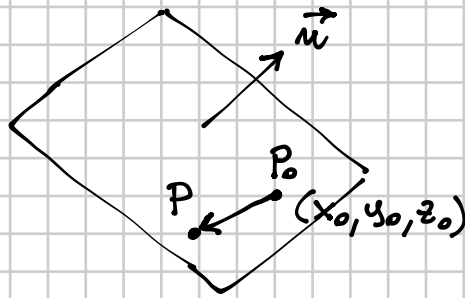


# EQUAZIONE GENERALE DI UN PIANO

VETTORE NORMALE

AL PIANO  $\vec{n} = (a, b, c)$

PUNTO DEL PIANO  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$



PUNTO GENERICO DEL PIANO  $P(x, y, z)$

VETTORE  $\vec{P_0P} = (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$

Tutti i punti  $P$  del piano sono tali che  $\vec{P_0P} \perp \vec{n}$



$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{P_0P} = 0 \quad (\text{prodotto scalare})$$

$$(a, b, c) \cdot (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = 0$$

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

$$ax - ax_0 + by - by_0 + cz - cz_0 = 0$$

$$ax + by + cz - \underbrace{ax_0 - by_0 - cz_0}_d = 0$$

$$\boxed{ax + by + cz + d = 0}$$

EQUAZIONE GENERALE  
DEL PIANO

Calcola il prodotto vettoriale tra  $\vec{a}$  e  $\vec{b}$ .

**63**  $\vec{a}(0; 0; -2), \vec{b}(1; 0; 0).$

$[-2\vec{j}]$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2\vec{j}$$

**64**  $\vec{a}(1; 1; 1), \vec{b}(3; 0; -1).$

$[-\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}]$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - (3\vec{k} - \vec{j}) = \\ &= -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 3\vec{k} + \vec{j} = -\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - 3\vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

Calcola il prodotto scalare tra  $\vec{a}$  e  $\vec{b}$ .

**59**  $\vec{a}(1; 0; 1), \vec{b}(4; -1; 7).$

$[11]$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 7 = 4 + 7 = 11$$

$$x_0 \ y_0 \ z_0 \quad a \ b \ c$$

$$B(1; -1; 1), \vec{n}(2; -1; 0).$$

$$[2x - y - 3 = 0]$$

Trovare l'eq. del piano passante per B e con vettore normale  $\vec{n}$

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

$$2(x - 1) + (-1)(y - (-1)) + 0 \cdot (z - 1) = 0$$

$$2x - 2 - y - 1 = 0$$

$$2x - y - 3 = 0$$

OPPURE

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{metto le componenti di } \vec{n} (a, b, c) \end{array} \right.$$

$$2x - 1 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z + d = 0$$

$$2x - y + d = 0$$

↑ IMPONGO IL PASSAGGIO PER

$$B(1, -1, 1)$$

$$2 \cdot 1 - (-1) + d = 0$$

$$d = -3$$

$$2x - y - 3 = 0$$

Scrivere l'eq. del piano per A, B, C

$$122 \quad A(-1; 0; 3),$$

$$B(2; 4; 1),$$

$$C(5; 2; 1).$$

$$[2x + 3y + 9z - 25 = 0]$$

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A(-1, 0, 3) \rightarrow \\ B(2, 4, 1) \rightarrow \\ C(5, 2, 1) \rightarrow \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -a + 3c + d = 0 \\ 2a + 4b + c + d = 0 \\ 5a + 2b + c + d = 0 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 3c + d \\ 2(3c + d) + 4b + c + d = 0 \\ 5(3c + d) + 2b + c + d = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 3c + d \\ 2(3c + d) + 4b + c + d = 0 \\ 5(3c + d) + 2b + c + d = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} // \\ 6c + 2d + 4b + c + d = 0 \\ 15c + 5d + 2b + c + d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} // \\ 4b + 7c + 3d = 0 \\ 2b + 16c + 6d = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} // \\ 4(-8c - 3d) + 7c + 3d = 0 \\ b = -8c - 3d \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} // \\ -32c - 12d + 7c + 3d = 0 \\ // \end{cases} \begin{cases} // \\ -25c - 9d = 0 \\ // \end{cases} \begin{cases} a = 3c + d \\ c = -\frac{9}{25}d \\ b = -8c - 3d \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} d = 25 \leftarrow \text{LO DEIDO IO! (BASTA CHE NON SIA } d=0) \\ c = -\frac{9}{25} \cdot 25 = -9 \\ a = 3(-9) + 25 = -2 \\ b = -8(-9) - 3 \cdot 25 = +72 - 75 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$-2x - 3y - 9z + 25 = 0$$

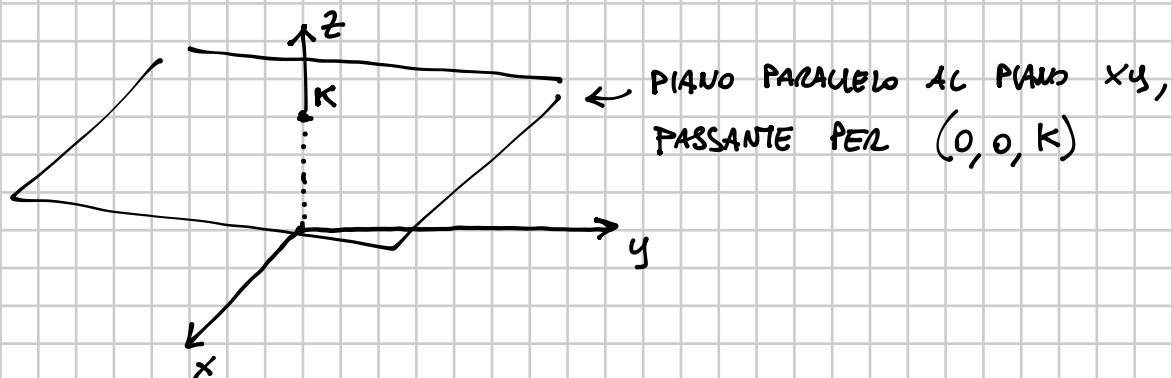
$$\boxed{2x + 3y + 9z - 25 = 0}$$

## ALCUNI CASI PARTICOLARI DELL'EQUAZIONE DEL PIANO

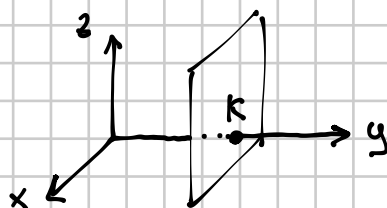
$$ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

1)  $d = 0 \Rightarrow$  il piano passa per  $O(0,0,0)$        $ax + by + cz = 0$

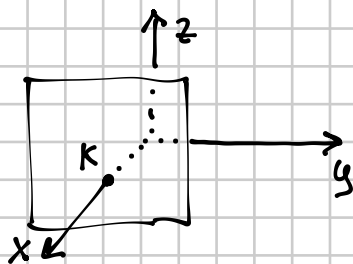
2)  $a = 0, b = 0$        $cz + d = 0 \Rightarrow z = k$  (dove  $k = -\frac{d}{c}$ )



3)  $a = 0, c = 0$        $y = k$       PIANO PARALLELO AL PIANO xz



4)  $b = 0, c = 0$        $x = k$       PIANO PARALLELO AL PIANO yz



5) IN PARTICOLARE:

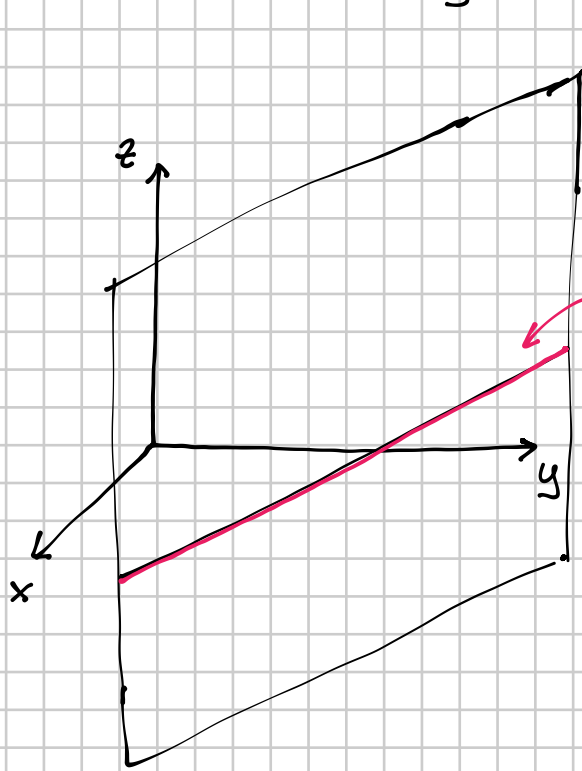
EQ. PIANO xy:       $z = 0$       ( $a = 0, b = 0, d = 0$ )

EQ. PIANO xz:       $y = 0$       ( $a = 0, c = 0, d = 0$ )

EQ. PIANO yz:       $x = 0$       ( $b = 0, c = 0, d = 0$ )

$$6) c=0$$

$$ax + by + d = 0$$



PIANO PERPENDICOLARE AL PIANO  $xy$   
(E PARALLELO ALL'ASSE  $z$ )

retta  $ax + by + d = 0$

INTERPRETATA nel piano  $xy$

$$7) a=0$$

$$by + cz + d = 0$$

PIANO PERPENDICOLARE AL PIANO  $yz$   
(PARALLELO ALL'ASSE  $x$ )

$$8) b=0$$

$$ax + cz + d = 0$$

PIANO PERPENDICOLARE AL PIANO  $xz$   
(PARALLELO ALL'ASSE  $y$ )