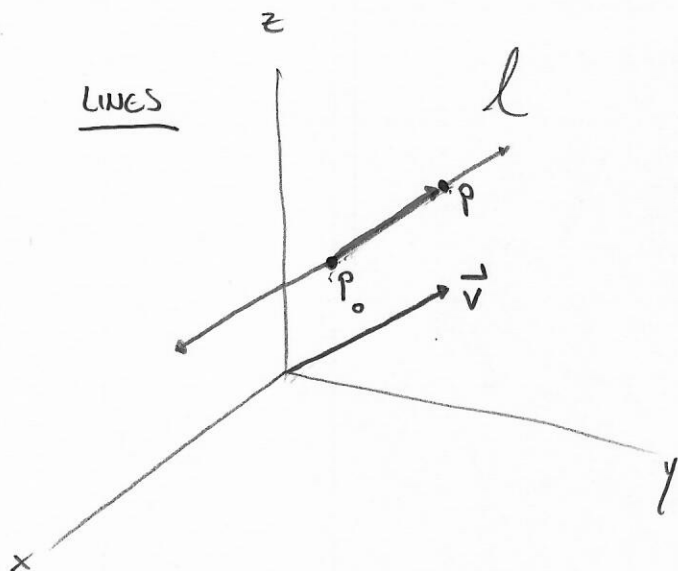
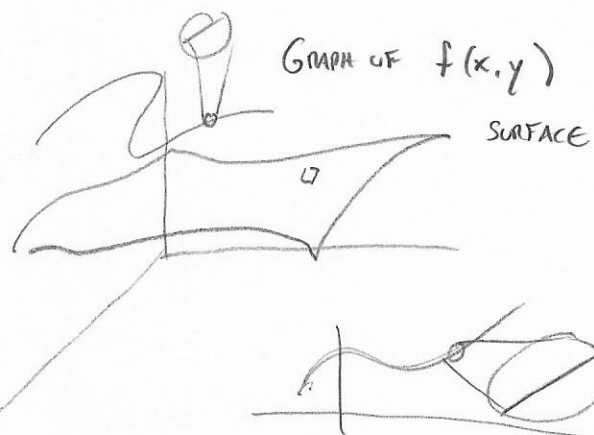


§ 12.5 EQUATIONS OF LINES & PLANES



2D: Point P_0 , SCALE

3D: POINT P_0 , DIRECTION
↑

IN 3D, DIRECTION
DETERMINED BY VECTOR.

SAY WE HAVE A LINE THROUGH $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$,
PARALLEL TO (IN THE DIRECTION OF) $\vec{v} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$

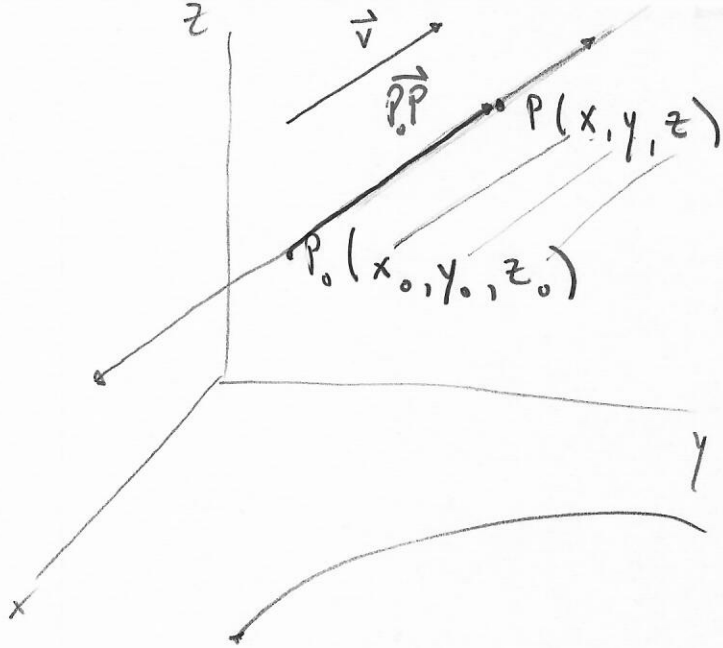
IF $P(x, y, z)$ IS ANY POINT ($P \neq P_0$) ON THE LINE

THEN $\vec{P_0P}$ IS \parallel TO \vec{v}

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\vec{P_0P}} = \pm \vec{v} \quad \text{FOR SOME } \pm \text{ (SCALAR)}$$

VECTOR EQUATION

FACT: 2 VECTORS ARE EQUAL \Leftrightarrow THEIR VECTOR COMPONENTS
ARE EQUAL.



$$\vec{P_0P} = t\vec{v}$$

$$\langle x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0 \rangle = t\langle a, b, c \rangle$$

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle - \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle = t\langle a, b, c \rangle$$

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle + t\langle a, b, c \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{p}_0 + t\vec{v}$$

VECTOR EQ.
OF A LINE

STANDARD POSITION VECTOR
FOR THE POINT P_0

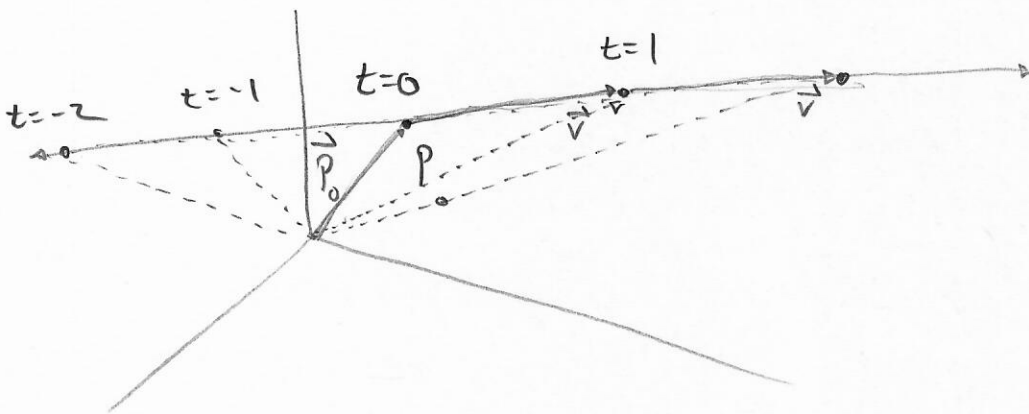
$$t=0: \vec{r}(0) = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle$$

$$t=1: \vec{r}(1) = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle + \langle a, b, c \rangle$$

$$\langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle \mapsto \langle x, y, z \rangle$$

↑ STANDARD POSITION

IF INITIAL POINT IS $(0, 0, 0)$
THEN TERMINAL POINT IS
 (x_0, y_0, z_0)



2 VECTORS ARE EQUAL \Leftrightarrow COMPONENTS ARE EQUAL.

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle + t\langle a, b, c \rangle$$

3 EQ'S:

$$x = x_0 + ta$$

$$y = y_0 + tb$$

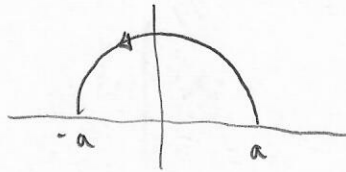
$$z = z_0 + tc$$

PARAMETRIC EQ
OF A LINE

REVISIT PARAM. EQ'S IN 2 var.

ex.
$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= a \cos t \\ y &= a \sin t \\ 0 &\leq t \leq \pi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

PARAMETRIC EQ.

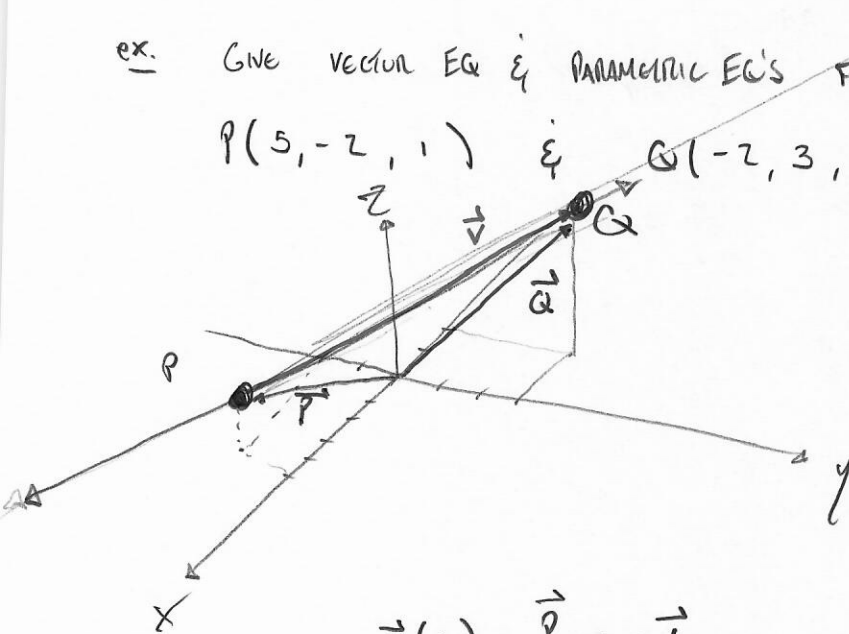


$$\langle x, y \rangle = \langle a \cos t, a \sin t \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle a \cos t, a \sin t \rangle$$

ex. Give vector EQ & PARAMETRIC EQ'S FOR THE LINE THROUGH

$P(5, -2, 1)$ & $Q(-2, 3, 4)$



DIRECTION OF LINE

$$\vec{v} = \vec{PQ} = \vec{Q} - \vec{P}$$

$$= \langle -2, 3, 4 \rangle - \langle 5, -2, 1 \rangle$$

$$= \langle -7, 5, 3 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{P}_0 + t\vec{v} = \langle 5, -2, 1 \rangle + t\langle -7, 5, 3 \rangle$$

↑ either \vec{P} or \vec{Q}

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 5, -2, 1 \rangle + t\langle -7, 5, 3 \rangle$$

$$x = 5 - 7t$$

$$y = -2 + 5t$$

$$z = 1 + 3t$$



NOTE: IF WE WANTED
THE LINE SEGMENT

FROM P TO Q :

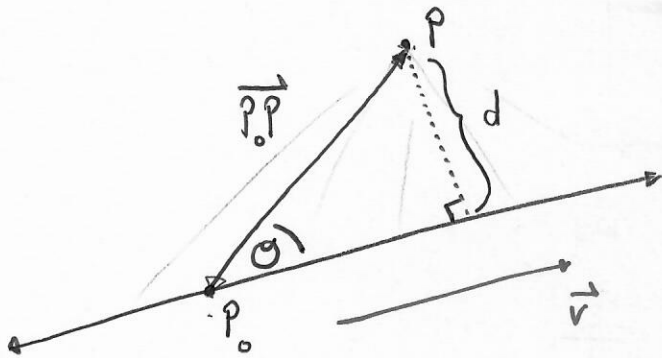
$$\vec{r}(0) = \langle 5, -2, 1 \rangle = \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{r}(1) = \langle -2, 3, 4 \rangle = \vec{Q}$$

⇒ RESTRICT PARAM

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

DISTANCE FROM A POINT TO A LINE. (d)



$$d = |\vec{P_0P}| \sin \theta$$

$$d = \frac{|\vec{P_0P}| |\vec{v}| \sin \theta}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{|\vec{P_0P} \times \vec{v}|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

P_0 = POINT ON LINE
 P = POINT IN SPACE
 \vec{v} = DIRECTION OF LINE

ex. FIND THE DISTANCE FROM THE ORIGIN TO THE LINE

$P(0,0,0)$

$$x = 2 + 3t, \quad y = 4t, \quad z = -2 - t$$

i.e. $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle 2 + 3t, 4t, -2 - t \rangle$

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle = \underbrace{\langle 2, 0, -2 \rangle}_{P_0} + t \underbrace{\langle 3, 4, -1 \rangle}_{\vec{v}}$$

$$\vec{P_0P} \times \vec{v} = \langle -2, 0, 2 \rangle \times \langle 3, 4, -1 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -8, 4, -8 \rangle$$

$$d = \frac{|\langle -8, 4, -8 \rangle|}{|\langle 3, 4, -1 \rangle|} = \frac{\sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + 8^2}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 1}}$$

WHERE DO LINES INTERSECT?

ex. line 1: $x = t$, $y = -t + 2$, $z = t + 1$ PARAM t
line 2: $x = 2s + 2$, $y = s + 3$, $z = 5s + 6$ PARAM s

SET EQUAL!

$t = 2s + 2$

$-t + 2 = s + 3$

$t + 1 = 5s + 6$

$t = 2(-1) + 2$

$-(2s + 2) + 2 = s + 3$

$t = 0$

$-2s = s + 3$

↓

$-3s = 3$

$(0, 2, 1)$

$s = -1$

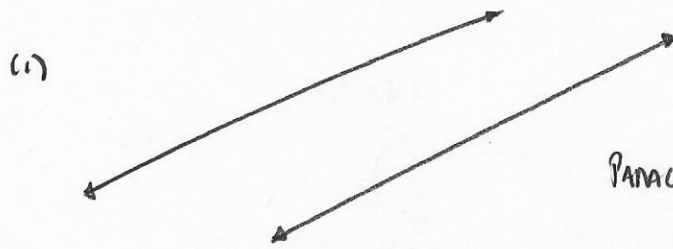
↑ 1st PARTICLE IS HERE
AT TIME 0

$(0, 2, 1)$

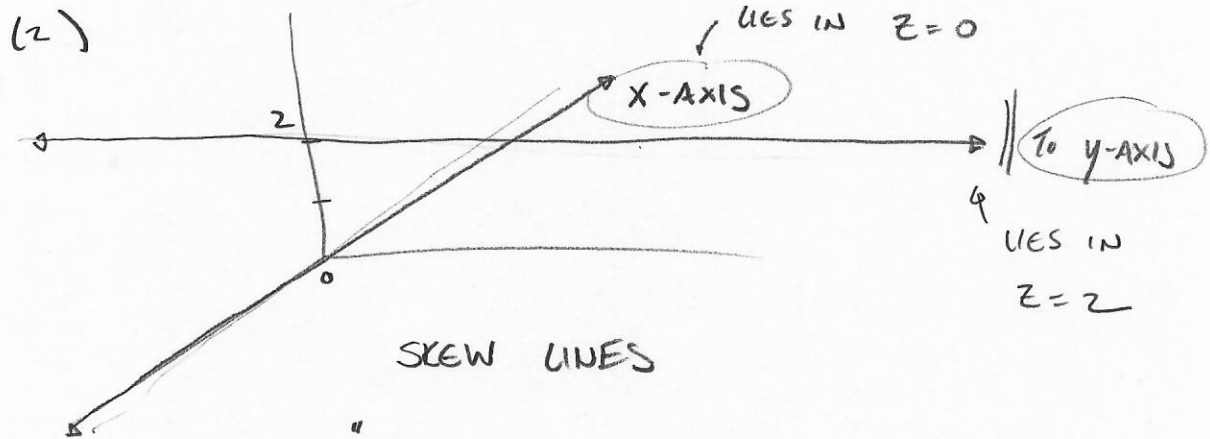
↑ 2nd PARTICLE HERE

AT TIME $s = -1$

LINES THAT DO NOT INTERSECT :



PARALLEL LINES DO
NOT INTERSECT
(UNLESS THEY ARE IDENTICAL)



" l_1 & l_2 ARE SKEW"