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Each $t$ gives a point $(x, y, z)$ on $L$. Reading componentwise, same as:

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\left\{\begin{array}{l}
x(t)=x_{0}+a t \\
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## Two Lines

In three dimensions, two lines can

- be parallel
- intersect
- be skew


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## 1D Examples

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Answer: In other words,

## Never the twain shall meet

Example. Show that the following lines are skew.
Romeo : $\langle 1+t,-2+3 t, 4-t\rangle$
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A plane is defined by a normal vector $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{n}}$ and a point $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{r}}_{0}=\left(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}\right)$. For any point $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{r}}$ on the plane, $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{r}}-\overrightarrow{\mathbf{r}}_{0}$ is perpendicular to $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{n}}$.

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a\left(x-x_{0}\right)+b\left(y-y_{0}\right)+c\left(z-z_{0}\right)=0 \\
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\left|\vec{P}_{1}-\vec{P}_{0}\right|=\frac{17}{38} \sqrt{2^{2}+3^{2}+(-5)^{2}}=\frac{17}{\sqrt{38}} .
$$

