

Discussion Problems for next time

2.6 319-330 sketch the surface  
given by the equation shown.

2.7 problems on syllabus.

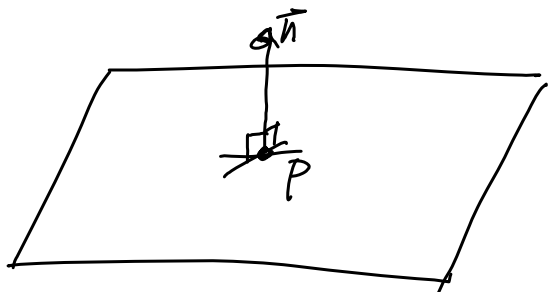
3.1 " " " "

Exam will cover sections 2.1-2.7 and 3.1, 3.2, 3.4  
Tentatively scheduled for 9/21.

Section 2.5

26T  $P(3, 2, 2)$   $\vec{n} = \langle 2, 3, -1 \rangle$

Find the cartesian equation of the plane  
with normal vector  $\vec{n}$  and containing point  $P$ .



$$\vec{n} \cdot \langle x, y, z \rangle = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \langle x, y, z \rangle = \vec{n} \cdot \langle 3, 2, 2 \rangle$$

$$2x + 3y - z = 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 - 2$$

$$\boxed{2x + 3y - z = 10}$$

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$$4x + 5y - 10z + 20 = 0$$

$$4x + 5y + 10z = 20$$

$$\textcircled{a} \vec{n} = \langle 4, 5, 10 \rangle$$

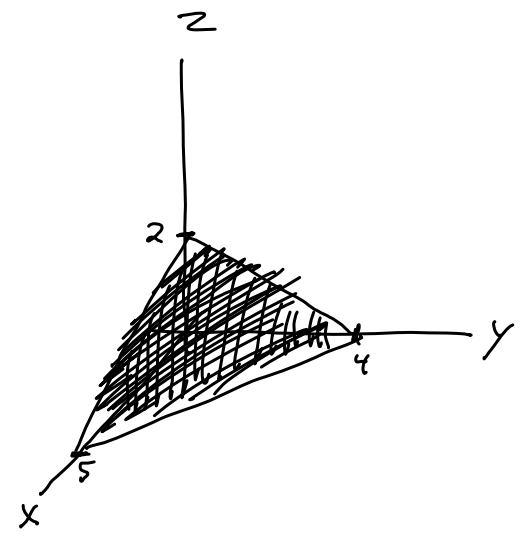
ⓑ

X-axis  
 $y = z = 0$   
 $4x = 20$   
 $x = 5$

Y-axis  
 $x = z = 0$   
 $5y = 20$   
 $y = 4$

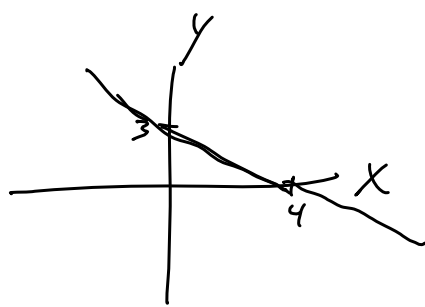
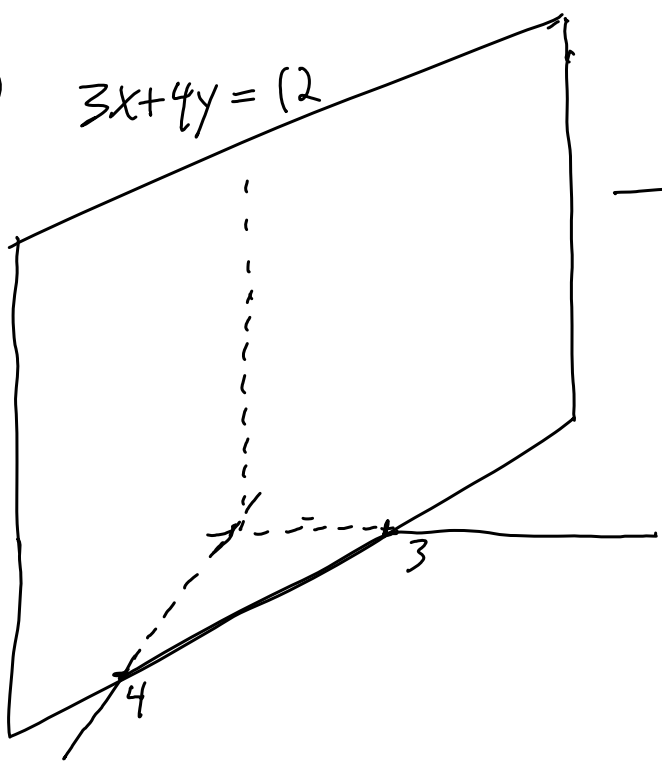
Z-axis  
 $x = y = 0$   
 $10z = 20$   
 $z = 2$

ⓒ



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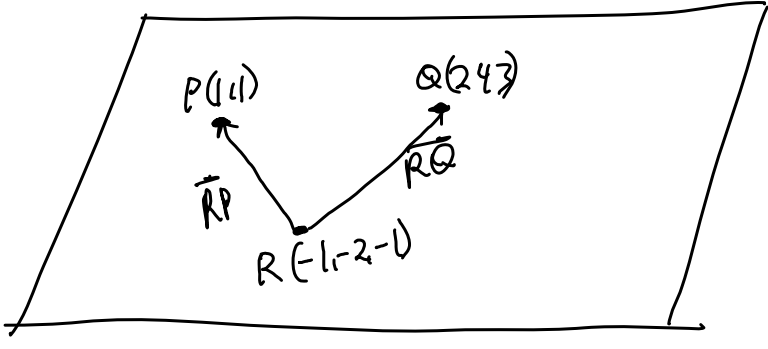
$$3x + 4y = 12$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} 3x = 12 & 4y = 12 \\ x = 4 & y = 3 \end{array}$$

No z-intercept

(11)



$$\vec{RP} = \langle 2, 3, 2 \rangle$$

$$\vec{RQ} = \langle 3, 6, 4 \rangle$$

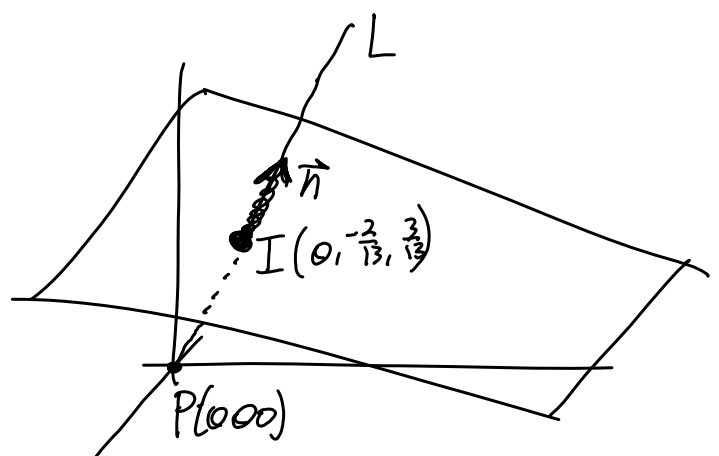
Let  $\vec{n} = \vec{RP} \times \vec{RQ} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 0, -2, 3 \rangle$

equation of the plane

$$\vec{n} \cdot \langle x, y, z \rangle = \vec{n} \cdot \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$$

$$\boxed{-2y + 3z = 1}$$

normal line through the plane and the origin



$$L \begin{cases} x = 0 + 0t = 0 \\ y = 0 - 2t = -2t \\ z = 0 + 3t = 3t \end{cases}$$

extra what are the coordinates of I?

Let  $(x, y, z) = (0, -2t, 3t)$  in  $-2y + 3z = 10$  so  $4t + 9t = 1$   
 $13t = 1$   
 $t = \frac{1}{13}$

$$I \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \frac{-2}{13} \\ z = \frac{3}{13} \end{cases}$$

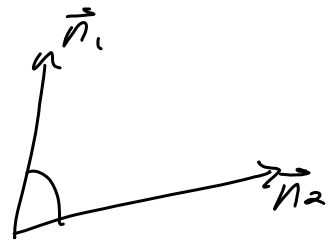
(2a1) Angle between two planes is the angle between their normal vectors

$$x+y+z=0$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$$

$$2x-y+z=7$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \langle 2, -1, 1 \rangle$$



$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{18}}$$

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{18}}\right) \approx 61.87^\circ$$