4.3.13

EE25BTECH11026-Harsha

Question:
Equations of the diagonals of the square formed by the lines x = 0, y = 0, x = 1 and y = 1 are ____________.
Solution:
Let us solve the given equation theoretically and then verify the solution computationally.

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

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

From the given data , we can interpret that the direction vectors of diagnols , say $\mathbf{d_1}$ and $\mathbf{d_2}$, can be given by

$$\mathbf{d_1} = \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a} \quad and \quad \mathbf{d_2} = \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{b}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{d_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

To compute the equation of the diagnols from the direction vectors, we can use the normal form of the equation,which is given by

$$\mathbf{n}^T\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{n}^T\mathbf{P}$$

where,

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

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

$\mathbf{P}$=A point which lies along the vector

For diagnol $\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a}$,

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

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies y = x$$

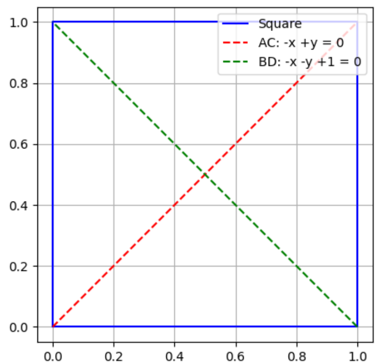
For diagnol $\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{b}$,

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad and \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies x + y = 1$$

From the figure, it is clearly verified that the theoretical solution matches with the computational solution.



Plot of Square with diagonals