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,

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

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

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

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

where,

n-vector orthogonal to the direction vector

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

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

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{d}$$

where \mathbf{d} is the direction vector of diagonal.

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

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

As we know that the diagonal $\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a}$ passes through the origin,

$$\therefore \left(-1 \qquad 1\right) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

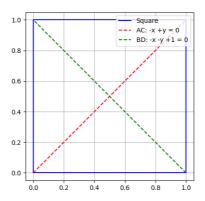
But, for diagonal d - b, as the diagonal doesn't pass through the origin,

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

As we know that the diagonal $\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{b}$ pass through the vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$, we can say that \mathbf{n} would be $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$

$$\therefore (1 \qquad 1) \binom{x}{y} = 1$$

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



Plot of Square with diagonals