

Problem 6.10 on Page 93 — Ceva's Theorem

P. Reany

May 22, 2021

1 The Problem

On page 93 of NFCM [1], we find problem (6.10) to prove Ceva's Theorem.

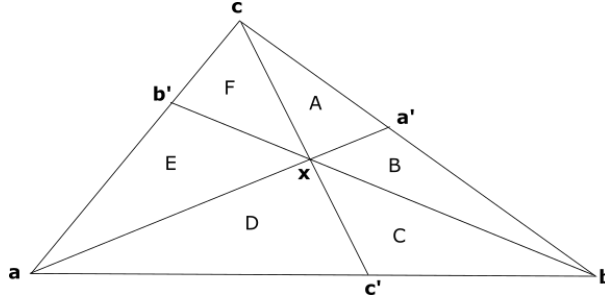


Figure 1. The triangle for Ceva's Theorem. The point \mathbf{x} is the point of concurrence. The capital letters represent areas of their enclosing triangles.

Based on the above figure, show that

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c}'}{\mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{b}} \right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}'}{\mathbf{a}' - \mathbf{c}} \right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}'}{\mathbf{b}' - \mathbf{a}} \right) = 1. \quad (1)$$

2 Solution

We will use Eq. (6.17a) on page 85, from which we get that, relative to point \mathbf{x} :

$$\frac{\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c}'}{\mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{b}} = \frac{D}{C}, \quad (2)$$

but relative to point \mathbf{c} :

$$\frac{\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c}'}{\mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{b}} = \frac{F + E + D}{A + B + C}. \quad (3)$$

So, from (2) and (3), we get

$$\frac{D}{C} = \frac{F + E + D}{A + B + C}. \quad (4)$$

Multiplying across, we have

$$D(A + B + C) = (F + E + D)C. \quad (5)$$

On simplifying, we get

$$D(A + B) = (F + E)C. \quad (6)$$

So, now we have a new form for D/C :

$$\frac{D}{C} = \frac{F + E}{A + B}. \quad (7)$$

Going back to (2), we have that

$$\frac{\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c}'}{\mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{b}} = \frac{F + E}{A + B}. \quad (8)$$

By analogy to the previous arguments, we have for the other two factors in (1)

$$\frac{\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}'}{\mathbf{a}' - \mathbf{c}} = \frac{B}{A} = \frac{C + D}{F + E}, \quad (9)$$

and

$$\frac{\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}'}{\mathbf{a}' - \mathbf{c}} = \frac{F}{E} = \frac{A + B}{D + C}. \quad (10)$$

Substituting into (1) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c}'}{\mathbf{c}' - \mathbf{b}} \right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}'}{\mathbf{a}' - \mathbf{c}} \right) \left(\frac{\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}'}{\mathbf{b}' - \mathbf{a}} \right) &= \frac{D}{C} \frac{B}{A} \frac{F}{E} \\ &= \frac{F + E}{A + B} \frac{C + D}{F + E} \frac{A + B}{D + C} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

References

- [1] D. Hestenes, *New Foundations for Classical Mechanics*, 2nd Ed., Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1999.