

# 1.1.8.28

EE24BTECH11059 - Yellanki Siddhanth

## Question:

Find the equation of the set of the points  $P$  such that its distances from the points  $A(3, 4, -5)$  and  $B(-2, 1, 4)$  are equal.

## Solution:

| Variable | Description  | Formula  |
|----------|--|--|
| $A$      | A Point to be plotted                                | $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $B$      | A Point to be plotted                                | $B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| $C$      | Midpoint of A and B                                  | $C = \left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)$                 |
| $O$      | The set of points which are equidistant from A and B | $(A - B)^T O = \frac{\ A\ ^2 - \ B\ ^2}{2}$      |

TABLE 0

If  $O$  is equidistant from the points  $A$  and  $B$

$$\|O - A\| = \|O - B\| \quad (0.1)$$

$$\|O - A\|^2 = \|O - B\|^2 \quad (0.2)$$

$$\|O\|^2 - 2O^T A + \|A\|^2 = \|O\|^2 - 2O^T B + \|B\|^2 \quad (0.3)$$

By simplifying further,

$$(A - B)^T O = \frac{\|A\|^2 - \|B\|^2}{2} \quad (0.4)$$

The above equation is the general expression for the perpendicular bisecting plane between any points  $A$  and  $B$ .

Substituting the  $A$  and  $B$  values in the derived equation.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}^T O = \frac{\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 - \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2}{2} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}^T O = \frac{29}{2} \quad (0.6)$$

Comparing with  $n^T x = c$

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.7)$$

$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{29}{2} \quad (0.8)$$

Perpendicular Bisecting Plane of A and B

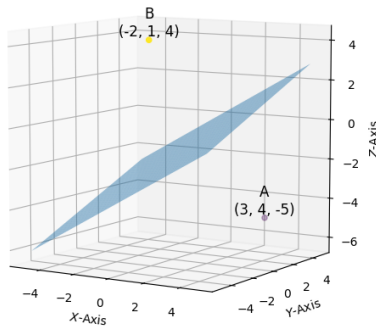


Fig. 0.1