

# ASSIGNMENT 1

YENIGALLA SAMYUKTHA  
EE20MTECH14019

**Abstract—This document illustrates the ratio in which a line divides another line joining two points**

Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/EE20MTECH14019/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment\\_1/Codes](https://github.com/EE20MTECH14019/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment_1/Codes)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/EE20MTECH14019/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment\\_1](https://github.com/EE20MTECH14019/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment_1)

The line  $(1 \ 1)\mathbf{X}=4$  divides the line joining points  $\mathbf{A}=\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{B}=\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$  in the ratio  $k=1/2$

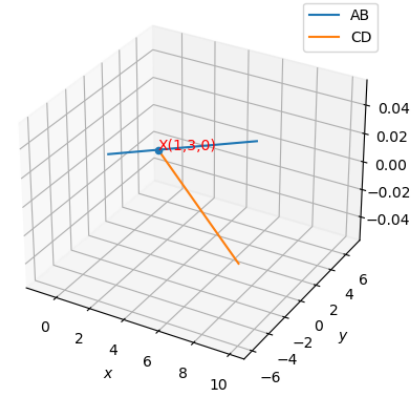


Fig. 0: Line CD as  $(1 \ 1)\mathbf{X}=4$  intersecting the line joining points A and B

## 1 PROBLEM

In what ratio is the line joining  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$  is divided by the line

$$(1 \ 1)\mathbf{X} = 4 \quad (1.0.1)$$

## 2 EXPLANATION

The point X divides the line segment joining the two points  $\mathbf{A}=\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{B}=\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$  in ratio  $k : 1$ . Then,

$$\mathbf{X} = \frac{(k\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A})}{(k + 1)} \quad (2.0.1)$$

## 3 SOLUTION

From the equation (2.0.1)

$$(k + 1)\mathbf{X} = k\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (k + 1)\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U}^T (k\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}) \quad (3.0.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow k(\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{X} \quad (3.0.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{X}}{\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{B}} \quad (3.0.4)$$

Hence on solving the equation (3.0.4) using

$$\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{X} = 4 \quad (3.0.5)$$