

Section 11.5

B.H.

#### Section 11.5 Lines and Planes in Space

#### MATH211 Calculus III

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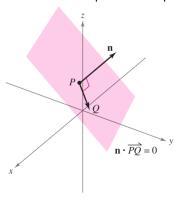


DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING, MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS



Section 11.5 B.H. How to form an equation of a plane?

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 $\mathbf{n} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$   $P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  Q(x, y, z)

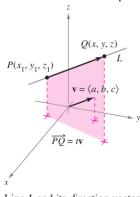
$$a(x-x_1)+b(y-y_1)+c(z-z_1)=0$$

The normal vector  $\mathbf{n}$  is orthogonal to each vector  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  in the plane.



Section 11.5 B.H. How to form a set of equations of a line?

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Line L and its direction vector  $\mathbf{v}$ 

$$\mathbf{v} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$$
$$P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

#### parametric equations

$$x = x_1 + at$$
,  $y = y_1 + bt$ ,  $z = z_1 + ct$ .

#### symmetric equations

$$\frac{x-x_1}{a}=\frac{y-y_1}{b}=\frac{z-z_1}{c}.$$