

# EE3900 : Assignment-4

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Assignment\\_4/Assignment\\_4.py](https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Assignment_4/Assignment_4.py)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Assignment\\_4/Assignment\\_4.tex](https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Assignment_4/Assignment_4.tex)

which is equivalent to:

$$\mathbf{n}^T(\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2) = 0 \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

Hence from (2.0.1) and (2.0.9), the equation of the line is given by:

$$(1 \ 1) \mathbf{x} = c \quad (2.0.10)$$

It is given that  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  lies on the line. Hence from (2.0.10) we have:

$$c = (1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \quad (2.0.11)$$

Therefore the equation of the line is:

$$(1 \ 1) \mathbf{x} = 5 \quad (2.0.12)$$

The illustration of the line is shown below :

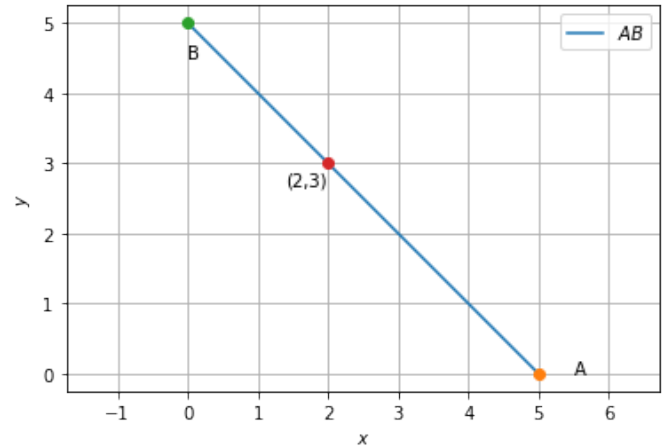


Fig. 0: Line **AB** making equal intercepts on co-ordinate axes

## 1 QUESTION: LINEAR FORMS Q2.18

Find the equation of a line that cuts off equal intercepts on the coordinate axes and passes through the point  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

## 2 SOLUTION

The general equation of a line can be written as :

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{x} = c \quad (2.0.1)$$

where  $\mathbf{n}$  is the normal to the line.

The standard basis vectors in 2D plane are given by:

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

Let the line (2.0.1) cut the x and y co-ordinate axes at **A** and **B** respectively. They can be written as :

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{c\mathbf{e}_1}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{e}_1} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{c\mathbf{e}_2}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{e}_2} \quad (2.0.5)$$

It is given that the line cuts off equal intercepts on the co-ordinate axes. Hence from (2.0.4) and (2.0.5) we have:

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{e}_2 \quad (2.0.6)$$