1

ASSIGNMENT-2

B.ANUSHA

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/BOJJAVOYINAANUSHA/ Assignment-2/blob/main/ASSIGNMENT2/ assignment2.py

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/BOJJAVOYINAANUSHA/ Assignment-2/blob/main/ASSIGNMENT2/ main.tex

1 Question No. 2.42

Construct ABCD where AB = 4, BC = 5, CD = 6.5, $\angle B = 105^{\circ}$ and $\angle C = 80^{\circ}$.

2 SOLUTION

- 1) Let us assume vertices of given quadrilateral *ABCD* as **A,B,C** and **D**.
- 2) Let us generalize the given data:

$$\angle B = 105^\circ = \theta \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$\angle C = 80^{\circ} = \alpha \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\| = 4 = p$$
 (2.0.3)

$$\|\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B}\| = 5 = q$$
 (2.0.4)

$$\|\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C}\| = 6.5 = r$$
 (2.0.5)

• For this quadrilateral ABCD we have,

$$\angle B + \angle C = 105^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} = 185^{\circ}$$
 (2.0.6)

• Let,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.7}$$

Lemma 2.1. The coordinate of **A** and **D** can be written as follows:

$$\implies \mathbf{A} = p \begin{pmatrix} \cos B \\ \sin B \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.8}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r \begin{pmatrix} \cos C \\ \sin C \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.9}$$

3) For finding coordinates of A:The vector equation of line is given by:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} + p\mathbf{b} \tag{2.0.10}$$

putting (2.0.1) and (2.0.3) in (2.0.8) we get,

$$\implies \mathbf{A} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 105 \\ \sin 105 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.11}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1.03 \\ 3.86 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.12}$$

4) For finding coordinates of D:-The vector equation of line is given by:

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{C} + r\mathbf{c} \tag{2.0.13}$$

Putting (2.0.2) and (2.0.5) in (2.0.9) we get,

$$\implies \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 6.5 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 80 \\ \sin 80 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.14}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1.12 \\ 6.39 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.15}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 6.12 \\ 6.39 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.16}$$

• Now, the vertices of given Quadrilateral ABCD can be written as,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1.03 \\ 3.86 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 6.12 \\ 6.39 \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.0.17)

5) On constructing the quadrilateral *ABCD* we get:

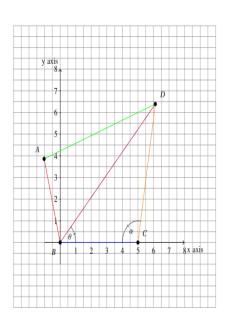


Fig. 2.1: Quadrilateral ABCD