

Diamond Constant Theorem

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Abstract

This work contains Diamond Constant Theorem where I claim that an angle between a cathetus b and a hypotenuse c in a right triangle where the cathetus b is greater than a cathetus a , $b > a$ and a cathetus a equals a half of its hypotenuse c is as many times smaller than a round angle as a half of the side a of a rectangle with sides a and b , where the side a equals a half of the side b , $a = 1/2b$ and the side a and the side b equal twice the cathetus a and twice the hypotenuse c of the right triangle respectively, than its circumference.

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1 Introduction

This work contains Diamond Constant Theorem where I claim that an angle between a cathetus b and a hypotenuse c in a right triangle where the cathetus

b is greater than a cathetus a , $b > a$ and a cathetus a equals a half of its hypotenuse c is as many times smaller than a round angle as a half of the side a of a rectangle with sides a and b , where the side a equals a half of the side b , $a = 1/2b$ and the side a and the side b equal twice the cathetus a and twice the hypotenuse c of the right triangle respectively, than its circumference.

2 Diamond Constant Theorem

Diamond Constant Theorem. *If a cathetus a of a right triangle of catheti a and b , where cathetus b is greater than cathetus a , $b > a$, equals a half of its hypotenuse c an angle between the cathetus b and the hypotenuse c equals a part of a round angle corresponding to a ratio of a half of a side a of a rectangle with sides a and b , where the side a equals a half of the side b , $a = 1/2b$ and the side a and the side b equal twice the cathetus a and twice the hypotenuse c of the right triangle respectively, to its circumference.*

3 Proof of Diamond Constant Theorem

Proof of Diamond Constant Theorem. From $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{2} = \sin 30^\circ$

From $\frac{x}{360} = \frac{1/2a}{C}$ where $C = 6a$,

$x = 30$ and $\frac{30}{360} = \frac{1/2a}{6a}$.

Therefore $30^\circ = 30^\circ$

□

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