Solution to 1.1.5

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Question:

The normal form of equation of AB is

$$\mathbf{n}^\top(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A})=0 \tag{1}$$

where

$$\mathbf{n}^\top\mathbf{m}=\mathbf{n}^\top(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A}) \tag{2}$$

Find the normal form of the equation of AB.

Given:

$$\mathbf{A}=\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{B}=\begin{pmatrix}-4\\6\end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{C}=\begin{pmatrix}-3\\-5\end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

Solution:

for AB:

$$\mathbf{m}=\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A} \tag{6}$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix}-4-1\\6+1\end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix}-5\\7\end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

we have to find $\mathbf{n}^\top$ such that,

$$\implies \mathbf{n}^\top\mathbf{m}=0 \tag{9}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n}^\top=\begin{pmatrix}7 & 5\end{pmatrix} \tag{10}$$

normal form of equation of line AB:

$$\implies \mathbf{n}^\top(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{A})=0 \tag{11}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n}^\top\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{n}^\top\mathbf{A} \tag{12}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix}7 & 5\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}=2 \tag{13}$$