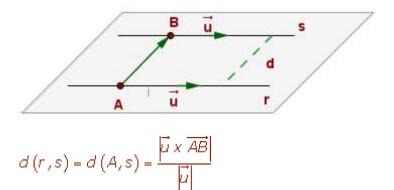
Distance Between Parallel Lines

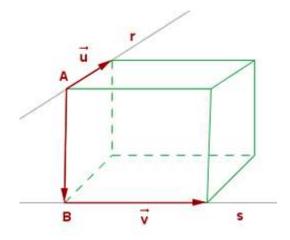
The distance from a line, r, to another parallel line, s, is the distance from any point from r to s.



Distance Between Skew Lines

The distance between skew lines is measured on the common perpendicular.

If (A, \vec{u}) and (B, \vec{v}) determine the lines r and s.



The vectors \overrightarrow{AB} , \overrightarrow{u} and \overrightarrow{v} determine the parallelepiped whose height is the distance between the two lines.

The volume of a parallelepiped is $V = A_b \cdot h$.

Given that the <u>volume</u> is the absolute value of the <u>triple product</u> of three vectors and the <u>area of</u> <u>the base</u> is the <u>cross product</u> of the direction vectors of the lines, the height is the distance between two points equal to:

$$d(r,s) = h = \frac{V}{A_b} = \frac{\left[\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{u}, \overrightarrow{v} \right]}{\left| \overrightarrow{u} \times \overrightarrow{v} \right|}$$

Example

Find the minimum distance between the following lines:

$$r = \frac{x+8}{2} = \frac{y-10}{3} = \frac{z-6}{1}$$
 $s = \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{4}$

$$S = \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{4}$$

$$A = (-8, 10, 6)$$
 $\vec{u} = (2, 3, 1)$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (9, -9, -5)$$

$$B = (1, 1, 1)$$
 $\vec{v} = (-1, 2, 4)$

$$V = \left[\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{u}, \overrightarrow{v} \right] = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & -9 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 136$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10\vec{i} - 9\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$$

$$A_b = |\vec{u} \times \vec{v}| = \sqrt{10^2 - 9^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{230}$$

$$h = \frac{136}{\sqrt{230}} = \frac{68\sqrt{230}}{115}$$





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Calculation of Areas and Volumes Angle Between Line and Plane

Point-Line Distance Distance Between a Point and a Plane

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Problems of Distances, Areas and Volumes