

MICROPROCESSOR LAB

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Question 1

Construct the triangles in table:

| S.No | Triangle | Given Measurements | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | $\triangle ABC$ | $\angle A = 85^\circ$ | $\angle B = 115^\circ$ | $AB = 5$ |
| 2 | $\triangle PQR$ | $\angle Q = 30^\circ$ | $\angle R = 60^\circ$ | $QR = 4.7$ |
| 3 | $\triangle ABC$ | $\angle A = 70^\circ$ | $\angle B = 50^\circ$ | $AC = 3$ |
| 4 | $\triangle LMN$ | $\angle L = 60^\circ$ | $\angle N = 120^\circ$ | $LM = 5$ |
| 5 | $\triangle ABC$ | $BC = 2$ | $AB = 4$ | $AC = 2$ |
| 6 | $\triangle PQR$ | $PQ = 2.5$ | $QR = 4$ | $PR = 3.5$ |
| 7 | $\triangle XYZ$ | $XY = 3$ | $YZ = 4$ | $XZ = 5$ |
| 8 | $\triangle DEF$ | $DE = 4.5$ | $EF = 5.5$ | $DF = 4$ |

Figure 1: Given

1 Solution

(ii) This triangle can be constructed in following way

Steps of construction:

(i) Draw a line segment PR of length 4.7 cm where P is at (0,0)

(ii) Now, we draw a line from P at an angle of 30° with PR , the line would have the equation as

$$y = \tan(30^\circ)x \quad (1)$$

(iii) Drawing another line from R having an equation

$$y = -\tan 60^\circ \quad (2)$$

from (i) and (ii), on solving

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3}(x - 4.7)$$

$$x = -3x + 3 * 4.7$$

$$4x = 14.7$$

$$x = 3.67$$

putting the value of x in (i), we get

$$y = \frac{3.67}{1.732}$$

$$y = 2.12$$

Thus Joining $P(3.67, 2.12), Q(0,0), R(4.7,0)$ we would obtain the required triangle

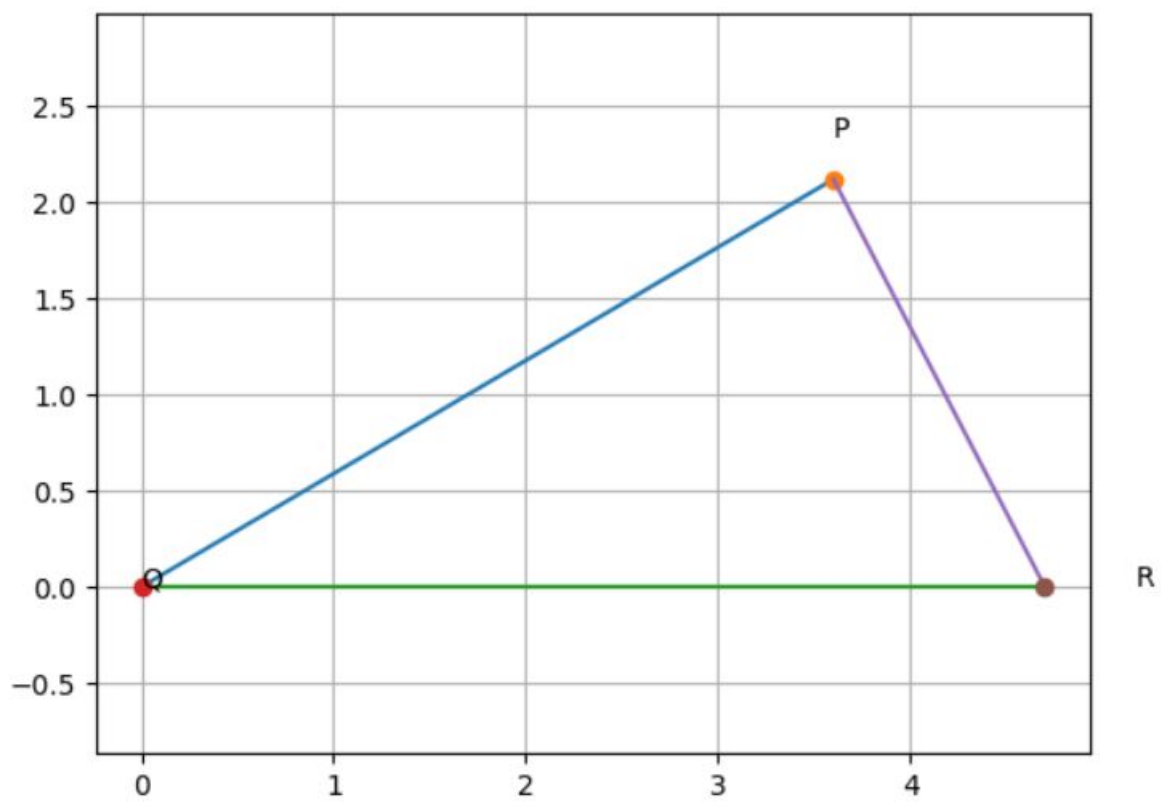


Figure 2: Python

Solution for (vi)

Given, PQ=2.5cm, QR=4cm, PR=3.5cm

$$p = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2 * a} \quad (3)$$

$$q = \sqrt{c^2 - p^2} \quad (4)$$

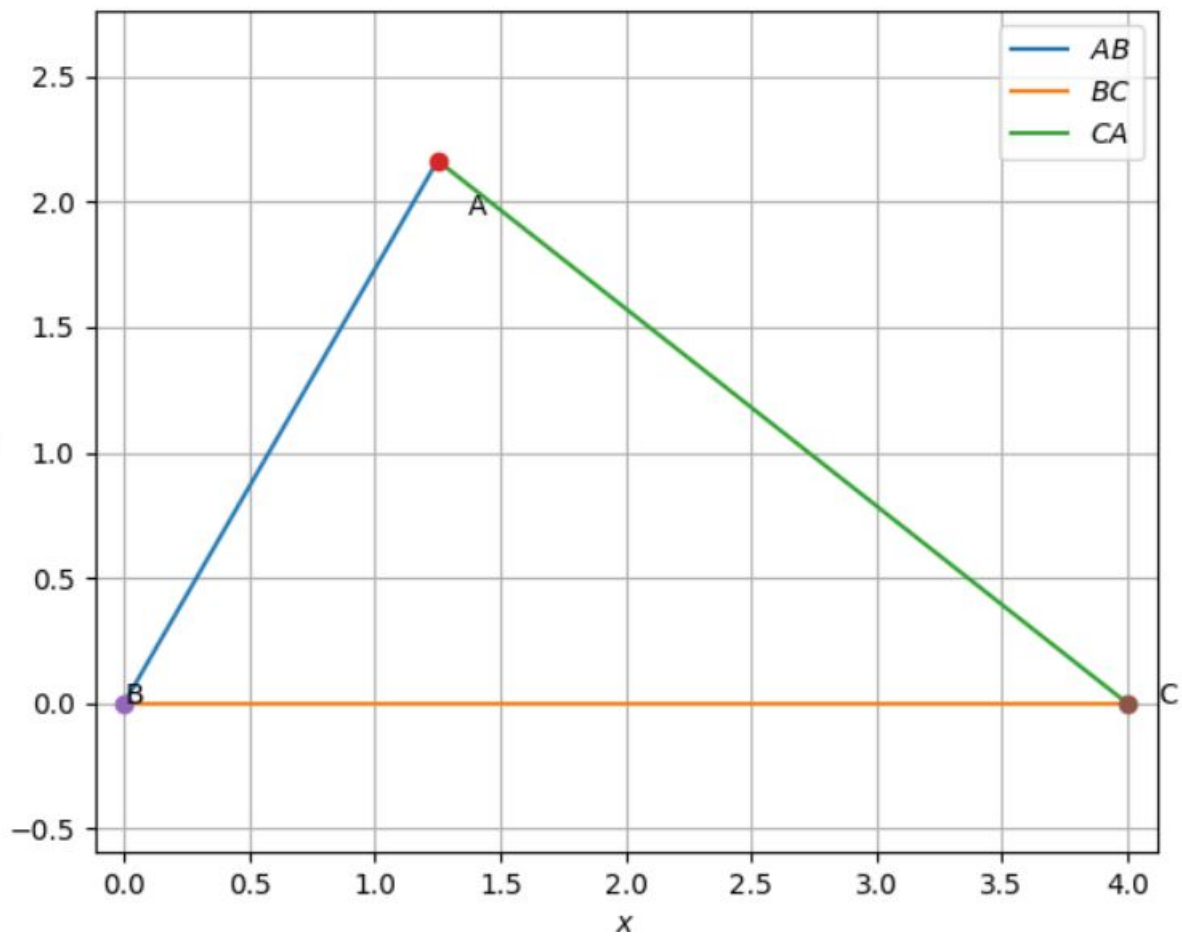


Figure 3: Python

Explanation for other subparts

=>(i) In subpart (i) and (iv) We know that
sum of angles of a triangle = 180°

But here, it doesn't seem so
Since sum of two angles cannot be greater than 180°
therefore, Δ is not possible.

=>(iii) It will be constructed using the same method as we did for subpart (ii) (Δ PQR)

=>subparts (v), (vii), (viii) will be constructed using the same method as we did for subpart (vi)

Question 2

Construct a quadrilateral ABCD such that $BC = 4.5$, $AC = 5.5$, $CD = 5$, $BD = 7$ and $AD = 5.5$

Solution

Steps of constructions:

Firstly, we will draw a line AC of 5.5 cm where A is at (0,0)
then, taking A as center with the radius of 5.5 cm we get a circle whose equation is

$$(x)^2 + (y)^2 = (5.5)^2 \quad (5)$$

similarly, by taking C as centre, we get

$$(x - 5.5)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = (5)^2 \quad (6)$$

on solving these two equations, we get a point of intersection which is basically D of our quadrilateral

$$\begin{aligned}(x - 5.5)^2 + (y - 0)^2 &= (5)^2 \\ x^2 + (5.5)^2 - 11x + y^2 &= 25 \\ (5.5)^2 - y^2 + (5.5)^2 - 11x + y^2 &= 25 \\ x &= 3.22 \\ \text{putting the value of } x \text{ in 1} \\ y^2 &= (5.5)^2 - (3.2)^2 \\ y &= 4.45\end{aligned}$$

mark this point as D

Now, join AD and CD

then, we further proceed with taking two equations of circle by taking C and D as centers resp.

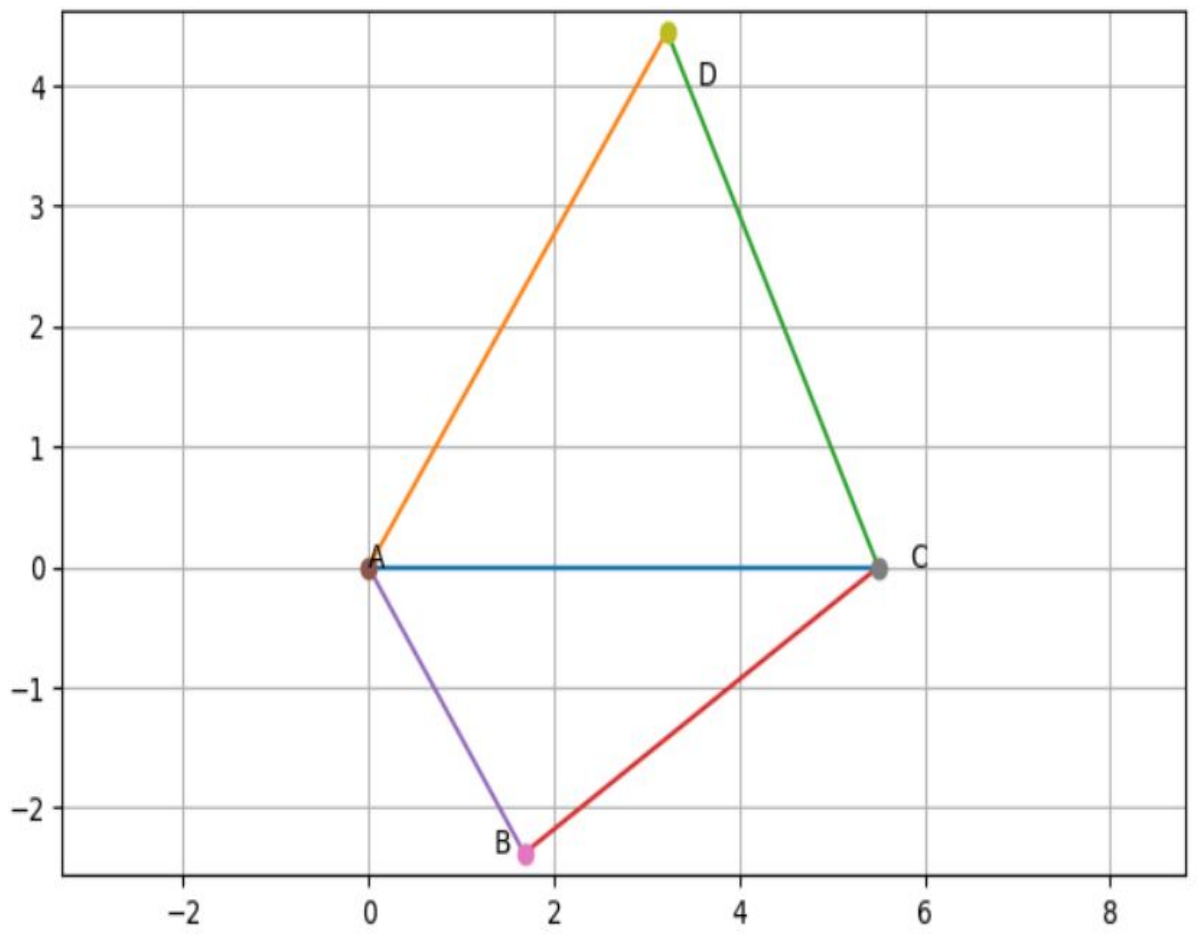
$$(x - 3.22)^2 + (y - 4.45)^2 = (7)^2 \quad (7)$$

$$(x - 5.5)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = (4.5)^2 \quad (8)$$

on solving, we get

$x = 1.68$ $y = -2.37$

Mark this point as B and join AB and BC and we would obtain required quadrilateral



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Figure 4: Figure generated using python