Solution to problem number 1.5.11

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(5)

Question:

Obtain p, q, r in terms of a, b, c, the sides of the triangle using a matrix equation. Obtain the numerical values.

Solution:

Given in the question:

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

Now, the side lengths a, b and c can be calculated as:

$$a = \sqrt{(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B})^{\mathsf{T}}.(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B})}$$
 (1)

$$=\sqrt{\left(1 - 11\right) \left(\frac{1}{-11}\right)} \tag{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 121}$$
 (3)

$$=\sqrt{122}\tag{4}$$

 $b = \sqrt{(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C})^{\mathsf{T}}.(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C})}$ (6)

$$=\sqrt{\left(4\quad 4\right)\left(\frac{4}{4}\right)}\tag{7}$$

$$= \sqrt{16 + 16}$$
 (8)

$$=\sqrt{32}\tag{9}$$

$$c = \sqrt{(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A})^{\mathsf{T}}.(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A})}$$
 (11)

$$= \sqrt{\left(-5 \quad 7\right) \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}} \tag{12}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 + 49} \tag{13}$$

$$=\sqrt{74}\tag{14}$$

AB being a straight line with F_3 a point on it,

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it can be said that

$$AB = AF_3 + BF_3 \tag{15}$$

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$$BC = BD_3 + CD_3 \tag{16}$$

$$CA = AE_3 + BE_3 \tag{17}$$

$$\therefore c = m + n, \tag{19}$$

$$a = n + p, (20)$$

$$b = m + p \tag{21}$$

these 3 equations can be written as:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$
(22)

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \tag{23}$$

solving by Guassian elimination method,

$$\stackrel{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{\longleftrightarrow} \tag{24}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b+c \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$
 (25)

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2}} \tag{26}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a+b+c}{2} \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \tag{27}$$

$$\stackrel{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2}{\longleftrightarrow} \tag{28}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a+b+c}{2} \\ \frac{a-b+c}{2} \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$
 (29)

$$\stackrel{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3}{\longleftrightarrow} \tag{30}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a+b+c}{2} \\ \frac{a-b+c}{2} \\ \frac{a+b-c}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(31)

$$\stackrel{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2 - R_3}{\longleftrightarrow} \tag{32}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \binom{m}{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-a+b+c}{2} \\ \frac{a-b+c}{2} \\ \frac{a+b-c}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(33)

$$\Longrightarrow \binom{m}{n} = \binom{\frac{-a+b+c}{2}}{\frac{a-b+c}{2}}$$

$$\stackrel{(34)}{=}$$

$$\implies \binom{m}{n} = \binom{\frac{-a+b+c}{2}}{\frac{a-b+c}{2}}$$

$$\implies \binom{m}{n} = \binom{\frac{\sqrt{74}+\sqrt{32}-\sqrt{122}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{74}+\sqrt{122}-\sqrt{32}}{2}}$$

$$\implies \binom{m}{n} = \binom{\frac{\sqrt{74}+\sqrt{32}-\sqrt{122}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{122}+\sqrt{32}-\sqrt{74}}{2}}$$
(35)

$$\therefore m = \frac{\sqrt{74} + \sqrt{32} - \sqrt{122}}{2},\tag{36}$$

$$n = \frac{\sqrt{74} + \sqrt{122} - \sqrt{32}}{2},$$

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{122} + \sqrt{32} - \sqrt{74}}{2}$$
(38)

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{122} + \sqrt{32} - \sqrt{74}}{2} \tag{38}$$