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# Assignment 9: 4.13.59

## EE25BTECH11055 - Subhodeep Chakraborty

## **Question:**

Determine all values of  $\alpha$  for which the point  $(\alpha, \alpha^2)$  lies inside the triangle formed by the lines. (1992)

$$2x + 3y - 1 = 0$$
$$x + 2y - 3 = 0$$
$$5x - 6y - 1 = 0$$

## **Solution:**

Given:

$$\mathbf{n_1}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x} = c_1 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{n_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} c_1 = 1 \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{n_2}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x} = c_2 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{n_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} c_2 = 3 \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{n_3}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = c_3 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{n_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} c_3 = 1 \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

For finding vertices:

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 & n_2 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V_3} = \begin{pmatrix} c1 \\ c2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_3 & n_1 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V_2} = \begin{pmatrix} c3 \\ c1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_2 & n_3 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V_1} = \begin{pmatrix} c2 \\ c3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$

Let us define  $d_i = \mathbf{n_i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V_i} - c_i$  as the sign denoting which side of the line the vertex opposite to it lies on. Also define matrix  $\mathbf{D} = \operatorname{diag}(d_1, d_2, d_3)$ 

For point to lie inside triangle, we need  $d_i \cdot (\mathbf{n_i}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{P} - c_i) > 0$ . In matrix form, this is written as:

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{n_1}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{P} - c_1 \\ \mathbf{n_2}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{P} - c_2 \\ \mathbf{n_3}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{P} - c_3 \end{pmatrix} > \mathbf{0}$$
 (9)

Let

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & n_3 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{10}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{11}$$

Thus representing everything in terms of matrices,

$$\mathbf{D}\left(\mathbf{NP} - \mathbf{C}\right) > \mathbf{0} \tag{12}$$

is the required inequality. On substituting values, we get

$$\alpha \in [-3/2, -1] \cup [1/3, 1] \tag{13}$$

