

Math for Games 2

CS 3540 – Game Programming

1

Vector Operations: Dot Product

The dot product of two vectors is the sum of the products of corresponding components, resulting in a scalar value:

$$\mathbf{a} = [x_1, y_1, z_1]$$

$$\mathbf{b} = [x_2, y_2, z_2]$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$$

2

Vector3.Dot()

Returns the dot product of two vectors

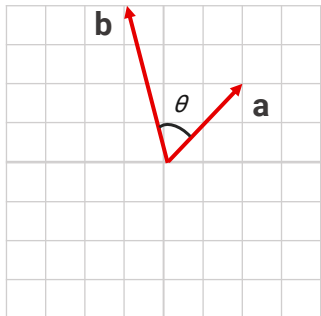
Return type is float

```
float dotProduct = Vector3.Dot(target.position, transform.position);
```

3

Dot Product and Intercepted Angle

The dot product of two vectors **a** and **b** is equal to the cosine of the angle θ between the vectors, multiplied by the lengths of the vectors



$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\| \cos \theta$$

The angle between two vectors:

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{\|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\|}\right)$$

For unit vectors:

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}} = \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \arccos(\hat{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}})$$

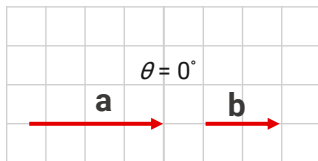
4

Dot Product and Intercepted Angle

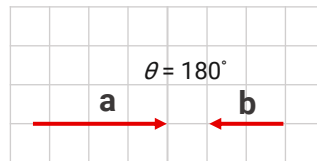
$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}} = 1$ if the unit vectors are pointing in the same direction

$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}} = -1$ if the unit vectors are pointing in the opposite directions

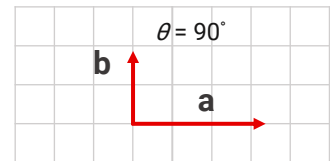
$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}} = 0$ if the unit vectors are perpendicular to one another



$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$



$$\cos 180^\circ = -1$$



$$\cos 90^\circ = 0$$

5

The Sign of Dot Product

$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} > 0$ when $0^\circ \leq \theta < 90^\circ$

→ \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are pointing mostly in the same direction

$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} < 0$ when $90^\circ < \theta \leq 180^\circ$

→ \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are pointing mostly in the opposite direction

$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$ when $\theta = 90^\circ$

→ \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are perpendicular

6

Vector3.Angle()

Returns the angle from one Vector3 to another Vector3

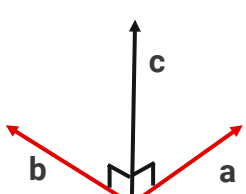
```
float angleObjects = Vector3.Angle(transform.position, target.position);
```

Also check out [Vector3.SignedAngle\(\)](#)

7

Vector Operations: Cross Product

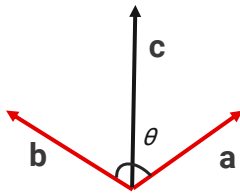
The cross product of two 3D vectors, **a** and **b**, yields a 3D vector that is perpendicular to both **a** and **b**.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} &= [x_1, y_1, z_1] \\ \mathbf{b} &= [x_2, y_2, z_2] \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 z_2 - z_1 y_2 \\ z_1 x_2 - x_1 z_2 \\ x_1 y_2 - y_1 x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$


8

Cross Product and Intercepted Angle

The length of $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is equal to the product of the magnitudes of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} and the sine of the angle θ between the vectors.



$$\|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}\| = \|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\| \sin \theta$$

The angle between two vectors:

$$\theta = \arcsin \left(\frac{\|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}\|}{\|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\|} \right)$$

For unit vectors:

$$\|\hat{\mathbf{a}} \times \hat{\mathbf{b}}\| = \sin \theta$$
$$\theta = \arcsin (\|\hat{\mathbf{a}} \times \hat{\mathbf{b}}\|)$$

9

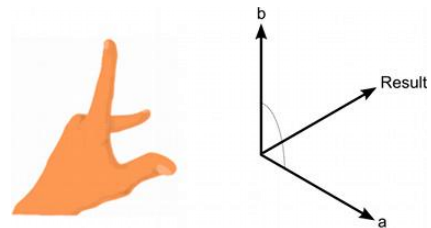
Vector3.Cross()

Returns the cross product of two vectors

Returns a Vector3 object

```
Vector3 crossProduct = Vector3.Cross(target.position, transform.position);
```

The left-hand rule applied to Cross(\mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b})



10

Vector3.Lerp()

Linear Interpolation

The estimation of values of a variable between two known values based on an interpolation constant, **t**

$$(a, b, t) = a + (b-a) t$$

Vector3.Lerp(Vector3 a, Vector3 b, float t)

Interpolates between the vectors **a** and **b** by the interpolant **t**.

The parameter **t** is clamped to the range [0, 1].

11

Vector3.MoveTowards()

Moves the object toward another object

Calculates a new position based on the step or distance value provided

Returns a new position Vector3 for the calculated new position

```
transform.position = Vector3.MoveTowards(transform.position, target.position, step);
```

12

GetComponent()

The primary way of accessing components attached to a GameObject

```
void Start()
{
    renderer = GetComponent<Renderer>();
}
```

13

Readings

<https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Vector3.Dot.html>

<https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Vector3.Cross.html>

<https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Vector3.Angle.html>

[https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Vector3.MoveTowards.htm](https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Vector3.MoveTowards.html)
l

14