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parallelism of two planes

Canonical name	ParallelismOfTwoPlanes
Date of creation	2013-03-22 18:48:10
Last modified on	2013-03-22 18:48:10
Owner	pahio (2872)
Last modified by	pahio (2872)
Numerical id	15
Author	pahio (2872)
Entry type	Topic
Classification	msc 51N20
Classification	msc 51M04
Classification	msc 51A05
Synonym	parallelism of planes
Synonym	parallel planes
Related topic	PlaneNormal
Related topic	ParallelAndPerpendicularPlanes
Related topic	ParallelityOfLineAndPlane
Related topic	ExampleOfUsingLagrangeMultipliers
Related topic	NormalOfPlane
Defines	parallel
Defines	parallelism

Two planes π and ϱ in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space are *parallel* iff they either have no common points or coincide, i.e. iff

$$\pi \cap \varrho = \emptyset \quad \text{or} \quad \pi \cap \varrho = \pi. \quad (1)$$

An <http://planetmath.org/Equivalent3equivalent> condition of the parallelism is that the normal vectors of π and ϱ are parallel.

The parallelism of planes is an equivalence relation in any set of planes of the space.

If the planes have the equations

$$A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2 = 0, \quad (2)$$

the parallelism means the <http://planetmath.org/Variationproportionality> of the coefficients of the variables: there exists a k such that

$$A_1 = kA_2, \quad B_1 = kB_2, \quad C_1 = kC_2. \quad (3)$$

In this case, if also $D_1 = kD_2$, then the planes coincide.

Using vectors, the condition (3) may be written

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \\ C_1 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

which equation utters the <http://planetmath.org/MutualPositionsOfVectorsparallelism> of the normal vectors.

Remark. The shortest distance of the parallel planes

$$Ax+By+Cz+D = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad Ax+By+Cz+E = 0$$

is obtained from the

$$d = \frac{|D-E|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}}, \quad (5)$$

as is easily shown by using <http://planetmath.org/LagrangeMultiplierMethodLagrange> multipliers (see <http://planetmath.org/node/11604>this entry).