

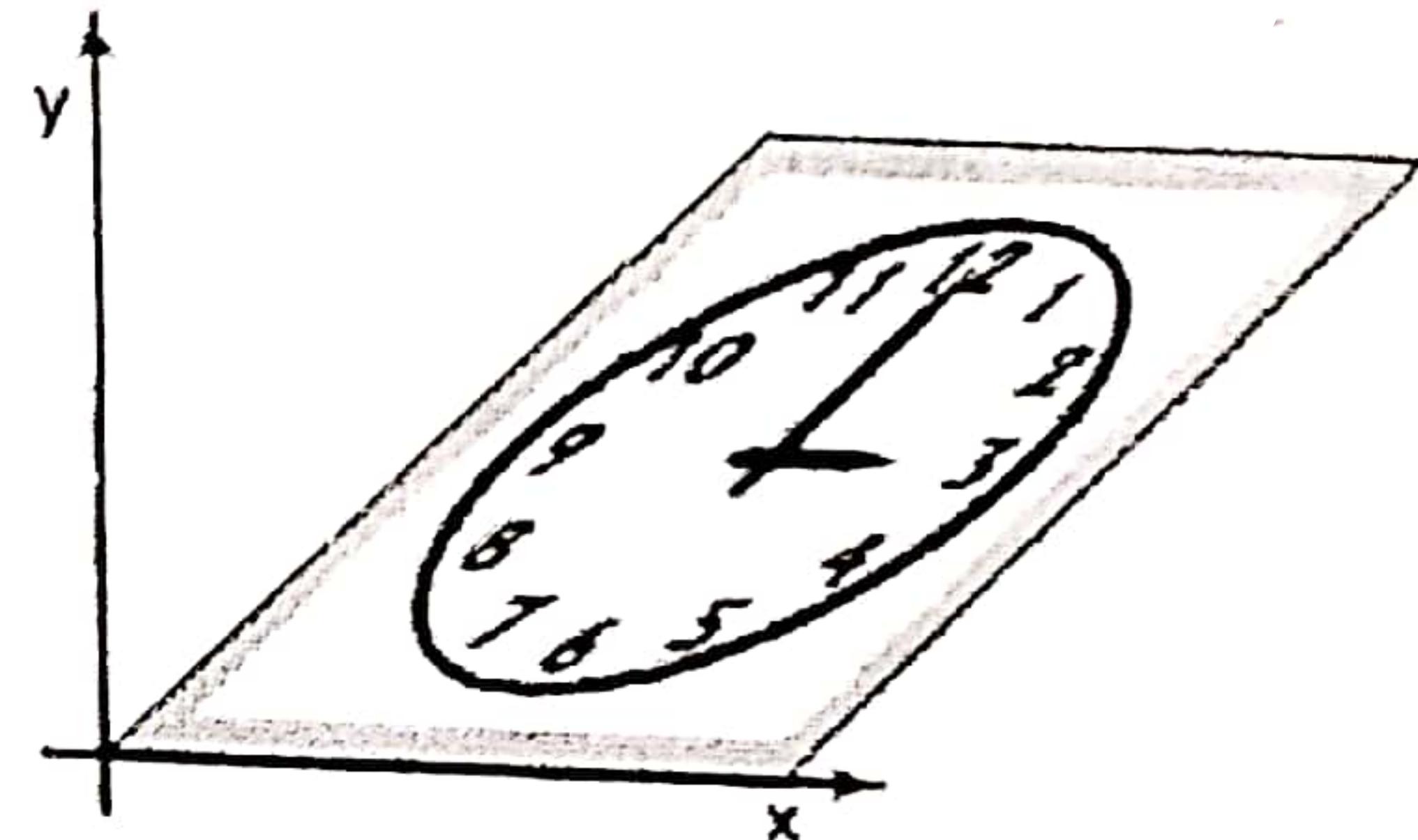
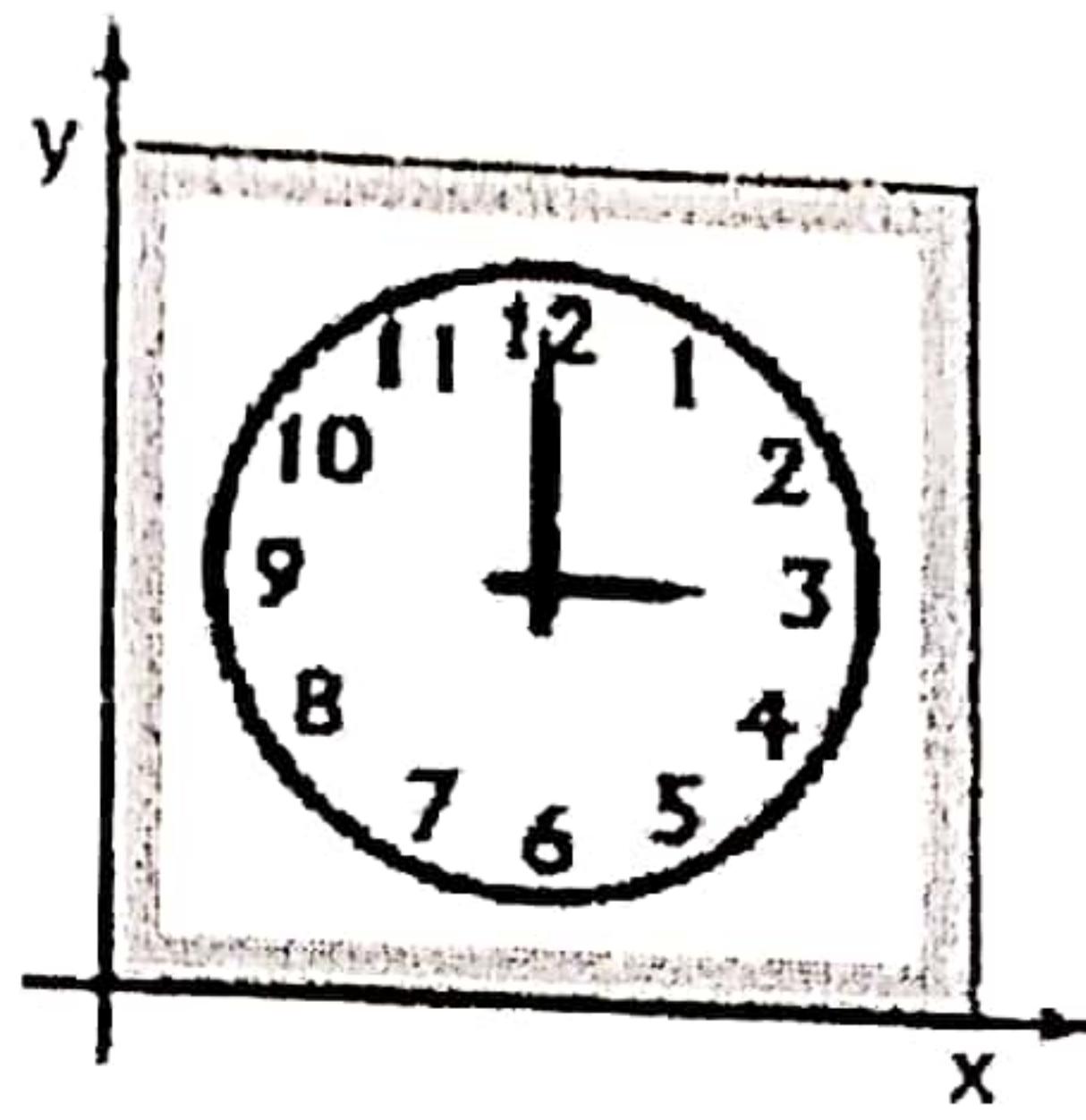
1. suffer from a pixelization effect on zoom in.
- Raster Images
 - Vector Images
 - Both of them
 - None of them
2. Raster images are made up of pixels and do not depend on the resolution. What is wrong about this sentence?
- The first part is wrong. Instead, raster images are made up of object description.
 - The second part is wrong. Instead, raster images depend on the resolution.
 - None of the above. The sentence is already correct.
3. Vector images are resolution dependent.
- True
 - False
4. For the line represented by $f(x,y) = Ax + By + C = 0$, the normal vector on the line is:
- [A, C]
 - [B, C]
 - [B, A]
 - [A, B]
5. For the line represented by $f(x,y) = Ax + By + C = 0$ and passing by (x_0, y_0) and (x_1, y_1) , the values of A and B are
- $A = y_0 - y_1$ and $B = x_1 - x_0$
 - $A = y_1 - y_0$ and $B = x_1 - x_0$
 - $A = y_0 - y_1$ and $B = x_0 - x_1$
 - $A = y_1 - y_0$ and $B = x_0 - x_1$
6. If we add an RGB color [255, 0, 0] to another color [0, 255, 0], the result is the color [255, 255, 0].
- True
 - False
7. The following line-drawing algorithm suffer from the following problems:
- ```
 $y = y_0$
 $d = f(x_0 + 1, y_0 + 0.5)$
for $x = x_0$ to x_1 do
 draw(x, y)
 if $d < 0$ then
 $y = y + 1$
 $d = d + (x_1 - x_0) + (y_0 - y_1)$
 else
 $d = d + (y_0 - y_1)$
```

Excessive evaluation for the function of the line  
Floating-point calculations  
Both of them  
None of them

8. Which of the following transformations has an orthonormal matrix?
- Scaling
  - Rotation
  - Shearing
  - Translation

9. The 2D Reflection around the line  $y=x$  is orthonormal.
- True
  - False

10. To transform the shape on the left to the shape on the right, the following transformation matrix is needed.



- [1, 0; 0, 1]
- [1, 2; 0, 1]
- [1, 1; 0, 1]
- [1, 0; 1, 1]

11. If a rectangle defined by the points A (1,1), B (3,1), C (1,3) and D (3,3) is transformed to the new points A' (5,2), B' (9,2), C' (6,4), D' (10,4). What is the order of transformations needed to transform ABCD to A'B'C'D'?

- Translation, Uniform Scaling, Shearing in x-direction, Translation.
- Translation, Non-uniform Scaling, Shearing in x-direction, Translation.
- Translation, Non-uniform Scaling, Shearing in y-direction, Translation.
- None of the above

12. If rotation  $R(0)$  is applied to point  $P = (x, y)$ , followed by reflection about the  $x$ -axis, followed by reflection about the  $y$ -axis and finally a uniform scaling is applied by factor  $\sigma$  to obtain the point  $P'$ , then which of the following is correct about the transformation of point  $P$  to point  $P'$ ?

$$\begin{aligned}P' &= R(0) * R(180) * S(\sigma) * P \\P' &= S(\sigma) * R(-180) * R(0) * P \\P' &= S(\sigma) * R(90) * R(90) * R(0) * P\end{aligned}$$

None of the above

13. The off-diagonal elements in a transformation matrix may be non-zeros only if the transformation applied is:

Scaling  
Shearing  
Reflection  
Scaling followed by reflection.

The next four questions are related:

14. What are the transformations needed for a reflection about an arbitrary line  $y = mx + c$ ? ( $c > 0$ ) (regardless of the order of transformations).

Translation  
Scaling  
Reflection  
Rotation

15. If translation is needed, how many translation operations are needed?

1  
2  
3

Translation is not needed.

16. If scaling is needed, what are the scaling factors  $S_x$  and  $S_y$ ?

$S_x = m, S_y = 1$   
 $S_x = 1, S_y = m$   
 $S_x = m/c, S_y = 1/c$

Scaling is not needed.

17. If rotation is needed, what will be the absolute value of the angle of rotation?

$|m|$   
 $|\tan^{-1} m|$   
 $|\tan^{-1}(m/c)|$

Rotation is not needed.

18. The rotation matrix  $[\cos \theta, \sin \theta; -\sin \theta, \cos \theta]$

Rotates points around the X axis using an angle  $\theta$  counter clockwise.

Rotates points around the Y axis using an angle  $\theta$  clockwise.

Rotates points around the origin using an angle  $\theta$  counter clockwise.

Rotates points around the origin using an angle  $\theta$  clockwise.

19. The transformation matrix  $[-1, 0; 0, 1]$

Reflects points around the X axis

Reflects points around the Y axis

None of them

20. If we transform a point by a transformation matrix  $M_1$  followed by another transformation matrix  $M_2$ , this is equivalent to the transformation matrix  $M = M_1 M_2$ .

True

False

21. The inverse of  $[\cos \theta, -\sin \theta; \sin \theta, \cos \theta]$  is

$[\cos \theta, \sin \theta; -\sin \theta, \cos \theta]$

$[\cos \theta, -\sin \theta; \sin \theta, \cos \theta]$

$[\cos -\theta, -\sin -\theta; \sin -\theta, \cos -\theta]$

None of the above

22. Given that  $R = [\cos \theta, -\sin \theta; \sin \theta, \cos \theta]$  and  $S = [\cos \alpha, -\sin \alpha; \sin \alpha, \cos \alpha]$ ,

$R S \neq S R$  because the order of transformations matter.

$R S = S R$

It depends on  $\theta$  and  $\alpha$ .

23. The 2D point  $[1 \ 5]$  is represented in homogeneous coordinates as

$[1 \ 5 \ 1]$

$[1 \ 5 \ 0]$

$[1 \ 5 \ 5]$

None of the above

24. The 2D vector  $[1 \ 5]$  is represented in homogeneous coordinates as

$[1 \ 5 \ 1]$

$[1 \ 5 \ 0]$

$[1 \ 5 \ 5]$

None of the above

25. The following matrix represents

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{2 \times 2} & t_{2 \times 1} \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- A translation then a rotation in the 2D space
- A translation then a rotation in the 3D space
- A rotation then a translation in the 3D space
- None of the above

26. Given that xyz is the canonical frame, the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_u & x_v & x_w \\ y_u & y_v & y_w \\ z_u & z_v & z_w \end{bmatrix}$$

*uvw from XYZ to xyz*

- Rotates uvw to xyz
- Rotates xyz to uvw
- Changes the coordinate system from uvw to xyz
- Changes the coordinate system from xyz to uvw

27. Given the canonical frame xy and another arbitrary frame uv that is located at e, the following matrix represents

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_p \\ v_p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_u - y_u & 0 \\ x_v - y_v & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 - x_e \\ 0 & 1 - y_e \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{bmatrix}$$

- The canonical to frame transformation
- The frame to canonical transformation
- Either of the above
- None of the above

28. If we rotate the points of a surface using the rotation matrix M, the surface normal vectors can be transformed by the matrix

$$M^{-1}$$

$$M^T$$

$$M$$

- None of the above

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x_e \\ 0 & 1 & y_e \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_p \\ v_p \end{bmatrix}$$

*to x,y canonical*

$$P = e + u_p u + v_p v$$

29. A windowing transform may be obtained by
- Translation then scaling then translation
  - Translation then scaling
  - Scaling then translation
  - None of the above
30. Which of the following projections have the property that parallel lines remain parallel and never intersect?
- Orthographic projection
  - Perspective Projection
  - None of them
31. In the perspective projection, there is a single vanishing point in any image because all parallel lines intersect at this point.
- True
  - False
32. The modeling transformation converts points from the object space into the world space.
- True
  - False
33. The viewport transformation is a
- Rotation transformation
  - Windowing transform
  - Canonical to frame transformation
  - Frame to canonical transformation
34. The camera transformation is a
- Rotation transformation
  - Windowing transform
  - Canonical to frame transformation
  - Frame to canonical transformation
35. The orthographic projection transformation is a
- Rotation transformation
  - Windowing transform
  - Canonical to frame transformation
  - Frame to canonical transformation
36. The modeling transformation is a
- Rotation transformation
  - Windowing transform
  - Canonical to frame transformation
  - Frame to canonical transformation
- wvw      xyz

37. Which transformation depends on the object position and orientation?

- Camera transformation
- Viewport transformation
- Modeling transformation
- Projection transformation

38. Which transformation depends on the resolution of the output image?

- Camera transformation
- Viewport transformation
- Modeling transformation
- Projection transformation

39. If the camera was located at the origin of the world coordinates, then camera transformation matrix must be the identity matrix.

- True
- False

40. If the distance between point A and point B is 2. Assume that there is a camera at location  $(0, 10, 0)$ , looking at the origin and its up vector points in the direction  $(1, 0, 1)$ . What will be the distance between A and B after applying the camera transform to them?

- 4
- $\sqrt{2}$
- 2

Cannot be determined using the given information.