

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Consider the plane  $Ax + By + Cz = 1$ , where  $A \neq 0$ ,

- Find the distance from  $(0,0,0)$  to this plane;
- Find the angle between this plane and the  $xy$ -plane;
- This plane intersects the  $xy$ -plane in a line, find the parametric equation for this line.

**Solution:**

- Use the formula from a point to a plane:

$$\frac{|\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \mathbf{n}|}{|\mathbf{n}|}$$

where  $Q$  is the given point  $(0,0,0)$  and  $P$  is any point on the plane, say  $(\frac{1}{A}, 0, 0)$ , then  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (-\frac{1}{A}, 0, 0)$ , the normal vector of the plane is  $(A, B, C)$ , plug these into the formula, we get the distance is

$$\frac{|(-\frac{1}{A}, 0, 0) \cdot (A, B, C)|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

*Remark:* If you choose another point on the plane  $Ax + By + Cz = 1$ , you will get the same result.

- The  $xy$ -plane is the one containing  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis, its equation is  $z = 0$ , so its normal vector is  $(0, 0, 1)$ , and the angle between the planes is the angle between the normal vectors, which is

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{(0, 0, 1) \cdot (A, B, C)}{|(0, 0, 1)|| (A, B, C)|} = \cos^{-1} \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

- First find a point that on both of the planes, we can check  $(\frac{1}{A}, 0, 0)$  is such a point. Then find the vector parallel to the line, and we can get this by taking cross product of the normal vector of the planes, so

$$\mathbf{v} = (0, 0, 1) \times (A, B, C) = (-B, A, 0),$$

so the parametric equation is

$$x = \frac{1}{A} - Bt, \quad y = At, \quad z = 0.$$