Assignment No.1

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Download all python codes from

 $https://github.com/Abhishek 7008/Assignment_1.\\ git$

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/Abhishek7008/Assignment_1.git

1 Question No.1

The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 12. The number obtained by interchanging the two digits exceeds the given number by 18. Find the number ? [CBSE/MATH/10/2006 set2- Q1(b)]

2 Solution

Let the tens digit of the required number be a_1 and the units digit be a_0 . Then,

$$\mathbf{a_1} + \mathbf{a_0} = 12 \tag{2.0.1}$$

Required Number is

$$(10\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_0) \tag{2.0.2}$$

Which can be written in vector form as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \tag{2.0.3}$$

where

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.4}$$

Number obtained on reversing the digits= $(10a_1+a_0)$ Therefore,

$$\implies (10\mathbf{a_0} + \mathbf{a_1}) - (10\mathbf{a_1} + \mathbf{a_0}) = 18$$
 (2.0.5)

$$\implies$$
 $\mathbf{a_0} - 9\mathbf{a_1} = 18$ (2.0.6)

$$\implies \mathbf{a_0} - \mathbf{a_1} = 2 \qquad (2.0.7)$$

Solving (2.0.1) and (2.0.7), can be expressed as a Matrix Equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.8}$$

The augmented matrix for the above equation is row reduced as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 12 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 2 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.9)

$$\stackrel{R_2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}R_2}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (2.0.10)$$

$$\stackrel{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (2.0.11)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{a_1} = 5 \tag{2.0.12}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{a_0} = 7 \tag{2.0.13}$$

As Required Number

$$= 10\mathbf{a_1} + \mathbf{a_0} \tag{2.0.14}$$

$$= 10(5) + 7 \tag{2.0.15}$$

$$= 57$$
 (2.0.16)

Hence, the required number is 57.

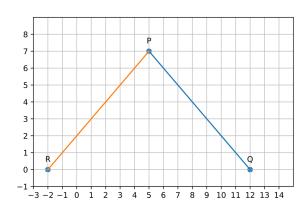


Fig. 2.1: Graphical solution

... This figure verifies that two lines are intersecting at one point.