

ASSIGNMENT 1

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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

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/EE20MTECH14019/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment_1

Substituting the intersection point $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ in equation (3.0.2) :

$$k\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow -4k = -2 \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 1/2 \quad (3.0.5)$$

1 PROBLEM

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

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

2 CONSTRUCTION

2.1 Intersecting Point

The intersecting point of two line segments can be found by row reducing the augmented matrix formed using two line segments. Let's say the intersecting point is \mathbf{X}

2.2 Ratio

The point \mathbf{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,

$$\mathbf{X} = \frac{(k\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A})}{(k + 1)} \quad (2.2.1)$$

3 SOLUTION

From the equation (2.2.1),

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

$$\Rightarrow k(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X} \quad (3.0.2)$$

4 FIGURE

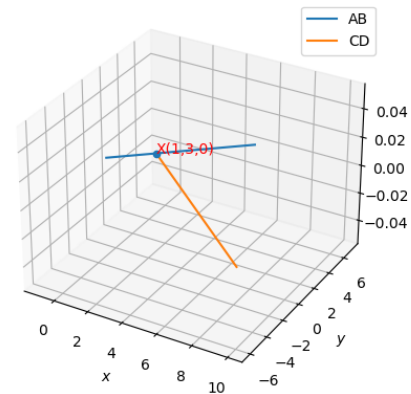


Fig. 0: Line **AB** intersecting line **CD**