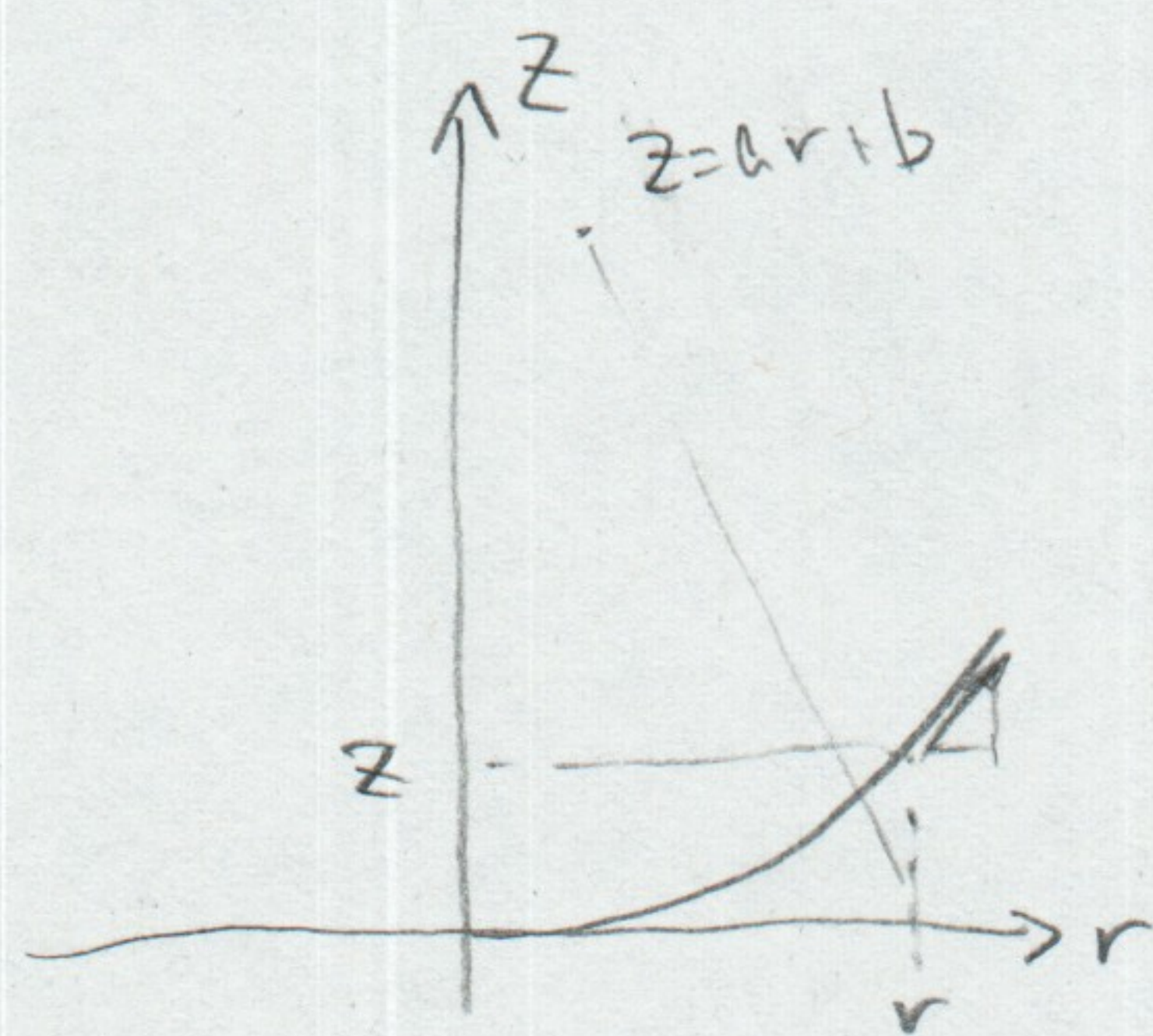


For Ray Tracing Program



aspheric surface $z(r)$ can be described as

$$z(r) = \frac{Cr^2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1+k)C^2r^2}} + Ar^2 + Br^4 + Cr^6 + \dots$$

$$\frac{dz(r)}{dr} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1+k)C^2r^2}} \left\{ 2Cr \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1+k)C^2r^2}} + \frac{Cr^2 \cdot (1+k)C^2r}{\sqrt{1 - (1+k)C^2r^2}} \right\} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k A_k r^{k-1}$$

normal vector :

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{dz(r)}{dr}, -1 \right) & \dots r > 0 \\ \left(-\frac{dz(r)}{dr}, 1 \right) & \dots r < 0 \end{cases}$$

cross point :

$$z(x, y) = z(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

ray :

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + l dx \\ y = y_0 + l dy \\ z = z_0 + l dz \end{cases}$$

... maybe there are no analytical solution...

l should be derived by iteration

```

do
  l = 0
  bool upper = (z(x0, y0) > z0)
  if ( (z(x0 + l dx, y0 + l dy) > z0 + l dz) ^ upper )
    l = 2.0
  else
    x0 = x0 + 0.5 * l dx
  while ( (z(x0 + l dx, y0 + l dy) - z0) < ε )
  
```