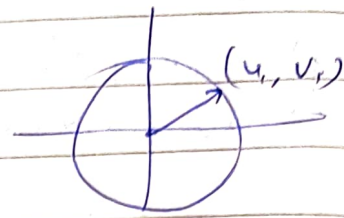
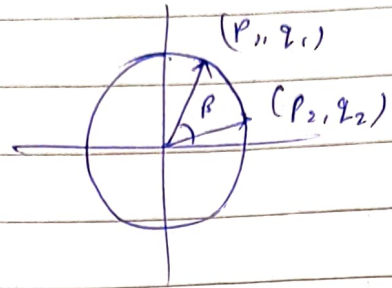
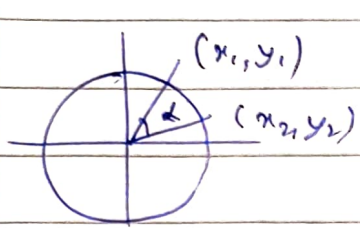


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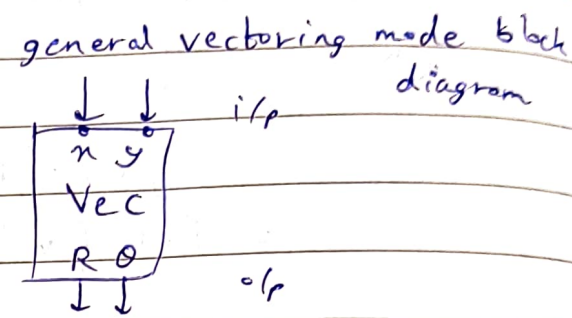
Q.1)



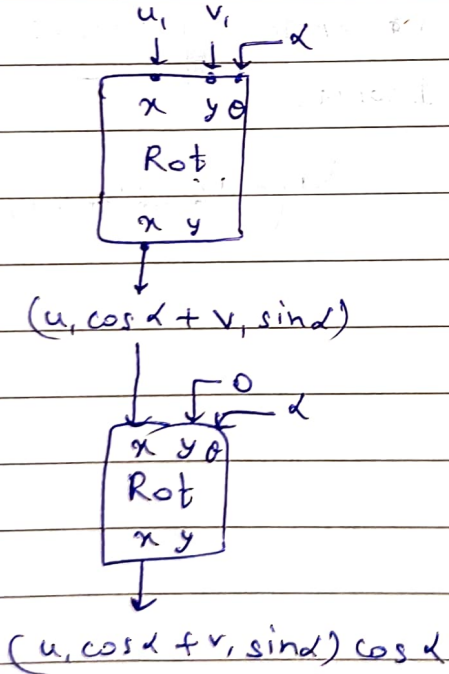
Let
Compute

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= \text{Vec}_\theta(x_1, y_1) \\ \alpha_2 &= \text{Vec}_\theta(x_2, y_2) \\ \alpha &= \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 &= \text{Vec}_\theta(p_1, q_1) \\ \beta_2 &= \text{Vec}_\theta(p_2, q_2) \\ \beta &= \beta_1 - \beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

we will precompute this to realise following expressions

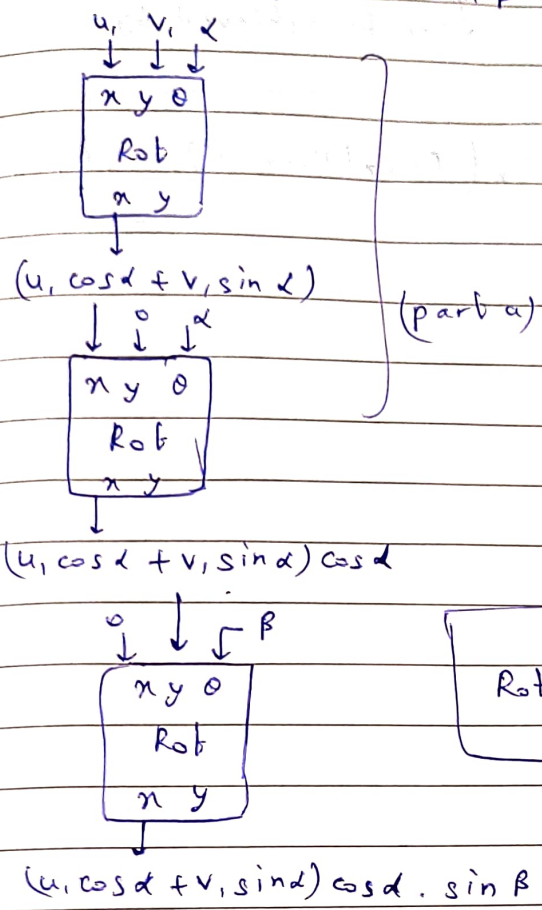


a) $(u_1 \cos \alpha + v_1 \sin \alpha) \cos \alpha \rightarrow$ Can be achieved by



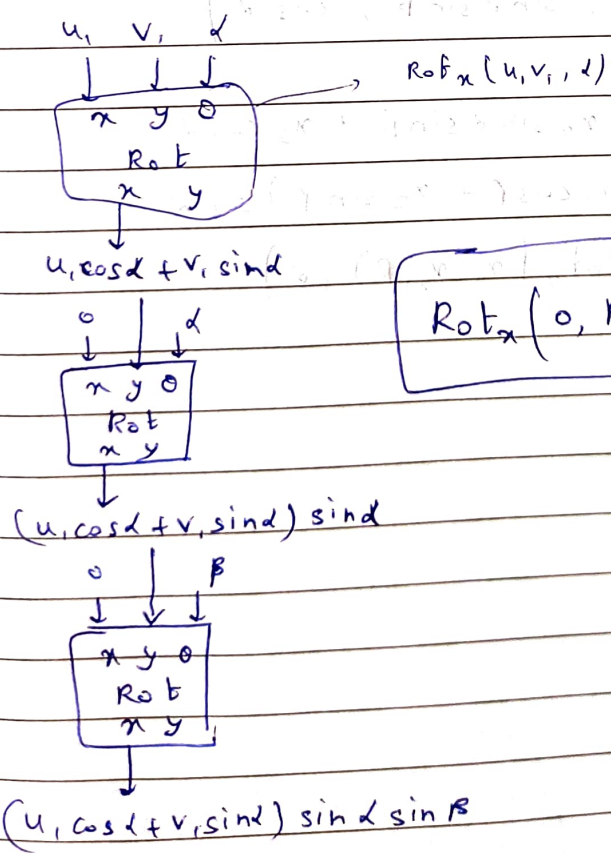
$$\text{Rot}_\alpha(\text{Rot}_\alpha(u_1, v_1, \alpha), 0, \alpha)$$

b) $(u, \cos \alpha + v, \sin \alpha) \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ → can be achieved



$$\text{Rot}_x(0, \text{Rot}_x(\text{Rot}_x(u, v, \alpha), 0, \alpha), \beta)$$

c) ~~to be~~ $(u, \cos \alpha + v, \sin \alpha) \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

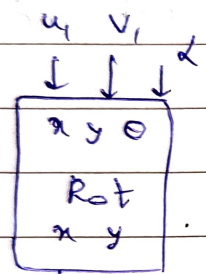


$$\text{Rot}_x(0, \text{Rot}_x(0, \text{Rot}_x(u, v, \alpha), \alpha), \beta)$$

Date ___/___/___

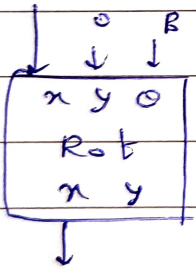
d) $(u, \cos \alpha + v, \sin \alpha) \cos \beta$

can be achieved by



$$\text{Rot}_x(\text{Rot}_x(u, v, \alpha), 0, \beta)$$

$u, \cos \alpha + v, \sin \alpha$



$(u, \cos \alpha + v, \sin \alpha) \cos \beta$