

Question 1.5.1

Suppose the equations AB, BC and CA are respectively given by

$$\mathbf{n}_i^T \mathbf{x} = c_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (1)$$

The equations of the respective angle bisectors are then given by

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}_i^T \mathbf{x} - c_i}{\|\mathbf{n}_i\|} = \pm \frac{\mathbf{n}_j^T \mathbf{x} - c_j}{\|\mathbf{n}_j\|} \quad i \neq j \quad (2)$$

Substitute numerical values and find the equations of the angle bisectors of A, B and C .

Solution:

The internal angle bisector is obtained from the set of two bisectors by using:

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}_i^T \mathbf{x} - c_i}{\|\mathbf{n}_i\|} = \frac{\mathbf{n}_j^T \mathbf{x} - c_j}{\|\mathbf{n}_j\|} \quad i \neq j \quad (3)$$

This can be transformed to the normal equation of angle bisectors as follows

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{n}_i^T}{\|\mathbf{n}_i\|} - \frac{\mathbf{n}_j^T}{\|\mathbf{n}_j\|} \right) \mathbf{x} = \frac{c_i}{\|\mathbf{n}_i\|} - \frac{c_j}{\|\mathbf{n}_j\|} \quad (4)$$

i and j must be substituted corresponding to the sides including the angle. Then angle bisector of A will be

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{n}_3^T}{\|\mathbf{n}_3\|} - \frac{\mathbf{n}_1^T}{\|\mathbf{n}_1\|} \right) \mathbf{x} = \frac{c_3}{\|\mathbf{n}_3\|} - \frac{c_1}{\|\mathbf{n}_1\|} \quad (5)$$

on substitution we obtain angle bisector of A as

$$\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{74}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{5}{\sqrt{74}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \mathbf{x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{74}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (6)$$

Following similar process we obtain angle bisectors of B and C as

$$\left(\frac{11}{\sqrt{122}} + \frac{7}{\sqrt{74}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{122}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{74}} \right) \mathbf{x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{74}} - \frac{38}{\sqrt{122}} \quad (7)$$

and

$$\left(\frac{11}{\sqrt{122}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{122}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \mathbf{x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{38}{\sqrt{122}} \quad (8)$$

respectively.

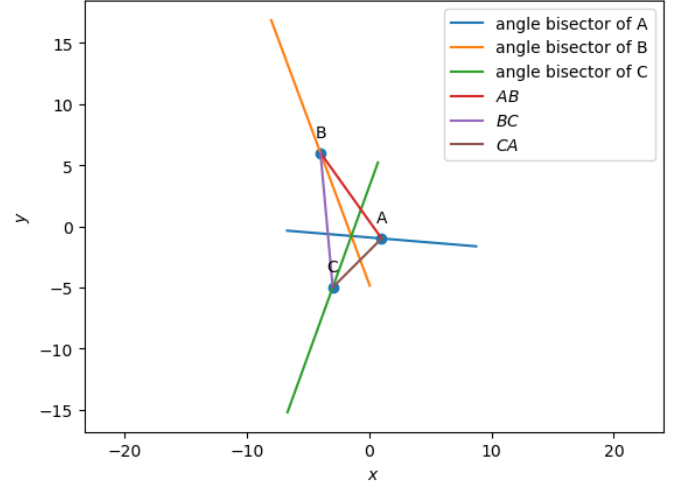


Fig. 1. Intersection point I of angle bisectors of B and C plotted using python