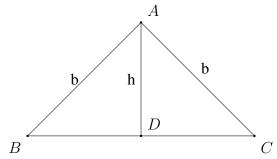
#### 1

# Assignment - 1

## Prasanna Kumar R - SM21MTECH14001

### **PROBLEM**

An isoceles triangle has the extremities of its base at  $\binom{2}{5}$  and  $\binom{-2}{2}$ . Find the two possible positions of the vertex if its area is 25 sq.units



## SOLUTION

Let the vertex B be  $\binom{2}{5}$  and vertex C be  $\binom{-2}{2}$ .

Let the other vertex A be  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ .

Let us find the distance of BC

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\|\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$$

Given, the area of the triangle= 25 sq.units We know area of a  $\triangle$  with the vertices A,B and C can be given by:

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ A & B & C \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & 2 & -2 \\ y & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding along the first row,

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1(4+10) - 1(2x+2y) + 1(5x-2y) \right]$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ 14 - (2x+2y) + (5x-2y) \right] = 25$$

$$-2x - 2y + 5x - 2y = 50 - 14$$
$$3x - 4y = 36$$
 (1)

Since ABC is an Isoceles triangle, AD is the perpendicular bisector of BC

$$(A - D)^{T}.(B - C) = 0 (2)$$

Also,

$$D = (A+B)/2$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \binom{2}{5} + \binom{-2}{2} \right]$$

$$D = \binom{0}{3.5}$$

Now,

$$(A - D) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3.5 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$(A - D) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y - 3.5 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$(B - C) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$(B - C) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

By (2),

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y - 3.5 \end{pmatrix}^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$4x + 3(y - 3.5) = 0$$
$$4x + 3y = 10.5$$

Multiply by 2,

$$8x + 6y = 21$$
 (3)

By interchanging the columns, the area of triangle can also be expressed as,

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & -2 & 2 \\ y & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding along the first row,

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1(-10 - 4) - 1(5x - 2y) + 1(2x + 2y) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ -14 - 1(5x - 2y) + 1(2x + 2y) \right] = 25$$

$$-5x + 2y + 2x + 2y = 64$$

$$-3x + 4y = 64$$
(4)

Let us consider the matrices representation of equations (1) and (3),

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{50} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{50} \begin{bmatrix} 300 \\ -225 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4.5 \end{bmatrix}$$
(5)

Let us consider the matrices representation of equations (4) and (3),

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 64 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 64 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-50} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 64 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-50} \begin{bmatrix} 300 \\ -575 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 11.5 \end{bmatrix}$$
(6)

 $\therefore$  From equations (5) and (6), **The two possible vertex are** (6, -4.5) **and** (-6, 11.5)