

CGA Math

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This document is formal documentation for the CGAUtil Lua module, supplementary to the GALua Lua module. Here in is explained the mathematics used by the CGAUtil module to compose and decompose each geometric primitive of 3-dimensional CGA, the conformal model of geometric algebra for 3-dimensional euclidean space. It is assumed the reader is already familiar with CGA. In this document we let the outer product take precedence over the inner product, and the geometric product take precedence over the inner and outer products.

It should be noted that the CGA system is patented by David Hestenes, Hongbo Li, et. al.

1 Composition

We begin with an explanation of the composition of each geometric primitive. The geometric primitives of CGA are listed in Table 1, along with the parameters characterizing each geometry. Each geometry can be represented in a direct or dual form. Table 2 lists each geometry again, this time giving the grade of blade representing each geometry in dual form. This table is not a comprehensive listing for each grade. For example, the null pseudo-vectors of CGA are also dually representative of points. The table does, however, completely describe the CGAUtil module's choice of which grades of blades it uses to dually represent the geometric primitives of CGA. The grade g of a blade used by CGAUtil to directly represent each of the geometric primitives in this table is given by $5 - g$.

The composition (and decomposition) of each CGA geometry is given in terms of its dual form, because a such form naturally presents the parameters (the columns of Table 1) characterising each geometry (a row of Table 1).

	weight	center	normal	radius	real/imaginary
point	yes	yes	no	no	no
flat-point	yes	yes	no	no	no
point-pair	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
line	yes	yes	yes	no	no
circle	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
plane	yes	yes	yes	no	no
sphere	yes	yes	no	yes	yes

Table 1: The parameters characterizing each CGA geometry.

grade 1	grade 2	grade 3
point	circle	point-pair
sphere	line	flat-point
plane		

Table 2: CGAUtil’s grades for dual geometries.

For the compositions (and decompositions) of this document, we will let the variables w , c , n and r denote the weight, center, normal and radius of each geometry, respectively. Each of w and r are scalars while each of c and n are euclidean vectors. The normal vector n is always of unit-length. We always require $r \geq 0$. Then, letting $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, o, \infty\}$ be a set of basis vectors generating the vector space \mathbb{V} that in turn generates the geometric algebra \mathbb{G} , and letting I denote the unit-pseudo scalar of G and i denote the unit-pseudo scalar of the largest euclidean geometric sub-algebra of G , we can now procede to give the composition of each geometry.

1.1 Point Composition

A point ρ being characterized by a weight w and center c , is given by

$$\rho = w \left(o + c + \frac{1}{2}c^2\infty \right). \quad (1)$$

1.2 Sphere Composition

A sphere σ being characterized by a weight w , center c and radius r , is given by

$$\sigma = w \left(o + c + \frac{1}{2}(c^2 - sr^2)\infty \right), \quad (2)$$

where s is a scalar being 1 or -1 . We have $s = 1$ in the case that σ is a real sphere, and $s = -1$ in the case that σ is an imaginary sphere.

1.3 Plane Composition

A plane π being characterized by a weight w , center c and normal n , is given by

$$\pi = w (n + (c \cdot n)\infty). \quad (3)$$

1.4 Circle Composition

A circle γ being characterized by a weight w , center c , normal n and radius r , is given by

$$\gamma = w \left(o + c + \frac{1}{2}(c^2 - sr^2)\infty \right) \wedge (n + (c \cdot n)\infty) \quad (4)$$

$$= w \left(o \wedge n + (c \cdot n)o \wedge \infty + c \wedge n + \left((c \cdot n)c - \frac{1}{2}(c^2 - sr^2)n \right) \wedge \infty \right), \quad (5)$$

where s is a scalar being 1 or -1 . We have $s = 1$ in the case that γ is a real circle, and $s = -1$ in the case that γ is an imaginary circle. Our choice to multiply the sphere left of the plane in the outer product is arbitrary, but a choice warrenting documentation as this affects the sign of w .

1.5 Line Composition

A line λ being characterized by a weight w , center c and normal n , is given by

$$\lambda = w (n + (c \wedge n)\infty) i. \quad (6)$$

1.6 Point-Pair Composition

A point-pair β being characterized by a weight w , center c , normal n and radius r , is given by

$$\beta = w \left(o + c + \frac{1}{2}(c^2 - sr^2)\infty \right) \wedge (n + (c \wedge n)\infty)i \quad (7)$$

$$= w \left(o \wedge n + c \wedge n \wedge o \wedge \infty + c \cdot n + \left((c \cdot n)c - \frac{1}{2}(c^2 + sr^2)n \right) \wedge \infty \right) i, \quad (8)$$

where s is a scalar being 1 or -1 . We have $s = 1$ in the case that β is a real point-pair, and $s = -1$ in the case that β is an imaginary point-pair. Our choice to multiply the sphere left of the line in the outer product is arbitrary, but a choice warranting documentation as this affects the sign of w .

1.7 Flat-Point Composition

A flat-point ϕ being characterized by a weight w and center c , is given by

$$\phi = w(n + (c \cdot n)\infty) \wedge (n + (c \wedge n)\infty)i \quad (9)$$

$$= w(1 - c \wedge \infty)i, \quad (10)$$

where here the unit-length normal n cancels. Our choice to multiply the plane left of the line is arbitrary, but a choice warranting documentation as this affects the sign of w .

2 Decomposition

Decomposition begins with a treatment of identification. In CGA, it is possible to show that the blades dually representative of real non-degenerate rounds are also directly representative of imaginary rounds. Given such a blade, we cannot uniquely determine a method of decomposition. Between the two possible geometric interpretations of the blade, we must choose which one we want, and then apply the corresponding decomposition method. There may be other instances where such a choice needs to be made. Any decomposition method of CGAUtil, therefore, does not attempt to identify blades as being of any particular type of CGA geometry. Instead, the decomposition methods of CGAUtil attempt to decompose a given blade under

the assumption that it is of the a specific geometric type. Such an attempt will either pass or fail. An attempt has been made, however, in a provided routine, to identify a given blade as being one of a number returned geometric types. The user can then use this information to select a decomposition method.

2.1 Point Decomposition

2.2 Sphere Decomposition

2.3 Plane Decomposition

2.4 Circle Decomposition

2.5 Line Decomposition

2.6 Point-Pair Decomposition

2.7 Flat-Point Decomposition