

Christopher Lum
lum@uw.edu

Radius of a Circle Inscribed in a Triangle



Lecture is on YouTube

The YouTube video entitled 'Radius of a Circle Inscribed in a Triangle' that covers this lecture is located at <https://youtu.be/ALTYdT7kF38>

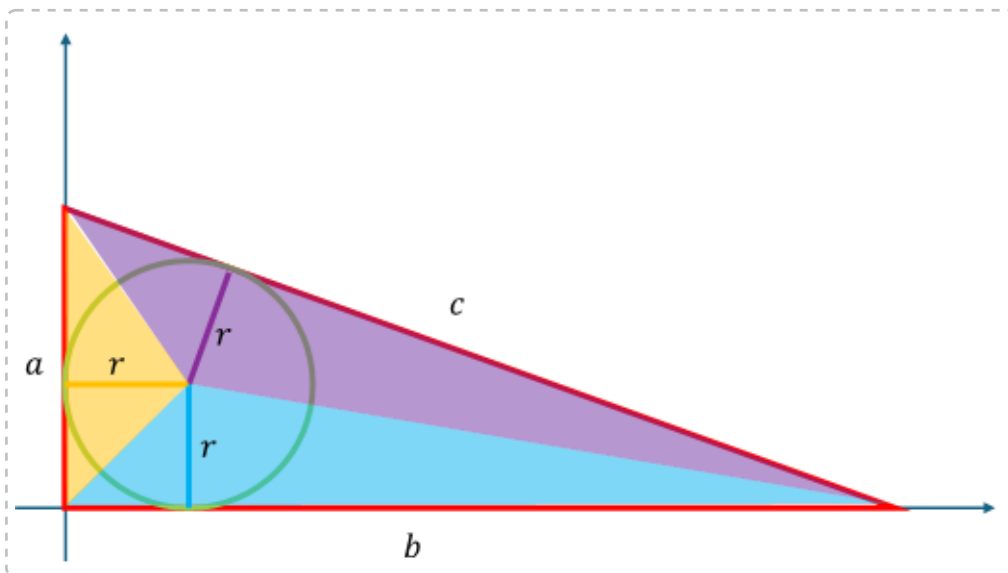
Outline

-Simulink 3D Animation

Notes

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incircle_and_excircles#:~:text=In%20geometry%2C%20the%20incircle%20or,center%20called%20the%20triangle's%20incenter

Right Triangle



Area of the triangle is given as

$$A_T = \frac{1}{2} a b$$

$$\text{In}[]:= \text{AT} = \frac{1}{2} a b;$$

The area of each small triangle is given as

$$A_b = \frac{1}{2} a r \quad (\text{blue})$$

$$A_o = \frac{1}{2} b r \quad (\text{orange})$$

$$A_p = \frac{1}{2} c r \quad (\text{purple})$$

$$\text{In}[]:= \text{Ab} = \frac{1}{2} a r;$$

$$\text{Ao} = \frac{1}{2} b r;$$

$$\text{Ap} = \frac{1}{2} c r;$$

So the total area is also given as

$$A_T = A_b + A_o + A_p \quad (\text{Eq.1})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a b = \frac{1}{2} a r + \frac{1}{2} b r + \frac{1}{2} c r$$

$$a b = (a + b + c) r$$

$$\frac{a b}{a + b + c} = r \quad \text{note: } c = \text{sqrt}(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$\text{In}[]:= \text{r} = \frac{a b}{a + b + c};$$

Example

$$\text{In}[]:= \text{aGiven} = 3;$$

$$\text{bGiven} = 4;$$

$$\text{cGiven} = (\text{aGiven}^2 + \text{bGiven}^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Out}[]:= 5$$

$$\text{In}[]:= \text{rGiven} = \text{r} /. \{a \rightarrow \text{aGiven}, b \rightarrow \text{bGiven}, c \rightarrow \text{cGiven}\}$$

$$\text{Out}[]:= 1$$

Non-Right Triangle

If the triangle is not a right triangle, we can still apply Eq.1

$$A_T = A_b + A_o + A_p \quad (\text{Eq.1})$$

But total area of the triangle is given by Heron's Formula https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heron%27s_formula

$$A_T = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

where $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ (semi perimeter)

So Eq.1 becomes

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{1}{2}ar + \frac{1}{2}br + \frac{1}{2}cr$$

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{1}{2}r(a+b+c)$$

$$r = \frac{2 \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{a+b+c}$$

Example

In[]:= aGiven = 3;

bGiven = 4;

cGiven = 6.3582; (*corresponds to thetaA = 130 deg*)

In[]:= sGiven = $\frac{aGiven + bGiven + cGiven}{2}$

Out[]:= 6.6791

In[]:= ATGiven = $\sqrt{sGiven (sGiven - aGiven) (sGiven - bGiven) (sGiven - cGiven)}$

Out[]:= 4.59631

In[]:= rGiven = $\frac{2 \text{ ATGiven}}{aGiven + bGiven + cGiven}$

Out[]:= 0.688163