This is a title

This is some text with maths:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

And this is a test canvas with an animation:

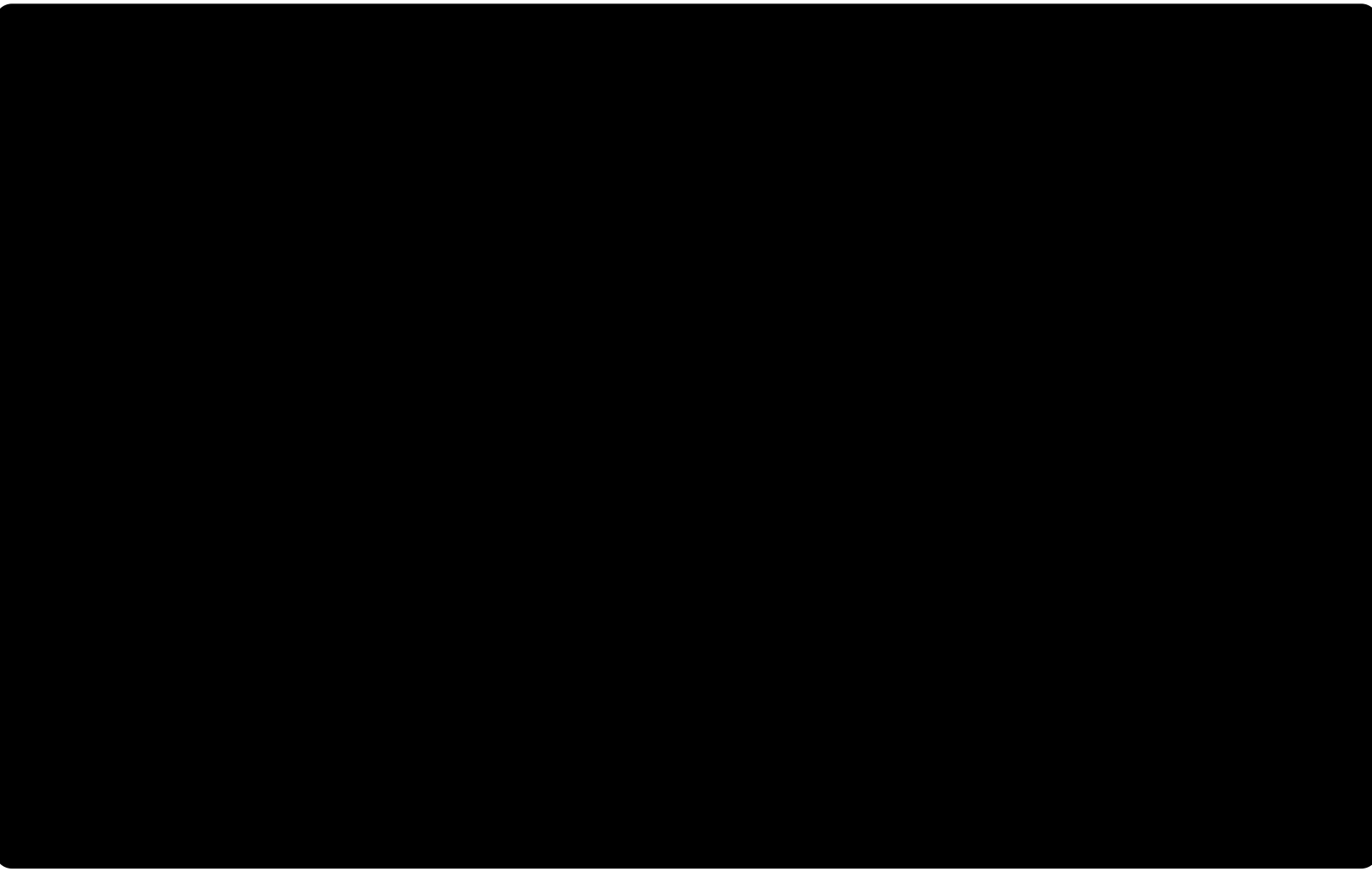

Figure 1: A rotating cube

Look in the console to see rust in action (ignore all the errors)!

There is also draggable handles:

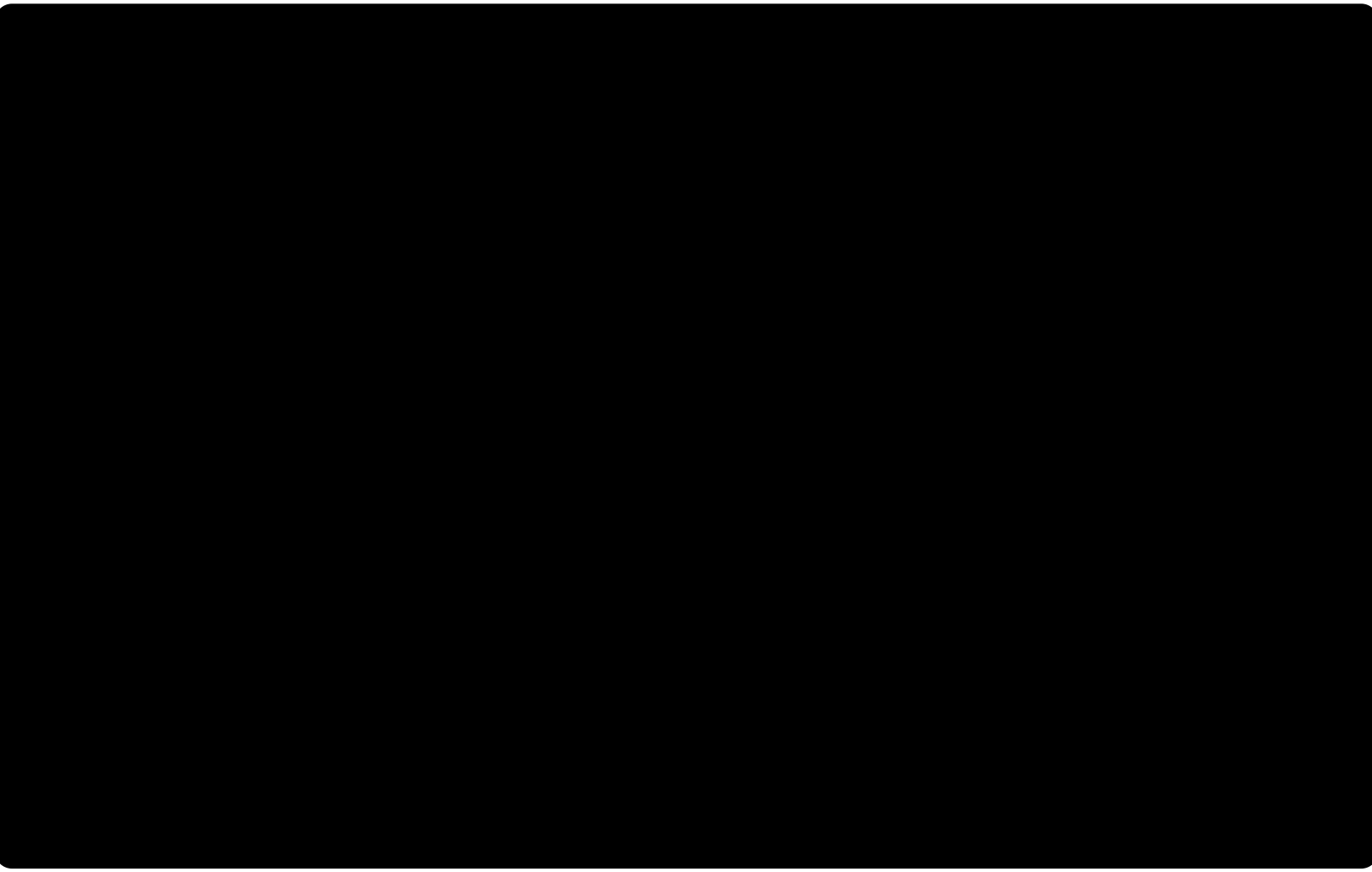

Figure 2: Nearest neighbor interpolation

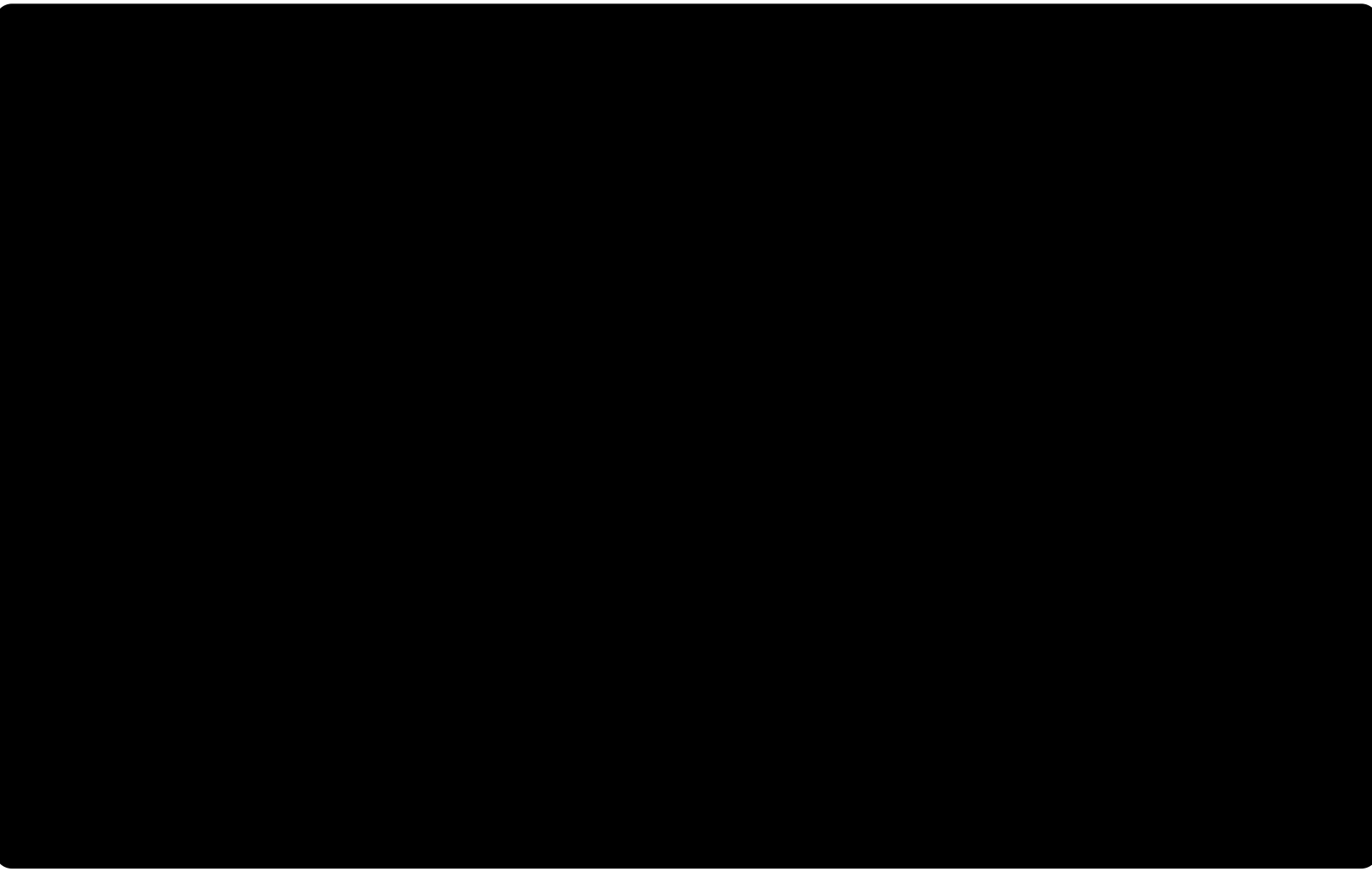

Figure 3: Inverse distance interpolation

Proofs

Existence et unicité dans

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Definition. (Barycentric coordinates) Like before, let $(A_k)_{k\in[0,\,n]}\in E^{n+1}$, so that $(A_k-A_0)_{k\in[1,\,n]}$ is a basis, and let $M\in E$. For all $i\in[1,\,n]$, $\lambda_i(M)$ is the n^{th} barycentric coordinate for M, so:

$$M=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\lambda_k(M)A_k$$

Definition. (Alternativ definition of Barycentric coordinates) Like before, let $(A_k)_{k\in[0,\,n]}\in E^{n+1}$, so that $(\overrightarrow{A_0A_k})_{k\in[1,\,n]}$ is a basis of $\overrightarrow{E}$, and let $M\in E$. For all $i\in[0,\,n]$, $\lambda_i(M)$ is the n^{th} barycentric coordinate for M, so:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n}\lambda_k(M)\overrightarrow{MA_k}=0$$

Let set for all $k\in[1,\,n]$, $b_k=(\overrightarrow{A_0A_k})$. $(b_1...b_n)\setminus b_k$ defines a hyperplane $\mathcal{B}_k$ of $\overrightarrow{E}$.

We will name P_k the associated plane in E

Proposition. (Barycentric coordinates expression)
Let H be the orthogonal projection of M on $\mathcal{B}_k$ and K the orthogonal projection of A_k on $\mathcal{B}_k$.

$$\lambda_k(M) = \frac{\|M-H\|}{\|A_k-K\|}$$

Proposition. (Barycentric coordinates expression)
Let H be the orthogonal projection of M on $\mathcal{B}_k$ and K the orthogonal projection of A_k on $\mathcal{B}_k$.

$$\lambda_k(M) = \frac{\|\overrightarrow{HM}\|}{\|\overrightarrow{KA_k}\|}$$

Proof — Click to expand

Proof with vectors — Click to expand