Challenge Problem 5

K.A. Raja Babu

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/ka−raja−babu/Matrix−Theory/tree/main/ChallengeProblem5/Codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/ka−raja−babu/Matrix−Theory/tree/main/ChallengeProblem5

1 Challenge Question 5

Express the axis of a parabola in terms of $\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{u}, f$ in general .

2 Solution

Lemma 2.1. *Axis of any conic is given by*

$$\boxed{\mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c})=0} \tag{2.0.1}$$

where, $\mathbf{c}$ *is the vertex of conic and* $\mathbf{p}$ *is the eigen vector of* $\mathbf{V}$ *having larger eigen value.*

Proof. The general equation of a conic is

$$ax^2+2bxy+cy^2+2dx+2ey+f=0 \tag{2.0.2}$$

which can be written in matrix form as

$$\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x}+2\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{x}+f=0 \tag{2.0.3}$$

where,

$$\mathbf{V}=\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$\mathbf{u}=\begin{pmatrix} d & e \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.5}$$

Let the two eigen vector of $\mathbf{V}$ be $\mathbf{p_1}$ and $\mathbf{p_2}$.
$\because$ $\mathbf{V}$ is a symmetric matrix.
$\therefore$ $\mathbf{p_1}$ and $\mathbf{p_2}$ are orthogonal to each other such that

$$\mathbf{p_1}^T\mathbf{p_2}=0 \tag{2.0.6}$$

According to the principal axis theorem,

1) Each eigen vector of $\mathbf{V}$ is parallel to either major axis or minor axis.
2) Normal vector of each eigen vector of $\mathbf{V}$ is normal to either major axis or minor axis.
3) Axes pass through the vertex $\mathbf{c}$ of the conic.

$\therefore$ Axis can be written as

$$\mathbf{p_1}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c})=0 \text{ Or } \mathbf{p_2}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c})=0 \tag{2.0.7}$$

Hence,in general,axis is given by

$$\boxed{\mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c})=0} \tag{2.0.8}$$

where $\mathbf{p}$ is the eigen vector having larger eigen value .

□

3 Examples

1) Parabola

$$9x^2-24xy+16y^2-18x-101y+19=0 \tag{3.0.1}$$

Here,

$$\mathbf{V}=\begin{pmatrix} 9 & -12 \\ -12 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.2}$$

$$\mathbf{u}=\begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ \frac{-101}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.3}$$

$$f=19 \tag{3.0.4}$$

Now,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -39 & -73 \\ 9 & -12 \\ -12 & 16 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{c}=\begin{pmatrix} -19 \\ -21 \\ 28 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.5}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{c}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-29}{25} \\ \frac{22}{25} \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.6}$$

So,

$$(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c})=\begin{pmatrix} x+\frac{29}{25} \\ y-\frac{22}{25} \end{pmatrix}=\frac{1}{25}\begin{pmatrix} 25x+29 \\ 25y-22 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.7}$$

Now,

$$\left|\mathbf{V}-\lambda\mathbf{I}\right| = 0 \tag{3.0.8}$$
$$\implies \begin{vmatrix} 9-\lambda & -12 \\ -12 & 16-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.9}$$
$$\implies \lambda^2 - 25\lambda = 0 \tag{3.0.10}$$
$$\implies \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 25 \tag{3.0.11}$$

For $\lambda_1 = 0$,

$$\mathbf{V}-\lambda_1\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -12 \\ -12 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.12}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{V}-\lambda_1\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.13}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{p_1} = \frac{3}{5}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.14}$$

Similarly for $\lambda_2 = 25$,

$$\mathbf{p_2} = \frac{4}{5}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{4} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.15}$$

$\because \lambda_2 > \lambda_1$
Hence,the axis using $\mathbf{p_2}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{p_2}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}) = 0 \tag{3.0.16}$$
$$\implies \frac{4}{5}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}\frac{1}{25}\begin{pmatrix} 25x+29 \\ 25y-22 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.17}$$
$$\implies -3x+4y = 7 \tag{3.0.18}$$
$$\implies \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 7} \tag{3.0.19}$$

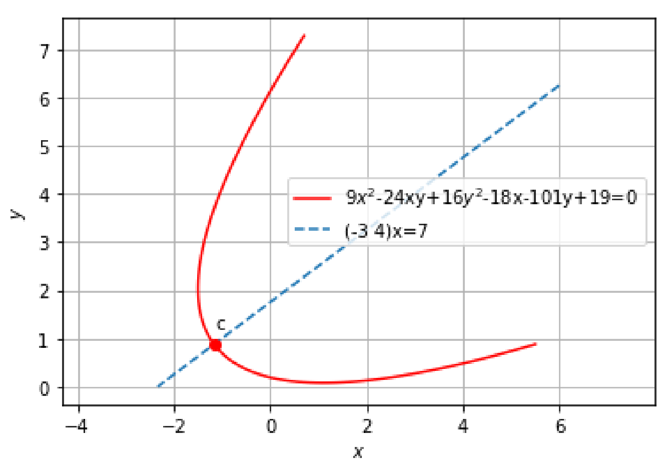

Fig. 3.1: $9x^2$-24xy+16y^2-18x-101y+19=0

2) Parabola

$$y^2 - 4x + 2y + 4 = 0 \tag{3.0.20}$$

Here,

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.21}$$
$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.22}$$
$$f = 4 \tag{3.0.23}$$

Now,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.24}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.25}$$

So,

$$(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} x-\frac{3}{4} \\ y+1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.26}$$

Now,

$$\left|\mathbf{V}-\lambda\mathbf{I}\right| = 0 \tag{3.0.27}$$
$$\implies \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.28}$$
$$\implies \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1 \tag{3.0.29}$$

For $\lambda_1 = 0$,

$$\mathbf{V}-\lambda_1\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.30}$$
$$\implies \mathbf{p_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.31}$$

Similarly for $\lambda_2 = 1$,

$$\mathbf{p_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.32}$$

$\because \lambda_2 > \lambda_1$
Hence,the axis using $\mathbf{p_2}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{p_2}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}) = 0 \tag{3.0.33}$$
$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x-\frac{3}{4} \\ y+1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.34}$$
$$\implies y+1 = 0 \tag{3.0.35}$$
$$\implies \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = -1} \tag{3.0.36}$$

3) Parabola

$$y^2 = 8x \tag{3.0.37}$$
$$\implies y^2 - 8x = 0 \tag{3.0.38}$$

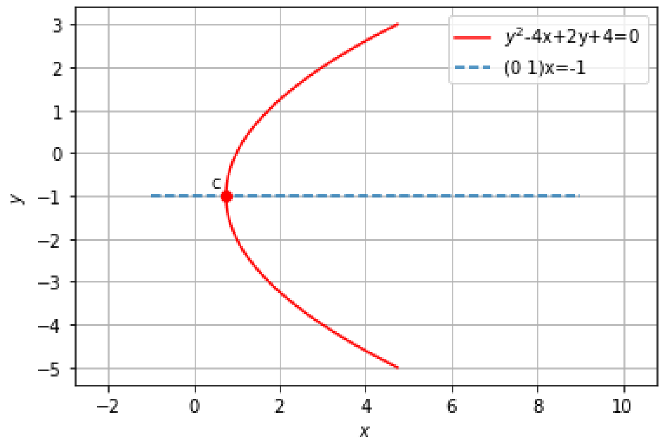

Fig. 3.2: y^2-4x+2y+4=0

Here,

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.39}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.40}$$

$$f = 0 \tag{3.0.41}$$

Now,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.42}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.43}$$

So,

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.44}$$

Now,

$$\left|\mathbf{V} - \lambda \mathbf{I}\right| = 0 \tag{3.0.45}$$

$$\implies \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.46}$$

$$\implies \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1 \tag{3.0.47}$$

For $\lambda_1 = 0$,

$$\mathbf{V} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.48}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{p_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.49}$$

Similarly for $\lambda_2 = 1$,

$$\mathbf{p_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.50}$$

$\because \lambda_2 > \lambda_1$
Hence,the axis using $\mathbf{p_2}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{p_2}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = 0 \tag{3.0.51}$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.52}$$

$$\implies y = 0 \tag{3.0.53}$$

$$\implies \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0} \tag{3.0.54}$$

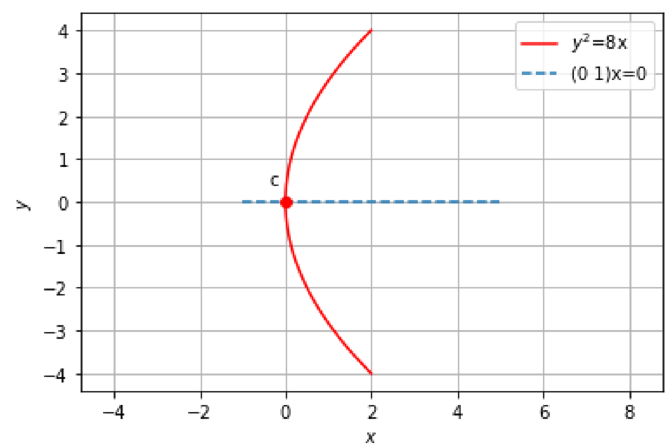

Fig. 3.3: y^2=8x

4) Ellipse

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 100 \tag{3.0.55}$$

Here,

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.56}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.57}$$

$$f = -100 \tag{3.0.58}$$

Now,

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} \tag{3.0.59}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.60}$$

So,

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.61}$$

Now,

$$\left|\mathbf{V} - \lambda \mathbf{I}\right| = 0 \tag{3.0.62}$$

$$\implies \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.63}$$

$$\implies \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + \frac{3}{4} = 0 \tag{3.0.64}$$

$$\implies \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{3}{2} \tag{3.0.65}$$

For $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\mathbf{V} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.66}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{p_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.67}$$

Similarly for $\lambda_2 = \frac{3}{2}$,

$$\mathbf{p_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.68}$$

$\because \lambda_2 > \lambda_1$
Hence,the major axis using $\mathbf{p_2}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{p_2}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = 0 \tag{3.0.69}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.70}$$

$$\implies x + y = 0 \tag{3.0.71}$$

$$\implies \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0} \tag{3.0.72}$$

and the minor axis using $\mathbf{p_1}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{p_1}^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = 0 \tag{3.0.73}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.74}$$

$$\implies -x + y = 0 \tag{3.0.75}$$

$$\implies \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 0} \tag{3.0.76}$$

5) Hyperbola

$$xy - 3y + 2 = 0 \tag{3.0.77}$$

Here,

$$\mathbf{V} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.78}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{-3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.79}$$

$$f = 2 \tag{3.0.80}$$

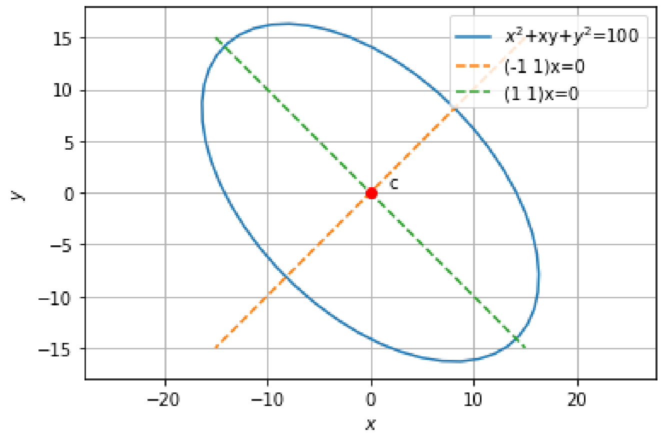

Fig. 3.4: x^2+xy+y^2=100

Now,

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{u} \tag{3.0.81}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.82}$$

So,

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ y \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.83}$$

Now,

$$\left|\mathbf{V} - \lambda \mathbf{I}\right| = 0 \tag{3.0.84}$$

$$\implies \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.85}$$

$$\implies \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \tag{3.0.86}$$

$$\implies \lambda_1 = \frac{-1}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} \tag{3.0.87}$$

For $\lambda_1 = \frac{-1}{2}$,

$$\mathbf{V} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.88}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{p_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.89}$$

Similarly for $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\mathbf{p_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3.0.90}$$

$\because \lambda_2 > \lambda_1$

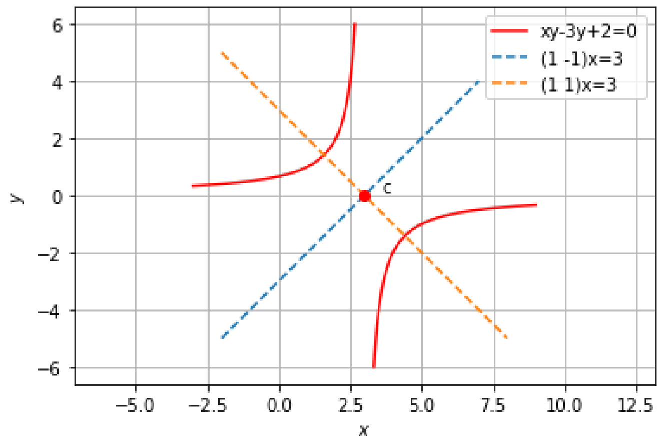

Fig. 3.5: xy-3y+2=0

Hence,the major axis using $\mathbf{p_2}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{p_2}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}) = 0 \tag{3.0.91}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x-3\\ y\end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.92}$$

$$\implies x+y = 3 \tag{3.0.93}$$

$$\implies \boxed{\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 3} \tag{3.0.94}$$

and the minor axis using $\mathbf{p_1}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{p_1}^T(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{c}) = 0 \tag{3.0.95}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}-1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x-3\\ y\end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{3.0.96}$$

$$\implies x-y = 3 \tag{3.0.97}$$

$$\implies \boxed{\begin{pmatrix}1 & -1\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = 3} \tag{3.0.98}$$