Probability Assignment 1

EE22BTECH11210 - KARTHIKEYA HANU PRAKASH KANITHI

Question : Show that **A**,**D**,**G** are collinear
Solution :
Given that,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

We need to show that points **A**,**D**,**G** are collinear

By taking reference from the previous problems, we can conclude that

From Problem 1.2.3 We know that, The point G is

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

And from Problem 1.2.1 We know that, The point D is

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-7}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

In Problem 1.1.3, There is a theorem/law mentioned i.e.,

Theorem 1. Points **A**,**B**,**C** are defined to be collinear if

$$\operatorname{rank}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \quad (4)$$

Using Theorom 1: Let

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_{11} & d_{11} & g_{11} \\ a_{21} & d_{21} & g_{21} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Then **A**,**D**,**G** are collinear points if and only if $\rho(R) = 2$ (Where $\rho(R) = 2$ represents rank of matrix R)
So, lets convert the matrix R into echoloen form by

using Elementary operations
The matrix R can be row reduced as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{-7}{2} & -2 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{-7}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$\xleftarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{-9}{2} & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\xleftarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - \frac{2}{3}R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{-9}{2} & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

The above matrix R is in echoleon form and we can see that every element of row 3 is zero.
So, we can say that there are only 2 independent rows and the rank of matrix R i.e., $\rho(R) = 2$
As, we have proved that $\rho(R)$ is equal to 2, The theorom states that points **A**,**D**,**G** are collinear.