

2007/2008 Graphics Tutorial 2

Problem 1 *What is the relation between the length of a vector and the dot product of the vector with itself?*

Problem 2 *What do we know if $v \cdot w = 0$ for two non-null vectors v and w ?*

Problem 3 *Show that the cross product is not commutative..*

Problem 4 *let ℓ be a line through the origin in \mathbb{R}^2 , and let $n = (x_n, y_n)$ be a normal vector for ℓ . Show geometrically that all points $p = (x_p, y_p)$ that lie on the line satisfy $n \cdot p = 0$.*

Problem 5 *let ℓ be a line in \mathbb{R}^2 that does not go through the origin, and let $n = (x_n, y_n)$ be a normal vector for ℓ . Show geometrically that all points $p = (x_p, y_p)$ that lie on the line satisfy $n \cdot p - n \cdot p' = 0$, where p' is an arbitrary point on the line.*

Problem 6 *Let ℓ be a line in \mathbb{R}^2 with implicit equation $f(x, y) = ax + by + c = 0$. For points that do not lie on the line, $f(x, y) \neq 0$. The line ℓ splits \mathbb{R}^2 in two half-spaces: the positive half-space ℓ^+ , containing the points in \mathbb{R}^2 that lie on the side of ℓ to which the normal vector (a, b) points, and the negative half-space ℓ^- , containing the remaining points not on ℓ . Show that the name positive half-space is appropriate by arguing that $f(x_p, y_p) > 0$ for any point $p = (x_p, y_p)$ that lies in the halfspace to which the normal vector (a, b) points.*

Problem 7 *Give a parametric equation for the plane V in \mathbb{R}^3 through the points $p_1 = (0, 7, 6)$, $p_2 = (8, 0, 8)$, and $p_3 = (12, 10, 0)$.*

Problem 8 *Give an implicit equation for the plane V from the previous problem.*

Problem 9 *The line ℓ in \mathbb{R}^3 passes through the points $q_1 = (7, 8, 9)$ and $q_2 = (10, 11, 12)$. Determine the intersection of ℓ and the plane V from the previous two problems.*

Problem 10 *Does the line ℓ from the previous problem intersect the triangle formed by the points p_1 , p_2 , and p_3 ?*