

4.13.23

EE25BTECH11018 - Darisy Sreetej

Question:

Let a, b, c, d be non-zero numbers. If the point of intersection of the lines $4ax + 2ay + c = 0$ and $5bx + 2by + d = 0$ lies in the fourth quadrant and is equidistant from the two axes then

- 1) $3bc - 2ad = 0$
- 2) $2bc - 3ad = 0$
- 3) $3bc + 2ad = 0$
- 4) $2bc + 3ad = 0$

Solution:

The two lines are

$$4ax + 2ay + c = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$5bx + 2by + d = 0 \quad (2)$$

This equation can be expressed in terms of matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4a \\ 2a \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = -c \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5b \\ 2b \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = -d \quad (4)$$

They can be represented as,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4a & 5b \\ 2a & 2b \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -c \\ -d \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Using augmented matrix,

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 4a & 2a & -c \\ 5b & 2b & -d \end{array} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_1}{4a}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-c}{4a} \\ 5b & 2b & -d \end{array} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$R_2 = R_2 - 5bR_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-c}{4a} \\ 0 & \frac{-b}{2} & \frac{-4ad+5bc}{4a} \end{array} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$y \frac{-b}{2} = \frac{-4ad+5bc}{4a} \quad (9)$$

$$y = \frac{4ad-5bc}{2ab} \quad (10)$$

Also,

$$x + \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{-c}{4a} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{bc - ad}{ab} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{bc-ad}{ab} \\ \frac{4ad-5bc}{2ab} \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

Therefore, the point of intersection is $\left(\frac{bc-ad}{ab}, \frac{4ad-5bc}{2ab}\right)$

According to the condition, the intersection point is equidistant from the axes and lies in the fourth quadrant, so its coordinates satisfy $y = -x$

Therefore,

$$\frac{4ad - 5bc}{2ab} = -\frac{bc - ad}{ab} \quad (14)$$

$$2ad - 2bc = 4ad - 5bc \quad (15)$$

$$3bc = 2ad \quad (16)$$

Therefore, option(a) is correct

