# LINE ASSIGNMENT

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**MATRICES** 

Problem Statement - A straight line L is perpendicular to the line 5x-y=1. The area of the triangle formed by the line and the coordinate axis is 5. Find the equation of line L.

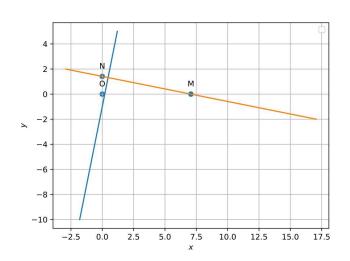


Figure 1: Perpendcular line

### Construction

The input parameters are as follows

| Symbol         | Value                                   | Description           |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| $\mathbf{n_1}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ | normal vector         |
| $c_1$          | (1)                                     | constant              |
| $n_2$          | $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$  | direction vector      |
| $e_1$          | $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  |                       |
| $e_1$          | $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  |                       |
| М              | $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  | $e_1{}^T(\mathbf{a})$ |
| N              | $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$  | $e_2{}^T(\mathbf{b})$ |

#### solution

### step 1

let the given equation is

$$\mathbf{n_1^T}\left(x\right) = c \tag{1}$$

Direction vectors of the perpendicular line is

$$\mathbf{n_1^T n_2} = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{n_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

The perpendicular line meets the coordinate axis at two points and forms a triangle with area Q=5 Let the two points be M,N and O is the origin

The two points lies on the line with direction vector  $\mathbf{m}$  ,we get the condition

$$\mathbf{n_2^T}(\mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{n_2^T}(\mathbf{N}) \tag{4}$$

Solving the above two equations we get

$$a = 5b$$

substitute a=5b then the points become

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 5b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

To find the value of b

Given the area of the triangle formed by the points  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{OMN}}$  is  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q}}$ 

$$\mathbf{V_1} = \mathbf{O} - \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{V_2} = \mathbf{O} - \mathbf{N} \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left\| (\mathbf{V_1}) \times (\mathbf{V_2}) \right\| = Q$$

by solving we get

$$b = \sqrt{2}$$

To get the value of  $c_2$ 

$$\mathbf{n_2^T}\left(M\right) = c_2 \tag{7}$$

we get

$$c_2 = 5\sqrt{2}$$

The final equation is

$$\mathbf{n_2^T}\left(x\right) = c_2 \tag{8}$$