

ASSIGNMENT 04

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- **Questions:**

- *Exercise:2.20:*

Find the value of p so that the three lines

$$(3 \quad -1) x = 2$$

$$(p \quad -2) x = 3$$

and

$$(2 \quad -1) x = 3$$

may intersect at one point.

- **Solution:**

Given,
three lines

$$(3 \quad -1) x = 2$$

$$(p \quad -2) x = 3$$

and

$$(2 \quad -1) x = 3$$

Now,

$$\text{Augmented matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & : & 2 \\ p & -2 & : & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & : & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

For the three lines to intersect at a unique point, determinant shouldn't be equal to 0.

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & :2 \\ p & 2 & :3 \\ 2 & -1 & :3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$3(6+3) - 1(3p-6) + 2(-p-4) \neq 0$$

$$27 - 3p + 6 - 2p - 8 \neq 0$$

$$25 - 5p \neq 0$$

$$p \neq 5$$

Exercise:2.22:

If the lines

$$(-3 \ 1)x = 1$$

$$(-1 \ 2)x = 3$$

are equally inclined to the line

$$(-m \ 1)x = 4$$

find the value of m.

Solution:

Given lines,

$$l_1 : (-3 \ 1)x = 1$$

$$l_2 : (-1 \ 2)x = 3$$

are equally inclined to a line,

$$l_3 : (-m \ 1)x = 4$$

Now,

$$n_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -m \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

or,

$$m_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -m \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore

slope=m

$$n_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

or,

$$m_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore

slope=1/2

$$n_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

or,

$$m_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore

slope=3

Let, $m = \tan\theta$ and 'a' is inclination of lines from the given line.
then,

$$\theta + a = \tan^{-1}3 \quad \text{and} \quad \theta - a = \tan^{-1}1/2$$

$$2\theta = \tan^{-1}3 + \tan^{-1}1/2$$

$$\theta = (71.56 + 26.56)/2$$

$$\therefore \quad \theta = 49.06$$

$$m = \tan\theta$$

$$m = \tan(49.06)$$

$$\therefore \quad m = 1.15$$