4.11.25

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Question

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

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

and the plane

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

Theoretical Solution

The line is

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d},\tag{1}$$

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

The plane has normal

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

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

$$\mathbf{n}^{T}\left(\mathbf{r}_{0}+\lambda\mathbf{d}\right)=10\tag{4}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{d} \, \lambda = 10 - \mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{r}_0. \tag{5}$$

Theoretical Solution

Now,

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

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

Thus,

$$\lambda = \frac{10 - 9}{1} = 1. \tag{8}$$

Hence, the intersection point is

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{d} \tag{9}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} . \tag{10}$$

Theoretical Solution

Given point is

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{11}$$

The displacement vector is

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{12}$$

Therefore, the distance is

$$d = \|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{v}} \tag{13}$$

$$=\sqrt{6^2+8^2+0^2}\tag{14}$$

$$= \sqrt{100} = 10. \tag{15}$$

Conclusion

Final Answer: The required distance is

10

C Code

```
#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++) {</pre>
       v[i] = P[i] - A[i];
       sum += v[i]*v[i];
   }
   return sqrt(sum);
```

```
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)
```

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```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Given point
A = np.array([1, -2, 9])
# Line: r = r0 + 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)
```

```
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)
```

```
# 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()
```

Plot

Distance from Point to Line-Plane Intersection

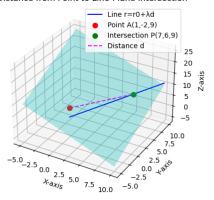


Figure: PLOT