

# Question : 11.10.3.18

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## 1 PROBLEM

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and the line,

If  $p$  is the length of perpendicular from origin to the line whose intercepts on the axes are  $a$  and  $b$ , then show that

$$\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \quad (1.0.1)$$

$$p = \frac{|n^T \mathbf{O} - c|}{\|\mathbf{n}\|} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$= \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 b^2} \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \quad (2.0.12)$$

Hence proved.

## 2 SOLUTION

The x-intercept of the line is  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and the y-intercept is  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ . The direction vector of the line is given by,

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a \\ -b \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

The normal vector is,

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

The line equation is,

$$\mathbf{n}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}) = 0 \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b & a \end{pmatrix} \left( \mathbf{x} - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0 \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b & a \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = ab \quad (2.0.6)$$

comparing the line equation with

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = c, \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$c = ab \quad (2.0.8)$$

The perpendicular distance between origin  $\mathbf{O} =$

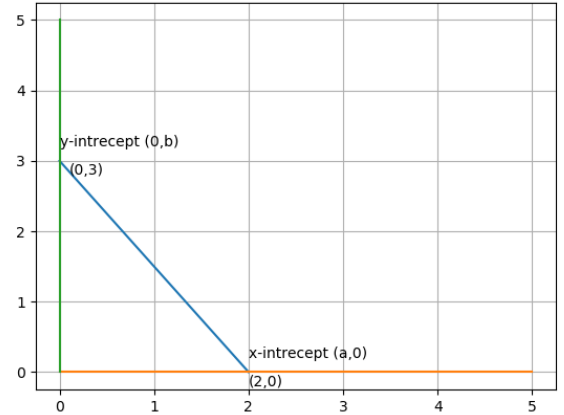


Fig. 0: Line having intercepts  $a$  and  $b$