Extreme Point in the Triangle Plane

Batarin, Egor (School: Lyceum 1523)

The present work is used to set a mathematical problem to discover absolute barycentric coordinates of locus \$P^n_{min}\$ in the triangle plane, featured with the \$n^{\text{th}}\$ powers of distances from points of this locus to the straight lines containing the triangle sides having minimum sum value. The accomplished research was used to resolve this problem, in the course of which, the search of barycentric coordinates of the extremum point, for \$n\geqslant 1\$ has been discovered. It's shown, that in case \$n=1\$ the answer for the problem depends on type of the triangle. In the case \$n>1\$ \$P^n_{min}\$ is the single point, which lies strictly inside the triangle and having absolute barycentric coordinates: \$\$ \left(\begin{array}{cr} \displaystyle \frac{a^{n}{rac{n}{n-1}}} + c^{n-1}} + c^{n-1}}; & \displaystyle \frac{n-1}}; & \displaystyle \frac{n-1}}; & \displaystyle \frac{n-1}} + c^{n-1}}; & \displaystyle \frac{n-1}}; & \din \frac{n-1}}; & \displaystyle \frac{n-1}}; & \displaystyle \frac

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