

ASSIGNMENT 2

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1 PROBLEM

Find the equation of the plane which contains the line intersection of the planes

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3)\mathbf{x} = 4 \quad (1.0.1)$$

$$(2 \ 1 \ -1)\mathbf{x} = -5 \quad (1.0.2)$$

and which is perpendicular to the plane

$$(5 \ 3 \ -6)\mathbf{x} = -8 \quad (1.0.3)$$

2 SOLUTION

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } (1 \ 2 \ 3)\mathbf{x} &= 4 \implies x + 2y + 3z = 4 \\ (2 \ 1 \ -1)\mathbf{x} &= -5 \implies 2x + y - z = -5 \\ (5 \ 3 \ -6)\mathbf{x} &= -8 \implies 5x + 3y - 6z = -8 \end{aligned}$$

the equation of the plane through intersection of the plane $x + 2y + 3z = 4$ and $2x + y - z = -5$ is

$$(x + 2y + 3z - 4) + \lambda(2x + y - z + 5) = 0$$

$$\implies (2\lambda + 1)x + (\lambda + 2)y + (3 - \lambda)z + (5\lambda - 4) = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

the direction ratios a_1, b_1, c_1 of this plane are $(2\lambda + 1), (\lambda + 2), (3 - \lambda)$ respectively

the plane in the equation (2.0.1) is perpendicular to $5x + 3y - 6z = -8$

its direction ratios a_2, b_2, c_2 are $5, 3, -6$ respectively

since the planes are perpendicular,

$$a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2 = 0 \implies (2\lambda + 1)(5) + (\lambda + 2)(3) + (3 - \lambda)(-6) = 0$$

$$(10\lambda + 5) + (3\lambda + 6) + (6\lambda - 18) = 0$$

$$19\lambda + 11 - 18 = 0$$

$$19\lambda = 7$$

$$\lambda = \frac{7}{19}$$

substitute the λ value in the equation (2.0.1) then we obtain

$$(2(\frac{7}{19}) + 1)x + ((\frac{7}{19}) + 2)y + (3 - (\frac{7}{19}))z + (5(\frac{7}{19}) - 4) = 0$$

$$1.736x + 2.368y + 2.631z - 2.157 = 0$$

$$\implies 1.736x + 2.368y + 2.631z = 2.157$$

this is the required equation of the plane.

3 ANSWER

the required plane is

$$(1.736 \ 2.368 \ 2.631)\mathbf{x} = 2.157$$