

MaCS Calculus and Vectors Exam Study Guide

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Contents

1	Equations of Lines and Planes	1
8.1	Vector and Parametric Equations of a Line in \mathbb{R}^2	2
8.1.A	Vector Equation of a Line in \mathbb{R}^2	2
8.1.B	Parametric Equations of a Line in \mathbb{R}^2	2
8.1.C	Parallel Lines	3
8.1.D	Perpendicular Lines	3
8.1.E	2D Perpendicular Vectors	3
8.1.F	Special Lines	3
8.2	Cartesian Equation of a Line	4
8.2.A	Symmetric Equation	4
8.2.B	Normal Equation	4
8.2.C	Cartesian Equation	4
8.2.D	Slope y -intercept Equation	5
8.2.E	Angle between Two Lines	5
8.3	Vector, Parametric, and Symmetric Equations of a Line in \mathbb{R}^3	6
8.3.A	Vector Equation	6
8.3.B	Specific Lines	6
8.3.C	Parametric Equations	6
8.3.D	Symmetric Equations	7
8.3.E	Intersections	7
8.4	Vector and Parametric Equations of a Plane	8
8.4.A	Planes	8
8.4.B	Vector Equation of a Plane	8
8.4.C	Parametric Equations of a Plane	8
8.5	Cartesian Equation of a Plane	9
8.5.A	Normal Equation of a Plane	9
8.5.B	Cartesian Equation of a Plane	9
8.5.C	Angle between Two Planes	9
2	Relationships between Points, Lines, and Planes	10
9.1	Intersection of Two Lines	11
9.1.A	Relative Position of Two Lines	11
9.1.B	Intersection of Two Lines (Algebraic Method)	11
9.1.C	Unique Solution	11

9.1.D	Infinite Number of Solutions	11
9.1.E	No Solution (Parallel Lines)	12
9.1.F	No Solution (Skew Lines)	12
9.1.G	Classifying Lines (Vector Method)	12
9.2	Intersection of a Line with a Plane	13
9.2.A	Relative Position of a Line and a Plane	13
9.2.B	Intersection of a Line and a Plane (Algebraic Method)	13
9.2.C	Unique Solution (Point Intersection)	13
9.2.D	Infinite Number of Solutions (Line Intersection)	14
9.2.E	No Solution (No Intersection)	14
9.2.F	Classifying Lines	14
9.3	Intersection of Two Planes	15
9.3.A	Relative Position of Two Planes	15
9.3.B	Intersection of Two Planes	15
9.3.C	Nonparallel Planes (Line Intersection)	15
9.3.D	Coincident Planes (Plane Intersection)	16
9.3.E	Parallel and Distinct Planes (No Intersection)	16
9.4	Intersection of Three Planes	17
9.4.A	Intersection of Three Planes	17
9.4.B	Unique Solution (Point Intersection — Noncoplanar Normal Vectors)	17
9.4.C	Infinite Number of Solutions (Line Intersection — Nonparallel Planes and Coplanar Normal Vectors)	17
9.4.D	Infinite Number of Solutions (Line Intersection — Two Coinci- dent Planes and One Intersecting Plane)	18
9.4.E	Infinite Number of Solutions (Plane Intersection — Three Co- incident Planes)	18
9.4.F	No Solution (Parallel and Distinct Planes)	18
9.4.G	No Solution (H Configuration)	19
9.4.H	No Solution (Three Parallel Planes but only Two Coincident Planes)	19
9.4.I	No Solution (Delta Configuration)	19
9.5	Distance from a Point to a Line	21
9.5.A	Distance from a Point to a Line in \mathbb{R}^2	21
9.5.B	Distance from a Point to a Line in \mathbb{R}^3	21
9.5.C	Distance between Two Parallel Lines	22
9.5.D	Perpendicular Line from a Point to a Line	22
9.5.E	Shortest Distance between Two Skew Lines	22
9.6	Distance from a Point to a Plane	23
9.6.A	Distance from a Point to a Plane (I)	23
9.6.B	Distance from a Point to a Plane (II)	23
9.6.C	Distance between Two Parallel Planes	23

Unit 1

Equations of Lines and Planes

8.1 Vector and Parametric Equations of a Line in \mathbb{R}^2

8.1.A Vector Equation of a Line in \mathbb{R}^2

Consider the line L that passes through the point $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ and is parallel to the vector \vec{u} . The point $P(x, y)$ is a *generic point* on the line.

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{P_0P} &= t\vec{u} \\ \overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OP_0} &= t\vec{u} \\ \vec{r} - \vec{r_0} &= t\vec{u}\end{aligned}$$

The *vector equation* of the line is:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r_0} + t\vec{u} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Where:

- $\vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OP}$ is the *position vector* of a *generic point* P on the line.
- $\vec{r_0} = \overrightarrow{OP_0}$ is the *position vector* of a *specific point* P_0 on the line.
- \vec{u} is a vector parallel to the line called the *direction vector* of the line.
- t is a *real number* corresponding to the generic point P .

Note: The vector equation of a line is *not unique*. It depends on the specific point P_0 and on the direction vector \vec{u} that are used.

8.1.B Parametric Equations of a Line in \mathbb{R}^2

We can rewrite the vector equation of a line:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r_0} + t\vec{u} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

as:

$$(x, y) = (x_0, y_0) + t(u_x, u_y) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Split this vector equation into the *parametric equations* of a line in \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tu_x \\ y = y_0 + tu_y \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

8.1.C Parallel Lines

Two lines L_1 and L_2 with direction vectors \vec{u}_1 and \vec{u}_2 are *parallel* ($L_1 \parallel L_2$) if:

$$\vec{u}_1 \parallel \vec{u}_2$$

or, there exists $k \in \mathbb{R}$ such that:

$$\vec{u}_2 = k\vec{u}_1$$

or:

$$\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2 = \vec{0}$$

or scalar components are *proportional*:

$$\frac{u_{2x}}{u_{1x}} = \frac{u_{2y}}{u_{1y}} = k$$

8.1.D Perpendicular Lines

Two lines L_1 and L_2 with direction vectors \vec{u}_1 and \vec{u}_2 are *perpendicular* ($L_1 \perp L_2$) if:

$$\vec{u}_1 \perp \vec{u}_2$$

or:

$$\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = 0$$

or:

$$u_{1x}u_{2x} + u_{1y}u_{2y} = 0$$

8.1.E 2D Perpendicular Vectors

Given a 2D vector $\vec{u} = (a, b)$, two 2D vectors perpendicular to \vec{u} are $\vec{v} = (-b, a)$ and $\vec{w} = (b, -a)$.

Indeed:

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (a, b) \cdot (-b, a) = -ab + ab = 0 \implies \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$$

8.1.F Special Lines

A line *parallel* to the x -axis has a direction vector in the form $\vec{u} = (u_x, 0) \mid u_x \neq 0$.

A line *parallel* to the y -axis has a direction vector in the form $\vec{u} = (0, u_y) \mid u_y \neq 0$.

8.2 Cartesian Equation of a Line

8.2.A Symmetric Equation

The parametric equations of a line in \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tu_x \\ y = y_0 + tu_y \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

may be written as:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{u_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{u_y} = t \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

The *symmetric equation* of the line is (if it exists):

$$\frac{x - x_0}{u_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{u_y}$$

Note: The symmetric equations only exists if $u_x \neq 0$ and $u_y \neq 0$.

8.2.B Normal Equation

Consider a line L that passes through the specific point $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ and has the *direction vector* $\vec{u} = (u_x, u_y)$.

The vectors $\vec{n} = (-u_y, u_x) = (A, B)$ or $\vec{n} = (u_y, -u_x) = (A, B)$ are perpendicular to the vector \vec{u} and so they are perpendicular to the line L . These are called *normal vectors* to the line L .

Let $P(x, y)$ be a generic point on the line L . So:

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{P_0P} \parallel \vec{u} &\implies \overrightarrow{P_0P} \perp \vec{n} \implies \overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \\ (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{n} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The *normal equation* of a line is given by:

$$(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

8.2.C Cartesian Equation

The normal equations can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} - \vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{n} &= 0 \\ (x, y) \cdot (A, B) - (x_0, y_0) \cdot (A, B) &= 0 \\ Ax + By - Ax_0 - By_0 &= 0 \\ Ax + By + C &= 0 \quad \text{where } C = -Ax_0 - By_0 \end{aligned}$$

The *Cartesian equation* of a line is given by:

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

where $\vec{n} = (A, B)$ is a *normal vector* and the constant C depends on a specific point of the line.

8.2.D Slope y -intercept Equation

Solve the symmetric equation of a line:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{u_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{u_y} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

for y :

$$\begin{aligned} y - y_0 &= u_y \frac{x - x_0}{u_x} \\ y &= \frac{u_y}{u_x} x + y_0 - \frac{u_y}{u_x} x_0 \end{aligned}$$

The *slope y -intercept equation* of a line in \mathbb{R}^2 is given by:

$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = \frac{u_y}{u_x}$$

where m is the *slope* and b is the *y -intercept* which depends on a specific point of the line.

8.2.E Angle between Two Lines

The *angle* between two lines is determined by the angle between the *direction vectors*:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\|\vec{u}_1\| \|\vec{u}_2\|}$$

Note: There are two pairs of equal angles between the two lines. There is a pair of the angle θ_1 , and a pair of the angle θ_2 . $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 180^\circ$

8.3 Vector, Parametric, and Symmetric Equations of a Line in \mathbb{R}^3

8.3.A Vector Equation

The vector equation of the line is:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{u} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

where:

- $\vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OP}$ is the position vector of a *generic* point P on the line.
- $\vec{r}_0 = \overrightarrow{OP_0}$ is the position vector of a *specific* point P_0 on the line.
- \vec{u} is a vector parallel to the line called the *direction vector* of the line.
- t is a *real number* corresponding to the generic point P .

8.3.B Specific Lines

A line is parallel to the x -axis if $\vec{u} = (u_x, 0, 0) \mid u_x \neq 0$. In this case, the line is also *perpendicular to the yz -plane*.

A line with $\vec{u} = (0, u_y, u_z) \mid u_y \neq 0 \wedge u_z \neq 0$ is *parallel to the yz -plane*.

8.3.C Parametric Equations

Rewrite the vector equation of a line:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{u} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

as:

$$(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + t(u_x, u_y, u_z) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$$

The *parametric equations* of a line in \mathbb{R}^3 are:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tu_x \\ y = x_0 + tu_y \\ z = x_0 + tu_z \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

8.3.D Symmetric Equations

The parametric equations of a line may be written as:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tu_x \\ y = x_0 + tu_y \\ z = x_0 + tu_z \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

From here, the *symmetric equations* of the line are:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{u_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{u_y} = \frac{z - z_0}{u_z}$$
$$u_x \neq 0 \quad u_y \neq 0 \quad u_z \neq 0$$

8.3.E Intersections

A line *intersects the x -axis* when $y = z = 0$.

A line *intersects the xy -plane* when $z = 0$.

8.4 Vector and Parametric Equations of a Plane

8.4.A Planes

A plane may be determined by points and lines. There are four main possibilities:

1. Plane determined by three points.
2. Plane determined by two parallel lines.
3. Plane determined by two intersecting lines.
4. Plane determined by a point and a line.

8.4.B Vector Equation of a Plane

Consider a plane π .

Two vectors \vec{u} and \vec{v} , parallel to the plane π but not parallel to each other, are called *direction vectors* of the plane π .

The vector $\overrightarrow{P_0P}$ from a specific point $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ to a generic point $P(x, y, z)$ of the plane is a *linear combination* of direction vectors \vec{u} and \vec{v} :

$$\overrightarrow{P_0P} = s\vec{u} + t\vec{v} \mid s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

The *vector equation* of the plane is:

$$\pi : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + s\vec{u} + t\vec{v} \mid s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

8.4.C Parametric Equations of a Plane

We write the vector equation of the plane as:

$$(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + s(u_x, u_y, u_z) + t(v_x, v_y, v_z)$$

or:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + su_x + tv_x \\ y = y_0 + su_y + tv_y \\ z = z_0 + su_z + tv_z \end{cases} \quad s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

These are the *parametric equations* of a plane.

8.5 Cartesian Equation of a Plane

8.5.A Normal Equation of a Plane

A plane may be determined by a *point* $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ and a *vector* perpendicular to the plane \vec{n} called the *normal vector*.

If $P(x, y, z)$ is a generic point on the plane, then:

$$\overrightarrow{P_0P} \perp \vec{n}$$

and:

$$\overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

This is the *normal equation* of a plane.

8.5.B Cartesian Equation of a Plane

We write the normal vector of a plane in the form:

$$\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$$

Then, the normal equation may be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}(x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \cdot (A, B, C) &= 0 \\ Ax + By + Cz - Ax_0 - By_0 - Cz_0 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

or:

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

which is called the *Cartesian equation* of a plane.

Note: A normal vector to the plane is:

$$\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$$

where \vec{u} and \vec{v} are the direction vectors of the plane.

8.5.C Angle between Two Planes

The *angle* between two planes is defined as the angle between their *normal vectors*:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{\|\vec{n}_1\| \|\vec{n}_2\|}$$

Note: Using this formula, you may get an *acute* or an *obtuse* angle depending on the normal vectors which are used.

Unit 2

Relationships between Points, Lines, and Planes

9.1 Intersection of Two Lines

9.1.A Relative Position of Two Lines

Two lines may be:

1. Parallel and distinct.
2. Parallel and coincident.
3. Intersecting (not parallel).
4. Skew (not parallel, not intersecting).

9.1.B Intersection of Two Lines (Algebraic Method)

The point of intersection of two lines $L_1 : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_{01} + t\vec{u}_1 \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $L_2 : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_{02} + s\vec{u}_2 \mid s \in \mathbb{R}$ is given by the *solution* of the following system of equations (if it exists):

$$\begin{cases} x_{01} + tu_{x1} = x_{02} + su_{x2} \\ y_{01} + tu_{y1} = y_{02} + su_{y2} \\ z_{01} + tu_{z1} = z_{02} + su_{z2} \end{cases} \quad s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Hint: Solve by *substitution* or *elimination* the system of two equations and *check* if the third is satisfied.

9.1.C Unique Solution

If by solving the system you end by getting a *unique* value for t and s satisfying this system, then the lines have a *unique point of intersection*. To get this point, substitute either the t value into the line L_1 equation or substitute the s value into the line L_2 equation.

9.1.D Infinite Number of Solutions

If by solving the system you end by getting two true statements (like $2 = 2$) and one equation in s and t , then there exist an *infinite number of solutions* of the system. Therefore the lines intersect at an *infinite number of points*. In this case the lines are parallel and coincident.

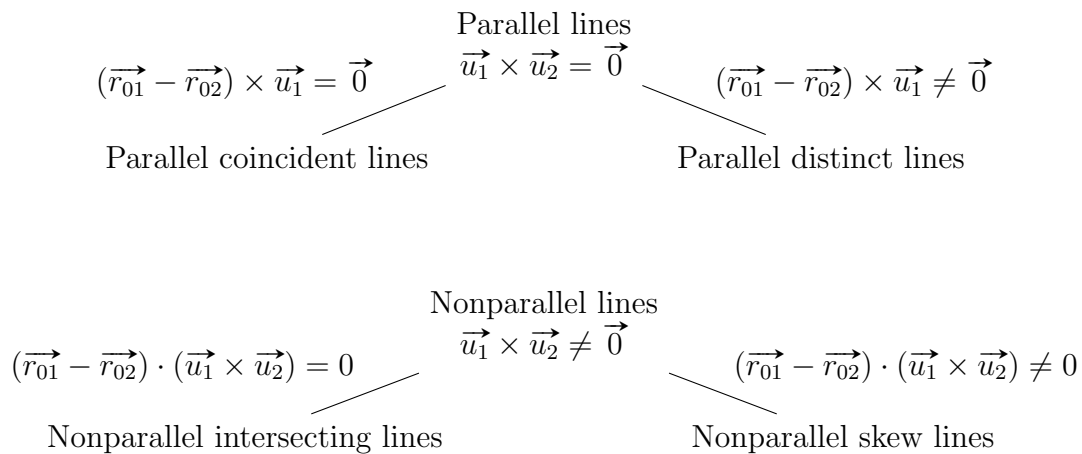
9.1.E No Solution (Parallel Lines)

If by solving the system you get at least one *false* statement (like $0 = 1$) then the system has *no solution*. Therefore, the lines have *no point of intersection*. If, in addition, the lines are parallel ($\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2 = \vec{0}$), then the lines are *parallel and distinct*.

9.1.F No Solution (Skew Lines)

If by solving the system you get at least one *false* statement (like $0 = 1$) then the system has *no solution*. Therefore, the lines have *no point of intersection*. If, in addition, the lines are *not parallel* ($\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2 \neq \vec{0}$), then the lines are *skew*.

9.1.G Classifying Lines (Vector Method)



9.2 Intersection of a Line with a Plane

9.2.A Relative Position of a Line and a Plane

There are three possible situations:

1. The line *intersects* the plane at a single point.

$$P = L \cap \pi$$

2. The line *lies* on the plane. There are an infinite number of points of intersection.

$$L = L \cap \pi$$

3. The line is *parallel* to the plane but *distinct*. There is no point of intersection.

$$L \cap \pi = \emptyset$$

9.2.B Intersection of a Line and a Plane (Algebraic Method)

To get the intersection between a line L and a plane π :

1. *Substitute* the parametric equations of the line

$$L : \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tu_x \\ y = y_0 + tu_y \\ z = z_0 + tu_z \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

into the Cartesian equation of the plane

$$\pi : Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

to get the equation:

$$A(x_0 + tu_x) + B(y_0 + tu_y) + C(z_0 + tu_z) + D = 0 \quad (\text{i})$$

2. *Solve* (if possible) the equation (i) for the parameter t .
3. *Substitute* the value of the parameter t into the parametric equations of the line to get the point of intersection.

9.2.C Unique Solution (Point Intersection)

In this case, by solving the equation you get a *unique value* for the parameter t . Therefore, there is a unique *point of intersection* between the line and the plane.

$$P = L \cap \pi$$

The line *intersects* the plane at a unique point.

9.2.D Infinite Number of Solutions (Line Intersection)

In this case, by solving the equation (i) you get the equation:

$$0t = 0$$

which has an *infinite number of solutions*. Therefore, there are an *infinite number of points of intersection*.

$$L = L \cap \pi$$

The line *lies* on the plane.

9.2.E No Solution (No Intersection)

In this case, by solving the equation (i) you get a false statement like:

$$0t = 1$$

The equation *does not have any solution* and therefore there is *no point of intersection* between the line and the plane.

$$L \cap \pi = \emptyset$$

The line is *parallel* to the plane and *does not lie* on the plane.

9.2.F Classifying Lines

Consider the line $L : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{u} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$, where $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ is a specific point on the line, and the plane $\pi : Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$, where $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$ is a normal vector to the plane.

1. If $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{u} \neq 0$ the line *intersects* the plane at a unique point.

$$P = L \cap \pi$$

2. If $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$ and $Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D = 0$ then the line *lies* on the plane.

$$L = L \cap \pi$$

3. If $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$ and $Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D \neq 0$ then the line is *parallel* to the plane but *does not lie* on the plane.

$$L \cap \pi = \emptyset$$

Note. By solving the equation (i) for t you will end by getting the same cases and conditions as above.

9.3 Intersection of Two Planes

9.3.A Relative Position of Two Planes

Two planes may be:

1. Intersecting (into a line)

$$L = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2$$

2. Coincident

$$\pi_1 = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \pi_2$$

3. Distinct

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \emptyset$$

9.3.B Intersection of Two Planes

Consider two planes given by their Cartesian equations:

$$\pi_1 = A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$$

$$\pi_2 = A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$$

To find the point(s) of intersection between two planes, *solve* the system of equations formed by their Cartesian equations:

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 = A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ \pi_2 = A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{ii})$$

There are *two* equations and *three* unknowns. **Notes:**

1. A normal vector to the plane π_1 is $\vec{n}_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1)$ and a normal vector to the plane π_2 is $\vec{n}_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2)$.
2. If the planes are *parallel* then the coefficients A , B , and C are *proportional*.
3. If the planes are *coincident* then the coefficients A , B , C , and D are *proportional*.
4. A system of equations is called *compatible* if there is *at least* one solution. A system of equations is called *incompatible* if there is *no solution*.

9.3.C Nonparallel Planes (Line Intersection)

In this case:

$$L = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2$$

- The coefficients A , B , and C in the scalar equations are *not proportional*.

- The normal vectors are *not parallel*: $\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 \neq \vec{0}$.
- By solving the system (ii) you will be able to find two variables in terms of the third variable.
- There are an *infinite number of solutions* and therefore an *infinite number of points of intersection*.
- The intersection is a *line* and a *direction vector* for this line is $\vec{u} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$.

9.3.D Coincident Planes (Plane Intersection)

In this case:

$$\pi_1 = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \pi_2$$

- The planes are *parallel* and *coincident*.
- The coefficients A , B , C , and D in the scalar equations are *proportional*.
- One equation in the system (ii) is a *multiple* of the other equation and does not contain additional information (the equations are equivalent).
- By solving the system of equations (ii), you get a *true* statement (like $0 = 0$).
- There are an *infinite number of solutions* and therefore an *infinite number of points of intersection*.
- The intersection is a *plane*.

9.3.E Parallel and Distinct Planes (No Intersection)

In this case:

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \emptyset$$

- The planes are *parallel* and *distinct*.
- The coefficients A , B , and C in the scalar equations are *proportional* but the coefficients A , B , C , and D are *not proportional*.
- By solving the system (ii) you get a *false* statement (like $0 = 1$).
- There is *no solution* and therefore *no point of intersection* between the two planes.

9.4 Intersection of Three Planes

9.4.A Intersection of Three Planes

Consider three planes given by their Cartesian equations:

$$\pi_1 : A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$$

$$\pi_2 : A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$$

$$\pi_3 : A_3x + B_3y + C_3z + D_3 = 0$$

The point(s) of *intersection* of these planes is (are) related by to the *solution(s)* of the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \\ A_3x + B_3y + C_3z + D_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{iii})$$

There are *three* equations and *three* unknowns. You may use *substitution* or *elimination* to solve this system.

9.4.B Unique Solution (Point Intersection — Noncoplanar Normal Vectors)

In this case:

$$P = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3$$

- The planes *intersect* into a *single* point.
- The *normal vectors* are *not coplanar*:

$$\vec{n}_1 \cdot (\vec{n}_2 \times \vec{n}_3) \neq 0$$

- By solving the system (iii), you get a *unique solution* for x , y , and z .

9.4.C Infinite Number of Solutions (Line Intersection — Non-parallel Planes and Coplanar Normal Vectors)

In this case:

$$L = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3$$

- The planes are *not parallel* but their normal vectors are *coplanar*:

$$\vec{n}_1 \cdot (\vec{n}_2 \times \vec{n}_3) = 0$$

- The intersection is a *line*.
- One scalar equation is a *combination* of the other two equations.
- By solving the system (iii), you may express two variables in terms of the third one using two equations.

9.4.D Infinite Number of Solutions (Line Intersection — Two Coincident Planes and One Intersecting Plane)

In this case:

$$L = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3$$

- Two planes are *coincident* and the third plane is *not parallel* to the coincident planes.
- The intersection is a *line*.
- Two scalar equations are *equivalent*. The *coefficients* A , B , C , and D are *proportional* for these two equations.
- You may express two variables in terms of the third one using two nonequivalent equations.

9.4.E Infinite Number of Solutions (Plane Intersection — Three Coincident Planes)

In this case:

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3 = \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3$$

- The coefficients A , B , C , and D are *proportional* for all three equations.
- Any point of one plane is also a point on the other two planes.
- The intersection is a *plane*.

9.4.F No Solution (Parallel and Distinct Planes)

In this case:

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3 = \emptyset$$

- There are three *parallel* and *distinct* planes.
- There is *no point of intersection*.
- There is *no solution* for the system of equations (the system of equations is *incompatible*).

- The coefficients A , B , and C are *proportional* but the coefficients of A , B , C , and D are *not proportional*.
- By solving the system (iii) you get *false* statements (like $0 = 1$).

9.4.G No Solution (H Configuration)

In this case:

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3 = \emptyset$$

- Two planes are *parallel and distinct* and the third plane is *intersecting*.
- There is *no point of intersection*.
- The coefficients A , B , and C are proportional for two planes.
- There is *no solution* for the system of equations (the system of equations is *incompatible*).
- By solving the system (iii) you get *false* statements (like $0 = 1$).

9.4.H No Solution (Three Parallel Planes but only Two Coincident Planes)

In this case:

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3 = \emptyset$$

- Three planes are *parallel* but only two are *coincident*.
- The coefficients of A , B , and C are *proportional* for all equations but the coefficients A , B , C , and D are *proportional* only for two planes.
- There is *no solution* for the system of equations (the system of equations is *incompatible*).
- By solving the system (iii) you get *false* statements (like $0 = 1$).

9.4.I No Solution (Delta Configuration)

In this case:

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \cap \pi_3 = \emptyset$$

- The planes are *not parallel* (the coefficients A , B , and C are not *proportional*).
- The normal vectors are *coplanar* ($\vec{n}_1 \cdot (\vec{n}_2 \times \vec{n}_3) = 0$).
- There is *no point of intersection* between all three planes.

- There is *no solution* for the system of equations (the system of equations is *incompatible*).
- By solving the system (iii) you get *false* statements (like $0 = 1$).

9.5 Distance from a Point to a Line

9.5.A Distance from a Point to a Line in \mathbb{R}^2

Let $L : Ax + By + C = 0$ be a line in \mathbb{R}^2 , $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ be a *generic point* on the xy -plane and $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ be a specific point on this line, so: $Ax_0 + By_0 + C = 0$.

The *distance* d between the point $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ to the line L is given by (*scalar projection* of $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}$ onto the normal vector \vec{n}):

$$d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|} \quad (\text{iv})$$

Using $\vec{n} = (A, B)$, $\|\vec{n}\| = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$ and:

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \cdot \vec{n} &= (x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0) \cdot (A, B) \\ &= A(x_1 - x_0) + B(y_1 - y_0) \\ &= Ax_1 + By_1 - Ax_0 - By_0 \\ &= Ax_1 + By_1 + C \end{aligned}$$

the formula (iv) may be written as:

$$d = \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \quad (\text{v})$$

9.5.B Distance from a Point to a Line in \mathbb{R}^3

Let $L : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{u} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$ be a line defined by its vector equation and $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ be a specific point on this line.

The distance d from a point $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ to the line L may be found using:

$$d = \|\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}\| \sin \alpha \quad (\text{vi})$$

where α is the angle formed by the intersection of $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}$ and \vec{u} .

Because $\|\overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \times \vec{u}\| = \|\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}\| \|\vec{u}\| \sin \alpha$, the formula (vi) can also be written as:

$$d = \frac{\|\overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \times \vec{u}\|}{\|\vec{u}\|} \quad (\text{vii})$$

Note: The formula (vii) may be applied also in \mathbb{R}^2 by considering the third component $z = 0$.

9.5.C Distance between Two Parallel Lines

To find the *distance* between two parallel lines:

1. Find a *specific point* on one of these lines.
2. Find the distance from that specific point to the other line using one of the relations above.

9.5.D Perpendicular Line from a Point to a Line

Let $L : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{u} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$ be a line defined by its vector equation and $P(x, y, z)$ be a generic point in \mathbb{R}^3 .

The line perpendicular to the line L that passes through the point P is called the *perpendicular line* and intersects the line L at a point F called the *foot* of the perpendicular line.

The foot F of the perpendicular line may be found from the equation (because $\vec{PF} \perp \vec{u}$):

$$\vec{PF} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$$

A *vector equation* of the perpendicular line is:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{OP} + s\vec{PF} \mid s \in \mathbb{R}$$

9.5.E Shortest Distance between Two Skew Lines

Two skew lines lie into *two parallel planes*. The vector $\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2$ is *perpendicular* to both lines and therefore perpendicular to parallel planes the lines lie on.

The *shortest distance* between two skew lines $L_1 : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_{01} + t\vec{u}_1 \mid t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $L_2 : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_{02} + s\vec{u}_2 \mid s \in \mathbb{R}$ is given by the *scalar projection* of the vector $\vec{r}_{01} - \vec{r}_{02}$ onto the vector $\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2$:

$$d = \frac{|(\vec{r}_{01} - \vec{r}_{02}) \cdot (\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2)|}{\|\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{u}_2\|} \quad (\text{viii})$$

9.6 Distance from a Point to a Plane

9.6.A Distance from a Point to a Plane (I)

Consider a plane π with a *normal vector* \vec{n} and a point $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ on this plane. The *distance* from a point $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ to the plane π is given by the *scalar projection* of the vector $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}$ onto the normal vector \vec{n} :

$$d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|} \quad (\text{ix})$$

9.6.B Distance from a Point to a Plane (II)

If the plane π is given by the *Cartesian equation* $\pi : Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$, then the *distance* from a point $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ to the plane is given by:

$$d = \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} \quad (\text{x})$$

Indeed,

$$P_0 \in \pi \implies Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \cdot \vec{n} &= (x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0, z_1 - z_0) \cdot (A, B, C) \\ &= Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 - Ax_0 - By_0 - Cz_0 \\ &= Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D \end{aligned}$$

9.6.C Distance between Two Parallel Planes

To get the *distance* between *two parallel planes*:

1. Find a specific point into one of these planes.
2. Find the distance between that specific point and the other plane using one of the formulas above.

Appendix A

Credit

Thank you for everything, Mrs. Gugoiu.