

# MATRIX ANALYSIS USING PYTHON

V.GOKULKUMAR

velicharlagokulkumar@gmail.com

FWC22034

IITH Future Wireless Communication (FWC)

Assignment

September 16, 2022

## Contents

### 1 Problem

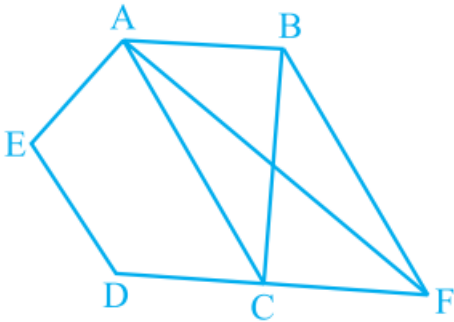
### 2 Solution

### 3 Construction

## 1 Problem

ABCDE is a pentagon. A line through B parallel to AC meets DC produced at F. Show that

- (i)  $\text{ar}(\triangle ACB) = \text{ar}(\triangle ACF)$
- (ii)  $\text{ar}(\triangle AEDF) = \text{ar}(\triangle ABCDE)$



## 2 Solution

The input parameters for this construction are

Symbol	Value	Description
D	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	Point D
r1	4	DC
r2	8	DB
r3	6.5	DA
r4	4	DE
$\theta_1$	$17\pi/36$	$\angle BDC$
$\theta_2$	$53\pi/180$	$\angle ADC$
$\theta_3$	$2\pi/3$	$\angle EDC$

Below python code realizes the above construction :

[https://github.com/velicharlagokulkumar/FWC\\_module1/blob/main/matrices/lines/codes/matrix.py](https://github.com/velicharlagokulkumar/FWC_module1/blob/main/matrices/lines/codes/matrix.py)

termux commands :

bash sh.sh.....using shell command

To Prove:  $\text{Ar}(\triangle ACB) = \text{Ar}(\triangle ACF)$

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \quad (1)$$

1 letting

$$\mathbf{v1} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{v2} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{F} \quad (3)$$

Area of the  $\triangle ACF$  is given by

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v1} \times \mathbf{v2}\| \quad (4)$$

letting

$$\mathbf{v3} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{v4} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} \quad (6)$$

Area of the  $\triangle ACB$  is given by

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{v3} \times \mathbf{v4}\| \quad (7)$$

To Prove:  $\text{Ar}(\triangle AEDF) = \text{Ar}(\triangle ABCDE)$

Area of the  $\triangle AED$  is given by

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{E}\| \quad (8)$$

Area of the  $\triangle ADC$  is given by

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}\| \quad (9)$$

From (8),(9)

$$\text{Ar}(\triangle AEDC) = \text{Ar}(\triangle AED) + \text{Ar}(\triangle ADC) \quad (10)$$

From (10),(4)

$$\therefore \text{Ar}(\triangle AEDF) = \text{Ar}(\triangle AEDC) + \text{Ar}(\triangle ACF)$$

From (10),(7)

$$\therefore \text{Ar}(\triangle ABCDE) = \text{Ar}(\triangle AEDC) + \text{Ar}(\triangle ACB)$$

## 3 Construction

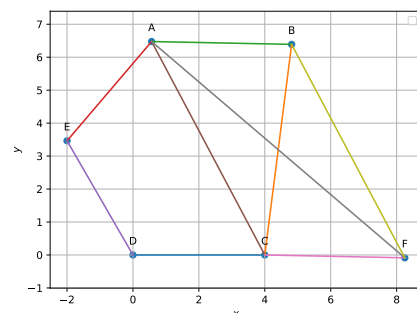


Figure of construction