

9.5) Points of intersection

Worked example

The lines l_1 and l_2 have vector equations
 $r = i + 2j + 3k + \lambda(4i - 3j - 2k)$ and
 $r = -3i - 2k + \mu(-4i + 8j + 9k)$ respectively.
Show that the two lines intersect, and find the
position vector of the point of intersection.

Your turn

The lines l_1 and l_2 have vector equations
 $r = 3i + j + k + \lambda(i - 2j - k)$ and
 $r = -2j + 3k + \mu(-5i + j + 4k)$ respectively.
Show that the two lines intersect, and find the
position vector of the point of intersection.

$(5, -3, -1)$

Worked example

Find the point of intersection of the line l and the plane Π where:

$$l: \mathbf{r} = -2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} + \lambda(2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k})$$

$$\Pi: \mathbf{r} \cdot (3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = 5$$

Your turn

Find the point of intersection of the line l and the plane Π where:

$$l: \mathbf{r} = -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k} + \lambda(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k})$$

$$\Pi: \mathbf{r} \cdot (\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) = 4$$

$$(1, 3, -1)$$

Worked example

A line has Cartesian equation

$$\frac{x-3}{-5} = \frac{y+2}{-3} = \frac{4-z}{-1}$$

A plane Π has Cartesian equation

$$-4x - 3y + 2z = 10$$

Find the position vector of the point of intersection of the line and the plane.

Your turn

A line has Cartesian equation

$$\frac{x-3}{5} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{4-z}{1}$$

A plane Π has Cartesian equation

$$4x + 3y - 2z = -10$$

Find the position vector of the point of intersection of the line and the plane.

$$\left(\frac{53}{31}, -\frac{86}{31}, \frac{132}{32} \right)$$

Worked example

The lines l_1 and l_2 have equations
 $\frac{x-3}{2} = y - 4 = \frac{z-1}{-5}$ and $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+2}{-7} = z - 5$
respectively. Prove that l_1 and l_2 are skew.

Your turn

The lines l_1 and l_2 have equations
 $\frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y+3}{2} = z - 1$ and $\frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z-4}{-2}$
respectively. Prove that l_1 and l_2 are skew.

Proof