



POST CLASS NOTES

Coordinate Geometry



Topics



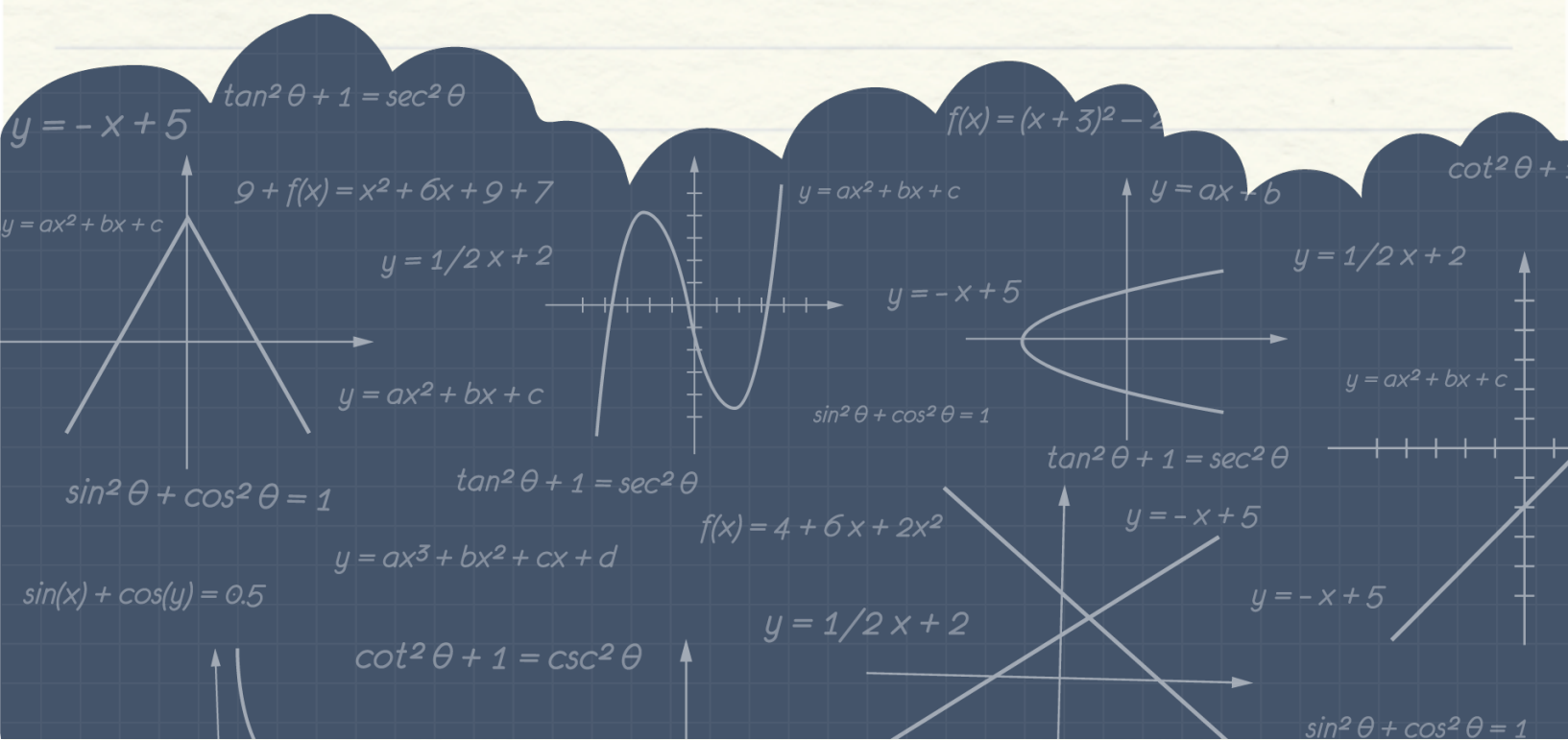
1. Fundamentals

2. Distance Formula

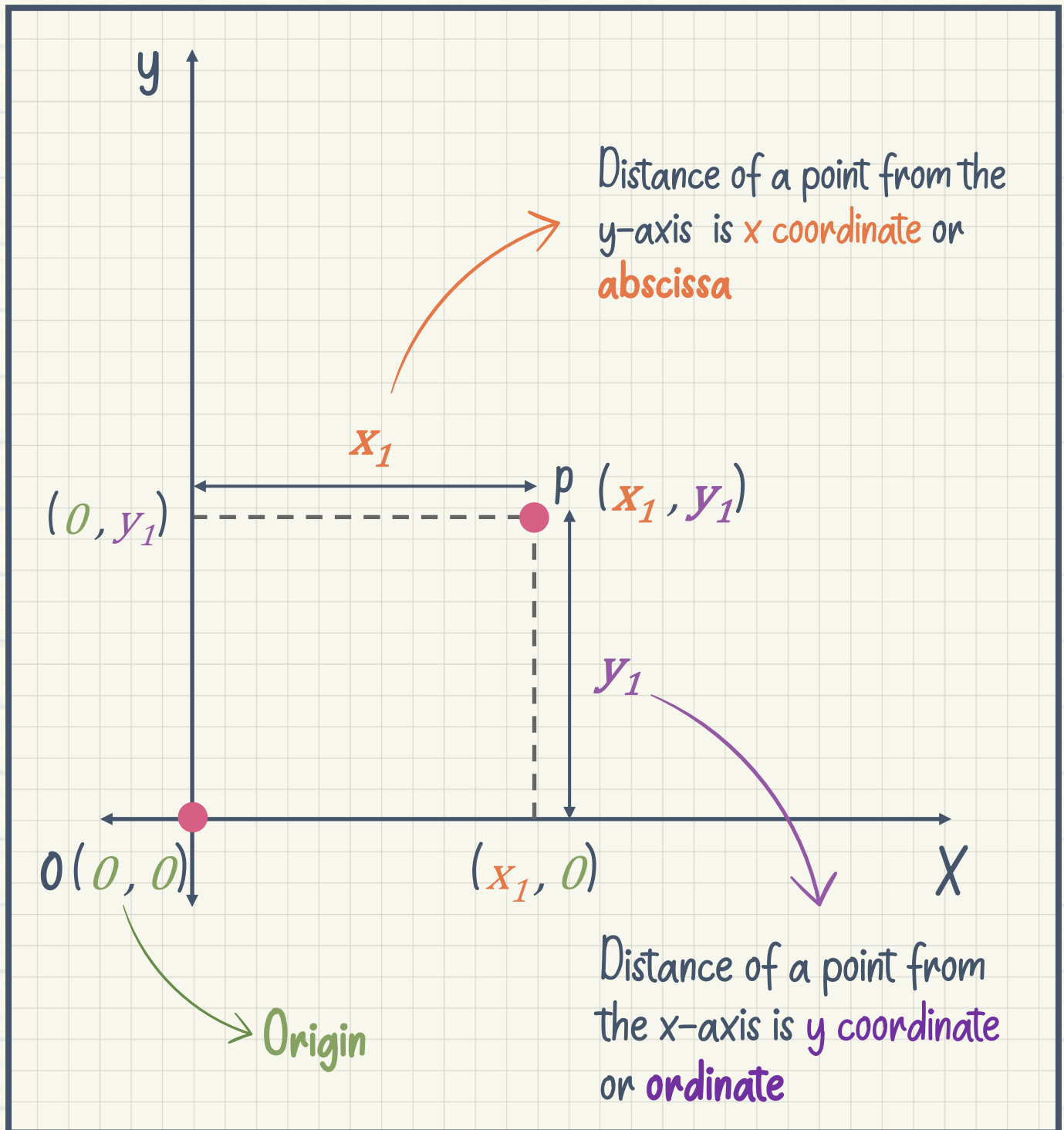
3. Section Formula

3.1 Mid-Point Formula

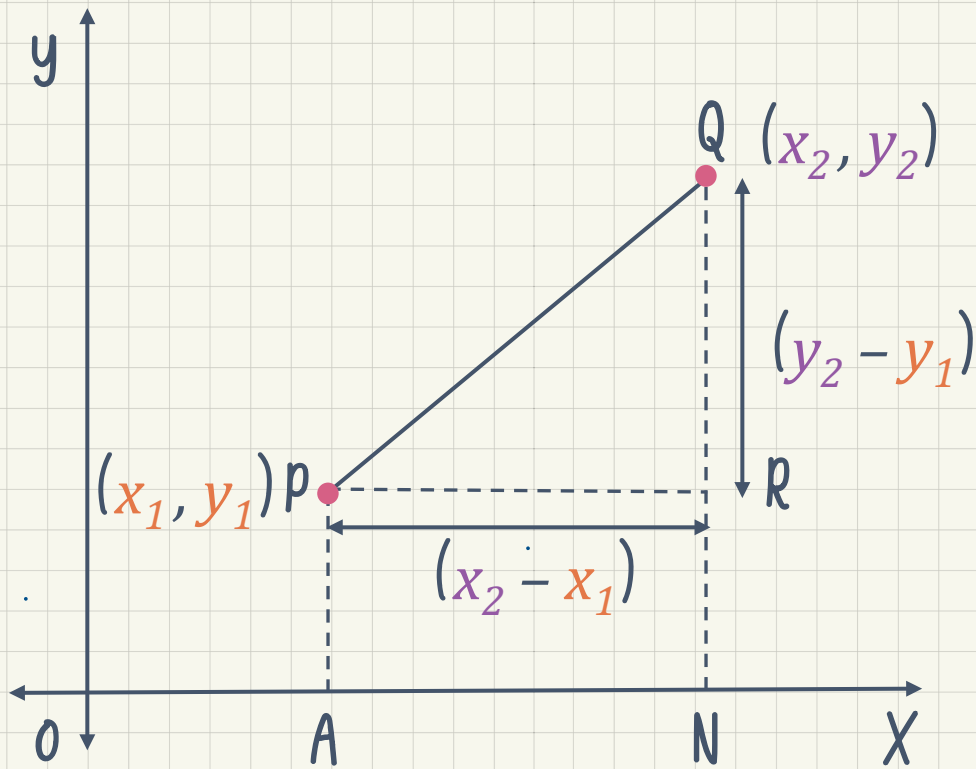
4. Area of Triangle



Fundamentals



Distance Formula



Steps to Derive

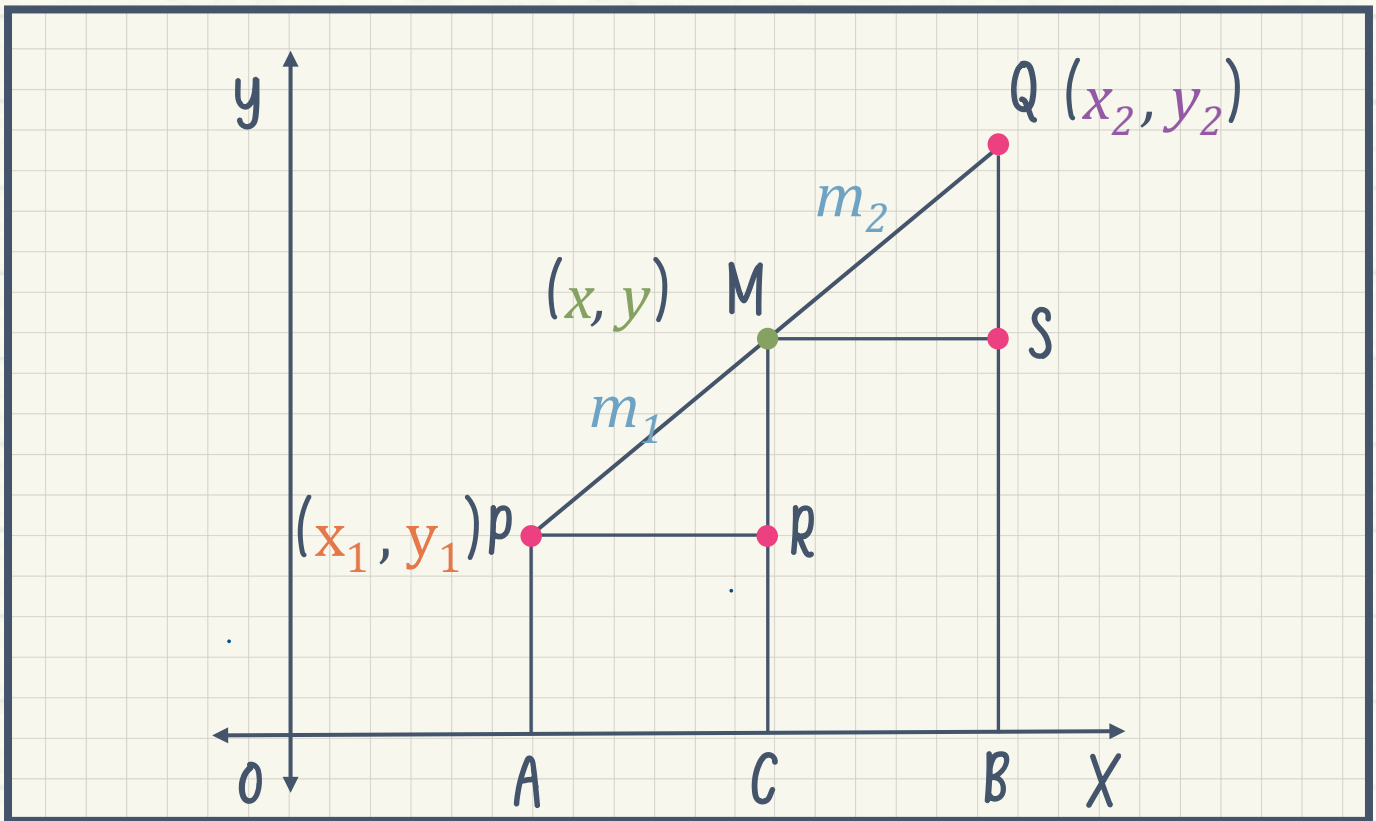
Using Pythagoras theorem:

$$PQ = \sqrt{(PR)^2 + (QR)^2}$$

Now, $PR = (x_2 - x_1)$ and $QR = (y_2 - y_1)$

$$\text{Distance, } PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Section Formula



Steps to Derive

$\triangle PRM \sim \triangle MSQ$ (Similar triangles)

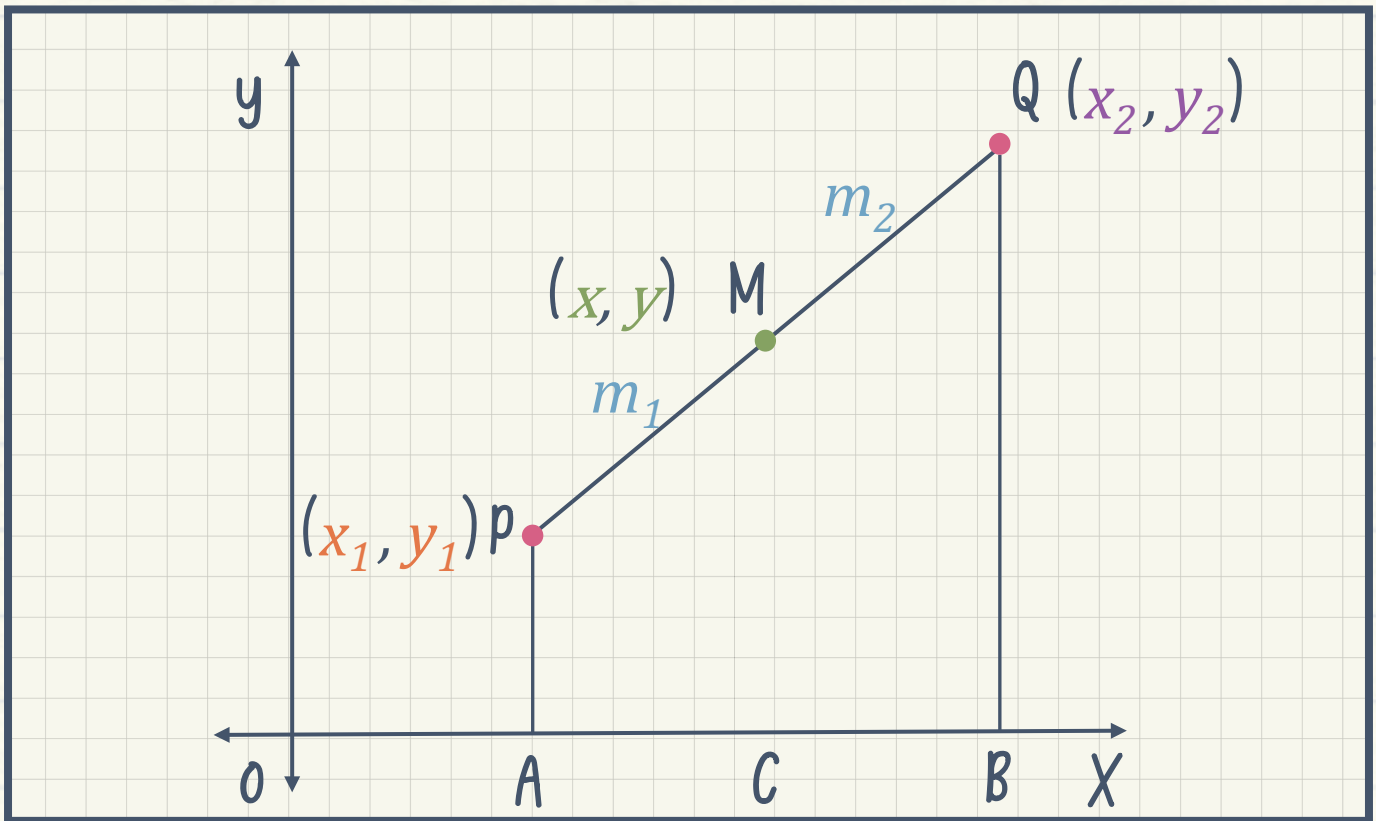
$$\frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{PR}{MS} = \frac{RM}{SQ}$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y}$$

On solving for x and y separately:

$$M(x, y) = \left(\frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}, \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

Mid-Point Formula



Steps to Derive

Section Formula

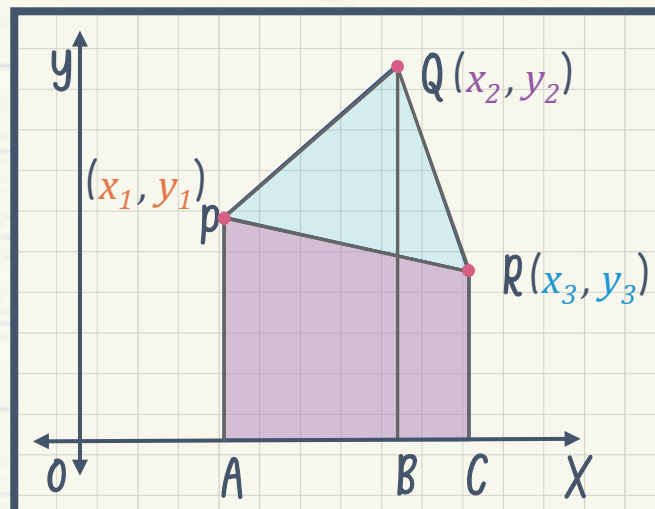
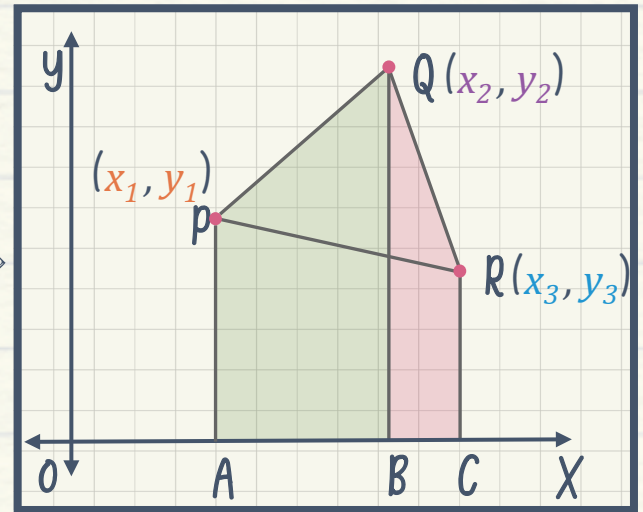
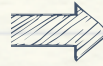
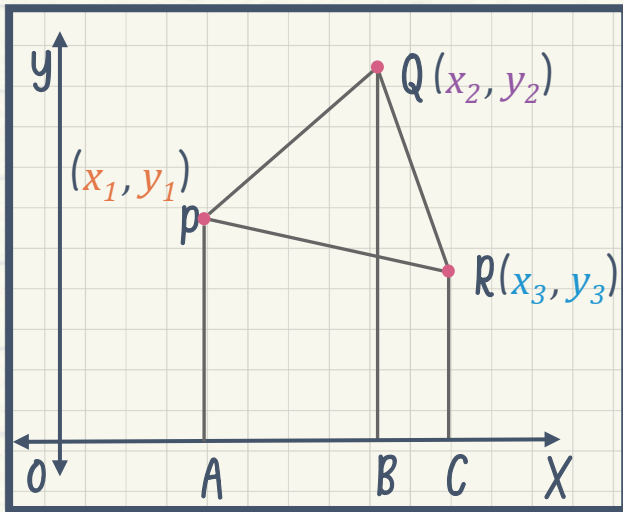
$$M(x, y) = \left(\frac{m_1 x_2 + m_2 x_1}{m_1 + m_2}, \frac{m_1 y_2 + m_2 y_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right)$$

M is the mid point, so $m_1 : m_2 = 1 : 1$

$$\therefore m_1 = 1 \text{ and } m_2 = 1$$

$$M(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

Area of Triangle



Steps to Derive

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PQR = \text{area of trapezium APQB} + \text{area of trapezium BQRC} \\ - \text{area of trapezium APRC}$$

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PQR = \frac{1}{2} [(AP + BQ) \times (AB)] \\ + \frac{1}{2} [(BQ + CR) \times (BC)] \\ - \frac{1}{2} [(AP + CR) \times (AC)]$$

After writing distances using coordinates and solving

$$\text{Area of } \triangle PQR = \frac{1}{2} [x_1(y_2 - y_3) + x_2(y_3 - y_1) + x_3(y_1 - y_2)]$$



Mind Map

