#### 1

# Assignment-2

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## I. Vector Arithmetic(CBSE)

Question: (-1,2,1), (1,-2,5), (4,-7,8)) and (2,-3,4) are the vertices of a parallelogram.

Variable	description	Value
A	Vertex A	(-1, 2, 1)
В	Vertex B	(1, -2, 5)
C	Vertex C	(4, -7, 8)
D	Vertex <b>D</b>	(2, -3, 4)
Table 1		

Variables Used

**Solution:** property: opposite sides of parallelogram are equal.

A(-1, 2, 1), B(1, -2, 5), C(4, -7, 8), D(2, -3, 4)

$$AB = B - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - (-1) \\ -2 - 2 \\ 5 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (1)

$$BC = C - B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 1 \\ -7 - (-2) \\ 8 - 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2)

$$CD = D - C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 4 \\ -3 - (-7) \\ 4 - 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (3)

$$DA = A - D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 2 \\ 2 - (-3) \\ 1 - 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

Verify if AB is equal to CD and BC is equal to DA:

$$AB + CD = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (5)

$$BC + DA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

Since AB + CD = 0 and BC + DA = 0, the quadrilateral formed by the points is a parallelogram.

## 3D Plot of Parallelogram

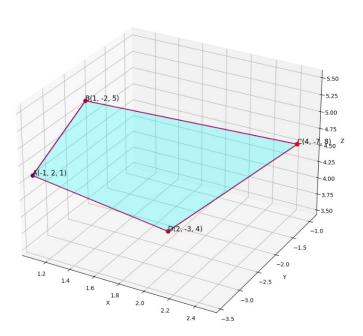


Fig. 1. Stem Plot of y(n)