## Section formulae

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## Internal Division



Let $A$ and $B$ be two points and $P$ be a point on the segment joining $A$ and $B$ such that $A P: B P=m$ : Then, the point $P$ divides segment $A B$ internally in the ratio $m$ : $n$.

Coordinates of the point which divides the line segment joining the points ( $\mathrm{x} 1, \mathrm{y} 1$ ) and ( $\mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2$ ) internally in the ratio m : n are given by
$x=m x 2+n x 1 \quad, y=m y 2+n y 1$

$$
\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{n}
$$

$m+n$


Proof: Let O be the origin and let OX and OY be the x - axis and y - axis respectively. Let $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{x} 1, \mathrm{y} 1)$ and $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2)$ be the given points. Let $(x, y)$ be the coordinates of point $P$ which divides $A B$ internally in the ratio $m$ : $n$.

Draw AX1 perpendicular to OX, BX2 perpendicular to OX, PX perpendicular to OX. Also draw AH and PD perpendiculars from $A$ and $P$ on $P X$ and $B X 2$ respectively. Then, $O X 1=x 1, O X=x, O X 2=x 2, A X 1=y 1, P X=y$ and $B X 2=y 2$.
$\mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{X} 1 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{OX}-\mathrm{OX} 1=\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x} 1, \mathrm{PH}=\mathrm{PX}-\mathrm{HX}=\mathrm{PX}-\mathrm{AX} 1=\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{y} 1$
$\mathrm{PD}=\mathrm{XX} 2=\mathrm{OX} 2-\mathrm{OX}=\mathrm{x} 2-\mathrm{x}$
and, $B D=B X 2-D X 2=B X 2-P X=y 2-y$.
Now, ?AHP and ?PDB are similar.
= =
= =
Now, =
$\mathrm{mx} 2-\mathrm{mx}=\mathrm{nx}-\mathrm{nx} 1$
$m x+n x=m x 2+n x 1$
$\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{mx} 2+\mathrm{nx} 1$
$\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{n}$
and, =
$m y 2-m y=n y-n y 1$
$m y+n y=m y 2+n y 1$
$y==m y 2+n y 1$
$m+n$
Thus, the coordinates of P are $\mathrm{mx} 2+\mathrm{nx} 1, \mathrm{my} 2+\mathrm{ny} 1$
$\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{n} \quad \mathrm{m}+\mathrm{n}$

## External Division

Let $A$ and $B$ be two points and $P$ be a point on $A B$ produced such that $A P: B P=m$ : $n$. Then, the point $P$ divides segment $A B$ externally in the ratio $\mathrm{m}: \mathrm{n}$.

## Important Note

If P is the midpoint of AB , then it divides AB in the ratio $1: 1$, so its coordinates are $1 . \mathrm{x} 1+1 \mathrm{x} 2,1 \cdot \mathrm{y} 1+1 . \mathrm{y} 2 \quad=\mathrm{x} 1+\mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 1+$ y2

$$
1+1 \quad 1+1 \quad 2 \quad 2
$$

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## Reference Links :

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartesian_coordinate_system
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpendicular
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midpoint

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