2.10.33

Aditya Appana - EE25BTECH11004

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Question

Let α, β, γ be distinct real numbers. The points with position vectors $\alpha \hat{i} + \beta \hat{j} + \gamma \hat{k}$, $\beta \hat{i} + \gamma \hat{j} + \alpha \hat{k}, \gamma \hat{i} + \alpha \hat{j} + \beta \hat{k}$

1. are collinear

- 3. form a scalene triangle
- 2. form an equilateral triangle
- 4. form a right angled triangle

Solution

Let **A** be
$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$
, **B** be $\begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$, and **C** be $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ \beta - \gamma \\ \gamma - \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} \beta - \gamma \\ \gamma - \alpha \\ \alpha - \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A} \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} \gamma - \alpha \\ \alpha - \beta \\ \beta - \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} \beta - \gamma \\ \gamma - \alpha \\ \alpha - \beta \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2)

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A} \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} \gamma - \alpha \\ \alpha - \beta \\ \beta - \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$
 (3)

Then $\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\|$, $\|\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}\|$, $\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A}\|$ are all equal, and equal to

$$\sqrt{(\alpha-\beta)^2 + (\beta-\gamma)^2 + (\gamma-\alpha)^2}$$

The three points therefore form an equilateral triangle, so option (2) is correct.