

Solution of question 1.2.2

Gagan Singla* – EE22BTECH11021

Question :-

We are given a triangle and the midpoints D, E, F of the sides AB, BC, AC respectively. We have to find the normal form of equation of lines AD, BE, CF.

Answer :-

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

The mid points D, E, F of sides AB, BC, AC are :-

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Now, the slope vector of line DA(\mathbf{m}) is :-

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A} \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

\mathbf{m} can be taken as $\frac{\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}}{2}$, $\frac{\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}}{3}$, $\frac{\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}}{4}$ etc. because it will be eliminated while calculating the normal form of line.

Now, we have to find \mathbf{n}^T such that $\mathbf{n}^T \cdot \mathbf{m} = 0$.

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{m} \quad (9)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

So the transpose of \mathbf{n} , $\mathbf{n}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

Normal form of line AD is :

$$\mathbf{n}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}) = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{A} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (3 \ 9) \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} (3 \ 9) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

$$(3 \ 9) \mathbf{x} = (3 \ 9) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (16)$$

$$(3 \ 9) \mathbf{x} = -6 \quad (17)$$

