B1- Mathematics

B-MAT-100

104intersection

Third dimnesion and quadratic equations

3D intersection

Third dimnesion and quadratic equations

binary name:	104intersection
repository name:	104intersection_$ACADEMICYEAR
repository rights:	ramassage-tek
language:	C, C++, perl 5, python 3 (≥ 3.5), ruby 2 (≥ 2.2), php 5.6, bash 4
group size:	1 to 2
compilation:	via Makefile, including re, clean and fclean rules

> ⚠
> - Your repository must contain the totality of your source files, but no useless files (binary, temp files, obj files,...).
> - All the bonus files (including a potential specific Makefile) should be in a directory named *bonus*.
> - Error messages have to be written on the error output, and the program should then exit with the 84 error code (0 if there is no error).

Subject

*T*o code a software to create synthesis images (it may remind you something....), potential intersection points between light rays and scene objects (here cylinders, spheres and cones) must be computed.
This is exactly what you have to do.

To do so, you need to write a 3 dimensional equation of the considered surface, and inject into it the equation of the straight line representing the light ray. You'll get a quadratic equation, with 0, 1 or 2 solutions, that will give you the intersection points coordinates (one do not take into account the possibility that the equation has an infinite number of solutions here).
The straight line is defined by the coordinates of a point by which it goes through and by the coordinates of a direction vector.

O being the origin of the coordinate system, and X, Y and Z the axis, the surfaces that has to be handled in this project are :
1. O-centered spheres,
2. cylinders of revolution around Z axis,
3. cones of revolution around Z axis which apex is O.

Usage

```
∇                                  Terminal                              - + x
~/B-MAT-100> ./104intersection opt xp yp zp xv yv zv p
```

opt	number of the option : 1 for a sphere, 2 for a cylinder, 3 for a cone
(xp, yp, zp)	coordinates of the point by which the light ray goes through
(xv, yv, zv)	coordinates of the direction vector of the light ray
p	parameter : radius of the sphere, radius of the cylinder
	or angle formed by the cone and the Z-axis.

Bonus
- adding other surfaces,
- managing several simultaneous surfaces,

Examples

```
▽                              Terminal                          −  +  x
~/B-MAT-100> ./104intersection 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 1
sphere of radius 1
straight line going through the (0,0,2) point and of direction vector (1,1,0)
No intersection point.
```

```
▽                              Terminal                          −  +  x
~/B-MAT-100> ./104intersection 1 4 0 3 0 0 -2 4
sphere of radius 4
straight line going through the (4,0,3) point and of direction vector (0,0,-2)
1 intersection point :
(4.000, 0.000, 0.000)
```

```
▽                              Terminal                          −  +  x
~/B-MAT-100> ./104intersection 2 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 1
cylinder of radius 1
straight line going through the (0,0,2) point and of direction vector (1,1,0)
2 intersection points :
(0.707, 0.707, 2.000)
(-0.707, -0.707, 2.000)
```

```
▽                              Terminal                          −  +  x
~/B-MAT-100> ./104intersection 3 -1 -1 -1 1 1 5 30
cone of 30 degree angle
straight line going through the (-1,-1,-1) point and of direction vector (1,1,5)
2 intersection points :
(-1.568, -1.568, -3.842)
(-0.537, -0.537, 1.315)
```

```
▽                              Terminal                          −  +  x
~/B-MAT-100> ./104intersection 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
cylinder of radius 1
straight line going through the (1,0,0) point and of direction vector (0,0,1)
There is an infinite number of intersection points.
```