Write a C program to perform the following tasks.

- 1. Let  $P = (x_1, y_1)$  and  $Q = (x_2, y_2)$  be two points in the two-dimensional plane. For simplicity, assume that *P* and *Q* do not lie on a horizontal line, that is,  $y_1 \neq y_2$ . Read the four coordinates of the points *P* and *Q* from the user. These coordinates should be floating-point numbers.
- 2. Compute and print the distance d(P, Q) between the points P and Q.
- 3. Compute the equation of the perpendicular bisector L of PQ. Let y = mx + l be the equation of L. The line connecting P and Q has the slope  $(y_2 y_1) / (x_2 x_1)$ . The slope m of L is the negative reciprocal of this (this is defined, since  $y_1 \neq y_2$  by our assumption). In order to determine l, notice that L passes through the midpoint of the segment PQ.
- 4. Find the two points U and V (on L) such that

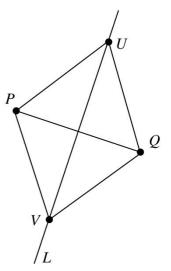
$$d(U, P) = d(U, Q) = d(V, P) = d(V, Q) = d(P, Q)$$

(see the adjacent figure). Denote the points U and V as (x, y). We have

 $(x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2.$ 

Since U and V lie on L, we also have y = mx + l. Substitute this value of y in the last equation to get a quadratic equation in x. Solve the quadratic equation using the standard formula. There are two solutions, corresponding to the two points U and V. Determine their y-coordinates from y = mx + l. Print the two points U and V, and also the distances d(U, P), d(U, Q), d(V, P) and d(V, Q).

Submit a single C file solving all the four parts.



## Sample Output

Note: You may make the following math library calls:

```
double sqrt ( double );
double pow ( double, double );
```

In order to use math library calls

#include <math.h>

and compile with the flag -1m.