1.1.8.22

EE24BTECH11024 - G.Abhimanyu Koushik

Question:

If point $\mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ is equidistant from $\mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$, find the values of y. Also find distance PQ.

Solution:

Symbol	Value	Description
A	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$	First point
P	$\binom{3}{8}$	Second point
Q	$\begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$	Point such that A is equidistant from P and Q

TABLE 0: Variables Used

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{P}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{Q}\|^2 \tag{0.1}$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{P})^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{P}) = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{Q})^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{Q})$$
(0.2)

$$(\mathbf{A}^{\top})(\mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{P}^{\top})(\mathbf{P}) - 2(\mathbf{A}^{\top})(\mathbf{P}) = (\mathbf{A}^{\top})(\mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{Q}^{\top})(\mathbf{Q}) - 2(\mathbf{A}^{\top})(\mathbf{Q})$$
(0.3)

$$(\mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{T}})(\mathbf{P}) - 2(\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}})(\mathbf{P}) = (\mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}})(\mathbf{Q}) - 2(\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}})(\mathbf{Q})$$
(0.4)

$$73 - 2(-26) = 100 + y^2 - 2(-4y - 20)$$
 (0.6)

$$y^2 + 8y + 15 = 0 ag{0.7}$$

$$y^2 + 8y + 16 = 0 ag{0.8}$$

$$y = -3, -5 \tag{0.9}$$

The value of y is -3 or -5.

The Distance d between P and Q is

$$d = ||P - Q|| \tag{0.10}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q})^{\top} (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q})}$$
 (0.11)

(0.12)

1

$$d = \sqrt{(13 \quad 11)\binom{13}{11}} \text{ or } d = \sqrt{(13 \quad 13)\binom{13}{13}}$$
 (0.13)

$$d = \sqrt{290} \text{ or } d = 13\sqrt{2}$$
 (0.14)

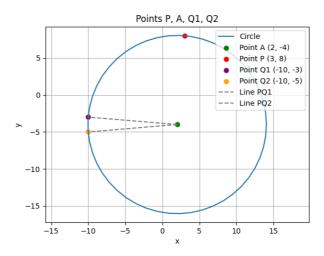


Fig. 0.1: Plot of the given points and the bisector