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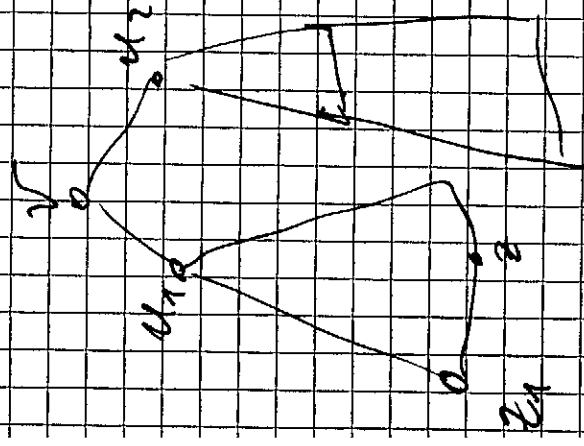
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$T_{u_i} \text{ dist}_{T_0} \text{ to } z$ $\leq \text{dist}_{T_0} \text{ to } z$
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$\text{dist}_{T_0} \text{ to } z \leq \text{dist}_{T_0} \text{ to } z + |T_0 - T_1|$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) &\leq \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) + |T_0 - T_1| \\
 \Rightarrow \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) &\leq \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) + |T_0 - T_1| \\
 \Rightarrow \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) &\leq \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) + |T_0 - T_1| \\
 \Rightarrow \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) &\leq \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z) + |T_0 - T_1| \\
 &= \text{dist}_{T_0}(u_i, z)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$u_{i+1} = u_i + \Delta u$ $i = 1$ u_{i+1} i

5) \vec{p} is new direction of \vec{p} after reflection

Let \vec{p} be the incident ray and \vec{p}' be the reflected ray. \vec{n} is the normal to the surface.

Let θ be the angle of incidence and θ' be the angle of reflection.

Let $\vec{p} = p_x \hat{i} + p_y \hat{j} + p_z \hat{k}$ and $\vec{p}' = p'_x \hat{i} + p'_y \hat{j} + p'_z \hat{k}$. The normal vector \vec{n} is perpendicular to the surface.

Let $\vec{n} = n_x \hat{i} + n_y \hat{j} + n_z \hat{k}$. The dot product $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n} = |\vec{p}| |\vec{n}| \cos \theta$. Similarly, $\vec{p}' \cdot \vec{n} = |\vec{p}'| |\vec{n}| \cos \theta'$. Since $|\vec{p}| = |\vec{p}'|$ and $\theta = \theta'$, we have $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{p}' \cdot \vec{n}$.

$$\vec{p}' = \vec{p} - 2(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}) \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|^2}$$

Let $\vec{p}' = p'_x \hat{i} + p'_y \hat{j} + p'_z \hat{k}$