

# Matrix Theory EE5609 - Assignment 1

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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  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$ . Angle between the two vectors can be obtained by dot product of the two vectors.

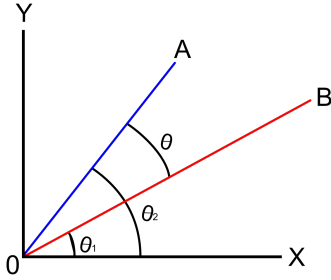


Fig. 1. Angle between two vectors

$$\theta = \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2$$

The dot product of the vectors is given by

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \cos \theta$$

## 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  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  respectively. Given  $m_2 = 2m_1$

These vectors can be represented as below:-

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ m_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2m_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The dot product of the vectors is given by

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = |\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| \cos \theta$$

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

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2|}$$
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + m_1 \cdot 2m_1}{\sqrt{1+m_1^2} \sqrt{1+4m_1^2}}$$

Applying square on both sides

$$9 * (1 + m_1^2)(1 + 4m_1^2) = 10(1 + 2m_1^2)^2$$

$$4m_1^4 - 5m_1^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$m_1 = 1, -1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

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  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  for the said conditions are: -

$$(1, 2)(-1, -2), (\frac{1}{2}, 1), (-\frac{1}{2}, -1)$$