

Assignment-4

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1 Problem

If three points (h, 0), (a, b) and (0, k) lie on a line, show that $\frac{a}{h} + \frac{b}{k} = 1$

2 Solution

The input given

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$D = A - B = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} h-a \\ -b \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$E = A - C = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} h \\ -k \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

Now the matrix is

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} D \\ E \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} h-a & -b \\ h & -k \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

In the problem they have given that three points lie on a line, that means these three points are collinear.

If points on a line are collinear, rank of matrix is "1" then the vectors are linearly dependent.

For 2×2 matrix Rank = 1 means Determinant is 0.

Through pivoting, we obtain

$$= \begin{pmatrix} h-a & -b \\ h & -k \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} h-a & -b \\ h & -k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R1 \rightarrow R1 - R2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-b}{h-a} \\ h & -k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R2 \rightarrow R2 - hR1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-b}{h-a} \\ 0 & -k + \frac{bh}{h-a} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

if the rank of the matrix is 1 means any one of the row must be zero. So, making the last element in the matrix to 0.

$$-k + \frac{bh}{h-a} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$(h-a) - k + bh = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$-kh + ak + bh = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$ak + bh = kh \quad (15)$$

Dividing with kh on both sides, we get

$$\frac{a}{h} + \frac{b}{k} = 1 \quad (16)$$

Hence proved.

3 Construction

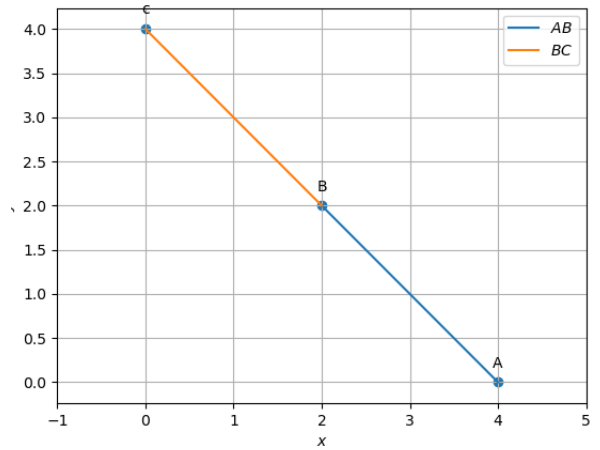


Figure 1:

4 Code

*Verify the above proofs in the following code.

<https://github.com/Susi9121/FWC/tree/main/matrix/line>