

theorems factory
alias theoremstrivialisattheorem

by Paul Pisteá (π^*)

1. applying similarity in 2 right-angled triangles leads to pythagoras`theorem.
2. using twice pythagoras`theorem gives pythagoras` generalized theorem (cosine theorem).
3. applying cosine theorem two times one can get stewart`s theorem.
4. using stewart`s theorem twice, I can create my own theorem (MOT), as well as,
5. when applying 2xMOT I can find MOT(2)-Theorem,
6. ... then MOT(3), and so on:
... MOT(i) theorems.

well, one can postulate that this method simply shows the trivialization of manufacturing of theorems. apart from the question <which starting-point is considered to be the first step of trivialization* on the way of compiling of theorems?>, I would suggest that this here is a theorem! The theorem named: TTT, alias tritium, alias theoremstrivialisattheorem (of Paul Pisteá).

*to calculate the other elements of a triangle one needs to know 4 items (for example: 1 angle, 2 sides and the remark that plane geometry is to use. the proportion is 4 to $(8+x)$, x is a natural number >0). a proportion of 50% or less were not satisfyingly.

there are a few items given by the hypothesis. one wants to calculate a few items more; a trivialization starting-point probably is located somewhere between umpteen and 99 (of the predetermined values (given by hypothesis)). the so-called universe is very large and as it gets larger, perhaps the needed number of prespecified (i.e. known) informations is greater than umpteen., but- this is a new theorem named TnTnT-theorem (of Paul Pisteá)- be sure that it depends on the significance, the importance and the primeness of what one wants to find out. (out there).

and find out $n \cdot n(\pi^*)$.

note: yes, this is the theorem of trivialization of theorems. the level of epi-logic (logic about the logic) should be separated from logic level and- that`s important- conclusions are merely from epi-logic to logic allowed; not from logic to the epi-logic.