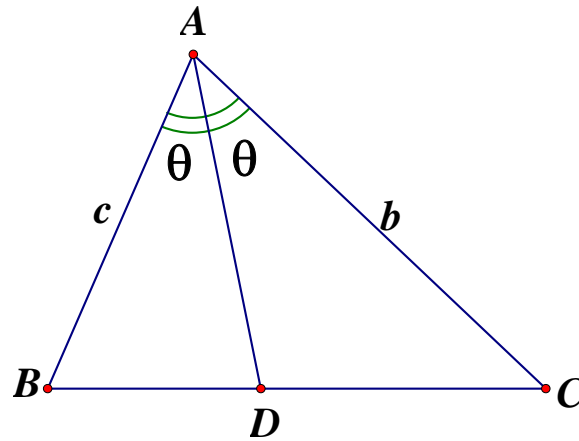


# Angle bisector theorem

Created by Mr. Francis Hung on 20140925. Last updated: 2021-11-24



In the figure,  $AC = b$ ,  $AB = c$ ,  $AD$  is the angle bisector of  $\angle A$ , cutting  $BC$  at  $D$ .  $\angle BAD = \angle CAD = \theta$ .

Then  $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{c}{b}$ .

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

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

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

Using the fact that  $\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ ,  $(1) \div (2)$ :  $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{c}{b}$

**Converse of angle bisector theorem**, if  $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{c}{b}$ , then  $AD$  is the angle bisector of  $\angle A$ .

Proof: Apply sine rule on  $\triangle ABD$  and  $\triangle ACD$ .

$$\frac{BD}{\sin \angle BAD} = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha} \quad \dots\dots (3) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{DC}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{b}{\sin(180^\circ - \alpha)} \quad \dots\dots (4)$$

Using the fact that  $\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ ,  $(3) \div (4)$ :  $\frac{BD}{DC} \cdot \frac{\sin \angle CAD}{\sin \angle BAD} = \frac{c}{b}$

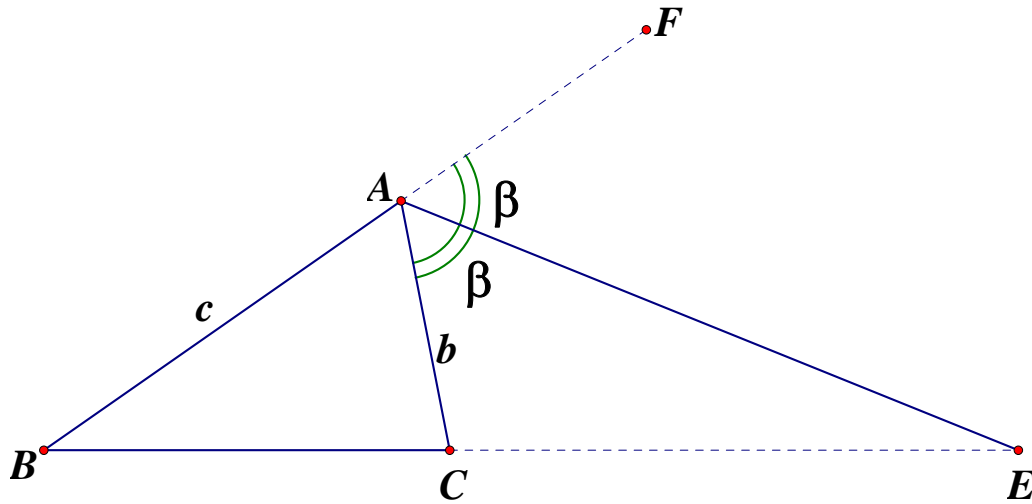
Given that  $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{c}{b}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{\sin \angle CAD}{\sin \angle BAD} = 1$

$$\sin \angle BAD = \sin \angle CAD$$

$$\angle BAD = \angle CAD$$

$AD$  is the angle bisector of  $\angle A$ .

# External angle bisector theorem



In the figure,  $AC = b < AB = c$ ,  $AE$  is the external angle bisector of  $\angle BAC$ , cutting  $BC$  produced at  $E$ .  $BA$  is produced to  $F$ .  $\angle CAE = \angle FAE = \beta$ ,  $\angle BAE = 180^\circ - \beta$  (adj.  $\angle$ s on st. line)

Then  $\frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{c}{b}$ .

Proof: Apply sine rule on  $\triangle ABE$  and  $\triangle ACE$ .

$$\frac{BE}{\sin(180^\circ - \beta)} = \frac{c}{\sin \angle AEC} \quad \dots\dots (5) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{EC}{\sin \beta} = \frac{b}{\sin \angle AEC} \quad \dots\dots (6)$$

Using the fact that  $\sin(180^\circ - \beta) = \sin \beta$ , (5)  $\div$  (6):  $\frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{c}{b}$

**Converse of external angle bisector theorem**, if  $\frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{c}{b}$ , then  $AE$  is the external angle bisector of  $\angle BAC$ .

Proof: Apply sine rule on  $\triangle ABE$  and  $\triangle ACE$ .

$$\frac{BE}{\sin(180^\circ - \angle EAF)} = \frac{c}{\sin \angle AEC} \quad \dots\dots (7) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{EC}{\sin \angle CAE} = \frac{b}{\sin \angle AEC} \quad \dots\dots (8)$$

Using the fact that  $\sin(180^\circ - \angle EAF) = \sin \angle EAF$ , (7)  $\div$  (8):  $\frac{BE}{EC} \cdot \frac{\sin \angle CAE}{\sin \angle EAF} = \frac{c}{b}$

Given that  $\frac{BE}{EC} = \frac{c}{b} \therefore \frac{\sin \angle CAE}{\sin \angle EAF} = 1$

$\sin \angle CAE = \sin \angle EAF$

$\angle CAE = \angle EAF$

$AE$  is the external angle bisector of  $\angle BAC$ .