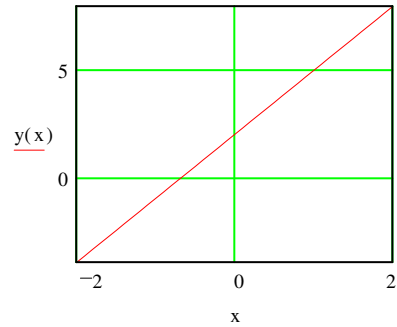


Equation for a line: $k := 3$ $m := 2$ $y(x) := k \cdot x + m$ $m := y(0) = 2$

$$k := \frac{Y_2 - Y_1}{X_2 - X_1}$$

$$k := \frac{y(2) - y(1)}{2 - 1} = 3$$



Equation for a plane.

The vector $V = (a, b, c)$ is orthogonal to the plane.

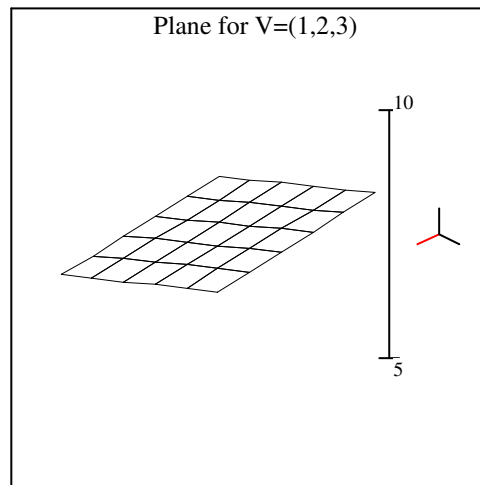
The point $Q = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ is a point in the plane.

$$a := 1 \quad b := 2 \quad c := 3 \quad x_0 := 0 \quad y_0 := 0 \quad z_0 := 5$$

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

$$z(x, y) := \frac{(a \cdot x - a \cdot x_0 + b \cdot y - b \cdot y_0 + c \cdot z_0)}{c}$$

$$M_{x,y} := z(x, y)$$



M