

Coordinates of Incentre of a triangle

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Let $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, $C(x_3, y_3)$ be the coordinates of the vertices of $\triangle ABC$. $BC = a$, $CA = b$, $AB = c$. Let I be the incentre.

Let the radius of the inscribed circle be r . The inscribed circle touches $\triangle ABC$ at P , Q and R . Join AI and produce it to cut BC at D . Denote the areas by S .

BC , CA and AB are tangents to the inscribed circle.

$IP \perp BC$, $IQ \perp AC$, $IR \perp AB$ (tangent \perp radii)

$IP = IQ = IR = r$

$S_{\triangle IBC} + S_{\triangle ICA} + S_{\triangle IAB} = S_{\triangle ABC}$

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

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

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

Let $\angle BAD = \angle CAD = \theta$ (AD is the \angle bisector of $\angle BAC$)

Let $\angle ADC = \alpha$, $\angle ADB = 180^\circ - \alpha$ (adj. \angle s on st. line)

Apply sine rule on $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$ respectively.

$\frac{BD}{\sin \theta} = \frac{c}{\sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}$ (1), $\frac{DC}{\sin \theta} = \frac{b}{\sin \alpha}$ (2)

Using the fact that $\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ and (1) \div (2), we have

$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow BD : DC = c : b$

By section formula, $D = \left(\frac{bx_2 + cx_3}{b+c}, \frac{by_2 + cy_3}{b+c} \right)$

A, I, D are collinear. Let $AI : ID = m : 1 - m$. Then by section formula again,

$I = \left((1-m)x_1 + \frac{m(bx_2 + cx_3)}{b+c}, (1-m)y_1 + \frac{m(by_2 + cy_3)}{b+c} \right)$
 $= \left((1-m)x_1 + \frac{mbx_2}{b+c} + \frac{mcx_3}{b+c}, (1-m)y_1 + \frac{mby_2}{b+c} + \frac{mcy_3}{b+c} \right)$

Replace a by b , b by c and c by a , x_1 by x_2 , x_2 by x_3 , x_3 by x_1 , y_1 by y_2 , y_2 by y_3 , the coordinates should be the same.

$I = \left((1-n)x_2 + \frac{ncx_3}{c+a} + \frac{nax_1}{c+a}, (1-n)y_2 + \frac{ncy_3}{c+a} + \frac{nay_1}{c+a} \right)$ for some $0 < n < 1$

Compare coefficients of x_1 : $1 - m = \frac{na}{c+a}$ (3)

Compare coefficients of x_2 : $1 - n = \frac{mb}{b+c}$ (4)

Compare coefficients of x_3 : $\frac{mc}{b+c} = \frac{nc}{c+a} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{b+c} = \frac{n}{c+a}$ (5)

Sub. (5) into (3): $1 - m = \frac{ma}{b+c} \Rightarrow b+c - (b+c)m = ma \Rightarrow m = \frac{b+c}{a+b+c}$

$I = \left(\left(1 - \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \right) x_1 + \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \cdot \frac{bx_2}{b+c} + \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \cdot \frac{cx_3}{b+c}, \left(1 - \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \right) y_1 + \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \cdot \frac{by_2}{b+c} + \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \cdot \frac{cy_3}{b+c} \right)$
 $= \left(\frac{ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3}{a+b+c}, \frac{ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3}{a+b+c} \right)$

