

similarly

$$\frac{y_k - y_1}{(t+h)} h + y_1 = y_2$$

$$x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 = r^2$$

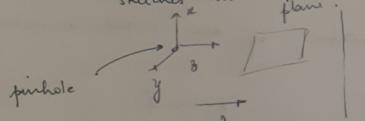
$$\frac{(x_k - x_1)^2 h^2}{(t+h)^2} + \frac{(y_k - y_1)^2 h^2}{(t+h)^2} + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = r^2$$

$h$  is a function  
of  $\theta$ .

$$h = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{(x_k - x_1)^2 h^2}{(t+h)^2} + \frac{(y_k - y_1)^2 h^2}{(t+h)^2} = r^2 \cos^2 \theta.$$

The axes length depends  
on the inclination, as  $r, \theta$  varies, it  
sketches an ellipse.



The image plane is given by  $z = t$ .

now the line is on  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  plane

for lines on the plane, vanishing points lie  
on the vanishing line for the plane.

w.r.t the origin which is the intersection  
of the plane with the image plane.

$$\text{i.e. } Ax + By + C(t) + D = 0$$

$$\text{or } Ax + By = -(D + Ct)$$