Transformation from unsymmetric form of the equation of line to the symmetric form.

If $P \equiv a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z + d_1 = 0$ and $Q \equiv a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z + d_2 = 0$ are equations of two non-parallel planes, then these two equations taken together represent a line. Thus the equation of straight line can be written as $P = 0 = Q$. This form is called unsymmetrical form of a line. To transform the equations to symmetrical form, we have to find the d.r.'s of line and co-ordinates of a point on the line.