

Introduction to Computer Graphics

2023/2024

Application Examples: Projections

1- Consider the parallelepiped defined by the vertices:

$V_1 (0, 0, 1)$	$V_2 (1, 0, 0)$	$V_3 (2, 0, 1)$	$V_4 (1, 0, 2)$
$V_5 (0, 1, 1)$	$V_6 (1, 1, 0)$	$V_7 (2, 1, 1)$	$V_8 (1, 1, 2)$

We want to represent it using a **Perspective Projection**: the projection plane is the plane $z = 0$ and the center of projection is point $(0, 0, 4)$.

- Using *Homogeneous Coordinates*, determine the matrix that represents the corresponding projection transformation. Explain the steps carried out.
- Compute the coordinates of the projected vertices.
- Draw the projected parallelepiped. Identify the projected vertices and the visible edges.
- Given the obtained projection, classify it. Justify your answer.

2- Consider the cube centered at $(0, 0, 0)$ and defined by the vertices:

$V_1 (-1, 1, 1)$	$V_2 (-1, -1, 1)$	$V_3 (1, -1, 1)$	$V_4 (1, 1, 1)$
$V_5 (-1, 1, -1)$	$V_6 (-1, -1, -1)$	$V_7 (1, -1, -1)$	$V_8 (1, 1, -1)$

The cube has to be represented using a **Perspective Projection**: the projection center is point $(3, 0, 0)$ and the projection plane is $x = 0$.

- Define, using Homogeneous Coordinates, the corresponding projection matrix, Justify the steps taken.
- Compute the coordinates of the projected vertices.
- Draw the projected cube and check if you obtained the expected result.

3- Given a cube defined by the following vertices:

$V_1 (10, 10, -10)$	$V_2 (10, -10, -10)$	$V_3 (30, -10, -10)$	$V_4 (30, 10, -10)$
$V_5 (10, 10, -30)$	$V_6 (10, -10, -30)$	$V_7 (30, -10, -30)$	$V_8 (30, 10, -30)$

We want to obtain the cube representation using **Perspective Projection**: the projection plane is $y = 0$ and the projection centre is point $(0, 60, 0)$.

- a) Using *Homogeneous Coordinates*, determine the corresponding projection matrix. Explain all the steps carried out.
- b) Compute the coordinates of the vertices defining the projected cube.
- c) Sketch the projected cube. Identify the projected vertices and list the visible edges.
- d) According to the features of the sketched cube, classify the projection obtained. Explain your answer.

4- Given a square pyramid defined by the following vertices:

$V_1 (1, 0, 1)$	$V_2 (1, 0, -1)$	$V_3 (-1, 0, -1)$	$V_4 (-1, 0, 1)$	$V_5 (0, 2, 0)$
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We want to represent the pyramid using **Perspective Projection**: the projection center is the point $(-2, 0, 0)$ and the projection plane is the plane $x = 0$.

- a) Obtain, using *Homogeneous Coordinates*, the matrix representing the corresponding projection transformation. Explain all the steps carried out.
- b) Compute the coordinates of the projected pyramid vertices.
- c) Classify the obtained projection. Justify your answer.

5- Consider the **cube** defined by the vertices:

$V_1 (0, 1, 1)$	$V_2 (0, 1, -1)$	$V_3 (0, 3, -1)$	$V_4 (0, 3, 1)$
$V_5 (-2, 1, 1)$	$V_6 (-2, 1, -1)$	$V_7 (-2, 3, -1)$	$V_8 (-2, 3, 1)$

The cube has to be represented using a **Perspective Projection**: the projection center is point $(4, 0, 0)$ and the projection plane is $x = 0$.

- a) Define, using Homogeneous Coordinates, the corresponding projection matrix, Justify the steps taken.
- b) Compute the coordinates of the projected vertices.
- c) Draw the projected cube and check if you obtained the expected result. What **type of projection** did you get?