

## Volume Visualization

### The Over Operator

Suppose we store colors with an alpha value that indicates the level of transparency with 0 being transparent and 1 being opaque. Compositing of two colors with alpha values can be accomplished using the over operator:

$$C_A \text{ over } C_B = \alpha_A C_A + (1 - \alpha_A) \alpha_B C_B$$

$$\alpha_{AB} = \alpha_A + (1 - \alpha_A) \alpha_B$$

### 1. Blending

Suppose  $C_A = (0.5, 0.5, 0.75, 0.75)$  and  $C_B = (0.0, 0.25, 0.25, 0.5)$

a. Compute  $C_A$  over  $C_B$

$$\frac{3}{4} (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}) + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} (0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) = (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{9}{16}) + (0, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{32})$$

b. Compute  $\alpha_{A \text{ over } B}$

$$= (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{13}{32}, \frac{19}{32})$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

### 2. Algebra for the over operator

a. Prove that the Over operator is not commutative

Anything involving 2<sup>different</sup> colors  
with  $\alpha = 1$

b. Is it true that Over is associative

$$C_A \text{ over } (C_B \text{ over } C_C) = (C_A \text{ over } C_B) \text{ over } C_C ?$$

No, not using post-multiplied  
alpha