# Matrix Theory EE5609 - Assignment 1

Sandhya Addetla PhD Artificial Inteligence Department

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Abstract—This document provides a solution for the problem of finding slopes of two lines, slope of one line being double of the slope of another line. and tangent of the angle between them is 1/3.

#### I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The slope of a line is double of the slope of another line. If the tangent of the angle between them is 1/3, find the slopes of the lines.

## II. THEORY

Consider the lines as two directional vectors  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ . Angle between the two vectors can be obtained by dot product of the two vectors.

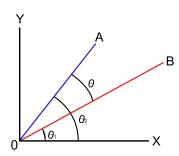


Fig. 1. Angle between two vectors

$$\theta = v_1.v_2$$

The dot product of the vectors is given by

$$v_1.v_2 = |v_1| |v_2| \cos\theta$$

## III. SOLUTION

Here these two vectors are considered to be passing through origin. The equations for these two vectors are:-

$$y = m_1 x$$
$$y = m_2 x$$

Where  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are slopes of the vectors  $\boldsymbol{v_1}$  and  $\boldsymbol{v_2}$  respectively. Let  $m_1=m$ . Given  $m_2=2m$ 

These vectors can be represented as below:-

$$oldsymbol{v_1} = egin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{pmatrix} oldsymbol{v_2} = egin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2m \end{pmatrix}$$

The dot product of the vectors is given by

$$v_1.v_2 = \mid v_1 \mid \mid v_2 \mid cos\theta$$

Given that  $tan\theta$  is  $\frac{1}{3}$ . By Pythagorus theorem, we can obtain  $cos\theta$  as  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ . therefore,

$$cos\theta = \frac{\boldsymbol{v_1.v_2}}{\mid \boldsymbol{v_1} \mid \mid \boldsymbol{v_2} \mid}$$
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1 \times 1 + m \times 2m}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}\sqrt{1 + 4m^2}}$$

Applying square on both sides

$$9 \times (1 + m^{2})(1 + 4m^{2}) = 10(1 + 2m^{2})^{2}$$
$$4m^{4} - 5m^{2} + 1 = 0$$
$$m_{1} = m = 1, -1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}$$

Substituting the value of  $m_1$  we get value of  $m_2 = 2, -2, 1, -1$ 

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The slopes  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  of vectors  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  for the said conditions are: -

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$