# Assignment 4

Neha Rani

***Abstract*—This document solves a question based on triangle using linear algebra.**

All the codes for the figure in this document can be found at

https://github.com/neharani289/ee14014/tree/master/Assignment4

## 1 Problem

In $\triangle ABC$, the bisector **AD** of $\angle A\perp$ to side **BC**.Show that **AB** = **AC** and $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.

## 2 Solution

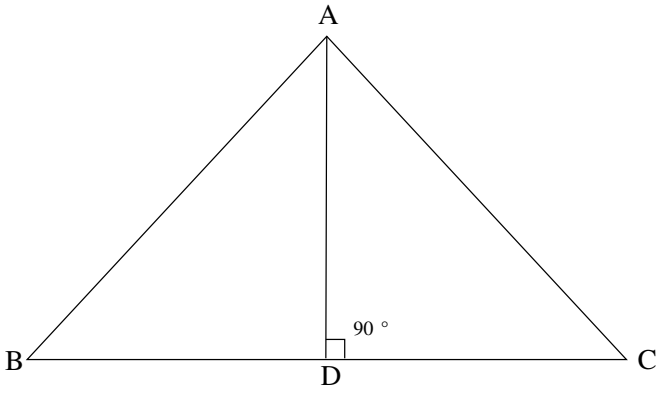


Fig. 1: Isosceles Triangle with **AD** $\perp$ **BC**

Given, line AD is perpendicular to line BC which implies the inner product is zero

$$(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}) \quad = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$(\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{D})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{D}) \quad = 0 \quad (2.0.2)$$

Consider$\triangle BAD$ and $\triangle CAD$ ;
Taking inner product of sides BA and AD

$$(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}) = \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\|\,\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\|\cos BAD \quad (2.0.3)$$

The angle BAD from the above equation is:

$$\cos BAD = \frac{(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D})}{\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\|\,\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\|} \quad (2.0.4)$$

Taking inner product of sides CA and AD

$$(\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}) = \|\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A}\|\,\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\|\cos CAD \quad (2.0.5)$$

The angle CAD from the above equation is:

$$\cos CAD = \frac{(\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A})^T(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D})}{\|\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A}\|\,\|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\|} \quad (2.0.6)$$

from equation (2.0.4) and (2.0.6)

$$\angle BAD = \angle CAD \quad (2.0.7)$$

Now using pythagorus law;

$$\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{D}\|^2 \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\|\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{D}\|^2 \quad (2.0.9)$$

using (2.0.1) and (2.0.2) in above equation we can conclude ;

$$\|\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}\| = \|\mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A}\| \quad (2.0.10)$$

Thus, $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles triangle.
Hence proved.