

## Assignment 1: Ray-sphere intersection

### Exercise 1:

#### Task 1

$$x = (\sqrt{2}, 1, 0)^T, \quad y = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x \cdot y}{\|x\| \|y\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|x\| &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2 + 1 + 0} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|y\| &= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{3}$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{3} \right]$$

$$= 36.415^\circ$$

#### Task 2

$$x = (\sqrt{2}, 1, 0)$$

$$y = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$x \times y = (z_1, z_2, z_3)$$

$$\text{Hence } z_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad z_2 = -\begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad z_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = 1 - 0 \quad z_2 = -(\sqrt{2} - 0) \quad z_3 = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\therefore x \times y = (1, -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|x \times y\| &= \sqrt{1^2 + 2 + 3 - 2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{6 - 2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x \times y}{\|x \times y\|} = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6 - 2\sqrt{2}}}, \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6 - 2\sqrt{2}}}, \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{6 - 2\sqrt{2}}} \right]$$

### Task 3

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}}, \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}} \right]$$

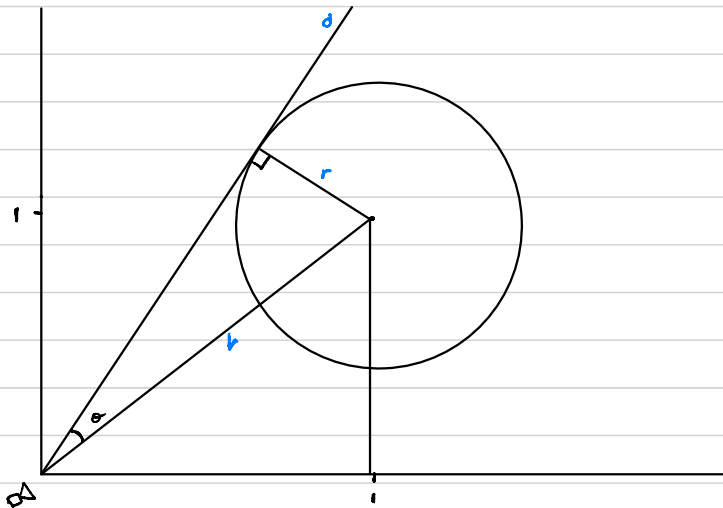
Hence  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}-1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore u = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6-2\sqrt{2}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

### Exercise 2



$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$c = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$l = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

by using pythagoras theorem:  $l^2 = r^2 + d^2$

$$d = \sqrt{l^2 - r^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{3 - \frac{2}{4}}$$

therefore  $\arctan \left[ \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{3 - \frac{2}{4}}} \right] = 24.09^\circ$