PRML-Assignment 2

Rohith Ingilela, EE19BTECH11005

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1 Problem Statement

In Figure 1, ABCD is a parallelogram, $AE \perp DC$ and $CF \perp AD$. If $AB = 16 \, cm$, $AE = 8 \, cm$ and $CF = 10 \, cm$, find AD.

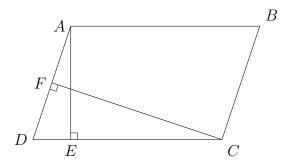


Figure 1: Parallelogram ABCD

2 Solution

Let
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} x+16 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $E = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Ar(ABCD) = ||AD|| \times ||CF|| = ||AE|| \times ||CD||$$

$$||AD|| \times 10 = 8 \times 16 = 128$$

$$||AD|| = 12.8 \ cm$$

$$||AD|| = ||A - D|| = 12.8 \ cm$$
(1)

$$||A|| = 12.8$$

$$x^2 + 8^2 = 12.8^2$$

$$x \approx 10$$

$$A = {10 \choose 8}$$
(2)

Given,

$$||CF|| = ||F - C|| = 10$$

Squaring on both sides,

$$F^{T}F - 2C^{T}F + C^{T}C = 100$$

$$2C^{T}F - F^{T}F = 156 \quad (\because C^{T}C = 256)$$
(3)

From Figure 1, $DF \perp CF$

$$(F-D)^{T}(C-F) = 0$$

$$C^{T}F - F^{T}F = 0$$
(4)

From (3) and (4),

$$C^T F = 156$$
(16 0) $F = 156$ (5)

Equation of line passing through AD:

Direction vector,
$$m = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Normal vector,

$$\implies n = \begin{pmatrix} -8\\10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Equation of line passing through D with normal vector n is

$$n^{T}(x - D) = 0$$

$$\implies (-8 \ 10) x = 0$$

Since F passes through AD,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 10 \end{pmatrix} F = 0 \tag{6}$$

From (5) and (6),

$$\begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ -8 & 10 \end{pmatrix} F = \begin{pmatrix} 156 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ -8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 156 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{160} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 8 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 156 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 9.75 \\ 7.8 \end{pmatrix}$$
(7)

3 Code

https://github.com/1ROH1TH/PRML/blob/main/9.9.2.1/9.9.2.1.py

4 Plot

The above code plots Figure 2. .

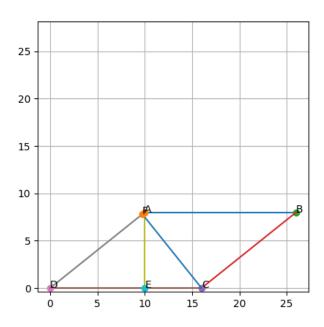


Figure 2: Parallelogram ABCD