Matgeo 1-1.11-16

Al24BTECH11001 - Abhijeet Kumar

November 6, 2024

Abhijeet Kumar 1 / 10

Question

- Solution
 - Terms Used
 - Solution
 - Plot
 - C Code
 - Python Code

Abhijeet Kumar 2 / 10

Question

The cartesian equation of a line AB is $\frac{2x-1}{12} = \frac{y+2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3}$. Find the direction cosines of a line parallel to line AB.

Abhijeet Kumar 3 / 10

Terms Used

Table: Terms used

Term	Description
m	Direction vector of line

Abhijeet Kumar 4 / 10

Solution

The direction vector of the given line is:

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

The unit vector of a line having direction vector m is given by :

$$=\frac{m}{||m||}\tag{3.1}$$

The direction cosines are elements of above vector

Abhijeet Kumar 5 / 10

Solution

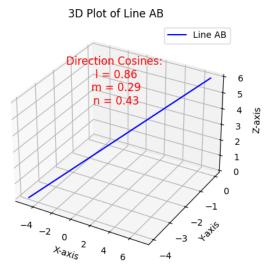
From 3.1 the unit vector along AB is:

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{49}} \begin{pmatrix} 6\\2\\3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.2}$$

 \therefore The direction cosines of line parallel to line AB are the elements of above vector.

Abhijeet Kumar 6 / 10

Plot



Abhijeet Kumar 7 / 10

C Code

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <math.h>
3
4 int main() {
5
      // Direction ratios
6
      double a = 6.0, b = 2.0, c = 3.0;
7
8
      // Calculate the magnitude
      double magnitude = sqrt(a * a + b * b + c * c);
9
10
      // Calculate direction cosines
      double l = a / magnitude:
      double m = b / magnitude;
      double n = c / magnitude;
14
      // Output the results to a file
16
      FILE *file = fopen("output.txt", "w");
      if (file == NULL) {
18
19
          printf("Error opening file!\n"):
20
          return 1:
      fprintf(file, "Direction Cosines:\n");
      fprintf(file, "l = %lf\n", l);
24
      fprintf(file, "m = %lf\n", m);
      fprintf(file, "n = %lf\n", n);
26
28
      fclose(file):
29
      return 0;
30 }
```

Abhijeet Kumar 8 / 10

Python Code

```
1 import numby as no
 2 import matplotlib.pvplot as plt
 4 # Read direction cosines from the output.txt file
 5 with open('output.txt', 'r') as file:
    lines = file.readlines()
    l = float(lines[1].split('=')[1].strip())
   m = float(lines[2].split('=')[1].strip())
    n = float(lines[3].split('=')[1].strip())
11 # Define a range of t values for plotting the line
12 t = np.linspace(-1, 1, 100) # Adjust the range as needed
14 # Parametric equations of the line
15 \times 1 + 6 \times 1  # Assuming the line passes through (1, -2, 3)
16 \text{ y} = -2 + 2 * t
17z = 3 + 3 * t
19 # Create a 3D plot
20 fig = plt.figure()
21 ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
```

Abhijeet Kumar 9 / 10

Python Code

```
23 # Plot the line
24 ax.plot(x, y, z, label='Line AB', color='b')
25 ax.set xlabel('X-axis')
26 ax.set vlabel('Y-axis')
27 ax.set zlabel('Z-axis')
28 ax.set title('3D Plot of Line AB')
29 ax.legend()
30
31 # Define the text for direction cosines
32 direction cosines text = f"Direction Cosines:\n l = {l:.2f}\n m = {m:.2f}\n n = {n:.2f}\"
34 # Place the text in the plot
35 ax.text(0.5, -2, 5, direction cosines text, fontsize=12, ha='center', color='red')
36
37 # Save the plot as figure1.png
38 plt.savefig('figure1.png')
39 plt.close() # Close the plot to free up memory
40
```

Abhijeet Kumar 10 / 10