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line through an intersection point

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Suppose that the lines

$$Ax + By + C = 0 \text{ and } A'x + B'y + C' = 0 \quad (1)$$

have an intersection point. Then for any real value of k , the equation

$$Ax + By + C + k(A'x + B'y + C') = 0 \quad (2)$$

represents a line passing through that point.

In fact, the of the equation (2) is 1, and therefore it represents a line; secondly, (2) is satisfied if both equations (1) are satisfied, and therefore the line passes through that intersection point.

Example. Determine the equation of the line passing through the point $(-5, 2)$ and the intersection point of the lines $6x - 7y + 9 = 0$ and $5x + 9y - 3 = 0$.

The equation of a line through the common point of those lines is

$$6x - 7y + 9 + k(5x + 9y - 3) = 0. \quad (3)$$

We have to find such a value for k that also $(-5, 2)$ lies on the line, i.e. that the equation (3) is satisfied by the values $x = -5$, $y = 2$. So we get for determining k the equation

$$-35 - 10k = 0,$$

whence $k = -\frac{7}{2}$. Using this value in (3), multiplying the equation by 2 and simplifying, we obtain the sought equation

$$23x + 77y - 39 = 0.$$

This result would be obtained, of course, by first calculating the intersection point of the two given lines (it is $(-\frac{60}{89}, \frac{63}{89})$) and then forming the equation of the line passing this point and the point $(-5, 2)$, but then the calculations would have been substantially longer.

Note. It is apparent that no value of k allows the equation (2) to the line

$A'x + B'y + C' = 0$ itself. Thus, if we had in the example instead the point $(-5, 2)$ e.g. the point $(6, -3)$ of the line $5x + 9y - 3 = 0$, then we had the condition $66 + 0k = 0$ which gives no value of k .

References

- [1] K. VÄISÄLÄ: *Algebran oppi- ja esimerkkikirja II*. Neljäs painos. Werner Söderström osakeyhtiö, Porvoo & Helsinki (1956).