

# Matrix Theory : Assignment 4

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**Abstract—This problem is to demonstrate the way to prove a triangle as isosceles using matrix algebra.**

Download latex and python codes from

[https://github.com/Ritesh622/Assignment\\_EE5609/tree/master/Assignment\\_4](https://github.com/Ritesh622/Assignment_EE5609/tree/master/Assignment_4)

## 1 PROBLEM

Show that two circles can be drawn to pass through the point  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  and touch the coordinate axes, and find their equations.

## 2 SOLUTION

Let us consider we have a circle which passes through the point  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  and touches x - axis at point  $\begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and y - axis at  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix}$ . Radius of the circle is  $r$  since it touches both axes. Hence we have 3 points which are :

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

The general equation of circle is :

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{O}\| = r \quad (2.0.4)$$

Substituting the given coordinates:

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{O} \right\|^2 = r^2 \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{O} \right\|^2 = r^2 \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{O} \right\|^2 = r^2 \quad (2.0.7)$$

From equation 2.0.5, 2.0.6 and 2.0.7 we have

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{O} \right\|^2 - \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{O} \right\|^2 = 0 \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{O} \right\|^2 - \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{O} \right\|^2 = 0 \quad (2.0.9)$$

Let consider

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.10)$$

Substituting the value of  $\mathbf{O}$  in 2.0.8 and simplifying,

$$(r - x_1)^2 + (r - x_2)^2 = (1 - x_1)^2 + (2 - x_1)^2 \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + x_1^2 + 2rx_1 + x_2^2 = 1 + x_1^2 - 2x_1 + 4 + x_2^2 - 4x_2^2 \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 - 2r)x_1 + 4x_2 = 5 - r^2 \quad (2.0.13)$$

Substituting the value of  $\mathbf{O}$  in 2.0.9 and simplifying,

$$(0 - x_1)^2 + (r - x_2)^2 = (1 - x_1)^2 + (2 - x_1)^2 \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2 + r^2 - 2rx_2 + x_2^2 = 1 + x_1^2 - 2x_1 + 4 + x_2^2 - 4x_2^2 \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_1 + (4 - 2r)x_2 = 5 - r^2 \quad (2.0.16)$$

Hence from 2.0.13 and 2.0.16,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2r & 4 \\ 2 & 4 - 2r \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 - r^2 \\ 5 - r^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.17)$$

Transforming the matrix into row-echelon form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-2r & 4 & 5-r^2 \\ 2 & 4-2r & 5-r^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.18)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-2r & 4 & 5-r^2 \\ 2 & 4-2r & 5-r^2 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R1 \leftarrow \frac{R1}{2-2r}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-2}{r-1} & \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-1)} \\ 2 & 4-2r & 5-r^2 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R2 \leftarrow R2-2R1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-2}{r-1} & \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-1)} \\ 0 & \frac{2r(r-3)}{r-1} & \frac{r(r^2-5)}{r-1} \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R2 \leftarrow \left(\frac{1-r}{2r(r-3)}\right)R2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-2}{r-1} & \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-1)} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-3)} \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R1 \leftarrow R1 - \left(\frac{-2}{r-1}\right)R2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-3)} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-3)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.19)$$

So,

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-3)} \\ \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-3)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.20)$$

And,

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 6r + 5 = 0 \quad (2.0.22)$$

$$\Rightarrow (r-1)(r-5) = 0 \quad (2.0.23)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 1, r = 5. \quad (2.0.24)$$

Hence,

$$\mathbf{O}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{O}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.25)$$

Hence equation of circles are :

$$\left\| x - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 5 \quad (2.0.26)$$

$$\left\| x - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 1 \quad (2.0.27)$$

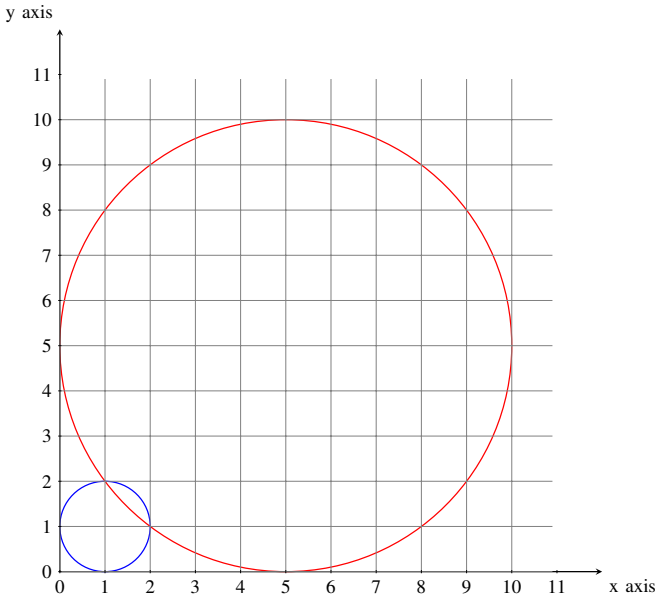


Fig. 0: Two circles passes through the point

for getting the value of  $r$  we will differentiate it and equate it to zero (since it is a constant point).

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{r^2-5}{2(r-3)} \right) = 0 \quad (2.0.21)$$