



中国科学技术大学  
University of Science and Technology of China

# Report 1

## 圆形镜面成像问题

姓名: 高茂航

学号: PB22061161

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## 1 Algorithm Description

设  $T(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$ , 则有

$$PT + QT = \sqrt{(P_x - \cos\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta} + \sqrt{(Q_x - \cos\theta)^2 + (Q_y - \sin\theta)^2}$$

$$PT + QT = \sqrt{P_x^2 - 2P_x\cos\theta + 1} + \sqrt{Q_x^2 + Q_y^2 + 1 - 2Q_x\cos\theta - 2Q_y\sin\theta}$$

由费马原理, 光线沿  $PT + QT$  最短的路径传播, 因此只需对上式求导求极小值点。关于  $\theta$  求导得

$$\frac{P_x\sin\theta}{\sqrt{P_x^2 - 2P_x\cos\theta + 1}} + \frac{Q_x\sin\theta - Q_y\cos\theta}{\sqrt{Q_x^2 + Q_y^2 + 1 - 2Q_x\cos\theta - 2Q_y\sin\theta}}$$

故只需用二分法解非线性方程

$$P_x\sin\theta\sqrt{Q_x^2 + Q_y^2 + 1 - 2Q_x\cos\theta - 2Q_y\sin\theta} + (Q_x\sin\theta - Q_y\cos\theta)\sqrt{P_x^2 - 2P_x\cos\theta + 1} = 0$$

$$T_x = \cos\theta$$

$$T_y = \sin\theta$$

由对称性易知

$$Rx = \frac{2Q_y - Q_x\tan\theta - kQ_x + k(2T_x - Q_x) - 2T_y}{k - \tan\theta}$$

$$Ry = Q_y - (Q_x - Rx)\theta$$

## 2 Results

$$P = (-2, 0), Q = (-1, 1) : T = (-0.885670, 0.464316), R = (-0.380057, 0.674993)$$

$$P = (-10, 0), Q = (-2, 1) : T = (-0.959312, 0.282350), R = (0.304214, 0.321811)$$

$$P = (-1.000001, 0), Q = (-2, 2) : T = (-1.000000, 0.000002), R = (0.000007, 1.999996)$$

$$P = (-2, 0), Q = (-1, 0.000001) : T = (-1.000000, 0.000001), R = (-1.000000, 0.000001)$$

$$P = (-2.33, 0), Q = (-3, 1) : T = (-0.989279, 0.146038), R = (1.182424, 0.382590)$$

$$P = (-3, 0), Q = (-1, 0.5) : T = (-0.922615, 0.385721), R = (-0.786920, 0.410917)$$

$$P = (-3, 0), Q = (-2, 10) : T = (-0.827028, 0.562160), R = (8.380296, 2.944148)$$

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$$P = (-3, 0), Q = (-3, 1) : T = (-0.987408, 0.158192), R = (1.187435, 0.329136)$$

$$P = (-10, 0), Q = (-2, 1) : T = (-0.959312, 0.282350), R = (0.304214, 0.321811)$$

$$P = (-1024, 0), Q = (-8, 4) : T = (-0.970066, 0.242842), R = (7.000894, 0.244735)$$

## 3 Conclusion

本实验提高精度的主要措施:

1. 使用 long double 类型;
2. 用较多位数来表示  $\pi$ ;
3. 将含有除法的方程交叉相乘, 通过乘法代替除法, 以减少在求商时的误差;
4. 在用二分法解非线性方程时, 限制条件是结果的绝对值  $\leq 10^{-7}$ .

但由于本实验的方程较为复杂, 含有三角函数、根式、平方等易造成误差放大的因素, 暂时还未找到其他较好的减少误差的办法, 但还尝试了另一种思路, 叙述如下:

设 OT 的延长线交 PQ 于 R, 则由角平分线定理, 有

$$\frac{QT}{PT} = \frac{QR}{RP} = \frac{Q_y}{R_y} - 1$$

设  $T(x, y), k = \frac{Q_y}{Q_x - P_x}$ , 带入上述方程化简得:

$$\frac{Q_y^2(kx - y)^2 + k^2 P_x^2 y^2 - 2k Q_y P_x y(kx - y)}{k^2 P_x^2 y^2} = \frac{Q_y^2 + Q_x^2 + 1 - 2y Q_y - 2x Q_x}{1 + P_x^2 - 2x P_x}$$

故只需用 for 循环遍历或二分法解非线性方程

$$(Q_y^2(kx - y)^2 + k^2 P_x^2 y^2 - 2k Q_y P_x y(kx - y))(1 + P_x^2 - 2x P_x) - (k^2 P_x^2 y^2)(Q_y^2 + Q_x^2 + 1 - 2y Q_y - 2x Q_x) = 0$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

由对称性易知

$$Rx = \frac{\frac{Q_x T_y}{T_x} + \frac{T_x(2T_x - Q_x)}{T_y} + 2T_y - 2Q_y}{\frac{T_x}{T_y} + \frac{T_y}{T_x}}$$
$$Ry = Q_y - \frac{T_y}{T_x(Q_x - Rx)}$$

但验证结果时发现, 上述方法在遇到一些极端情况如  $P = (-1.000001, 0), Q = (-2, 2)$  时, 中间的运算过程会出现极小的浮点数导致无法继续运算, 所以这种思路在细节上仍有待改进。