Neville Robbins

On the number of primitive Pythagorean triangles with a given inradius, Fibonacci Quart. 44 (2006), no. 4, 368–369.

Abstract

The inradius of a triangle is the radius of the inscribed circle. In particular, the inradius of a primitive Pythagorean triangle is always an integer. We show how to find the number of primitive Pythagorean triangles with a given inradius.