

4.7.8

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Problem Statement

Find the shortest distance between the lines

$$\mathbf{l}_1 : \mathbf{r}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \lambda(2\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}), \quad \mathbf{l}_2 : \mathbf{r}_2 = 2\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}} + \mu(3\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 5\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{k}}) \quad (4.7.8.1)$$

Solution:

In this case, the given lines are

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \kappa_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.2)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \kappa_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.3)$$

with

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.4)$$

Then,

$$\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.5)$$

Calculating the rank of matrix $(\mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A})$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow -R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 3R_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{10}R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 5R_3 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 3R_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, the rank of this matrix is 3, and therefore, the lines are skew.

$$\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 13 \\ 13 & 38 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.6)$$

$$\mathbf{M}^T (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.7)$$

We solve the least squares solution $\mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{M} \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_1 & -\kappa_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{M}^T (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A})$ using augmented matrix,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 13 & 1 \\ 13 & 38 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow 6R_2 - 13R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 59 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow 59R_1 - 13R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 354 & 0 & 150 \\ 0 & 59 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \rightarrow R_1/354 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2/59}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 150/354 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/59 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 25/59 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/59 \end{pmatrix}$$

yielding

$$\begin{pmatrix} \kappa_1 \\ -\kappa_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{59} \begin{pmatrix} 25 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \implies \kappa_1 = \frac{25}{59}, \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{7}{59} \quad (4.7.8.8)$$

Substituting the above in (4.7.8.2) and (4.7.8.3),

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{25}{59} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{59} \begin{pmatrix} 109 \\ 34 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.9)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{7}{59} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{59} \begin{pmatrix} 139 \\ 24 \\ -45 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.7.8.10)$$

Thus, the required distance is

$$\|\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1\| = \left\| \frac{1}{59} \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ -10 \\ -70 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \frac{\sqrt{30^2 + (-10)^2 + (-70)^2}}{59} = \frac{\sqrt{5900}}{59} = \frac{10\sqrt{59}}{59} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{59}} \quad (4.7.8.11)$$

Shortest distance between the given lines is:

$$d = \frac{10}{\sqrt{59}} \quad (4.7.8.12)$$

See Figure 4.7.8.1.

Shortest Distance between Skew Lines

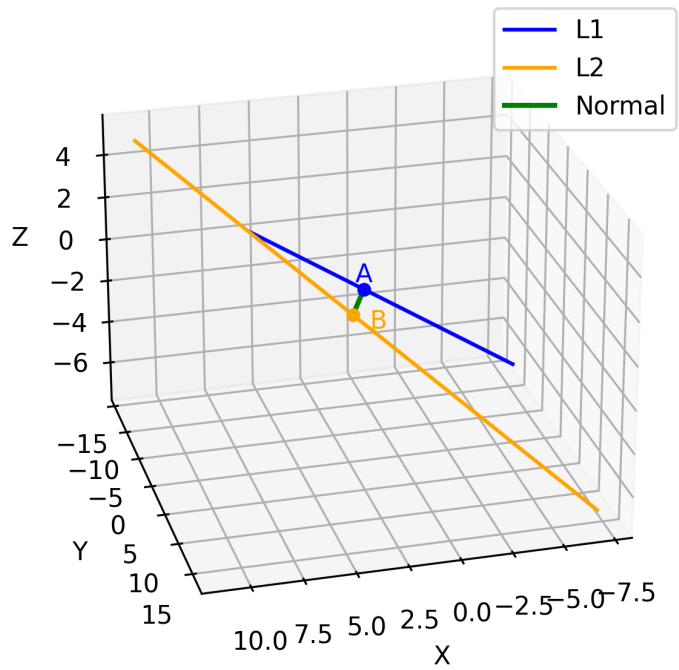


Fig. 4.7.8.1