# Solution of question 1.2.2

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Question :-
We are given the three vertices of a triangle(A, B, C) and the midpoints D, E, F of the sides AB, BC, AC respectively. We have to find the equations of the sides AD, BE, CF.
Answer :-

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

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

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

The mid points of sides AB, BC, AC can be found by the formula $\frac{\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B}}{2}$, $\frac{\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}}{2}$, $\frac{\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{C}}{2}$ respectively for all the three sides.
Hence,

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}}{2} \tag{4}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}}{2} \tag{5}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-7}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{C}}{2} \tag{7}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}}{2} \tag{8}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{9}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B}}{2} \tag{10}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}}{2} \tag{11}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{12}$$

The parametric equation of line AD is:

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A} \tag{13}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-9}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{14}$$

Now,

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} + k\mathbf{m} \tag{15}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + k\begin{pmatrix} -9/2 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{16}$$

$\mathbf{m}$ can be taken as $\frac{\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}}{2}$, $\frac{\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}}{3}$, $\frac{\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}}{4}$ etc. because of the k(constant) present with $\mathbf{m}$ in the equation.

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

Here, $\mathbf{n}^{\mathbf{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

Hence, normal form of line AD is :

$$\mathbf{n}^{\mathbf{T}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}) = 0 \tag{17}$$

$$\mathbf{n}^{\mathbf{T}}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{n}^{\mathbf{T}}\mathbf{A} \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{19}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{21}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = -6 \tag{22}$$