

# On the Areas of Triangles Bounded by Non-Parallel Sides and Diagonals of a Trapezium

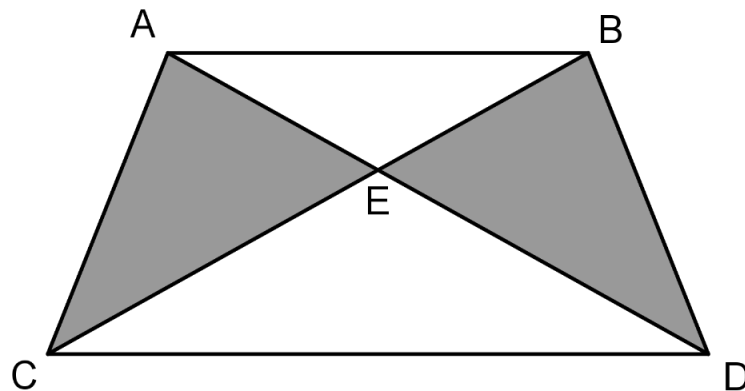
**Yiu-Kwong Man**

*The Education University of Hong Kong*

*ykman@eduhk.hk*

## INTRODUCTION

Consider a trapezium ACDB (not necessarily isosceles) with diagonals AD and BC intersecting at E, as illustrated in Figure 1. Since  $\triangle ACD$  and  $\triangle BCD$  have equal bases and equal heights, their areas are the same. Now, since  $\triangle CDE$  is a common portion of these two triangles, it follows that the area of  $\triangle ACE$  is equal to the area of  $\triangle BDE$ .

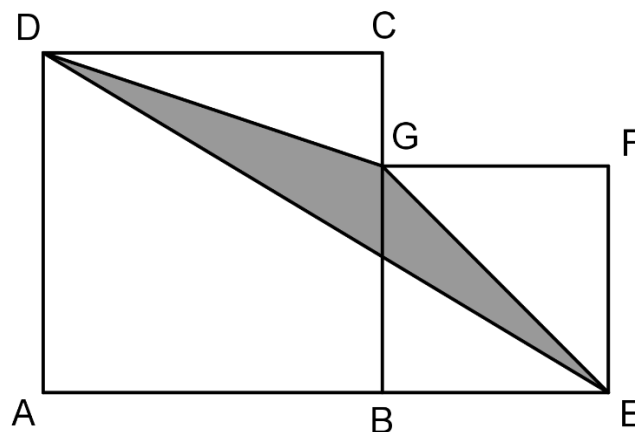


**FIGURE 1:** Area of  $\triangle ACE =$  Area of  $\triangle BDE$

This property is often not explicitly stated in school mathematics textbooks, but it turns out to be a very useful result for solving a number of geometry problems, as illustrated below.

## EXAMPLE 1

In Figure 2, ABCD and BEFG are squares. If the area of BEFG is  $a \text{ cm}^2$ , what is the area of  $\triangle DEG$  in terms of  $a$ ?



**FIGURE 2:** What is the area of  $\triangle DEG$ ?

**Solution:**

Draw diagonal BD as shown in Figure 3.

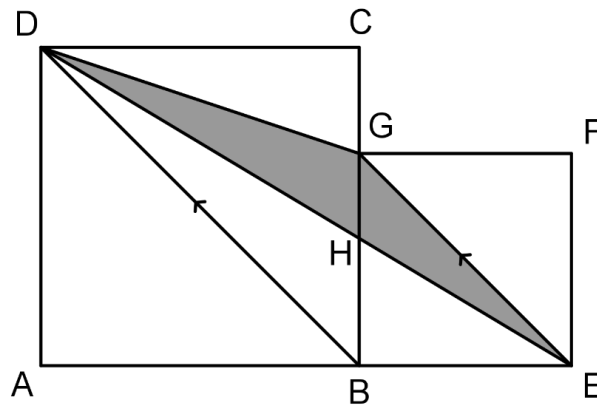


FIGURE 3: Draw diagonal BD to form trapezium DBEG

Since  $DB \parallel GE$ , this means that DBEG is a trapezium. Using the property discussed earlier it follows that area of  $\triangle DHG = \text{area of } \triangle HBE$ . From this we can conclude that:

$$\text{area of } \triangle DEG = \text{area of } \triangle BEG = \frac{a}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

**EXAMPLE 2**

In Figure 4, ABCD is a trapezium with diagonals AC and BD intersecting at E. The areas of  $\triangle CDE$  and  $\triangle ABE$  are  $m$  and  $n$  respectively. Find the area of ABCD in terms of  $m$  and  $n$ .

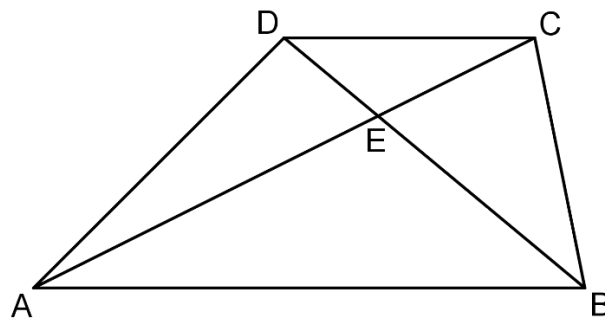


FIGURE 4: ABCD is a trapezium

**Solution:**

Let the area of  $\triangle CBE$  equal  $s$ . Since ABCD is a trapezium, the area of  $\triangle ADE$  is also equal to  $s$ . Looking at ratios we now see that  $\frac{\text{area } \triangle AED}{\text{area } \triangle ECD} = \frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{\text{area } \triangle AEB}{\text{area } \triangle ECB}$ . We thus have  $\frac{s}{m} = \frac{n}{s}$  from which we can conclude that  $s = \sqrt{mn}$ . Hence, the area of ABCD =  $m + n + 2\sqrt{mn}$ .

**FINAL REMARKS**

In this article we have described a property about the areas of triangles bounded by the diagonals and the non-parallel sides of a trapezium. We hope this property can be found useful for reference by school teachers and students who are studying elementary plane geometry.