

## 4.3.13

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# Question

Equations of the diagonals of the square formed by the lines  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 1$  and  $y = 1$  are \_\_\_\_\_.

# Theoretical Solution

According to the question,  
The vertices of the square are ,

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Equation

To compute the equation of the diagonals , we can use the normal form of the equation, which is given by

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = 0 \text{ for the lines passing through the origin}$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = 1 \text{ for the lines not passing through the origin}$$

where,

$\mathbf{n}$ -vector orthogonal to the direction vector

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix}^T$$

# Theoretical Solution

For diagonal  $\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a}$ , as it passes through the origin,

$$\therefore \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = 0$$

By substituting the vector through which it passes through,

$$\mathbf{n}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

we get

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{The equation of line is } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

# Theoretical Solution

But, for diagonal  $\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{b}$ , as the diagonal doesn't pass through the origin,

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

by solving,

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{The equation of line is } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

# C Code -Finding Equations of diagonals of a square

```
#include <stdio.h>

void diagonal_equations(double vertices[4][2], double n1[2],
    double *c1, double n2[2], double *c2) {
    // A, B, C, D are the vertices
    double *A = vertices[0];
    double *B = vertices[1];
    double *C = vertices[2];
    double *D = vertices[3];

    // Diagonal AC
    double dx1 = C[0] - A[0];
    double dy1 = C[1] - A[1];
    n1[0] = dy1;
    n1[1] = -dx1;
    *c1 = n1[0]*A[0] + n1[1]*A[1];
```

## C Code -Finding Equations of diagonals of a square

```
// Diagonal BD
double dx2 = D[0] - B[0];
double dy2 = D[1] - B[1];
n2[0] = dy2;
n2[1] = -dx2;
*c2 = n2[0]*B[0] + n2[1]*B[1];
}
```



```
import ctypes
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mp
mp.use("TkAgg")
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load C shared library
lib = ctypes.CDLL("./libdiagonals.so")

# Define argument types for the function
lib.diagonal_equations.argtypes = [
    (ctypes.c_double * 2) * 4,
    ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),
    ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),
    ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),
    ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double)
]
```

```
# Define square vertices
vertices = [(0.0,0.0), (1.0,0.0), (1.0,1.0), (0.0,1.0)]
vert_array = ((ctypes.c_double*2)*4)(*[(ctypes.c_double*2)(*v)
    for v in vertices])

# Output containers
n1 = (ctypes.c_double*2)()
c1 = ctypes.c_double()
n2 = (ctypes.c_double*2)()
c2 = ctypes.c_double()

# Call C function
lib.diagonal_equations(vert_array, n1, ctypes.byref(c1), n2,
    ctypes.byref(c2))

n1 = np.array([n1[0], n1[1]])
n2 = np.array([n2[0], n2[1]])
```

```
# Convert to Cartesian equation:  $ax + by + d = 0$ 
def cartesian_eq(n, c):
    a, b = n
    d = -c
    eq = []
    if a != 0:
        eq.append(f"{a}x")
    if b != 0:
        sign = "+" if b > 0 and eq else ""
        eq.append(f"{sign}{b}y")
    if d != 0:
        sign = "+" if d > 0 and eq else ""
        eq.append(f"{sign}{d}")
    return " ".join(eq) + " = 0"

eq1 = cartesian_eq(n1, c1.value)
eq2 = cartesian_eq(n2, c2.value)
```

```
print("Diagonal AC (normal form):", f"[{n1[0]} {n1[1]}] [x y]^T  
      = {c1.value}")  
print("Diagonal BD (normal form):", f"[{n2[0]} {n2[1]}] [x y]^T  
      = {c2.value}")  
  
# ---- PLOT ----  
A, B, C, D = vertices  
square_x = [A[0], B[0], C[0], D[0], A[0]]  
square_y = [A[1], B[1], C[1], D[1], A[1]]  
  
plt.plot(square_x, square_y, 'b-', label='Square')  
  
# Plot diagonals  
plt.plot([A[0], C[0]], [A[1], C[1]], 'r--', label=eq1)  
plt.plot([B[0], D[0]], [B[1], D[1]], 'g--', label=eq2)
```

```
plt.gca().set_aspect('equal', adjustable='box')
plt.legend(loc="upper right")
plt.grid(True)
plt.savefig("/home/user/Matrix/Matgeo_assignments/4.3.13/figs/
Figure_1.png")
plt.show()
```

# Python code

```
import matplotlib as mp
mp.use("TkAgg")
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def line_equation_normal(point1, point2):
    """Returns line equation in normal form:  $n^T x = c$ 
       where  $n$  is the normal vector and  $x = [x \ y]^T$ ."""
    x1, y1 = point1
    x2, y2 = point2
    # Direction vector
    dx, dy = x2 - x1, y2 - y1
    # Normal vector
    n = np.array([dy, -dx])
    # Constant term
    c = n @ np.array([x1, y1])
    return n, c
```

```
def diagonals_of_square(vertices):  
    """  
    Given 4 vertices of a square (in order), compute equations of  
    diagonals.  
    """  
    A, B, C, D = vertices  
  
    # Diagonals are AC and BD  
    line1 = line_equation_normal(A, C)  
    line2 = line_equation_normal(B, D)  
  
    return line1, line2  
  
def format_normal_form(n, c):  
    """Format equation in normal form."""  
    return f"[{n[0]} {n[1]}] [x y]^T = {c}"
```

# Python code

```
def format_cartesian(n, c):
    """Convert  $n^T x = c$  into Cartesian form  $ax + by + d = 0$ 
    where  $n = [a \ b]$ ."""
    a, b = n
    d = -c
    terms = []
    if a != 0:
        terms.append(f"{' ' if a == 1 else '-' if a == -1 else a}x")
    if b != 0:
        sign = "+" if b > 0 and terms else ""
        terms.append(f"{sign}{' ' if abs(b) == 1 else b}y" if b
            not in [1, -1] else f"{sign}{'y' if b == 1 else '-y'}")
    if d != 0:
        sign = "+" if d > 0 and terms else ""
        terms.append(f"{sign}{d}")
    return " ".join(terms) + " = 0"
```



```
def plot_square_and_diagonals(vertices, line1, line2):
    """Plot square and its diagonals with Cartesian equations on
    the plot."""
    A, B, C, D = vertices
    square_x = [A[0], B[0], C[0], D[0], A[0]]
    square_y = [A[1], B[1], C[1], D[1], A[1]]

    plt.plot(square_x, square_y, 'b-', label='Square')

    # Plot diagonals
    plt.plot([A[0], C[0]], [A[1], C[1]], 'r--', label='Diagonal
    AC')
    plt.plot([B[0], D[0]], [B[1], D[1]], 'g--', label='Diagonal
    BD')

    # Equations in Cartesian form for plot
    eq1 = format_cartesian(*line1)
    eq2 = format_cartesian(*line2)
```

```
# Midpoints of diagonals
mid_AC = ((A[0]+C[0])/2, (A[1]+C[1])/2)
mid_BD = ((B[0]+D[0])/2, (B[1]+D[1])/2)
# Place texts
plt.text(mid_AC[0]+0.05, mid_AC[1]+0.05, eq1, color='red',
         fontsize=10, ha='left')
plt.text(mid_BD[0]-0.15, mid_BD[1]-0.1, eq2, color='green',
         fontsize=10, ha='right')

plt.gca().set_aspect('equal', adjustable='box')
plt.legend(loc="upper right")
plt.grid(True)
plt.savefig("/home/user/Matrix/Matgeo_assignments/4.3.13/figs
            /Figure_1")
plt.show()
```

```
vertices = [(0,0), (1,0), (1,1), (0,1)]

# Compute diagonal equations
line1, line2 = diagonals_of_square(vertices)

# Print normal forms
print("Diagonal AC equation (normal form):", format_normal_form(*
    line1))
print("Diagonal BD equation (normal form):", format_normal_form(*
    line2))

# Plot with Cartesian equations
plot_square_and_diagonals(vertices, line1, line2)
```

Figure: Plot of square and its diagonals

