

# Assignment 1

Sachinkumar Dubey

Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/sachinombdubey/Matrix-theory/codes>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/sachinombdubey/Matrix-theory>

The augmented matrix for the above equation is row reduced as follows

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 16 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1/3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4/3 & 16/3 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

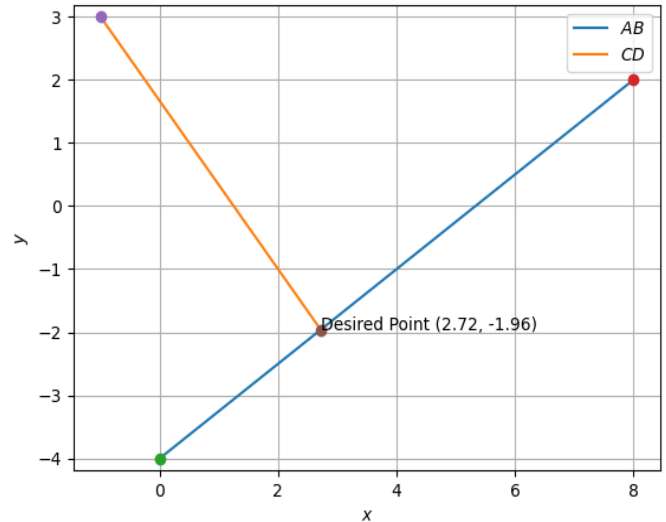
$$\xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 4R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4/3 & 16/3 \\ 4 & 25/3 & -49/3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 \times 3/25} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4/3 & 16/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -49/25 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + 4/3 \times R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 68/25 \\ 0 & 1 & -49/25 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

Thus, The foot of the perpendicular is at point  $(68/25, -49/25)$  i.e.  $(2.72, -1.96)$

Plot of the two lines:



## 1 QUESTION No. 42

Find the coordinates of the foot of the perpendicular from the point  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  to the line

$$(3 \ -4)\mathbf{x} = 16. \quad (1.0.1)$$

## 2 EXPLANATION

The normal vector to the perpendicular drawn from point  $(-1 \ 3)$  is same as the direction vector of the given line:

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

The equation of the drawn perpendicular in terms of the normal vector is then obtained as

$$\mathbf{n}^T(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}) = 0 \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$(4 \ 3)\mathbf{x} = 5 \quad (2.0.3)$$

The above two line equations can be expressed as the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$