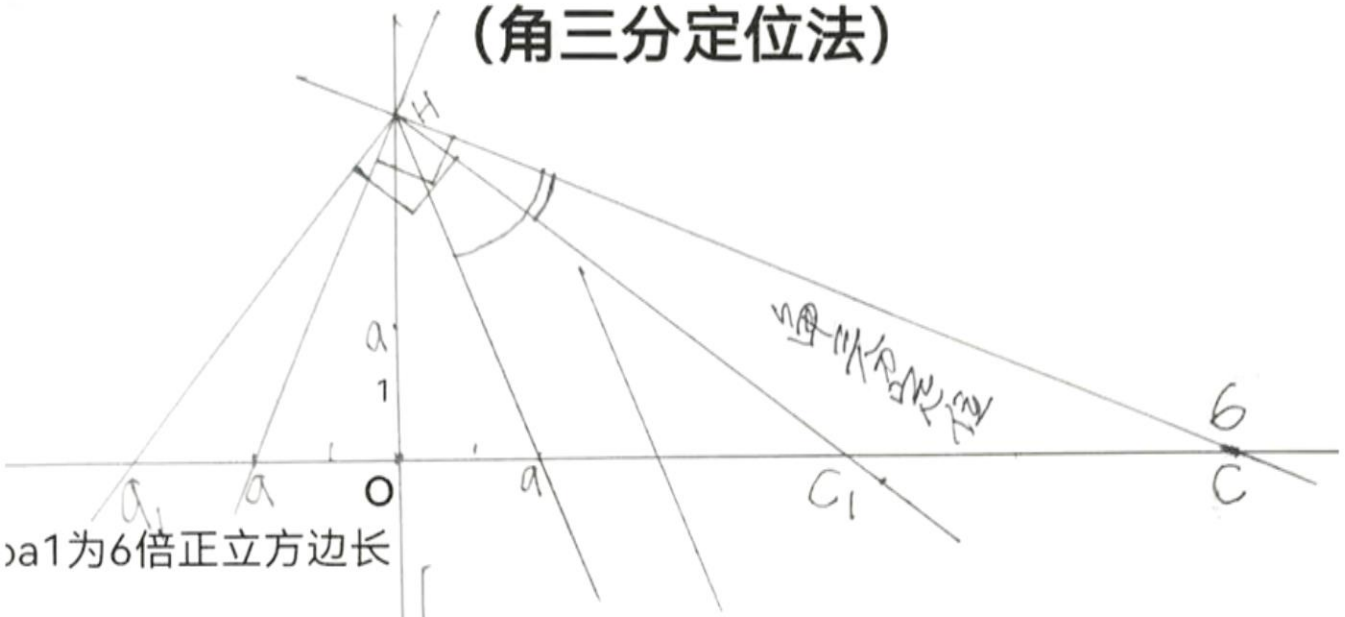




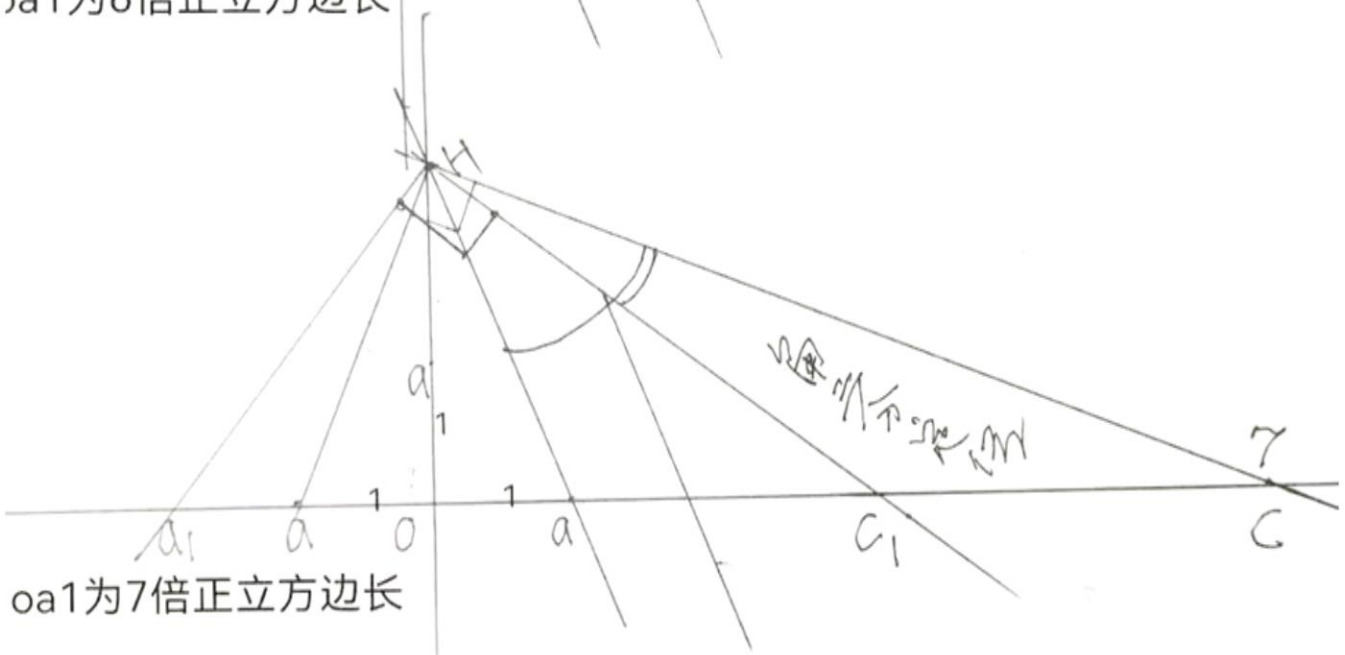


崔榮琰《角N等分定律》是数学王国的金钥匙，
千古无解难题迎刃而解。N为偶 奇 质数均有解。

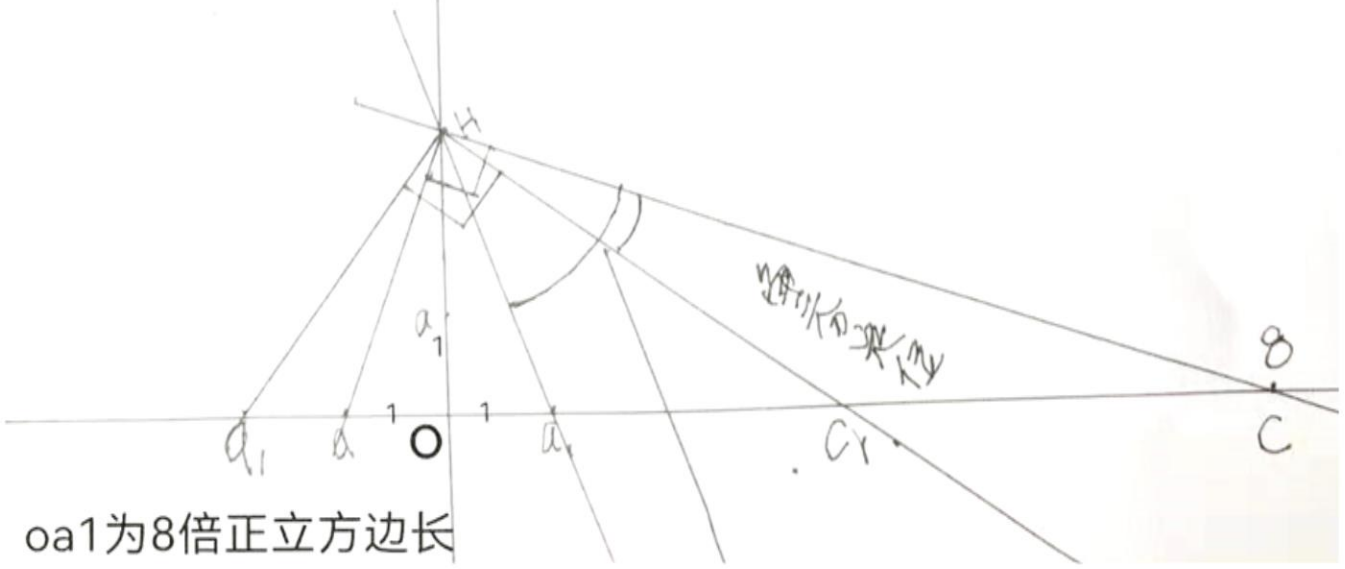
崔榮琰《作N倍立方定律》
（角三分定位法）



oa1为6倍正立方边长



oa1为7倍正立方边长



oa1为8倍正立方边长