

# Assignment 5

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/SavaranaDatta/EE3900/blob/main/EE3900\\_As5/codes/EE3900\\_As5.py](https://github.com/SavaranaDatta/EE3900/blob/main/EE3900_As5/codes/EE3900_As5.py)

Download latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/SavaranaDatta/EE3900/blob/main/EE3900\\_As5/EE3900\\_As5.tex](https://github.com/SavaranaDatta/EE3900/blob/main/EE3900_As5/EE3900_As5.tex)

## 1 PROBLEM(QUADRATIC FORMS Q.2.5)

Find the area of the region in the first quadrant enclosed by x-axis, line  $(1 - \sqrt{3})x = 0$  and the circle  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 4$ .

## 2 SOLUTION

**Lemma 2.1.** *The points of intersection of line  $L: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{q} + \mu \mathbf{m}$  with the conic*

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

are given by

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{q} + \mu_i \mathbf{m} \quad (2.0.2)$$

where

$$\mu_i = \frac{1}{\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m}} - \frac{\mathbf{m}^T (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{u})}{\sqrt{[\mathbf{m}^T (\mathbf{V} \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{u})] - (\mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{q} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{q} + f)(\mathbf{m}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{m})}} \quad (2.0.3)$$

The equation of line  $(1 - \sqrt{3})x = 0$  can also be expressed as  $\mathbf{x} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$ .

The matrix parameters of the circle  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 4$  are

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$f = -4 \quad (2.0.6)$$

The points of intersection of the line  $\mathbf{x} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$  and the circle  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 4$  are

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{q} + \mu_i \mathbf{m} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$= \mu_i \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

where

$$\mu_i = \pm \sqrt{3} \quad (2.0.9)$$

As the required point of intersection lies in first quadrant we have  $\mu_i > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \sqrt{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.10)$$

The points of intersection of the line  $\mathbf{x} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  and the circle  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = 4$  are

$$\mathbf{X}_j = \mathbf{q} + \mu_j \mathbf{m} \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$= \mu_j \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.12)$$

where

$$\mu_j = \pm 2 \quad (2.0.13)$$

As the required point of intersection lies in first quadrant we have  $\mu_j > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{B} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.14)$$

The angle( $\theta$ ) of the sector AOB is

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B}}{\|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|} \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2 \times 2} \quad (2.0.16)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (2.0.17)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ \quad (2.0.18)$$

$$\text{Area of the sector} = \left( \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \right) \pi r^2 \quad (2.0.19)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2.0.20)$$

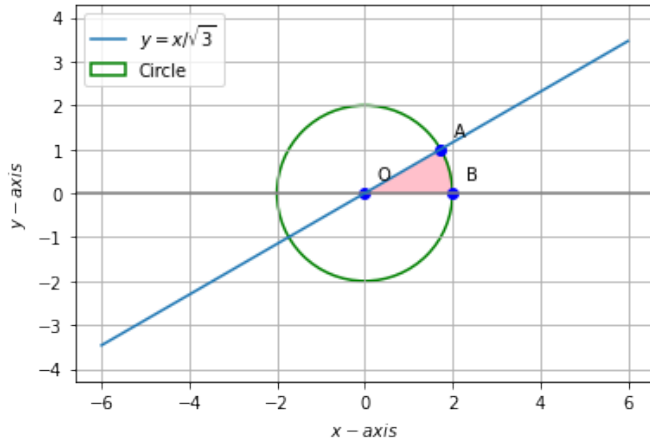


Fig. 0: Reference plot