Homework 1 - Math basics & 2D Transformations

CENG315 Computer Graphics – Fall 2017, Abdullah Bulbul Due date: Tuesday, November 1 - Class hour. You may type or handwrite your work.

- **Q1)** For given vectors $\mathbf{i} = (0.8, 0.6, 0)$, $\mathbf{j} = (-0.6, 0.8, 0)$, and $\mathbf{k} = (1, 0, 0)$ in 3D space; find the results of the following. ($\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i}$ means the dot product between \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{i} , $\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{i}$ means the cross product between \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{i})
 - a) i.j =
 - b) i.k =
 - c) $i \times k =$
 - d) $i \times i =$
 - e) $||\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{k}|| =$
 - f) $2i \rightarrow k =$

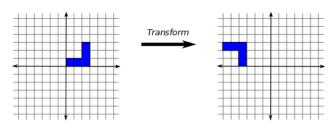
(projection of 2i onto k)

- **Q2)** Two vectors in the plane, **i** and **j**, have the following properties: $\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} = 1$, $\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0$, $\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} = 1$.
 - a) Is there a vector \mathbf{k} , that is not equal to \mathbf{i} , such that: $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 1$, $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0$? What is it? Are there many vectors with these properties?
 - b) Is there a vector \mathbf{k} such that: $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 1$, $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0$, $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{i} = 0$? Why not?
 - c) If **i** and **j** were vectors in 3D, how would the answers to the above questions change?
- **Q3)** For three points on the plane (x1, y1), (x2, y2) and (x3, y3) show that the determinant of

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is proportional to the area of the triangle whose corners are the three points. If these points lie on a straight line, what is the value of the determinant? Does this give a useful test to tell whether three points lie on a line? Why do you think so?

- **Q4)** The equation of a line in the plane is ax + by + c = 0. Given two points on the plane, show how to find the values of a, b, c for the line that passes through those two points. You may find the answer to question 3 useful here.
- **Q5)** Give three different composite 2D transforms so that each one achieves the given transformations below. (Use any number of translations, scales, or rotations for a composite transformation. Use t(x,y) for translation, s(x,y) for scale, and r(alpha) for rotation. Positive rotation is counter-clockwise. Note that order of transformations is important.)



[•] Thanks to J. O'Brien for several questions.