

slides 12-18

$$\rightarrow (h, k) = (3, 3); \quad r = 3$$

Equation of the circle $(x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$

Eye at origin $(0, 0)$ $\leftarrow$ unit vector $\hat{v}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + l \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x = l v_x, y = l v_y$$

$$(l v_x - 3)^2 + (l v_y - 3)^2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 \underbrace{(v_x^2 + v_y^2)}_{=1} - 6l(v_x + v_y) + 9 = 0$$

$$l^2 - 6l(v_x + v_y) + 9 = 0$$

$$l = \frac{6(v_x + v_y) \pm \sqrt{36(v_x + v_y)^2 - 36}}{2}$$

$$= 3(v_x + v_y) \pm \sqrt{9(\underbrace{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + 2v_x v_y}_{=1}) - 9}$$

$$= 3(v_x + v_y) \pm 3\sqrt{2v_x v_y}$$

$v_x v_y > 0 \rightarrow$ two solutions P1, P2
(P2 not visible to the eye)

$v_x v_y = 0 \rightarrow v_x = 0, \text{ or } v_y = 0$

ray is tangent to the circle

$v_x v_y < 0 \rightarrow$ no ray-circle intersection

Slide 21

$$\rightarrow \hat{v} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}; (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (6, 7, 8)$$

$$\text{Shoot a ray: } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{l}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{parametric form: } \begin{aligned} x &= 6 + \frac{3l}{13} \\ y &= 7 + \frac{4l}{13} \\ z &= 8 + \frac{12l}{13} \end{aligned}$$

Slides 22-24

$$\rightarrow \hat{n} = \frac{1}{13} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 2, 3) : \text{Point P on the plane}$$

Another point P_1 on the plane: (x, y, z)

$$\text{Vector } \bar{v} \text{ spanning P to } P_1 : \begin{bmatrix} x-1 \\ y-2 \\ z-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{v} \cdot \hat{n} = 0 \Rightarrow 3(x-1) + 12(y-2) + 4(z-3) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } 3x + 12y + 4z = 39$$

↑ implicit form

Slides 30-34

$$\rightarrow \bar{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{u} \times \bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 6 - 5 \times 3 \\ 3 \times 4 - 1 \times 6 \\ 1 \times 5 - 2 \times 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \bar{w}$$

$$\bar{u} \cdot \bar{w} = 1 \times (-3) + 2 \times 6 + 3 \times (-3) = 0$$

$$\bar{u} \times \bar{v} = -(\bar{v} \times \bar{u})$$

$$\bar{v} \cdot \bar{w} = 4 \times (-3) + 5 \times 6 + 6 \times (-3) = 0$$