

# CISC 330 - ASSIGNMENT 1

## ELLIPSOID BLINE INTERSECTION

$$\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z-z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Line} = P + v t$$

$$L_x = P_x + v_x t$$

$$x = L_x$$

$$L_y = P_y + v_y t$$

$$y = L_y$$

$$L_z = P_z + v_z t$$

$$z = L_z$$

sub into ellipsoid eqn

$$\frac{(P_x + v_x t - x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(P_y + v_y t - y_0)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(P_z + v_z t - z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Let } Q_x = P_x - x_0, Q_y = P_y - y_0, Q_z = P_z - z_0$$

$$1 = \frac{(Q_x + v_x t)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(Q_y + v_y t)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(Q_z + v_z t)^2}{c^2}$$

$$1 = \frac{v_x^2 t^2 + 2Q_x v_x t + Q_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{v_y^2 t^2 + 2Q_y v_y t + Q_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{v_z^2 t^2 + 2Q_z v_z t + Q_z^2}{c^2}$$

$$1 = t^2 \left( \frac{v_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{v_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{v_z^2}{c^2} \right) + t \left( \frac{2Q_x v_x}{a^2} + \frac{2Q_y v_y}{b^2} + \frac{2Q_z v_z}{c^2} \right) + \frac{Q_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{Q_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{Q_z^2}{c^2}$$

$$0 = t^2 \left( \frac{v_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{v_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{v_z^2}{c^2} \right) + t \left( \frac{2Q_x v_x}{a^2} + \frac{2Q_y v_y}{b^2} + \frac{2Q_z v_z}{c^2} \right) + \frac{Q_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{Q_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{Q_z^2}{c^2} - 1$$

$$\text{Quadratic Formula: } x = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A} \text{ in } 0 = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$A = \frac{v_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{v_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{v_z^2}{c^2}, B = 2 \left( \frac{Q_x v_x}{a^2} + \frac{Q_y v_y}{b^2} + \frac{Q_z v_z}{c^2} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{Q_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{Q_z^2}{c^2} - 1$$

Use A B and C to solve for t (there are 0, 1 or 2 intersections)  
check the determinant to see how many intersections exist