

# 4.11.6

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## Question:

Find the equation of the plane passing through the intersection of the planes

$$(r) \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 1$$

and

$$(r) \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) + 4 = 0$$

and parallel to the  $X$ -axis. Hence, find the distance of the plane from the  $X$ -axis.

## Solution:

*Step1: Plane through Intersection and Distance from X-axis*

Let the equations of the given planes be:

$$(r) \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$(r) \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) = 4 \quad (2)$$

Any plane passing through their intersection can be written as:

$$(r) \cdot (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) - 1 + \lambda((r) \cdot (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) - 4) = 0 \quad (3)$$

Expanding:

$$((\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) + \lambda(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k})) \cdot (r) = 1 + 4\lambda \quad (4)$$

The normal vector of the plane is:

$$(N) = (1 + 2\lambda)\hat{i} + (1 + 3\lambda)\hat{j} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{k} \quad (5)$$

*Step2: Parallel to X-Axis*

Since the plane is parallel to the  $X$ -axis, its normal must be perpendicular to the  $X$ -axis:

$$1 + 2\lambda = 0 \implies \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (6)$$

Substitute  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$ :

$$(N) = 0 \cdot \hat{i} + \left(1 + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\hat{j} + \left(1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\hat{k} = -\frac{1}{2}\hat{j} + \frac{3}{2}\hat{k} \quad (7)$$

Equation of the plane:

$$-\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{2}z = 1 + 4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1 \quad (8)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{2}z + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -y + 3z + 2 = 0 \quad (9)$$

*Step3: Distance from X-Axis*

The X-axis is the line  $y = 0, z = 0$ .

Distance from the plane to the X-axis (taking point  $(0, 0, 0)$ ) is:

$$D = \frac{|-0 + 3 \cdot 0 + 2|}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \quad (10)$$

*Final Answers:*

- Required plane:  $-y + 3z + 2 = 0$
- Distance from X-axis:  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$

**Graph presentation:**

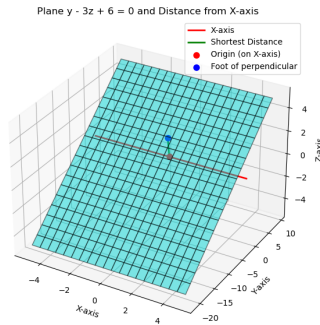


Fig. 1