DISCRETE 1-1.5-8

EE24BTECH11029 - J.SHRETHAN REDDY*

Question

Find the ratio in which P(4,5) divides the line segment joining A(2,3) and B(7,8)

Solution: Table

points	description	formula
A(2,3)	one end of line segment	_
B (7,8)	another end of line segment	_
P (4,5)	divides A and B in the ratio $k:1$	$P = \frac{A + kB}{k+1}$

Table: Variables Used

Theory

$$P = \frac{\mathbf{A}}{k+1} + \frac{k\mathbf{B}}{k+1} \tag{1}$$

$$P = \frac{\mathbf{A}}{k+1} + \frac{k\mathbf{B}}{k+1}$$

$$\implies p = (\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{B}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{k+1} \\ \frac{1}{k+1} \end{pmatrix}$$
(2)

Theory

$$from(2)$$
 (3)

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{k+1} \\ \frac{k}{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{k+1} + \frac{7k}{k+1} \\ \frac{3}{k+1} + \frac{8k}{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

$$\implies 4 = \frac{2+7k}{k+1} \tag{6}$$

$$\implies 4k + 4 = 2 + 7k \tag{7}$$

$$3k=2\tag{8}$$

$$k = \frac{2}{3} \tag{9}$$

(10)



Theory

$$k: 1 = \frac{2}{3}: 1$$
 (11)

C-Code

C-Code

c code output

2:3

Figure

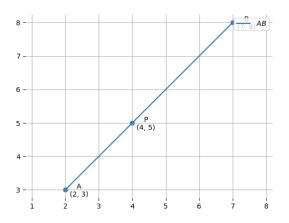


Figure: P divides A and B in the ratio 2:3