

MATRICES USING PYTHON

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IITH Future Wireless Communication (FWC)

ASSIGN-5

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1 Problem

ABC and BDE are two equilateral triangles such that D is the mid-point of BC. If AE intersects BC at F, show that

- (i) $\text{ar}(\text{BDE}) = 1/4 \text{ ar}(\text{ABC})$
- (ii) $\text{ar}(\text{BDE}) = 1/2 \text{ ar}(\text{BAE})$
- (iii) $\text{ar}(\text{ABC}) = 2 \text{ ar}(\text{BEC})$
- (iv) $\text{ar}(\text{BFE}) = \text{ar}(\text{AFD})$
- (v) $\text{ar}(\text{BFE}) = 2\text{ar}(\text{FED})$
- (vi) $\text{ar}(\text{FED}) = 1/8 \text{ ar}(\text{AFC})$

[Hint : Join EC and AD. Show that BE AC abd DE AB, etc.]

2 Solution

Theory:

To Prove: $\text{ar}(\text{BDE}) = 1/4 \text{ ar}(\text{ABC})$

ABC and BDE are two equilateral triangles such that D is the mid-point of BC. If AE intersects BC at F

termux commands :

```
python3 matrix.py
```

The input parameters for this construction are

Symbol	Value	Description
r	5	AB
A	$r \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$	Point A
E	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{r}{2} \cos \theta \\ \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$	Point E
B	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	Point B
C	$\begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	Point C
D	$\begin{pmatrix} r/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	Point D
F	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3}r \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	Point F
θ_1	$\pi/3$	$\angle \text{ABC}$

To Prove: $\text{ar}(\text{BDE}) = 1/4 \text{ ar}(\text{ABC})$

$$\mathbf{v1} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{v2} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}$$

$$\text{ar}(\Delta \text{ABC}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v1} \times \mathbf{v2}\| \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\mathbf{v3} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{D}$$

$$\mathbf{v4} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{E}$$

$$\text{ar}(\Delta \text{BDE}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v3} \times \mathbf{v4}\| \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$\text{ar}(\text{BDE}) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ar}(\text{ABC})$$

To Prove: $\text{ar}(\text{BDE}) = 1/2 \text{ ar}(\text{BAE})$

$$\mathbf{v5} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{v6} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$$

$$ar(\triangle BAE) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v5} \times \mathbf{v6}\| \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$ar(BDE) = \frac{1}{2} ar(BAE)$$

To Prove: $ar(ABC) = 2 ar(BEC)$

$$\mathbf{v7} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}$$

$$\mathbf{v8} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{E}$$

$$ar(\triangle BEC) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v7} \times \mathbf{v8}\| \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$ar(ABC) = 2ar(BEC)$$

To Prove: $ar(BFE) = ar(AFD)$

$$\mathbf{v9} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{F}$$

$$\mathbf{v10} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{v11} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{D}$$

$$\mathbf{v12} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{F}$$

$$ar(\triangle BFE) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v9} \times \mathbf{v10}\| \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$ar(\triangle AFD) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v11} \times \mathbf{v12}\| \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$ar(BFE) = ar(AFD)$$

To prove : $ar(BFE) = 2ar(FED)$

$$\mathbf{v13} = \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{v14} = \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{D}$$

$$ar(\triangle FED) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v13} \times \mathbf{v14}\| \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$ar(BFE) = 2ar(FED)$$

To prove : $ar(FED) = \frac{1}{8} ar(AFC)$

$$\mathbf{v15} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{F}$$

$$\mathbf{v16} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}$$

$$ar(\triangle AFC) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v15} \times \mathbf{v16}\| \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$ar(FED) = \frac{1}{8} ar(AFC)$$

The below python code realizes the above construction:

https://github.com/Vamsi9849/iithfwc/blob/main/Matrix_line/codes/matrix.py

3 Construction

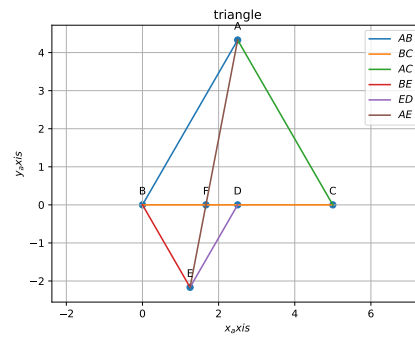


Figure of

construction