

Question. Internal bisector of  $\angle A$  of  $\triangle ABC$  meets side  $BC$  at  $D$ .

A line drawn through  $D$  perpendicular to  $AD$  intersects the side  $AC$  at  $E$  and the side  $AB$  at  $F$ . If  $a, b, c$  represent sides of  $\triangle ABC$  then:  $\rightarrow$

(A)  $AE$  is HM of  $b$  and  $c$

(B)  $AD = \frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2}$

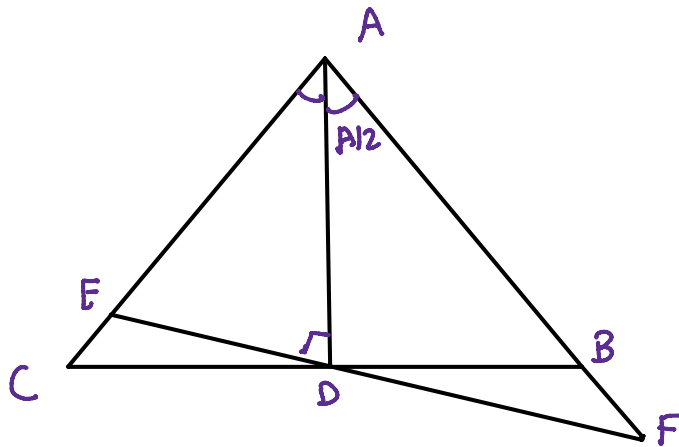
(C)  $EF = \frac{4bc}{b+c} \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2}$

(D) the  $\triangle AEF$  is isosceles

[Multiple correct]

[IIT 2006, 05]

Solution.



By Angle Bisector Rule, we know that:  $\rightarrow$

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BD} = \frac{m}{n} \text{ (let)}$$

Now, using Cosine rule in  $\triangle ACD$ ,

$$CD^2 = AC^2 + AD^2 - 2AC \cdot AD \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Similarly, in  $\triangle ABD$ ,

$$BD^2 = AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD^2}{BD^2} = \frac{AC^2 + AD^2 - 2AC \cdot AD \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}}{AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AC^2}{AB^2} = \frac{AC^2 + AD^2 - 2AC \cdot AD \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}}{AB^2 + AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{AC^2} \cdot AB^2 + AC^2 \cdot AD^2 - 2AB \cdot AD \cdot \cancel{AC^2} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \\ = \cancel{AB^2} \cdot \cancel{AC^2} + AD^2 \cdot AB^2 - 2AC \cdot AD \cdot AB^2 \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow AD^2 \left[ \cancel{AC} - \cancel{AB} \right] (AC + AB) = 2AC \cdot AB \cdot \cancel{AD} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \left[ \cancel{AC} - \cancel{AB} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow AD = \frac{2AC \cdot AB}{AB + AC} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{AD = \frac{2bc}{b+c} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2}} \quad \text{Option (B)}$$

Now, in  $\triangle ADE$ ,

$$\sec \frac{A}{2} = \frac{AE}{AD}$$

$$\Rightarrow AE = AD \sec \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\boxed{AE = \frac{2bc}{b+c}}$$

$$\boxed{b+c}$$

$\therefore$   $AF$  is the HM of  $b$  and  $c$ . Ans: (A)

Now,

$$EF = ED + DF$$

$$= AD \tan \frac{A}{2} + AD \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

$$= 2AD \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\boxed{EF = 4 \frac{bc \sin \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Ans: (C)}}$$

Now,  $DE = DF = AD \tan \frac{A}{2}$

$$\therefore AF = AE = AD \sec \frac{A}{2}$$

$\therefore \triangle AEF$  is isosceles. Ans: (D)

$\therefore$  Correct options are  $\rightarrow$  (A), (B), (C), (D). Ans: