## Assignment1

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Abstract—This document illustrates the distance of the point from the point of intersection of the line and the plain.

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/KOLLI11017/ ASSIGNMENT-1/tree/master

## 1 Problem

Find  $\theta$  and P if  $(\sqrt{3} \ 1)x = -2$  is equivalent to  $(\cos \theta \ \sin \theta)x = p$ ?

## 2 Solution

The given equation of line is,

$$n^T x = c (2.0.1)$$

where  $\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and c = -2Now obtain a new equation,

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}}{\|\mathbf{n}\|} = \frac{c}{\|\mathbf{n}\|} \tag{2.0.2}$$

where  $\|\mathbf{n}\|$  is the norm of the  $\mathbf{n} \implies$ 

$$\mathbf{u}x = P \tag{2.0.3}$$

where  $\mathbf{u} = (\cos \theta \quad \sin \theta)$  and  $\mathbf{P} = \frac{c}{\|\mathbf{n}\|}$ Substituting the values of  $\mathbf{n}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$ , we get

$$||\mathbf{n}|| = 2 \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2}\right)x = -1$$
 (2.0.5)

From (2.03) and (2.0.4). we derive,

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{3}/2 \; ; \; \sin \theta = 1/2$$
 (2.0.6)

$$P = -1 (2.0.7)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = 30 \text{ and } P = -1$$
(2.0.8)