(1) Obtain the vector and Cartesian equations of the plane through A(1, 2, 3), B(2, 1, 0) and C(3, 3, -1).

[Ans: $\bar{r} = (1, 2, 3) + m(1, -1, -3) + n(2, 1, -4), 7x - 2y + 3z = 12]$

(2) A plane intersects X-, Y- and Z-axes at A, B and C respectively. The centroid of triangle ABC is (p, q, r). Derive the equation of the plane.

 $\left[\text{ Ans}: \frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} + \frac{z}{r} = 3 \right]$

(3) Obtain the foot of perpendicular from the point (1, 2, 3) on the plane x - 2y + 2z = 5 and the distance of the point from the plane.

 $\left[\text{ Ans}: \left(\frac{11}{9}, \frac{14}{9}, \frac{31}{9} \right), \frac{2}{3} \right]$

(4) Find the image of (1, 3, 4) relative to the plane 2x - y + z + 3 = 0.

[Ans: (-3, 5, 2)]

(5) Find the common section of x + 2y - 3z = 6 and 2x - y + z = 7.

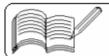
Ans: $\frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{y-1}{7} = \frac{z}{5}$

(6) Obtain the equation of the plane through (1, 3, 5) perpendicular to the intersection of 3x + y - z = 0 and x + 2y + 3z = 5.

[Ans: x - 2y + z = 0]

(7) Obtain the equation of the plane containing $r=(1,\ 1,\ 1)+m(2,\ 1,\ 2)$ $k\in R$ and $(1,\ -1,\ 2).$

[Ans: 5x - 2y - 4z + 1 = 0]



(8) Obtain the equation of a plane passing through $\frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{y+3}{-4} = \frac{z+1}{7}$ and $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-3} = \frac{z+10}{8}.$

[Ans: 11x - 6y - 5z = 67]

(9) Find the length, the foot and the equation of perpendicular from (2, -1, 2) to the plane 2x - 3y + 4z = 44.

[Ans: $\sqrt{29}$, (4, -4, 6), \bar{r} = (2, -1, 2) + k(2, -3, 4), k \in R]

(10) Find the (perpendicular) distance between the planes 3x - 2y + z = 1 and 6x - 4y + 2z = 5.

Ans: $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{14}}$

(11) Find the equation of the plane through (1, 1, 1) and the line of intersection of planes x + 2y + 3z = 4 and 4x + 3y + z + 1 = 0.

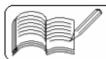
[Ans: x + 12y + 25z = 38]

(12) Find the equation of the plane through (1, 2, 3) and (3, -1, 2) perpendicular to the plane x + 3y + 2z = 7.

[Ans: 3x + 5y - 9z + 14 = 0]

- (13) Two systems of rectangular axes have the same origin. If the plane cuts them at a, b, c and a_1 , b_1 , c_1 on the co-ordinate axes respectively from the origin, then show that $a^{-2} + b^{-2} + c^{-2} = a_1^{-2} + b_1^{-2} + c_1^{-2}$.
- (14) Find the equations of the planes bisecting the angle between the planes x + 2y + 2z = 9 and 4x 3y + 12z + 12 = 0.

[Ans: x + 35y - 10z - 153 = 0, 25x + 17y + 62z - 81 = 0]



(15) Find the equations of the two planes through the points (0, 4, -3) and (6, -4, 3) other than the plane through the origin which cut off intercepts from the axes whose sum is zero.

[Ans:
$$2x - 3y - 6z = 6$$
, $6x + 3y - 2z = 18$]

(16) Find the equation of the plane passing through the line of intersection of the planes 2x + y + 3z - 4 = 0 and 4x - y + 5z - 7 = 0 and perpendicular to yz-plane.

[Ans:
$$3y + z = 1$$
]

(17) A plane contains the points A(-4, 9, -9) and B(5, -9, 6) and is perpendicular to the line which joins B and C(4, -6, k). Evaluate k and find the equation of the plane.

[Ans:
$$k = 10.2$$
, $5x - 15y - 21z = 34$]

(18) Prove that the equation of the plane which bisects the line joining (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) at right angles is

$$\sum (x_1 - x_2) \left(x - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \right) = 0.$$

(19) Find the equation of the plane passing through the line of intersection of the planes 3x + 3y + 2 = 23 and x + 3y + 6z = 35 which is at the shortest distance from the origin.

[Ans:
$$2x + 3y + 4z = 29$$
]

(20) $P_1: x + 2y + 2z + 1 = 0$ and $P_2: 2x + 2y + z + 2 = 0$ are the equations of two planes having angle θ between them. Find the equation of the plane other than P_1 which makes the same angle θ with the plane P_2 .

[Ans:
$$23x + 14y - 2z + 23 = 0$$
]

(21) A plane is drawn through the line x + y = 1, z = 0 to make an angle $\sin^{-1}(1/3)$ with the plane x + y + z = 0. Prove that two such planes can be drawn and find their equations. Also, prove that the angle between the planes is $\cos^{-1}(7/9)$.

[Ans:
$$x + y - z = 1$$
 and $x + y - 5z = 1$]

