Challenging Problem 1

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Abstract—**This document shows the method to find the closest points on two skew lines in 3-Dimension.**

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/surbhi0912/EE5609/tree/master/challenging_problem/challenging1/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/surbhi0912/EE5609/tree/master/challenging_problem/challenging1

1 Problem

In 3-Dimensional Space, find the points on the two skew lines

$$L_1 : \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.0.1}$$

$$L_2 : \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.0.2}$$

such that the points are closest to each other

2 Solution

In the given problem,

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.1}$$

where L_1 is passing through the point $A_1(1, 1, 0)$ and direction vector $\mathbf{m}_1$,
And L_2 is passing through the point $A_2(2, 1, -1)$ and direction vector $\mathbf{m}_2$

Let us take a point $\mathbf{E}$ on Line L_1 and $\mathbf{F}$ on Line L_2 such that they are closest to each other.

Then $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{F}$ can be expressed using Equation 1.0.1 and 1.0.2 respectively as follows :

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.3}$$

Now, the position vector from $\mathbf{E}$ to $\mathbf{F}$, ie $\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E}$ is given as,

$$\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E} = (\mathbf{A}_2 + \lambda_2\mathbf{m}_2) - (\mathbf{A}_1 + \lambda_1\mathbf{m}_1) \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$= (\mathbf{A}_2 - \mathbf{A}_1) + (\lambda_2\mathbf{m}_2 - \lambda_1\mathbf{m}_1) \tag{2.0.5}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.6}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.8}$$

Since the points $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{F}$ are closest to each other, position vector $\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E}$ is perpendicular to the skew lines L_1 and L_2, thus we can say that $\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E}$ is perpendicular to the direction vectors of these lines, ie $\mathbf{m}_1$ and $\mathbf{m}_2$ respectively. Therefore,

$$\mathbf{m}_1^T(\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E}) = 0 \tag{2.0.9}$$

$$\mathbf{m}_2^T(\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E}) = 0 \tag{2.0.10}$$

Using the values of $\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{E}$, $\mathbf{m}_1$, $\mathbf{m}_2$ from Equations 2.0.8 and 2.0.1 in Equations 2.0.9 and 2.0.10,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0 \tag{2.0.11}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}^T \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0 \tag{2.0.12}$$

Expanding Equations (2.0.11), (2.0.12)

$$\begin{pmatrix}2 & -1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\-1\end{pmatrix}+\lambda_2\begin{pmatrix}2 & -1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}3\\-5\\2\end{pmatrix}+\lambda_1\begin{pmatrix}2 & -1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}-2\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}=0 \tag{2.0.13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5 & 2\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\-1\end{pmatrix}+\lambda_2\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5 & 2\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}3\\-5\\2\end{pmatrix}+\lambda_1\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5 & 2\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}-2\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}=0 \tag{2.0.14}$$

This gives us,

$$6\lambda_1 - 13\lambda_2 = 1 \tag{2.0.15}$$

$$13\lambda_1 - 38\lambda_2 = 1 \tag{2.0.16}$$

Solving Equation 2.0.15 and 2.0.16, $\lambda_1 = \frac{25}{59}$ and $\lambda_2 = \frac{7}{59}$

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix}\frac{109}{59}\\\frac{34}{59}\\\frac{25}{59}\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.17}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix}1.85\\0.58\\0.42\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.18}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix}\frac{139}{59}\\\frac{24}{59}\\\frac{-45}{59}\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.19}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix}2.36\\0.41\\-0.76\end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.20}$$

The figure obtained is shown in Fig 1

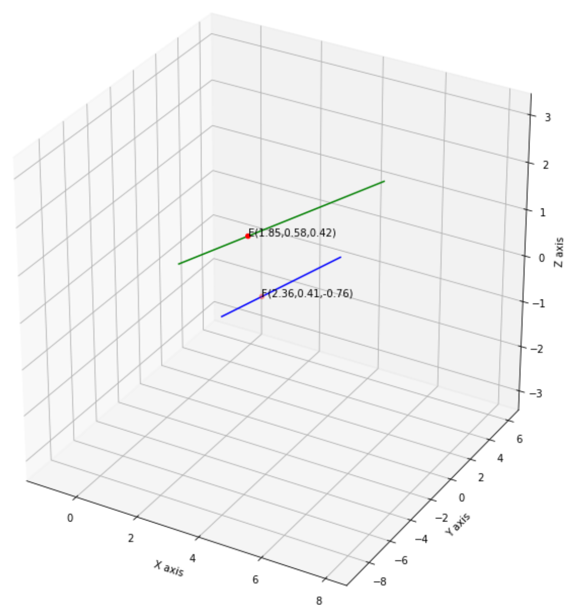

Fig. 1: Closest points between skew lines L_1 and L_2