Distances overview

DISTANCE POINT-POINT (3D). If $P$ and $Q$ are two points, then

$$d(P, Q) = |\vec{PQ}|$$

is the distance between $P$ and $Q$. We use the notation $|\vec{v}|$ instead of $||\vec{v}||$ in this handout.

DISTANCE POINT-PLANE (3D). If $P$ is a point in space and $\Sigma : \vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} = d$ is a plane containing a point $Q$, then

$$d(P, \Sigma) = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}$$

is the distance between $P$ and the plane. Proof: use the angle formula in the denominator.

DISTANCE POINT-LINE (3D). If $P$ is a point in space and $L$ is the line $\vec{r}(t) = Q + t\vec{u}$, then

$$d(P, L) = \frac{|(\vec{PQ}) \times \vec{u}|}{|\vec{u}|}$$

is the distance between $P$ and the line $L$. Proof: the area divided by base length is height of parallelogram.

DISTANCE LINE-LINE (3D). $L$ is the line $\vec{r}(t) = Q + t\vec{u}$ and $M$ is the line $\vec{s}(t) = P + t\vec{v}$, then

$$d(L, M) = \frac{|(\vec{PQ}) \cdot (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})|}{|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|}$$

is the distance between the two lines $L$ and $M$. Proof: the distance is the length of the vector projection of $\vec{PQ}$ onto $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ which is normal to both lines.

DISTANCE PLANE-PLANE (3D). If $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} = d$ and $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} = e$ are two parallel planes, then their distance is

$$\frac{|e - d|}{|\vec{n}|}.$$ 

Non-parallel planes have distance 0. Proof: use the distance formula between point and plane.
EXAMPLES

DISTANCE POINT-POINT (3D). $P = (-5, 2, 4)$ and $Q = (-2, 2, 0)$ are two points, then

$$d(P, Q) = |PQ| = \sqrt{(-5 + 2)^2 + (2 - 2)^2 + (0 - 4)^2} = 5.$$ 

Question to the reader: what is the distance between the point $(-5, 2, 4)$ and the sphere $(x + 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + z^2 = 1$?

DISTANCE POINT-PLANE (3D). $P = (7, 1, 4)$ is a point and $\Sigma : 2x + 4y + 5z = 9$ is a plane which contains the point $Q = (0, 1, 1)$. Then

$$d(P, \Sigma) = \frac{|\langle -7, 0, -3 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 4, 5 \rangle|}{|\langle 2, 4, 5 \rangle|} = \frac{29}{\sqrt{45}}$$

is the distance between $P$ and $\Sigma$. Question to the reader: without the absolute value, the result is negative. What does this tell about the point $P$?

DISTANCE POINT-LINE (3D). $P = (2, 3, 1)$ is a point in space and $L$ is the line $\vec{r}(t) = (1, 1, 2) + t(5, 0, 1)$. Then

$$d(P, L) = \frac{|\langle -1, -2, 1 \rangle \times \langle 5, 0, 1 \rangle|}{\langle 5, 0, 1 \rangle} = \frac{|\langle -2, 6, 10 \rangle|}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{\sqrt{140}}{\sqrt{26}}$$

is the distance between $P$ and $L$. Question to the reader: what is the equation of the plane which contains the point $P$ and the line $L$?

DISTANCE LINE-LINE (3D). $L$ is the line $\vec{r}(t) = (2, 1, 4) + t(-1, 1, 0)$ and $M$ is the line $\vec{s}(t) = (-1, 0, 2) + t(5, 1, 2)$. The cross product of $\langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle$ and $\langle 5, 1, 2 \rangle$ is $\langle 2, 2, -6 \rangle$. The distance between these two lines is

$$d(L, M) = \frac{|\langle 3, 1, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 2, -6 \rangle|}{|\langle 2, 2, -6 \rangle|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{44}}.$$ 

Question to the reader: also here, without the absolute value, the formula can give a negative result. What happens with this sign, when $P$ and $Q$ are interchanged?

DISTANCE PLANE-PLANE (3D). $5x + 4y + 3z = 8$ and $5x + 4y + 3z = 1$ are two parallel planes. Their distance is

$$\frac{|8 - 1|}{|\langle 5, 4, 3 \rangle|} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{50}}.$$ 

Question for the reader: what is the distance between the planes $x + 3y - 2z = 2$ and $5x + 15y - 10z = 30$?