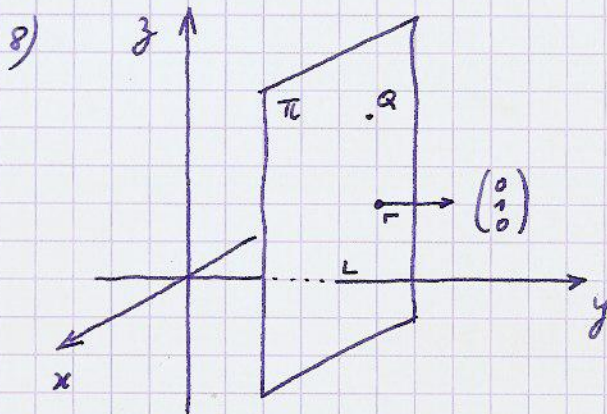


$$7) \quad \alpha \equiv 5x - 2y = 0 \rightarrow \vec{n}_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \perp \alpha$$

$$\beta \equiv 4x + 10y - 3z - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{n}_\beta \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \perp \beta$$

$$\vec{n}_\alpha \odot \vec{n}_\beta = 20 - 20 + 0 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{n}_\alpha \perp \vec{n}_\beta$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\alpha \perp \beta}$$



Si $\pi \parallel xOz$, alors $\pi \perp Oy$.

Donc $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ est un vecteur normal de π (car ce vecteur est dirigé de Oy).

$$\pi \equiv y + d = 0$$

$$Q(2, 4, 7) \in \pi \rightarrow 4 + d = 0 \rightarrow d = -4$$

$$\boxed{\pi \equiv y - 4 = 0}$$