

4.11.25

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October 2, 2025

# Question

Find the distance of the point  $(1, -2, 9)$  from the point of intersection of the line

$$\mathbf{r} = 4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 7\hat{k} + \lambda(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$$

and the plane

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 10.$$

# Theoretical Solution

The line can be written as

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d}, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

The plane equation is

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{r} = c, \quad \mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c = 10. \quad (3)$$

## Step 1: Intersection point of line and plane

Substitute  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d}$ :

$$\mathbf{n}^T (\mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d}) = c \quad (4)$$

$$\implies \lambda = \frac{c - \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{r}_0}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{d}}. \quad (5)$$

# Theoretical Solution

Thus, the intersection point is

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \frac{c - \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{r}_0}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{d}} \mathbf{d}. \quad (6)$$

## Step 2: Distance formula

Let the given point be

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

Then the displacement vector is

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}. \quad (8)$$

So the distance is

$$d = \|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{v}}. \quad (9)$$

# Theoretical Solution

## Step 3: Substitution of values

Now substituting:

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1, \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{r}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = 9, \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{10 - 9}{1} = 1. \quad (12)$$

Hence

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

# Theoretical Solution

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (14)$$

$$d = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10. \quad (15)$$

# Conclusion

**Final Answer:** The required distance is

10

```
                                #include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

// Function to compute distance between A(1,-2,9) and P(7,6,9)
double compute_distance() {
    double A[3] = {1, -2, 9};
    double P[3] = {7, 6, 9};
    double v[3];
    double sum = 0.0;

    for(int i=0; i<3; i++) {
        v[i] = P[i] - A[i];
        sum += v[i]*v[i];
    }

    return sqrt(sum);
}
```



# Python Code using shared output

```
import ctypes

# Load the shared C library
lib = ctypes.CDLL(./points.so)

# Specify the return type of the C function
lib.compute_distance.restype = ctypes.c_double

# Call the C function
distance = lib.compute_distance()

# Store the distance in another variable
final_distance = distance

# Print the distance
print(Distance from point (1,-2,9) to intersection point (7,6,9):
      , final_distance)
```

# Python Code using shared output

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Given point
A = np.array([1, -2, 9])

# Line:  $r = r_0 + \lambda d$ 
r0 = np.array([4, 2, 7])
d = np.array([3, 4, 2])
lambda_vals = np.linspace(-1, 2, 100)
line_points = r0.reshape(3,1) + d.reshape(3,1) * lambda_vals

# Intersection point
P = r0 + d

# Plane:  $x - y + z = 10 \Rightarrow z = 10 - x + y$ 
x_plane = np.linspace(-5, 10, 20)
y_plane = np.linspace(-5, 10, 20)
```

# Python Code using shared output

```
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x_plane, y_plane)
Z = 10 - X + Y

# 3D plot
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

# Plot plane
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, alpha=0.3, color='cyan', rstride=1,
               cstride=1, edgecolor='none')

# Plot line
ax.plot(line_points[0,:], line_points[1,:], line_points[2,:],
       color='blue', label=Line r=r0+d)
```

# Python Code using shared output

```
# Plot points
ax.scatter(A[0], A[1], A[2], color='red', s=50, label=Point A
           (1,-2,9))
ax.scatter(P[0], P[1], P[2], color='green', s=50, label=
           Intersection P(7,6,9))

# Dotted line from A to P
ax.plot([A[0], P[0]], [A[1], P[1]], [A[2], P[2]], color='magenta'
        , linestyle='--', label=Distance d)

# Labels
ax.set_xlabel('X-axis')
ax.set_ylabel('Y-axis')
ax.set_zlabel('Z-axis')
ax.set_title(Distance from Point to Line-Plane Intersection)
ax.legend()
plt.show()
```

Distance from Point to Line-Plane Intersection

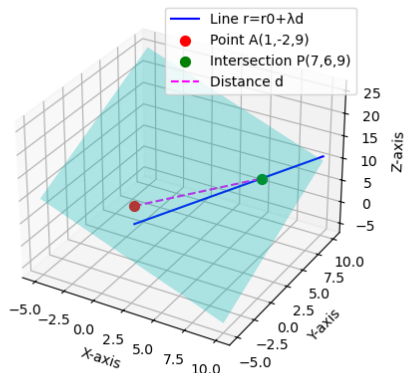


Figure: PLOT