

## A Derivation of Mollweide Equations

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Mollweide equations will be derived using homogenous trilinear coordinates.

In Fig. 1 is shown an arbitrary triangle ABC. Point O is the circumcenter, and  $C_1, C_2$  are the first and second intersection of the circumcircle with the bisector of the side AB.

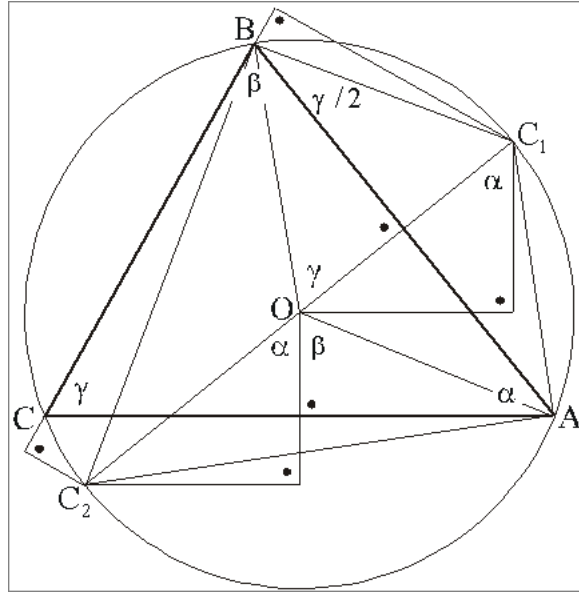


Fig. 1

Mollweide equations are as follows

$$(a + b) : c = \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} : \sin \frac{\gamma}{2}, \quad (1)$$

$$(a - b) : c = \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} : \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}. \quad (2)$$

From Fig. 1 we obtain the following trilinear coordinates of point  $C_1$

$$C_1 = \cos \beta + \cos \alpha : \cos \alpha + \cos \beta : \cos \gamma - 1, \quad (3)$$

and equivalently

$$C_1 = \sin(\beta + \frac{\gamma}{2}) : \sin(\alpha + \frac{\gamma}{2}) : -\sin \frac{\gamma}{2}. \quad (4)$$

Since  $\beta + \gamma/2 = (\beta - \alpha)/2 + \pi/2$  and  $\alpha + \gamma/2 = (\alpha - \beta)/2 + \pi/2$ , from (4) follows

$$C_1 = \cos \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} : \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} : -\sin \frac{\gamma}{2}. \quad (5)$$

We recall the following trivial relations

$$a = b \cos \gamma + c \cos \beta, \quad (6)$$

$$b = c \cos \alpha + a \cos \gamma. \quad (7)$$

Adding (6) and (7) and after some rearrangement we obtain

$$(a + b)(1 - \cos \gamma) = c(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta), \quad (8)$$

or

$$(a + b) : c = \cos \alpha + \cos \beta : 1 - \cos \gamma. \quad (9)$$

Now comparing (3), (5) and (9) we obtain equation (1).

From Fig. 1 we obtain the following trilinear coordinates of point  $C_2$

$$C_2 = \cos \alpha - \cos \beta : \cos \beta - \cos \alpha : 1 + \cos \gamma, \quad (10)$$

and equivalently

$$C_2 = -\cos(\beta + \frac{\gamma}{2}) : -\cos(\alpha + \frac{\gamma}{2}) : \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}. \quad (11)$$

Since  $\beta + \gamma/2 = (\beta - \alpha)/2 + \pi/2$  and  $\alpha + \gamma/2 = (\alpha - \beta)/2 + \pi/2$ , from (11) follows

$$C_2 = \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} : \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} : \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}. \quad (12)$$

Subtracting (7) from (6) and after some rearrangement we obtain

$$(a - b)(1 + \cos \gamma) = c(\cos \beta - \cos \alpha), \quad (13)$$

or

$$a - b : c = \cos \beta - \cos \alpha : 1 + \cos \gamma. \quad (14)$$

Now comparing (10), (12) and (14) we obtain equation (2).