

Assignment 5

Shivangi Parashar

Abstract—This document explains the the concept of finding two straight lines from given second degree equation

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/shivangi-975/EE5609-Matrix_Theory/tree/master/Assignment5/Codes

Download latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/shivangi-975/EE5609-Matrix_Theory/blob/master/Assignment5/Assignment5.tex

1 PROBLEM

Find the value of k such that $x^2 + \frac{10}{3}(xy) + y^2 - 5x - 7y + k = 0$ represent pairs of straight lines.

2 THEORY

The general equation of second degree is given by

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

and can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \quad (2.0.2)$$

where

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}^T = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{u}^T = \begin{pmatrix} d & e \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

Let the pair of straight lines be given by

$$\mathbf{n}_1^T \mathbf{x} = c_1 \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_2^T \mathbf{x} = c_2 \quad (2.0.6)$$

Equating their product with (2.0.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathbf{n}_1^T \mathbf{x} - c_1)(\mathbf{n}_2^T \mathbf{x} - c_2) \\ \Rightarrow & \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{x} + f = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.0.7)$$

(2.0.7) represents a pair of straight lines if

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u}^T & f \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2.0.8)$$

3 SOLUTION

Given,

$$x^2 + \frac{10}{3}(xy) + y^2 - 5x - 7y + k = 0 \quad (3.0.1)$$

Equating (3.0.1) to (2.0.2), we get

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.2)$$

$$\mathbf{u}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.3)$$

Substituting \mathbf{V} and \mathbf{u}^T in (2.0.8), we obtain

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{3} & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} & k \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \left(k - \left(\frac{49}{4} \right) \right) - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{5}{3}k - \frac{35}{4} \right) \\ & - \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{-35}{6} + \frac{5}{2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.0.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{64}{k} 36 - \frac{128}{12} = 0 \quad (3.0.6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{k = 6} \quad (3.0.7)$$

Substituting (3.0.7) in (3.0.1), we get

$$x^2 + \frac{10}{3}(xy) + y^2 - 5x - 7y + 6 = 0 \quad (3.0.8)$$

Hence value of k=6 represents pair of straight lines.

4 GRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATION

Substituting value of k =6 in equation (3.0.4)

$$\delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{3} & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} & 6 \end{vmatrix} \quad (4.0.1)$$

Simplifyfing the above determinant , we get

$$\delta = 0 \quad (4.0.2)$$

Since equation (2.0.8) is satisfied, we could say that the given equation (3.0.8) represents two straight lines

$$\det(V) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & 1 \end{vmatrix} < 0 \quad (4.0.3)$$

Since $\det(V) < 0$ lines would intersect each other pair of straight lines in vector form is :

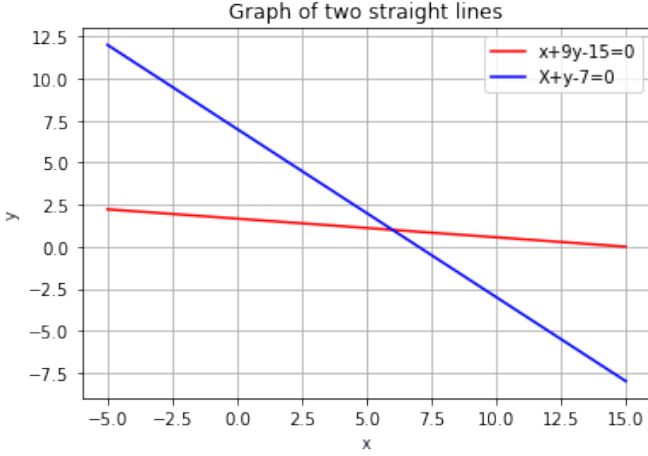


Fig. 1: Pair of straight lines

$$\mathbf{n}_1^T \mathbf{x} = c_1 \quad (4.0.4)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_2^T \mathbf{x} = c_2 \quad (4.0.5)$$

Equating their product with (2.0.7)

$$(\mathbf{n}_1^T \mathbf{x} - c_1)(\mathbf{n}_2^T \mathbf{x} - c_2) = \mathbf{x}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + 6 \quad (4.0.6)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_1 * \mathbf{n}_2 = \{1, \frac{10}{3}, 1\} \quad (4.0.7)$$

$$c_2 \mathbf{n}_1 + c_1 \mathbf{n}_2 = -2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.8)$$

$$c_1 c_2 = 6 \quad (4.0.9)$$

The slopes of the lines are given by the roots of the polynomial

$$cm^2 + 2bm + a = 0 \quad (4.0.10)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_i = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{-\det(V)}}{c} \quad (4.0.11)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_i = k \begin{pmatrix} -m_i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.12)$$

Substituting in above equations (4.0.10) we get,

$$m^2 + \frac{10}{3}m + 1 = 0 \quad (4.0.13)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_i = \frac{\frac{-10}{3} \pm \sqrt{-(-\frac{16}{9})}}{1} \quad (4.0.14)$$

Solving equation (4.0.14) we have ,

$$m_1 = \frac{-1}{3} \quad (4.0.15)$$

$$m_2 = -3 \quad (4.0.16)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.17)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_2 = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.18)$$

Substituting equations (4.0.17), (4.0.18) in equation (4.0.7) we get

$$k_1 k_2 = 1 \quad (4.0.19)$$

Possible combination of (k_1, k_2) is (1,1) Lets assume $k_1 = 1, k_2 = 1$, we get

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.20)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.21)$$

From equation (4.0.8) we get

$$(\mathbf{n}_1 \quad \mathbf{n}_2) \begin{pmatrix} c_2 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.22)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_2 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.0.23)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}c_2 + 3c_1 = 5 \quad (4.0.24)$$

$$c_2 + c_1 = 7 \quad (4.0.25)$$

Solving equations (4.0.24) ,(4.0.25) we get

$$c_1 = 1 \quad (4.0.26)$$

$$c_2 = 6 \quad (4.0.27)$$

Equations (4.0.4), (4.0.5) in vector form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 5 \quad (4.0.28)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 7 \quad (4.0.29)$$