Assignment 1

Jaswanth Chowdary Madala

1) If circles are drawn taking two sides of a triangle as diameters, prove that the point of intersection of these circles lie on the third side.

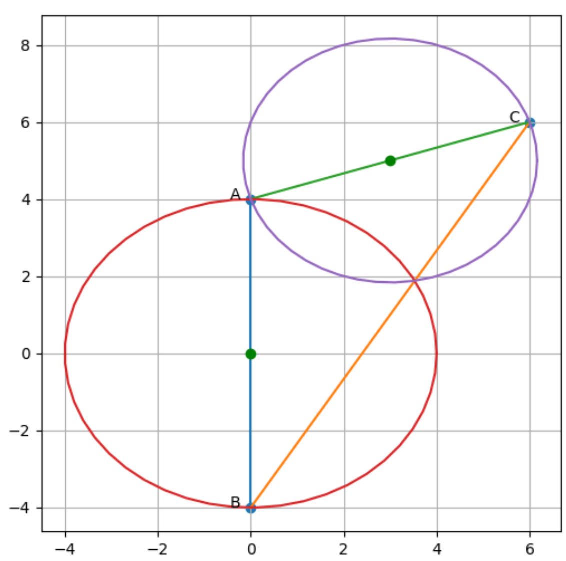

Fig. 1: Graph

Solution: Let the traingle be ABC, Points $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are given by,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.1}$$

The equation of circle taking $\mathbf{AB}$ as diameter is given by,

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{u_1}^\top \mathbf{x} + f_1 = 0 \tag{0.0.2}$$

$$\mathbf{u_1} = -\left(\frac{\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}}{2}\right) \tag{0.0.3}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.4}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\|\mathbf{AB}\|}{2} \tag{0.0.5}$$

$$= 4 \tag{0.0.6}$$

$$f_1 = \|\mathbf{u_1}\|^2 - r_1^2 \tag{0.0.7}$$

$$= -4 \tag{0.0.8}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 - 16 = 0 \tag{0.0.9}$$

The equation of circle taking $\mathbf{AC}$ as diameter is given by,

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{u_2}^\top \mathbf{x} + f_2 = 0 \tag{0.0.10}$$

$$\mathbf{u_2} = -\left(\frac{\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C}}{2}\right) \tag{0.0.11}$$

$$= -\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.12}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{\|\mathbf{AC}\|}{2} \tag{0.0.13}$$

$$= \sqrt{10} \tag{0.0.14}$$

$$f_2 = \|\mathbf{u_2}\|^2 - r_2^2 \tag{0.0.15}$$

$$= 24 \tag{0.0.16}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 - 2\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} + 24 = 0 \tag{0.0.17}$$

Let the other point of intersection of circles (0.0.9) and (0.0.17) be point $\mathbf{P}$, is given by

$$16 - 2\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} + 24 = 0 \tag{0.0.18}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 20 \tag{0.0.19}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.20}$$

$$3\alpha + 5\beta = 20 \tag{0.0.21}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{20 - 5\beta}{3} \tag{0.0.22}$$

Substituting (0.0.22) in the equation (0.0.9)

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 16 \tag{0.0.23}$$

$$\left(\frac{20 - 5\beta}{3}\right)^2 + \beta^2 = 16 \tag{0.0.24}$$

$$17\beta^2 - 100\beta + 128 = 0 \tag{0.0.25}$$

$$\beta = 4, \frac{32}{17} \tag{0.0.26}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{60}{17} \\ \\ \frac{32}{17} \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.27}$$

The equation of the the line **BC** is given by,

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} \tag{0.0.28}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.29}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.30}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.31}$$

$$\mathbf{n}^\top \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{n}^\top \mathbf{B} \tag{0.0.32}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.33}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -12 \tag{0.0.34}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{60}{17} \\ \\ \frac{32}{17} \end{pmatrix} = -12 \tag{0.0.35}$$

It is clear that the point **P** satisfies the equation of line **BC** (0.0.34). Hence, the point of intersection of the circles drawn by taking two sides of a triangle as diameters lies on the third side.