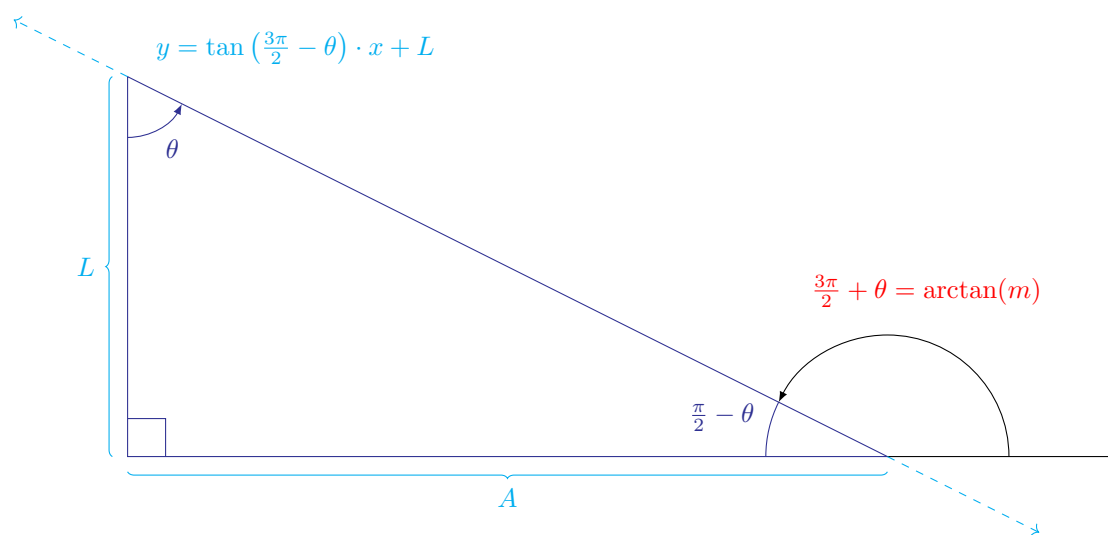


Where the radial line is of length 1:

$$(x_2, y_2) \longrightarrow (\cos(\phi + \theta) + x_2, \sin(\phi + \theta) + y_2) \quad (1)$$

$$(x_1, y_1) \longrightarrow (-\cos(\phi + \theta) + x_1, -\sin(\phi + \theta) + y_1) \quad (2)$$

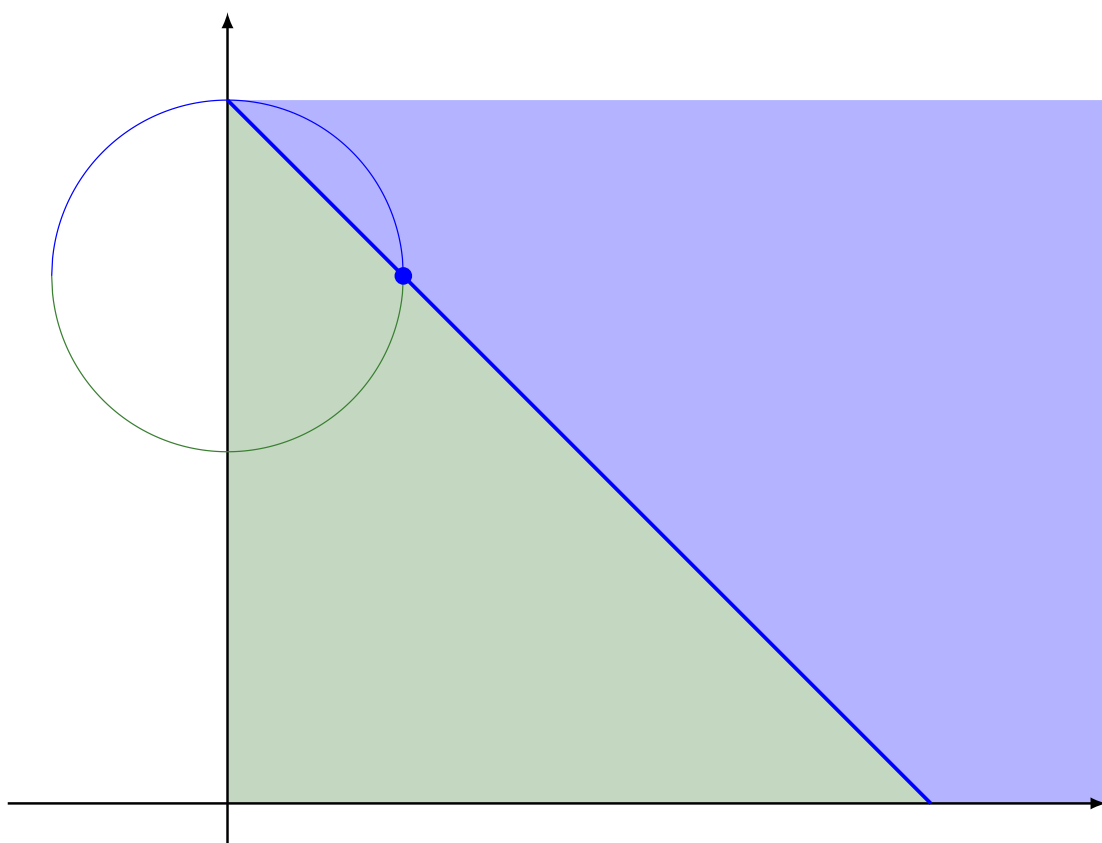


$$A = \left( \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta \right) \right) \cdot \sqrt{A^2 + L^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore \theta(A) \equiv \arccos \left( \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + L^2}} \right) - \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad (4)$$

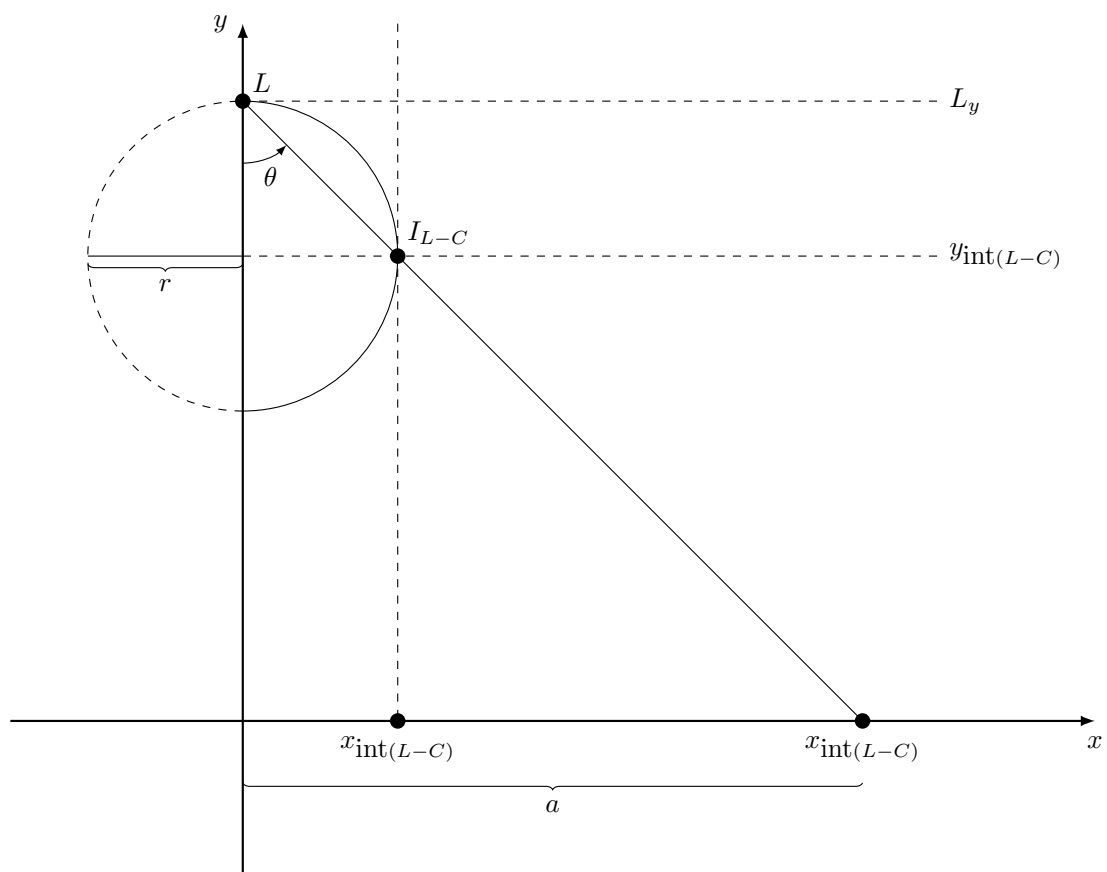
$$\therefore y(x) = \tan \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} - \left( \arccos \left( \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + L^2}} \right) - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right) \cdot x + L \quad (5)$$

$$\text{NB: } |\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (6)$$



Per Wolfram|Alpha,  $x$  for which line=circle is;

$$x\text{-int}_{(\text{U\&L})}(x) = \frac{2Ar\sqrt{\frac{L^2}{A^2+L^2}}}{\sqrt{A^2+L^2}} \quad (7)$$



$$C(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + L_y - r & \text{if } y \geq L_y - r \\ -\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + L_y - r & \text{if } y < L_y - r \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$L(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \tan(\theta - \pi) \cdot x + L_y & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \tan(-\theta - \pi) \cdot x + L_y & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$x_{\text{int}(L-C)}(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2r(r - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2})}{1 + \tan(\theta - \pi)}} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq L_y - r \\ -\sqrt{\frac{2r(r - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2})}{1 + \tan(\theta - \pi)}} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \text{ and } y < L_y - r \\ \text{plus the same sort of equations for } x \text{ less than zero} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$x_{\text{int}(L\text{-axis})}(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} -L_y \cot(\theta - \pi) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -L_y \cot(-\theta - \pi) & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$



