

## 1 Introduction

Unlike the other rounds, just getting the answer right is not enough on the Power Round. Make sure you explain your answer and use words to describe how you arrived at your answer. In the words of middle school math teachers across the nation – no work, no credit!

This Practice Power Round (worth 25 points) is divided into two sections. In the first section, we will discuss the shoelace theorem. We will then start proving the shoelace theorem for triangles.

Feel free to use results from previous problems (with the exception of using Section 1 for the other section) on this round and the practice power round to prove a problem (that is, you can use Problem 2 to prove Problem 3, but not vice versa).

## 2 The Shoelace Theorem

The shoelace theorem can be used to calculate the area of polygons, given the Cartesian coordinates of the vertices.

**Theorem 1** (The Shoelace Theorem). *Suppose the polygon  $P$  has vertices  $(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots, (a_n, b_n)$ , listed in counterclockwise order. Then the area of  $P$  is*

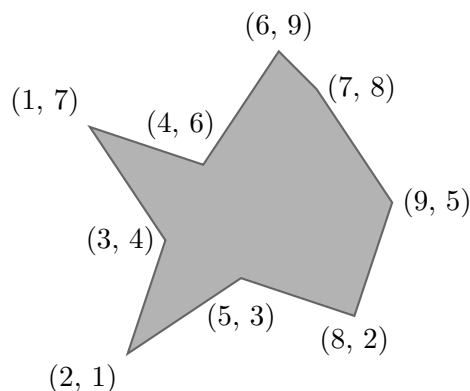
$$\frac{1}{2} |(a_1b_2 + a_2b_3 + \dots + a_nb_1) - (b_1a_2 + b_2a_3 + \dots + b_na_1)|$$

**Definition 1.**

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n & b_n \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} |(a_1b_2 + a_2b_3 + \dots + a_nb_1) - (b_1a_2 + b_2a_3 + \dots + b_na_1)|$$

Note that the shoelace theorem gets its name from the criss-crossing that results (in the first expression) when one marks the pairs of coordinates to be multiplied.

**Problem 1** (2 points total). Use shoelace to find, with proof, the area of the nonagon below:



*Time limit: 30 minutes.*

**Problem 2** (4 points total). Prove that the shoelace theorem works for a triangle with a vertex at  $(0, 0)$  and a base on the x-axis. (Hint: think of a way to describe the vertices.)

**Problem 3** (4 points total). Prove that the shoelace theorem works for squares with one vertex on the x-axis and one vertex on the y-axis.

### 3 Areas of Triangles

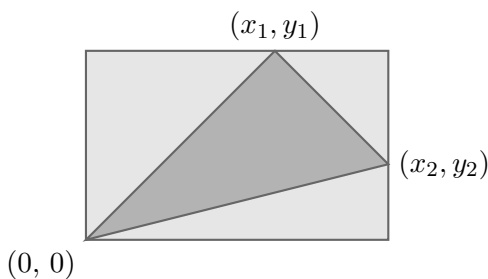
We will begin proving shoelace theorem for just triangles.

#### 3.1 Conveniently Located Triangles

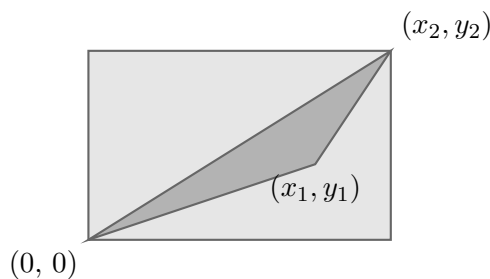
Let the three vertices of triangle  $ABC$  lie at  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(x_1, y_1)$ , and  $(x_2, y_2)$ .

**Problem 4** (5 points each). Prove that the shoelace theorem applies to the following cases for  $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 \geq 0$ : (Hint: Draw a box around the triangle and subtract out unnecessary areas)

(a)  $x_1 \leq x_2$  and  $y_1 \geq y_2$



(b)  $x_1 < x_2$  and  $y_1 < y_2$



#### 3.2 General Triangles

**Problem 5** (5 points total). Prove that the shoelace theorem is consistent when a triangle is rotated by  $90^\circ$  counterclockwise about the origin. Assume that one vertex remains at the origin. (Hint:  $(x, y)$  becomes  $(-y, x)$ )

\*\*\*\*\*PRACTICE POWER ENDS HERE. YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED.\*\*\*\*\*