4.7.64

AI25BTECH11003 - Bhavesh Gaikwad

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Question

Find the distance between the point P(6, 5, 9) and the plane determined by the points A(3, -1, 2), B(5, 2, 4) and C(-1, -1, 6).

Given:

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (1)

Let \mathbf{n} be the perpendicular vector to plane.

$$\mathbf{n} = (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}) \times (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{A}_{23} & \mathbf{B}_{23}| \\ |\mathbf{A}_{31} & \mathbf{B}_{31}| \\ |\mathbf{A}_{12} & \mathbf{B}_{12}| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -16 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$
(2)

OR

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

if
$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$
 then the equation of the plane would be

$$\alpha(x) + \beta(y) + \gamma(z) = k$$
, Where k is a constant (4)

From Equation 3 and 4,

$$\alpha = 3, \, \beta = -4, \, \gamma = 3 \tag{5}$$

$$\therefore$$
 The equation of the plane will be $3x - 4y + 3z = k$. (6)

Putting Coordinates of **A** in equation 6 to get k,

$$k = 3(3) - 4(-1) + 3(2) \Rightarrow k = 19$$
 (7)

$$\therefore 3x - 4y + 3z = 19$$

Let ${\bf L}$ be the line perpendicular to plane and passing through ${\bf P}$. Let ${\bf Q}$ be a position vector of a point on the plane and the line ${\bf L}$

From Equation 3,
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{L} = \mathbf{P} + t\mathbf{n} \quad \Rightarrow \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (9)

Therefore from Equation 9, $\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 6+3t \\ 5-4t \\ 9+3t \end{pmatrix}$

Putting co-ordinates of \mathbf{Q} in equation of plane (from equation 8).

$$3(6+3t)-4(5-4t)+3(9+3t)=19 \Rightarrow t=-\frac{3}{17}$$
 (10)

$$\therefore \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 93/17 \\ 97/17 \\ 144/17 \end{pmatrix} \tag{11}$$

The Distance between the plane and ${f P}$ is $\|{f P}-{f Q}\|$

$$\|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 9/17 \\ -12/17 \\ 9/17 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \frac{3\sqrt{34}}{17}$$
 (12)

The Distance between the Plane and **P** is
$$\frac{3\sqrt{34}}{17}$$
 units. (13)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
/* 3D point and vector types */
typedef struct { double x, y, z; } Point3D;
typedef struct { double x, y, z; } Vector3D;
/* Subtract two points (p1 - p2) -> vector */
Vector3D subtract points(Point3D p1, Point3D p2) {
   Vector3D r:
   r.x = p1.x - p2.x;
   r.y = p1.y - p2.y;
   r.z = p1.z - p2.z;
   return r;
```

```
/* Cross product v1 v2 */
Vector3D cross product(Vector3D v1, Vector3D v2) {
   Vector3D r;
   r.x = v1.y * v2.z - v1.z * v2.y;
   r.y = v1.z * v2.x - v1.x * v2.z;
   r.z = v1.x * v2.y - v1.y * v2.x;
   return r;
/* Vector magnitude */
double magnitude(Vector3D v) {
   return sqrt(v.x * v.x + v.y * v.y + v.z * v.z);
```

```
/* Plane normal from three points: n = (B - A) (C - A) */
Vector3D find_plane_normal(Point3D A, Point3D B, Point3D C) {
   Vector3D AB = subtract_points(B, A);
   Vector3D AC = subtract_points(C, A);
   return cross_product(AB, AC);
/* Plane constant k in: n.x*x + n.y*y + n.z*z = k, using a point
   on plane */
double find plane constant(Point3D A, Vector3D n) {
   return n.x * A.x + n.y * A.y + n.z * A.z;
```

```
/* Foot of perpendicular from P to plane with normal n and
    constant k */
Point3D find_foot_of_perpendicular(Point3D P, Vector3D n, double
    k) {
   /* Line: L(t) = P + t n; impose n L(t) = k to solve for <math>t */
   double num = k - (n.x * P.x + n.y * P.y + n.z * P.z);
   double den = n.x * n.x + n.y * n.y + n.z * n.z;
   double t = num / den;
   Point3D Q:
   Q.x = P.x + t * n.x;
   Q.y = P.y + t * n.y;
   Q.z = P.z + t * n.z;
    return Q;
```

```
/* Distance between two points */
double distance_between_points(Point3D p1, Point3D p2) {
   Vector3D d = subtract_points(p1, p2);
   return magnitude(d);
/* Save points to points.dat in text format */
void save_points_to_file(Point3D A, Point3D B, Point3D C, Point3D
    P, Point3D Q) {
   FILE *fp = fopen("points.dat", "w");
   if (!fp) return;
   fprintf(fp, "A %.10f %.10f %.10f\n", A.x, A.y, A.z);
   fprintf(fp, "B %.10f %.10f %.10f\n", B.x, B.y, B.z);
   fprintf(fp, "C %.10f %.10f %.10f\n", C.x, C.y, C.z);
   fprintf(fp, "P %.10f %.10f %.10f\n", P.x, P.y, P.z);
   fprintf(fp, "Q %.10f %.10f %.10f \n", Q.x, Q.y, Q.z);
   fclose(fp);
```

```
/* Solve distance from P to plane ABC, return distance, write Q
   via pointer, and save A,B,C,P,Q to points.dat */
double solve point to plane distance(Point3D A, Point3D B,
   Point3D C, Point3D P, Point3D *Q out) {
   Vector3D n = find plane normal(A, B, C);
   double k = find_plane_constant(A, n);
   Point3D Q = find_foot_of_perpendicular(P, n, k);
   if (Q out) *Q out = Q;
   save_points_to_file(A, B, C, P, Q);
   return distance_between_points(P, Q);
```

```
/* Convenience function with the exact problem data from the PDF:
  A(3,-1,2), B(5,2,4), C(-1,-1,6), P(6,5,9).
  Calls the solver, writes points.dat, and returns the distance.
       */
double generate_points_and_save(void) {
   Point3D A = \{3.0, -1.0, 2.0\};
   Point3D B = \{5.0, 2.0, 4.0\};
   Point3D C = \{-1.0, -1.0, 6.0\};
   Point3D P = \{6.0, 5.0, 9.0\};
   Point3D Q;
   return solve_point_to_plane_distance(A, B, C, P, &Q);
```

```
import ctypes
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import os
# Load the shared library
lib = ctypes.CDLL('./plane.so')
# Define the Point3D structure for ctypes
class Point3D(ctypes.Structure):
   _fields_ = [("x", ctypes.c_double),
              ("y", ctypes.c double),
              ("z", ctypes.c double)]
```

```
class Vector3D(ctypes.Structure):
   fields = [("x", ctypes.c double),
              ("v", ctypes.c double),
              ("z", ctypes.c double)]
# Define function signatures
lib.solve point to plane distance.argtypes = [Point3D, Point3D,
   Point3D, Point3D, ctypes.POINTER(Point3D)]
lib.solve point to plane distance.restype = ctypes.c double
def read_points_from_file(filename):
   """Read points from the data file"""
   points = {}
```

```
if not os.path.exists(filename):
       print(f"File {filename} not found. Running C program
           first...")
       # If points.dat doesn't exist, we need to run the C
           program
       os.system('make main')
   with open(filename, 'r') as f:
       for line in f:
           parts = line.strip().split()
           if len(parts) == 4:
              label = parts[0]
              x, y, z = map(float, parts[1:])
              points[label] = (x, y, z)
   return points
```

```
def create visualization(points):
   """Create 3D visualization of points and plane"""
   fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
   ax = fig.add subplot(111, projection='3d')
   # Extract point coordinates
   A = np.array(points['A'])
   B = np.array(points['B'])
   C = np.array(points['C'])
   P = np.array(points['P'])
   Q = np.array(points['Q'])
```

```
# Plot the points
ax.scatter(*A, color='red', s=100, label='A(3,-1,2)')
ax.scatter(*B, color='green', s=100, label='B(5,2,4)')
ax.scatter(*C, color='blue', s=100, label='C(-1,-1,6)')
ax.scatter(*P, color='orange', s=150, label='P(6,5,9)',
   marker='^')
ax.scatter(*Q, color='purple', s=120, label='Q (foot of
   perpendicular)', marker='s')
# Add text labels for points
ax.text(A[0], A[1], A[2], A', fontsize=12)
ax.text(B[0], B[1], B[2], 'B', fontsize=12)
ax.text(C[0], C[1], C[2], 'C', fontsize=12)
ax.text(P[0], P[1], P[2], 'P', fontsize=12)
ax.text(Q[0], Q[1], Q[2], 'Q', fontsize=12)
```

```
# Draw line from P to Q (perpendicular distance)
   ax.plot([P[0], Q[0]], [P[1], Q[1]], [P[2], Q[2]], 'k--',
       linewidth=2, label='Perpendicular distance')
   # Create a grid around the points
   all_points = np.array([A, B, C, P, Q])
   x_{min}, x_{max} = all_{points}[:, 0].min() - 2, all_{points}[:, 0].
       max() + 2
   y_min, y_max = all_points[:, 1].min() - 2, all_points[:, 1].
       max() + 2
   xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(x min, x max, 20), np.
       linspace(y min, y max, 20))
   zz = (19 - 3*xx + 4*yy) / 3
   # Plot the plane
   ax.plot_surface(xx, yy, zz, alpha=0.3, color='lightblue')
```

```
# Draw triangle ABC on the plane to show the plane boundary
   triangle x = [A[0], B[0], C[0], A[0]]
   triangle y = [A[1], B[1], C[1], A[1]]
   triangle z = [A[2], B[2], C[2], A[2]]
   ax.plot(triangle x, triangle y, triangle z, 'r-', linewidth
       =2, label='Triangle ABC')
   # Set labels and title
   ax.set xlabel('X')
   ax.set_ylabel('Y')
   ax.set_zlabel('Z')
   ax.set_title('4.7.64')
   ax.legend()
   # Set equal aspect ratio
   ax.set_box_aspect([1,1,1])
```

```
# Save the figure
   plt.tight_layout()
   plt.savefig('fig1.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')
   plt.close()
   print("Visualization saved as fig1.png")
def main():
   """Main function"""
   # Define the points from the problem
   A = Point3D(3.0, -1.0, 2.0)
   B = Point3D(5.0, 2.0, 4.0)
   C = Point3D(-1.0, -1.0, 6.0)
   P = Point3D(6.0, 5.0, 9.0)
   Q = Point3D()
```

```
print("Using shared library to solve the problem...")
  print("Points:")
  print(f"A = ({A.x}, {A.y}, {A.z})")
  print(f"B = ({B.x}, {B.y}, {B.z})")
  print(f"C = (\{C.x\}, \{C.y\}, \{C.z\})")
  print(f"P = ({P.x}, {P.y}, {P.z})")
  try:
      # Call the C function
      distance = lib.solve_point_to_plane_distance(A, B, C, P,
          ctypes.byref(Q))
      print(f"\nCalculated distance: {distance:.6f} units")
      print(f"Foot of perpendicular Q: (\{Q.x:.6f\}, \{Q.y:.6f\}, \{
          Q.z:.6f})")
      # Read points from file and create visualization
      points dict = read points from file('points.dat')
      print(f"\nPoints read from file: {points dict}")
```

Plane

