§ $L: y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$,求 D(3,0)關於 L 的反射點

初等的方法是這樣的,假設反射點D'(a,b),則(a,b)滿足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{b}{a-3} = 2....(1) \\ \frac{b}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{a+3}{2}) - 1...(2) \end{cases}$$

(1) 是因為 $\overline{DD'}$ \bot L ,(2)是因為 D,D'的終點落在 L 上。 算出 D'(1,-4)

在 Clifford 代數中,乘法是這樣定義的 $ab = a \cdot b + a \wedge b$

 a_{\parallel} 表示 a 在 b 的投影, $a_{\perp}=a-a_{\parallel}$, $b^{-1}=b/\left|b\right|^{2}$

則
$$a_{\parallel} = (a \cdot b) \frac{b}{|b|^2} = (a \cdot b)b^{-1}$$

$$a_{\perp} = a - a_{\parallel} = a - (a \cdot b)b^{-1} = (ab)b^{-1} - (a \cdot b)b^{-1} = (a \wedge b)b^{-1}$$

r'是r對a的反射(reflection)

$$r' = r_{\parallel} - r_{\perp} = (r \cdot a)a^{-1} - (r \wedge a)a^{-1} = (r \cdot a - r \wedge a)a^{-1} = (a \cdot r + a \wedge r)a^{-1} = ara^{-1}$$

現在 L 與 y 軸交於 C(0,-1), $r = \overline{CD} = (3,1), a = (2,-1)$ (L 的方向向量)

$$a^{-1} = \frac{a}{|a|^2} = (\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{1}{5})$$

改寫一下
$$r = (3,1,0), a = (2,-1,0)$$
 則 $a^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}(2,-1,0)$

$$ar = a \cdot r + a \wedge r = 5 + (0,0,5)$$

$$r' = \frac{1}{5}[5 + (0,0,5)](2,-1,0) = (2,-1,0) + (-1,-2,0) = (1,-3,0) = \overline{CD'}$$

所以 D'(1,-4,0)

Clifford 代數的做法是這樣:

(1) 求出 r 在 a 方向的投影向量
$$a_{\parallel} = (\frac{r \cdot a}{|a|^2})a = (2, -1)$$

(2)
$$a_{\perp} = a - a_{\parallel} = (1, 2)$$

(3)
$$r' = r_{\parallel} - r_{\perp} = (2, -1) - (1, 2) = (1, -3)$$