

# Opgave C NAW 5/4 nr. 3 sep 2003

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## The problem

### Introduction.

See NAW 5/4/ nr. 3 sep 2003, opgave C

### Solution.

Let the points  $A, B, C, D$  be defined by coordinates  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), (x_4, y_4)$ . As easily can be shown, we have  $Z_1 = Z_2$  with  $x_{Z_1} = x_{Z_2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i$  and  $y_{Z_1} = y_{Z_2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 y_i$ .

Let  $S_1$  be the centre of gravity of  $ABD$  and  $S_2$  that of  $BCD$ , then we have  $x_{S_1} = \frac{x_1+x_2+x_4}{3}$ ,  $y_{S_1} = \frac{y_1+y_2+y_4}{3}$ ,  $x_{S_2} = \frac{x_2+x_3+x_4}{3}$  and  $y_{S_2} = \frac{y_2+y_3+y_4}{3}$ .

We define  $A_1$  as the 'area' of  $ABD$ ,  $A_2$  the 'area' of  $BCD$  and the weighting factors  $p_1 = \frac{A_1}{A_1+A_2}$  and  $p_2 = \frac{A_2}{A_1+A_2}$ . According to a more or less well known result we can calculate  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  from the coordinates:

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}((y_2 - y_1)(x_1 + x_2) + (y_4 - y_2)(x_4 + x_2) + (y_1 - y_4)(x_1 + x_4)) \text{ and}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2}((y_3 - y_2)(x_3 + x_2) + (y_4 - y_3)(x_4 + x_3) + (y_2 - y_4)(x_2 + x_4)).$$

Now we can calculate  $Z_3$  with  $x_{Z_3} = p_1 \cdot x_{S_1} + p_2 \cdot x_{S_2}$  and  $y_{Z_3} = p_1 \cdot y_{S_1} + p_2 \cdot y_{S_2}$ .

If  $Z_1 = Z_2 = Z_3$  we have equations

$$(4p_1 - 3)x_1 + x_2 + (1 - 4p_1)x_3 + x_4 = 0 \tag{1}$$

and

$$(4p_1 - 3)y_1 + y_2 + (1 - 4p_1)y_3 + y_4 = 0 \tag{2}$$

Without loss of generality we may state that  $A(-a, 0), B(0, b), C(x_3, y_3)$  and  $D(0, d)$  with  $a > 0$  and  $d > b$ . We have  $A_1 = \frac{1}{2}a(d - b)$ ,  $A_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_3(d - b)$  and  $p_1 = \frac{a}{a+x_3}$ .

When we solve the above equation (1) for  $x_3$  we find  $x_3 = \pm a$ . The only solution that holds is  $x_3 = a$ . With the second equation we find  $y_3 = b + d$ .

So ABCD is a parallelogram