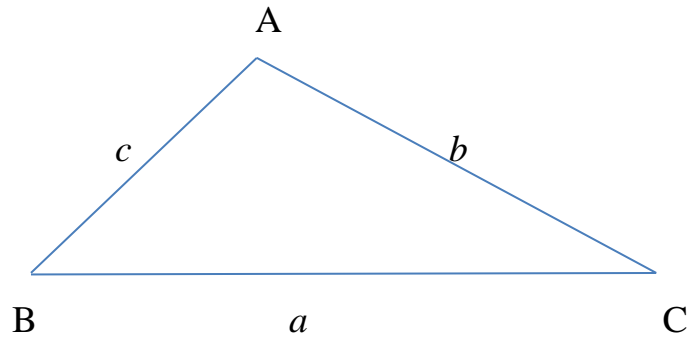


**LLOYD'S FORMULA for the area of any triangle with sides  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ .**



$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

Using  $\sin^2 C = 1 - \cos^2 C$

$$\sin^2 C = 1 - \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2}{4a^2b^2}$$

$$\sin^2 C = \frac{4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2}{4a^2b^2}$$

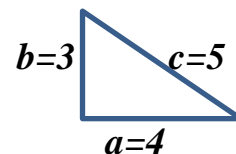
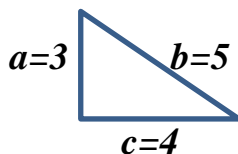
$$\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}}{2ab}$$

Area of  $\triangle ABC = \frac{absinC}{2}$

$$= \frac{ab \sqrt{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}}{2 \cdot 2ab}$$

$$\text{AREA} = \frac{\sqrt{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}}{4}$$

Checks (with  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  in differing combinations):

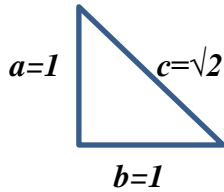


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{\sqrt{(4 \times 9 \times 25 - (9 + 25 - 16)^2)}}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(900 - 18^2)}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

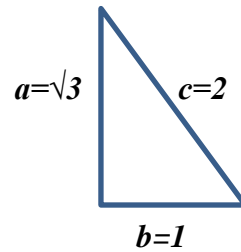
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sqrt{576}}{4} \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{\sqrt{(4 \times 16 \times 9 - (16 + 9 - 25)^2)}}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(576 - (0)^2)}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

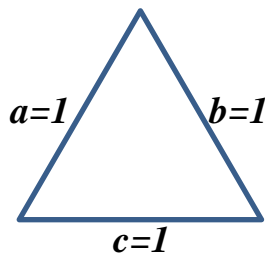
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sqrt{576}}{4} \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$



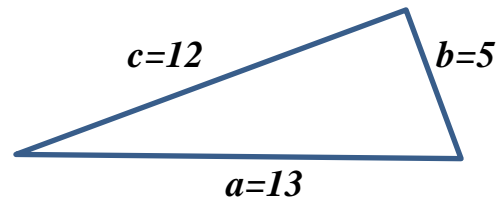
$$\begin{aligned} \text{AREA} &= \sqrt{\frac{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(4 - (1 + 1 - 2)^2)}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{AREA} &= \sqrt{\frac{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(4 \times 3 \times 1 - (3 + 1 - 4)^2)}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{12}}{4} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{AREA} &= \sqrt{\frac{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 - 1^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{AREA} &= \sqrt{\frac{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(16900 - (50)^2)}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{14400}}{4} = \frac{120}{4} = 30 \\ &\text{ie same as } \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{5 \times 12}{2} = 30 \end{aligned}$$

**SPECIAL NOTE:**

$$\text{AREA} = \sqrt{\frac{(4a^2b^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2)}{4}}$$

$$\text{Expanded} = \sqrt{\frac{(a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + 6a^2b^2 - 2a^2c^2 - 2b^2c^2)}{4}}$$

and with great effort this could be factorised to make Heron's formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \sqrt{\frac{(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(a+c-b)(a+b-c)}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(a+b+c)}{2} \frac{(a+b+c-a)}{2} \frac{(a+b+c-b)}{2} \frac{(a+b+c-c)}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \text{ where } s = \frac{(a+b+c)}{2} \end{aligned}$$