

1. Write a set of parametric equations for the line through the point $(2, 3, 5)$ and perpendicular to the plane $x - 2z = 7$.

Solution: The direction vector is $\langle 1, 0, -2 \rangle$ and the point $(2, 3, 5)$ lies on the line. The parametric equations are

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 2 + t \\y &= 3 \\z &= 5 - 2t.\end{aligned}$$

2. Find an equation for the plane containing the origin and the points $(1, 4, 7)$ and $(-3, -1, 2)$.

Solution: Let \vec{n} denote a normal vector to the plane. Then we may take

$$\vec{n} = \langle 1, 4, 7 \rangle \times \langle -3, -1, 2 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 15, -23, 11 \rangle.$$

An equation for the plane is

$$15x - 23y + 11z = 0.$$

3. Let L be the line given by $\vec{r}(t) = (2 + 3t)\vec{i} + (1 - t)\vec{j} + (6 - 2t)\vec{k}$ and P be the plane $3x + 4y - z + 3 = 0$. Find the point of intersection of L and P .

Solution: We need to solve

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= 3(2 + 3t) + 4(1 - t) - (6 - 2t) + 3 \\ &= 7 + 7t\end{aligned}$$

for t . The solution is $t = -1$, so the point of intersection is

$$\vec{r}(-1) = (-1, 2, 8).$$