Matrices in Geometry - 1.5.25

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1 Problem

2 Solution

Final Answer

Problem Statement

In what ratio does the point $\vec{R} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{24}{11} \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ divide the line segment joining the points $\vec{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$? Also find the value of y. ;

$$\vec{P}=\begin{pmatrix}2\\-2\end{pmatrix},\ \vec{Q}=\begin{pmatrix}3\\7\end{pmatrix}$$
 and a point $\vec{R}=\begin{pmatrix}\frac{24}{11}\\y\end{pmatrix}$ on PQ . Let R divide PQ internally in the ratio $k:1$. Therefore, they are defined to be collinear if,

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rank}\left(\vec{R}-\vec{P} \quad \vec{Q}-\vec{R}\right) &= 1 \\ \vec{R}-\vec{P} &= \left(\frac{2}{11} \atop y+2\right) \\ \vec{Q}-\vec{R} &= \left(\frac{9}{11} \atop 7-y\right) \\ \Longrightarrow \operatorname{rank}\left(\frac{2}{11} \quad \frac{9}{11} \atop y+2 \quad 7-y\right) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{11}(7-y) - \frac{9}{11}(y+2) = 0$$

$$14 - 2y - 18 - 9y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-4}{11}$$

We know that k is the ratio in which \vec{R} divides \vec{P} and \vec{Q} ,

$$ec{R} = rac{k ec{Q} + ec{P}}{1 + k}$$
 $k \left(ec{R} - ec{Q}
ight) = ec{P} - ec{R}$

$$\implies k = \frac{\left(\vec{P} - \vec{R}\right)^{\top} \left(\vec{R} - \vec{Q}\right)}{\|\vec{R} - \vec{Q}\|^{2}}$$
$$\left(\vec{P} - \vec{R}\right)^{\top} = \left(\frac{-2}{11} \quad \frac{-18}{11}\right)$$
$$\left(\vec{R} - \vec{Q}\right) = \left(\frac{\frac{-9}{11}}{\frac{-81}{11}}\right)$$
$$\|\vec{R} - \vec{Q}\|^{2} = \frac{81}{121} + \frac{6561}{121} = \frac{6642}{121}$$
$$\therefore k = \frac{\left(\frac{-2}{11} \quad \frac{-18}{11}\right) \left(\frac{-9}{11}\right)}{\frac{6642}{121}}$$

$$\implies k = \frac{\frac{18}{121} + \frac{1458}{121}}{\frac{6642}{121}}$$

$$\implies k = \frac{1476}{6624} = \frac{2}{9}$$

Final Answer

Hence, the final answer is
$$\lambda = \frac{2}{9}$$
 and $y = \frac{-4}{11}$

