

# ASSIGNMENT-2

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Sowmyabandi99/Assignment\\_2/blob/main/assignment2.py](https://github.com/Sowmyabandi99/Assignment_2/blob/main/assignment2.py)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Sowmyabandi99/Assignment\\_2/blob/main/main.tex](https://github.com/Sowmyabandi99/Assignment_2/blob/main/main.tex)

## 1 QUESTION No. 2.40

Construct  $PLAN$  where  $PL = 4$ ,  $LA = 6.5$ ,  $\angle P = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle A = 110^\circ$  and  $\angle N = 85^\circ$ .

## 2 SOLUTION

- 1) Let us assume vertices of given quadrilateral  $PLAN$  as  $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$ .
- 2) Let us generalize the given data:

$$\angle P = 90^\circ = \theta \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\angle A = 110^\circ = \alpha \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\angle N = 85^\circ = \gamma \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\angle E = 180^\circ - \angle L = \delta, \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\|\mathbf{L} - \mathbf{P}\| = 4 = a, \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L}\| = 6.5 = b, \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

- 3) Also, let us assume the other two sides as

$$\|\mathbf{N} - \mathbf{A}\| = c \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{N}\| = \|\mathbf{N}\| = d \quad (\because \mathbf{P} = 0) \quad (2.0.9)$$

- 4) We know, sum of angles of a quadrilateral =  $360^\circ$

$$\angle P + \angle L + \angle A + \angle N = 360^\circ \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$90^\circ + \angle L + 110^\circ + 85^\circ = 360^\circ \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$\implies \angle L = 75^\circ \quad (2.0.12)$$

- Now sum of all the angles given and (2.0.9) is  $360^\circ$ . So construction of given quadrilateral is **possible**.

**Lemma 2.1.** The coordinates of  $A$  and  $N$  can be written as follows:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L} + b \begin{pmatrix} \cos E \\ \sin E \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.13)$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{P} + d \begin{pmatrix} \cos P \\ \sin P \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.14)$$

*Proof.* • For finding coordinates of  $A$ :  
The vector equation of line is given by:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \cos E \\ \sin E \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L}\| = |\lambda| \times \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \cos 105^\circ \\ \sin 105^\circ \end{pmatrix} \right\| \quad (2.0.16)$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L}\| = |\lambda| \times 1 \quad (2.0.17)$$

Using (2.0.6) we get:

$$\implies |\lambda| = b \quad (2.0.18)$$

• For finding coordinates of  $N$ :  
The vector equation of line is given by:

$$\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{P} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} \cos P \\ \sin P \end{pmatrix} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} \cos P \\ \sin P \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because \mathbf{P} = 0) \quad (2.0.19)$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{N}\| = |\mu| \times \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \cos 90^\circ \\ \sin 90^\circ \end{pmatrix} \right\| \quad (2.0.20)$$

$$\implies \|\mathbf{N}\| = |\mu| \times 1 \quad (2.0.21)$$

Using (2.0.8) we get:

$$\implies |\mu| = d \quad (2.0.22)$$

Using inner products of vectors we get,

$$\frac{(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{N})^\top (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L})}{\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{N}\| \times \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{L}\|} = \cos A \quad (2.0.23)$$

$$\frac{(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{N})^\top (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{N})}{\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{N}\| \times \|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{N}\|} = \cos N \quad (2.0.24)$$

Now, dividing (2.0.23) and (2.0.24) we get:

$$\frac{(A - N)^T(A - L)}{(A - N)^T(P - N)} \times \frac{\|P - N\|}{\|A - L\|} = \frac{\cos A}{\cos N} \quad (2.0.25)$$

$$\frac{(A - N)^T(A - L)}{(A - N)^T(P - N)} \times \frac{d}{b} = \frac{\cos A}{\cos N} \quad (2.0.26)$$

$$\frac{A^T A - A^T L - N^T A + N^T L}{-A^T N + N^T N} = \frac{b}{d} \times \frac{\cos A}{\cos N} \quad (\because \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) \quad (2.0.27)$$

$$\text{Let } S = b \times \frac{\cos A}{\cos N} \quad (2.0.28)$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{S(-A^T N + N^T N)}{A^T A - A^T L - N^T A + N^T L} \quad (2.0.29)$$

□

5) Now using (2.0.7), (2.0.13) and (2.0.28) and solving we get

$$\Rightarrow d = 6.47 \quad (2.0.30)$$

6) Putting values of b and d in (2.0.13) and (2.0.14)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} \cos E \\ \sin E \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.31)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 6.5 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 105^\circ \\ \sin 105^\circ \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.32)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.31 \\ 6.27 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.33)$$

$$\text{and } \mathbf{N} = d \begin{pmatrix} \cos P \\ \sin P \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.34)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{N} = 6.47 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 90^\circ \\ \sin 90^\circ \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.35)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6.47 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.36)$$

7) Now, the vertices of given Quadrilateral PLAN can be written as,

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.31 \\ 6.27 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6.47 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.37)$$

8) On constructing the quadrilateral PLAN we get:

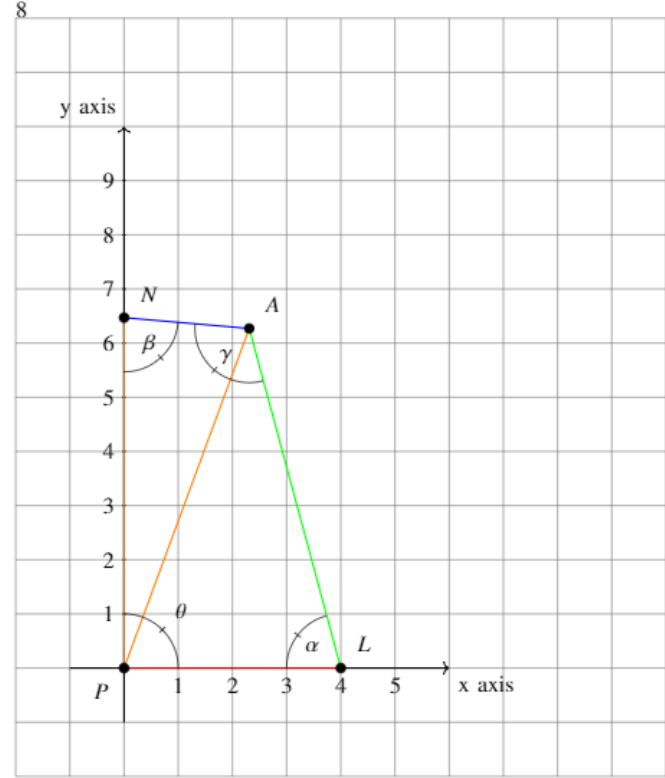


Fig. 2.1: Quadrilateral PLAN