(1)

Bilgisayorli Grafik i Olusturulan veya toplanan verilerin oligisayan teknologiileri Vasitesiyla girinteli sekilde sunuknavini sağlayan bilim dalıdır.

Grafik Pipeline islemi: 3 azamalidir.

## 1) Uygulama asaması

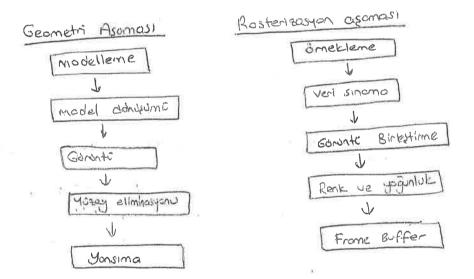
\*Bu asomada matematiksel veya veriye bağlı îslemler CPU szerinde gerçekleştirilir.

#### 2) Geometri Agamasi

\* Ne tor modellene yapılacapının artaya konulaluğu aşamıdır.

### 3) Rosterizaryon Asamasi

\* Ekron Kartindaki renk degerlerihin ayorlanmasıdır.



### 30 model ight obstandocak Asomala

- 1) Materialist model
- 2) Birlestirme
- 3) Veri Ekleme
- 4) Isik Islemteri
- 5) Pozisyon -

(1.1

Cudo = GPU iqin NVIDIAIAM sundugu C programloma dili sterinde ettenti olarat kullanma imtan soplayan blir mimari ve tetnologidir.

Voxel = Bir pikselin 3 boyutlu korriligidir-

CPU = Bilgisagordaki lislemieri yunten ve sonuclar genetli yerlere grinderen elemandir.

GPU = Grafik isleme unitesidir. Grafik yoratımı için kullanlar aygıttır.

Stream = Verlain keyagaina denir.

#### \* Egriler \*

\* 3 sekulde gosteville.

1) Kapali form:	2) AGIK form		3) Porometrik	Form
f(x14)=0 , f(x14,2)=0	y=f(x)	2 = f(x14)	x = rsind	$x = x(\theta)$
$y-x=0$ $x^2+2x-2=0$	y=x	$y = x^2 + 2x + 1$	y=rcoso	y=y(0)
			X2+y2	= 12

## \* Egri Modelleme Johntemleri \*

- 1- Hermit Egrisi
- 2-Bezier Egrisi
- 3- Cordinal Spline Egilii
- 4- Kochonek Bertel Spline Esrist
- 5-8-Spline Egrisi
- 6-Rayonel Japilor

#### \* Egri daeliller \*

- 1) modernatiksel ifodesi olombor (Dziklem takımı Göt)
- 2) maternatiksel ifedesi olmayorlar (Ayrık Datalor Lullar)

43D Scanner

400 Digital

Yolgerek

- 3) iki yüzey karisimi egyidir.
- 4) Başlagıq ve bitis nottalorında bazı porametreler kullanlır
- 5) Bit norta ve a naktaoliki agrisellik deperi verllerek agrille dagert heraplandbiller.
- 6) Egihla delkkmi yerhe zasfi vellerek egiri modellenebillir.
- 7) Parga parga modellenebillir.

(1)

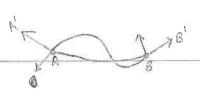
#### 1) Hermit Egrisi

\* 3. dereceden bir equidir.

\* Kubik egrileridir.

# Boyutten bopinsizer.

4 Hem 20 hem 30 model enebiller.



\* albicid > billinmeyen

$$a+b = p(1) - p'(0) - p(0)$$

$$3a+2b=p'(1)-p'(0)$$

Genel formu :

p(u) = (2u3-3u2+1).(p(0)) + (-2u3+3u2)(p(4)) + (u3-2u2+u)...p(0) + (u3-u2)...p(4)

#### 2) Bezier Egrisi

\* Jaklasım egrisidir.

\* Baslongia uz bitti noktasinda egri gecrer.

of Turavlenebles egridic.

\* Balgesel kontrol joktur.

a Hermit egrisine give daha yumuaktur.

$$P(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} P_i B_{i,n}(u)$$

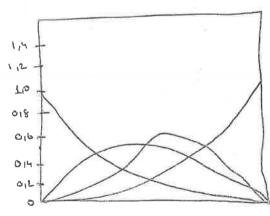
$$C\left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) := \frac{n!}{(n-1)!!} \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

n=2 alur. 3 ise \* Kontrol noktasi

 $P(u) = P_0 * (1-u)^2 + P_1 * 2 * u (1-u) + P_2 * u^2$ 

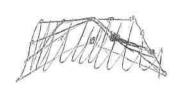
\* 4 Kontrol novetasi var ise; n=3 P(u)=P0\*(1-u)3+P1\*3\*11\*(1-u)2+P2\*3\*12\*(1-u)+P3\*13

hagi nottador. Kesilirse Kesilsin Fonkslyon Singletion = Bezier fontsiyonu deferieri toplomi 1 / dir.

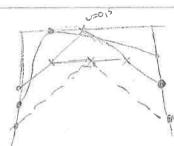


## 3 Costelfor Algaritmos

# Egriff alt porcalora bolerek cittles tetrified tellenment amoralor.



liferne tekran Bak 1,



(1-v)A + UB= 0.5A + 0.5(B)=  $\frac{1}{2}A + \frac{1}{2}B$  0=0,15 0=0,15 0=0,5 0=0,7

\* Bezler He ayni open Gretin.

# Bezier deki faktoriyel yok. Matemotiksel jiki azdır

\* Recursif galisir. Highour.

## 3) Cordinal Spline equier

\* Porço porça modellemeye salip egrilerell.

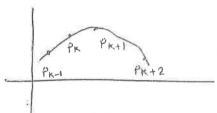
\*4 kontrol noktarino gire califir.

#3. dereceden kubik epallerdin

\*Egn Czerndeki kontrol iki sekilde soplair

Hy Kontrol notte pozisyonlori depistivilerek

4 Gerline katsayısı depiletirilerek



Guel formy

$$P(u) = P_{K-1} \left( -5u^3 + 2su^2 - su \right) + P_K \left[ (2-s)u^2 + (s-3)u^2 + 1 \right]$$

$$+ P_{K+1} \left[ (s-2)u^3 - (3-2s)u^2 + su \right] + P_{K+2} \left( su^3 - su^2 \right)$$

$$S = (1-t)/2$$

E=Gerline Latsogusi-

### 4) Kochonek-Beitel Spline Egiller

\* Cordinal Spline egrishe ilane 2 parametro ile elde edilen parametredir.

Ly Süreklille

4 Bias

\* Arabulma ve jaklasım yüzeyleri reklinde modellenebilir. (interpolation)

### 5) B-Spline Egrisi

\* Parque parque modellemeye solub egrillerdir.

& Bälgesel kontrol vordir.

\* Soper egri olorak adlandirilir.

\* uniform veya notation (NURBS) Ly B-sprine

\* esit oraklı veya tesit oraklı olmayan

\* esnek depil veya y esnek

# Hem yaklasin hem de interpolation egist ile modellerebili-.

## 6) Rayonel Japilor

of Hontrol notatalorno give quisir. # Egit, mustey us last modellemede kullanden kontrol nobtelarinin darkleme x tig 100 (dove ager) ne kador atki ettercept depart a no ketanin opirlidisidir.

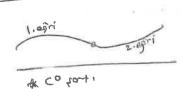
### \* Streklille sorti \*

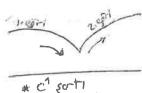
\* Parqui parqui modellermis egrillerth analistade kullantlan ifadellerdir.

Cosorti = Birinci egirinin bittis novotasi ikinci egirinin basilayan novotasina temas etmeli.

C'sorti = iki agri birletecest zarran 1. tureu yarlerihin aynı olması

C2 sort1 = Birlerin bölgesmalck1 2-türev yonlerin aynı alması







belli br kiabiti depenter inin 61 - Biolesian bolgesmole hestoplacocal 1 threi

ite bubune esit eluci.

$$G' = k \cdot C'$$

G2 = Birleim bölgelernde 2: Asrevlerin belli bir k sabítfyle esít olmosi

## \* YOTEY - MODELLEME \*

gintent mercuttur. \* Literaturde 1 der fatta yütey modelleme

Genel dorok 2 turbour.

Lymaternatiksel modelli yvzeyler 5 maternatiksel modely olmoyon yüseyler.

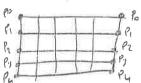
free form : Belli bir sinir egirlsine bopili kalmodon modelleme islemi gyraekkestimek i twist: DNA sormali gibi bir citzgiyi obndürne ülemidir.

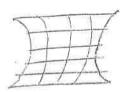
## \* Yosey modellene youtenleri &

- 1) Kuralli Yszey modellene
- 2) Dådimeli Yuzey modellene
- 3) Bilinear yezzy modelleme

## 1) Kuralli Yizey modellene

gore yerlesterllyors a ble kural veya dintere \* Verlettrirker



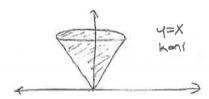


03-651

\*Eger preader aroundakt veaklik exit ise homogenails. AGIK Armdo olnalı (ZD igin) will apride \* Herild epinin kentral notites says aynı almadı

### 2) odnovneli Yitey modelleme



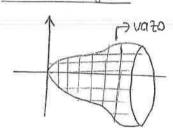


- 1) Datresel yapılar -> Cist parçası gember
- 2) Elipsoldol yapıları Est parası elips

$$p(t) = [x(t)]$$

y(t)] //parametr/k

#### X eksenthe gore o

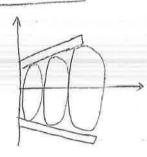


ri=r2 -) gemberde

0 50 × 360 (Tamon1)

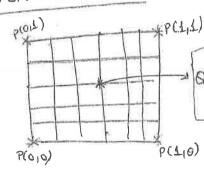
0 50 < 180 (kesit) (4011)

#### hadim idin =



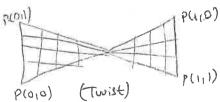
her parcialin adi; gold, 12garo, mesh. - dentr. @ Buradaki

#### ysaey 3) Bi Linear



= Q(U,W) = p(0,0)(1-W)(1-U)+p(0,1)(1-U).W+p(1,0).U(1-U + p(1,1) - v.w

P(110)



boydutice hassosiyet ortan. # Parco sayisi a taldition from hit after. \* nokta soulul

4=01) 2 for ( 1=0,0 4 1,0 w+=0,2) { 0,17w for ( w=0.0

# Giragi ve Crember Girame alportanes!

Amaci #

tek bit nokto elevek and high depertury

hexaplamalarda kuntulup minimm nakta ile calismak-

Cityi citme Algoritmasi (The Bresenham Line Algorithm)

- 2) (X0,40) nottomini
- hesapla. 3) Po korar parametrasini

$$\Delta x = x_1 - x_0$$

4) Korar parametresi PK;

(XK+1, 1K) -) aydinlat

PK+1= PK+2 AY

PK >0

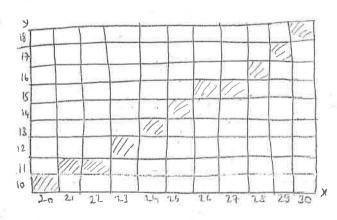
(XK+117K+1) +aydinlat

PK+1=PK + 2DY-2DX

galistic. 5) 4, admi DX-1 defa

#### ornek?

(20,10) ve (30,18) noktasina kada. 41791 witnes isterlyps



$$\Delta x = 30 - 20 = 10$$
  $2\Delta y - 2\Delta x = -4$   
 $\Delta y = (18 - 10) = 8$   $2\Delta y = 16$   $2\Delta x = 20$ 

$$P_0 = 2 \times 8 - 10 = 6$$

$$P_1 = 6 + (-4) = 2$$

$$P_2 = 2 + (-4) = -2$$

$$P_3 = -2 + 16 = 14$$

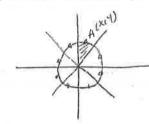
$$P_4 = 14 + (-4) = 10$$

$$P_5 = 10 + (-4) = 6$$

$$P_6 = 6 + (-4) = 2$$

$$P_7 = 2 + (-4) = -2$$

$$P_8 = -2 + 16 = 14$$



& Bu A notetasini bulunsak ton kenonlar bulunuz-

Orta nokta ciember Algoritmasi (midpoint circle algorith)

code:

X=0;

y=r;

d=(-r;

w pixel (x,y);

while (y,x) | xp=x;

If (dxo)

3=7; else 3=1-1;

armek 8

Or Merkett (0,0) alon yorkopi 10 alon orta nobita crember Alportmesi

$$P_1 = -9 + 2 \times 1 + 1 = -6$$
 $P_2 = -6 + 2 \times 2 + 1 = -1$ 
 $P_3 = -1 + 2 \times 3 + 1 = 6$ 
 $P_4 = 6 + 1 \times 1 + 1 - 2 \times 9 = -3$ 
 $P_5 = -3 + 2 \times 5 + 1 = 8$ 
 $P_6 = 8 + 2 \times 6 + 1 - 2 \times 8 = 5$ 

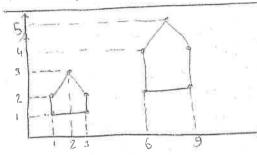
## 6 Geometrik Dansumler

\*3 ternel donison Islami winder: (Stellane jolgeldendlime ve byotip (wealthan)

1 - Nesne Szerinde yapılan istemler

2- Kamera Ezerhole yapılan islemler.

iki bayutta ölgetlerðirme lilemi



U = [x] torfinal vertex

L'= [x] + new wortex

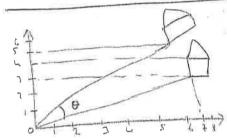
de Yakınlaştırmok

Isterten

Stelenis order. Builterneyes olumder.

Bur you etnek igh affine affine allyone.

iki boyutta doldurne izleni



R(Q) = ( cos 0 - sm 0 )

Q - sout johnnily tersthole almak zomnab

a Everyluse + surely dorale official,

a buyonse - atlandi plank gardnst.

### \* 30 DONOGUMEN \*

Dendime 3

t elser

#### 2 Boyet Davin

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & tx \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & tx \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x' = x + tx$$

Olcaklandhrie

# SX,Sy x-y younder!

Therefore, olson
-x'=-x x-5 x-y ginder!

y'= y x s y nemaye

your

pandime

x' = xcoso -ysind y' = xsind +ycoso

1 401/ 5x,54,57 esit 150



1) Ekranda gözülmeyen cok kürük deperleri güzülebilir hole getirebiliriz

$$P[x y] P_h[x y w] P[3,2 6,8] \longrightarrow [32 68] \frac{3,2}{0,1} \frac{6,8}{0,1}$$

- 2) GOL BSYSE depented elrondo gosternek ich kullender Budurunda matrisch boyutu 1 arter. 2x2-73x3 ? moline geren
- 3) ôtelene matrismi kesmikle homogen koordhat olarak ifade edeblilyoruz-

$$T_{\text{constation}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & dx \\ 0 & 1 & dy \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad T_{\text{U}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & dx \\ 0 & 1 & dy \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+dx \\ y+dy \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = x^{1}$$
(Steleme)

Scaling (5|celclord/me) = 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 rotation =  $\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

## Ters donuzumlerde o

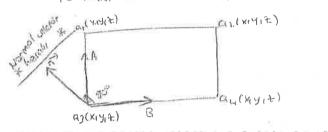


### \* Audintatina (Edgelene) Teknikleri \*

ducer

gière appinhentme

Normal vectors yitteye

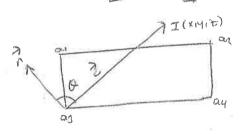


$$\vec{A} = (\alpha_{3x} - \alpha_{3x})^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\alpha_{3y} - \alpha_{3y})^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\alpha_{3z} - \alpha_{3z})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\vec{B} = (a_{4x} - a_{3x})^{\frac{7}{4}} + (a_{4y} - a_{3y})^{\frac{7}{4}} + (a_{4z} - a_{3z})^{\frac{7}{4}}$$

$$= 8\vec{x}i + 8\vec{y}j + 8\vec{z}k$$

$$AxB = \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ Ax & Ay & Az \\ Bx & By & Bz \end{bmatrix} = (Ay.Bz - AzBy)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (AxBz - AzBx)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (AxBy - AyBx)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



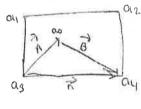
$$\vec{c} = (\alpha_{3x} - I_{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} + (\alpha_{3y} - I_{y})^{\frac{3}{2}} + (\alpha_{3z} - I_{z})^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

\* Aci hesabi \*

Ax8x + Ay8y + Az82 = \Ax2+ Ay2+ Az2 . (B) Bx2+ By2+ Bz2 . cos0

## 1) Sabit Gölgelene (Constant Shading)

Atterble yüzey , nesne parquinin pria noktorindaki yüzey normalme göre & acusi heraplain.



$$a_0 = \frac{2a}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{2a}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2a}{3} +$$

Not:

Sabit galgeleme algoritmonia qualey promasion and notternobler qualey normali
ile 1816 bornagi vettar assirdad acumin hesaplanmasidir.

of acusina give ronk secilmi o

R G B (Red Green Blue)

8 bit = 2 = 256 [0, 255]

Red → C01299] AG1 = 0-900

K = 255 /90 = 2,84

$$\theta = 0$$
 (se =)  $255 - AGI \times 2184 = 255$   
 $\theta = 30$  (se =)  $255 - 30 \times 2184 = 170$   
 $\theta = 90$  (se =)  $255 - 90 \times 2184 = 9$ 

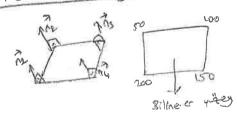
\*Goratu kalitesma iyl almamasıdır.

Egrisd madesharde para para birlestiribili

gibl gétikur.

& Solit gjölgelene hitlidir.

## 2) Ground Shading



Essendent renk depert hesoplour. Sonra
burenk depert juzey isethe bilineer yuzey
modellane ythtemique dopitilir.

# Sobit golgelenege opere date net sozum sertr.

# High ture gerislerman older gerende sikutildis

## 3) Phony yolgelene medell

\* Bu model neme itertridekt dusen plksellere bistan isigi hesoplar. Dolayisiyle differ 2 algoritmodakt problemlerle kosligmor.

atitlem you fatledir. \* kityphoneler ornik kaynak kadludur.

WENGL Justipline