

# Vector Algebra

## 11<sup>th</sup> Maths - Chapter 10

This is Problem-12 from Exercise 10.4

1. Find the equation of the line passing through the point of intersection of the lines  $4x + 7y - 3 = 0$  and  $2x - 3y + 1 = 0$  that has equal intercepts on the axes.

**Solution:**

Given lines can be written in the form of  $n^T x = c$

Therefore,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} x = 3 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} x = -1 \quad (2)$$

Now, line equation that has equal intercepts on the axes is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = c \quad (3)$$

Solving equations (1) and (2)  
augmented matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$R_1 \leftarrow 4R_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{-13}{2} & \frac{-5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$R_2 \leftarrow \frac{-2}{13}R_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{13} \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - \frac{7}{4}R_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{13} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{13} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

Therefore,  $x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{13} \\ \frac{5}{13} \end{pmatrix}$  Also this point lies on the equation (3)

$$(1 \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{13} \\ \frac{5}{13} \end{pmatrix} = c$$

$$\frac{1}{13} + \frac{5}{13} = c$$

Therefore, the equation is  $(1 \quad 1) x = \frac{6}{13}$

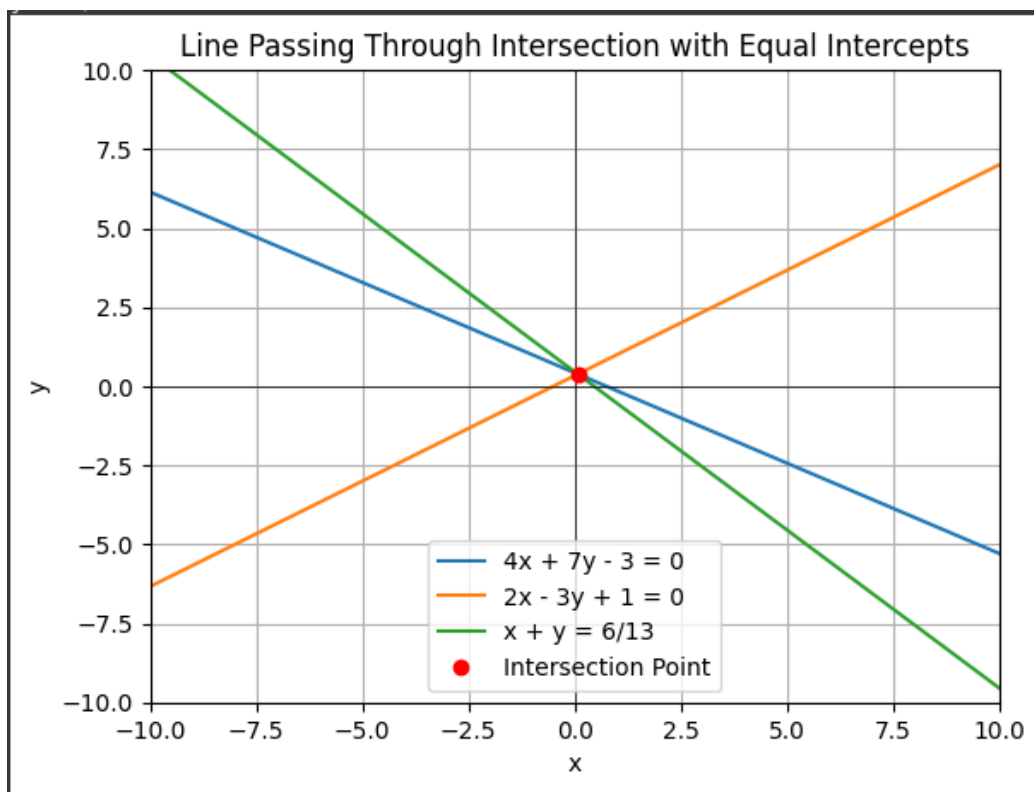


Figure 1: Straight Lines