

## ASSIGNMENT- MATRICES CIRCLE

### Contents

- Problem
- Solution
- Construction

### Problem:

If a circle passes through the points of intersection of the coordinate axis with the lines  $\lambda x - y + 1 = 0$  and  $x - 2y + 3 = 0$ , Find the value of  $\lambda$ .

### Solution:

The parametric equation of a circle is

$$\mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f} = 0 \quad (1)$$

.

The circle passes through the intersection points of the given lines and coordinate axis.

Equations of given lines and coordinate axis are

$$(1 \ -2) \mathbf{x} = -3 \quad (2)$$

$$(\lambda \ -1) \mathbf{x} = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$(1 \ 0) \mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (4)$$

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

Intersection point 1:(p1)

solving equation 2 and 4 gives us p1

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ \implies \mathbf{x} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{x} = k_1 \mathbf{e}_2$$

Intersection point 2:(p2)

solving equation 2 and 5 gives us p2

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + 2R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \implies \mathbf{x} &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{x} = k_2 \mathbf{e}_1$$

Intersection point 3:(p3)

solving equation 3 and 4 gives us p3

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{\lambda} & -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{\lambda} & -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_2 + R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow \lambda R_2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \implies \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_3 = \mathbf{x} = k_3 \mathbf{e}_2$$

Intersection point 4:(p4)

solving equation 3 and 5 gives us p4

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_2 + R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\
& \implies \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_4 = \mathbf{x} = k_4 \mathbf{e}_1$$

Substituting all the four intersection points in the circle equation gives us the following equations,

$$k_1^2 + 2k_1 \mathbf{e}_2^\top \mathbf{u} + f = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$k_2^2 + 2k_2 \mathbf{e}_1^\top \mathbf{u} + f = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$k_3^2 + 2k_3 \mathbf{e}_2^\top \mathbf{u} + f = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$k_4^2 + 2k_4 \mathbf{e}_1^\top \mathbf{u} + f = 0 \quad (9)$$

To find 'u' and 'f' :

solving equations 6, 7 and 8 gives us

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{pmatrix} 2k_1 \mathbf{e}_2^\top & 1 \\ 2k_2 \mathbf{e}_1^\top & 1 \\ 2k_3 \mathbf{e}_2^\top & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1^2 \\ -k_2^2 \\ -k_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 3 & 1 & -\frac{9}{4} \\ -6 & 0 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} \\ -6 & 0 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow -\frac{R_2}{6}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + 2R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{6}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right) \\
& \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + \frac{R_3}{6}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right) \\
& \implies \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \\ -\frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix} \\
& f = \frac{3}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

To find the value of  $\lambda$ :

substituting values of 'u' and 'f' in

equation 9 gives us  $\lambda$ ,

$$k_4^2 + 2k_4 \mathbf{e}_1^\top \mathbf{u} + f = 0$$

Solving the quadratic equation gives us

the  $k_4$  value as

$$k_4 = \frac{-2\mathbf{e}_1^\top \mathbf{u} \pm \sqrt{(2\mathbf{e}_1^\top \mathbf{u})^2 - 4f}}{2}$$

$$k_4 = \frac{-\frac{7}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}}}{2}$$

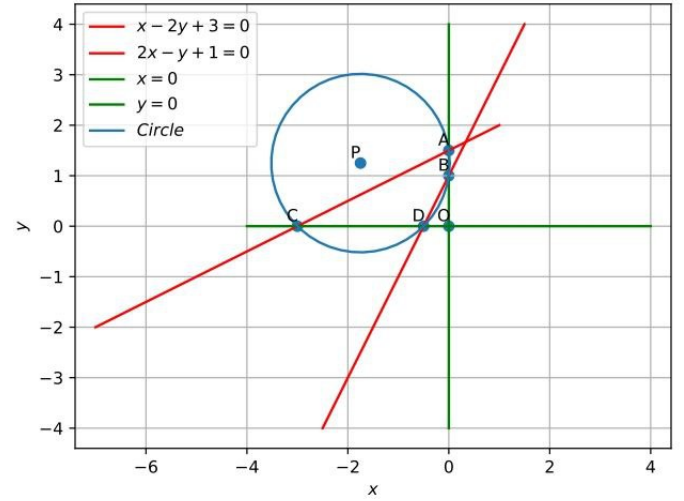
$$k_4 = \frac{-\frac{7}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}}{2}$$

$$k_4 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{-1}{2}, -3$$

As  $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$  is already a point,  
 $\lambda = 2$

**Construction:** The input parameters for this construction are

Symbol	Value
n1	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$
n2	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
n3	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
n4	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
C1	-3
C2	-1
C	0
<b>u</b>	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix}$
f	$\frac{3}{2}$



The below python code realizes the above construction:

<https://github.com/reshma0639/FWC-Assignment-1/blob/main/matrices/line.py>