# Assignment-4

Ayush Kumar

***Abstract*—This document contains solution of Problem Geolin**(1.12)

Download latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/ayushkesh/Matrix−Theory−EE5609/tree/master/A4

## 1 Question

Show that $\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\cos 30° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

## 2 Solution

Consider an equilateral $\triangle ABC$ as shown in figure:1. Let the angle bisector of $\angle$A intersect side **BC** at a point D between B and C.

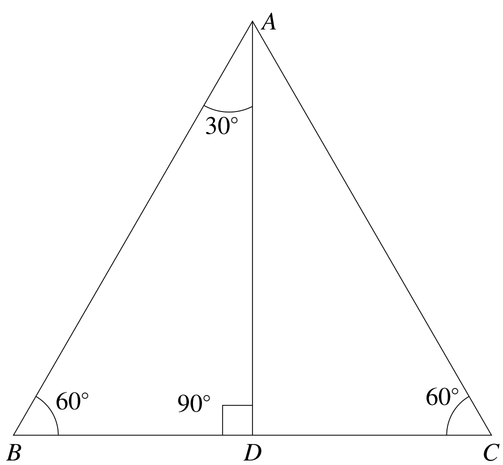


Fig. 1: Equilateral $\triangle ABC$

$$\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{B}\| = \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C}\| = \|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{C}\| = 2\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}\| \tag{2.0.1}$$

To Find AD.

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}) \\ &= (\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}+\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}+\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}) \\ &= [(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})^T+(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T][(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})+(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})] \\ &= (\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})^T(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})+(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})^T(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})+ \\ &\quad (\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})+(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})\end{aligned} \tag{2.0.2}$$

Since Equilateral triangle is also equiangular, that is, all three internal angles are also congruent to each other and are each 60°,which gives $\angle$BDA= 90°. So BD is the perpendicular to AD the inner product is zero.

$$(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})^T(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}) = 0 \tag{2.0.3}$$

$$(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}) = 0 \tag{2.0.4}$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}) &= \\ (\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})^T&(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})+(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}) \\ \implies \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 &= \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}\|^2+\|\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}\|^2\end{aligned} \tag{2.0.5}$$

$$\|\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 - \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}\|^2 \tag{2.0.6}$$

Substitutiing Eq (2.0.1)

$$\|\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 - \frac{1}{4}\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$\|\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}\| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\| \tag{2.0.8}$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\|\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A}\| \tag{2.0.9}$$

Let $\mathbf{A} = 0$. Then substituting in (2.0.1) and (2.0.9)

$$\|\mathbf{B}\| = 2\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}\| \tag{2.0.10}$$

$$\|\mathbf{B}\| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\|\mathbf{D}\| \tag{2.0.11}$$

Square on both sides in (2.0.10).

$$\|\mathbf{B}\|^2 = 4\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}\|^2 \tag{2.0.12}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\|\mathbf{B}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{B}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{D}\|^2 - 2\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{D} \tag{2.0.13}$$

Square on both sides in (2.0.11).

$$\|\mathbf{B}\|^2 = \frac{4}{3}\|\mathbf{D}\|^2 \tag{2.0.14}$$

Using (2.0.13) and (2.0.14)

$$\frac{1}{3}\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2 = \frac{4}{3}\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2 + \left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2 - 2\mathbf{D}^T\mathbf{D} \tag{2.0.15}$$

$$\implies 0 = \left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2 - 2\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{D} \tag{2.0.16}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{D} = \left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2 \tag{2.0.17}$$

Let $\theta = \angle BAD$. and Taking the inner product of sides BA and AD.

$$(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}) = \left\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\right\|\left\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\right\|\cos\theta \tag{2.0.18}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D})}{\left\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\right\|\left\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\right\|} \tag{2.0.19}$$

Substitute $\mathbf{A} = 0$ in (2.0.19)

$$\implies \cos\theta = \frac{\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{D}}{\left\|\mathbf{B}\right\|\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|} \tag{2.0.20}$$

Using (2.0.11)

$$\implies \cos\theta = \frac{\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{D}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|} \tag{2.0.21}$$

$$\implies \cos\theta = \frac{\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{D}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2} \tag{2.0.22}$$

Substitute (2.0.17) in (2.0.22)

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2}{\left\|\mathbf{D}\right\|^2} \tag{2.0.23}$$

$$\implies \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tag{2.0.24}$$

$$\because cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tag{2.0.25}$$

$$\implies \theta = 30^\circ \tag{2.0.26}$$

$$\because \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1 \tag{2.0.27}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 30^\circ} \tag{2.0.28}$$

$$\implies \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}. \tag{2.0.29}$$