

## 2.2.24

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**Question** Show that the points  $(1, 7)$ ,  $(4, 2)$ ,  $(-1, -1)$  and  $(-4, 4)$  are the vertices of a square.

**Solution** Given details:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Find the sides

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

First let's check whether the given opposite sides of the quadrilateral are parallel to each other

For the sides to be parallel

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{D} \quad (5)$$

$$(6)$$

Since:

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

Therefore the opposite sides are parallel to each other and Thus the given quadrilateral can be classified as a **Parallelogram**.

Now, checking for right angle, we check for inner product.

$$(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A})^\top (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (9)$$

This implies that the angle at **B** is one right angle. A parallelogram with a right angle is a rectangle.

Checking for a square:

The given quadrilateral is a square if its diagonals are orthogonal,

$$(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A})^\top (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (10)$$

We can see that  $(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A})^\top (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{B})$  is equal to 0, that is, the diagonals are orthogonal and therefore the quadrilateral **ABCD** is a square.

$\therefore$  The quadrilateral **ABCD** is a Square.

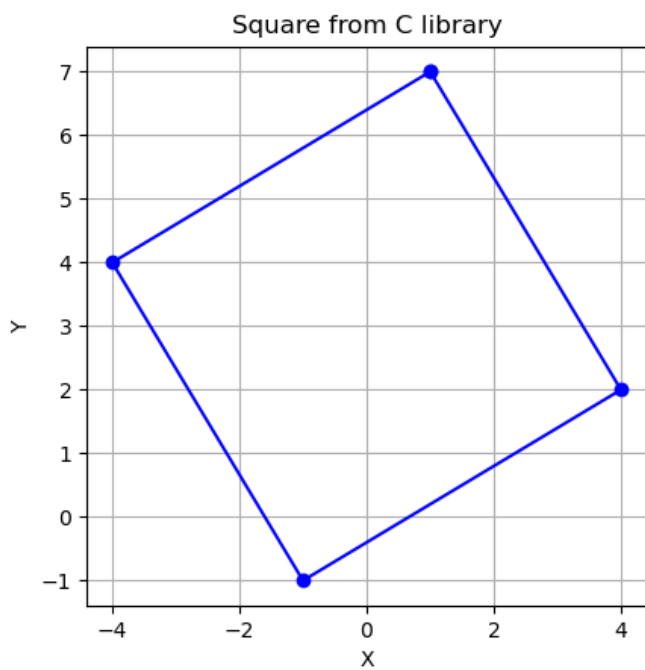


Fig. 0. Sqaure