EE5609 Assignment 5

SHANTANU YADAV, EE20MTECH12001

The python solution code is available at

1 PROBLEM

Prove that the equation

$$12x^2 + 7xy - 10y^2 + 13x + 45y - 35 = 0$$

represents two straight lines and find the angle between the lines.

2 EXPLANATION

The general equation of second degree is given by

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

and can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (2.0.2)$$

where

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}^T = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{u}^T = \begin{pmatrix} d & e \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

(2.0.1) represents a pair of straight lines if

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u}^T & f \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2.0.5)$$

The lines intercept if

$$|\mathbf{V}| < 0 \quad (2.0.6)$$

3 SOLUTION

From (2.0.3) and (2.0.4)

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{7}{2} & -10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{2} \\ \frac{45}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.2)$$

$$f = -35 \quad (3.0.3)$$

From (2.0.1) and (2.0.5)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u}^T & f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{13}{2} \\ \frac{7}{2} & -10 & \frac{45}{2} \\ \frac{13}{2} & \frac{45}{2} & -35 \end{vmatrix} \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$\implies 12\begin{vmatrix} -10 & \frac{45}{2} \\ \frac{45}{2} & -35 \end{vmatrix} - \frac{7}{2}\begin{vmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & \frac{45}{2} \\ \frac{13}{2} & -35 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{13}{2}\begin{vmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & -10 \\ \frac{13}{2} & \frac{45}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.0.5)$$

$$|\mathbf{V}| = -\frac{529}{4} < 0 \quad (3.0.6)$$

From (3.0.5) and (3.0.6) it can be concluded that the given equation represents a pair of intersecting lines. Let the equations of lines be

$$\mathbf{n_1}^T\mathbf{x} = c_1 \quad (3.0.7)$$

$$\mathbf{n_2}^T\mathbf{x} = c_2 \quad (3.0.8)$$

Since (2.0.2) represents a pair of straight lines it must satisfy

$$(\mathbf{n_1}^T\mathbf{x} - c_1)(\mathbf{n_1}^T\mathbf{x} - c_1) = \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (3.0.9)$$

where

$$\mathbf{n_1} * \mathbf{n_2} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 7 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.10)$$

$$c_2\mathbf{n_1} + c_1\mathbf{n_2} = -2\mathbf{u} \quad (3.0.11)$$

$$c_1c_2 = f \quad (3.0.12)$$

Slopes of the lines can be obtained by solving

$$cm^2 + 2bm + a = 0 \quad (3.0.13)$$

$$-10m^2 + 7m + 12 = 0 \quad (3.0.14)$$

$$\implies m_1 = \frac{-4}{5}, m_2 = \frac{3}{2} \quad (3.0.15)$$

The normal vectors can be expressed in terms of as corresponding slopes of lines as

$$\mathbf{n} = k\begin{pmatrix} -m \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.16)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n_1} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.17)$$

$$\mathbf{n_2} = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.18)$$

Substituing (3.0.17) and (3.0.18) in (3.0.10) we get

$$k_1 k_2 = -10 \quad (3.0.19)$$

Assuming $k_1 = 5$ and $k_2 = -2$

$$\mathbf{n_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{n_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.20)$$

Verification using Toeplitz matrix

$$\mathbf{n_1} * \mathbf{n_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 7 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.21)$$

From (3.0.11) we have

$$c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -13 \\ -45 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.22)$$

Solving the augmented matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -13 \\ 5 & -2 & -45 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{R_2 \leftarrow 4R_2 - 5R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -13 \\ 0 & -23 & -115 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$(3.0.23)$$

$$\xleftarrow{R_2 \leftarrow -\frac{R_2}{23}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -13 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - 3R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -28 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$(3.0.24)$$

$$\xleftarrow{R_1 \leftarrow \frac{R_1}{4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$(3.0.25)$$

$$\implies c_1 = -7, \ c_2 = 5 \quad (3.0.26)$$

Thus the equation of lines are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 5 \quad (3.0.27)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -7 \quad (3.0.28)$$

The angle between the lines can be expressed in-terms of normal vectors

$$\mathbf{n_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{n_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.29)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{n_1}^T \mathbf{n_2}}{\|\mathbf{n_1}\| \|\mathbf{n_2}\|} \quad (3.0.30)$$

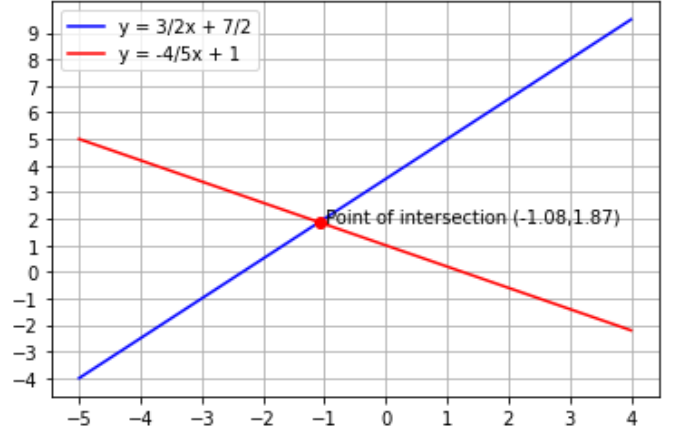$$\implies \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{533}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{23}{2}\right) \quad (3.0.31)$$

Fig. 0