

# 2.8.17

EE25BTECH11034 - Kishora Karthik

## Question:

Show that the straight lines whose direction cosines  $(l, m, n)$  are given by the equations  $2l + 2m - n = 0$  and  $mn + nl + lm = 0$  are at right angles.

## Solution:

Let the direction cosines be represented by the column vector,

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

The linear equation  $2l + 2m - n = 0$  can be written as,

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Where,

$$\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

The quadratic equation  $mn + nl + lm = 0$  is equivalent to  $2mn + 2nl + 2lm = 0$ . This can be written as a quadratic form  $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{v} = 0$ , where  $\mathbf{A}$  is the symmetric matrix:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

For a system defined by  $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{v} = 0$  and  $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{v} = 0$ , the two solution vectors are orthogonal if and only if the following algebraic condition is met:

$$\mathbf{c}^T (\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{c} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \quad (6)$$

Substituting this into the condition, it simplifies to:

$$\mathbf{c}^T (0 \cdot \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = 0 \quad (7)$$

We therefore only need to verify that  $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = 0$ .

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = (1)(2) + (1)(2) + (4)(-1) \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = 2 + 2 - 4 \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{c} = 0 \quad (13)$$

Since the condition is satisfied, the given lines are at right angles.

