EE25BTECH11041 - Naman Kumar

Question:

Find the equation of the plane which contains the line of intersection of the planes $\mathbf{r} \cdot (i - 2j + 3\hat{k}) - 4 = 0$ and $\mathbf{r} \cdot (-2i + j + \hat{k}) + 5 = 0$ and whose intercept on X axis is equal to that of on Y axis.

Solution:

Given Planes,

$$n_1^T x = c_1, n_2^T x = c_2 (1)$$

Where

$$n_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, n_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, c_1 = 4, c_2 = -5$$
 (2)

Let Required equation of plane

$$n_3^T x = c_3 \tag{3}$$

Since we can write,

$$P_3 = P_1 - \lambda P_2$$
 (Where P_1, P_2, P_3 are equation of planes) (4)

Because All three planes intersect at same line, Therefore

$$(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T x = c_1 - \lambda c_2 \tag{5}$$

(6)

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Given,

$$X - intercept = Y - intercept \tag{7}$$

(8)

for X-intercept

$$(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 - \lambda c_2 \tag{9}$$

$$(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T x e_1 = c_1 - \lambda c_2 \tag{10}$$

Therefore,

$$X - intercept = \frac{c_1 - \lambda c_2}{(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T e_1}$$
(11)

Similarly

$$Y - intercept = \frac{c_1 - \lambda c_2}{(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T e_2} \tag{12}$$

Comparing equations (11) and (12)

$$\frac{c_1 - \lambda c_2}{(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T e_1} = \frac{c_1 - \lambda c_2}{(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T e_2}$$
(13)

$$(n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T e_1 = (n_1 - \lambda n_2)^T e_2$$
 (14)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+2\lambda \\ -2-1\lambda \\ 3-1\lambda \end{pmatrix}^T e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2\lambda \\ -2-1\lambda \\ 3-1\lambda \end{pmatrix}^T e_2$$
 (15)

$$1 + 2\lambda = -2 - 1\lambda \tag{16}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \tag{17}$$

Therefore equation of required plane is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+2(-1) \\ -2-1(-1) \\ 3-1(-1) \end{pmatrix}^{T} x = 4+5(-1)$$
 (18)

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}^T x = -1 \tag{19}$$

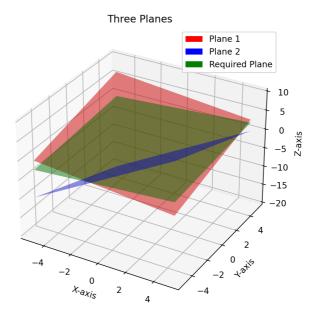


Fig. 1