

## Graphics Systems and Interaction

Normal Season

2019-01-21

N.o \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Assessment duration:** 45 minutes

**Value of each question:** marked with brackets

**Multiple choice questions:** each wrong answer deducts 1/3 of the question's value

### Theoretical Part

10%

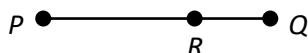
a. **[3.3]** The design of WIMP interfaces (Windows, Icons, Menus, Pointer)

- i. Should not consider the use of accelerator keys because human memory has limitations
- ii. Should be system-centered rather than user-centered because human behavior is unpredictable
- iii. Should not draw on real-world analogies
- iv. None of the above

b. **[3.3]** Perspective transformations

- i. Require the projection center to be always positioned on the origin
- ii. Are not compatible with the use of homogeneous coordinates
- iii. Preserve affine combinations
- iv. None of the above

c. **[3.3]** Given two different points  $P$  and  $Q$  and the affine combination  $R = (1 - \alpha)P + \alpha Q$ , what value should be assigned to  $\alpha$  so that point  $R$  gets positioned twice as far from  $P$  than from  $Q$ ?



- i.  $\alpha = -0.33$
- ii.  $\alpha = 0.33$
- iii.  $\alpha = 1 - 0.33$
- iv. None of the above

- d. **[3.3]** Which of the following polygon mesh coding techniques avoids drawing each edge twice?
- i. Explicit and pointers to a vertex list
  - ii. Pointers to a vertex list and pointers to an edge list
  - iii. Pointers to an edge list and Winged-Edge
  - iv. None of the above
- e. **[3.3]** The diffuse component of Phong's illumination model
- i. Can only be defined for directional light sources
  - ii. Is characteristic of materials such as shiny metal
  - iii. Does not depend of the viewer's position
  - iv. None of the above
- f. **[3.3]** A texture mapping function
- i. Returns, for each point of the texture space, the corresponding point of the object's surface
  - ii. Describes the shape used to wrap the object
  - iii. May be based on the parametric description of the object's surface
  - iv. All of the above

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### Practical Part

20%

**Multiple choice questions:** each wrong answer deducts 1/3 of the question's value

**Note:** Unless otherwise specified, always assume the default camera position

- a. **[4.0]** Suppose you want to map the texture represented in Figure 1 to a rectangle so that it looks like the one shown in Figure 2. Enter the texture coordinates  $(s, t)$  corresponding to each polygon vertex.

Figure 1

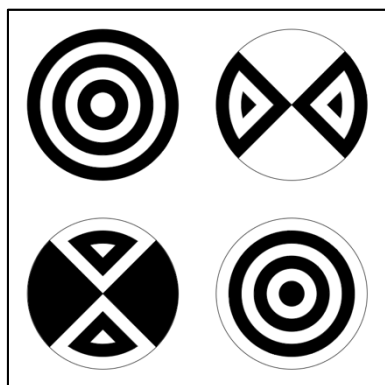
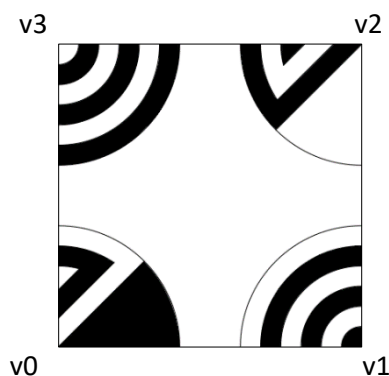


Figure 2



v0: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

v1: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

v2: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

v3: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

- b. **[3.0]** Consider a sphere made of a dark gray material  $(0.1, 0.1, 0.1)$  illuminated by a single light green light source  $(0.75, 1, 0.75)$ . What are the primary components  $(R, G, B)$  of the resulting color? Specify the calculations made.

R = \_\_\_\_\_

G = \_\_\_\_\_

B = \_\_\_\_\_



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- c. **[4.0]** Compute the components of the unit vector normal to the quadrilateral shown in Figure 3. The visible face of the polygon is the front face, which makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the X axis.

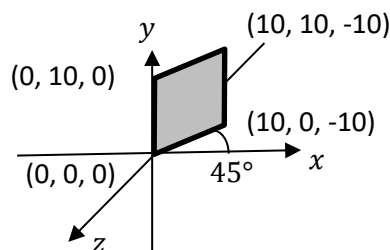


Figure 3

Normal: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

- d. **[4.0]** Suppose you want to simulate a camera mounted on the handlebar of a bicycle, facing forward, and rotating with the handlebar. The position of the handlebar is given by `model.x`, `model.y` and `model.z`, the direction for which the handlebar is oriented is given by `model.dir`, and the height of the camera relative to the handlebar is given by `CAMERA_HEIGHT`.

Complete the following information in order to obtain the desired camera, considering that the vertical direction is the Z axis direction (positive up).

Eye: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Center: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Up: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

- e. **[5.0]** Consider the object illustrated in Figure 4 and the existence of the function `box()` that draws a unit cube, aligned with the axes and centered on the origin.

Consider that:

- The dimensions of the elements are: element A ( $L_A$ ,  $A_A$  e  $P_A$ ); elements B and C ( $L_{BC}$ ,  $A_{BC}$  e  $P_{BC}$ );
- The displacement of element A along the X axis is given by  $D_A$ ;
- The absolute value of the rotation angle with respect to the horizontal of elements B and C is given by  $R_{BC}$  (note that for B and C the values are symmetrical);
- Element A moves linearly over the XZ plane;
- Elements B and C rotate around the edges of element A, with angles symmetrical with respect to the horizontal;
- • The origin of the coordinate system is in the center of element A.



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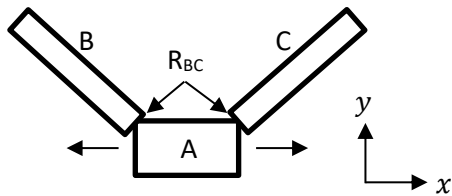


Figure 4

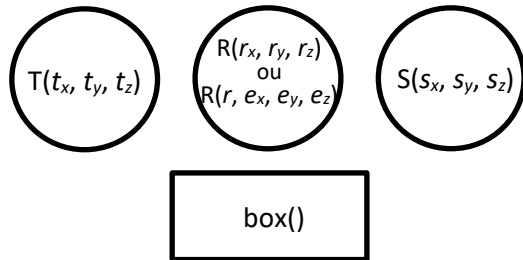


Figure 5

Draw the tree that represents the object, including the parameters of the transformations that promote the movement and the dimensions of the elements. Figure 5 shows examples of the transformations and the drawing primitive.