## Centroid

## Guided Investigation

## Student Investigation

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11
\end{array}
$$



## Introduction

The centroid is one of many 'centres' for a triangle and is one of the easiest to calculate in coordinate geometry. In this investigation it will be computed two different ways. The centroid also represents the centre of mass for a triangle of uniform density. The centroid is constructed using three median lines. A median joins a vertex to the midpoint on the opposite side.

Scan the QR code or use the link to watch a video to help set up the diagram on your calculator and to see how to check your answers. While the video relates to the circumcentre, the skills are

https://bit.ly/Circumcentre very similar.

## Geometry

Open a New TI-Nspire Document and insert a Graphs Application.
Draw a triangle with vertices:

$$
\begin{equation*}
A:(0,0) \quad B:(14,4) \tag{2,10}
\end{equation*}
$$



Use the midpoint tool to place midpoints on each of the sides: $\mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{BC}$ and $C A$.
menu > Geometry > Construction > Midpoint

Construct lines from each vertex to the opposite midpoint.
menul > Geometry > Points \& Lines > Line

Note: Points have been labelled to provide references for the following questions. Colour has been used to highlight the constructed lines over the original triangle.


## Question: 1.

Determine the coordinates of point $Q$.

## Question: 2.

Determine the equation of the median: $A Q$ where $Q$ is the midpoint of $B C$.

## Question: 3.

Determine the coordinates of point $P$.

## Question: 4.

Determine the equation of the median: $C P$ where $P$ is the midpoint of $A B$.

## Question: 5.

Determine the coordinates of point $R$.

## Question: 6.

Determine the equation of the median: $B R$ where $R$ is the midpoint of $A C$.

## Question: 7.

Use simultaneous equations to determine the point of intersection for the $A Q$ and $C P$.

## Question: 8.

Verify the point of intersection (centroid) using the point of intersection for $B R$ and $A Q$.

## Question: 9.

Where $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{x}}$ represents the abscissa of point A , determine the value of: $\frac{A_{x}+B_{x}+C_{x}}{3}$, comment on the result.

## Question: 10.

Where $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{y}}$ represents the ordinate of point A , determine the value of: $\frac{A_{y}+B_{y}+C_{y}}{3}$, comment on the result.

## Question: 11.

Calculate the ratio of the lengths: $A D: D Q$.

## Question: 12.

Calculate the ratio of the lengths: CD:DP and comment on your findings.

## Question: 13.

Calculate the ratio of the lengths: BD:DR and comment on your findings.

## Extension

Use the shapes tool in the Geometry menu to draw two triangles:
$\triangle \mathrm{ADR}$ and $\triangle \mathrm{BDQ}$
Use the measurement tool in the Geometry menu to determine the area of each of these triangles.

Note: Watch the tip very carefully when measuring the area to ensure you measure the correct area(s).
Try hovering the over segment BD when the area tool is active.


Measure and compare the areas of triangles:
$\Delta C D Q$ and $\triangle A D P$
Then:
$\Delta \mathrm{CDR}$ and $\triangle \mathrm{BDP}$
Consider the area of triangles:
$\Delta \mathrm{CAP}$ and $\triangle \mathrm{CBP}$


Question: 14.
Explain your results and explain why the centroid is the centre of mass for a triangle of uniform thickness and density.

