

NAME OF COURSE LECTURER → MR. GANESH A. COURSE CODE → MAT 104
 DATE SUBMITTED → 8th APRIL, 2020
 NAME OF STUDENT → AARJITH K. B
 DEPARTMENT → MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
 INSTITUTE → APJKTU, COURSE TITLE → GEOMETRICAL MATHEMATICS II
 ASSIGNMENT TITLE → ASSIGNMENT MAT 104, ASSIGNMENT FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS

Question
 Show that the points A(C, -5), B(-2, 1), C(0, 3) form an isosceles triangle.

Solution → using Pythagoras theorem

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \sqrt{(C-2)^2 + (-5-1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(C-2)^2 + (-6)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(C-2)^2 + 36} \\
 &= \sqrt{100} \\
 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AC &= \sqrt{(0-C)^2 + (3-(-5))^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(C-0)^2 + (3+5)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(C-0)^2 + (8)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{36 + 64} \\
 &= \sqrt{100} \\
 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= \sqrt{(0-2)^2 + (3-1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(C-2)^2 + (2)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4 + 4} \\
 &= \sqrt{8} \\
 &= 2.8
 \end{aligned}$$

2. If P, Q and R are forms $(5, 3)$, $(4, 5)$ and $(14, 15)$ respectively, find the value in which

a. P divides QR

b. R divides PQ

c. The value of PC

Solution

$$P = \left(\frac{kx_2 + 5x_1}{k+1}, \frac{kx_1 + 5x_2}{k+1} \right)$$

$$P(5, 3) = \left(\frac{kx_2 + 5x_1}{k+1}, \frac{kx_1 + 5x_2}{k+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{kx_2 + 5x_1}{k+1} = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{kx_1 + 5x_2}{k+1} = 3$$

$$14k + (5 - k) = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad 3k + 5 - 15k + 9 = 3$$

$$5k + 5 = 14k - 5 \quad -3k - 3 = -15k + 9$$

$$5k - 14k = -4 - 5 \quad -3k + 15k = 9 + 3$$

$$-9k = -9$$

$$k = 1$$

\therefore P divides QR in the ratio of 1:1

ii) For the ratios in which R divides PQ,

the value of R = $\left(\frac{kx_2 + 14x_1}{k+1}, \frac{kx_1 + 14x_2}{k+1} \right)$

$$R(14, 15) = \left(\frac{kx_2 + 14x_1}{k+1}, \frac{kx_1 + 14x_2}{k+1} \right)$$

$$R(14, 15) = \left(\frac{kx_2 + 14x_1}{k+1}, \frac{kx_1 + 14x_2}{k+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{-4k + 5}{k+1} = 14 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{9k - 3}{k+1} = 15$$

$$-4k + 5 = 14k + 14 \quad \text{and} \quad 9k - 3 = 15 + 9k - 3$$

$$-15k = 9 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{-15k = 9}{-15} = \frac{12}{-24}$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad k = -\frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore Ratio R divides PQ in the ratio of $-\frac{1}{2} : 1$