

## 2.4.29

EE25BTECH11033 - Kavin

### Question:

The points  $\mathbf{A}(2, 9)$ ,  $\mathbf{B}(a, 5)$  and  $\mathbf{C}(5, 5)$  are the vertices of a triangle  $\mathbf{ABC}$  right angled at  $\mathbf{B}$ . Find the values of  $a$  and hence the area of  $\triangle \mathbf{ABC}$ .

### Solution:

Given the points,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Also it is given that the triangle  $\mathbf{ABC}$  right angled at  $\mathbf{B}$ .

$\therefore$  The vectors  $\mathbf{BA}$  and  $\mathbf{BC}$  are perpendicular.

The angle  $\theta$  between  $\mathbf{BA}$ ,  $\mathbf{BC}$ , is given by

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(\mathbf{BA})^\top (\mathbf{BC})}{\|\mathbf{BA}\| \|\mathbf{BC}\|} \quad (2)$$

Here  $\theta = 90^\circ$ .

$$\implies (\mathbf{BA})^\top (\mathbf{BC}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{BA} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - a \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{BC} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 - a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - a \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}^\top \begin{pmatrix} 5 - a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(2 - a \quad 4) \begin{pmatrix} 5 - a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\implies (2 - a)(5 - a) + (4 \times 0) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\implies (2 - a)(5 - a) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2 \quad (8)$$

Here  $a = 5$  is not considered because when  $a = 5$ , the points **B** and **C** will be the same and hence a triangle cannot be formed.

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

The area of  $\triangle ABC$  is given by

$$Area = \frac{1}{2} \|(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \times (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C})\| \quad (9)$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Area = \frac{1}{2} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow Area = \frac{1}{2} \|0 + 12\| \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow Area = 6 \quad (12)$$

Hence the area of  $\triangle ABC$  is 6 sq.units.

See Fig. 0 ,

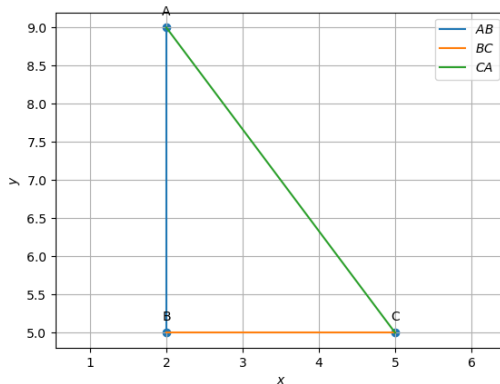


Fig. 0