Hence, this is a $(2\bar{1}\bar{1}0)$ plane.

(d) For this plane, intersections with the a_1, a_2, and z axes are $-a$, a, and $c/2$, respectively. In terms of a and c these intersections are –1, 1, and 1/2, the respective reciprocals of which are –1, 1, and 2. This means that

$h = -1$

$k = 1$

$l = 2$

Now, from Equation 3.7, the value of i is

$$i = -(h + k) = -(-1 + 1) = 0$$

Therefore, this is a $(\bar{1}102)$ plane.