#### 1

# EE23010 Assignment

# Sayyam Palrecha\* EE22BTECH11047

Consider a triangle with vertices:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

#### I. VECTORS

| parameter                              | value                                     | description                      |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| purumeter                              |   | description                      |
| m <sub>1</sub>                         | $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$   |                                  |
| $\mathbf{n}_1^{\scriptscriptstyle	op}$ | (4 5)                                     | Parametric and normal form of AB |
| $c_1$                                  | -21                                       |                                  |
| $  \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}  $          | 6.40                                      | Length of AB                     |
| $\mathbf{m}_2$                         | $\begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$    |                                  |
| $\mathbf{n}_{2}^{	op}$                 | (6 –9)                                    | Parametric and normal form of BC |
| $c_2$                                  | -15                                       |                                  |
| $\ \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B}\ $          | 10.81                                     | Length of BC                     |
| m <sub>3</sub>                         | $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$ |                                  |
| $\mathbf{n}_3^{\scriptscriptstyle	op}$ | (-10 4)                                   | Parametric and normal form of CA |
| $c_3$                                  | -30                                       |                                  |
| $  \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}  $          | 10.77                                     | Length of CA                     |
| rank                                   | 3   | A, B and C are non collinear     |
| area                                   | 33  | Area of Triangle $\triangle ABC$ |
| ∠A                                     | 73.1416                                   |                                  |
| ∠B                                     | 72.3498                                   | Angle                            |
| ∠ <i>C</i>                             | 34.5085                                   |                                  |

TABLE I.1 Vectors

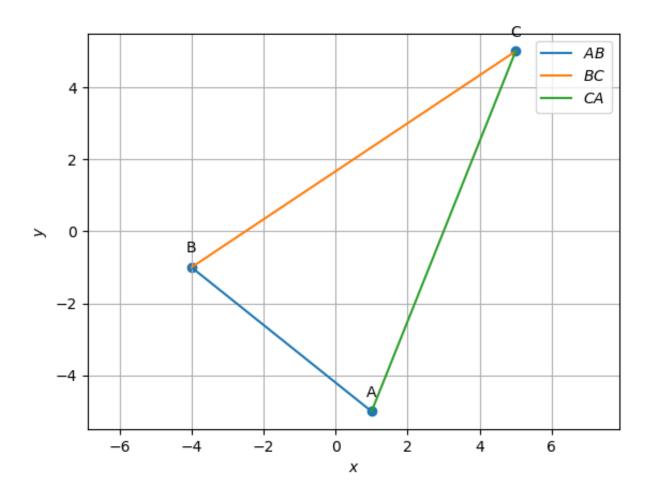


Fig. I.1. Triangle ABC ( $\triangle ABC$ )

## II. MEDIAN

| parameter              | value   | description              |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| D                      | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$      | Midpoint of AD           |
| E                      | $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$        | Midpoint of BE           |
| F                      | $\begin{pmatrix} -1.5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$    | Midpoint of CF           |
| $\mathbf{n}_{1}^{	op}$ | (7 0.5)                                       | normal form of AD        |
| $c_1$                  | 4.5   |                          |
| $\mathbf{n}_{2}^{	op}$ | (1 7)   | normal form of BE        |
| $c_2$                  | 3   |                          |
| $\mathbf{n}_{3}^{	op}$ | (-8 6.5)                                      | normal form of CF        |
| $c_3$                  | -7.5  |                          |
| G                      | $\begin{pmatrix} 0.66 \\ -0.33 \end{pmatrix}$ | Centroid of the triangle |
| TABLE II.1             |   |                          |

MEDIAN

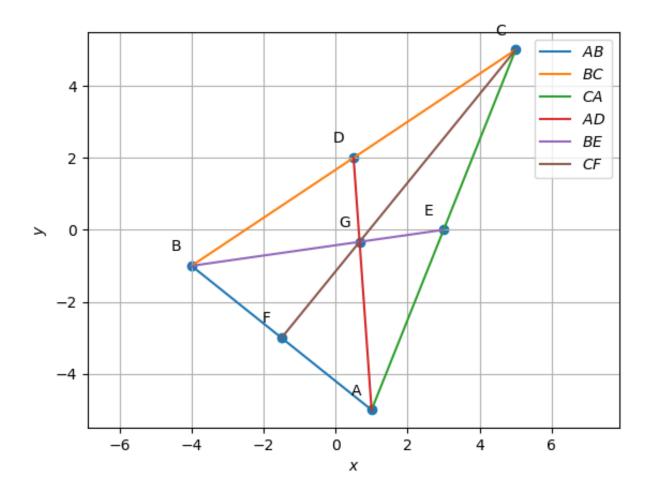


Fig. II.1. Medians AD, BE and CF with centroid G of  $\triangle ABC$ 

III. ALTITUDE

| parameter              | value   | description             |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| $\mathbf{n}_{1}^{	op}$ | (9 6)   | normal form of $AD_1$   |
| $c_1$                  | -21   | $AD_1$                  |
| $\mathbf{n}_{2}^{	op}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$        | normal form of $BE_1$   |
| $c_2$                  | 26  | normal form of BE1      |
| $\mathbf{n}_{3}^{	op}$ | (-5 4)  | normal form of $CF_1$   |
| $c_3$                  | -5  |                         |
| Н                      | $\begin{pmatrix} 2.833 \\ -0.833 \end{pmatrix}$ | Orthocentre of Triangle |

TABLE III.1
ALTITUDE

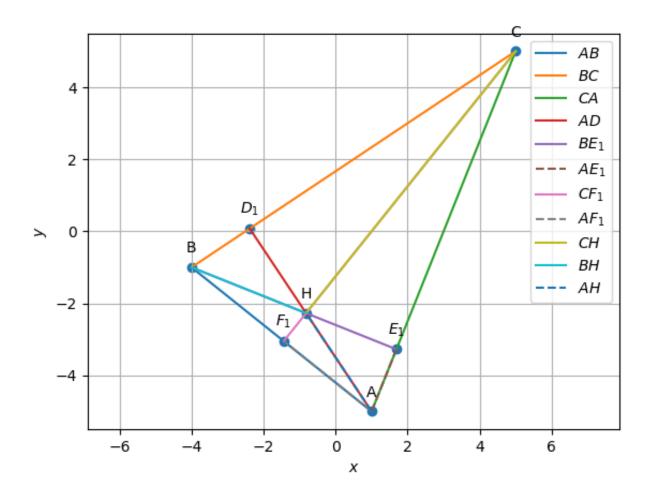


Fig. III.1. Altitudes  $AD_1$ ,  $BE_1$  and  $CF_1$  with orthocentre **H** of  $\triangle ABC$ 

## IV. PERPENDICULAR BISECTOR

| parameter                              | value                                  | description                   |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| $\mathbf{n}_1^{\scriptscriptstyle	op}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ | Perpendicular bisector of AB  |
| $c_1$                                  | 4.5                                    | r espendicular disector of AB |
| $\mathbf{n}_{2}^{	op}$                 | (-9 -16)                               | Perpendicular bisector of BC  |
| $c_2$                                  | -16.5                                  | respendicular discetor of Be  |
| $\mathbf{n}_3^{T}$                     | (4 10)                                 | Perpendicular bisector of CA  |
| $c_3$                                  | 12                                     | respendicular disector of CA  |
| 0                                      | (1.40)                                 |                               |
|  | (0.63)                                 | Circumcircle and Circumradius |
| radius                                 | 5.65                                   |                               |

TABLE IV.1
Perpendicular Bisector

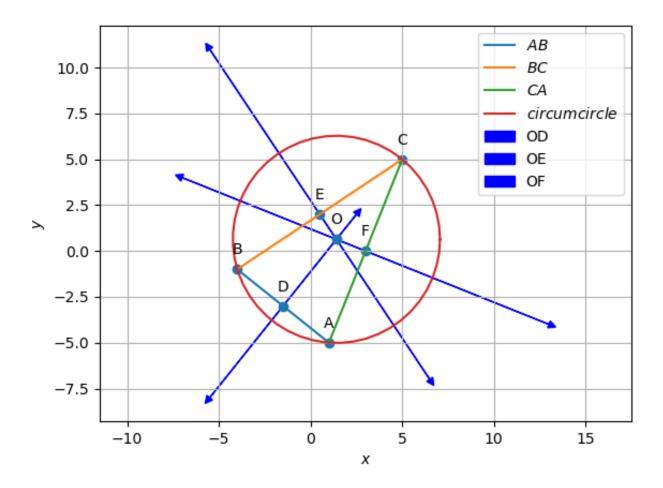


Fig. IV.1. Perpendicular bisectors OD, OE and OF with circumcentre  $\mathbf{O}$  of  $\triangle ABC$ 

| V. ANGLE BISECT | OR      |
|-----------------|---------|
| value           | descrip |
| 1.55 0.40)      |         |

| parameter              | value  | description                    |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| $\mathbf{n}_{1}^{	op}$ | (1.55 0.40)                                      | Angular bisector of ∠A         |
| $c_1$                  | -0.49  | Aligular disector of ZA        |
| $\mathbf{n}_{2}^{	op}$ | (-0.06 -1.61)                                    | Angular bisector of $\angle B$ |
| $c_2$                  | 1.89   | Aligular disector of 2B        |
| $\mathbf{n}_{3}^{	op}$ | (-1.48  1.20)                                    | Angular bisector of $\angle C$ |
| $c_3$                  | -1.39  | Aligurar discetor of 20        |
| I                      | $\begin{pmatrix} -0.008 \\ -1.173 \end{pmatrix}$ |                                |
|                        | (-1.173)   | Incircle and Inradius          |
| radius                 | 2.35   |                                |

TABLE V.1 Angle Bisector

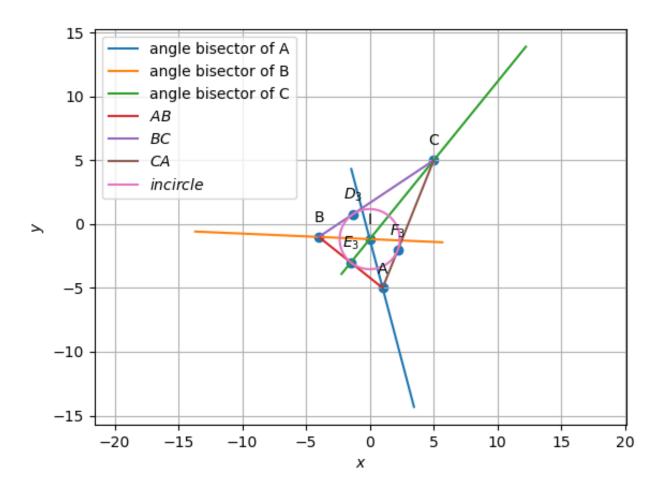


Fig. V.1. Angle bisectors of  $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  with incentre **I** of  $\triangle ABC$