

$$n = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -8 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(-4+15) - (24-0)j + (-24)k \\ = i + 4j + 4k$$

$$d = \frac{1}{|n|} = \frac{(4i - 4j + k) \cdot (i + 4j + 4k)}{\sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + 4^2}} \\ = \frac{4 - 16 + 4}{\sqrt{33}} = -\frac{8}{\sqrt{33}}$$

Equation of plane.

$$r \cdot n = d$$

$$r \cdot (i + 4j + 4k) = -8$$

$$(x i + y j + z k) \cdot (i + 4j + 4k) = -8$$

$$x + 4y + 4z + 8 = 0$$

b) perpendicular distance =  $\frac{|d|}{|n|} = \frac{+8}{\sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + 4^2}}$   
 $= \frac{8}{\sqrt{33}} = 1.39$

c)

Line OD:  $r = a + \lambda b$

$$r \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

as same value of  $\lambda$

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda \\ 3\lambda \\ -3\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda \\ 3\lambda \\ -3\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = -8$$

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$$2\lambda + 12\lambda - 12\lambda = -8$$

$$2\lambda = -8$$

$$\lambda = -4$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 2(-4) \\ 2(-4) \\ -3(-4) \end{bmatrix} = (-8, -12, 12)$$

### Question # 3

(a)

~~$$l_1 = t\hat{i} + \hat{j}$$~~  

$$l_1 = t\hat{i} + \hat{j}$$
  

$$l_2 = \hat{j} + t\hat{k}$$

~~$$l_2 = -2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$$~~  

$$l_2 = -2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

The shortest distance b/w  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  is  $\sqrt{21}$ .

$$r_1 = OA + \lambda AB$$

$$r_2 = OA + \lambda AB$$

$$r_1 = t\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \lambda(-2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$l_1 = \vec{r}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l_2 = \vec{r}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ t \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \frac{(b_1 \times b_2) \cdot (a_2 - a_1)}{|b_1 \times b_2|}$$

$$b_1 \times b_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$|b_1 \times b_2| = \sqrt{21}$$

$$(a_2 - o_1) = -t\hat{i} + t\hat{k}$$

$$D = \frac{(-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) \cdot (-t\hat{i} + t\hat{k})}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$\sqrt{21} = t + 4t/\sqrt{21}$$

$$21 = 5t$$

$$t = 21/5$$

$$(b) \quad \vec{r}_1 = \frac{21}{5} \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \lambda (2\hat{i} - \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = \hat{j} - \frac{21}{5} \hat{k} + \mu (-2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$\pi_1 = \gamma = \vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{AB} + \mu \vec{AC}$$

$$\vec{r} = \frac{-21}{5} \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \pi (-2\hat{i} - \hat{j}) + \mu (-2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$



(C)

$$\lambda_2 = 5x - 6y + 5z = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{x-0}{0}, \lambda_2 = \frac{y-1}{-2}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{2-4 \cdot 2}{1}$$

From  $\lambda_2$  direction vector is

$$= \{0, -2, 1\}$$

From  $\lambda_2$  normal vector is

$$= (5, -6, 7)$$

$$\cos Q = \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3}{|a| |b|}$$

$$(a \cdot b) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2/5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -6 + 2 \cdot 4 = 2 \cdot 4$$

$$|a| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (2)^2} = 4 \cdot 3$$

$$|b| = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (6)^2 + (7)^2} = 10 \cdot 44$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 3 \times 10 \cdot 44} \right)$$

$$Q = 54 \cdot 34^\circ$$

(Q)

$$\pi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -21/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \pi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_1 \cdot \pi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -21/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -21 - 6 = -27$$

$$|a| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-21}{5}\right)^2 + (1)^2} = 4.3$$

$$|b| = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-6)^2 + 7^2} = 10.49$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{-27}{4.3 \times 10.49}, \theta = 126.78$$

acute angle:-

$$\phi = 180 - 126.78 \\ = 53.23^\circ$$

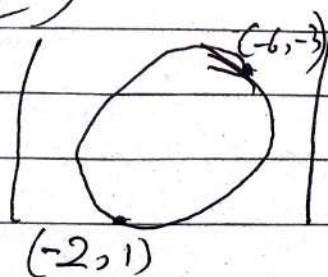
Question ~~4~~ 5

sol,

Mid point

$$\left( \frac{-2-6}{2}, \frac{-1-3}{2} \right)$$

$$(-4, -2)$$



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so

$$x^2 = (4)^2 + (-3)^2$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

neglat -ve.

$$x = 5$$

(c)

$$y^2 = 100x$$

compse with

$$y^2 = 4ax$$

$$4a = 100$$

$$a = 25$$

equation of direction  $x = -a$   
 $x = -25$

(d)

$$x^2 = 24y$$

compse with

$$x^2 = 4ay$$

$$4a = 24$$

$$a = 8$$

so focus is  $F(a, 0) = F(8, 0)$   
and equation of direction is

$$x = -a$$

$$x = -8$$



equation of circle =  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$  — ①

$$(x+4)^2 + (y+2)^2 = r^2$$

$$\times (x, y) = (-2, -1)$$

$$(-2+4)^2 + (-1+2)^2 = r^2$$

$$r^2 = 5$$

put the value

$$(x+4)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 5$$

(6) sol

equation of circle

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{Let } x=0, y=b$$

at point  $(4, 0)$

$$(4)^2 + (-b)^2 = r^2$$

$$16 + b^2 = r^2 \text{ — ①}$$

at point  $(0, 2)$

$$(0)^2 + (2-b)^2 = r^2$$

$$(2-b)^2 = r^2 \text{ — ②}$$

comparing eqs.

$$16 + b^2 = (2-b)^2$$

$$16 + 4b = 0$$

$$b = -3$$

put the values in ①

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(e)

$$\left(\frac{x}{25}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{16}\right)^2 = 1$$

compare with

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2}$$

$$a = 5$$

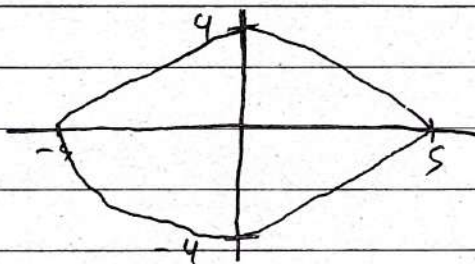
$$b = 4$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{25 - 16} = \pm 3$$

$$F_1 = (3, 0)$$

$$F_2 = (-3, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length of major axis} &= 2a \\ &= 2(5) = 10 \end{aligned}$$



(f)

sol

$$\text{major axis} = 10$$

$$\text{minor axis} = 8$$

$$2a = 10$$

$$a = 5$$

$$2b = 8$$

$$b = 4$$

Equation of ellipse along

x-axis

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^2 = 1$$



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$$(ii) \vec{r}_2 = \vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{AB} + \mu \vec{AD}$$

when  $\lambda = 4$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AD} &= \vec{OD} - \vec{OA} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}_2' = \vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{AB} + \mu \vec{AD}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = 7 + 4\lambda - 5\mu \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$y = 4 - \lambda + 3\mu \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

$$z = -1 + \lambda + 5\mu \quad \text{--- (III)}$$

eq (I) + eq (II)

$$y + z = 3 + 8\mu \quad \text{--- (IV)}$$

Multiply eq (II) by 2

$$y = 4 - \lambda + 3\mu$$

$$\lambda 4$$

$$4y = 16 - 4\lambda + 12\mu \quad \text{--- (V)}$$

eq (I) + eq (V)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 7 + 4\lambda - 5\mu \\ 4y &= 16 - 4\lambda + 12\mu \end{aligned}$$

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$$x + 4y = 23 + 24$$

$$\frac{x + 4y - 23}{2} = 0$$

Put the values in eq

$$y + 2 = 3 + 8 \left( \frac{x + 4y - 23}{2} \right)$$

Multiply both side by 2

$$2y + 2 = 21 + 8x + 32y - 184$$

$$8x + 25y - 72 = 163$$

1 Row + C

$$X_1 = \bar{X}_1 = \bar{0}\bar{1} + 1\bar{A}\bar{0} + 1\bar{4}\bar{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = 2 + 4 + 5 = 11$$

$$y = 4 + (-1) + 3 = 6$$

$$z = -1 + 1 + 2 = 2$$

$$y = 4 - 1 + 3 = 6$$

$$\frac{y + 2 = 3 + 5}{2} = 4$$

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$$|x_1| = \sqrt{5^2 + 13^2 + (-1)^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$|x_2| = \sqrt{8^2 + 25^2 + (-2)^2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{914}{4\sqrt{3} \times 3\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\theta = 12.15^\circ$$



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## Question #2

$$A = 7\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - \hat{k}, B = 11\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$C = 2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}, D = 2\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + \lambda\hat{k}$$

$$r_1 = \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OD}$$

$$\overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{OD} - \overrightarrow{OC} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \lambda - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 \times b_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= (2-\lambda)\hat{i} - \hat{j}(4\lambda-12) + 4\hat{k}$$

$$a_2 - a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|b_1 \times b_2| = \sqrt{(2-\lambda)^2 + (4\lambda-12)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{17\lambda^2 - 100\lambda + 164}$$

$$(b_1 \times b_2) \cdot (a_1 - a_2) = [(2-\lambda)\hat{i} - \hat{j}(4\lambda-12) + 4\hat{k}] \cdot (-5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$$

$$= -5(2-\lambda) - 2(4\lambda-12) + 16$$

$$= 30 - 3\lambda$$

$$d = \frac{(b_1 \times b_2) \cdot (a_1 - a_2)}{|b_1 \times b_2|}$$

$$d = \frac{30 - 3\lambda}{\sqrt{17\lambda^2 - 100\lambda + 164}}$$

Taking square on b.s.

$$d = \frac{(30 - 3\lambda)^2}{(\sqrt{17\lambda^2 - 100\lambda + 164})^2}$$

$$d = \frac{900 + 9\lambda^2 - 180\lambda}{17\lambda^2 - 100\lambda + 164}$$



$$144\lambda^2 - 720\lambda + 576 = 0$$

$$4(36\lambda^2 - 180\lambda + 144) = 0$$

$$4(9\lambda^2 - 45\lambda + 36) = 0$$

$$4(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - \lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda - 4 = 0, \quad \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 4, \quad \lambda = 1$$

put  $\lambda = 4$  in eq ①

$$(4)^2 - 5(4) + 4 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

put  $\lambda = 1$  in eq ①

$$(1)^2 - 5(1) + 4 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Sol

(Part 2)

i)  $\pi_1 = \vec{r}_1 = \vec{OA} + s\vec{AB} + t\vec{AD}$   
when  $\lambda = 1$

$$\vec{AD} = \vec{OD} - \vec{OA}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_1 = 7\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - \hat{k} + s(4\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}) + t(-5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$$



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multiply eq (1) by 4

$$4y = 16 - 4x + 12 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

Add eq (1) and (5)

$$x = 7 + 4x - 50$$

$$4y = 16 - 4x + 12$$

$$x + 4y = 23 - 70$$

$$u = \frac{x + 4y - 23}{7}$$

$$y + 2 = 3 + 5 \left( \frac{x + 4y - 23}{7} \right)$$

multiply b.s by 7

$$7y + 14 = 21 + 5x + 20y - 115$$

$$-5x - 13y + 72 + 94 = 0$$

$$5x + 13y - 72 = 94$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{\pi_1 \cdot \pi_2}{|\pi_1| |\pi_2|}$$

$$\pi_1 \cdot \pi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 13 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 25 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 414$$