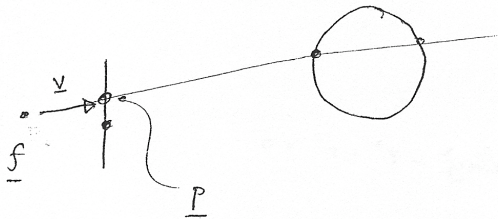


Ray Intersection

• Sphere. $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 - r^2 = 0$

(implicit surface)



- Point on ray $\underline{f} + t\underline{v}$, $t \geq 0$
- this point is on the sphere if eqn above vanishes
- eqn $(\underline{x} - \underline{x}_c) \cdot (\underline{x} - \underline{x}_c) - r^2 = 0$

Substitute

$$(\underline{f} + t\underline{v} - \underline{x}_c) \cdot (\underline{f} + t\underline{v} - \underline{x}_c) - r^2 = 0$$

$$t^2 (\underline{v} \cdot \underline{v}) + t (2\underline{v} \cdot (\underline{f} - \underline{x}_c)) + [(\underline{f} - \underline{x}_c) \cdot (\underline{f} - \underline{x}_c) - r^2] = 0$$

quadratic eqn.

Q: What is geometric meaning of

$$\text{disc} \begin{cases} < \\ = \\ > \end{cases} 0 \quad ?$$