# 9.4.17

# EE25BTECH11005 - Aditya Mishra

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# Question

Find the roots of the quadratic equation graphically

$$2x^2 + x - 4 = 0$$

## Matrix Representation

Write the quadratic as a conic in matrix form:

$$\mathbf{x}^{\top}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^{\top}\mathbf{x} + f = 0$$

where

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = -4$$

#### Roots via Line Intersection

The roots correspond to intersection points of the conic with the x-axis:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{h} + k\mathbf{m}$$

where

$$\mathbf{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Solving for k

The value of k can be found by solving the line and conic equation:

$$(\mathbf{h} + k\mathbf{m})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V} (\mathbf{h} + k\mathbf{m}) + 2\mathbf{u}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{h} + k\mathbf{m}) + f = 0$$
 (1)

$$\implies k^2 \mathbf{m}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m} + 2k \mathbf{m}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}) + g(\mathbf{h}) = 0$$
 (2)

#### Solution for k

Solving the quadratic formula:

$$k = \frac{1}{\mathbf{m}^{\top} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m}} \left[ -\mathbf{m}^{\top} (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}) \pm \sqrt{(\mathbf{m}^{\top} (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}))^{2} - g(\mathbf{h})(\mathbf{m}^{\top} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m})} \right]$$
(3)

Substitute values for our quadratic:

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = -4, \quad \mathbf{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{m}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m} = 2, \quad \mathbf{m}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g(\mathbf{h}) = -4$$
$$\therefore k = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 8} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{33}{4}} \right]$$
$$k_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{33}}{4} \approx 1.186, \quad k_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{33}}{4} \approx -1.686$$

#### Roots of the Quadratic

The intersection points:

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{h} + k_1 \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.186 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_2 = \mathbf{h} + k_2 \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} -1.686 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\Rightarrow$  The roots of  $2x^2 + x - 4 = 0$  are  $x \approx 1.186$  and  $x \approx -1.686$ 

### Graphical Representation

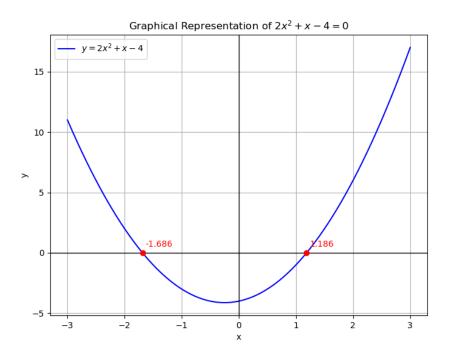


Figure 1: Graph of  $2x^2 + x - 4 = 0$  showing its roots.