

Computer Graphics

Slide-8

→ position
into 2D
5.5

Reflection : ~~Object~~ object ~~position~~ image create 180°

Just 180° reflection from ~~axis~~ ~~out~~, $y=0$ $2(2)$,

now, $x=0$ ~~axis~~ y ~~axis~~ ~~rotation~~ rotation.

Shear : ~~Object~~ object ~~other layer~~ ~~first position~~

kind ~~of~~ ~~of~~ ~~shear~~ ~~for~~ ~~parallel~~ ~~axis~~ ~~type~~

An x-direction shear

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

↑ transformation matrix

$$x' = x + sh_x y$$

$$y' = y$$

Suppose, $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ and $\text{Shear} = 2$

then,

$$x' = 1 + 2 \times 1 = 3$$

$$y' = y = 1$$

$(x', y') = (3, 1) \rightarrow$ after shearing coordinate of object from reference line by angle 20° and 25° : shear vector

reference line

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \text{Shear} - \text{Shear} \cdot y_{\text{ref}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x' = x + y \cdot \text{Shear} - \text{Shear} \cdot y_{\text{ref}}$$

General reference
point at $x = 1$ and $y_{\text{ref}} = -1$

$$= x + \text{Shear} (y - y_{\text{ref}})$$

Here,

$$\text{Shear} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{\text{ref}} = -1$$

Now, from ~~(1, 0)~~ $(1, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= 1 + 0 \cdot \text{Shear} - \text{Shear} (0 - 1) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} (0 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$x' = 1 + \frac{1}{2} (0 + 1)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y' = y$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore (x', y') = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 0 \right)$$

2 direction shear:

Ans name,

Three dimensional Modeling

3D point Homogeneous Advantages:

Transformation \Rightarrow being used matrix one only 3×4 in homogeneous since 3×3 , one needs 3×3 or 4×4 so it's simple & easy to use.

3D Rotation:

Angular rotation is with respect to consider axis,

rotation axis and rotation angle,

④ Counter clockwise \Rightarrow counter positive

z-axis rotation: 2D rotation \Rightarrow 2×2 , (GMM 2D Demo)

2D 2 axis \Rightarrow counter wise,

$$Q' = Q$$

• Matrix addition

• Transformation and picture from 2D camera
camera object 3D drawings etc,

⑤ 2D and 3D rotation can be done separately
as 2D & 3D different objects

x-around rotation (center) of triangle vertices ~~Point A~~

$$\text{Normal}, x' = x \cdot 215,$$

y-around rotation:

$$y' = y \cdot 215.$$

3D Scaling: ^{new} ~~center~~ \rightarrow Matrix multiplication

new ~~center~~ composite matrix.

fixed point \rightarrow center vertex ~~center~~ ^{PP}

3D shear, stretching

Composite 3D Transformation \rightarrow 215

3D reflection:

215 around axis.

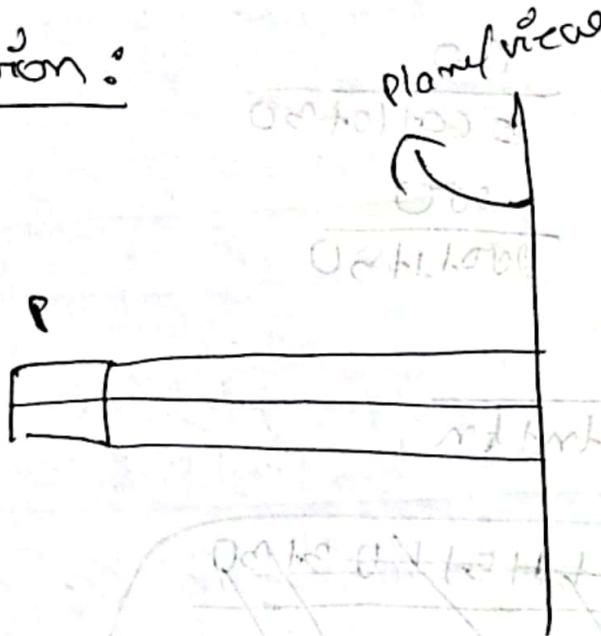
3D shearing: \rightarrow vertex or vector ^{center}

Normal \propto $\sin \theta$, y \geq value choose 215, 220 value same 215.

Computer Graphics

Viewing and Projection

projection:



P point (or) for line viewing as \rightarrow

Two points P and P' point create 2D,

Projection 2D methods: (i) Perspective, (ii) Parallel

Taxonomy of planar geometric projections - **group A**

Perspective projection: common center of projection

where viewer has same projector as far as, so it

main object near (near eye), small objects distant

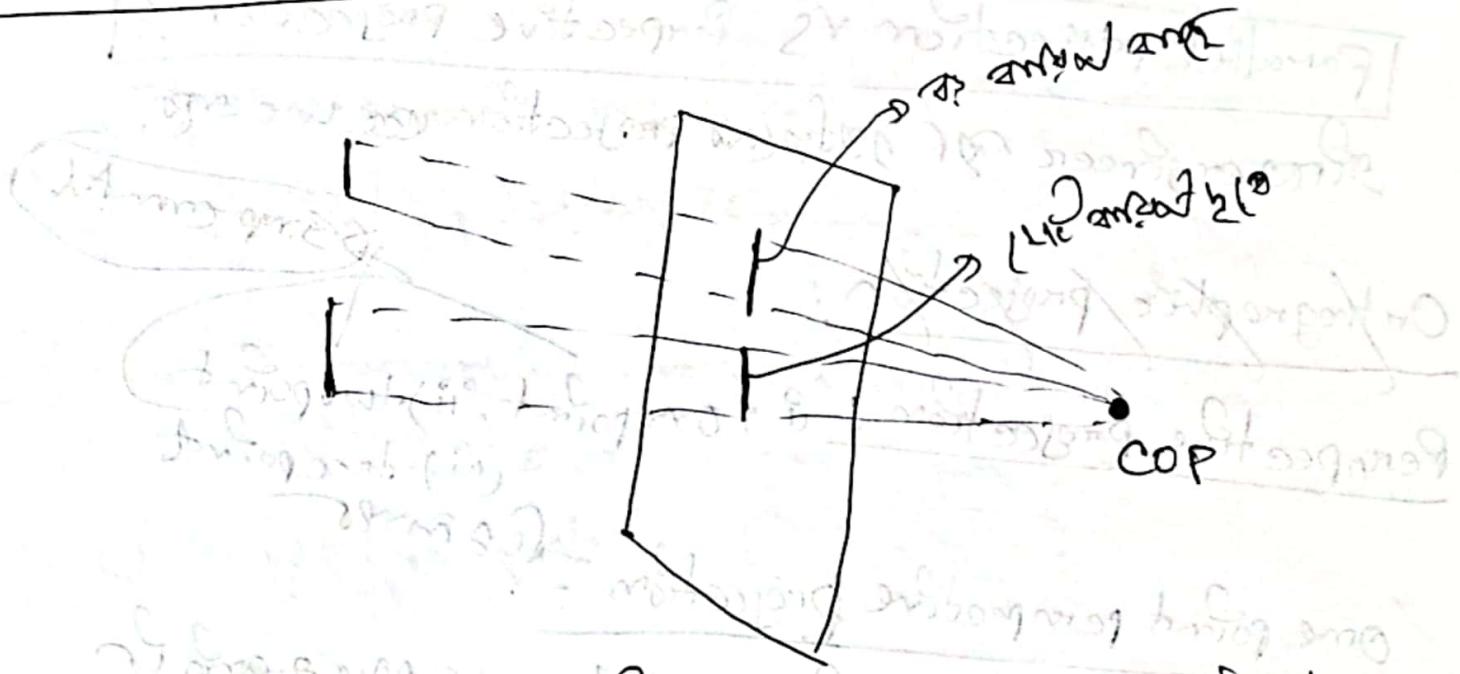
near to perspective (near eye)

- center of projection near viewer so less projection distance,

- object is dimension same as far,

• θ angle of view, f far viewing distance

Perspektive innerhalb einer

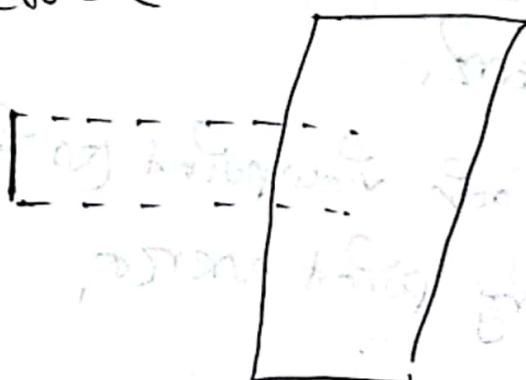


COP \approx (more object from less mass) less object
from \approx less \approx

Vanishing point: vanishing point create 2D for 3D things
means this point make things look far away, or point where things
become very far away from us. Point (A) vanishing point (V)

Parallel Projection: \rightarrow covers cap infinite source

Two parallel rays from object 25° direction
parallel to projector 25° parallel 25°, object 25° direction
from projector. Projector 25° parallel 25°, object 25° direction
from projector.



Pop 2015 by name,

game 4

Parallel projection vs Perspective projection?

Dir engineer of technical projection on the eng.

Orthographic projection:

Some remarks

One point perspective projection :-

g amn 201. 2 amn wh parallel over 101. 2 amn br
internekt 201. 201. 2-amn wh over van hong
point amn

iii) principle vanishing point
iii) lower vanishing point \rightarrow 108°

two point perspective projection: General view

and y axis do linear vanishing point methods

x & y intersects at $(0, 0)$, $(2, 2)$ & the first working point $(1, 1)$.

(ii) object principle or view point (or) intersection method
(iii) vanishing point method.

Three point perspective projection

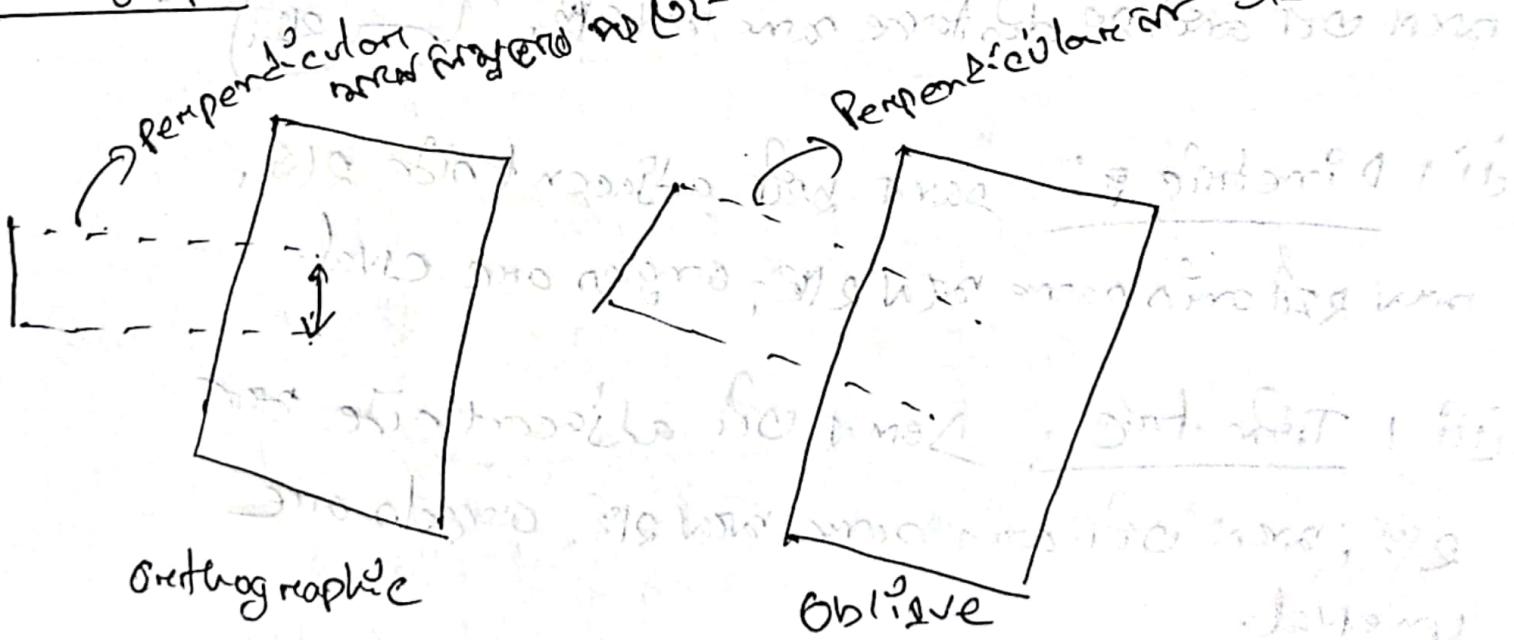
- i) One principle view point (or interection point)
ii) One vanishing point

Parallel → Orthographic ii) Oblive

→ Multiview

→ Axonometric

Orthographic Project for 2CVR parallelly forward, the reverse time



Orthographic & Multiviews:

Multiviews: View plane principle

view plane parallel to each other, dimensions are same
viewpoint at 20° angle to $120^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 210^{\circ}$.

Axonometric: Principle plane of view plane 20°
view parallel to each other, angles are equal.

iii Isometric: Dimension 22° and 20° to 120°

one angle 20° off axis \Rightarrow nonorthogonal
axes w.r.t each other \Rightarrow distance α 210° \Rightarrow equal distance

iii) Dimeetric P: same w.r.t adjacent side 210° ,
non adjacent sides $90^{\circ} \& 120^{\circ}$; angles are equal.

iii) Trimetric: Same w.r.t adjacent side over 210° , axes w.r.t same over 210° ; angles are unequal.

Obligee: Perpendicular 2D or long parallel 2D, aren't
90° 2D or angle pr.

Oblique 2D types important

Adv and disadv → merits,

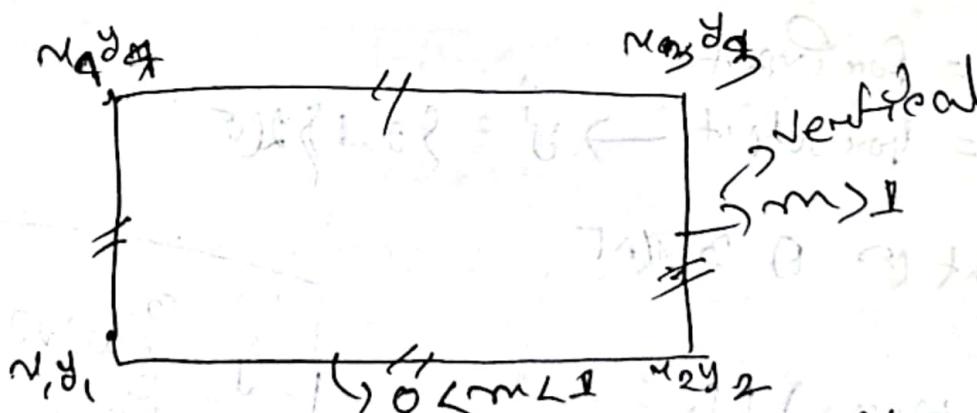
②

Computer Graphics

ODD → Flood fill → 91 → some what

Bresenham rectangle

- ① Left Horizontal point and 2nd vertical point
② More 2D, function



→ 1st (n) going counter clockwise 2D,

if New function.

2nd How u organize both of them,

Vert (x1, y1, x2, y2)

Computer Graphics

Projection at next week

Two dimensional viewing and Clipping

- ④ Image (or) render ~~by~~ by image with current
matrix ~~and~~ rendering ~~as~~ clipping ~~at~~.

Viewing Coordinate system: was related to be ~~the~~ or
coordinate system (or) world coordinate system defined.

Viewing coordinate system viewing from perspective view
~~as~~ coordinate ~~as~~ constant, ~~as~~ changeable.

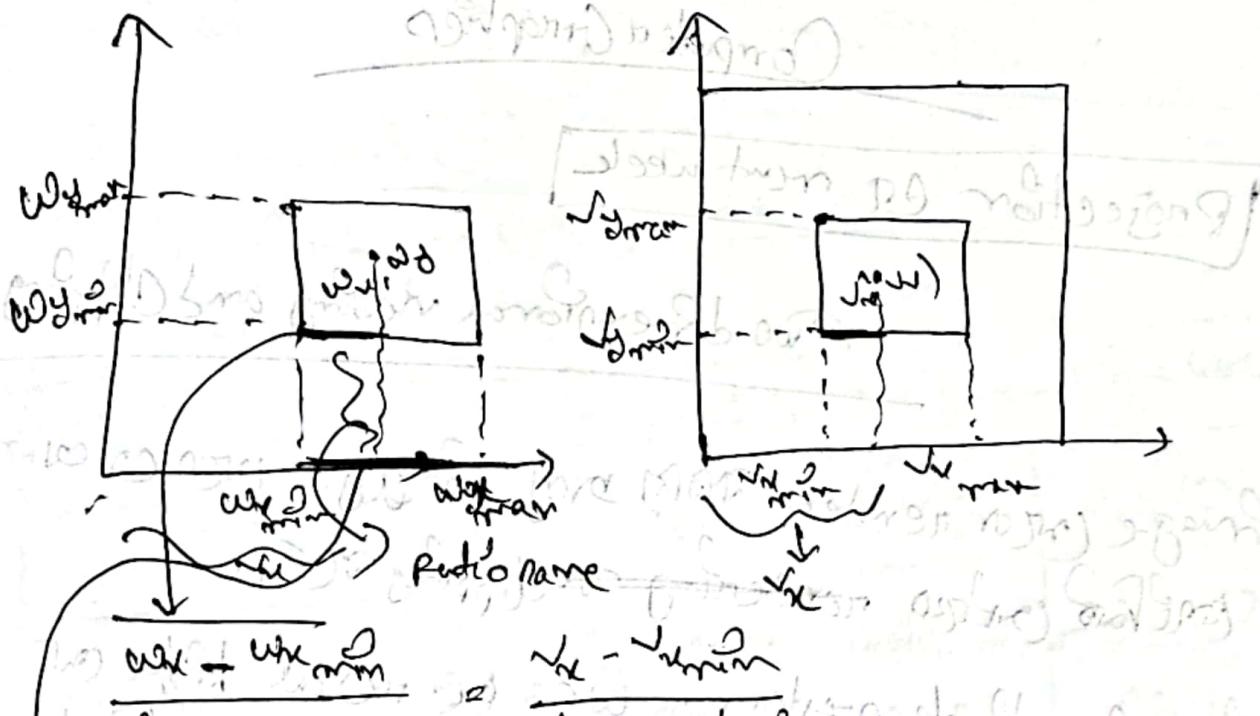
normalize device coordinate system. \rightarrow fit to fit camera

viewport full bind ~~size~~, ~~so~~ was \rightarrow ~~the~~ window ~~size~~,
 \rightarrow device independent coordinate system.

Our Picture

Viewing pipeline: Viewing transformation map
 between step 2 and step 3
 viewing pipeline: \rightarrow ~~diagram~~ diagram inside

Windows to viewport coordinate transformation



$$1) \frac{wx - w_{min}}{w_{max} - w_{min}}$$

$$2) \frac{wy - v_{min}}{v_{max} - v_{min}}$$

$$3) \frac{wx - w_{min}}{w_{max} - w_{min}} \times (v_{max} - v_{min})$$

$$4) \frac{wy - v_{min}}{v_{max} - v_{min}} = \frac{wy - w_{min}}{w_{max} - w_{min}}$$

$$5) \frac{wy - v_{min}}{v_{max} - v_{min}} = \frac{wy - w_{min}}{w_{max} - w_{min}}$$

$$6) wy = \frac{v_{max} - v_{min}}{w_{max} - w_{min}} (wy - w_{min}) + v_{min}$$

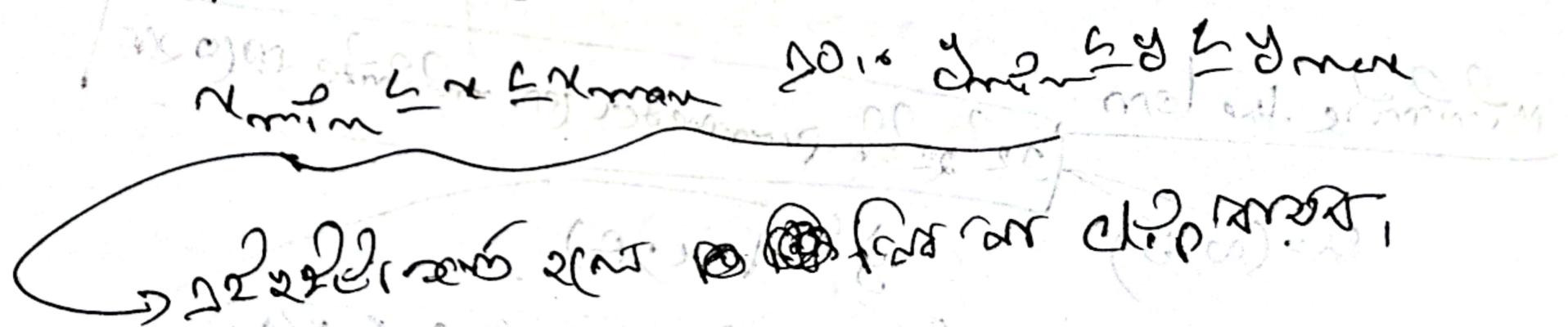
Scaling, then adding bias

Scaling, then adding bias

Clipping: මුද්‍රාව සෙවන තොරතුරු යොමු කිරීම (යෝග්),

Point Clipping: මුද්‍රාව සෙවන තොරතුරු නේ විනිශ්ච්‍ය කළ මූල්‍ය පිහුවෙහි, එහි නිස්සාකයි.

අනුකූලයි, රැකිත නිස්සාකයි,



Computer Graphics

Point Clipping

Point inside window clip point (point)

Line clipping: Line range & compare, if less than clip point for,

Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping Algorithm: ~~point Line Point~~

Line first part.

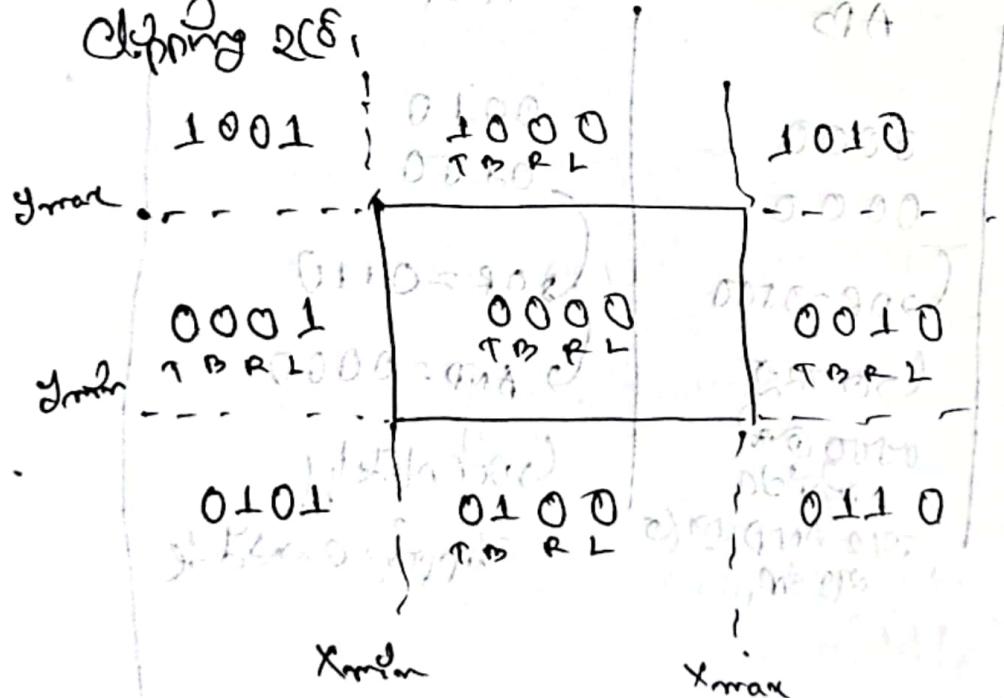
Front & back part Line & Line Clipping (front) Transferred

Visible: If line to come in line drawing no set zero 000.

Not visible: If line in front window no set

6 bits zero & one character don't set bits in them

Clipping Rule



Region Code

TBRL →

Top/Bottom, Right/Left

0001

0000 = 50%

0010 = 50%

0100

0101

0110

0111

1000

1001

1010

1011

1100

1101

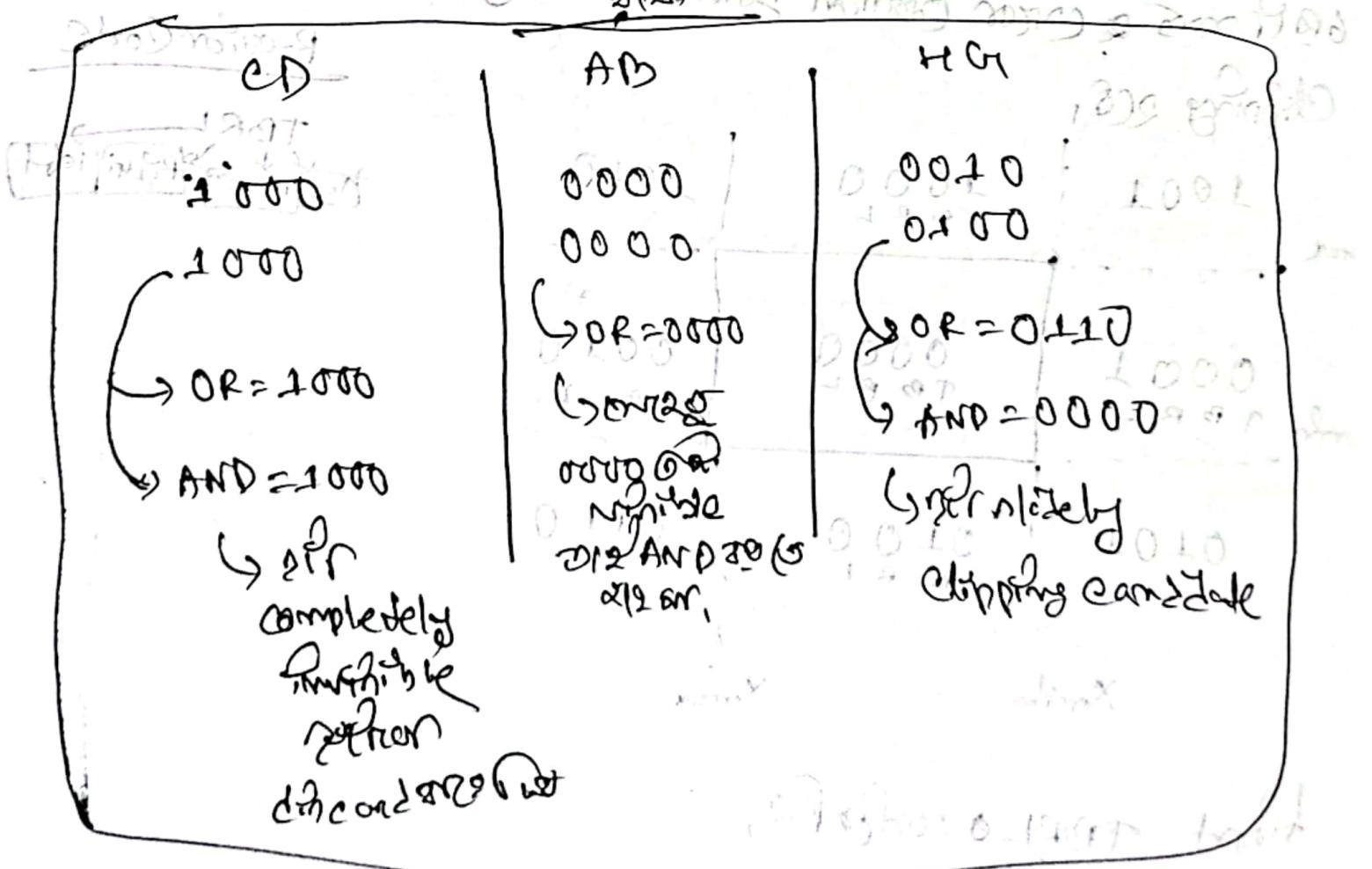
1110

1111

CamScanner

Algorithm (Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping)

- 1) Assign region code \rightarrow 2bit region of
- 2) Perform OR operation on end points.
- 3) If result of OR is 0000 then the line is completely visible.
else perform AND operation on the endpoints.
- 4) If result of AND operation is not equal to 0000, the line is invisible and not inside the window, can't be considered for clipping.
- 5) else, if line is partially inside the window will be considered for clipping.



4) After confirming the line doesn't partially inside the window, we will find the intersection.

i) If bit 1 is 1, intercept with the line $y = Y_{max}$

ii) " " 2 is 1, " " " " $y = Y_{min}$

iii) " " 3 is 1, " " " " $x = X_{max}$

iv) " " 4 is 1, " " " " $x = X_{min}$

5) a) If line passes through top / line intersects with top boundary

$$x' = x + (Y_{max} - y) / m$$

$$y' = y_{max}$$

b) If line passes through bottom / line intersects with bottom boundary.

$$x' = x + (Y_{min} - y) / m$$

$$y' = y_{min}$$

c) If line passes through left / line intersects with left boundary

$$y' = y + (X_{min} - x) * m$$

$$x' = x_{min}$$

d) If line passes through right / line intersects with right boundary

$$y' = y + (X_{max} - x) * m$$

$$x' = x_{max}$$

⑥ Overwrite endpoints with new one and update

⑦ Repeat step 4 till the line get completely clipped.

7] Repeat step 4. till the line get completely clipped.

Side Notes

gridding : boundary graph C D.

A B

A = 000 1

the 9 point circ

C D.

C = 0100

D = 1010

B = 1000

OR = 1110.

then OR = 1001 is with 2nd boundary line

$\rightarrow D'$ - y_{\max} intersects

$\therefore A'$ intersects x_{\min}

$\therefore D'' = y_{\max}$, intersects

$\therefore B' \sim -y_{\max}$. 1 boundary completed

$C' = y_{\min}$

so 2nd boundary is along x_{max} ,

3rd boundary is along y $D' = 0010$

$A' = \dots$

back to 2nd boundary is y

Next topic = Midpoint Subdivision.

Computer Graphics

Topics

Mit point subdivision zu

Hidden Surface

(nicht) Hidden surface (nicht) sichtbar, wenn sie nicht
sichtbar • obwohl sie für Benutzer sichtbar ist. Hidden
surface elimination:

Observe:

parallel projection:

perspective projection: ~~Parallel~~ parallel ~~zmap~~ zmap

surface to remove

wireframe model:

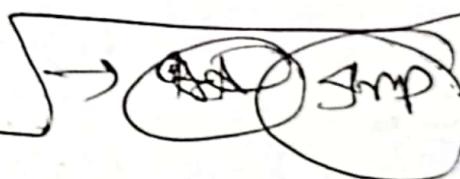
Hidden surface method (so far better approach).

• Object space methods: soft BPs? possible.

BD space & hidden surface removal by Z-buffer
where, Z buffer direct object frustum culling.

3. Image space methods: প্রাচীর color এবং
সৌন্দর্য ক্ষেত্র অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে আনা হলে, Detected
object এর প্রেরণ প্রিম লিঙ্গ বান দেয়।

Write a difference between object space methods and image space methods?



;) Object space method ~~where on Earth?~~

2. **Object** \times **object** \Rightarrow **new object** \times **new**

uncontrived form uncontrived or the

water (at Point 1) - For color see next general entry

and orange or red colors 20% & warm green

22. ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~other~~ ~~you~~ ~~exact~~ ~~passenger~~ ~~by~~

depth and synchr. 210° 210°.

Range space: \rightarrow প্রথম ফোটো এবং দ্বিতীয়
পিনেল পাই, যখন পিনেল পি অবস্থিত কেন্দ্রের কাছে
তা মাঝে নাহি, এবং একটা অন্তর্বেফ স্ট্রাইচ এবং একটা
বাল্টেজ, এবং একটা সাধা green কলোর ক্ষেত্র, কিন্তু green কলোর
একই, এবং একটা red এবং blue একই ক্ষেত্র মাঝে একটা

বিনিশে কুণ্ডা এবং কুণ্ডা রেফেল।

depth \rightarrow কেন্দ্রের থেকে
distance

Painters algorithm: কেন্দ্রের depth কোরে আর আর কোরে

কেবল কোরে একটা ক্ষেত্র এবং একটা ক্ষেত্র এবং

কেবল কোরে একটা ক্ষেত্র এবং একটা ক্ষেত্র এবং

Computer Graphics

openGL, glut
win32 lab 20 theory
algorithm, adv, derivation
Bresenham's, flood fill,
marching cube

Z-buffer method: (Covered in buffer)
important notes,



- 1) Frame buffer \rightarrow depth & color value.
- 2) Z-buffer \rightarrow Generating depth value from Z value
near camera point & object depth

Z-buffer algo: (1) track zero, smallest Z value object,

if near object left pipeline, next object in front
of near camera point Z(0), color off (near point),

front backclipping window Z value of Z-buffer Z(0);

else backclipping Z color of frame buffer is used.

2. (x,y) Z value init. Z(0) \rightarrow Z-buffer Z(0) & Z buffer OR (W)

Z-buffer \geq Z(x,y) \rightarrow set Z(x,y), Z-buffer \geq Z(x,y)

Z-buffer open Z(x,y) replace Z(0),

$P_1 \geq Z$ Z value

$$Z_{buf} = Z(x,y)[P_2]$$

frame = Green

$$Z_{buf} = Z(x,y)[P_1]$$

frame = Red.

4) unprojected
image variable

Slide → 16, 17, 18 සිංහල තුනක්

frame යේ තිබුණු ම අද සැංචුර හෝ
සැංචුර යේ

Computer Graphics

Illumination

camera sensor \rightarrow lighting and shading \rightarrow rendering

Local Illumination \rightarrow Global Illumination \rightarrow ~~Global~~ \rightarrow ~~Global~~

Ambient Illumination

Diffuse reflection: light waves rough surface \rightarrow area, do not distorted \rightarrow 漫反射, 不受纹理影响

Specular: light reflection \rightarrow 镜面反射

Ambient ~~reflection~~ + Diffuse + Specular \rightarrow Phong reflection

(M_p , \vec{d}_p)