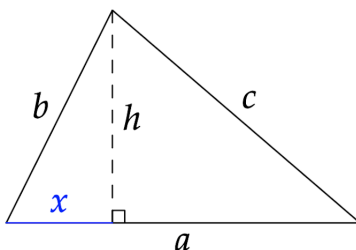


## Heron's formula

In this short write-up we will derive Heron's formula for the area of a triangle in terms of the *semi-perimeter*. Start by drawing the altitude in any triangle (if obtuse, use the vertex with the obtuse angle).



$$x^2 + h^2 = b^2$$

$$(a - x)^2 + h^2 = c^2$$

Subtract the first from the second

$$(a - x)^2 - x^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ax = c^2 - b^2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ax$$

Straightforward, this is the Pythagorean theorem with a correction term.

Let  $\angle C$  be the angle opposite side  $c$ . Since  $x = b \cos C$ :

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

The law of cosines.

However, we will leave our result as  $2ax$  and move on to write an expression for the area  $A$ . Going back to the right triangle:

$$\begin{aligned}h^2 &= b^2 - x^2 \\h &= \sqrt{b^2 - x^2} \\&= \sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a}\right)^2}\end{aligned}$$

Now find the area (or twice that):

$$2A = ah$$

So

$$2A = a\sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a}\right)^2}$$

This seems pretty complicated, but notice, we have  $a^2$  on the bottom under a square root, so we can cancel the leading factor of  $a$ .

Put the  $b^2$  term on top of a common denominator:

$$\begin{aligned}2A &= a\sqrt{\frac{4a^2b^2}{4a^2} - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2a}\right)^2} \\4A &= \sqrt{4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2} \\16A^2 &= 4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2\end{aligned}$$

Now comes the part that makes this derivation beautiful. We will use the difference of squares:

$$\begin{aligned}16A^2 &= [2ab + (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)] [2ab - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)] \\&= [(a + b)^2 - c^2] [c^2 - (a - b)^2]\end{aligned}$$

and then again

$$\begin{aligned}16A^2 &= (a+b+c)(a+b-c)(c-(a-b))(c+a-b) \\ &= (a+b+c)(a+b-c)(c-a+b)(c+a-b)\end{aligned}$$

We're basically done. The semi-perimeter  $s$  is

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$2s = a+b+c$$

Thus

$$2(s-c) = a+b-c$$

and so on.

We had

$$16A^2 = (a+b+c)(a+b-c)(c-a+b)(c+a-b)$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}A^2 &= s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c) \\ A &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}\end{aligned}$$

□

This formula for the area of a triangle in terms of the three sides is ascribed to Hero of Alexandria.