

## 12.5 Summary

*Lines:*

$$x = x_0 + at,$$

$$y = y_0 + bt,$$

$$z = z_0 + ct$$

$\mathbf{v} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$  = direction vector

$\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle$  = a position vector

*Planes:*

$$a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + c(z - z_0) = 0$$

$\mathbf{n} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$  = a **normal** vector.

$\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle$  = a position vector

To find equations for a line

Info given?

Find two points

Done.

$\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{AB}$   
(subtract  
components)

$$\vec{r}_0 = \vec{A}$$

To find the equation for a plane

Info given?

Find three points

Done.

Two vectors parallel to the plane:  
 $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{AC}$

$$\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\vec{r}_0 = \vec{A}$$