#### 2.4.26

Josyula G S Avaneesh - EE25BTECH11030

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#### Question

Check whether (5,-2), (6,4) and (7,-2) are the vertices of an isosceles triangle.

#### Equation

For the points **ABC** to represent an isosceles triangle:

**Property:** The perpendicular bisector of a side passes through the opposite vertex.

Given details:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

Midpoint of side AC:

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C}}{2} = \frac{\binom{5}{-2} + \binom{7}{-2}}{2} = \binom{6}{-2}$$
 (2)

Direction vector of side **AC**:

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

Vector from midpoint **M** to **B**:

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

$$(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A})^{\top} (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 2(0) + 0(6) = 0$$
 (5)

**B** lies on the perpendicular bisector of side **AC**.

$$\therefore$$
 **AB** = **BC**  $\Longrightarrow$   $\triangle ABC$  is isosceles.

## C Code (1) - Function to store the points

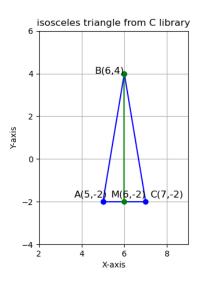
```
#include <stdio.h>
void isosceles_triangle(double *points,double *M) {
   double coords[8] = \{5,-2, 6,4, 7,-2, 6,-2\};
   for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {</pre>
       points[i] = coords[i];
   M[0] = coords[6];
    M[1] = coords[7];
```

```
import ctypes
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Load the shared object
triangle lib = ctypes.CDLL("./triangle.so")
# Define function return type
triangle lib.isosceles triangle.argtypes = [np.ctypeslib.
   ndpointer(dtype=np.double,ndim=1,flags="C"),np.ctypeslib.
   ndpointer(dtype=np.double, ndim=1, flags="C")]
```

```
# Create numpy array to hold 6 values (x,y for 3 points)
points = np.zeros(6, dtype=np.double)
M = np.zeros(2, dtype=np.double)
# Call C function to fill points
triangle_lib.isosceles_triangle(points,M)
# Reshape into (3,2)
points = points.reshape((3,2))
# Close the triangle (repeat first point)
points = np.vstack([points, points[0]])
```

```
# Plot isosceles triangle
plt.plot(points[:,0], points[:,1], "bo-")
plt.plot([M[0],points[1,0]],[M[1],points[1,1]],"go-")
plt.xlim([2,9])
plt.ylim([-4,6])
plt.title("isosceles triangle from C library")
plt.xlabel("X-axis")
plt.ylabel("Y-axis")
plt.gca().set aspect("equal")
plt.grid(True)
plt.savefig('figs/triangle.png')
plt.show()
```

### Plot-Using Both C and Python



# Python Code

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Define the vertices of the triangle
points = np.array([
   [5, -2], # A
 [6, 4], # B
   [7, -2], \# C
])
M=np.array([6,-2])
```

### Python Code

```
# Close the triangle (repeat first point)
points = np.vstack([points, points[0]])
#scatter
plt.text(points[0,0]+0.2, points[0,1]+0.2, "A(5,-2)", fontsize
    =12, ha='right')
|plt.text(points[1,0], points[1,1], "B(6,4)", fontsize=12, ha='
    right')
|plt.text(points[2,0]+0.2, points[2,1]+0.2, |C(7,-2)|, fontsize
    =12, ha='left')
|plt.text(M[0]+0.2, M[1]+0.2, "M(6,-2)", fontsize=12, ha='center')
```

## Python Code

```
#Plot
plt.plot([M[0],points[1,0]],[M[1],points[1,1]],"go-",linewidth=2)
plt.plot(points[:,0], points[:,1], "bo-", linewidth=2)
plt.xlim([2,9])
plt.ylim([-4,6])
plt.title("isosceles triangle")
plt.xlabel("X-axis")
plt.vlabel("Y-axis")
plt.gca().set aspect("equal")
plt.grid(True)
plt.savefig('figs/triangle2.png')
plt.show()
```

### Plot-Using only Python

