

Probability Assignment 1

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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.
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.,

Points **A, D, G** are defined to be collinear if

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{D} & \mathbf{G} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \quad (4)$$

Using the above law/Theorem Let

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & -2 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

The matrix **R** can be row reduced as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & -2 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

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

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

Hence, we proved that that points **A, D, G** are collinear.