

Question 1. Consider the line $(L) : \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = 3 - t \\ z = 5 + t \end{cases}$ where $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the plane $(P) : x + y - z + 5 = 0$, and the point $A(4, -2, 5)$

a. (5 marks) Using projections find the distance between the line (L) and the plane (P) .

b. (1 mark) Find the parametric equation of a line orthogonal to (P) and that passes through A .

c. (4 marks) Find the point on the plane (P) closest to the point A .

d. (1 mark) Find the parametric equation of the plane that contains (L) and is orthogonal to (P) .

Question 2. (5 marks) Consider the planes $\mathcal{P}_1 : x + y + z = b_1$ and $\mathcal{P}_2 : x + 2y + cz = b_2$ where b_1, b_2, c are fixed values, $P(1, 1, 1)$ is a point of the intersection between \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 and the intersection is parallel to $\mathbf{u} = (2, -1, -1)$.

a. (2 marks) What kind of geometrical object is the intersection of \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 , justify.

b. (3 marks) Find the equation of the intersection, as part of your justification use a sketch and state any appropriate theorems.

Question 3. (3 marks) Determine whether the following statement is true or false. If the statement is false provide a counterexample. If the statement is true provide a proof of the statement.

If \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{u} are nonzero vectors, then $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}(\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{u})) = \text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathbf{u})$.

Bonus Question. (2 marks) What kind of geometrical object is $r(t) = (t^3, t^3, t^3)$ where $t \in \mathbb{R}$.