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,

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.1}$$

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

$$\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = 0$$
 for the lines passing through the origin (0.2)

$$\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = 1$$
 for the lines not passing through the origin (0.3)

where,

$$\mathbf{n}$$
 – vector orthogonal to the direction vector (0.4)

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{0.5}$$

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

$$\therefore \mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{0.6}$$

By substituting the vector through which it passes through,

$$\mathbf{n}^{\top} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{0.7}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.8}$$

$$\therefore \left(-1 \qquad 1\right) \binom{x}{y} = 0 \tag{0.9}$$

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

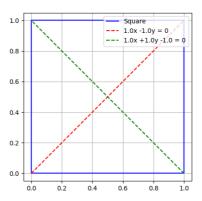
$$\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = 1\tag{0.10}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.11}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.12}$$

$$\therefore \left(1 \qquad 1\right) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 1 \tag{0.13}$$

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



Plot of Square with diagonals