

1. (a) Show that the plane given by $4x - y - z = 6$ and the line given by $x = t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 2 + 3t$ intersect.

Substitute $x = t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 2 + 3t$ into $4x - y - z = 6$

$$4(t) + (1 + 2t) - (2 + 3t) = 6$$

$$4t - 1 - 2t - 2 - 3t = 6$$

$$-3 - t = 6$$

$$-t = 9$$

$$t = -9$$

When $t = -9, x = -9$
 $y = 1 + 2(-9) = -17$
 $z = 2 + 3(-9) = -25$

$\begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ -17 \\ -25 \end{pmatrix}$ is on the line

$$4(-9) - (-17) - (-25) \stackrel{?}{=} 6$$

$$-36 + 17 + 25 \stackrel{?}{=} 6$$

$$-36 + 42$$

$$6 \stackrel{?}{=} 6 \checkmark$$

$\begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ -17 \\ -25 \end{pmatrix}$ is also on the plane

- (b) Find the acute angle of intersection between the line and the plane given in part (a).

Given $4x - y - z = 6$, the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ is orthogonal (or normal) to the plane

The line $\begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1 + 2t \\ 2 + 3t \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, thus $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ is the

direction the line is in.

The angle between the line and plane is given by the dot product formula

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(4, -1, -1) \cdot (1, 2, 3)}{|(4, -1, -1)| |(1, 2, 3)|} = \frac{4 - 2 - 3}{\sqrt{4^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{18} \sqrt{14}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{252}} = \frac{-1}{6\sqrt{7}}, \theta = 93.6^\circ \text{ Actual Angle is } 90^\circ - \theta = 3.6^\circ$$

