

# 4.11.25

EE25BTECH11048 - Revanth Siva Kumar.D

## 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

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

## Solution:

The line is

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

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

The plane has normal

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

Substitute  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d}$  into the plane equation:

$$\mathbf{n}^T (\mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d}) = 10 \quad (4)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{d} \lambda = 10 - \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{r}_0. \quad (5)$$

Now,

$$\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1, \quad (6)$$

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

Thus,

$$\lambda = \frac{10 - 9}{1} = 1. \quad (8)$$

Hence, the intersection point is

$$P = \mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d} \quad (9)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

Given point is

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

The displacement vector is

$$\mathbf{v} = P - A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

Therefore, the distance is

$$d = \|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{v}} \quad (14)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{100} = 10. \quad (16)$$

**Final Answer:** The required distance is

$$\boxed{10}$$

Distance from Point to Line-Plane Intersection

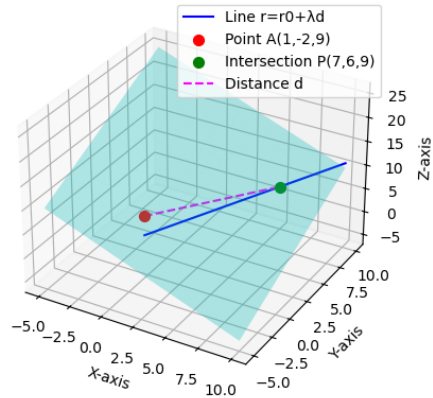


Fig. 1: PLOT