## Answer on Question \#72347 - Math - Calculus

## Solution

The point is $(x, y, 0)$ because it is located on ( $x, y$ )-plane.
Let's consider PA and PB as vectors. Hence, $\overrightarrow{P A}$ is $(1-\mathrm{x}, 2-\mathrm{y}, 3)$,
$\overrightarrow{P B}$ is $(7-\mathrm{x}, 6-\mathrm{y}, 5)$.
$\overrightarrow{P A}$ is orthogonal to $\overrightarrow{P B}$, if their dot product equals zero.

$$
\begin{gathered}
(1-x)(7-x)+(2-y)(6-y)+15=0 \\
7-x-7 x+x^{2}+12-2 y-6 y+y^{2}+15=0 \\
x^{2}-8 x+16+y^{2}-8 y+16+2=0 \\
(x-4)^{2}+(y-4)^{2}=-2
\end{gathered}
$$

Hence, there's no point that satisfies the condition, so
(a) S is an empty set.

Answer: (a) S is an empty set.

