

Introduction to AI and ML

Matrix Project

A.AVINASH, EE17BTECH11005
K.DEVENDER, EE17BTECH11015

February 14, 2019

Question

The point diametrically opposite to the point $P(1, 0)$ on the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y - 3 = 0$ is :

Given circle in matrix form:

$$xx^T + x \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

Solution

general equation of circle in matrix form:

$$xx^T - 2xc^T = r^2 - cc^T$$

Here,

on comparing with our equation

$$-2c^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

centre of circle $c = [-1 \quad -2]$

and

$$r^2 - cc^T = 3$$

$$r^2 - 5 = 3$$

radius of circle $r = 2^{3/2}$

Given $P(1, 0)$ is the point on the circle

Let $Y(a, b)$ be the diametrically opposite point to P .

As $Y(a, b)$ lies on circle and diametrically opposite to $P(1, 0)$

So,

c is the mid point of $P(1, 0)$ and $Y(a, b)$

$$c = \frac{P + Y}{2}$$

$$Y = 2c - P$$

$$Y = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$Y = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ is the diametrically opposite point to $P(1,0)$