



Brock University
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Department of Computer Science

COSC 3P93: Parallel Computing
4P78 Project Step 2

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1 Intro

2 Algorithm Overview

2.1 Projection

fov = the field of view for our camera

far = the farthest point our camera can see

$near$ = the closest point our camera can see

$$M_{projection} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{aspect * \tan(\frac{fov}{2})} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\tan(\frac{fov}{2})} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{far+near}{far-near} & -\frac{2 \times far \times near}{far-near} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

2.2 View

P_{target} = Where the camera is looking

P_{eye} = Where the camera is

$\overrightarrow{V_{world\ up}}$ = the up direction of the world $\langle 0 \ 1 \ 0 \rangle$

$\overrightarrow{V_{cam\ forward}} = \langle P_{target} - P_{eye} \rangle$

$\overrightarrow{V_{cam\ right}} = \langle \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ forward}} \times \overrightarrow{V_{world\ up}} \rangle$

$\overrightarrow{V_{cam\ up}} = \langle \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ right}} \times \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ forward}} \rangle$

$$M_{view} = \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ rightx}} & \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ righty}} & \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ rightz}} & \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ right}} \cdot P_{eye} \\ \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ upx}} & \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ upy}} & \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ upz}} & \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ up}} \cdot P_{eye} \\ -\overrightarrow{V_{cam\ forwardx}} & -\overrightarrow{V_{cam\ forwardy}} & -\overrightarrow{V_{cam\ forwardz}} & \overrightarrow{V_{cam\ forward}} \cdot P_{eye} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

2.3 Model

P_{pos} = world space location of the object

$\overrightarrow{V_{scale}}$ = x, y, z scale of object

$A_{rotation}$ = euler angles of objects rotation, raw,pitch,roll

$$M_{yaw} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(yaw) & -\sin(yaw) & 0 \\ \sin(yaw) & \cos(yaw) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{pitch} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos pitch & 0 & \sin(pitch) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin pitch & 0 & \cos pitch \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{roll} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(roll) & -\sin(roll) \\ 0 & \sin(roll) & \cos(roll) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{rot} = M_{yaw} \cdot M_{pitch} \cdot M_{roll}$$

$$M_{scale} = \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{V_{scalex}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \overrightarrow{V_{scaley}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \overrightarrow{V_{scalez}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{rot\ scale} = M_{rot} \cdot M_{scale}$$

$$M_{model} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{rot\ scale11} & M_{rot\ scale12} & M_{rot\ scale13} & P_{pos_x} \\ M_{rot\ scale21} & M_{rot\ scale22} & M_{rot\ scale23} & P_{pos_y} \\ M_{rot\ scale31} & M_{rot\ scale32} & M_{rot\ scale33} & P_{pos_z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

2.4 Clip

$$V_{world} = M_{projection} \cdot M_{view} \cdot M_{model} \cdot V_{local}$$

$$V_{clip} = M_{projection} \cdot M_{view} \cdot M_{model} \cdot V_{local}$$

$$M_{normal} = M_{model}^{-1T}$$

$$\langle N_{world} \rangle = M_{normal} \cdot \langle N_{local} \rangle$$

3 Paralization Opportunity

3.1 Per Triangle

4 Libraries Used

Used `tinyobjloader` [3] for loading and parsing OBJ and MTL files.

Used `stb_image` [1] for loading and parsing texture files into linear RGB.

Used `stb_image_write` [2] for writing rendered frames to disk.

References

- [1] S. Barrett, “stb image.” [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/nothings/stb>
- [2] —, “stb image write.” [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/nothings/stb>
- [3] S. Fujita, “Tiny obj loader.” [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/tinyobjloader/tinyobjloader>