Coordinate Geometry

10^{th} Maths - Chapter 7

This is Problem-6 from Exercise 7.4

1. The vertices of $\triangle ABC$ are $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. A line is drawn to intersect sides AB and AC at D and E respectively, such that $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{4}$. Calculate the area of the $\triangle ADE$ and compare it with the area of $\triangle ABC$.

Solution: The input parameters for this problem are available in Table (1)

Symbol	Value	Description
A	$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$	First point
В	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$	Second point
C	$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	Third point
D	?	Desired point
E	?	Desired point

Table 1

Given,

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{4} \tag{1}$$

From (1),

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{4} \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{1}{3}$$
(2)

Point **D** divides **AB** in the ratio of n = 1:3.

Using Section formula,

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{\mathbf{A} + n\mathbf{B}}{1+n} \tag{4}$$

Substituting the values \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} and n in (4),

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{\binom{4}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \binom{1}{5}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \tag{5}$$

$$=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{3}}\left(\binom{4}{6}+\frac{1}{3}\binom{1}{5}\right)\tag{6}$$

$$=\frac{3}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 + \frac{1}{3} \\ 6 + \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{4} \\ \frac{23}{4} \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

From (1),

$$\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{4} \tag{9}$$

$$\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{AE}{CE} = \frac{1}{3}$$
(9)

Point E divides AC in the ratio of $n = \frac{1}{3}$. using Section formula,

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{A} + n\mathbf{C}}{1+n} \tag{11}$$

Substituting the values \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C} and n in (11),

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\binom{4}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \binom{7}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \tag{12}$$

$$=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{3}}\left(\binom{4}{6}+\frac{1}{3}\binom{7}{2}\right)\tag{13}$$

$$=\frac{3}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 + \frac{7}{3} \\ 6 + \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{14}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{19}{4} \\ \frac{20}{4} \end{pmatrix} \tag{15}$$

The ar(ADE) can be expressed as

$$ar(ABD) = \frac{1}{2} \| (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{D}) \times (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E}) \|$$
 (16)

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{4} \\ \frac{23}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \tag{17}$$

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{19}{4} \\ \frac{20}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{4} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{18}$$

Substituting the values of (17) and (18) in (16),

$$ar(ADE) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{15}{32}$$
 (19)

The ar(ABC) can be expressed as

$$ar(ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \| (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \times (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) \|$$
 (20)

$$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{21}$$

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{22}$$

Substituting the values of (21) and (22) in (20),

$$ar(ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{15}{2}$$
 (23)

Comparing $\operatorname{ar}(\operatorname{ADE})$ with $\operatorname{ar}(\operatorname{ABC}),$

$$\frac{ar(ADE)}{ar(ABC)} = \frac{\frac{15}{32}}{\frac{15}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{15}{32} \times \frac{2}{15} = \frac{1}{16}$$
(24)

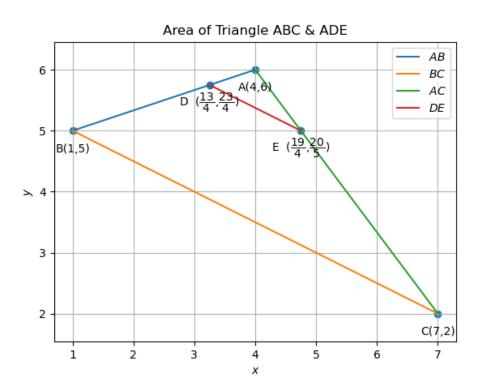


Figure 1