EE1390

Matrix Project

EE18BTECH11016 and EE18BTECH11025

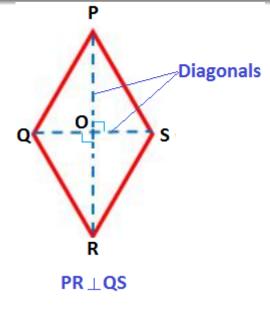
Question

Two sides of a rhombus are along the lines

$$(7-1)\mathbf{x} - 5 = 0$$

 $(1-1)\mathbf{x} + 1 = 0$

If its diagonals intersect at $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, find its vertices.



Solution

Given the equations of two lines PQ and PS are :

$$(7-1)x - 5 = 0$$

 $(1-1)x + 1 = 0$

Solving these two equations, we get the point of intersection as P.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 & -1/6 \\ 1/6 & -7/6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

So coordinates of P in matrix form are $\binom{1}{2}$

Now to find coordinates of point R in matrix form, we need to use the mid-point formula.

Hence,

$$M=(P+R)/2$$
 where M = point of intersection of diagonals
$$=\binom{-1}{-2}$$

$$R=2M-P$$

$$R=\binom{-3}{-6}$$

The direction vector of PR is $\binom{2}{4}$ So, normal vector of PR is $\binom{-4}{2}$

The equation of QS is
$$(2 \ 4)(\mathbf{x} - {1 \choose -2}) = 0$$

 $(2 \ 4)\mathbf{x} + 10 = 0$

We can get the points Q by finding the intersection of PQ and QS;

$$(7 -1) \mathbf{x} - 5 = 0$$

$$(2 4) \mathbf{x} + 10 = 0$$

$$\binom{7 -1}{2 4} \mathbf{x} = \binom{5}{-10}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \binom{4/30 \ 1/30}{-2/30 \ 7/30} \binom{5}{-10}$$

$$Q = \binom{1/3}{-8/3}$$

Similarly for getting S, we find intersection of PS and QS

(1 -1)
$$\mathbf{x} + 1 = 0$$

(2 4) $\mathbf{x} + 10 = 0$
($^{1}_{2} ^{-1}_{4}$) $\mathbf{x} = (^{-1}_{-10})$
 $\mathbf{x} = (^{4/6}_{-2/6} ^{1/6}_{1/6}) (^{-1}_{-10})$
 $\mathbf{S} = (^{-7/3}_{-4/3})$

