Matrix Problems
Straight Lines

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I. Problem Statement

The base of an equilateral triangle with side 2a lies along the y-axis such that the mid-point of the base is at the origin. Find vertices of the triangle.

triangle.png

Fig. 1: Equilateral Triangle ABC

II. Construction

B and C are the inputs.

Symbol	**Value**	**Description**
B	(0, 2)	Vertex B
C	(0, -2)	Vertex C
A	(x,y)	Vertex A
A1	(x1, y1)	Vertex A

III. Solution

Given the base with 2a is lies on the y-axis with the mid-point of the base is at origin. The vertices of the two points on y-axis will be

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -a \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

Given ΔABC is an equilateral triangle i.e

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

As AB = AC, triangle is isoceles and by properties of isoceles triangle, altitude is perpendicular bisector of base.

Therefore $\angle$AOC = $\angle$AOB = 90^0 and $\|\mathbf{O} - \mathbf{B}\| = \|\mathbf{O} - \mathbf{C}\| = a$

By Cosine laws,

$$\cos \mathbf{B} = \cos \mathbf{C} = a * \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \tag{3}$$

$$\angle B = \angle C = \arccos \frac{1}{2} = 60^0 \tag{4}$$

$$\angle A = 180^0 - (60^0 * 2) = 60^0 \tag{5}$$

Therefore, the equilaterial triangle have all internal angles eaqual to 60^0

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{B})^\top (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{C}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{B}\| \cdot \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{C}\| \cdot \cos\theta \tag{6}$$

$$\left(\mathbf{x}^\top \cdot \mathbf{x}\right) - \left(\mathbf{x}^\top \cdot \mathbf{C}\right) - \left(\mathbf{B}^\top \cdot \mathbf{x}\right) - \left(\mathbf{B}^\top \cdot \mathbf{C}\right) = 2a \cdot 2a \cos 60^0 \tag{7}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 - \mathbf{x}^\top (\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{B}^\top \cdot \mathbf{C} = 2a \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tag{8}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 - \mathbf{x}^\top (0) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} = 4a^2 \tag{9}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 + a^2 = 4a^2 \tag{10}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = 3a^2 \tag{11}$$

Considering, the line equation of $\mathbf{AB}$

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{B}\|^2 = 4a^2 \tag{12}$$

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{B})^\top \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{B}) = 4a^2 \tag{13}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 - 2 \cdot \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{B} + \|\mathbf{B}\|^2 = 4a^2 \tag{14}$$

$$3a^2 - 2 \cdot \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{B} + a^2 = 4a^2 \tag{15}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{B} = 0 \tag{16}$$

Since we can write,

$$\mathbf{B} = a \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 \tag{17}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^\top \cdot a \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = 0 \tag{18}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^\top \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = 0 \tag{19}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \lambda \mathbf{e}_1 \tag{20}$$

From this its clearly concluded that third vertex will lie on x-axis. From the equation (**??**)

$$\mathbf{x} = \sqrt{3}a \tag{21}$$

Hence,the coordinates of the vertices of triangle are

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm\sqrt{3}a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -a \end{pmatrix} \tag{22}$$

Get Python Code for image from

https://github.com/ManojChavva/FWC/blob/main/Matrix/line/code-py/triangle.py

Get LaTex code from

https://github.com/ManojChavva/FWC/blob/main/Matrix/line/line.tex