

# Shadow Assignment

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The link to the solution is

<https://github.com/Adarsh1310/EE5609>

**Abstract**—This documents finds shadow of an object on a plane.

## 1 PROBLEM

Find the shadow of an object on the plane described by the given orthonormal vectors.

## 2 SOLUTION

Let  $\mathbf{O}$  be the plane whose projection has to be obtained and  $\mathbf{P}$  be the final projection on the given plane. We have been provided with two orthonormal vector, let us call them  $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2$  and a direction vector of the light  $\mathbf{d}$ . Using these vectors we can find the plane as,

$$\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2) \quad (2.0.1)$$

Let,

$$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{O} - \mathbf{P} \quad (2.0.2)$$

This vector will be perpendicular to the  $\mathbf{P}$  and opposite to the direction of  $\mathbf{d}$ .

Now,  $\mathbf{P}$  is just some linear combinations of  $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2$  and can be written as

$$\mathbf{P} = x_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{a}_2 \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.4)$$

Our goal is to find  $\mathbf{x}$ . We know that the vector  $\mathbf{e}$  obtained in (2.0.2) is perpendicular to the planes. Hence,

$$\mathbf{a}_1^T (\mathbf{O} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2^T (\mathbf{O} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{O} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{O} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad (2.0.8)$$

From (2.0.8) we can see that  $\mathbf{e}$  is in the nullspace of  $\mathbf{A}^T$  which means that  $\mathbf{e}$  is perpendicular to column space of  $\mathbf{A}^T$ .

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{O} \quad (2.0.9)$$

From equation (2.0.8) we can find the value of  $\mathbf{x}$

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{O} \quad (2.0.10)$$

Substituting (2.0.10) in (2.0.4)

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{O} \quad (2.0.11)$$

Hence, We can find the projection vector by multiplying  $\mathbf{A} (\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^T$  to the given space  $\mathbf{O}$