

# ASSIGNMENT 3

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[https://github.com/CRAMYATULASI/  
ASSIGNMENT\\_3/tree/main/ASSIGNMENT3/  
CODES](https://github.com/CRAMYATULASI/ASSIGNMENT_3/tree/main/ASSIGNMENT3/CODES)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/CRAMYATULASI/  
ASSIGNMENT\\_3/tree/main/ASSIGNMENT3](https://github.com/CRAMYATULASI/ASSIGNMENT_3/tree/main/ASSIGNMENT3)

Now,

$$(\mathbf{O} - \mathbf{Q})^T(\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{P}) = 0 \quad (\because OQ \perp QP) \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^T(\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{P}) = 0 \quad \left( \because \mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{P} = 0 \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\|\mathbf{Q}\|^2 = \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{P} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\|\mathbf{Q}\|^2 = \mathbf{P}^T\mathbf{Q} \quad (\because \mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^T\mathbf{Q}) \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^T\mathbf{Q} = 16 \quad (\because \|\mathbf{Q}\|^2 = 16) \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q} = 16 \quad \left( \because \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q} = \frac{8}{3} \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{q} + \lambda \mathbf{m} \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.13)$$

## 1 QUESTION No 2.56

Construct a tangent to a circle of radius 4 units from a point on concentric circle of radius 6 units.

## 2 SOLUTION

Data from the given question

	Symbols	Circle1	Circle2
Centre	$\mathbf{O}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
Radius	$r_1, r_2$	4	6

Let P be a point on circle with radius 6.

$$\therefore \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

Let PQ and PR be tangents from point P on circle with radius 6 to the points Q and R on circle with radius 4.

We know a tangent is always perpendicular to the radius.

$$\therefore OQ \perp QP \quad (2.0.2)$$

We know,

$$\|\mathbf{q} + \lambda \mathbf{m}\|^2 = 16 \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$(\mathbf{q} + \lambda \mathbf{m})^T(\mathbf{q} + \lambda \mathbf{m}) = r^2 \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{r^2 - \|\mathbf{q}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{m}\|^2} \quad (2.0.16)$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2.98 \quad (2.0.17)$$

Substitute  $\lambda$  value in (2.0.11) we get

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{3} \\ 2.98 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{3} \\ -2.98 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.18)$$

Plot of Tangents PQ and PR :

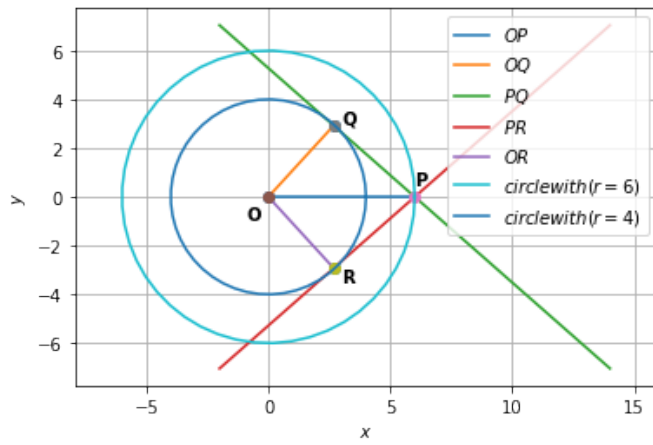


Fig. 2.1: Tangent lines to circle of radius 4 units.