

Claim:  $\square CJKI$  has the same area as  $\triangle ABC$ .

PF: By construction,  $\triangle ABC$  has area  $= \frac{1}{2}(\overline{AC})(\overline{BD})$  since  $\overline{BD}$  is the height of  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\overline{AC}$  is the base.

Also, by construction,  $\overline{BD} = \overline{EO} = \overline{FC}$  and  $\overline{OC} = \overline{EA} = \overline{EF}$ .

Since  $\overline{OC} = \overline{EF} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{AC}$  by construction, we can conclude that

$$\text{Area } \square EOCF = \text{Area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{AC})(\overline{BD}).$$

Now, observe that  $\overline{FC} = \overline{CG} = \overline{EO}$  by construction.

Let  $\overline{OC} = a$  and  $\overline{FC} = \overline{CG} = \overline{EO} = b$  so that the

area  $\square EOCF = ab$ . Next, notice that  $\overline{IC}$  is the geometric mean of  $\triangle OCI$  and  $\triangle ICG$  by construction.

Therefore since  $\overline{OC} = a$  and  $\overline{CG} = b$ , we know that  $\overline{IC} = \sqrt{ab}$ .

By construction,  $\overline{CI} = \overline{CJ} = \overline{JK} = \overline{IK} = \sqrt{ab}$ .

Hence, the area  $\square CJKI = (\sqrt{ab})^2 = ab$ .

Translating the area of  $\triangle ABC$  into terms of  $a$  and  $b$ , we get

$$\text{Area } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{AC})(\overline{BD}) = ab.$$

$\therefore$  Area  $\triangle ABC = \text{Area } \square EOCF = \text{Area } \square CJKI = ab. \blacksquare$

17) A triangle's sides are 3 and 4 inches, what can its area be?

Let  $\overline{AC} = 3$ ,  $\overline{AB} = 4$ , and  $\overline{BD} = \text{height} = h$ .

Through the properties of trig, we see that

$$\overline{BD} = h = 4 \sin \theta.$$

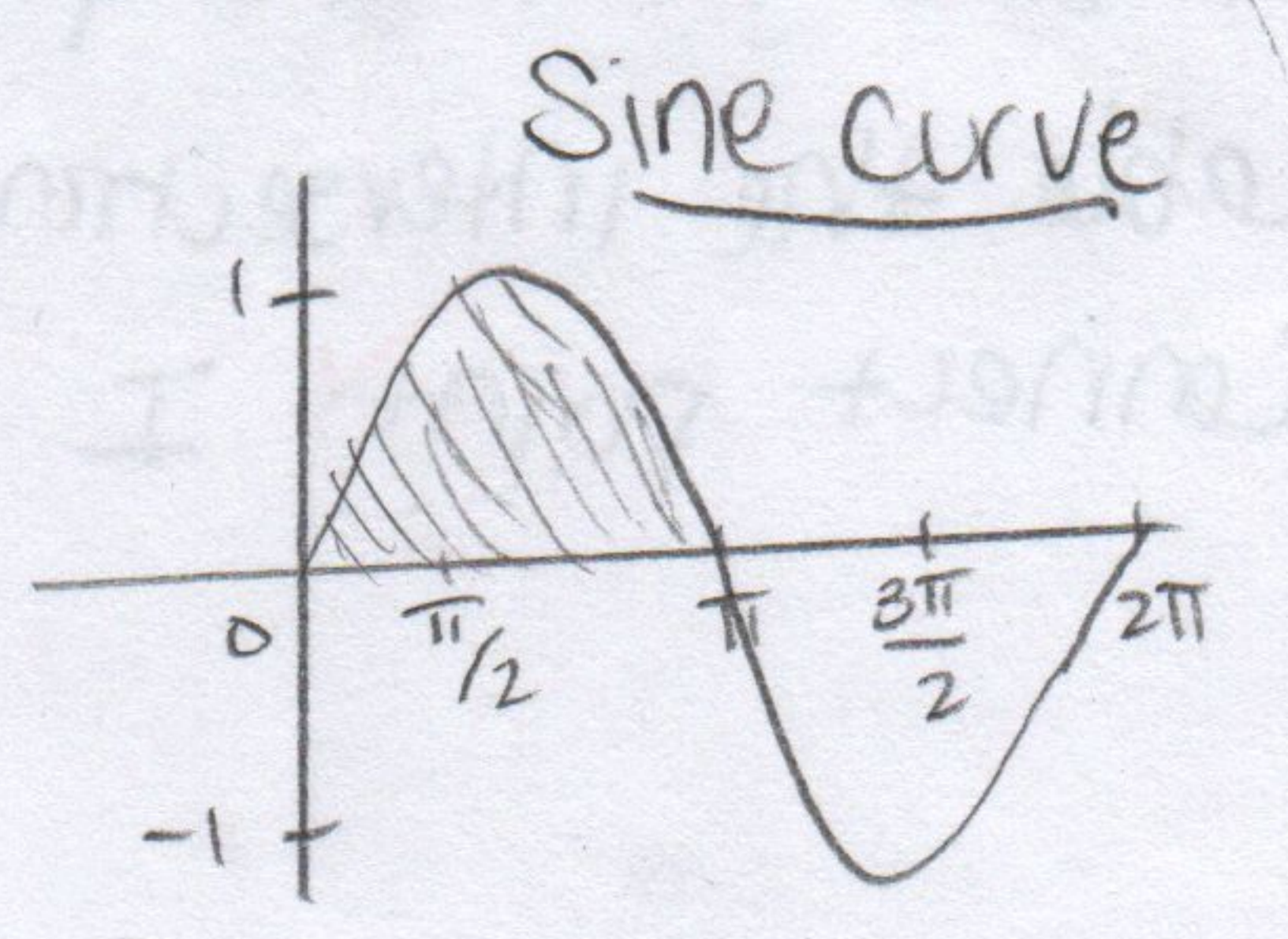
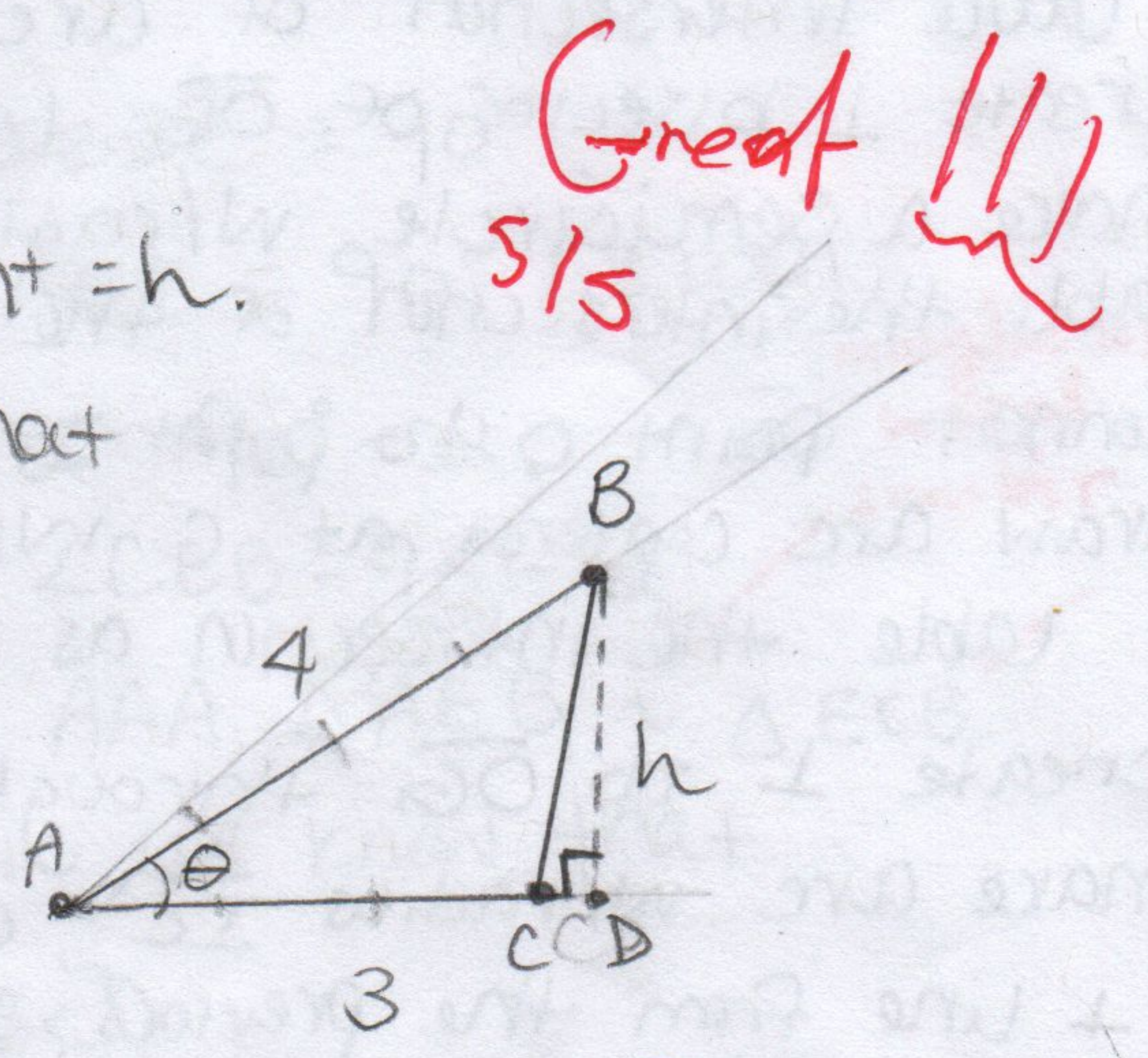
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{area } \triangle ABC &= \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}(3)(4 \sin \theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3)(4 \sin \theta) \\ &= 6 \sin \theta. \end{aligned}$$

For a positive area, we restrict  $\theta \in (0, \pi)$ .

When  $\theta = 0$ : area  $\triangle ABC = 6 \sin 0^\circ = 0$

When  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ : area  $\triangle ABC = 6 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 6(1) = 6$

$\therefore$  Area  $\triangle ABC \in (0, 6] . \blacksquare$



Great !!!  
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