Chapter-11

Three Dimensional Geometry

Direction cosines of a line are the cosines of the angles made by the line with the positive direct ions of the coordinate axes.

- *If* l, m, n are the direct ion cosines of a line, then $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$

- Direct ion cosines of a line joining two points $P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ are $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{PQ}, \frac{y_2 - y_1}{PQ}, \frac{z_2 - z_2}{PQ}$

- Where $PQ = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$

- Direction ratios of a line are the numbers which are proportional to the direct ion cosines of a line.

- If l, m, n are the direct ion cosines and a, b, c are the direct ion ratios of a line

Then, $l = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}, \quad m = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}, \quad n = \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$

- Skew lines are lines in space which are neither parallel nor intersecting. They lie in different planes.

- Angle between skew lines is the angle between two intersecting lines drawn from any point (preferably through the origin) parallel to each of the skew lines.

- If l_1, m_1, n_1 and l_2, m_2, n_2 are the direction cosines of two lines; and θ is the acute angle between the two lines; then,

$$\cos\theta = \left| \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2}\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2}} \right|$$

- Vector equation of a line that passes through the given point whose position vector is $\bar{a}$ and parallel to a given vector $\bar{b}$ is $\bar{r} = \bar{a} + \lambda\bar{b}$

- Equation of a line through a point (x_1, y_1, z_1) and having direct ion cosines $l,\ m,\ n$ is

$$\frac{x-x_1}{l}=\frac{y-y_1}{m}=\frac{z-z_1}{n}$$

- The vector equation of a line which passes through two points whose posit ion vectors are $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{b}$ is $\bar{r}=\bar{a}+\lambda(\bar{b}-\bar{a})$

- Cartesian equation of a line that passes through two points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) is

$$\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}=\frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1}=\frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1}$$

- If θ is the acute angle between $\bar{r}=\bar{a}_1+\lambda\bar{b}_1$ and $\bar{r}=\bar{a}_2+\lambda\bar{b}_2$ then, $\cos\theta=\left|\frac{\bar{b}.\bar{b}_2}{|\bar{b}_1||\bar{b}_2|}\right|$

- If $\frac{x-x_1}{l_1}=\frac{y-y_1}{m_1}=\frac{z-z_1}{n_1}$ and $\frac{x-x_2}{l_2}=\frac{y-y_2}{m_2}=\frac{z-z_2}{n_2}$ are the equations of two lines, then the acute angle between the two lines is given by $\cos\theta=|l_1l_2+m_1m_2+n_1n_2|$

- Shortest distance between two skew lines is the line segment perpendicular to both the lines.

- Shortest distance between $\bar{r}=\bar{a}_1+\wedge\bar{b}_1$ and $\bar{r}=\bar{a}_2+\wedge\bar{b}_2$ $\left|\frac{(\bar{b}_1\times\bar{b}_2).(\bar{a}_2-\bar{a}_1)}{|\bar{b}_1\times\bar{b}_2|}\right|$

- Shortest distance between the lines: $\frac{x-x_1}{a_1}=\frac{y-y_1}{b_1}=\frac{z-z_1}{c_1}$ and $\frac{x-x_2}{a_1}=\frac{y-y_2}{b_1}=\frac{z-z_2}{c_1}$ is

$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{(b_1c_2-b_2c_1)^2+(c_1a_2-c_2a_1)^2+(a_1b_2-a_2b_1)^2}}$$

- Distance between parallel lines $\bar{r}=\bar{a}_1+\wedge\bar{b}_1$ and $\bar{r}=\bar{a}_2+\wedge\bar{b}_2$ $\left|\frac{(\bar{b})\times(\bar{a}_2-\bar{a}_1)}{|\bar{b}_1|}\right|$

- In the vector form, equation of a plane which is at a distance d from the origin, and n ^ is the unit vector normal to the plane through the origin is $\bar{\ } = d$
- Equation of a plane which is at a distance of d from the origin and the direction cosines of the normal to the plane as l, m, n is $lx + my + nz = d$.
- The equation of a plane through a point whose posit ion vector is a and perpendicular to the vector $\bar{N}$ $is(\bar{r} - \bar{a})$. N=0
- Equation of a plane perpendicular to a given line with direction ratios A, B, C and passing through a given point (x_1, y_1, z_1) is
- $A(x - x_1) + B(y - y_1) + C(z - z_1) = 0$
- Equation of a plane passing through three non collinear points (x_1, y_1, z_1)
- (x_2, y_2, z_2) and (x_3, y_3, z_3) is $\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$
- Vector equation of a plane that contains three non collinear points having position vectors
- $\bar{a}, \bar{b}$ and $\bar{c}$ is $(\bar{r} - \bar{a}).\left[(\bar{b} - \bar{a}) \times (\bar{c} - \bar{a})\right] = 0$
- Equation of a plane that cuts the coordinates axes at $(a,\ 0,\ 0),\ (0,\ b,\ 0)$ *and* $(0,\ 0,\ c)$ is $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$
- Vector equation of a plane that p asses thro ugh the in the section of planes $\bar{r}.\bar{n}_1 = d_1$ and $\bar{r}.\bar{n}_2 = d_2$ is $\bar{r}.(\bar{n}_1 + \lambda\bar{n}_2) = d_1 + \lambda d_2$ where λ is any nonzero constant.
- Cartesian equation of a plane that passes that passes through the intersection of two given planes $A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$ and $A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$ is $(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \lambda(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$
- Two lines $\bar{r} = \bar{a}_1 + \lambda\bar{b}_1$ and $\bar{r} = \bar{a}_2 + \mu\bar{b}_2$ are coplanar if $(\bar{a}_2 - \bar{a}_1).(\bar{b}_1 \times -\bar{b}_2) = 0$

- In the Cartesian form above lines passing through the points $A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2 z_2)$
- $= \frac{y-y_2}{b_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{C_2}$ are coplanar if $\begin{vmatrix} x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$
- In the vector form, if θ is the angle between the two planes, $\bar{r}.\bar{n}_1 = d_1$ and $\bar{r}.\bar{n}_2 = d_2$, then $\theta = \cos^{-1}\frac{|\bar{n}_1.\bar{n}_2|}{|\bar{n}_1||\bar{n}_2|}$
- The angle ϕ between the line $\bar{r} = \bar{a} + \lambda\bar{b}$ and the plane $\bar{r}.\hat{n} = d$ $\sin\phi = \left|\frac{\bar{b}.\hat{n}}{|\bar{b}|\,|\hat{n}|}\right|$
- The angle θ between the planes $A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$ and $A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$ is given by $\cos\theta = \left|\frac{A_1A_2 + +B_1B_2 + C_1C_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2}\ \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}\right|$
- The distance of a point whose position vector is $\bar{a}$ from the plane $\bar{r}.\hat{n} = d$ is $|d - \bar{a}.\hat{n}|$
- The distance from a point (x_1, y_1, z_1) to the plane Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 is $\left|\frac{Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}\right|$