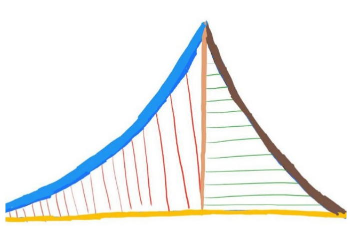
GEOMETRY

Through Algebra

Chakali Suresh



Contents

Chapter 1

Triangle

Consider a triangle with vertices

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1}$$

1.1. Vectors

1.1.1. the direction vector of AB is defined as

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \tag{1.1.1.1}$$

Find the direction vectors of AB, BC and CA.

Solution:

(a) The Direction vector of AB is

$$= \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \tag{1.1.1.2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2-(0) \\ -4-(-5) \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.1.3}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.1.4}$$

(b) The Direction vector of BC

$$= \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} \tag{1.1.1.5}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -5-(-2) \\ -4-(-4) \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.1.6}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.1.7}$$

(c) The Direction vector of CA

$$= \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C} \tag{1.1.1.8}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0-(-5) \\ -5-(-4) \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.1.9}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.1.10}$$

1.1.2. The length of side AB, BC and AC is

Solution: Given,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.1.2.1}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1.1.2.2}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.2.3}$$

Now solving for AB,

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\| = \sqrt{(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})^{\top} (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})} \tag{1.1.2.4}$$

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.2.5}$$

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\| = \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}} \tag{1.1.2.6}$$

$$= \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-1)^2} \tag{1.1.2.7}$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\| = \sqrt{5} \tag{1.1.2.8}$$

Now solving for BC,

$$\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C})^\top (\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C})} \tag{1.1.2.9}$$

$$\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.2.10}$$

$$\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} \tag{1.1.2.11}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (0)^2} \tag{1.1.2.12}$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{9} = 3 \tag{1.1.2.13}$$

Now solving for AC,

$$\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C})^\top (\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C})} \tag{1.1.2.14}$$

$$\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.2.15}$$

$$\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \tag{1.1.2.16}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (1)^2} \tag{1.1.2.17}$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{26} \tag{1.1.2.18}$$

1.1.3. Points $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are defined to be colliner if

$$\text{rank}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \tag{1.1.3.1}$$

Solution:

Given that,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.3.2}$$

Given that $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are collinear if

$$\text{rank}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix} < 3 \tag{1.1.3.3}$$

Let

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.3.4}$$

The matrix $\mathbf{R}$ can be row reduced as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + (5 + R_2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.3.5}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow -2R_3 + R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.3.6}$$

There are no zero rows. So,

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix} = 3 \tag{1.1.3.7}$$

Hence, from (1.1.3.3) the points $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are not collinear.

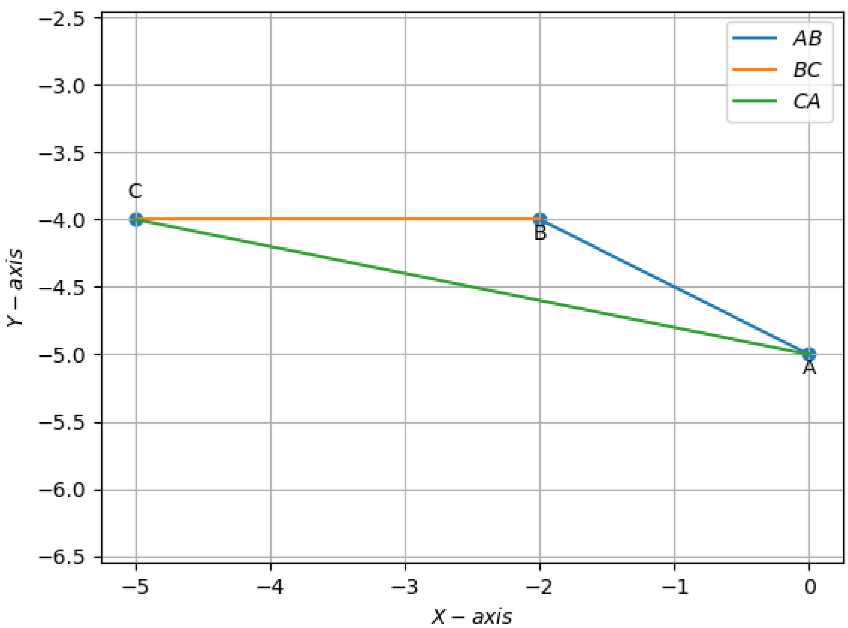


Figure 1.1: $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ plot

From Fig. 1.1, We can see that $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are not collinear .

1.1.4. The parametric form of the equation of AB is

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} + k\mathbf{m} \tag{1.1.4.1}$$

where

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \tag{1.1.4.2}$$

is the direction vector of AB. Find the parametric equations of AB, BC and CA.

Solution:

The parametric equation for AB is given by

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} + k\mathbf{m} \tag{1.1.4.3}$$

$$\text{where, } \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \tag{1.1.4.4}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.4.5}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.4.6}$$

Hence we get,

$$\mathbf{AB} : \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.4.7}$$

Similarly,

$$\mathbf{BC} : \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.4.8}$$

$$\mathbf{CA} : \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.4.9}$$

1.1.5. The normal form of the equation of **AB** is

$$\mathbf{n}^\top \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}\right) = 0 \tag{1.1.5.1}$$

where

$$\mathbf{n}^\top \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{n}^\top \left(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}\right) = 0 \tag{1.1.5.2}$$

or,

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{m} \tag{1.1.5.3}$$

then find the normal form of the equations of **AB** **BC** and **CA**

Solution: :

The normal equation for the side AB is

$$\mathbf{n}^\top \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}\right) = 0 \tag{1.1.5.4}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n}^\top \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{n}^\top \mathbf{A} \tag{1.1.5.5}$$

Now our task is to find the $\mathbf{n}$ so that we can find $\mathbf{n}^\top$. As given.

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{m} \tag{1.1.5.6}$$

Here $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}$ for side $\mathbf{AB}$

$$\implies \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.5.7}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.5.8}$$

Now as we have obtained vector $\mathbf{m}$.we can use this to obtain vector $\mathbf{n}$

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.5.9}$$

The transpose of $\mathbf{n}$ is

$$\mathbf{n}^\top = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.5.10}$$

Hence the normal equation of side AB is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.5.11}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -10 \tag{1.1.5.12}$$

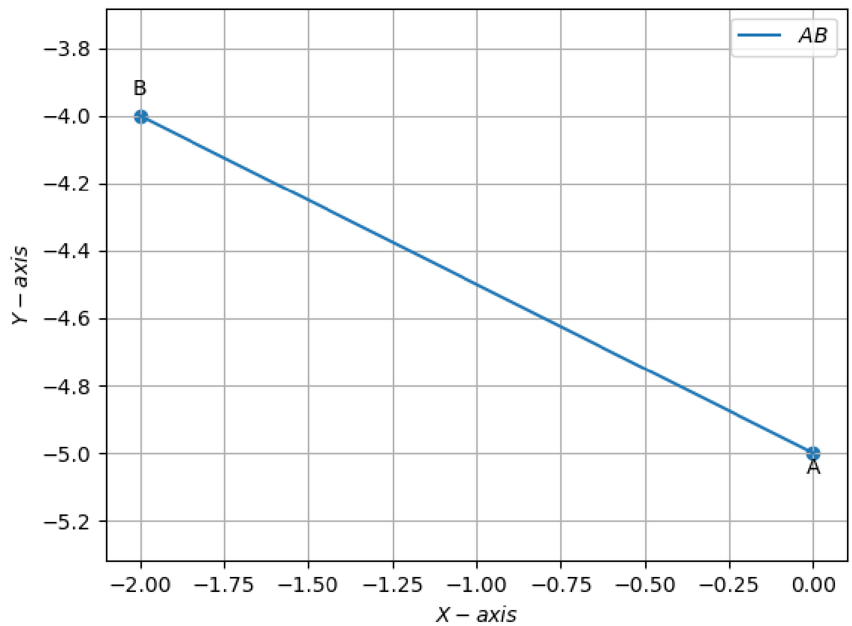


Figure 1.2: The line **AB** plotted

Similarly

$$\implies \mathbf{BC} : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -12 \tag{1.1.5.13}$$

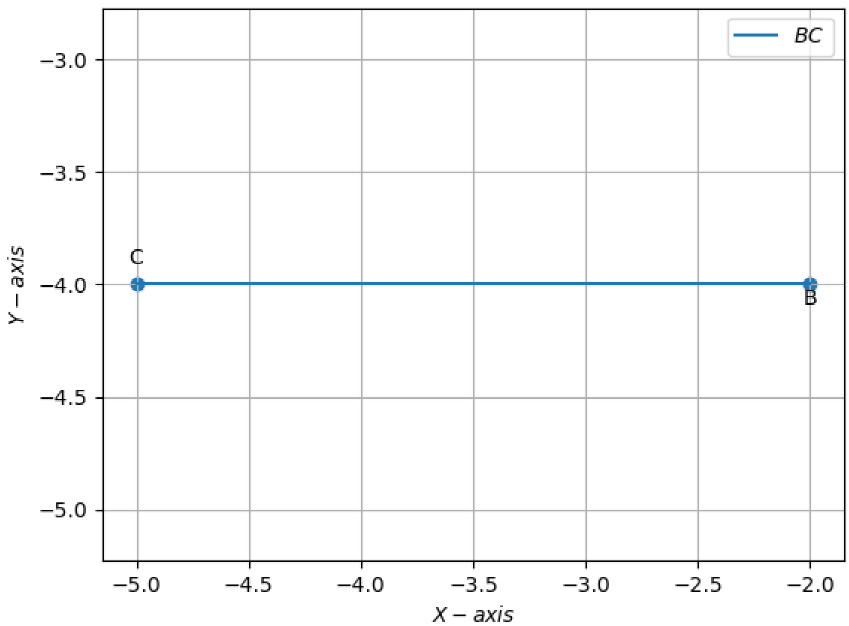


Figure 1.3: The line **BC** plotted

$$\implies \mathbf{CA} : \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 25 \tag{1.1.5.14}$$

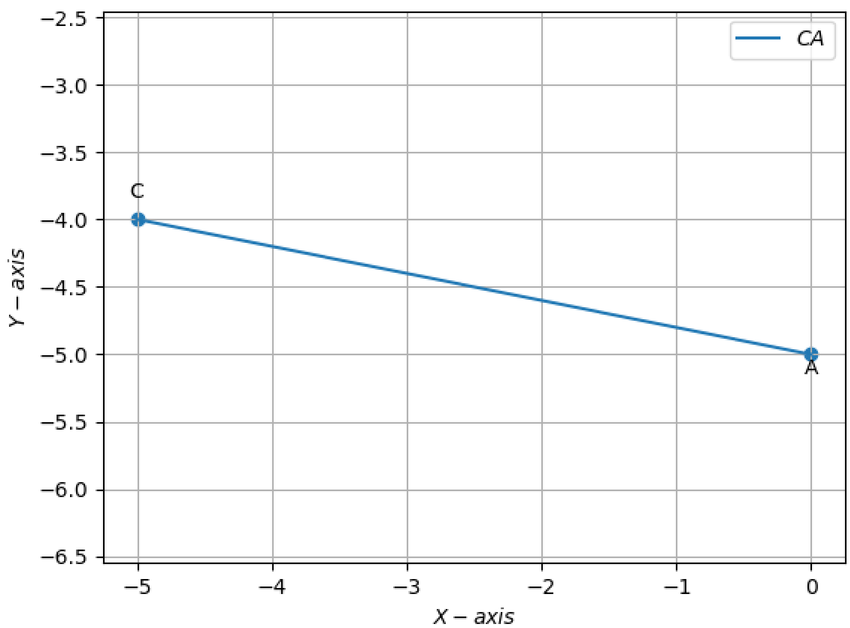


Figure 1.4: The line **CA** plotted

1.1.6. Find the area of the $\triangle ABC$

Solution:

Given,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.6.1}$$

$$\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{B}=\begin{pmatrix}0\\-5\end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix}-2\\-4\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}2\\-1\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.6.2}$$

$$\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C}=\begin{pmatrix}0\\-5\end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix}-5\\-4\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}5\\-1\end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.6.3}$$

$$\therefore (\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{B})\times(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C})=\begin{vmatrix}2 & -1\\5 & -1\end{vmatrix} \tag{1.1.6.4}$$

$$=2\times -1-5\times(-1) \tag{1.1.6.5}$$

$$=-2+5 \tag{1.1.6.6}$$

$$=3 \tag{1.1.6.7}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}\left\|(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{B})\times(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C})\right\|=\frac{1}{2}\left\|3\right\|=\frac{3}{2} \tag{1.1.6.8}$$

1.1.7. Find the angles A, B, C if

$$\cos A \triangleq \frac{(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A})^{\top}\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A}}{\left\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\right\|\left\|\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A}\right\|} \tag{1.1.7.1}$$

Solution:

From the given values of $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$,

(a) Finding the value of angle A

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.7.2}$$

and

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.7.3}$$

also calculating the values of norms

$$\|\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}\| = \sqrt{5} \tag{1.1.7.4}$$

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A}\| = \sqrt{26} \tag{1.1.7.5}$$

and by doing matrix multiplication we get,

$$(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A})^\top (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 11 \tag{1.1.7.6}$$

So, we get

$$\cos A = \frac{11}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{26}} \tag{1.1.7.7}$$

$$= \frac{11}{\sqrt{130}} \tag{1.1.7.8}$$

$$\implies A = \cos^{-1} \frac{11}{\sqrt{130}} \tag{1.1.7.9}$$

(b) Finding the value of angle B

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.7.10}$$

and

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.7.11}$$

also calculating the values of norms

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B}\| = \sqrt{9} = 3 \tag{1.1.7.12}$$

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\| = \sqrt{5} \tag{1.1.7.13}$$

and by doing matrix multiplication we get,

$$(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B})^\top (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -6 \tag{1.1.7.14}$$

So, we get

$$\cos B = \frac{-6}{3\sqrt{5}} \tag{1.1.7.15}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \tag{1.1.7.16}$$

$$\implies B = \cos^{-1} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \tag{1.1.7.17}$$

(c) Finding the value of angle C

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.7.18}$$

and

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.7.19}$$

also calculating the values of norms

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{26} \tag{1.1.7.20}$$

$$\|\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}\| = \sqrt{9} = 3 \tag{1.1.7.21}$$

and by doing matrix multiplication we get,

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C})^\top (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 15\end{aligned} \tag{1.1.7.22}$$

so

$$\cos C = \frac{15}{3\sqrt{26}} \tag{1.1.7.23}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} \tag{1.1.7.24}$$

$$\implies C = \cos^{-1} \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} \tag{1.1.7.25}$$