

MATRICES USING PYTHON

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FWC22008

IITH Future Wireless Communication (FWC)

ASSIGN-4

Contents

1 Problem

2 Solution

3 Construction

1 Problem

If diagonals of a parallelogram are equal then show that it is a rectangle

2 Solution

Theory:

Given ABCD is a parallelogram and $AC = BD$

To Prove: It is a rectangle.

Rectangle is a parallelogram with all its interior angles as 90 degrees. As given all diagonals are equal so if we prove anyone angle in the triangle is 90 then it will automatically become rectangle.

In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DCB$

$AB = DC$ (opposite sides of parallelogram are equal)

$BC = BC$ (Common)

$AC = DB$ (Given)

$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ are congruent to each other by SSS congruency.

therefore $\angle ABC = \angle DCB$ (CPCT)

Now, $AB \parallel DC$

And BC is a transversal Therefore $\angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ (interior angles on the same side of transversal are supplementary)

$\angle B + \angle B = 180^\circ$ /deg

$2\angle B = 180^\circ$ deg

$\angle B = 90^\circ$ deg

AD=DC

1 Therefore $\angle DAC = \angle DCA$

1

Termux commands :

2

python3 matrixline.py

The input parameters for this construction are

Symbol	Value	Description
r	6	AC
k	4	AB
θ	$\arccos(k/r)$	$\angle AC$
A	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	Point A

To Prove:

ABCD is a rectangle

Given

$$AC = BD \quad (1)$$

By Triangle law of vector addition

$$AC = AD + DC \quad (2)$$

$$= AD - CD \quad (3)$$

$$= BC - CD \quad (4)$$

$$BD = BC + CD \quad (5)$$

$$(6)$$

$$a_1 = C - B \quad (7)$$

$$a_2 = C - D \quad (8)$$

'Angle between vectors a_1, a_2 is given by

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(D - C)^T (C - B)}{\| (B - C) \| \| (C - D) \|} \quad (9)$$

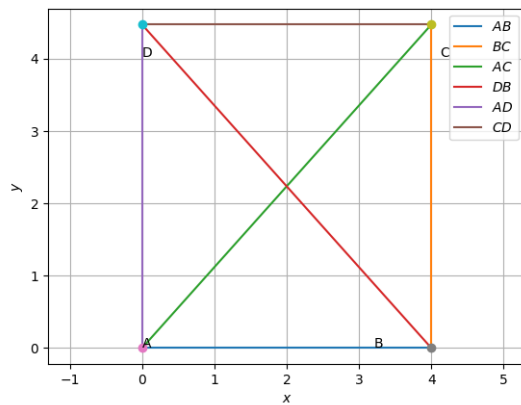
$$\cos \theta = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ \quad (11)$$

\therefore It is a rectangle

3 Construction

Figure of Construction



The below python code realizes the above construction:

https://github.com/Rahulraj00/Assignments/tree/main/Assignments/assg_4