4.11.12

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Question

Find the distance of the point P(-1,-5,-10) from the point of intersection of the line $\mathbf{r}=2\hat{\imath}-\hat{\jmath}+2\hat{k}+\lambda\left(3\hat{\imath}+4\hat{\jmath}+2\hat{k}\right)$ and the plane $\mathbf{r}\cdot(\hat{\imath}-\hat{\jmath}+\hat{k})=5$.

The line is given by $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{h} + k\mathbf{m}$, where

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

The plane is of the form $\mathbf{n}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x} = c$ where c = 5 and,

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

Given,
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

To find the point of intersection, we substitute the vector equation of the line into the vector equation of the plane.

$$(\mathbf{a} + \lambda \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{n} = c \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{n} + k(\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n}) = c \tag{5}$$

$$\mathbf{h}\mathbf{n}^{\top} + k(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{n}^{\top}) = c \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \tag{7}$$

$$(2 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) + (2) \cdot (1)) + k(3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot (1)) = 5$$
 (8)

$$(5) + k(1) = 5 (9)$$

$$k = 0 \tag{10}$$

The point of intersection is $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{h} + 0(\mathbf{m}) = \mathbf{h}$.

Distance between two points is given by $\|\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1\|$.

$$d = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \tag{11}$$

$$d = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \right\| \tag{12}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2 + (12)^2} \tag{13}$$

$$d = \sqrt{169} \tag{14}$$

$$d = 13 \tag{15}$$

... The distance between the points is 13 units.

Plot



