## Math 532: Homework 6

(1) For $A=(1,2), B=(7,-1)$ and $C=(2,4)$. Calculate each of the following:
(i) $B-A$
(ii) $(B-A)^{2}$
(iii) $C-2 A$
(iv) $(B-A)(C-A)$
(v) Is $\triangle A B C$ a right triangle?
(2) Let $A, B$, and $C$ be 3 noncollinear points. Let $D$ be the intersection of the altitude in $\triangle A B C$ drawn from $A$ with the altitude drawn from $B$. Then $\overrightarrow{A D}$ is perpendicular to $\overrightarrow{B C}$, and $\overrightarrow{B D}$ is perpendicular to $\overrightarrow{A C}$. Recall that the dot product of perpendicular vectors is 0 . Use this to show that all 3 altitudes of $\triangle A B C$ are concurrent.
(3) For a triangle $\triangle A B C$, let $M_{A}$ be the midpoint of $\overline{B C}, M_{B}$ be the midpoint of $\overline{A C}$, and $M_{C}$ be the midpoint of $\overline{A B}$. Along $\overline{B C}$ draw a perpendicular at $M_{A}$, along $\overline{A C}$ draw a perpendicular at $M_{B}$, and along $\overline{A B}$ draw a perpendicular at $M_{C}$.
(a) Show that these 3 perpendiculars share a common point.
(b) If $D$ is the point in (a), show that $D$ is equidistant from $A, B$, and $C$.
(Note that there is an easy way to do problem (3) without making use of vectors, but try the problems using vectors anyway.)
(4) Suppose $\triangle A B C$ and $\Delta A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$ are such that $\overleftrightarrow{A B}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{A^{\prime} B^{\prime}}$ are parallel, $\overleftrightarrow{B C}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{B^{\prime} C^{\prime}}$ are parallel, and $\overleftrightarrow{A C}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{A^{\prime} C^{\prime}}$ are parallel. Show that either the lines $\overleftrightarrow{A A^{\prime}}, \overleftrightarrow{B B^{\prime}}$, and $\overleftrightarrow{C C^{\prime}}$ are all parallel or they all intersect at a common point.

