

10.7.75

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Question

Find the equations of tangents drawn from origin to the circle

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2rx - 2hy + h^2 = 0, \text{ are}$$

① $x = 0$

② $y = 0$

③ $(h^2 - r^2)x - 2rhy = 0$

④ $(h^2 - r^2)x + 2rhy = 0$

Theoretical Solution

A general conic section is described by the equation

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{V} is a symmetric matrix. A line passing through a point \mathbf{h} and having unit direction vector \mathbf{m} is

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{h} + k\mathbf{m} \quad (2)$$

Theoretical Solution

Substitute the line equation into the conic to find points of intersection.

$$k^2 (\mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m}) + 2k (\mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{m}) + (\mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{h} + f) = 0 \quad (3)$$

For the line to be tangent to the conic, the discriminant of quadratic in k must be zero.

Let $g(\mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{h} + f$ be the value of the conic expression at the point \mathbf{h} .

$$(\mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{m})^2 - (\mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m}) (g(\mathbf{h})) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(\mathbf{m}^\top (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u}))^2 - g(\mathbf{h}) (\mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m}) = 0 \quad (5)$$

Theoretical Solution

$$\mathbf{m}^T \left((\mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u})(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u})^T \right) \mathbf{m} - \mathbf{m}^T (g(\mathbf{h}) \mathbf{V}) \mathbf{m} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{m}^T \left[(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u})(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u})^T - (\mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{h} + f) \mathbf{V} \right] \mathbf{m} = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{\Sigma} = (\mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u})(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{u})^T - (\mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{V}\mathbf{h} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{h} + f) \mathbf{V} \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{m} = 0 \quad (9)$$

This is the general equation for the directions of tangents from an arbitrary point \mathbf{h} .

Theoretical Solution

For $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{0}$,

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = (\mathbf{V}\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{u})(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{u})^\top - (\mathbf{0}^\top \mathbf{V}\mathbf{0} + 2\mathbf{u}^\top \mathbf{0} + f) \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^\top - f\mathbf{V} \quad (10)$$

To solve this, the symmetric matrix $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ is diagonalized. The eigendecomposition of $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ is $\mathbf{\Sigma} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{P}^\top$, where:

\mathbf{D} is a diagonal matrix with the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ on its diagonal

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

Theoretical Solution

\mathbf{P} is an orthogonal matrix whose columns are the corresponding orthonormal eigenvectors. So, $\mathbf{P}^\top \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^\top = \mathbf{1}$.

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (12)$$

Substitute (11) and (12) in (9)

$$\mathbf{m}^\top (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{P}^\top) \mathbf{m} = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$(\mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{P}^\top \mathbf{m}) = 0 \quad (14)$$

Theoretical Solution

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{P}^\top \mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 y_1 \\ \lambda_2 y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 = 0 \quad (18)$$

Since \mathbf{P} is orthogonal,

$$\mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^\top \mathbf{m} \quad (19)$$

$$= \mathbf{m}^\top \mathbf{m} \quad (20)$$

$$= 1 \quad (21)$$

$$\implies y_1^2 + y_2^2 = 1 \quad (22)$$

From the pair of equations (18) and (22),

$$y_1^2 = \frac{-\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}, \quad y_2^2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{P}^\top \mathbf{m} \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^\top \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{y} \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{y} \quad (26)$$

Theoretical Solution

For the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2rx - 2hy + h^2 = 0$,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \\ -h \end{pmatrix}, f = h^2 \quad (27)$$

From (8),

$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \\ -h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -r & -h \end{pmatrix} - h^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r^2 - h^2 & rh \\ rh & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

Theoretical Solution

The characteristic equation is $|\mathbf{\Sigma} - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0$.

Let $\lambda^2 + a_1\lambda + a_2 = 0$. Using Faddeev-Leverrier Method,

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{A} \quad (29)$$

$$a_1 = -\text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_1) = -(r^2 - h^2) \quad (30)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B}_1 + a_1 \mathbf{I}) \quad (31)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} r^2 h^2 & 2rh(r^2 - h^2) \\ 0 & r^2 h^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (32)$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}_2) \quad (33)$$

$$a_2 = -r^2 h^2 \quad (34)$$

Theoretical Solution

So, $\lambda^2 - (r^2 - h^2)\lambda - r^2h^2 = 0$, giving the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = r^2$ and $\lambda_2 = -h^2$.

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}} \begin{pmatrix} r & h \\ h & -r \end{pmatrix} \quad (35)$$

$$y_1^2 = \frac{-(-h^2)}{r^2 - (-h^2)} = \frac{h^2}{r^2 + h^2} \implies y_1 = \pm \frac{h}{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}} \quad (36)$$

$$y_2^2 = \frac{r^2}{r^2 - (-h^2)} = \frac{r^2}{r^2 + h^2} \implies y_2 = \pm \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}} \quad (37)$$

Theoretical Solution

Using (26), $\mathbf{m} = y_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{v}_2$.

$$\mathbf{m}_1 \propto h\mathbf{v}_1 - r\mathbf{v}_2 \propto h \begin{pmatrix} r \\ h \end{pmatrix} - r \begin{pmatrix} h \\ -r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ h^2 + r^2 \end{pmatrix} \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (38)$$

$$\mathbf{m}_2 \propto h\mathbf{v}_1 + r\mathbf{v}_2 \propto h \begin{pmatrix} r \\ h \end{pmatrix} + r \begin{pmatrix} h \\ -r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2rh \\ h^2 - r^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (39)$$

For $\mathbf{m}_1 \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$: $1 \times x - 0 \times y = 0 \implies x = 0$.

For $\mathbf{m}_2 \propto \begin{pmatrix} 2rh \\ h^2 - r^2 \end{pmatrix}$: $(h^2 - r^2)x - (2rh)y = 0$.

So, options (1) and (3) are true.

Example

Let $r = 3$, $h = 2$.

For the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y + 4 = 0$,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, f = 4 \quad (40)$$

From (8),

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (41)$$

Example

The characteristic equation is $|\mathbf{\Sigma} - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0$.

Let $\lambda^2 + a_1\lambda + a_2 = 0$. Using Faddeev-Leverrier Method,

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{A} \quad (42)$$

$$a_1 = -tr(\mathbf{B}_1) = -(5) \quad (43)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B}_1 + a_1\mathbf{I}) \quad (44)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 36 & 60 \\ 0 & 36 \end{pmatrix} \quad (45)$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{2}tr(\mathbf{B}_2) \quad (46)$$

$$a_2 = -36 \quad (47)$$

Example

So, $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 36 = 0$, giving the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = 9$ and $\lambda_2 = -4$.

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (48)$$

$$y_1^2 = \frac{-(-4)}{9 - (-4)} = \frac{4}{13} \implies y_1 = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \quad (49)$$

$$y_2^2 = \frac{9}{9 - (-4)} = \frac{9}{13} \implies y_2 = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \quad (50)$$

Example

Using (26), $\mathbf{m} = y_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + y_2 \mathbf{v}_2$.

$$\mathbf{m}_1 \propto 2\mathbf{v}_1 - 3\mathbf{v}_2 \propto 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} \propto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (51)$$

$$\mathbf{m}_2 \propto 2\mathbf{v}_1 + 3\mathbf{v}_2 \propto 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (52)$$

Example

For \mathbf{m}_1 : $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies x = 0$. This is option **1**.

For \mathbf{m}_2 : $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \implies (-5)x - (12)y = 0$. This is option **3**.

So, options (1) and (3) are true.

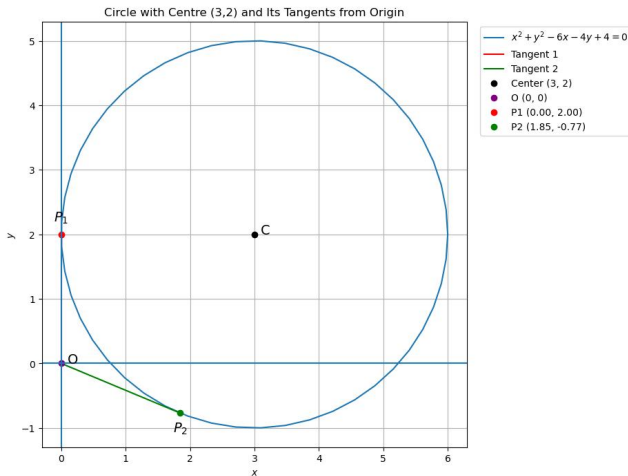


Figure: Example