1.7.1 – Matgeo Assignment

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Question

Show that the points (0,0), (2m,-4), and (3,6) are collinear, and hence find m, using the rank method.

Step 1: Form vectors

$$A = (0,0), \quad B = (2m, -4), \quad C = (3,6)$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2m \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad AC = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2: Matrix form

Form the matrix with AB and AC as columns:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 2m & 3 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

For collinearity, rank(M) = 1, i.e. det(M) = 0.

Step 3: Using RREF

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 2m & 3 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We use RREF M and look for when its rank drops below 2.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2m & 3 \\
-4 & 6
\end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix}
-4 & 6 \\
2m & 3
\end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow -\frac{1}{4}R_1} \begin{bmatrix}
1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\
2m & 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2mR_1} \begin{bmatrix}
1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\
0 & 3(m+1)
\end{bmatrix}.$$

If $m \neq -1$, the second row has a pivot (divide by 3(m+1)), so the RREF is I_2 and rank(M) = 2. For the rank to drop (and hence the RREF to have a zero row), we need

$$3(m+1)=0 \Rightarrow m=-1.$$

When
$$m = -1$$
,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Conclusion

The given points are collinear when

$$m = -1$$

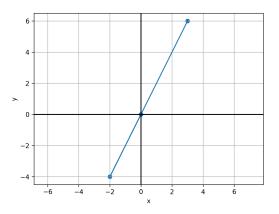


Figure: Graph