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Assignment-1

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/satyasm45/Summer-Internship/ tree/main/Assignment-1/Codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/satyasm45/Summer-Internship/ tree/main/Assignment-1

1 Question No. 2.25

Construct a right angled \triangle whose hypotenuse is 6 and one of the legs is 4

2 Explanation

Let us consider $\triangle PQR$ right angled at Q and assume that we are restricted to first quadrant:

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ p \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.1)

Then,

$$\|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Q}\| = \|\mathbf{R}\| = 4 \quad (:: \mathbf{Q} = 0)$$
 (2.0.2)

This indicates that length of leg QR is 4.

$$\|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{R}\|^{2} = (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{R})^{T} (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{R})$$

$$= \mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{R}^{T} \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R}^{T} \mathbf{P}$$

$$= \|\mathbf{P}\|^{2} + \|\mathbf{R}\|^{2} - 2\mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{R} (\because \mathbf{P}^{T} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}^{T} \mathbf{P})$$

$$(2.0.4)$$

$$= (2.0.5)$$

=
$$\|\mathbf{P}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{R}\|^2 \quad (: \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{P} = 0)$$
 (2.0.6)

$$= p^2 + 16 (2.0.7)$$

Also hypotenuse is 6,

$$\implies \|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{R}\|^2 = 6^2 = 36$$
 (2.0.8)

Therefore.

$$p^2 + 16 = 36 \tag{2.0.9}$$

$$\implies p^2 = 20$$
 (2.0.10)

$$\implies p = \pm 2\sqrt{5} \tag{2.0.11}$$

Since first quadrant was assumed here, only $p = +2\sqrt{5}$ is taken into consideration. So, the vertices of $\triangle PQR$ in fig. 2.1 are:

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.12)

Lines PQ, QR and RP are then generated and plotted using these coordinates to form $\triangle PQR$. Plot of the right angled $\triangle PQR$ is given below:

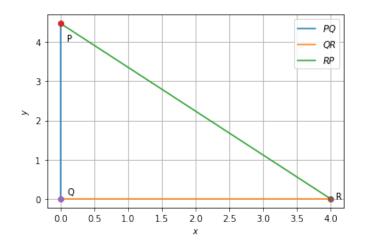


Fig. 2.1: Right Angled $\triangle PQR$