Linear Forms

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Contents

***Abstract*—This manual provides solved problems in linear algebra from CBSE Class 10 and 12 board exam papers.**

1 Vectors

1.1. Find the value of k, if the points

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.1}$$

are collinear.
Solution:
Let

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}-\mathbf{B} & \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix}^\top = \begin{pmatrix} k-6 & 3-(-2) \\ 6-(-3) & -2-4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} k-6 & 5 \\ 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.3}$$

Upon row reduction,

$$\begin{pmatrix} k-6 & 5 \\ 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -6 \\ k-6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.4}$$

$$\leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -6 \\ 0 & 9+6k \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.5}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow \frac{R_2}{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -6 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2}+k \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.6}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow \frac{R_1}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2}+k \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.7}$$

$\because$ the points are collinear, rank($\mathbf{M}$) = 1. Hence,

$$\frac{3}{2}+k = 0 \tag{1.1.8}$$

$$\implies k = \frac{-3}{2} \tag{1.1.9}$$

This is verified in Fig. 1.1.1.

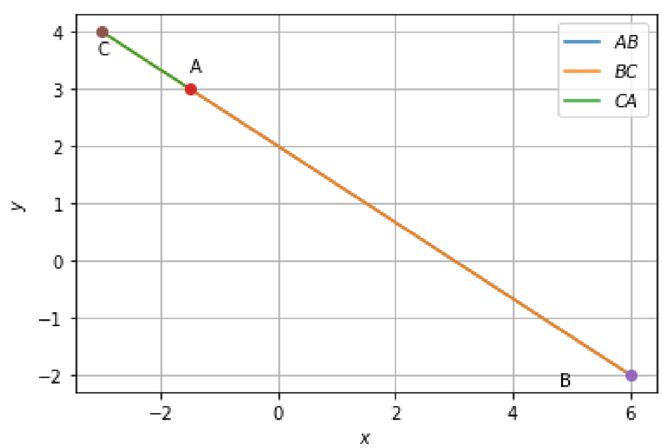

Fig. 1.1.1: Graphical solution

1.2. Find the value of p for which the points

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.2.1}$$

are collinear
Solution:
$\because$ the points are collinear, we create a matrix

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A} & \mathbf{C}-\mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix}^\top \tag{1.2.2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+5 & p-1 \\ 4+5 & -2-1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.2.3}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & p-1 \\ 9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.2.4}$$

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Now we row reduce the matrix $\mathbf{M}$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & p-1 \\ 9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ 6 & p-1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.2.5}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \to \frac{R_1}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 6 & p-1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.2.6}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & p+1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.2.7}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \to \frac{R_1}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-1}{3} \\ 0 & p+1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.2.8}$$

Since $rank(\mathbf{M}) = 1$,we have

$$p + 1 = 0 \tag{1.2.9}$$

$$\implies p = -1 \tag{1.2.10}$$

Fig. 1.2.1 verifies that the points are indeed collinear for $p = -1$.

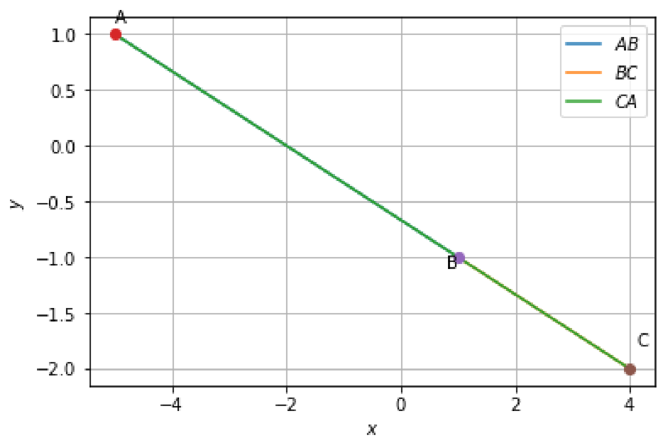

Fig. 1.2.1: Collinear

1.3. Show that the points

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.3.1}$$

are the vertices of a square.

Solution:

Lemma 1.3.1. *The diagonals of a square bisect each other at the right angles*

$\because$

$$\frac{\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}\right\} \tag{1.3.2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D}}{2}, \tag{1.3.3}$$

and

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C})^\top (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{D}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \tag{1.3.4}$$

$$\implies (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})^\top (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) = 0 \tag{1.3.5}$$

from Lemma 1.3.1, the given points form a square. This is verified in Fig. 1.3.1.

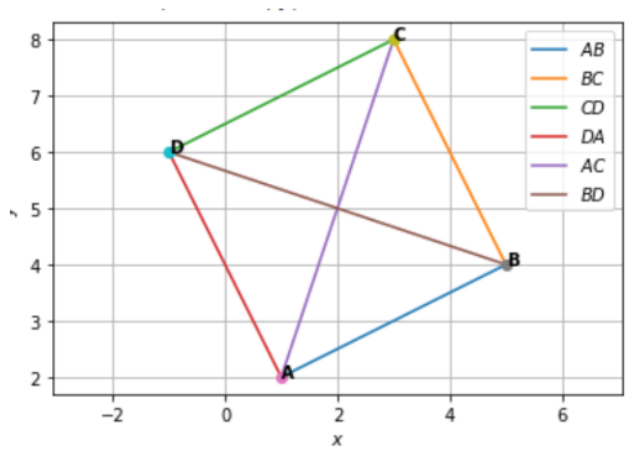

Fig. 1.3.1: Square ABCD

2 Linear Forms

2.1. Draw the graphs of the following equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = -6 \tag{2.1.1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 9 \tag{2.1.2}$$

Also determine the co-ordinates of the vertices of the triangle formed by these lines and the x-axis.

Solution:

a) The intersection of the lines is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.3}$$

for which, the augmented matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & -6 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.4}$$

which can be reduced as

$$\begin{pmatrix}3&-4&-6\\3&1&9\end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow[R_1\leftarrow R_2]{R_2\leftarrow R_1} \begin{pmatrix}3&1&9\\3&-4&-6\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.5}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1\leftarrow \frac{R_1}{3}} \begin{pmatrix}1&\frac{1}{3}&3\\3&-4&-6\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.6}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2\leftarrow R_2-3R_1} \begin{pmatrix}1&\frac{1}{3}&3\\0&-5&-15\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.7}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_2\leftarrow -\frac{1}{5}R_2} \begin{pmatrix}1&\frac{1}{3}&3\\0&1&3\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.8}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1\leftarrow R_1-\frac{1}{3}R_2} \begin{pmatrix}1&0&2\\0&1&3\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.9}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix}2\\3\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.10}$$

is the point of intersection of the lines and the vertex of the triangle formed by the two lines with x-axis as base.

b) The equation of the x axis is

$$\begin{pmatrix}0&1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{2.1.11}$$

Thus, the intersection of (2.1.1) with the x axis is given by the set

$$\begin{pmatrix}3&-4\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = -6 \tag{2.1.12}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}0&1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{2.1.13}$$

The augmented matrix for above is

$$\begin{pmatrix}3&-4&-6\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.14}$$

which can be reduced as

$$\begin{pmatrix}3&-4&-6\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R_1\leftarrow \frac{1}{3}R_1} \begin{pmatrix}1&\frac{1}{3}&3\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.15}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1\leftarrow R_1+\frac{4}{3}R_2} \begin{pmatrix}1&0&-2\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.16}$$

$$\tag{2.1.17}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix}-2\\0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.18}$$

is the point of intersection of the line (2.1.1) with the x axis.

c) Similarly, the intersection of (2.1.2) with the x axis is given by the set

$$\begin{pmatrix}3&1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 9 \tag{2.1.19}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}0&1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 0 \tag{2.1.20}$$

with augmented matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix}3&1&9\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.21}$$

Twhich can be reduced as

$$\begin{pmatrix}3&1&9\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{R_1\leftarrow \frac{1}{3}R_1} \begin{pmatrix}1&\frac{1}{3}&3\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.22}$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1\leftarrow R_1-\frac{1}{3}R_2} \begin{pmatrix}1&0&3\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.23}$$

$$\tag{2.1.24}$$

resulting in

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix}3\\0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.1.25}$$

as the point of intersection of the line (2.1.2) with the x axis.

These points are then plotted in Fig. 2.1.1 for verification.

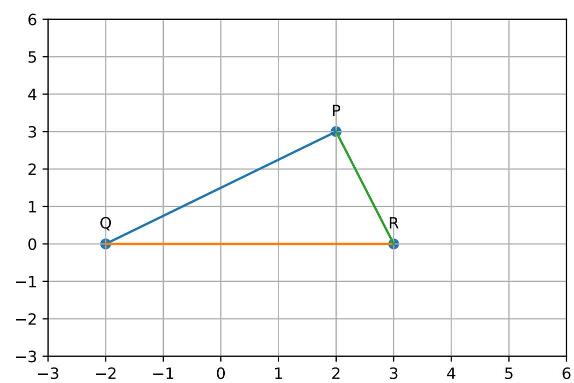

Fig. 2.1.1: Two lines representing given equations meet at point $\begin{pmatrix}2 & 3\end{pmatrix}$

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