

# 1.8.5

AI25BTECH110031  
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**Question(1.8.5)** If **A** and **B** be the points (3, 4, 5) and (-1, 3, -7) respectively, find the equation of the set of a point **P** such that  $\mathbf{PA}^2 + \mathbf{PB}^2 = k^2$

**Solution:** Given ponits

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.1)$$

According to the question,

$$\mathbf{PA}^2 + \mathbf{PB}^2 = k^2 \quad (0.2)$$

where,  $\mathbf{PA} = ||P - A||$  and  $\mathbf{PB} = ||P - B||$

The squared distances can be written as dot products:

$$\mathbf{PA}^2 = (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}).(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}) \quad (0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{PB}^2 = (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{B}).(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{B}) \quad (0.4)$$

Thus:

$$\mathbf{PA}^2 + \mathbf{PB}^2 = (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}).(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{B}).(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{B}) \quad (0.5)$$

$$\mathbf{PA}^2 + \mathbf{PB}^2 = \mathbf{P.P} - 2\mathbf{A.P} + \mathbf{A.A} + \mathbf{P.P} - 2\mathbf{B.P} + \mathbf{B.B} \quad (0.6)$$

$$(0.7)$$

Substitute the known values

$$\mathbf{A.A} = 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 50 \quad (0.8)$$

$$\mathbf{B.B} = (-1)^2 + 3^2 + (-7)^2 = 59 \quad (0.9)$$

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - 1 \\ 4 - 3 \\ 5 - 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.10)$$

The equation of the locus is:

$$2\mathbf{P.P} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} . \mathbf{P} + 109 = K^2 \quad (0.11)$$

or equivalently,

$$2\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} . \mathbf{P} + 109 = K^2 \quad (0.12)$$

The plot show the locus for  $k = 20$

Points satisfying  $PA^2 + PB^2 = 20^2$

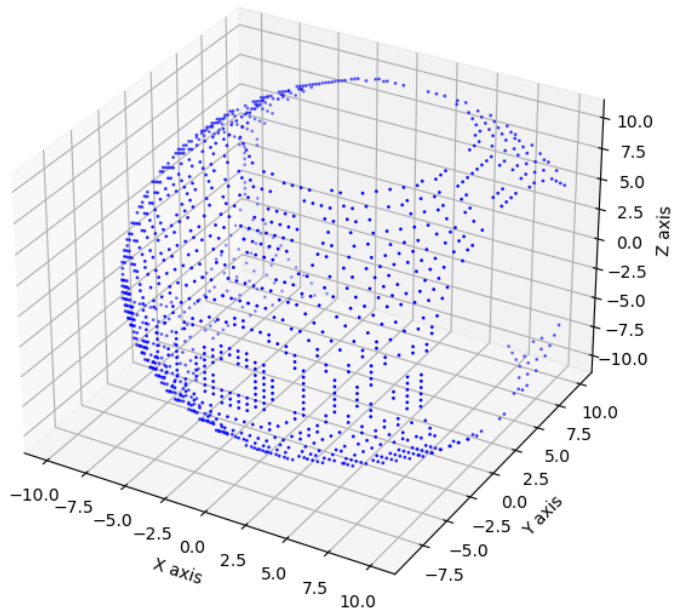


Fig. 0.1