

Theorem[section] Problem Lemma[section] [theorem]Corollary
Example[section] [problem]Definition

Construction : Q2.8

Tanay Yadav - AI20BTECH11026

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Question

Construction Q2.8

Can you construct a quadrilateral MIST where $MI = 3.5$, $IS = 6.5$, $\angle M = 100^\circ$, $\angle I = 105^\circ$, and $\angle S = 120^\circ$.

Lemma 1

1. Any Vector X can be expressed as:

$$X = A + xH \quad (1)$$

where,

- ① A is the tail of the vector X ,
- ② x is the magnitude of the required vector X ,
- ③ H is the unit vector in the direction of the vector X .

2. H is given as

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

where, θ is the angle made by the vector X with the positive x-axis.

Lemma 1

Addition of two such vectors (x, y) can be written as:

$$x = A + xH \quad (3)$$

$$y = B + yK \quad (4)$$

$$\therefore x + y = A + B + xH + yK \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore x + y = (A + B) + (H \ K) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Solution

Given

$$\|MI\| = 3.5 \quad (7)$$

$$\|IS\| = 6.5 \quad (8)$$

$$\angle TMI = 100^\circ \quad (9)$$

$$\angle MIS = 105^\circ \quad (10)$$

$$\angle IST = 120^\circ \quad (11)$$

If Quadrilateral MIST is possible

$$\therefore \angle STM = 360 - 100 - 105 - 120 \quad (12)$$

$$\angle STM = 35^\circ \quad (13)$$

$$\text{Let, } \|ST\| = x \quad (14)$$

$$\|TM\| = y \quad (15)$$

Solution

Considering $O = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ to be the midpoint of IS .

$$\therefore \|IO\| = 3.25 \quad (16)$$

$$\|OS\| = 3.25 \quad (17)$$

$$(18)$$

The vectors are along the x-axis. Hence the coordinates are:

$$\therefore I = \begin{pmatrix} -3.25 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 3.25 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

Using Lemma 1,

$$\therefore \angle MIS = 105^\circ \quad (21)$$

Solution

$$\therefore M = \begin{pmatrix} -3.25 + \|MI\| \cos(\angle MIS) \\ 0 + \|MI\| \sin(\angle MIS) \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$$\therefore M = \begin{pmatrix} -4.15 \\ 3.38 \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

Now by Lemma 1,

$$T = S + x \begin{pmatrix} \cos(180 - \angle IST) \\ \sin(180 - \angle IST) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (24)$$

Now, the angle made by MI with negative x-axis is $180 - 105 = 75^\circ$.

\therefore The angle made by TM with x-axis: $\alpha = (75 - 35) = 40^\circ$. Hence,

$$T = M + y \begin{pmatrix} \cos(180 - \alpha) \\ \sin(180 - \alpha) \end{pmatrix} \quad (25)$$

Solution

$$\therefore S + x \begin{pmatrix} \cos(60) \\ \sin(60) \end{pmatrix} = M + y \begin{pmatrix} \cos(140) \\ \sin(140) \end{pmatrix} \quad (26)$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 3.25 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.86 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4.15 \\ 3.38 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -0.76 \\ 0.64 \end{pmatrix} \quad (27)$$

Using Lemma 1,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.76 \\ 0.86 & -0.64 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7.4 \\ 3.38 \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.76 \\ 0.86 & -0.64 \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

$$|A| = -0.97 \quad (30)$$

$\therefore A^{-1}$ exists.

Solution

Calculating A^{-1} by adjoint method,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}(\text{adjoint}(A)) \quad (31)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.66 & 0.78 \\ 0.88 & -0.51 \end{pmatrix} \quad (32)$$

Pre-multiplying A^{-1} to (28),

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.66 & 0.78 \\ 0.88 & -0.51 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -7.4 \\ 3.38 \end{pmatrix} \quad (33)$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2.24 \\ -8.23 \end{pmatrix} \quad (34)$$

$$\therefore x = -2.24 \quad (35)$$

$$y = -8.23 \quad (36)$$

But, x and y are magnitudes of ST, TM and hence are always positive. Hence, a quadrilateral cannot be constructed using the given parameters. The adjacent python plot shows that this quadrilateral cannot be constructed.

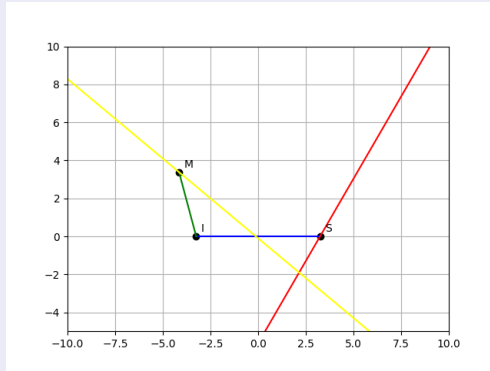


Figure: Plot for Quadrilateral MIST