Consider the following:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Definition of A} \tag{1}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Definition of B} \tag{2}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Definition of C} \tag{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Subtraction of } A \text{ from } B \tag{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Subtraction of } A \text{ from } C \tag{5}$$

Since the plane is well-defined by two linearly independent vectors, the plane $(P) = m\overline{AB} + n\overline{AC}\ \forall(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ is parallel to (ABC).

Therefore,

$$(ABC) = A + m\overline{AB} + n\overline{AC}\ \forall(m, n \in \mathbb{Z}) \tag{6}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + m \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + n \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$