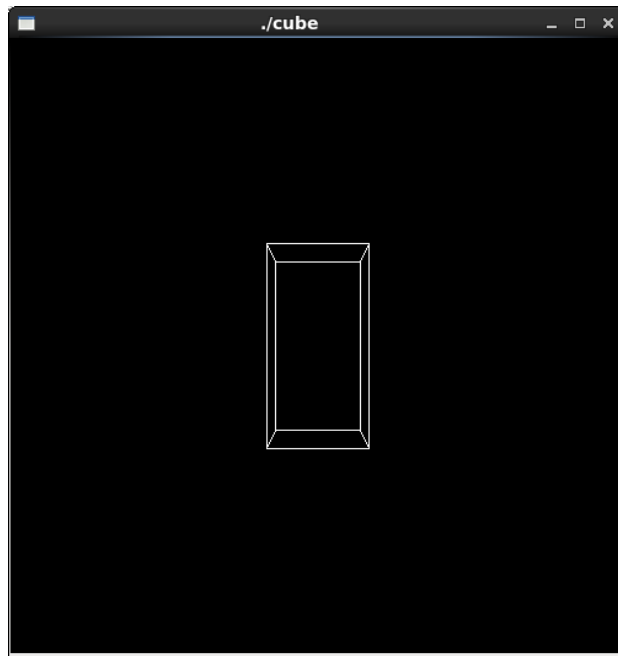
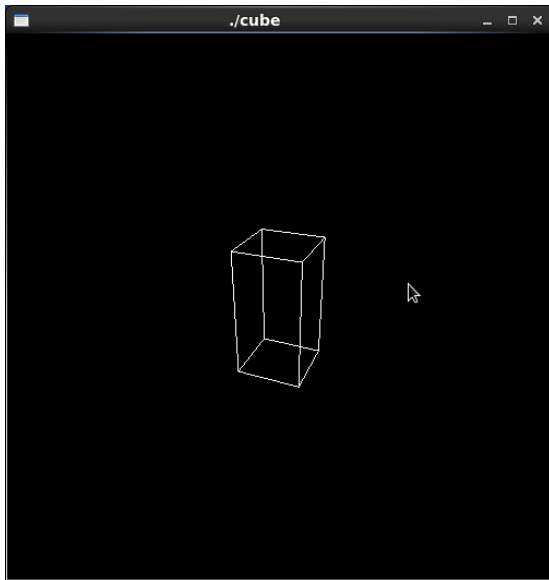


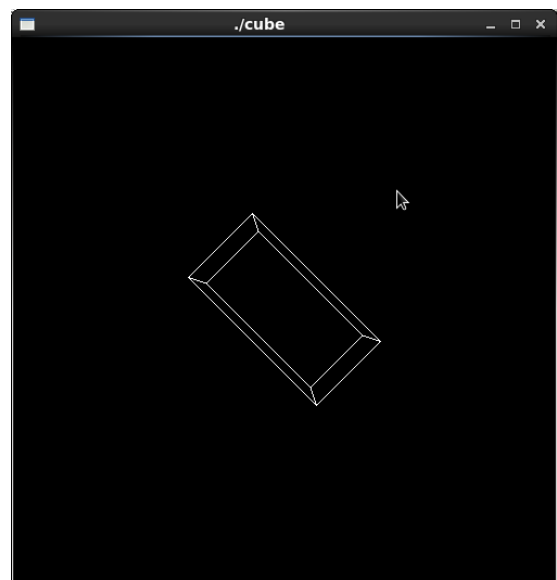
Copy the program `cube.cpp` from the lecture notes. Compile and execute it. What do you see?



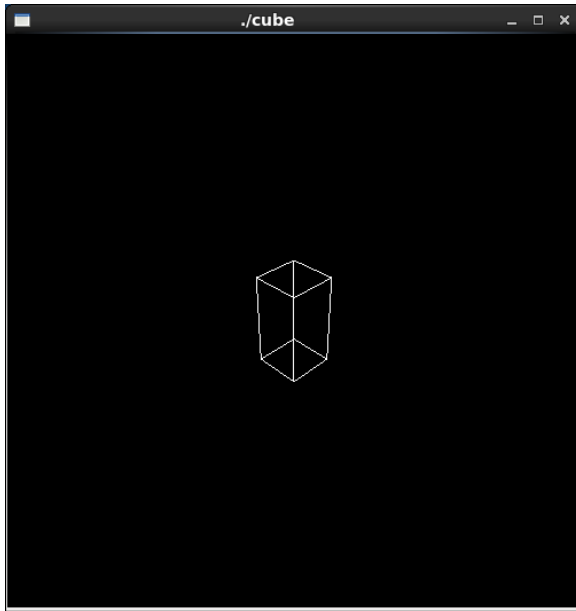
Try various parameters of `gluLookAt()`, including the cases of using an up vector of $(1, 1, 1)$, and looking at the cube at a point of $(5, 5, 5)$? What do you see?



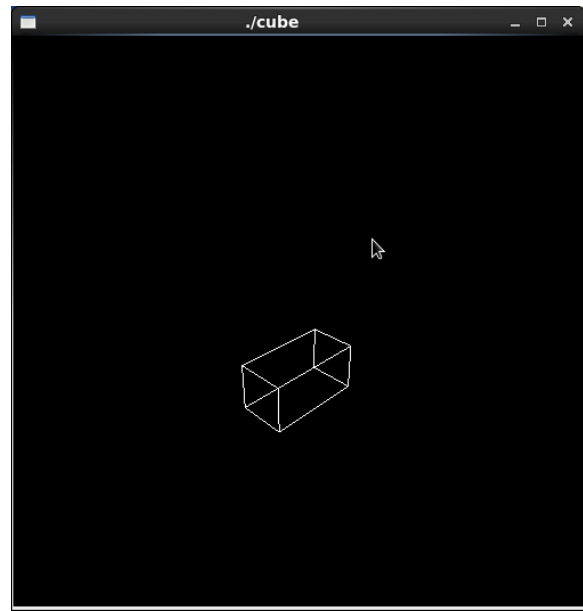
`(2.0, 3.0, 5.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0)`



`(0.0, 0.0, 5.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0)`

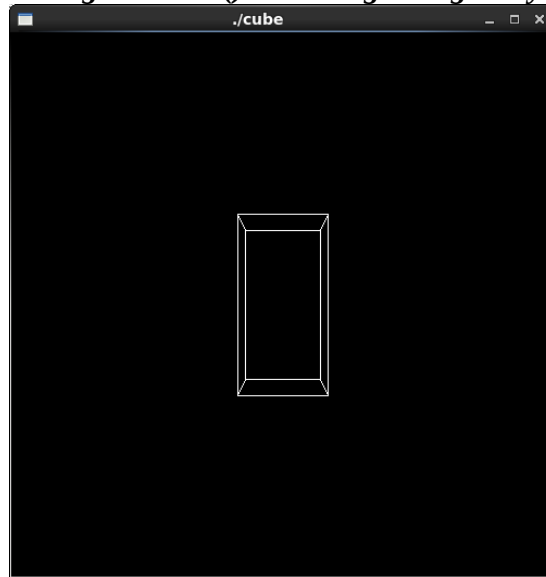


(5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0)



(5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 2.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0)

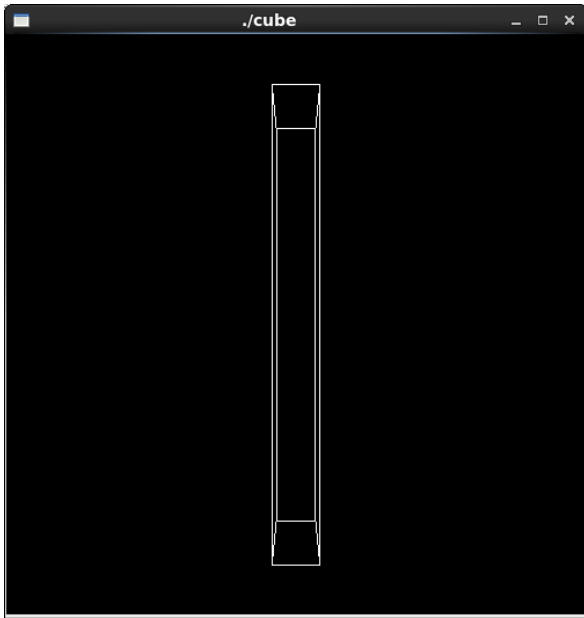
Replace `gluLookAt()` by `glTranslatef()` with parameters (0.0, 0.0, -5.0). The result should look exactly the same as when you used `gluLookAt()` at the beginning. Why?



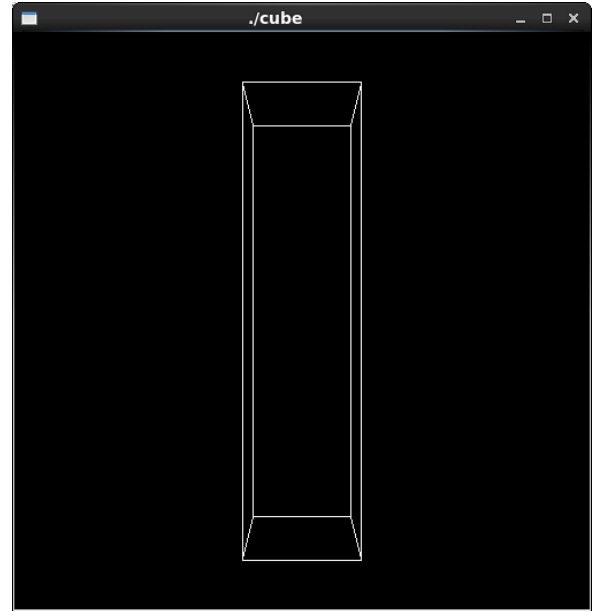
`glTranslatef(0.0, 0.0, -5.0);`

`glTranslate()` multiplies the current matrix by its parameters. When camera is placed at (0, 0, 5), it's the same as multiplying the z-axis of the matrix by -5.

Change the `glFrustum()` call to the more commonly used Utility library routine `gluPerspective()` with parameters (60.0, 1.0, 1.5, 20.0). Then experiment with different values.



`gluPerspective (30.0, 5.0, 3.5, 10.0);`



`gluPerspective (30.0, 2.0, 0.5, 10.0);`

Report:

I didn't really understand how `glTranslate()` works at first, but after I went online and googled it, I now understand the difference between `glTranslate()` and `gluLookAt()`. I think I successfully completed all the parts of this lab.