

# 11.10.4.21

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CLASS 11, CHAPTER 10, EXERCISE 4.21

Case 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - \frac{7}{9} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - 2 \quad (13)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \frac{7}{9} - 2 \quad (14)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -\frac{11}{9} \quad (15)$$

Q.21. Find equation of the line which is equidistant from parallel lines  $9x + 6y - 7 = 0$  and  $3x + 2y + 6 = 0$ .

**Solution:** Let's first rewrite the given equation of line in the form  $x + by + c = 0$  where  $b, c$  are constants. Equation of lines are

$$L_1 : 9x + 6y - 7 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 : x + \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{7}{9} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{n}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } c_1 = \frac{7}{9} \quad (3)$$

$$L_2 : 3x + 2y + 6 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_2 : x + \frac{2}{3}y + 2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } c_2 = -2 \quad (6)$$

Using the given equidistant condition for desired line

$$\frac{|\mathbf{n}_1^\top \mathbf{x} - c_1|}{\|\mathbf{n}_1\|} = \frac{|\mathbf{n}_2^\top \mathbf{x} - c_2|}{\|\mathbf{n}_2\|} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - \frac{7}{9} \right|}{\sqrt{\frac{13}{9}}} = \frac{\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - (-2) \right|}{\sqrt{\frac{13}{9}}} \quad (8)$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - \frac{7}{9} \right| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 2 \right| \quad (9)$$

Case 1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} - \frac{7}{9} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 2 \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{7}{9} = 2 \quad (11)$$

$$(\text{not possible}) \quad (12)$$

The equation of line is

$$L : 2x + \frac{4}{3}y + \frac{11}{9} = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\Rightarrow L : x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{11}{18} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\Rightarrow L : 18x + 12y + 11 = 0 \quad (18)$$